David Fredendall, Mayor, District 2
Karen Davis, Mayor Pro Tem, District 4
Michael Allawos, Councilmember, District 1
Shaunna Elias, Councilmember, District 3
Mendell Thompson, Councilmember, District 5

# CITY COUNCIL, SUCCESSOR AGENCY AND HOUSING AUTHORITY

7:00 PM GENERAL SESSION

Tuesday, May 26, 2026
City Hall Council Chamber
116 E. Foothill Boulevard, Glendora

# AGENDA

## CALL TO ORDER

## ROLL CALL

## INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

In permitting a nonsectarian invocation, the City does not intend to proselytize, advance, or disparage any faith or belief. Neither the City nor the City Council endorses any particular belief or form of invocation.

## REORDERING OF AND ADDITIONS TO THE AGENDA

## PUBLIC COMMENT

The City of Glendora encourages community participation at its public meetings. Speakers are limited to three minutes, and time may not be shared or transferred. A total of 30 minutes is reserved for public comment, which may be extended by majority vote of the legislative body. At regular meetings, comments may address both agenda and non-agenda items during the Public Comment portion, with additional opportunities to speak provided during Public Hearings. At special meetings, public comment is limited to agenda items. Residents may participate in person or submit comments by email, phone, mail, or other available methods. Participation options may be adjusted if a State of Emergency, Health Order, or Executive Order limits in-person attendance. For more information, see the Guide to Public Meetings and Participating in Public Meetings on the City's website at www.cityofglendora.gov/citymeetings.

1. **Public Comments Received**

## MEMBER STATEMENTS/REPORTS

## CITY MANAGER AND CITY ATTORNEY STATEMENTS

## SPECIAL ITEMS

2. **Police Department Quarterly Update**

## PUBLIC HEARINGS

Public hearings shall conform to the protocol established to conduct of public meetings, proceedings, and business in the City of Glendora. Following presentation of the staff report, the applicant/appellant will be allowed ten (10) minutes in which to make a presentation. Following the presentation of the applicant/appellant public testimony share be called, each speaker is limited to three (3) minutes, speaking once. The Presiding Officer may permit a five (5) minute rebuttal/summation by a representative of applicant/appellant. The public hearing will then be closed, and no member of the public shall be allowed to speak further unless, upon motion, and the public hearing is reopened by the governing body. Any person desiring to provide testimony during a Public Hearing item shall make his/her presence known to the Presiding officer. Speakers are entitled to submit written or other graphic evidence. All such evidence presented shall be retained by the City Clerk as part of the Clerk's record.
PLEASE NOTE: If you challenge any of the proposed action(s) in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City Council at, or prior to, the public hearing.

3. **Public Hearing to Consider Adoption of the Regional Urban Water Management Plan and City Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

   Recommended Action for the City Council:

   Open and conduct the Public Hearing, accept evidence and testimony presented, close the hearing and in the absence of evidence and testimony to the contrary, recommend to approve the following:

   — 1. Determine that the proposed activity is not a "project" under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21065 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15060(c)(2), 15060(c)(3), and 15378; and,

   — 2. Adopt Part 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Regional Urban Water Management Plan, including the City of Glendora (City) Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

## CONSENT CALENDAR

Items on the Consent Calendar will be enacted by one motion without individual discussion. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless a member of the governing body requests specific item(s) be removed from the Consent Calendar for separate action. Items removed from the Consent Calendar will be considered after the Consent Calendar is approved. Anyone wishing to address a Consent Calendar item should do so during the Public Comment Period.

4. **Affirm minutes from the City Council May 12, 2026 Regular Meeting**

   Recommended Action for the City Council, Successor Agency and Housing Authority:

   — 1. Affirm minutes as presented.

5. **City of Glendora and Glendora Successor Agency Investment Report for April 2026**

   Recommended Action for the City Council and Successor Agency:

   — 1. Receive and file the Monthly Investment Activity Report for April 2026.

6. **Consider Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement for Contract Services with Decor IQ, LLC for the Downtown Glendora Holiday Lighting Project Extending the Term of the Agreement for an Additional Three-Year Period in the amount not to exceed $64,973 Annually during the Three-Year Extension**

   Recommended Action for the City Council:

   — 1. Approve Consider Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement for Contract Services with Decor IQ, LLC for the Downtown Glendora Holiday Lighting Project Extending the Term of the Agreement for an Additional Three-Year Period in the amount not to exceed $64,973 Annually during the Three-Year Extension; and

   — 2. Authorized the City Manager or his designee to execute the Amendment.

7. **Consider an Annual Purchase Order to All American Asphalt for Backfill Materials in an Amount Not to Exceed $90,000 for Fiscal Year 2026-27**

Recommended Action for the City Council:

— 1. Authorize the issuance of an annual purchase order to All American Asphalt for the supply of backfill materials in an amount not to exceed $90,000 for Fiscal Year 2026-27; and

— 2. Authorize the City Manager, or his designee, to execute the purchase order and any related documents, including minimal and/or non-substantive changes.

8. **Consideration of Resolutions Initiating the Tuesday, November 3, 2026 City of Glendora City Council General Municipal Election for Districts 1 and 4**

Recommended Action for the City Council:

— 1. Adopt a City Council Resolution calling and giving notice of the holding of a General Municipal Election to be held on Tuesday, November 3, 2026, and adopting regulations pertaining to candidate statements;

— 2. Adopt a City Council Resolution requesting the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk administer, manage, and oversee the City's election and requesting consolidation with the Statewide General Election; and

— 3. Direct the City Clerk to forward certified copies of said resolutions to the County Board of Supervisors and Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk.

## MEMBER AGENDA ITEMS

9. **Discussion of Potential E-Bike Regulations and Amendments to Title 10 of the Glendora Municipal Code (Fredendall and Allawos)**

Recommended Action for the City Council:

— 1. Receive and discuss potential amendments to Title 10 of the Glendora Municipal Code related to electric bicycles ("e-bikes") and other motor-assisted mobility devices; and

— 2. Provide policy direction to staff regarding potential regulations, enforcement priorities, operational restrictions, educational/diversion programs, and related implementation considerations for inclusion in a future ordinance for City Council consideration.

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS

10. **Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2025**

Recommended Action for the City Council:

— 1. Receive and file the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025.

## NEW BUSINESS

11. **Urban Forestry Manual Update**

Recommended Action for the City Council:

— 1. Review and approve the updated 2026 Urban Forestry Manual; and

— 2. Adopt the updated 2026 Urban Forestry Manual.

## MEMBER/STAFF CLOSING COMMENTS

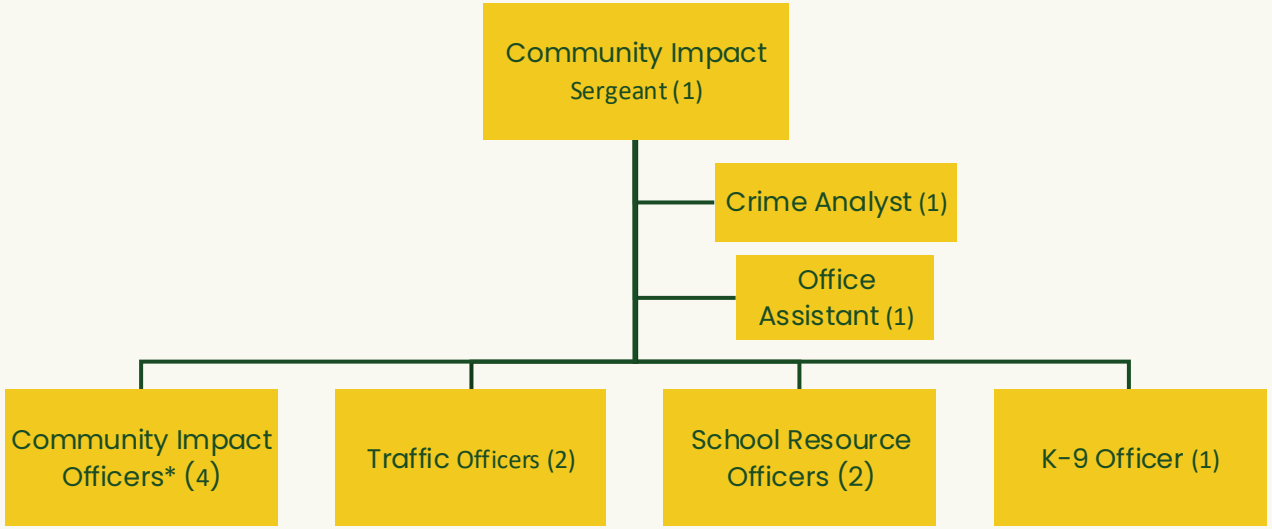
## ADJOURNMENT

*Date Posted: May 20, 2026 11:09 am*

# POLICE DEPARTMENT QUARTERLY REPORT

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY COUNCIL MEETING
MAY 26, 2026
MIKE RANDAZZO, CHIEF OF POLICE

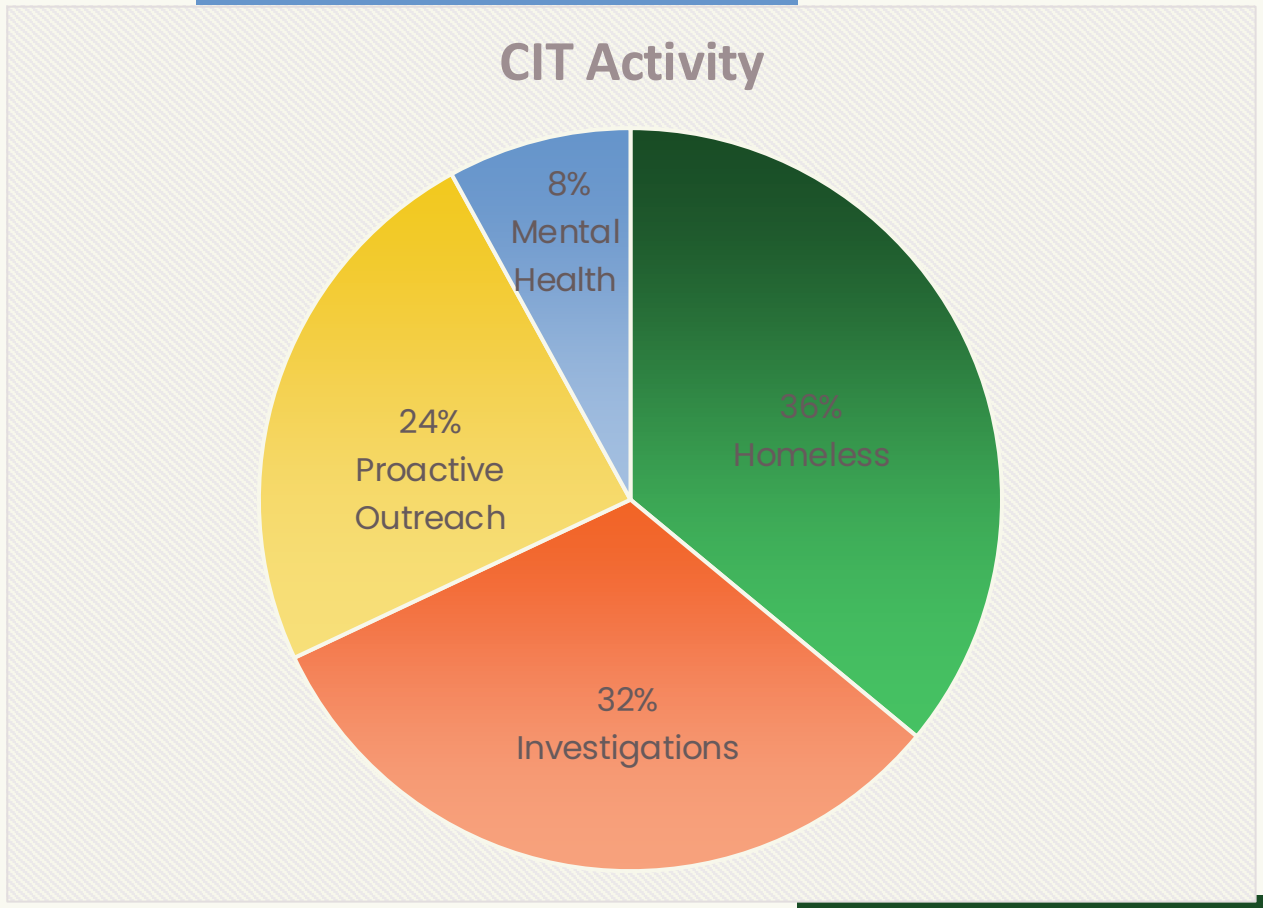
# SPECIALIZED SERVICES DIVISION




*Includes 1 Community Impact Officer being added with the FY26-27 budget process as adopted in the FY25-27 Two-Year Budget.

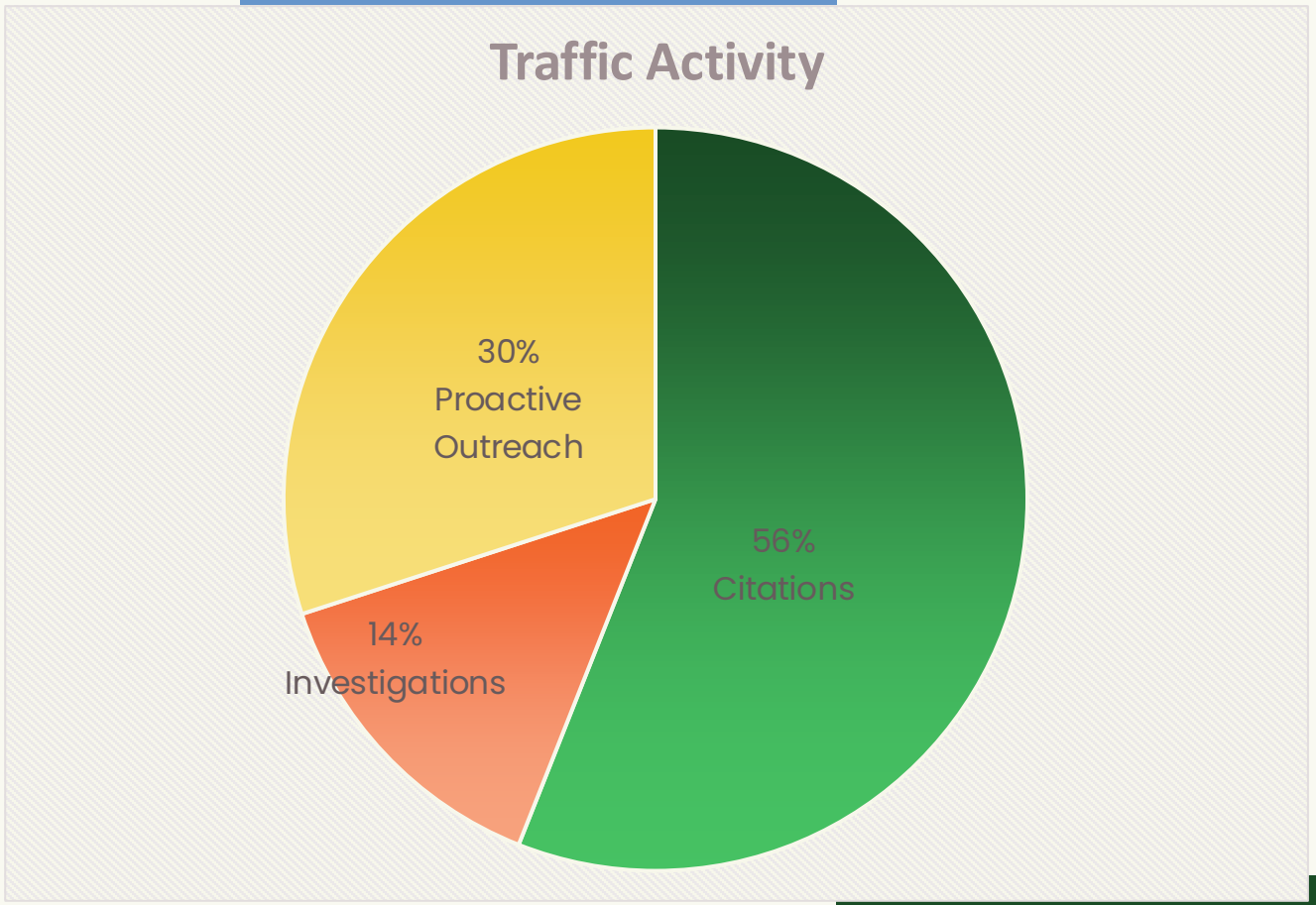
## COMMUNITY IMPACT OFFICERS

- WORKED WITH A LOCAL BUSINESS TO FIGHT ORGANIZED RETAIL THEFT, RESULTING IN 12 ARRESTS.
- LOCATED APPROPRIATE HOUSING FOR AN UNHOUSED INDIVIDUAL WHO GENERATED 10-12 CALLS FOR SERVICE A DAY.
- MAJOR ENCAMPMENT CLEANUP INCLUDING THE RELOCATION OF 15 UNHOUSED INDIVIDUALS.



# TRAFFIC OFFICER

- ATTENDED E-BIKE INSTRUCTOR COURSE
- E-BIKE OUTREACH AT THE MIDDLE SCHOOLS
- SAFE DRIVING HABITS PRESENTATION FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

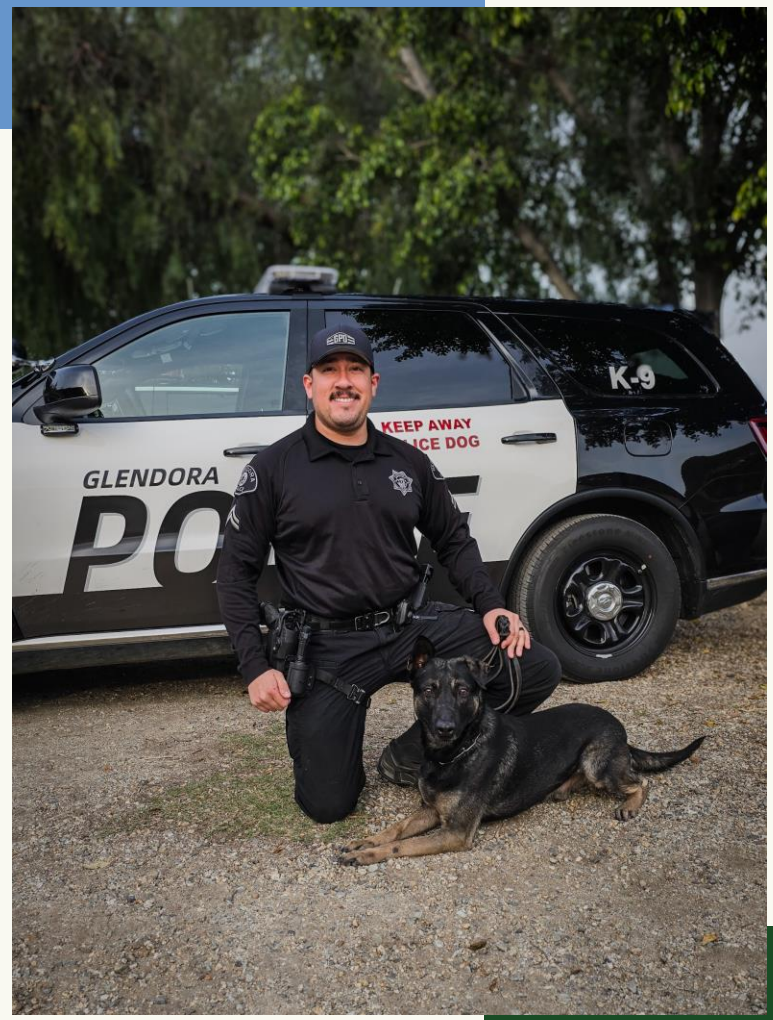


# SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS

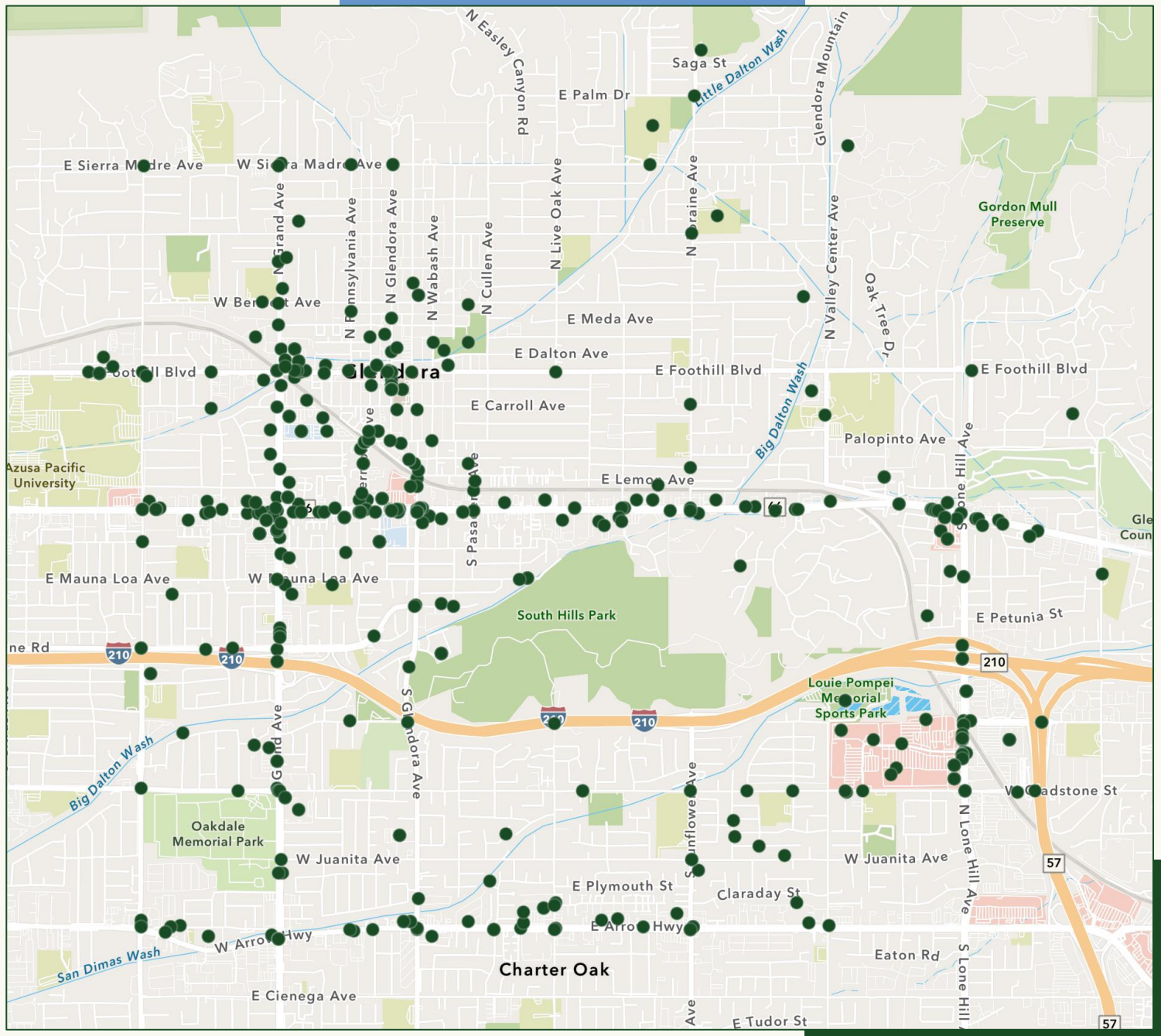
- ACTION NIGHT (1,500 STUDENTS)
- DANGERS OF DRUGS AND INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA SAFETY PRESENTATIONS
- STRANGER DANGER AND 911 PRESENTATIONS
- HIGH SCHOOL AND MIDDLE SCHOOL PROTESTS

# K-9 OFFICER

- COMPLETED A 240-HOUR PATROL DEPLOYMENT ACADEMY
- 55 HOURS OF ADDITIONAL TRAINING
- TWO FIELD DEPLOYMENTS - 1 SURRENDER
- ONE FSET DEPLOYMENT - 1 SURRENDER



# HOMELESS ACTIVITY



# TOP 10 ACTIVITIES (9,290)

- Traffic Stops
- Extra Patrols
- Assist Citizens
- Suspicious Circumstances
- Welfare Check
- Alarm Call
- Trespass
- Code Enforcement
- Pedestrian Check
- Follow Up

# TOP 5 BOOKING CHARGES (387)

- 23152(a)VC – Driving under the influence
- 11364HS – Possession of drug paraphernalia
- 11377(a)HS – Possession of drugs
- 484(a)PC – Petty Theft
- 148(a)(1)PC – Obstructing a Peace Office

# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR) VS. NATIONAL INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (NIBRS)

## UCR

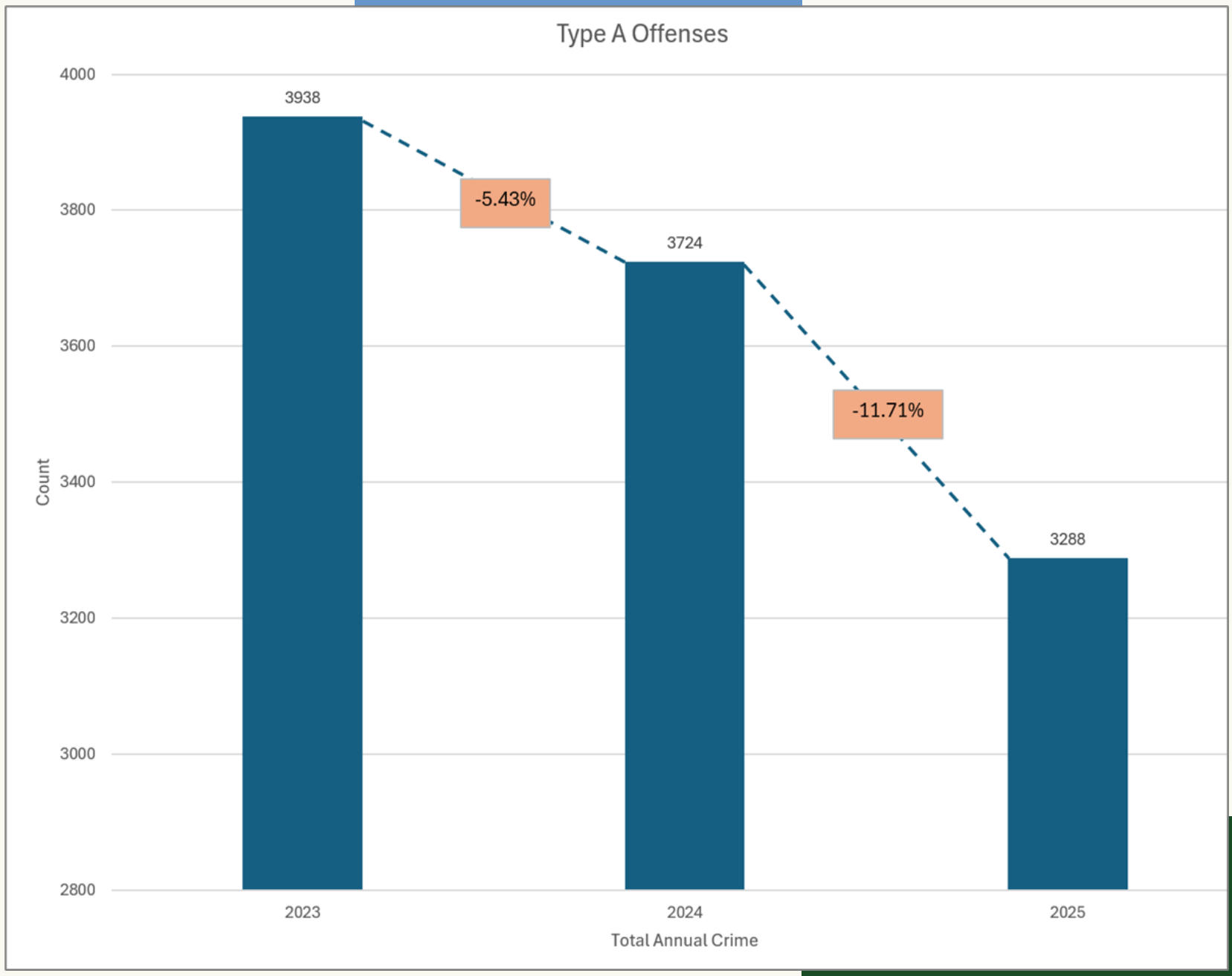
- UTILIZED A HEIRARCHY
- ONLY THE MOST SERIOUS CRIMES REPORTED

## NIBRS

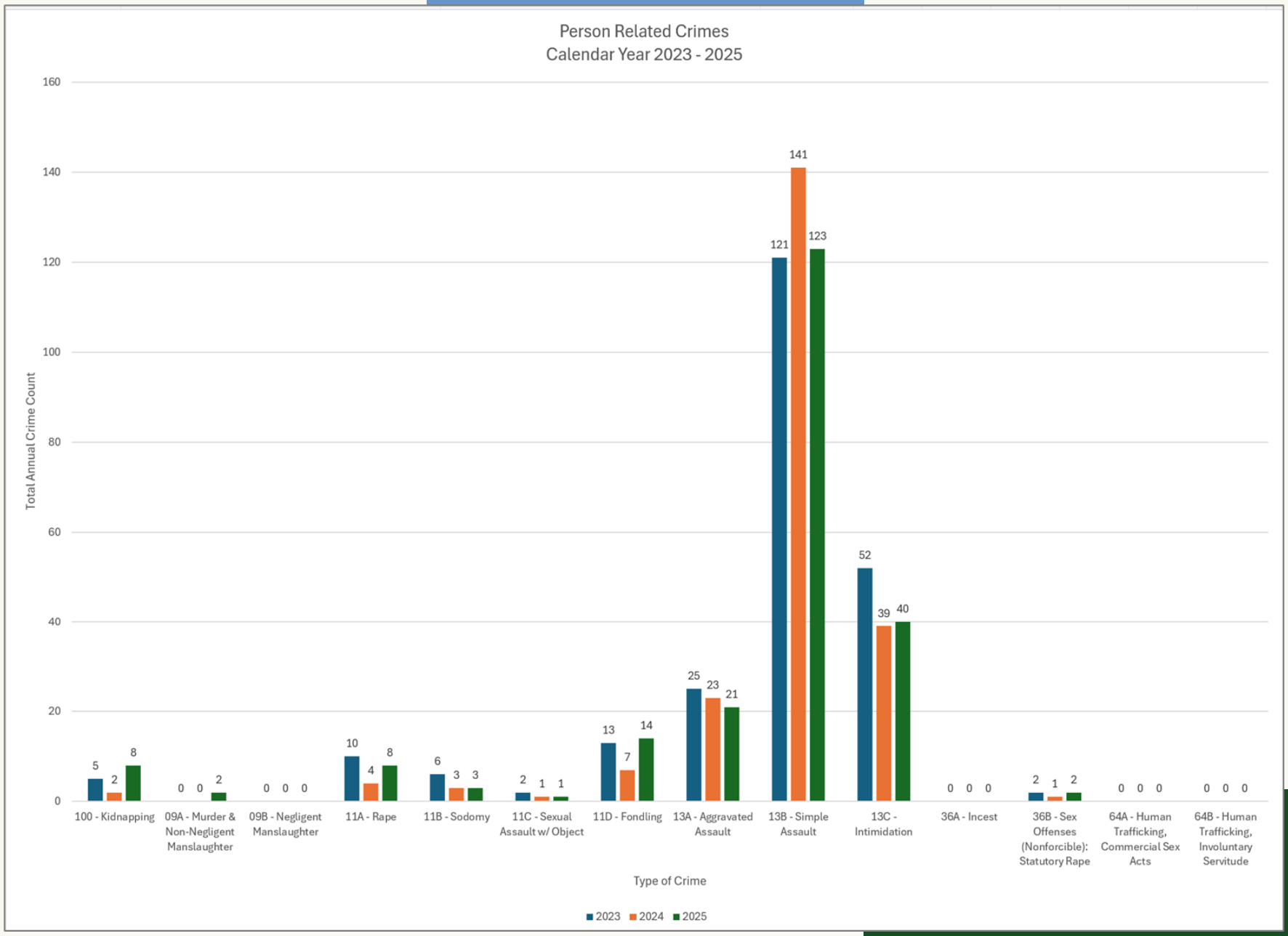
- INCLUDES EVERY SINGLE OFFENSE
- REMOVES CONCERNS OF UNDER REPORTING

*STATS PRIOR TO MAY 2022 CAN NOT BE COMPARED TO CURRENT STATS DUE TO THE TRANSITION IN REPORTING SYSTEMS.

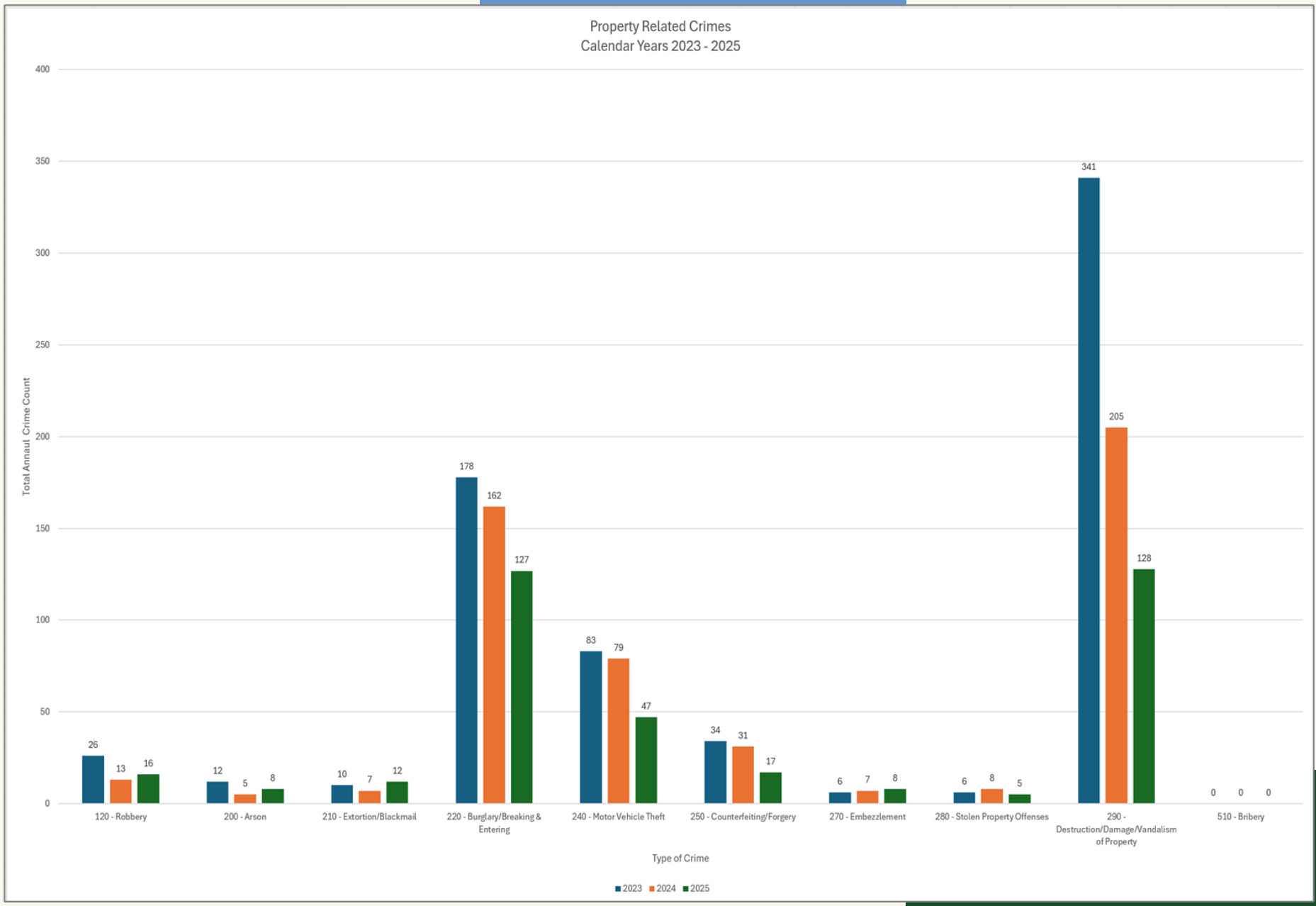
# TYPE A OFFENSES 2023-2025



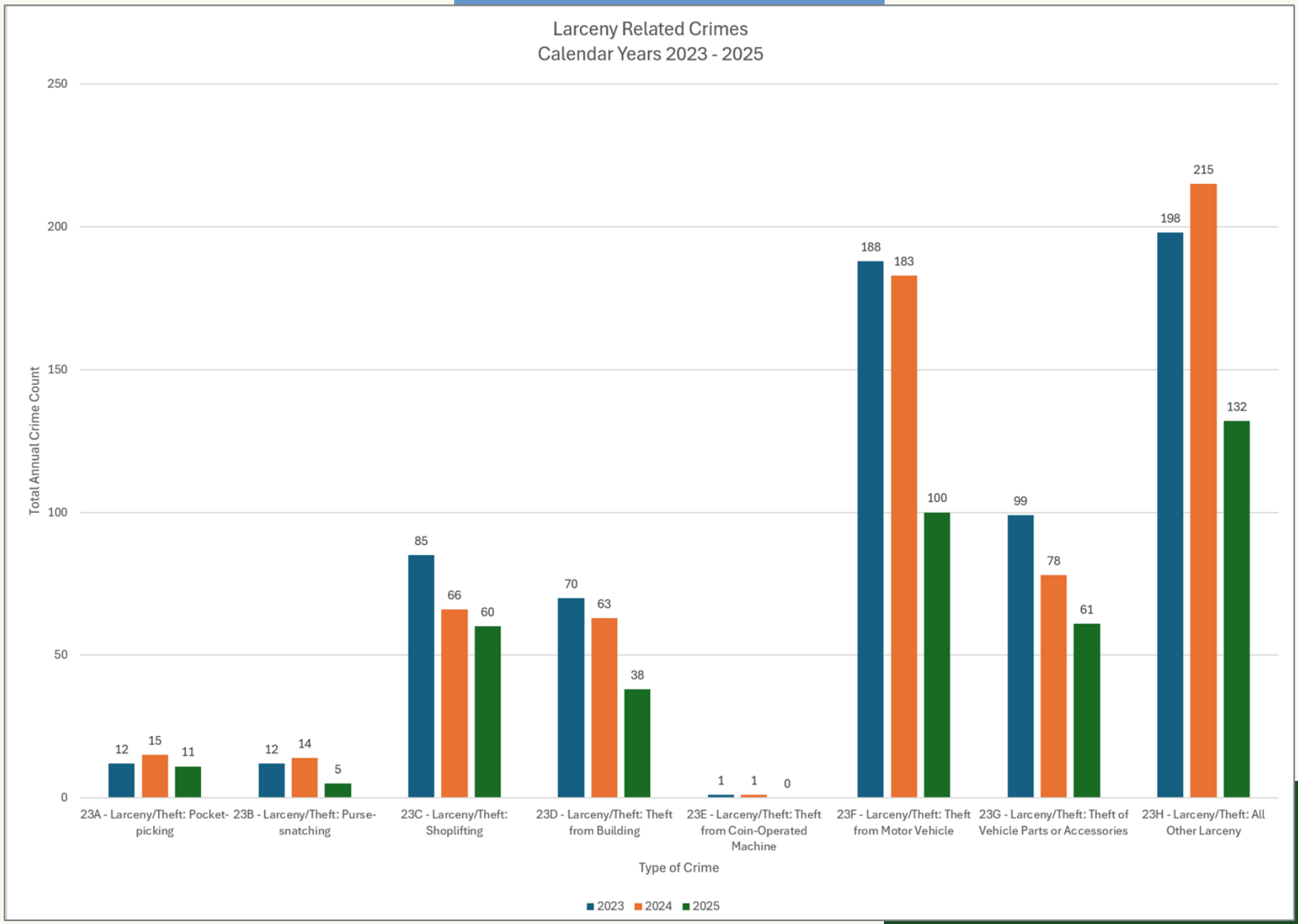
# PERSON CRIMES 2023-2025



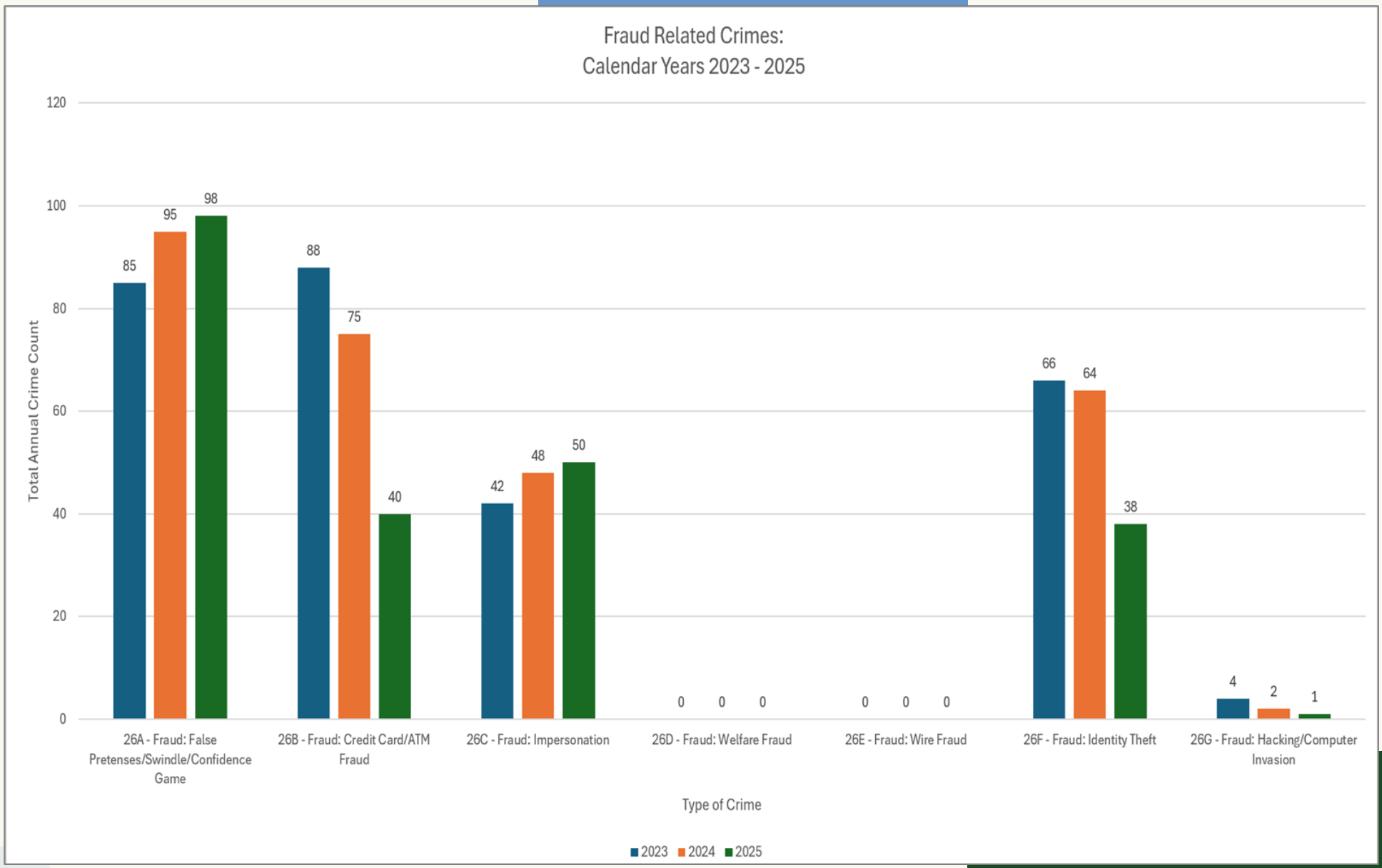
# PROPERTY CRIMES 2023-2025



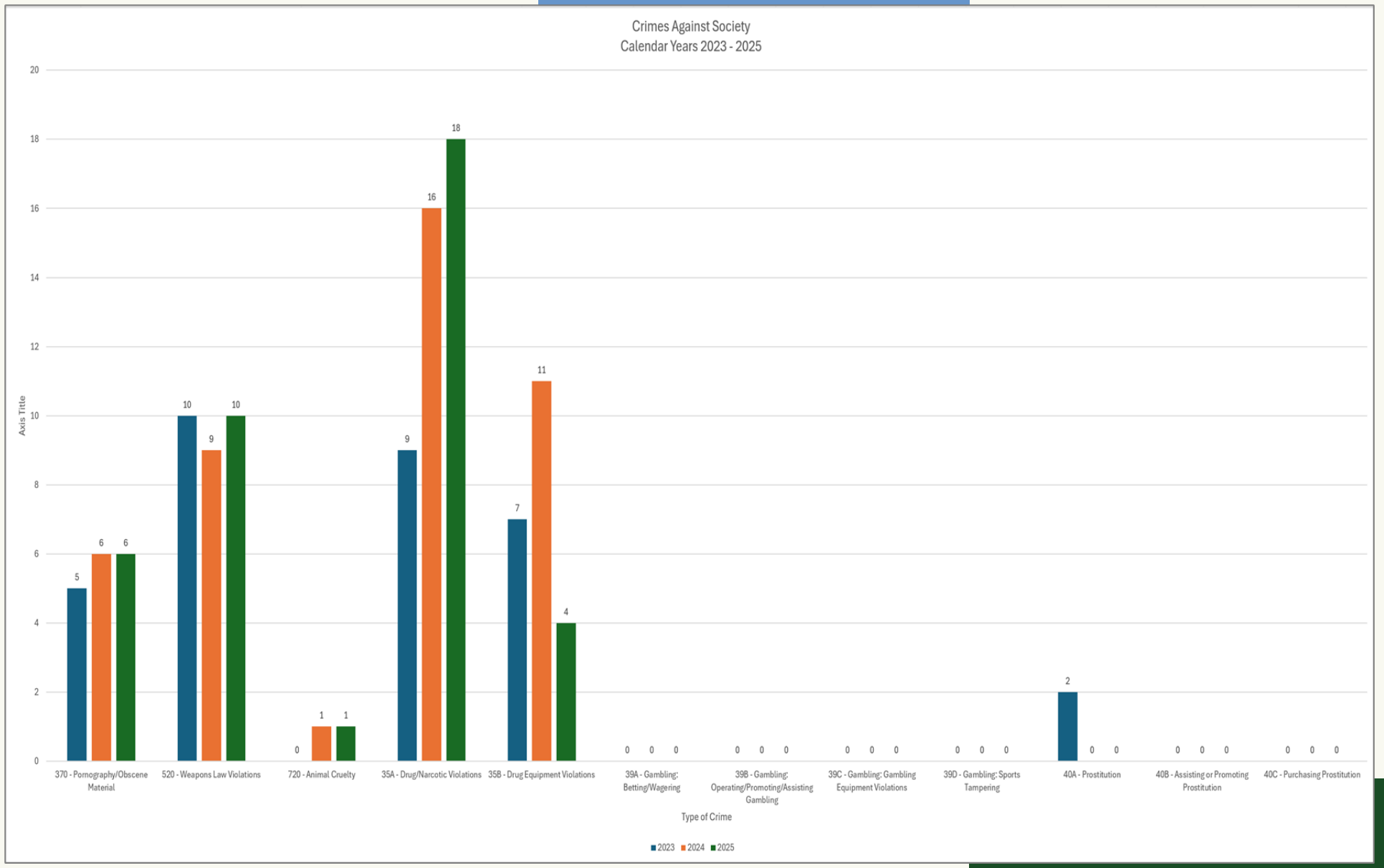
# THEFT CRIMES 2023-2025



# FRAUD CRIMES 2023-2025



# SOCIETY CRIMES 2023-2025



# QUESTIONS?

# STAFF REPORT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TO:** | **Mayor and Council Members** | **DATE:** | **May 26, 2026** |
| **FROM:** | **Public Works** | **DISTRICT(S):** | **Citywide** |
| **SUBJECT:** | **Public Hearing to Consider Adoption of the Regional Urban Water Management Plan and City Water Shortage Contingency Plan** | | |

**RECOMMENDATION**
That the City Council:

Open and conduct the Public Hearing, accept evidence and testimony presented, and in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary consider the following related to the Regional Urban Water Management Plan:

1. Determine that the proposed activity is not a “project” under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21065 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15060(c)(2), 15060(c)(3), and 15378; and,
2. Adopt Part 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Regional Urban Water Management Plan, including the City of Glendora (City) Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

**STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS**
N/A

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
The purpose of this hearing is to receive public comment on the City’s participation in the Regional Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which evaluates long-term water supply reliability, demand forecasts, drought preparedness, and compliance with State requirements through 2050. The Regional UWMP is prepared cooperatively with Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) and participating member agencies. Adoption of the City’s updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is also required by State law and outlines the City’s response actions during water shortages.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY / PREVIOUS ACTIONS**
In 1983, the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 797, the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §§10610 - 10656, 10608). On May 31, 2018, Senate Bill 606 was signed into law requiring all urban water retail suppliers to adopt a WSCP. To comply with the Act, the WSCP must include a crosswalk that translates the City's existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels. In June of 2021, City Council adopted the 2020 UWMP, which included a WSCP. On May 24, 2022, City Council approved a Resolution implementing a Stage 3 Water Shortage Contingency Plan. On July 3, 2024, the California State Water Resources Control Board adopted the “Making Conservation a California Way of Life” regulation which implements AB 1668 and SB 606 to achieve long-term water use efficiency.

**DISCUSSION**

The California Water Code requires urban water suppliers within the State to prepare and adopt Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) for submission to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The UWMP, which are required to be filed every five years, in years ending in 1 and 6, must satisfy the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 (Act), including subsequent amendments, and the 2025 UWMP Guidebook. The Act requires urban water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare a UWMP.

The UWMP supports the City's long-term resource planning to ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs. The Act describes the contents of the UWMP as well as how urban water suppliers should adopt and implement the plans. Water purveyors are permitted by DWR to work together to develop a cooperative regional UWMP. California Water Code Section 10620(d)(1) states: "An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in area wide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use."

TVMWD served as the lead agency in the development of the Regional UWMP and entered into a Professional Services Agreement with GEI Consultants + WSC on behalf of six of its member agencies, including the City of Glendora. The six member agencies worked with TVMWD and their consultants, GEI Consultants + WSC, and provided the necessary information to meet the requirements set forth by DWR. Agencies reviewed draft documents and provided feedback as needed to meet all deadlines as set by TVMWD, and to meet DWR deadlines for the Regional UWMP. TVMWD will submit the final Regional UWMP to DWR on behalf of the member agencies. Agencies agreed to share the costs of the Regional UWMP. TVMWD will pay costs up front and then seek reimbursement from the other agencies on a periodic basis (i.e., monthly or quarterly) until fully reimbursed.

This Regional UWMP demonstrates that the TVMWD region has adequate and reliable water supplies to meet projected demands through 2050, even under extended drought conditions. Long-term water demands are expected to decline due to conservation regulations, despite modest population growth. Through continued use of diversified water supplies, conservation, regional coordination, and proactive planning, the region is well positioned to adapt to future challenges, including climate change and regulatory requirements, while maintaining reliable water service for residents and businesses. Furthermore, continued investment in groundwater treatment is critical to protecting local water supplies. Regional coordination improves planning consistency and strengthens individual agency UWMPs.

The 2025 Regional UWMP provides a long-range assessment of water supply reliability for the TVMWD service area and its participating retail agencies through the year 2050. The Regional UWMP is prepared in accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act and the 2025 UWMP Guidebook issued by the California DWR. The 2025 UWMP Guidebook provides a framework for assessing water supply reliability, demand forecasting, and compliance with state conservation and drought contingency regulations.

TVMWD led the development of the 2025 Regional UWMP in coordination with six member agencies including the City of Glendora, City of La Verne, City of Pomona, Golden State Water Company (Claremont and San Dimas), Rowland Water District, and Walnut Valley Water District. In addition, the regional analysis incorporates water demand and supply estimates for other water agencies operating within the TVMWD service area. These include the Boy Scouts of America – Firestone Reservation, California Polytechnic University Pomona, the City of Covina, Mt. San Antonio College, Suburban Water Systems, and Valencia Heights Water Company. While these agencies prepared their own independent UWMPs, their water use affects shared regional supplies. Including them ensures that the regional water reliability analysis reflects total system conditions, rather than only participating agencies.

The Regional UWMP consists of four parts. Part 1 provides regional context for the plan. Part 2 describes information specific to the City, including its supplies, demands, and water use efficiency programs. This is the individual agency UWMP for the City. Part 3 provides regional supporting information. Part 4 is the UWMP Agency Supporting Information that details the City’s WSCP.

Part 1 contains the information needed to meet the UWMP Act requirements that are common to all Participating Agencies. This section provides a comprehensive "roll-up" of the region's water portfolio and includes:

- Regional System Description: A description of the climate, demographics, and land use for the entire TVMWD service area.
- Water Sources: Detailed descriptions of the shared imported water supplies (from Metropolitian Water District) and the management of regional groundwater basins (Main San Gabriel, Chino, Six Basins, Spadra, Central, and Puente).
- Regional Reliability: An aggregation of supply and demand projections to assess water reliability for normal, single-dry, and five-year consecutive drought scenarios through 2050. Also includes a near-term stress test assessing the region's ability to meet demands during a drought over the next five years (2026–2030).

Note that the Regional UWMP is authored and adopted by the six member agencies listed above, the regional analysis in Part 1 incorporates data from other member agencies within the TVMWD service area (such as the City of Covina and Suburban Water Systems) to ensure the regional supply and demand assessment accurately reflects the total water use within the TVMWD service area.

Part 2 includes a specific chapter for each of the participating member agencies. Each chapter is supplemental to the regional information presented in Part 1. These chapters contain the agency-specific data required to meet the UWMP Act that cannot be reported regionally, including:

- Service area maps and climate characteristics.
- Descriptions of past and current water use.
- Future demand projection methodologies.
- Local water distribution system losses (water loss audit results).
- SB X7-7 and future water use objectives.
- Water supply entitlements or constraints unique to that retailer.
- WSCP adoption and protocols.
- Demand management measures implemented by that retailer.
- Regional UWMP adoption.

Part 3 includes all supporting documentation referenced in Part 1 that is applicable to the region as a whole. This includes the DWR Regional UWMP Checklist (Appendix A), documentation of regional public notices and workshops, water supply agreements and legal documents, and the regional adoption resolution by TVMWD, the lead agency, which formally adopts both this Regional Context and TVMWD's specific wholesale UWMP components.

Part 4 includes a set of supporting documentation for each retail participating member agency, corresponding to their respective chapters in Part 2. Documents for each agency include:

- The DWR Retail UWMP Checklist verifying that the City has met the UWMP Act requirements.
- Proof of agency-specific public hearing notices and adoption resolutions.
- The full text of the City's WSCP.
- Completed DWR Submittal Tables specific to the City.
- Water supply agreements specific to the City.

The City's WSCP is a detailed approach which presents how the City intends to act, or respond, in the event of an actual water shortage including:

- Preparation of the City's "Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment" (Annual Assessment) is discussed. Beginning July 1, 2022, the City has submitted the Annual Assessment each year through 2025. The Annual Assessment includes a review of the City's "unconstrained" water demands for the current year and for a

potential upcoming single dry year. Unconstrained water demands represent the City's water demands prior to any response actions the City may invoke pursuant to the City's WSCP.

- The City will manage water supplies to minimize the adverse impacts of water shortages. The City's plan for water usage during periods of shortage is designed to address six standard progressive water shortage levels including up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages, and a greater-than 50 percent shortage.
- For each declared water supply shortage level, customers will be required to reduce their consumption by the percentage specified in the corresponding water supply shortage level.
- For each declared water supply shortage level, the City has established response actions to reduce demand on water supplies and to reduce any shortage gaps in water supplies. These demand reduction measures address irrigation, other outdoor use restrictions, and other water use prohibitions.

The WSCP has been updated from the 2020 plan. The Stage 3 WSCP adopted by City Council in 2022 required all water consumers to reduce their water usage by at least 20 percent below their average usage from 2020. The original Stage 3 WSCP set a 15% reduction target. The 20% reduction has been applied to Stages 4 and 5 of the WSCP, as subsequent stages of a WSCP cannot be less stringent. Clarification on communication with consumers was also included in the update.

This 2025 Regional UWMP utilizes a layered reporting approach to satisfy both regional and individual requirements. This structure ensures consistency across agency-specific chapters while maintaining the necessary granularity for individual agency compliance. Urban water suppliers are required to complete and submit their 2025 UWMPs to DWR by July 1st, 2026.

Following closure of the hearing, the City Council may consider staff's recommendation to adopt Part 1, Part 2, Part 3, and Part 4 of the Regional UWMP, including the City of Glendora WSCP. This Regional UWMP serves two primary purposes:

1. To clearly demonstrate that the Region has adequate and reliable water supplies to meet existing and projected future demands under normal conditions and during droughts; and
2. To provide a coordinated regional planning framework that improves consistency, reduces duplication, and strengthens individual UWMPs prepared by participating retail agencies.

By planning together at a regional scale, water agencies are better positioned to manage shared imported water systems and groundwater basins, respond to climate change, and maintain reliable water service for residents, businesses, and institutions.

**FISCAL IMPACT**

The total estimated cost for the Regional UWMP is $425,016. TVMWD will initially cover the project costs and seek reimbursement from participating agencies on a regular basis. The estimated cost share for the City will be $35,000. Sufficient appropriations are available in the FY2025-2027 Adopted Two-Year Budget in the Water Conservation Division budget for conservation projects.

**ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION**

There are no CEQA impacts associated with the recommendations in this report. Pursuant to the CEQA, staff has evaluated the proposed activity and determined that it is not a "project" as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21065 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15060(c)(2), 15060(c)(3), and 15378. The activity will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment and therefore does not require further CEQA review.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prepared By: | Damian Martinez, Water Division Manager |
| Concurs With: | Not Applicable |

| | |
|---|---|
| Reviewed By: | Paul Zampiello, Public Works Deputy Director |
| Certified to Availability of Funds: | Kyle Johnson, Finance Director/City Treasurer |
| Approved By: | Adam Raymond, City Manager |
| Legal Review: | Danny Aleshire, City Attorney |
| CEQA Review: | Not Applicable |

**Attachments**

A_Part_1_-_Regional_Context_Public_Review_Draft.pdf
B_Part_2_-_Chapter_2_City_of_Glendora_Public_Review_Draft.pdf
C_Part_3_-_Regional_Supporting_Information_Public_Review_Draft.pdf
D_Part_4_-_Appendix_B_Glendora_Public_Review_Draft.pdf
E_Regional_UWMP_2025_Power_Point.pdf
F. PH Urban Water Mgmt Plan.pdf

# THREE VALLEYS REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APRIL 2026

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

## 2025 Part 1: Regional Context

# THREE VALLEYS REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APRIL 2026

## 2025 Part 1: Regional Context

Prepared by GEI Consultants, Inc. and Water Systems Consulting, Inc.

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## Appendices

**Part 3** of the 2025 RUMWP contains Regional Supporting Information.

# Standard Limitations and Disclaimer

This report was prepared exclusively for the use of Three Valleys Municipal Water District. The findings and conclusions, if any provided by GEI in this report, are based solely on the information reported to GEI as of the date of this report. Future investigations or additional information not provided to GEI at the time of this report may result in modification of this report. GEI's scope of work did not include verifying the completeness or accuracy of information provided by others. Accordingly, GEI shall not be liable for any damages, costs, or other consequences resulting from reliance on such information if it is later determined to be inaccurate or incomplete. GEI's professional services for this project have been performed in a manner consistent with that degree of skill and care ordinarily exercised by members of the same profession currently practicing in the same locality, performing similar services under similar conditions. GEI makes no other representations and no warranties, express or implied.

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

| Acronym | Definition |
|---|---|
| AB1668 | Assembly Bill 1668 |
| AF | Acre-feet |
| AFY | acre-feet per year |
| APA | Allowed Pumping Allocation |
| AWUR | Annual Water Use Report |
| AWWA | American Water Works Association |
| BPOU | Baldwin Park Operable Unit |
| CEC | Contaminants of Emerging Concern |
| cfs | cubic feet per second |
| CIC | Covina Irrigating Company |
| CIMIS | California Irrigation Management Information System |
| CRA | Colorado River Aqueduct |
| CVWC | Covina Valley Water Company |
| CWC | California Water Code |
| DAC | disadvantaged community |
| DDW | Division of Drinking Water |
| DBP | Disinfection Byproduct |
| DCP | Drought Contingency Plan |
| DCR | Delivery Capability Report |
| DMM | demand management measure |
| DRA | Drought Risk Assessment |
| DVL | Diamond Valley Lake |
| DWR | California Department of Water Resources |
| DYYP | Dry-Year Yield Program |
| ET | evapotranspiration |
| ETo | reference evapotranspiration |
| FY | Fiscal year |
| GAC | Granular Activated Carbon |
| GAMA | Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program |
| GHG | greenhouse gas |
| GIS | geographic information systems |
| GMP | Groundwater Management Plan |
| GPCD | gallons per capita per day |
| gpmd | gallons per mile of pipe per day |
| gpscd | gallons per service connection per day |
| GSA | Groundwater Sustainability Agency |
| GSP | Groundwater Sustainability Plan |
| IEUA | Inland Empire Utilities Agency |
| JWL | Joint Water Line |

| Acronym | Definition |
|---|---|
| LACSD | Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts |
| LACDPW | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works |
| LDX | Local Data Exchange |
| LRP | Local Resources Program |
| MAF | million acre-feet |
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Level |
| MHI | Median Household Income |
| MGD | million gallons per day |
| mg/L | milligrams per liter |
| MWD | Metropolitan Water District of Southern California |
| MWTP | Miramar Water Treatment Plant |
| NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Unit |
| OBMP | Optimum Basin Management Program |
| OSY | Operating Safe Yield |
| PBWA | Puente Basin Water Agency |
| PCE | Tetrachloroethene |
| PFAS | Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances |
| PVPA | Pomona Valley Protective Association |
| RHNA | Regional Housing Needs Assessment |
| RO | reverse osmosis |
| RUWMP | Regional Urban Water Management Plan |
| SB1157 | Senate Bill 1157 |
| SB606 | Senate Bill 606 |
| SCAG | Southern California Association of Governments |
| SGMA | Sustainable Groundwater Management Act |
| SJCWRP | San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant |
| SWP | State Water Project |
| SWRCB | State Water Resources Control Board |
| TAZs | traffic analysis zones |
| TCE | Trichloroethene |
| TDS | Total Dissolved Solids |
| TOC | Total Organic Carbon |
| TCP | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane |
| TVMWD | Three Valleys Municipal Water District |
| USACE | United States Army Corps of Engineers |
| USGS | United States Geological Survey |
| UWMP | Urban Water Management Plan |
| UWMP Act | Urban Water Management Planning Act |
| VHWC | Valencia Heights Water Company |
| VIC | Variable Infiltration Capacity |
| VOC | Volatile Organic Compounds |
| WUEData | Water Use Efficiency Data |

| Acronym | Definition |
|---|---|
| WRD | Water Replenishment District of Southern California |
| WRMP | Water Resources Master Plan |
| WRP | water reclamation plant |
| WSCP | Water Shortage Contingency Plan |

# Executive Summary

## E.S.1. Purpose of the Plan

The 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP or Plan) provides a long-range assessment of water supply reliability for the Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) service area and its participating retail agencies through the year 2050. The Plan is prepared in accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act and the 2025 UWMP Guidebook issued by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) (DWR, 2026a). To satisfy the requirements of California Water Code Section 10630.5, this Executive Summary also serves as the statutory "Lay Description" of the Region's water supply reliability. The analytical framework, assumptions, and findings described in this lay description apply to all participating urban water suppliers included in this RUWMP. Individual UWMPs prepared as part of this regional effort rely on this description to satisfy the lay description requirement of the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

This RUWMP serves two primary purposes:

1. To clearly demonstrate that the Region has adequate and reliable water supplies to meet existing and projected future demands under normal conditions and during droughts; and
2. To provide a coordinated regional planning framework that improves consistency, reduces duplication, and strengthens individual UWMPs prepared by participating retail agencies.

By planning together at a regional scale, the agencies are better positioned to manage shared imported water systems and groundwater basins, respond to climate change, and maintain reliable water service for residents, businesses, and institutions.

## E.S.2. Agencies Included in the RUWMP

This RUWMP was led by TVMWD in collaboration with seven retail water agencies (collectively referred to as the Participating Agencies):

- City of Glendora
- City of La Verne
- City of Pomona
- Golden State Water Company – Claremont System
- Golden State Water Company – San Dimas System
- Rowland Water District
- Walnut Valley Water District

In addition, the regional analysis incorporates water demand and supply estimates for other water agencies operating within the TVMWD service area. These include the Boy Scouts of America - Firestone Reservation, California Polytechnic University Pomona (Cal Poly Pomona), the City of Covina, Mt. San

Antonio College (Mt. SAC), Suburban Water Systems, and Valencia Heights Water Company. While these agencies prepared their own independent UWMPs, their water use affects shared regional supplies. Including them ensures that the regional water reliability analysis reflects total system conditions, rather than only participating agencies.

## E.S.3. Regional Setting

The TVMWD service area (Region) covers approximately 133 square miles in southeastern Los Angeles County, extending from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains south to the Puente Hills and east toward the San Bernardino County line. The Region includes the Pomona Valley, Walnut Valley, and portions of the eastern San Gabriel Valley. The service area is predominantly urban with residential neighborhoods, commercial and industrial areas, educational institutions, and public facilities and is home to approximately 516,000 people as of the 2020 Census.

## E.S.4. Population and Water Demand Projections

Population growth within the Region is expected to be modest through 2050, with most growth occurring through redevelopment and infill. Water demand projections account for anticipated population changes, employment trends, and land use patterns, as well as the effects of mandatory water conservation requirements.

Projected demands reflect ongoing and future reductions in per capita water use resulting from implementation of State mandated water use efficiency regulations, including the “Making Conservation a California Way of Life” requirements. These conservation measures are expected to partially offset demand increases associated with population growth and climate change.

## E.S.5. Regional Water Supply Portfolio

The Region relies on a diversified water supply portfolio, which provides flexibility and resilience during dry conditions. Based on recent historical conditions (2021–2025), the regional water supply consists of:

- **Imported Water (~50%)**
  Water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), originating from the State Water Project (SWP) and the Colorado River, forms the backbone of the Region’s supply. MWD’s extensive surface and groundwater storage system provides a high level of drought reliability.
- **Local Groundwater (~44%)**
  Groundwater is produced from six basins: the Main San Gabriel Basin, Chino Basin, Six Basins, Spadra Basin, Central Basin, and Puente Basin. These basins are managed through court adjudications or Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) that protect long-term yields.
- **Recycled Water (~4%)**
  Several agencies use recycled water for non-potable purposes such as landscape irrigation, which reduces demand for potable supplies.

- **Local Surface Water (~2%)**
  Limited amounts of surface water are diverted from the San Gabriel River and San Antonio Creek, primarily during wet periods.

Together, these supplies support a robust conjunctive use strategy that includes storing imported water in local groundwater basins during wet years and withdrawing stored water during dry years.

## E.S.6. Water Supply Reliability and Drought Planning

This RUWMP evaluates water supply reliability under multiple scenarios, including normal hydrologic conditions, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought. The analysis incorporates climate change considerations, including increased temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns.

The results of the reliability analysis demonstrate that sufficient supplies are projected to be available to meet regional water demands through 2050 under all evaluated scenarios. Short-term or localized reductions in groundwater or local surface water are assumed to be offset by imported water supplies from TVMWD and MWD, which are projected to remain fully reliable through the planning horizon. Regional groundwater storage, access to imported water supplies, and coordinated drought response planning provide the necessary flexibility to manage extended dry periods.

Each Participating Agency maintains its own Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which outlines actions to be taken during water shortages and drought conditions.

## E.S.7. Threats to Local Supply Reliability

While the Region's water portfolio is highly reliable under modeled scenarios, TVMWD and the Participating Agencies face operational threats that require proactive management. These threats primarily impact the physical ability to access and utilize local water supplies:

- **Climate Volatility**
  As identified in the Region's 2024 Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, rising temperatures and shifting hydrologic patterns threaten both supply and demand. The Region is projected to experience shorter, flashier rainy seasons characterized by high-intensity storm events. This volatility poses a direct challenge to local spreading grounds, as heavy storm flows can exceed the immediate capture capacity of diversion facilities, resulting in lost groundwater recharge. Concurrently, hotter baseline temperatures are expected to drive up evapotranspiration and outdoor water demands.
- **Groundwater Quality and “Stranded Assets”**
  Decades of historical land-use practices have introduced contaminants – including Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), nitrates, and perchlorate – into the Region’s underlying aquifers. Furthermore, the Region faces a threat from moving regulatory targets, specifically the introduction of ultra-low Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). When wells exceed these strict new safety standards, they must be taken offline. These "stranded assets" temporarily eliminate local extraction capacity, forcing agencies to rely more heavily on imported water when the Region is working to reduce that dependence.

## E.S.8. Planned Capital Projects

To proactively mitigate these climate and regulatory vulnerabilities, TVMWD and its Participating Agencies have identified a suite of collaborative water supply projects. These regional partnerships focus on optimizing existing infrastructure, remediating stranded groundwater assets, expanding conjunctive use, and maximizing the capture of local supplies. Key planned regional projects include:

- **Restoring Stranded Assets (GRIP+)**
  A major regional partnership between TVMWD, the City of Glendora, and the City of Pomona to install new extraction wells and advanced wellhead treatment systems. By treating contaminated groundwater, this project will restore local extraction capacity and produce approximately 9,200 acre-feet per year (AFY) of highly reliable local supply from the Main San Gabriel Basin.
- **Advanced Recycled Water Storage (Spadra Basin Optimization)**
  A collaborative initiative spearheaded by Walnut Valley Water District, the City of Pomona, and Cal Poly Pomona. This project proposes injecting advanced treated recycled water into the Spadra Basin via new injection wells, creating a drought-resilient local storage asset with a capacity of up to 3,500 acre-feet (AF).
- **Conjunctive Use Exchanges (Chino Basin)**
  Building upon existing successful dry-year yield programs, TVMWD and Pomona are evaluating an "in-lieu" exchange program. TVMWD would fund extraction and treatment upgrades in the Chino Basin in exchange for Pomona pumping and conveying an equivalent amount of local water to other TVMWD member agencies during droughts.
- **Stormwater Capture Enhancements**
  To address the shift toward shorter, higher-intensity winter storms, the Region is working with local flood control districts and protective associations to excavate deeper recharge basins (such as the San Antonio Spreading Grounds) and upgrade diversion structures. This will increase the instantaneous capture and storage volume of flash-flood runoff.
- **External Partnerships and Interties**
  The Region is actively pursuing new pipeline interties, such as a partnership through the Puente Basin Water Agency with the Covina Valley Water Company. This will allow the physical importation of up to 2,000 AFY of surplus local water eastward, directly offsetting reliance on imported water deliveries.

## E.S.9. Water Conservation and Water Use Efficiency

Water conservation and water use efficiency are core components of the Region’s water management strategy. Retail agencies have implemented a wide range of conservation programs, including public education, rebate programs, landscape efficiency improvements, leak detection, and tiered water pricing.

All Participating Agencies previously met the State’s 2020 water conservation targets and continue to align with new efficiency standards established by State legislation and regulations. These efforts reduce long-term demand and improve overall system reliability.

## E.S.10. Regional Coordination

This RUWMP was developed through a coordinated regional planning process involving TVMWD and Participating Agencies. Regional planning allows for consistent assumptions regarding shared water supplies, reduces duplication of effort, and strengthens the technical foundation of individual agency UWMPs.

Public participation was incorporated through notices, public meetings, and hearings conducted by the Participating Agencies prior to adoption of the Plan. TVMWD also conducted regional workshops with the stakeholders in the Region to provide an update on the development of the RUWMP.

## E.S.11. Conclusion

This RUWMP demonstrates that the TVMWD region has adequate and reliable water supplies to meet projected demands through 2050, even under extended drought conditions. Long-term water demands are expected to decline due to conservation regulations, despite modest population growth.

Through continued use of diversified water supplies, conservation, regional coordination, and proactive planning, the Region is well positioned to adapt to future challenges, including climate change and regulatory requirements, while maintaining reliable water service for residents and businesses. Furthermore, continued investment in groundwater quality treatment is critical to protecting local water supplies. Regional coordination improves planning consistency and strengthens individual agency UWMPs.

## E.S.12. Use of This Plan

This RUWMP serves as the regional technical foundation for each Participating Agency's individual Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). Each agency adopts the portions of the Plan relevant to its service area while maintaining authority over local operations, conservation programs, and water shortage response actions.

Taken together, the Regional Context (**Part 1**) and Individual Agency UWMP chapters (Part 2) along with the Regional Supporting Information (**Part 3**) and Agency Supporting Information (Part 4) provide a comprehensive, coordinated strategy to ensure safe, reliable, and sustainable water service for the Three Valleys region.

# 1. Introduction

Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) and its partnering agencies have long demonstrated a commitment to regional water resilience and sustainable resource management. As water supply reliability challenges continue to evolve across Southern California, TVMWD and its retail agencies recognize that water resources – specifically, imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and local groundwater basins – are regionally interdependent. To address these shared challenges and ensure consistent planning assumptions, TVMWD has led the development of this 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP or Plan) in collaboration with seven of its retail agencies.

The agencies participating in this 2025 RUWMP (Participating Agencies) include:

- Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Lead Agency)
- City of Glendora
- City of La Verne
- City of Pomona
- Golden State Water Company (GSWC) (Claremont System)
- GSWC (San Dimas System)
- Rowland Water District (Rowland WD)
- Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD)

In addition, there are two TVMWD retail agencies who have prepared independent 2025 UWMPs: the City of Covina and Suburban Water Systems. TVMWD has also coordinated with these agencies through development of this RUWMP and has incorporated their estimated supplies and demands into the regional analysis to provide a comprehensive analysis of regional water resources.

By coordinating as a Region[1], the Participating Agencies aim to reduce redundancy, improve consistency in supply and demand assumptions, and strengthen the technical foundation for each agency's individual planning efforts. This RUWMP presents a unified, regionally consistent analysis of water supply reliability, demand projections, and drought preparedness, providing a roadmap for the region to maintain reliable water service through 2050.

## 1.1. Background and Purpose

The California Water Code (CWC) requires urban water suppliers within the state to prepare and adopt Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) for submission to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The UWMPs, which are required to be filed every five years, must satisfy the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act) of 1983, including subsequent

[1] The Three Valleys Municipal Water District service area is referred to as the Region in the context of this RUWMP.

amendments. The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually to prepare a UWMP.

A UWMP is intended to function as a long-term planning tool to guide broad-perspective decision-making by water suppliers. It is a general planning framework rather than an exact blueprint for supply and demand management. It generally answers a series of planning questions, including:

1. What are the potential sources of supply and what is the reasonable probable yield from them?
2. What is the probable demand, given a reasonable set of assumptions about growth and implementation of water use efficiency?
3. How well do supply and demand figures match up, assuming that the various probable supplies will be pursued?
4. How will the agency respond to drought conditions or water shortages?

This 2025 RUWMP satisfies all CWC requirements for the 2025 cycle, including updates to the UWMP Guidebook, published by DWR in December 2025; details regarding these updates are described in Chapter 1 of the DWR 2025 UWMP Guidebook (DWR, 2026a).

### *1.1.1. Regional Urban Water Management Plan*

Water purveyors are permitted by DWR to work together to develop a cooperative regional UWMP. CWC Section 10620(d)(1) states: "An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in area wide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use."

The purpose of jointly preparing this RUWMP is to facilitate a consistent evaluation of water sources common to the various agencies (specifically imported water from TVMWD and shared groundwater basins), to take advantage of group knowledge and experience, and to reduce preparation costs.

## 1.2. Plan Organization

This Plan is organized to meet the requirements of the UWMP Act for the eight Participating Agencies (TVMWD and seven retail agencies). Each Participating Agency has reviewed, adopted, and will implement the portions of this Plan relevant to their agency.

To streamline reporting and avoid redundant data entry, this Plan is organized into four distinct parts:

**Part 1: Regional Context**

**Part 1** contains the information needed to meet the UWMP Act requirements that are common to all Participating Agencies. This section provides a comprehensive "roll-up" of the region’s water portfolio. It includes:

- Regional System Description: A description of the climate, demographics, and land use for the entire TVMWD service area.
- Water Sources: Detailed descriptions of the shared imported water supplies (from MWD) and the management of regional groundwater basins (Main San Gabriel, Chino, Six Basins, Spadra, Central, and Puente).
- Regional Reliability: An aggregation of supply and demand projections to assess water reliability for normal, single-dry, and five-year consecutive drought scenarios through 2050. Also includes a near-term stress test assessing the region's ability to meet demands during a drought over the next five years (2026–2030).

It should be noted that while the RUWMP is authored and adopted by the eight Participating Agencies listed above, the regional analysis in **Part 1** incorporates data from Other Member Agencies within the TVMWD service area (such as the City of Covina and Suburban Water Systems) to ensure the regional supply and demand assessment accurately reflects the total water use within the TVMWD service area.

**Part 2: Individual Agency UWMPs**

**Part 2** includes a specific chapter for each of the Participating Agencies. Each chapter is supplemental to the regional information presented in **Part 1**. These chapters contain the agency-specific data required to meet the UWMP Act that cannot be reported regionally, including:

- Service area maps and climate characteristics.
- Descriptions of past and current water use.
- Future demand projection methodologies.
- Local water distribution system losses (water loss audit results).
- SB X7-7 and future water use objectives.
- Water supply entitlements or constraints unique to that retailer.
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) adoption and protocols.
- Demand management measures implemented by that retailer.
- RUWMP adoption.

**Part 3: Regional Supporting Information**

**Part 3** includes all supporting documentation referenced in **Part 1** that is applicable to the region as a whole. This includes the DWR Regional UWMP Checklist (Appendix A), documentation of regional public notices and workshops, water supply agreements and legal documents, and the regional adoption resolution by the Lead Agency (TVMWD), which formally adopts both this Regional Context and TVMWD's specific wholesale UWMP components.

### Part 4: Local Agency Supporting Information

**Part 4** includes a set of supporting documentation for each retail Participating Agency, corresponding to their respective chapters in **Part 2**. Documents for each agency include:

- The DWR Retail UWMP Checklist verifying the agency has met UWMP Act requirements.
- Proof of agency-specific public hearing notices and adoption resolutions.
- The full text of the agency's WSCP.
- Completed DWR Submittal Tables specific to that agency.
- Water supply agreements specific to that agency.

### Reporting Structure

This 2025 RUWMP utilizes a layered reporting approach to satisfy both regional and individual requirements. This structure ensures consistency across agency-specific chapters while maintaining the necessary granularity for individual agency compliance. Figure 1-1 illustrates the relationship between the Regional Context (**Part 1**) and the Local Agency UWMPs (**Part 2**). **Table 1-1** identifies the location of key UWMP data elements within this document.

**Figure 1-1. Regional Context vs. Local Agency UWMPs Relationship**

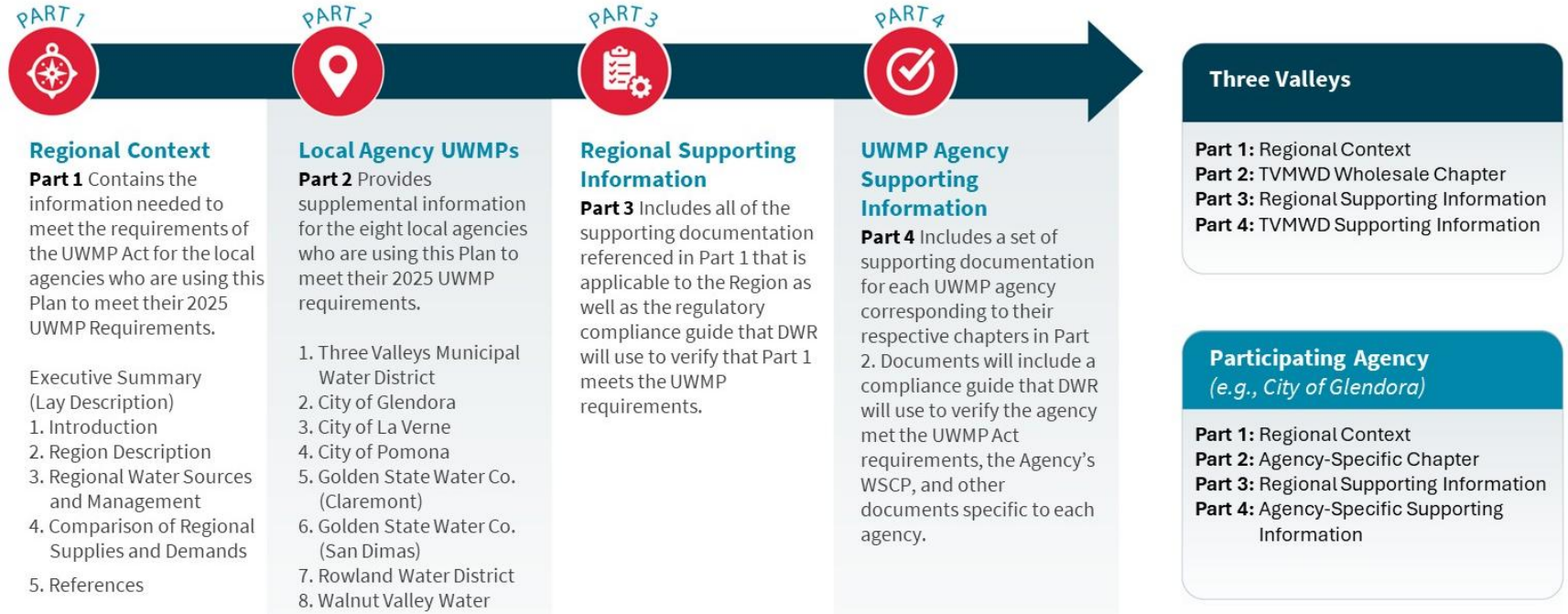


**Table 1-1. Regional vs. Individual Reporting Matrix**

| UWMP Requirement | Part 1: Regional Context | Part 2: Individual Agency Chapters |
|---|---|---|
| System Description | Regional Climate and Demographics | Local Service Area Map and Customer Class Data |
| Water Use (Demand) | Aggregated Regional Demand Totals | Agency-Specific Demand Projections |
| SB X7-7 / AB 1668 Compliance | General Regional Trends | Specific Target Calculations and Compliance |
| Water Supply: Imported | MWD Reliability and Wholesale Allocation | Agency-Specific Purchase Projections |
| Water Supply: Groundwater | Basin Descriptions, Management, and Safe Yield | Agency-Specific Pumping Rights and History |
| Water Supply: Recycled | Regional Infrastructure and Opportunities | Agency-Specific Use and Projection |
| Water Supply Reliability | Regional Water Budget (Surplus/Deficit) | Agency-Specific Reliability Tables |
| Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) | Regional 5-Year Stress Test (2026-2030) | Agency-Specific 5-Year Stress Test |
| Water Shortage Contingency Plan | Regional Summary and Consistency | Full Agency WSCP Adoption and Protocols |
| Demand Management Measures | Regional Conservation Programs (TVMWD) | Local Conservation Programs |
| Adoption and Submittal | Regional Resolution (TVMWD) | Individual Resolutions (Retailers) |

By utilizing this structure, the Participating Agencies ensure that the "Regional Context" serves as the substantiated technical foundation for the "Individual Agency UWMPs," resulting in a cohesive and defensible regional planning document.

## 1.3. Plan Preparation and Coordination

Management of water resources in the Three Valleys region takes place within a complex legal and institutional framework. Development of this RUWMP required comprehensive coordination involving the cooperation of many parties engaged in water management. TVMWD solicited public involvement in the planning process by presenting updates at scheduled workshops and Board meetings, as well as soliciting public comments on the draft RUWMP.

The successful development of this 2025 RUWMP required strong coordination between TVMWD, MWD, and its retail agencies. The planning process was structured to ensure clear communication, foster collaboration, and maintain transparency between all agencies and broader stakeholders.

### *1.3.1. Participating Agencies*

The agencies participating in the development and adoption of this RUWMP are listed in Section 1 (Introduction). These eight agencies (TVMWD and seven retail agencies) actively collaborated to develop

the demand and supply projections, assess regional drought risk, and align water shortage communication protocols where feasible (though each agency retains its own independent WSCP).

In addition to the Participating Agencies, this RUWMP incorporates data from "Other Member Agencies" within the TVMWD service area. While these agencies are not co-authors or signatories to this specific RUWMP, their water demands draw from the same regional aqueducts and groundwater aquifers as the Participating Agencies; collectively, these agencies represent a significant portion of the region's total water demand. To accurately project whether the region can meet its needs through 2050, projections for these agencies were estimated based on publicly available data (such as Master Plans and previous UWMPs) and data provided to TVMWD as part of regular reporting and was incorporated into the regional analysis in **Part 1**.

These Other Member Agencies include:

- Boy Scouts of America - Firestone Reservation / City of Industry
- California Polytechnic University, Pomona
- City of Covina
- Mt. San Antonio College
- Suburban Water Systems
- Covina Valley Water Company

Among the Other Member Agencies, the City of Covina and Suburban Water Systems have prepared independent 2025 UWMPs, as mentioned in the Introduction.

### *1.3.2. Public Participation*

The Participating Agencies encouraged public participation in the preparation of this Plan to ensure the public's comments were considered in decisions about water management in the region. In accordance with the UWMP Act, the Participating Agencies issued a Notice of Plan Preparation to cities and counties within the region at least 60 days prior to the public hearing (notices distributed between March 13 and March 27, 2026). This notice informed stakeholders that the 2025 RUWMP was being prepared and invited input. **Table 1-2** identifies the stakeholders notified of the 2025 RUWMP preparation.

Copies of these 60-day Notice of Preparation letters and the associated distribution lists are included in each Participating Agency's Public Outreach appendix (**Appendix [X]-2**) in **Part 4**.

Prior to adoption, each Participating Agency provided notice to the public through its website and published announcements of the public hearing in a local newspaper once per week for two consecutive weeks. Copies of the proofs of publication for these public hearings are included in each Participating Agency's Public Outreach appendix (**Appendix [X]-2**) in **Part 4**.

**Table 1-2. Stakeholders Notified of the Preparation of the 2025 RUWMP (60-Day Notice)**

| Agency/City/County | Three Valleys Municipal Water District | City of Glendora | City of La Verne | City of Pomona | GSWC - Claremont | GSWC - San Dimas | Rowland Water District | Walnut Valley Water District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Building Industry Association | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| Cal Poly Pomona | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Chino Basin Watermaster | ✓ | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| City of Azusa | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| City of Claremont | ✓ | n/a | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| City of Covina | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a |
| City of Diamond Bar | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | ✓ |
| City of Glendora | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a |
| City of Industry | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | ✓ |
| City of La Habra | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| City of La Puente | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| City of La Verne | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a |
| City of Montclair | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| City of Pomona | ✓ | n/a | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| City of San Dimas | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a |
| City of Upland | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| City of Walnut | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| City of West Covina | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | ✓ |
| City of Whittier | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| Covina Valley Water Company | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| Golden State Water Co. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Hacienda La Puente Unified School District | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| Inland Empire Utilities Agency | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | n/a |

| Agency/City/County | Three Valleys Municipal Water District | City of Glendora | City of La Verne | City of Pomona | GSWC - Claremont | GSWC - San Dimas | Rowland Water District | Walnut Valley Water District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| La Habra Heights County Water District | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| La Puente Valley County Water District | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| Los Angeles County | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Metropolitan Water District | ✓ | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Mt. San Antonio College | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Pico Water District | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| Rowland Unified School District | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| Rowland Water District | ✓ | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ |
| Six Basins Watermaster | ✓ | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Suburban Water Systems | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Sycamore Development Partners | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| Three Valleys Municipal Water District | n/a | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | ✓ | ✓ |
| Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Valley County Water District | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| Walnut Valley Water District | ✓ | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |
| Yorba Linda Water District | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | ✓ | n/a |

Note: n/a = not applicable.

### *1.3.3. Stakeholder Workshops*

Participating Agencies collaborated in the development of the Plan through a series of individual meetings and regional workshops to update elements of the Plan and review and provide feedback on preliminary results.

**Individual Agency Data Collection**

The data collection effort began with individual meetings between TVMWD planning staff and each of the seven retail Participating Agencies. These meetings were aimed at gathering granular data – including production numbers, consumption logs, and water loss audits – from the previous five fiscal years (FYs) 2021-2025). Following the initial data analysis, follow-up meetings were held with each agency to "ground-truth" their draft demand and supply projections. This iterative process allowed each agency to verify that their draft projections accurately reflected their specific portfolios, development plans, and operational constraints.

**Regional Workshops**

TVMWD hosted two regional workshops to facilitate data sharing and consensus among the agencies.

- Workshop 1 (January 29, 2026): The first workshop brought together Participating Agencies and other non-participating agencies to review the 2025 RUWMP structure, confirm the regional supply and demand projections, and review the results of the DRA. The meeting agenda, sign-in sheets, and presentation materials for this workshop are included in **Part 3, Appendix E**.
- Workshop 2 (April 2, 2026): A second workshop was held to review the Draft RUWMP and individual agency chapters prior to public release. This workshop focused on ensuring consistency across the agency-specific chapters (**Part 2**) and the regional roll-up (**Part 1**). The meeting agenda, sign-in sheets, and presentation materials for this workshop are included in **Part 3, Appendix E**.

## 1.4. Plan Adoption

The CWC requires that the UWMP be adopted by the governing body of each Participating Agency. Before the Plan could be adopted, the agencies were required to notify the public and hold a public hearing to encourage community input.

**Adoption Strategy (Part 1 vs. Part 2)**

To ensure that each Participating Agency meets its individual regulatory obligations while benefiting from a coordinated regional approach, this RUWMP was structured to allow agencies to adopt the specific components relevant to their service area.

- Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Lead Agency): Adopted **Part 1 (Regional Context)**, **Part 3 (Regional Supporting Information)**, and its specific wholesale agency chapter in **Part 2**.

- Retail Participating Agencies: Adopted **Part 1**, **Part 3**, and their respective individual agency chapter in **Part 2** and local appendices in **Part 4**.

This structure ensures that the "Regional Context" (**Part 1**) serves as a common foundation for the Participating Agencies, while the "Individual Agency UWMPs" (**Part 2**) remain the specific responsibility of each local governing body.

**Public Hearing and Resolution**

Following the public noticing period described in **Section 1.3**, each Participating Agency held a public hearing to discuss the 2025 RUWMP and the WSCP. The hearings provided an opportunity for the public to comment on the agencies' water management strategies.

Following the public hearing, each agency's governing body adopted the 2025 RUWMP and the 2025 WSCP via resolution. **Table 1-3** summarizes the adoption dates and resolution numbers for each Participating Agency. Copies of the signed resolutions are included in **Part 3, Appendix F** (for the TVMWD Lead Agency resolution) and **Part 4**.

**Table 1-3. Participating Agency RUWMP Adoption Dates and Resolutions**

| Agency | Public Hearing and Adoption Meeting |
|---|---|
| TVMWD | June 3, 2026 |
| City of Glendora | May 26, 2026 |
| City of La Verne | May 18, 2026 |
| City of Pomona | May 18, 2026 |
| GSWC (Claremont) | May 26, 2026 |
| GSWC (San Dimas) | May 26, 2026 |
| Rowland Water District | May 19, 2026 |
| Walnut Valley Water District | May 18, 2026 |

**Plan Submittal**

In accordance with the UWMP Act, the Final 2025 RUWMP and WSCPs were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the statutory deadline of July 1, 2026. The submittal was completed electronically using the DWR Water Use Efficiency Data (WUEdata) online portal.

Additionally, copies of the adopted Plan were submitted to the California State Library and the cities and counties within the region within 30 days of adoption. Transmittal receipts and letters are provided in **Part 3, Appendix G**.

### Amending the Plan

If the adopted 2025 RUWMP or WSCP requires amendment in the future, the agency proposing the amendment will follow the same procedures for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal as were used for the original Plan, in accordance with the CWC.

# 2. Region Description

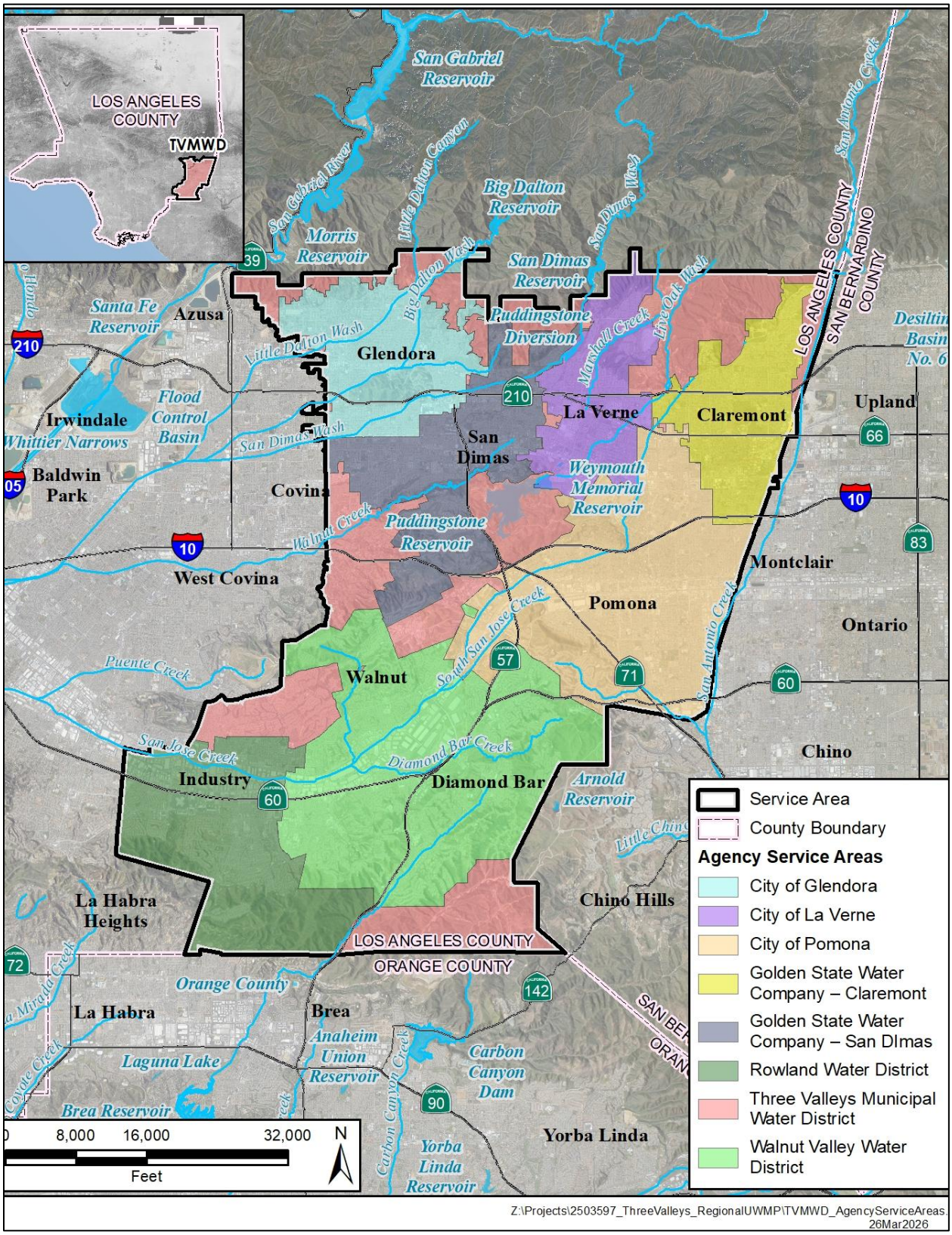
The Three Valleys Municipal Water District service area (Region) is located in the southeastern portion of Los Angeles County and covers a diverse landscape ranging from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the urbanized valley floors. This chapter describes the Region's characteristics, including its physical setting, population demographics, land use, and regional climate.

This chapter also identifies the local agencies and water suppliers that have a role in managing water resources within the Region. These agencies work collaboratively to manage a complex portfolio of imported water, local groundwater, and local surface water to support a thriving regional economy and population. A detailed discussion of the water resources managed within the Region is provided in Chapter 3 (Regional Water Sources and Management).

## 2.1. Regional Setting

The Region is defined by the service area of TVMWD, which encompasses approximately 133 square miles. The Region derives its name from the three primary valleys that make up its service area: the Pomona Valley, the Walnut Valley, and the eastern portion of the San Gabriel Valley. **Figure 2-1** summarizes this Region and its surrounding area.

**Figure 2-1. Map of TVMWD Service Area**



Geographically, the Region is bordered by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, which provide a critical watershed for local surface flows and spreading grounds. To the east, the Region is bounded by the San Bernardino County line; to the south, by the Puente Hills and Orange County line; and to the west, by the San Gabriel River and the main San Gabriel Valley urbanized corridor.

The topography of the Region varies significantly, ranging from rugged foothill terrain in the north (Claremont, Glendora, La Verne) to the gently sloping valley floors where the majority of the residential and commercial development is located. This variation in terrain influences the Region's water management strategies, particularly regarding groundwater recharge capability and pressure zone management for water distribution.

The Region is a highly urbanized to semi-urbanized area that serves as a transition zone between the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area and the Inland Empire. It is traversed by major transportation corridors, including Interstates 10 and 210 and State Route 57, which have historically driven population growth and economic development in the area. Despite its urbanization, the Region maintains significant connection to natural resources, particularly along the northern foothill interface, which also presents specific climate vulnerabilities such as wildfire risk.

## 2.2. Water Agencies in the Region

Management of the Region's water resources involves a hierarchy of water suppliers, including a regional wholesaler and multiple retail agencies. TVMWD acts as the regional wholesaler, bridging the gap between the imported water supplies from MWD – a regional wholesale cooperative responsible for importing and managing Colorado River and State Water Project (SWP) supplies for Southern California – and the retail agencies that serve residents and businesses. The retail agencies include municipalities, special districts, investor-owned utilities, and mutual water companies, each responsible for the direct management of water supply distribution, local groundwater extraction, and customer service.

### *2.2.1. Water Supply Managers, Wholesalers, and Retailers*

TVMWD is a public agency formed by election of voters in 1950. As a member agency of MWD, TVMWD is the primary wholesale water supplier for the Region. TVMWD is responsible for long-range regional water supply management, including the importation of supplemental water from the SWP and the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) via MWD. TVMWD manages the transmission pipelines and treatment facilities necessary to deliver this imported water to its member agencies. Additionally, TVMWD plays a critical role in regional groundwater management by coordinating connection to MWD's replenishment programs for the Main San Gabriel, Chino, and Six Basins.

**Regional Water Agencies**

There are 13 retail water agencies and/or community water systems operating within the TVMWD service area. These agencies vary in size and governance structure, but all rely on the common regional resources managed in this Plan.

For the purposes of this 2025 RUWMP, the retail agencies are categorized into two groups:

1. Participating Agencies: Seven retail agencies actively participated in the development of this Plan. Detailed descriptions of their specific service areas, water use, and supply reliability are provided in their respective chapters in **Part 2** of this Plan.
2. Other Member Agencies: Six additional agencies operate within the Region. While these agencies are not signatories to this specific RUWMP, their water demands represent a significant portion of the regional total. Therefore, their supply and demand data has been estimated and included in the Regional Context (**Part 1**) analysis to ensure an accurate assessment of total regional reliability.

**Table 2-1** summarizes the water agencies within the Region.

**Table 2-1. Water Management Agencies in the TVMWD Region**

| Agency Name | Agency Type | RUWMP Status |
|---|---|---|
| Three Valleys Municipal Water District | Special District (Wholesaler) | Lead Agency |
| City of Glendora | Municipality | Participating Agency |
| City of La Verne | Municipality | Participating Agency |
| City of Pomona | Municipality | Participating Agency |
| Golden State Water Co. (Claremont) | Investor-Owned Utility | Participating Agency |
| Golden State Water Co. (San Dimas) | Investor-Owned Utility | Participating Agency |
| Rowland Water District | Special District | Participating Agency |
| Walnut Valley Water District | Special District | Participating Agency |
| City of Covina | Municipality | Other Member Agency |
| Suburban Water Systems | Investor-Owned Utility | Other Member Agency |
| Covina Valley Water Company Retail (Formally Valencia Heights Water Company) | Mutual Water Company | Other Member Agency |
| Cal Poly Pomona | State University | Other Member Agency |
| Mt. San Antonio College | Community College | Other Member Agency |
| Boy Scouts (Firestone Reservation) | Non-Profit/Institutional | Other Member Agency |

## 2.3. Population and Demographics

Understanding the demographic makeup and growth trajectory of the TVMWD service area is essential for accurately projecting future water demands, designing effective conservation programs, and developing equitable long-term water management strategies. While the Region experienced periods of rapid residential and commercial expansion throughout the late 20th century, recent demographic data indicates a transition toward stabilized, modest population growth driven primarily by urban infill and redevelopment.

### *2.3.1. Historic Population Growth*

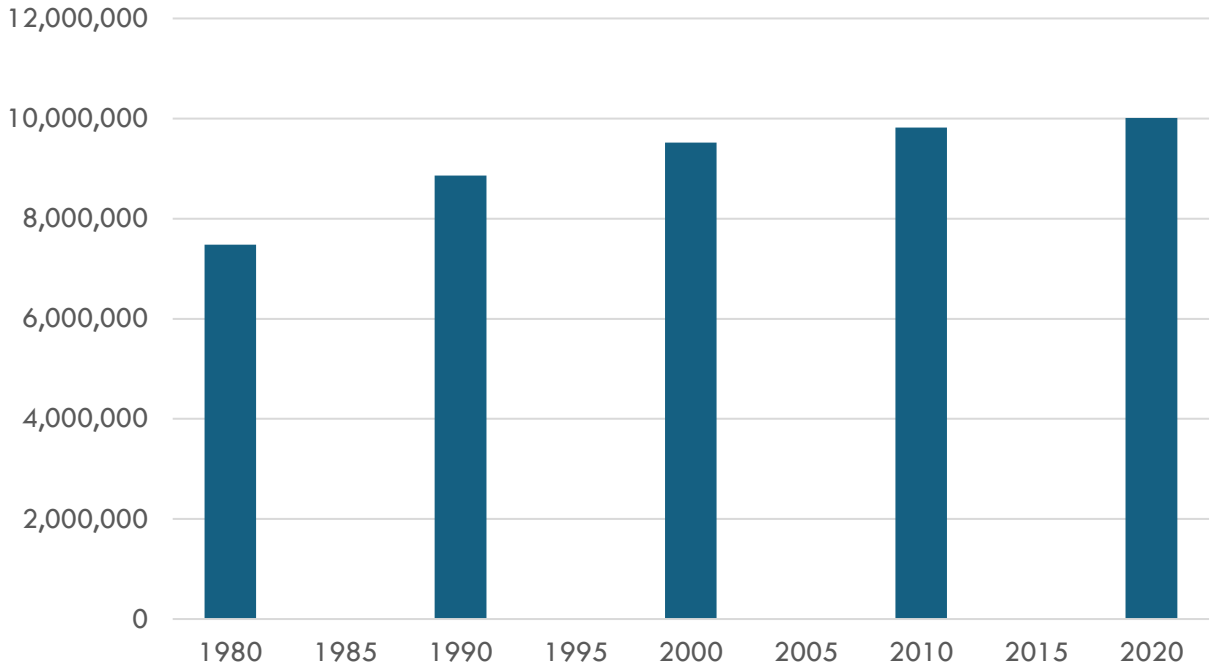
The Region covers the eastern part of Los Angeles County, as well as the eastern half of the San Gabriel Valley. Because of the San Gabriel Valley's close relationship with the economy and job market of the general Los Angeles region, economic trends that affect housing demands and job growth in Los Angeles

can be generally applied to San Gabriel Valley and the TVMWD service area. Historic U.S. Census population values and average annual growth rates for Los Angeles County are shown in **Table 2-2.** and **Figure 2-2**. Between 1980 and 2000, Los Angeles County grew rapidly, adding nearly 140,000 people each year from 1980 to 1990. By 2000, growth slowed and has been flattening out, gaining only 20,000 people per year from 2010 to 2020. Going forward, the population of Los Angeles County is projected to decline through 2050, as discussed in the following section.

**Table 2-2. Los Angeles County Population, 1980 to 2020**

| Los Angeles County Population | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 7,477,239 | 8,863,052 | 9,519,315 | 9,818,605 | 10,014,009 |
| Average Annual % Increase | | 1.71% | 0.72% | 0.31% | 0.20% |
| Annual Average Population Increase, people per year | | 139,000 | 66,000 | 30,000 | 20,000 |

**Figure 2-2. Los Angeles County Population, 1980 to 2020**




U.S. Census data indicate the TVMWD service area has experienced somewhat slower population growth than the greater Los Angeles County area. The Census populations for the TVMWD service area and annual average growth rates are shown in **Table 2-3**.

**Table 2-3. TVMWD Population, 1990 to 2020**

| TVMWD Population | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 474,112 | 508,711 | 506,446 | 515,688 |
| Average Annual % Increase | | 0.71% | (0.04%) | 0.18% |
| Annual Average Population Increase, people per year | | 3,460 | 230 | 920 |

### *2.3.2. Future Population Projections*

According to the California Department of Finance projections, the population of Los Angeles County is projected to decline from 2025 to 2050, as shown in **Table 2-4** (DOF, 2025).

**Table 2-4. Los Angeles County Projected Population, 2025 to 2050**

| Projected Population | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population | 9,853,842 | 9,867,515 | 9,840,458 | 9,775,762 | 9,684,285 | 9,554,157 |
| Average Annual % Increase | (0.32%) | 0.03% | (0.05%) | (0.13%) | (0.19%) | (0.27%) |
| Annual Average Population Change, people per year | (32,000) | 3,000 | (5,000) | (13,000) | (18,000) | (26,000) |

To project population for the TVMWD service area, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) demographics and growth forecast for the 2024 Connect SoCal Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) were used (SCAG, 2024). These projections include estimated population, households, and employment in 2019, 2035, and 2050 inside each of the approximately 13,062 traffic analysis zones (TAZs) that cover the SCAG region. SCAG publishes data per jurisdiction and TAZ as GIS shapefiles. This data is intersected with supplier service areas to provide an estimate of population within service areas for 2019, 2035, and 2050. SCAG prepares demographic forecasts based on land use data for their region and outside sources such as the 2020 Census and Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). SCAG incorporates essential land use planning information to reflect anticipated future populations and land uses.

In 2022, SCAG launched the Local Data Exchange (LDX), a tool where jurisdictions can directly input their data. This change has increased data input, participation, and validation for the 2019, 2035, and 2050 projections. SCAG's projections undergo extensive local review, incorporating zoning information from city and county general plans, input from local planners and jurisdictions, and coordination with local or regional land use authorities.

SCAG's 2024 population growth projections have declined from the last Connect SoCal RTP in 2020, due to ongoing economic impacts of COVID-19, pandemic-related death increases, increasingly negative net domestic migration, decline in births, and near-zero level of foreign immigration. SCAG's 2024 update uses a 2019 base year and incorporates a broader data range from 2016 to 2022, capturing key post-COVID shifts in population, employment, and household trends.

**Figure 2-3**Table 2-5 provides a comparison of population projections from the 2020 and 2024 Connect SoCal RTP. While 2024 SCAG projects slower growth, the result still shows a minor increase in population within the TVMWD service area, which is estimated to grow by about 30,000 people by 2050 from a 2020 Census value of 515,688. **Table 2-5** shows 2024 Connect SoCal RTP projections along with a percent growth rate from 2030 to 2050. **Table 2-6.** and **Table 2-7** show SCAG projections of households and employment (jobs) for the TVMWD service area, respectively. Near-term employment trends are discussed in more detail in the next section.

**Table 2-5. Projected Population for the Region (2030 to 2050)**

| Projected Population | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 532,566 | 538,918 | 541,174 | 543,431 | 545,688 |
| % Growth Rate | | 0.24% | 0.08% | 0.08% | 0.08% |

**Figure 2-3. Connect SoCal RTP Population Projection Comparison**

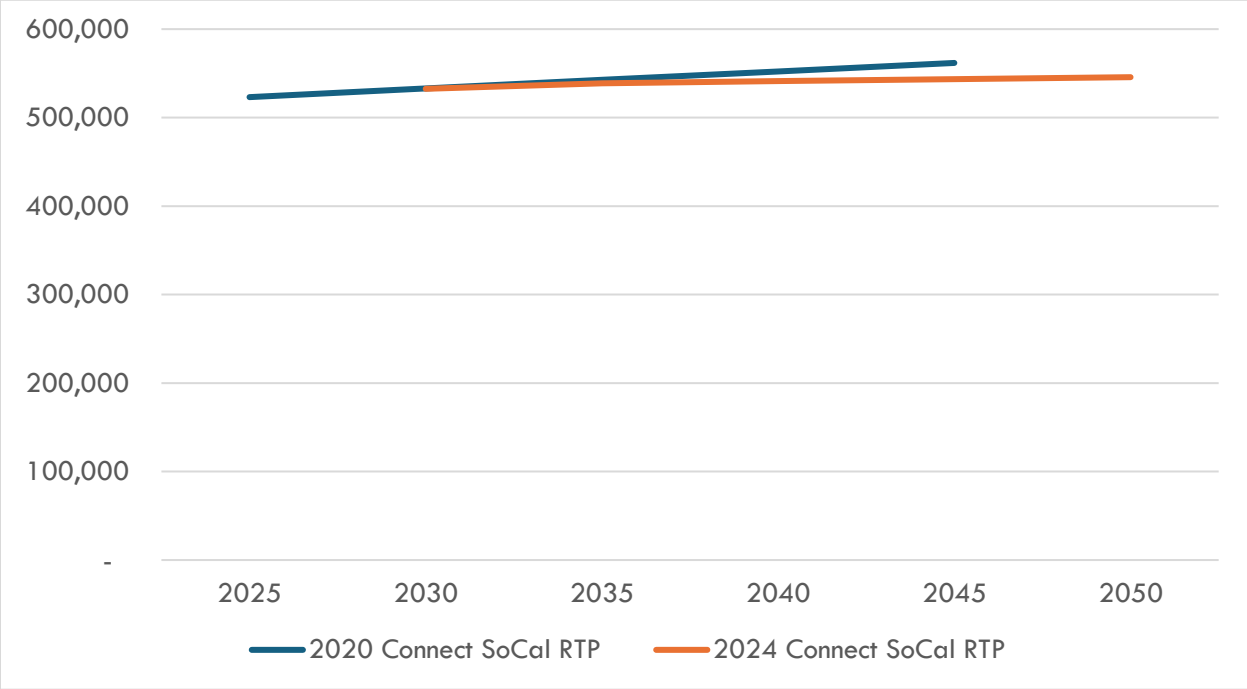



**Table 2-6. Projected Household for the TVMWD Service Area (2019 to 2050)**

| Projected Households | 2019 | 2035 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 159,913 | 183,170 | 188,818 |
| % Growth Rate | | 0.85% | 0.19% |

**Table 2-7. Projected Employment for the TVMWD Service Area (2019 to 2050)**

| Projected Jobs | 2019 | 2035 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 233,679 | 243,785 | 245,538 |
| % Growth Rate | | 0.26% | 0.04% |

### *2.3.3. Other Demographic Information*

The Region comprises about half of the San Gabriel Valley, on the eastern portion of the Los Angeles County as described in **Section 2.3.1**. Economic conditions in the Region can be reflected by the 2025 San Gabriel Valley Economic Forecast prepared by the San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership and Cal Poly Pomona (SGVEP & Cal Poly Pomona, 2025). Overall, the Region has been experiencing a slowdown in economic growth for 2025, due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Like most communities in Southern California, the post-pandemic recovery period is still present today.

Currently, the San Gabriel Valley is experiencing long-term economic impacts from wildfires, such as displacement of residents, business disruption, and rebuilding costs. The San Gabriel Valley was affected by multiple wildfires in January of 2025, burning over 38,000 acres of Los Angeles County. A high demand of housing and rental increases have left residents to be displaced or migrate out of the San Gabriel Valley. The forecast indicates that most rebuilding activity is expected to occur over multiple years rather than in the near term. The San Gabriel Valley is expected to continue experiencing the economic effects of the wildfires over the coming years.

In developing the economic forecast, the San Gabriel Valley considered three major factors observed over the past year: wildfires, tariffs, and federal layoffs. Without these factors, total nonfarm employment was expected to grow steadily by approximately 0.4 percent, with job gains concentrated in the healthcare, transportation, and warehousing sectors. When these impacts are incorporated, however, 2025 is projected to result in a loss of approximately 6,500 nonfarm jobs, representing a 0.9 percent decline across the San Gabriel Valley. Manufacturing has been the sector most affected, with an estimated 2,900 jobs lost, accounting for roughly 5.7 percent of the sector's workforce. Looking ahead, total nonfarm employment is projected to rebound by approximately 4,800 jobs (0.7 percent) by 2027, relative to 2025 levels.

**Disadvantaged Communities**

In accordance with DWR guidance, a community is classified as a disadvantaged community (DAC) if its median household income is below 80 percent of the statewide Median Household Income (MHI) for California. The current dataset used by DWR in the DAC Mapping Tool is the U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-Year data for the 2018–2023 period (U.S. Census Bureau, 2024). Based on this dataset, the statewide MHI is $63,783, resulting in a DAC income threshold of $77,067.

A substantial number of census tracts within the Region are identified as DACs. The largest concentration of DACs is located in the eastern portion of the Region in the City of Pomona to the western portion in the Cities of Walnut and Rowland Heights, with additional DAC areas present in portions of the City of La Verne. Smaller, dispersed DAC areas are also located throughout the Region.

Many DAC residents within the Region are served by public water systems and receive water supplies that meet all applicable state and federal drinking water quality standards from the water agencies serving their communities. While water quality standards are met, affordability remains a challenge in some DAC areas. Communities with the highest concentrations of DAC residents have implemented assistance programs to help households manage water-related costs while continuing to ensure that water and wastewater services comply with all state and federal regulatory requirements.

## 2.4. Land Uses

Land use patterns within the Region are a primary driver of water demand, particularly regarding outdoor irrigation needs. As described in **Section 2.1**, the Region covers approximately 133 square miles characterized by a diverse mix of developed urban landscapes and natural foothill terrain.

The valley floors (Pomona, Walnut, and San Gabriel Valleys) are largely built-out and urbanized. The predominant land use in these areas is residential, consisting of a mix of low-density single-family homes (which historically drive higher per capita water use due to landscaping) and medium-to-high density multi-family developments. Current land use trends focus on redevelopment, "in-fill" projects, and densification (such as the addition of Accessory Dwelling Units). The northern boundary of the Region, defined by the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, remains largely comprised of protected open space and low-density residential interface zones. The Region also supports significant commercial and light industrial corridors, particularly along Interstates 10 and 210 and State Route 57.

A unique characteristic of the Region is the presence of major institutional land uses. The area is home to several large educational institutions, including California State Polytechnic University, Pomona (Cal Poly Pomona), Mt. San Antonio College (Mt. SAC), and the Claremont Colleges. These campuses represent distinct water use profiles, often managing large, landscaped areas, independent water infrastructure systems, and substantial demand shifts that correspond with instructional sessions and breaks.

**Planning Coordination**

While TVMWD and its Participating Agencies manage water supplies, most of them do not have land use authority. The authority to approve General Plans, Specific Plans, and zoning designations lies with the local municipalities (e.g., City of Pomona, City of Glendora) and Los Angeles County.

However, the California Government Code requires coordination between land use and water planning. The Participating Agencies generally voluntarily comply with local building codes and standards. Furthermore, the demand projections utilized in this Plan (and discussed in **Section 4**) rely on growth forecasts from the SCAG, which are derived from the local land use plans of the cities and counties within the Region (SCAG, 2024). SCAG conducts coordination with land use agencies as part of its regional forecast cycles. **Figure 2-4** and **Table 2-8** show the land uses within the Three Valley Region.

**Figure 2-4. Regional Land Use Map**

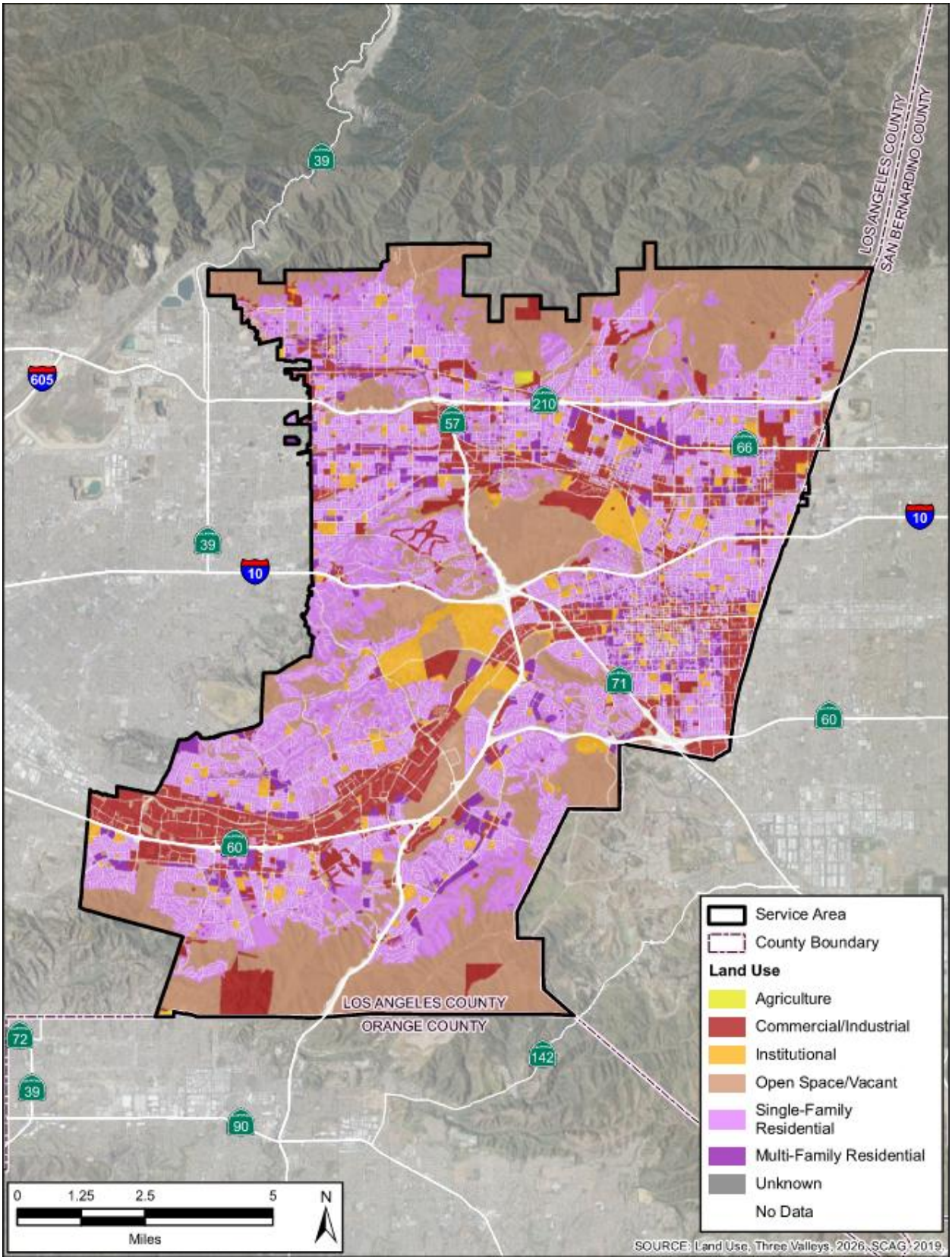


**Table 2-8. Approximate Regional Land Use Distribution**

| Land Use Category | Description | Approximate % of Service Area |
|---|---|---|
| Single-Family Residential | Detached homes, typically with outdoor landscaping | 38% |
| Multi-Family Residential | Apartments, condos, townhomes | 5% |
| Commercial / Industrial | Retail, office parks, manufacturing, logistics | 16% |
| Institutional | Schools, universities, hospitals, government facilities | 6% |
| Open Space / Vacant | Foothills, parks, spreading grounds, undeveloped land | 35% |
| Agriculture | Remnant agricultural parcels (e.g., Cal Poly campus) | <1% |

## 2.5. Regional Climate

The climate within the Region is characterized as "Mediterranean," consisting of hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. This seasonal pattern is the primary driver of the Region's water demand profile: water use typically peaks in the summer months (July through September) due to high outdoor irrigation demands and drops in the winter months (December through March) when rainfall is more prevalent and evaporation rates are lower.

The Region's local hydrology is heavily influenced by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north. These mountains act as a barrier to storm systems, creating an orographic effect that results in higher precipitation totals in the foothills compared to the valley floor. Surface water supplies from the San Gabriel River and San Antonio Creek account for approximately 2 percent of the Region's water supply portfolio and are directly dependent on this mountain precipitation and snowpack. Recycled water, which is largely independent of local precipitation, accounts for an additional 4 percent of the regional supply.

### *2.5.1. Current Regional Climate*

The Region has extensive historical climate records used for planning. For evaluating historical hydrologic extremes and long-term variability, the Glendora West Station gauge serves as a key benchmark, with records dating back to 1883[2]. Historical analysis of this station indicates significant variability in the Region, with annual rainfall ranging from a low of 7.67 inches (1961) to a high of 46.55 inches (1978).

While the Glendora West Station provides an excellent centennial record for precipitation, it does not capture the full suite of climatological data necessary for modern demand modeling. Therefore, to establish the current baseline for average monthly temperatures, precipitation, and reference evapotranspiration (ETo), the Region utilizes data from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station 78, located in Pomona (DWR, 2026b). **Table 2-9** summarizes these baseline climate characteristics for the Region for the last 35 years (1990-2025). This specific timeframe

[2] https://wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?ca7050

was selected because it represents the full period of continuous, reliable data available for CIMIS Station 78.

**Table 2-9. Regional Climate Characteristics (Jul 1990 – Sep 2025)**

| Month | Average Temperature (°F) | Average Minimum Temperature (°F) | Average Maximum Temperature (°F) | Average Total Precipitation (Inches) | ETo (Inches) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 53.6 | 42.3 | 67.3 | 3.1 | 1.99 |
| February | 54.3 | 43.0 | 67.2 | 3.4 | 2.37 |
| March | 56.7 | 45.1 | 69.7 | 2.3 | 3.73 |
| April | 59.7 | 47.4 | 73.1 | 1.0 | 4.74 |
| May | 63.3 | 52.4 | 76.0 | 0.4 | 5.20 |
| June | 68.2 | 56.8 | 82.0 | 0.2 | 5.96 |
| July | 73.0 | 60.7 | 87.8 | 0.2 | 6.74 |
| August | 74.0 | 60.9 | 89.7 | 0.3 | 6.59 |
| September | 71.5 | 58.9 | 87.0 | 0.5 | 4.99 |
| October | 65.3 | 53.1 | 80.3 | 0.8 | 1.94 |
| November | 58.2 | 46.0 | 73.4 | 1.1 | 2.39 |
| December | 52.5 | 41.3 | 66.7 | 2.5 | 1.77 |
| Annual | 62.5 | 50.6 | 76.7 | 15.9 | 48.41 |

Source: California Department of Water Resources, CIMIS Station 78 (Pomona) (DWR, 2026b)

As shown in the table, the Region's climate creates a significant structural imbalance between natural water supply and outdoor water demand. Annual ETo (48.41 inches) is more than three times the average annual precipitation (15.9 inches). This significant deficit necessitates the application of supplemental irrigation to maintain landscaping and agriculture throughout the majority of the year. Precipitation is highly concentrated, with approximately 71 percent of the average annual rainfall (11.3 inches) occurring in a four-month window between December and March. Conversely, the summer months (June through September) experience negligible precipitation (less than 1 inch combined) while accounting for the highest ETo rates, peaking at 6.74 inches in July.

### *2.5.2. Potential Effects of Climate Change*

Climate change adds a layer of uncertainty to the Region’s future water supply reliability. As part of development of TVMWD’s 2025 Water Resources Master Plan (WRMP) (TVMWD, 2025) (included in **Part 3, Appendix H**), TVMWD completed a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (Climate Assessment) in July 2024 (TVMWD, 2024a) (the Climate Assessment is included in **Part 3, Appendix I**). The Climate Assessment utilized data from DWR and 20 global climate models to project impacts on the Region’s water supplies and demands through 2045.

The assessment evaluated three potential future scenarios: (1) Drier with Extreme Warming ("Dry Hot"), (2) Median Future Conditions, and (3) Wetter with Moderate Warming ("Wet Warm"). Key climate change impacts identified in the standalone 2024 Climate Assessment include:

- Increased Temperatures and Outdoor Demand: Regional increases in average maximum temperatures are projected to reach approximately 4°F to 5°F by the mid-21st century. This warming trend is expected to increase evapotranspiration (ET) rates for landscaping and crops. Under the "Dry Hot" scenario, average annual outdoor water demand in the Region is projected to increase by approximately 5.8 percent by 2045. When combined with population growth, total water demand in the service area could increase by up to 15 percent under this scenario compared to baseline conditions.
- Hydrologic Volatility and Shorter Rainy Seasons: While the total volume of annual precipitation may not decrease drastically (projected decrease of 6.5 percent under Dry Hot conditions), the timing of rainfall is expected to shift. The Region is projected to experience a shorter rainy season with higher intensity precipitation events. This volatility poses a challenge for local spreading grounds, as storm flows may occur in peaks that exceed the immediate capacity of diversion facilities, potentially reducing the volume of water successfully captured for groundwater recharge.
- Reduced Local Surface Water: Under the “Dry Hot” scenario, flows in the San Gabriel River are projected to decrease by approximately 10 percent by 2045. This reduction directly impacts the availability of local surface water for treatment and groundwater replenishment.
- Increased Reliance on Imported Water: Due to the projected stabilization or slight decrease in local supplies (groundwater and surface water) combined with the climate-driven increase in demand, the Region’s reliance on imported water from MWD is projected to increase. The Climate Assessment indicates that imported water supply requirements could increase by approximately 15,400 acre-feet per year (AFY) by 2045 under extreme warming conditions.

While the 2024 Climate Assessment established the foundational vulnerabilities summarized above (using modeled theoretical demands through 2045), TVMWD and the Participating Agencies opted to utilize a more rigorous, hybrid analytical approach for the actual supply and demand projections presented in this 2025 RUWMP (which extends to 2050, as detailed in **Chapter 5**).

To ensure operational accuracy through 2050, the climate change factors derived from the Climate Assessment were updated through 2050 and applied directly to scale the future availability of local supplies. Conversely, rather than relying solely on modeled theoretical demand increases, this RUWMP projects future drought demands using empirical stress-test data. As described in **Chapter 5**, the relationship between actual elevated water use during the historical 2018–2022 drought and the 2021–2025 average baseline was used to establish localized drought scaling factors.

By applying these updated Climate Assessment climate factors through 2050 to the supply side and empirical historical scaling factors to the demand side, this RUWMP provides a conservative, operationally grounded assessment of the Region's reliance on imported water through 2050. Because of this shift from 2045 theoretical modeling to 2050 empirical historical scaling, the final volumetric projections in Chapter 5 supersede the preliminary 2045 estimates cited in the Climate Assessment summary above.

# 3. Regional Water Sources and Management

Securing a reliable water supply is the primary mission of TVMWD and its Participating Agencies. The Region relies on a diversified portfolio of water assets to meet the needs of its residential, commercial, and institutional customers.

Based on the regional baseline established for this Plan (2021–2025), the Region's water supply portfolio consists of:

- Imported Water (approximately 50%): Primarily water purchased from the MWD originating from the Colorado River and the SWP. This is supplemented by other imported or wholesale purchases from neighboring municipalities and mutual water companies.
- Local Groundwater (approximately 44%): Groundwater extracted from the Main San Gabriel, Chino, Six Basins, Spadra, Central, and Puente basins.
- Recycled Water (approximately 4%): Treated wastewater utilized for non-potable demands.
- Local Surface Water (approximately 2%): Surface flows diverted from the San Gabriel River and San Antonio Creek.

This chapter describes the current and planned water resources available to the Region through 2050. It also details the management frameworks – including legal judgments, Watermasters, and regional agreements – that govern how these resources are extracted, stored, and shared among the agencies.

**Regional Water Supply Portfolio Overview**

While the percentages above represent the aggregate regional supply, the specific water supply portfolios vary significantly among the individual retail agencies. Because of the Region's diverse geography, hydrogeology, and historical infrastructure development, each agency relies on a unique combination of imported water, groundwater, surface water, and recycled water.

For example, agencies located in the northern foothills may have access to local surface water diversions, while agencies in the southern portion of the Region may rely more heavily on imported water and recycled water. This diversity is a regional strength. However, it also means that each agency is impacted differently by drought, regulatory shifts, or infrastructure constraints.

**Table 3-1** provides a high-level overview of the water sources currently utilized by each agency within the TVMWD service area.

**Table 3-1. Overview of Water Sources Used by TVMWD Member Agencies**

| Agency | Groundwater | Imported Water | Surface Water | Recycled Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Participating Agencies** (RUWMP Co-Authors) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| City of Glendora | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a |
| City of La Verne | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a |
| City of Pomona | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Golden State Water Company (Claremont) | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a |
| Golden State Water Company (San Dimas) | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a |
| Rowland Water District | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | ✓ |
| Walnut Valley Water District | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | ✓ |
| **Other TVMWD Agencies** | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Boy Scouts of America | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a |
| Cal Poly Pomona | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | ✓ |
| City of Covina | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a |
| Mt. San Antonio College | n/a | ✓ | n/a | n/a |
| Suburban Water Systems | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | ✓ |
| Covina Valley Water Company Retail (Formally Valencia Heights Water Company) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | n/a |

Note: Some agencies purchase local surface water or groundwater that has been treated and delivered by third-party mutual water companies, such as the Covina Valley Water Company.
**n/a** = not applicable.

## 3.1. Imported Water

Imported water is the single largest source of supply for the Region. While several retail agencies' supply portfolios include external wholesale purchases (detailed in **Section 3.1.4**), the vast majority of the Region's imported water is provided by TVMWD. TVMWD is a member agency of MWD, a regional wholesaler that delivers water to 26member public agencies across Southern California. MWD imports water from two primary sources: the Colorado River via the CRA and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta via the SWP.

TVMWD purchases both treated and untreated imported water from MWD. Treated water is delivered directly to retail agencies through service connections to the MWD distribution system. Untreated water is delivered to TVMWD's Miramar Water Treatment Plant for treatment and distribution or used for groundwater replenishment in the Main San Gabriel and Six Basins.

### *3.1.1. Supply Description and Management*

MWD's primary sources of water are the Colorado River and the SWP. To secure these supplies against drought, regulatory restrictions, and climate change, MWD continues to invest in a diverse resource mix, including storage (such as Diamond Valley Lake), water transfers, and conservation programs.

**Colorado River Aqueduct**

The CRA transports water 242 miles from Lake Havasu to Lake Mathews in Riverside County. MWD's entitlement to Colorado River water is established by the "Law of the River," a collection of compacts, federal laws, and court decrees. Although MWD's base apportionment is 550,000 AFY, MWD supplements this supply through agricultural conservation programs (such as the agreement with the Palo Verde Irrigation District) and storage programs in Lake Mead.

It is important to note that due to hydraulic constraints in the regional distribution system, several of TVMWD's member agencies are located in "SWP Dependent Areas." These areas (including parts of the cities of Glendora and La Verne) cannot receive Colorado River water and are solely dependent on supplies from the SWP.

**State Water Project**

The SWP, managed by DWR, transports water from Northern California to Southern California via the California Aqueduct. MWD is the largest contractor of the SWP, with a maximum Table A allocation of 1,911,500 AFY.

Actual SWP deliveries vary annually based on hydrology, reservoir storage in Northern California, and environmental regulations in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. To manage this variability, MWD utilizes its significant storage capacity (surface reservoirs and groundwater banking) to store surplus water during wet years for use during dry years.

**TVMWD Access to Imported Water**

Historically, TVMWD accessed MWD supplies through a Purchase Order structure with tiered rates. However, MWD recently transitioned to a single volumetric rate structure (MWD 2025, 2026a). Over the most recent five-year baseline period (2021–2025), TVMWD's annual imports have averaged approximately 55,600 AFY. TVMWD continues to coordinate closely with MWD to ensure reliable, cost-effective access to imported supplies.

### *3.1.2. Supply Reliability and Climate Impacts*

The amount of water delivered through the SWP and CRA in any given year is highly dependent on statewide hydrology, snowpack, and regulatory constraints (such as pumping restrictions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta to protect endangered species). During severe, multi-year droughts, allocations from the SWP have historically dropped as low as 5 percent of contracted amounts (e.g., in 2014 and 2021). Furthermore, the Colorado River Basin has experienced a prolonged two-decade drought, leading to historic shortage declarations by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

**MWD Storage and Reliability Mitigation**

If TVMWD relied solely on the annual yield of the SWP and CRA, the Region would face severe structural deficits during droughts. However, MWD has invested billions of dollars in a massive regional storage portfolio – including Diamond Valley Lake (DVL), Lake Mathews, Lake Skinner, and extensive Central Valley and Mojave groundwater banking programs.

Entering the 2026 planning cycle, MWD's storage reservoirs are situated at near-record highs, holding nearly 4 million acre-feet (MAF) of water. As summarized in **Table 3-2**, MWD's 2025 UWMP reliability modeling (provided in **Part 3, Appendix J**) demonstrates that even with severe cutbacks on SWP and Colorado River supplies, MWD possesses sufficient storage reserves to meet all wholesale member agency demands without triggering mandatory shortage allocations over the next five years, and projects 100 percent supply capability through 2050 under all modeled drought scenarios (MWD, 2026b).

**Table 3-2. Projected Availability of TVMWD Wholesale Imported Supplies (from MWD)**

| Hydrologic Scenario | MWD Base Allocations (SWP and CRA) | MWD Storage Withdrawals (DVL, Groundwater Banks) | TVMWD Projected Imported Reliability |
|---|---|---|---|
| Normal Year | Average to High | Minimal (Net Storage Accumulation) | 100% of Demand Met |
| Single Dry Year | Constrained | High (Storage Drawn Down) | 100% of Demand Met |
| 5-Year Drought | Severely Constrained | Maximum (Sustained Storage Drawdown) | 100% of Demand Met |

**Infrastructure Constraints: SWP-Dependent Areas**

While MWD's aggregate supply is highly reliable, TVMWD must navigate localized infrastructure constraints. Due to pipeline elevations and network physics, certain northern portions of the TVMWD service area – specifically serving the City of Glendora and the City of La Verne – are classified as "SWP-Dependent Areas." These zones cannot physically receive treated Colorado River water.

When SWP allocations are severely constrained during extreme droughts, MWD cannot simply substitute CRA water for these agencies. To maintain reliability in these specific zones, TVMWD and the Participating Agencies rely on local groundwater extraction, shifting supplies via the Pomona-Walnut-Rowland Joint Water Line (JWL), and utilizing TVMWD's cyclic storage accounts in the Main San Gabriel and Six Basins to offset the localized imported deficit.

To mitigate these constraints, MWD is actively constructing and planning a suite of infrastructure projects under its Capital Investment Plan designed to physically push stored water into SWP-Dependent Areas during extreme droughts.

For the eastern portion of the MWD's service area – which directly benefits TVMWD's SWP-dependent agencies like the cities of the Glendora and La Verne – MWD is constructing the Diamond Valley Lake (DVL) to Rialto Pipeline Delivery Project (anticipated completion in late 2028). This project utilizes the Wadsworth Pumping Plant to pump stored water from DVL (which includes both banked SWP and Colorado River water) north into the Rialto Pipeline, reducing the area's strict reliance on real-time California Aqueduct flows and enhancing drought reliability.

Additionally, MWD's 2025 UWMP identifies additional regional projects to provide relief to SWP-Dependent Areas across Southern California. These include west-side distribution upgrades – such as the Sepulveda Feeder Pumping Station and Greg Avenue Pump Station expansions – which reverse flow to push treated water into areas normally reliant on the West Branch of the SWP. Regionally, MWD is also advancing Pure Water Southern California, a massive, advanced water purification project that could produce up to 150 million gallons per day (MGD) of new supply. MWD is planning over 50 miles of large-

diameter pipeline from Carson to La Verne to provide raw water augmentation directly into the Weymouth Water Treatment Plant, which would further reduce the Region's demand for imported SWP supplies and increase reliability for TVMWD.

**MWD Supply Reliability Modeling**

As the regional wholesaler, MWD is responsible for projecting the reliability of imported water supplies for its member agencies. In its 2025 Draft UWMP, MWD assessed its ability to meet demands under normal, single-dry, and five-year consecutive drought conditions through the year 2050 (MWD, 2026b).

MWD's analysis incorporates DWR's Delivery Capability Report (DCR) CalSim models (DWR, 2025) and accounts for potential future constraints on the Colorado River. MWD's modeling demonstrates that, through the implementation of its Integrated Resources Plan, which includes active conservation, local resource development, and storage management, it has sufficient supply capabilities to meet all projected member agency supplemental water demands through 2050, even under a repeat of historic drought conditions.

Based on MWD's reliability assessment, TVMWD projects that imported water will be 100 percent reliable to meet the projected demands of its Participating Agencies through the planning horizon of this RUWMP.

### *3.1.3. Imported Water Quality*

MWD is responsible for managing the water quality of the SWP and CRA and providing treated and untreated water that meets or exceeds all regulatory standards. The water quality of the SWP and CRA differ significantly, and the proportion of each source delivered to TVMWD fluctuates based on hydrology, MWD operational decisions, and drought conditions.

**State Water Project Quality**

Water imported via the SWP originates in the Sierra Nevada and flows through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. SWP water is generally characterized by lower salinity, with Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) typically ranging from 250 to 350 milligrams per liter (mg/L). However, as water flows through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta, it picks up organic carbon and bromide. When treated with chlorine, these natural constituents can react to form Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), which are strictly regulated by the EPA. SWP supplies are also susceptible to seasonal algal blooms, which can cause harmless but noticeable taste and odor issues, as well as suspended solids from winter storm runoff.

**Colorado River Aqueduct Quality**

Water imported via the CRA generally contains higher mineral content and salinity. TDS levels in CRA water are typically twice as high as SWP water, averaging between 580 mg/L and 620 mg/L, and can spike up to 700 mg/L or higher during prolonged droughts in the Colorado River Basin. In addition to higher hardness and salinity, the Colorado River watershed has historically faced localized challenges with perchlorate, uranium, and chromium-6, though MWD actively manages and monitors these constituents to ensure they remain well below regulatory limits prior to delivery. The CRA system also

requires aggressive management to control the spread of invasive Quagga mussels, which can clog intake and delivery infrastructure.

**Salinity Management and Blending Strategies**

Salinity is a critical water quality metric for the Region. High TDS in imported water not only affects the aesthetic quality (hardness) of drinking water but also has cascading impacts on the Region's local resources. When high-TDS imported water is used indoors, it increases the salinity of the wastewater sent to local reclamation plants. This, in turn, increases the salinity of the recycled water produced, which can limit its use for landscape irrigation and groundwater recharge due to strict Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan objectives.

To mitigate this, MWD attempts to blend CRA water with lower-salinity SWP water to achieve a target TDS of approximately 500 mg/L for its treated water deliveries. However, during severe drought years when SWP allocations are drastically reduced, MWD must rely more heavily on the CRA. During these periods, TVMWD and its retail agencies experience higher salinity in their imported supplies.

**Local Treatment and Operations**

While MWD delivers some pre-treated water directly to TVMWD's retail agencies for potable use, TVMWD also purchases raw, untreated imported water. TVMWD is responsible for treating this raw water at the Miramar Water Treatment Plant (MWTP) located in Claremont. The MWTP utilizes conventional filtration and disinfection processes to meet all Division of Drinking Water (DDW) standards before distributing the water to member agencies. The MWTP has a design capacity of 25 MGD and is undergoing continuous modernization, including planned upgrades to incorporate Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) into its filter basins to proactively address contaminants of emerging concern.

Additionally, untreated imported water is delivered to the Covina Valley Water Company (CVWC), which treats the water at its William B. Temple Treatment Plant prior to supplying it to local agencies in the western portion of the Region. Both TVMWD and CVWC must dynamically adjust their treatment plant operations to handle the shifting water quality profiles of MWD's blend of SWP and CRA water.

### *3.1.4. Other Imported and Purchased Water Supplies*

While TVMWD/MWD supplies constitute the vast majority of imported water in the Region, several retail agencies rely on external imports, wholesale purchases, and inter-agency transfers to meet their localized demands. To accurately capture the Region's total water portfolio in the supply and demand assessments (**Section 5**), these distinct supplies are categorized collectively as "Imported Water (Other)."

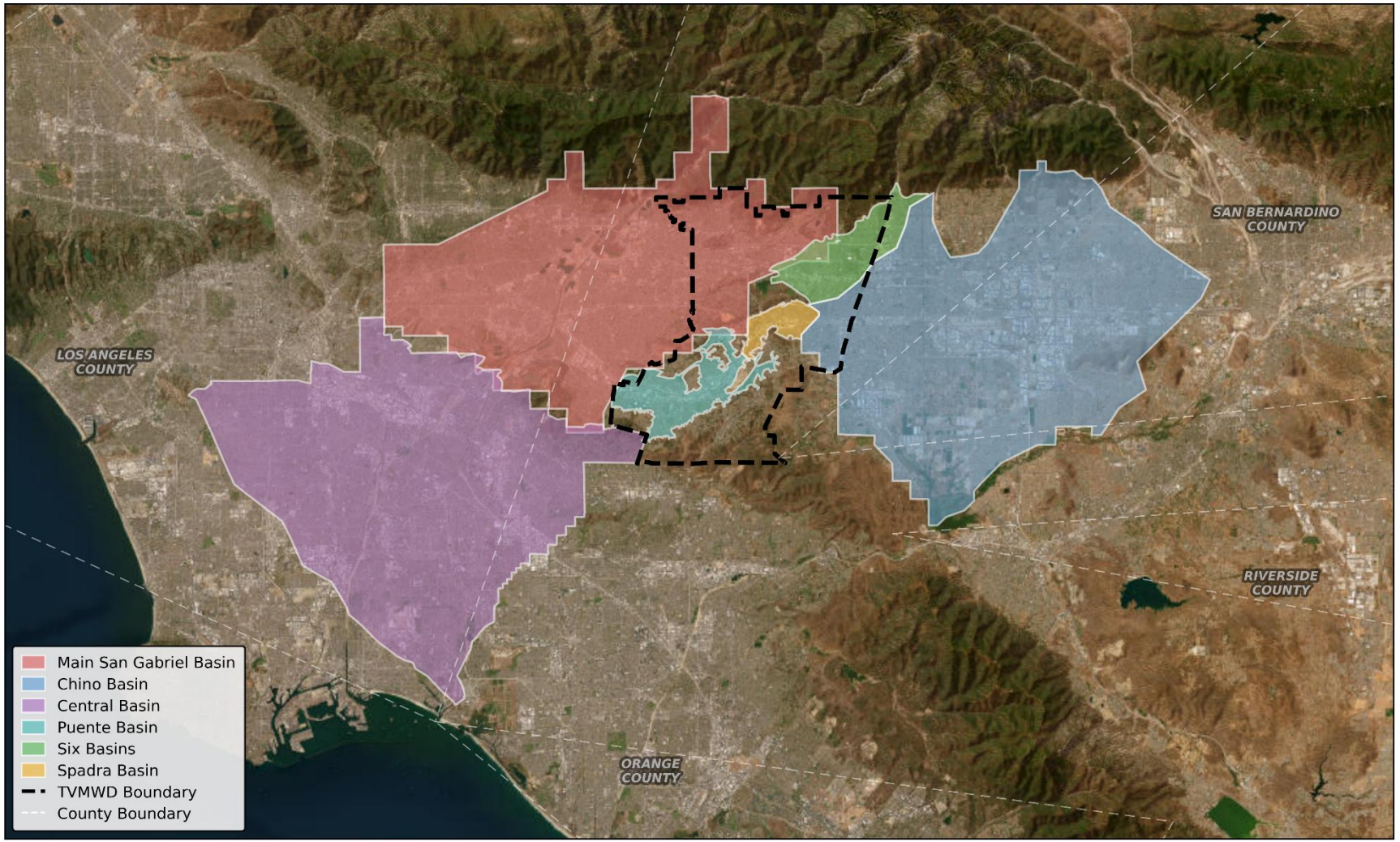
This category encompasses water secured outside of the TVMWD wholesale network. This includes wholesale purchases of treated surface water and groundwater from mutual water companies (such as the Covina Valley Water Company), purchases from neighboring municipalities (such as the City of Upland), and other external basin transfers utilized by agencies like Suburban Water Systems to serve their respective customers.

## 3.2. Groundwater

Groundwater is a foundational component of the Region's water supply portfolio, accounting for approximately 44 percent of the baseline water use (2021–2025 average). The Participating Agencies rely on local groundwater to meet baseload demands and to buffer against fluctuations in imported water availability during dry years.

The Region overlies a complex network of groundwater basins, each with distinct hydrogeological characteristics, recharge capabilities, and legal frameworks. The local groundwater supply utilized by the agencies within the TVMWD service area is primarily drawn from four basins that underlie the Region: the Main San Gabriel Basin, the Chino Basin, the Six Basins, and the Spadra Basin. Additionally, agencies and joint powers authorities operating within the TVMWD service area hold adjudicated groundwater rights in two supplemental basins – the Central Basin and the Puente Basin – which are hydrologically connected to the Region's primary basins but lie partially or wholly south of the TVMWD service area boundary. **Figure 3-1** summarizes the groundwater basins in the Region.

**Figure 3-1. TVMWD Regional Groundwater Basins**



Groundwater extraction within the Region is highly regulated. The Main San Gabriel, Chino, Six Basins, Central, and Puente Basins are adjudicated, meaning that groundwater rights, safe yields, and recharge obligations are governed by court judgments and managed by court-appointed Watermasters or administrative bodies. Because they are adjudicated, these basins are exempt from the requirement to develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The Spadra Basin is the only non-adjudicated basin utilized by the Region and is managed locally in compliance with SGMA.

While TVMWD acts primarily as a wholesale importer and only directly produces a small amount of groundwater from the Six Basins, it plays a vital role in regional groundwater sustainability. TVMWD delivers untreated imported water to replenish these local aquifers and maintains significant cyclic storage accounts to ensure water is available during extended droughts.

The physical characteristics, management structures, TVMWD's and the Participating Agencies' specific involvement in each of these basins are detailed in the following subsections.

### *3.2.1. Main San Gabriel Basin*

The Main San Gabriel Basin (DWR Basin No. 4-013) is the primary groundwater basin of the Region's local supply, providing approximately 64 percent of the total regional groundwater utilized by agencies within the TVMWD service area. Within the context of this RUWMP, it primarily serves the western portion of the Region, including the City of Glendora, Golden State Water Company (San Dimas), and several Other Member Agencies such as Suburban Water Systems and the City of Covina.

**Physical Characteristics and Hydrogeology**

The Main San Gabriel Basin lies in eastern Los Angeles County and encompasses a surface area of approximately 167 square miles. The basin is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the Raymond fault to the northwest, the Repetto, Monterey, and Puente Hills to the south and southwest, and the San Jose fault to the east.

The basin's water-bearing formations consist of highly permeable alluvial deposits of sand, gravel, and silt. The basin is primarily drained by the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. Dominant recharge to the sub-basin comes from the percolation of precipitation, infiltration of runoff from the San Gabriel Mountains, and the artificial recharge of imported water and recycled water at spreading grounds operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. Because of the basin's high permeability, it responds rapidly to both extraction and recharge events, making it an ideal basin for large-scale conjunctive use and water banking. **Table 3-3** summarizes the aggregated historical groundwater production from the Main San Gabriel Basin by retail agencies within the TVMWD service area over the 2021–2025 baseline period.

**Table 3-3. Historical Groundwater Production from the Main San Gabriel Basin by TVMWD Agencies (AFY)**

| Water Source / Agency | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 5-Year Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Participating Agencies | 12,483 | 11,055 | 9,022 | 9,951 | 12,645 | 11,214 |
| Other TVMWD Agencies* | 29,120 | 28,961 | 28,568 | 29,005 | 28,940 | 28,919 |
| Regional Total | 41,603 | 40,016 | 37,590 | 38,956 | 41,046 | 40,133 |

*Note: To accurately reflect the total regional reliance on the Main San Gabriel Basin, this table incorporates estimated groundwater production for Other Member Agencies within the TVMWD service area. Because these agencies are not formal signatories to this 2025 RUWMP, their historical production volumes were estimated utilizing the best available public data, including 2020 UWMPs and recent Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster Annual Reports.

### Adjudication and Basin Management

The Main San Gabriel Basin was adjudicated in 1973 (Upper San Gabriel Valley MWD v. City of Alhambra). The Judgment (included in **Part 3, Appendix K**) established the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster to manage the basin and defined the prescriptive pumping rights of the overlying producers.

Instead of a fixed safe yield, the Watermaster manages the basin through an Operating Safe Yield (OSY), which is determined annually based on groundwater elevations, rainfall, and anticipated imported water availability. Historical OSYs for the Main San Gabriel Basin are shown in **Table 3-4.**

**Table 3-4. Historical and Projected Operating Safe Yield of the Main San Gabriel Basin**

| Fiscal Year(s) | Operating Safe Yield (AF) |
|---|---|
| 2010-2011 | 170,000 |
| 2012 | 210,000 |
| 2013 | 200,000 |
| 2014 | 180,000 |
| 2015-2024 | 150,000 |
| 2025-2026 | 160,000 |
| 2027-2030* | 140,000 |

*Note: Projected OSYs are from *Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster Report on Final Determination of Operating Safe Yield for 2025-26 Through 2029-30* (Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster, 2025)

Pumping rights for each producer are calculated as a percentage of the OSY. However, extractions are not limited to a producer's pumping rights. If a producer extracts water in excess of their right, they incur a "Replacement Water" assessment. The Watermaster uses these assessments to purchase untreated imported water to recharge the basin, thereby ensuring long-term sustainability and preventing overdraft.

Additionally, the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster annually adopts a Five-Year Water Quality and Supply Plan (included in **Part 3, Appendix K**) to proactively manage the basin's groundwater quality and coordinate the delivery of Replacement Water (Main San Gabriel Watermaster, 2023). Because the Main San Gabriel Basin contains multiple EPA Superfund sites and areas impacted by legacy contaminants

(such as VOCs, PFAS, and nitrates), this Five-Year Water Quality and Supply Plan serves as a critical regulatory and reliability tool. It outlines the strategic funding and deployment of wellhead treatment facilities to prevent the migration of contaminant plumes. By treating contaminated groundwater and aggressively managing recharge, the Watermaster prevents wells from becoming "stranded," thereby safeguarding the basin's OSY and preventing unexpected, emergency spikes in demand for TVMWD's imported water during droughts.

**Projected Supply Methodology**

Because the OSY is determined annually by the Watermaster based on real-time hydrological conditions, reservoir storage, and groundwater elevations, this RUWMP does not attempt to forecast a firm administrative OSY out to the year 2050. Instead, to ensure this aggregated regional projection is realistic, TVMWD and the Participating Agencies compared the anticipated future groundwater extractions against the recent historical range of the basin's OSY.

Future local groundwater supplies from the Main San Gabriel Basin were developed using a bottom-up, agency-specific approach. For the Participating Agencies, the TVMWD Climate Assessment's groundwater climate factors (discussed in **Section 2.5.2**) for 2030-2050 were applied directly to each agency's individual 2021-2025 actual average pumping baseline (TVMWD, 2024a). For the Other Member Agencies, Main San Gabriel Basin extractions were estimated utilizing the best available public data, as shown in **Table 3-5**. These individual projections were then aggregated to determine the total regional Main San Gabriel Basin supply through 2050.

Based on this bottom-up aggregation, regional extractions from the Main San Gabriel Basin are projected to range from 40,886 AF in 2030, gradually decreasing to 40,102 AF by 2050. Because these projected extractions fall below the Region's historical five-year average (41,046 AFY) during the basin's most restrictive recent historical OSYs (150,000-160,000 AF), this analysis confirms that the projected extractions remain highly plausible and can be sustainably managed through the Watermaster's existing Replacement Water assessment framework.

**TVMWD's Role and Storage Programs**

As a regional wholesaler, TVMWD is a critical partner in the management of the Main San Gabriel Basin. TVMWD delivers untreated imported water from MWD to the basin's spreading grounds to satisfy the Replacement Water obligations of the pumpers located within TVMWD's service area.

To capture additional imported supplies during wet years when MWD water is abundant, TVMWD participates in a Cyclic Storage Program within the basin. The Cyclic Storage Agreement between MWD, TVMWD, and the Watermaster (included in **Part 3, Appendix K**) allows for the pre-delivery and storage of up to 50,000 AF of imported water. This agreement, originally signed in 1991, was recently amended effective June 2024 to extend the termination date to June 2034. TVMWD had approximately 3,079 AF stored in the basin as of the end of 2025.

Additionally, the Puente Basin Water Agency (PBWA) – a joint powers authority between Rowland Water District and Walnut Valley Water District – maintains a storage and export agreement with the

Main San Gabriel Basin for 30,000 AF (included in **Part 3, Appendix K**). This banking arrangement allows PBWA to purchase surplus imported water or local supplies when available, bank them in the Main San Gabriel Basin, and subsequently extract and export that water to the Rowland and Walnut Valley service areas during dry years or periods of imported supply constraint. This provides a critical local buffer for these two retail agencies, which are historically highly dependent on imported water.

Table 3-5 summarizes the current regional storage agreements and capacities within the Main San Gabriel Basin.

**Table 3-5. TVMWD Storage and Export Agreements in the Main San Gabriel Basin**

| Agreement / Account Type | Managing Entities | Maximum Storage Capacity (AF) | Estimated Stored Balance (End of 2025) (AF) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cyclic Storage Agreement | TVMWD, MWD, Main Basin Watermaster | 50,000 | 3,079 |
| Storage and Export Agreement | PBWA | 30,000 | 3,000[1] |

1. Balance estimated based on the PBWA Board of Commissioners' October 2024 authorization to purchase 3,000 AF of cyclic storage for the 2025-2029 water years (PBWA, 2024).

### *3.2.2. Chino Basin*

The Chino Basin (DWR Basin No. 8-02.01) provides approximately 17 percent of the total regional groundwater utilized by agencies within the TVMWD service area. Within the context of this RUWMP, extraction from the Chino Basin is predominantly utilized by the City of Pomona to serve the eastern portion of the Region.

#### Physical Characteristics and Hydrogeology

The Chino Basin is a large groundwater basin located in the southwest corner of San Bernardino County and the northwest corner of Riverside County. The basin is bordered by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the Rialto-Colton fault to the east, and the Jurupa Mountains and Puente Hills to the south and southwest. The surface area of the Chino Basin is approximately 154,000 acres (or 240 square miles). The San Antonio Creek and Cucamonga Creek drain the Chino Basin area southward and flow into the Santa Ana River. The Chino Basin is a subbasin of the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin and has a total storage capacity of approximately 5,000,000 AF.

The basin consists of highly permeable alluvial deposits. Surface drainage in this portion of the region flows generally southward via San Antonio Creek and Chino Creek toward the Santa Ana River. The principal sources of natural recharge are percolation of precipitation and infiltration of runoff from the San Gabriel Mountains. This is supplemented by significant artificial recharge of imported water and recycled water managed by regional partners.

#### Adjudication and Basin Management

The Chino Basin was adjudicated in 1978 (Chino Basin Municipal Water District v. City of Chino et al.) (included in **Part 3, Appendix L**). The Judgment established the Chino Basin Watermaster to account for

and implement the management of the basin, and it contains a physical solution to meet the requirements of all water users.

The Chino Basin Judgment originally established a Safe Yield for the Chino Basin of 140,000 AFY. The Safe Yield is typically recalculated every 10 years and is defined in the Chino Basin Judgment as "the long-term average annual quantity of ground water (excluding replenishment of stored water but including return flow to the Basin from use of replenishment or stored water) which can be produced from the Chino Basin under conditions of a particular year without causing an undesirable result". Pursuant to the most recent Safe Yield reset effective in 2020, the Safe Yield for the Chino Basin is currently 131,000 AFY (effective from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2030).

In April 2017, a Court Order regarding the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin (San Bernardino County Superior Court, 2017) was issued, which caused the Safe Yield to be recalculated in 2025. The 2017 Safe Yield Court Order also required changes to the Safe Yield Reset methodology. The methodology was updated in 2022, and the 2025 Safe Yield Reset process began in 2023. The 2025 Safe Yield Reset is not yet final, so for purposes of this UWMP, the Safe Yield for the Chino Basin is based on the currently effective value of 131,000 AFY. Additional information on the 2025 Safe Yield Reset is available on the Chino Basin Watermaster website (https://www.cbwm.org/pages/syrm/).

The Chino Basin Judgment's allocation of the Safe Yield includes three separate pools:

1. Overlying Agricultural Pool (farmers, State of California, and other minimal producers)
2. Overlying Non-Agricultural Pool (businesses and industries)
3. Appropriative Pool (cities, agencies, and other water suppliers, including Ontario)

As of July 2020, the Safe Yield is allocated among these three pools at 82,800 AFY to the Overlying Agricultural Pool, 7,366 AFY to the Overlying Non-Agricultural Pool, and 40,834 AFY to the Appropriative Pool.

Appropriators who are Parties to the Chino Basin Judgment are authorized to produce groundwater in excess of their rights. For any groundwater produced in excess of their rights, Appropriators pay assessments to the Chino Basin Watermaster, which are used to purchase water to replenish the Chino Basin. The Chino Basin Watermaster purchases water from MWD through IEUA and/or TVMWD, on behalf of the Parties, to replenish the Chino Basin. Occasionally, Watermaster has purchased water from storage accounts from parties within the Chino Basin.

In addition to the water rights described above, the Judgment provides for additional provisions to allocate the Chino Basin water as described below:

**Land Use Conversion**

When land is converted from agricultural to urban use, water rights are permanently transferred from the Overlying Agricultural Pool to the Appropriative Pool. Land use conversions assign the increase in Appropriative Pool rights to the party whose sphere of influence includes the converted land.

### Annual Unused Overlying Agricultural Pool Rights

The Chino Basin Watermaster also reallocates the unused portion of the Chino Basin Safe Yield from the Overlying Agricultural Pool to the Appropriative Pool members' rights in any year. These transfers are permanent if agricultural land has been converted to non-agricultural use (described above), or temporary if agricultural pool extractions are less than their share of the Safe Yield. From FY20/21 to FY24/25, 9,000 AFY of rights have been reallocated from the Overlying Agricultural pool to the Appropriative Pool that were not claimed as part of a permanent land conversion.

Today, the basin is comprehensively managed through the implementation of the Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP) (included in **Part 3, Appendix L**), which was originally developed in 2000 and updated in 2020 (Chino Basin Watermaster, 2020). The OBMP functions similarly to a GSP under SGMA, featuring robust monitoring, subsidence management, and coordinated recharge programs to ensure long-term sustainability.

### Chino Basin Storage Management Plan

The Peace Agreement (2000) (included in **Part 3, Appendix L**) establishes rules and regulations, standard storage agreements, and related forms for storage in the Chino Basin. Since 2000, Chino Basin Watermaster administers groundwater storage in the Chino Basin pursuant to the storage management plan described in the 2000 OBMP.

There are five types of storage accounts: Excess Carryover, Local Supplemental-Recycled, Local Supplemental-Imported, Pre-2000 Quantified Supplemental, and Storage and Recovery.

- Excess Carryover Account – includes a Party's unproduced rights in the Safe Yield (Safe Yield for Overlying Non-Agricultural Pool Parties and OSY for Appropriative Pool Parties) and Basin Water purchased or transferred from other Parties.
- Local Supplemental-Recycled Account– includes recycled water that is recharged by a producer and similar water acquired from other Parties.
- Local Supplemental-Imported Account– includes imported water that is recharged by a producer and similar water acquired from other Parties.
- Pre-2000 Quantified Supplemental Account – functions similar to Local Supplemental Water Account.
- Storage and Recovery Account – holds Supplemental Water (imported or recycled) and is intended to provide a broad and mutual benefit to the Parties of the Judgment.

### Dry Year Yield Program

MWD's Dry-Year Yield Program (DYYP) is the only active Storage and Recovery Program in Chino Basin. This program is a water exchange as discussed in **Section 3.7.1**.

**Table 3-6** summarizes the aggregated historical groundwater production from the Chino Basin by retail agencies within the TVMWD service area over the 2021–2025 baseline period.

**Table 3-6. Historical Groundwater Production from the Chino Basin by TVMWD Agencies (AFY)**

| Water Source / Agency | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 5-Year Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Participating Agencies | 10,255 | 11,222 | 11,111 | 11,440 | 10,734 | 10,952 |
| Other TVMWD Agencies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Regional Total | 10,255 | 11,222 | 11,111 | 11,440 | 10,734 | 10,952 |

**Projected Supply Methodology**

Utilizing the same bottom-up, climate-scaled methodology described for the Main San Gabriel Basin (see **Section 3.2.1**), future local groundwater supplies from the Chino Basin were projected through 2050. This approach ensures regional consistency while aligning with the management criteria established by the Chino Basin Watermaster.

Based on this regional aggregation, extractions from the Chino Basin by agencies within the TVMWD service area are projected to range from 11,053 AF in 2030, gradually decreasing to 10,204 AF by 2050. While the near-term projected extraction (11,053 AF) represents a slight increase over the 2021–2025 historical baseline average (10,952 AFY), these extractions remain consistent with the agencies' historically exercised rights within the basin's Appropriative Pool. As described above, because the Chino Basin is strictly adjudicated, all extractions – by TVMWD agencies and the numerous other overlying and appropriative purveyors sharing the basin's 131,000 AF Operating Safe Yield – are comprehensively tracked by the Watermaster. Any pumping that exceeds an individual agency's specific allocated share is mitigated through mandatory replenishment assessments used to purchase imported recharge water. Therefore, this analysis confirms that the projected extractions by TVMWD agencies are plausible and can be sustainably managed within the Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP) framework.

**TVMWD's Role and Storage Programs**

Because the Chino Basin largely falls outside of TVMWD's primary wholesale service boundaries, TVMWD's interaction with the basin is facilitated through partnerships with its member agencies, primarily the City of Pomona (included in **Part 3, Appendix L**). Currently, TVMWD holds a storage account of 1,390 AF in the Chino Basin through a one-time agreement with the City of Pomona. **Table 3-7** summarizes TVMWD's current storage capacity within the Chino Basin.

**Table 3-7. TVMWD Storage Agreements in the Chino Basin**

| Agreement / Account Type | Managing Entities | Maximum Storage Capacity (AF) | Estimated Stored Balance (End of 2025) (AF) |
|---|---|---|---|
| One-Time Storage Agreement | TVMWD, City of Pomona | 1,390 | 1,390 |

## *3.2.3. Six Basins*

The Six Basins area provides approximately 13 percent of the total regional groundwater utilized by agencies within the TVMWD service area. Within the context of this RUWMP, it is a vital local supply

source for the City of Pomona, the City of La Verne, Golden State Water Company (Claremont system), and uniquely, TVMWD itself, which directly extracts groundwater from this basin to supplement its wholesale portfolio.

### Physical Characteristics and Hydrogeology

Located along the base of the San Gabriel Mountains, the Six Basins area overlies a portion of the eastern San Gabriel Valley in Los Angeles County and western San Bernardino County. The area is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the San Jose Hills to the south, the Main San Gabriel Basin to the west, and the Chino Basin to the east.

As the name implies, the area consists of six interconnected groundwater sub-basins: Canyon Basin, Upper Claremont Heights Basin, Lower Claremont Heights Basin, Pomona Basin, Live Oak Basin, and Ganesha Basin. The primary source of natural groundwater replenishment is surface-water runoff from precipitation falling on the San Gabriel Mountains, which infiltrates through highly permeable sediments, predominantly at the San Antonio Spreading Grounds. **Table 3-8** summarizes the aggregated historical groundwater production from the Six Basins by retail agencies within the TVMWD service area over the 2021–2025 baseline period.

**Table 3-8. Historical Groundwater Production from the Six Basins by TVMWD Agencies (AFY)**

| Water Source / Agency | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 5-Year Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Participating Agencies | 9,581 | 8,728 | 6,682 | 7,629 | 9,597 | 8,444 |
| Other TVMWD Agencies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Regional Total | 9,581 | 8,728 | 6,682 | 7,629 | 9,597 | 8,444 |

### Adjudication and Basin Management

The pumping and storage rights for the Six Basins were adjudicated in 1998 (Southern California Water Company vs. City of La Verne, et al., Case No. KC029152). The Judgment (included in **Part 3, Appendix M**) established the Six Basins Watermaster to oversee the physical solution and coordinated management of the interconnected basins.

Pursuant to the Judgment, the statutory safe yield of the Six Basins is 19,300 AFY, defined as the amount of water that can be produced by the parties on an annual basis to ensure long-term, sustainable groundwater production. For management purposes, the Judgment divides the Six Basins into two distinct operational areas. The production, replenishment, and recovery of the Live Oak and Ganesha Basins (collectively referred to as the "Two Basins") are reserved solely for the City of La Verne and are not subject to groundwater production limitations, provided that La Verne's production does not substantially injure the rights of any other Six Basin parties.

Conversely, the Canyon, Upper Claremont Heights, Lower Claremont Heights, and Pomona Basins (collectively referred to as the "Four Basins") are managed using an OSY rather than a static safe yield. The Watermaster annually determines the OSY based on current groundwater elevations, precipitation, and recharge capabilities to ensure the parties can reliably pump their respective rights while preventing

overdraft and mitigating the risk of high groundwater damaging shallow infrastructure during wet periods. **Table 3-9** summarizes the recent OSY determinations for the Four Basins.

**Table 3-9. Recent Operating Safe Yields (Four Basins)**

| Calendar Year | Operating Safe Yield (AF) |
|---|---|
| 2011-2013 | 17,500 |
| 2014 | 16,500 |
| 2015-2016 | 16,000 |
| 2017 | 14,000 |
| 2018 | 13,500 |
| 2019-2023 | 13,000 |
| 2024 | 13,500 |
| 2025 | 14,000 |

Pumping rights for each producer in the Four Basins are allocated based on the annual OSY. To provide operational flexibility, the Judgment allows producers to carry over a portion of their unused annual pumping rights (up to a maximum of 25% of their share of the OSY) into the following year. Furthermore, extractions are not strictly limited to a producer's base pumping right. If a producer extracts water in excess of their right, that excess amount is either deducted from their following year's water rights or they incur a replacement water assessment. The Watermaster utilizes these assessments to purchase supplemental water (such as untreated imported water from TVMWD) to recharge the basin, thereby ensuring long-term sustainability, providing year-to-year flexibility for the pumpers, and preventing overdraft.

Additionally, the Six Basins Watermaster actively manages the basin's groundwater quality and coordinates recharge efforts through its comprehensive Strategic Plan (included in **Part 3, Appendix M**) and ongoing Watermaster management initiatives. Because portions of the Six Basins face localized water quality challenges (such as nitrate and VOC accumulation, particularly in the Pomona Basin), these management strategies serve as critical regulatory and reliability tools. They guide the strategic funding and deployment of wellhead treatment and blending facilities to prevent the migration of contaminant plumes. By treating contaminated groundwater and aggressively managing stormwater and imported water recharge at facilities like the San Antonio Spreading Grounds, the Watermaster prevents wells from becoming "stranded." This safeguards the basin's OSY and prevents unexpected, emergency spikes in demand for TVMWD's imported water during droughts.

**Projected Supply Methodology**

Utilizing the same bottom-up, climate-scaled methodology described for the Main San Gabriel Basin (see **Section 3.2.1**), future local groundwater supplies from the Six Basins were projected through 2050. Based on this bottom-up aggregation, regional extractions from the Six Basins are projected to range from 9,355 in 2030, gradually decreasing to 8,811 by 2050. While these projected volumes represent a slight increase over the 2021–2025 historical average (8,438 AFY), they remain conservative and sustainable. The maximum projected extraction of 9,355 AF is less than half of the basin's adjudicated Base Safe Yield (19,300 AF) and remains well below the Watermaster's most restrictive recent drought

OSY (13,000 AF, in 2021). Therefore, this analysis confirms that the projected extractions are plausible and can be sustainably managed within the Watermaster's existing framework.

**TVMWD's Role and Storage Programs**

TVMWD's relationship with the Six Basins is unique among the region's groundwater sources because TVMWD acts as both a replenisher and a direct producer. TVMWD owns and operates three active groundwater extraction wells located in the Six Basins. The raw groundwater produced from these wells is conveyed to TVMWD's MWTP, where it is treated and blended with imported supplies before being distributed to member agencies.

To support dry-year reliability, TVMWD holds a direct operational storage account in the Six Basins with a capacity of 3,500 AF (included in **Part 3, Appendix M**). **Table 3-10** summarizes TVMWD's current storage capacity within the Six Basins. TVMWD actively supports the replenishment of the basin by delivering untreated imported water to the San Antonio Spreading Grounds, occasionally utilizing interconnections like the City of Pomona's Canon pipeline to maximize surface water capture and recharge.

**Table 3-10. TVMWD Storage Agreements in the Six Basins**

| Agreement / Account Type | Managing Entities | Maximum Storage Capacity (AF) | Estimated Stored Balance (End of 2025) (AF) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Operational Storage Account | TVMWD, Six Basins Watermaster | 3,500 | ~3,500[1] |

1. Based on 2024 Annual Watermaster Report (Six Basins Watermaster, 2025). Final 2025 stored balances are subject to ongoing Six Basins Watermaster reconciliation.

### *3.2.4. Spadra Basin*

While smaller in volume than the other regional basins, the Spadra Basin provides a localized and highly valuable groundwater supply for the southeastern portion of the Region. Because groundwater produced from this basin often requires treatment or blending to comply with SWRCB-DDW drinking water standards, it is currently utilized primarily to meet non-potable overlying demands. Within the context of this RUWMP, extractions from the Spadra Basin are utilized primarily by the WVWD, the City of Pomona, and Cal Poly Pomona.

**Physical Characteristics and Hydrogeology**

The Spadra Basin is a small sub-basin of the larger San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin. It is located within the San Jose Creek valley in eastern Los Angeles County. The basin is distinctly bounded by the San Jose Hills to the north and northwest, and the Puente Hills to the south and southwest.

The basin's hydrogeology consists of alluvial deposits from surrounding highlands, with San Jose Creek serving as the primary surface drainage feature flowing westward toward the San Gabriel River. Natural recharge occurs primarily through the percolation of precipitation and surface water runoff from the San Jose Hills and Puente Hills, as well as infiltration from San Jose Creek.

### SGMA Compliance and Basin Management

Unlike the Main San Gabriel, Chino, and Six Basins, the Spadra Basin is not adjudicated. Therefore, it is subject to the requirements of SGMA.

DWR has designated the Spadra Basin as a "very low-priority" basin. Under SGMA, very low-priority basins are not legally required to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) or adopt a GSP. However, recognizing the strategic importance of this local supply, WVWD and the City of Pomona proactively entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (included in **Part 3, Appendix N**) to collectively form the Spadra Basin GSA. The GSA has developed a GSP (included in **Part 3, Appendix N**) to comprehensively manage the basin, monitor water quality, and ensure sustainable extractions that prevent chronic lowering of groundwater levels.

Instead of an OSY determined by a Watermaster, the GSP establishes a long-term "Sustainable Yield" for the basin, which is currently estimated at approximately 1,050 AFY (Spadra Basin GSA, 2022). To ensure extractions remain within sustainable limits, the GSP defines specific Sustainable Management Criteria, including Measurable Objectives (MOs) and Minimum Thresholds for groundwater elevations.

Sustainable management practices actively implemented by the GSA include:

- Comprehensive Monitoring: Regular tracking of groundwater levels and water quality to ensure the basin operates within its established MOs and avoids "Undesirable Results" (such as the chronic lowering of groundwater levels or degraded water quality).
- Recharge Optimization: As detailed in **Section 3.9**, the GSA agencies are actively pursuing the Spadra Basin Optimization Project. By utilizing advanced treated recycled water for underground injection, the GSA aims to physically bolster the basin's Sustainable Yield and increase local extraction capacity without causing overdraft.
- Water Quality Management: Collaborating with basin producers (such as Cal Poly Pomona) to implement wellhead treatment for localized VOCs, ensuring existing wells remain operational and do not become stranded assets.

**Table 3-11** summarizes the aggregated historical groundwater production from the Spadra Basin by agencies within the TVMWD service area over the 2021–2025 baseline period.

**Table 3-11. Historical Groundwater Production from the Spadra Basin by TVMWD Agencies (AFY)**

| Water Source /Agency | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 5-Year Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Participating Agencies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other TVMWD Agencies* | 704 | 704 | 704 | 704 | 704 | 704 |
| Regional Total | 704 | 704 | 704 | 704 | 704 | 704 |

*Note: To accurately reflect the total regional reliance on the Spadra Basin, this table incorporates estimated groundwater production for Other Member Agencies within the TVMWD service area. Because these agencies are not formal signatories to this 2025 RUWMP, their historical production volumes were estimated utilizing the best available public data, including related environmental documentation and the Spadra Basin GSP.

**Projected Supply Methodology**

Utilizing the same bottom-up, climate-scaled methodology described for the Main San Gabriel Basin (see **Section 3.2.1**), future local groundwater supplies from the Spadra Basin were projected through 2050. This approach ensures regional consistency while adhering to the management criteria established in the Spadra Basin GSP.

Based on this regional aggregation, extractions from the Spadra Basin are projected to remain consistent at 856 AF in 2030 through 2050. Because these projected volumes align closely with the 2021–2025 historical average (704 AFY) and remain below the basin's estimated Sustainable Yield (approximately 1,050 AFY), this analysis confirms that the projected extractions are plausible and can be sustainably managed within the Spadra Basin GSA's framework. Furthermore, to increase the margin of safety and protect against climate volatility, the GSA agencies are advancing the Spadra Basin Optimization Project (detailed in **Section 3.9**) to inject recycled water and significantly expand the basin's sustainable yield threshold.

**TVMWD's Role and Planned Storage Programs**

Currently, TVMWD does not hold an active operational storage account in the Spadra Basin. However, expanding the use of the Spadra Basin is a key component of the Region's future mitigation and reliability strategy.

### *3.2.5. Central Basin*

The Central Basin (DWR Basin No. 4-011.04) is a large adjudicated groundwater basin located in the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles, immediately south and southwest of the TVMWD service area. While the Central Basin is not a primary local supply source for the Region, it is included in this RUWMP because it is hydrologically connected to the TVMWD service area through the Main San Gabriel Basin and because two entities operating within the TVMWD service area – Suburban Water Systems and PBWA – hold adjudicated pumping rights within the basin. Within the context of this RUWMP, groundwater extraction from the Central Basin is utilized exclusively by Suburban Water Systems to serve the southwestern portion of its service area, providing approximately 3 percent of the total regional groundwater utilized by agencies within the TVMWD service area.

**Physical Characteristics and Hydrogeology**

The Central Basin is one of the largest groundwater basins in Los Angeles County, encompassing a surface area of approximately 277 square miles. The basin is a subbasin of the larger Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Groundwater Basin and is bounded on the northeast and east by the Elysian, Repetto, Merced, and Puente Hills, on the southeast by the Los Angeles County–Orange County line (roughly following Coyote Creek), and on the south and west by the Newport-Inglewood fault system and its associated uplift. The Los Angeles River and San Gabriel River drain across the surface of the Central Basin on their way to the Pacific Ocean.

The California Department of Water Resources historically divided the Central Basin into four hydrogeologic divisions: the Los Angeles Forebay, the Montebello Forebay, the Whittier Area, and the

Central Basin Pressure Area. The two forebays contain unconfined aquifers with relatively interconnected water-bearing strata extending up to 1,600 feet deep, providing the primary pathways for recharge to the deeper aquifer system. The Whittier Area and Pressure Area are predominantly confined aquifer systems consisting of permeable sands and gravels separated by semi-permeable to impermeable clay layers extending to approximately 2,200 feet below the surface. The principal water-producing formations are the Lakewood Formation and the San Pedro Formation. Total storage capacity of the basin is estimated to be approximately 13.8 million AF.

The hydrologic connection between the Central Basin and the TVMWD service area is significant: the Montebello Forebay receives both surface and subsurface inflow from the Main San Gabriel Basin through a gap in the Merced and Puente Hills at Whittier Narrows. This gap provides the primary conduit through which outflows from the TVMWD region's largest groundwater basin – including the replenishment water delivered by TVMWD to the Main San Gabriel Basin's spreading grounds – ultimately reach and recharge the Central Basin.

**Adjudication and Basin Management**

The Central Basin was adjudicated in 1965 (*Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District v. Charles E. Adams et al.*). The original Judgment was entered on October 11, 1965, and appointed DWR as Watermaster. The Judgment has been amended three times since its inception: the First Amended Judgment (1980) transitioned the administrative year from a water year to a fiscal year basis (July 1 through June 30); the Second Amended Judgment (1991) modified carryover and overproduction provisions; and, most significantly, the Third Amended Judgment was entered on December 23, 2013, substantially modernizing basin governance and establishing provisions for groundwater storage (Third Amended Judgment included in **Part 3, Appendix T**.

Under the Third Amended Judgment, the Central Basin Watermaster is composed of three separate bodies with distinct responsibilities:

- The **Administrative Body**: WRD serves as the court-appointed Administrative Body, responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Judgment, including accounting and reporting functions related to groundwater extractions, carryover, and storage.
- The **Water Rights Panel**: Composed of seven Central Basin water rights holders, the Panel has exclusive authority to enforce adjudicated extraction rights and manage the Exchange Pool.
- The **Storage Panel**: Composed of the Water Rights Panel and the WRD Board of Directors, the Panel reviews and approves groundwater storage projects within the basin.

Unlike the Main San Gabriel and Six Basins, which utilize an annually determined OSY that fluctuates based on real-time hydrological conditions, the Central Basin operates under fixed Allowed Pumping Allocations (APAs). Each party's APA represents 80 percent of its court-adjudicated Total Water Right. Parties are permitted to carry over unused pumping rights (up to 60 percent of their APA) into the following administrative year and may extract up to 140 percent of the sum of their APA and leased water in any given year, provided they have sufficient carryover or stored water balances. Over-

extractions by parties without stored water are limited to the greater of 20 percent of their APA or 20 AF.

The Third Amended Judgment also established formal provisions for groundwater storage in the Central Basin for the first time, designating an Adjudicated Storage Capacity of 220,000 AF. This storage capacity is apportioned between Individual Storage Accounts – sized at 50 percent of each party's APA – and a Community Storage Pool available on a first-come, first-served basis. Additionally, the Judgment established the Regional Disadvantaged Communities Incentive Program, which reserves up to 23,000 AF of the Community Storage Pool for the use or benefit of DACs within the Central Basin.

Groundwater replenishment in the Central Basin is managed by the Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD), which purchases imported water from MWD and recycled water from the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD) for recharge at the Montebello Forebay spreading grounds. WRD also manages the Alamitos Gap, Dominguez Gap, and West Coast Basin Barrier injection well projects to prevent seawater intrusion into the basin's coastal aquifers.

**Table 3-12** summarizes the aggregated historical groundwater production from the Central Basin by retail agencies within the TVMWD service area over the 2021–2025 baseline period.

**Table 3-12. Historical Groundwater Production from the Central Basin by TVMWD Agencies (AFY)**

| Water Source / Agency | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 5-Year Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Participating Agencies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other TVMWD Agencies* | 1,543 | 1,151 | 1,118 | 2,253 | 2,728 | 1,759 |
| Regional Total | 1,543 | 1,151 | 1,118 | 2,253 | 2,728 | 1,759 |

*Note: To accurately reflect the total regional reliance on the Spadra Basin, this table incorporates estimated groundwater production for Other Member Agencies within the TVMWD service area. Because these agencies are not formal signatories to this 2025 RUWMP, their historical production volumes were estimated utilizing the best available public data, including Central Basin Watermaster Annual Reports published by WRD.

### *3.2.6. Puente Basin*

The Puente Basin is a small, adjudicated groundwater basin located in eastern Los Angeles County, directly beneath the southern portion of the TVMWD service area. Unlike the Central Basin described in the preceding section, the Puente Basin lies entirely within the Region's geographic footprint and is actively managed by the PBWA. Groundwater within the Puente Basin is currently utilized exclusively for non-potable purposes, primarily recycled water distribution blending by Rowland Water District. While extraction volumes are small relative to the Region's other basins (approximately 1 percent of the total regional groundwater), the Puente Basin represents a strategically important local resource that PBWA is actively working to develop through a comprehensive Groundwater Management Plan.

#### Physical Characteristics and Hydrogeology

The Puente Basin spans approximately 20 square miles and is situated in a narrow alluvial valley between the San Jose Hills to the north and the Puente Hills to the south. The basin shares its eastern boundary with the Spadra Basin (described in **Section 3.2.4**) and its western boundary with the Main San

Gabriel Basin (described in **Section 3.2.1**). San Jose Creek, the basin's primary surface drainage feature, flows through the basin from northeast to west, ultimately passing through Whittier Narrows into the Central Basin (described in **Section 3.2.5**).

The basin's water-bearing formations consist of alluvial deposits along the San Jose Creek valley. Natural recharge occurs primarily through the percolation of precipitation and infiltration of surface water runoff from the surrounding San Jose Hills and Puente Hills. The basin also receives subsurface inflow from the adjacent Spadra Basin to the east.

Three water districts overlie the Puente Basin boundary: Walnut Valley WD, Rowland WD, and the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District. The basin is sandwiched between the TVMWD service area's other groundwater resources and lies along the path of San Jose Creek's westward flow, making it a critical hydrologic link in the broader regional groundwater system. The Puente Narrows Agreement, established in connection with the 1973 Main San Gabriel Basin adjudication, governs subsurface outflow from the Puente Basin into the Main San Gabriel Basin, and the 1965 Long Beach Judgment guarantees the Central and West Coast Basins an average annual water supply through Whittier Narrows that includes underflow from the Puente Basin.

**Adjudication and Basin Management**

The Puente Basin was adjudicated in 1985. The Judgment (included in **Part 3, Appendix U**) established the legal framework for groundwater extraction rights within the basin and recognized the basin's hydrologic connections to the adjacent Main San Gabriel and Central Basins through the Puente Narrows Agreement (included in **Part 3, Appendix U**.

Because the Puente Basin is adjudicated, it is exempt from the requirement to form a GSA or adopt a GSP under SGMA. Basin management is instead governed by the terms of the Judgment and administered through PBWA in coordination with the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District.

Recognizing the strategic value of this local resource, PBWA is currently developing a voluntary Groundwater Management Plan (GMP) to guide the future management and beneficial use of the Puente Basin. As part of this effort, PBWA has completed several technical memoranda, including TM-1: Conceptual Understanding of the Puente Basin (PBWA, 2023); TM-2: Goals and Concepts for Improved Basin Management memorandum (PBWA, 2024a); and TM-3: Basin Management Alternatives analysis (PBWA, 2025). PBWA has conducted stakeholder meetings throughout 2024 and 2025 to solicit input on the GMP's development, with the stated objective of maximizing the beneficial use of the basin in a conjunctive manner with the Region's other water resources — including imported water from TVMWD, treated recycled water from LACSD, and groundwater from adjacent basins.

**Current Groundwater Use**

Groundwater within the Puente Basin is currently impaired by water quality constraints that limit its use to non-potable applications. Rowland WD operates a well within the Puente Basin that produces impaired groundwater for blending into its recycled water distribution system. This groundwater, along with treated water captured from an EPA Superfund cleanup project and recycled water purchased from

LACSD (via the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant), supports Rowland WD's extensive non-potable recycled water program.

### *3.2.7. Groundwater Quality Impacts on Reliability*

Groundwater quality in the Region is generally sufficient to meet municipal demands, provided that appropriate wellhead treatment and blending strategies are employed. The Participating Agencies and local Watermasters continuously monitor groundwater quality in accordance with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) DDW regulations and the Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) Program.

While local groundwater is a highly reliable source in terms of volume, its usability is constrained by historical land-use practices. Decades of agricultural, industrial, and military activities have introduced various contaminants into the underlying aquifers of the Main San Gabriel, Chino, Six Basins, Spadra, Central, and Puente basins. When wells exhibit contaminant levels exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) or Notification Levels set by DDW, they must be removed from service until treatment is installed or blending plans are approved.

**Primary Contaminants of Concern**

Groundwater from the Region's basins has historically exhibited exceedances for several constituents. The most prevalent contaminants requiring active management include:

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Chemicals such as Tetrachloroethene (PCE) and Trichloroethene (TCE) are widely present, primarily resulting from legacy industrial and aerospace manufacturing in the San Gabriel Valley.
- Nitrates and Total Dissolved Solids: Elevated levels of nitrates and salts are particularly prevalent in the Chino Basin and portions of the Six Basins, stemming from historical agricultural operations, dairy farming, and the use of imported water and recycled water for recharge.
- Perchlorate: A chemical used in rocket fuel and flares, perchlorate has impacted groundwater wells in several areas, requiring specialized ion-exchange treatment.
- Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs) and PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are man-made chemicals used in fire-retardant foams and consumer products. As DDW establishes strict new Public Health Goals and MCLs for PFAS (specifically PFOA and PFOS), many agencies in the Region are being forced to take wells offline and rapidly design and construct new GAC or ion-exchange treatment facilities.
- Other Constituents: 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP), Hexavalent Chromium, Arsenic, 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP), and naturally occurring Uranium.

**Table 3-13** describes the primary groundwater contaminants of concern in the Region.

**Table 3-13. Primary Groundwater Contaminants and Regional Treatment Strategies**

| Contaminant of Concern | Primary Source / Cause | Typical Treatment Technology Utilized in Region | Impacted Basins (General) |
|---|---|---|---|
| VOCs (PCE, TCE) | Legacy industrial and aerospace manufacturing | Granular Activated Carbon (GAC), Air Stripping | Main San Gabriel, Spadra, Six Basins |
| Nitrates | Historical agriculture, dairy farming, fertilizers | Blending, Anion Exchange, Reverse Osmosis (RO) | Chino Basin, Six Basins |
| TDS (Salinity) | Agricultural runoff, imported/recycled water recharge | Reverse Osmosis (Desalters) | Chino Basin |
| Perchlorate | Rocket propellants, flares, explosives | Ion Exchange (IX) | Main San Gabriel, Six Basins |
| PFAS / PFOA | Fire-fighting foams, industrial consumer products | Granular Activated Carbon (GAC), Ion Exchange | Region-wide |
| 1,2,3-TCP | Legacy agricultural soil fumigants | Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) | Chino Basin, Six Basins |

**Known Contaminant Plumes and Basin-Specific Quality**

The distribution of these contaminants varies by basin:

Main San Gabriel Basin: The EPA designated portions of the San Gabriel Valley as Superfund sites due to extensive VOC contamination. Major groundwater cleanup projects, such as the Baldwin Park Operable Unit (BPOU), utilize large-scale extraction and advanced treatment facilities to contain the migration of these plumes, remove VOCs and perchlorate, and provide treated water for municipal supply.

Chino Basin: The Chino Basin faces significant challenges with TDS and nitrates. The Chino Basin Watermaster's OBMP includes the operation of regional groundwater desalters to extract and treat this degraded water, preventing the migration of poor-quality water into cleaner areas of the basin and producing potable supply.

Six Basins and Spadra Basin: Localized VOC and nitrate contamination impacts wells in these basins. Because groundwater produced from the Spadra Basin frequently requires extensive wellhead treatment or blending to comply with SWRCB-DDW drinking water standards, it is currently utilized primarily to meet non-potable overlying demands by local water agencies. To overcome these constraints and restore potable capacity, agencies are actively investing in remediation. For example, as noted in the TVMWD's WRMP (TVMWD, 2025), Cal Poly Pomona is pursuing VOC treatment at its Well No. 2 within the Spadra Basin to restore its capacity to produce potable water.

Central Basin and Puente Basin: The Central Basin faces water quality challenges common to the greater Coastal Plain of Los Angeles, including localized saltwater intrusion along its coastal margins and legacy contamination from industrial activities. WRD manages basin-wide water quality monitoring and replenishment using recycled water and imported water. The Puente Basin contains impaired groundwater that currently limits extraction to non-potable uses by Rowland WD. PBWA is actively

evaluating wellhead treatment options through its ongoing Groundwater Management Plan development process to potentially restore potable extraction capacity in the future.

**Impact on Supply Reliability**

Groundwater quality degradation has a direct and severe impact on the Region's water supply reliability. When local wells are shut down due to contamination (referred to in the WRMP as "stranded assets"), retail agencies lose their ability to pump their adjudicated groundwater rights. To replace this lost local supply, agencies are forced to increase their purchases of imported water from TVMWD. This dynamic shifts the burden to the imported water system, precisely when the Region is attempting to reduce its reliance on imported water due to drought and climate change vulnerabilities.

To break this cycle, TVMWD and the Participating Agencies have prioritized regional mitigation projects focused on water quality treatment. For example, the proposed GRIP+ project - a major regional partnership between TVMWD, the City of Glendora, and the City of Pomona – and City of Pomona Groundwater Quality Improvement project (described in Section 3.9) involve installing wellhead treatment (such as GAC for TCP and anion exchange for nitrates) to rehabilitate stranded wells. By investing in groundwater treatment, the Region can restore local extraction capacity, fully utilize its groundwater basin storage, and secure a drought-resilient water portfolio.

**Stranded Groundwater Assets and Evolving Regulations**

As detailed above, the Region overlies several historic contaminant plumes (VOCs, perchlorate, nitrates). While many of these legacy plumes are actively managed, the Region faces a significant, ongoing reliability threat from "moving regulatory targets" – specifically, the introduction of stricter MCLs for CECs.

For example, the EPA issued final National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for several PFAS compounds in April 2024 (EPA, 2024), and the SWRCB DDW continues to tighten state-level Public Health Goals and MCLs. When these new, ultra-low regulatory thresholds take effect, wells that previously met all safety standards instantly become non-compliant. These wells must be taken offline, creating "stranded assets."

## 3.3. Surface Water

While imported water and groundwater form the foundation of the Region’s water portfolio, local surface water provides a valuable, highly cost-effective supplemental supply. Between 2021 and 2025, local surface water use by TVMWD member agencies averaged 2,267 AFY, accounting for approximately 2 percent of the Region’s total water supply portfolio.

Surface water within the Region is primarily utilized in two ways: direct diversion for potable treatment and distribution, and diversion into spreading grounds for groundwater basin replenishment. Because surface water flows are entirely dependent on local precipitation and snowpack in the San Gabriel Mountains, this supply is highly variable and susceptible to drought conditions.

### *3.3.1. Surface Hydrology and Major Sources*

The surface hydrology of the Region is dominated by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, which capture precipitation and generate runoff that flows southward into the valley floors. The Region spans portions of two major watersheds: the San Gabriel River watershed to the west and the Santa Ana River watershed (via San Antonio Creek) to the east.

**San Gabriel River**

The San Gabriel River is the primary surface water system serving the western portion of the TVMWD service area. The river's headwaters originate in the Angeles National Forest. Runoff is captured and regulated by a series of upstream dams (including Cogswell, San Gabriel, and Morris Dams) before flowing downstream into the Main San Gabriel Basin. Flows in the San Gabriel River are highly variable, with the majority of natural runoff occurring during the winter storm season (December through March).

**San Antonio Creek**

San Antonio Creek serves the eastern portion of the Region. Originating near Mount San Antonio (Mt. Baldy), the creek flows southward through San Antonio Canyon. Flows are regulated by the San Antonio Dam, a flood control facility operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Below the dam, the creek flows into the Six Basins and Chino Basin areas, where it is utilized for both direct supply and groundwater recharge.

### *3.3.2. Surface Water Diversions and Management*

Unlike its role with imported water, TVMWD does not own surface water rights or operate self-supplied surface water diversion facilities to meet regional water demands. Instead, surface water rights are held and managed by specific retail member agencies and mutual water companies within the Region.

Key surface water management activities in the Region include:

- Covina Valley Water Company: Formed through the merger of the Covina Irrigating Company and Valencia Heights Water Company, CVWC is a TVMWD member agency that holds pre-1914 appropriative rights to divert surface water from the San Gabriel River. These surface water rights are legally administered and apportioned through CVWC's membership in the San Gabriel River Water Committee (historically known as the "Committee of Nine" established by the 1889 Compromise Agreement) (documentation of the pre-1914 rights are included in **Part 3, Appendix O**). CVWC treats this local surface water (along with untreated imported water from TVMWD) at its William B. Temple Treatment Plant before supplying it to member agencies within the TVMWD region. Based on historical data from 2015 to 2022, CVWC diverts an average of 1,135 AFY of local surface water from the San Gabriel River.
- City of Pomona: The City of Pomona holds pre-1914 appropriative rights (included in **Part 3, Appendix P**) to local surface water from San Antonio Creek and its local tributary watersheds (such as Evey Canyon). These surface water rights are shared with the San Antonio Water

Company via a diversion structure located upstream of the San Antonio Dam. Crucially, the 1998 Six Basins Adjudication Judgment explicitly reaffirmed the City of Pomona's right to continue harvesting this surface water for direct municipal use, independent of the basin's groundwater recharge obligations. The City diverts this water and treats it at the Pedley Filtration Plant, located in the City of Claremont, for potable use. Based on historical data from 2021 to 2025, Pomona diverts an average of 1,481 AFY of local surface water from the San Gabriel River.

- TVMWD Recharge Operations: While TVMWD does not directly serve surface water to customers, it actively participates in the management of these flows to maximize regional groundwater storage. For example, TVMWD purchases San Antonio Creek surface water supplies from the City of Pomona to replenish the Six Basins. TVMWD also utilizes interconnections, such as Pomona's Canon pipeline, to direct surface water to the San Antonio Spreading Grounds, directly benefiting TVMWD's groundwater extraction wells located in the Six Basins.

### *3.3.3. Surface Water Quality and Climate Impacts*

Because the TVMWD service area straddles a major hydrological divide, surface water quality is governed by two separate regulatory frameworks:

- San Gabriel River Watershed: Governed by the SWRCB Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Region 4 Basin Plan) (LARWQCB, 2014).
- San Antonio Creek Watershed: Governed by the SWRCB Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Region 8 Basin Plan) (SARWQCB, 2025).

These Basin Plans establish the beneficial use designations and water quality objectives for the Region's surface waters. Because the Participating Agencies divert surface water from the high-elevation, upper portions of these watersheds (upstream of major urban development), the ambient water quality is generally excellent and free of the urban runoff contaminants, industrial discharges, and 303(d) impairments that typically affect the lower reaches of these river systems.

### Source-Specific Quality and Treatment

While free of most industrial contaminants, local surface water is directly exposed to the natural environment and requires conventional treatment (coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection) to meet state and federal drinking water standards.

- San Gabriel River: Water diverted by the CVWC from the San Gabriel River is characterized by low TDS and high historical purity. CVWC treats this water at its William B. Temple Treatment Plant.
- San Antonio Creek: Water diverted by the City of Pomona from San Antonio Creek originates as mountain snowmelt and runoff from Mount San Antonio. It is treated at the City's Pedley Filtration Plant in Claremont.

The primary water quality challenge for both of these sources is turbidity (suspended sediment and organic matter) driven by weather events. During dry periods, the water is clear and easily treated. However, during intense winter storms, rapid runoff causes severe spikes in turbidity. When turbidity levels exceed the operational thresholds of the filtration plants, agencies are forced to temporarily halt diversions and bypass the storm flows until the water clears, resulting in a loss of potential supply. **Table 3-14** describes the primary surface water quality challenges and concerns in the Region.

**Table 3-14. Primary Surface Water Quality Challenges and Operational Impacts**

| Water Quality Challenge | Primary Source / Cause | Impact on Supply Reliability | Typical Mitigation / Treatment Strategy |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turbidity (Suspended Solids) | Heavy winter rainstorms, rapid snowmelt | High Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) levels can blind filters; forces temporary shutdown of diversion facilities. | Conventional filtration; temporary bypass of high-flow storm events. |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | Natural decay, post-wildfire ash | Acts as a precursor for DBPs when chlorinated. | Enhanced coagulation; careful management of chlorine dosing; blending with imported water. |
| Ash and Debris Loads | Post-wildfire runoff from the San Gabriel Mountains | Can physically damage intakes and severely degrade raw water quality for extended periods. | Watershed management; installation of protective intake screens; temporary reliance on groundwater/imported water. |
| Pathogens (Giardia, Cryptosporidium) | Wildlife and natural environmental exposure | Requires strict compliance with the Surface Water Treatment Rule. | Multi-barrier treatment (Filtration + UV or Chlorine disinfection). |

### Climate Change and Wildfire Impacts

Because local surface water supplies are directly tied to precipitation, they are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. As discussed in **Section 2.5.2**, TVMWD's 2024 Climate Assessment modeled a "Dry Hot" (Drier with Extreme Warming) scenario against historical baselines (TVMWD, 2024a). As part of that Climate Assessment, projected changes in streamflow were modeled for the San Gabriel River

(specifically below Santa Fe Dam near Baldwin, USGS Gage 11085000) through the year 2045 (USGS, 2026).

The modeling revealed several critical vulnerabilities for the Region's surface water supplies:

- Reduction in Total Flow: Under the Dry Hot scenario, annual streamflow in the San Gabriel River is projected to decrease by 10 percent by 2045 relative to the current climate.
- Shift in Seasonal Timing: The hydrograph of the river is expected to shift significantly. Lower flows are projected during the historically high-flow months of February and March (decreasing by 20 to 21 cubic feet per second [cfs]), while precipitation shifts slightly earlier into the fall.
- Increased Intensity and Shorter Seasons: The Region is projected to experience a shorter overall rainy season, but with the potential for higher-intensity storm events. This results in higher peak flows of shorter duration.

These hydrologic shifts dictate that river supplies will become less reliable for direct diversion. While natural groundwater recharge will still occur, the shifting timing and increased intensity of storm flows mean that existing diversion facilities and spreading grounds may face capacity constraints during flash-flood events. Consequently, the Region must adapt its surface water management strategies to ensure diversion facilities can capture and recharge these higher-intensity, higher turbidity, and shorter-duration flows before they are lost downstream.

## 3.4. Stormwater

Within the TVMWD service area, other than the surface water described in the prior section, stormwater is not directly diverted for potable use; rather, stormwater capture is a component of the Region's conjunctive use and groundwater management strategy. The capture and percolation of local stormwater runoff is the primary mechanism for the natural replenishment of the Main San Gabriel, Six Basins, Chino, and Spadra groundwater basins. The volume of stormwater captured directly influences the OSY of these adjudicated basins, which in turn supports the local groundwater extraction totals detailed in **Section 3.2.**

### *3.4.1. Regional Stormwater Capture Facilities*

Because TVMWD is a wholesale agency, it does not own or operate stormwater capture or flood control infrastructure. Stormwater capture is managed through highly coordinated partnerships with regional flood control districts and local protective associations. These entities operate networks of dams, diversion structures, and spreading grounds designed to capture stormwater runoff and percolate it into the underlying aquifers.

Key stormwater capture facilities benefiting the Region include:

- Santa Fe Spreading Grounds (Main San Gabriel Basin): Operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), this facility captures runoff from the San Gabriel River watershed. Located in the upper portion of the Santa Fe Dam reservoir, the spreading grounds

utilize a rubber dam to direct river flows into percolation basins, capable of percolating approximately 400 cfs continuously.

- Peck Road Water Conservation Park (Main San Gabriel Basin): Operated by the LACDPW, this facility captures stormwater runoff from the San Gabriel River and Arcadia Wash watersheds. Functioning as both a recreational park and a critical water conservation asset, the facility utilizes a large primary lake and interconnected percolation basins to detain high-velocity storm flows. Impounding this water prevents it from bypassing the local groundwater system, instead allowing it to slowly infiltrate through highly permeable soils into the underlying Main San Gabriel Basin, actively supporting the Region's groundwater replenishment objectives.
- San Antonio and Thompson Creek Spreading Grounds (Six Basins / Chino Basin): Owned and managed by the Pomona Valley Protective Association (PVPA) in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and local Watermasters. Spanning approximately 1,000 acres, these facilities capture stormwater rushing out of San Antonio Canyon. Water impounded behind the San Antonio Dam is discharged in a controlled manner into PVPA diversion works, which utilize slide gates to divert high-velocity stormwater into gravel pits and channels for groundwater recharge.

**Table 3-15** summarizes the primary stormwater capture and spreading facilities that support the Region’s groundwater basins.

**Table 3-15. Major Stormwater Capture and Spreading Facilities Benefiting the Region**

| Facility Name | Managing/Operating Entity | Primary Source Water | Primary Basin(s) Recharged |
|---|---|---|---|
| Santa Fe Spreading Grounds | Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Works (LACDPW) | San Gabriel River | Main San Gabriel Basin |
| San Antonio Spreading Grounds | Pomona Valley Protective Association (PVPA) / USACE | San Antonio Creek | Six Basins, Chino Basin |
| Thompson Creek Spreading Grounds | PVPA / LACDPW | Thompson Creek | Six Basins |
| Peck Road Water Conservation Park | Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Works | San Gabriel River / Arcadia Wash | Main San Gabriel Basin |

### *3.4.2. Climate Change Vulnerabilities and Planned Improvements*

As described in the Region's Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (Section 2.5), local hydrology is projected to shift (TVMWD, 2024a). While the total volume of annual precipitation may not decrease drastically by 2050, projections show that the timing and intensity of that precipitation will.

The Region is projected to experience a shorter rainy season characterized by more severe, high-intensity "atmospheric river" events. This volatility poses a direct threat to stormwater capture: existing diversion facilities and spreading grounds may face capacity constraints during flash-flood events, resulting in vital water supplies bypassing the spreading grounds and being lost to the ocean.

To mitigate this climate vulnerability, the Region is actively investing in infrastructure enhancements to increase the instantaneous capture capacity of local spreading grounds. These enhancements are described in more detail in **Section 3.9**.

## 3.5. Recycled Water and Wastewater

The development and utilization of recycled water is a critical strategy for the Region. Although implementing recycled water infrastructure requires significant capital investment, the supply is highly reliable because wastewater flows to treatment plants remain relatively constant regardless of hydrologic conditions. For this reason, recycled water is often considered a "drought-proof" supply.

Based on historical water use from 2021 to 2025, recycled water accounts for approximately 4 percent of the Region's total water supply portfolio, providing an average of 6,224 AFY. Currently, TVMWD does not directly use or have access to recycled water at the wholesale level. Instead, several member agencies within the TVMWD service area utilize recycled water to meet non-potable demands, primarily for landscape irrigation and industrial uses.

### *3.5.1. Wastewater Collection and Treatment*

To understand the potential for recycled water, it is necessary to quantify the wastewater generated and treated within the Region. Neither TVMWD nor the majority of its Participating Agencies provide wastewater collection or treatment services. Instead, wastewater collection and treatment within the Region is primarily managed by LACSD, along with local municipal sewer departments that maintain the collection pipelines conveying wastewater to LACSD's trunk sewers.

Recycled water sources in the Region are primarily derived from two LACSD-owned and operated water reclamation plants (WRPs):

- Pomona WRP: Located within the City of Pomona, this facility treats wastewater generated by residential and commercial users in the eastern portion of the Region. The Pomona WRP provides primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment for a design capacity of 15 MGD.
- San Jose Creek WRP: Located adjacent to the City of Industry, this larger facility serves a broader area of the San Gabriel Valley. The San Jose Creek WRP consists of two hydraulically interconnected facilities (East and West) that provide primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment for a combined design capacity of 100 MGD.

**Table 3-16** summarizes the existing wastewater collection and treatment facilities serving the Region.

**Table 3-16. Wastewater Treatment Plants Serving the Region**

| Facility Name | Operating Agency | Treatment Level | Design Capacity (MGD) | 2025 Average Daily Flow (MGD) | Effluent Use |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pomona WRP | LACSD | Tertiary | 15 | 6.85 | Non-potable reuse for irrigation; remaining discharged to San Jose Creek[1]. |
| San Jose Creek WRP | LACSD | Tertiary | 100 | 60.1[2] | Non-potable reuse; groundwater recharge; remaining discharged to San Gabriel River[3]. |

1. Under SWRCB Wastewater Change Petition WW0104 (SWRCB, 2020a) (included in **Part 3, Appendix Q**), LACSD is legally permitted to reduce its discharge to San Jose Creek to zero to maximize recycled water reuse, meaning there are no minimum bypass flow obligations for downstream habitat.
2. Source: Sewerage Service "Will Serve" Documentation. As published in recent regional CEQA filings (e.g., City of Irwindale Final IS/MND, January 2025) (City of Irwindale, 2025).
3. Under SWRCB Wastewater Change Petition WW0107 (SWRCB, 2020b) (included in **Part 3, Appendix R**), LACSD is authorized to significantly reduce discharges to expand regional reuse. However, this authorization is subject to specific, enforceable minimum flow conditions negotiated with the SWRCB and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (e.g., maintaining ~5 MGD at specific outfalls) to protect downstream habitat and public trust resources.

### *3.5.2. Current Recycled Water Uses*

While TVMWD does not distribute recycled water, six member agencies within the Region – the City of Pomona, Rowland WD, WVWD, Cal Poly Pomona, Mt. SAC, and the City of Industry – currently utilize tertiary-treated recycled water purchased from LACSD to offset potable water demands. This water is distributed through dedicated "purple pipe" systems and is primarily used for irrigation of parks, golf courses, schools, and roadway medians. Recycled water from LACSD is acquired by the Participating Agencies through individual service agreements rather than formal adjudicated entitlements. The total available recycled water supply is governed by the treatment capacity of LACSD's two regional WRPs – the Pomona WRP (15 MGD capacity) and the San Jose Creek WRP (100 MGD capacity) – as documented in Section 3.5.1.

The City of Pomona, Rowland WD, and WVWD are the largest utilizers of recycled water among the Participating Agencies. Furthermore, institutional partners such as Cal Poly Pomona utilize significant volumes of recycled water for campus landscaping and agricultural operations.

**Table 3-17** summarizes the aggregated historical recycled water use by TVMWD agencies over the 2021–2025 baseline period.

**Table 3-17. Historical Annual Recycled Water Use by TVMWD Agencies (2021-2025)**

| Water Source / Agency | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 5-Year Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Participating Agencies | 4,566 | 4,972 | 3,939 | 3,593 | 3,430 | 4,100 |
| Other TVMWD Agencies* | 2,126 | 2,126 | 2,126 | 2,126 | 2,126 | 2,126 |
| Regional Total | 6,682 | 7,098 | 6,065 | 5,719 | 5,555 | 6,226 |

*Note: To accurately reflect the total regional recycled water use, this table incorporates estimated recycled water use for Other Member Agencies within the TVMWD service area. Because these agencies are not formal signatories to this 2025 RUWMP, their historical recycled water use were estimated utilizing the best available public data, including related environmental documentation (e.g., EIRs) and 2020 UWMPs.

### *3.5.3. Planned Recycled Water Projects*

The Region is actively exploring opportunities to expand the beneficial use of recycled water to further reduce dependence on imported water supplies. While expanding traditional "purple pipe" non-potable systems is ongoing, the Region is also investigating advanced purification and groundwater injection strategies. More detail is provided in **Section 3.9**.

## 3.6. Transfers and Exchanges

To maximize the reliability and efficiency of the Region's water supply, TVMWD and its Participating Agencies actively utilize transfers and exchanges. These water management strategies allow the Region to optimize existing resources, overcome localized water quality or infrastructure constraints, and ensure that water can be moved to where it is needed most, particularly during extended drought periods or emergency outages. While TVMWD serves as the primary conduit for importing water into the Region, the retail agencies themselves possess a highly interconnected distribution network. By leveraging joint powers authorities, shared pipelines, and cooperative agreements, the agencies can physically and contractually exchange water supplies.

Water transfers and exchanges involve the temporary or long-term trading of water rights or physical water supplies between agencies. In the TVMWD service area, these exchanges are facilitated by both physical interconnections and contractual agreements.

**Existing Exchange Mechanisms and Infrastructure**

A critical component of the Region's transfer capability is the Pomona-Walnut-Rowland JWL. The JWL is a shared transmission pipeline – not a standalone water right or active supply transfer program – that allows for the efficient movement of treated imported water (described in **Section 3.1**) among the City of Pomona, Rowland WD, and WVWD. While it does not currently generate 'new' supply, the JWL's physical interconnection makes future regional exchanges possible. For example, the planned Chino Basin Conjunctive Use Exchange (described in **Section 3.9**) relies entirely on the JWL to physically wheel Pomona's extracted groundwater westward to offset other agencies' imported water demands.

Additionally, the PBWA acts as a legal and administrative vehicle for executing water transfers, securing groundwater export rights, and developing shared infrastructure that benefits both districts. While the PBWA does not generate ‘new’ supply, it utilizes its authority to optimize regional reliability by banking

surplus water in the Main San Gabriel Basin (described in **Section 3.2.1**) and facilitate external surface water transfers, such as the planned partnership with the Covina Valley Water Company (described in **Section 3.9**).

In addition to these specific regional projects, TVMWD and the Participating Agencies continue to maintain emergency interties with neighboring systems to facilitate short-term transfers during facility outages or localized supply disruptions.

## 3.7. Supply From Storage

A foundational pillar of the Region's water supply reliability is the proactive management of local groundwater basins through "conjunctive use." Conjunctive use is the strategic practice of storing imported surface water in local groundwater aquifers during wet years when supplies are abundant, and subsequently extracting that stored water during dry years when imported supplies are constrained.

This regional "water banking" strategy acts as a critical buffer, allowing the Participating Agencies to maintain sufficient supply to meet demands during single-dry and multi-year drought conditions without triggering severe mandatory rationing.

It is important to note that 'Supply from Storage' is not quantified as an independent, separate line item in the regional supply projections presented in **Section 5**. Because the Region actively practices conjunctive use, the withdrawal of banked water is physically realized through increased local well production during droughts. Therefore, the yields from the storage accounts detailed in this section are implicitly embedded within the regional 'Local Groundwater' supply totals. Listing storage as a separate supply source would result in an inaccurate double-counting of the Region's available water assets.

### *3.7.1. TVMWD Regional Storage Capacity and MWD Cyclic Storage*

TVMWD actively manages changes in annual water supply availability by utilizing storage accounts across multiple adjudicated basins. Across the Main San Gabriel, Six Basins, and Chino Basins, TVMWD has a combined authorized storage capacity of 54,890 AF.

A primary mechanism for utilizing this capacity is the Cyclic Storage Program established with MWD. Under this program, MWD delivers imported water supplies to TVMWD for storage in advance of demand. This allows the Region to capture surplus imported supplies that would otherwise be lost to the ocean during high-precipitation years. TVMWD's Cyclic Storage Agreement with MWD (included in **Part 3, Appendix K**) allows for the pre-delivery and storage of up to 50,000 AF. Originally signed in 1991, this agreement was recently amended and extended through June 2034, ensuring long-term contractual reliability for the Region's banking operations.

**MWD Chino Basin Conjunctive Use Program (Dry-Year Yield Program)**

In addition to cyclic storage accounts, TVMWD is a signatory partner in MWD's Chino Basin Conjunctive Use Program (regionally referred to as the Dry-Year Yield Program, or DYYP). Executed in June 2003 in partnership with MWD, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), and the Chino Basin Watermaster, this

program is one of the largest active groundwater banking operations in Southern California (MWD et al., 2003) (Agreement provided in **Part 3, Appendix T**).

The DYYP provides a maximum authorized storage capacity of 100,000 AF within the Chino Basin, with a designed dry-year extraction yield of up to 33,000 AF per year. Under this arrangement, MWD stores surplus imported water in the Chino Basin during hydrologically wet periods using Proposition 13 state grant funds and MWD capital.

During severe droughts or periods of imported supply constraint, MWD can "call" on this stored water. To execute the call, local participating pumpers extract the banked groundwater in lieu of taking treated imported water deliveries from MWD. This in-lieu exchange effectively frees up MWD's regional surface water supplies, reduces TVMWD's imported water demand during critical shortage years, and provides a highly reliable local buffer against SWP allocation cuts. Operating under an initial 25-year term (through 2028, with provisions for renewal or extension), the DYYP serves as a foundational component of the Region’s drought resilience strategy and illustrates the collaborative, conjunctive management required to navigate prolonged dry periods.

By the end of 2025, TVMWD is projected to hold approximately 14,000 AF of water in storage across its accounts. **Table 3-18** summarizes the Region's aggregated groundwater storage portfolio, delineating between wholesale accounts managed by TVMWD and retail accounts managed by Joint Power Authorities (such as PBWA).

**Table 3-18. TVMWD Regional Groundwater Storage Portfolio Summary**

| Groundwater Basin | Agreement Type | Maximum Storage Capacity (AF) | Estimated Stored Balance (End of 2025) (AF) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Wholesale Storage** | | | |
| Main San Gabriel Basin | Cyclic Storage Agreement | 50,000 | 3,079 |
| Six Basins | Operational Storage Account | 3,500 | ~3,500[1] |
| Chino Basin | One-Time Storage Agreement | 1,390 | 1,390 |
| Spadra Basin | Planned Optimization Project | 0 (Planned: 3,500) | 0 |
| Wholesale Subtotal | | 54,890 (Current)<br>58,390 (Current and Planned) | ~7,969 |
| **Retail / JPA Storage** | | | |
| Main San Gabriel Basin | Storage and Export Agreement | 30,000 | 3,000[2] |
| Retail / JPA Subtotal | | 30,000 | 3,000 |
| Regional Total | | 84,890 (Current)<br>88,390 (Current and Planned) | ~13,969 |
| **MWD Regional Storage (Partnered)** | | | |
| Chino Basin | MWD Conjunctive Use Program (DYYP) | 100,000 (shared with IEUA)[4] | Managed by MWD[3] |

1. Based on 2024 Annual Watermaster Report (Six Basins Watermaster, 2025). Final 2025 stored balances are subject to ongoing Six Basins Watermaster reconciliation.
2. Balance estimated based on the PBWA Board of Commissioners' October 2024 authorization to purchase 3,000 AF of cyclic storage for the 2025-2029 water years (PBWA, 2024b).
3. The 100,000 AF maximum capacity represents a regional MWD account shared with the IEUA. Because the stored water is owned by MWD and called at MWD's discretion, the current stored balance is excluded from TVMWD's exclusive local storage totals to accurately reflect local asset control and avoid double-counting MWD supplies.

Groundwater banking programs are a formalized extension of the Region's conjunctive use strategy. While general groundwater storage involves recharging the aquifer to maintain basin health, "banking" involves formal, contractual agreements that allow an agency to deposit a quantified volume of water into a basin and retain the legal right to extract, transfer, or export that specific volume of water at a later date.

Because the Region overlies multiple adjudicated and managed basins, groundwater banking requires close coordination with basin Watermasters to ensure that deposits and withdrawals do not negatively impact basin safe yields or water quality.

### *3.7.2. Recharge Mechanisms and Operational Constraints*

To physically place water into these groundwater storage accounts, TVMWD purchases untreated imported water from MWD and delivers it to various regional spreading grounds, such as the San Antonio Spreading Grounds (Six Basins) and the Santa Fe Spreading Grounds (Main San Gabriel Basin). Water is also banked "in-lieu" by providing treated surface water to retail agencies, allowing them to turn off their groundwater pumps and leave their groundwater rights in the aquifer.

While TVMWD possesses significant "paper" storage capacity, the physical availability of spreading facilities and conveyance pipelines can limit the ability to fully utilize these programs. During extreme wet years, spreading grounds must be shared with local flood control and stormwater capture operations, occasionally limiting the volume of imported water that can be recharged simultaneously.

**Planned Groundwater Mitigation Projects**

To overcome these operational constraints and maximize the Region's conjunctive use potential, TVMWD and its member agencies have identified a suite of regional mitigation projects focused on expanding treatment capacity, installing new extraction and injection wells, and building interties to move stored water across the Region more effectively. These projects are described in more detail in **Section 3.9**.

## 3.8. Desalination Opportunities

The CWC requires urban water suppliers to evaluate the opportunities for the development of desalinated water, including ocean water, brackish surface water, and brackish groundwater, as a long-term supply. Desalination involves treating water with high salinity levels – typically using advanced membrane processes such as reverse osmosis (RO) – to produce potable drinking water.

### *3.8.1. Opportunities for Brackish Water and/or Groundwater Desalination*

Brackish groundwater refers to groundwater with elevated levels of TDS and salts, often resulting from historical agricultural practices or localized geological conditions.

Currently, the primary groundwater quality constraints within the Region are related to VOCs, nitrates, and CECs such as PFAS. Participating Agencies are actively investing in advanced water treatment infrastructure – including ion exchange and RO trains, such as the additions planned at the Cal Poly Pomona Water Treatment Plant – to address these specific contaminants.

While RO technology is capable of desalting brackish water, large-scale brackish groundwater desalination specifically for the purpose of salt removal is not currently a primary supply development strategy for the TVMWD service area. However, as regional salt and nutrient management plans continue to monitor TDS accumulation in shared basins like the Chino Basin, the deployment of desalter operations may become a more prominent opportunity in the future. At this time, the Region focuses its groundwater recovery investments on addressing industrial and chemical contaminants to restore stranded well assets rather than brackish desalting.

### *3.8.2. Opportunities for Seawater Desalination*

Because the TVMWD service area is located in inland eastern Los Angeles County, it is geographically landlocked. Therefore, the direct development of seawater desalination facilities within the Region is physically and economically infeasible.

However, the Region recognizes and supports seawater desalination as a vital component of Southern California's overall water supply reliability. MWD actively supports the development of seawater desalination by its coastal member agencies through the Local Resources Program (LRP). When coastal agencies develop local desalinated supplies, it offsets their demand for imported water from the SWP and the Colorado River. This reduction in coastal demand directly benefits inland agencies like TVMWD by increasing the availability and reliability of imported water in MWD's regional storage network. Consequently, while TVMWD will not construct seawater desalination facilities, it indirectly relies on regional desalination advancements to bolster its imported water reliability.

## 3.9. Planned Water Supply Projects and Programs

As detailed throughout this chapter, the TVMWD service area relies on a complex, interconnected portfolio of imported and local water supplies. However, escalating climate change impacts – such as hydrologic volatility, prolonged droughts, and reduced imported water reliability – combined with increasingly stringent water quality regulations (e.g., new MCLs for PFAS), threaten the historical yield and flexibility of these resources.

To proactively mitigate these vulnerabilities and ensure long-term regional water security, TVMWD and its Participating Agencies have identified a suite of collaborative water supply projects and programs that focus on optimizing existing infrastructure, remediating stranded groundwater assets, expanding conjunctive use storage, and maximizing the physical capture and treatment of available local supplies. The key planned regional projects, which are at various stages of evaluation, design, and implementation, are detailed in TVMWD's 2025 WRMP (**Part 3, Appendix H**). These projects include:

**Project 1:** External Partnership with CVWC (formerly CIC) (Main Basin)

Through the Puente Basin Water Agency (described in **Section 3.2.1**), the Region is pursuing an external partnership with CVWC to access existing surplus water supplies. This project involves the construction of a new pipeline intertie that will allow the pumping of surplus CVWC well and surface water from the Main San Gabriel Basin directly into the Badillo-Grand pipeline. By physically importing this surplus local water eastward, the intertie is estimated to provide up to 2,000 AFY of supply, directly offsetting the participating agencies' reliance on TVMWD imported water deliveries.

**Project 2:** TVMWD Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (GRIP)

This regional project would include a TVMWD partnership with the City of Glendora and the Puente Basin Water Agency to implement a regional distribution network and local supplies by utilizing 9,000 AF/year of stranded city assets. The regional distribution network would be augmented by the construction of new treatment facilities and conveyance pipelines. Three Valleys, as the lead agency, will

develop the project that includes new replacement wells with wellhead treatment for City of Glendora's Wells #3, 4, and 7, and the pipeline and pumpstations. This regional project could also be expanded to address water quality concerns for more member agencies. This project would increase regional water supply reliability, thereby improving operational flexibility by integrating additional water sources into the existing network. This regional project would provide an estimated 9 TAF toward Three Valleys' goal of increasing overall water supply by 15 TAF.

**Project 3:** TVMWD Storing Water in Main San Gabriel Basin (GRIP+)

This project represents a major regional partnership between TVMWD, the City of Glendora, and the City of Pomona to maximize the storage of surplus imported water during wet years at the Santa Fe Spreading Grounds. To ensure this stored water can be efficiently recovered and distributed during droughts, the project expands physical extraction and conveyance capacity. Infrastructure plans include the installation of five new extraction wells (two dedicated to Glendora and three to Pomona) equipped with necessary wellhead treatments. Additionally, the project will construct approximately five miles of potable water pipeline to connect these Main San Gabriel Basin supplies directly to Pomona's distribution system and the Pomona-Walnut-Rowland JWL. Once fully implemented, this project is anticipated to produce approximately 9,200 AFY of highly reliable local groundwater supply.

**Project 4:** TVMWD-Pomona Chino Basin Conjunctive Use Exchange

Building upon the Region's successful participation in the existing MWD Dry-Year Yield Program detailed in **Section 3.7.1**, TVMWD and the City of Pomona are actively evaluating a mutually beneficial "in-lieu" exchange program to leverage the Chino Basin. While the MWD DYYP provides a broad regional buffer for the State Water Project, this planned TVMWD partnership focuses on highly localized infrastructure optimizations. Under this arrangement, TVMWD would provide funding to construct or upgrade Pomona's extraction and treatment infrastructure in the Chino Basin. In exchange, Pomona would pump and deliver an equivalent amount of its local water for use by other TVMWD member agencies. This exchanged water would be conveyed westward via the JWL and the Badillo/Grand Transmission Main. This creates a highly reliable local groundwater source for agencies that currently possess high dependencies on imported water (such as the City of La Verne, Golden State Water Company, and the Puente Basin Water Agency).

Other planned regional efforts and projects include:

**Spadra Basin Optimization & Cal Poly Pomona Injection**

This initiative combines multiple concepts to revitalize the non-adjudicated Spadra Basin using advanced treated recycled water. Spearheaded collaboratively by Walnut Valley Water District, the City of Pomona, and California State Polytechnic University, Pomona (Cal Poly), the optimization project proposes the construction of an underground recharge gallery, seven injection wells, five production wells, and the expansion of the Cal Poly Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant. A key component involves utilizing TVMWD's Corporate Center Drive properties (adjacent to the I-57 and I-71 freeways) for new injection and extraction wells. By partnering with the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts to secure advanced treated recycled water for injection, this project aims to create a drought-proof local storage asset with a capacity of up to 3,500 AF.

### Stormwater Capture Enhancements

To address the climate-driven shift toward shorter, higher-intensity winter storm events, the Region is upgrading its local spreading grounds to prevent volatile flash-flood flows from bypassing capture facilities. At the San Antonio Spreading Grounds, plans include excavating and developing new, deeper recharge basins (up to 200 feet in depth) to drastically increase instantaneous stormwater capture and storage volume. Concurrently, at the Thompson Creek Spreading Grounds, the Region is working in cooperation with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) to upgrade aging conveyance ditches and diversion structures to maximize the flow rate of water safely directed into the spreading basins.

# 4. Regional Water Use

Accurately projecting regional water use is a critical component of water supply planning. Within the TVMWD service area, historical water demands have been heavily influenced by population growth, climate variability, and diverse land uses ranging from dense urban centers to large institutional campuses. However, as the Region looks toward 2050, water use trends are undergoing a significant transformation. Despite anticipated modest population and economic growth, overall regional water demands are projected to decline. This downward shift is driven by a strong local commitment to water use efficiency and the implementation of stringent new state conservation mandates.

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of water demands across the Region. It details the aggregated historical and projected water use for the Participating Agencies and the Other Member Agencies. Furthermore, this chapter outlines the Region's successful compliance with past SB X7-7 targets and describes the transition to the new "Making Conservation a California Way of Life" (CWOL) regulatory framework, including the development of specific Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUOs). Finally, it highlights the robust portfolio of regional and local Demand Management Measures (DMMs) and public outreach programs that the agencies are actively deploying to achieve these long-term efficiency goals.

## 4.1. Total Water Demands by Agency

As shown in **Table 4-1**, despite some continued growth due to infill and redevelopment, the total projected demand in the Region is expected to decline over time through 2050. This is due to implementation of the State's new "Making Conservation a California Way of Life Regulation" (CWOL Regulation), which is discussed further in **Section 4.2.2**. To comply with the CWOL Regulation, it is anticipated that all the Participating Agencies will need to reduce their water demands relative to 2017 to 2021 demands. The reductions vary by agency and range from 9% (City of Pomona and GSWC – Claremont) to 37% (City of Glendora). This estimated reduction is based on the actual customer base in 2017-2021 so it does not account for demand increases from future growth. It is generally assumed that new growth will comply with water use efficiency standards due to current building codes.

**Table 4-1. Projected Total Annual Retail Water Demand (RUWMP Participating Agencies) (Acre-Feet)**

| Agency | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Glendora | 10,004 | 9,878 | 9,696 | 9,517 | 9,342 |
| City of La Verne | 6,352 | 6,340 | 6,301 | 6,263 | 6,228 |
| City of Pomona | 20,147 | 20,116 | 19,917 | 19,719 | 19,521 |
| GSWC – Claremont | 9,873 | 9,603 | 9,262 | 8,941 | 8,644 |
| GSWC – San Dimas | 9,713 | 10,000 | 9,970 | 9,937 | 9,903 |
| Rowland Water District | 10,267 | 10,004 | 9,777 | 9,584 | 9,421 |
| Walnut Valley Water District | 16,369 | 15,246 | 14,559 | 14,580 | 14,589 |
| **Projected Total Demand** | **82,725** | **81,187** | **79,482** | **78,541** | **77,648** |

## 4.2. Water Use Efficiency

The Region has invested in expanding and optimizing local water resources to reduce reliance on imported supplies and maintain cost stability for its customers. At the same time, the Region continues to advance water use efficiency and conservation programs that have meaningfully reduced per capita demand and strengthened long-term supply reliability. These conservation efforts are a core component of the Region's resource management strategy and help maximize the value of available supplies.

### *4.2.1. SB X7-7 Compliance*

Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7 (SBX7-7) was incorporated into the UWMP Act in 2009 and requires that all water suppliers increase water use efficiency with the overall goal to decrease per capita water consumption within the state by 20 percent by the year 2020. SBX7-7 required DWR to develop certain criteria, methods, and standard reporting forms through a public process that water suppliers could use to establish their baseline water use and determine their water conservation targets. SBX7-7 and DWR's Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use (DWR, 2016) specify methodologies for determining the baseline water demand, 2015 interim urban water use target, and the 2020 urban water use target for Western, as described in detail in the Participating Agencies' 2020 UWMPs. All of the Participating Agencies met their targets to reduce per capita water consumption by 20 percent by 2020. For final verification in the 2025 UWMP, **Section 3** of each retail agency chapter in **Part 2** also demonstrates that the suppliers met its 2020 target.

### *4.2.2. New Water Conservation Legislation*

Going forward, Participating Agencies that are retail suppliers are continuing to align with new water use efficiency standards from the CWOL Regulation, which supersede SBX7-7 standards. In 2018, two policy bills were enacted by the California Legislature, Assembly Bill 1668 (AB1668, Friedman) and Senate Bill 606 (SB606, Hertzberg), collectively referred to as the "2018 Water Conservation Legislation." Based on the 2018 Water Conservation Legislation, related legislation, and subsequent adoption of the CWOL Regulation (SWRCB, 2024), each urban retail water supplier must calculate and comply with its specific Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO), with efficiency standards becoming increasingly stringent through 2040. DWR and the SWRCB have developed a reporting framework for calculating the UWUO and compliance annually. The UWUO is composed of several standards to create one comprehensive objective, as shown in **Figure 4-1**.

**Figure 4-1. Urban Water Use Objectives Regulation Overview**

**Indoor Residential**

The indoor residential water use standard was set as part of Senate Bill (SB) 1157, which adopts recommendations made by DWR and the State Water Board to reduce indoor water use targets from 55 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) to 47 gpcd by 2025 and 42 gpcd by 2030.

**Outdoor Residential**

Outdoor residential use is expected to be based on the amount of irrigable area and an increasingly stringent landscape efficiency factor with compliance progress measured annually through 2035, when the efficiency factor is proposed to remain constant. The SWRCB assists agencies in calculating outdoor residential use budgets by providing aerial imagery that delineates irrigable irrigated, irrigable but not irrigated, and non-irrigable areas. This data has been provided to suppliers and is expected to be updated in five-year cycles.

**Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Landscape**

Commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) standards will be based on total gallons used and will require implementation of dedicated irrigation meters or in-lieu technologies, and other performance measures for conservation. Additionally, CII customer accounts will need to be classified into specific and general categories for reporting and compliance over the course of several years yet to be determined by the State.

**Water Loss**

The water loss component of the UWUO is a standalone component that must be met on its own beginning in 2028. **Section 2.1.3** of each retail agency chapter in **Part 2** describes the water loss standard and the agency's progress toward meeting it.

Additionally, each urban retail water supplier must submit an Annual Water Use Report (AWUR) starting January 1, 2024 to document progress toward complying with the UWUO regulations.

As discussed in **Section 2.2** of each retail agency chapter in **Part 2**, some Participating Agencies in this RUWMP elected to incorporate the conservation that would be required to meet the UWUO into the future demand projections directly and some elected to assume less conservation than would be required to meet the UWUO for the purpose of more conservative supply planning. The required calculations and reporting associated with the CWOL Regulations are complex and extensive and are therefore not required to be included in the UWMP.

### *4.2.3. Regional Demand Management Programs*

TVMWD retail agencies have adopted water waste prevention ordinances, universal metering, tiered conservation pricing, and robust public education and outreach programs, as described in Section 8 of each retail agency chapter in **Part 2**. Common measures include active leak detection, annual water loss audits, and dedicated conservation staffing to support program implementation. All seven retail agencies participate in one or more components of MWD's regional rebate program: SoCal Water$mart.

This program includes rebates for high efficiency indoor fixtures, irrigation devices, and turf removal. Other programs offered by retailers, or through participation with MWD, include water use efficiency surveys and leak repair programs.

Retail agencies have also launched unique and innovative efforts. La Verne provides video-based water-wise landscaping training classes that teaches how to use rainwater as a resource and manage irrigation in backyards. Walnut Valley installed Hydrant Guard check valves, which aim to reduce catastrophic water loss associated with broken fire hydrants. Rowland Heights offers multi-tiered school and youth education programs. Rowland Heights and Glendora have each deployed advanced metering systems with customer leak alerts and usage analytics. Pomona participates in, or hosts, more than a dozen events throughout the year including the “Water is Life” art poster and essay contest. Pomona also has a Water Watcher reporting line (online and via phone) for reporting visible leaks or excess runoff.

These regional and local programs work together to support the Region’s strategy to reduce demand, improve efficiency, reduce water loss, and reinforce conservation as California way of life.

# 5. Comparison of Regional Supplies and Demands

The continuous and reliable provision of potable water is the foundational mandate of urban water suppliers. In accordance with California Water Code § 10635(a), every urban water supplier must assess the reliability of its water service by comparing total projected water use with the projected water supply over a planning horizon of at least 20 years.

This chapter provides that core statutory assessment for the TVMWD service area as a whole, extending the planning horizon out to 2050 to ensure robust long-term resiliency. The analysis rigorously stress-tests the Region's water portfolio under varying hydrological conditions, specifically encompassing a Normal Water Year, a Single Dry Year, a drought scenario lasting Five Consecutive Water Years, and a highly conservative Twenty-Year Drought scenario.

To navigate the complexities of shared imported water aqueducts and interconnected groundwater aquifers, this chapter synthesizes supply and demand data gathered from across the entire 133-square-mile TVMWD service area. As established in **Section 1**, the aggregated "Regional Context" analysis meticulously integrates projections for both the seven Participating Agencies and the Other Member Agencies. By systematically incorporating all entities that draw upon the Region's shared infrastructure, the ensuing analysis provides a highly accurate, bottom-up aggregation of the regional water balance. The water service reliability assessment for each of the Participating agencies individually is presented in **Chapter 5** of the respective chapters in **Part 2**.

## 5.1. Supply and Demand Projections Methodology

Evaluating water supply reliability through the year 2050 requires sophisticated forecasting methodologies that account for complex demographic shifts, the escalating impacts of climate change, evolving regulatory constraints, and behavioral modifications in urban water consumption. The analytical framework developed for this 2025 RUWMP utilizes ground-truthed projections and operationally conservative supply capability assessments to rigorously test the Region's overall water portfolio.

### *5.1.1. Demand Projections*

The demand projections utilized in this comparison (detailed in **Chapter 4**) were generated using a multi-scenario analytical approach. Recognizing that a single, flat population growth multiplier is insufficient for modern water planning, distinct demand projection methodologies were developed for each agency. These dynamic scenarios ranged from baseline trend continuations to aggressive conservation scenarios modeled to ensure statutory compliance with the new CWOL Regulation.

Through collaborative working sessions, each participating agency selected the specific methodology most representative of its local service area dynamics, accounting for factors such as high-density infill development, the prevalence of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs), and historical per capita usage trends. Crucially, the finalized demand projections incorporate both "Passive Conservation" (savings achieved

organically through the natural replacement of older plumbing fixtures per California building codes) and "Active Conservation" (savings derived from agency-sponsored rebate initiatives and turf-removal programs). Detailed explanations of the demand projection methodology used for each of the Participating Agencies are included in **Section 2.2** of each agency chapter in **Part 2**.

### *5.1.2. Supply Projections*

Water supply reliability planning frequently grapples with the discrepancy between contractual water rights (theoretical capacity) and actual, physical water availability (operational reality). To systematically address potential differences, the analytical framework for the 2025 RUWMP evaluated two distinct methodologies for projecting future local water supply: the "Paper Water" approach and the "Real Water" approach.

- **Option 1:** The "Real Water" Approach (Utilization-Based): This approach is grounded strictly in empirical operational data. Under this framework, the baseline local agency supplies are tied directly to the actual historical averages extracted and utilized between the years 2021 and 2025. This period provides a good representation of hydrologic variations because it includes the severe, critically dry conditions of 2021–2022, the exceptionally wet hydrology of 2023, and the transitional conditions of 2024-2025. This period also reflects the most recent operational constraints that impact supply availability. By capturing recent shifts in groundwater availability – specifically, extraction wells taken offline or restricted due to newly implemented PFAS and CEC water quality regulations – this baseline ensures the supply projections reflect current physical reality rather than outdated infrastructure capacities.
- **Option 2:** The "Paper Water" Approach (Capacity-Based): This approach projects future supply based on the maximum legal rights or absolute physical extraction capacity an agency holds within a basin. While useful for demonstrating legal entitlements and maximum potential supply, this approach can inadvertently mask critical infrastructure bottlenecks or localized water quality constraints (such as expanding contaminant plumes) that prevent an agency from accessing its full theoretical allocation.

To ensure the most conservative, defensible, and operationally realistic stress-test possible, the Participating Agencies unanimously selected the "Real Water" approach for their primary supply projections in this 2025 RUWMP. Once this empirical 2021–2025 baseline was established, specific climate change factors – derived from TVMWD's 2024 Climate Assessment (TVMWD, 2024a; provided in **Part 3, Appendix I**) and updated through 2025 for these analyses – were applied to project the degradation, volatility, or shift in local supply availability through 2050. Any projected unmet demand remaining after these adjusted local supplies are exhausted is assumed to be met by imported water supply deliveries from TVMWD and MWD.

Detailed explanations of the supply projection methodology used for each of the Participating Agencies are included in **Section 4** of each agency chapter in **Part 2**.

## 5.2. Summary of Regional Supplies and Demands

The core statutory requirement of the UWMP is the direct comparison of total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments. This assessment determines if the Region possesses the physical, contractual, and infrastructural capacity to support its population through 2050 under varying climatic stressors.

Because the Participating Agencies selected the "Real Water" (Utilization-Based) methodology for this analysis, projected supplies are managed conjunctively to meet projected demands. Any localized deficits in groundwater or surface water are met by imported water deliveries from TVMWD and MWD.

To understand the supply and demand comparisons in the following sections, it is critical to understand how the Region's water portfolio changes under hydrological stress.

A key trend in Southern California urban water management is that during dry years, water demand typically increases. Hotter baseline temperatures and a lack of natural precipitation drive residents and institutional campuses to increase outdoor irrigation to maintain landscaping. To meet this increased demand, the retail agencies adapt their operations. Some agencies ramp up extraction from local groundwater wells (drawing upon cyclical storage accounts), and agencies heavily reliant on imported water lean more on TVMWD to supply imported water from MWD.

As discussed in **Section 3.2.1**, Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP projects 100 percent imported water supply reliability under normal year, single dry year and 5 consecutive dry year scenarios and that conclusion is incorporated into this analysis (MWD, 2026b).

### *5.2.1. Normal Year*

A "Normal Year" assessment evaluates the system under average climate conditions and standard baseline water yields. For this 2025 RUWMP, the Normal Year is defined by the average historical hydrology and usage patterns observed over the 2021–2025 baseline period. It is important to note that this specific five-year baseline applies exclusively to the Region's local supplies and retail demands; projected imported water availability relies on MWD's independent 2025 UWMP reliability modeling, which utilizes its own distinct, long-term historical baselines.

To accurately forecast reliability through 2050, the long-term climate change factors derived from the Region's 2024 Climate Assessment (described in **Section 2.5.2**) were applied to these baseline local supplies (described in **Section 3**) to account for projected warming, increased evapotranspiration, and shifting precipitation patterns. Additionally, the aggregated Normal Year demand projections incorporate anticipated demographic growth (described in **Section 2.3**) and the strict, mandatory active and passive conservation targets required by the new CWOL Regulations (described in **Section 4**).

Based on this thorough analysis, the TVMWD RUWMP Participating Agencies and entire service area exhibit total supply reliability through the year 2050. **Table 5-1** and **Table 5-2** detail the Normal Year

Supply and Demand comparison in five-year increments through 2050 for the specific Participating Agencies and the entire TVMWD service area, respectively.

**Table 5-1. Normal Year Supply and Demand (RUWMP Participating Agencies) (Acre-Feet)**

| Category | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Local Groundwater** | **31,495** | **32,173** | **31,697** | **31,046** | **30,225** |
| City of Glendora | 9,090 | 9,018 | 8,864 | 8,642 | 8,357 |
| City of La Verne | 1,849 | 1,834 | 1,803 | 1,758 | 1,700 |
| City of Pomona | 13,266 | 13,160 | 12,936 | 12,612 | 12,196 |
| GSWC - Claremont | 4,593 | 4,534 | 4,493 | 4,456 | 4,420 |
| GSWC - San Dimas | 1,996 | 1,970 | 1,952 | 1,937 | 1,921 |
| Rowland Water District | 700 | 1,657 | 1,649 | 1,641 | 1,633 |
| **Recycled Water[1]** | **5,058** | **5,132** | **5,191** | **5,234** | **5,263** |
| City of Pomona | 1,874 | 1,874 | 1,874 | 1,874 | 1,874 |
| Rowland Water District | 1,033 | 1,127 | 1,219 | 1,309 | 1,396 |
| Walnut Valley Water District | 2,152 | 2,131 | 2,098 | 2,051 | 1,993 |
| **Surface Water** | **1,691** | **1,674** | **1,649** | **1,616** | **1,576** |
| City of Pomona | 1,691 | 1,674 | 1,649 | 1,616 | 1,576 |
| **Imported Water (TVMWD/MWD)** | **41,991** | **37,199** | **35,956** | **35,684** | **35,658** |
| City of Glendora | 906 | 853 | 825 | 867 | 977 |
| City of La Verne | 4,503 | 4,506 | 4,498 | 4,505 | 4,528 |
| City of Pomona | 3,315 | 3,408 | 3,458 | 3,617 | 3,876 |
| GSWC - Claremont | 5,280 | 5,069 | 4,769 | 4,485 | 4,224 |
| GSWC - San Dimas | 7,036 | 7,321 | 7,310 | 7,294 | 7,278 |
| Rowland Water District | 7,433 | 6,128 | 5,836 | 5,588 | 5,380 |
| Walnut Valley Water District | 13,518 | 9,915 | 9,261 | 9,329 | 9,396 |
| **Imported Water (Other)[2]** | **2,491** | **5,009** | **4,988** | **4,960** | **4,926** |
| City of Glendora | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| GSWC - San Dimas | 682 | 709 | 707 | 706 | 705 |
| Rowland Water District | 1,101 | 1,092 | 1,073 | 1,047 | 1,012 |
| Walnut Valley Water District | 700 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| **Projected Total Supply** | **82,726** | **81,187** | **79,481** | **78,541** | **77,648** |
| City of Glendora | 10,004 | 9,878 | 9,696 | 9,517 | 9,342 |
| City of La Verne | 6,352 | 6,340 | 6,301 | 6,263 | 6,228 |
| City of Pomona | 20,147 | 20,116 | 19,917 | 19,719 | 19,521 |
| GSWC - Claremont | 9,873 | 9,603 | 9,262 | 8,941 | 8,644 |
| GSWC - San Dimas | 9,714 | 10,000 | 9,969 | 9,937 | 9,904 |
| Rowland Water District | 10,267 | 10,004 | 9,777 | 9,584 | 9,421 |
| Walnut Valley Water District | 16,369 | 15,246 | 14,559 | 14,580 | 14,589 |
| **Projected Total Demand** | **82,726** | **81,187** | **79,481** | **78,541** | **77,648** |

1. To accurately reflect the separation of the Region's potable and non-potable distribution systems, it is assumed that projected Recycled Water supply strictly equals Recycled Water demand for non-potable uses. All other water supplies listed in this table are utilized exclusively to meet potable demands. There is no crossover of non-potable supplies to meet potable demands.

2. This category represents water supplies purchased, transferred, or imported from entities other than TVMWD/MWD (described in **Section 3.1.4**).

**Table 5-2. Normal Year Supply and Demand (Regional Total – All Agencies) (Acre-Feet)**

| Category | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Groundwater | 65,872 | 66,550 | 66,074 | 65,448 | 64,627 |
| Recycled Water[1] | 7,688 | 7,762 | 7,821 | 7,864 | 7,893 |
| Surface Water | 2,541 | 2,524 | 2,499 | 2,466 | 2,426 |
| Imported Water (TVMWD/MWD) | 60,832 | 56,210 | 54,998 | 54,755 | 54,729 |
| Imported Water (Other)[2] | 16,239 | 18,756 | 18,735 | 18,708 | 18,673 |
| **Projected Total Supply** | **153,172** | **151,803** | **150,127** | **149,241** | **148,348** |
| **Projected Total Demand** | **153,172** | **151,803** | **150,127** | **149,241** | **148,348** |

1. To accurately reflect the separation of the Region's potable and non-potable distribution systems, it is assumed that projected Recycled Water supply strictly equals Recycled Water demand for non-potable uses. All other water supplies listed in this table are utilized exclusively to meet potable demands. There is no crossover of non-potable supplies to meet potable demands.
2. This category represents water supplies purchased, transferred, or imported from entities other than TVMWD/MWD (described in **Section 3.1.4**).

### *5.2.2. Single Dry Year*

A "Single Dry Year" assessment models the reliability of the system under acute, short-term hydrological stress. To accurately model this scenario and predict future behavior, the analysis utilizes empirical data from the 2021 fiscal year, which represents a severe, comprehensively documented dry-year condition within the Region.

Based on TVMWD's operational data, the historical average year baseline was established using the five-year period of 2021–2025. During dry years, hotter temperatures and a lack of rainfall typically drive increased outdoor irrigation, resulting in higher overall water demand. To project future drought demands, historical peaking factors were calculated and applied to the projected normal year demands:

- RUWMP Participating Agencies: The ratio of water utilized by the seven Participating Agencies during 2021 (94,504 AF) to their historical average (83,031 AF) yielded a higher scaling factor of 114 percent.
- Regional Total (All Agencies): The ratio of water utilized by all 13 agencies during the historical single dry year of 2021 (156,297 AF) to the historical average (144,907 AF) yielded a scaling factor of 108 percent.

These respective scaling factors (114% and 108%) were applied to the projected normal year demands to forecast the elevated water demands during future single dry years. As shown in **Table 5-3** and **Table 5-4**, the Region possesses the physical and contractual capacity to completely fulfill these elevated demands, indicating total reliability during all future Single Dry Year events modeled through 2050.

**Table 5-3. Single Dry Year Supply and Demand (RUWMP Participating Agencies) (Acre-Feet)**

| Category | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Groundwater | 35,847 | 36,619 | 36,077 | 35,336 | 34,402 |
| Recycled Water[1] | 5,757 | 5,841 | 5,908 | 5,957 | 5,990 |
| Surface Water | 1,925 | 1,906 | 1,877 | 1,839 | 1,793 |
| Imported Water (TVMWD/MWD) | 47,793 | 42,339 | 40,925 | 40,615 | 40,586 |
| Imported Water (Other)[2] | 2,835 | 5,701 | 5,677 | 5,646 | 5,606 |
| **Projected Total Supply** | **94,157** | **92,406** | **90,464** | **89,393** | **88,377** |
| **Projected Total Demand** | **94,157** | **92,406** | **90,464** | **89,393** | **88,377** |

1. To accurately reflect the separation of the Region's potable and non-potable distribution systems, it is assumed that projected Recycled Water supply strictly equals Recycled Water demand for non-potable uses. All other water supplies listed in this table are utilized exclusively to meet potable demands. There is no crossover of non-potable supplies to meet potable demands.
2. This category represents water supplies purchased, transferred, or imported from entities other than TVMWD/MWD (described in **Section 3.1.4**).

**Table 5-4. Single Dry Year Supply and Demand (Regional Total – All Agencies) (Acre-Feet)**

| Category | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Groundwater | 71,050 | 71,781 | 71,267 | 70,592 | 69,707 |
| Recycled Water[1] | 8,292 | 8,372 | 8,436 | 8,482 | 8,513 |
| Surface Water | 2,741 | 2,723 | 2,696 | 2,660 | 2,616 |
| Imported Water (TVMWD/MWD) | 65,614 | 60,629 | 59,321 | 59,059 | 59,031 |
| Imported Water (Other)[2] | 17,515 | 20,231 | 20,208 | 20,178 | 20,141 |
| **Projected Total Supply** | **165,212** | **163,736** | **161,928** | **160,972** | **160,009** |
| **Projected Total Demand** | **165,212** | **163,736** | **161,928** | **160,972** | **160,009** |

3. To accurately reflect the separation of the Region's potable and non-potable distribution systems, it is assumed that projected Recycled Water supply strictly equals Recycled Water demand for non-potable uses. All other water supplies listed in this table are utilized exclusively to meet potable demands. There is no crossover of non-potable supplies to meet potable demands.
4. This category represents water supplies purchased, transferred, or imported from entities other than TVMWD/MWD (described in **Section 3.1.4**).

### *5.2.3. Five-Consecutive Dry Year and Drought Risk (2026-2030) Assessments*

In accordance with California Water Code Section 10635(b), the evaluation of a drought lasting five consecutive water years serves as the Region's statutory Drought Risk Assessment (DRA). This assessment verifies the near-term resiliency of the Region's cyclic storage mechanisms and wholesale contracts by stress-testing the limits of aquifer drawdown and reservoir depletion over the immediate five-year planning horizon (2026 through 2030).

To estimate demands during a five-consecutive-year drought, the Region utilized the historical drought sequence from 2018 through 2022. The ratio of water utilized in each of these years was compared to the 2021-2025 historical average to yield specific annual scaling factors.

- RUWMP Participating Agencies: The historical water demand sequence yielded scaling factors of 112 percent, 102 percent, 107 percent, 114 percent, and 107 percent for years one through five.
- Regional Total (All Agencies): The historical water demand sequence yielded scaling factors of 112 percent, 102 percent, 107 percent, 108 percent, and 104 percent for years one through five of the drought, respectively.

These sequences of scaling factors were applied to the projected normal year demands to forecast the fluctuating, but consistently elevated, demands of a multi-year drought.

As shown in **Table 5-5** and **Table 5-6**, because the Region's groundwater basins are managed holistically using OSY, agencies are legally and physically permitted to intentionally draw down aquifer levels during a prolonged five-year drought starting in 2026, balancing the overdraft with replenishment during subsequent wet years. Consequently, backed by MWD's surface reservoirs and local groundwater banks, the Region projects sufficient supply capacity to meet these scaled demands across a five-year drought horizon through 2030.

**Table 5-5. Regional Drought Risk Assessment (2026-2030) Supply and Demand by Source (RUWMP Participating Agencies) (Acre-Feet)**

| Category | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Groundwater | 35,241 | 32,127 | 33,642 | 35,847 | 33,634 |
| Recycled Water[1] | 5,660 | 5,160 | 5,403 | 5,757 | 5,402 |
| Surface Water | 1,893 | 1,725 | 1,807 | 1,925 | 1,806 |
| Imported Water (TVMWD/MWD) | 46,986 | 42,834 | 44,853 | 47,793 | 44,843 |
| Imported Water (Other)[2] | 2,787 | 2,541 | 2,661 | 2,835 | 2,660 |
| **Projected Total Supply** | **92,567** | **84,387** | **88,365** | **94,157** | **88,346** |
| **Projected Total Demand** | **92,567** | **84,387** | **88,365** | **94,157** | **88,346** |

1. To accurately reflect the separation of the Region's potable and non-potable distribution systems, it is assumed that projected Recycled Water supply strictly equals Recycled Water demand for non-potable uses. All other water supplies listed in this table are utilized exclusively to meet potable demands. There is no crossover of non-potable supplies to meet potable demands.
2. This category represents water supplies purchased, transferred, or imported from entities other than TVMWD/MWD (described in **Section 3.1.4**).

**Table 5-6. Regional Drought Risk Assessment (2026-2030) Supply and Demand by Source (Regional Total – All Agencies) (Acre-Feet)**

| Category | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Groundwater | 73,708 | 67,194 | 70,361 | 71,050 | 68,201 |
| Recycled Water[1] | 8,602 | 7,842 | 8,212 | 8,292 | 7,960 |
| Surface Water | 2,844 | 2,592 | 2,715 | 2,741 | 2,631 |
| Imported Water (TVMWD/MWD) | 68,069 | 62,054 | 64,978 | 65,614 | 62,983 |
| Imported Water (Other)[2] | 18,170 | 16,565 | 17,345 | 17,515 | 16,813 |
| **Projected Total Supply** | **171,393** | **156,247** | **163,612** | **165,212** | **158,588** |
| **Projected Total Demand** | **171,393** | **156,247** | **163,612** | **165,212** | **158,588** |

1. To accurately reflect the separation of the Region's potable and non-potable distribution systems, it is assumed that projected Recycled Water supply strictly equals Recycled Water demand for non-potable uses. All other water supplies listed in this table are utilized exclusively to meet potable demands. There is no crossover of non-potable supplies to meet potable demands.
2. This category represents water supplies purchased, transferred, or imported from entities other than TVMWD/MWD (described in **Section 3.1.4**).

While **Table 5-5** and **Table 5-6** illustrate the detailed shift in supply sources for the 2030 horizon, **Table 5-7** and

Table 5-8 demonstrate the Region's total supply reliability across all five-year drought horizons through 2050.

**Table 5-7. Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand (RUWMP Participating Agencies) (Acre-Feet)**

| Sequence Year | Category | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First Year** | Projected Supply | 92,567 | 90,845 | 88,936 | 87,884 | 86,885 |
| | Projected Demand | 92,567 | 90,845 | 88,936 | 87,884 | 86,885 |
| | **Surplus / Deficit** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Second Year** | Projected Supply | 84,387 | 82,817 | 81,077 | 80,118 | 79,207 |
| | Projected Demand | 84,387 | 82,817 | 81,077 | 80,118 | 79,207 |
| | **Surplus / Deficit** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Third Year** | Projected Supply | 88,365 | 86,721 | 84,898 | 83,894 | 82,940 |
| | Projected Demand | 88,365 | 86,721 | 84,898 | 83,894 | 82,940 |
| | **Surplus / Deficit** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Fourth Year** | Projected Supply | 94,157 | 92,406 | 90,464 | 89,393 | 88,377 |
| | Projected Demand | 94,157 | 92,406 | 90,464 | 89,393 | 88,377 |
| | **Surplus / Deficit** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Fifth Year** | Projected Supply | 88,346 | 86,702 | 84,880 | 83,876 | 82,922 |
| | Projected Demand | 88,346 | 86,702 | 84,880 | 83,876 | 82,922 |
| | **Surplus / Deficit** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

**Table 5-8. Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand (Regional Total - All Agencies) (Acre-Feet)**

| Sequence Year | Category | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First Year** | Projected Supply | 171,393 | 169,861 | 167,985 | 166,994 | 165,995 |
| | Projected Demand | 171,393 | 169,861 | 167,985 | 166,994 | 165,995 |
| | **Surplus / Deficit** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Second Year** | Projected Supply | 156,247 | 154,851 | 153,141 | 152,237 | 151,326 |
| | Projected Demand | 156,247 | 154,851 | 153,141 | 152,237 | 151,326 |
| | **Surplus / Deficit** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Third Year** | Projected Supply | 163,612 | 162,149 | 160,359 | 159,412 | 158,458 |
| | Projected Demand | 163,612 | 162,149 | 160,359 | 159,412 | 158,458 |
| | **Surplus / Deficit** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Fourth Year** | Projected Supply | 165,212 | 163,736 | 161,928 | 160,972 | 160,009 |
| | Projected Demand | 165,212 | 163,736 | 161,928 | 160,972 | 160,009 |
| | **Surplus / Deficit** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Fifth Year** | Projected Supply | 158,588 | 157,171 | 155,435 | 154,518 | 153,593 |
| | Projected Demand | 158,588 | 157,171 | 155,435 | 154,518 | 153,593 |
| | **Surplus / Deficit** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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# THREE VALLEYS REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APRIL 2026

## 2025 Part 2: Local Agency Urban Water Management Plans

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

# 2025 RUWMP

APRIL 2026

## Part 2 Chapter 2: City of Glendora 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Prepared by GEI Consultants, Inc. and Water Systems Consulting, Inc.

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**Part 4** of the 2025 RUMWP **Appendix B** contains Agency Supporting Information.

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

| Acronym | Description |
|---|---|
| AB1668 | Assembly Bill 1668 |
| AF | Acre-feet |
| AFY | acre-feet per year |
| AWWA | American Water Works Association |
| CEC | Contaminants of Emerging Concern |
| cfs | cubic feet per second |
| CIC | Covina Irrigating Company |
| CII | Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional |
| City | City of Glendora |
| CRA | Colorado River Aqueduct |
| CVWC | Covina Valley Water Company |
| CWC | California Water Code |
| CWOL | Making Conservation a California Way of Life |
| DCP | Drought Contingency Plan |
| DIM | Dedicated Irrigation Meters |
| DMM | demand management measure |
| DRA | Drought Risk Assessment |
| DWR | California Department of Water Resources |
| DWR | Department of Water Resources |
| FY | Fiscal year |
| GHG | greenhouse gas |
| GIS | geographic information systems |
| GPCD | gallons per capita per day |
| gpmd | gallons per mile of pipe per day |
| gpscd | gallons per service connection per day |
| GRIP | Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program |
| GRIP+ | Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (Plus) |
| GSP | Groundwater Sustainability Plan |
| HECW | high-efficiency clothes washing |
| HVAC | Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning |
| kWh | kilowatt-hours |
| LACSD | Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts |
| MAF | million acre-feet |
| MGD | million gallons per day |
| MWD | Metropolitan Water District of Southern California |
| OSY | Operating Safe Yield |
| PFAS | Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances |
| PHET | premium high-efficiency toilets |
| RHNA | Regional Housing Needs Assessment |

| | |
|---|---|
| RUWMP | Regional Urban Water Management Plan |
| SB X7-7 | Senate Bill X7-7 |
| SB606 | Senate Bill 606 |
| SBX7-7 | Senate Bill 7 of the 2009 Special Session |
| SCAG | Southern California Association of Governments |
| SGMA | Sustainable Groundwater Management Act |
| SJCWRP | San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant |
| SWP | State Water Project |
| UWMP | Urban Water Management Plan |
| UWUO | Urban Water Use Objectives |
| VHWC | Valencia Heights Water Company |
| VOC | Volatile Organic Compounds |
| WRMP | Water Resources Master Plan |
| WSCP | Water Shortage Contingency Plan |
| WUE | Water Use Efficiency |
| WWTP | Wastewater Treatment Plant |

# Individual UWMP

This chapter describes information specific to the City of Glendora (City), including its supplies, demands, and water use efficiency programs. The information and analysis provided in this chapter supplements the regional information presented in **Part 1 of the 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)** and is provided to fulfill the City of Glendora's reporting requirements for 2025 under the UWMP Act.

The regional analyses described in Part 1 (Regional Context) of the 2025 RUWMP were conducted using a consistent analytical framework, assumptions, and methodologies that are directly applicable to the City of Glendora. The City relies on Part 1 of the RUWMP for the lay description, regional water supply availability, and the underlying technical methodology used to evaluate water supply reliability under normal, single dry-year, multiple dry-year, and five-year drought stress-test conditions.

The water supply reliability assessment and Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) applicable to the City's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) are presented in plain language in Part 1 of the 2025 RUWMP, specifically within Chapter 5.

Building upon that regional foundation, the City-specific supply and demand comparisons are presented in the tables within this UWMP. Unless otherwise noted, the conclusions of the regional water supply reliability assessment and DRA are directly applicable to the City and satisfy the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the 2025 UWMP Guidebook. A completed DWR UWMP Compliance Checklist for the City is provided in **Part 4, Appendix B-1**.

# 1. System Description

This section describes the City's water system, service area, population demographics, local climate, and land uses.

The City was founded in 1887 and was officially incorporated in 1911. It is located at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains, in the eastern portion of Los Angeles County, approximately 30 miles from downtown Los Angeles. The City's service area covers approximately 11 square miles and is bounded by the Cities of Azusa to the west, Covina to the south and San Dimas and unincorporated portions of Los Angeles County to the east. The location of the City's service area is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

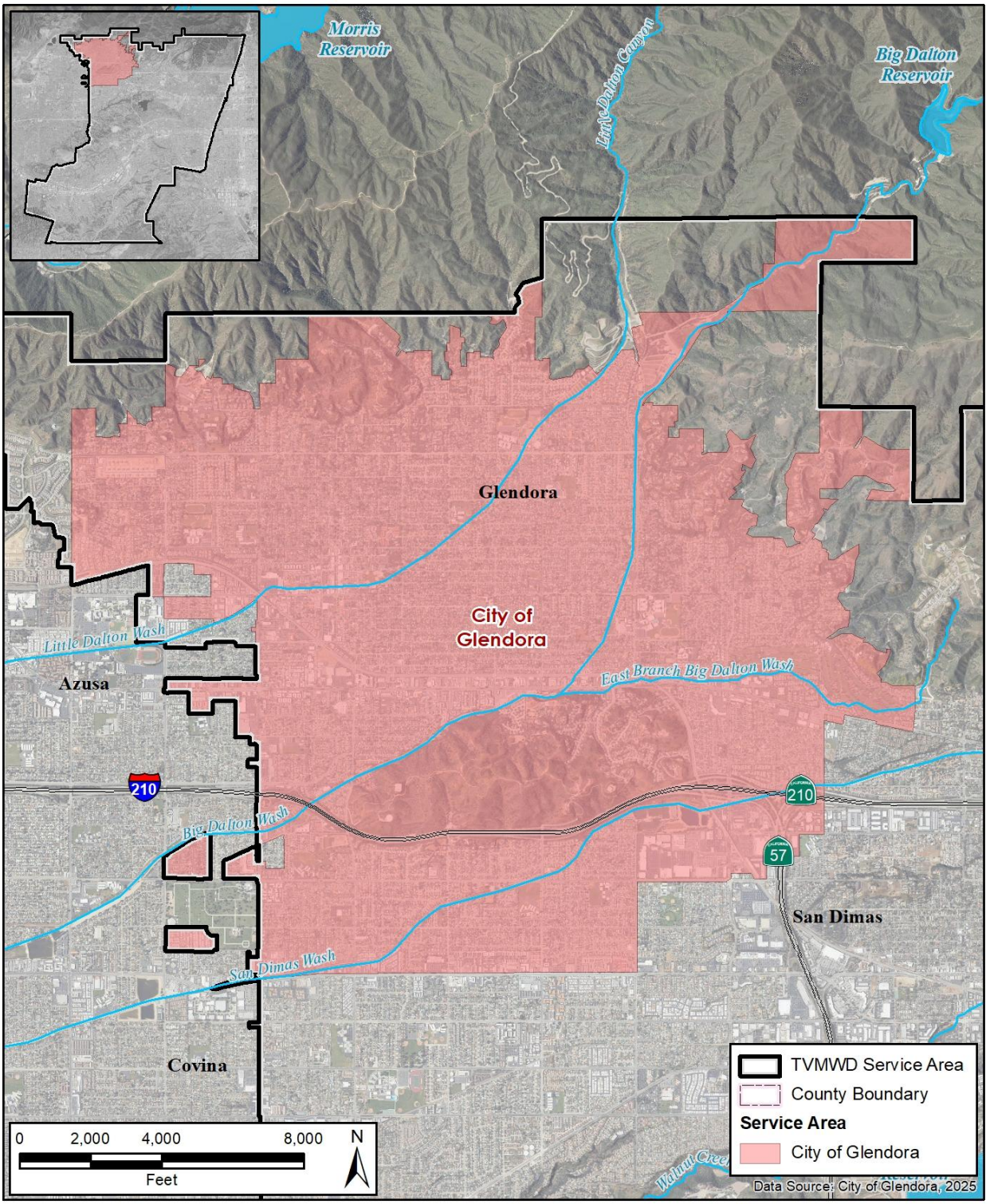
The City is governed by a five-member City Council. Council members are elected by district for four-year terms, and the Mayor is selected each year by vote of the Council. The City Manager is appointed by the City Council. Other City managerial positions are filled by the City Manager. The Water Division manager is directly responsible for the operation and management of the City's water system.

The City's water system is comprised of smaller water companies which historically were formed to support the citrus-producing community until the late 1950s, when agriculture gave way to large scale residential development. The City acquired the Glendora Water Company in 1915, the Glendora Independent Water Company in 1956, and the Glendora Irrigating Company in 1965.

The City's primary water supply is groundwater produced from eight active wells. Wells 5-E, 8-E, 9-E, and 12-E are located in the Upper San Gabriel Canyon Sub-basin, and Wells 2-E, 10-E, 11-E, and 13-E are located in the Glendora Sub-basin of the Main San Gabriel Basin. The City's distribution system consists of twelve pressure zones supplied by reservoirs, three zones served by hydro-pneumatic systems, and one zone supplied through a pressure-reducing station. The system elevations range from approximately 700 feet above sea level, to an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level.

To supplement local groundwater, the City maintains three treated-water connections with Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) for imported Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) supplies and one connection with Covina Valley Water Company (CVWC) for treated local surface water and groundwater. The City also has the capability to receive untreated imported water from TVMWD, as well as from the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Upper District) to serve portions of the City's service area that lie outside the TVMWD boundary, for groundwater replenishment.

**Figure 1-1. Service Area**

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19Apr2026 RS

## 1.1. Service Area

The City of Glendora is a retail public water supplier that meets the definition of an urban water supplier with 14,053 municipal water service connections in 2024. The City's service area is shown in **Figure 1-1**. The regional climate, which includes the City's service area, is described in **Part 1 Chapter 2** of the 2025 RUWMP.

### *1.1.1. Population, Demographics, and Socioeconomics*

Estimates of population served by the City are based on the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) (Southern California Association of Governments, 2024). A geographic information systems (GIS) analysis of 2020 Census data was used to determine the City's 2020 service area population, which was 45,710. The 2020 population and the number of residential connections served by the City in 2020 were used to derive a 2020 persons per residential connection factor of 3.3. This factor was then multiplied by the City's number of residential connections in 2025 to estimate the 2025 population served by the City. To project the population served by the City from 2030 to 2050, average annual population growth rates from SCAG projections were applied to this 2025 estimate. A GIS analysis of SCAG projection data was used to determine the SCAG growth rate specific to the City's service area. SCAG projected an increase in population from 2019 to 2035 averaging 0.15% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.03% per year. Estimated current and projected populations of the City's service area are included in **Table 1-1**.

**Table 1-1. Current and Projected Population**

| Population Served | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 45,593 | 45,943 | 46,294 | 46,368 | 46,441 | 46,515 |

The estimated 2025 and projected future number of households and employees within the service area were estimated using the same approach as population. SCAG projected an increase in households from 2019 to 2035 averaging 0.54% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.12% per year. SCAG projected an increase in employment from 2019 to 2035 averaging 0.16% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.05% per year, as shown in **Table 1-2**.

According to U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts from 2024, the median household income in the City is $113,569. The City's poverty rate is 7%. The City is 47% white alone, 12% Asian alone, 3% black alone, 22% two or more races, and 39% Hispanic or Latino. The average commute to work for workers at least 16 years of age is 33 minutes, which indicates that most jobs are local (United States Census Bureau, 2024). According to 2024 U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts, the City's population is made up of 17% of seniors (65 years and over), 22% of persons under 18 years, and 5% of persons under 5 years. (United States Census Bureau, 2024). **Table 1-2** provides employment and household projections for the City's water service area based on SCAG GIS data intersected with the water service area.

**Table 1-2. SCAG Household and Employment Projections for Water Service Area**

| Category | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Households** | 16,886 | 17,341 | 17,796 | 17,904 | 18,012 | 18,120 |
| **Employees** | 19,466 | 19,623 | 19,781 | 19,830 | 19,878 | 19,927 |

### *1.1.2. Land Use*

Per the Fiscal Year (FY) 2024-2025 Three Valleys Municipal Water District Assessed Service Area by Land Use, the City of Glendora's land use distribution by parcel count is as follows:

- Single-Family Residential: 81%
- Multi-Family Residential and Condominiums: 12%
- Mobile Homes: <1%
- Commercial: 3%
- Churches: <1%
- Industrial: 1%
- Recreational Camping Facilities: <1%
- Vacant Residential: 3%
- Vacant Non-Residential: 1%

# 2. Water Use

This section describes the current and projected water uses within the City's service area.

## 2.1. Water Use by Sector

### *2.1.1. Water Use Sectors Listed in Water Code*

Water suppliers are required to identify water uses to the extent that records are available, for at least each of the water use sectors identified in CWC 10631(d) to assist in the water demand projections.

The City serves the following water uses:

**Single Family Residential**

Single family residential customers are typically on a lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling.

**Multi-Family Residential**

Multi-family residential customers are typically multiple dwelling units within one building or several buildings within one complex.

**Landscape Irrigation**

City tracks the water use for landscape irrigation.

**Commercial/Institutional**

The City tracks commercial and institutional customer water uses as one.

**Government**

Government water customers are typically public services, such as higher-education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.

**Losses**

Distribution system water losses are the water losses from the point of water entry to the distribution system to the delivery point to the customer's system. Water losses are discussed in **Section 2.1.3**.

The number of active connections is shown in **Table 2-1**.

**Table 2-1. Fiscal Year 2021-2025 Connections by Customer Class**

| Customer Class | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Residential – Single Family | 12,906 | 12,973 | 12,973 | 12,973 | 12,243 |
| Residential – Multi-Family | 391 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Landscape Irrigation | 47 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 58 |
| Industrial | - | - | - | - | 32 |
| Commercial | 706 | 816 | 816 | 816 | 879 |
| Agricultural | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **14,050** | **14,053** | **14,053** | **14,053** | **13,434** |

## *2.1.2. Past and Current Water Use*

The City serves potable water for a variety of uses, as summarized in **Table 2-2**. Over the past five years, the City served an average of 8,373 AFY of potable water. In 2025, 81% of the total potable water deliveries were to residential customers. The City has no current recycled water demands. **Table 2-2** shows the annual volume of potable water used by each customer class for 2025.

**Table 2-2. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water, 2025, AFY**

| Use Type | Potable or Non-Potable (*optional*) | 2025 Volume |
|---|---|---|
| Single Family | Potable | 6,710 |
| Multi-Family | Potable | 445 |
| Commercial | Potable | 1,161 |
| Landscape | Potable | 343 |
| Sales to other agencies | Potable | 18 |
| Distribution System Water Loss | Potable | 1,436 |
| | **Total** | **10,113** |

## *2.1.3. Distribution System Water Losses*

Distribution system water losses are the physical potable water losses from the point of water entry to the distribution system to the point of delivery to the customer's system. Water loss can result from aging infrastructure, leaks, seepage, theft, metering inaccuracies, data handling errors, and other causes. Addressing water losses can increase water supplies and recover revenue. The City monitors its water loss and prepares an annual American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit to estimate the volume of water loss. The City reports their AWWA Water Audit using a FY calendar. The City has submitted all required water loss audits to the State, as shown in **Table 2-3.** Copies of the City's recent AWWA audits are provided in **Part 4, Appendix B-6**.

**Table 2-3. DWR 4-5R Month Water Loss Audit Reporting**

| Public Water System ID # Reported in DWR Table 2-1R | Reporting Period | Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program |
|---|---|---|
| CA1910044 | 2020 | Yes |
| | 2021 | Yes |
| | 2022 | Yes |
| | 2023 | Yes |
| | 2024 | Yes |
| | 2025 | Yes |

DWR Notes:

2020 AWWA: Glendora City of - Validated Water Audit - FY19-20.xlsx
2021 AWWA: City of Glendora FY 20-21 - Validated Audit- Final.xlsx
2022 AWWA: Glendora City of - Validated Audit FY22.xlsx
2023 AWWA: Glendora - FY2023 Validated Audit- FINAL.xlsx
2024 AWWA: Glendora FY2024 - Validated Audit- Final.xlsx
2025 AWWA: Glendora-FY2025- Validated - Final.xlsx

CWC Section 10608.34 required the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to develop water loss performance standards for urban retail water suppliers to minimize water waste through system leaks. Water loss performance standards were developed through a rulemaking that became effective in 2023. Under the regulations, each supplier will be required to comply, by 2028, with an individualized volumetric water loss standard based on real loss, using the economic model developed by the State Board and the supplier's own unique data. Real loss is the physical loss of water from water distribution systems, as opposed to apparent losses, which are revenue losses due to meter inaccuracies, billing errors or unauthorized consumption. A supplier's baseline water loss is calculated as the average water loss from at least 3 of the 4 water loss audits from 2017 – 2020. The real water loss performance standard is based on gallons per service connection per day (gpscd), or gallons per mile of pipe per day (gpmd), depending on how the supplier reports real loss. Post-2028 compliance with volumetric water loss standards will be assessed every three years based on the average of the supplier's real loss from the preceding three years, with an allowed variation of 5 gallons per connection per day above the supplier's water loss standard. Apparent loss standards are equal to the baseline apparent loss and compliance is evaluated at the same time as compliance with the Real Water Loss Performance Standard.

Although the compliance period has not yet started, CWC Section 10631 (d)(3)(C) requires water suppliers to provide data in the UWMP to show whether the supplier met its State Board water loss performance standard.

Over the last five years, the City's water losses have ranged from 10% to 19% when calculated as the difference between billed consumption and total production. To project the water loss component of future demands, the City assumed future water losses will be approximately 14% of total customer water use. Calculated water losses are shown in **Table 2-4**.

Based on data released by the State on January 30, 2026, the supplier's baseline for real water loss is 52.8 gpscd and the real water loss standard is 20.3 gpscd, and the apparent loss standard is the baseline of 13.3 gpscd. No reduction from the baseline is required to meet the water loss standard by 2028. As

shown in **Table 2-5**, based on the most recent water loss audit from 2024, the City has not yet met the real water loss performance standard, but is working toward that goal by 2028. **Section 8.1.5** discusses City's programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.

**Table 2-4. Calculated Water Loss**

| Water Loss | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calculated Water Loss | 2,140 | 1,032 | 1,462 | 966 | 1,243 |
| % Water Loss | 19% | 10% | 18% | 11% | 12% |

**Table 2-5. DWR 4-6R Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard**

| Public System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1R | Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public System? | 2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day | Units for Real Water Loss Standard | Number of Units | Volume of Total Real Water Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) | 2025 or Most Recent Year Real Water Loss per Unit per Day | 2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day | Units for Apparent Water Loss | Number of Connections | Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) | 2025 or Most Recent Year Apparent Water Loss per Unit per Day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA1910044 | Yes | 20.3 | gpscd | 13,816 | 1,660 | 107.3 | 13.3 | gpscd | 13,816 | 121 | 7.8 |

## 2.2. Projected Water Use

The "Making Conservation a California Way of Life" Regulation (CWOL Regulation) establishes unique water budget-based Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUO) for each urban retail water supplier in the State. The CWOL Regulation requires suppliers to calculate an annual UWUO consisting of these core components:

> UWUO = Residential Indoor Water Use Budget + Residential Outdoor Water Use Budget + Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Dedicated Irrigation Meters (DIM) Outdoor Water Use Budget + Real Water Loss Budget

DWR and the State Board have developed an annual reporting framework, tools, and guidance for calculating the UWUO and comparing it to the actual use for that year. The State Board's "Water Use Objective Exploration Tool" allows users to enter varying efficiency standards and baseline year(s) of input data to calculate and visualize a comparison of historic demand to the UWUO with selected standards. The State Board's "Annual UWUO and Water Use Report" tool pre-populates input data and standards for the given reporting year. To project demands for this UWMP, a demand tool that aligns with the framework, data, and calculations of the State Board's tools was used and updated to allow for forecasting future years' water demand considering future efficiency standards, supplier input data, and growth assumptions. Depending on the annual fluctuations of input data, a supplier's estimated UWUO reduction needed by 2040 can exceed 30% relative to the baseline usage. According to the CWOL Regulation, suppliers who must achieve over a 30% reduction in their 2040 UWUO compared to baseline usage are permitted to follow an alternative compliance method. This alternative method requires an annual decrease of 2% in gallons per capita per day (GPCD) compared to the baseline usage.

Based on the demand analysis for this UWMP, the City anticipates a reduction of more than 40% will be needed to meet the UWUO. While City intends to meet the UWUO, it was also considered that demands may continue in alignment with historic patterns initially and take more time than anticipated to reach direct alignment with the UWUO. Therefore, demands used for the purposes of supply reliability planning in this UWMP are assumed to reduce by 2% per five-year planning period from 2025, which is 198 GPCD. This results in 194 GPCD in 2030, declining by approximately 2% each subsequent five-year period until it reaching approximately 179 GPCD in 2050. Population projections as described in **Section 1.1.1** are applied to these GPCD values to project future demands, as shown in **Figure 2-1**. The assumed future water loss of 14% described in the previous section was applied to the subtotal of demand for all connection types to estimate future water losses. **Table 2-6** presents the projected demand by customer type through 2050 for this UWMP.

**Figure 2-1. Historical and Projected Demands**

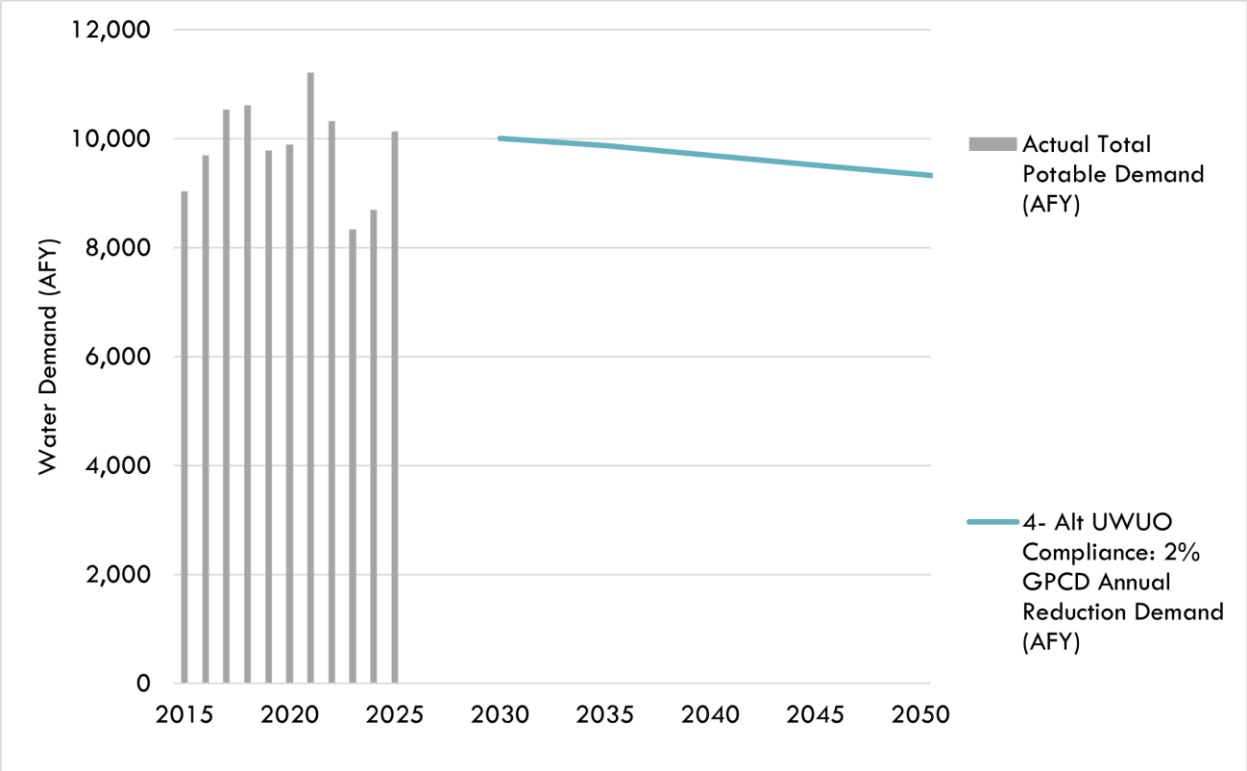



**Table 2-6. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water Use, AFY**

| Use Type | Additional Description | Level of Treatment When Delivered | Projected Water Use 2030 | Projected Water Use 2035 | Projected Water Use 2040 | Projected Water Use 2045 | Projected Water Use 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single Family | | Potable | 6,618 | 6,535 | 6,415 | 6,296 | 6,180 |
| Multi-Family | | Potable | 587 | 580 | 569 | 559 | 548 |
| Commercial | | Potable | 1,185 | 1,170 | 1,148 | 1,127 | 1,107 |
| Landscape | | Potable | 161 | 159 | 156 | 153 | 151 |
| Sales to other agencies | | Potable | 47 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 44 |
| Distribution System Water Loss | | Potable | 1,405 | 1,388 | 1,362 | 1,337 | 1,312 |
| | | **Total** | **10,004** | **9,878** | **9,696** | **9,517** | **9,342** |

**Table 2-6** and **Table 2-7** satisfy the requirement to include anticipated water conservation savings when developing future demand projections since they account for water efficiency standards set by the State for the UWUO and an alternative compliance path to reduce by 2% per five-year planning period from 2025. Conservation savings were considered and included in developing demand estimates for the next 25 years. However, the City considers projected demand to plan for supply reliability if demands continue in alignment with historic patterns rather than in direct alignment with the UWUO. The City is complying with and planning for UWUO standards as described in **Sections 3 and 8.**

Senate Bill 1087 requires that water use projections in an UWMP include projected water use associated with single family and multi-family residential housing for lower income households, as identified in the housing elements of any city, county, or city and county within the supplier's service area. The Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) establishes housing needs for each jurisdiction over the applicable planning period. SCAG adopted the 6th Cycle RHNA Allocation Plan, which covers the planning period from October 2021 through October 2029 (SCAG, March 2021). SCAG's population and household projections inform the RHNA Allocation Plan and are used in the determination and allocation of housing needs, including lower income housing, for individual jurisdictions. The growth projections in this UWMP are based on SCAG projections for the service area and therefore also incorporate the lower income housing projections. The projected demands in this UWMP represent water use from all future growth and are inclusive of water use for lower income households.

**Table 2-7. DWR 4-3R Inclusion in Water Use Projections**

| Question | Yes or No |
|---|---|
| Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? | Yes |
| Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included in Projections? | Yes |

## 2.3. Climate Change Considerations

A topic of growing concern for water planners and managers is climate change and the potential impacts it could have on California's future water supplies. A recent Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment utilizing data from DWR and 20 global climate models suggests that a changing climate will have multiple effects on the Region. Adaptation and mitigation measures will be necessary to account for these effects. **Part 1, Chapter 2** of the 2025 RUWMP includes an assessment of the potential impacts of climate change.

# 3. SB X7-7 Compliance & Future Water Use Efficiency Requirements

This section describes compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7 (SBX7-7). The section demonstrates compliance with the 2020 SBX7-7 target and discusses future water use efficiency requirements.

## 3.1. Compliance and Future Water Use Efficiency Requirements

SBX7-7 was incorporated into the UWMP Act in 2009 and required that all water suppliers increase water use efficiency with the overall goal to decrease per-capita water consumption within the state by 20% by the year 2020.

SBX7-7 required DWR to develop certain criteria, methods, and standard reporting forms through a public process that water suppliers could use to establish their baseline water use and determine their water conservation targets. SBX7-7 and DWR's Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use (DWR, March 2021) specify methodologies for determining the baseline water demand, 2015 interim urban water use target and the 2020 urban water use target for the City as described in the 2020 UWMP. This section also demonstrates that the City achieved its 2020 water use target.

**Table 3-1** below establishes the City's 2020 actual and 2020 target GPCD. As shown, the City met its 2020 target. Most recently, in 2025, the water use was 198 GPCD, which is well below the 2020 target of 218 GPCD.

**Table 3-1. SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress**

| 2020 Target GPCD | 2020 Actual GPCD | Did Supplier Achieve Target? |
|---|---|---|
| 218 | 194 | Yes |

New water use efficiency standards from the CWOL Regulation supersede SBX7-7 standards. In 2018, two policy bills were enacted by the California Legislature, Assembly Bill 1668 (AB1668, Friedman) and Senate Bill 606 (SB606, Hertzberg), collectively referred to as the "2018 Water Conservation Legislation." Based on the 2018 Water Conservation Legislation, related legislation, and subsequent adoption of the CWOL Regulation, each urban retail water supplier must comply with its UWUO. DWR and the State Board have developed a reporting framework for calculating the UWUO and compliance annually with efficiency standards becoming increasingly stringent through 2040.

The demand projections in this UWMP are based on the City meeting its estimated future UWUO, as described in **Section 2.2** in order to plan and implement necessary demand management measures (DMMs) (described in **Section 8**) to support meeting the UWUO. DMMs and UWUO compliance planning enhance resiliency for drought and other water shortage conditions as described in **Sections 5, 7, and 8**.

# 4. Water Supply

The City's primary sources for water supply include treated imported surface water purchased from the MWD through TVMWD, groundwater pumped from the Main San Gabriel Basin (Main Basin), and local treated surface water purchased from CVWC. More information about local surface water and groundwater basins is included in **Part 1 Chapter 3** of the 2025 RUWMP.

## 4.1. Purchased or Imported Water

### *4.1.1. Three Valleys Municipal Water District*

The City purchases treated imported water from MWD through TVMWD. MWD imports water from the Colorado River through the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), owned and operated by MWD, and the State Water Project (SWP), which utilizes the California Aqueduct for transmission to Southern California. TVMWD's member agencies can receive treated imported water from MWD's Weymouth Treatment Plant located in the City of La Verne or from TVMWD's Miramar Water Treatment Plant located in the City of Claremont.

The City's treated imported water supplies from MWD, through TVMWD, may be impacted during a multi-year drought or other conditions which limits MWD from delivering sufficient water supplies to all its member agencies, and consequently to the City. A description of this supply and its reliability is provided in **Part 1 Chapter 3** and **Part 1 Chapter 5** of the 2025 RUWMP.

### *4.1.2. Covina Valley Water Company*

The City does not use self-supplied surface water sources to meet its water demands. The City purchases treated surface water supplies from CVWC (formerly Covina Irrigation Company) (see **Part 1, Section 3.3**). CVWC sources of supply include surface water diversions from the San Gabriel River, groundwater pumped from the Main San Gabriel Basin and untreated imported water. CVWC owns the Temple Plant, which is a surface water treatment plant located near the intersection of Arrow Highway and Grand Avenue in the City of Glendora, which is used to treat the local surface water and the imported water. The Temple Plant has a capacity of approximately 10 million gallons per day (MGD).

The City owns a connection with CVWC, with a maximum capacity of 3.3 cubic feet per second (cfs) which can supply up to approximately 1,500 gallons per minute. Through this connection, the City can purchase treated surface water and groundwater. CVWC water supplies augment the City's sources of supply from the Main San Gabriel groundwater basin and treated imported water.

## 4.2. Groundwater

The City produces groundwater from the Main Basin. The Main Basin is a sub-basin of the San Gabriel Valley Basin. The Main Basin has been adjudicated and is managed for long-term sustainability; a

detailed hydrogeological description of the Main Basin is provided in **Part 1, Section 3.2.1** of the 2025 RUWMP.

### *4.2.1. Main San Gabriel Basin*

The Watermaster manages the Main Basin through an Operating Safe Yield (OSY), which is determined annually based on groundwater elevations and rainfall. The City of Glendora holds a prescriptive pumping right equal to 4.75261% of the declared OSY. The City manages its pumping in accordance with Watermaster rules; if the City's water demands require pumping in excess of its OSY share, the City pays a "Replacement Water" assessment to the Watermaster, which is used to purchase untreated imported water to artificially recharge the basin. See **Part 1, Section 3.2.1** for more details regarding the Main Basin's adjudication and basin management.

**Extraction Infrastructure and Historical Pumping**

The City operates active groundwater production wells located throughout the service area. To maintain extraction capacity and efficiency, the City proactively manages its wellfield infrastructure. As noted in **Section 4.7**, the City is currently pursuing the rehabilitation, redrilling, or replacement of several key assets, including Wells 2, 7, 10, 11, and 14, to ensure sufficient extraction capacity to meet future demands.

**Table 4-1** summarizes the City's actual groundwater production over the past five years. Pumping volumes fluctuate annually based on total system demand, the availability of surface water, and local hydrological conditions. For example, the decrease in groundwater pumping observed in 2023 (7,706 AF) reflects reduced customer demand and increased availability of supplemental supplies during an exceptionally wet hydrologic year.

**Table 4-1. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Pumped Last Five Years (AF)**

| Groundwater Type | Location or Basin Name | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alluvial Basin | Main Basin | 10,709 | 8,646 | 7,706 | 8,103 | 10,099 |
| | **Total** | **10,709** | **8,646** | **7,706** | **8,103** | **10,099** |

## 4.3. Surface Water

The City does not use self-supplied surface water sources to meet its water demands. The City purchases treated surface water supplies from CVWC, as discussed in **Section 4.1**.

## 4.4. Stormwater

The City does not directly use stormwater to meet its water demands.

## 4.5. Wastewater and Recycled Water

Wastewater generated by the City is treated by Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD). Wastewater is collected within the City's local sewer collection system. The City's local sewers tie into one of LACSD's regional trunk sewers. The regional trunk sewer lines deliver wastewater to one or more water reclamation plants owned by LACSD for treatment. The water reclamation plants are not located within the City's service area.

Wastewater is not treated or disposed within the City's service area. The water reclamation plants serving the City include the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant (SJCWRP) and the A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility (formerly known as the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant). The percentage breakdown between these two plants in treating the City's wastewater is unknown. To align with current conservation realities and CWOL framework, wastewater generation is estimated utilizing the State's 2025 indoor residential water use standard of 47 GPCD (as indoor water use serves as the direct proxy for wastewater generation). Based on Glendora's 2025 population of 45,593, the estimated amount of wastewater collected by the City is approximately 2.14 MGD (about 2,400 AFY). **Table 4-2** shows existing wastewater collection and treatment at the LACSD.

The City does not have access to recycled water due to the lack of infrastructure to convey recycled water supplies to the City.

### *4.5.1. Potential, Current, and Projected Recycled Water Uses*

The City does not use recycled water to meet its water demands. The wastewater collected from the City and treated at SJCWRP already is used by other recycled water customers that are outside of the City's service area boundaries. Subject to the availability of recycled water, the City would need to construct transmission and distribution facilities to deliver recycled water to customers within its service area.

**Table 4-2. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2025 (AF)**

| Wastewater Collection | | | Recipient of Collected Wastewater | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of Wastewater Collection Agency** | **Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated** | **Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025** | **Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number** | **Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?** |
| LACSD | Estimated | 2,400 AF | SJCWRP (Place ID 260156), A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility (Place ID 234156) | No |
| | **Total** | **2,400 AF** | | |

## 4.6. Water Exchanges and Transfers

The City does not have any current or planned water exchange opportunities.

Water rights under the Main Basin Judgment are transferable by lease or purchase so long as such transfers meet the requirements of the Judgment. There is also provision for Cyclic Storage Agreements by which Parties and non-parties may store imported supplemental water in the Main Basin under such agreements with the Main Basin Watermaster pursuant to uniform rules and conditions and Court approval. The City can and does utilize the transfer opportunities available for Main Basin water when necessary.

## 4.7. Future Water Projects

The City obtains water from local groundwater, purchased local groundwater and surface water from CVWC, and imported surface water supplies. These water supply sources will allow the City to provide sufficient water service currently, and in the future. Although the City has no plans for future water supply projects, the City will construct new groundwater production wells to replace existing wells when necessary.

As part of the TVMWD Water Resources Master Plan (WRMP) and Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) with the member agencies, the City is currently pursuing several projects to increase water supply reliability. Future projects may include:

- Well #7 (Vosburg) Replacement to enhance well efficiency.
- North Glendora Tank Replacement, which upgrades aging infrastructure and increase storage capacity.
- Well #14 Replacement to develop a new extraction well. This project is expected to increase overall production capacity by approximately 2,000 AF.
- Turf Removal for Large Commercial and Municipal Properties for conservation and efficiency efforts. This project is expected to decrease overall demand by approximately 300 AF.
- Redrilling Well 10 and Well 11 to enhance well efficiency and which upgrades aging infrastructure.
- Pipeline Intertie Replacements to improve system interties.
- Well 2 Replacement to enhance well efficiency.
- Well rehabilitation program, to improve efficiency and capacity of all wells.

Four regional water supply projects were also identified in the WRMP and DCP effort through collaboration with TVMWD, member agencies, and regional stakeholders. These regional projects, described in **Part 1, Chapter 3**, are intended to enhance overall supply reliability for the region.

- Project 1: External Partnership with CVWC – Main Basin
- Project 2: TVMWD Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (GRIP)

- Project 3: TVMWD Storing Water in Main San Gabriel Basin (GRIP+)
- Project 4: TVMWD–Pomona Chino Basin Conjunctive Use Exchange

As development progresses and increased demands are placed on the system, the City will determine which projects to implement.

## 4.8. Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

The City's water supply is comprised of treated imported water, local treated surface water, and groundwater. The volume of water utilized from each source in 2025 is summarized in **Table 4-3** and projected supply is summarized in **Table 4-4**.

**Table 4-3. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies in 2025 (AF)**

| Water Supply | Additional Detail on Water Supply | 2025 Actual Volume | 2025 Potable or Non-Potable (*optional*) | 2025 Total Entitlement (*optional*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Groundwater (not desalinated) | Main Basin | 10,099 | Potable | |
| Purchased or Imported Water | Metropolitan Water District – TVMWD | 14 | Potable | |
| Purchased or Imported Water | CVWD | 0 | Potable | |
| - | **Total** | **10,113** | | - |

**Supply Projection Methodology**

To project future water supplies accurately and conservatively, the City, in coordination with TVMWD, evaluated supply projection methodologies. Rather than projecting supplies based on maximum legal entitlements or absolute physical extraction capacity, the City opted to utilize a "Real Water" (Utilization-Based) approach. This approach grounds future projections in empirical operational reality. The methodology utilized a baseline representing the City's average local supply utilization over the most recent five-year period (2021–2025), which was 9,686 acre-feet per year (AFY). This baseline smoothed out historically dry years (e.g., 2021) and historically wet years (e.g., 2023).

As described in **Part 1, Section 5.1.2**, to calculate the projected supplies shown in **Table 4-4**, the following steps were applied:

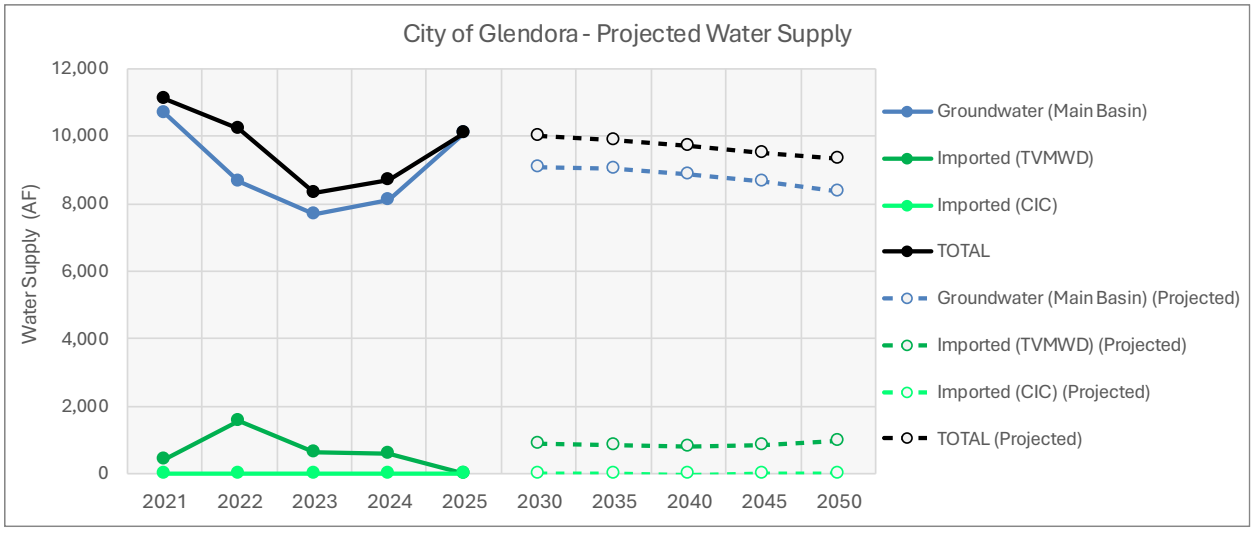
1. **Climate Change Adjustments:** Specific climate change vulnerability factors, derived from TVMWD's 2024 Climate Vulnerability Analysis, were applied to the 2021-2025 baseline local agency supplies (Main Basin groundwater and CVWC purchased water) to forecast anticipated local yields through 2050.
2. **Imported Water Reliance:** The projected local supplies were then compared against the City's projected demand. Any projected unmet demand is assumed to be fulfilled by imported water purchases from TVMWD.

As shown in **Table 4-4** and **Figure 4-1**, the City's reliance on the Main Basin is projected to decrease slightly over time under a climate change planning scenario that models potential impacts to local hydrology. Under this specific scenario, imported water purchases from TVMWD are projected to increase modestly to balance the City's overall supply portfolio and meet customer demands. It is important to note that these projections are intended for long-term vulnerability planning purposes only; they do not incorporate future adaptation or mitigation strategies currently being developed or implemented at the regional level. Future actions, such as those identified in the DCP, are specifically designed to reduce or offset these potential climate-related impacts to local groundwater supplies.

**Table 4-4. DWR 6-9R Projected Water Supplies (AF)**

| Water Supply | Additional Detail on Water Supply | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Groundwater (not desalinated) | Main Basin | 9,090 | 9,018 | 8,864 | 8,642 | 8,357 |
| Purchased or Imported Water | Metropolitan Water District – TVMWD | 906 | 853 | 825 | 867 | 977 |
| Purchased or Imported Water | Covina Valley Water Company | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | **Total** | **10,004** | **9,878** | **9,696** | **9,517** | **9,342** |

**Figure 4-1. The City Projected Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)**




## 4.9. Energy Intensity of Water Supplies

Reporting water energy intensity has many benefits for water utilities and their customers including:

- Identifying energy saving opportunities as energy consumption is often a large portion of the cost of delivering water.
- Calculating energy savings and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions associated with water conservation programs.
- Potential opportunities for receiving energy efficiency funding for water conservation programs.

- Informing climate change mitigation strategies.
- Benchmarking of energy use at each water acquisition and delivery step and the ability to compare energy use among similar agencies.

The information used to calculate the estimated energy intensity associated with the City's water system is provided below. The energy intensity information is based on readily obtainable energy and water use data for the following water management processes: 1) extraction or diversion of water supplies; 2) placement into storage; 3) conveyance to distribution; 4) treatment; and 5) water system distribution.

The City has tabulated its energy intensity using readily obtainable energy consumption data obtained from monthly electricity bills from Southern California Edison (SCE) and Azusa Light & Water for the whole water system and the corresponding water use data obtained from available water meter readings. The City has reported the energy intensity associated with the water management processes which occur within its operational control. Because the City does not track individual energy usage for each water management process identified above, the City has estimated the energy intensity using the a "total utility approach" (i.e. sum of all water management processes). The total energy consumed was approximately 7,927,039 kWh during FY 2024-25. Although the total energy consumption reported includes electricity usage for general administration (e.g. at the City's headquarters) which is not associated with any water management processes, the general administration energy usage is considered negligible compared to overall water system use and has not been netted out.

The total volume of water entering the potable water system was approximately 10,113 AF during FY 2024-25 and is consistent with the total volume of water provided in Table 2-2.

The total energy intensity associated with the City's water management processes is estimated at 783.85 kWh/AF.

# 5. Water Service Reliability Assessment

This section considers the City's water supply reliability during normal years, single dry years, and up to five consecutive dry water years. The supply reliability assessment discusses factors that could potentially limit the expected quantity of water available from the City's current source of supply through 2050.

## 5.1. Constraints on Water Sources

While the City maintains a highly reliable water portfolio, its supply sources are subject to various environmental, regulatory, and infrastructural constraints. A comprehensive analysis of regional water supply constraints is provided in **Part 1, Chapter 3** and **Part 1, Chapter 5** of the 2025 RUWMP.

For the City of Glendora specifically, the primary constraints on water sources include:

- **SWP-Dependent Infrastructure:** Due to pipeline elevations and regional network hydraulics, the City of Glendora is situated within a "SWP-Dependent Area." This means the City is served by the Rialto Pipeline and TVMWD's Miramar Water Treatment Plant, which cannot physically receive treated Colorado River water from the CRA and rely entirely on SWP flows. As detailed in **Part 1, Section 3.1.2**, MWD typically buffers SWP allocation cuts using regional storage and its Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP). However, during severe multi-year droughts, physical limitations in delivering stored water to the Rialto Pipeline can trigger localized shortages and emergency mandates (such as the 2022 SWP-Dependent Area Emergency Conservation Program). Consequently, during severe multi-year droughts when SWP allocations are drastically reduced by the State, the City relies more on its local groundwater reserves and CVWC purchased supplies to offset imported water constraints.
- **Groundwater Quality:** Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs), such as PFAS, as well as legacy Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in the Main San Gabriel Basin, can force the City to temporarily remove active extraction wells from service. To mitigate this constraint, the City is actively investing in replacement projects as detailed in **Section 4.7**.
- **Climate Change Impacts on Surface Water:** The City's purchased supply from CVWC relies partially on San Gabriel River diversions. As identified in **Part 1, Section 2.5**, this source is highly susceptible to climate-driven volatility, including shorter rainy seasons and severe post-wildfire turbidity, which can temporarily halt treatment operations.

## 5.2. Year Type Characterization

In general, groundwater is less vulnerable to seasonal and climatic changes than surface water (i.e. local and imported) supplies. The Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster monitors groundwater levels and implements supplemental recharge to maintain long term sustainability of local groundwater sources. Further discussion of regional water resource management is included in **Part 1 Chapter 3**.

Because the City's baseline years are a mix of different hydrologic conditions, it is important to note how the City's supply strategy adapts to dry years. The City's primary source of supply, the Main San Gabriel Basin, has a variable OSY that may decline during dry periods. However, under the basin's adjudication framework, the City can legally and physically continue to produce the water it needs to meet elevated dry-year demands by paying Replacement Water assessments for any production that exceeds its rights. As a result, the City's operational supply strategy is not significantly different in dry years compared to normal years. The changes in the City's projected baseline supply over time are primarily driven by long-term climate change factors (as detailed in **Section 4.8**) and planned infrastructure projects.

Per UWMP requirements, the City has evaluated reliability for an average year, single dry year, and a five consecutive dry year period. The UWMP Act defines these years as:

- **Normal Year:** This condition represents the water supplies a supplier considers available during normal conditions. This could be a single year or averaged range of years that most closely represents the average water supply available.
- **Single Dry Year:** The single dry year is recommended to be the year that represents the lowest water supply available.
- **Five-Consecutive Year Drought:** The driest five-year historical sequence for the supplier, which may be the lowest average water supply available for five years in a row.

To characterize these year types, the City evaluated historical supply and demand data. For the purposes of this 2025 UWMP, the City established a "Normal Year" baseline using the average annual supply and demand from 2021 through 2025.

Because water demand in the City typically increases during dry years due to elevated outdoor irrigation needs, the "Single Dry Year" and "Five-Year Drought" scenarios are modeled using historical years where production peaked to meet elevated drought demands. **Table 5-1** summarizes the base years utilized for this analysis and the corresponding volume of water available/utilized as a percentage of the average year.

**Table 5-1. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data**

| Year Type | Base Year (FY) | Volume Available (AF) | % of Average Supply |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average Year | 2021-2025 | 9,686 | 100% |
| Single-Dry Year | 2021 | 11,094 | 115% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year | 2018 | 10,833 | 112% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year | 2019 | 9,847 | 102% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year | 2020 | 9,898 | 102% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year | 2021 | 11,094 | 115% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year | 2022 | 10,213 | 105% |

## 5.3. Water Service Reliability

The results of the reliability assessment are summarized below.

As established in **Section 4.8** and **Part 1, Section 5.1.2**, the City utilized the "Real Water" (Utilization-Based) methodology to project its future supplies. Under this operational approach, the City projects its local groundwater and CVWC purchased supplies based on historical averages adjusted for climate change. Any remaining unmet demand is fulfilled by purchasing imported water from TVMWD.

The City's projected "Normal Year" water demands over the next 25 years were developed using a demand-per-connection approach as discussed in **Section 4.8** and **Section 5.2**. This approach utilizes a baseline period of 2025 to approximate normal demand patterns, projects future connections based on SCAG growth rates, and incorporates anticipated reductions due to passive conservation and compliance with the new "Making Conservation a California Way of Life" regulatory framework.

To estimate projected demands during drought conditions, the City utilized a historical ratio methodology. Because water demand in Southern California typically increases during hot, dry periods due to elevated outdoor irrigation needs, the City analyzed the ratio of total water utilized during historical dry periods compared to a historical average year.

Based on the City's operational data, the historical average year baseline was established using the five-year period of FY 2021–2025 (averaging 9,686 AF).

- **Single Dry Year Scaling:** The ratio of water utilized during the historical single dry year of FY 2021 (11,094 AF) to the historical average (9,686 AF) yielded a scaling factor of 115%. This 115% factor was applied to the projected normal year demands to estimate the City's projected water demands during future single dry years.
- **Five-Year Drought Scaling:** To estimate demands during a five-consecutive-year drought, the City utilized the historical drought sequence from FY 2018 through FY 2022. The ratio of water utilized in each of these years (10,833 AF, 9,847 AF, 9,898 AF, 11,094 AF, and 10,213 AF, respectively) compared to the historical average yielded scaling factors of **112%, 102%, 102%, 115%, and 105%** for years one through five of the drought sequence, respectively. These factors were applied to the projected normal year demands to forecast future multi-year drought demands.

Because TVMWD and MWD have demonstrated 100% supply reliability to meet wholesale demands through 2050 (supported by MWD's 2025 UWMP supply reliability analysis (MWD, 2026)), the City's total supply is projected to meet its total projected demand across all hydrologic scenarios. Consequently, the difference between supply and demand in the tables below is zero, reflecting a fully reliable water portfolio through the 2050 planning horizon.

**Table 5-2**, **Table 5-3**, and **Table 5-4** summarize the City's projected water supplies and demands over the next 25 years in five-year increments. These tables demonstrate the City can reliably meet elevated water demands during normal years, single dry years, and five-consecutive-year drought periods over the next 25 years.

**Table 5-2. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)**

| Totals | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supply totals | 10,004 | 9,878 | 9,696 | 9,517 | 9,342 |
| Demand totals | 10,004 | 9,878 | 9,696 | 9,517 | 9,342 |
| **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

**Table 5-3. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)**

| Totals | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supply totals | 11,458 | 11,314 | 11,105 | 10,900 | 10,700 |
| Demand totals | 11,458 | 11,314 | 11,105 | 10,900 | 10,700 |
| **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

**Table 5-4. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison**

| Year | Totals | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First Year** | Supply Totals | 11,188 | 11,047 | 10,844 | 10,644 | 10,448 |
| | Demand Totals | 11,188 | 11,047 | 10,844 | 10,644 | 10,448 |
| | **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Second Year** | Supply Totals | 10,170 | 10,042 | 9,857 | 9,675 | 9,497 |
| | Demand Totals | 10,170 | 10,042 | 9,857 | 9,675 | 9,497 |
| | **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Third Year** | Supply Totals | 10,223 | 10,094 | 9,908 | 9,725 | 9,546 |
| | Demand Totals | 10,223 | 10,094 | 9,908 | 9,725 | 9,546 |
| | **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Fourth Year** | Supply Totals | 11,458 | 11,314 | 11,105 | 10,900 | 10,700 |
| | Demand Totals | 11,458 | 11,314 | 11,105 | 10,900 | 10,700 |
| | **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Fifth Year** | Supply Totals | 10,548 | 10,415 | 10,223 | 10,035 | 9,850 |
| | Demand Totals | 10,548 | 10,415 | 10,223 | 10,035 | 9,850 |
| | **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

# 6. Drought Risk Assessment

The Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) is an analysis required for the 2025 UWMP, with a focus on the five-year consecutive drought scenario beginning in 2026. While Section 5 evaluated long-term reliability through 2050, the DRA serves as an immediate stress test, focusing specifically on the five-year period from 2026 through 2030. The purpose of this assessment is to determine if the City anticipates any supply shortages in the immediate future that would necessitate triggering mandatory demand reduction measures outlined in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

## 6.1. Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Conditions

To conduct the DRA, the City utilized the same "Real Water" supply methodology and historical drought scaling factors detailed in **Sections 4.8** and **5**. The assessment simulates a severe, five-consecutive-year drought mirroring the hydrology of Fiscal Years 2018 through 2022.

Because hot, dry weather drives increases in outdoor irrigation, the City's unconstrained demands are projected to scale up significantly during this period (up to 115% of average baseline demand, as established in **Section 0**). The DRA tests whether the City's local groundwater and imported water portfolios can sustain these elevated demands over the next five years without natural replenishment.

## 6.2. DRA Water Source Reliability

The City's near-term reliability is highly secure due to the active management of the Main San Gabriel Basin and the unprecedented storage reserves held by its wholesale providers.

Entering the 2026–2030 DRA period, MWD holds nearly 4 million acre-feet (MAF) of water in regional storage, which is a near-record high. MWD’s 2025 UWMP DRA modeling confirms that even if the SWP and CRA experience five consecutive years of severe constraint, MWD has sufficient stored reserves to meet all wholesale member agency demands without shortage allocations through 2030. Consequently, TVMWD can reliably supply the City with imported water to cover any deficits caused by constrained local groundwater production.

## 6.3. Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

**Table 6-1** details the DRA for the 2026–2030 period. As demonstrated in the table, the City's projected supplies are sufficient to fully and consistently meet the elevated, unconstrained demands for every year of the five-year drought sequence.

Because the City anticipates a supply surplus (a difference of zero) across all five years of the near-term drought scenario, the City does not currently project a need to implement mandatory, extraordinary conservation measures or trigger advanced stages of its WSCP due to supply shortages. However, the City remains committed to ongoing water conservation and will continue to enforce standard water waste prohibitions to preserve regional storage.

**Table 6-1. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment (AF)**

| Category | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Water Use (Demand)** | 11,188 | 10,170 | 10,223 | 11,458 | 10,548 |
| **Total Supplies** | 11,188 | 10,170 | 10,223 | 11,458 | 10,548 |
| **Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)** | | | | | |
| WSCP – Supply Augmentation Benefit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WSCP – Use Reduction Savings Benefit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Revised Surplus/(Shortfall)** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action** | **0%** | **0%** | **0%** | **0%** | **0%** |

# 7. Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic plan developed by the City to proactively manage and respond to both anticipated and unforeseen water shortages. A water shortage is defined as a condition in which available water supplies are inadequate to meet expected customer demand at a specific point in time. Such shortages may result from various factors, including but not limited to, water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outage, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). Additionally, the State may declare a statewide drought emergency and mandate that water suppliers reduce demand.

The City's WSCP is a detailed approach which presents how the City intends to act, or respond, in the case of an actual water shortage. It outlines a process for conducting annual water supply and demand assessments and establishes clearly defined stages and response measures to respond to actual conditions. This level of preparedness enhances transparency, ensures accountability, and supports the City's ability to maintain reliable water service during periods of supply disruption.

The WSCP was prepared in conjunction with the 2025 RUWMP and is presented as a standalone document that may be updated as necessary. No substantive changes have been incorporated into the 2025 WSCP compared to the 2020 version. Minor editorial updates were made for clarity and consistency; however, the content, procedures, and response actions remain relatively unchanged. As of 2025, the City is operating under an adjusted Stage 3 WSCP, adopted by the City Council in May 2022.

The City's WSCP is included in **Part 4, Appendix B-7**.

# 8. Demand Management Measures

The Demand Management Measures (DMMs) section provides a comprehensive description of the water conservation programs that Glendora has implemented for the past five years, is currently implementing, and plans to implement in order to reduce demand. The City met the 2025 Water Use Target through the implementation of these DMMs. The City expects to continue to implement current DMMs to encourage conservation and achieve its water use targets.

## 8.1. Existing Demand Management Measures

### *8.1.1. Water Waste Prevention Ordinances*

The City adopted a Drought Regulations and Water Conservation Standards Ordinance (Ordinance 1585) in April 1991. The ordinance states that it shall be a violation for any consumer or account holder to waste any water obtained from or through the water distribution facilities of the City. Waste is defined as any excessive, unnecessary or unwarranted use of water, including but not limited to any use which causes unnecessary runoff beyond the boundaries of any property as served by its meter and any failure to repair as soon as reasonably possible any leak or rupture in any water pipes, faucets, valves, plumbing fixtures or other water service appliances. In May 2008, the City adopted Ordinance 1895 which addressed water conservation, identifying two phases of implementation and restricting specific uses of water during a declared water shortage. In August 2009, the City adopted Ordinance 1925 to amend the municipal code for mandatory conservation measures. Ordinance 1925 provided additional actions to be taken during Stage 1 and Stage 2 drought conditions. In May 2015, the City adopted Urgency Ordinance 1996 which enacted mandatory emergency water conservation regulations in response to California Governor Brown's Executive Order B-29-15 which required statewide mandatory water use reductions. Copies of the ordinances are provided in **Part 4, Appendix B-4.**

The City has continuously implemented its Water Waste Prevention Ordinance over the last five years through a combination of education, outreach, and enforcement efforts. Staff have conducted 73 conservation related presentations to the general public and local schools, hosted 19 workshops, and issued over 5,219 continuous consumption notifications to proactively address potential water waste. In addition, 831 water waste violation notices have been issued, demonstrating the City's ongoing commitment to promoting water efficiency and ensuring compliance.

### *8.1.2. Metering*

The City meters all customer connections, including separate metering for single-family residential, commercial, industrial, large landscape and institutional/governmental facilities. Furthermore, if there is new development within the City, each facility is individually metered. Service charges for the city are based on the customers' connection size. Further information regarding the City's service fees and conservation pricing is provided in **Section 8.1.3**.

The City has continuously metered all connections over the last five years.

### *8.1.3. Conservation Pricing*

The City consumption Rates include components for Tiered Rates which includes four (4) consumption tiers and Elevation Rates. The revenue generated will fund the expenditures for groundwater production, purchased water, the storage and distribution of water, water conservation programing, and capital improvement program projects. The allowable usage in each tier takes into account the California Assembly Bill 1668 indoor water use goal, minimum usage by meter size, and the existing rate structure's Baseline Allocation Threshold Units.

The Elevation Rate component is broken up by four (4) zone classes to assign the costs fairly and equitably. The revenue generated will fund the energy expenditures that are required to pump water to the higher zone elevations and 50% of the operation and maintenance expenditures (salaries, benefits, customer service, tools, equipment, etc.) Water connection fees are added to the commodity rates to comprise the total water bill. The water connection fees are based on the size of the meter. Water bills are sent out bi-monthly.

The water rates have been developed to fund the cost of water and are related to the overall cost of water service. The tiered allocation rate encourages the customers to conserve water due to the utilities additional cost to produce an additional unit of water. This applies to all water use sectors (e.g., single family residential, multifamily residential, industrial, institutional, etc.). Therefore, there is an economic benefit for customers to conserve water. The City's Water Rates are currently adjustment annually by consumer price index at a not-to-exceed rate of five percent increase per year.

The City has continuously implemented conservation pricing for customer billing in accordance with its current rate schedule over the last five years.

### *8.1.4. Public Education and Outreach*

The City developed a public information program in 2010 to educate the public to the benefits of water conservation. The program involves the dissemination of information through literature provided at City Hall and other City of Glendora facilities, as well as articles in the City of Glendora newsletter. The City periodically includes informational flyers with water bills to address water conservation and other important matters. The City periodically holds public seminars and workshops with other local agencies to promote water conservation. The City also provides water conservation information and updates on its website (https://www.cityofglendora.gov/Services/Water/Water-Conservation).

As part of a public outreach program for water conservation, City representatives visit schools to discuss water conservation with students. This discussion is usually included as part of an overall presentation on the City's water system and how it functions.

Over the last five years, the City has continuously implemented public education and outreach activities.

### *8.1.5. Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses*

The City's system is comprised mainly of single and multi-family dwellings. The City's water losses range approximately from 10 to 19%, as discussed in **Section 2.1.3**. The City has water conservation literature that alerts customers to be on the lookout for water system leaks and to correct them promptly. The City is available to assist customers in answering questions regarding system leaks or higher than expected water usage. In addition, the City maintains two full-time staff to perform water use efficiency field surveys at the customers' property.

As a part of normal operation and maintenance of the water system, City staff does preventive maintenance. This includes regular checks on valves and meters, and pipeline maintenance. If leaks are encountered or suspected during routine inspection of the system, further evaluation is conducted. If leaks are found, they are repaired.

The City monitors the water system for loss by comparing water production to water sales. The City will continue to monitor the water system for water loss, and if a trend develops to indicate that further analyses are required, the City will provide the necessary funds to institute another leak detection program.

Over the last five years, the City has continuously implemented the activities described here each year.

### *8.1.6. Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support*

Various City departments are involved in the water conservation program. These include maintenance and operations personnel, Public Works Director, Assistant Public Works Director, two Water Division Managers, and administrative staff who answer billing and usage questions and serve at the front counter at City Hall. The City's conservation staff consists of a Senior Management Analyst, a Management Analyst, and two Water Conservation Officers. The City's Water Conservation staff are responsible for all matters pertaining to the City's water conservation program including implementation of DMMs.

## *8.1.7. Other Demand Management Measures*

### 8.1.7.1. Large Landscape Conservation Programs

The City routinely hosts seminars and workshops in the community to promote landscape conservation. The City continues to offer a rebate program for the purchase of landscape related items to both residential and commercial customers to promote water conservation. During FY 2020-2021 through FY 2023-2024, the City provided rebates for this program. During FY 2024-2025, the City participated in a regional rebate program, the SoCal WaterSmart Program.

### 8.1.7.2. Rebate Programs

Through TVMWD, the City participates in MWD's regional rebate program, the SoCal WaterSmart Program, which is available to the City's customers. There are residential rebates available for the purchase of high-efficiency clothes washing (HECW) machines, premium high-efficiency toilets (PHET), rotating sprinkler nozzles, weather-based irrigation controllers (Smart Controllers), rain barrels, rain cistern, soil moisture sensor system, and turf removal to promote water conservation. Some measures, including PHETs, Smart Controllers, and turf removal, are also available to commercial customers. The City's commercial customers are additionally offered plumbing, landscaping, HVAC, and medical and dental equipment rebates. The City provides information about this program to customers on its website. During FY 2020-2021 through FY 2023-2024, the City provided rebates for the program. During FY 2024-2025, the City participated in the regional rebate program.

### 8.1.7.3. Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Accounts

The City regularly performs water use efficiency field surveys for commercial, industrial, and institutional customers. During FY 2020-2021 through FY 2023-2024, the City performed surveys for these customers. During FY 2023-2024, the City offered a plumbing direct install program. During FY 2024-2025, the City offered free surveys through a contracted vendor to perform indoor and outdoor water use efficiency

field surveys and water-efficient device upgrades. During FY 2024-25, the City offered a non-functional turf removal rebate program. The City will continue to coordinate with this sector of the community regarding water use and conservation through the public education process described above.

#### 8.1.7.4. Smart Water Meter Program

The City initiated a program for meter upgrade for all customers. These meters wirelessly send usage information for billing and other important service notifications directly to the utility office. Customers can access their daily water usage information on their computer. Customer notifications on leaks, high usage, and other events are available as well. These activities will support the City's continual conservation efforts. The City provides information about this program to customers on its website available at this link.

This program has been continuously in effect for the last five years.

#### 8.1.7.5. Free Water Conservation Programs

In FY 2023-24, the City partnered with SoCal Gas Company to co-fund energy and water efficiency upgrades for residential properties.

The City also has contracted a vendor that partners with MWD to offer Water Use Efficiency Surveys and the Irrigation Retrofit and Leak Repair Program. The surveys assess both outdoor and indoor water use for all customer classes, residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional properties. The Irrigation Retrofit and Leak Repair Program allows eligible participants to receive free irrigation upgrades.

The City provides information about this program to customers on its website available at this link.

The City implemented this program during FY 2024-2025.

### *8.1.8. Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets*

For decades, The City has valued and promoted conservation through implementation of a wide range of DMMs as described in this chapter. As a result, the City met its target to reduce per capita water consumption by 20% by 2020, as discussed in **Section 3**. Since 2020, the City has continued to implement these DMMs to promote long term water use efficiency.

Going forward, the City will continue to implement existing DMMs and explore additional programs to promote water use efficiency as a way of life.

# 9. Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section describes the City's process for adopting, submitting, and implementing the 2025 RUWMP and WSCP.

## 9.1. Notice of Public Hearing

A joint notice was provided on behalf of all agencies whose 2025 UWMPs are part of the 2025 RUWMP to all cities and counties and other stakeholders within the region that that 2025 RUWMP is being prepared. This notice was sent at least 60 days prior to the City's public hearing. The recipients are identified in **Part 1, Chapter 1** and include all cities and counties within the City's service area. A second notice was provided to these cities and counties with the date and time of the public hearing and the location where the draft report was available for review.

The City provided notice to the public through its website and published announcements of the public hearing in a newspaper on two occasions before the hearing. Copies of the proof of publication are included in **Part 4, Appendix B-2**.

## 9.2. Public Hearing and Adoption

The City held a public hearing on **May 26, 2026** to hear public comments and consider adopting this 2025 RUWMP and the City's WSCP. As part of the public hearing, the City provided information on their baseline values, water use targets, and implementation plan required in the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The public hearing on the 2025 RUWMP took place before the adoption of the Plan, which allowed the City the opportunity to modify the 2025 RUWMP in response to any public input before adoption. After the hearing, the Plan was adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

The City's adoption resolution for the 2025 RUWMP and the City's WSCP is included in **Part 4, Appendix B-3.**

## 9.3. Plan Submittal

The City will submit the 2025 RUWMP and the City's WSCP to DWR, the State Library, and cities and counties within 30 days after adoption. The 2025 RUWMP submittal to DWR will be done electronically through DWR's "Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Data Portal" website. The complete set of DWR Submittal Tables for the City is included in **Part 4, Appendix B-5**.

## 9.4. Public Availability

Within 30 days of submitting its Plan to DWR, the City will make the 2025 RUWMP and the City's WSCP available for public review. Copies will be accessible during normal business hours at the City Clerk's Office in City Hall and posted on the City's website for public viewing.

## 9.5. Amending an Adopted UWMP or WSCP

If the adopted 2025 RUWMP or the City's WSCP is amended, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will also be followed for the amended plan.

# 10. References

American Water Works Association (AWWA). (2020-2025). *Validated Water Loss Audit Reports for the City of Glendora, Fiscal Years (FY) 2020 through 2025*.
The AWWA 2020-2025 audit reports are available at this link.

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California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). (2024). *Making Conservation a California Way of Life (CWOL) Regulation*. The SWRCB CWOL regulation is available at this link.

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City of Glendora. (1991, April). Drought Regulations and Water Conservation Standards Ordinance (O City of Glendora. (2008, May). Water Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 1895).

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City of Glendora. (2020). *2020 Urban Water Management Plan*. City of Glendora.

City of Glendora. (2025-2026). City of Glendora Provided Data. Data and information provided by City of Glendora to GEI Consultants.

City of Glendora. *Agency Website*. City of Glendora. The City of Glendora website is available at this link.

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The City of Glendora water conservation resources are available at this link.

Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD). Wastewater Treatment and Water Reclamation Facilities Information. Los Angeles County, CA.

Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster (2024). *2023-2024 Annual Report*.
The 2023-2024 Annual Report is available at this link.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) (2025). 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Supply Reliability Analysis and Drought Risk Assessment.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). (2026, February). *2025 Urban Water Management Plan*. The MWD 2025 UWMP is available at this link.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). *SoCal WaterSmart Program*. The MWD SoCal WaterSmart program is available at this link.

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) (2021, March). *Regional Data and Forecasts*. SCAG.

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) (2021, March). Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) Allocation Plan, Sixth Cycle (October 2021-October 2029). SCAG.

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) (2024). *Demographics and Regional Forecasting Data*. SCAG.

Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) (2024). *2024 Climate Vulnerability Analysis*.

Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD). (2025, February). *Water Resources Master Plan.* The TVMWD Water Resources Master Plan is available at this link.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). 2020 Census Data. United States Census Bureau.

Valencia Heights Water Company (VHWC). (2023, August). *Merger Notice*. The VHWC Merger Notice is available at this link.

# THREE VALLEYS REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APRIL 2026

## 2025 Part 3: Regional Supporting Information

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

# THREE VALLEYS REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APRIL 2026

## 2025 Part 3: Regional Supporting Information

THREE VALLEYS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

GEI Consultants

WSC

Prepared by GEI Consultants, Inc. and Water Systems Consulting, Inc.

# A: RUWMP Checklist

| Requirement Summary | 2025 Regional UWMP Location | Compliance Status |
|---|---|---|
| Coordination with local agencies and shared supplies | Part 1 Chapter 1<br>Section 3 | Met |
| Public participation prior to adoption | Part 1 Chapter 1<br>Section 1.3.2<br>Part 3 Appendix B-C | Met |
| Public hearing and adoption | Part 1 Chapter 1<br>Section 1.4 | Met |
| Submittal to DWR and State Library | Part 3 Appendix G | Met |
| Describe service area and regional setting | Part 1 Chapter 1<br>Section 1 | Met |
| Climate description | Part 1 Chapter 2<br>Section 1<br>Part 3 Appendix I | Met |
| Demographics & population projections | Part 1 Chapter 2<br>Sections 3 | Met |
| Land use | Part 1 Chapter 2<br>Section 4 | Met |
| Identify and quantify existing and planned water supplies | Part 1 Chapters 3 and 5 | Met |
| Normal, single-dry, and five-year drought supply | Part 1 Chapter 5 | Met |
| Management of multiple sources | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Met |
| Planned water supply projects | Part 1 Chapter 3<br>Section 9 | Met |
| Transfers/exchanges | Part 1 Chapter 3<br>Section 6 | Met |
| Desalination opportunities | Part 1 Chapter 3<br>Section 8 | |
| Basin descriptions | Part 1 Chapter 3<br>Section 2 | Met |
| Adjudication / SGMA status | Part 1 Chapter 3<br>Part 3 Appendix K-P | Met |
| Historic and projected pumping | Part 1 Chapter 3 | Met |
| Wastewater treatment and recycled water use | Part 1 Chapter 3<br>Section 5 | Met |
| Planned reuse and feasibility | Part 1 Chapter 3<br>Section 5.3 | Met |
| Historic and projected water use | Part 1 Chapter 4 | Met |
| SBX7-7 compliance | Part 1 Chapter 4<br>Section 2.1 | Met |
| UWUO & CWOL framework | Part 1 Chapter 4<br>Section 2.2 | Met |

| Requirement Summary | 2025 Regional UWMP Location | Compliance Status |
|---|---|---|
| Demand Management Measures (DMMs) | Part 1 Chapter 4<br>Section 2.3 | Met |
| 20-year WSRA | Part 1 Chapter 5 | Met |
| Lay description of WSRA | Part 1 Chapter 1<br>Executive Summary | Met |
| Five-year drought risk analysis | Part 1 Chapter 5<br>Section 2.3 | Met |
| Lay description of DRA | Part 1 Chapter 1<br>Executive Summary<br>Part 1 Chapter 5 | Met |
| WSCP summary and consistency | Part 1 Chapter 1 | Met |

# B: 60-Day Notice of Preparation Letters

| Agency | 60-Day Notice of Preparation Reference |
|---|---|
| Three Valleys Municipal Water District | Part 4 Appendix A-2 – Attachment 1 |
| City of Glendora | Part 4 Appendix B-2 – Attachment 1 |
| City of La Verne | Part 4 Appendix C-2 – Attachment 1 |
| City of Pomona | Part 4 Appendix D-2 – Attachment 1 |
| Golden State Water Company - Claremont | Part 4 Appendix E-2 – Attachment 1 |
| Golden State Water Company - San Dimas | Part 4 Appendix F-2 – Attachment 1 |
| Rowland Water District | Part 4 Appendix G-2 – Attachment 1 |
| Walnut Valley Water District | Part 4 Appendix H-2 – Attachment 1 |

# C: Notice Distribution Lists

To be included in final document.

# D: Proofs of Publication

To be included in final document.

# E: Regional Workshops Materials

# E – Attachment 1: Regional Workshop #1 Materials

To view the materials for regional workshop #1, use this link.

# E – Attachment 2: Regional Workshop #2 Materials

To view the materials for regional workshop #2, use this link.

# F: Three Valleys Regional Urban Water Management Plan Adoption Resolution

To be included in final document.

# G: Transmittal Letters to State Library and Cities/Counties

To be included in final document.

# H: Three Valleys Municipal Water District 2025 Water Resources Master Plan

To view the 2025 Water Resources Master Plan, use this link.

# I: 2024 Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis

To be included in final document.

# J: Metropolitan Water District Wholesaler Reliability Data

To be included in final document.

# K: Main Basin Materials

# K – Attachment 1: Main San Gabriel Basin Judgment

To view the Main San Gabriel Basin Judgement, use this link.

# K – Attachment 2: Main San Gabriel Basin Five-Year Water Quality and Supply Plan (2023-2028)

To view the Five-Year Water Quality and Supply Plan for 2023-2028, use this link.

# K – Attachment 3: Three Valleys Municipal Water District/Metropolitan Water District Main San Gabriel Basin Cyclic Storage Agreement

To be included in final document.

# K – Attachment 4: Puente Basin Water Agency Storage and Export Agreement

To be included in final document.

# L: Chino Basin Materials

# L – Attachment 1: Chino Basin Judgment (1978)

To view the 1978 Chino Basin Judgment, use this link.

# L – Attachment 2: Chino Basin Peace Agreement (2000)

To view the 2000 Chino Basin Peace Agreement, use this link.

# L – Attachment 3: Three Valleys Municipal Water District One-Time Storage Agreement (Chino Basin)

To be included in final document.

# L – Attachment 4: Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program

To view the Optimum Basin Management Program, use this link.

# M: Six Basins Materials

# M – Attachment 1: Six Basins Judgment (1998)

To view the 1998 Six Basins Judgement, use this link.

# M – Attachment 2: Three Valleys Municipal Water District Operational Storage Account Agreement (Six Basins)

To be included in final document.

# M – Attachment 3: Six Basins Strategic Plan

To view the Six Basins Strategic Plan, use this link.

# N: Spadra Basin Materials

# N – Attachment 1: Spadra Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency Memorandum of Agreement

To view the GSA Memorandum of Agreement, use this link

# N – Attachment 1: Spadra Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan

To view the Groundwater Sustainability Plan, use this link.

# O: Covina Valley Water Company Pre-1914 Appropriative Water Rights Documentation

To view the Pre-1914 Appropriative Water Rights Documentation, use this link.

# P: City of Pomona Pre-1914 Appropriative Water Rights Documentation

To view the Pre-1914 Appropriative Water Rights Documentation, use this link.

# Q: SWRCB Wastewater Change Petition Order WW0104

To view Wastewater Change Petition Order WW0104, use this link.

# R: SWRCB Wastewater Change Petition Order WW0107

To view Wastewater Change Petition Order WW0107, use this link.

# S: Metropolitan Water District Chino Basin Dry-Year Yield Program Agreement

To view Dry-Year Yield Program Agreement, use this link.

# T: Central Basin Adjudication

To view Central Basin Adjudication, use this link.

# U: Puente Basin Materials

# U – Attachment 1: Puente Basin Judgment (1985)

To view 1985 Puente Basin Judgment, use this link.

# U – Attachment 2: Puente Narrows Agreement

To view Puente Narrows Agreement, use this link.

# THREE VALLEYS REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APRIL 2026

## 2025 Part 4: Urban Water Management Plan Agency Supporting Information

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

# THREE VALLEYS REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APRIL 2026

## 2025 Part 4: Urban Water Management Plan Agency Supporting Information

THREE VALLEYS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

GEI Consultants

WSC

Prepared by GEI Consultants, Inc. and Water Systems Consulting, Inc.

# B

## 2025 RUWMP Part 4
## City of Glendora
## Appendix B

# B1: UWMP Compliance Checklist

| Retail (x = required) | Order | 2025 Guidebook Location | Water Code Section | Summary as Applies to UWMP | Subject | Relevant Submittal Table | 2025 UWMP Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | 1 | Chapter 1 | 10615 | A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities. | Introduction and overview | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2<br>Part 1 Chapter 3 |
| x | 1 | Chapter 1 | 10630.5 | Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter. | Plan preparation | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2<br>Executive Summary |
| x | 2.1 | Section 2.1 | 10620(b) | Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier. | Plan preparation | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 |
| x | 2.5 | Section 2.5 | 10644 | Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP. | Plan preparation | 2-1 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 2.1 |
| x | 2.5 | Section 2.5 | 10644 | Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance. | Plan preparation | 2-2 | Part 2 Chapter 2 |
| x | 2.5 | Section 2.5 | 10644 | Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes. | Plan preparation | 2-3 | Part 2 Chapter 2 |
| x | 2.4 | Section 2.4 | 10642 | Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan. | Plan preparation | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 9<br>Part 4 Appendix B-2 |
| x | 2.4 | Section 2.4.2 | 10620(d)(3) | Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable. | Plan preparation | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-2 |
| x | 2.4 | Section 2.4.1 | 10631(h) | Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source. | Plan preparation | 2-4 R | Part 1 Chapter 5 |
| n/a | 2.4 | Section 2.4.1 | 10631(h) | Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types. | Plan preparation | 2-4 W | n/a |
| x | 3 | Chapter 3.0 | 10631(a) | Describe the Supplier service area. | System description | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 1.1 |
| x | 3.3 | Section 3.3 | 10631(a) | Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area. | System description | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 1.1 |
| x | 3.4 | Section 3.4.1 | 10631(a) | Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050. | System description | 3-1 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 1.1 |
| x | 3.4 | Section 3.4.2 | 10631(a) | Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning. | System description | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 1.1 |
| x | 3.5 | Section 3.5 | 10631(a) | Describe the land uses within the service area… include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area. | System description and baselines | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 1.1 |
| x | 4.2 | Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 | 10631(d)(1) | Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors. | System water use | 4-1 and 4-2 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 2 |
| x | 4.3 | Section 4.3.1 | 10631(d)(3)(A) | Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update. | System water use | 4-5 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 2.1.3 |
| x | 4.3 | Section 4.3.2 | 10631(d)(3)(C) | Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met. | System water use | 4-6 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 2.1.3 |
| x | 4.2 | Section 4.2.5.4 | 10631.1(a) | Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier. | System water use | 4-3 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 2.3 |
| x | 4.2 | Section 4.2.5.3 | 10631(d)(4)(A) | In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws. | System water use | 4-3 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 2.2 |

| Retail (x = required) | Order | 2025 Guidebook Location | Water Code Section | Summary as Applies to UWMP | Subject | Relevant Submittal Table | 2025 UWMP Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | 4.2 | Section 4.2.5.3 | 10631(d)(4)(B) | Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections. | System water use | 4-3 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 2.2 |
| x | 4.2 | Section 4.2.5.3 | 10631(d)(4)(B)(ii) | To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall… Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact. | System water use | 4-3 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 2 |
| x | 4.2 | Section 4.2.5.6 | 10635(b) | Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment. | System water use | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 2.4<br>Part 1 Chapter 5 |
| n/a | 5.1 | Section 5.1 | 10608.36 | Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions. | Baselines and targets | n/a | n/a |
| x | 5.2 | Section 5.2 | 10608.4 | Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier:<br>– Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020,<br>– Met its 2020 target in 2020, or<br>– Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020.<br>Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations. | Baselines and targets | 5-1 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 3 |
| x | 6.1 | Section 6.1 | 10631(b)(2) | When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies. | System supplies | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4<br>Part 1 Chapter 3 |
| x | 6.1 | Sections 6.1 and 6.2 | 10631(b)(1) | Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change. | System supplies | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4<br>Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 5.3<br>Part 1 Chapter 5 Section 2 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.2 | 10631(b)(4)(C) | Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years. | Water supplies and recycled water | 6-1 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.2 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.2 | 10631(b)(4)(A) | Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization. | System supplies | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.2<br>Part 1 Chapter 3 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.2 | 10631(b)(4)(B) | Describe the groundwater basin. | System supplies | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.2<br>Part 1 Chapter 3 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.2 | 10631(b)(4)(B) | Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump. | System supplies | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.2<br>Part 1 Chapter 3 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.2 | 10631(b)(4)(B) | For unadjudicated basins… (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin… | Water supplies and recycled water | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.2<br>Part 1 Chapter 3 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.2 | 10631(b)(4)(B) | For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions. | Water supplies and recycled water | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.2<br>Part 1 Chapter 3 |

| Retail (x = required) | Order | 2025 Guidebook Location | Water Code Section | Summary as Applies to UWMP | Subject | Relevant Submittal Table | 2025 UWMP Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.2. | 10631(b)(4)(C) | If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years. | System supplies | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.2 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.2 | 10631(b)(4)(D) | Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped. | System supplies | 6-9 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.8 |
| x | 6.1 | Section 6.1 | 10631(b) | Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050. | System supplies | 6-8 and 6-9 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.8<br>Part 1 Chapter 3<br>Part 1 Chapter 5 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.7 | 10631(c) | Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis. | System supplies | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.6 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.5 | 10633(a) | Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods. | System supplies (recycled water) | 6-2 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.5 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.5 | 10633(b) | Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project. | System supplies (recycled water) | 6-3 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.5 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.5 | 10633(c) | Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area. | System supplies (recycled water) | 6-4 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.5.1 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.5 | 10633(d) | Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses. | System supplies (recycled water) | 6-4 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.5<br>Part 1 Chapter 3 Section 5 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.5 | 10633(e) | Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected. | System supplies (recycled water) | 6-4 and 6-5 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.5<br>Part 1 Chapter 3 Section 5 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.5 | 10633(f) | Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year. | System supplies (recycled water) | 6-6 | Part 1 Chapter 3 Section 5 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.5 | 10633(g) | Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area. | System supplies (recycled water) | n/a | Part 1 Chapter Section 5 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.6 | 10631(g) | Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply. | System supplies | 6-7 | Part 1 Chapter 3 Section 8 |
| x | 6.2 | Section 6.2.10 | 10631(f) | Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years. | System supplies | 6-7 | Part 2 Chapter 1 Section 4.7<br>Part 1 Chapter 3 Section 9 |
| x | 6.3 | Section 6.3 and Appendix O | 10631.2(a) | The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain. | System suppliers, energy intensity | O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 4.9 |
| x | 7.1 | Section 7.1 | 10634 | Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability. | Water supply reliability assessment | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 5<br>Part 1 Chapter 3 |
| x | 7.2 | Section 7.2 | 10635(a) | Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years. | Water supply reliability assessment | 7-2, 7-3, and 7-4 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 5.3<br>Part 1 Chapter 5 Section 2 |
| x | 7.2 | Section 7.2.3 | 10620(f) | Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions. | Water supply reliability assessment | n/a | Part 1 Chapter 3 |

| Retail (x = required) | Order | 2025 Guidebook Location | Water Code Section | Summary as Applies to UWMP | Subject | Relevant Submittal Table | 2025 UWMP Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | 7.3 | Section 7.3 | 10635(b) | Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects. | Water supply reliability assessment | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 2.4<br>Part 1 Chapter 5 |
| x | 7.3 | Section 7.3 | 10635(b)(1) | Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years. | Water supply reliability assessment | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 6<br>Part 1 Chapter 5 |
| x | 7.3 | Section 7.3 | 10635(b)(2) | Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. | Water supply reliability assessment | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 8 Section 6<br>Part 1 Chapter 5 |
| x | 7.3 | Section 7.3 | 10635(b)(3) | Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period. | Water supply reliability assessment | 7-5 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 6<br>Part 1 Chapter 5 |
| x | 7.3 | Section 7.3 | 10635(b)(4) | Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria. | Water supply reliability assessment | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 5.1<br>Part 1 Chapter 5 |
| x | 8 | Chapter 8 | 10632(a) | Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8 | Chapter 8 | 10632(a)(1) | Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.2 | Section 8.2 | 10632(a)(2)(A) | Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.2 | Section 8.2 | 10632(a)(2)(B) | Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.3 | Section 8.3 | 10632(a)(3)(A) | Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.3 | Section 8.3 | 10632(a)(3)(B) | Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories. | Water shortage contingency planning | 8-1 | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.4 | Section 8.4 | 10632(a)(4)(A) | Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions. | Water shortage contingency planning | 8-2 | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.4 | Section 8.4 | 10632(a)(4)(B) | Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages. | Water shortage contingency planning | 8-3 | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.4 | Section 8.4 | 10632(a)(4)(C) | Specify locally appropriate operational changes. | Water shortage contingency planning | 8-2 | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.4 | Section 8.4 | 10632(a)(4)(D) | Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions. | Water shortage contingency planning | Table 8-3 | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.4 | Section 8.4 | 10632(a)(4)(E) | Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action. | Water shortage contingency planning | 8-2 and 8-3 | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.4 | Section 8.4.6 | 10632.5 | The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan. | Water shortage contingency plan | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.5 | Section 8.5 | 10632(a)(5)(A) | Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.5 | Section 8.5 | 10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C) | Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.6 | Section 8.6 | 10632(a)(6) | Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |

| Retail (x = required) | Order | 2025 Guidebook Location | Water Code Section | Summary as Applies to UWMP | Subject | Relevant Submittal Table | 2025 UWMP Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | 8.7 | Section 8.7 | 10632(a)(7)(A) | Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.7 | Section 8.7 | 10632(a)(7)(B) | Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. *Water Shortage Emergencies*. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.7 | Section 8.7 | 10632(a)(7)(C) | Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.8 | Section 8.8 | 10632(a)(8)(A) | Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.8 | Section 8.8 | 10632(a)(8)(B) | Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.8 | Section 8.8 | 10632(a)(8)(C) | Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, *Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought*. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.9 | Section 8.9 | 10632(a)(9) | Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.10 | Section 8.10 | 10632(a)(10) | Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.11 | Section 8.11 | 10632(b) | Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 8.12 | Section 8.12 | 10632(c) | Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan. | Water shortage contingency planning | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-7 |
| x | 9.1 | Sections 9.1 | 10631(e)(1) | Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code. | Demand management measures | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 8 |
| n/a | 9.2 | Sections 9.2 | 10631(e)(2) | Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program. | Demand management measures | n/a | n/a |
| x | 10 | Chapter 10 | 10608.26(a) | Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance). | Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 9 |
| x | 10.2 | Section 10.2.1 | 10621(b) | Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan. | Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation | 10-1 | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 9<br>Part 4 Appendix B-2 |
| x | 10.4 | Section 10.4 | 10621(f) | Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 202 6. | Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 9 |
| x | 10.2 | Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5 | 10642 | Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP. | Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-3 |
| x | 10.2 | Section 10.2.2 | 10642 | The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water. | Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation | 10-1 | Part 4 Appendix B-3 |
| x | 10.3 | Section 10.3.2 | 10642 | Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified. | Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation | n/a | Part 4 Appendix B-3 |

| Retail (x = required) | Order | 2025 Guidebook Location | Water Code Section | Summary as Applies to UWMP | Subject | Relevant Submittal Table | 2025 UWMP Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| x | 10.4 | Section 10.4 | 10644(a) | Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library. | Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 9 |
| x | 10.4 | Section 10.4 | 10644(a)(1) | Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption. | Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 9 |
| x | 10.4 | Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2 | 10644(a)(2) | The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically. | Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 9 |
| x | 10.7 | Section 10.7.2 | 10644(b) | If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption. | Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 9 |
| x | 10.5 | Section 10.5 | 10645(a) | Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours. | Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 9 |
| x | 10.5 | Section 10.5 | 10645(b) | Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours. | Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 9 |
| x | 10.6 | Section 10.6 | 10621(c) | If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings. | Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation | n/a | Part 2 Chapter 2 Section 9 |

# B2: Public Outreach

# B2: Attachment 1 – 60-Day Notice of Preparation Letters

Document will be provided on request through our contact us webpage.

# B2: Attachment 2 – Regional Workshop #1 Materials

To be included in the final document

# B2: Attachment 3 – Regional Workshop #2 Materials

To be included in the final document

# B3: Adoption Resolution

To be included in the final document.

# B4: Ordinances

The following ordinances are available online. Select the links to view, Ordinance 1895, Ordinance 1925, and Ordinance 1996.

# B5: DWR Tables

**Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems**

| Public Water System Number | Public Water System Name | Number of Municipal Connections 2025 | Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AF) |
|---|---|---|---|
| CA1910044 | City of Glendora | 13,434 | 10,113 |
| | **Total** | **13,434** | **10,113** |

**Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification**

| Type of Plan | Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP |
|---|---|
| Individual UWMP | Three Valleys Regional Urban Water Management Plan |

**Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification**

| Type of Supplier | Year Type | Month and date that the year begins (mm/dd) | Units of measure used in UWMP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Supplier is a retail supplier | Fiscal Year | 07/01 | AF |

**Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange**

| **The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use.** |
|---|
| Wholesale Water Supplier Name |
| Three Valleys Municipal Water District |
| Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District |
| Covina Valley Water Company |

**Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected**

| Category | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050*(opt)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population Served | 45,593 | 45,943 | 46,294 | 46,368 | 46,441 | 46,515 |

**Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual**

| Use Type | Additional Description (as needed) | 2025 Actual Water Use Potable or Non-Potable | 2025 Actual Water Use Volume (AF) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Family | | Potable | 6,710 |
| Multi-Family | | Potable | 445 |
| Commercial | | Potable | 1,161 |
| Landscape | | Potable | 343 |
| Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers | | Potable | 18 |
| Distribution System Water Loss | | Potable | 1,436 |
| | | Subtotal Potable | 1,0113 |
| | | Subtotal Non-Potable | 0 |
| | | **Total** | **10,113** |

**Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-Potable Water — Projected**

| Use Type | Additional Description | Projected Water Use Potable or Non-Potable (Optional) | Projected Water Use 2030 (AF) | Projected Water Use 2035 (AF) | Projected Water Use 2040 (AF) | Projected Water Use 2045 (AF) | Projected Water Use 2050 opt (AF) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single Family | | Potable | 6,618 | 6,535 | 6,415 | 6,296 | 6,180 |
| Multi-Family | | Potable | 587 | 580 | 569 | 559 | 548 |
| Commercial | | Potable | 1,185 | 1,170 | 1,148 | 1,127 | 1,107 |
| Landscape | | Potable | 161 | 159 | 156 | 153 | 151 |
| Sales/Transfers/ Exchanges to other Suppliers | | Potable | 47 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 44 |
| Distribution System Water Loss | | Potable | 1,405 | 1,388 | 1,362 | 1,337 | 1,312 |
| Subtotal Potable | | | 10,003 | 9,878 | 9,695 | 9,517 | 9,342 |
| Subtotal Non-Potable | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | | | **10,003** | **9,878** | **9,695** | **9,517** | **9,342** |

**Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections**

| Projection Item | Included in Projections? |
|---|---|
| Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? | Yes |
| Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? | Yes |

**Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting**

| Public Water System ID # | Reporting Period | Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program |
|---|---|---|
| CA1910044 | 2020 | Yes |
| CA1910044 | 2021 | Yes |
| CA1910044 | 2022 | Yes |
| CA1910044 | 2023 | Yes |
| CA1910044 | 2024 | Yes |
| CA1910044 | 2025 | Yes |

**Notes:** Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available. The "Volume of Water Loss" quantities for FY 2019-20 through FY 2024-25 were obtained from the annual AWWA Water Loss Audits (and based on the combination of apparent losses and real losses). The AWWA Water Loss Audits were reported on a fiscal year basis.

**Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard**

| Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R | Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? | Real Water Loss State Water Board Standard 2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day | Real Water Loss State Water Board Standard Units for Real Water Loss | Real Water Loss Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected) | Real Water Loss Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit Volume of Total Real Loss (AF) (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) | Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day | Apparent Water Loss State Water Board Standard 2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day | Apparent Water Loss State Water Board Standard Units for Apparent Water Loss | Apparent Water Loss Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit Number of Connections | Apparent Water Loss Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit Volume of Total Apparent Loss (AF) (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) | Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA1910044 | Yes | 20.3 | Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD) | 13,816 | 1,660 | 107.3 | 13.3 | Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD) | 13,816 | 121 | 7.8 |

Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards

**Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress**

| Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020? | Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? | 2020 Target | Actual 2020 GPCD | Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020? | Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form) * | Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025? * |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n/a | n/a | 218 | 194 | Yes | 198 | Yes |

**Notes:** n/a=Not Applicable

***** Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020

**Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped**

| Groundwater Type | Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) | Location or Basin Name | 2021 (AF) | 2022 (AF) | 2023 (AF) | 2024 (AF) | 2025 (AF) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alluvial Basin | Potable | Main Basin | 10,709 | 8,646 | 7,706 | 8,103 | 10,099 |
| | | **Total** | **10,709** | **8,646** | **7,706** | **8,103** | **10,099** |

**Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area**

| Wastewater Collection Name of Wastewater Collection Agency | Wastewater Collection Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? Optional | Wastewater Collection Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF) | Recipient of Collected Wastewater Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number | Recipient of Collected Wastewater Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County | Estimated | 2,400 | San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant, Place ID 260156 | No |
| Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County | Estimated | | A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility, Place ID 234156 | No |
| | **Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:** | **2,400** | | |

**Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area**

| Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number | Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (Optional) | 2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (AF) | Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (AF) | 2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area Treatment Level | 2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area Volume (AF) | 2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area Treatment Level | 2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area Volume (AF) | 2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use Treatment Level | 2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use Volume (AF) | 2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater Required Discharge for Instream Flow Treatment Level | 2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater Required Discharge for Instream Flow Volume (AF) | 2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment Treatment Level | 2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment Volume (AF) | 2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment Name of other entity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | | **0** | **0** | | **0** | | **0** | | **0** | | **0** | | **0** | |

**Notes:** Wastewater was not treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area; therefore, this table was intentionally left blank.

**Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area**

| Use Type | Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (Optional) | Additional Information | 2025 (AF) | 2030 (AF) | 2035 (AF) | 2040 (AF) | 2045 (AF) | 2050 (AF) | Potential Recycled Water Use Volume | Potential Recycled Water Use Narrative page number (Optional) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Subtotal Potable | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | Subtotal Non-Potable | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | **Total** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

**Notes:** Recycled water is currently not used and not planned for use within the service area of the supplier; therefore, this table was intentionally left blank.

**Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual**

| Use Type | 2020 Projection for 2025 (AF) | 2025 Actual Use (AF) |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| **Total** | **0** | **0** |

**Notes:** Recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020, therefore, this table was intentionally left blank.

**Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use**

| Name of Action | Description | Planned Implementation Year | Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (AF) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | **Total (AF)** | **0** |
| | | **Unit Conversion to AF** | **0** |

**Notes:** The Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future; therefore, this table was intentionally left blank, and a narrative explanation is provided in Section 4.5.1 of the UWMP.

**Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs**

| Name of Future Projects or Programs | Joint Project with other suppliers? | If Yes, Supplier Name | Additional Description | Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) | Planned Implementation Year | Planned for Use in Year Type | Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (AF) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Development of new extraction well | No | | Well #14 Replacement to develop a new extraction well. | Potable | Ongoing | All Year Types | 2,000 |

**Notes:** There are future water supply projects or programs not compatible with this table, therefore are described in narrative form in Section 4.7 of the UWMP**.**

**Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual**

| Water Supply | Additional Description | 2025 Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (Optional) | 2025 Actual Volume (AF) | 2025 Total Entitlement (AF) (Optional) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Groundwater (not desalinated) | Main Basin | Potable | 10,099 | |
| Purchased or Imported Water | Metropolitan Water District - Three Valley Municipal Water District | Potable | 14 | |
| Purchased or Imported Water | Imported | Potable | 0 | |
| | | Subtotal Potable | 10,113 | 0 |
| | | Subtotal Non-Potable | 0 | 0 |
| | | **Total** | **10,113** | **0** |

**Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected**

| Water Supply | Additional Detail on Water Supply | Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) | Projected Water Supply 2030 Reasonably Available Volume (AF) | Projected Water Supply 2030 Total Entitlement (AF) (Optional) | Projected Water Supply 2035 Reasonably Available Volume (AF) | Projected Water Supply 2035 Total Entitlement (AF) (Optional) | Projected Water Supply 2040 Reasonably Available Volume (AF) | Projected Water Supply 2040 Total Entitlement (AF) (Optional) | Projected Water Supply 2045 Reasonably Available Volume (AF) | Projected Water Supply 2045 Total Entitlement (AF) (Optional) | Projected Water Supply 2050 Reasonably Available Volume (AF) | Projected Water Supply 2050 Total Entitlement (AF) (Optional) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Groundwater (not desalinated) | Main Basin | Potable | 9,090 | | 9,018 | | 8,864 | | 8,642 | | 8,357 | |
| Purchased or Imported Water | Metropolitan Water District - Three Valleys Municipal Water District | Potable | 906 | | 853 | | 825 | | 867 | | 977 | |
| Purchased or Imported Water | Covina Valley Water Company | Potable | 8 | | 8 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | |
| | | Subtotal Potable | 10,004 | 0 | 9,879 | 0 | 9,696 | 0 | 9,517 | 0 | 9,343 | 0 |
| | | Subtotal Non-Potable | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | **Total** | **10,004** | **0** | **9,879** | **0** | **9,696** | **0** | **9,517** | **0** | **9,343** | **0** |

**Optional Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)**

| Year Type | Base Year | Volume Available (AF) | Percent of Average Supply |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average Year | 2021-2025 | 9,686 | 100% |
| Single-Dry Year | 2021 | 11,094 | 115% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year | 2018 | 10,833 | 112% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year | 2019 | 9,847 | 102% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year | 2020 | 9,898 | 102% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year | 2021 | 11,094 | 115% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year | 2022 | 10,213 | 105% |

**Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison**

| Total Type | 2030 (AF) | 2035 (AF) | 2040 (AF) | 2045 (AF) | 2050 (AF) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supply totals | 10,004 | 9,879 | 9,696 | 9,517 | 9,343 |
| Use totals | 10,004 | 9,879 | 9,696 | 9,517 | 9,343 |
| **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

**Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison**

| Total Type | 2030 (AF) | 2035 (AF) | 2040 (AF) | 2045 (AF) | 2050 (AF) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supply totals | 11,458 | 11,314 | 11,105 | 10,900 | 10,700 |
| Use totals | 11,458 | 11,314 | 11,105 | 10,900 | 10,700 |
| **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

**Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison**

| Year | Total Type / Difference | 2030 (AF) | 2035 (AF) | 2040 (AF) | 2045 (AF) | 2050 (AF) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First year** | Supply totals | 11,188 | 11,047 | 10,844 | 10,644 | 10,448 |
| | Use totals | 11,188 | 11,047 | 10,844 | 10,644 | 10,448 |
| | **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Second year** | Supply totals | 1,010 | 10,042 | 9,857 | 9,675 | 9,497 |
| | Use totals | 1,010 | 10,042 | 9,857 | 9,675 | 9,497 |
| | **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Third year** | Supply totals | 10,223 | 10,094 | 9,908 | 9,725 | 9,546 |
| | Use totals | 10,223 | 10,094 | 9,908 | 9,725 | 9,546 |
| | **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Fourth year** | Supply totals | 11,458 | 11,314 | 11,105 | 10,900 | 10,700 |
| | Use totals | 11,458 | 11,314 | 11,105 | 10,900 | 10,700 |
| | **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Fifth year** | Supply totals | 10,548 | 10,415 | 10,223 | 10,035 | 9,850 |
| | Use totals | 10,548 | 10,415 | 10,223 | 10,035 | 9,850 |
| | **Difference** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

**Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment**

| Totals | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Water Use (AF) | 11,188 | 10,170 | 10,223 | 11,458 | 10,548 |
| Total Supplies (AF) | 11,188 | 10,170 | 10,223 | 11,458 | 10,548 |
| **Difference w/o WSCP Action (AF)** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

**Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels**

| Standard Shortage Levels | Percent Shortage Range | Suppliers Shortage Levels | Percent Shortage Range |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Up to 10% | | |
| 2 | Up to 20% | | |
| 3 | Up to 30% | | |
| 4 | Up to 40% | | |
| 5 | Up to 50% | | |
| 6 | >50% | | |

**Notes:** The Supplier uses the standard six levels of water shortage; therefore, supplier-specific shortage levels and percentage ranges are not separately identified in this table.

**Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions**

| Shortage Level | Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? (Percentage) | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Shortage Gap Reduction Value (AF) | Additional Explanation or Reference (Optional) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Transfers | | Not applicable (see notes) | |
| 2 | Transfers | | Not applicable (see notes) | |
| 3 | Transfers | | Not applicable (see notes) | |
| 4 | Transfers | | Not applicable (see notes) | |
| 5 | Transfers | | Not applicable (see notes) | |
| 6 | Transfers | | Not applicable (see notes) | |

**Notes:** The City will consider increased production from the Main Basin using existing facilities to address increased demands. As noted on Table 2 of the WSCP, the City plans to implement demand reduction measures in the event water supplies from existing sources are not sufficient to meet anticipated demands.

**Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions**

| Shortage Level | Demand Reduction Actions | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Volume or Percentage | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Shortage Gap Reduction Value (AF) | Additional Explanation or Reference (Optional) | Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 1,323 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 1,323 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 1,323 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 1,323 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 1,323 AF | Water prohibited from 8am to 5pm | Yes |
| 1 | Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 1,323 AF | Must repair within 24 hours of notification | Yes |
| 2 | Other | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 2,646 AF | Includes all Stage 1 actions | Yes |
| 3 | Other | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 3,968 AF | Includes all Stage 2 actions | Yes |

| Shortage Level | Demand Reduction Actions | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Volume or Percentage | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Shortage Gap Reduction Value (AF) | Additional Explanation or Reference (Optional) | Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 3,968 AF | | |
| 3 | Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 3,968 AF | | |
| 4 | Other | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 4 actions is up to 5,291 AF | Includes all Stage 3 actions | Yes |
| 5 | Other | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 5 actions is up to 6,614 AF | Includes all Stage 4 actions | Yes |
| 6 | Other | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is up to >6,614 AF | Includes all Stage 5 actions | |
| 6 | Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is up to >6,614 AF | | |
| 6 | Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is up to >6,614 AF | | |

| Shortage Level | Demand Reduction Actions | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Volume or Percentage | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? Shortage Gap Reduction Value (AF) | Additional Explanation or Reference (Optional) | Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition | Volume | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is up to >6,614 AF | | Yes |

**Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties**

| City or County Name | 60 Day Notice | Notice of Public Hearing |
|---|---|---|
| Azusa | Yes | Yes |
| Covina | Yes | Yes |
| Diamond Bar | Yes | Yes |
| Glendora | Yes | Yes |
| Los Angeles County | Yes | Yes |

# B6: AWWA Water Audits

The following AWWA Water Audit reports are available online. Select the links below to view each report:

- 2020 AWWA Water Audit
- 2021 AWWA Water Audit
- 2022 AWWA Water Audit
- 2023 AWWA Water Audit
- 2024 AWWA Water Audit
- 2025 AWWA Water Audit

If a link is not available, AWWA Water Audit reports for all years can be downloaded from the WUEdata website.

# B7: Water Shortage Contingency Plan

# 2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

CITY OF GLENDORA

# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| Acronym | Definition |
|---|---|
| AF | Acre-Foot |
| AFY | Acre-Feet per Year |
| AMI | Advanced Metering Infrastructure |
| CII | Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional |
| City | City of Glendora |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |
| CPUC | California Public Utilities Commission |
| CVWC | Covina Valley Water Company |
| CWC | California Water Code |
| DMM | Demand Management Measure |
| DWR | California Department of Water Resources |
| EDRP | Emergency Drought Response Plan |
| ERP | Emergency Response Plan |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GPCD | Gallons Per Capita Per Day |
| MWD | Metropolitan Water District of Southern California |
| RRA | Risk and Resilience Assessment |
| TVMWD | Three Valleys Municipal Water District |
| USEPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| UWMP | Urban Water Management Plan |
| WSAP | Water Supply Allocation Plan |
| WSCP | Water Shortage Contingency Plan |

# WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

## LAY DESCRIPTION

### WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

The City of Glendora's (City) 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) discusses and provides the following:

- The City's WSCP is a detailed approach which presents how the City intends to act, or respond, in the event of an actual water shortage.
- Preparation of the City's "Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment" (Annual Assessment) is discussed. Beginning July 1, 2022, the City has submitted the Annual Assessment each year through 2025. The Annual Assessment includes a review of the City's "unconstrained" water demands for the current year and for a potential upcoming single dry year. Unconstrained water demands represent the City's water demands prior to any response actions the City may invoke pursuant to the City's WSCP.
- The City will manage water supplies to minimize the adverse impacts of water shortages. The City's plan for water usage during periods of shortage is designed to address six standard progressive water shortage levels including up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages, and a greater-than 50 percent shortage.
- For each declared water supply shortage level, customers will be required to reduce their consumption by the percentage specified in the corresponding water supply shortage level.
- For each declared water supply shortage level, the City has established response actions to reduce demand on water supplies and to reduce any shortage gaps in water supplies. These demand reduction measures address irrigation, other outdoor use restrictions, and other water use prohibitions.

The operational changes the City will consider in addressing water shortages on a short-term basis are discussed and include improved monitoring, analysis, and tracking of customer water usage to enforce demand reduction measures. The City's Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is summarized. The ERP provides the management, procedures, and designated actions the City and its employees will implement during emergency situations (including catastrophic water shortages) resulting from natural disasters, system failures, and other unforeseen circumstances.

- The preparation of the City's seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan is discussed. The locations of earthquake faults in the vicinity of the City's water service area are provided.
- The effectiveness of the shortage response actions for each of the City's standard water shortage levels is presented. The City has been able to provide sufficient water supplies to its customers, including during long-term droughts and years with historically high water demands.
- The communication protocols implemented by the City when it declares any water shortage level are presented.
- The compliance and enforcement procedures associated with City's standard water shortage levels are presented.
- The legal authorities associated with City's standard water shortage levels are presented.
- The financial consequences associated with City's standard water shortage levels are presented.
- The City will evaluate the need for revising the WSCP in order to resolve any water shortage gaps, as necessary. The steps necessary for the City to adopt and amend its WSCP are presented.

# 1 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

***CWC 10632.***

*(a)(1)* The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.

The City's sources of supply were discussed in Chapter 4 of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and consist of groundwater pumped from the Main San Gabriel Basin (Main Basin); treated, imported surface water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) through Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD); and, local treated surface water and/or groundwater purchased from Covina Valley Water Company (CVWC). The Main Basin is adjudicated, and groundwater supplies are managed. The reliability of the various sources of supply are discussed in Chapter 5 of the 2025 UWMP. Based on the adjudication provisions in the Main Basin, the City can produce groundwater without limitation, provided an applicable assessment is paid to the Main Basin Watermaster to purchase untreated imported water for groundwater replenishment. Imported water supplies (both treated and untreated) may be impacted in the event MWD implements its Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP) due to a water supply shortage.

# 2 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

***CWC 10632.***

*(a)(2) The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:*

*(A) The written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.*

*(B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:*

*(i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.*

*(ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.*

*(iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.*

*(iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.*

*(v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.*

***CWC 10632.1.***

*An urban water supplier shall conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and, on or before June 1 of each year, submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan. An urban water supplier that relies on imported water from the State Water Project or the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit its annual water supply and demand assessment within 14 days of receiving its final allocations, or by June 1 of each year, whichever is later.*

Beginning July 1, 2022, the City has submitted an Annual Assessment in accordance with Department of Water Resources' (DWR) guidance and requirements. The Annual Assessment includes a review of the City's unconstrained water demands (i.e., water demands prior to any projected response actions the City may trigger under this WSCP)

for the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year. The City also includes information regarding anticipated shortages, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the City's WSCP.

For each Annual Assessment, the City prepares a preliminary assessment which evaluates the adequacy of its water supplies for the current and upcoming years by April of each year. The preliminary assessment includes a review of water supplies for at least a single dry year.

The components of an Annual Assessment consist of the following:

- A written decision-making process
- Key data inputs and assessment methodology

## 2.1 DECISION MAKING PROCESS

The City produces groundwater from the Main Basin as its primary source of water supply and that basin is managed on a fiscal year basis. Consequently, during the third quarter of each fiscal year the City reviews its water demands from the initial six months along with the current groundwater basin conditions and local hydrology. This information is used to help develop the Annual Assessment. A draft of the Annual Assessment is circulated internally within the City for peer review and comment. Based on comments received, a redraft is prepared and provided to the City Manager during the Spring of each year. The draft is subsequently provided to the City Manager for final review. Subsequently, a final draft of the Annual Assessment is provided to the City Council for review and included in the agenda as part of a City Council meeting such that it can be approved, and any recommended specific shortage response actions may be enacted. The final Annual Assessment is provided to DWR no later than July 1 of each year.

The Annual Assessments are instrumental in providing guidance to the City for decisions regarding potential declarations of a water supply shortage and implementation of water reduction stages, instituting mandatory water restrictions, promoting water use efficiency and conservation programs, water rates and drought rate surcharges, and the necessity of pursuing alternative water supplies. This process ensures adequate water supplies resources are available to the City.

## 2.2 DATA AND METHODOLOGIES

The key data inputs and methodologies that are evaluated by the City during the preparation of the preliminary assessment includes the following:

1) Evaluation Criteria: The locally applicable evaluation criteria used to prepare the Annual Assessment will be identified. The evaluation criteria includes, but is not limited to, an analysis of current local hydrology (including rainfall and groundwater levels), current water demands, a review of water system improvement plans which may impact infrastructure availability, and water quality regulations which may impact groundwater availability. The City compares total demand to total supply to identify potential shortages. If shortages are identified, the City will determine the necessary WSCP level and corresponding reduction.

2) Water Supply: A description and available volume of each available water supply source is provided. The descriptions includes a quantification of each available water supply source and is based on a review of current production capacities, historical production, UWMP, and prior water supply studies (including Water Supply Assessments and/or Master Plans).

3) Unconstrained Water Demand: The potential unconstrained water demands during the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year, prior to any special shortage response actions, are reviewed and calculated as necessary. The review

includes factors such as weather, existing and projected land uses and populations, actual customer consumption and water use factors, monthly Urban Water Supplier Reports, existing water shortage levels (see Section 3), and existing water conservation ordinances (see Section 8.1.1 of the UWMP).

4) Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year: The water supplies available to meet the demands during the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year are considered and identified by each type of supply. The evaluation includes factors such as estimated water demands, weather, groundwater basin operating safe yields, water quality results, existing available pumping capacities, imported water allocations, contractual obligations, regulatory issues, use of emergency interconnections, and the costs associated with producing each water supply source.

5) Infrastructure Considerations: The capabilities of the water system infrastructure to meet the water demands during the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year are considered. Available production capacities (e.g., groundwater well capacities) and distribution system water losses (see Section 2.1.2 of the UWMP) are reviewed. In addition, capital improvement and replacement projects, as well as potential projects which may increase water system and production capacities (see Section 4.7 of the UWMP), are considered.

6) Other Factors: Additional local considerations, if any, which can affect the availability of water supplies are described.

# 3 SIX STANDARD WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS

***CWC 10632.***

*(a)(3)(A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.*
*(a)(3)(B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.*

The City has a legal responsibility to provide water utility services, including water for residential, commercial, industrial, public authority, and for public fire hydrants and private fire services. The City will manage water supplies prudently to minimize the adverse impacts of water shortages. In its 2015 Plan, the City's WSCP was designed to provide a minimum of 50 percent of normal supply during a severe or extended water shortage. Beginning with the 2020 Plan, the City's WSCP is designed to provide water supplies in the event there is less than 50 percent of normal supply during a severe or extended water shortage. Water shortage trigger mechanisms have been established to ensure that this policy is implemented. This includes structured stages of action referred to as water shortage planning levels.

Table 1 on the following page provides a description of the six standard stages of action which may be triggered by a shortage in one or more of the City's water supply sources, depending on the severity of the shortage and its anticipated duration.

**Table 1. Water Shortage Contingency Planning Levels**

| Submittal Table 8-1: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Shortage Level** | **Percent Shortage Range** | **Shortage Response Actions (*Narrative description*)** |
| 1 | Up to 10% | Watering shall be prohibited from 8:00a.m. to 5:00p.m. of any yard, orchard, park, golf course, recreational area, or other area containing vegetation. The use of continuous running water from a hose, pipe, or faucet for the purpose of cleaning buildings and paved, tile, wood, plastic or other surfaces shall be prohibited, except in the event the Director determines that such use is the only feasible means of correcting a potential threat to health, sanitation or safety. Watering with hose equipped will require a self-closing valve that requires operator pressure to activate the flow of water. |
| 2 | Up to 20% | In addition to Shortage Level 1, every operator of a hotel, motel, or other commercial lodging establishment shall institute daily washing of towels and linens only upon request and shall post signs in each room notifying customers of the Stage 1 Water Supply Shortage Level. |
| 3 | Up to 30% | In addition to Shortage Level 2, the use of water through a meter that is used solely for irrigation purposes shall be prohibited, and the City shall have the right to shut off water service to any such meter with or without notice, as allowed by law. Irrigation is limited to three days a week. |
| 4 | Up to 40% | In addition to Shortage Level 3, the private washing of all recreational vehicles and other vehicles shall be prohibited, except using a bucket and hose equipped with a self-closing valve that requires operator pressure to activate the flow of water or except at a facility using reclaimed or recycled water. |
| 5 | Up to 50% | In addition to Shortage Level 4, additional restrictions may be implemented as determined by the City, after notice to customers. |
| 6 | >50% | In addition to Shortage Level 5, additional restrictions may be implemented as determined by the City, after notice to customers. |

The 2025 Plan requires urban water suppliers to have six standardized water shortage levels in accordance with DWR guidance. The City's previous WSCP, originally included in the City's 2015 Plan, was adopted and amended by the City's Ordinance 1895 (see Appendix A), Ordinance 1925 (see Appendix B), and Urgency Ordinance 1996 (see Appendix C). These Ordinances describe a voluntary stage that will allow the City's

customers to voluntarily reduce their consumption by up to 10 percent if the City declares a Voluntary Conservation Drought Condition. If more serious drought conditions occur, these Ordinances describe two water shortage level stages that would be mandatory once put into effect. Stage 1 accounted for up to 25 percent reduction and Stage 2 accounted for up to 50 percent. Under the Urgency Ordinance 1996, the City may declare an emergency drought condition and may impose more severe restrictions to reduce water consumption, along with the restrictions put in place under the original Voluntary Stage, Stage 1, and Stage 2 water shortage levels.

For its 2025 Plan, the City will continue to incorporate the Voluntary Stage during normal water supply conditions. In 2020, the prior Stage 1 was amended into Stage 1 and Stage 2, which address a water supply reduction of up to 10 percent and 20 percent, respectively. The City's prior Stage 2, which accounted for up to 50 percent reduction, was amended into Stage 3, Stage 4, and Stage 5, which address a water supply shortage of up to 30 percent, 40 percent, and 50 percent, respectively. The emergency drought condition described under Urgency Ordinance 1996 will be considered as the Stage 6 water shortage level that will allow the City to address a water supply reduction of more than 50 percent.

A crosswalk of the existing (prior) and current stages of action is shown in the figure below. The shortage level changes were made in 2020 and have remained the same for 2025.

**Corresponding Relationships Between Supplier's 2020 Shortage levels and the 2025 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels**

| Established Level | Supply Condition/ Shortage |
|---|---|
| 1 | ≤ 25% |
| 2 | 25 to 50% |
| Emergency Shortage | > 50% |

| 2020 Standard Level | Shortage Level |
|---|---|
| 1 | ≤ 10% |
| 2 | 10 to 20% |
| 3 | 20 to 30% |
| 4 | 30 to 40% |
| 5 | 40 to 50% |
| 6 | > 50% |

Note: The 2020 shortage levels have remained the same for 2025.

# 4 SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

***CWC 10632.***

*(a)(4) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:*

*(A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.*

*(B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.*

*(C) Locally appropriate operational changes.*

*(D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.*

*(E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.*

## 4.1 DEMAND REDUCTION

**Voluntary Water Conservation Drought Condition (Voluntary Stage)**

Under Ordinance 1895, the City Council may declare a Voluntary Stage for any period during which the City needs, or projects needing, to import 25 percent or more of its water

supply during any 12-month period. While this Voluntary Stage is in effect, the City will encourage all its consumers to voluntarily reduce their water consumption by at least 10 percent. In order to do so, the City will implement the following program:

1) Educational Outreach:
    a. Public mailings to residents on at least a bi-monthly basis requesting voluntary conservation and offering conservation measures suggestions.
    b. Purchase conservation materials that can be used to educate customers directly or indirectly through community-based organization events.
    c. Inform restaurants and motel/hotel establishments of the need to reduce water offerings. Supply materials and signs to assist with the implementation of voluntary conservation measures.
2) Conservation Capital Program:
    a. Offer a conservation capital program to customers based on similar economic formulas adopted by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).
    b. Offer a conservation capital program to customers based on any program adopted by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for other water purveyors.

In addition to the Educational Outreach program, the City Manager or their designee is authorized to turn off the water of any property that fails to make corrective changes to any broken water system (e.g., sprinklers) within 72 hours, or as required by law, of being notified by the City by posting in a conspicuous location on the property.

**Stage 1 Water Supply Shortage Level (Up to 10%)**

A Stage 1 Water Supply Shortage Level may be implemented by the City Council when one or more of the following conditions exist:

1) Imported water is needed to meet 40 percent of the City's water system demand for the current or next fiscal year.

2) The City's water well production for the current fiscal year is reduced by 25 percent below the production level for the same period of the preceding year.
3) Upon recommendation by the Water Commission that a water shortage exists, such as when the projected supply and demand for water reduces storage capacities and/or a reduction in the City's ability to purchase water.

Upon adoption by the City Council of a Resolution declaring a Stage 1 Water Shortage Level and for as long as it is in effect, the following water use regulations, and such other regulations as may be adopted by Resolution of the City Council, shall apply to all use of water that is provided by or through the water distribution facilities of the City:

1) Each of the Voluntary Stage regulations shall be applicable if they are not in conflict with the more restrictive regulations of the Stage 1 Water Supply Shortage level.
2) The use of continuous running water from a hose, pipe, or faucet for the purpose of cleaning buildings and paved, tile, wood, plastic or other surfaces shall be prohibited, except in the event the Director determines that such use is the only feasible means of correcting a potential threat to health, sanitation or safety.
3) Every operator of a restaurant providing table service shall offer water only upon request and post table signs notifying its customers of drought conditions and that water is available upon request.
4) Every operator of a hotel, motel, or other commercial establishment offering lodgings shall institute daily washing of towels and linens only upon request and shall post signs in each room notifying customers of the Stage 1 Water Supply Shortage Level.
5) Any use of water that causes runoff to occur beyond the immediate vicinity of use shall be prohibited.
6) Watering shall be prohibited from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. of any yard, orchard, park, golf course, recreational area, or other area containing vegetation, with the following exceptions:
    a. The irrigation of trees and shrubs shall be allowed by any means and at any time of the day, provided that:

i. The irrigation shall be confined to the area within the drip line of a tree or shrub.
ii. There shall be no runoff as result of the irrigation.
iii. The irrigation shall not exceed five minutes to each tree or shrub during any 24-hour period.

b. The irrigation of plant material within commercial nurseries shall be allowed at any time of the day provided that:
   i. The water is applied only to one plant or container of plants at a time.
   ii. The water is applied by means of a hose equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle.

c. The irrigation of golf course greens and City parks shall be allowed by any means and at any time of the day for the purpose of germinating seed, promoting growth of sod, or leaching minerals from the soil for new growth purposes only.

7) The Director is authorized to turn off the water of any property that fails to make corrective changes to any broken water system (e.g., sprinklers) within 24 hours of being notified by the City by posting in a conspicuous location on the property.
8) When a Stage 1 Water Supply Shortage Level is declared, all consumers shall reduce their water consumption by at least 10 percent below their average consumption for the same period of the previous years, or the year prior to the Stage 1 Water Supply Shortage Level being declared.

## Stage 2 Water Supply Shortage Level (Up to 20%)

A Stage 2 Water Supply Shortage Level may be implemented by the City Council when one or more of the following conditions exist:

1) Imported water is needed to meet 40 percent of the City's water system demand for the current or next fiscal year.
2) The City's water well production for the current fiscal year is reduced by 25 percent below the production level for the same period of the preceding year.

3) Upon recommendation by the Water Commission that a water shortage exists, such as when the projected supply and demand for water reduces storage capacities and/or a reduction in the City's ability to purchase water.

Upon adoption by the City Council of a Resolution declaring a Stage 2 Water Shortage Level and for as long as it is in effect, the following water use regulations, and such other regulations as may be adopted by Resolution of the City Council, shall apply to all use of water that is provided by or through the water distribution facilities of the City:

1) Each of the Voluntary Stage regulations shall be applicable if they are not in conflict with the more restrictive regulations of the Stage 2 Water Supply Shortage Level.
2) The use of continuous running water from a hose, pipe, or faucet for the purpose of cleaning buildings and paved, tile, wood, plastic, or other surfaces shall be prohibited, except in the event the Director determines that such use is the only feasible means of correcting a potential threat to health, sanitation, or safety.
3) Every operator of a restaurant providing table service shall offer water only upon request and post table signs notifying its customers of drought conditions and that water is available upon request.
4) Every operator of a hotel, motel, or other commercial establishment offering lodgings shall institute daily washing of towels and linens only upon request and shall post signs in each room notifying customers of the Stage 2 Water Supply Shortage Level.
5) Any use of water that causes runoff to occur beyond the immediate vicinity of use shall be prohibited.
6) Watering shall be prohibited from 8:00a.m. to 5:00p.m. of any yard, orchard, park, golf course, recreational area, or other area containing vegetation, with the following exceptions:
    a. The irrigation of trees and shrubs shall be allowed by any means and at any time of the day, provided that:
        i. The irrigation shall be confined to the area within the drip line of a tree or shrub.

ii. There shall be no runoff as result of the irrigation.
iii. The irrigation shall not exceed five minutes to each tree or shrub during any 24-hour period.

b. The irrigation of plant material within commercial nurseries shall be allowed at any time of the day provided that:
   i. The water is applied only to one plant or container of plants at a time.
   ii. The water is applied by means of a hose equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle.

c. The irrigation of golf course greens and City parks shall be allowed by any means and at any time of the day for the purpose of germinating seed, promoting growth of sod, or leaching minerals from the soil for new growth purposes only.

7) The Director is authorized to turn off the water of any property that fails to make corrective changes to any broken water system (e.g., sprinklers) within 24 hours of being notified by the City by posting in a conspicuous location on the property.
8) When a Stage 2 Water Supply Shortage Level is declared, all consumers shall reduce their water consumption by at least 10 percent below their average consumption for the same period of the previous year, or the year prior to the Stage 2 Water Supply Shortage Level being declared.

## Stage 3 Water Supply Shortage Level (Up to 30%)

A Stage 3 Water Supply Shortage Level may be implemented by the City Council when any of the following conditions exist:

1) City well production losses and MWD purchased water restrictions threaten the City's ability to meet system demand.
2) Imported water is needed to meet 60 percent of the system demand.
3) Upon recommendation by the Water Commission that a water shortage exists when the projected supply and demand for water reduces storage capacities and/or the ability to purchase water.

Upon adoption by the City Council of a Resolution declaring a Stage 3 Water Shortage Level and for as long as it is in effect, the following water use regulations, and such other regulations as may be adopted by Resolution of the City Council, shall apply to all use of water that is provided by or through the water distribution facilities of the City:

1) Each of the regulations from the preceding Stages shall be applicable as long as they are not in conflict with any more restrictive regulations of the Stage 3 Water Supply Shortage Level.
2) The use of water through a meter that is used solely for irrigation purposes shall be prohibited, and the City shall have the right to shut off water service to any such meter with or without notice, as allowed by law, to the consumer, account holder, or any person, with the following exception:
    a. The watering of any yard, orchard, hillside, park, golf course, recreational area, or other area containing vegetation shall be limited to Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for all even numbered address locations, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for all odd numbered address locations. Such watering times shall be limited to no more than 5 minutes for each water cycle station and done only between the hours of 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m.
3) The private washing of all recreational vehicles and other vehicles shall be prohibited, except using a bucket and hose equipped with a self-closing valve that requires operator pressure to activate the flow of water or except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water.
4) The City Manager, or their designee, is authorized to discontinue the supply of water to third party water purveyors during a Stage 3 Water Supply Shortage Level.
5) When a Stage 3 Water Supply Shortage Level is declared, all consumers shall reduce their water usage by at least 20 percent below their average usage for the same period of the previous year, or the year prior to the Stage 3 Water Supply Shortage Level being declared.

## Stage 4 Water Supply Shortage Level (Up to 40%)

A Stage 4 Water Supply Shortage Level may be implemented by the City Council when any of the following conditions exist:

1) City well production losses and MWD purchased water restrictions threaten the City's ability to meet system demand.
2) Imported water is needed to meet 60 percent of the system demand.
3) Upon recommendation by the Water Commission that a water shortage exists when the projected supply and demand for water reduces storage capacities and/or the ability to purchase water.

Upon adoption by the City Council of a Resolution declaring a Stage 4 Water Shortage Level and for as long as it is in effect, the following water use regulations, and such other regulations as may be adopted by Resolution of the City Council, shall apply to all use of water that is provided by or through the water distribution facilities of the City:

1) Each of the regulations from the preceding Stages shall be applicable as long as they are not in conflict with any more restrictive regulations of the Stage 4 Water Supply Shortage Level.
2) The use of water through a meter that is used solely for irrigation purposes shall be prohibited, and the City shall have the right to shut off water service to any such meter with or without notice, as allowed by law, to the consumer, account holder, or any person, with the following exception:
    a. The watering of any yard, orchard, hillside, park, golf course, recreational area, or other area containing vegetation shall be limited to Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for all even numbered address locations, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for all odd numbered address locations. Such watering times shall be limited to no more than 5 minutes for each water cycle station and done only between the hours of 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m.

3) The private washing of all recreational vehicles and other vehicles shall be prohibited, except using a bucket and hose equipped with a self-closing valve that requires operator pressure to activate the flow of water or except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water.
4) The City Manager, or their designee, is authorized to discontinue the supply of water to third party water purveyors during a Stage 4 Water Supply Shortage Level.
5) When a Stage 4 Water Supply Shortage Level is declared, all consumers shall reduce their water usage by at least 20 percent below their average usage for the same period of the previous year, or the year prior to the Stage 4 Water Supply Shortage Level being declared.

**Stage 5 Water Supply Shortage Level (Up to 50%)**

A Stage 5 Water Supply Shortage Level may be implemented by the City Council when any of the following conditions exist:

1) City well production losses and MWD purchased water restrictions threaten the City's ability to meet system demand.
2) Imported water is needed to meet 60 percent of the system demand.
3) Upon recommendation by the Water Commission that a water shortage exists when the projected supply and demand for water reduces storage capacities and/or the ability to purchase water.

Upon adoption by the City Council of a Resolution declaring a Stage 5 Water Shortage Level and for as long as it is in effect, the following water use regulations, and such other regulations as may be adopted by Resolution of the City Council, shall apply to all use of water that is provided by or through the water distribution facilities of the City:

1) Each of the regulations from the preceding Stages shall be applicable as long as they are not in conflict with any more restrictive regulations of the Stage 5 Water Supply Shortage Level.

2) The use of water through a meter that is used solely for irrigation purposes shall be prohibited, and the City shall have the right to shut off water service to any such meter with or without notice, as allowed by law, to the consumer, account holder, or any person, with the following exception:
    a. The watering of any yard, orchard, hillside, park, golf course, recreational area, or other area containing vegetation shall be limited to Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for all even numbered address locations, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for all odd numbered address locations. Such watering times shall be limited to no more than 5 minutes for each water cycle station and done only between the hours of 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m.
3) The private washing of all recreational vehicles and other vehicles shall be prohibited, except using a bucket and hose equipped with a self-closing valve that requires operator pressure to activate the flow of water or except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water.
4) The City Manager, or their designee, is authorized to discontinue the supply of water to third party water purveyors during a Stage 5 Water Supply Shortage Level.
5) When a Stage 5 Water Supply Shortage Level is declared, all consumers shall reduce their water usage by at least 20 percent below their average usage for the same period of the previous year, or the year prior to the Stage 5 Water Supply Shortage Level being declared.

**Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage Level (> 50%)**

A Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage Level may be implemented by the City Council in order to address any emergency water supply condition that occurs and for as long as it exists.

Upon declaration of a Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage Level and for as long as it is in effect, the following water use regulations, and such other regulations as may be adopted

by Resolution of the City Council, shall apply to all use of water that is provided by or through the water distribution facilities of the City:

1) Each of the regulations of the preceding Stages shall be applicable as long as they are not in conflict with more restrictive regulations of the Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage Level.
2) All residential users shall reduce their water usage to the Residential Gallons per Capita per Day (R-GPCD) consumption levels set forth and adopted by the City, which will comply with the State of California mandated consumption reduction level regulations.
3) All non-residential users with landscape areas greater than 500 square feet shall reduce their water usage by 25 percent compared to the same billing months from the year 2013.
4) All non-residential users with no or landscape areas 500 square feet or less shall reduce their water usage by 10 percent compared to the same billing months from the year 2013.
5) All outdoor ornamental turf watering shall be limited as follows: A cycle must be complete with water shutoff for at least forty-five minutes before a new cycle can begin.
6) Promotion of water conservation by prohibition of certain actions that would result in misuse and/or waste of water (see Section 8.1 of the UWMP).
7) All operators of hotels, motels, or other commercial establishments offering lodgings shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The operators of these facilities shall prominently display notice of this option in each guestroom using clear and easily understood language and ensure such notices are maintained.
8) The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks.
9) The use of potable water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.
10) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within forty-eight hours after measurable rainfall.

11) The irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians.
12) The irrigation with potable water of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.
13) When a Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage Level is declared, all consumers shall reduce their water usage by at least 25 percent below their average usage for the same period of the previous year, or the year prior to the Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage Level being declared.

Table 2 summarizes the City's planned water use restrictions and conservation actions by shortage level, showing how the City will reduce water demand during different stages of a water shortage.

**Table 2. Demand Reduction Actions**

| Submittal Table 8-3: Demand Reduction Actions | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shortage Level | Demand Reduction Actions ***Drop down list*** *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.* | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? *Include units used (volume type or percentage)* | Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)* | Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? ***For Retail Suppliers Only*** *Drop Down List* |
| 1 | Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 1,323 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 1,323 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 1,323 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 1,323 AF | | Yes |
| 1 | Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 1,323 AF | Water prohibited from 8am to 5pm | Yes |
| 1 | Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 1,323 AF | Must begin repair within 24 hours of notification | Yes |

| Submittal Table 8-3: Demand Reduction Actions | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shortage Level | Demand Reduction Actions ***Drop down list*** *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.* | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? *Include units used (volume type or percentage)* | Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)* | Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? ***For Retail Suppliers Only*** *Drop Down List* |
| 2 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 2,646 AF | Includes all Stage 1 actions | Yes |
| 3 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 3,968 AF | Includes all Stage 2 actions | Yes |
| 3 | Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to three specific days | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 3,968 AF | | Yes |
| 3 | Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 3,968 AF | | Yes |
| 4 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 4 actions is up to 5,291 AF | Includes all Stage 3 actions | Yes |
| 5 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 5 actions is up to 6,614 AF | Includes all Stage 4 actions | Yes |
| 6 | Other | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is up to >6,614 AF | Includes all Stage 5 actions | Yes |
| 6 | Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is up to >6,614 AF | | Yes |
| 6 | Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is up to >6,614 AF | | Yes |
| 6 | Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition | Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 6 actions is up to >6,614 AF | | Yes |

NOTES: The City will consider increased production from the Main Basin using existing facilities to address increased demands. As noted, the City plans to implement demand reduction measures in the event water supplies from existing sources are not sufficient to meet anticipated demands.

## 4.2 SUPPLY AUGMENTATION

The City does not plan to add a new source of water supply to address customer demands but instead will consider increased supplies from existing sources. Table 3 reflects this approach and does not identify any new supplies. Instead, the City will focus on demand reduction measures in the event that existing sources of supply are not sufficient to meet customer demands. As discussed in Chapter 4 of the UWMP, the City's sources of water supply include: groundwater pumped from the Main Basin; treated, imported surface water purchased from MWD through TVMWD; and local treated surface water and/or groundwater purchased from CVWC. As noted in Section 2, beginning July 1, 2022, the City has prepared and submitted an Annual Assessment which includes a review of water supplies available to meet water demands for the current and upcoming years. In the event the City is currently in, or considers entering into, one of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 3, the City will consider the water supply augmentation actions described below.

For each water shortage level discussed in Section 3, the City will consider supplementing its existing water supplies through increased groundwater production instead of the purchase of additional imported water supplies. Due to previous critically dry conditions, MWD developed the WSAP whereby available supplies are equitably allocated to its member agencies, including TVMWD. The WSAP establishes ten different shortage levels and a corresponding drought allocation to each member agency. Based on the shortage level established by MWD, the WSAP provides a reduced drought allocation to a member agency for its M&I retail demand. The ratio of MWD water supply drought allocation to local water supply will change based on the WSAP stage. The MWD drought allocation can be used to make Full Service water deliveries at the Tier 1 rate up to a Tier 1 allocation. Any Full Service water delivered in excess of a drought allocation is subject to a penalty rate in addition to the normal rate paid for the water.

In addition to the WSAP, MWD describes supply augmentation actions in its Regional 2025 UWMP, which is incorporated by reference. MWD's primary first response to any gap between core supplies (from the State Water Project and Colorado River) and demand is to make optimal use of its supply augmentation options, consisting of drawing from flexible supply programs and storage reserves. MWD has developed and actively manages a portfolio of water supply programs, including water transfer, storage, and exchange agreements. MWD pursues voluntary water transfer and exchange programs to help mitigate supply/demand imbalances and provide additional dry-year supply sources. In addition, MWD has developed significant storage capacity in reservoirs, conjunctive use, and other groundwater storage programs totaling approximately 6.0 million acre-feet (AF). Pursuant to MWD's "Emergency Storage Objective," updated in 2019, approximately 750,000 AF of total stored water is emergency storage reserved by MWD for use in the event of supply interruptions. Based on MWD's historical and ongoing water supply and storage programs and management practices, the City will use up to the treated imported water supply made available from MWD through TVMWD in association with each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 3. Water demands will be addressed through increased use of the local groundwater supplies and implementation of demand reduction measures through the various stages of action.

The City will consider augmenting its existing water supplies through the production of additional groundwater from the Main Basin. The Main Basin is managed by the Main Basin Watermaster. During the period of management under the Main Basin Judgment, significant drought events have occurred. In each drought cycle, the Main Basin has been managed to maintain water levels. Parties to the Main Basin Judgment, including the City, are authorized to produce groundwater in excess of their rights and pay assessments for such production to the Main Basin Watermaster. The assessments are used to purchase untreated imported water to replenish the Main Basin. The Main Basin Watermaster purchases untreated imported water to replenish the Main Basin from MWD through TVMWD. Groundwater quality is carefully monitored and managed by the Main Basin Watermaster. Treatment facilities and/or blend plans have been developed by water

agencies to meet potable water standards and to prevent the spread of any groundwater contamination. Groundwater quality in the Main Basin is not expected to impact potable supplies or constrain supply reliability. Based on historical and ongoing management practices, the City will be able to continue relying on the Main Basin for adequate supplies in response to each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 3.

**Table 3. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions**

| Submittal Table 8-2: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shortage Level | Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier<br>***Drop down list***<br>*These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool* | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?<br>*Include units used (volume type or percentage)* | Additional Explanation or Reference<br>*(optional)* |
| 1 | Transfers | Not applicable (see table 2) | |
| 2 | Transfers | Not applicable (see table 2) | |
| 3 | Transfers | Not applicable (see table 2) | |
| 4 | Transfers | Not applicable (see table 2) | |
| 5 | Transfers | Not applicable (see table 2) | |
| 6 | Transfers | Not applicable (see table 2) | |

## 4.3 OPERATIONAL CHANGES

During a water supply shortage situation, the City will manage its water supply resources to provide sufficient water supplies capable of meeting the demands of its customers. Section 4.1 describes the City's standard water shortage levels and associated demand reduction measures. Section 4.1 describes the City's water supply sources and water supply augmentation actions available. The supply augmentation actions and demand reduction measures, when implemented, may potentially result in short-term operational changes which are necessary to allow the City to utilize all available water supply sources in response to water shortage situations.

As noted in Section 2, beginning July 1, 2022, the City has prepared and submitted an Annual Assessment, which includes a review of the water supplies available to meet water demands for the current and upcoming years. Preparation of the Annual Assessment assists the City in determining any potential operational changes. In addition,

the City's standard water shortage levels and the associated demand reduction measures, in conjunction with the City's existing Demand Management Measures (DMM) (discussed in Chapter 8 of the UWMP), will be essential to the City in reducing water demands during any water shortage period. The operational changes the City will consider in addressing non-catastrophic water shortages on a short-term basis include the following:

- Improved monitoring, analysis, and tracking of customer water usage to enforce demand reduction measures.
- Optimized production from existing available water supply sources.
- Potential use of emergency supply sources, including emergency interconnections.
- Potential blending of water supply resources.
- Improved monitoring, maintenance, and repairs to reduce water distribution system losses.

## 4.4 ADDITIONAL MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS

The mandatory restrictions that are implemented by the City to reduce customer demands are discussed in Section 4.2. There are no additional mandatory restrictions planned at this time.

## 4.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Catastrophic water shortages are incorporated in the City's standard water shortage levels (identified in Section 3) and the associated demand reduction measures (described in Section 4.2). In addition to the water supply augmentation actions (Section 4.1) and potential operational changes (Section 4.3) that the City may consider in order to continue

providing sufficient water supplies, the City will review and implement any necessary steps included in its ERP.

As part of the "America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018", community water systems serving a population greater than 3,300 people, including the City, are required to review and update their "Risk and Resilience Assessment" (RRA) and the associated ERP every five (5) years. However, due to security concerns regarding the submission of these reports, water systems are required to submit certifications to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), confirming the current RRA and ERP have been reviewed and updated. For the City, the RRA certification was due by December 31, 2025, and the ERP certification is due by June 30, 2026.

The City's RRA evaluates the vulnerabilities, threats, and consequences from potential hazards to the City's water system. The City prepared its RRA (which is incorporated by reference) by evaluating the following items:

- Natural hazards and malevolent acts (i.e., all hazards);
- Resilience of water facility infrastructure (including pipes, physical barriers, water sources and collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities, and electronic, computer, and other automated systems);
- Monitoring practices;
- Financial systems (e.g., billing systems);
- Chemical storage and handling; and
- Operation and maintenance.

The District's RRA evaluated a series of potential malevolent acts, natural hazards, and other threats to estimate the potential "monetized risks" (i.e., associated economic consequences to both the water system and the surrounding region, and the likelihood of

occurrence) associated with the City's water facility assets. The cost-effectiveness of implementing potential countermeasures to reduce risks was also reviewed.

The City's ERP, which is currently being reviewed and updated, provides the management, procedures, and designated actions the City and its employees will implement during emergency situations (including catastrophic water shortages) resulting from natural disasters, system failures, and other unforeseen circumstances. The City's ERP (which is incorporated by reference) provides guidelines for evaluating an emergency situation, procedures for activating an emergency response, and details of the different response phases in order to ensure that customers receive a reliable and adequate supply of potable water. The scope of the ERP includes emergencies that directly affect the water system and the ability to maintain safe operations (such as a chlorine release, an earthquake, or a threat of contamination). The ERP also incorporates the results of the City's RRA and includes the following:

- Strategies and resources to improve resilience, including physical and cybersecurity.
- Plans and procedures for responding to a natural hazard or malevolent act.
- Actions and equipment to lessen the impact of a natural hazard or malevolent act.
- Strategies to detect natural hazards or malevolent act.

The City will review the ERP for procedures regarding the utilization of alternative water supply sources in response to water supply shortages, including during the standard water shortage levels. The City will also review applicable procedures described in the ERP regarding any necessary temporary shutdown of water supply facilities, including appropriate regulatory and public notifications.

## 4.6 SEISMIC RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION PLAN

***CWC 10632.5.***

*(a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.*

*(b) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.*

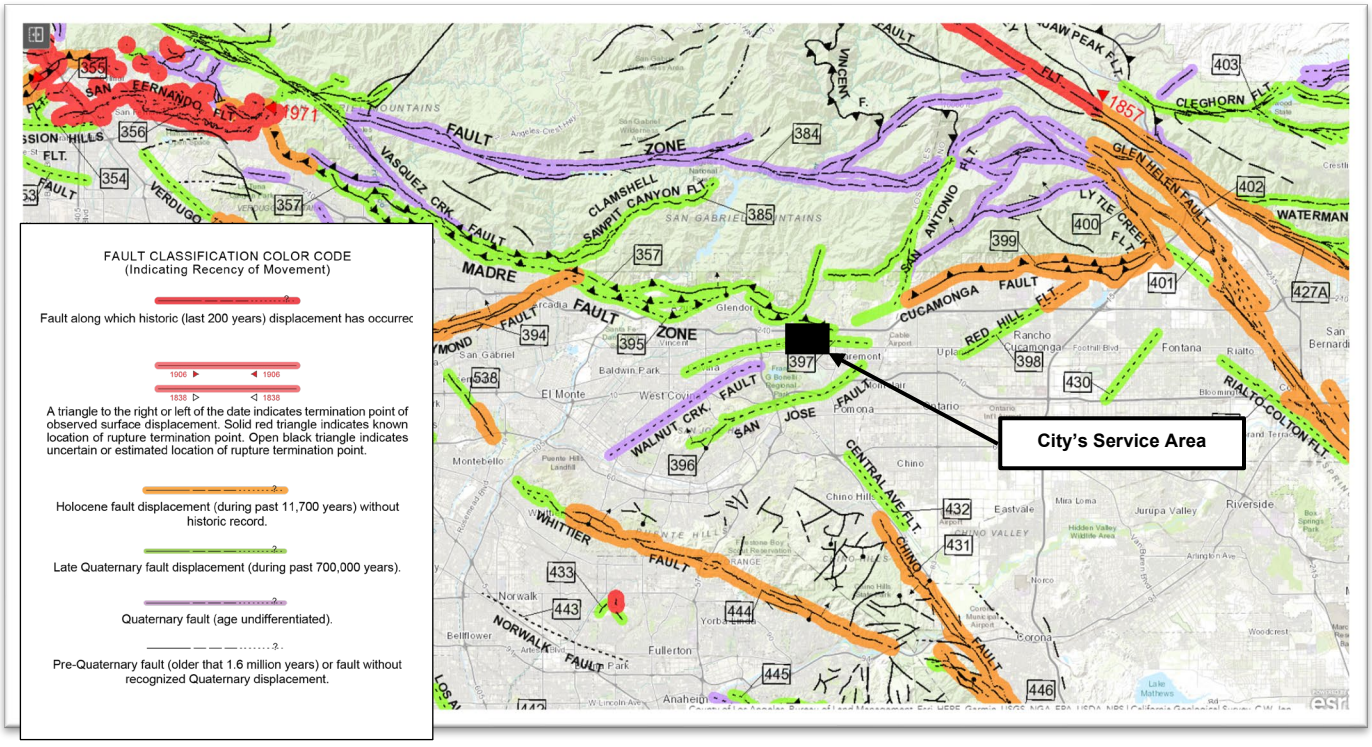
*(c) An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.*

The City prepared a local "Hazard Mitigation Plan" which was approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 2025. The Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies effective ways to assess the significant natural hazards (including earthquakes) that may affect the City and its residents. The Hazard Mitigation Plan provides resources, information, and strategies to reduce the City's vulnerability to these hazards, while providing guidance for the coordination of mitigation activities throughout the City. The Hazard Mitigation Plan includes mitigation projects necessary to reduce seismic risk to the City's water distribution system facilities (including its distribution system pipelines, groundwater wells, booster pumps, and storage reservoirs) and potential disruptions in providing water service. The City's Hazard Mitigation Plan is provided in Appendix D.

The County of Los Angeles prepared a "All-Hazards Mitigation Plan" in 2025 which identified methods to assess significant natural hazards (including earthquakes) affecting areas throughout Los Angeles County, and the mitigation strategies necessary to reduce risks, including seismic risk. The County's All-Hazards Mitigation Plan is provided in Appendix E.

The California Geological Survey has published the locations of numerous faults which have been mapped in the Southern California region. Although the San Andreas fault is the most recognized and is capable of producing an earthquake with a magnitude greater than 8 on the Richter scale, some of the lesser-known faults have the potential to cause significant damage. The locations of these earthquake faults in the vicinity of the City's water service area are provided in the figure below. The faults that are located in close proximity to and could potentially cause significant shaking in the City's water service area include the San Andreas fault, the Walnut Creek fault, the San Jose fault, the Red Hill fault, the Raymond fault, the Cucamonga fault, the Sierra Madre fault, and the San Antonio fault.

**Location of Earthquake Faults**

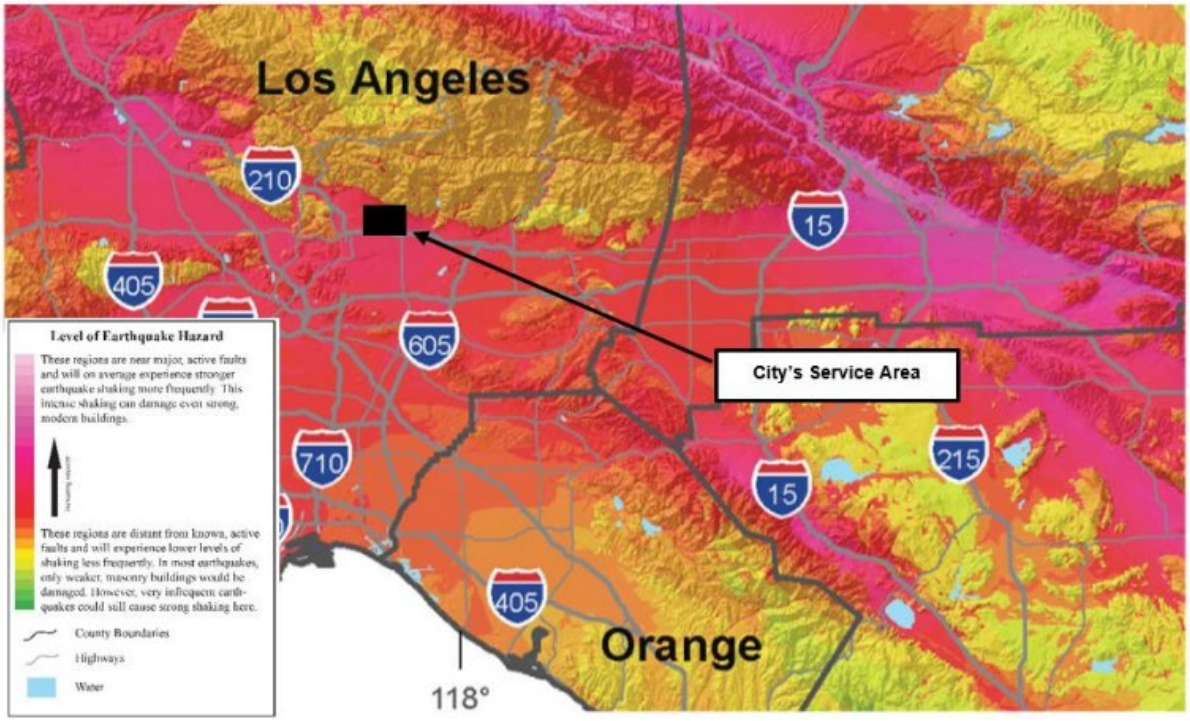



Source: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/fam/App/

The following figure provides the relative intensity of ground shaking in the vicinity of the City's service area from anticipated future earthquakes. The locations of relatively long-

period (1.0 second) earthquake shaking, including the City's service area, are provided. Long-period shaking affects tall, relatively flexible buildings, but also correlates with earthquake damage. The shaking potential is calculated based on the level of ground motion that has a 2 percent chance of being exceeded in 50 years (or the level of ground-shaking with an approximate 2,500-year average repeat time). As discussed in Section 4.5, the City has prepared an Emergency Response Plan which provides the management, procedures, and designated actions the City and its employees will implement during emergency situations resulting from natural disasters, including during earthquakes, to ensure that customers receive a reliable and adequate supply of potable water. The City's ERP is incorporated by reference.

**Earthquake Shaking Potential**




Source: "Earthquake Shaking Potential for California," 2016, California Geological Survey and United States Geological Survey

## 4.7 SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTION EFFECTIVENESS

The effectiveness of the shortage response actions for each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 3 is evident in the City's historical ability to meet its customer's water demands in response to a water supply shortage. In addition, the City imposes water consumption regulations and restrictions and supports local agencies in efforts to enforce regulations and prohibitions on water use. The effectiveness of each of the City's shortage response actions, in order to reduce any potential gaps between supply and demand, has been quantified in the expected demand reduction provided in Table 2 and Table 3.

During the past 5 years, the City experienced a consecutive two-year drought within its service area from FY 2021 to FY 2022. Throughout this extended dry year period, the City's annual water production averaged 10,654 acre-feet per year (AFY). During the past five years, the average annual production was approximately 9,686 AFY, with a maximum of up to 11,094 AF during FY 2021. The City has been able to provide sufficient water supplies to its customers, including during long-term droughts and years with historically high water demands. In addition, the City has been able to provide water service to meet maximum day water demands for these years, including during the summer months.

The City's water demands during the most recent five years averaged approximately 8,373 AFY of potable water. Due to conservation efforts and demand management measures (discussed in Chapter 8 of the UWMP), the City's recent water demands have been significantly less than its historical water demands, including during long-term droughts. The City's projected water demands (during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years) are provided in Section 5.3 of the UWMP and are anticipated to incorporate similar reductions in water use rates as a result of the shortage response actions, ongoing conservation efforts, and demand management measures. It is anticipated the City will be able to continue providing sufficient water supplies to its customers to meet projected water demands, including during long-term droughts. In addition, as discussed in Section 4.1, based on historical and on-going management practices, the City will be able to continue relying on its water supply source from the Main Basin for adequate supply

augmentation in response to each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 3.

Based on the City's demonstrated ability to meet water demands during past water supply shortages, the adopted water shortage levels, the adjusted operating safe yields, and water supplies during long-term droughts, it is anticipated that the City will be able to provide sufficient water supplies to its customers during each of its standard water shortage levels. Although adequate supplies are anticipated, the cost of those water supplies may become incrementally more expensive. The City will enact varying stages of its WSCP to encourage retail customers to reduce water consumption and at the same time reduce the need to use the more expensive water supplies. Notwithstanding, the effectiveness of each of the City's shortage response actions, in order to reduce any potential gaps between supply and demand, has been quantified in the expected demand reduction section provided in Table 2 and Table 3. The effectiveness of the TVMWD's shortage response actions is based on the City's water demands prior to 2015 (unconstrained demands). The City reduced its water demands in 2015 in response to the Governor's April 1, 2015 Executive Order B-29-15 which mandated statewide reduction in water use of 25 percent. During this period, the City was able to reduce its water demands by approximately 33 percent. This historical water demand reduction was used to estimate the extent of water use reductions for the City's Water Shortage Stages. The City's Water Shortage Stages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are expected to reduce water demands by up to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and greater than 50%, respectively.

# 5 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

***CWC 10632.***

*(a)(5) Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:*

*(A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.*

*(B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.*

*(C) Any other relevant communications.*

Using the same procedure established under the City's Ordinance 1925, the City Council will hold a public hearing for the purposes of determining whether a need to implement a Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3, Stage 4, Stage 5, or Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage exists. Notice of the time and place of this public hearing will be published no less than 10 days before the hearing in a daily newspaper of general circulation within the City. Upon finding that a need to implement a Stage 1 through Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage exists, the City Council will order implementation of the appropriate water shortage condition, or other measures which it deem appropriate to address the water shortage. The order will be made by Resolution and will be published one time only in a daily newspaper of general circulation and will become effective immediately following publication. The appropriate regulations that fall under the Stage Level declared will take effect with the first full billing period commencing on or after the effective date of the City Council's Resolution. Once a Water Supply Shortage stage is implemented, consumers will receive notification through water bill inserts, flyers sent in the mail, social media postings, and postings made on the City's website.

At any time during the water shortage condition period, the City Council may discontinue the Stage Level or may implement another Stage Level described in the City's WSCP.

Once the City Council finds that a water shortage condition no longer exists, the Stage Level that has been implemented will no longer be in effect.

Using the same procedure established under the City's Urgency Ordinance 1996, if the City Council finds that a water shortage emergency exists, the City Council may order a Stage 6 Water Supply Shortage Level, or other measures which it deems appropriate to address the water shortage emergency. The order will be made by Resolution and shall be published one time only in a daily newspaper of general circulation within the City. Upon the effective date of the City Council's Resolution, the Stage 6 Water Shortage Level and its regulations will take effect immediately.

At any time during the Stage 6 water shortage condition period, the City Council may discontinue the Stage 6 or may implement another Stage Level describe in the City's WSCP. Once the City Council finds that a Stage 6 water shortage condition no longer exists, the Stage Level will no longer be in effect.

# 6 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

***CWC 10632.***

*(a)(6) For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2.*

The City will enforce the six standardized shortage response actions through the provisions established under the City's ordinances.

Under the City's Ordinance 1895, any customer violating the regulations and restrictions on water use set forth in the Ordinance will receive a written warning for the first such violation of Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3, Stage 4, or Stage 5 prohibitions. Upon a second violation within the preceding 12 consecutive months, the customer will receive a fine in an amount consistent with violation penalties set forth in Chapter 14.34 of the Glendora Municipal Code. For a third violation within the preceding 12 consecutive months, the customer will receive a fine in an amount consistent with violation penalties set forth in Chapter 14.34 of the Glendora Municipal Code. For a fourth (or more) violation within the preceding 12 consecutive months, the customer's violation will be punishable as a misdemeanor and the customer will receive a fine in an amount consistent with violation penalties set forth in Chapter 14.34 of the Glendora Municipal Code. Violations of Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3, Stage 4, or Stage 5 prohibitions may result in the City installing a flow-restrictor on the water service. If a flow-restrictor is placed, the customer will pay the cost of the installation and removal. If water service is disconnected, it will be restored only upon payment by the customer of the turn-on charge fixed by the City Council. A copy of City Ordinance 1895 is provided in Appendix A.

The City approved an Emergency Drought Response Plan (EDRP) on May 26, 2015. The EDRP describes the penalties for violating the Urgency Ordinance 1996, which established water use prohibitions during an emergency drought condition. As mentioned

in Section 4.2, the City considers an emergency drought condition as the Stage 6 water shortage level. The first violation will result in a written warning. The violation notice shall specify the nature of the violation(s), the date on which it occurred, the corrective measures to be performed, and notice that the violator shall: (A) Perform the corrective action; (B) Request a water use efficiency audit with the city within ten days; and,

(C) Undertake the relevant corrective action within ten days after completion of the water use efficiency audit. Upon the second violation, the customer will be subject to a fine in an amount consistent with violation penalties set forth in Chapter 14.34 of the Glendora Municipal Code. For a third violation or more within twelve months, the customer will be subject to a fine in an amount consistent with violation penalties set forth in Chapter 14.34 of the Glendora Municipal Code. Violations of the emergency water drought regulations may result in the City installing a flow restrictor on the service to the property.

# 7 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

***CWC 10632.***

*(a)(7)(A) A description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions specified in paragraph (4) that may include, but are not limited to, statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions.*

*(B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1.*

*(C) A statement that an urban water supplier shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.*

***CWC Division 1, Section 350***

*The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.*

Under the City's Ordinance 1895 and Ordinance 1925, the City Council has the legal authority to call a public hearing to discuss the need to declare and implement a Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3, Stage 4, or Stage 5 water shortage. Upon finding that a water shortage condition exists, the City Council will adopt a Resolution declaring the appropriate water shortage response action to mitigate the existing drought condition.
Through the City's Urgency Ordinance 1996, the City Council has the authority to declare an emergency water shortage upon finding that one exists. Under this ordinance, the City Council may adopt a resolution that would place a Stage 6 water shortage response into effect without the need of hold a public hearing.

The City shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with CA Water Code CHAPTER 3 - Water Shortage Emergencies § 350 – 358.

Legal authorities include California Water Code Sections 71640-71644 Article 3. Water Shortages and CA Water Code § 366 (2025) CHAPTER 3.3 - Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought. The City will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.

# 8 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP

***CWC 10632.***

*(a)(8) A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following:*

*(A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).*

*(B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).*

*(C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1.*

To ensure compliance with CWC Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365), additional costs may be incurred to monitor and enforce WSCP actions. These costs may vary depending on the applicable water shortage stage and the duration of the water shortage emergency.

Potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions are regulated and tracked by the City's Finance Division.

The City's primary source of revenue is user service charges, which consists of bi-monthly fixed readiness-to-serve charges according to meter size and a volumetric charge per unit of water consumed. The bi-monthly fixed readiness-to-serve charges are sufficient to meet about 50 percent of the City's fixed expenses. The revenue from the consumption charge is designed to be sufficient to fund the remaining 50 percent of the fixed expenses plus all of the variable expenses associated with the cost of water. The current water rates are provided in Appendix F.

Consumption Rates include components for Tiered Rates and Elevation Rates. The City implements a four (4) consumption tier rate structure to promote water conservation. The Elevation Rate component is broken up by four (4) zone classes, which were established to assign the costs fairly and equitably.

The City anticipates potential impacts on expenditures associated with operations. An increase in staff cost may be triggered by salaries and benefits for new hires required to administer and implement the WSCP. Necessary alternative sources of water supply may also increase operations and maintenance costs. Additionally, a new water supply source would increase the cost of supply and treatment.

The City has historically maintained a financial reserve in its Water Fund. The City may use financial reserves for water system expenditures to make up for shortfalls in water revenue associated with unanticipated reduced water sales for a transient period.

In 2023, the City approved a water rate structure with certain automatic adjustments relating to third-party costs incurred in the operation of the City's water system and the normal cost of living or Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation adjustment, not to exceed 5 percent. These automatic adjustments are necessary to keep the water operations solvent and financially sound. They allow for the recovery of actual costs for energy purchased from Southern California Edison and the City of Azusa Power, along with any water purchased from MWD through TVMWD. The approved rate structure allows adjustments, if necessary, based on actual costs incurred. The City will provide notification to customers in advance of any rate change before implementation.

# 9 MONITORING AND REPORTING

***CWC 10632.***

*(a)(9) For an urban retail water supplier, monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.*

Customer compliance of the provisions adopted by declaration of a WSCP is monitored through the City's water waste enforcement program and advanced metering infrastructure (AMI). Staff track violations, investigations, violation notices, and penalties for non-compliance with the WSCP, and it is reported through the monthly Urban Water Supplier Reports. In addition, the City offers a Smart Water Meter Program utilizing AMI technology that allows customers to self-monitor their water use in real time with customer notifications on leaks and high usage.

# 10 WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

***CWC 10632.***

*(a)(10) Reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the water shortage contingency plan in order to ensure*

*shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.*

The City's WSCP has been prepared as an adaptive management plan. As discussed in Section 9, the City will monitor and report on the implementation of the WSCP. The City will review the implementation results for any current or potential shortage gaps between water supplies and demands. The City will evaluate the need for revising the WSCP in order to resolve any shortage gaps, as necessary. The City will consider the following potential revisions in the event of a potential shortage gap:

- Implementation of additional public outreach, education, and communication programs (in addition to the programs discussed in Chapter 8 of the UWMP).
- Implementation of more stringent water use restrictions under the standard water shortage levels (discussed in Section 4.1).
- Implementation of stricter enforcement actions and penalties (discussed in Section 6).
- Improvements to the water supply augmentation responses (discussed in Section 4.2), as well as any associated operational changes (discussed in Section 4.3) which may be required.
- Incorporation of additional actions recommended by City staff or other interested parties.

The City will use the monitoring and reporting data to evaluate the ability of these potential revisions to resolve any shortage gaps that may occur within the standard water shortage levels.

This WSCP is adopted as part of the City's 2025 UWMP adoption process discussed in Section 9.2 of the UWMP. It is anticipated that the City will review, revise, and adopt an updated WSCP as part of the 2030 UWMP, as necessary. However, the City will continue

to review the monitoring and reporting data, and if needed, update the WSCP more frequently. Any updates to the City's WSCP will include a public hearing and adoption process by the City Council (see Section 12).

# 11 SPECIAL WATER FEATURE DISTINCTION

***CWC 10632.***

*(b) For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.*

The City's WSCP defines "decorative water features" as water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, but excluding pools and spas. In general, there are additional health and safety considerations in the water supplied to pools and spas compared to decorative water features. As a result, the City's WSCP has reviewed the response actions, enforcement actions, and monitoring and reporting programs separately for decorative water features and for pools and spas, as applicable.

# 12 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND AVAILABILITY

***CWC 10632.***

*(c) The urban water supplier shall make available the water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the water shortage contingency plan.*

***CWC 10635.***

*(c) Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 30 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.*

The City's WSCP is adopted as part of the City's 2025 UWMP adoption process discussed in Chapter 9 of the UWMP. The process for adopting the City's WSCP includes the following:

- The City will conduct a public hearing and make the WSCP available for public inspection.
- The City will provide notification of the time and place of the public hearing to any city or county in which water is provided.
- The City will publish notice of public hearing in a newspaper once a week, for two successive weeks (with at least five days between publication dates).
- The City Council will adopt the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP.
- As part of submitting the 2025 UWMP to DWR, the City will also submit the WSCP (electronically through DWR's online submittal tool) within 30 days of adoption and by July 1, 2026. The City will submit a copy of the WSCP to the California State Library and to any city or county in which water is provided within 30 days of adoption. In addition, the City will make the WSCP available for public review within 30 days of adoption.

If there are any subsequent amendments required, the process for adopting an amended WSCP includes the following:

- The City will conduct a public hearing and make the amended WSCP available for public inspection.
- The City Council will adopt the amended WSCP.
- The City will submit the amended WSCP to DWR (electronically through DWR's online submittal tool) within 30 days of adoption.
- Per 10635(c), Within 30 days after submission of the WSCP to DWR, the City will provide the WSCP to any city or county within which they provide water.

Additional information regarding the adoption, submittal, and availability of the City's WSCP (and 2025 UWMP) is provided in Chapter 9 of the UWMP.

# APPENDIX A

# ORDINANCE 1895

ORDINANCE NO. 1895

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA ADDING CHAPTER 14.34 ENTITLED WATER CONSERVATION**

THE CITY COUNCIL
**City of Glendora, California**

WHEREAS, the City of Glendora is a general law City;

**WHEREAS,** the City Council of the City of Glendora is desirous of establishing water conservation standards to ensure that the City is are able to serve the basic health and safety needs for all water customers serviced by the City of Glendora.

NOW, THEREFORE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA **DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:**

SECTION 1. A new Chapter 14.34 of the Glendora Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

**"14.34.010 Definitions**

"Consumer" means a person or entity who uses water provided by the City of Glendora.

"Account Holder" means the person or entity responsible for payment of water services provided by the City of Glendora at a particular property, as shown in the City's water billing records.

"Independent Hearing Officer" means a neutral person designated by the city manager. The Independent Hearing Officer may be selected from programs such as the Los Angeles County Bar Association, JAMS or other similar programs offering the services of qualified independent hearing officers to hear such matters.

"Director" means the Director of the Department of Public Works or a designated representative.

"Drought condition" means a condition in which the existing or projected water supply available to the City is not anticipated to meet the ordinary water requirements of Consumers. This condition may be the result of factors including but not limited to voluntary or mandatory curtailment of the City's water allocation the Upper San Gabriel Valley Watermaster, from the Metropolitan Water District, emergency conditions, and/or failure of the City's or its supplier's water distribution systems.

"Independent Hearing Officer" means a neutral person designated by the city manager. The Independent Hearing Officer may be selected from programs such as the Los Angeles County Bar Association, JAMS or other similar programs offering the services of qualified independent hearing officers to hear such matters.

"Flow Restrictor" means a device for reducing the flow of water through a meter.

"Third party purveyor" means water purveyors to which the City provides water, including but not limited to Suburban Water, Covina Irrigating Company and the City of Azusa.

"Waste" means, including but not limited to, any use of water which causes unnecessary water runoff beyond the boundaries of any property as a result of overwatering the landscaping or vegetation, a broken irrigation system, improper spray direction of sprinkler nozzles, or failure to implement best practices irrigation planning. Waste also includes any failure to repair as soon as reasonably possible any leak or rupture in any water pipes, faucets, valves, plumbing fixtures or other water service appliances. Waste shall also mean the use of running water through an exterior hose, pipe or faucet not equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle.

**14.34.020.** Application

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all customers and property served water by the City's Water Division wherever situated, and shall also apply to all property and facilities owned, maintained, operated, or under the jurisdiction of the various officers, departments, commissions, and agencies of the City.

**14.34.030.** Prohibition Against Waste of Water

It shall be a violation of the Glendora Municipal Code for any Consumer or Account Holder to waste any water obtained from or through the water facilities of the City.

**14.34.040.** Access to Water Meters

The City shall be given access to a Consumer's water meter for meter reading and repairing, shutting off or turning on water service and installation or removal of flow restrictors, wherever the meter is located. Such access shall not inhibit the operations of the City's Water Division.

**14.34.050.** Place of Use of Water

Except as otherwise provided in this Ordinance or as specifically authorized by the Director, water received from or through a Consumer's water meter shall be used only on and for the property served by that meter.

**14.34.060.** Voluntary Water Conservation Drought Condition

A. Upon adoption by the City Council of a Resolution declaring a Voluntary Conservation Drought Condition and for as long as the City is needing or projecting to import at least 25% of its water needs during any 12 month period, all water Consumers will be encouraged to voluntarily reduce water consumption to a level by at least 10%. This shall apply to all public and private properties and facilities.

B. The City shall implement the following programs if a Voluntary Conservation Drought Condition has been declared:

1. Educational outreach:

a. Public mailings to residents on at least a bi-monthly basis requesting voluntary conservation and offering conservation measures suggestions.

b. Purchase conservation materials that can be used to educate customers directly or indirectly through community based organization events.

c. Inform restaurants and motel/hotel establishments of the need to reduce water offerings. Supply materials and signs to assist with the implementation of voluntary conservation measures.

2. Conservation Capital Program:

a. Offer a conservation capital program to customers based on similar economic formulas adopted by the California Public Utilities Commission.

b. Offer a conservation capital program based on any program adopted by the California Public Utilities Commission for other water purveyors.

3. The Director or his designee is authorized to turn off the water of any property that fails to make corrective changes to any broken water system, sprinkler, etc., within 72 hours of being notified by the City by posting in a conspicuous location on the property.

**14.34.070** Stage One Drought Condition

A. A Stage One Drought Condition may be implemented by the City Council when one or more of the following conditions exists:

1. Imported water is needed to meet 40% of the City's water system demand for the current or next fiscal year.

2. The City's water well production for the current fiscal year is reduced by 25% below the production level for the same period of the preceding year.

3. Upon recommendation by the Water Commission that a water shortage exists, such as when the projected supply and demand for water reduces storage capacities and/or a reduction in the City's ability to purchase water.

B. Prior to implementation of a stage one drought condition plan as provided in this chapter, the City Council shall hold a public hearing for the purposes of determining whether a the need for implementing a stage one drought condition exists. Notice of the time and place of said public hearing shall be published not less than 10 days before the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the City. The City Council may, upon finding that the need for implementing a stage one drought condition exists, order implementation of a stage one drought condition plan as provided in this chapter. Said order shall be made by Resolution of the City Council and shall be published one time only in a daily newspaper of general circulation and shall become effective immediately upon such publication. The provisions of this Section shall

take effect with the first full billing period commencing on or after the effective date of the City Council's Resolution. At any time during the stage one drought condition period, the City Council may discontinue any plan or may implement another plan as provided in this chapter. Upon a finding by the City Council that a stage one drought condition no longer exists, the stage one drought condition then in effect shall terminate.

C. Upon adoption by the City Council of a Resolution declaring a Stage One Drought Condition and for as long as that condition exists, the following water use regulations, and such other regulations as may be adopted by Resolution of the City Council, shall apply to all use of water that is provided by or through the water distribution facilities of the City:

1. Each of the Voluntary Conservation Drought Condition regulations shall be applicable as long as they are not in conflict with the more restrictive regulations of the Stage One Drought Condition.

2. The use of continuous running water from a hose, pipe, or faucet for the purpose of cleaning buildings and paved, tile, wood, plastic or other surfaces shall be prohibited, except in the event the Director determines that such use is the only feasible means of correcting a potential threat to health, sanitation or safety.

3. Every operator of a restaurant providing table service shall offer water only upon request and post table signs notifying its customers of drought conditions and that water is available upon request.

4. Every operator of a hotel, motel, or other commercial establishment offering lodgings shall institute daily washing of towels and linens only upon request and shall post signs in each room notifying customers of the drought condition.

5. Any use of water that causes runoff to occur beyond the immediate vicinity of use shall be prohibited.

6. Watering shall be prohibited from 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. of any yard, orchard, park, golf course, recreational area, or other area containing vegetation with the following exceptions:

a. The irrigation of trees and shrubs shall be allowed by any means and at any time of the day provided that:

(1) The irrigation shall be confined to the area within the drip line of a tree or shrub.
(2) There shall be no run-off as a result of the irrigation
(3) That the irrigation shall not exceed 5 minutes to each tree or shrub during any 24-hour period.

b. The irrigation of plant material within commercial nurseries shall be allowed at any time of the day provided that:

(1) The water is applied only to one plant or container of plants at a time; and
(2) The water is applied by means of a hose equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle.

c. The irrigation of golf course greens and City parks shall be allowed by any means and at any time of the day for the purpose of germinating seed, promoting growth of sod, or leaching minerals from the soil for new growth purposes only.

7. When a Stage One Drought Condition is declared, all Consumers shall reduce their water consumption by at least 10% below their average consumption for the same period of the previous year, or the year prior to the Stage One Drought Condition being declared.

D. The Director or his/her designee is authorized to turn off the water of any property that fails to make corrective changes to any broken water system, sprinkler, etc., within 24 hours of being notified by the City by posting in a conspicuous location on the property.

**14.34.070** Stage Two Drought Condition

A. A Stage Two Drought Condition may be implemented by the City Council when any of the following conditions exist:

1. City well production losses and Metropolitan Water District purchased water restrictions threaten the City's ability to meet system demand.

2. Imported water is needed to meet 60% of the system demand.

3. Upon recommendation by the Water Commission that a water shortage exists when the projected supply and demand for water reduces storage capacities and/or the ability to purchase water.

B. Prior to implementation of a Stage Two Drought Condition as provided in this chapter, the City Council shall hold a public hearing for the purposes of determining whether a need to implement a Stage Two Drought Condition exists. Notice of the time and place of said public hearing shall be published not less than 10 days before the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the City. The City Council may, upon finding that a need to implement a Stage Two Drought Condition exists, order implementation of a Stage Two Drought Condition as provided in this chapter, or other measures which it deems appropriate to address the water shortage. Said order shall be made by Resolution and shall be published one time only in a daily newspaper of general circulation and shall become effective immediately upon such publication. The provisions of this Section shall take effect with the first full billing period commencing on or after the effective date of the City Council's Resolution. At any time during the Stage Two Drought Condition period, the City Council may discontinue the Stage Two Drought Condition or may implement another plan as provided in this chapter. Upon a finding by the City Council that a Stage Two Drought Condition no longer exists, the Stage Two Drought Condition then in effect shall terminate.

C. Upon adoption by the City Council of a Resolution declaring a Stage Two Drought Condition and for as long as that condition exists, the following water use regulations, and such other regulations as may be adopted by Resolution of the City Council, shall apply to all use of water that is provided by or through the water distribution facilities of the City.

1. Each of the Stage One Drought Condition regulations shall be applicable as long as they are not in conflict with any more restrictive regulations of the Stage Two Drought Condition.

2. With the exception of Subsection 3 below, the use of water through a meter that is used solely for irrigation purposes shall be prohibited, and the City shall have the right to shut off water service to any such meter without notice to the Customer, Account Holders or any other person.

3. The watering of any yard, orchard, hillside, park, golf course, recreational area, or other area containing vegetation shall be limited to Monday, Wednesday and Friday for all even address locations shall be limited to Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for all odd address locations. Such watering times shall be limited to no more than 5 minutes for each water cycle station and done only between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

4. The private washing of all recreational vehicles and other vehicles shall be prohibited, except by use of a bucket and hose equipped with a self-closing valve that requires operator pressure to activate the flow of water.

5. The Director is authorized to discontinue the supply of water to third party water purveyors during a Stage Two Drought Condition.

6. When a Stage Two Drought Condition is declared, all Consumers shall reduce their water consumption by at least 15% below their average consumption for the same period of the previous year, or the year prior to the Stage Two Drought Condition being declared.

**14.34.080** Exemptions

A. Exemptions to the water use regulations set forth in this chapter may be granted by the Director for specific uses of water on the basis of hardship, or if necessary to protect the public health, sanitation or safety and in accordance with such guidelines for exemptions as the City Council may adopt, upon written application of the affected Account Holder.

B. In determining whether to grant exemptions to the water regulations, the Director shall take into consideration all factors relevant to the customer's water usage, including, but not limited to:

1. Whether any additional reduction in the customer's water consumption will result in unemployment;

2. Whether additional members have been added to the customer's household;

3. Whether any additional landscaped property has been added to the customer's property subsequent to the base period;

4. Changes in vacancy factors in multi-family housing;

5. Increased number of employees in commercial, industrial and governmental offices;

6. Increased production requiring increased process water;

7. Water uses during new construction;

8. Adjustments to water use caused by emergency, health or safety hazards;

9. First filling of a permit-constructed swimming pool;

10. Water use necessary for reasons related to family illness or health; and

11. Whether the customer had, prior to the implementation of the applicable Drought Condition Plan, taken measures to reduce the Customer's water consumption to the greatest extent possible.

C. Relief shall be granted only on a showing by the Customer that the Customer has achieved the maximum practical reduction in water consumption in the Customer's residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural or governmental water consumption, as the case may be, other than in the specific areas in which relief is being sought. No relief shall be granted to any Customer who, when requested by the Department, fails to provide the Department with relevant information

D. A denial of a request for an exemption shall be made within five (5) calendar days after the application was received. The denial may be appealed to the Water Commission by filing a written request with the City Clerk within ten (10) calendar days after written notice of the Director's decision was deposited in the U.S. mail addressed to the Account Holder at the address shown on the application. The decision of the Water Commission shall be rendered within forty five (45) calendar days after the request was received by the City Clerk. The decision of the Water Commission shall be final.

E. The prohibited uses of water from the Water Division provided in this chapter are not applicable to that use of water necessary for public health and safety or for essential governmental services such as police, fire, and emergency services. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to require the division to curtail the supply of water to any customer when, in the discretion of the division, such water is required by that customer to maintain an adequate level of public health and safety.

**13.34.090** Violations

A. Any failure to comply with any provision of this chapter shall be punishable as an infraction or misdemeanor as set forth herein. Every person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during any portion of which the violation is committed, continued or permitted by such person.

B. The Director or his/her designee is authorized to turnoff the water to any property that fails to make emergency repairs to any broken water system or sprinkler.

C. Violations of the regulations of the Stage One or Stage Two Drought Conditions shall be punishable as follows:

1. The Director or his designee shall give first-time violators a courtesy notice of the violation. The first citation shall specify the nature of the violations, the date on which it occurred and the corrective measures to be taken. No prosecution or punishment shall be initiated or levied in connection with the first violation.

2. Upon a second violation within the preceding twelve (12) consecutive calendar months, the water Account Holder shall be punishable as an infraction. The Director shall issue a written notice of violation to the Account Holder for the property where the violation occurred or is occurring, and impose a fine in the amount of $150.00.

3. Upon a third violation within the preceding twelve (12) consecutive calendar months, the water Account Holder shall be punishable as an infraction. The Director shall issue a written notice of violation to the Account Holder for the property where the violation occurred or is occurring, and impose a fine in the amount of $250.00.

4. Upon a fourth, or more violations within the preceding twelve (12) consecutive calendar months, the water Account Holder shall be punishable as a misdemeanor with a fine to be imposed in the amount of $1,000.00.

D. Violations of the regulations of the Stage One or Stage Two Drought Conditions may result in the city installing a flow restrictor on the service to the property where the violation occurred or is occurring, for a period to be determined by the Director.

E. Any penalty imposed pursuant to this chapter shall be added to the account of the Account Holder for the property where the violation occurred or is occurring and shall be due and payable on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as any other charge for regular water service. The maximum amount of penalties which an Account Holder may be required to pay during any twelve consecutive calendar month period are hereby established by this Ordinance of the City of Glendora. Penalties must be paid in full prior to restoration of water service.

F. Nothing in this Ordinance shall limit or be construed to limit the right of an Account Holder to seek reimbursement of a penalty from a tenant or other consumer.

**14.34.100.** Notice of Violation and Request for Hearing

A. For each violation of this Ordinance, the Director shall give notice as follows:

1. By sending written notice through the U.S. mail to the Account Holder for the property where the violation occurred or is occurring, at the current billing address shown in the City's water billing records; and

2. By affixing written notice in a conspicuous place on the property where the violation occurred or is occurring.

B. Any written notice given under this section shall contain a statement of:

1. The date of the notice;

2. The time, place and nature of the violation;

3. The person (s) committing the violation, if known;

4. The provision (s) of this Ordinance violated;

5. The possible penalties for each violation;

6. The Account Holder's right to request a hearing on the violation and the time within which such a request must be made; and

7. The Account Holder's loss of the right to a hearing in the event the account holder fails to request a hearing within the time required.

C. Any Account Holder receiving a notice of an administrative citation may contest that there was a violation of the code or that he or she is the responsible party by submitting a Request for Hearing form and returning it to the city within ten (10) calendar days of the date of the notice of violation. The Account Holder must also post with the Director a check/money order/cahier's check in the amount of the proposed penalty for the violation(s) at the same time the request for a hearing is made.

D. Within thirty (30) calendar days after the Request for Hearing form is received, an Independent Hearing Officer shall conduct the hearing, at which both written and oral evidence may be presented, and shall decide whether a violation occurred and the appropriate penalty. In determining the appropriate penalty, the Independent Hearing Officer may consider all mitigating factors associated with the violation. The Director shall give written notice of the decision in accordance with Subsection A.1 of this Section.

E. For all appeals under this chapter the decision of the Independent Hearing Officer shall be final.

F. There shall be no surcharge added to the account of the Account Holder and no installation of a flow restrictor until the notice of violation has become final or there is a final decision of the Independent Hearing Officer ordering the penalty and installation of a flow restrictor or shut off of water service.

**14.34.110.** Water Conservation Standards

A. Plumbing Standards For Water Conservation. Plumbing standards for water conservation shall be as contained in the California Plumbing Code as adopted and amended by the City of Glendora in Chapter 19.08 of the Glendora Municipal Code.

B. Water Conservation Landscape Design Standards. All development proposals that are subject to review by the Department of Planning and Redevelopment, Project Review Committee or Planning Commission shall be required to install drought resistant landscaping in compliance Section 21.03.060 of the Glendora Municipal Code. Each development proposal not subject to

such review shall comply with such other water conservation landscape requirements as may be adopted by the Department of Planning and Redevelopment.

**SECTION 2.** If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining portions of this Ordinance shall nonetheless remain in full force and effect. The people of the City of Glendora hereby declare that they would have adopted each section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases, or portions of this Ordinance by declared invalid or unenforceable.

**SECTION 3.** The Mayor shall sign this ordinance and the City Clerk shall attest and certify to the passage and adoption thereof and cause same to be published at least once in the Glendora Press, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in the City of Glendora, which newspaper is hereby designated for that purpose; and thereupon, and thirty (30) days after its passage, this ordinance shall take effect and be in force.

**PASSED, APPROVED** and **ADOPTED** this 27th day of May, 2008.

City Council of Glendora, California

By: _____
KAREN K. DAVIS, Mayor

**ATTEST:**

_____
KATHLEEN R. SESSMAN, City Clerk

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

_____
D. WAYNE LEECH, City Attorney

State of California
County of Los Angeles } ss.
City of Glendora

I, Kathleen R. Sessman, City Clerk of the City of Glendora, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was introduced for first reading on May 13, 2008. Thereafter, said Ordinance was duly approved and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council on May 27, 2008, by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Council Members: Clifford, Herman, Tessitor, Kelly, Davis
NOES: Council Members: None
ABSENT: Council Members: None
ABSTAIN: Council Members: None

Dated: May 29, 2008

KATHLEEN R. SESSMAN, City Clerk

# APPENDIX B

# ORDINANCE 1925

# ORDINANCE NO. 1925

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA AMENDING SECTION 14.34.070 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE WITH RESPECT TO MANDATORY CONSERVATION MEASURES**

**THE CITY COUNCIL**
**CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA**

**WHEREAS,** the City of Glendora is a general law City;

**WHEREAS,** the City Council of the City of Glendora is desirous of establishing water conservation standards to ensure that the City is able to serve the basic health and safety needs for all water customers serviced by the City of Glendora

**NOW, THEREFORE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1.** Section 14.34.070 of the Glendora Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

**14.34.070** Stage One Drought Condition

A. A Stage One Drought Condition may be implemented by the City Council when one or more of the following conditions exists:

1. Imported water is needed to meet 40% of the City's water system demand for the current or next fiscal year.

2. The City's water well production for the current fiscal year is reduced by 25% below the production level for the same period of the preceding year.

3. Upon recommendation by the Water Commission that a water shortage exists, such as when the projected supply and demand for water reduces storage capacities and/or a reduction in the City's ability to purchase water.

B. Prior to implementation of a stage one drought condition plan as provided in this chapter, the City Council shall hold a public hearing for the purposes of determining whether a the need for implementing a stage one drought condition exists. Notice of the time and place of said public hearing shall be published not less than 10 days before the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the City. The City Council may, upon finding that the need for implementing a stage one drought condition exists, order implementation of a stage one drought condition plan as provided in this chapter. Said order shall be made by Resolution of the City Council and shall be published one time only in a daily newspaper of general circulation and shall become effective immediately upon such publication. The provisions of this Section shall take effect with the first full billing period commencing on or after the effective date of the City Council's Resolution. At any time during the stage one drought condition period, the City Council may discontinue any plan or may implement another plan as provided in this chapter.

Upon a finding by the City Council that a stage one drought condition no longer exists, the stage one drought condition then in effect shall terminate.

C. Upon adoption by the City Council of a Resolution declaring a Stage One Drought Condition and for as long as that condition exists, the following water use regulations, and such other regulations as may be adopted by Resolution of the City Council, shall apply to all use of water that is provided by or through the water distribution facilities of the City:

1. Each of the Voluntary Conservation Drought Condition regulations shall be applicable as long as they are not in conflict with the more restrictive regulations of the Stage One Drought Condition.

2. The use of continuous running water from a hose, pipe, or faucet for the purpose of cleaning buildings and paved, tile, wood, plastic or other surfaces shall be prohibited, except in the event the Director determines that such use is the only feasible means of correcting a potential threat to health, sanitation or safety.

3. Every operator of a restaurant providing table service shall offer water only upon request and post table signs notifying its customers of drought conditions and that water is available upon request.

4. Every operator of a hotel, motel, or other commercial establishment offering lodgings shall institute daily washing of towels and linens only upon request and shall post signs in each room notifying customers of the drought condition.

5. Any use of water that causes runoff to occur beyond the immediate vicinity of use shall be prohibited.

6. Watering shall be prohibited from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. of any yard, orchard, park, golf course, recreational area, or other area containing vegetation with the following exceptions:

a. The irrigation of trees and shrubs shall be allowed by any means and at any time of the day provided that:

(1) The irrigation shall be confined to the area within the drip line of a tree or shrub.

(2) There shall be no run-off as a result of the irrigation

(3) That the irrigation shall not exceed 5 minutes to each tree or shrub during any 24-hour period.

b. The irrigation of plant material within commercial nurseries shall be allowed at any time of the day provided that:

(1) The water is applied only to one plant or container of plants at a time; and

(2) The water is applied by means of a hose equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle.

c. The irrigation of golf course greens and City parks shall be allowed by any means and at any time of the day for the purpose of germinating seed, promoting growth of sod, or leaching minerals from the soil for new growth purposes only.

7. When a Stage One Drought Condition is declared, all Consumers shall reduce their water consumption by at least 10% below their average consumption for the same period of the previous year, or the year prior to the Stage One Drought Condition being declared.

D. The Director or his/her designee is authorized to turn off the water of any property that fails to make corrective changes to any broken water system, sprinkler, etc., within 24 hours of being notified by the City by posting in a conspicuous location on the property.

**14.34.070** Stage Two Drought Condition

A. A Stage Two Drought Condition may be implemented by the City Council when any of the following conditions exist:

1. City well production losses and Metropolitan Water District purchased water restrictions threaten the City's ability to meet system demand.

2. Imported water is needed to meet 60% of the system demand.

3. Upon recommendation by the Water Commission that a water shortage exists when the projected supply and demand for water reduces storage capacities and/or the ability to purchase water.

B. Prior to implementation of a Stage Two Drought Condition as provided in this chapter, the City Council shall hold a public hearing for the purposes of determining whether a need to implement a Stage Two Drought Condition exists. Notice of the time and place of said public hearing shall be published not less than 10 days before the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the City. The City Council may, upon finding that a need to implement a Stage Two Drought Condition exists, order implementation of a Stage Two Drought Condition as provided in this chapter, or other measures which it deems appropriate to address the water shortage. Said order shall be made by Resolution and shall be published one time only in a daily newspaper of general circulation and shall become effective immediately upon such publication. The provisions of this Section shall take effect with the first full billing period commencing on or after the effective date of the City Council's Resolution. At any time during the Stage Two Drought Condition period, the City Council may discontinue the Stage Two Drought Condition or may implement another plan as provided in this chapter. Upon a finding by the City Council that a Stage Two Drought Condition no longer exists, the Stage Two Drought Condition then in effect shall terminate.

C. Upon adoption by the City Council of a Resolution declaring a Stage Two Drought Condition and for as long as that condition exists, the following water use regulations, and such other regulations as may be adopted by Resolution of the City Council, shall apply to all use of water that is provided by or through the water distribution facilities of the City.

1. Each of the Stage One Drought Condition regulations shall be applicable as long as they are not in conflict with any more restrictive regulations of the Stage Two Drought Condition.

2. With the exception of Subsection 3 below, the use of water through a meter that is used solely for irrigation purposes shall be prohibited, and the City shall have the right to shut off water service to any such meter without notice to the Customer, Account Holders or any other person.

3. The watering of any yard, orchard, hillside, park, golf course, recreational area, or other area containing vegetation shall be limited to Monday, Wednesday and Friday for all even address locations shall be limited to Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for all odd address locations. Such watering times shall be limited to no more than 5 minutes for each water cycle station and done only between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.

4. The private washing of all recreational vehicles and other vehicles shall be prohibited, except by use of a bucket and hose equipped with a self-closing valve that requires operator pressure to activate the flow of water.

5. The Director is authorized to discontinue the supply of water to third party water purveyors during a Stage Two Drought Condition.

6. When a Stage Two Drought Condition is declared, all Consumers shall reduce their water consumption by at least 15% below their average consumption for the same period of the previous year, or the year prior to the Stage Two Drought Condition being declared.

**SECTION 2.** If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining portions of this Ordinance shall nonetheless remain in full force and effect. The people of the City of Glendora hereby declare that they would have adopted each section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases, or portions of this Ordinance by declared invalid or unenforceable.

**SECTION 3.** The Mayor shall sign this ordinance and the City Clerk shall attest and certify to the passage and adoption thereof and cause same to be published at least once in the Glendora Press, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in the City of Glendora, which newspaper is hereby designated for that purpose; and thereupon, and thirty (30) days after its passage, this ordinance shall take effect and be in force.

**PASSED, APPROVED** and **ADOPTED** this 25th day of August, 2009.

City Council of Glendora, California

BY: _____
KAREN K. DAVIS, Mayor

**APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

WAYNE LEECH, City Attorney

I, Kathleen R. Sessman, City Clerk of the City of Glendora, California, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Ordinance was introduced for first reading on August 11, 2009 by the following roll call vote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AYES: | COUNCIL MEMBERS: | Clifford, Murabito, Herman and Davis. |
| NOES: | COUNCIL MEMBERS: | None. |
| ABSENT: | COUNCIL MEMBERS: | Tessitor. |
| ABSTAIN: | COUNCIL MEMBERS: | None. |

Thereafter, said Ordinance was duly approved and adopted at a Regular Meeting of the City Council on August 25, 2009, by the following roll call vote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AYES: | COUNCIL MEMBERS: | Clifford, Murabito, Tessitor Herman and Davis. |
| NOES: | COUNCIL MEMBERS: | None. |
| ABSENT: | COUNCIL MEMBERS: | None. |
| ABSTAIN: | COUNCIL MEMBERS: | None. |

I further certify that said Ordinance was published as required by law in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Glendora, California on the 3rd day of September, 2009.

Dated: August 26, 2009

KATHLEEN R. SESSMAN, City Clerk

# APPENDIX C

# URGENCY ORDINANCE 1996

**ORDINANCE 1996**

**AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA, ENACTING MANDATORY EMERGENCY WATER CONSERVATION REGULATIONS TO COMPLY WITH GOVERNOR BROWN'S EXECUTIVE ORDER B-29-15 AND THE REGULATIONS PROMULGATED BY THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD IN RESPONSE THERETO**

**THE CITY COUNCIL**
**City of Glendora, California**

**THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:**

**WHEREAS,** pursuant to Section 36937 of the California Government Code, a City Council may adopt as an urgency measure an ordinance to protect the public safety, health, or welfare; and

**WHEREAS,** on April 1, 2015, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-29-15, imposing restrictions on water use in order to achieve an aggregate statewide 25 percent reduction in potable urban water usage through February 2016; and

**WHEREAS,** on May 5, 2015, in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order B-29-15, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution 2015-0032 detailing emergency regulations ("Regulations") implementing a statewide 25% reduction in potable urban water use; and

**WHEREAS**, the Regulations establish conservation levels for water suppliers based on an average Residential Gallons per Capita per Day ("R-GPCD") for the period of July through September 2014, and the City of Glendora has been categorized among the cities mandated with a 36 percent potable urban water use reduction; and

**WHEREAS,** the City Council of the City of Glendora wishes to implement comprehensive regulations in order to comply with Executive Order B-29-15, to protect the public health, safety, and welfare; and

**WHEREAS,** the long-term health, safety, and prosperity of the community depends upon having a reliable supply of potable water.

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA, DOES RESOLVE, DECLARE, DETERMINE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1.** A new Section 14.34.120 of the Glendora Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

**"14.34.120** Emergency water conservation drought condition

(a) An emergency water drought condition may be ordered by the City Council in order to comply with the Governor's Executive Order B-29-15, which is implemented by the State Water Resources Control Board's adoption of Resolution 2015-0032 detailing emergency regulations for a statewide 25% reduction in potable urban water use, and other emergency water drought orders and regulations ordered by the Governor or other State boards or agencies.

(b) Prior to implementation of an emergency water drought condition as provided in this chapter, the City Council may, upon finding that a need to order an emergency water drought condition exists, order an emergency water drought condition, or other measures which it deems appropriate to address the water shortage emergency. Said order shall be made by resolution and shall be published one time only in a daily newspaper of general circulation and shall become effective immediately upon such adoption. The provisions of this section shall take effect immediately upon the effective date of the City Council's resolution.

(c) Upon order of an emergency water drought condition and for as long as that condition exists, the following water use regulations, and such other regulations as may be adopted by resolution of the City Council, shall apply to all use of water that is provided by or through the water distribution facilities of the City:

(1) Each of the stage one drought condition regulations shall be applicable as long as they are not in conflict with more restrictive regulations of the emergency water conservation regulations.

(2) All residential users, inclusive of single family, and multi-family 2-4 units shall reduce their water consumption to the R-GPCD consumption levels set forth in a formal resolution adopted by the city council, which will comply with the State of California mandated consumption reduction level regulations.

(3) All non-residential users with landscape areas greater than 500 square feet shall reduce their water consumption by 25% compared to the same billing months from the year 2013.

(4) All non-residential users with no or landscape areas of 500 square feet or less shall reduce their water consumption by 10% compared to the same billing months from the year 2013.

(5) All outdoor ornamental turf watering shall be limited to no more than two days a week and not more than 10 minutes at each water station per day.

(6) To prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation, each of the following actions is prohibited, except where necessary to address an immediate health and safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency:

(a) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures;

(b) The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use;

(c) The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks;

(d) The use of potable water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system;

(e) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall;

(f) The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased;

(g) The irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians; and

(h) The irrigation with potable water of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.

(7) All operators of hotels, motels, or other commercial establishments offering lodgings shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The operators of these facilities shall prominently display notice of this option in each guestroom using clear and easily understood language and ensure such notices are maintained;

(d) The City Manager or his designee is hereby authorized to implement all necessary measures or actions mandated or required to meet water conservation mandates imposed by the California State Water Resources Control Board or other State agencies without any further action by the City Council. All such actions shall be reported to the city council for adoption by resolution prior to implementation.

(e) Violation of the emergency water drought condition regulations shall be punishable as an infraction or misdemeanor as set forth herein. Every person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during any portion of which the violation is committed, continued or permitted by such person. Violations shall be punishable as follows:

(1) The director or his or her designee shall give first-time violators a courtesy notice of the violation. The courtesy notice shall specify the nature of the violation(s), the date on which it occurred, the corrective measures to be performed, and notice that the violator shall:

(a) Perform the corrective action;

(b) Request a water use efficiency audit with the City within 10 days; and

(c) Undertake the relevant corrective action within 10 days after completion of the water use efficiency audit.

(2) Upon a second violation the violation by the water account holder shall be punishable as an infraction. The director or his or her designee shall issue a written notice of violation to the account holder for the property where the violation occurred or is occurring, and impose a fine in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars.

(a) Failure to comply with the corrective actions identified in the remedial water use efficiency audit in the first violation shall be deemed second violation subject to a two hundred fifty dollar fine.

(b) Failure to comply with the corrective actions identified in the remedial water use efficiency audit in the first violation shall be deemed a separate violation every three days thereafter until the corrective action is completed.

(3) Upon a third violation the violation by the water account holder shall be punishable as an infraction. The director shall issue a written notice of violation to the account holder for the property where the violation occurred or is occurring, and impose a fine in the amount of one thousand dollars.

(4) Violations of the emergency water drought condition regulations may result in the City installing a flow restrictor on the service to the property where the violation occurred or is occurring, for a period to be determined by the director.

(5) Any penalty imposed pursuant to this chapter shall be added to the account of the account holder for the property where the violation occurred or is occurring and shall be due and payable on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as any other charge for regular water service. The maximum amount of penalties which an account holder may be required to pay during any twelve consecutive calendar month period are hereby established by this chapter of the Glendora Municipal Code. Penalties must be paid in full prior to restoration of water service.

(6) Nothing in this chapter shall limit or be construed to limit the right of an account holder to seek reimbursement of a penalty from a tenant or other consumer."

**SECTION 2.** Section 21.03.060 of the Glendora Municipal Code is hereby deleted and repealed in its entirety.

**SECTION 3.** A new section 21.03.060 of the Glendora Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

"21.03.060 State model water efficient landscaping ordinance adopted by reference.

(a) The City adopts by reference the California State Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance (AB 1881), and any amendments thereto, as the law of the City. One copy of the California State Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance has been, and is now, filed in the office of the planning director, and the ordinance is adopted by reference as if incorporated and set out in full in this chapter. The California State Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance requirements shall apply to the following in addition to the applicable requirements of the California State Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance:

(1) New and rehabilitated landscapes for private projects with a landscape area requiring any permit or application for approval from the City of Glendora.

(2) Any private project involving either the development of a new detached structure equal to or larger than 500 square feet in area.

(3) Any private project involving the addition to an existing structure shall replace their landscape on a 2:1 basis, for example a 500 square foot addition shall require a 1,000 landscape replacement which can include the landscape removed for the footprint of the addition being permitted. The project applicant shall be deemed compliant with this section upon presenting certification by a by a licensed landscape architect that the landscape to be replaced replacement area is already compliant with the most recent State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

(4) All new residential construction, new roof installations, patio covers and additions, or when the building permit valuation for remodeling meets or exceeds $25,000 as established by the most recently adopted Master Schedule of Fees for Service, a minimum of two 50 gallon rain barrels shall be installed to capture roof rainwater runoff. The rain barrel capacity must be sufficient to capture the first ¾ inch of rain from the roof of the structure, or another means of retaining the water onsite must be approved by the Building Official. A roof drainage system, such as roof gutters, roof drains or scuppers directing the runoff to the rain barrels is required. The method for capturing the roof runoff is to be approved by the Building Official or his/her designee. Solar photovoltaic systems, mechanical, electrical and plumbing permits are exempted from this requirement;

(5) All property owners of existing single-family and 2-4 unit residential structures shall install a minimum of two 50 gallon rain barrels to capture roof rainwater runoff. The rain barrel capacity must be sufficient to capture the first ¾ inch of rain from the roof of the structure, or another means of retaining the water onsite must be approved by the Building Official by June 2017. A roof drainage system, such as roof gutters, roof drains or scuppers directing the runoff to the rain barrels will be required. The method for capturing the runoff is to be approved by the Building Official or his/her designee."

**SECTION 4.** Findings. There is a current and immediate threat to the public health, safety, or welfare caused by the statewide drought, as evidenced by Executive Order B-29-15, and the failure to take the actions and to adopt the regulations set forth herein could subject the City of Glendora to fines, and could threaten public health, safety, or welfare, in that: (1) there may not be sufficient water available to the public for basic living necessities; (2) there may not be sufficient water available to the public to fight fires; and (3) there may not be sufficient water available to preserve drought tolerant landscaping, which would adversely impact property values in the city.

**SECTION 5.** Severability. The provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable and if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance shall for any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections, sentences, clauses, and phrases of this Ordinance but they shall remain in effect, it being the legislative intent that this Ordinance shall stand notwithstanding the invalidity of any part.

**SECTION 6.** Effective Date/Term. The Mayor shall sign this ordinance and the City Clerk shall attest and certify to its passage. This Ordinance is hereby declared an urgency ordinance measure for the immediate preservation of the public health, safety and welfare and shall be effective immediately upon its adoption.

**PASSED, APPROVED** and **ADOPTED** this 26th day of May, 2015.

City Council of Glendora, California

BY: _____
KAREN K. DAVIS, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
D. WAYNE LEECH, City Attorney

## CERTIFICATION

I, Kathleen R. Sessman, City Clerk of the City of Glendora, California, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Urgency Ordinance was duly approved and adopted at a Regular Meeting of the City Council on the 26th day of May, 2015, by the following roll call vote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AYES: | COUNCIL MEMBERS: | Boyer, Nelson, Thompson, Murabito, and Davis |
| NOES: | COUNCIL MEMBERS: | None |
| ABSENT: | COUNCIL MEMBERS: | None |
| ABSTAIN: | COUNCIL MEMBERS: | None |

Dated: May 27, 2015

KATHLEEN R. SESSMAN, City Clerk

# APPENDIX D

# CITY OF GLENDORA'S HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

# City of Glendora

## Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

**Public Review Draft**

**March 2025**

# PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

# CITY OF GLENDORA
# LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

**CITY OF GLENDORA**
150 S Glendora Avenue
Glendora, CA 91741
Contact: Julie Linger, Business Services Manager
Glendora Police Department

**Prepared by:**

**DE NOVO PLANNING GROUP**
180 E. Main Street, Suite 108
Tustin, California 92870
Contact: Starla Barker, AICP
(949) 396-8193

March 2025

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# Section 1.0 | Introduction

Natural disasters can cause death and injuries, as well as significant damage to communities, businesses, public infrastructure, and the environment. Each year, natural disasters take the lives of hundreds of people and injure thousands more, and taxpayers pay billions of dollars annually to help recovery efforts. After disasters, repairs and reconstruction are often completed to simply restore the affected areas to their pre-disaster conditions. Such efforts expedite a return to normalcy; however, the replication of pre-disaster conditions results in a cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. As the cost of damage from natural disasters continues to increase, communities realize the importance of identifying effective ways to reduce vulnerability to disasters. While it is not possible to prevent disasters from happening, their effects can be reduced or eliminated through well-organized public education and awareness efforts, preparedness, and mitigation. For those hazards that cannot be fully mitigated, the community must be prepared to provide efficient and effective response and recovery.

It is impossible to predict exactly when and where disasters will occur or the extent to which they will impact a community. However, with careful planning and collaboration among public agencies, stakeholders, and citizens, it is possible to minimize losses that may occur from disasters. Proactive mitigation planning helps reduce the cost of disaster response and, by protecting critical community facilities, reducing liability exposure, and minimizing overall community impacts and disruption. For hazards that can be mitigated, the City should be prepared to implement efficient and effective short- or long-term actions where needed.

The City of Glendora developed their Local Hazard Mitigation Plan ("LHMP" or "Plan") to reduce future loss of life and property resulting from disasters, and to provide increased resiliency, allowing the City to return to normal sooner, with fewer impacts to people, facilities, and infrastructure. This LHMP is an update to the City of Glendora 2015 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan.

## 1.1 PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of the LHMP is to provide the City with clear direction for hazard mitigation action planning. This LHMP identifies natural and human-induced hazards that threaten the community and provides resources, information, and strategies to reduce these threats, resulting in overall risk reduction.

This plan focuses on the mitigation component of the cycle shown in Figure 1.1, *Disaster Response Cycle*. Hazard mitigation plays an important role in reducing the impacts of disasters by identifying effective and feasible actions to reduce the risks posed by potential hazards. The City is updating this plan to be consistent with current standards and regulations, ensuring that

the understanding of hazards facing its community reflects best available information and current conditions.

The LHMP does not supersede current City plans or strategies (such as the General Plan); rather it enhances the ability to identify, inform and mitigate hazard risks unique to the City. Information in this plan will be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation activities and serve as a tool for decision-makers to direct mitigation activities and resources.

**Figure 1-1 Disaster Response Cycle**

## 1.2 PLAN AUTHORITY

### FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act (Stafford Act), as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), governs hazard mitigation planning activities like this one. While cities are not mandated to prepare a LHMP, the Stafford Act requires state, local, and tribal governments seeking federal hazard mitigation grant funds to submit a plan that outlines processes for identifying hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities (United States Code [USC] Title 42, Section 5156[a]). To implement the hazard mitigation planning requirements of the Stafford Act, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has issued regulations under Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 44, Part 201. These regulations guide the planning process, content, and approval for hazard mitigation plans. This LHMP complies with the Stafford Act, DMA 2000, and the relevant sections of Title 44 CFR, including Parts 201, 206, and 322.

### STATE REQUIREMENTS

California Government Code Section 8685.9 (Assembly Bill [AB] 2140) limits the State's share of disaster relief funds to 75 percent of the amount not covered by federal disaster relief, unless the jurisdiction has adopted a valid hazard mitigation plan that meets DMA 2000 standards. This plan must be incorporated into the jurisdiction's general plan, which can be done through a resolution adopting the LHMP.

The City of Glendora is concurrently updating its General Plan Safety Element, which covers a range of hazards, including geological (seismic and soils), flooding, dam inundation, hazardous materials, fire risks, crime, medical emergencies, aircraft overflight, and climate change resilience. It also addresses disaster preparedness and community safety, ensuring coordination during disaster response situations.

This LHMP is consistent with current federal and State standards, as outlined by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CAL OES) and FEMA. It uses the best available information, reflects best practices, and aligns with community values. To comply with AB 2140, the City aims to meet all relevant federal and State requirements, ensuring Glendora is eligible for the appropriate benefits.

Once FEMA issues an Approvable Pending Adoption (APA) notification, the City will formally adopt the LHMP and incorporate it into the Safety Element of the General Plan via resolution. The General Plan Safety Element will reference the LHMP and provide information on how the public can access the current, approved version. Compliance with AB 2140 will be determined by CAL OES.

## 1.3 PLAN ADOPTION

The previous iteration of the LHMP was approved by Cal OES and FEMA in 2015, and this document serves as a comprehensive update in accordance with recent State and federal regulations. Following FEMA approval, the City Council of Glendora formally adopts the 2025 LHMP as an update to the 2015 LHMP. A copy of the resolution will be provided in Appendix A.

## 1.4 PLAN ORGANIZATION

The LHMP is organized into the following sections to reflect the logical progression of activities undertaken to develop the plan and includes all relevant documentation required to meet the necessary criteria for FEMA approval. Each section is briefly described below:

**Section 1.0: Introduction** describes the background and purpose of the plan, as well as the authority established for its development.

**Section 2.0: Planning Process** describes the LHMP update planning process, as well as the meetings and outreach activities undertaken to engage partner agencies, stakeholders, and the public.

**Section 3.0: Community Profile** provides the history, geography, and demographics of Glendora, including land use and development trends.

**Section 4.0: Risk and Vulnerability Assessment** identifies and profiles the natural hazards affecting the City, including their history, risk of future occurrence, and any effects climate change has on their frequency and intensity, where applicable. The selection and confirmation of hazards are also discussed. This section also identifies the vulnerability and risk to the community, including vulnerable populations, and critical facilities associated with each hazard.

**Section 5.0: Hazard Mitigation Strategy** identifies the specific hazard mitigation actions to reduce potential risks to the City's critical facilities, residents, and business owners to improve resiliency, and assesses the City's capabilities to implement and achieve the mitigation actions.

**Section 6.0: Plan Maintenance** discusses implementation of the plan, including the process to monitor, evaluate, update, and maintain the LHMP, and identifies opportunities for continued public involvement.

**Section 7.0: References** identifies the various resources utilized throughout development of the LHMP.

## 1.5 MITIGATION GOALS

The following goals from the 2015 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan have been reconfirmed, with minor modifications, as part of the update to the Glendora LHMP:

- Protect Life and Property. Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other property more resistant to losses from natural hazards.
- Enhance Public Awareness. Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural hazards. Provide information on tools; partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities that reduces vulnerabilities.
- Preserve Natural Systems. Support management and land use planning practices with hazard mitigation to protect life. Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural systems to serve hazard mitigation functions.
- Encourage Partnerships and Implementation. Strengthen communication and coordinate participation with public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, and businesses to support implementation. Encourage leadership within the City and public organizations to prioritize and implement local and regional hazard mitigation activities.
- Strengthen Emergency Services. Establish policy to ensure mitigation projects for critical facilities, services, and infrastructure are prioritized. Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, and businesses. Coordinate and integrate hazard mitigation activities where appropriate, with emergency operations plans and procedures.

## 1.6 UPDATED COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

The priorities of the City relative to hazard mitigation remain similar to those in the 2015 LHMP. The mitigation goals were reviewed by the Planning Team and determined to be relevant with minor revisions to provide clarity and communicate priorities relative to hazard mitigation that reduces vulnerabilities.

The Community Profile was updated to reflect current demographic data and recent updates to the Glendora General Plan Housing Element. Major development projects have been identified, demonstrating continued growth and development/redevelopment within the City. Potential development to reflect the City's 2021-2029 Housing Element, which was required to include an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development to meet the City's regional housing need allocation (RHNA) of 2,276 units is identified. As part of the identification of sites, environmental constraints, including natural hazards were considered. The sites identified to accommodate the RHNA are primarily comprised of underutilized and vacant sites located within existing Specific Plans in proximity to transportation, and other urbanized areas. These sites are located within an area of the City considered to have reduced vulnerabilities specific to natural hazards.

The planning process for the update included a Project Management Team, led by the Business Services Manager of the Glendora Police Department who coordinated with the Principal Planner in the City's Planning Division relative to the LHMP and Safety Element Update. A Planning Team, comprised of City departments, neighboring cities, emergency responders, healthcare providers, school districts, utility providers, and other partner agencies, provided oversight and information specific to the LHMP update.

A comprehensive approach to community outreach was a primary focus of the Project Management Team. The outreach included a community survey, community outreach event, and six focus group meetings to provide expanded outreach to vulnerable populations. Discussions with the Planning Team and the results of the community survey and outreach indicate the community continues to be concerned with the hazards addressed within the LHMP. The hazards were expanded to include severe weather, consisting of Santa Ana winds and heavy rainstorms, and drought. The remaining hazards were updated to reflect changes since preparation of the 2015 LHMP.

The LHMP update includes a reorganization from the previous plan with a modernized template, structure, and framework for clarity and to streamline the plan. An expanded vulnerability assessment is included in the LHMP update to address vulnerable populations. Similarly, the mitigation strategy was updated to consider specific populations and areas of the City determined to experience higher vulnerability in the event of a hazard event. The mitigation actions were also revised to reflect mitigation actions that have been completed and identify priorities.

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# Section 2.0 | Planning Process

This section describes each stage of the planning process used to develop the LHMP. The LHMP planning process provides a framework to document the plan's development and follows FEMA-recommended steps. The LHMP follows a prescribed series of planning steps which includes organizing resources, assessing risk, developing the mitigation plan, drafting the plan, reviewing and revising the plan, and adopting and submitting the plan for approval. Each step is described in this section.

Hazard mitigation planning in the United States is guided by statutory regulations described in the DMA 2000 and implemented through Title 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206. FEMA's hazard mitigation plan guidelines outline a four-step planning process for the development and approval of hazard mitigation plans. Table 2-1, *DMA 2000 CFR Crosswalk*, lists the specific CFR excerpts that contain the requirements for approval, and identifies the applicable section of this LHMP.

**TABLE 2-1: DMA 2000 CFR CROSSWALK**

| DMA 2000 (44 CCFR 201.6) | Glendora LHMP Section |
|---|---|
| **(1) Organize Resources** | **Section 2** |
| 201.6(c)(1) | Organize to prepare the plan |
| 201.6(b)(1) | Involve the public |
| 201.6(c)(2) and (3) | Coordinate with other agencies |
| **(2) Assess Risks** | **Section 4** |
| 201.6(c)(2)(i) | Assess the hazard |
| 201.6(c)(2)(ii) and (iii) | Assess the problem |
| **(3) Develop the Mitigation Plan** | **Section 5** |
| 201.6(c)(3)(i) | Set goals (Section 1) |
| 201.6(c)(3)(ii) | Review possible activities (actions) |
| 201.6(c)(3)(iii) | Draft an action plan |
| **(4) Plan Maintenance** | **Section 6** |
| 201.6(c)(5) | Adopt the plan |
| 201.6(c)(4) | Implement, evaluate, and revise |

## 2.1 FORMING THE PLANNING TEAM

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM

The City of Glendora engaged De Novo Planning Group to assist in developing the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). A core Project Management Team, composed of City staff and the Consultant Team, was formed to oversee the organization, facilitation, and execution of the LHMP development process. This team was responsible for the day-to-day coordination of the LHMP work program. Key tasks included forming and assembling the Planning Team, scheduling and organizing Planning Team meetings, preparing and distributing meeting materials, coordinating community engagement activities and meetings, and managing document reviews.

## LHMP PLANNING TEAM

The Project Management Team identified a list of participants, which included City staff, adjacent jurisdictions, partner agencies, service providers, and organizations, as potential LHMP Planning Team members. City Staff Planning Team members represented the following City Departments:

- Community Development
- Public Works
- Police Department
- Risk Management
- Human Resources

An invitation was sent via email to individuals advising them of the City's efforts to prepare an LHMP and requesting their participation in preparation of the plan, including an invitation for participation in the Planning Team meetings. The invitation included a request to identify a potential alternate if the specific contact was unable to participate, a copy of the correspondence is included in Appendix B. An invitation was sent to the following agencies and organizations:

- City of Azusa
- City of Covina
- City of San Dimas
- Los Angeles County Fire
- Los Angeles County Area D Disaster Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- Foothill Gold Line
- Los Angeles County Public Works (Flood)
- Southern California Edison
- Southern California Gas Company
- Emanate Health
- Pomona Valley Hospital
- Red Cross
- Glendora Unified School District
- Charter Oak Unified School District
- St. Lucy's Priory High School

- Citrus College
- Azusa Pacific University

The City received responses from some agencies and organizations expressing interest in participating directly on the Planning Team, and others indicating their inability to participate but willingness to provide information.

Together, the Planning Team worked to ensure the success of the planning process. The team's key roles and responsibilities included:

- Participation in Planning Team meetings
- Collection of local information and other requested data
- Providing agency-specific knowledge and input
- Assistance with the public engagement process
- Decision on plan process and content
- Development and prioritization of mitigation actions
- Review and comment on the draft LHMP

Table 2-2, *LHMP Planning Team*, identifies the Planning Team members that directly participated in the Planning Team meetings and their roles in the LHMP development process.

**TABLE 2-2: LHMP PLANNING TEAM**

| Organization | Name, Title |
|---|---|
| **City of Glendora Project Management Team** | |
| City of Glendora Police Department | Julie Linger, Public Safety Management Analyst<br>LHMP Lead |
| City of Glendora Planning Division | Hans Friedel, AICP, Principal Planner<br>General Plan Safety Element Lead |
| **City of Glendora** | |
| City of Glendora Public Works | Jessica Clark, Business Services Manager |
| City of Glendora Risk Management | Marie Ricci, Administrative Services Director |
| City of Glendora Human Resources | Rita Wendling, Interim Assistant Director |
| City of Glendora Police Department | Matt Egan, Police Chief |
| City of Glendora Police Department | Mike Randazzo, Police Captain |
| City of Glendora Police Department | Chris Stabio, Police Captain |
| **Neighboring Cities** | |
| City of Azusa | Jennifer Wu, Emergency Manager |
| City of San Dimas | Anissa Livas, Senior Administrative Analyst |
| **Emergency Service Providers** | |
| Los Angeles County Fire | Noble Robinson, Battalion Chief |
| Los Angeles County Fire | Mike Inman, Assistant Fire Chief |
| **Utility/Infrastructure Service Providers** | |
| Southern California Gas Company | Ms. O'Shields, Public Affairs Manager |
| **Hospitals/Health Care Agencies** | |
| Pomona Valley Hospital | Steven Storbakken |
| Emanate Health | Angela Sharma |
| **School Districts** | |
| Glendora Unified School District | Tamra Fry, Safety/Risk Compliance Officer |
| Charter Oak Unified School District | Bob Lind, Director of Maintenance and Operations |
| Charter Oak Unified School District | Nate Cabibil, Maintenance Supervisor |
| **Community Partners** | |
| Red Cross | Nahomi Rodriguez |
| Red Cross | Ryan Chan, Disaster Program Manager |

The LHMP Planning Team held three meetings, as summarized in Table 2-3, *Planning Team Meeting Summary*. The first two meetings included invitations to the entire Planning Team distribution list. Meeting 3 consisted of a focused group to focus on the existing plan's mitigation actions and progress toward the actions. Meeting materials, including PowerPoint presentations, sign-in sheets, agendas, meeting summaries, and other relevant handouts are provided in Appendix B.

**TABLE 2-3: PLANNING TEAM MEETING SUMMARY**

| Meeting | Date | Discussion Items |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | June 28, 2023 | • Introductions<br>• Roles & Responsibilities<br>• Project and LHMP Goals<br>• Purpose and Requirements of the LHMP<br>• Confirm Hazard and Identify Community Assets |
| 2 | July 26, 2023 | • Hazards to be Profiled<br>• Critical Facilities<br>• Problem/Issue Statements<br>• Capabilities Assessment<br>• Review Mitigation Actions<br>• Public Involvement Update |
| 3 | August 23, 2023 | Mitigation Strategy – Review of existing mitigation actions and progress, discussion of ongoing mitigation actions and potential new mitigation actions to consider |

As part of the Planning Team meetings, components of the plan and updates were reviewed and discussed. Clarifications and additional information were obtained from Planning Team participants. Separate from the Planning Team meetings, discussions occurred with individuals and organizations on the Planning Team, as well as outside of the Planning Team to obtain additional information to further inform the LHMP.

Upon preparation of the draft LHMP, each of the planning team participants were provided with a link to access the plan and provide comments and/or respond to request for additional information and clarification. Comments and additional information received on the draft LHMP were incorporated into the document.

## PUBLIC OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

A public outreach and engagement strategy was developed to solicit public involvement and input in the LHMP planning process. Components of the public outreach program are described below, refer to Appendix B for outreach materials.

### Webpage and Social Media

A dedicated webpage on the City's website provided information on the LHMP, including a description of a hazard mitigation plan, its importance, and how the public could be involved in the planning process. A link to complete the community survey was provided along with a contact at the City for any comments or questions. Information on the City's website was available for the entirety of the LHMP development process. The website was updated throughout the planning process and provided notifications and access to LHMP materials. The draft LHMP was also made available for review.

By conducting virtual outreach through the City's website, the City was able to reach a wide audience, including underserved and vulnerable populations who may have been unable to attend in-person events. Individuals were able to access all information at their own convenience and had the ability to communicate directly with City staff regarding questions or comments. Published content was also advertised via the City of Glendora's RSS Feed (subscription distribution lists) and social media channels.

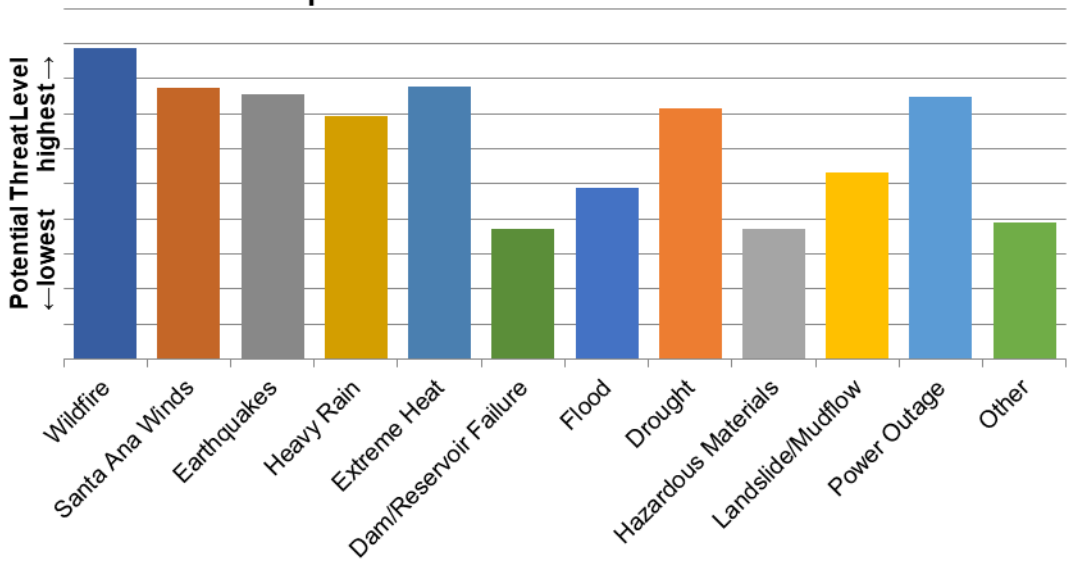
### Community Survey

A community survey was developed to obtain input from the public about various hazard mitigation topics. In addition to basic demographic information, the survey asked residents to identify specific safety concerns, including what hazards they felt were most likely to impact their neighborhood or property. Residents were also asked what actions they had taken to be more resistant to hazards. Information gained from the survey was used by the Planning Team to identify potential mitigation actions that would reduce damage and disruption from disaster or emergency events and how best to improve communication and dissemination of information.

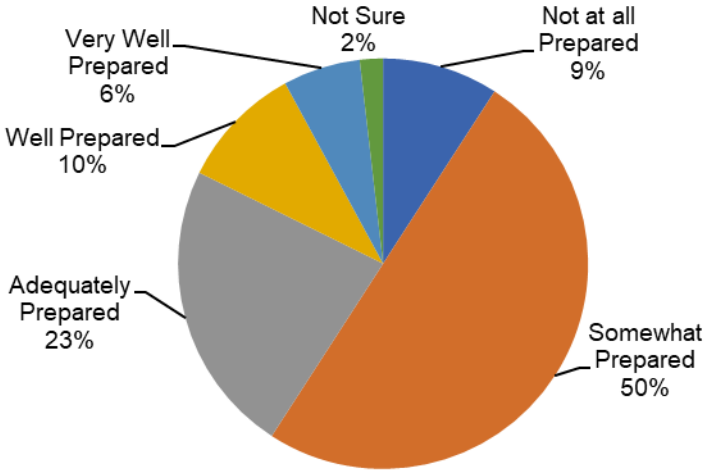
The survey was made available for completion on the LHMP webpage from August 16, 2023 to September 22, 2023, and the survey link was distributed via email by the City and Planning Team members. The survey link was also advertised and distributed at all Community Events, described below. The survey received 164 responses. Of the responses received, 59 respondents provided contact information. Input received was generally consistent with feedback received during one-on-one conversations at the community events and during the focus groups. Respondents were most concerned about wildfire, seismic hazards, drought, and high winds/Santa Ana wind events. Power outages that could occur because of hazard events were also identified as a significant concern. Respondents identified email, social media, city/agency website, and city/agency newsletters as the communication preference to receive information about reducing vulnerabilities to homes and neighborhoods. Nearly half (44.8 percent) of respondents felt that the City, County, and/or other agencies could help residents become better prepared for a disaster by increasing awareness of special needs and vulnerable populations.

Input received from the survey validated the hazards identified in the 2015 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, which have been retained and expanded upon in this LHMP update. The input was also considered when reviewing and developing mitigation actions specifically related to vulnerabilities, how the community can become better prepared, and the importance of preparedness, coordination, and response actions.

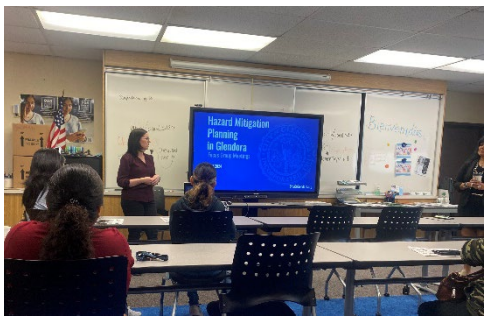
**Question 6: Rank the hazards based on the likelihood of potential threat to Glendora.**




**Question 8: How prepared is your household to deal with a hazard event likely to occur in Glendora?**



## Focus Groups




Six focus group meetings were conducted to provide an opportunity for outreach to specific groups and organizations to ensure diversity in the public participation process, and to obtain input directly from and relative to populations deemed more vulnerable to natural hazards within the community. As part of the meetings, an overview of hazard mitigation and the LHMP update process was provided. The participants were asked to provide input on issues or concerns related to the specific hazards and potential mitigation actions. Attendees engaged in an open discussion guided by questions specific to the group. The Project Management team met with the following groups and organizations:

- La Fetra Center. The La Fetra Center, in coordination with the City Recreation & Human Services Department, provides programs, services, and activities to older residents. Members of the Project Management Team attended a regularly scheduled lunch program providing meals to residents 60 years of age and older on April 16, 2024. The conversation focused on concerns about evacuation, especially for older people who are not able to drive or have other special needs, and how emergency information is communicated and received. This also provided an opportunity to inform the attendees of the emergency alert system.
- The Los Angeles Centers for Alcohol and Drug Abuse (LACADA). LACADA is the leading provider of alcohol and drug abuse services in Los Angeles. The Project Management Team met with LACADA-associated partners including representatives from Homeless Outreach, Housing Navigator, and the Glendora Police Department on April 16, 2024. The discussion focused on topics related to the unsheltered population and provided the Planning Team with additional knowledge to supplement statistical data on vulnerable populations.
- Youth Advisory Board. The Glendora Youth Advisory Board is a volunteer advisory and social group consisting of students aged between 12 and 17. The Project Management Team met with members of the Youth Advisory Board on April 16, 2024. The discussion focused on awareness of hazards and concerns of school-age youth. This information was used to supplement statistical data on vulnerable populations.
- Glendora Chamber of Commerce. The Glendora Chamber of Commerce is a voluntary organization of businesses who band together to encourage and promote a positive, balanced, and vital economy. The Project Management Team met with the Chamber on April 17, 2024. The meeting focused on topics related to businesses and their employees, including channels of communication during and after a hazard event and emergency preparedness, particularly for smaller businesses.
- Charter Oak Unified School District (USD) Parent Workshop. The Charter Oak USD provides several resources to parents of students. The Project Management Team met with eight

parents during a workshop event on April 17, 2024. Due to the presence of non-English speakers, the presentation and discussion were translated into Spanish. The discussion focused on non-English speaking parents with school-age children. Information obtained from the focus group was used to supplement statistical data on vulnerable populations.

- Glendora USD Safety Committee Meeting. The Glendora USD Safety Committee is a committee of parents dedicated to student safety. The Project Management Team met with the Safety Committee during a regularly scheduled meeting on April 17, 2024. The discussion focused on parents with school-age children and existing hazard mitigation activities conducted at schools. This information was used to supplement statistical data on vulnerable populations.

Similar to the community survey, discussions and input received from the focus groups further validated the hazards identified in the 2015 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, which have been retained and expanded upon in this LHMP update. The input also helped identify and reconfirm what worries people the most when they consider the potential impacts of a hazard event. This information was considered when reviewing and developing mitigation actions specifically related to vulnerable populations.

### Community Events

The Project Management Team hosted a booth at community events to inform the public about the LHMP update process, obtain feedback on hazards, and encourage completion of the survey. A raffle was held to engage and encourage participation. The community events included the Glendora Emergency Preparedness Day (Prepare Fair) on September 14, 2023, and an Earth Day event on April 20, 2024.

### Public Review Draft LHMP

A public review draft LHMP was originally made available to the public for review and comment, beginning March 6, 2025 and ending April 4, 2025. The draft LHMP was made available on the City's LHMP webpage and at the City's Planning counter. The Planning Team assisted in advertising availability of the draft LHMP through their email distribution lists and social media. Information was provided on how to submit comments or ask questions regarding the draft LHMP.

## REVIEW AND INCORPORATE EXISTING INFORMATION

The LHMP Planning Team referenced a variety of plans, studies, data, and technical reports available from local, State, and federal sources to prepare the LHMP. Primary resources reviewed and incorporated as part of the LHMP planning process are listed in Table 2-4, *Primary Plan Resources*. A complete list of resources is included in Section 7.0, References.

**TABLE 2-4: PRIMARY PLAN RESOURCES**

| Plans, Studies, Reports and Other Technical Data/Information | Planning Process/Area of Document Inclusion |
|---|---|
| Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry /Center for Disease Control's (CDC) Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) | Vulnerability Assessment |
| Cal Fire | Hazard Profiles, Vulnerability Assessment, Mitigation Strategy |
| Cal-Adapt | Hazard Profiles, Vulnerability Assessment, Mitigation Strategy |
| California Department of Water Resources | Hazard Profiles, Vulnerability Assessment |
| California Geological Survey | Hazard Profiles, Vulnerability Assessment |
| California State Hazard Mitigation Plan | Hazard Profiles |
| City of Glendora General Plan | Community Profile, Hazard Profiles, Mitigation Strategy |
| County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan | Hazard Profiles, Vulnerability Assessment |
| FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, May 2023 | Multiple plan sections |
| FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide, Effective April 19, 2023 | Multiple plan sections |
| FEMA Community Lifelines Implementation Toolkit | Stakeholder identification and outreach |
| FEMA Guide to Expanding Mitigation | Stakeholder identification and outreach, Vulnerability Assessment, Mitigation Strategy |
| FEMA National Risk Index | Hazard Profiles, Vulnerability Assessment |
| FEMA Map Service Center | Hazard Profiles, Vulnerability Assessment |
| National Drought Mitigation Center | Hazard Profiles, Vulnerability Assessment |
| U.S. Census American Community Survey | Community Profile, Vulnerability Assessment |
| U.S. Drought Monitor | Hazard Profiles, Vulnerability Assessment |

## 2.2 ASSESS RISKS

In accordance with FEMA requirements, the LHMP Planning Team identified and confirmed the natural hazards affecting Glendora and assessed the community's associated vulnerability from those hazards. Results from this phase of the LHMP planning process aided subsequent identification of appropriate mitigation actions to reduce risk from these hazards, refer to Section 5.0, Mitigation Strategy.

### IDENTIFY/PROFILE HAZARDS

Based on a review of past hazards in the existing plan, as well as a review of existing plans, reports, and other technical studies, data, and information, the LHMP Planning Team determined if specific hazards were valid and identified other hazards that could affect the City. Content for each hazard profile is provided in Section 4.0, Hazards Assessment.

### ASSESS VULNERABILITIES

Hazard profiling exposes the unique characteristics of individual hazards and begins the process of determining which areas within the City are vulnerable to specific hazard events. The vulnerability assessment included input from the LHMP Planning Team and a GIS overlaying method for hazard risk assessments. Using these methodologies, populations and critical facilities impacted by hazards were identified and potential loss estimates were determined where available. The vulnerability assessments for each hazard are provided in Section 4.0.

## 2.3 DEVELOP MITIGATION PLAN

### IDENTIFY GOALS

The City's previously adopted 2015 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan provided relevant information in preparation of this LHMP, including the identification of mitigation goals. The Planning Team reviewed the previously developed goals and upon discussion, the mitigation goals were reconfirmed, with minor modifications, to guide the specific mitigation actions aimed at reducing risk and preventing loss associated with natural hazards. The Mitigation goals are presented in Section 1.5, Mitigation Goals.

### DEVELOP CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

A capabilities assessment is a comprehensive review of all the various mitigation capabilities and tools currently available to the City to implement the mitigation actions prescribed in the LHMP. The LHMP Planning Team identified the planning and regulatory, administrative and technical, financial, and education and outreach capabilities to implement mitigation actions, as detailed in Section 5.0.

### IDENTIFY MITIGATION ACTIONS

As part of the LHMP planning process, existing mitigation actions were reviewed to assess whether they had been completed, were in progress or on-going, or continued to be relevant. New mitigation actions were also identified and developed. The mitigation actions were prioritized as high, medium, or low. The process was informed by the identification of the hazards, problems/issues statements identified by the Planning Team, input received as part of the community outreach, and vulnerability assessment. During this process, the capabilities assessment was also referenced to better understand if the capability already existed and needed to be expanded, or if the capability was not currently available. A detailed discussion of the identification and prioritization of mitigation actions is provided in Section 5.0.

## PLAN REVIEW AND REVISION

As previously noted, once the draft LHMP was completed, a public review period was provided from March 6, 2025 to April 4, 2025, to allow public review and comments. Comments received on the draft LHMP were reviewed and the LHMP was revised, as appropriate.

## PLAN ADOPTION AND SUBMITTAL

This plan will be submitted to Cal OES and FEMA for review. Upon receiving “approvable pending adoption” notification from FEMA, this plan will be presented to the City Council for their consideration. If approved, a copy of the resolution will be provided in Appendix A.

## PLAN MAINTENANCE

Plan maintenance procedures, found in Section 6.0, Plan Maintenance, include the measures the City will take to ensure the LHMP’s continuous long-term implementation. The procedures also include the way the LHMP will be regularly monitored, reported upon, evaluated, and updated to remain a current and meaningful planning document.

# Section 3.0 | Community Profile

## 3.1 GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

The City of Glendora covers approximately 19.6 square miles (about 12,540 acres) in eastern Los Angeles County. It is located at the intersection of the 57 and 210 freeways, in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. Glendora is bordered by the Angeles National Forest to the north, the City of Azusa to the west, the City of Covina to the south, and the City of San Dimas to the east (see Figure 3-1, *Regional Vicinity*, and Figure 3-2, *City and Sphere of Influence*). Additionally, the City's Planning Area includes about 260.5 acres of unincorporated Los Angeles County within its sphere of influence (SOI).

Two predominant terrain types are located within Glendora: alluvial fan and foothill. The alluvial fan portion of the City is characterized by gently to moderately sloping areas within the City where a vast majority of urban development has already occurred. The foothill portion of the City is characterized by moderate to very steep hillsides predominantly located along the northern boundary adjacent to the Angeles National Forest. In addition, a small area known as "South Hills" located in the southern portion of the City is also characterized by foothill terrain. Elevations in the City range from 776 feet to 3,600 feet.

The nearest major river is the San Gabriel River, which traverses northwest section of the Planning Area. According to the State Water Resources Control Board, the San Gabriel River receives drainage from 689 square miles of eastern Los Angeles County; its headwaters originate in the San Gabriel Mountains. The river itself does not pose any significant impact on the City; its channel is typically dry and only carries substantial water flow during major rainstorms.

## 3.2 CLIMATE

Temperatures in the City of Glendora typically range from 45 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter months to over 92 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer months. However, the temperatures can vary over a wide range, particularly when the Santa Ana winds blow, bringing higher temperatures and very low humidity. Temperatures occasionally exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer months (June-September), and rarely drop below 30 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter months (November-March). Rainfall in the City averages less than three inches of rain per month. Actual rainfall in the southern California region tends to fall in large amounts during sporadic and often heavy storms rather than consistently over storms at somewhat regular intervals.

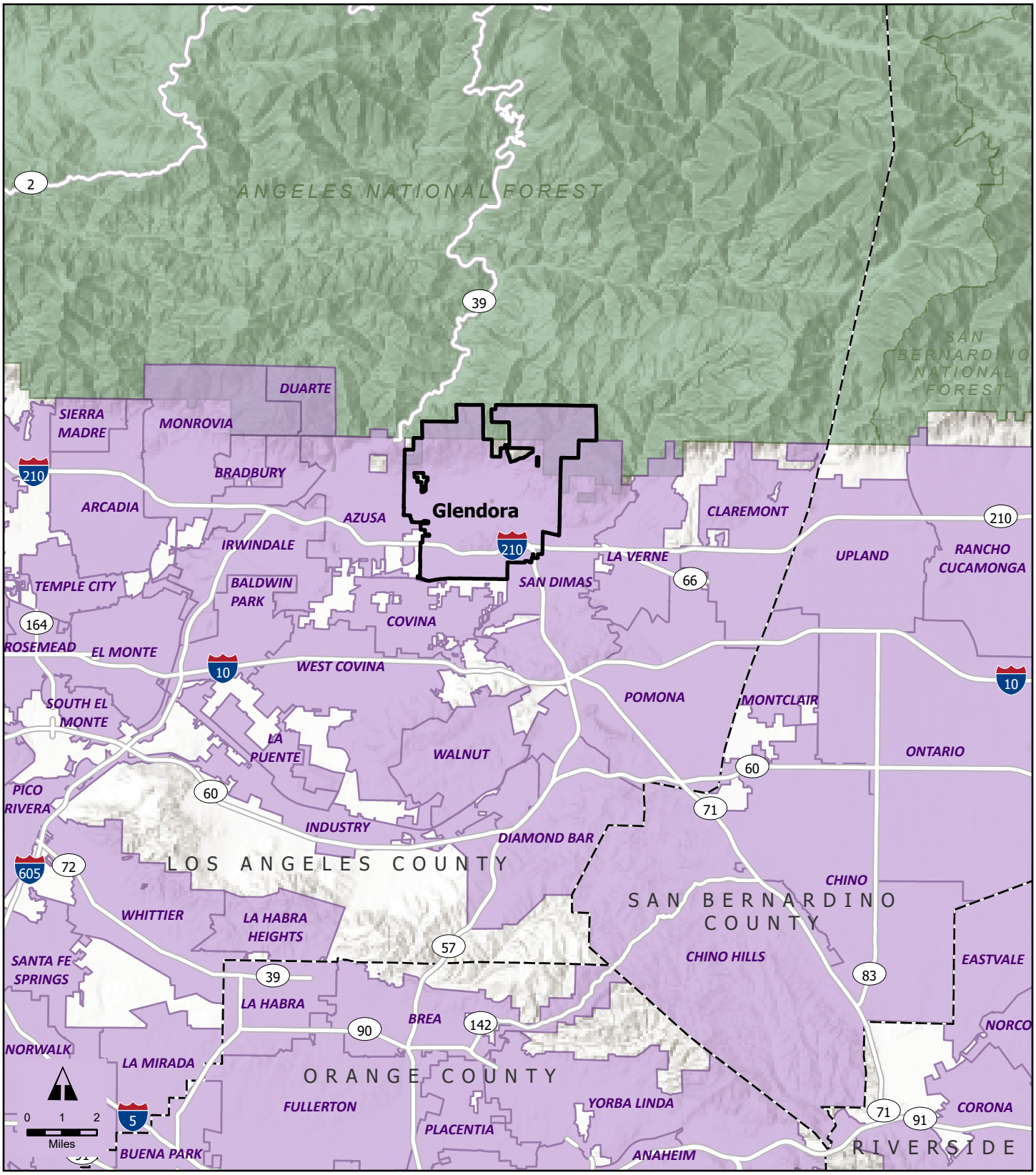
## 3.3 HISTORY

The City of Glendora was founded in 1887 and incorporated in 1911. According to the City's General Plan Historic Preservation Element, Glendora's rich history traces back to the presence of the Gabrielino Indians, dating as far back as 6000 B.C. During the era of Mexican governance, the area now known as Glendora was part of a Mexican land grant, which was acquired by British merchant Henry Dalton in 1844. Following the Mexican-American War, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in 1848, ceding California's lands to the United States.

The town's development began in the late 1880s under the leadership of George Dexter Whitcomb, who named it "Glendora" by combining the word "glen" with his wife Leadora's name. Glendora grew rapidly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, fueled in part by the arrival of the Pacific Electric Railway in 1907, which connected the town to neighboring cities and spurred further expansion.

Agriculture, particularly citrus farming, was the cornerstone of Glendora's early economy. The region’s mild climate and fertile soil made it an ideal location for citrus cultivation, and cooperatives were established to support this thriving industry. In addition to agriculture, social, educational, and religious institutions flourished, with organizations such as the Glendora Women's Club, the Masonic Lodge, and various churches playing vital roles in the town's growth. Glendora officially became a city in 1911, marking a significant milestone in its development.

As time passed, Glendora saw substantial economic growth, including key infrastructure projects, residential expansion, and the development of industrial and commercial sectors. Today, more than 50,000 residents call Glendora home, enjoying excellent public and private schools, parks, and community services. The City is also known for its safety, boasting one of the lowest crime rates in Los Angeles County.



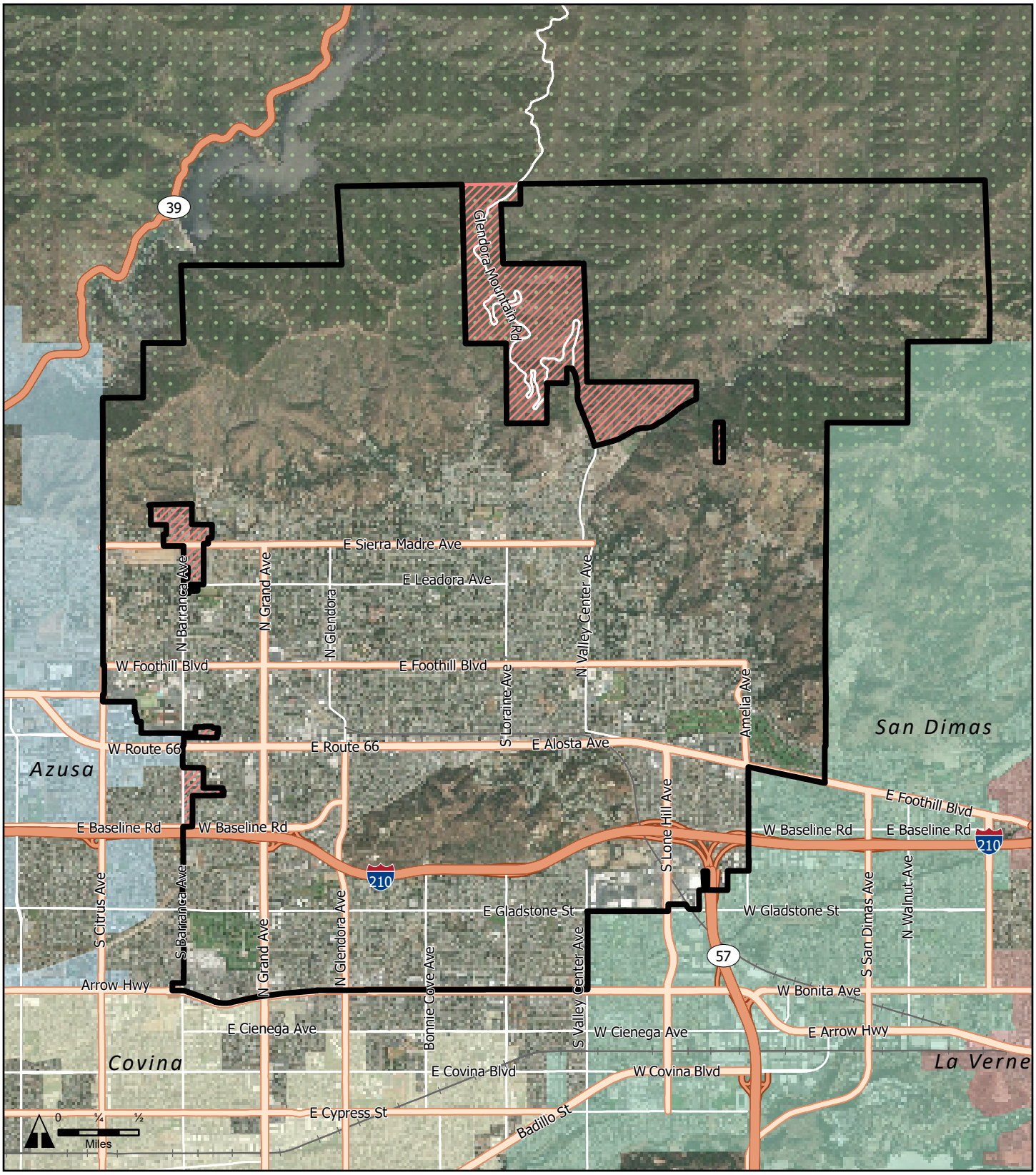

**LEGEND**

- Glendora City Limits
- Incorporated Area
- County Boundary
- National Forest Lands

CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

Figure 3-1. Regional Vicinity

*Sources: Los Angeles County GIS; Southern California Association of Governments; USFS; MAXAR Imagery 4/4/2021. Map date: November 13, 2024.*




**LEGEND**

- Glendora City Limits
- Angeles National Forest
- Glendora Sphere of Influence (SOI)

Other Incorporated Areas

- Azusa
- Covina
- La Verne
- San Dimas

CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

## Figure 3-2. City and Sphere of Influence

*Sources: Los Angeles County GIS; Southern California Association of Governments; USFS; MAXAR Imagery 4/4/2021. Map date: November 13, 2024.*

# 3.4 DEMOGRAPHICS

Basic demographic data for Glendora (population, education, employment, and housing) obtained from the US Census 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) is summarized below.[1]

## POPULATION

Table 3-1, *Glendora and Los Angeles County Population and Housing Data (2022)*, provides an overview of the City's and County's demographics.

**TABLE 3-1: GLENDORA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTY POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA (2022)**

| Category | Glendora | Los Angeles County |
|---|---|---|
| Total Population | 52,095 | 9,936,690 |
| Percent of Residents that are children (under 18 years) | 22.4% | 21.1% |
| Percent of Residents that are senior citizens (65 and over) | 16.8% | 14.2% |
| Median Age (years) | 40.4 | 37.4 |
| Median Household Income | $106,718 | $83,411 |
| Median House Value | $749,400 | $732,200 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 16,751 | 3,363,093 |
| Percent of Renter Occupied | 32.1% | 53.8% |

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022.

Glendora's 2022 estimated population is 52,095 residents. When compared to Los Angeles County, the City has a higher household income, home ownership rate, and median house value. The median age of City residents is 40.4, higher than the median age of County residents at 37.4. The City has a higher percentage for both residents under 18 and residents over 65 when compared to the County. Approximately 22.4 percent of the City's population is below the age of 18 and approximately 16.8 percent is above the age of 65.

A greater percentage of Glendora residents identify as white when compared to Los Angeles County; refer to Table 3-2, *Glendora and Los Angeles County Racial and Ethnic Composition (2022)*. Hispanic or Latino persons of any race constitute 40.0 percent of the City's residents compared to 48.7 percent of County residents. Persons identifying as Asian make up 11.2 percent of the population. Persons identifying as "some other race" account for 12.4 percent of the population, while those reporting two or more races make up 16.1 percent of the City's population.

[1] The 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates is the most current 5-year data profile available. It represents 60 months of collected data and provides the most reliable and largest data set.

**TABLE 3-2: GLENDORA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTY RACIAL AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION (2022)**

| Category | Glendora | | Los Angeles County | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Percentage of Population | Population | Percentage of Population |
| White | 29,386 | 56.4% | 3,937,901 | 39.6% |
| Black or African American | 1,286 | 2.5% | 780,993 | 7.9% |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native | 660 | 1.3% | 111,096 | 1.1% |
| Asian | 5,859 | 11.2% | 1,473,634 | 14.8% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 54 | 0.1% | 23,400 | 0.2% |
| Some Other Race | 6,464 | 12.4% | 2,253,956 | 22.7% |
| Two or More Races | 8,386 | 16.1% | 1,355,710 | 13.6% |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race)[1] | 20,863 | 40.0% | 4,837,594 | 48.7% |
| Total | **52,095** | **100%** | **9,936,690** | **100%** |

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022.

Notes:

1. Hispanic or Latino persons are not counted as a separate racial or ethnic category; persons who identify as Hispanic or Latino are also included in other racial or ethnic categories.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

When compared to Los Angeles County, residents of Glendora exhibit higher levels of educational attainment (see Table 3-3, *Glendora and Los Angeles County Educational Attainment (2022)*). Among Glendora residents aged 25 and older, 14.1 percent hold a graduate or professional degree, 23.2 percent have earned a bachelor's degree, and 11.1 percent possess an associate degree. Additionally, only 3.9 percent of adults in Glendora have not completed high school, in contrast to 8.0 percent of adults across the broader Los Angeles County.

**TABLE 3-3: GLENDORA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (2022)**

| Educational Attainment (25 years and older) | Glendora | | Los Angeles County | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Percentage of Population | Population | Percentage of Population |
| Less than 9th Grade | 1,178 | 3.3% | 811,822 | 11.7% |
| 9th to 12th Grade, no diploma | 1,411 | 3.9% | 552,831 | 8.0% |
| High School Graduate | 7,800 | 21.6% | 1,412,260 | 20.4% |
| Some College, No Degree | 8,232 | 22.8% | 1,260,211 | 18.2% |
| Associate Degree | 4,000 | 11.1% | 482,967 | 7.0% |
| Bachelor's Degree | 8,381 | 23.2% | 1,542,422 | 22.3% |
| Graduate or Professional Degree | 5,101 | 14.1% | 847,137 | 12.3% |
| Total | **36,103** | **100** | **6,909,650** | **100** |

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022.

## EMPLOYMENT

Of the 41,954 residents over 16 years of age, almost two-thirds (61.9 percent or 25,964 residents) are in the labor force. Out of the 25,964 people in the labor force, 24,366 (58.1 percent) are employed and 1,589 (3.8 percent) are unemployed. The educational services and health care/social services sector employ the largest number of City residents (28.5 percent), followed by retail trade (10.8 percent), and professional scientific, management, and administrative and waste management services (9.2 percent). The median household income in the City is $106,718. While approximately 13.2 percent of employees work from home, a majority of Glendora' residents commute outside of the City for work. The average commute travel time is 33.6 minutes.

## HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

In 2022, Glendora had a total of 16,751 occupied housing units (households) (see Table 3-4, Glendora and Los Angeles County Household Characteristics (2022)). The predominant housing type in the city is single-family detached units, which make up approximately 70.3 percent of the housing stock. According to the U.S. Census ACS 5-Year Estimates (2018-2022), about 74.1 percent of Glendora's existing housing was built between 1940 and 1979.

**TABLE 3-4: GLENDORA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTY HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (2022)**

| Household Type | Glendora | | Los Angeles | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Percent | Population | Percent |
| Families | 12,834 | 76.6% | 2,218,646 | 66.0% |
| With related children of householder under 18 years | 5,951 | 35.5% | 1,045,971 | 31.1% |
| Housholder Living Alone | 3,074 | 18.4% | 870,733 | 26.0% |
| 65 Years and Older | 1,556 | 9.3% | 301,059 | 9.0% |
| Non-family | 3,917 | 23.4% | 1,144,447 | 34.0% |
| Total Households | 16,751 | 100% | 3,363,093 | 100% |
| Average Household Size | 3.04 | | 2.89 | |
| Average Family Size | 3.45 | | 3.56 | |

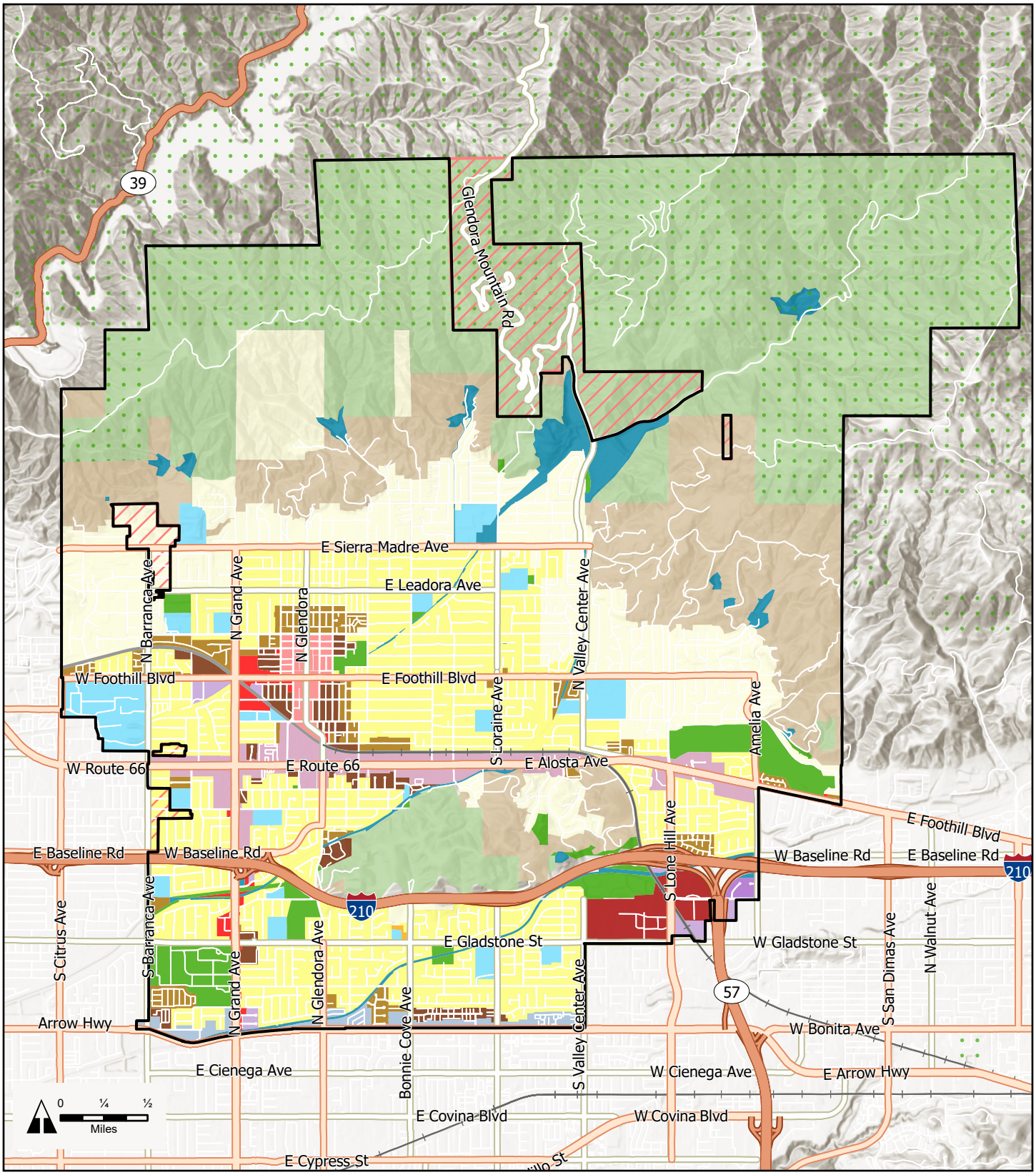
Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2018-2022.

In Glendora, families constituted 76.6 percent of the 16,751 housing units in the City, which represents a relatively higher proportion than in Los Angeles County (66.0 percent). Families with children represented 35.5 percent of households in Glendora and 31.1 percent in Los Angeles County. Single-person households represented 18.4 percent of households in Glendora, which is lower than the proportion of single-person households in Los Angeles County (26.0 percent).

Household size identifies sources of population growth and household overcrowding. In general, a city's average household size will increase over time if there is a trend toward larger families. In communities where the population is aging, the average household size may decline. The average household size for Glendora in the 2018-2022 period was 3.04, which was higher than Los Angeles County, with an average household size of 2.89.

## 3.5 LAND USES AND EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

The development of Glendora is directed by its General Plan, which assigns land use designations to all areas within the city's planning boundary (see Figure 3-3, *General Plan Land Use Map*). Table 3-5, *Land Use Designations*, outlines the current land use designations and provides descriptions of the typical uses permitted in each designation. Additionally, Table 3-6, *Glendora Development Capacity (2025)*, details the development capacity projected for the city under the General Plan.




**LEGEND**

- Glendora City Limits
- Sphere of Influence
- Angeles National Forest
- Hillside Very Low Density
- Low Density
- Low/Medium Density
- Medium Density
- Medium/High Density
- High Density
- General Commercial
- Regional Commercial
- Light Industrial
- General Industrial
- Civic/Institutional
- Utility and Flood Control
- Conservation Open Space
- Open Space
- Railroad
- Arrow Highway Specific Plan
- Route 66 Specific Plan
- Village Mixed Use

*Sources: City of Glendora Public Map Viewer, accessed 3-7-2024; Los Angeles County GIS; Southern California Association of Governments; USFS. Map date: November 13, 2024.*

CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

# Figure 3-3. General Plan Land Use Map

De Novo Planning Group
A Land Use Planning, Design, and Environmental Firm

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**TABLE 3-5: LAND USE DESIGNATIONS**

| Land Use | Maximum DUs or Maximum FAR | Summary Description of Land Use Designation |
|---|---|---|
| **Residential Land Use** | | |
| Hillside Very Low Residential | 1 du/ac | The Hillside Density Residential Designation is intended for hillside areas and allows for the development of single-family residential development on lots of at least one acre in size. The preservation of natural hillside features is strongly encouraged within this land use designation. |
| Low Density Residential | 3 du/ac | Low Density Residential Designation is intended for the transitional areas between hillside areas and higher density single-family residential areas. This designation allows for the development of single family residential on lots ranging from 10,500 to 30,000 square feet. |
| Low/Medium Density Residential | 6 du/ac | Low/Medium Density is the most intensive designation for single-family residences and encompasses most of the non-hillside areas. This designation allows for the development of the smallest detached single-family residential lots and the typical lots range in size from 7,500 to 8,500 square feet in size. |
| Medium Density Residential | 11 du/ac | Medium Density Residential Designation allows for multiple and single family attached housing and is a transitional between the detached single-family areas and the higher density multiple family areas. This designation allows for a variety of housing types including small-lot single family, apartments, duplexes, condominiums, and townhouses. |
| Medium/High Density Residential | 15 du/ac | Medium/High Density allows for multiple and single family attached housing and is transitional between the lower density attached housing areas and the higher density multiple family areas. Medium/High Density allows for a variety of housing types including apartments, duplexes, townhouses, and patio homes. |
| High Density Residential | 25 du/ac[1] | High Density is the most intensive residential land use designation. This designation is found along major and secondary arterials and is used as a transition between the other residential land uses and the more intensive non-residential land uses. Development at this density requires consideration of internal and external circulation, the relationship of buildings and units to each other, and the provision of common open space and private outdoor living areas. |
| **Mixed Use** | | |
| Village Mixed Use | 30 du/ac/ up to 1.0 FAR | The Village Mixed Use Designation is intended to preserve and enhance the unique character of the |

| Land Use | Maximum DUs or Maximum FAR | Summary Description of Land Use Designation |
|---|---|---|
| | | Village area and to encourage a mix of complimentary development. Encouraged development includes professional offices, public/quasi-public facilities, retail businesses, small-lot single family and multiple family residential developments. |
| **Commercial** | | |
| General Commercial | 0.5 FAR | The General Commercial designation is intended for general commercial uses. These include retail businesses, professional offices, automotive services, and other similar businesses. Development may take the form of single or multi-tenant establishments, including shopping centers. |
| Regional Commercial | 0.5 FAR | The Regional Commercial designation is intended to encourage the development of regionally serving commercial development. The intended uses within this designation include major department stores, specialty retail outlets, restaurants, offices, automobile dealerships, hotel, and other complementary uses. |
| **Industrial** | | |
| Light Industrial | 0.35 FAR | The Light Industrial designation is intended to encourage general industrial uses which are compatible with surrounding land uses, and which would not degrade the character of adjacent neighborhoods. This designation is intended to serve business parks, research, and development, technology centers, corporate and office uses, “clean” industry and support retail uses, auto truck and equipment sales, warehousing, and distribution. |
| General Industrial | 0.35 FAR | The General Industrial designation is intended for more intensive industrial uses, such as manufacturing, fabrication, assembly, processing, trucking, warehousing and distribution, equipment, and servicing. Uses include industrial research, assembly, and testing of electronics, instruments, and office and related machinery, wholesaling, warehousing, administrative offices, and regional or home offices of industry. |
| **Other** | | |
| Civic/Institutional | -- | The Civic/Institutional designation includes educational uses, such as primary and high schools, colleges, universities hospitals, and governmental facilities. |
| Utility and Flood Control | -- | The Utility and Flood Control designation is intended to designate those areas in the city that are developed for utility and flood control use. |

| Land Use | Maximum DUs or Maximum FAR | Summary Description of Land Use Designation |
|---|---|---|
| Route 66 Corridor Specific Plan | Various | The Route 66 Corridor Specific Plan designation allows for the implementation of a complimentary mix of land uses, consistent with the policies and regulations contained within the Specific Plan that governs land uses within a particular area. The Specific Plan land use designation provides for tailored development standards, design guidelines and other policy and regulatory elements that guide future land use and improvements. |
| Arrow Highway Specific Plan | Various | The Arrow Highway Specific Plan implements the City's vision for its southernmost corridor by fostering livability, housing, retail, and service options; improving and integrating open space and community spaces; encouraging catalytic projects; and improving mobility. The Specific Plan establishes development standards, parking standards, design guidelines, a mobility and infrastructure component, administration and implementation plan, and other requirements to ensure the orderly development of the Arrow Highway Specific Plan area. |
| **Open Space** | | |
| Conservation Open Space | -- | The Conservation Open Space designation includes areas that are publicly owned, undeveloped and will remain in a natural state. This designation is intended to protect areas with high scenic value, environmental and habitat sensitivity, and passive recreational facilities. |
| Open Space | -- | The Open Space designation includes public and privately owned open space areas such as parks, golf courses, and cemeteries. The Open Space designation generally contains active and passive recreational facilities available for public use. |

Source: City of Glendora, *General Plan Land Use Element*, 2006; City of Glendora, *Arrow Highway Specific Plan*, 2018.

Notes:

1. In the Grand-Foothill Multi-Family Residential Overlay Zone the residential density maximum may reach up to 30 dwelling units per acre.

**TABLE 3-6: GLENDORA DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY (2025)**

| Land Use Designation | Acres | Percentage of the City Total | Potential DU (Minimum) | Potential DU (Maximum) | Potential SF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Residential*** | | | | | |
| Hillside Very Low Residential | 1,907.01 | 15.21 | 191 | 1,907 | |
| Low Density Residential | 1,090.56 | 8.70 | 1,200 | 3,272 | |
| Low/Medium Density Residential | 1,874.28 | 14.95 | 5,810 | 11,246 | |
| Medium Density Residential | 109.21 | 0.87 | 666 | 1,201 | |
| Medium/High Density Residential | 134.44 | 1.07 | 1,492 | 2,017 | |
| High Density Residential | 125.19 | 1.00 | 1,890 | 3,130 | |
| Total Residential | 5,240.69 | 41.79 | 11,249 | 22,772 | |
| ***Mixed Use*** | | | | | |
| Village Mixed Use | 38.50 | 0.31 | 72 | 144 | 209,633 |
| Total Mixed Use | 38.50 | 0.31 | 72 | 144 | 209,633 |
| ***Commercial*** | | | | | |
| General Commercial | 97.14 | 0.77 | | | 1,480,996 |
| Regional Commercial | 114.56 | 0.92 | | | 1,746,582 |
| Total Commercial | 211.70 | 1.69 | | | 3,227,578 |
| ***Industrial*** | | | | | |
| Light Industrial | 30.14 | 0.24 | | | 459,514 |
| General Industrial | 39.55 | 0.32 | | | 602,979 |
| Total Industrial | 69.69 | 0.56 | | | 1,062,493 |
| ***Other*** | | | | | |
| Civic/Institutional | 346.82 | 2.77 | | | |
| Route 66 Corridor Specific Plan | 286.93 | 2.28 | 1,228 | 1,228 | 4,432,309 |
| Utility and Flood Control ROW | 267.39 | 2.13 | | | |
| Street and Freeway ROW | 1,382.24 | 11.02 | | | |
| Railroad ROW | 51.59 | 0.41 | | | |
| Total Other | 2,334.97 | 18.61 | | | |
| ***Open Space*** | | | | | |
| Open Space | 4,304.86 | 34.33 | | | |
| Conservation Open Space | 339.38 | 2.71 | | | |
| Open Space | 4,644.24 | 37.04 | | | |
| **Total – City Limits** | **12,507.47** | **100.00** | **12,550** | **24,144** | **8,932,013** |
| Unincorporated Los Angeles County (SOI) | 260.47 | | | | |
| **Total – City and SOI** | **12,800.26** | | | | |

Source: City of Glendora, *General Plan Land Use Element*, 2006.

## 3.6 DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Glendora is an urbanized community that is largely built out, with limited vacant land available for new development. Since the adoption of the 2015 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, new development has primarily taken the form of infill development on underutilized sites within the City. The City Limits and Sphere of Influence (SOI) have not expanded since that time; however, the City of Glendora has experienced population growth and new development, while also adopting plans that support future development in specific areas of the city. Glendora's population has grown by approximately 2,022 people, or 4.0%, since 2015, while other demographic characteristics have remained largely unchanged.[2] Since preparation and adoption of the 2015 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, the City of Glendora has experienced population growth and new development and has adopted plans that provide opportunities for future development within specific areas of the City.

### PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Table 3-7, *Major Development Projects*, shows current major development projects under construction, approved or proposed within the City. Major development projects include new residential construction of at least eleven dwelling units or more, and new commercial construction of 5,000 square feet (SF) or more.

[2] The 2015 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan estimated the City's population using the 2010 US Census population of 50,073.

**TABLE 3-7: MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

| Project Address | Project Name | Type of Development | Project Description | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest Glendora | La Colina (Former Monrovia Nursery) | Residential | 121 lot single-family subdivision | Under Construction |
| 950 Silent Ranch | "Grand Estates" | Residential | 12 Lot single-family subdivision | Approved |
| 1121 E Arrow Highway | "Central Park" | Residential | 19 3-story residential units in 3 attached buildings | Approved |
| 531 E Arrow Highway | N/A | Residential | 33 attached 3-story residential condo units | Approved |
| 1237 Bonnie Cove Ave | Citrus Oak | Residential | 30 Detached condo subdivision 2-story homes | Approved |
| 630 W Foothill Blvd | N/A | Commercial | 9,500 SF Medical Office | Approved |
| 210 S Grand Ave | N/A | Commercial | 20,974 SF Medical Office | Approved |
| 400 N Glendora Ave | Cornerstone Bible Church Expansion | Institutional | New 9,287 SF Sanctuary | Approved |
| 1201 E Arrow Hwy | N/A | Residential | 46 attached 3-story residential condo units | Approved |
| 1861 E Route 66 | SkinPerfect Building | Commercial | 6,232 SF Medical Office | Approved |
| 1717 S Grand Ave | N/A | Commercial | Car Wash | Proposed |
| 723 E Route 66 | N/A | Residential | 39 attached 3-story residential condo units -- zone change | Approved |
| 1332 S Lone Hill | N/A | Industrial Service | 47,800 SF industrial | Proposed |
| 631-657 Arrow Highway | N/A | Residential | 46-unit residential | Proposed |
| Southwest corner of Sunflower and Gladstone | Sunflower & Gladstone | Residential | 81 detached & attached residential units | Proposed |

Source: City of Glendora, *Current Development Projects*, https://www.cityofglendora.org/departments/economic-development/development-projects, accessed November 7, 2024.

## GENERAL PLAN HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 6th Cycle Final Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) Allocation Plan was approved in March 2021 and identifies housing growth by county and city to accommodate projected population growth needs. On December 16, 2022, the City of Glendora adopted their Housing Element Update to accommodate the RHNA projected housing needs. The RHNA Allocation for Glendora is outlined in Table 3-8, *Glendora RHNA Allocation (2021-2029)*.

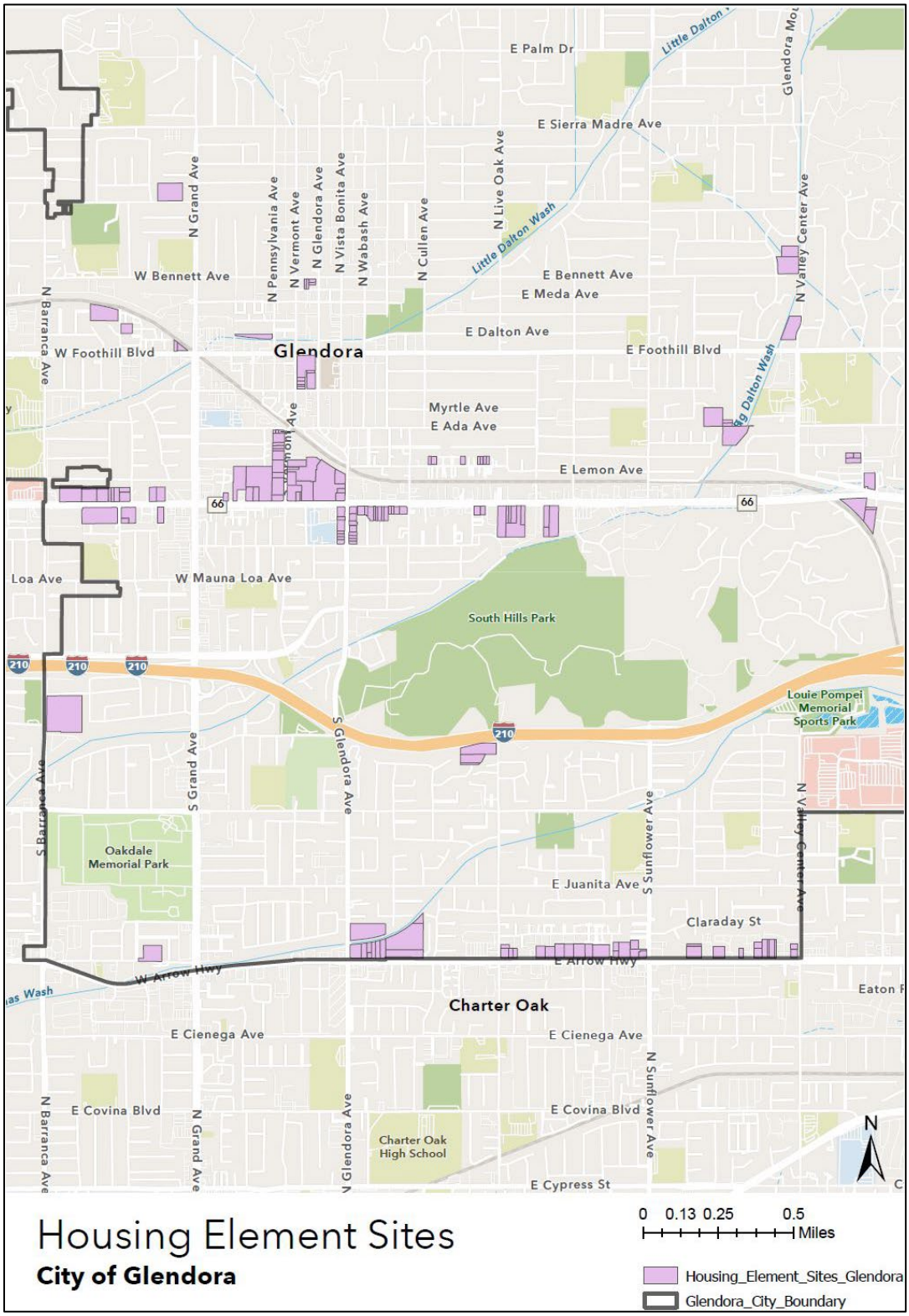
**TABLE 3-8: GLENDORA RHNA ALLOCATION (2021-2029)**

| Income Category | 2021-2029 RHNA |
|---|---|
| Extremely Low Income | 368 |
| Very Low | 367 |
| Low | 386 |
| Moderate | 388 |
| Above Moderate | 767 |
| **Total** | **2,276** |

Source: Southern California Association of Governments, *SCAG 6th Cycle Final RHNA Allocation Plan*, 2021.

As shown in Table 3-6, the RHNA plan allocated 2,276 new housing units to Glendora for the October 2021 through October 2029 planning period. Although the City is required to provide adequate land to accommodate the 2,276 new housing units, the City is not required to build housing. The 2021-2029 Housing Element accommodates the RHNA through a combination of new residential and mixed-use development on identified underutilized and vacant sites, located primarily within the Route 66 Corridor Specific Plan, Arrow Highway Specific Plan, and other urbanized areas of the City; the development of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) throughout the City; and projects that have either been approved or were in the entitlement process. Figure 3-4, *Housing Element Sites Inventory*, shows the location of sites identified for future residential development by the 2021-2029 Housing Element.

**FIGURE 3-4: HOUSING ELEMENT SITES INVENTORY**




Source: City of Glendora, *City of Glendora 2021-2029 Housing Element*, 2021.

The Route 66 Corridor Specific Plan establishes a comprehensive policy and regulatory guidance document for all properties within the Route 66 Corridor specific plan project area. The plan area contains approximately 287.18 acres, generally located along Route 66 from Barranca Avenue on the west to Amelia Avenue on the east. The Specific Plan was adopted in December 2003 and was revised in May 2017. The Specific Plan provides the necessary regulatory and design guidance that will ensure future development implements the adopted policy for the project area. The Route 66 Corridor Specific Plan is a community-based plan, developed with extensive input by policy makers, business owners and property owners. The policy and regulatory elements of the specific plan are reflective of public consultation with business and property owners, developers, appointed and elected officials, staff, and the public.

The Arrow Highway Specific Plan, adopted in 2018, outlines a long-term vision and goals for a 2.73-mile stretch of Arrow Highway. The plan aims to revitalize the corridor through a mix of redevelopment initiatives, including neighborhood-serving retail, office spaces, light industrial uses, a variety of housing options, as well as bike paths and open spaces. It also introduces new land use designations and development standards for both residential and commercial properties.

### GLENDORA METRO STATION AND FOOTHILL EXTENSION

The Foothill Extension (formerly the Gold Line Foothill Extension) is an ongoing construction project extending the light rail A Line (formerly Gold Line), a part of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) public transit system. The Glendora Metro Station is located just south of the City's historic downtown, east of Vermont Avenue and west of Glendora Avenue. The center platform station has light rail tracks on either side (one for westbound and one for eastbound trains).[3] Once the project is completed, a trip from Glendora to Pasadena will take approximately 22 minutes and further to downtown Los Angeles will take approximately 51 minutes. Major project construction was completed in January 2025; the extension is undergoing final testing, training, and preparation and is anticipated to open for passenger service in summer 2025.[4]

## 3.7 INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Infrastructure systems within the City, such as roadways, water and wastewater facilities, electricity, and natural gas, provide vital community and individual functions. Local transportation and water and wastewater conveyance facilities and distribution systems are maintained and operated by the City. Electricity, natural gas, and regional wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities are primarily owned, operated, and maintained by other agencies. The ability for

[3] Metro Gold Line Foothill Extension Construction Authority, *Glendora*, https://foothillgoldline.org/cities_stations/glendora/, accessed September 9, 2024.

[4] Metro Gold Line Foothill Extension Construction Authority, *Foothill Gold Line News,* https://foothillgoldline.org/dual_content/sign-up-for-e-news/, accessed February 25, 2025.

infrastructure systems to remain operational during hazard events and emergencies will contribute to the City's ability to withstand or recover sooner from hazard events.

## TRANSPORTATION

Regional access is provided via the Foothill Freeway (I-210). The I-210 Freeway provides east-west regional circulation through the City, connecting with the Orange Freeway (SR-57) at the eastern boundary of the City. There are three roadways that interchange with the I-210 Freeway: Grand Avenue, Sunflower Avenue, and Lone Hill Avenue. Inspection and maintenance of the City's transportation facilities are critical to ensuring their protection against disasters, such as earthquakes.

Public transportation in the City is provided through a combination of regional transit systems and various city contracted bus systems. The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Authority (Metro) provides bus service, connecting the City to the larger San Gabriel region. Light rail service will be provided to the City with the future extension of the A Line (Gold Line). The Glendora to Pomona Foothill Extension segment was completed in January 2025 and is anticipated to begin operation in summer 2025. In addition to the public transit options, the City offers a Dial-Ride-Service, which is a shared ride, curb-to-curb, transportation service provided to Glendora Residents who are 62 years of age or older, as well as residents who are younger than 62 who are unable to independently use the public transportation system due to disability.

## WATER AND WASTEWATER

The City of Glendora Public Works Department, Water Division (GWD) provides potable water service to the majority of the City's residents and businesses. A small portion of the City is served by Suburban Water Systems and the City of Azusa Light & Water Department. According to the City of Glendora 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the City is classified as an urban water supplier because it serves more than 3,000 customers. The City's main source of water supply is groundwater pumped from the Main San Gabriel Valley Basin. Additional water sources include the filtered surface water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), and filtered surface water from the Covina Irrigating Company (CIC). According to GWD, potable water is disinfected with chlorine (CIC and groundwater) or chloramines (MWD) before it is delivered to residents and businesses. MWD imported water sources are a blend of State Water Project water from northern California and water from the Colorado River Aqueduct. CIC source water originates from the San Gabriel Mountains.

The wastewater generated in the City of Glendora is treated by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD). According to the UWMP, wastewater is tied through the City's local sewer collection system. The City's local sewers connect into LACSD's regional trunk sewers. The regional trunk sewer lines deliver wastewater to one or more water reclamation plants owned by LACSD for treatment. The water reclamation plants are not located in the City's service area.

The water reclamation plants serving the City include the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant (SJCWRP) and the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP). The SJCWRP has a treatment capacity of about 100 MGD. According to LACSD, the JWPCP treats 260 million gallons of wastewater per day (mgd) and has a total permitted capacity of 400 mgd.

## ELECTRICITY

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity to the City of Glendora. Electricity is distributed from power plants through power lines and substations. There are underground and overhead powerlines within the City. Damage to a substation or the larger distribution system outside of the City could result in power loss to the City. More localized power losses can also occur in the event transmission lines are damaged.

## NATURAL GAS

Southern California Gas (SoCalGas) provides gas service to the City of Glendora. According to SoCalGas Gas Transmission Pipeline map of Los Angeles County, there is a high-pressure distribution line that runs along South Glendora Avenue to Route 66 within the City. Other gas transmission pipelines and high pressure (greater than 60 pounds per square inch) gas distribution mains run through other areas of Los Angeles County. Damage to these facilities could interfere with the natural gas service in the City. Similarly, more localized disruptions could occur in the event lower pressure distribution mains and smaller service lines connected to the gas meters at homes and businesses are damaged.

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# Section 4.0 | Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

## 4.1 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

This section outlines the natural hazards that may impact Glendora, detailing their identification, classification, and the considerations used to assess their potential risk to the community. FEMA identifies a wide range of natural hazards that could affect communities, though their list is not exhaustive and allows for the inclusion of additional hazards based on local context. While Glendora may not be susceptible to all of these hazards, the Planning Team utilized various resources—including the City's 2015 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, the Glendora General Plan Safety Element, the County of Los Angeles General Plan 2035 Safety Element, the California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), and FEMA's hazard list—to evaluate the risks specific to the area. The discussion of each hazard was informed by past occurrences in the City and surrounding areas, along with input from the community through surveys, outreach events, and focused meetings. Professional expertise and knowledge also played a key role in identifying and analyzing hazards.

Table 4-1, *Glendora Hazard Identification*, summarizes the hazards considered for inclusion in the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), incorporating findings from FEMA's National Risk Index to further assess the City's exposure to each identified hazard. In the process, the Planning Team consolidated some hazards into broader categories, renamed others for clarity, and added new hazards. For example, fault rupture, seismic ground shaking, liquefaction, and seismic-induced landslides are now grouped under the broader category of Seismic and Geologic Hazards. Severe Weather encompasses Santa Ana winds, heavy rain events (including those during El Niño years), and extreme heat, with extreme heat being newly included. Dam/Reservoir Failure now includes the potential for reservoir failures, and mudflows are categorized under non-seismic induced landslides. Drought has also been added as a new hazard to the profile.

Climate change, while not considered a separate hazard, is recognized as a factor that may intensify existing hazards. The Planning Team decided to address climate change within the profiles of specific hazards it may exacerbate. Additionally, power outages—whether planned or unplanned—are a secondary concern linked to multiple hazards. These outages are discussed in detail within the Severe Weather profile and cross-referenced in other relevant hazard profiles.

**TABLE 4-1: GLENDORA HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

| Hazards | Include in City LHMP? | Discussion of Hazard's Inclusion or Exclusion |
|---|---|---|
| Avalanche | No | Avalanches are not applicable to Glendora. |
| Climate Change* | Yes | Climate change is not a discrete hazard but may change the characteristics of a hazard that affects the community, such as frequency and intensity. Climate change is discussed within each of the applicable hazard profiles. |
| Coastal Flooding | No | Not applicable due to distance from the coast. |
| Cold Wave | No | Not applicable due to climatic conditions. |
| Dam/Reservoir Failure* | Yes | Dams and reservoirs occur within and around the City and their potential failure could impact the City. |
| Drought | Yes | The City depends on groundwater and imported surface water, both of which are susceptible to drought. |
| Earthquake | Yes | The City is underlain by the Sierra Madre Fault Zone. Hazards associated with earthquakes are addressed within the hazard category Seismic and Geologic Hazards. |
| Hail/Ice Storm | No | The City does not typically experience significant hail or ice storms. |
| Heat Wave (Extreme Heat) | Yes | Although extreme heat conditions are not typical within Glendora, they are becoming more common and typically have a greater impact on vulnerable populations. Extreme heat is addressed within the hazard category Severe Weather. |
| Landslide | Yes | Portions of the City are located within areas identified as having a potential to experience seismic-induced landslides. Additionally, due to the topography of the City, there is the potential for slope instability and mudflows. These topics are addressed within the hazard category Seismic and Geologic Hazards. |
| Lightning | No | The City does not typically experience significant lightning events resulting in damage. |
| Flood (Riverine Flooding) | Yes | FEMA-identified floodplains are located within the City and are therefore included. |
| Geological Hazards* | Yes | Geological hazards that occur within the City are primarily associated with landslides, mudflows, and slope instability. These are addressed under the hazard category Seismic and Geologic Hazards. |
| Hazardous Materials* | No | Hazardous materials are not generated within the City. Potential impacts associated with hazardous materials are more likely associated with a hazardous material spill along major transportation routes, which are addressed at the regional level and within the City's Emergency Operations Plan. |
| Hurricane | No | Hurricanes do not occur within the City. |
| Liquefaction* | Yes | Portions of the City are located within areas identified as having the potential for liquefaction. Liquefaction is addressed within the hazard category Seismic and Geologic Hazards. |
| Seismic Hazards* | Yes | The City is located within an area of southern California susceptible to earthquake ground shaking and associated seismic hazards, including liquefaction. These topics are addressed within the hazard category Seismic and Geologic Hazards. |

| Hazards | Include in City LHMP? | Discussion of Hazard's Inclusion or Exclusion |
|---|---|---|
| Strong Wind | Yes | The City experiences periods of high wind events associated with Santa Ana wind conditions. Within the LHMP, these events are addressed under the hazard category Severe Weather. |
| Tornado | No | Tornadoes do not occur within the City. |
| Tsunami | No | Not applicable due to distance from the coast. |
| Volcanic Activity | No | The City is not located within an active volcano area. |
| Wildfire | Yes | The City contains areas identified as fire hazards. Wildfire is profiled within the LHMP. |
| Winter Weather | Yes | The City does not typically experience severe winter storm events. However, Glendora does experience heavy rain events with extended durations. Within the LHMP, heavy rains events are addressed under the hazard category Severe Weather. |

Source: City of Glendora, 2024; FEMA National Risk Index.

Note: * indicates a hazard that is not included in FEMA's National Risk Index but is locally relevant.

The following hazards are discussed within the LHMP:

- Climate Change (integrated into each hazard)
- Dam/Reservoir Failure
- Drought
- Flood
- Seismic and Geologic Hazards (ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, mudflows, slope instability)
- Severe Weather (heavy rains, Santa Ana wind events, extreme heat)
- Wildfire

## 4.2 HAZARD PROFILES

This section contains profiles for the hazards identified as having the potential to occur in Glendora. Each hazard includes a description of the hazard, location of where the hazard may occur, history of the hazard, and the probability of the hazard's future occurrence.

The probability of future occurrences are based on historical frequencies, statistical probabilities, hazard probability maps, and other available information. Probabilities are defined as follows:

- Unlikely – There may or may not have been historic occurrences of the hazard in the community or region and data suggest that occurrences are unlikely. The chance of future occurrences is less than 1 percent each year.
- Occasional – There may or may not have been historic occurrences of the hazard in the community or region, but data suggest there is a possibility that the hazard will occur in the community. The chance of future occurrences is between 1 to 10 percent each year.
- Likely – There has been historic occurrences of the hazard in the community or region and data suggest it is likely that the hazard will continue to occur in the community. The chance of future occurrences is between 10 to 90 percent each year.
- Highly likely – There has been historic occurrences of the hazard in the community or region and data suggest it is highly likely to continue to occur in the community. The chance of future occurrences is 90 percent or above each year.

### DAM/RESERVOIR FAILURE

#### Description

A dam is an artificial barrier preventing the flow of water or loose solid materials (such as soil or snow) or a barrier built across a watercourse for impounding water. Dam failure is the uncontrolled release of impounded water from behind a dam. Flooding, earthquakes, blockages, landslides, lack of maintenance, improper operation, poor construction, vandalism, and terrorism can all cause a dam to fail. Dam failure causes downstream flooding that can affect life and property.

Reservoirs are defined as an artificial lake, pond, impoundment or tank, used to store water. Reservoirs can be created on the surface by constructing dams to store water. Additionally, tank reservoirs can be constructed to store water either above ground, on the surface, or below ground. Reservoir failure is the uncontrolled release of impounded water from a reservoir. Similar to dams, flooding, earthquakes, blockages, landslides, lack of maintenance, improper operation, poor construction, vandalism, and terrorism activities can all cause a reservoir to fail. Seismic activity may also cause inundation by the action of a differential movement of a reservoir and the water within, causing shearing or buckling of the reservoir infrastructure.

Dam or reservoir failures are most likely to happen for the following reasons:[1]

- Overtopping, caused by water spilling over the top of a dam; usually a precursor of dam failure because of inadequate spillway design, debris blockage of spillways, or settlement of the dam crest.
- Foundation defects, including settlement and slope instability.
- Cracking caused by natural settling of a dam or seismic movements.
- Inadequate maintenance and upkeep.
- Piping, when seepage through a dam is not properly filtered, soil particles continue to progress and form sinkholes in the dam.

FEMA and Cal OES require all dam owners to develop an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for warning, evacuation, and post-flood actions. In the event of a major dam failure, mutual aid from all levels of government would be required for an extended period. Recovery efforts would include the removal of debris, clearing roadways, demolishing unsafe structures, assistance in reestablishing public services, and providing continued care for the affected population.

Dams are regulated by the Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). DSOD ensures dam safety by:[2]

- Reviewing and approving dam enlargements, repairs, alterations, and removals, and ensuring that the dam appurtenant structures are designed to meet minimum requirements.
- Performing independent analyses to understand dam and appurtenant structures performance, including structural, hydrologic, hydraulic, and geotechnical evaluations.
- Overseeing construction to ensure work is performed in accordance with approved plans and specifications.
- Inspecting each dam on an annual basis to ensure it is safe, performing as intended, and not development issues.
- Periodically reviewing the stability of dams and their major appurtenances in light of improved design approaches and requirements, as well as new findings regarding earthquake hazards and hydrologic estimates in California.

[1] Association of State Dam Safety Officials, *Dam Incident Database Search*, https://damsafety.org/Incidents, accessed July 19, 2023.
[2] California Department of Water Resources, *Division of Safety of Dams*, https://water.ca.gov/programs/all-programs/division-of-safety-of-dams, accessed June 4, 2024.

DSOD is responsible for assigning each jurisdictional dam a downstream hazard potential. The downstream hazard potential is based on potential downstream impacts to life and property should the dam fail when operating with a full reservoir. The downstream hazard is not related to the condition of the dam or the likelihood of the dam failing in either the short- or long-term. Dams in southern California usually do not operate at full capacity at all times of the year, and thus hazard risks and classifications are a worst-case scenario assessment. The DSOD definitions for downstream hazards are borrowed from the Federal Guidelines for Inundation Mapping of Flood Risks Associated with Dam Incidents and Failures. FEMA categorizes the downstream hazard potential into three categories – low, significant, and high – DSOD adds a fourth category of extremely high:[3]

- Low: No probable loss of human life and low economic and environmental losses. Losses are expected to be principally limited to the owner's property.
- Significant: No probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, impacts to critical facilities, or other significant impacts.
- High: Expected to cause loss of at least one human life.
- Extremely High: Expected to cause considerable loss of human life or would result in an inundation area with a population of 1,000 or more.

Source: Kiewit, *Dams by Kiewit*, https://www.linkedin.com/posts/kiewit_dams-by-kiewit-activity-7034553427934265344-P1-Z, accessed November 21, 2024.

DSOD uses the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's National Inventory of Dams condition assessment rating definition as a guideline in assigning condition assessments. A dam safety deficiency is defined as a load capacity limit or other issue that can result in a failure of the dam or appurtenant structure. It is a characteristic or condition that does not meet the applicable minimum regulatory criteria. Conditions assessment definitions are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Satisfactory | No existing or potential dam safety deficiencies are recognized. Acceptable performance is expected under all loading conditions (static, hydrologic, seismic) in accordance with the minimum applicable state or federal regulatory criteria or tolerable risk guidelines.<br>Typical Circumstances: |

[3] California Department of Water Resources, Definitions for Downstream Hazard and Condition Assessment, https://water.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Programs/All-Programs/Division-of-Safety-of-Dams/Files/Publications/Division-of-Safety-of-Dams-Definitions-for-Downstream-Hazard-and-Condition-Assessment.pdf, September 2021, accessed June 4, 2024.

- No existing deficiencies or potentially unsafe conditions are recognized, with the exception of minor operational and maintenance items that require attention.
- Safe performance is expected under all loading conditions including the design earthquake and design flood.
- Permanent risk reduction measures (reservoir restrictions, spillway modifications, operating procedures, etc.) have been implemented to eliminate identified deficiencies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair | No existing dam safety deficiencies are recognized for normal operating conditions. Rare or extreme hydrologic and/or seismic events may result in a dam safety deficiency. Risk may be in the range to take further action. Note: Rare or extreme events are defined by the regulatory agency based on their minimum applicable state or federal criteria.<br>Other Circumstances:<br>▪ Lack of maintenance requires attention to prevent developing safety concerns.<br>▪ Maintenance conditions may exist that require remedial action greater than routine work and/or secondary studies or investigations.<br>▪ Interim or permanent risk reduction measures may be under consideration. |
| Poor | A dam safety deficiency is recognized for normal operating conditions which may realistically occur. Remedial action is necessary. Poor may also be used when uncertainties exist as to critical analysis parameters which identify a potential dam safety deficiency. Investigations and studies are necessary.<br>Other Circumstances:<br>▪ Dam has multiple deficiencies or a significant deficiency that requires remedial work.<br>▪ Lack of maintenance (erosion, sinkholes, settlement, cracking, unwanted vegetation, animal burrows, inoperable outlet gates) has affected the integrity or the operation of the dam under normal operational conditions and requires remedial action to resolve.<br>▪ Critical design information is needed to evaluate the potential performance of the dam. For example, a field observation or a review of the dam's performance history has identified a question that can only be answered by review of the design and construction history for the dam. Uncertainty arises when there is no design and/or construction documentation available for review and additional analysis is needed to better understand the risk associated with operation under normal operational conditions.<br>▪ Interim or permanent risk reduction measures may be under consideration. |
| Unsatisfactory | A dam safety deficiency is recognized that requires immediate or emergency remedial action for problem resolution. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Typical Circumstances:<br>▪ A critical component of the dam has deteriorated to unacceptable condition or failed.<br>▪ A safety inspection indicates major structural distress (excessive uncontrolled seepage, cracks, slides, sinkholes, severe deterioration, etc.), advanced deterioration, or operational deficiencies which could lead to failure of the dam or its appurtenant structures under normal operating conditions.<br>▪ Reservoir restrictions or other interim risk reduction measures are required.<br>▪ A partial or complete reservoir drawdown may be mandated by the state or federal regulatory agency. |
| Not Rated | The dam has not been inspected, is not under state jurisdiction, or has been inspected but, for whatever reason, has not been rated. |

### Location and Extent

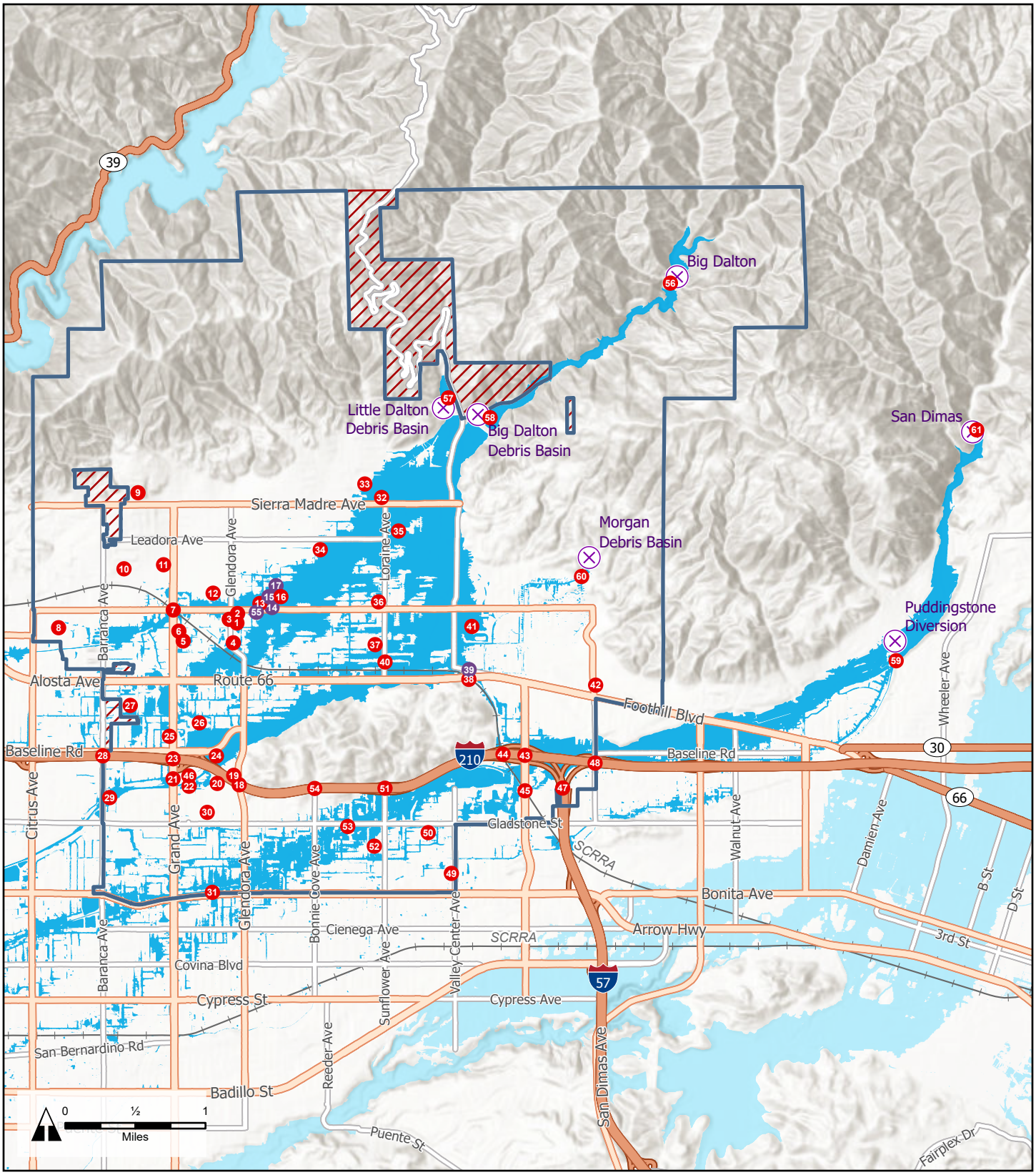
Critical dams and reservoirs with the potential to inundate parts of the City are identified in Table 4-2, *Dams With Inundation Areas Affecting Glendora* and shown on Figure 4-1, *Dams With Inundation Areas Affecting Glendora*. DSOD's downstream hazard potential and condition assessment for each dam and reservoir are also provided in Table 4-2.

**TABLE 4-2: DAMS WITH INUNDATION AREAS AFFECTING GLENDORA**

| Name of Dam | Owner | Dam Purpose | Downstream Hazard Potential | Condition Assessment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Little Dalton Debris Basin | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Debris Control, Flood Risk Reduction | Extremely High | Satisfactory |
| Big Dalton Debris Basin | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Debris Control, Flood Risk Reduction | High | Satisfactory |
| Big Dalton | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Flood Risk Reduction, Water Supply | Extremely High | Satisfactory |
| Puddingstone Diversion | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Other, Flood Risk Reduction | High | Satisfactory |
| Morgan Debris Basin | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Debris Control | High | Satisfactory |
| San Dimas | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Flood Risk Reduction, Irrigation, Water Supply | Extremely High | Satisfactory |

Source: Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, *Dams Within Jurisdiction of the State of California, Dams Listed Alphabetically by Dam Name*, September 2023; National Inventory of Dams, *Dams of the Nation*, https://nid.sec.usace.army.mil/#/, accessed June 4, 2024.

The geographic extent of dam or reservoir failure is dependent on the type of infrastructure and amount of water stored at the time of the hazard incident. Development of maps that show inundation areas in the event of dam failure is the responsibility of the dam's owner. Inundation maps have been prepared as part of the EAP effort through DSOD and Cal OES. As shown in Figure 4-1, inundation areas occur within a significant portion of the central and southern areas of the City, trending in a southwesterly direction, generally between Little Dalton Wash and Big Dalton Wash, and along San Dimas Wash. Inundation areas include, but are not limited to, residential and commercial uses. A total of 2,168.4 acres within the City and Sphere of Influence (SOI) are located within inundation areas.




**LEGEND**

- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern
- City of Glendora
- Sphere of Influence
- Dam with Inundation Area Affecting Glendora
- Dam Failure Inundation Areas affecting Glendora
- Nearby Dam Failure Inundation Areas

CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

# Figure 4-1. Dams with Inundation Areas Affecting Glendora

*Sources: California Department of Water Resources, Division of Dam Safety; Los Angeles County GIS. Map date: December 12, 2024.*

## Previous Occurrences

The City of Glendora has not experienced a dam or reservoir failure. Since the 20th century, there have been a total of seven dam incidences deemed as failures in California. Of these, six have been in southern California; refer to Table 4-3, *Dam Failures in Southern California*. The most recent dam failure occurred in the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles County in 1971.

**TABLE 4-3: DAM FAILURES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**

| Name of Dam | City/Region | County | Year | Reason for Failure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lower Otay | Chula Vista | San Diego | 1916 | Heavy flooding, overtopped; 30 fatalities |
| Sweetwater | Bonita | San Diego | 1916 | Heavy flooding, overtopped; 30 fatalities |
| Sheffield | Santa Barbara | Santa Barbara | 1925 | Earthquake-induced slide |
| Saint Francis | San Francisquito Canyon | Los Angeles County | 1928 | Sudden failure at full capacity due to poor construction; 450 fatalities |
| Baldwin Hills | Los Angeles | Los Angeles County | 1963 | Leak through embankment turned into washout; 5 fatalities |
| San Fernando/ Van Norman | San Fernando/ Granada Hills | Los Angeles County | 1971 | Earthquake-induced slide; failed due to poor construction |

Source: Association of State Dam Safety Officials, *Dam Incident Database Search*, https://damsafety.org/incidents, accessed June 5, 2024.

## Probability of Future Occurrences

The primary hazards that could cause failure of the reservoirs and their associated dams are strong earthquake ground shaking, seiche, and liquefaction. Seiches are changes or oscillations of water levels within a confined water body caused by fluctuation in the atmosphere, tidal currents, or earthquakes. All the sites listed in Table 4.1 would be subject to seismic ground shaking, as is the entire southern California region, due to the presence of numerous major faults; refer to the Seismic and Geologic Hazards Profile for more information. In addition, portions of the Little Dalton Debris Basin, Big Dalton Debris Basin, and Puddingstone Diversion are within a mapped liquefaction zone; portions of the Big Dalton, Morgan Debris Basin, and San Dimas are within a mapped landslide zone; and the Big Dalton Debris Basin is underlain by the Sierra Madre fault zone. There have been no dam or reservoir failures near the City and no recent failures within Los Angeles County. Over the years, the State of California has implemented stringent standards, regulations, and regular inspections of dam facilities, including after the Oroville Dam crisis in 2017, requiring additional inundation mapping and emergency preparedness planning. Additionally, as shown in Table 4-2, all dams with the potential to inundate parts of Glendora have received a condition assessment rating of “satisfactory” by the DSOD. Therefore, the probability of future occurrences of reservoir or dam failure is considered to be unlikely.

## Climate Change Considerations

Dam/reservoir failure is not directly correlated to climate change. Dam and reservoir failure could be caused by seismic activity, which is also not caused by climate change. However, ground failure (due to oversaturated soils) compromising infrastructure integrity or heavy rains overtopping dams could occur. Repetitive severe storm events could increase “wear and tear”

and require additional maintenance and infrastructure improvements to protect dam and reservoir integrity and function. Largely, dam and reservoir operations occur outside of climate change and are not directly impacted by climate change conditions.

## DROUGHT

### Description

Drought in its simplest definition is an extremely dry climatic period where the available water falls below a statistical average for a region. Drought is also defined by factors other than rainfall, including vegetation conditions, agricultural productivity, soil moisture, water levels in reservoirs, and stream flow. Droughts or water shortages are a gradual phenomenon, occurring over multiyear periods and increasing with the length of dry conditions. When precipitation is less than normal for a period, the flow of streams and rivers declines, water levels in lakes and reservoirs fall, and the depth to water in wells increases. If dry weather persists and water supply problems develop, the dry period can become a drought. Drought cycles are common in southern California and are influenced by cyclical El Niño and La Niña events.

El Niño and La Niña are opposing weather phenomena that significantly impact global climate patterns.[4] El Niño occurs when Pacific trade winds weaken, causing warm ocean water to move eastward toward the Americas. This shift in water temperature alters atmospheric circulation, resulting in wetter conditions and increased flooding in the southern U.S. La Niña, the opposite of El Niño, occurs when trade winds strengthen, pushing more warm water toward Asia and increasing upwelling along the west coast of the Americas. This results in drier conditions in the southern U.S., often resulting in droughts.

The term “drought” can have different meanings depending on how a water deficiency affects day to day activities. Drought is a complex natural hazard, which is reflected in the following four definitions commonly used to describe it:[5]

- Agricultural – Agricultural drought is based on the impacts to agriculture by factors such as rainfall deficits, soil water deficits, reduced groundwater, or reservoir levels needed for irrigation.
- Hydrological – Hydrological drought is based on the impact of rainfall deficits on the water supply such as stream flow, reservoir and lake levels, and ground water table decline.
- Meteorological – Meteorological drought is based on the degree of dryness or rainfall deficit and the length of the dry period.

[4] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *What are El Niño and La Niña?*, https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/ninonina.html, accessed June 10, 2024.
[5] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *Understanding Drought and How to Respond*, https://www.weather.gov/safety/drought, accessed June 5, 2024.

- Socioeconomic – Socioeconomic drought is based on the impact of drought conditions (meteorological, agricultural, or hydrological drought) on supply and demand of some economic goods. Socioeconomic drought occurs when the demand for an economic good exceeds supply as a result of a weather-related deficit in water supply.

Although climate is a primary contributor to hydrological drought, other factors such as changes in land use (i.e., deforestation), land degradation, and the construction of dams all affect the hydrological characteristics of a region. Since regions are interconnected by natural systems, the impact of meteorological drought may extend well beyond the borders of the precipitation-deficient area. Changes in land use upstream may alter hydrologic characteristics such as infiltration and runoff rates, resulting in more variable stream flow and a higher incidence of hydrologic drought downstream. Land use change is one way human actions alter the frequency of water shortage even when no change in precipitation has been observed.

Droughts cause public health and safety impacts, as well as economic and environmental impacts. Public health and safety impacts are primarily associated with catastrophic wildfire risks and drinking water shortage risks for small water systems in rural areas and private residential wells. Examples of other impacts include costs to homeowners due to loss of residential landscaping, degradation of urban environments due to loss of landscaping, agricultural land fallowing and associated job loss, degradation of fishery habitat, and tree mortality with damage to forest ecosystems. Drought conditions can also result in damage to older infrastructure that is located within dry soils with potential to leak or break. Dead or dying vegetation poses a risk to falling and damaging structures and infrastructure systems.

In Los Angeles County, drought conditions typically result in implementation of large-scale conservation efforts, reducing water supplies to customers and altering the pricing system by implementing higher rates for water usage that exceeds certain levels (i.e., wasteful). Higher rates that may be imposed during a drought could have disproportionate impacts on lower-income households. Reduction in groundwater supplies during drought conditions can also result in the need for water agencies that have high reliance on local groundwater supplies to purchase larger amounts of imported water. Drought conditions have also resulted in drier brush and an increase in the size and severity of wildfires; refer to the Wildfire Hazard Profile for further discussion.

### Location and Extent

Droughts are generally widespread events that could easily affect the entire City of Glendora, and the larger Los Angeles County region. The geographic extent of drought conditions could extend to every resident and business owner receiving water from the City of Glendora Water Division, Suburban Water Systems, and the City of Azusa Light & Water Department, the water suppliers for the City. These three water suppliers rely on imported water from other regions (e.g., Colorado River and Northern California) via aqueducts. As a result, droughts can be caused or made worse by conditions in the regions in which the water originates.

Drought severity depends on numerous factors, including duration, intensity, geographic extent, as well as regional water supply demands by humans and vegetation. The severity of drought can be aggravated by other climatic factors, such as prolonged high winds and low relative humidity. The magnitude of drought is usually measured in time and the severity of the hydrologic deficit.

The U.S. Drought Monitor is a map released weekly that indicates the portions of the United States that are experiencing drought and the severity of the drought based on five classifications: abnormally dry (D0), showing areas that may be going into or are coming out of drought, and four levels of drought: moderate (D1), severe (D2), extreme (D3), and exceptional (D4); refer to Table 4-4, *Drought Severity Classification*.

**TABLE 4-4: DROUGHT SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION**

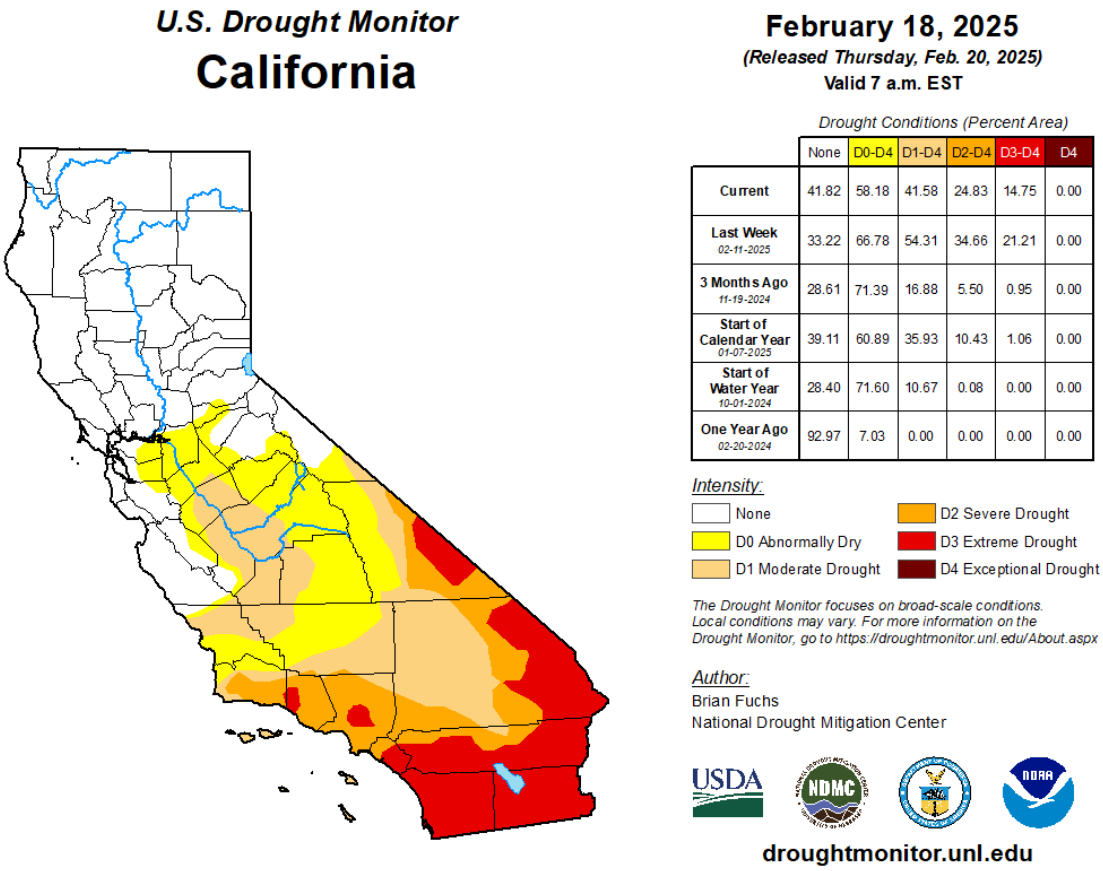
| Category | Description | Possible Impacts |
|---|---|---|
| D0 | Abnormally Dry | Active fire season begins; dryland crop germination is stunted; soil is dry; snowpack is minimal. |
| D1 | Moderate Drought | Dryland pasture growth is stunted; landscaping and gardens need irrigation earlier; wildlife patterns begin to change; stock ponds and creeks are lower than usual. . |
| D2 | Severe Drought | Fire season is longer, with high burn intensity, dry fuels, and large fire spatial extent; river flows decrease; reservoir levels are low, and banks are exposed. |
| D3 | Extreme Drought | Fire season lasts year-round; water conservation rebate programs increase; water use restrictions are implemented. |
| D4 | Exceptional Drought | Water shortages are widespread; surface water is depleted; poor air quality affects health; fields are left fallow. |

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor, *Drought Classification*, https://www.droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About/AbouttheData/DroughtClassification.aspx, accessed June 3, 2024; U.S. Drought Monitor, *California*, https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CA, accessed June 3, 2024.

The Drought Monitor is not a forecast but looks backward, providing a weekly assessment of drought conditions based on how much precipitation did or did not fall. Because drought is a slow-moving hazard, it may take more than one good rainfall to end a drought, especially if an area has been in drought for a long time.

Figure 4-2, *Drought Monitor Map*, depicts the drought monitor map, which identifies areas of drought and labels them by intensity as shown in Table 4-3. As of February 18, 2025, Los Angeles County is classified as D1, D2, and D3 by the U.S. Drought Monitor, meaning parts of the County are currently experiencing moderate-to-extreme drought conditions. Glendora is identified as D2, meaning it is experiencing severe drought conditions.

**FIGURE 4-2: DROUGHT MONITOR MAP**




Source: United States Drought Monitor, *California*, https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CA, accessed February 25, 2025.

## Previous Occurrences

Although defining drought can be challenging across a large geography, California has experienced numerous severe droughts over the past century. FEMA declared one drought emergency for California in January 1977, and other drought emergency declarations have been declared by the State. According to the 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, from 1950 to 2022, there were 11 drought State Emergency Proclamations in California.[6]

Table 4-5, *Historical Droughts*, shows the historical droughts that have occurred in California from 1827 through the present.

[6] California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, *2023 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan*, https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Hazard-Mitigation/Documents/2023-California-SHMP_Volume-1_11.10.2023.pdf, published August 2023, accessed June 4, 2024.

**TABLE 4-5: HISTORICAL DROUGHTS**

| Date | Area Affected | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| 1827-1916 | Statewide | Multiyear: 1827–29, 1843–44, 1856–57, 1863–64 (particularly extreme), 1887–88, 1897–1900, 1912–13. |
| 1917-21 | Statewide except central Sierra Nevada and north coast | Simultaneous in affected areas, 1919–20. Most extreme in north. |
| 1922–26 | Statewide except central Sierra Nevada | Simultaneous in effect for entire State only during 1924, which was particularly severe. |
| 1928-37 | Statewide | Simultaneously in effect for the entire State, 1929–34. Longest, most severe in State's history. |
| 1943–51 | Statewide | Simultaneously in effect for entire State, 1947–49. Most extreme in south. |
| 1959–62 | Statewide | Most extreme in Sierra Nevada and central coast. |
| 1976–77 | Statewide, except for southwestern deserts | Driest 2 years in State's history. Most severe in northern two-thirds of State. |
| 1987–92 | Statewide | Moderate, continuing through 1989. Most extreme in northern Sierra Nevada. |
| 2000-2002 | Statewide | Most severe in southern California. |
| 2007-2009 | Statewide | Twelfth driest 3-year period on record at the time. Most severe in western San Joaquin Valley. |
| 2012-17 | Statewide | Most severe California drought on record. |
| 2021-23 | Statewide | Drought emergency proclamation issued in April 2021 with additional orders May 2021, July 2021, October 2021, and October 2022. Drought restrictions eased in March 2023. |

Source: Paulson, Chase, Roberts, and Moody, *National Water Summary 1988-89-- Hydrologic Events and Floods and Droughts*, 1991; California Department of Water Resources, *California's Most Significant Droughts: Comparing Historical and Recent Conditions*, February 2015; California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, *2023 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan*, August 2023.

The most severe drought on record began in 2012 and continued through 2016. On January 17, 2014, the governor of California declared a State drought emergency, and on April 1, 2014 the governor announced the first-ever mandatory 25 percent statewide water use reduction and a series of actions to help save water, increase enforcement to prevent wasteful water use, streamline the State's drought response, and invest in new technologies that would make California more drought resilient. At the time of the announcement, the volume of snowpack in California's mountains was approximately 14 percent of normal. Despite multiple storms in February 2014, drought conditions persisted. By the end of May 2014, all of California was in a condition of "extreme" or "exceptional" drought. At the same time, the volume of snowpack had decreased to less than 10 percent of normal and water stored in Statewide Reservoirs was at 56 percent of normal.[7] On April 7, 2017, the governor issued an executive order ending the drought emergency in Southern California, including Los Angeles County.

On October 19, 2021, the governor of California declared a State drought emergency, which added the eight counties, including Los Angeles County (not included within an executive order

[7] California Department of Water Resources, *California's Most Significant Droughts: Comparing Historical and Recent Conditions*, February 2015.

in April, May, or July 2021) calling for a voluntary reduction of water use by 15 percent across California.[8] This declaration followed the second driest year on record and near record low storage in California's largest reservoirs. The proclamation required local water suppliers to implement water shortage contingency plans responsive to local conditions and prepare for the possibility of a third dry year. On March 28, 2022, the governor issued an executive order noting continued drought conditions and requiring urban water suppliers to activate, at a minimum, Level 2 of their customized Water Shortage Contingency Plans. These plans, required by State law, are developed by local water agencies to navigate drought and each plan is customized based on an agency's unique infrastructure and management. Triggering Level 2 of these plans involves implementing water conservation actions to prepare for a water shortage level of up to 20 percent. For example, in many communities, this would mean reducing the number of days that residents can water outdoors, among other measures. On March 24, 2023, the governor rolled back some drought emergency provisions that were no longer needed due to improving water conditions, while maintaining other measures that support regions and communities still facing water supply challenges, and that continue building up long-term water resilience.[9]

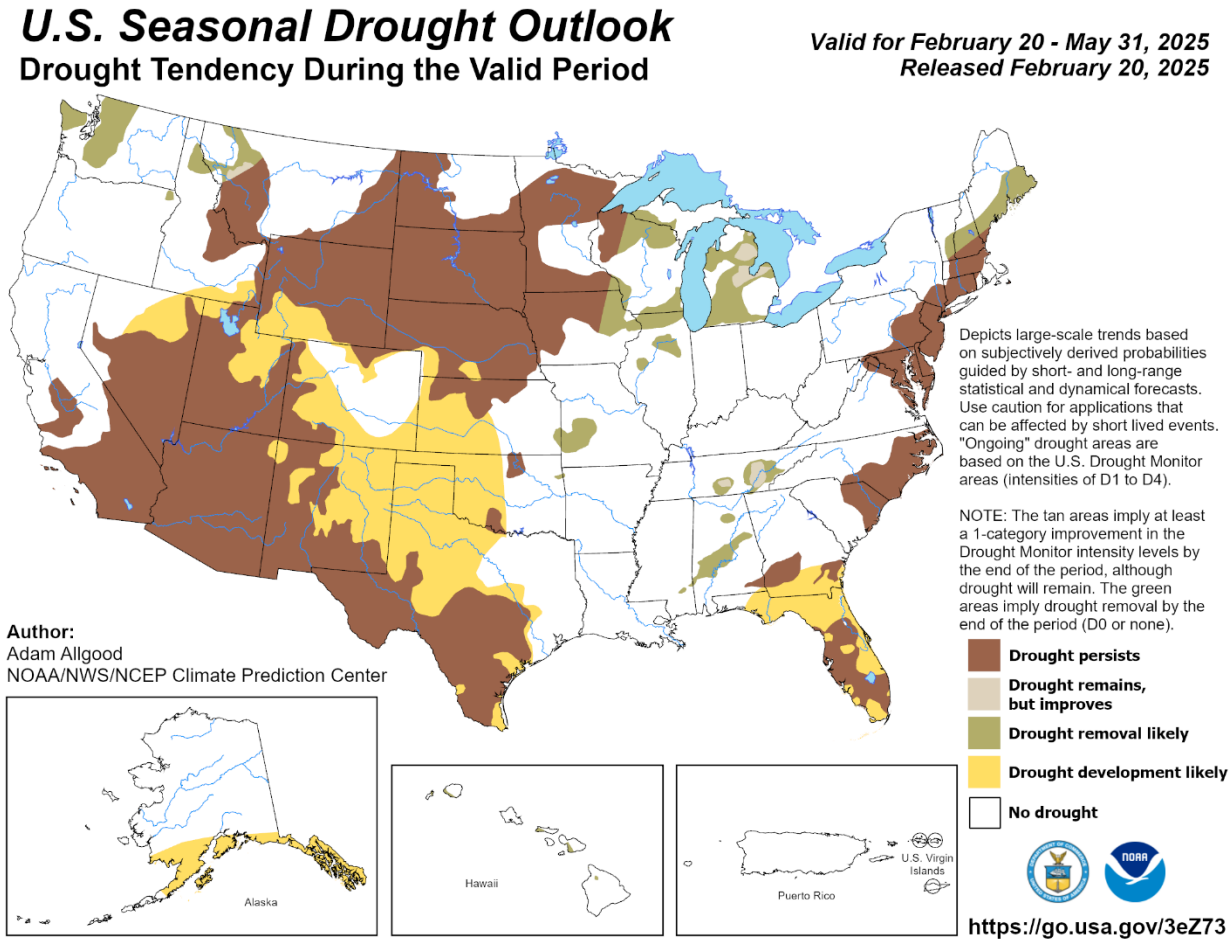
The City of Glendora Water Division provides water conservation programs and resources, including education programs, free water efficiency upgrades and rebates, water smart gardening workshops, water saving tips, and leak reporting.[10] During drought conditions, the City of Glendora Water Division educates residents and business owners regarding State-mandated water conservation measures. The City's Municipal Code (Chapter 14.34, *Water Conservation* and 21.03.060, *State Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance Adopted by Reference*) includes water conservation and landscape water use standards, guidelines, and calculations to promote conservation and efficient use of water in the City.

### Probability of Future Occurrences

Based on previous occurrences and trends in California, the likelihood that Glendora will experience drought conditions in the future is considered high. The U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook depicts large-scale trends based on U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4), as shown in Figure 4-3, *U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook*. The coastal southern California region, including Glendora, is currently showing drought tendencies that are likely to persist. The probability of future occurrences is considered highly likely.

[8] California Governor's Office, *Proclamation of a State of Emergency*, October 2021.
[9] Governor Gavin Newsom, *Governor Newsom Eases Drought Restrictions*, https://www.gov.ca.gov/2023/03/24/governor-newsom-eases-drought-restrictions/, accessed June 5, 2024.
[10] City of Glendora, Water Conservation, https://www.cityofglendora.org/departments-services/public-works/water/water-conservation, accessed June 5, 2024.

**FIGURE 4-3: U.S. SEASONAL DROUGHT OUTLOOK**




Source: National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, *U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook*, https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/season_drought.png, accessed February 25, 2025.

## Climate Change Considerations

Climate change can exacerbate droughts by making them more frequent, longer, and more severe. According to the 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, there is a high probability of future drought events in the State, with at least one period of drought occurring somewhere in California every year. Climate scientists studying California find that drought conditions are likely to become more frequent and persistent over the twenty-first century due to climate change, such as more frequent and extended periods of high temperature conditions. Decreasing snowmelt, reduced precipitation, and higher temperatures are all expected effects of climate change. The *California Adaptation Planning Guide* states that the pressure climate change places on ground water reliance during times of drought is not sustainable. *California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment* states that California has experienced a succession of dry spells, and with warmer conditions the impacts of these droughts have increased. Additionally, recent droughts (2012-2016 and 2020-2022) have been followed by very wet winters, providing further indication of continued climate volatility. Increasing populations and increasing demand for water in southern

portions of California are anticipated to continue and may result in future challenges associated with drought conditions and climate change for Glendora and other communities.

Governor Brown's 2014 drought emergency declaration noted that droughts could occur more regularly into the future. Additionally, Governor Newsom's 2022 executive order notes that climate change continues to intensify the impacts of droughts. The experiences faced by water supply agencies during the recent and current droughts have prompted actions to examine water storage, distribution, management, conservation, and use policies more closely. Water districts drafted administrative drought actions and implemented mechanisms allowing for administrative consistency and coordination to address drought conditions statewide.

## FLOOD

### Description

Flooding occurs when a waterway, either a natural one or an artificial drainage channel, receives more water than it is capable of conveying, causing the water level in the waterway to rise. Depending on how long these conditions last and the amount of water the waterway receives in proportion to its capacity, the rising water level may eventually overtop the waterway's banks or any other boundaries to the drainage area, resulting in flooding in the surrounding area.

Floods often occur during heavy precipitation events, when the amount of rainwater exceeds the capacity of storm drains or flood control channels. Floods can also happen when infrastructure such as levees, dams, or culverts fail, or when a section of drainage infrastructure fails, and water cannot be drained from an area fast enough. These failures can be linked to precipitation events (i.e., when water erodes away a levee, allowing water to escape and flood nearby areas), or can be a consequence of other emergency situations (i.e., a dam collapsing due to an earthquake).

FEMA defines flood or flooding as a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- The overflow of inland or tidal waters;
- The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or,
- Mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.

Floods can be caused by several factors, including:

- Weather and climate patterns (e.g., El Niño, La Niña, Pineapple Express, Atmospheric River, etc.)

  - El Niño and La Niña are complex weather patterns resulting from variations in ocean temperatures in the equatorial Pacific. Warmer or colder than average ocean temperatures in one part of the world can influence weather around the globe. El Niño and La Niña episodes typically last 9 to 12 months, but some prolonged events may last for years.[11]
  - Pineapple Express is a name given to an atmospheric river on the West Coast. It is a channel in the atmosphere that moves vast amounts of moisture and can result in massive showers.
- Hydrologic features such as reservoirs, ponds, lakes, rivers, etc. can have a large impact on the amount of flooding.
- The absorption capacity of the ground depends on the composition of soil and bedrock of the area. Less absorbent soil conditions in addition to lack of proper storm infrastructure can result in flooding.
- Type and density of vegetation is related to absorption of moisture affecting the flow of water.
- Patterns of land use/urbanization relates to the pervious and impervious nature of the ground.
- Expected level, age, and condition of flood management infrastructure will impact flooding conditions.
- Large-scale wildfires dramatically alter the terrain and ground conditions. Vegetation absorbs rainfall, reducing runoff. However, wildfires leave the ground charred, barren, and unable to absorb water, creating conditions ripe for flash flooding and mudflow. Flood risk remains significantly higher until vegetation is restored – up to five years after a wildfire.[12]

The force of a flood can be enough to carry away large objects and damage structures, causing considerable damage to buildings and infrastructure. In severe instances, floodwaters themselves can destroy structures or move them off their foundation. Floods can saturate and weaken soil, potentially making structures built on them more susceptible to damage or collapse. Flooding can affect water quality, as large volumes of water can transport contaminants into water bodies and overload storm and wastewater systems. Additionally, large increases in water volume can cause water body erosion and loss of aquatic habitat. It can also cause great economic loss to people and government due to the destruction of roads, bridges, farms, businesses, houses, and automobiles.

[11] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *What are El Niño and La Niña?*, https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/ninonina.html, accessed June 10, 2024.
[12] Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Flood Risks Increase After Fires*, https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_flood-after-fire_factsheet_nov20.pdf, accessed June 4, 2024.

### Location and Extent

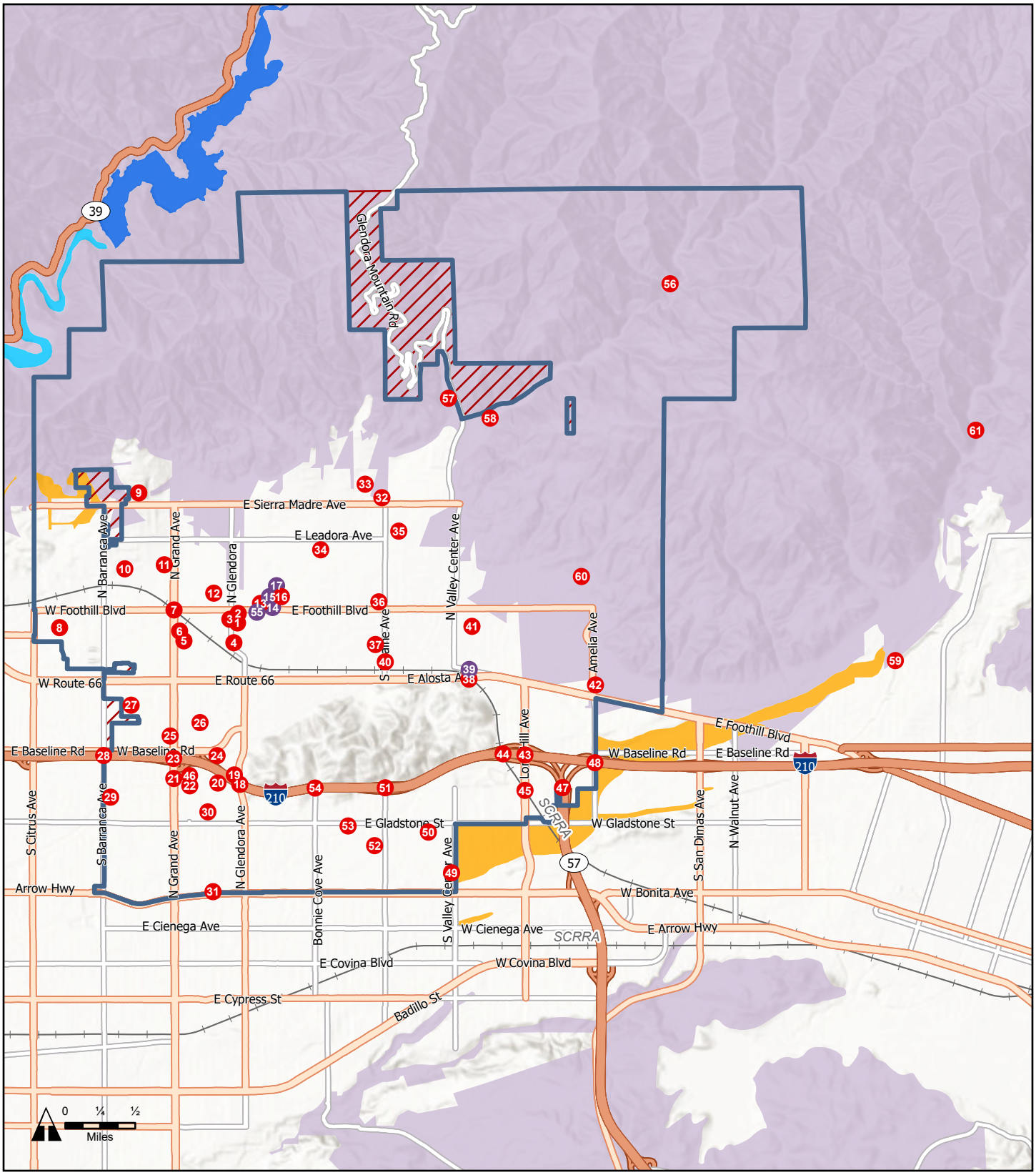
The City is adjacent to the San Gabriel Mountains and located within the San Gabriel River Watershed. The San Gabriel River Watershed is in the eastern portion of Los Angeles County where it is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, San Bernardino/Orange County to the east, the division of the Los Angeles River from the San Gabriel River to the west, and the Pacific Ocean to the south.[13] The watershed drains into the San Gabriel River from the San Gabriel Mountains flowing 58 miles south until its confluence with the Pacific Ocean. Three flood channels traverse Glendora: Little Dalton Wash, Big Dalton Wash, and San Dimas Wash. The concreted-lined channels serve as floodways that manage floodwater flow.

Flood zones within Glendora are determined by Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), produced by FEMA in partnership with various communities. A FIRM is the official flood map that shows a community's flood hazard areas. These may include high-hazard (Special Flood Hazard Areas [SFHA]), moderate- to low-hazard areas, and undetermined areas. A SFHA map shows the 100-year floodplain, divided into zones A and AE.[14] A FIRM also includes 500-year floodplains and higher, classified as moderate and minimal risk areas. The extent or magnitude of flooding is measured by percentage and annual chance floods. A 100- and 500-year flood is an event that has a 1 in 100 (1 percent) and 1 in 500 (0.2 percent) chance, respectively, of occurring in any given year. This data is incorporated into FIRMs to support the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and provide the basis for community floodplain management regulations and flood insurance requirements.

A regulatory floodway is a subset of the 100-year floodplain and is defined by FEMA as the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height. Communities must regulate development in these floodways to ensure that there are no increases in flood elevations.

Figure 4-4, *Flood Hazard Zones*, shows the locations of flood zones in Glendora, and Table 4-6, *Acreage by FEMA Flood Zones*, provides the details and acreage of these zones that occur within the planning area. The majority of developed areas in Glendora are identified as Zone X, meaning that the area is located outside of SFHAs and have minimal risk of flood hazard. Potential flooding could occur in a northwestern portion of the City mapped within the 500-year floodplain, generally located along Sierra Madre Avenue. Additionally, a significant portion of the City has not been mapped for flood hazards by FEMA. These unmapped areas occur in the northern and eastern foothills of the City and generally consist of open space and low-density residential uses. Development within flood hazard areas is expected to comply with flood protection standards that reduce vulnerability to flood impacts and ensure safe use and occupation of structures.

[13] County of Los Angeles Public Works, *San Gabriel River Watershed*, http://www.ladpw.org/wmd/watershed/sg/, accessed July 7, 2023.
[14] Federal Emergency Management Agency, *National Flood Insurance Program, Flood Insurance Manual*, April 2024, https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_nfip_flood-insurance-manual_042024.pdf, accessed June 10, 2024.




**LEGEND**

- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern
- City of Glendora
- Sphere of Influence
- 100-year Flood Zone
- 100-year Flood Zone (contained in channel)
- 500-year Flood Zone
- unshaded — Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- No Flood Hazard Study has been Conducted

*Sources: FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer, Los Angeles County, 10-19-2023; Los Angeles County GIS. Map date: December 12, 2024.*

CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

## Figure 4-4. Flood Hazard Zones

**TABLE 4-6: ACREAGE BY FEMA FLOOD ZONES**

| Flood | Risk | Area (Acres) |
|---|---|---|
| 100-Year Flood and Regulatory Floodway | High | 0.0 |
| 500-Year Flood | Moderate to Minimal | 49.8 |
| Area of Minimal Flood Hazard (Zone X) | Minimal | 5,859.3 |
| Undetermined/No Study Conducted (Zone D) | Undetermined | 7,333.5 |

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, June 18, 2024.

Flooding can also occur outside of mapped flood hazard zones during heavy rain events associated with extensive runoff. Localized flooding typically occurs when significant amounts of rain fall over a short time and/or, because of overloaded or blocked stormwater drainage systems that cause sheet flow into streets and low-lying areas.

Source: Ralls, T., ABC 7, *Rain floods Southern California roads*, *https://abc7.com/rain-flooding-mud-slide-socal-camarillo-glendora-silverado-flow-debris-southern-california-la/419008/*, accessed November 21, 2024.

## Previous Occurrences

Past occurrences of flood damage in the City of Glendora have occurred as early as 1938, when one of the worst rainstorms on record caused overflow of the Little Dalton Wash channel and street flooding throughout the City.[15] Another significant flood event affecting the City of Glendora occurred in 1969 and was caused by intense rainfall.[16] The 1969 flood event had a significant impact, particularly in the northern part of the City, where flooding and mudslides caused over 50 million dollars in damages to private and public properties. Improvements to City and County flood control systems after these events has greatly reduced the flooding hazard in Glendora.

[15] The Glendora Press-Gleaner, *Glendora Escapes with Minor Damage as Rain Floods Southland Area*, March 4, 1938, https://ccdl.claremont.edu/digital/collection/cwd/id/4756, accessed June 10, 2024.
[16] U.S. Geologic Survey, *Flood of January 1969 near Azusa and Glendora, California*, https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/ha424, accessed June 10, 2024.

The National Weather Service report, *A History of Significant Weather Events in Southern California*, includes a chronological list of events organized by weather type.[17] One of these events specifically mentions heavy rainfall occurring in Glendora in 1956. Additionally, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Storm Event Database summarizes flood events of regional significance affecting the City of Glendora. These are documented below:[18]

- In May 1998, heavy rain produced local urban flooding across Los Angeles County. Local street flooding was reported in Glendora.
- In April 1999, moderate to locally heavy rainfall produced minor street flooding across coastal areas of Ventura and Los Angeles counties.
- In February 2000, heavy rain totaling two to six inches produced flash flooding across Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles counties. Flash flooding and mudslides closed parts of San Gabriel Canyon Road in the Angeles National Forest. The heavy showers resulted in numerous reports of street flooding across the area.
- In March 2000, heavy showers produced widespread street flooding across Los Angeles County.
- In April 2000, a powerful Pacific storm brought heavy rain, causing urban flooding in Los Angeles County.
- In March 2001, Los Angeles county received one to three inches of heavy rainfall, with numerous reports of flooding and mudslides.
- In February 2003, a powerful winter storm brought heavy rain to southern California. Rainfall totals over coastal areas ranged from one to five inches with higher amounts in the mountains. Widespread flooding was reported across Los Angeles County.
- In January 2005, a powerful Pacific storm brought heavy rain, snow, flash flooding, high winds and landslides to central and southern California. During the five-day event, rainfall totals ranged from three to 10 inches over coastal areas with up to 32 inches in the mountains
- In January 2008, a powerful Pacific storm brought strong winds, heavy rainfall, flash flooding, and winter storm conditions to central and southern California. Rainfall totals ranged from five to 11 inches in the foothills and mountains. The heaviest rainfall fell over favored south-facing mountain slopes.
- In January 2010, a series of powerful winter storms affected central and southern California. As this series of storms moved across the area, they brought heavy rain, flash flooding, gusty

[17] National Weather Service, *A History of Significant Weather Events in Southern California*, https://www.weather.gov/media/sgx/documents/weatherhistory.pdf, March 2024.
[18] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *Storm Events Database*, https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/, accessed Jun 10, 2024.

winds, heavy snow, and severe weather to the area. Rainfall ranged from eight to 16 inches in the foothills and mountains.

- In February 2014, heavy showers and thunderstorms moved across the communities of Azusa and Glendora, generating flash flooding and debris flows. Rainfall totals ranged from between six and 12 inches across the mountains and foothills. Law enforcement reported that several homes were damaged due to debris flows.
- In January 2016, a powerful winter storm brought heavy rain and snow, flash flooding, and gusty winds to the Los Angeles area. Rainfall totals from this storm generally ranged between two and six inches with locally higher amounts in some foothill areas.
- In December 2021, a winter storm hit southern California, producing heavy rainfall ranging between two to eight inches. Numerous reports of nuisance roadway flooding as well as downed trees were reported.
- In August 2023, Tropical Storm Hilary brought heavy rain and significant flooding to Ventura and Los Angeles counties. Rainfall totals in mountain areas ranged between three to nine inches. Rainfall rates were impressive, with rates of around one inch in less than an hour reported at times. With such heavy rainfall, numerous reports of flash flooding as well as mud and debris flows were received.

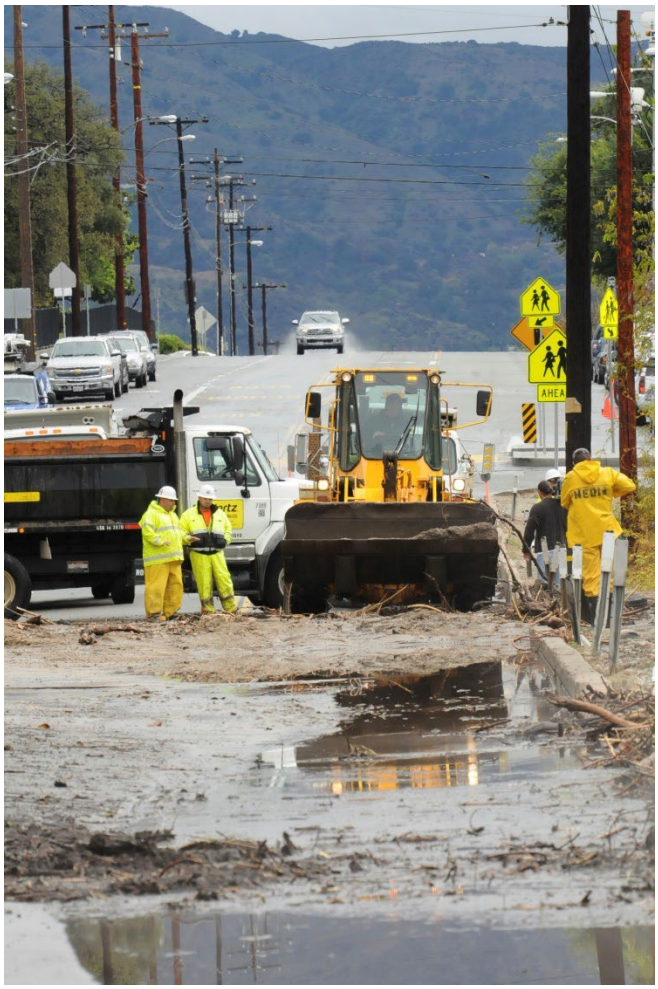
### Probability of Future Occurrences

This section addresses flooding resulting from heavy precipitation events, distinct from flooding caused by reservoir or dam failure, which was covered in the previous section. Areas within the 100-year flood zone have a 1 percent chance of flooding in any given year. However, Glendora has no areas within this high-risk zone. The 500-year flood zone, with a much lower risk of flooding (0.2 percent chance per year), includes a small area of approximately 49.8 acres in the northwestern part of the city, near Sierra Madre Avenue. Flooding incidents are most likely to occur within FEMA-designated flood zones.

The City and County maintain an extensive storm drain system that would normally divert any excessive rainfall into appropriate channels. After the historic flooding events discussed above, the City made improvements to infrastructure such as the construction of dams, basins, and flood control channels to mitigate flood hazards. These improvements decrease the probability of a major flood occurrence in the City. Additionally, the City prohibits development in any area determined to be subject to flood hazard by reason of inundation, overflow, or erosion unless provisions are made to eliminate the hazards to the satisfaction of the City Engineer by providing adequate drainage facilities, protective walls or devices, suitable fill, raising the floor level of the structures, or by a combination of methods. The City also prepares for flood events by maintaining and proactively removing debris prior to significant rain events. However, infrastructure and flood control facilities could be overwhelmed during a large storm event, resulting in flooding not limited to the FEMA flood zones. The probability of future occurrences is considered likely.

### Climate Change Considerations

Climate change is expected to influence the frequency and intensity of precipitation events throughout California and could have a direct effect on flooding. According to research conducted by UCLA, California will experience extremely wet and extremely dry seasons by the end of the century. It is predicted that "over the next 40 years, the State will be 300 to 400 percent more likely to have a prolonged storm sequence as severe as the one that caused the legendary California flood more than 150 years ago."[19] The Fourth Climate Change Assessment indicates the intensity of heavy precipitation events is increasing and identifies a medium-high confidence for future change. While the annual rainfall averages may remain constant, the wet season may be narrower, leading to large downpours in a short period of time that overwhelm infrastructure and lead to increased flooding. With population density and increased urbanization of Los Angeles County, increased precipitation events and associated flooding could be devastating.



Source: City of Glendora, February 28, 2014.

[19] Colgan, D. (UCLA), *Study forecasts a severe climate future for California*, April 2018, https://newsroom.ucla.edu/releases/california-extreme-climate-future-ucla-study, accessed June 10, 2024.

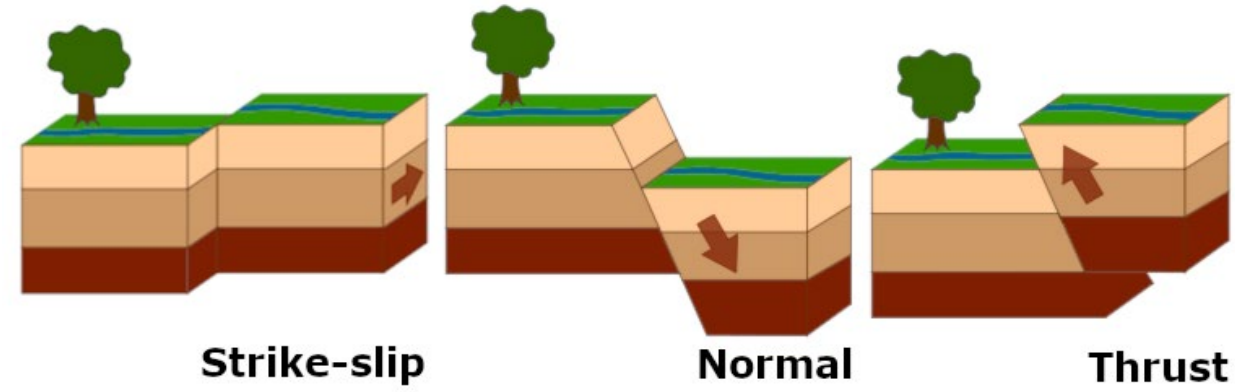
## SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

### Description

*Surface Faulting and Ground Motion*

The US Geological Survey (USGS) defines an earthquake as a sudden slip on a fault and the resulting ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused by the slip (or any other sudden stress changes in the earth).[20] Faults are fractures along the earth's crust between two blocks of earth and can be defined as a strike slip, normal, or thrust faults, as depicted in Figure 4-5, *Types of Faults*, below.

**FIGURE 4-5: TYPES OF FAULTS**




Source: U.S. Geological Survey, *Earthquake Hazards Program,* https://www.usgs.gov/programs/earthquake-hazards, accessed June 11, 2024.

Fault movement can occur rapidly, in the form of an earthquake, or may occur slowly, in the form of creep. During an earthquake, the rock on one side of a fault suddenly slips with respect to the other. Earthquakes occur without warning and result in effects such as ground motion, surface faulting, and ground failure (including liquefaction and landslides), described below.

Ground motion is seismic shaking (vibration) of the ground during an earthquake.[21] When a fault ruptures, seismic waves radiate in all directions and cause the ground to vibrate. The severity of the vibration increases with the amount of energy released and decreases with distance from the causative fault or epicenter. Soft soils can further amplify ground motion.

Seismic shaking can be strong enough to result in widespread devastation or virtually undetectable by the average person. The intensity of seismic shaking is a result of the release by the fault rupture (how much of the accumulated stress was released), the length of the rupture (the longer the slip along the fault line, the greater the shaking), and the depth at which the rupture occurs (ruptures that occur closer to the surface often cause stronger shaking). Usually, areas

[20] U.S. Geological Survey, *Earthquake Hazards Program*, https://www.usgs.gov/glossary/earthquake-hazards-program, accessed June 11, 2024.
[21] U.S. Geological Survey, *What are the Effects of Earthquakes?,* https://www.usgs.gov/programs/earthquake-hazards/what-are-effects-earthquakes, accessed June 11, 2024.

closest to the site of the rupture experience the greatest shaking, although differences in geology and soil can also have an impact.

Seismic shaking can damage or destroy buildings and structures and may cause partial or total collapse. Ground movement can damage or destroy infrastructure on or beneath the surface, such as roads, rail lines, and utility lines and pipes. This in turn, can cause hazardous materials releases, water main breaks, and other dangerous situations resulting from infrastructure failure. Falling debris and structures also create a risk of personal injury or death.

Surface faulting is the differential movement of two sides of a fracture, where the ground breaks apart. The length, width, and displacement of the ground characterize surface faults, which occur based on the type of underlying fault.

Faults occur at the boundaries between large sections of the earth's surface, called tectonic plates. While most of California sits on the North American plate, the San Gabriel Valley area (which includes the City of Glendora) is on the Pacific plate. The San Andreas Fault is the main boundary between the North American and Pacific plates, but other fault lines can be found up to 200 miles away. The presence of the San Andreas Fault and other faults is the reason for California's frequent seismic shaking and other tectonic activity.

*Landslides, Mudflows, and Slope Instability*

Areas with steep slopes and valleys are potentially subject to instability. These areas may be prone to hazards such as rock falls, slope failures, and debris flows (mudflows). While seismic shaking can cause landslides, other causes can include erosion, soil saturation, excess weight from accumulation of rain or snow, and human-made conditions such as construction disturbance or vegetation removal.

When a hillside or other slope becomes unstable, the soil and rocks that make up the slope slide toward the bottom. Landslides are often sudden, although some occur very slowly over a long period of time. Loose and fractured materials are more likely to slide than compact materials or solid rock, and steep slopes are at greater risk than gentle rises. Areas that have been recently burned by wildfires are more susceptible to sliding because the fire destroys the plant cover that helps stabilize slopes.

Regardless of the cause or specific form, a landslide can damage or destroy structures built on the sliding material or in its path. Underground infrastructure, such as pipelines or telecommunication lines, may be severed during a landslide. This could lead to infrastructure-induced flooding if water pipes are broken. In addition to property damage, landslides can crush or bury people, creating a risk of serious injury or death.

*Liquefaction*

Liquefaction is a phenomenon that occurs when ground shaking causes saturated soils, primarily clay-free deposits such as sand or silt, to lose strength and act like a viscous fluid. Soils that are poorly consolidated and combine with groundwater during an earthquake lose their shear strength and take on the properties of a heavy liquid. Certain soils are more susceptible to liquefaction, particularly younger and looser sediment closer to the water table. Liquefaction causes three types of ground failure, as described below:[22]

- Lateral spreads involve the lateral movement of large blocks of soil as a result of liquefaction of an underlying layer. They generally develop on gentle slopes, most commonly between 0.3 and 3 degrees. Horizontal movements commonly are as much as 10 to 15 feet. However, where slopes are particularly favorable, and the duration of ground shaking is long, lateral movement may be as much as 100 to 150 feet. Lateral spread usually breaks up internally, forming numerous fissures and scarps.
- Flow failures consist of liquefied soil or blocks of intact material riding on a layer of liquefied soil and are the most catastrophic type of ground failure caused by liquefaction. They commonly move several feet and up to dozens of miles under certain conditions. Flow failures usually form in loose saturated sands or silts on slopes greater than three degrees.
- Loss of bearing strength occurs when the soil supporting buildings or other structures liquefies. When large deformations occur, structures settle and tip. The general subsurface geometry required for liquefaction-caused bearing failures is a layer of saturated, cohesionless soil that extends from near the ground surface to a depth equal to about the width of the building.

## Location and Extent

*Surface Faulting and Ground Motion*

The City of Glendora is located within the seismically active southern California region. The City is underlain by the Sierra Madre Fault Zone, a major fault zone which runs along the southern margin of the San Gabriel Mountains. In addition, several other major faults are located within the region that could have an impact on the City; refer to Figure 4-6, *Regional Fault Map*. The San Andreas Fault, considered the most seismically active fault in the southern California region, is located approximately 20 miles northeast of the City.

Earthquakes that could affect the City would most likely originate from the Sierra Madre or San Andreas Fault Zones, described below. These faults are close enough in proximity or expected to generate strong enough shaking that could affect the City. Geologic conditions within the foothill portions of the City could be impacted more severely due to the steep topography and the relative instability of some of the geologic units in this portion of the City.

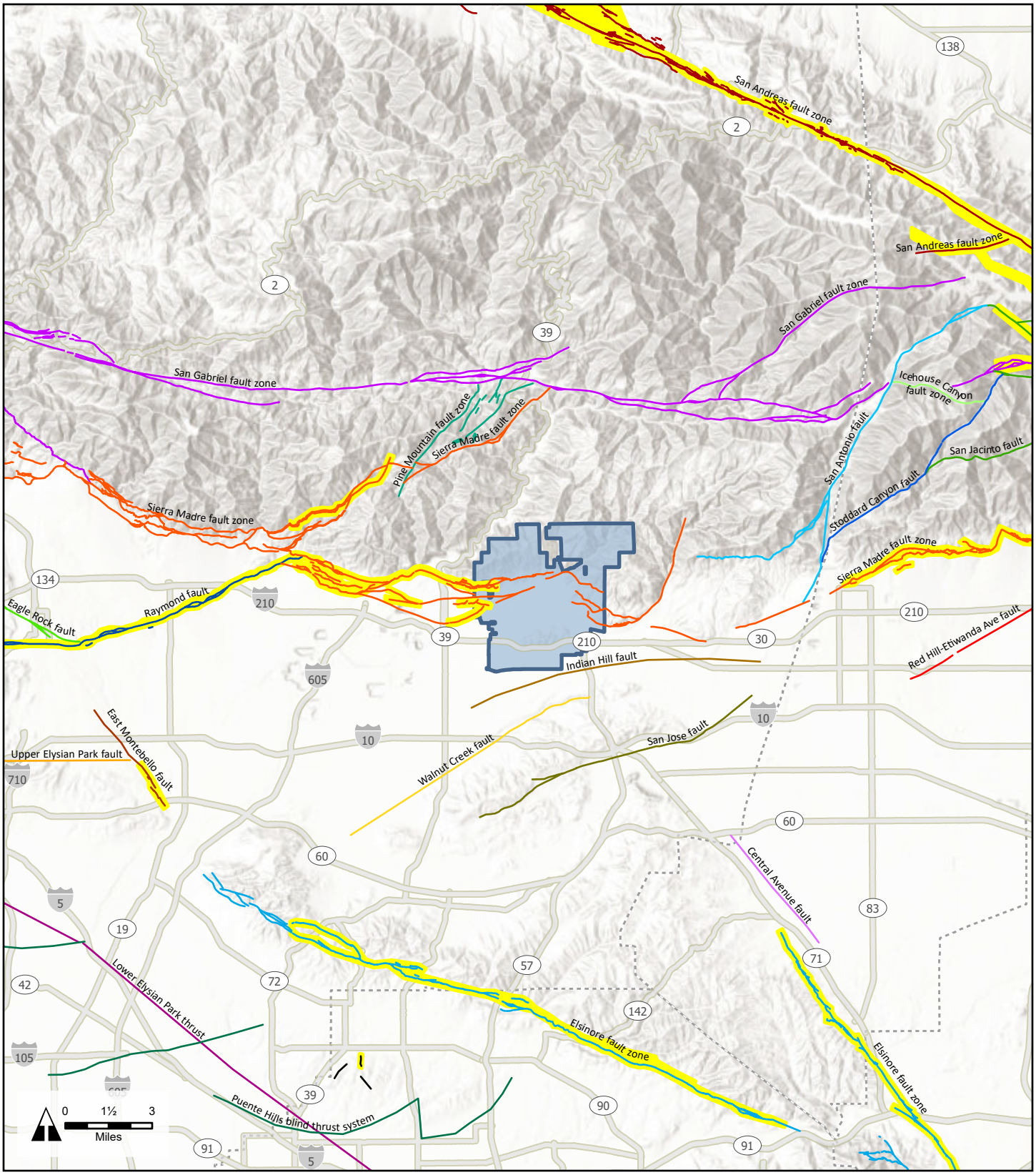
[22] U.S. Geological Survey, *What are the Effects of Earthquakes?,* https://www.usgs.gov/programs/earthquake-hazards/what-are-effects-earthquakes, accessed June 11, 2024.

- Sierra Madre Fault Zone: The Sierra Madre Fault Zone consists of east-west trending faults and folds, which extend along the southern margin of the San Gabriel Mountains. This fault zone is approximately 35 miles in length and terminates at Dalton Canyon to the east and at the San Fernando Fault to the west. This fault is composed of five individual segments, which range in activity. Portions of the City overlying this fault are located within Alquist-Priolo Special Study zones; the segments within the City are considered potentially active. Data gathered on this fault suggests that the slip rate ranges from 0.36 to 4 millimeters per year and this fault is expected to generate earthquakes with a magnitude of 6.0-7.0.[23] Faults that are associated with this fault system include the:
    - Cucamonga Fault
    - Duarte Fault
    - San Fernando Fault
    - San Gabriel Fault
    - Clamshell-Sawpit Canyon Fault
    - Raymond Fault
- San Andreas Fault Zone: The San Andreas Fault Zone, located approximately 20 miles northeast of the City, is a right-lateral strike-slip that extends approximately 745 miles from Cape Mendocino to the Salton Sea. It has caused numerous major earthquakes throughout California's history and has the potential to cause destructive ground shaking in the southern California region. Data gathered on this fault suggests that the slip rate ranges from 20 to 35 millimeters per year and this fault is expected to generate earthquakes with a magnitude of 6.8-8.0.

Southern California is subject to potential ground shaking in the event of an earthquake. Ground shaking can result in extensive structural damage, injury, and death. Ground shaking would be particularly damaging to residential buildings constructed of wood or reinforced masonry construction, and to mobile homes. Other buildings that do not typically perform well in earthquakes are soft-story buildings. These types of buildings have a story (typically the first floor) that lacks adequate strength or toughness due to too few shear walls.

Source: County of Los Angeles Fire Department, *Northridge Earthquake 30th Anniversary: Reflections and Lessons Learned*, https://fire.lacounty.gov/northridge-earthquake-30th-anniversary-reflections-and-lessons-learned/, accessed November 21, 2024.

[23] Southern California Earthquake Center, *Earthquake Information*, https://scedc.caltech.edu/earthquake/sierramadre.html, accessed June 11, 2024.




**LEGEND**

- City of Glendora
- County Boundary
- Quaternary Fault (various colors)
- Alquist-Priolo Zone of Required Investigation

CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

# Figure 4-6. Regional Fault Map

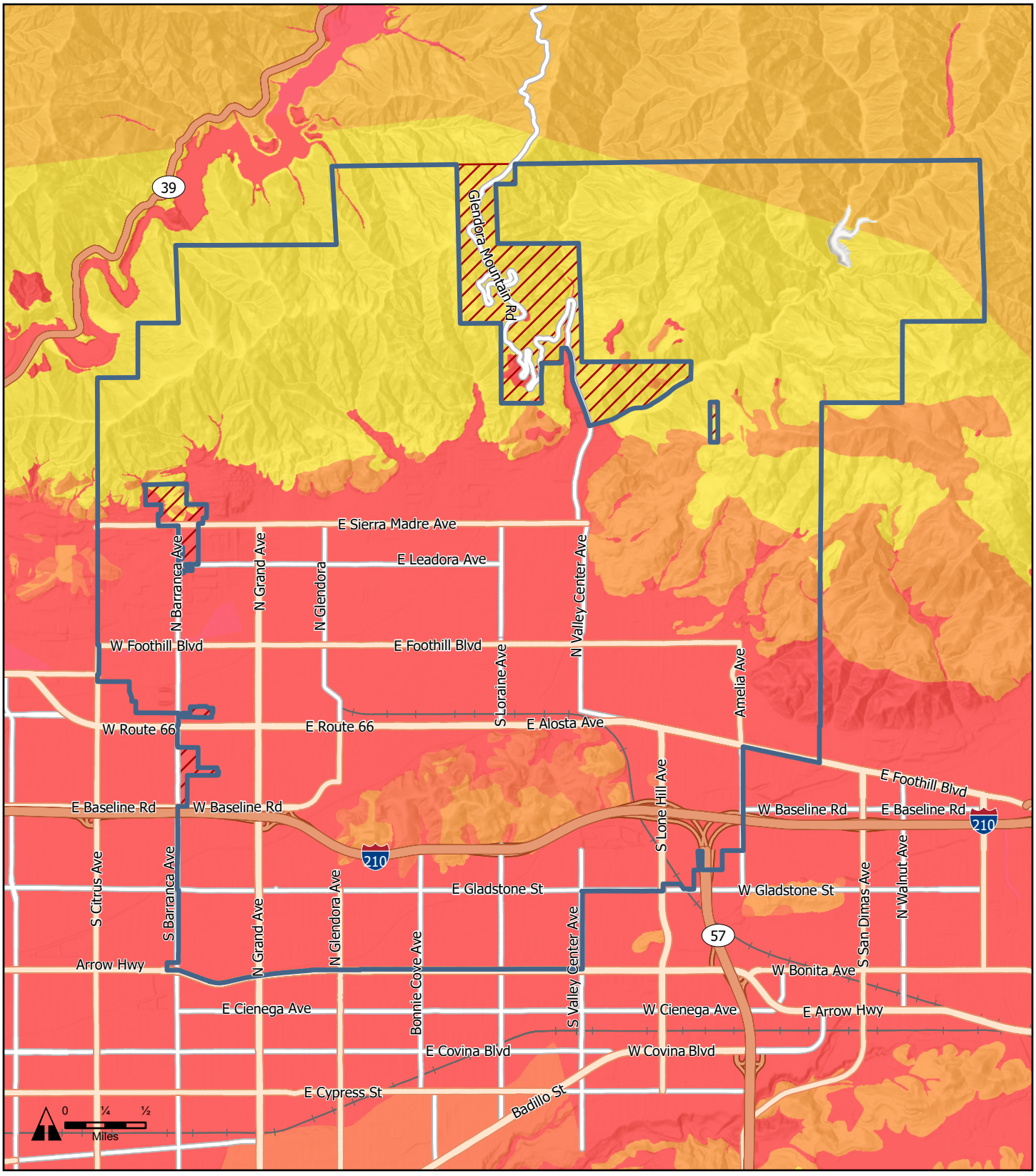
*Sources: California Geological Survey; US Geological Survey; California State Geoportal. Map date: December 12, 2024.*

*Intensity and Magnitude*

Earthquake ground shaking is generally expressed in terms of intensity and magnitude. Several scales may be used to measure the strength or intensity of an earthquake.[24] Magnitude scales, like the moment magnitude (Mw), measure the size of the earthquake at its source. An earthquake event has a single magnitude; however, the degree of ground shaking that the earthquake causes varies from place to place based on distance, type of surface material, and other factors. Figure 4-7, *Earthquake Shaking Potential*, shows the potential for the City to experience earthquake ground shaking. As shown, the entire City is identified as having lower-to-moderate ground shaking potential, with more populated flat areas generally having a higher ground shaking potential than the hillside areas.

In contrast to magnitude, other scales describe earthquake intensity, which can vary depending on distance from earthquake epicenter and local characteristics. The Modified Mercalli intensity scale expresses earthquake intensity experienced at a particular location on a scale of increasing levels of intensity that range from imperceptible shaking to catastrophic destruction. It does not have a mathematical basis; instead, it is an arbitrary ranking based on observed effects. The level of intensity assigned to a specific location is a more meaningful measure of severity to the nonscientist than the magnitude because intensity refers to the effects experienced. Table 4-7, *The Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale*, lists abbreviated descriptions of the Modified Mercalli intensity levels.

[24] U.S. Geological Survey, *Earthquake Magnitude, Energy Release, and Shaking Intensity*, https://www.usgs.gov/programs/earthquake-hazards/earthquake-magnitude-energy-release-and-shakingintensity#:~:text=Moment%20Magnitude%20(MW)%20is,magnitude%20range%20where%20they%20overlap, accessed June 11, 2024.




**LEGEND**

City of Glendora

Sphere of Influence

Earthquake Shaking Potential

Highest — decreasing intensity — Lowest

CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

# Figure 4-7. Earthquake Shaking Potential

*Sources: California Geological Survey Map Sheet 48, Earthquake Shaking Potential for California 2016; Los Angeles County GIS. Map date: March 7, 2024.*

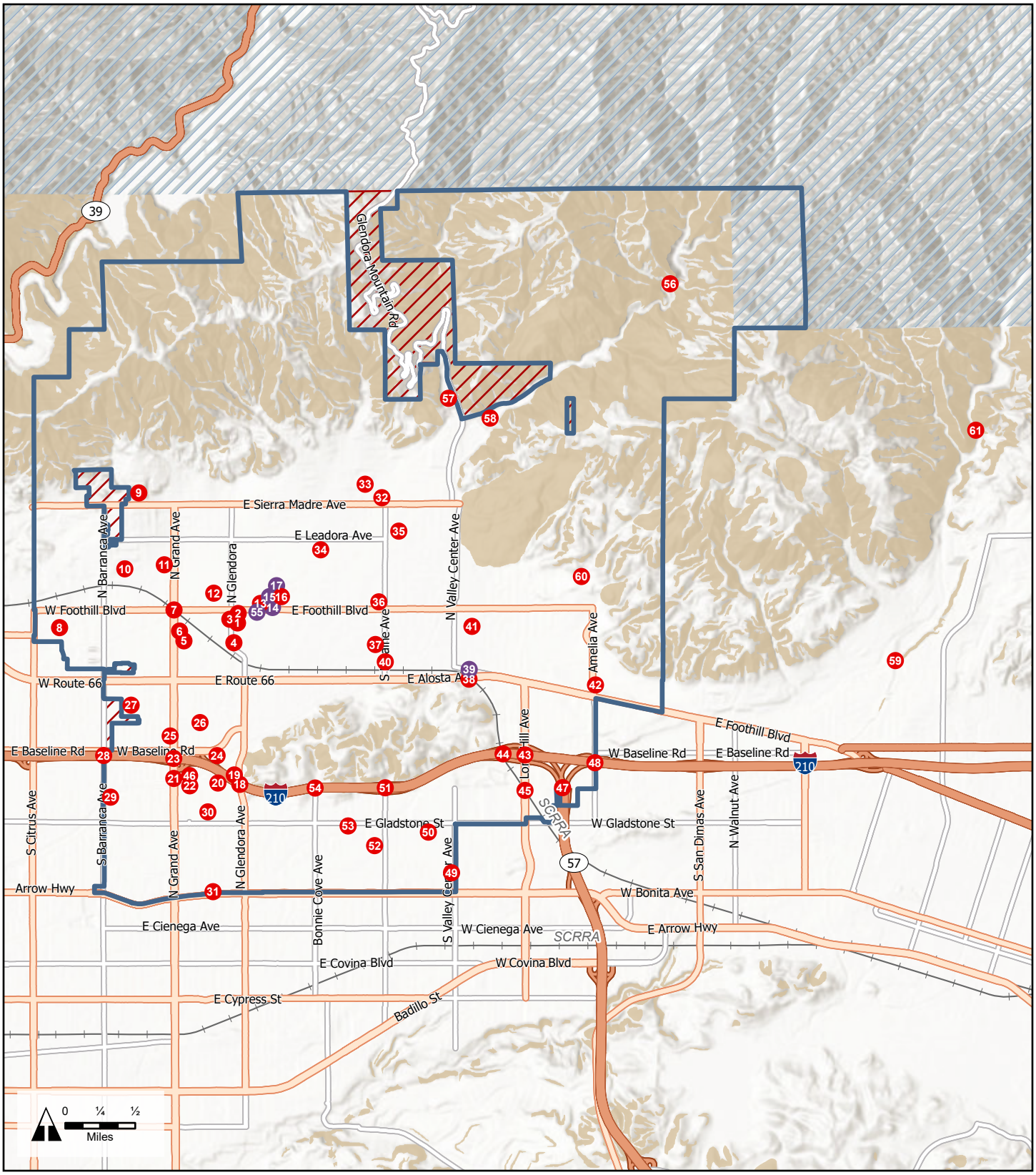
**TABLE 4-7: THE MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY SCALE**

| Intensity | Shaking | Description/Damage |
|---|---|---|
| I | Not Felt | Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions. |
| II | Weak | Felt only by few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings. |
| III | Weak | Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated. |
| IV | Light | Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably. |
| V | Moderate | Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes and windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop. |
| VI | Strong | Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight. |
| VII | Very Strong | Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken. |
| VIII | Severe | Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned. |
| IX | Violent | Damage considerable in specifically designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations. |
| X | Extreme | Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent. |

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, *The Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale*, https://www.usgs.gov/natural-hazards/earthquake-hazards/science/modified-mercalli-intensity-scale?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects, accessed June 11, 2024.

*Landslides, Mudflows, and Slope Instability*

The topography of Glendora includes areas characterized by moderate to very steep hillsides and therefore has the potential for slope instability and landslides. According to the General Plan Safety Element, geologic conditions within the foothill portions of Glendora could be impacted more severely due to the steep topography and the relative instability of some of the geologic units in this area of the City. Such areas may be prone to hazards such as surficial failures, mudflows, debris flows, rock falls, soil creep, and erosion. Failures of human-made slopes could also occur in some of the previously developed areas of the City. In addition, wildfires can destabilize hillsides and create hydrophobic soils, leading to an increased potential of landslides and debris flows. The potential for earthquake-induced landslides in hillside terrain is also present. Areas of known landslides or areas generally susceptible to landslides and slope instability within Glendora have been identified and mapped by the California Geological Survey (CGS); refer to Figure 4-8, *Landslide Hazard Zones*. As shown, areas susceptible to landslides include the northern and eastern foothills of the City, as well as the “South Hills” located in the southern portion of the City.




**LEGEND**

- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern
- City of Glendora
- Sphere of Influence
- Landslide Zone

CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

# Figure 4-8. Landslide Hazard Zones

*Sources: California Geological Survey Regulatory Maps Portal; Los Angeles County GIS. Map date: December 12, 2024.*

*Liquefaction*

Liquefaction generally occurs within areas that have high groundwater (less than 50 feet below the earth's surface), loose sandy alluvial deposits (usually of recent age), and the potential for significant ground shaking. Available data indicates that groundwater levels beneath the City range between 100 to 150 feet deep. Certain locations, however, have shallow groundwater conditions and could be susceptible to liquefaction. Areas susceptible to liquefaction within the City have been identified and mapped by the CGS; refer to Figure 4-9, *Liquefaction Hazard Areas*. As shown, areas susceptible to liquefaction include the northern foothills, a western portion of the City along Foothill Boulevard, and the southeastern portion of the City along Interstate 210 (I-210).

## Previous Occurrences

*Surface Faulting, Ground Motion, and Liquefaction*

As discussed above, a variety of faults are located within and near the City of Glendora. Table 4-8, *Major Earthquake Faults of Particular Concern*, identifies faults of concern and last major ruptures.

**TABLE 4-8: MAJOR EARTHQUAKE FAULTS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN**

| Fault Name | Type of Faulting | Last Major Rupture | Slip Rate | Interval Between Major Ruptures | Probable Magnitude (Mw) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cucamonga | Thrust | Very recent Holocene | 5 to 14 mm/year | Estimated roughly between 600-700 years | 6.0 – 7.0 |
| Elsinore | Right-lateral strike-slip | May 15, 1910 (Mw6, no surface rupture observed) | Roughly 4.0 mm/year | Roughly 250 years | 6.5 – 7.5 |
| Newport Inglewood | Right-lateral; local reverse slip associated with fault steps | March 10, 1933 (Mw6.4, no surface rupture) | 0.6 mm/year | Unknown | 6.0 - 7.0 |
| Palo Verdes | Right-reverse | Holocene, offshore; Late Quaternary, onshore | 0.1 to 3.0 mm/year | Unknown | 6.0 – 7.0 |
| Santa Monica | Left-reverse | Late Quaternary | 0.27 to 0.39 mm/year | Unknown | 6.0 – 7.0 |
| San Andreas | Right-lateral strike-slip | January 9, 1857 (Mojave segment) | 20 to 35 mm/year | Average of about 140 years on the Mojave segment; recurrence interval varies greatly | 6.8 – 8.0 |
| San Fernando | Thrust | February 9, 1971 (Mw6.6). | 5 mm/year | Roughly 200 years | 6.0 – 6.8 |
| San Jacinto | Right-lateral strike-slip | April 9, 1968 (Mw6.5 on Coyote Creek segment) | 7 to 17 mm/year | Between 100 and 300 years | 6.5 – 7.5 |
| Sierra Madre | Reverse | Holocene | 0.36 to 4 mm/year | Several thousand years | 6.0 – 7.0 |

Sources: Southern California Earthquake Center, *Earthquake Information*, https://scedc.caltech.edu/earthquake/faults.html, accessed on June 11, 2024.
Notes: mm = millimeters; Mw = moment magnitude

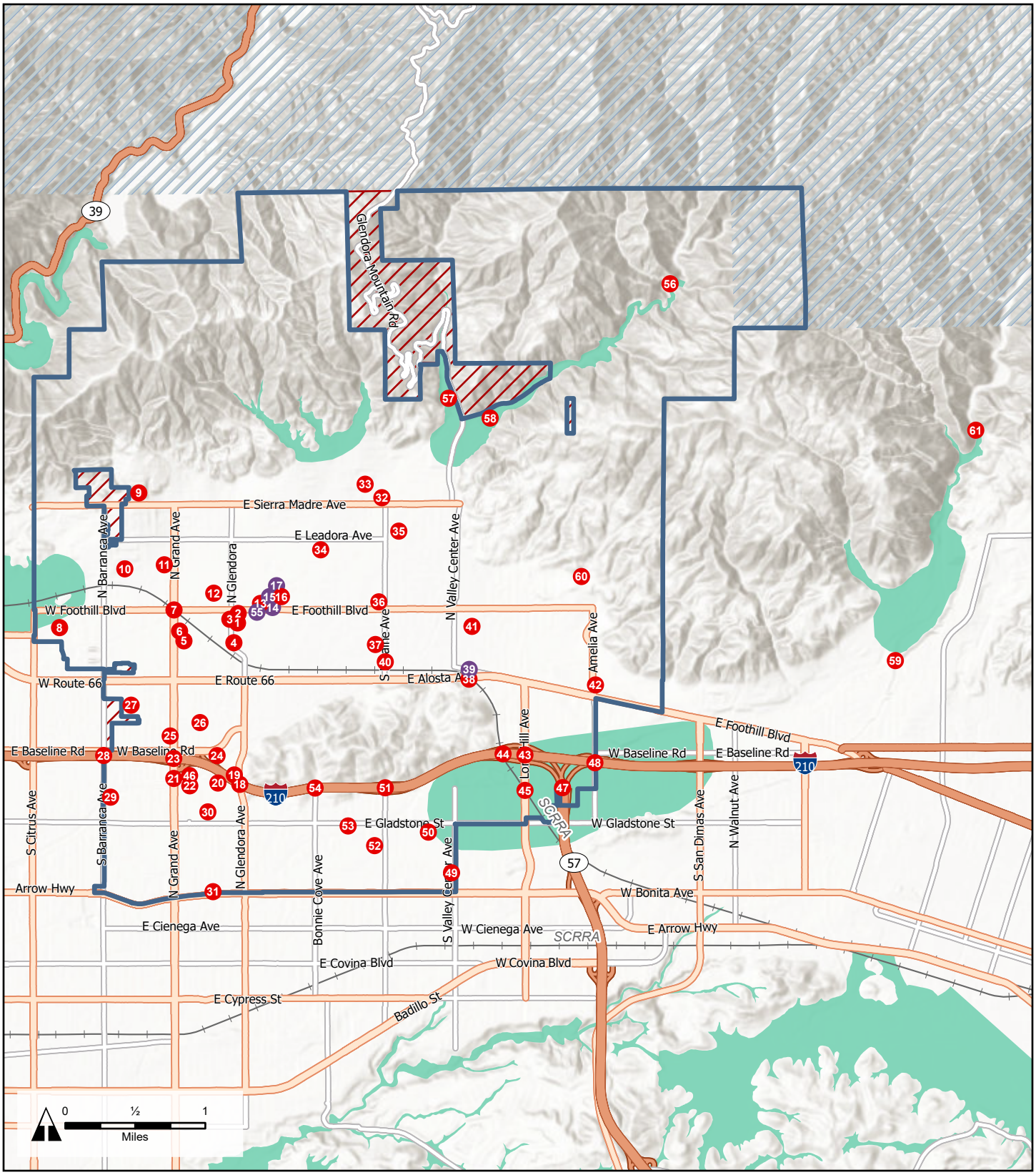
Table 4-9, *Significant Historical Earthquakes in Southern California*, identifies major earthquakes that have occurred in southern California. The Northridge Earthquake and the Whittier Narrows Earthquake both resulted in major disaster declarations from the federal government, which included Los Angeles County as a designated area.[25]

[25] Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Disasters and Other Declarations*, https://www.fema.gov/disaster/declarations, accessed June 12, 2024.

**TABLE 4-9: SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**

| Earthquake Name | Year | Estimated Magnitude |
|---|---|---|
| Wrightwood | 1812 | 7.5 |
| Santa Barbara Earthquake | 1812 | 7.1 |
| Los Angeles | 1855 | 6.0 |
| Palmdale | 1857 | 6.3 |
| San Bernardino | 1858 | 6.0 |
| Wrightwood | 1899 | 6.4 |
| San Jacinto | 1899 | 6.7 |
| Elsinore | 1910 | 6.0 |
| San Jacinto | 1918 | 6.8 |
| North San Jacinto | 1923 | 6.3 |
| Long Beach | 1933 | 6.4 |
| San Fernando | 1971 | 6.5 |
| Whittier Narrows | 1987 | 5.8 |
| Landers | 1992 | 7.2 |
| Big Bear | 1992 | 6.5 |
| Northridge | 1994 | 6.7 |
| Chino Hills | 2008 | 5.4 |
| Ridgecrest | 2019 | 7.1 |

Source: Southern California Earthquake Data Center, *Significant Earthquakes and Faults*, http://scedc.caltech.edu/significant/index.html, accessed June 12, 2024; California Department of Conservation, *California's Big Earthquakes*, https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/earthquakes/significant, accessed June 12, 2024; U.S. Geological Survey, *Search Earthquake Catalog*, https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/search/, accessed June 12, 2024.




**LEGEND**

- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern
- City of Glendora
- Sphere of Influence
- Liquefaction Zone

CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

# Figure 4-9. Liquefaction Hazard Areas

*Sources: California Geological Survey Regulatory Maps Portal; Los Angeles County GIS. Map date: December 12, 2024.*

Liquefaction-induced ground failure historically has been a major cause of earthquake damage in southern California. During the 1971 San Fernando and 1994 Northridge earthquakes, significant damage to roads, utility pipelines, buildings, and other structures in the Los Angeles area was caused by liquefaction-induced ground displacement.[26] According to the CGS Seismic Hazard Zone Reports, no areas of documented historic liquefaction are known within the City limits or the larger Glendora, Azusa, Baldwin Park, and San Dimas Quadrangles.[27]

*Landslides, Mudflows, and Slope Instability*

Like much of California, Los Angeles County has experienced landslides. Landslides in Los Angeles are generally trigged by intense and/or prolonged rainfall but can also occur after an earthquake. [28] There were 17 federally declared landslide disasters in Los Angeles County between 1953 and 2019.[29]

CGS landslide mapping identifies numerous landslide events that have occurred in Glendora, specifically within the northern and eastern foothills and South Hills. [30] Significant landslides in Glendora include the 1969 landslide, which destroyed approximately 175 homes due to debris flow and caused nearly 14.6 million dollars in damages. More recently, Glendora experienced mudflows in 2014 due to heavy winter storms, prompting evacuations in the foothills affected by the Colby Fire.[31]

Source: City of Glendora, 1969.

## Probability of Future Occurrences

*Surface Faulting, Ground Motion, and Liquefaction*

The City of Glendora is in a known seismically active area, and thus the probability for future seismic hazard occurrences is considered high. Given the significant seismic shaking events in the region, it is certain that such events will continue. The southern California region has many fault lines (including major faults), and it is almost inevitable that a regional fault line will rupture in the foreseeable future and cause a major seismic shaking event.

The USGS Uniform Earthquake Rupture Forecast Version 3 released in 2017 provides a perspective of the likelihood each California region will experience a magnitude 6.7 or larger earthquake in the next 30 years; refer to Table 4-10, *Los Angeles Region Earthquake*

[26] California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, *Seismic Hazard Zone Report for the Glendora, Azusa, San Dimas, and Baldwin Park 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Los Angeles County, California*, 1998.
[27] Ibid
[28] County of Los Angeles, *2020 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan*, 2020.
[29] California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, *California State Hazard Mitigation Plan*, November 2023.
[30] California Department of Conservation, *Landslide Inventory*, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/lsi/app/, accessed June 13, 2024.
[31] Guinyard, T., Lopez, A., and Lloyd J., *Glendora Police: Evacuate Before It's Too Late*, February 2014, https://www.nbclosangeles.com/news/local/mud-debris-flows-reported-in-glendora/1972470/, accessed June 13, 2024.

*Probabilities*, and Table 4-11, *Likelihood of One or More Earthquakes Occurring in the Next 30 Years in Los Angeles County Region by Fault*.

**TABLE 4-10: LOS ANGELES REGION EARTHQUAKE PROBABILITIES**

| Magnitude (greater than or equal to) | Average Repeat Time (years) | 30-Year Likelihood of One or More Events |
|---|---|---|
| 5.0 | 1.4 | 100% |
| 6.0 | 10 | 96% |
| 6.7 | 40 | 60% |
| 7.0 | 61 | 46% |
| 7.5 | 109 | 31% |
| 8.0 | 532 | 7% |

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Geological Survey, *UCERF3: A New Earthquake Forecast for California's Complex Fault System Fact Sheet*, March 2015.

Notes:

1. M≥5 means magnitude greater than or equal to 5.0, and likewise for the other two magnitude thresholds.
2. The 30-year period measured by this report is 2014 to 2044; a 30-year period is used as it is the typical duration of a homeowner mortgage.
3. Actual repeat times will exhibit a high degree of variability and will almost never exactly equal the average listed in the table above.

**TABLE 4-11: LIKELIHOOD OF ONE OR MORE EARTHQUAKES OCCURRING IN THE NEXT 30 YEARS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY REGION BY FAULT**

| Magnitude | Sierra Madre, Subsection 2 | Cucamonga, Subsection 3 | Elsinore (Glen Ivy) rev, Subsection 0 | Newport-Inglewood alt 2, Subsection 4 | San Andreas San Bernardino N), Subsection 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M≥6.7 | 1.12% | 1.08% | 3.21% | 0.74% | 22.44% |
| M≥7.0 | 1.08% | 0.98% | 1.81% | 0.61% | 19.74% |
| M≥7.5 | 0.72% | 0.63% | 1.01% | 0.27% | 16.13% |
| M≥8.0 | 0.03% | 0.03% | <0.01% | -- | 6.61% |

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior and US Geological Survey, *The Third California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (UCERF3), Google Earth file with fault probabilities*, March 2015.

Notes:

1. M≥6.7 means magnitude greater than or equal to 6.7, and likewise for the other magnitude thresholds.
2. Values shown are the magnitude mean over a 30-year period (2014 to 2044); a 30-year period is the typical duration of a homeowner mortgage.

Based on the data, and the historic occurrences of earthquake activity in southern California, it is concluded that the probability of future occurrences impacting the City is highly likely.

*Landslides, Mudflows, and Slope Instability*

Glendora's steep topography and geological conditions make it especially vulnerable to slope instability and landslides. Additionally, the City and surrounding San Gabriel Mountains are prone to wildfires, which can further destabilize hillsides and create hydrophobic soils, increasing the likelihood of landslides and debris flows. Earthquake-induced landslides in the area's hillside terrain also pose a risk. Given these factors, the probability of future landslides, mudflows, and other slope stability issues impacting the City is considered highly likely.

### Climate Change Considerations

*Surface Faulting, Ground Motion, and Liquefaction*

Earthquakes are caused by seismic activity, which is not directly correlated with climate change. Therefore, climate change is not expected to cause any changes to the frequency or intensity of seismic shaking or liquefaction with Glendora or the region.

*Landslides, Mudflows, and Slope Instability*

Climate change could bring increased drought conditions, resulting in drier soil conditions, as well as a possibility of increased precipitation levels of greater frequency and duration. Drought conditions cause soil to dry out over time, reducing the ability for soils to absorb precipitation when storms occur. Decreased absorption can result in increased amounts of runoff with the potential for landslide and/or mudflow conditions. More significant or frequent storm events can also result in more precipitation to be absorbed by the soil of slopes in Glendora and could destabilize hillsides and cause an increase in the frequency of landslide events, mudflows, or liquefaction. Increased temperatures and dry conditions can also result in wildfires. When wildfires burn through an area, they often cause reduced vegetation and destabilization of soil that can also result in landslides or mudflows during intense storm events.

## SEVERE WEATHER

### Description

*Heavy Rains*

During severe weather events such as strong storms, rain can fall at such a high rate that it cannot drain away fast enough. Heavy rain can cause flooding, leading to inundation and potential damage to buildings, roadways, and other critical infrastructure. Heavy rainfall conditions can also trigger landslides, mudflow, and slope instability due to the added weight of rain-saturated slopes and weakened slopes from the pressure the groundwater exerts on porous hillside materials. In California, heavy rainfall events are often short, intense bursts of rain, but in some cases, heavy rain can persist for multiple days.

Thunderstorms are rainstorms with lightning that can also include strong winds and hail. According to the National Weather Service, a severe thunderstorm must have at least one of the following: hail that is one inch in diameter or larger; or winds of 58 miles per hour or greater.[32] Such storms form from a combination of moisture, rapidly rising warm air, and a force capable of lifting air, such as a warm front, cold front, or mountain. Typical thunderstorms are 15 miles in diameter and last an average of 30 minutes.

[32] National Weather Service, *What Constitutes a Severe Thunderstorm*, https://www.weather.gov/bmx/outreach_svr, accessed June 13, 2024.

Lighting is a flash of electrical energy produced by a thunderstorm. Lightning kills approximately 50 people in the United States each year and injures hundreds.[33] Lightning can be cloud to air, cloud to cloud, or cloud to ground. Cloud to ground strikes can also be the cause of wildfires.

*Santa Ana Winds*

Santa Ana winds are warm, dry winds that push dry air from the inland deserts of California and the Southwest over the mountains between coastal California and the deserts. They form when high pressure builds over the desert of the Great Basin region, causing winds to blow from the east toward the Pacific Ocean and lower air pressure offshore. As air moves west from the Great Basin toward California, where pressure is lower, it gains speed as it whips through mountain valleys and passes. The resulting airflow can reach speeds upwards of 30 mph, and gusts of more than twice this speed.[34] The phenomenon occurs during the fall and early winter. Santa Ana windstorms can last for several days at a time. These hot and very dry winds dry out vegetation, increasing the fuel available to feed fires. The gusts can also fan flames and spread wildfires.

*Extreme Heat*

Extreme heat conditions are defined as weather that is much hotter than average for a particular time and place, and sometimes more humid. The heat index is a measure of how hot it feels when relative humidity is factored into the actual temperature. High humidity can cause the heat index to increase drastically and create dangerous health conditions.[35]

Typically, the National Weather Service (NWS) issues Excessive Heat Warning/Advisory when the heat index is predicted to be 105°F or greater for two or more consecutive days, although the temperature cut-off varies for different regions.[36] Cal-Adapt identifies an extreme heat day or warm night as a day in a year when the daily maximum/minimum temperature exceeds the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures based on the historical data from 1961-1990 between April and October. For the City of Glendora, the 98th percentile would be 100.2°F.[37] Additionally, Cal-Adapt defines a heat wave as periods of four consecutive extreme days or warm nights when the daily temperature is above the extreme heat threshold.

*Power Outage*

Power outages are a secondary effect of severe weather events in Glendora. During severe weather incidents, such as high winds, Southern California Edison (SCE), electricity supplier to the City, may implement an operational practice called Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS), to

[33] California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, *2023 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan*, https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Hazard-Mitigation/Documents/2023-California-SHMP_Volume-1_11.10.2023.pdf, published August 2023, accessed June 4, 2024.
[34] California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, *2023 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan*, https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Hazard-Mitigation/Documents/2023-California-SHMP_Volume-1_11.10.2023.pdf, published August 2023, accessed June 4, 2024.
[35] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Climate Change and Extreme Heat*, https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-10/documents/extreme-heat-guidebook.pdf, accessed June 13, 2024.
[36] National Weather Service, *Heat Watch vs. Warning*, https://www.weather.gov/safety/heat-ww, accessed June 13, 2024.
[37] Cal-Adapt, *Extreme Heat Days & Warm Nights*, https://cal-adapt.org/tools/extreme-heat/, accessed June 13, 2024.

preemptively shut off power in high-risk areas during potentially dangerous fire conditions. This program is designed to proactively prevent electric systems from starting a wildfire when winds and temperatures are high.

Strong Santa Ana winds, high temperatures, and low humidity are all severe weather conditions that could trigger a PSPS event. The frequency of PSPS events depends on weather and environmental factors; SDG&E and SCE make decisions to implement PSPS based on internal thresholds, assessment of real-time information, and situational awareness data. If a PSPS is necessary, SCE communicates with public safety authorities, first responders, and the affected communities. Additionally, customers are notified prior to shutting off power, where conditions allow advanced notification.

When weather forecasts indicate extreme fire conditions, SCE begins predictive modeling to assess potential impacts while monitoring weather watch alerts from the National Weather Service. Leading up to an event, weather forecasts and the potential for wildfire are refined. Two days prior to extreme fire conditions forecasted, SCE would coordinate first with the local government, emergency management community, and first responders. A first notification would go out to customers 48 hours prior to the shut off, a second notification 24 hours prior, and a final notification with power shut off. It is noted that actual or sudden onset of extreme weather conditions could impact coordination and notification efforts.[38]

Outside of the PSPS events, there is the potential for power outages to occur within the City. SCE defines a major outage as a large, unexpected outage caused by either accidents or natural disasters. While uncommon, loss of electrical power is a potential secondary effect of severe weather events.

### Location and Extent

A heavy rain, Santa Ana wind, or extreme heat event would occur throughout the entire City. While PSPS would only affect certain circuits within the City, a major power outage could affect the entirety of the City, including public infrastructure such as water/wastewater, transportation facilities, and emergency services. Power lines located aboveground are more likely to be impacted during an event. However, local lines are connected to regional lines which are typically located aboveground. Therefore, power outages or interruptions could occur from events not directly impacting the City.

*Heavy Rains*

One of the indicators for a heavy rain season is the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI), used to monitor the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO). To calculate the ONI, scientists from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center calculate the average sea surface temperature in the El Niño 3.4 region (area of the east-central equatorial Pacific Ocean) for each month, and then average it with values from

[38] Southern California Edison, *Public Safety Power Shutoffs*, https://www.sce.com/safety/wildfire/psps, accessed March 20, 2019.

the previous and following months. This running 3-month average is compared to a 30-year average. The observed difference from the average temperature in that region, whether warmer or cooler, is the ONI value for that 3-month "season." Based on the ONI, the El Niño (warm) and La Niña (cool) events in the tropical Pacific are categorized as weak, moderate, strong, or very strong.[39]

Source: Gauthier, R., Los Angeles Times, *Los Angeles prepares for rainstorms*, https://www.latimes.com/local/la-me-ln-los-angeles-rain-storms-photos-photogallery.html, accessed November 21, 2024.

Glendora experiences an average of 21.7 inches of rain per year and experiences an average of 39 days of precipitation per year.[40] Precipitation is rain, snow, sleet, or hail that is at least .01 inches on the ground. Storm drain infrastructure in the City is jointly owned and operated by the City of Glendora and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD). Typically, the City's drainage systems can accommodate heavy rain events, as the City and LACFCD proactively inspect, clean, and clear catch basins, flow lines, channels, and other drainage infrastructure to prevent flooding and other issues in anticipation of a storm. However, localized flooding has occurred throughout the City, particularly in low spots or where infrastructure is unable to accommodate peak flows during a storm event; refer to the Flood discussion above. In most cases, localized flooding dissipates quickly after heavy rain ceases. During heavy rain events, sandbags are utilized to prevent erosion and runoff into the public storm drain.

*Santa Ana Winds*

Hurricane winds are measured using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale. Although hurricane events are not typical within Glendora, the scale can be used to measure strong winds that are not associated with a hurricane event. The scale uses measurements in pressure, wind speed, and damage potential to identify the types of damage associated with sustained wind events; refer to Table 4-12, *Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale*. Depending on the severity of the wind event, any part of the City can be affected by severe winds.

[39] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *Climate Variability: Oceanic Niño Index*, https://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/climate-variability-oceanic-nino-index, published August 30, 2009, accessed June 13, 2024.
[40] Best Places, *Glendora, CA Climate*, https://www.bestplaces.net/climate/city/ca/glendora, accessed June 14, 2024.

**TABLE 4-12: SAFFIR-SIMPSON HURRICANE WIND SCALE.**

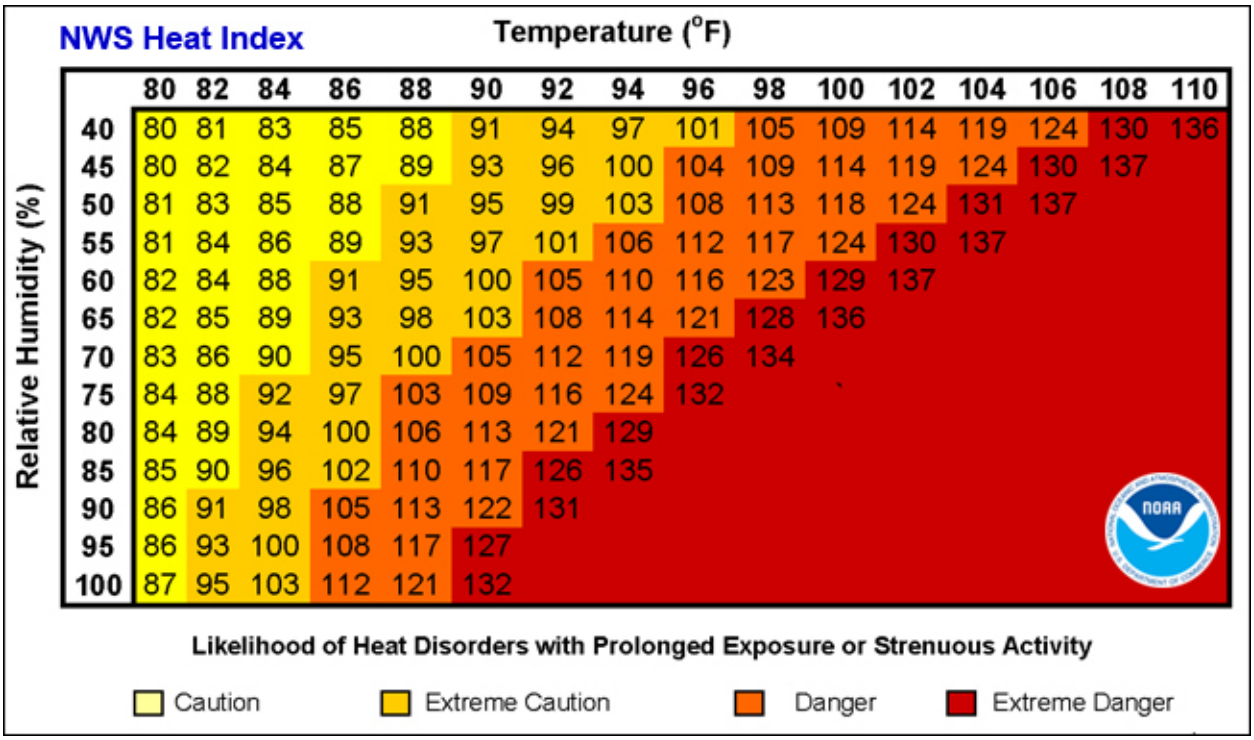
| Category | Sustained Wind Speed | Description of Damages |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 74–95 mph | Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding, and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap, and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days. |
| 2 | 96–110 mph | Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks. |
| 3 | 111–129 mph | Devastating damage: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes. |
| 4 | 130–156 mph | Catastrophic damage: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months. |
| 5 | 157 mph or higher | Catastrophic damage: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or |

Source: National Weather Service, *Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale*, https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.php, accessed June 14, 2024.

*Extreme Heat*

The Heat Index, which measures the "apparent temperature" when considering both air temperature and humidity, is used by the NWS to identify extreme heat days. Extreme heat is particularly dangerous when occurring for a prolonged period (heat waves). Figure 4-10, ***Heat Index***, shows the likelihood of heat disorder with prolonged exposure or strenuous activity associated with various temperatures and relative humidity. As described above, the NWS indicates alert procedures when the Heat Index is expected to exceed 105°F (depending on local climate). An extreme heat event would occur throughout the City.

**FIGURE 4-10: HEAT INDEX**




Source: National Weather Service, *NWS Heat Index*, https://www.weather.gov/images/safety/heatindexchart-650.jpg, accessed June 14, 2024.

*Power Outage*

High Fire Risk Areas are areas with circuits within California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC) Tier 2 (elevated risk) and Tier 3 (extreme risk) Fire Threat Areas. The CPUC Fire-Threat Map was developed with input from the U.S. Forest Service, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and the State's investor-owned utilities, including SCE.

SCE uses their own thresholds prior to initiating a PSPS event. When evaluating weather and environmental conditions, SCE considers a variety of factors which include but are not limited to:

- National Weather Service Red Flag Warnings
- SCE meteorological assessments
- SCE Fire Potential Index
- SCE Fire Scientist assessments
- Real-time situational awareness information
- SCE Fire Management/Office of Emergency Management input
- Concerns from local or State fire authorities
- Mandatory or voluntary evacuation orders in place

- Expected impact of de-energizing circuits on essential services (including public safety agencies, water pumps, traffic controls, etc.)
- Other operational considerations to minimize wildfire ignitions

## Previous Occurrences

*Heavy Rains*

The rainy season in Glendora traditionally occurs between November into early May; although severe rains have occurred during other times of the year when weather conditions permit. Refer to the Flood Hazard Profile for a summary of specific regional storms that caused heavy rains in the City.

*Santa Ana Winds*

Santa Ana winds occur annually between September to May in the City of Glendora. These events have caused tree limbs to fall and debris to scatter, at times resulting in blocked roadways and downed powerlines. Significant Santa Ana wind events in Glendora's recent history include an event in December 2011, where wind gusts of up to 80 miles per hour caused trees to fall and damage to power lines. As many as 230,000 were reported without power in the area and the City declared a state of emergency due to the severe winds, which caused an estimated $300,000 in damage.[41] Since then, there have been many records of high winds. Most incidents of high wind in the City of Glendora are the result of either the Santa Ana winds or La Niña/El Niño wind conditions.

*Extreme Heat*

Based on Cal Adapt's observed historical information (1961 through 2004), the City experiences four extreme heat days per year on average. [42] Over the past 20 years (2003-2023), the Santa Fe Dam monitoring station in Irwindale (located approximately 3.5 miles west of the City) has experienced an extreme heat event (101°F or higher) every year.[43] During this period, the maximum temperature during extreme heat events reached an average of 104.5°F. The southern California region experienced one of the most severe heatwaves during June 2012. During a seven-day period from June 14th to 20th, 2012, maximum daily temperatures stayed above 110°F. More recently, in 2022, California experienced a record-breaking severe heatwave. From September 1st through September 9th, 2022, temperature records for September were shattered across the western portion of the United States, including the San Gabriel Valley, where temperatures reached 111°F.

[41] Lodevico-To'o, Hazel, *Glendora City Manager Estimates $300,000 in Wind Damages*, http://glendora.patch.com/articles/glendora-city-manager-estimates-300-000-in-wind-damages, published December 7, 2011, accessed June 14, 2024.
[42] Cal-Adapt, *Extreme Heat Days & Warm Nights*, https://cal-adapt.org/tools/extreme-heat/, accessed June 13, 2024.
[43] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *Climate Data Online Search: Santa Fe Dam California*, CA US, https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/cdo-web/datasets/GHCND/stations/GHCND:USR0000CSFD/detail, accessed June 18, 2024.

*Power Outage*

Power outages due to severe weather events have affected parts of the City. Recent power outages include an event in January 2022 due to downed trees from Santa Ana winds;[44] and an event in December 2021, where hundreds of homes lost power due to high winds and storm conditions.[45] Recent PSPS events include a November 2023 warning for the City of Glendora and surrounding area, as a precaution because of dry conditions and strong winds that could damage power lines and potential spark wildfires.[46] Advance notice was provided to SCE customers advising that power could be off for the whole period; turned off more than once; may not begin exactly at the announced plan outage started time; and conditions may require the planned outage to be postponed. More recently, PSPS warnings and power outages affecting some areas occurred in January 2025 due to high winds and fire conditions associated with the Eaton Fire.

### Probability of Future Occurrences

*Heavy Rains*

El Niño and La Niña are opposite phases of a natural climate pattern across the tropical Pacific Ocean that swings back and forth every 3-7 years on average.[47] Together, they are called El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO). The ENSO pattern in the tropical Pacific can be in one of three states: El Niño, Neutral, or La Niña. El Niño (the warm phase) and La Niña (the cool phase) lead to significant differences from the average ocean temperatures, winds, surface pressure, and rainfall across parts of the tropical Pacific. Neutral indicates that conditions are near their long-term average.

According to the National Weather Service, ENSO conditions have returned to neutral after experiencing El Niño conditions from winter to spring 2023-24; however, La Niña conditions are projected to develop during July to September (65% chance) and persist into the Northern Hemisphere during winter 2024-25 (85% chance).[48] Typically, El Niño is associated with warm, wet winters in southern California, while La Niña is associated with cooler and drier conditions. As such, the southern California area could experience a rapid swing from heavy precipitation to dryness. However, due to the cyclical nature of these climate patterns, and based on previous occurrences and weather trends in southern California, it is anticipated that heavy rains will continue to occur in the City. The probability of future occurrences is considered highly likely.

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[44] City of Glendora, *City Updates: SCE Power Outage Map Link & Phone Number*, https://www.cityofglendora.org/Home/Components/News/News/6270/23?npage=14, accessed June 19, 2024.

[45] Fernandes, S. and Hernández, C., *LA Is Drenched. Here's How The Storm Is Impacting The Area*, https://laist.com/news/climate-environment/los-angeles-storm-what-you-need-to-know, accessed June 19, 2024.

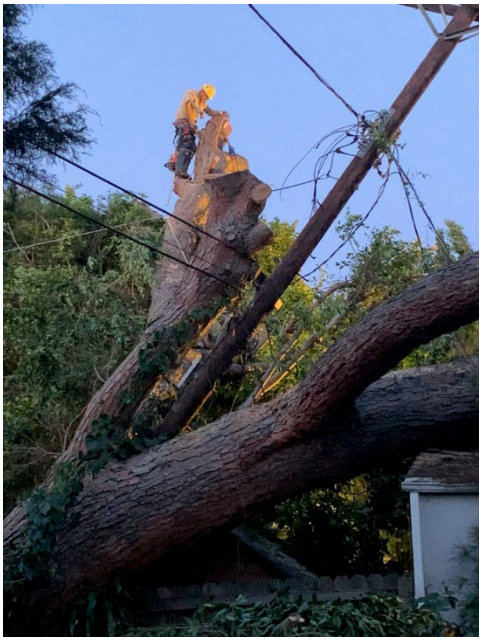
[46] McMillan, R., *SoCal Edison warns of possible power shutoffs as powerful Santa Ana winds increase fire threat*, https://abc7.com/wind-power-shutoffs-socal-edison-fire/14029054/, accessed June 19, 2024.

[47] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *El Niño and La Niña: Frequently asked questions*, https://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/el-ni%C3%B1o-and-la-ni%C3%B1a-frequently-asked-questions#:~:text=El%20Ni%C3%B1o%20and%20La%20Ni%C3%B1a%20are%20opposite%20phases%20of%20a,for%20El%20Ni%C3%B1o%2DSouthern%20Oscillation, accessed June 19, 2024.

[48] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Diagnostic Discussion*, https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/enso_advisory/ensodisc.shtml, published June 13, 2024, accessed June 19, 2024.

*Santa Ana Winds*

High winds, or Santa Ana wind events for purposes of this LHMP, have historically occurred annually within southern California and the City of Glendora. According to the National Weather Service, these winds are most common during the cooler months of the year, occurring from September to May. Due to the topography of the area, weather patterns, and annual occurrence, there is no indication that these events will not continue to occur in the future. Thus, due to their 100 percent annual occurrence, it is highly likely that high winds related to Santa Ana wind events will continue to occur in the City.



Source: LADWP, *LADWP Crews Prepared as Heavy Rain and Wind Storm Forecasted, Reminds Public to Stay Away from Downed Power Lines*, https://www.ladwpnews.com/ladwp-crews-prepared-as-heavy-rain-and-wind-storm-forecasted-reminds-public-to-stay-away-from-downed-power-lines/ accessed November 21. 2024.

*Extreme Heat*

Extreme heat events have historically occurred within southern California and the City. According to the National Weather Service, California has been experiencing more frequent and severe heat waves. Cal-Adapt Extreme Heat Days & Warm Nights tool indicates that for most areas of California, the climate models project a significant rise in the number of days exceeding what is now considered extremely hot for the given area. For Glendora, baseline data (1961 through 1990), shows the City experiences four extreme heat days per year on average, which is projected to increase to increase to 18 days per year on average by mid-century (2035 through 2064).[49] Thus, based on the historical occurrence of four extreme heat days per year and projected increase in future occurrences of 18 days per year, the probability that extreme heat events will continue to occur in the City is highly likely.

*Power Outage*

Power outage and/or PSPS events are typically associated with heavy rains, Santa Ana winds, and extreme heat. These associated events are highly likely to continue to occur in the City. Thus, based on previous occurrences and the probability of future heavy rains, Santa Ana winds, and extreme heat, power outage is highly likely to continue to occur in the City.

### Climate Change Considerations

Climate change has direct effects on heavy rain events. According to research conducted by UCLA, California will experience extremely wet and extremely dry seasons by the end of the century. Climate scientists predict that “over the next 40 years, the State will be 300 to 400 percent more likely to have a prolonged storm sequence as severe as the one that caused the legendary

[49] Cal-Adapt, *Extreme Heat Days & Warm Nights*, https://cal-adapt.org/tools/extreme-heat/, accessed June 13, 2024.

California flood more than 150 years ago."[50] The Fourth Climate Change Assessment indicates the intensity of heavy precipitation events is increasing and identifies a medium-high confidence for future change. While the annual rainfall averages may remain constant, the wet season may be narrower, and precipitation is expected to fall in fewer, more extreme events.

According to the California Adaptation Planning Guide, local heat waves are likely to occur much more frequently. Climate models project a significant rise in the number of days exceeding what is normally considered extremely hot for Glendora. The number of heat waves is very likely to increase because of climate change, reflecting the global trend. According to Cal-Adapt, the number of extreme heat days in Glendora, defined as a day when the high temperature is at least 100.2°F, is expected to rise from a historical annual average of four days per year to 18 days per year by the middle of the century (2035 through 2064), and to an average of 24 days per year by the end of the century (2070 through 2099).[51] The number of warm nights in Glendora is also expected to increase, which is defined as temperatures above 68.6°F. Climate change is expected to increase the number of warm nights from a historical annual average of four nights per year to 35 warm nights per year by the middle of the century (2035 through 2064) and 49 warm nights per year by the end of the century (2070 through 2099).

SCE reports that increased power outages are directly related to climate change, and states on their website that PSPS will become "the new normal during high fire/wind events." PSPS will become increasingly required to mitigate fire risk as increased severity and duration of extreme weather events occur.

Additionally, climate change may result in storm events, Santa Ana winds, and heat waves occurring outside of traditional seasons of the year. This could increase secondary effects, such as flooding, erosion, or wildfire events.

## WILDFIRE

### Description

A wildfire is defined as an unplanned and unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fire where the object is to extinguish the fire. Wildfire is a natural part of the southern California ecosystem, helping to clear brush and debris, and is a necessary part of the various species' life cycles. Wildfires can be sparked by lightning, accidents, or arson.

Human activity has changed the buffer zone between urbanized and undeveloped areas, known as the wildland-urban interface, where naturally fire-prone landscapes abut developed neighborhoods. The natural setting of a wildland-urban interface can make these areas highly

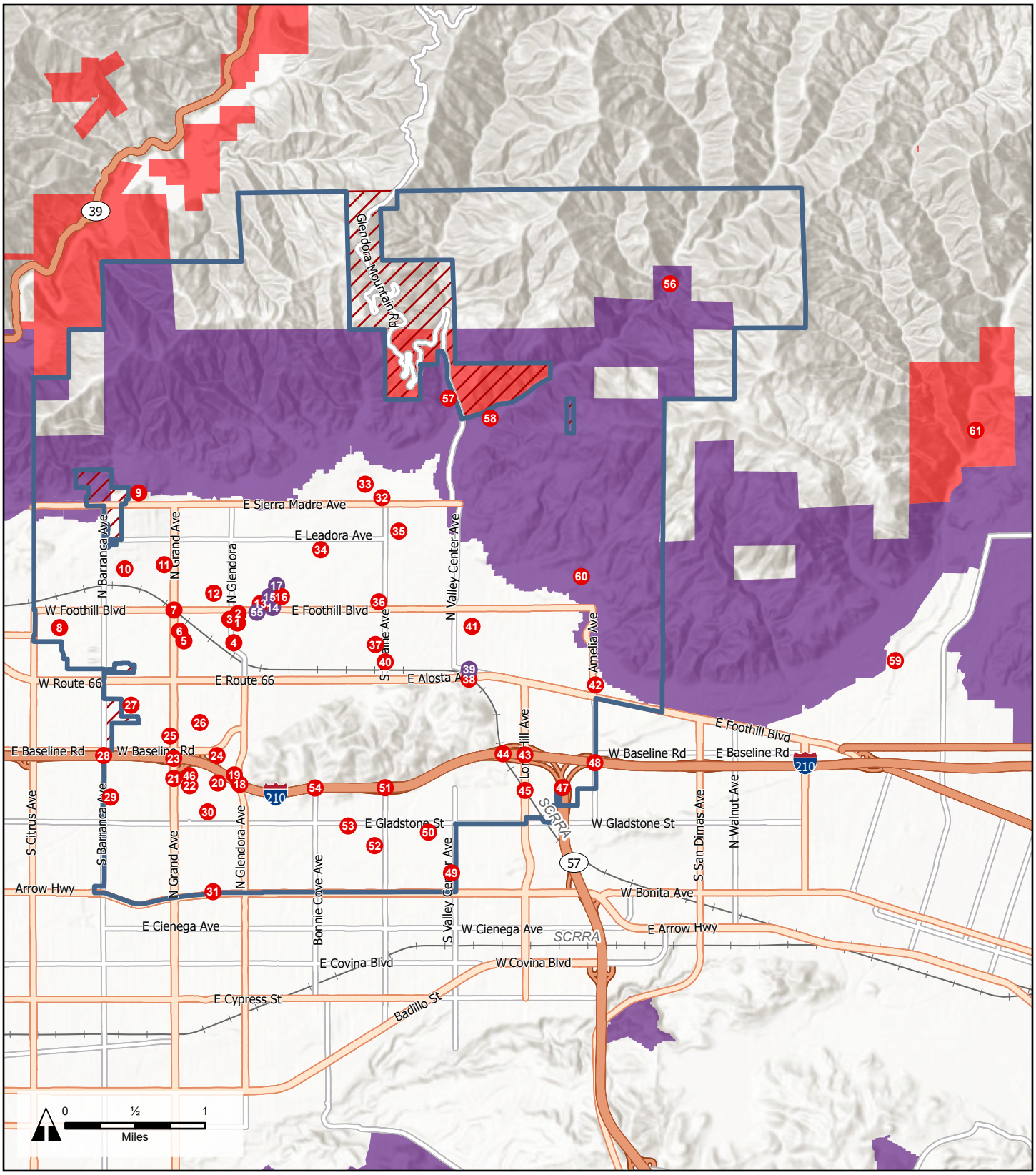
[50] Colgan, D. (UCLA), *Study forecasts a severe climate future for California*, April 2018, https://newsroom.ucla.edu/releases/california-extreme-climate-future-ucla-study, accessed June 10, 2024.
[51] Cal-Adapt, *Extreme Heat Days & Warm Nights*, https://cal-adapt.org/tools/extreme-heat/, accessed June 13, 2024.

desirable places to live, and many of these areas in California are now developed. This development has brought more people into wildfire-prone areas. The availability of fuel and increasing encroachment into the wildland-urban interface have made wildfires a common and dangerous hazard in California. Certain development patterns pose more difficult fire problems. These include multi-story, wood frame, high-density apartment developments; multi-story research developments; large continuous developed areas with combustible roofing materials; and facilities that use and/or store hazardous materials. Features of structural conditions that affect fire control include the type and use of structure, area of building, number of stories, roof covering, and exposures to the building.

### Location and Extent

CAL FIRE prepares wildfire hazard severity maps including mapping areas of significant fire hazards based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. These zones, referred to as Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ), define the application of various mitigation strategies and influence how people construct buildings and protect property to reduce the risk associated with wildland fires. While FHSZ do not predict when or where a wildfire will occur, they do identify areas where wildfire hazards could be more severe and therefore are of greater concern. Zones are designated on varying degrees from moderate, high, and very high. A large portion of land within the City is open space and includes rugged topography with highly flammable chaparral vegetation, making wildland fires a significant risk to the community and within the City's SOI. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZs) are in the northern and eastern foothills of the City; refer to Figure 4-11, *Fire Hazard Severity Zones*. Additionally, FHSZ are not limited to the City of Glendora. Land designed as VHFSZ is also located within the cities of Azusa and San Dimas, immediately west and east-southeast of Glendora, respectively. The Angeles National Forest is located to the north of the City and contains land designated as VHFSZ within a State Responsibility Area and land within a Federal Responsibility Area.

Fire protection challenges within Glendora occur where development is located within and directly adjacent to wildland-urban interface areas. As the number of structural features increase, so does the risk of incidence of fire. Wildfires are not measured on a specific scale and are usually classified by size or impact. The size and severity of any fire depends on the availability of fuel, weather conditions, and topography, although wildfires in the wildland-urban interface do not need to be identified as large to be damaging. Due to the location of development within and adjacent to Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, there is the potential for a wildfire to spread quickly and through a large portion of the City, depending on the conditions and nature of the fire.




**LEGEND**

- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern
- City of Glendora
- Sphere of Influence

Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Local Responsibility Areas

- Very High

Fire Hazard Severity Zones in State Responsibility Areas

- Moderate*
- High*
- Very High

* there are no lands with this classification within the mapped extent

CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

# Figure 4-11. Fire Hazard Severity Zones

*Sources: CalFire 4-1-2024; Los Angeles County GIS. Map date: December 12, 2024.*

## Previous Occurrences

Fire season in southern California traditionally occurs between May and September. However, it should be noted that Glendora has experienced some of its most devastating fires during the fall (outside of the traditional fire season), including the Colby fire, as described below.

*Major Wildfires in Los Angeles County History*

Los Angeles County has experienced a number of major wildfires in the past, including the 1919 Ravenna and San Gabriel fires which claimed a combined 115,000 acres, and the 1970 Wright-Clampitt-Agua Dulce Fire which claimed approximately 135,000 acres.[52] Since 2005, there have been over 110 incidents burning 10 acres or more in Los Angeles County.[53] Table 4-13, *Major Wildfires in Recent Los Angeles County History*, identifies the most significant historical fires in Los Angeles County dating back to 2004 in terms of the amount of acreage claimed.

**TABLE 4-13: MAJOR WILDFIRES IN RECENT LOS ANGELES COUNTY HISTORY**

| Name | Year | Acres Claimed |
|---|---|---|
| Station Fire | 2009 | 160,577 |
| Bobcat Fire | 2020 | 115,796 |
| Woolsey Fire | 2018 | 96,949 |
| Ranch Fire | 2007 | 58,401 |
| Bridge Fire | 2024 | 56,030 |
| Buckweed (Agua Dulce) Fire | 2007 | 38,000 |
| Lake Fire | 2020 | 31,089 |
| Powerhouse Fire | 2013 | 30,274 |
| Topanga Fire | 2005 | 24,175 |
| Creek Fire | 2017 | 15,619 |
| Sesnon Fire | 2008 | 14,703 |
| Crown Fire | 2010 | 13,918 |
| Sayre Fire | 2008 | 11,262 |

Source: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Incidents, https://www.fire.ca.gov/Incidents, accessed June 13, 2024; County of Los Angeles Fire Department, *Bobcat Fire Status*, https://fire.lacounty.gov/bobcat-fire-status/, accessed June 13, 2024.
Note: For purposes of this LHMP, major wildfires are defined as burning more than 10,000 acres in total.

*Significant Historical Wildfires Near Glendora*

Some of the most significant fires occurring in the vicinity of Glendora area are described below.

**2009 Station Fire**. The Station Fire is the 10th largest wildfire in California history, burning 160,577 acres and killing two firefighters once it began in late August 2009. The fire started in the Angeles National Forest near the U.S. Forest Service ranger station on the Angeles Crest Highway (SR 2). The blaze threatened 12,000 structures in the National Forest and the nearby communities of La Cañada Flintridge, Glendale, Acton, La Crescenta, Littlerock, Pasadena, and Altadena, as well as the Sunland and Tujunga neighborhoods of Los Angeles. The fire was predicted to burn for months and travel miles to the City of Azusa adjacent to Glendora. The

[52] Los Angeles County Fire Museum, *Timeline of Significant Dates*, https://www.lacountyfiremuseum.com/lacofd-timeline/, accessed June 13, 2024.
[53] California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Incidents,

Station Fire burned on the slopes of Mount Wilson, threatening numerous television, radio, and cellular antennas on the summit, as well as the Mount Wilson Observatory, which includes several historically significant telescopes and astronomical facilities operated by UCLA, USC, UC Berkeley, and Georgia State University. In October 2009, the fire extinguished due to a fall rainstorm.

**2014 Colby Fire**. The Colby Fire was a wildfire in the Angeles National Forest. It was ignited along the Colby Truck Trail in the San Gabriel Mountains in northern Los Angeles County. The fire started on January 16, 2014, caused by an illegal campfire that blew out of control. January fires are unusual in southern California, but there was little rainfall in the area leading up to the fire, which led to a “red flag” fire danger situation. Warm temperatures, low humidity, and an excess of dry brush in the foothills around Glendora (which had not burned significantly since the 1960s) encouraged the growth of the fire. By January 26, the Colby Fire was contained but had burned 1,992 acres. The fire, which was fanned by strong Santa Ana winds, destroyed five homes, injured one person, and forced the evacuation of 3,600 people at its peak.

**2016 San Gabriel Complex Fire**. The San Gabriel Complex Fire ignited the morning of June 20, 2016. The Complex Fire consisted of two fires: the Reservoir Fire and the Fish Fire. Both fires originated northeast of the city limits. The cause of the Reservoir Fire was due to a vehicle crash, while the cause of the Fish Fire is still under investigation. The fires burned fuel that was between seven and 10 years old with six- to eight-foot-tall chaparral and large grass crops. At the height of the fire, 1,376 homes were evacuated. The American Red Cross established an evacuation center and 1,460 staff from multiple local, state, and federal agencies worked to protect property and suppress the fire. Road closures were in place and law enforcement patrolled for security while firefighters worked through the night to contain the fire. Although the San Gabriel Complex Fire threatened homes in the City, no property damage was reported.

**2020 Bobcat Fire**. The Bobcat Fire started on September 6, 2020. By December 18, it was fully contained and had burned 115,796 acres in the central San Gabriel Mountains in the Angeles National Forest. It is one of the largest fires on record in Los Angeles County. The fire triggered mandatory evacuation orders in parts of Arcadia and Camp Williams. Forest Service investigators determined the cause of the fire was a power line conductor igniting overhead trees. The fire initially spread southward prompting evacuation orders for residents in Sierra Madre, Monrovia, Bradbury, and Duarte, along with evacuation warnings for those in Arcadia, Pasadena, and Altadena. The fire then grew westward and threatened the Mount Wilson Observatory, approaching within 500 feet of the observatory as firefighters worked to protect the structure. By September 17, the fire rapidly expanded to the north into Pleasant View Ridge Wilderness due to moderate coastal winds, leading to mandatory evacuations in Antelope Valley as the fire approached Juniper Hills. Containment difficulties were exacerbated by very dry vegetation and rugged topography that made it difficult to access. An estimated 6,000 structures were threatened and there were six injuries. The fire destroyed 27 residences and damaged 28 others. It also destroyed 83 structures and damaged 19 others.

**2024 Bridge Fire**. The Bridge Fire began on September 8, 2024 in the Angeles National Forest near Glendora. The fire began after a recent heat wave and fueled by dry conditions and high winds, spread to over 56,030 acres in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. Evacuation orders were issued in the Angeles National Forest area, including Wrightwood and Mount Baldy, and evacuation warnings were issued for the Foothill Communities, including portions of Claremont, La Verne, and San Dimas. The fire destroyed 17 structures and damaged 81 others. There were eight confirmed fire personnel and civilian injuries.

Source: Margolis, J. and Ujiiye, T., *Bridge Fire explodes to 47K acres; more than 30 homes destroyed*, https://laist.com/news/climate-environment/bridge-fire-angeles-national-forest-evacuations, accessed November 21, 2024.

**2025 Eaton Fire**. The Eaton Fire began on the evening of January 7, 2025 in Eaton Canyon in the San Gabriel Mountains, near Altadena. The fire was one of several major concurrent fires in the County being driven by dry conditions and extremely powerful Santa Ana winds, including the Palisades Fire and Hughes Fire. By February 20, 2025, the fire was completely contained and had burned 14,021 acres. The Eaton Fire is one of the most destructive wildfires in California history, destroying an estimated 9,414 structures, damaging 1,074 others, and resulting in 17 confirmed fatalities and nine injuries.

### Probability of Future Occurrences

Wildfires have a high probability of occurring due to Glendora's location at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains, which creates a wildland-urban interface that makes the City particularly susceptible to wildfire. Los Angeles County is continually exposed to Santa Ana winds during the fall season; however, these winds can occur at other times of the year as well. Additionally, as with the recent Eaton, Bobcat, San Gabriel Complex, Colby, and Bridge fires, it is highly likely that

fires of regional significance will occur in the San Gabriel Mountains that could impact the City of Glendora. The wildland-urban interface is likely to experience wildfires in future years.

### Climate Change Considerations

Several of the largest California wildfires have occurred in the past decade, including the August Complex Fire, Dixie Fire, and Mendocino Complex Fire.[54] During 2018, the Camp Fire became the deadliest wildfire in California history, killing 85 civilians and burning over 153,000 acres in Butte County.[55] Southern California experienced several severe fires in recent history, including the Eaton Fire, Palisades Fire, Bobcat Fire, Woolsey Fire, Lake Fire, and Creek Fire.

Climate change is expected to cause an increase in temperatures, as well as more frequent and intense drought conditions. The severity of a wildfire is dependent on the amount of oxygen, heat, wind, relative humidity, and fuel. Excessive heat and low humidity during the summer and fall months are likely to occur. It is possible that higher temperatures could cause local native chaparral and scrub ecosystems to change to grasslands. This would increase dry plant matter, which could cause wildfires to move more quickly or spread into developed areas of Glendora.

It is well documented that regional wildfires will likely become an increased threat, which could have secondary consequences for the City. Fires located in different parts of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, or San Bernardino counties can negatively impact air quality in the City. Wildfires release smoke, ash, and other particulate matter that substantially degrade air quality (including fine particulate matter, $PM_{2.5}$). $PM_{2.5}$ is particularly damaging to human health since particulate matter of this size can deeply penetrate lung tissue and affect a person's respiratory and cardiovascular systems. While poor air quality affects everyone, people with weakened immune systems or preexisting conditions, children, seniors, and people who spend a disproportionate amount of time outside are at an increased risk of wildfire smoke. The increase in wildfire frequency and size can contribute to periods of unhealthy to hazardous air quality, which leads to respiratory health impacts and worsens health impacts in persons with preexisting health conditions.

[54] California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, *Top 20 Largest California Wildfires*, October 2022.
[55] California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, *Camp Fire,* https://www.fire.ca.gov/incidents/2018/11/8/camp-fire/, accessed June 13, 2024.

## 4.3 VULNERABILITY/RISK ASSESSMENT

Vulnerability refers to a description of which assets, including structures, systems, populations, and other assets as defined by the community, within locations identified to be hazard-prone, are at risk from the effects of the identified hazards. A vulnerability analysis predicts the extent of damage to the built environment that may result from a hazard event of a given intensity in a specific area.

### HISTORY OF DISASTERS AND OTHER DECLARATIONS

Federally declared disasters and other declarations affecting Los Angeles County from 2014 to 2025 are listed below in Table 4-14, *Los Angeles County FEMA Disaster Declarations (2014-2025)*. As shown, the greatest threats to the County and City include fire, severe weather, flooding, and seismic and geologic hazards such as landslide and mudslide.

**TABLE 4-14: LOS ANGELES COUNTY FEMA DISASTER DECLARATIONS (2014-2025)**

| Disaster Number | Description | Declaration Date/ Incident Period | Assistance Provided |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5051 | Fire (California Colby Fire) | 01-16-2014 (01-16-2014 to 01-22-2014) | N/A |
| 5124 | Fire (California Old Fire) | 06-05-2016 (06-04-2016 to 06-10-2016) | Public Assistance |
| 5129 | Fire (California Fish Fire) | 06-21-2016 (06-20-2016 to 06-30-2016) | Public Assistance |
| 5132 | Fire (California Sage Fire) | 07-09-2016 (07-09-2016 to 07-14-2016) | Public Assistance |
| 5135 | Fire (California Sand Fire) | 07-23-2016 (07-22-2016 to 08-01-2016) | Public Assistance |
| 4305 | Flood (Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides in California) | 03-16-2017 (01-18-2017 to 01-23-2017) | Public Assistance, Risk Mitigation Assistance |
| 5201 | Fire (California la Tuna Fire) | 09-02-2017 (09-01-202017 to 09-10-2017) | Public Assistance |
| 5225 | Fire (California Creek Fire) | 12-05-2017 (12-05-2017 to 12-14-2017) | Public Assistance |
| 5226 | Fire (California Rye Fire) | 12-05-2017 (12-05-2017 to 12-14-2017) | Public Assistance |
| 5227 | Fire (California Skirball Fire) | 12-06-2017 (12-06-2017 to 12-15-2017) | Public Assistance |
| 3396 | Fire (California Wildfires) | 12-08-2017 (12-04-2017 to 12-29-2017) | N/A |
| 4353 | Fire (California Wildfires, Flooding, Mudflows, and Debris Flows) | 01-02-2018 (12-04-2017 to 01-31-2018) | Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Assistance |
| 3409 | Fire (California Wildfires) | 11-09-2018 (11-08-2018 to 11-25-2018) | N/A |
| 5280 | Fire (California Woolsey Fire) | 11-09-2018 (11-08-2018) | N/A |
| 4407 | Fire (California Wildfires) | 11-12-2018 (11-08-2018 to 11-25-2018) | Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Assistance |
| 5293 | Fire (California Saddleridge Fire) | 10-11-2019 (10-10-2019) | Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Assistance |
| 5296 | Fire (California Tick Fire) | 10-24-2019 (10-24-2019) | Public Assistance |
| 5297 | Fire (California Getty Fire) | 10-28-2019 (10-28-2019) | Public Assistance |
| 3428 | Biological (California Covid-19) | 03-13-2020 (01-20-2020 to 05-11-2023) | Public Assistance |
| 4482 | Biological (California Covid-19 Pandemic) | 03-22-2020 (01-20-2020 to 05-11-2023) | Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Assistance |
| 5374 | Fire (California Bobcat Fire) | 09-13-2020 (09-13-2020) | N/A |

| Disaster Number | Description | Declaration Date/ Incident Period | Assistance Provided |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4569 | Fire (California Wildfires) | 10-16-2020 (09-04-2020 to 11-17-2020) | Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Assistance |
| 3591 | Flood (California Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides) | 01-09-2023 (01-08-2023 to 01-31-2023) | N/A |
| 4683 | Flood (California Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides) | 01-14-2023 (12-27-2022 to 01-31 2023) | Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Assistance |
| 3592 | Flood (California Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides) | 03-10-2023 (03-09-2023 to 07-10-2023) | N/A |
| 4699 | Severe Storm (California Severe Winter Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides) | 04-03-2023 (02-23-2023 to 07-10-2023) | Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Assistance |
| 4769 | Severe Storm (California Severe Winter Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides) | 04-13-2024 (01-31-2024 to 02-09-2024) | Public Assistance |
| 5537 | Fire (California Bridge Fire) | 09-11-2024 (09-08-2024 to ongoing) | Public Assistance |
| 5548 | Fire (California Franklin Fire) | 12-10-2024 (12-9-2024 to ongoing) | Public Assistance |
| 5549 | Fire (California Palisades Fire) | 1-7-2025 (1-7-2025 to ongoing) | Public Assistance |
| 5550 | Fire (California Eaton Fire) | 1-7-2025 (1-8-2025 to ongoing) | Public Assistance |
| 5551 | Fire (California Hurst Fire) | 1-7-2025 (1-8-2025 to ongoing) | Public Assistance |
| 4856 | California Wildfires and Straight-line Winds | 1-7-2025 (1-8-2025 to ongoing) | Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Assistance |

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Disasters and Other Declarations*, https://www.fema.gov/disaster/declarations, accessed January 24, 2025.

State-proclaimed disasters affecting Los Angeles County from 2014 to 2025 are listed in Table 4-15, *California State Disaster Declarations for Los Angeles County (2014-2025)*. State-proclaimed disasters affecting the County and City include severe weather and wildfire.

**TABLE 4-15: CALIFORNIA STATE DISASTER DECLARATIONS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY (2014-2025)**

| Disaster Code | Description | Date of Disaster |
|---|---|---|
| 65 | Severe Rainstorms | July 2015 |
| 68 | Rainstorms | October 2015 |
| 71 | Sand Fire | July 2016 |
| 77 | January Winter Storms | January 2017 |
| 77.1 | February Winter Storms | February 2017 |
| 86 | La Tuna Fires | September 2017 |
| 93 | Creek & Rye Fires | December 2017 |
| 108 | Hill & Woolsey Fires | November 2018 |
| 109 | Atmospheric River Storm System | January and February 2019 |
| 112 | Eagle, Reche, Saddleridge, Sandalwood, and Wolf Fires | October 2019 |
| 113 | Kincade and Tick Fires | October 2019 |
| 116 | CA wildfires | September 2020 |
| 127 | December Winter Storms | December 2021 |
| 135 | Tropical Storm Kay | September 2022 |
| 138 | Route Fire (Declared November 2022) | August 2022 |
| 140 | Severe Winter Storms | December 2022 and January 2023 |
| 141 | Severe Winter Storms | February 2023 and March 2023 |
| 142 | Tropical Storm Hilary | August 2023 |
| 146 | Severe Winter Storms | February 2024 |
| 147 | Storms | March 2024 |
| 153 | Bridge & Airport Fires | September 2024 |
| 157 | Fires & Windstorm | January 2025 |

Source: California State Franchise Tax Board, *List of California Disasters*, https://www.ftb.ca.gov/file/business/deductions/disaster-codes.html, accessed January 24, 2025.

## METHODOLOGY

For each of the hazards profiled in the previous section, a vulnerability/risk assessment is provided in this section. It should be noted that the actual losses will depend on the type, location, magnitude, and extent of the hazard event.

The vulnerability/risk examines three aspects of each hazard: the physical threat to critical facilities, facilities of concern, and residential and non-residential structures; the social threat to vulnerable populations, including residents and visitors to the City; and the threat to any other assets that may be affected.

This section relies primarily on the following data sources:

- U.S. Census [2017-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates]
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)/ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)
- California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
- FEMA's National Risk Index

Census data and associated analysis/mapping conducted as part of the City's Housing Element Update were reviewed and compared to the hazards and associated mapping provided within this LHMP to provide an understanding of socially vulnerable populations that may potentially reside within an area of the City subject to hazards. This information was supplemented by the CDC/ATSDR SVI, which uses U.S. census data to determine the social vulnerability of each census tract and ranks each tract on 16 variables, in order to identify communities that may need support before, during, or after disasters. These variables are grouped into four themes that cover major areas of social vulnerability: socioeconomic status (e.g., income below 150% of poverty level, unemployed, no health insurance), household characteristics (e.g., 65 years or older, aged 17 years or younger, single parent households, English language proficiency), racial and ethnic minority status, and housing type and transportation (e.g., multi-unit structures, mobile homes, crowding, no vehicle).

FEMA's National Risk Index was reviewed in regard to the risks associated with the natural hazards with the potential to affect the City and County. FEMA's National Risk Index leverages available data for natural hazard and community risk factors to develop a baseline risk measurement at the county and census tract level. Risk refers to the potential for negative impacts as a result of a natural hazard. FEMA's National Risk Index does not include human-induced hazards. For example, a flood resulting from changes in river flows is a natural hazard, whereas flooding due to a dam failure is considered a manmade hazard, and therefore excluded from the National Risk Index.

In determining risk, FEMA's National Risk Index considers three components: a natural hazards component (expected annual loss), a consequence enhancing component (social vulnerability), and a consequence reduction component (community resilience). Expected Annual Loss represents the average economic loss in dollars resulting from natural hazards each year. It is calculated for each hazard type and quantifies loss for relevant consequence types: buildings, people, and agriculture. Social vulnerability is the susceptibility of social groups to the adverse impacts of natural hazards, including disproportionate death, injury, loss, or disruption of livelihood. Community resilience is the ability of a community to prepare for anticipated natural hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions

## CRITICAL FACILITIES AND FACILITIES OF CONCERN

The LHMP Planning Team identified 61 critical facilities and facilities of concern for incorporation in the hazard vulnerability/risk analysis; refer to Table 4-16 and Figure 4-12, *Glendora Critical Facilities and Facilities of Concern*. Critical facilities and facilities of concern are owned, operated, and maintained by various agencies, not just the City. Critical facilities are buildings that are essential for the delivery of vital services or protection of a community. Critical facilities include emergency operation centers, healthcare facilities, police and fire stations, schools and power stations. These facilities support critical community lifelines that enable the continuous operation of critical business and government functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security. Damage to these facilities caused by a hazard event has the potential to impair response and recovery and may lead to disruption of services. Facilities of concern are less vital to safety and well-being, but may assist in evacuations, serve as assembly points or temporary shelters, or provide a supportive role in preparing for and recovering from hazard events.

Where available, the LHMP Planning Team identified a facility's potential loss value, comprised of replacement and contents for each facility. The data was provided by the City's property insurance schedule and therefore, information for facilities not owned by the City are not shown (e.g. infrastructure, private buildings). In some instances, replacement cost information was not made available. If a facility is destroyed in a hazard event, the replacement and contents values indicate the cost to replace the entire facility and all of its contents. Typically, the cost to repair a damaged facility would be less than the replacement value. While the replacement and contents values are used throughout this plan to estimate potential losses, it is noted that the actual cost to recover from a hazard event will depend on the type and magnitude of the event.

The critical facilities were mapped in GIS and overlaid with mapped hazard areas (those hazards that have a specific geographic area) to determine which assets are located in each hazard area. Hazard areas and critical facility overlays were conducted for dam inundation, flood, seismic ground shaking, landslide (specific to seismic conditions), liquefaction, and wildfires.

Due to the nature of the hazards and availability of information, hazard overlays were not prepared for drought, landslide/mudflow, and severe weather. These hazards are not geographically defined and have the potential to affect the entire community. There are no defined hazard areas for moisture-induced landslides and mudflows, although as discussed in the hazard profile, they typically occur along hillside areas and can result from conditions caused by other hazards, such as heavy rains following wildfires. For the purposes of this LHMP, it is assumed these hazards could potentially impact the entire community, including the critical facilities.

Replacement and contents values for the facilities in each hazard area are provided to estimate the potential losses based on the method described above. However, the likelihood that all facilities are completely damaged at the same time or that the entirety of a structure and its

contents are damaged is extremely unlikely. Most impacts are anticipated to be isolated to certain locations based on the hazard.

**TABLE 4-16: GLENDORA CRITICAL FACILITIES AND FACILITIES OF CONCERN**

| Map ID | Name | Type | Owner/ Responsible Agency | Location | Critical Facility | Facility of Concern |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Glendora Police Facility / City Transmitter Site | Government | City of Glendora | 150 S Glendora Avenue | X | |
| 2 | Glendora City Hall | Government | City of Glendora | 116 E Foothill Boulevard | X | |
| 3 | Glendora Library and Cultural Center | Government | City of Glendora | 140 S Glendora Avenue | X | |
| 4 | Frontier Telephone Center | Communications | Frontier | 252 S Glendora Avenue | X | |
| 5 | Foothill Presbyterian Hospital | Medical | Emanate Health | 250 S Grand Avenue | X | |
| 6 | Foothill Medical Arts Building | Medical | Privately Held | 210 S Grand Avenue | X | |
| 7 | A Line (Gold Line) Overcrossing | Transportation Infrastructure | Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority | Grand Avenue / Foothill Boulevard | X | |
| 8 | Citrus College | School | Citrus Community College District | 1000 W Foothill Boulevard | X | |
| 9 | St. Lucy's Priory High School | School | St. Lucy's Priory | 655 W Sierra Madre | X | |
| 10 | Sandburg Middle School | School | Glendora Unified School District | 819 W Bennett Avenue | X | |
| 11 | La Fetra Elementary School | School | Glendora Unified School District | 547 W Bennett Avenue | X | |
| 12 | LA County Fire Station #151 | Government | Los Angeles County Fire Department | 231 W Mountain View Avenue | X | |
| 13 | La Fetra Senior Center | Community | City of Glendora | 333 E Foothill Boulevard | X | |
| 14 | City Transportation Center | Government | City of Glendora | 410 E Dalton Avenue | | X |
| 15 | Glendora Youth Center | Community | City of Glendora | 427 E Dalton Avenue | | X |
| 16 | American Legion Building | Community | City of Glendora | 159 N Cullen Avenue | X | |
| 17 | Liberty House | Community | City of Glendora | 181 N Cullen Avenue | | X |
| 18 | I-210 Overcrossing at Glendora Ave | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | I-210/ Glendora Avenue | X | |
| 19 | LA Dept of Water and Power High Voltage Transmission Lines | Electrical Infrastructure | Los Angeles Department of Water and Power | 1000 S Glendora Avenue west to Grand Avenue and east to the South Hills | X | |

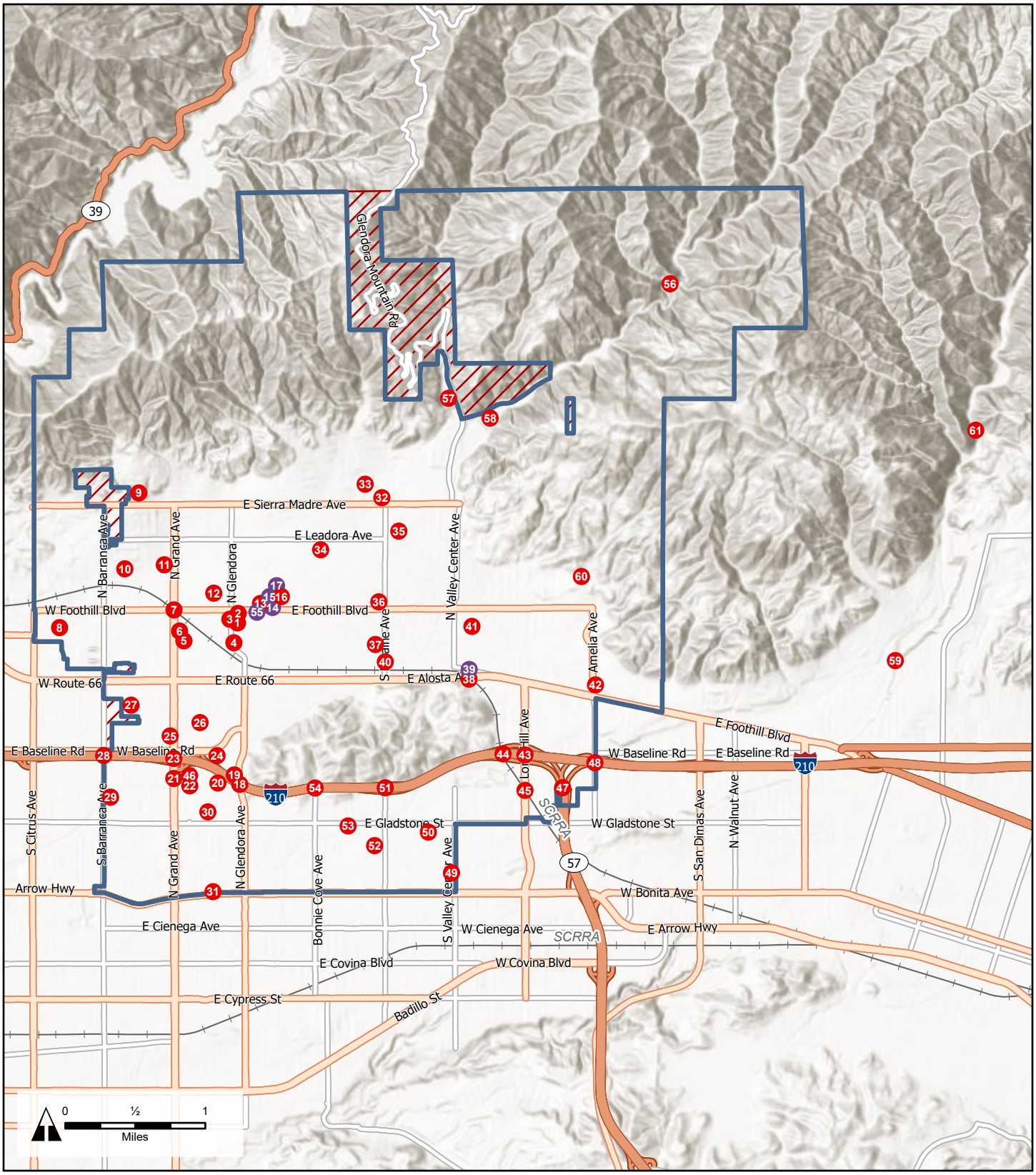
| Map ID | Name | Type | Owner/ Responsible Agency | Location | Critical Facility | Facility of Concern |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Crowther Teen Center | Community | | 241 W Dawson Avenue | X | |
| 21 | SCE Sub-Station | Electrical Infrastructure | | Grand Ave / Citrus Edge | X | |
| 22 | LA Dept of Water and Power High Voltage Transmission Lines | Electrical Infrastructure | Los Angeles Department of Water and Power | 1100 S Grand Avenue east to Glendora Avenue and west to Barranca Avenue | X | |
| 23 | I-210 Overcrossing at Grand Ave | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | I-210/ Grand Avenue | X | |
| 24 | Foothill Christian School #1 | School | Foothill Christian | 242 W Baseline Road | X | |
| 25 | Foothill Christian School #2 | School | Foothill Christian | 901 S Grand Avenue | X | |
| 26 | Whitcomb High School | School | Glendora Unified School District | 350 W Mauna Loa Avenue | X | |
| 27 | Stanton Elementary School | School | Glendora Unified School District | 725 S Vecino Avenue | X | |
| 28 | I-210 Overcrossing at Barranca Ave | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | I-210/Barranca Avenue | X | |
| 29 | LA Dept of Water and Power High Voltage Transmission Lines | Electrical Infrastructure | Los Angeles Department of Water and Power | 1200 S Barranca Avenue east to Grand Avenue | X | |
| 30 | Washington Elementary School | School | Charter Oak Unified School District | 325 W Gladstone Avenue | X | |
| 31 | Covina Irrigating Company | Water/Wastewater Infrastructure | Covina Irrigating Company | 255 W Arrow Highway | X | |
| 32 | City of Glendora Water Yard | Water/Wastewater Infrastructure | City of Glendora | 1051 E Sierra Madre Avenue | X | |
| 33 | Goddard Middle School | School | Glendora Unified School District | 859 E Sierra Madre Avenue | X | |
| 34 | Cullen Elementary School | School | Glendora Unified School District | 440 N Live Oak Avenue | X | |
| 35 | Glendora USD Office / Sellers Elementary School | School | Glendora Unified School District | 500 N Loraine Avenue | X | |
| 36 | Hope Lutheran School | School | Hope Lutheran Church | 1041 E Foothill Boulevard | X | |
| 37 | Williams Educational Center | School | Glendora Unified School District | 301 S Loraine Avenue | X | |

| Map ID | Name | Type | Owner/ Responsible Agency | Location | Critical Facility | Facility of Concern |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | A Line (Gold Line) / Railroad Overcrossing | Transportation Infrastructure | Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority | 1400 E Route 66 | X | |
| 39 | Glendora Community Service Yard | Government | City of Glendora | 1626 E Compromise Line Road | | X |
| 40 | Glendora City Yard | Government | City of Glendora | 440 S Loraine Avenue | X | |
| 41 | Glendora High School | School | Glendora Unified School District | 1600 E Foothill Boulevard | X | |
| 42 | LA County Fire Station #86 | Government | Los Angeles County Fire Department | 520 S Amelia Avenue | X | |
| 43 | I-210 Overcrossing at Lone Hill Ave | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | I-210/Lone Hill Avenue | X | |
| 44 | I-210 Overcrossing at Railroad tracks | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | I-210/Railroad Tracks (west of Lone Hill Avenue) | X | |
| 45 | A Line (Gold Line) Overcrossing at Lone Hill Ave | Transportation Infrastructure | Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority | Lone Hill Avenue/ Railroad Tracks (south of Lone Hill Avenue/ Auto Centre Drive) | X | |
| 46 | LA Dept. of Water and Power High Voltage Transmission Lines | Electrical Infrastructure | Los Angeles Department of Water and Power | 900 S Lone Hill Avenue east to Amelia Avenue and west to Pompei Park | X | |
| 47 | I-210/SR-57 Overcrossing at Auto Centre Dr | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | I-210/SR-57 | X | |
| 48 | I-210 Overcrossing at Amelia | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | I-210/Amelia Avenue | X | |
| 49 | Water Storage Facility | Water/Wastewater Infrastructure | Cal Water | Valley Center / Plymouth | X | |
| 50 | Willow Elementary School | School | Charter Oak Unified School District | 1427 S Willow Avenue | X | |
| 51 | I-210 Overcrossing at Sunflower Ave | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | I-210/Sunflower Avenue | X | |
| 52 | Sunflower School | School | Charter Oak Unified School District | 1505 S Sunflower Avenue | X | |

| Map ID | Name | Type | Owner/ Responsible Agency | Location | Critical Facility | Facility of Concern |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | LA County Fire Station #85 | Government | Los Angeles County Fire Department | 650 E Gladstone Street | X | |
| 54 | I-210 Overcrossing at Bonnie Cove | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | I-210/Bonnie Cove | X | |
| 55 | Angeles National Forest Glendora Ranger Station | Government | U.S. Forest Service | 110 N Wabash Avenue | | X |
| 56 | Big Dalton | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | 2600 Big Dalton Canyon Road | X | |
| 57 | Little Dalton Debris Basin | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Glendora Mountain Road/Big Dalton Canyon Road | X | |
| 58 | Big Dalton Debris Basin | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Glendora Mountain Road/Big Dalton Canyon Road | X | |
| 59 | Puddingstone Diversion* | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | N San Dimas Canyon Road/Terrebonne Avenue | X | |
| 60 | Morgan Debris Basin | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Morgan Ranch Road/Valiant Street | X | |
| 61 | San Dimas* | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | 9865 N San Dimas Canyon Road | X | |

Source: City of Glendora, 2024.

Note: * These critical facilities are located outside of the Glendora Planning Area, but have dam inundation areas affecting the City.




**LEGEND**

- Critical Facility
- Facility of Concern
- City of Glendora
- Sphere of Influence

CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

## Figure 4-12. Glendora Critical Facilities and Facilities of Concern

*Sources: California Geological Survey Regulatory Maps Portal; Los Angeles County GIS. Map date: December 12, 2024.*

## VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Factors such as age, socioeconomic status, access to key services, physical and/or mental conditions, and other factors affect the ability of people to prepare for and respond to a hazard event. Even though some hazard events may impact all parts of Glendora with equal severity, different people may experience the impacts to a greater or lesser extent. For example, lower-income households are less likely to have the financial resources to implement mitigation actions in their homes, and less likely to have the financial means to recover as a result of a hazard event. As a result, certain groups are considered to be more vulnerable to specific hazards than other groups.

This assessment includes a social threat analysis that examines how hazard events are likely to impact different populations within Glendora and where these populations live in the City. This includes assessing whether the people in an area of an elevated hazard risk are more likely than the average person to be considered a vulnerable population. The following criteria are used to assess the threat to vulnerable populations:

- Disability status: Persons with disabilities often have reduced mobility and may experience difficulties living independently. As a result, they may rely on the assistance of others to prepare for and mitigate hazard conditions.
- Income levels: Lower-income households are less likely to have the financial resources to implement mitigation activities on their residences. They may also struggle with having the necessary time to find and access educational resources discussing hazard mitigation strategies. Furthermore, lower-income households are less likely to be able to move to safer areas that are less at risk of being impacted by a hazard.
- Age: Seniors (individuals 65 years of age or older) are more likely to have reduced mobility, physical and/or mental disabilities, and lower-income levels, all of which may decrease their ability to prepare for and mitigate a hazard event. Similarly, individuals under 18 years of age may rely on the assistance of their parent(s) or guardian to prepare for and mitigate hazard conditions.
- Other variables: Other demographic and socioeconomic factors may adversely affect communities that encounter hazards. For instance, persons without access to a vehicle or non-English speakers may have greater difficulty during an evacuation event; persons without health insurance may have difficulties recovering from injuries sustained during a hazard event; and unsheltered persons are particularly vulnerable to severe weather events.

Social vulnerability refers to the potential negative effects on communities caused by external stresses on human health, including natural or human-caused hazards. Reducing social vulnerability can decrease both human suffering and economic loss. The CDC SVI uses 16 variables to help local officials identify communities that may need support before, during, or after disasters. These variables are grouped into four themes that cover major areas of social vulnerability: socioeconomic status (e.g., income below 150% of poverty level, unemployed,

housing cost burden, no high school diploma, no health insurance), household characteristics (e.g., 65 years or older, aged 17 years or younger, civilian with a disability, single parent households, English language proficiency), racial and ethnic minority status, and housing type and transportation (e.g., multi-unit structures, mobile homes, crowding, no vehicle, group quarters). The CDC SVI uses Census data to determine the social vulnerability of every census tract. Each tract receives a separate ranking for each of the four themes, as well as an overall ranking. Maps of the four themes are shown in the figures below. The overall SVI map is shown in Figure 4-13; the socioeconomic SVI is shown in Figure 4-14; the household composition SVI is shown in Figure 4-15; the minority and language SVI is shown in Figure 4-16; and the housing and transportation SVI is shown in Figure 4-17.

Table 4-17, *Social Vulnerability Index*, shows the CDC's SVI percentile ranking for each census tract in the City (Statewide comparison). The percentile ranking represents the proportion of tracts that are equal to or lower than a tract of interest in terms of social vulnerability. For example, a CDC SVI ranking of 0.85 signifies that 85% of tracts in the State are less vulnerable than the tract of interest and that 15% of tracts in the State are more vulnerable. Tracts with higher SVI ranking are more likely to contain vulnerable populations.

**TABLE 4-17: SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX**

| Census Tract | Overall SVI | Socioeconomic Status | Household Characteristics | Racial/Ethnic Status | Housing Type & Transportation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4004.02 | 0.3657 | 0.448 | 0.0556 | 0.3496 | 0.6819 |
| 4004.04 | 0.0242 | 0.0528 | 0.2652 | 0.1424 | 0.0253 |
| 4005.01 | 0.185 | 0.3341 | 0.1597 | 0.1016 | 0.211 |
| 4008.01 | 0.3225 | 0.1692 | 0.2198 | 0.4465 | 0.6698 |
| 4010.01 | 0.1153 | 0.1874 | 0.4831 | 0.3753 | 0.0264 |
| 4010.02 | 0.3606 | 0.3167 | 0.147 | 0.3557 | 0.6797 |
| 4011.01 | 0.6844 | 0.4295 | 0.8571 | 0.4855 | 0.8436 |
| 4011.02 | 0.6825 | 0.5007 | 0.4796 | 0.4476 | 0.9589 |
| 4012.01 | 0.1533 | 0.074 | 0.5982 | 0.4365 | 0.1072 |
| 4012.02 | 0.3915 | 0.4314 | 0.7635 | 0.4507 | 0.1352 |
| 4012.03 | 0.633 | 0.4291 | 0.7069 | 0.5438 | 0.8092 |
| 4039.01 | 0.4479 | 0.4469 | 0.6415 | 0.5092 | 0.284 |
| 4039.02 | 0.5372 | 0.2531 | 0.7436 | 0.554 | 0.7589 |

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 database California, accessed July 17, 2024.

As shown, there are four census tracts in the City with an overall SVI that falls within the third quartile (0.5001 to 0.7500), which the CDC categorizes as having "Medium-High" level of vulnerability. These tracts are generally located in the central, south-central, and southwestern areas of the City, whereas the northern and eastern portions of the City contain lower overall SVI. The census tracts with the highest overall SVI (that are thus more likely to contain vulnerable populations) include:

- Tract 4011.01. This census tract is located in the south-central portion of the City, north of I-210, east of Glendora Avenue/Cullen Avenue, west of Loraine Avenue, and south of Foothill Boulevard. This tract is predominantly composed of single-family residential uses, with higher density and multi-family residential, commercial, and light industrial uses located generally along Route 66 and Glendora Avenue. This tract also includes a large portion of the South Hills open space area. Notable residential uses that may contain vulnerable populations include Tropics Park, Western Skies, and Alosta mobile home parks. This tract also contains the Elwood Family Apartments, an affordable housing complex restricted to low-income families; and Heritage Oaks, an affordable housing complex restricted to low-income seniors. The City of Glendora 2021-2029 Housing Element identifies this tract as one of the two census tracts in the City identified as being vulnerable to displacement.
- Tract 4011.02. This census tract is located in the central portion of the City, north of Mauna Loa Avenue, south of Foothill Boulevard, east of Grand Avenue, and generally west of Cullen Avenue. This tract contains a mix of single- and multi-family uses, commercial, and civic uses. Notable residential uses that may contain vulnerable populations include the Park Manor mobile home park and Joy's Mobile Home Park, which is restricted to seniors. Other notable uses with vulnerable populations include Glendora Hospital, Foothill Presbyterian Hospital, and Glendora Canyon Transitional Care Unit. According to U.S. Census data (2017-2021 ACS), this census tract has the highest rate of overcrowding in the City, with 9.6 percent considered overcrowded and 4.9 percent considered severely overcrowded. The City of Glendora 2021-2029 Housing Element identifies this tract as one of the two census tracts in the City identified as being vulnerable to displacement.
- Tract 4012.03. This census tract is located in the southern portion of the City, south of I-210, east of Glendora Avenue, and west of Sunflower Avenue. This tract is predominantly composed of single-family residential uses, with higher density and multi-family residential and commercial uses located generally along Arrow Highway. Notable residential uses that may contain vulnerable populations include the Glenair and Arrowhead mobile home parks.
- Tract 4039.02. This census tract is located in the southwest portion of the City, generally south of Big Dalton Wash and I-210, and west of Glendora Avenue. This tract consists mostly of single-family residential uses, but also includes commercial and multi-family residential uses, located along Gladstone Street, Grand Avenue, and Arrow Highway. Notable residential uses that may contain vulnerable populations include the Rancho Glendora and Bonita Mobile Estates mobile home parks.

While other census tracts within the City had lower overall SVI scores than the four tracts identified above, vulnerable populations may still occur. For instance, persons over the age of 65 and persons with disabilities are located throughout the City. Areas that are less likely to have significant vulnerable populations are largely concentrated in the northern and northeastern portions of the City, generally located north of Foothill Boulevard. This area is predominantly made up of single-family residential uses and open space.

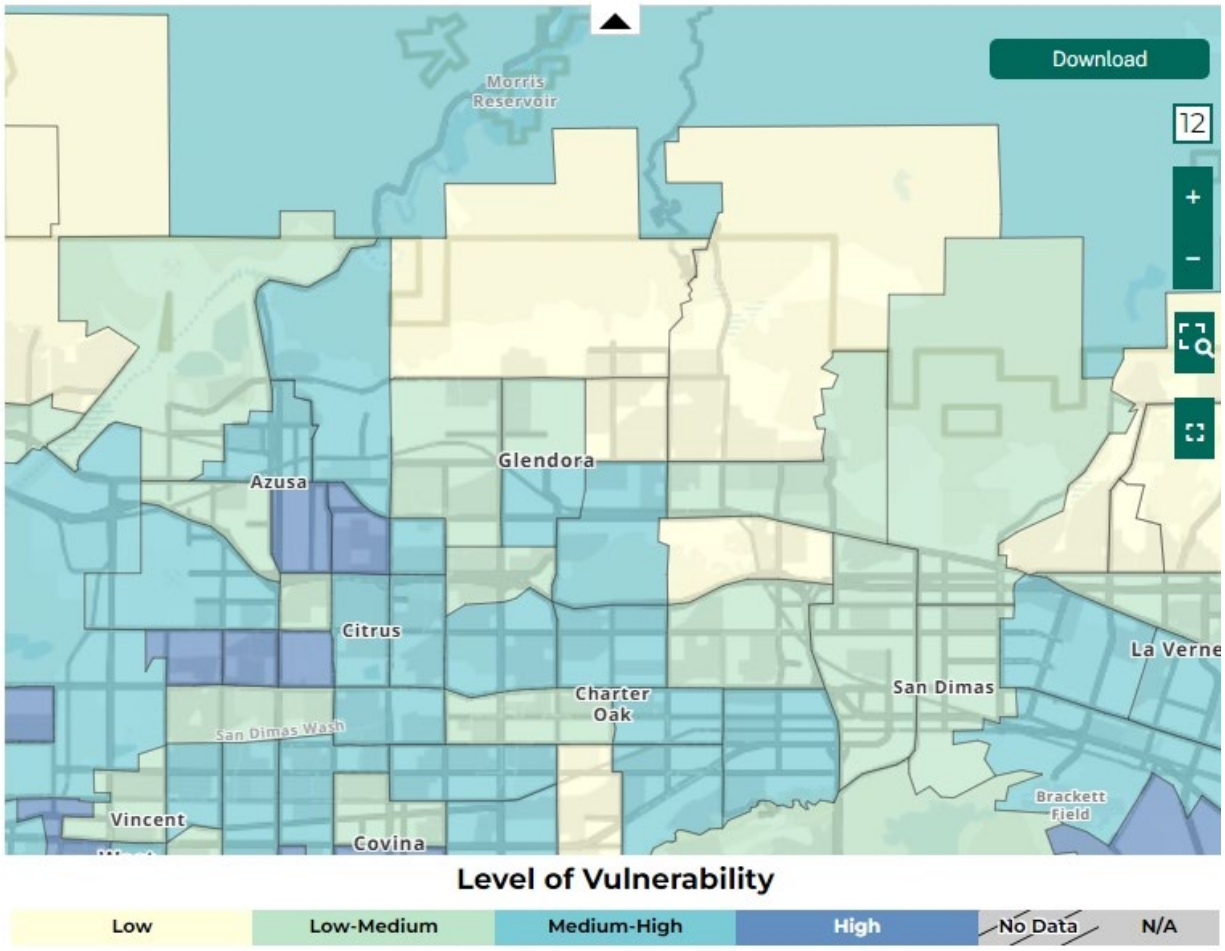
Another indicator of vulnerable populations is the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities map, which shows geographic areas containing designated disadvantaged communities for the purpose of SB 535. The designation is based in part on census tracts receiving the highest 25 percent of scores according to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's CalEnviroScreen tool, which identifies communities experiencing disproportionate amounts of pollution, environmental degradation, and socioeconomic and public health conditions. There are no disadvantaged communities in Glendora according to CalEPA's SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities map.[56]

According to the 2024 Los Angeles County Continuum of Care Point-in-Time, the City has a population of 61 unsheltered people.[57] The 2024 count shows a 32 percent decrease in persons experiencing homeless from 2022. It is assumed that the number of people experiencing homelessness in the City fluctuates and is likely to be higher than reported by the Point-in-Time count due to the often-transient nature of homeless living arrangements and other difficulties in obtaining accurate data. Conversations with local service providers indicate that while persons experiencing homelessness can occur throughout the City, higher concentrations of unsheltered persons can generally be found along flood control channels, within open space areas in the northern and eastern foothills, and within cars and RVs parked along Arrow Highway.

Overall, the data suggest that the more urbanized central, south-central, and southwestern areas of the City contain higher concentrations of vulnerable populations, likely due to the relatively higher incidence of multi-family housing, mobile home parks, and age-restricted and assisted housing developments. Areas that are less likely to have significant vulnerable populations are largely concentrated in the northern and eastern portions of the City, which are predominantly made up of single-family residential uses and open space. These northern and eastern areas of the City are developmentally constrained due to steep hillsides, endangered or protected flora and fauna, and wildfire potential. It is important to note, however, that the absence of data showing concentrations of vulnerable groups within the northern and eastern areas of the City does not mean that vulnerable populations do not exist in these areas. While it is important to identify socially vulnerable groups and develop targeted assistance programs, it is equally important to support broad-based strategies that address the community as a whole.

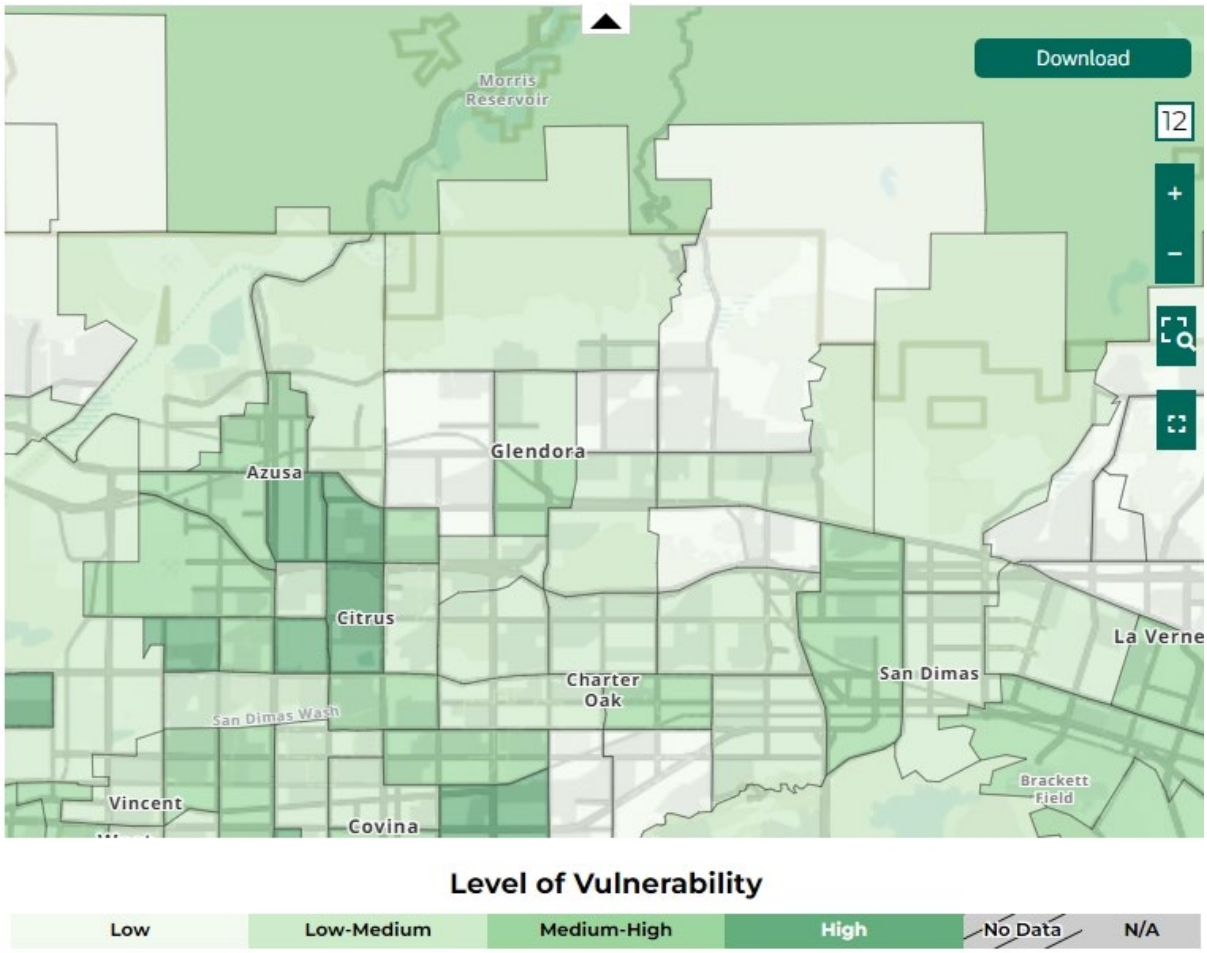
[56] California Environmental Protection Agency, *SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities (2022 Update)*, https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/sb535, accessed July 23, 2024.
[57] Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, *Homeless Count By City in the LA CoC*, https://www.lahsa.org/homeless-count/dashboards/hc24-localities-dashboard, accessed September 10, 2024.

**FIGURE 4-13: OVERALL SVI**



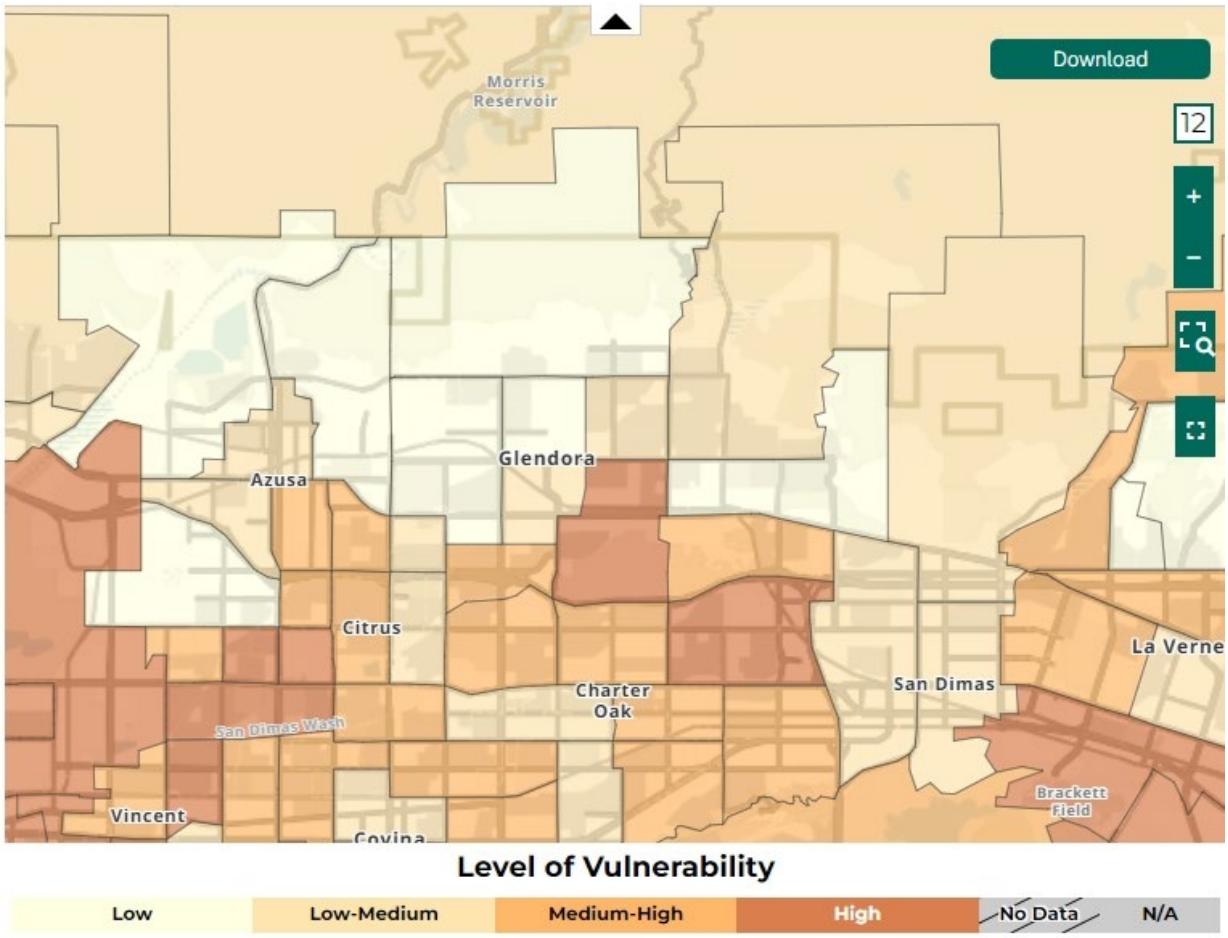

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 database California, accessed July 17, 2024.

**FIGURE 4-14: SOCIOECONOMIC SVI**



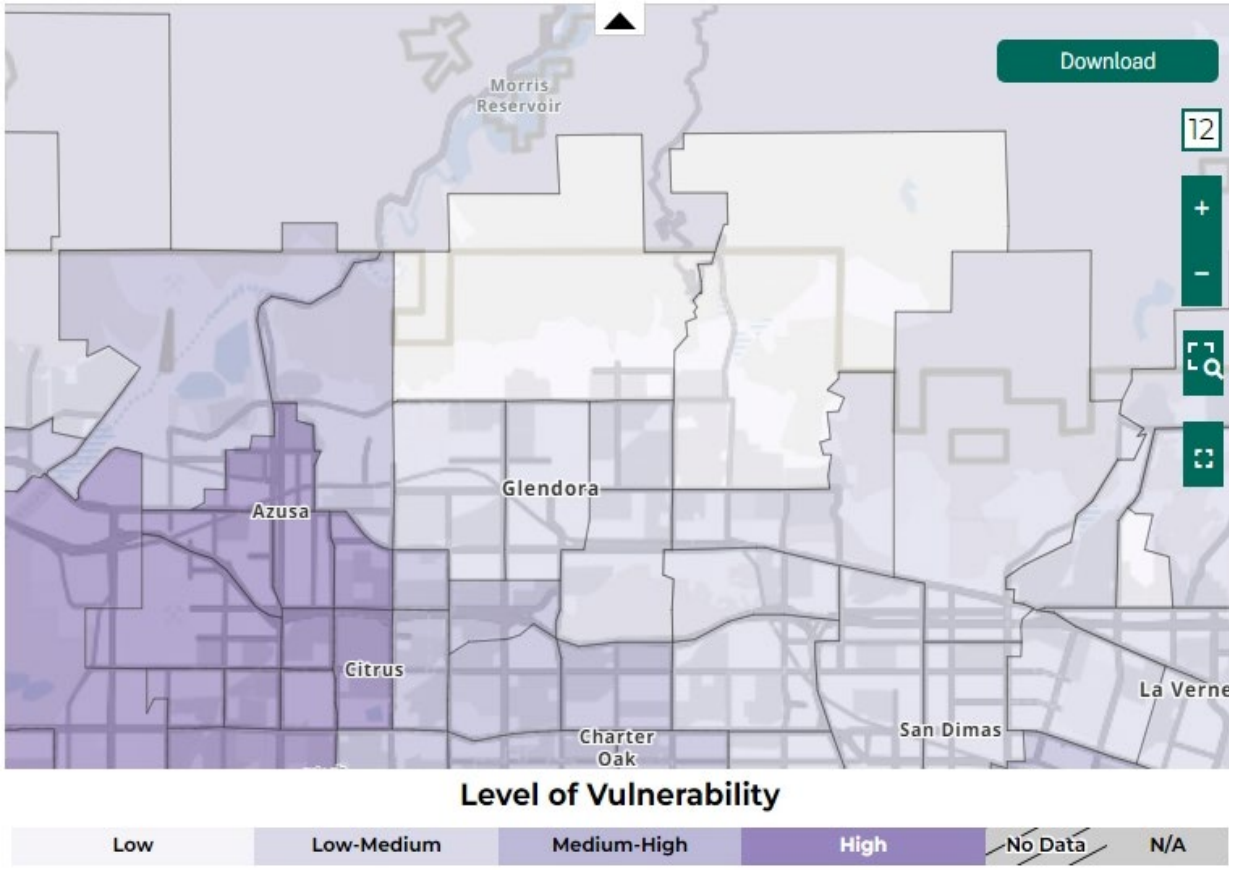

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 database California, accessed July 17, 2024.

**FIGURE 4-15: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**



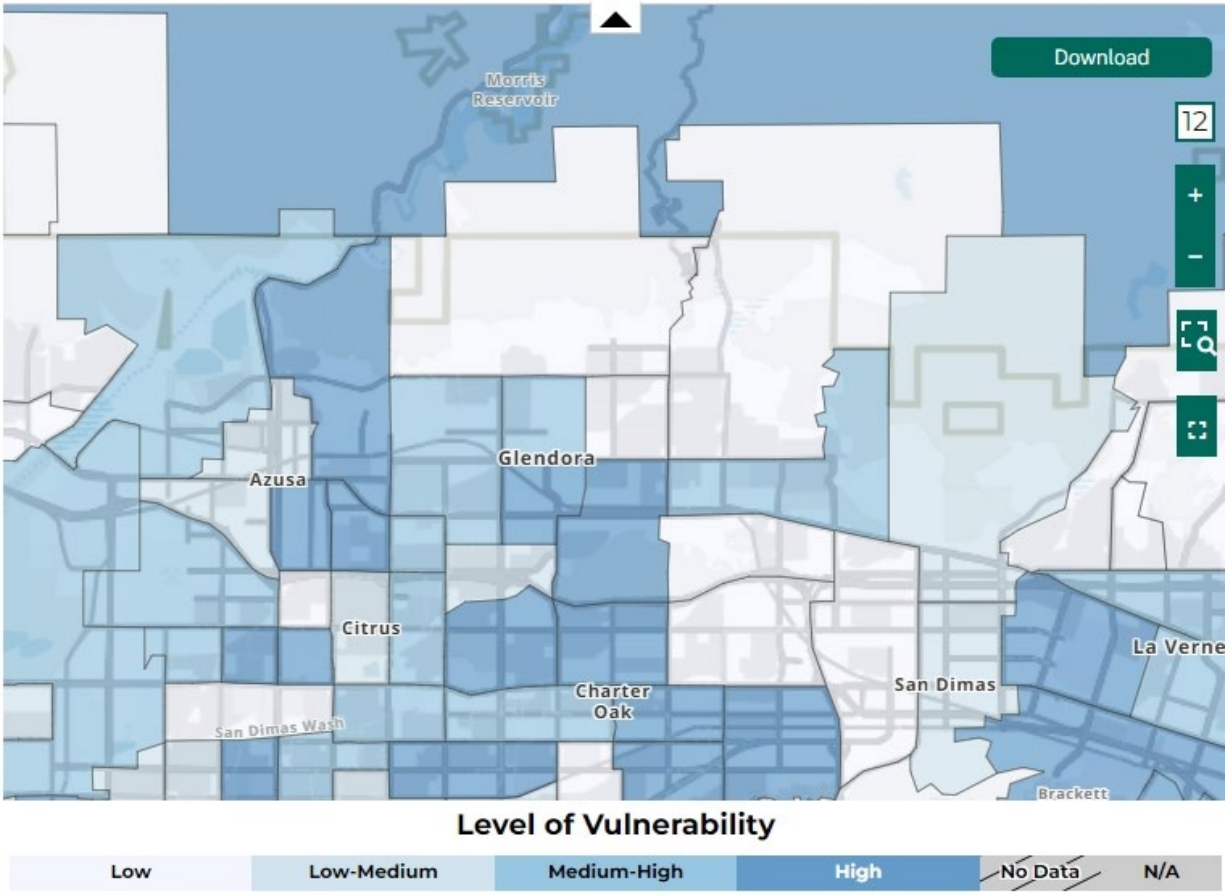

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 database California, accessed July 17, 2024.

**FIGURE 4-16: RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITY STATUS**




Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 database California, accessed July 17, 2024.

**FIGURE 4-17: HOUSING TYPE/TRANSPORTATION**




Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 database California, accessed July 17, 2024.

### Other Assets

In addition to critical facilities, facilities of concern, and vulnerable populations, other assets could be affected by hazards, including services, cultural resources, or local economic activities. The vulnerability/risk assessment describes the potential harm to these other assets based on available information.

## VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

### Dam/Reservoir Failure

A significant portion of the City is located within dam inundation areas, including the central and southern areas of the City, trending in a southwesterly direction, generally between Little Dalton Wash and Big Dalton Wash, and along San Dimas Wash. As shown in Table 4-18, *Critical Facilities in a Dam Inundation Areas*, 22 critical facilities and four facilities of concern are located with dam inundation areas.

**TABLE 4-18: CRITICAL FACILITIES IN A DAM INUNDATION AREAS**

| Map # | Facility | Type | Owner/Responsible Agency | Total Loss Potential |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Critical Facilities** | | | | |
| 1 | Glendora Police Facility / City Transmitter Site | Government | City of Glendora | $8,704,522 |
| 2 | Glendora City Hall | Government | City of Glendora | $8,008,112 |
| 3 | Glendora Library and Cultural Center | Government | City of Glendora | $16,011,728 |
| 13 | La Fetra Senior Center | Community | City of Glendora | $6,564,780 |
| 16 | American Legion Building | Community | City of Glendora | $3,059,853 |
| 23 | I-210 Overcrossing at Grand Ave | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | Not Available |
| 24 | Foothill Christian School #1 | School | Foothill Christian | Not Available |
| 28 | I-210 Overcrossing at Barranca Ave | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | Not Available |
| 29 | LA Dept of Water and Power High Voltage Transmission Lines | Electrical Infrastructure | Los Angeles Department of Water and Power | Not Available |
| 31 | Covina Irrigating Company | Water/Wastewater Infrastructure | Covina Irrigating Company | Not Available |
| 32 | City of Glendora Water Yard | Water/Wastewater Infrastructure | City of Glendora | $3,943,885 |
| 34 | Cullen Elementary School | School | Glendora Unified School District | Not Available |
| 35 | Glendora USD Office / Sellers Elementary School | School | Glendora Unified School District | Not Available |
| 38 | A Line (Gold Line) / Railroad Overcrossing | Transportation Infrastructure | Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority | Not Available |
| 40 | Glendora City Yard | Government | City of Glendora | $2,796,670 |

| Map # | Facility | Type | Owner/Responsible Agency | Total Loss Potential |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | Glendora High School | School | Glendora Unified School District | Not Available |
| 43 | I-210 Overcrossing at Lone Hill Ave | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | Not Available |
| 53 | LA County Fire Station #85 | Government | Los Angeles County Fire Department | Not Available |
| 56 | Big Dalton | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Not Available |
| 57 | Little Dalton Debris Basin | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Not Available |
| 58 | Big Dalton Debris Basin | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Not Available |
| 60 | Morgan Debris Basin | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Not Available |
| **Facilities of Concern** | | | | |
| 14 | City Transportation Center | Government | City of Glendora | $1,064,061 |
| 17 | Liberty House | Community | City of Glendora | $333,041 |
| 39 | Glendora Community Service Yard | Government | City of Glendora | $593,712 |
| 55 | Angeles National Forest Glendora Ranger Station | Government | U.S. Forest Service | Not Available |

The areas of the City identified as having the potential for inundation associated with a dam/reservoir failure primarily include, but are not limited to, residential, commercial, and civic uses. Major roadways within inundation areas include Sierra Madre Avenue, Foothill Boulevard, Route 66, Valley Center Avenue, Grand Avenue, Glendora Avenue, Lone Hill Avenue, and Gladstone Street. I-210 is also located within a dam inundation area but is unlikely to be affected as it is elevated above grade; on- and off-ramps connecting to I-210, however, could be impacted. A failure could damage critical facilities and infrastructure (e.g., roads, water, wastewater, electricity, natural gas), resulting in short-term interruption or extended loss of surface, loss of business income, and displacement of individuals and businesses. A catastrophic dam failure, depending on the size of the dam and the population downstream, could exceed the response capability of public safety personnel and resources, or significantly impair their ability to respond.

It is noted that Table 4-18 includes critical facilities and facilities of concern that may only be partially located within dam inundation area boundaries. For instance, some portions of the Glendora Civic Center, which houses the Glendora Police Facility, City Hall, and Library and Cultural Center (map numbers 1, 2, and 3, respectively), are subject to dam inundation at maximum flood depths of 1-2 feet, while other portions of these facilities are located outside of dam inundation areas. The primary Police Facility building is not within an inundation area, but an eastern extension of the building, which currently houses the Glendora IT Department, is subject

to maximum flood depths of 1-2 feet. Similarly, the majority of the City Hall building is not within an inundation area, but the eastern portion of the building, which currently houses the council chambers and other offices, is subject to maximum flood depths of 1-2 feet.

According to U.S. Census ACS estimates (2017-2021), the census tracts containing inundation areas have a mix of median household incomes, ranging from the lowest in the City ($66,740) to the highest in the City ($178,438). Areas of the City with lower median household incomes are generally located in the central, southern, and western portions of Glendora, which are further downstream from dams and generally have lower maximum inundation depths and a longer time of arrival than areas upstream with higher median household incomes. Inundation areas also include census tracts with a mix of percentage of population with a disability, with areas in the northeast and west generally having lower percentages of population with a disability; and a mix of percentage of renter-occupied housing units, with higher proportions of renters generally located in the central portion of the City. All census tracts within inundation areas have a low (less than five percent) percentage of population living alone; and a lower (less than ten percent) percentage of housing units experiencing overcrowding.

There is the potential that lower-income households and households experiencing housing costs as a greater percentage of their income within the City could be susceptible to cost burden with limited income and resources and may experience greater difficulties in the event they need to leave the area for an extended period of time. A dam or reservoir failure could also impact more vulnerable populations, such as senior citizens and persons with disabilities, as they may not have access to transportation to evacuate the area. Additionally, there is the potential for community members to be impacted due to damage to utility transmission lines and infrastructure outside of the immediate hazard area.

Land use and population patterns have not substantially changed within Glendora since preparation of the 2015 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. New development in Glendora over the last decade has been minimal; thus, vulnerabilities to land uses and populations related to dam and reservoir failure are similar. As discussed in Section 3.6, *Development Trends and Future Development*, future residential and mixed-use development is anticipated to occur primarily within the Route 66 Corridor Specific Plan, Arrow Highway Specific Plan, and other urbanized areas located in the central, southern, and western portions of the City. While it is unlikely that all anticipated growth would occur within the five-year period of this LHMP, the City anticipates some level of population growth to occur within these areas, some of which are within dam inundation areas. Residential growth is also anticipated throughout the City in the form of new accessory dwelling unit (ADUs). However, future development is not anticipated to significantly increase vulnerabilities associated with dam/reservoir failure. Future development projects would be subject to applicable federal, State, and local laws and regulations, including the latest iteration of the Building Code and City's floodplain management regulations, that would decrease vulnerability associated with dam/reservoir failure. Further, all dams with the potential to inundate parts of Glendora have received a condition assessment rating of "satisfactory" by the DSOD.

### Drought

Drought conditions would affect the entire Glendora planning area; therefore, all critical facilities and facilities of concern, businesses, and residents within the City are considered vulnerable to drought hazards. Droughts do not typically result in physical damage to buildings and infrastructure, thus critical facilities and facilities of concern are not at risk of destruction or structural failure.

Prolonged drought conditions often result in stricter conservation measures, such as targeted reduction percentages or penalties for using potable water above a specific threshold. Higher rates or penalties could disproportionately impact lower-income households or residents on a fixed income. Water service providers in the City (i.e., Glendora Water Division, Suburban Water Systems, and City of Azusa Light & Water Department) are required to prepare and adopt Water Shortage Contingency Plans (WSCP) to prepare for and respond to water shortages. A water shortage, when water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time, may occur due to several reasons, such as drought, climate change, and catastrophic events. The WSCP serves as an operating manual to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, management.

Vulnerabilities to drought conditions within Glendora are typically associated with drought conservation measures, which may include targeted reduction percentages and higher rates or penalties. Higher water rates or penalties could disproportionately impact lower-income households or residents on a fixed income residing within the City. Households that earn 30 percent or less than the County's median income (up to $41,600 for a family of four in 2024, based on HCD Income Limits) are considered "extremely low-income." Extremely low-income (ELI) households are more likely to contain seniors on fixed incomes, persons with disabilities, and other special-needs groups such as large families, families with female heads of households, and persons in need of emergency shelter. Within Glendora, approximately 11.7 percent of the total number of households are ELI households.[58] ELI households represent a smaller percentage of households in Glendora when compared to the County as a whole (21.0 percent of County households are ELI households). ELI households in Glendora are more likely to be renters than homeowners. Based on 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, ELI households comprise 9.2 percent of owner-occupied households compared to 17.7 percent of renter-occupied households. ELI households are particularly susceptible to cost burden, or paying at least 30 percent of gross monthly income toward housing-related costs, reducing the ability for households to have money available for other necessities and emergency expenditures.

Some businesses, such as restaurants, can also be vulnerable to drought and water conservation measures. The City does not have a significant share of industries typically known to utilize large amounts of water, such as farming and manufacturing.

[58] U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Consolidated Planning/CHAS Data 2016-2020, https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html, accessed September 10, 2024.

Prolonged drought conditions can also cause impacts to the environment, resulting in dead or dried vegetation, dry soils, damage to wildlife habitat, and degradation of landscape quality. These conditions can increase the vulnerability of other hazards within the community, such as wildfires.

Minimal new development has occurred in the City since the adoption of the 2015 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan; thus, vulnerabilities to drought related to development have remained similar over that time period. As discussed in Section 3.6, the 2021-2029 Housing Element accommodates the City's RHNA allocation of 2,276 housing units. While it is unlikely that all anticipated growth would occur within the five-year period of this LHMP, the City anticipates some level of population growth to occur, resulting in additional residential and mixed-use development. However, future growth within the City is not expected to substantially increase vulnerabilities associated with drought. New development would be required to install water efficient fixtures and landscaping pursuant to requirements of the City's Municipal Code. Additionally, water suppliers take growth projections into account when planning for future water supply and have accounted for population growth in the City. UWMPs are required to be updated every five years to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs. As part of the UWMPs, a drought risk assessment assesses the reliability of water supplies by comparing projected future water demands with expected available water supplies under normal year, single dry year, and multiple dry year conditions. Because of the history of droughts within California, UWMPs are required to address reliability and provide for contingency plans in the event of drought or other water interruptions.

### Flood

According to FEMA FIRMs, there are no mapped 100-year flood or regulatory floodways within the City. A small portion of the northwestern portion of the City, generally along Sierra Madre Avenue, is located within the 500-year floodplain. Additionally, the northern and eastern foothills of the City have not been mapped for flood hazards by FEMA. These unmapped areas generally consist of open space and low-density residential uses. There are no critical facilities or facilities of concern in Glendora located within the 100- or 500-year floodplain.

The majority of developed areas in Glendora are identified by FEMA as Zone X, meaning that the area has minimal risk of flood hazard. A relatively small number of single-family residential uses located near Sierra Madre Avenue in the western portion of the City are located within the FEMA-identified 500-year floodplain. Waterways in the City include three concreted-lined flood control channels, which are designed to manage floodwater flows. However, infrastructure and flood control facilities could be overwhelmed during a large storm event, resulting in flooding not limited to the FEMA flood zones. A significant flood resulting in damage to critical transportation facilities could interfere with the ability to evacuate specific areas of the community or to provide emergency response and equipment to an area. Similarly, localized flooding of roadways can strand motorists and hinder access to and from an area.

Residents with mobility challenges and those without access to reliable transportation may have difficulty evacuating during a flood event. Vulnerable populations with regards to flooding include seniors, persons with disabilities, and lower-income households, as these populations may experience greater mobility challenges or access limitations to personal transportation. According to U.S. Census ACS estimates (2017-2021), approximately 15.6 percent of the City's population is 65 years of age or older. While the City's median household income of $103,159 is relatively high compared to the County's median household income of $76,367, approximately 11.7 percent of the total number of households in Glendora are ELI households, meaning they earn 30 percent or less than the County's median income. Areas of Glendora with lower median incomes are concentrated in the central and southwestern areas of the City, which are correlated with a higher proportion of multi-family residential units, mobile home parks, and seniors.

Land use and population patterns have not substantially changed within the City's Planning Area since preparation of the 2015 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan; thus, vulnerabilities to land uses and populations related to flood hazards are similar. As discussed in Section 3.0, future residential and mixed-use development is anticipated to occur primarily within the Route 66 Corridor Specific Plan, Arrow Highway Specific Plan, and other urbanized areas located in the central, southern, and western portions of the City. While it is unlikely that all anticipated growth would occur within the five-year period of this LHMP, the City anticipates some level of population growth to occur within these areas. These areas are not located within FEMA-designated flood hazard zones and future growth is not anticipated to increase vulnerabilities to flooding. Minimal residential growth is also anticipated throughout the City in the form of new ADUs, which could be built in the area of undetermined flood levels. Future development projects would be subject to applicable federal, State, and local laws and regulations, including the latest iteration of the Building Code and City's floodplain management regulations, that would decrease vulnerability associated with flood hazards.

Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss

Addressing risk to repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss structures is an important step in reducing the financial impact of flooding as repetitive losses require extensive disaster management resources and high NFIP claims.

FEMA defines a repetitive loss as any NFIP-insured structure that has had at least two paid flood losses of more than $1,000 each in any 10-year period since 1978. FEMA defines a severe repetitive loss as any NFIP-insured structure that has met one of the following paid flood loss criteria since 1978:

- Four or more separate claim payments of more than $5,000 each (Including building and contents payments); or
- Two or more separate claim payments (building payments only) where the total of the payments exceeds the current value of the property.

The City of Glendora is not a participant in the NFIP since the City is located within Zone X, as identified on the FIRM. Zone X is an area of moderate or minimal hazard from the principal source of flood in the area. Glendora does not have any repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss properties.

### Seismic and Geologic Hazards

The entire Glendora Planning Area is at risk of experiencing strong ground shaking as a result of an earthquake. During a seismic event, critical facilities and facilities of concern as well as residences, businesses, and infrastructure could be damaged. The extent of damage would depend upon the location and magnitude of the earthquake. Depending upon the damage, emergency services, communication systems, and utility services may all be hindered. Senior citizens and persons with disabilities that have limited mobility may be harmed if they are unable to react quickly and seek out areas of safety from falling debris. As previously stated, 15.6 percent of the City's population is 65 years of age or older. According to CHAS data, over 48 percent of all senior households had extremely low, very low, or low incomes. Approximately 10.0 percent of Glendora residents reported having one or more disabilities.

In addition to mobility limitations and the potential to be harmed during an earthquake, some populations may experience significant challenges in the event their homes are damaged and require repairs or displacement due to the extent of damages. Approximately 77.7 percent of the City's housing stock was constructed prior to 1980. Although a majority of the City's housing stock is not considered substandard or in need of rehabilitation or replacement, there is the potential for large portions of the housing stock to be susceptible to damage associated with a more significant earthquake. Additionally, approximately 11.7 percent of the total number of households in Glendora are ELI households. ELI households are particularly susceptible to cost burden, or paying at least 30 percent of gross monthly income toward housing-related costs, reducing the ability for households to have money available for other necessities and emergency expenditures, including structural repairs are relocation funding in the event their home becomes unlivable.

Further, extended interruptions in services, including power outages, would disproportionately affect people with medical conditions requiring power for medical equipment. Depending upon the extent of damage, businesses could be closed and experience economic losses.

Portions of the City are also at risk for seismic-induced landslides and liquefaction. Table 4-19, *Critical Facilities in a Landslide Zone* and Table 4-20, *Critical Facilities in a Liquefaction Zone*, identify the critical facilities located within landslide and liquefaction zones, respectively.

**TABLE 4-19: CRITICAL FACILITIES IN A LANDSLIDE ZONE**

| Map # | Facility | Type | Owner/Responsible Agency | Total Loss Potential |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Critical Facilities** | | | | |
| 56 | Big Dalton | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Not Available |
| 61 | San Dimas | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Not Available |

**TABLE 4-20: CRITICAL FACILITIES IN A LIQUEFACTION ZONE**

| Map # | Facility | Type | Owner/Responsible Agency | Total Loss Potential |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Critical Facilities** | | | | |
| 44 | I-210 Overcrossing at Railroad tracks | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | Not Available |
| 45 | A Line (Gold Line) Overcrossing at Lone Hill Ave | Transportation Infrastructure | Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority | Not Available |
| 47 | I-210/SR-57 Overcrossing at Auto Centre Dr | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | Not Available |
| 48 | I-210 Overcrossing at Amelia | Transportation Infrastructure | Caltrans | Not Available |
| 57 | Little Dalton Debris Basin | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Not Available |
| 58 | Big Dalton Debris Basin | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Not Available |

Landslides can damage structures and block roadways causing long-term disruptions to the roadway network, infrastructure systems and City capabilities. Utility lines in slide-prone areas can be damaged in a landslide, causing service outages. Liquefaction can also damage buildings and infrastructure, including pipelines within soils subject to liquefaction. Damage to transportation infrastructure can impede access and hinder emergency response and evacuation. Damaged utilities can result in service interruptions or complete outages. Lower income households, those on fixed incomes, and those with mobility challenges or no access to transportation may have difficulty evacuating an area and may have more difficulty in the event of displacement.

The areas identified as having the potential for landslide susceptibility primarily occur within the northern and eastern foothills, as well as the “South Hills” located in the southern portion of the City. These areas have not been identified as having significant concentrations of socially vulnerable populations; however, socially vulnerable persons may reside in these areas. Areas with the potential for liquefaction hazards within the City primarily occur within the northern

foothills, a western portion of the City along Foothill Boulevard, and the southeastern portion of the City along I-210. These areas are shown to have households with incomes near or above the HCD State Median Income of $111,300, and a relatively high percentage of homeowners; however, between 40 and 60 percent of homeowners in these areas pay more than 30 percent of their household income on their mortgage. Thus, vulnerable populations within these areas may include low-income households experiencing housing costs as a greater percentage of their income. These households could be susceptible to cost burden with limited income and resources and may experience greater difficulties in the event they need to leave the area for an extended period in the event their residence experiences damage associated with landslide or liquefaction activity.

Minimal new development has occurred in the City since development of the 2015 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan; thus, vulnerabilities to seismic and geologic hazards have remained similar over that time period. Construction within the City has taken geologic conditions, including landslide- and liquefaction-susceptibility into consideration. Future residential and mixed-use development is anticipated to occur primarily within the Route 66 Corridor Specific Plan, Arrow Highway Specific Plan, and other urbanized areas located in the central, southern, and western portions of the City. While it is unlikely that all anticipated growth would occur within the five-year period of this LHMP, the City anticipates some level of population growth to occur within these areas, including residential and non-residential development. However, future growth within these areas is not expected to substantially increase vulnerabilities associated with seismic and geologic hazards, as future development projects would be subject to applicable federal, State, and local laws and regulations, including the Building Code, which would reduce vulnerabilities associated with these hazards.

### Severe Weather

A severe weather event, such as heavy rains, Santa Ana winds, and extreme heat conditions, could affect the entire City; therefore, all critical facilities and facilities of concern, business, and residents within the area are considered vulnerable to severe weather hazards. Heavy rain can damage structures if the roof is compromised, or drainage systems overflow and cause flooding. Landslides, slope instability, and mudflows can also occur along slopes and along creeks and channels. Flooding of roadways can also occur, stranding vehicles and limiting emergency access and response. Santa Ana wind events can damage structures, particularly from falling trees or branches or potential debris that is carried by the wind. Extreme heat events do not typically result in damage to structures. However, these events can place greater demand on the power system and result in power outages that can impact residents and businesses. Young children, the elderly, or people suffering from serious medical conditions are physiologically more vulnerable to heatstroke. People requiring the use of medical equipment with a power source could be impacted. Additionally, people experiencing homelessness are also at higher risk of health complications during an extreme heat event. Lower-income households or those with limited mobility may be unable to acquire or seek out cooling devices without significant advance preparations. This can be further compounded by the threat of Public Safety Power Shutoff

events. During these events, extreme heat impacts may affect larger portions of the City and populations that would not be viewed as vulnerable under normal circumstances.

The impact on socially vulnerable populations would be dependent upon the event and what types of facilities, services, and operations are impacted. There is the potential that if some services, such as medical, public transit, and social services are impacted to the extent that they could not operate, that the elderly, persons with disabilities, and lower-income households reliant on these services would experience significant challenges. These populations would also be more vulnerable to extreme heat events, as they may not have access to air conditioning or the financial means to provide air conditioning for extended periods of time. Some people may be required to work outside or travel via walking or public transit which could increase their exposure to the elements. Extended exposure to extreme heat could result in severe medical conditions.

As described above, 15.6 percent of the City's population is 65 years of age or older. Approximately 10.0 percent of Glendora residents reported having one or more disabilities. Households that earn 30 percent or less than the County's median income (up to $41,600 for a family of four in 2024) are considered ELI households. Within Glendora, approximately 11.7 percent of the total number of households are ELI households. ELI households are particularly susceptible to cost burden and therefore may not have the financial means or the existing resources to alleviate extreme heat conditions, or address damage that could occur from significant rain and Santa Ana wind events.

Minimal new development has occurred in the City since development of the 2015 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan and has not exacerbated vulnerabilities related to severe weather. While it is unlikely that all anticipated growth would occur within the five-year period of this LHMP, the City anticipates some level of population growth to occur, resulting in additional residential and mixed-use development. Future growth in the City is not expected to substantially increase vulnerabilities associated with severe weather.

### Wildfire

A significant portion of the City is located within a fire hazard zone. Table 4-21, *Critical Facilities in a Fire Hazard Zone*, identifies the critical facilities and facilities of concern located within fire hazard zones. These include dams/reservoirs.

**TABLE 4-21: CRITICAL FACILITIES IN A FIRE HAZARD ZONE**

| Map # | Facility | Type | Owner/Responsible Agency | Total Loss Potential |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Critical Facilities** | | | | |
| 56 | Big Dalton | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Not Available |
| 57 | Little Dalton Debris Basin | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Not Available |
| 58 | Big Dalton Debris Basin | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Not Available |
| 60 | Morgan Debris Basin | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Not Available |
| 61 | San Dimas | Dam | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Not Available |

FHSZ areas are located in the northern and eastern foothills of the City and include single-family residential and open space uses. Wildfires can impact structures and also impact people, especially in the event of an evacuation. Seniors and persons with disabilities may have limited mobility and therefore evacuation may be a greater challenge. Persons with disabilities may require special mobility devices or caregiver assistance to evacuate. Other groups with increased threat levels include people with lower-incomes, renters, and persons experiencing homelessness. These groups may not possess enough financial resources to rebuild their homes or search for new homes in the event of evacuation or damage resulting from a wildfire.

Depending upon the location and extent of the fire, transportation routes could be impaired or inaccessible, which could impede evacuation and hinder emergency response. Evacuation and shelter areas may not be available to evacuees depending upon the location of the wildfire. Wildfires within the area, even if not within the City, can also impact people's health due to the poor air quality. Senior citizens, youth, and people with preexisting medical conditions are most at risk. Utility systems could be damaged or interrupted. Controlled and proactive power outages are highly likely during a wildfire event to reduce the risk for additional fires to be initiated. These power outages can extend beyond the area of the fire.

Similar to severe weather conditions, the impact on socially vulnerable populations within Glendora would be dependent upon the event, location, and severity. A wildfire could directly damage residences, businesses, service providers, transportation and utility infrastructure, or cause services to be impacted. Direct impacts to these facilities would greatly impact those that may not have the financial means to address the damage, cannot relocate to other areas, do not have alternative transportation options, or have medical conditions that limit their mobility and could result in greater health-related impacts. Within Glendora, this would include the elderly, persons with disabilities, and those households with lower incomes, as previously described.

Minimal new development has occurred in the City since development of the 2015 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. This development has occurred primarily as infill in existing urbanized areas; thus, vulnerabilities to wildfire have remained similar over that time period. Future residential and mixed-use development is anticipated to occur primarily within the Route 66 Corridor Specific Plan, Arrow Highway Specific Plan, and other urbanized areas located in the central, southern, and western portions of the City. These areas are not identified as very high or high fire hazard severity zones. Additionally, these areas are developed with existing urban uses and not located adjacent to wildland urban interface areas. While it is unlikely that all anticipated growth would occur within the five-year period of this LHMP, the City anticipates some level of population growth to occur within these areas, including residential and non-residential development. However, future growth within these areas is not expected to substantially increase vulnerabilities associated with wildfire, as future development projects would be subject to applicable federal, State, and local laws and regulations, including the Fire Code, which would reduce vulnerabilities.

### Summary of Vulnerability

Overall, FEMA's National Risk Index identifies Los Angeles County as having a Risk Index rating of "Very High" when compared to the rest of the United States. The Risk Index components for the County include a rating of very high for expected annual loss; very high for social vulnerability; and very low for community resilience.

For the census tracts comprising Glendora, the Risk Index rating ranges from "Relatively Low" to "Relatively High." Expected annual losses range from "Relatively Low" to "Relatively High," with the highest losses throughout the City attributed to earthquakes and wildfire.

Table 4-22, *Risk Assessment Summary*, shows a summary of critical facilities and facilities of concern that intersect with hazard areas in the City. Those facilities that intersect with a hazard area are indicated with a "Y" and a red-shaded cell. Critical facilities and facilities of concern that do not fall within the hazard area are designated with an "N" and a green-shaded cell. The risks of drought, ground shaking, and severe weather are considered to have the potential to impact the entire community.

**TABLE 4-22: RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY**

| Map ID | Name | Dam/ Reservoir Failure | Drought | Flood | Ground Shaking | Landslides | Liquefaction | Severe Weather | Wildfire |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Glendora Police Facility / City Transmitter Site | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 2 | Glendora City Hall | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 3 | Glendora Library and Cultural Center | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 4 | Frontier Telephone Center | N | | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 5 | Foothill Presbyterian Hospital | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 6 | Foothill Medical Arts Building | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 7 | A Line (Gold Line) Overcrossing | N | | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 8 | Citrus College | N | | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 9 | St. Lucy's Priory High School | N | | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 10 | Sandburg Middle School | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 11 | La Fetra Elementary School | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 12 | LA County Fire Station #151 | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 13 | La Fetra Senior Center | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 14 | City Transportation Center | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 15 | Glendora Youth Center | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 16 | American Legion Building | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 17 | Liberty House | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 18 | I-210 Overcrossing at Glendora Ave | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 19 | LA Dept of Water and Power High Voltage Transmission Lines | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 20 | Crowther Teen Center | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 21 | SCE Sub-Station | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 22 | LA Dept of Water and Power High Voltage Transmission Lines | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 23 | I-210 Overcrossing at Grand Ave | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 24 | Foothill Christian School #1 | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 25 | Foothill Christian School #2 | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 26 | Whitcomb High School | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 27 | Stanton Elementary School | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 28 | I-210 Overcrossing at Barranca Ave | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 29 | LA Dept of Water and Power High Voltage Transmission Lines | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 30 | Washington Elementary School | N | | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 31 | Covina Irrigating Company | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 32 | City of Glendora Water Yard | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 33 | Goddard Middle School | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 34 | Cullen Elementary School | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 35 | Glendora USD Office / Sellers Elementary School | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 36 | Hope Lutheran School | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |

| Map ID | Name | Dam/ Reservoir Failure | Drought | Flood | Ground Shaking | Landslides | Liquefaction | Severe Weather | Wildfire |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | Williams Educational Center | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 38 | A Line (Gold Line) / Railroad Overcrossing | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 39 | Glendora Community Service Yard | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 40 | Glendora City Yard | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 41 | Glendora High School | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 42 | LA County Fire Station #86 | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 43 | I-210 Overcrossing at Lone Hill Ave | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 44 | I-210 Overcrossing at Railroad tracks | N | Y | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N |
| 45 | A Line (Gold Line) Overcrossing at Lone Hill Ave | N | Y | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N |
| 46 | LA Dept. of Water and Power High Voltage Transmission Lines | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 47 | I-210/SR-57 Overcrossing at Auto Centre Dr | N | Y | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N |
| 48 | I-210 Overcrossing at Amelia | N | Y | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N |
| 49 | Water Storage Facility | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 50 | Willow Elementary School | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 51 | I-210 Overcrossing at Sunflower Ave | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 52 | Sunflower School | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 53 | LA County Fire Station #85 | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 54 | I-210 Overcrossing at Bonnie Cove | N | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 55 | Angeles National Forest Glendora Ranger Station | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 56 | Big Dalton | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y |
| 57 | Little Dalton Debris Basin | Y | Y | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y |
| 58 | Big Dalton Debris Basin | Y | Y | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y |
| 59 | Puddingstone Diversion* | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | N |
| 60 | Morgan Debris Basin | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y |
| 61 | San Dimas* | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y |

Note: * These critical facilities are located outside of the Glendora Planning Area but have dam inundation areas affecting the City.

# Section 5.0 | Hazard Mitigation Strategy

Hazard mitigation strategies are used to reduce hazard impacts on residents, public infrastructure, and critical facilities. The hazard mitigation actions will help to protect the safety and well-being of residents and visitors, critical facilities, facilities of concern, other buildings and structures, key services, the local economy, and other important community assets. Some actions will also help with emergency preparedness, allowing for a more effective community response to hazard events. Preparedness actions are not a required component of an LHMP, but they support and complement mitigation activities, and the Planning Team chose to include them as part of the overall hazard mitigation strategy.

This section of the LHMP is derived from an in-depth review of the vulnerabilities and capabilities described in this plan. Overall, the actions represent the City's risk-based approach for reducing and/or eliminating the potential losses as identified in the Vulnerability/Risk Assessment section.

## 5.1 CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

This capabilities assessment has been designed to identify existing local agencies, personnel, planning tools, public policy and programs, technology, and funds that have the capability to support hazard mitigation activities and strategies outlined in this plan. The Planning Team collaborated to identify capabilities and mechanisms available to the City and partner agencies for reducing damage from future hazard events. After initial identification, the capabilities were reviewed again and updated in the context of developing the mitigation actions.

The capabilities assessment considered the following types of resources:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities are based on the implementation of ordinances, policies, local laws and State statutes, and plans and programs that relate to guiding and managing growth and development.
- Administrative and technical capabilities refer to the community's staff and their skills and tools that can be used for mitigation planning and to implement specific mitigation actions. It also refers to the ability to access and coordinate these resources effectively.
- Financial capabilities are the resources that a jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use to fund mitigation actions.
- Education and outreach capabilities are programs and methods already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Table 5-1, *Capabilities Assessment*, summarizes the capabilities assessment for Glendora.

**TABLE 5-1: CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT**

| Resources | Description of Ability to Support Mitigation |
|---|---|
| **Planning & Regulatory** | |
| General Plan<br><br>Responsible Department: Community Development Department | The Glendora General Plan establishes the overall vision for future growth and development. As a blueprint for the future, the plan contains policies and programs designed to provide a solid basis for decisions related to land use and development. The General Plan provides the framework for the implementation of the LHMP mitigation actions. The Safety Element identifies hazards that could impact the community and establishes policy for the preparation and update of the LHMP. The City is updating the General Plan Safety Element concurrent with the LHMP and will incorporate the LHMP into its Safety Element to ensure compliance with AB 2140, making the City eligible for additional funding under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA). As future General Plan Updates occur, hazard information will be updated to reflect current conditions, including updated mapping and assessments of hazards to be considered when determining the placement and development of land uses. |
| Zoning Ordinance<br><br>Responsible Department: Community Development Department | The Glendora Zoning Ordinance implements the General Plan by establishing regulations for land use control within the City, including where and how development occurs. Zoning is used to protect the public health, safety and welfare of a community. The City can use the Zoning Ordinance to implement mitigation actions to reduce risks associated with future development. The Zoning Ordinance is incorporated into Municipal Code as Title 21. |
| Subdivision Ordinance<br><br>Responsible Department: Community Development Department | The City's Subdivision Ordinance regulates development of housing, commercial, industrial, or other uses, including associated public infrastructure, as land is subdivided into buildable lots. The Subdivision Ordinance can ensure future subdivisions account for the risk of hazards on future development. The Subdivision Ordinance is included as Title 20 of the Municipal Code. |
| Building Code<br><br>Responsible Department: Community Development Department | The Building Code regulates how buildings are constructed. The City adopts the State Building Code with amendments, as applicable. Mitigation actions to construct buildings to safer standards to better resist damage during a hazard event could be considered as part of future building code updates. The Building Code is incorporated as Chapter 19.02 of the Municipal Code. |
| Capital Improvement Program<br><br>Responsible Department: Public Works Department | The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is established to provide for the planning, funding, design, construction, maintenance and repair of City facilities and infrastructure. The CIP is a "roadmap" that provides direction and guidance to the City to carefully plan and manage its capital and infrastructure assets. Typical improvement and maintenance projects included within the CIP include streets, signals, and lighting; flood control and water quality; parks; and public facilities. The City can use the CIP to identify priority projects for hazard mitigation. |
| Los Angeles County Flood Control District<br><br>Responsible Agency: | The Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) was established in 1915 and provides flood risk management and water conservation to the entire County except the Antelope Valley. The LACFD Flood Maintenance Division operates and maintains dams, open channels, storm drains, debris basins, and pumping plants, |

| Resources | Description of Ability to Support Mitigation |
|---|---|
| County of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County Flood Control District | while the Watershed Management Division handles the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Program, which controls water pollution by issuing permits to industrial, municipal, or other facilities that discharge pollutants into surface water. |
| Upper San Gabriel River Enhanced Watershed Management Program<br><br>Responsible Agencies:<br>County of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County Flood Control District and City of Glendora | The Upper San Gabriel River Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) fulfills the requirements of the NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit Order No. R4-2012-0175. The EWMP contains strategies, watershed control measures, and best management practices (BMPs), including multi-benefit regional projects that retain and infiltrate stormwater runoff from the 85th-percentile, 24-hour storm event for the upper portion of the San Gabriel River Watershed, to which the City contributes runoff. |
| Urban Water Management Plan<br><br>Responsible Agencies:<br>City of Glendora Public Works Department, Suburban Water Systems, and City of Azusa Light & Water Department | Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) are prepared every five years. An UWMP provides long-term resource planning to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs. The UWMP addresses drought conditions and the ability to provide water to its customers. The UWMP can be used to coordinate and implement mitigation actions associated with drought and water supply reliability. |
| Water Shortage Contingency Plan<br><br>Responsible Agency:<br>City of Glendora Public Works Department, Suburban Water Systems, and City of Azusa Light & Water Department | The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic planning document designed to prepare for and respond to water shortages. This plan is used to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, management. This WSCP provides a structured guide for the District to deal with water shortages, incorporating prescriptive information and standardized action levels, along with implementation actions in the event of a catastrophic supply interruption. |
| Greater Los Angeles County Region Integrated Regional Water Management Plan<br><br>Responsible Agencies:<br>County of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County Flood Control District | The purpose of the Greater Los Angeles County Region Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) is to define a clear vision and direction for the sustainable management of water resources in the Greater Los Angeles County. The IRWMP identifies a comprehensive set of solutions to reduce the region's reliance on imported water; comply with water quality regulations by improving the quality of urban runoff, stormwater and wastewater; protect, restore and enhance natural processes and habitats; increase watershed friendly recreational space for all communities; reduce flood risk in flood prone areas by either increasing protection or decreasing needs using integrated flood management approaches; and adapt to and mitigate against climate change vulnerabilities. The IRWMP can be used to coordinate and implement mitigation actions associated with drought and water supply reliability. |
| Los Angeles County Water Plan<br><br>Responsible Agencies:<br>County of Los Angeles, Public Works Department | The Los Angeles County Water Plan (CWP) focuses on achieving regional water resilience through a framework of targets and strategies organized around four key focal areas: improving regional water supply reliability by better leveraging our collective local and imported water resources and infrastructure; realizing our shared groundwater management opportunities by sharing expertise and resources to overcome challenges; ensuring a consistently high standard of water service for everyone in Los Angeles County by providing regional support for small systems, with focused attention |

| Resources | Description of Ability to Support Mitigation |
|---|---|
| | to under-resourced communities; and mitigating the impacts of wildfire on our water supplies through coordinated efforts between land and water managers. The CWP can be used to coordinate and implement mitigation actions associated with drought and water supply reliability. |
| Mutual Aid Agreements<br><br>Responsible Agencies:<br>City of Glendora Police Department, City of Glendora, Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD), Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) | The City and its public safety providers maintain agreements with emergency responders to lend assistance across jurisdictional boundaries when an emergency response exceeds local resources. Access to these resources provides opportunities to implement mitigation actions to reduce damage and risk of injury during an event. It also provides for collaboration and sharing of information specific to hazards.<br>• Fire – Federal, State, and local agreements<br>• Police – State and local agreements<br>• City – State and County agreements |
| Los Angeles County/Operational Area Emergency Operations Center<br><br>Responsible Agency:<br>County of Los Angeles | The Los Angeles County/Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the central coordination point that provides for multi-agency emergency coordination and support to agencies/jurisdictions within the Operational Area during an emergency or disaster. It also assists in coordination and communication between Mutual Aid Coordinators and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services during County-wide and State-wide emergency response and recovery operations. The EOC can be used to gather and process information to and from the County, cities, school and special districts, business and industry, volunteer organizations, individuals, and State and federal government agencies. It has the ability to function as a virtual EOC so that Operational Area Members may communicate even if the primary EOC is inaccessible or otherwise unavailable. Accurate and timely communication is critical during a hazard event and can reduce more significant damage and injury. Mitigation actions specific to communications and information can be implemented through the communication systems and response efforts to reduce risk of injury and damage. |
| 2020 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan<br><br>Responsible Agencies: County of Los Angeles | The 2020 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP) assesses risks posed by natural hazards and establishes a mitigation action plan to protect residents, critical facilities infrastructure, private property, and the environment from hazards in the unincorporated areas of the County and County-owned facilities. The AHMP ensures the County's continued eligibility for disaster relief funds from the federal and State governments. |
| Los Angeles County Fire Department Strategic Fire Plan<br><br>Responsibly Agency:<br>LACoFD | The LACoFD Strategic Fire Plan focuses on enhancing the protection of lives, property, and natural resources from wildland fire, as well as improving environmental resilience to wildland fires. The plan identifies and prioritizes pre-fire and post-fire management strategies and tactics meant to reduce the loss of values at risk within the operational area. |
| Weed Abatement Program<br><br>Responsible Agencies: | The County performs weed abatement services designed to reduce fire hazards during the fire season. The weed abatement program is operated pursuant to the California Health & Safety Code sections 13879 - 14922 and Title 32 of the Los Angeles County Code, also |

| Resources | Description of Ability to Support Mitigation |
|---|---|
| County of Los Angeles Departments of Fire and the Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures | known as the Los Angeles County Fire Code. Assessment and integration can be tailored to address localized conditions, such as drought conditions and increased wildfire threat. |
| Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update<br><br>Responsible Agencies: Southern California Edison | Electrical corporations are required to prepare and submit Wildfire Mitigation Plans (WMPs) to the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety for review and approval. WMPs describe how the electrical corporation is constructing, maintaining, and operating its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire. |
| **Administrative & Technical** | |
| Community Development Department | The Community Development Department provides services for long-range land planning, land development, economic development, affordable housing, and transportation. Services include zoning review, building permits, dial-a-ride and affordable housing. The department is organized into the following four divisions: Building and Safey, Housing and Economic Development, Planning, and Transportation. |
| Building & Safety Division | The Building and Safety Division is responsible for the building and safety standards for the design, construction, use, and occupancy, of all buildings and structures within the City. The Building and Safety Division serves as a contact point for the permit and inspection process, which may involve other departments and agencies. Services include those operations relating to development, plan review, inspection, and enforcement of the adopted building codes and applicable codes within the City in order to ensure the safety of occupants and the general public. |
| Public Works Department | The Public Works Department is responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of public facilities including public streets, traffic signals, storm drains, parks, and landscaping. The Public Works Department deals with mitigation actions pertaining to public facilities, maintenance of transportation systems, maintenance of local storm drain systems, and maintenance and removal of tree limbs or debris. |
| Finance Department | The Finance Department manages the financial operation of the City in conformity with generally accepted accounting standards and principles, and in compliance with federal and State laws. The department accounts for all City revenues and expenditures, monitors internal controls over a variety of transactions, administers water utility collections, cashiering and public counter services, payroll, accounts payable and receivable, manages several competitive grants, prepares payment of all obligations for review and approval by the City Council. |
| Computer Services | The MyGlendora Geographic Information System (GIS) hub is an interactive portal featuring community maps and information about programs and services offered by the City. The application is accessible on the City's website and provides the public with property specific information, including fire hazard severity zones, |

| Resources | Description of Ability to Support Mitigation |
|---|---|
| | fault zones, liquefaction zones, landslide zones, evacuation zones, and cooling center locations. |
| Glendora Police Department | The Glendora Police Department's primary mission is to enhance the safety and security of the community by providing professional, frontline law enforcement services. Services include Patrol, Community Preservation, Investigations, Traffic, Jail, as well as the K-9 Program, and Emergency Services. |
| Glendora Police Department; Emergency Services | Emergency Services is responsible for City-wide, local homeland security requirements, and conducts community relations presentations regarding emergency preparedness. Members who work and assist in the area of Emergency Services also may coordinate volunteer services such as Police Auxiliary members, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), and Glendora Emergency Amateur Radio Services (GEARS). |
| Glendora Emergency Alert Program | The Glendora Emergency Alert system enables the City to provide community members with critical information quickly in a variety of situations, such as severe weather, unexpected road closures, missing persons, and evacuations of buildings or neighborhoods. |
| City of Glendora Public Works Department, Suburban Water Systems, and City of Azusa Light & Water Department | Water services in the City are provided by the City of Glendora Public Works Department, Suburban Water Systems, and City of Azusa Light & Water Department. Mitigation actions related to water conservation and hardening of critical facilities specific to water and wastewater will be implemented in coordination with these service providers. |
| Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts | Within the Sanitation Districts' service area, there are approximately 9,500 miles of sewers that are owned and operated by the cities and County that are tributary to the Sanitation Districts' wastewater collection system. The Sanitation Districts own, operate, and maintain approximately 1,400 miles of sewers, ranging from 8 to 144 inches in diameter, that convey approximately 500 million gallons per day of wastewater to 11 wastewater treatment plants. |
| Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District of Los Angeles County | The Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District of Los Angeles County (CSMD) system includes over 4,600 miles of sanitary sewers, 155 pump stations, and 4 wastewater treatment plants. |
| California Department of Transportation | The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has jurisdiction, owns, operates, and maintains several of the roadways/bridges within Glendora. Mitigation actions related to ensuring emergency transportation routes are maintained, repaired, and strengthened will require coordination and implementation by Caltrans. |
| Southern California Edison | Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electrical service to Glendora. These providers own and maintain electrical conveyance infrastructure. Mitigation actions specific to the provision of these services will be implemented in coordination with SCE. |
| Southern California Gas Company | Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) provides natural gas service to Glendora. SoCalGas owns and maintains natural gas conveyance infrastructure. Mitigation actions specific to the provision of these services will be implemented in coordination with the SoCalGas. |
| Wireless Facilities | A variety of service providers provide communication services within Glendora. Mitigation actions specific to the provision of these |

| Resources | Description of Ability to Support Mitigation |
|---|---|
| | services will be implemented in coordination with these service providers. |
| Partnering Arrangements or Intergovernmental Agreements | The Glendora Police Department and LACoFD have memorandums of understanding with other fire and law enforcement agencies to provide services in emergency events. |
| American Red Cross | The American Red Cross office in Arcadia serves the San Gabriel/Pomona Valley area. The Red Cross provides both technical and education/outreach support in the implementation of mitigation actions. |
| **Financial** | |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency | FEMA is the federal agency responsible for hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, and emergency response and recovery activities. It provides guidance to State and local governments on hazard mitigation activities, including best practices and how to comply with federal requirements. FEMA also provides funding for hazard mitigation actions through three grant programs: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant, and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC). The HMGP requires a presidential hazard declaration before funding is available; after a hazard is declared, grant applications can be submitted on a rotating basis. Both BRIC and FMA applications typically open during the fall. Outside of the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants, FEMA also administers Preparedness Grants and Resilience Grants that may be applicable to future City projects. |
| California Governor's Office of Emergency Services | Cal OES is responsible for overseeing and coordinating emergency preparedness, response, recovery and homeland security activities within California. Cal OES regularly dispatches team members to join first responders, emergency leaders and those affected by disasters that threaten public safety, to provide information essential to the public. Cal OES can assist in obtaining funding for mitigation actions identified in the plan and providing guidance on future plan updates. Additionally, Cal OES is responsible for administration and distribution of federal grant funding for the FEMA grant programs listed above. |
| Emergency Reserve Fund | The City maintains an emergency reserve fund for emergency needs in an amount equal to the cost to fund operations for a six-month period. |
| EOC Activation | When the City's EOC is activated, costs are tracked for eligible reimbursement. |
| **Education & Outreach** | |
| Alert LA County | Alert LA is an opt-in mass notification program utilized by the County of Los Angeles that allows individuals to receive emergency alerts by text, email and/or phone call. Alert LA County has accessibility features for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. This system can be used to implement mitigation actions pertaining to public outreach and dissemination of accurate and timely information during a hazard event. |
| Community Emergency Response Team | The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program was developed by the Los Angeles County Fire Department to provide basic training in safety and lifesaving skills for the general public. Upon completion of the course, CERT members can assist others in |

| Resources | Description of Ability to Support Mitigation |
|---|---|
| | their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. The City also offers a CERT course, at minimum annually, for its residents. |
| Glendora Police Auxiliary | The Glendora Police Auxiliary is group of trained, informed volunteers who could be called upon during emergency situations or in the event of a disaster. The Auxiliary may participate in Special Details which could range from appearances at community events, parades, and check-points or emergency response in times of disaster. |
| Glendora Police Department; Community Academy | The Community Academy is an outreach program to demystify the workings of the Glendora Police Department. Participants learn about the various duties and activities of the police department and criminal justice system. |
| Glendora Safe Schools | The Glendora Police Department partners with the Glendora Unified School District, the Charter Oak Unified School District, and the Azusa Unified School District to work together to maintain a safe school environment. In addition to on-site patrols and traffic enforcement, the Police Department communicates and meets regularly with school staff and committees and attends PTA meetings. The Police Department can help to implement mitigation actions through the distribution of information through these communication channels. |
| Neighborhood Watch Program | Neighborhood Watch is a crime prevention program which enlists the active participation of residents in cooperation with law enforcement to reduce crime in their communities. It involves neighbors getting to know each other and working together in a program of mutual assistance. Residents become trained to recognize and report suspicious activities, and can then implement crime prevention techniques such as residential and vehicle security, and personal safety into their neighborhoods. |
| Los Angeles County Fire Department Education and Outreach Programs | The LACoFD hosts a series of education and outreach programs including the *Ready! Set! Go!* guide, which provides residents with critical information on creating defensible space around their home, retrofitting their home with fire-resistant materials, and preparing them to safely evacuate well ahead of a wildfire; and the *Family Instructions for Rapid Escape* (F.I.R.E.) guide so families can make their homes F.I.R.E. ready and learn how to safely escape in an emergency event. |
| Emergency Preparedness Outreach | Disasters cannot be prevented; however, the community can reduce the effects of disasters before they occur, prepare for what could happen, and improve response and recovery. Several mitigation actions pertain to outreach and information to the community and can be implemented through a variety of programs and events in coordination with the City and other partner agencies and stakeholders. |
| Police/Fire Community Awareness Events | Events provide an opportunity to implement mitigation actions specific to educating and informing the community regarding hazards and ways to reduce impacts from the hazards and what to do during an emergency. |

| Resources | Description of Ability to Support Mitigation |
|---|---|
| Homeowner Associations | Several Homeowners Associations exist in the City of Glendora. The associations can help to implement mitigation actions through the distribution of information to their residents. |
| City Website, E-Newsletter, Social Media, Brochures and Pamphlets | These various forms of communication provide an opportunity to convey information and implement mitigation actions specific to educating and informing the community regarding all hazards and ways to reduce impacts from the hazards. |

**How can these capabilities be expanded upon and improved to reduce risk?**

Several mitigation actions provide opportunities to expand upon the City's capabilities to reduce risk. Examples of these opportunities include:

Planning/Regulatory: Adopt the LHMP Update into the General Plan Safety Element (Mitigation Action 1). Monitor and update building and fire codes (Mitigation Action 32). Review information from dam inspections and Emergency Action Plans and implement physical improvements as needed (Mitigation Actions 14 and 15). Maintain flood control facilities in coordination with LACFCD (Mitigation Action 20). Perform mechanical thinning, weed abatement, and other wildfire mitigation activities to reduce wildfire risk (Mitigation Action 30 and 31). Review Wildfire Mitigation Plans prepared by the electric utility provider and coordinate opportunities to implement measures to reduce fire caused by electric infrastructure (Mitigation Action 34).

Administrative/Technical: Work with partners and vulnerable populations to identify opportunities to mitigate impacts (Mitigation Actions 9, 10, and 11). Identify organizations to assist property owners and renters with simple earthquake mitigation activities and small project-based structural improvements (Mitigation Action 22). Provide water conservation resources and strategies to reduce water usage and opportunities for cost savings (Mitigation Actions 17 and 18).

Financial: Funding resources for housing/shelter (Mitigation Action 9) and to mitigate impacts to vulnerable populations (Mitigation Action 11). Funding resources for seismic hazard mitigation activities (Mitigation Action 21, 22, and 23). Funding resources to mitigate potential damages associated with heavy rains or Santa Ana wind events (Mitigation Action 25).

Education/Outreach: Education and dissemination of information aimed at mitigating natural hazards and reducing risk (Mitigation Actions 3, 5, and 6). Education about the dangers of extreme heat, particularly to vulnerable populations (Mitigation Action 27). Outreach and education related to wildfires, including mitigation activities such as home hardening and vegetation management to address wildfire risk (Mitigation Actions 28 and 33).

## 5.2 HAZARD MITIGATION OVERVIEW

### FEMA'S NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provides affordable insurance to property owners, renters and businesses by encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. Participation in the NFIP is optional; however, property owners who live in a non-participating community with flood-prone areas are not able to buy flood insurance through the program. Communities with mapped floodplains cannot receive federal grants or loans for development activities in flood-prone areas and cannot receive federal disaster assistance to repair flood damaged buildings in mapped floodplains if they are not participants of the NFIP.

The City of Glendora is a participant in the NFIP and manages its flood-prone areas through Glendora Municipal Code Chapter 9.58, *Floodplain Management*, effective 2007. Chapter 9.58 applies to all areas identified as flood-prone within the jurisdiction of the City of Glendora. Pursuant to Section 9.58.060, *Compliance*, no structure or land can be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the term of this chapter and other applicable regulations.

Glendora Municipal Code Section 9.58.110, *Designation of the floodplain administrator*, appoints the Director of Public Works as the Floodplain Administrator. Pursuant to Section 9.58.120, *Duties and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator*, the floodplain administrator reviews all development permit applications to determine permit requirements have been satisfied; all other related State and federal permits have been obtained; and the site is reasonably safe from flooding. The floodplain administrator also obtains, reviews, and utilizes any base flood data available from other federal or State agency or other source. Municipal Code Section 9.58.130, *Standards of construction*, identifies the required standards of construction in all flood-prone areas, including for all new construction and substantial improvements. Other standards are addressed in Section 9.58.140, *Standards for subdivisions or other proposed new development*, and Section 9.58.150, *Standards for utilities*.

As part of the City's concurrent General Plan Safety Element update, current floodplain information has been incorporated and the goals and policies adequately respond to floodplain conditions within the City to reduce vulnerability to flood hazards. Implementation of LHMP update Mitigation Actions 1, 19, and 20 would continue to assist with compliance. Mitigation Action 1 addresses adoption of the LHMP into the City's General Plan Safety Element, including any future updates. Mitigation Action 19 encourages property owners to improve drainage on their properties through low-impact development features. Mitigation Action 20 directs the City to maintain flood control facilities, in coordination with LACFCD. Additionally, it should be noted that the City's General Plan Land Use map identifies where a specific land use is allowed within the City. The

City's Utility and Flood Control Right-of-Way (ROW) designation is applied to areas in the City that are developed for utility and flood control use.

## HAZARD MITIGATION GOALS

The mitigation goals, presented in Section 1.0, serve as the basis for direction to promote sound public policy designed to protect citizens, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property, and the environment from hazards. The plan's goals guide the direction of future activities aimed at reducing risk and preventing loss from hazards. The goals also serve as checkpoints as agencies and organizations begin implementing mitigation action items.

The hazard mitigation actions identified below list those activities that the City will use to reduce their risk of potential hazards. These mitigation actions were identified through discussions and collaboration with the LHMP Planning Team. All the mitigation actions that were discussed have been included within the plan. Some of these actions may be eligible for funding through federal and State grant programs and other funding sources as made available to the City. The mitigation actions are intended to address the comprehensive range of identified hazards. Some actions may address risk reduction from multiple hazards.

## HAZARD MITIGATION PRIORITIZATION

The Planning Team prioritized the mitigation actions using the following as guidance:

- High Priority: Top organizational priority and is generally a well-detailed project idea. Protects population, resources or properties at high risk. Uses feasible methods, techniques or technology.
- Medium Priority: A good idea that needs more information or is an action that addresses a moderate hazard.
- Low Priority: An idea that needs a lot more information or will take a lot of preliminary action to build support.

Some actions, although possibly in need of more information, were identified as a high priority due to current conditions, the risk of the hazard, and the probability of its occurrence. The Planning Team considered the frequency and severity of the hazard; the vulnerability of the community; the impacts the mitigation action would avoid or reduce; the benefits of the action on the community; the critical facilities that would benefit; the environmental benefits of the action; and the capability of the City and its partner agencies to implement the action.

The Planning Team reviewed the STAPLE/E (Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental) criteria, as described in Table 5-2, *STAPLE/E Review and Selection Criteria*, when considering and prioritizing the mitigation actions. This methodology, as

endorsed by FEMA, requires that social, technical, administrative, political, legal, economic, and environmental factors are considered when reviewing potential actions.

**TABLE 5-2: STAPLE/E REVIEW AND SELECTION CRITERIA**

| STAPLE/E Review | Selection Criteria |
|---|---|
| Social | ▪ Is the proposed action socially acceptable to the jurisdiction and surrounding community?<br>▪ Are there equity issues involved that would mean that one segment of the jurisdiction and/or community is treated unfairly?<br>▪ Will the action cause social disruption? |
| Technical | ▪ Will the proposed action work?<br>▪ Will it create more problems than it solves?<br>▪ Does it solve a problem or only a symptom?<br>▪ Is it the most useful action in light of other jurisdiction goals? |
| Administrative | ▪ Can the jurisdiction implement the action?<br>▪ Is there someone to coordinate and lead the effort?<br>▪ Is there sufficient funding, staff, and technical support available?<br>▪ Are there ongoing administrative requirements that need to be met? |
| Political | ▪ Is the action politically acceptable?<br>▪ Is there public support both to implement and to maintain the project? |
| Legal | ▪ Is the jurisdiction authorized to implement the proposed action?<br>▪ Are there legal side effects? Could the activity be construed as a taking?<br>▪ Will the jurisdiction be liable for action or lack of action?<br>▪ Will the activity be challenged? |
| Economic | ▪ What are the costs and benefits of this action?<br>▪ Do the benefits exceed the costs?<br>▪ Are initial, maintenance, and administrative costs considered?<br>▪ Has funding been secured for the proposed action? If not, what are the potential funding sources (public, nonprofit, and private)?<br>▪ How will this action affect the fiscal capability of the jurisdiction?<br>▪ What burden will this action place on the tax base or local economy?<br>▪ What are the budget and revenue effects of this activity?<br>▪ Does the action contribute to other jurisdiction goals?<br>▪ What benefits will the action provide? |
| Environmental | ▪ How will the action affect the environment?<br>▪ Will the action need environmental regulatory approvals?<br>▪ Will it meet local and State regulatory requirements?<br>▪ Are endangered or threatened species likely to be affected? |

### HAZARD MITIGATION BENEFIT-COST REVIEW

FEMA requires local governments to analyze the benefits and costs of a range of mitigation actions that can reduce the effects of each hazard within their communities. Benefit-cost analysis is used in hazard mitigation to show if the benefits to life and property protected through mitigation efforts exceed the cost of the mitigation activity. Conducting benefit-cost analysis for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now to avoid disaster-related damages later. The analysis is based on calculating the frequency and severity of a hazard, avoiding future damage, and risk.

A hazard mitigation plan must demonstrate that a process was employed which emphasized a review of benefits and costs when prioritizing the mitigation actions. The benefit-cost review must be comprehensive to the extent that it can evaluate the monetary as well as the nonmonetary benefits and costs associated with each action. The benefit-cost review should at least consider the following questions:

- How many people will benefit from the action?
- How large an area is impacted?
- How critical are the facilities that benefit from the action (e.g., which is more beneficial to protect, the fire station or the administrative building)?
- Environmentally, does it make sense to do this project for the overall community?

These questions were considered to help determine the appropriateness of mitigation actions. Those actions that did not have adequate benefits were excluded from the list of mitigation actions.

## 5.3 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS

### PREVIOUS HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS

The 2015 LHMP identified 27 mitigation actions. The Planning Team has reviewed the mitigation actions and documented their status.

The Planning Team considered the following in their review:

- Is the mitigation action still relevant?
- What steps/actions are you aware of that have been taken to address the specific mitigation action?

Table 5-3, *Status of Previous Plan Mitigation Actions*, provides a consolidated summary of the status of each action.

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**TABLE 5-3: STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS**

| Mitigation Reference Number | 2015 Mitigation Action | Completed | Removed; No Longer Necessary or Feasible | Carried Into Plan Update | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Multi-Hazard #1 | Integrate the goals and action items from the City of Glendora Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan into existing regulatory documents and programs, where appropriate. | | | X | The City implemented this mitigation action. As an ongoing opportunity, this mitigation action will be revised and carried into the plan update. |
| Multi-Hazard #2 | Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement local and city mitigation activities. | | | X | This mitigation action is on-going. |
| Multi-Hazard #4 | Identify, improve, and sustain collaborative programs focusing on the real estate and insurance industries, public and private sector organizations, and individuals to avoid activity that increases risk to natural hazards. | | X | | The City continues to conduct education and outreach regarding natural hazards. New mitigation actions related to education and outreach included in the plan update will supersede this mitigation action. |
| Multi-Hazard #5 | Develop public and private partnerships to foster natural hazard mitigation program coordination and collaboration in City of Glendora. | | | X | The City continues to do this and the mitigation action is on-going. |
| Multi-Hazard #6 | Develop inventories of at-risk critical facilities (buildings and infrastructure). | | | X | The Glendora Public Works Department has a Facility Condition Assessment that is continually updated/considered to identify at-risk critical facilities. This mitigation action will be revised and carried into the plan update. |
| Multi-Hazard #7 | Strengthen emergency services preparedness and response by linking emergency services with natural hazard mitigation programs, and enhancing public education on a regional scale. | | | X | The City and partner agencies continue to conduct education and outreach regarding preparedness and response. For instance, the City offers Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) basic training to residents and has hosted a Prepare Fair. This mitigation action will be carried into the plan update. |
| Multi-Hazard #8 | Develop, enhance, and implement education programs aimed at mitigating natural hazards, and reducing the risk to citizens, public agencies, private property owners, businesses, and schools. | | | X | The City and partner agencies continue to conduct education and outreach regarding hazard mitigation. For instance, the City hosts a Prepare Fair. This mitigation action will be carried into the plan update. |
| Multi-Hazard #9 | Review ordinances that protect natural systems and resources to mitigate for natural hazards for possible enhancements. | X | | | The City implemented this mitigation action. The City reviews qualifying development projects for compliance with existing ordinances, including the Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance and Storm Water and Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance. Applicable projects are also subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which may include mitigation measures related to natural hazards. |
| Earthquake #1 | Integrate new earthquake hazard mapping data for the City of Glendora and improve technical analysis of earthquake hazards. | X | | | The City implemented this mitigation action through this plan update and the General Plan Safety Element update. |
| Earthquake #2 | Review, update, and incorporate the Evacuation Routes into appropriate planning documents. | X | | | The City implemented this mitigation action through the General Plan Safety Element update. |
| Earthquake #3 | Identify funding sources for structural and nonstructural retrofitting of City-owned structures that are identified as seismically vulnerable. | | | X | The City continues to identify funding sources. This mitigation action will be revised and carried into the plan update. |
| Earthquake #4 | Encourage purchase of earthquake hazard insurance. | | X | | The City continues to conduct education and outreach regarding seismic hazards. New mitigation actions related to education and outreach included in the plan update will supersede this mitigation action. |
| Earthquake #5 | Encourage seismic strength evaluations of critical facilities in the City of Glendora to identify vulnerabilities for mitigation of schools and universities, public infrastructure, and critical facilities to meet current seismic standards. | X | | | Public Works conducts a Facility Condition Assessment that is ongoing to continue to identify at-risk critical facilities. A revised mitigation action related to critical facilities evacuations is included in the plan update and will supersede this mitigation action. |
| Earthquake #6 | Encourage reduction of nonstructural and structural earthquake hazards in homes, schools, businesses, and government offices. | | | X | The City and partner agencies continue to conduct education and outreach related to seismic hazards. A revised mitigation action related to critical facilities evacuations is included in the plan update and will supersede this mitigation action. |

| Mitigation Reference Number | 2015 Mitigation Action | Completed | Removed; No Longer Necessary or Feasible | Carried Into Plan Update | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flood #4 | Develop a storm drain clean out program for areas prone to urban flooding. | X | | | LACFCD cleans and maintains a majority of the City's storm drain system. LACFCD inspects and/or cleans all catch basins annually. |
| Wildfire #1 | Educate agency personnel on federal cost-share and grant programs, Fire Protection Agreements and other related federal programs so the full array of assistance available to local agencies is understood. | | X | | The City continues to educate staff on grant programs and cooperative agreements. New mitigation actions related to wildfire support programs such as funding and mutual aid included in the plan update will supersede this mitigation action. |
| Wildfire #2 | Encourage development and dissemination of maps relating to the fire hazard to help educate and assist builders and homeowners in being engaged in wildfire mitigation activities and to help guide emergency services during response. | X | | | The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) prepares and periodically updates wildfire hazard severity maps. The City reviews development projects within designated fire hazard severity zones and continues to conduct education and outreach regarding wildfire hazards. A revised mitigation action related to wildfire hazards education and outreach is included in the plan update and will supersede this mitigation action. |
| Wildfire #3 | Enhance outreach and education programs aimed at mitigating wildfire hazards and reducing or preventing the exposure of citizens, public agencies, private property owners and businesses to natural hazards. | | | X | The City and partner agencies continue to conduct education and outreach related to wildfire hazards. This mitigation action will be carried into the plan update. |
| Wildfire #4 | Increase communication, coordination and collaboration between wildland/urban interface property owners, local and county planners and fire prevention crews and officials to address risks, existing mitigation measures and federal assistance programs. | | | X | The City reviews development projects within designated fire hazard severity zones and continues to conduct education and outreach regarding wildfire hazards. New development is required to comply with existing regulations to reduce wildfire risk, including the Fire Code. This mitigation action will be carried into the plan update. |
| Wildfire #5 | Encourage implementation of wildfire mitigation activities. | | | X | Mechanical thinning is regularly conducted as required by law in areas of the City's responsibility. This mitigation action will be revised and carried into the plan update. |
| Wildfire #6 | Clear trimmings, trees, brush and other debris completely from sites when performing routine maintenance and landscaping to reduce fire risk. | | | X | These efforts are ongoing with the City's landscaping and tree maintenance contracts. This mitigation action will be revised and carried into the plan update. |
| Windstorm #1 | Public Awareness Campaign: To provide public education materials to City of Glendora residents and all School District staff, parents and age-appropriate students with mitigation materials pertaining to the protection of life and property before, during, and after a windstorm. | | | X | The City and partner agencies continue to conduct education and outreach related to severe weather, including Santa Ana winds. This mitigation action will be revised and carried into the plan update. |
| Windstorm #2 | Create local City and utility awareness of tree pruning and Fire Code Sections relevant to wind-resistant utility operations. | | X | | This action is not necessary; tree trimming related to the electric grid and infrastructure is handled by the service provider, Southern California Edison. |
| Windstorm #3 | Encourage Critical City Facilities to purchase and/or test backup power facilities for use during a power failure. Create an equipment testing log to ensure backup power equipment is in working service. | | | X | The Glendora Police Department tests backup command post. The Glendora Public Works Department tests backup generator for radio communications. This mitigation action will be revised and carried into the plan update. |
| Landslide #2 | Public awareness regarding hillside ground cover and erosion control. | | | X | The City and partner agencies continue to conduct education and outreach related to seismic and geologic hazards. This mitigation action will be revised and carried into the plan update. |
| Dam Failure #1 | Produce Dam Inundation Maps | X | | | Inundation maps approved by the Division of Safety of Dams have been prepared for all dams with the potential to inundate portions of Glendora. |
| Dam Failure #2 | Review Emergency Action Plans (EAP) as they relate to the warning, evacuation, and post-flood actions. | | | X | The Glendora Police Department reviewed Los Angeles County's EAP's for Big Dalton and Puddingstone. This mitigation action will be revised and carried into the plan update. |

## 2025 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS

The hazard mitigation actions identified below list those activities that the City will use to reduce their risk of potential hazards. These mitigation actions were reviewed and updated in the context of the updated hazards and vulnerability assessment, community outreach, discussions and collaboration with the LHMP Planning Team, and review and status of the previous plan's mitigation actions. All the mitigation actions that were discussed have been included within the plan. Some of these actions may be eligible for funding through federal and State grant programs and other funding sources as made available to the City. The mitigation actions are intended to address the comprehensive range of identified hazards and associated risks and vulnerabilities. Some actions may address risk reduction from multiple hazards.

The process used to update the hazard mitigation actions for this plan included the following:

- Review of the vulnerability and risk assessment presented in Section 4.0;
- Review of the capabilities assessment presented in Subsection 5.1;
- Review of the City's previously approved hazard mitigation plan mitigation actions;
- Review of the results of the community survey, and feedback received as part of the community outreach and focus outreach meetings; and
- The Planning Team's discussion of concerns/issues that need to be addressed to reduce hazards to critical facilities and the community.

Table 5-4, *Hazard Mitigation Actions*, identifies the mitigation action, hazard(s) it addresses, City Department and/or partner agency/stakeholder responsible for implementation, priority, and the timeline for implementation. The timeline for implementation is defined as follows:

- Ongoing: 1-2 years and ongoing thereafter
- Short-Term: 1 to 2 years
- Medium-Term: 3 years
- Long-Term: 4 to 5 years

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**TABLE 5-4: HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS**

| Mitigation Reference Number | Mitigation Action | Hazard(s) Identified | Responsible Departments | Potential Funding Sources | Priority | Timeline |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The City will incorporate the approved Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into its General Plan Safety Element, including any future updates, to ensure compliance with AB 2140, making the City eligible for additional funding under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA). | Multiple Hazards | Community Development | General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) | High | Short-Term |
| 2 | Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement local and city mitigation activities. | Multiple Hazards | Community Development | Staff time/General Fund | Medium to High | Long-Term |
| 3 | Develop public and private partnerships to foster natural hazard mitigation program coordination and collaboration and to enhance outreach and education programs aimed at protection of life and property before, during, and after an event. | Multiple Hazards | Public Information Officer; Public Works; Police; Community Development | Staff time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC); FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) | Low | Long-Term |
| 4 | Continue to assess and inventory at-risk critical facilities (buildings and infrastructure) through the Facility Condition Assessment. If vulnerabilities or deficiencies are identified, document a retrofit plan, schedule, and funding source. | Multiple Hazards | Public Works | Staff time/General Fund | Low | Ongoing |
| 5 | Strengthen emergency services preparedness and response by linking emergency services with natural hazard mitigation programs and enhancing public education on a regional scale. | Multiple Hazards | Community Development; Police; Public Works | Staff time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) | High | Long-Term |
| 6 | Develop, enhance, and implement education programs aimed at mitigating natural hazards, and reducing the risk to citizens, public agencies, private property owners, businesses, and schools. | Multiple Hazards | Community Development; Police; Public Works | Staff time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) | High | Long-Term |
| 7 | Conduct a feasibility assessment of installation of backup energy systems (solar, battery, fuel cell, natural gas generator) at key critical facilities within the City. Maintain an equipment testing log to ensure backup power equipment is in working service. | Multiple Hazards | Public Works | Staff time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) | Low | Medium-Term |
| 8 | At all City-sponsored communitywide events, advertise and inform residents/business owners of the City's alert notification system and assist people in registering for notifications, if requested. | Multiple Hazards | Police | Staff Time/General Fund | High | Ongoing |
| 9 | Partner with the County, neighboring cities, and local nonprofits to identify potential housing/shelter opportunities, including funding resources, for vulnerable populations in the event of a hazard resulting in displacement. | Multiple Hazards | Police, Community Development | Staff Time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC); FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) | Medium to High | Medium- to Long-Term |
| 10 | Partner with local nonprofits to identify and implement targeted mitigation actions to support vulnerable or underserved populations. | Multiple Hazards | Police, Community Development | Staff Time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC); LUCI Extreme Heat and Community Resilience Program | High | Ongoing |
| 11 | Partner with the local community and other organizations, such as L.A. CADA, the American Red Cross, religious organizations, non-profits, and partner agencies to work directly with vulnerable populations (elderly, homeless, low income, special needs, etc.) to | Multiple Hazards | Police, Public Works, Community Development | Staff Time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC); | High | Ongoing |

| Mitigation Reference Number | Mitigation Action | Hazard(s) Identified | Responsible Departments | Potential Funding Sources | Priority | Timeline |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | identify opportunities to mitigate impacts in the event of a natural disaster, including the identification of available resources and how to access and implement those resources. | | | LUCI Extreme Heat and Community Resilience Program | | |
| 12 | Consider developing pre-established contracts/ memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with outside entities to ensure availability of equipment to assist with hazard mitigation. | Multiple Hazards | Public Works, Community Development | Staff Time/General Fund; LUCI Regional Resilience Planning and Implementation Grant Program | Medium | Medium-Term |
| 13 | Avoid locating new critical facilities within or immediately adjacent to mapped hazard zones, where feasible. If no feasible alternative exists, integrate best-practices into the development to reduce vulnerability and risk to the maximum extent. | Multiple Hazards | Public Works, Community Development | Staff Time/General Fund | Medium | Ongoing |
| 14 | Review Emergency Action Plans (EAP) as they relate to the warning, evacuation, and post-flood actions. | Dam/Reservoir Failure | Police | Staff time/General Fund | Medium | Ongoing |
| 15 | Continue to monitor and review the results of the annual dam inspections conducted by the Division of Safety of Dams. If the inspections determine physical improvements are required, coordinate with the owners to document a plan to implement the necessary improvements, including a schedule and provide assistance to identify opportunities for funding. | Dam/Reservoir Failure | Public Works, Community Development | Staff time/General Fund | Medium | Ongoing |
| 16 | Proactively monitor and communicate drought conditions or water conservation warnings issued by State and Federal agencies. | Drought | Public Works (Water Division) | Staff time/General Fund | High | Ongoing |
| 17 | Educate residents and business owners on water conservation, the availability of financial incentives and programs to conserve water and encourage implementation of water-saving measures. | Drought | Public Works (Water Division) | Staff time/General Fund | Medium | Ongoing |
| 18 | Continue to offer information and services that reduce water usage, are cost-effective, and provide cost savings for both the property owner and tenants. Water conservation resources can include, but are not limited to, low-cost or free water audits, rebate programs, and pilot programs. | Drought | Public Works (Water Division) | Staff time/General Fund; California DWR Watershed Resilience Program | Medium | Ongoing |
| 19 | Encourage property owners to improve drainage on their properties through low-impact development features. | Flood | Public Works | Staff Time/General Fund | Medium | Ongoing |
| 20 | In coordination with LACFCD, maintain flood control facilities. Develop and implement a storm drain clean out program for areas prone to urban flooding. | Flood | Public Works, in coordination with LACFCD | Staff Time/General Fund | Medium | Medium-Term |
| 21 | Work with owners of critical facilities to ensure facilities are evaluated for seismic safety. If any critical facilities are determined to be seismically vulnerable, work with the owner to identify a plan for implementation of seismic retrofit, including schedule and assist to identify potential funding sources. | Seismic and Geologic Hazards | Community Development; Public Works | Staff Time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC); FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) | Medium | Long-Term |
| 22 | Coordinate with property owners and other community partners to identify funding and in-kind resources and develop a small project-based seismic retrofit program to educate and directly assist property owners and renters with simple earthquake mitigation activities to reduce the potential for injury and damage and the strain on City resources during an event. Examples include anchoring bookcases, dressers, and file cabinets, installing latches on drawers and cabinet doors, securing desktop computers and appliances, using flexible | Seismic and Geologic Hazards | Community Development; Public Works | Staff Time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC); FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) | High | Short-Term |

| Mitigation Reference Number | Mitigation Action | Hazard(s) Identified | Responsible Departments | Potential Funding Sources | Priority | Timeline |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | connections on gas water lines, and securely mounting framed pictures and mirrors. | | | | | |
| 23 | Identify and seek funding opportunities for low- to moderate-income homeowners to identify the need for and to implement seismic retrofit projects. | Seismic and Geologic Hazards | Community Development; Public Works | Staff Time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC); FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) | High | Short- to Medium Term |
| 24 | Monitor conditions during a high wind event to ensure fallen tree limbs or debris do not block roadways or the storm drain system. | Severe Weather | Public Works | Staff Time/General Fund | High | Ongoing |
| 25 | Coordinate with property owners and other community partners to identify funding and in-kind resources for low- to moderate-income homeowners to implement small project-based structural improvements to mitigate potential damage associated with heavy rains or Santa Ana wind events. Examples include roof repair/ replacement, rain gutter repair/cleanout, tree trimming/ removal, downspouts, rain barrels, or other drainage improvements. | Severe Weather | Community Development; Public Works | Staff Time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC); FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Program (PDM); LUCI Adaptation Planning Grant Program | High | Short- to Medium- Term |
| 26 | Monitor trees, limbs, and other vegetation near power lines, and promptly inform Southern California Edison of the need for any tree trimming. | Severe Weather | Public Works | Staff Time/General Fund | High | Ongoing |
| 27 | Provide education, particularly to vulnerable populations, about the dangers of extreme heat and ways to stay safe when extreme heat events occur. Continue to publicize the locations of cooling centers in the community. Explore opportunities to further support vulnerable populations and underserved communities during extreme heat events. | Severe Weather | Community Development | Staff Time/General Fund | High | Ongoing |
| 28 | Partner with agency partners, including the electric utility provider, to enhance outreach and education programs designed to increase awareness about fires, identify potential vulnerabilities, and implement fire mitigation techniques. Develop communication methods and approaches that include underserved or vulnerable populations, who may be uniquely impacted by wildfire risk. | Wildfire | Community Development, in coordination with LACoFD | Staff time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) | High | Long-Term |
| 29 | Reduce wildfire risks by enforcing fire-related requirements pertaining to evacuation routes, minimum road widths, clearances around structures, and peak load water supply for fire response. | Wildfire | Community Development, Public Works, in coordination with LACoFD | Staff time/General Fund | High | Ongoing |
| 30 | Perform mechanical thinning, weed abatement, and other wildfire mitigation activities, both independently and in coordination with LACoFD. | Wildfire | Public Works, in coordination with LACoFD | Staff time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) | High | Ongoing |
| 31 | Clear trimmings, trees, brush and other debris completely from sites when performing routine maintenance and landscaping to reduce fire risk. | Wildfire | Public Works, in coordination with LACoFD | Staff time/General Fund | High | Ongoing |
| 32 | Adopt and enforce the most up-to-date California Building Code and California Fire Code, with local amendments as appropriate. | Wildfire | Community Development | Staff time/General Fund | High | Ongoing |
| 33 | Coordinate with LACoFD to educate homeowners on opportunities for home hardening and vegetation management to address wildfire risk. | Wildfire | Community Development, in coordination with LACoFD | Staff time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and | High | Long-Term |

| Mitigation Reference Number | Mitigation Action | Hazard(s) Identified | Responsible Departments | Potential Funding Sources | Priority | Timeline |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Communities (BRIC); Cal OES/CAL FIRE California Wildfire Mitigation Program (CWMP) | | |
| 34 | Continue to review Wildfire Mitigation Plans prepared by the electric utility provider and coordinate opportunities to implement measures to reduce fire caused by electric infrastructure. | Wildfire | Community Development, Public Works | Staff time/General Fund; FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC); FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) | High | Long-Term |

Ongoing: 1-2 years and ongoing thereafter
Short-Term: 1 to 2 years
Medium-Term: 3 years
Long-Term: 4 to 5 years
Note: *The Potential Funding Sources column identifies potential grant programs for the City to pursue. No award has been made at this time, and other grant programs may apply.

# Section 6.0 | Plan Maintenance

This section outlines the formal process for maintaining the LHMP as an active and relevant document. It includes a schedule for annual monitoring and evaluation, along with a five-year update cycle, to ensure the City remains eligible for federal and State hazard mitigation funding. Additionally, the section details how the City will integrate public participation into the plan's maintenance and implementation, and how it will incorporate the mitigation actions outlined in the plan into existing planning mechanisms and programs. The plan's format also allows for easy updates when new data becomes available, ensuring it remains current and effective.

## 6.1 METHOD AND SCHEDULE FOR MAINTAINING AND UPDATING THE PLAN

### PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

Section 201.6.(d)(3) of Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations requires that local hazard mitigation plans be reviewed, revised if appropriate, and resubmitted for approval to remain eligible for benefits awarded under the DMA. As described below, monitoring the progress of the mitigation actions will be on-going throughout the five-year period between the adoption of the LHMP and the next update effort. The LHMP Planning Team will meet on an annual basis to monitor the status of the implementation of mitigation actions and develop updates as necessary.

The City intends to update the plan on a five-year cycle from the date of initial plan adoption. It is anticipated that this update process will be initiated 18 months prior to expiration of the existing plan. The cycle may be accelerated to less than five years based on the following triggers:

- A presidential disaster declaration that impacts the City.
- A hazard event that causes loss of life.

Under the direction of the City's Project Management Team, which is comprised of designees from the Police Department and Community Development Department, the LHMP Planning Team (identified in Section 2.0, *Planning Process*) will be responsible for the on-going maintenance and five-year update of this LHMP. The Police Department designee will take the primary lead in the LHMP maintenance by coordinating maintenance of this plan with the Planning Team, including undertaking the formal review process and updating the plan. Key City departments who should have an active role in maintenance and future updates are identified below.

- Police Department
- Community Development
- Public Works
- Risk Management
- Human Resources

In addition to City staff, the following partner agencies, organization, and stakeholders who were invited to and/or participated on the Planning Team during preparation of the plan should be included in the maintenance and future update activities:

- Azusa Pacific University
- City of Azusa
- City of Covina
- City of San Dimas
- Charter Oak Unified School District
- Citrus College
- Emanate Health
- Foothill Gold Line
- Glendora Unified School District
- Los Angeles County Area D Disaster Management
- Los Angeles County Fire
- Los Angeles County Public Works (Flood)
- Pomona Valley Hospital
- Red Cross
- Southern California Edison
- Southern California Gas Company
- St. Lucy's Priory High School
- U.S. Forest Service

The composition of the Planning Team may change over time, but key City staff positions, departments, and partner agencies should remain integral to the plan's ongoing implementation and maintenance. Opportunities to expand the Planning Team should also be considered, particularly by including stakeholders who are outside the core team. This should include community partners, service agencies, and organizations that directly engage with the community, with particular focus on underserved and vulnerable populations.

The Project Management Team, led by designees from the Police Department and Community Development Department, will facilitate the Planning Team meetings and assign tasks related to plan updates, presentations, and coordination with other departments, stakeholder groups, or elected officials. This ensures the plan is communicated and integrated across various sectors of the City.

The Planning Team will be responsible for maintaining, updating, and implementing the plan through their respective departments and agencies. Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all team members, requiring close coordination to ensure that the goals and strategies outlined in the plan are effectively achieved.

## ANNUAL PLAN MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE

It will be important to monitor the progress of the mitigation actions throughout the five-year period between adoption and the next required update. At a minimum, designees from the Police Department and Community Development Department, representatives from each City Department, and Planning Team members should meet annually to monitor implementation of the LHMP. However, in the event a significant disaster occurs within Glendora, the Police Department designee, Community Development Department designee, and City Department representatives will convene within 30 days of the disaster to review and update the LHMP as needed. In addition to City staff, partner agencies, organizations, and stakeholders, may be identified for participation, as appropriate.

Designees from the Police Department and Community Development Department will coordinate with responsible City departments and agencies/organizations identified for each mitigation action. These responsible departments and agencies/organizations will monitor and evaluate the progress made on the implementation of mitigation actions and report to the LHMP Planning Team on an annual basis. Working with the LHMP Planning Team, these responsible departments and agencies/organizations will be asked to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation actions and modify the mitigation actions as appropriate. A LHMP Mitigation Action Progress Report worksheet or tracking mechanism will assist departments and agencies/organization responsible for implementing mitigation actions in reporting on the status and assessing the effectiveness of the mitigation actions.

Information from the departments and agencies/organizations will be used to monitor mitigation actions and inform the annual evaluation of the LHMP. The following questions will be considered as criteria for evaluating the plan's effectiveness:

- Has the nature or magnitude of hazards affecting the City changed?
- Are there new hazards that have the potential to impact the City?
- Do the identified goals and actions address current and expected conditions?
- Have mitigation actions been implemented or completed?
- Has the implementation of identified mitigation actions resulted in expected outcomes?
- Are current resources adequate to implement the LHMP?
- Can additional local resources be committed to address identified hazards?

As part of the annual meeting, the progress of implementing the mitigation actions will be documented and opportunities to incorporate the actions into other planning documents will be identified. This review will include the following:

- Summary of any hazard events that occurred during the prior year and their impacts on the community.
- Review of successful mitigation initiatives identified in the plan.
- Discussion about why targeted mitigation actions were not completed.
- Reevaluation of the mitigation actions to determine if the timeline for identified projects needs to be amended (such as changing a long-term project to a short-term project due to funding availability).
- Recommendations for new mitigation actions.
- Changes in, or potential for, new funding options/grant opportunities.
- Integration of new data and maps that can be used to inform the plan.
- Evaluation of any other planning programs or initiatives within the City that involve hazard mitigation.

The purpose of the annual evaluation will be to ensure consideration and implementation of the LHMP and document progress to inform future LHMP updates. Future updates to the LHMP will account for any new hazard vulnerabilities, special circumstances, or new information that becomes available. Issues that arise during the annual LHMP evaluation that require changes to the risk assessment, mitigation strategy, and other components of the plan, will be incorporated into the next update of the LHMP in 2030. The questions identified above would remain valid during the preparation of the 2030 plan update.

### FIVE-YEAR UPDATE

The intent of the five-year update process will be to add new planning process methods, community profile data, hazard data and events, vulnerability analyses, mitigation actions, and goals to the adopted plan so that the LHMP will always be current and up to date. Based on the needs identified by the Planning Team and incorporating information from the annual monitoring and maintenance activities, the update will, at a minimum, include the elements below:

- The update process will be convened 18 months prior to expiration of the existing plan through a Planning Team identified by the City's Project Management Team.
- The hazard risk assessment will be reviewed and updated using the best available information and technologies.
- Based on new/updated information provided by facility owners and available funding, the evaluation of critical facilities and mapping will be updated and improved.
- The mitigation actions will be reviewed and revised to account for any actions completed, deferred, or changed to account for changes in the risk assessment or new City policies identified under other planning mechanisms, as appropriate (such as the City's General Plan).
- The draft update will be sent to appropriate agencies for comment.
- The public will be given an opportunity to comment prior to adoption.
- The City Council will adopt the updated LHMP.

## 6.2 ADOPTION

The LHMP update will be presented to both the Glendora Planning Commission and the City Council prior to transmittal to Cal OES and FEMA for review. The Glendora City Council is responsible for adopting the LHMP. This formal adoption should take place every five years. Once the plan has received FEMA Approval Pending Adoption, the City Council will be requested to adopt the plan. Upon adoption, the Project Management Team will transmit the adopted plan and resolution to Cal OES.

## 6.3 INCORPORATION INTO EXISTING PROGRAMS AND PLANNING MECHANISMS

The effectiveness of the nonregulatory LHMP depends on the implementation of the plan and incorporation of the mitigation action items into City plans, policies, and programs. The City's General Plan is an integral part of this plan. The City, through updating the General Plan Safety Element concurrent with the LHMP, has planned for the impact of hazards. The LHMP process has allowed the City to review the goals and policies contained in the General Plan Safety Element and identified mitigation actions that will further implement these policies. The City views the

General Plan and the LHMP as complementary planning documents that work together to achieve the goal of risk and vulnerability reduction to Glendora citizens and property. Many of the ongoing recommendations identified in the mitigation strategy further the goals and policies of the General Plan and other adopted plans. Further, as part of the Safety Element update, the City will acknowledge the LHMP and will continue to incorporate it by reference.

The plan includes a range of action items that, if implemented, would reduce loss from hazard events in the City. Together, the mitigation action items in the LHMP provide the framework for activities that the City may choose to implement over the next five years. The City has prioritized the plan's goals and identified actions that will be implemented (resources permitting) through existing plans, policies, and programs. In addition to the General Plan, the City will coordinate the recommendations of the LHMP with other existing plans and programs, which include, but are not limited to:

- Glendora General Plan Updates
- County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan
- Capital Improvement Program
- Glendora Municipal Code
- California Environmental Quality Act Review

As a guidance document, implementation of the mitigation actions can be accomplished most effectively by integrating the LHMP into ongoing programs, policies, and practices. Additional opportunities to integrate the mitigation actions include the following:

- Integration of mitigation actions in emergency response and post-disaster recovery planning.
- Ongoing education and outreach programs to increase staff, residents, business owners, employees, and overall community awareness of the risks and opportunities to implement mitigation actions associated with natural hazards.
- Continued coordination with the City and other partner agencies and organizations on emergency operations and training opportunities.
- Continued consideration of hazard implications and opportunities to implement hazard mitigation as City plans, policies, procedures, and practices are prepared and updated.

The LHMP Project Managers (Public Safety Management Analyst and Principal Planner) are responsible for overseeing the plan's implementation and maintenance through the City's existing programs. The Public Safety Management Analyst, Principal Planner, or designated appointee will assume lead responsibility for facilitating LHMP implementation and maintenance meetings. Although the Police Department will have primary responsibility for review, coordination, and promotion, plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all

departments identified as lead departments in the mitigation action plan. The City will reference and incorporate this LHMP into all relevant planning documents, programs, decisions, processes, and regulations. The LHMP will be reviewed and considered by internal City departments, as applicable plans or programs are drafted or updated in the future. Opportunities to integrate the mitigation action plan into other planning mechanisms and documents will be identified as part of the annual plan monitoring and maintenance described in Section 6.1.

### 2015 NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN PAST INCORPORATION EFFORTS

The hazard mitigation actions identified in the City's previously adopted 2015 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan were incorporated into existing programs and other planning mechanisms when appropriate. Several successful integrations of the 2015 LHMP are outlined in Table 5-3, as previous mitigation actions marked "completed." For example, the City implemented Mitigation Reference Number Earthquake 1 and 2 by including seismic hazard mapping data and evacuation information into the LHMP Update and General Plan Safety Element update, as required by State law. Mitigation Reference Number Dam Failure 1 was implemented by including the new dam inundation maps approved by the Division of Safety of Dams into the into the LHMP Update and General Plan Safety Element update. Additionally, the City implemented Mitigation Reference Number Multi-Hazard 9 by reviewing applicable development projects for compliance with existing ordinances, including the Model Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance and Storm Water and Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance.

## 6.4 CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The City recognizes the need for continued public involvement throughout the five-year planning period to keep community members and partner agencies updated on the LHMP, including socially vulnerable populations. The public will continue to be informed on LHMP actions through regular updates to the City websites and through annual progress reports. The adopted LHMP will remain permanently available for review on the City's website, with contact information for interested parties to direct comments and concerns. Additionally, the City will ensure continued public involvement through the promotion of hazard and emergency preparedness education, interagency coordinated outreach efforts, public disaster fairs, drills and other hazard awareness campaigns as included in applicable Mitigation Actions in Section 5.0, Hazard Mitigation Strategy. These mitigation actions include outreach and communication methods designed to appeal to the entire community, including targeted outreach to socially vulnerable populations. All public feedback will be reviewed and considered for incorporation (if deemed appropriate) into the next LHMP update. Additionally, coordination and implementation of individual mitigation actions will involve direct coordination and interaction with the public, such as those involving targeted support to vulnerable or underserved populations, programs to assist property owners and renters to implement risk reduction improvements, and working with Homeowners Associations, property managers, and property owners. Implementation of these mitigation actions will provide additional opportunities for continued public involvement and assist in determining how best to implement

mitigation actions, assess the effectiveness of the mitigation actions, and identify additional opportunities for mitigation actions to be considered in the next update. Upon initiation of the LHMP update, the Planning Team will review feedback and outreach efforts, which will be analyzed and incorporated into a new public involvement strategy based on the needs and capabilities of the City at the time of the update. At a minimum, this strategy will include the use of the City website, email distribution lists, and social media, as well as coordination with partner agencies and organizations, and will include specific outreach to vulnerable populations.

## 6.5 POINT OF CONTACT

Primary point of contact for the LHMP:

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# APPENDIX A
# City Adoption Resolution

**PLACEHOLDER FOR RESOLUTION**

# APPENDIX B
# Planning Process Documentation

[redacted]

**From:** Linger, Julie <JLinger@cityofglendora.org>
**Sent:** Monday, May 15, 2023 9:05 AM
**To:** [redacted]
**Cc:**
**Subject:**

Good Morning,

The City of Glendora is initiating preparation of a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. It is the City's intent to obtain a FEMA-approved LHMP.

As part of the planning process, we are assembling a team of partners to participate on the planning team. The Planning Team will be the core group responsible for making decisions, guiding the planning process, and agreeing upon the final contents of the plan.

We would like to invite you to be part of the Planning Team. There will be four planning team meetings held the fourth Wednesday of the month, beginning June 28, 2023, at the Glendora Police Department (150 S. Glendora Avenue). The meetings will be for two hours, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. The remaining Planning Team meetings are tentatively scheduled for July 26, August 23, and October 25. We understand the importance of your time and the meetings will be structured to maximize results.

Please let me know if you (or a designee) can participate on the Planning Team. We appreciate your time and commitment. Your involvement will ensure a comprehensive and robust plan that meets FEMA's requirement of incorporating a whole community approach in the development process.

For planning purposes, please provide a response regarding your participation by May 26, 2023. If you have any questions regarding development of the LHMP and your involvement, please contact me.

Thank you,
Julie

**Julie Linger** | Public Safety Management Analyst
Glendora Police Department | City of Glendora
150 S. Glendora Ave. | Glendora, CA 91741
jlinger@glendorapd.org

[redacted]

[redacted]

**From:** [redacted]
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 27, 2023 7:31 AM
**To:** 'Linger, Julie'; 'HFriedel@cityofglendora.org'; [redacted]
**Subject:** Glendora LHMP - Planning Team Meeting #1 - June 28
**Attachments:** Glendora LHMP Update_Planning Team Mtg #1_Agenda.pdf

Good morning Planning Team,

Thank you again for participating on the Planning Team for the City of Glendora's update to their Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. We are looking forward to seeing you tomorrow and/or at our future meetings. Attached is the Agenda for the first meeting. Tomorrow will serve partly as an introduction to the team and the process, as well as starting to identify key information and input for the plan update. There is no preparation required; we ask that you bring your knowledge and understanding of the community and specific expertise and be prepared to discuss and share information. It is not necessary, but if you would like to review the City's 2015 plan prior to the meeting, it can be downloaded at the dropbox link below. Since we will be updating the plan, we will revisit the 2015 document as part of our process.

https://www.dropbox.com/t/EkYsykPDxLJ2oOqF

If you have any questions prior to the meeting, please reach out to Julie Linger or myself.

Thank you,
[redacted]

[redacted]

# GLENDORA
# LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

## HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM MEETING #1

Wednesday, June 28, 2023
10:00 am – 12:00 pm

## AGENDA

1. Introductions

2. Roles and Responsibilities
    a. Data needs
    b. Planning Team meetings

3. Project and LHMP Goals

4. Purpose and Requirements of the LHMP
    a. What is Hazard Mitigation and a Hazard Mitigation Plan?
    b. Plan requirements
    c. LHMP process
    d. LHMP process – risk assessment

5. Confirm Hazards and Identify Community Assets
    a. 2015 LHMP hazards
    b. Identify community assets

6. Next Steps
    a. Planning Team
    b. Plan development

7. Questions/Additional Discussion

Planning Team Meetings:

- July 26, 2023; 10:00 am – 12:00 pm
- August 23, 2023; 10:00 am – 12:00 pm
- October 25, 2023; 10:00 am – 12:00 pm

# Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

## Planning Team Meeting #1

June 28, 2023

CityOfGlendora.org

# AGENDA

- Introductions
- Roles and responsibilities
- Project and LHMP goals
- Purpose and requirements of the LHMP
- LHMP Process
- Confirm hazards and identify community assets
- Next steps

# ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Our Job
  - Facilitate the process
  - Provide LHMP technical expertise
  - Maintain schedule
  - Do the heavy work
  - Ensure FEMA-compliant plan
- What We Ask of You
  - Participate
  - Assist with outreach
  - Provide agency-specific information, local insight and expertise
  - Meet internal deadlines
  - Ensure plan is feasible and meets needs

# ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Data Needs
  - Plans/studies
  - Policies/programs
  - Technical data
  - Intrinsic/historic knowledge
  - Photos
  - Asset inventory for loss estimates
  - Any additional relevant information

# ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Planning Team Meetings
  - Meeting #1 – June 28: process; confirm hazards and identify community assets
  - Meeting #2 – July 26: hazard profiles & mapping; risk assessment
  - Meeting #3 – August 23: capabilities assessment; mitigation goals and actions
  - Meeting #4 – October 25: refine mitigation actions and prioritization

# PROJECT AND LHMP GOALS

- Update plan with current and relevant information
- Achieve certification by FEMA for mitigation funding
- Establish framework to review and update plan
- Useful and implementable
- Others?

Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 requires states and local governments prepare a hazard mitigation plan as a precondition for receiving FEMA mitigation project grants.

# PROJECT AND LHMP GOALS

- 2015 LHMP Mitigation Goals
  - Protect life and property
  - Enhance public awareness
  - Preserve natural systems
  - Encourage partnerships and implementation
  - Strengthen emergency services
- Any revisions/modifications? Other goals?

# PURPOSE AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE LHMP

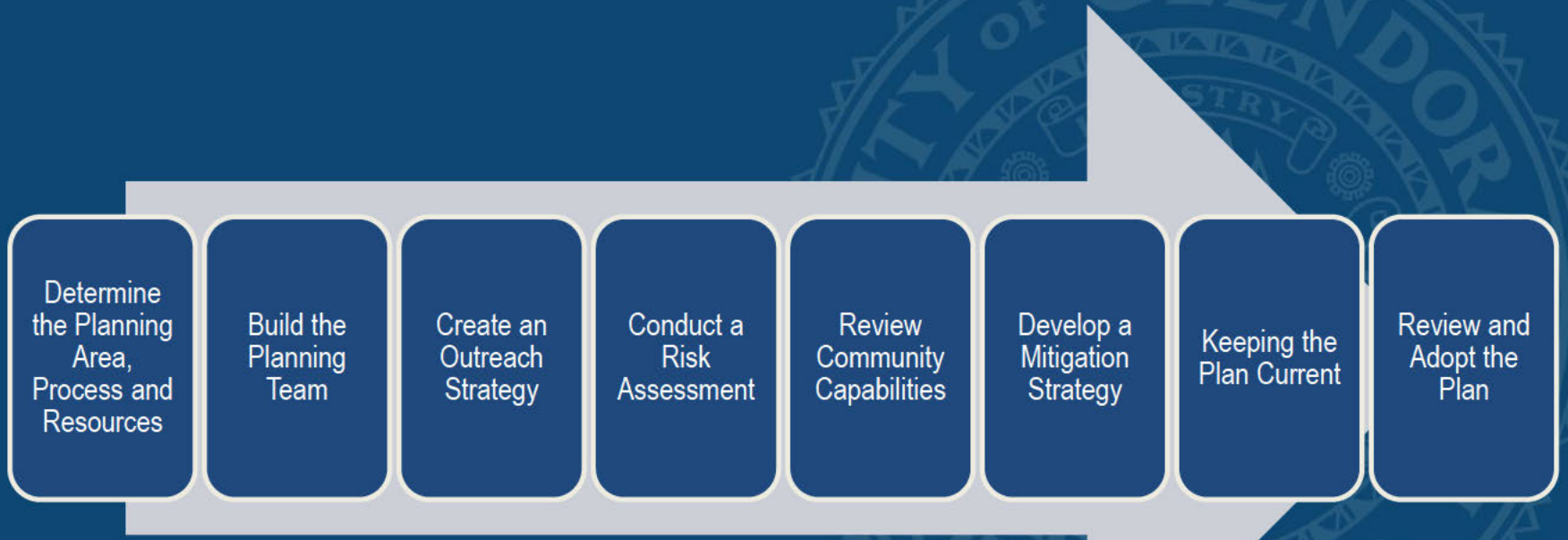
## What is Hazard Mitigation?

- Sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from hazards

# PURPOSE AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE LHMP

- Provide and document the planning process, including opportunities for stakeholder and public involvement
- Review and incorporate new plans, studies, reports and technical information; address changes in development and priorities
- Validate/update hazards and hazard profiles since last plan
- Validate/update community assets and capabilities
- Update risk assessment and mitigation strategy
- Identify how the plan will be monitored, evaluated, and updated within a five-year cycle

# LHMP PROCESS



# LHMP PROCESS – RISK ASSESSMENT

Identify & Describe Hazards

# CONFIRM HAZARDS

- 2015 LHMP Hazards
  - Earthquakes
  - Flood
  - Wildfire
  - Landslide
  - Dam Failure
  - Windstorm

Climate change and risks will need to be integrated into the update

# IDENTIFY COMMUNITY ASSETS

- Assets are anything important to the character and function of a community
  - People, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations
  - Structures, including new and existing buildings
  - Community lifelines and other critical facilities
  - Natural, historic and cultural resources
  - Economy and other activities that have value to the community

# IDENTIFY COMMUNITY ASSETS

**For each community asset category:**

- Identify **2-3 assets at risk to hazards**
- Write 1 asset on each post-it
- Place post-its on sheet by community asset category

# NEXT STEPS

- Planning Team
  - Provide any information or resources to Julie Linger by July 14
    - Plans/studies
    - Policies/programs
    - Technical data
    - Intrinsic/historic knowledge
    - Photos
    - Assets
  - Attend Meeting #2 – July 26, 2023

# NEXT STEPS

- Plan Development
  - Confirm LHMP template
  - Update community profile
  - Update/prepare hazard profiles and mapping
  - Confirm outreach strategy

Questions/Additional Discussion?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Avalanche | Flood | Sea level rise |
| Climate change | Geological hazards | Seismic hazards |
| Coastal erosion | Hailstorm | Severe winter storm |
| Coastal storm | Hazardous materials | Tornado |
| Dam/reservoir failure | Human-caused hazards | Tsunami |
| Disease/pest management | Hurricane | Volcano |
| Drought | Land subsidence | Wildfire |
| Earthquake fault rupture | Landslide and mudflow | Wind |
| Expansive soils | Lightning | Windstorm |
| Extreme heat | Liquefaction | |

# Glendora
# Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
## Planning Team Meeting #1
## June 28, 2023

| Last and First Name | Title | Organization/Department | E-Mail Address | Phone Number | Initials |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson, Erik | Assistant Planner | De Novo Planning Group | [redacted] | | [redacted] |
| Barker, Starla | Principal Planner | De Novo Planning Group | [redacted] | | |
| Clark, Jessica | Business Services Mgr. | City of Glendora, Public Works | [redacted] | | |
| Chan, Ryan | Disaster Program Manager | Red Cross | [redacted] | | |
| Diaz, George | Corporate Director of Safety and Security | Emanate Health | | | |
| Egan, Matt | Police Chief | City of Glendora, Police Department | | | |
| Friedel, Hans | Principal Planner | City of Glendora, Planning Division | | | |
| Fry, Tamra | Safety/Risk Compliance Officer | Glendora Unified School District | | | |
| Inman, Mike | Assistant Fire Chief | Los Angeles County Fire | | | |

# Glendora
# Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
# Planning Team Meeting #1
# June 28, 2023

| Last and First Name | Title | Organization/Department | E-Mail Address | Phone Number | Initials |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lind, Bob | Director of Maintenance and Operations | Charter Oak Unified School District | [redacted] | | |
| Linger, Julie | Public Safety Management Analyst | City of Glendora, Police Department | | | |
| Livas, Anissa | Senior Administrative Analyst | City of San Dimas | | | |
| Macias, Ben | Director of Campus Safety | Citrus College | | | |
| O'Shields | Public Affairs Mgmr. | Southern California Gas Company | | | |
| Pankratz, Dain | Safety Manager | Foothill Gold Line | | | |
| Randazzo, Mike | Police Captain | City of Glendora, Police Department | | | |
| Ricci, Marie | Administrative Services Director | City of Glendora, Risk Management | | | |
| Rodriquez, Nahomi | AmeriCorps ~~VISTA~~ | Red Cross | | | |

# Glendora
# Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
## Planning Team Meeting #1
## June 28, 2023

| Last and First Name | Title | Organization/Department | E-Mail Address | Phone Number | Initials |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sharma, Angela | Assistant Director, Environment of Care and Emergency Management | Emanate Health | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] |
| Stabio, Chris | Police Captain | City of Glendora, Police Department | | | |
| Storbakken, Steven | Pomona Valley Hospital | | | | |
| Watson, Adriana | Community Services Liaison | Los Angeles County Fire | | | |
| Wendling, Rita | Interim Assistant Director | City of Glendora, Human Resources | | | |
| Wu, Jennifer | Emergency Manager | City of Azusa | | | |
| Robinson, Noble | LACo FD Battalion Chief | Los Angeles County Fire Dept | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

# Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

## Planning Team Meeting #2

July 26, 2023

CityOfGlendora.org

# AGENDA

- Hazards to be Profiled
- Critical Facilities
- Problem/Issue Statements
- Capabilities Assessment
- Review Existing Mitigation Actions
- Public Involvement Update
- Next Steps

# LHMP PROCESS – RISK ASSESSMENT

**Identify & Describe Hazards**

- Location
- Extent
- Previous occurrence
- Probability of future events

**Identify Community Assets**

- People
- Structures
- Community lifelines and critical facilities
- Natural, historic and cultural resources
- Economy/activities that have value to the community

**Analyze Impacts**

- Identify risks – exposure analysis
- Describe asset vulnerabilities
- Describe potential impacts
- Estimated losses
- Repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties

**Summarize Vulnerability**

- Structures
- Systems
- Populations

# HAZARDS TO BE PROFILED

- Seismic
  - Earthquake, surface faulting, liquefaction, landslide
- Flood
- Wildfire
- Landslide (existing) and mudflow (new)
- Dam failure
  - Add reservoirs?
- Severe weather
  - Santa Ana winds, heavy rain storms, add extreme heat?
- Drought (new)

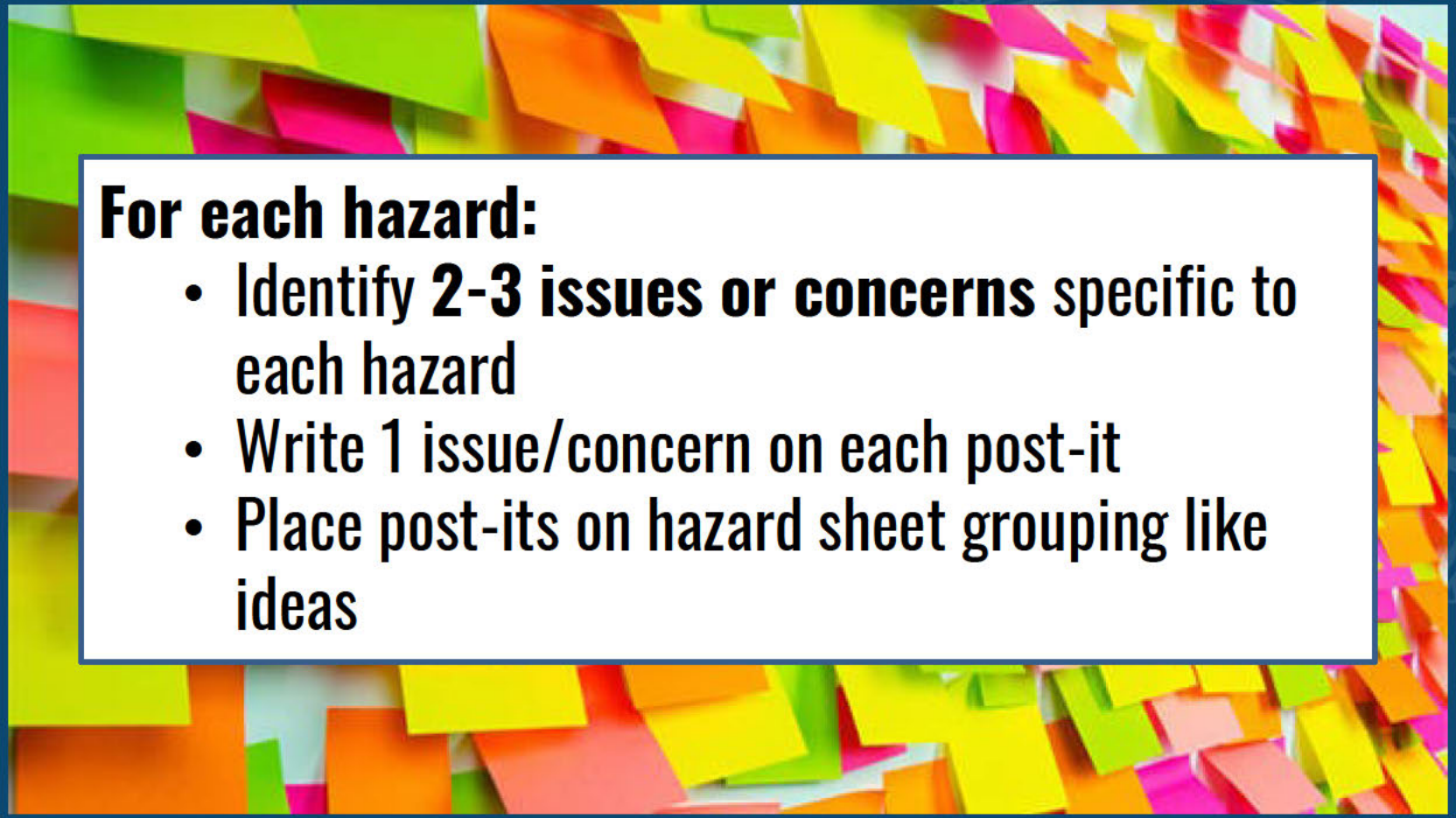
# CRITICAL FACILITIES

- Risk assessment will look at what facilities are in hazard zones
  - Considers their replacement cost and value to the community
- Mitigation strategies reflect vulnerabilities of critical facilities
  - Strengthen existing vulnerable facilities
  - Avoid building new ones in at-risk areas

# Critical Facilities

- Current Plan
  - City Hall
  - Police Department
  - Fire Station No. 85
  - Fire Station No. 86
  - Fire Station No. 151
- Additions/Revisions
  - Schools
  - Hospitals - dialysis centers, urgent care
  - Community Facilities
    - La Fetra
    - Teen Center
    - Library
    - Legion building
  - Infrastructure – water/wastewater
  - Others?

# PROBLEM/ISSUE STATEMENTS



**For each hazard:**

- Identify **2-3 issues or concerns** specific to each hazard
- Write 1 issue/concern on each post-it
- Place post-its on hazard sheet grouping like ideas

# CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

- Two components
  - Inventory of existing resources and tools to accomplish mitigation and reduce long-term vulnerability, and understanding of ability to use them effectively
  - Identification of gaps, conflicts, and/or weaknesses that may need to be addressed through mitigation
- Types of capabilities
  - Planning and regulatory
  - Administrative and technical
  - Financiald
  - Education and outreach

# CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

- Planning and regulatory
  - Ordinances
  - Policies
  - Local laws and state statutes
  - Plans and program that guide and manage growth
- Questions to consider:
  - Does the plan address hazards?
  - Does the plan identify projects to include in the mitigation strategy?
  - Can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?
  - How can the capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

# CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

- Administrative and technical
  - City staff – skills/tools and capacity
  - Public and private resources
  - Ability to access and coordinate resources effectively
- Questions to consider:
  - Is coordination effective?
  - Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations?
  - Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation?
  - Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?
  - Has the capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?
  - How can the capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

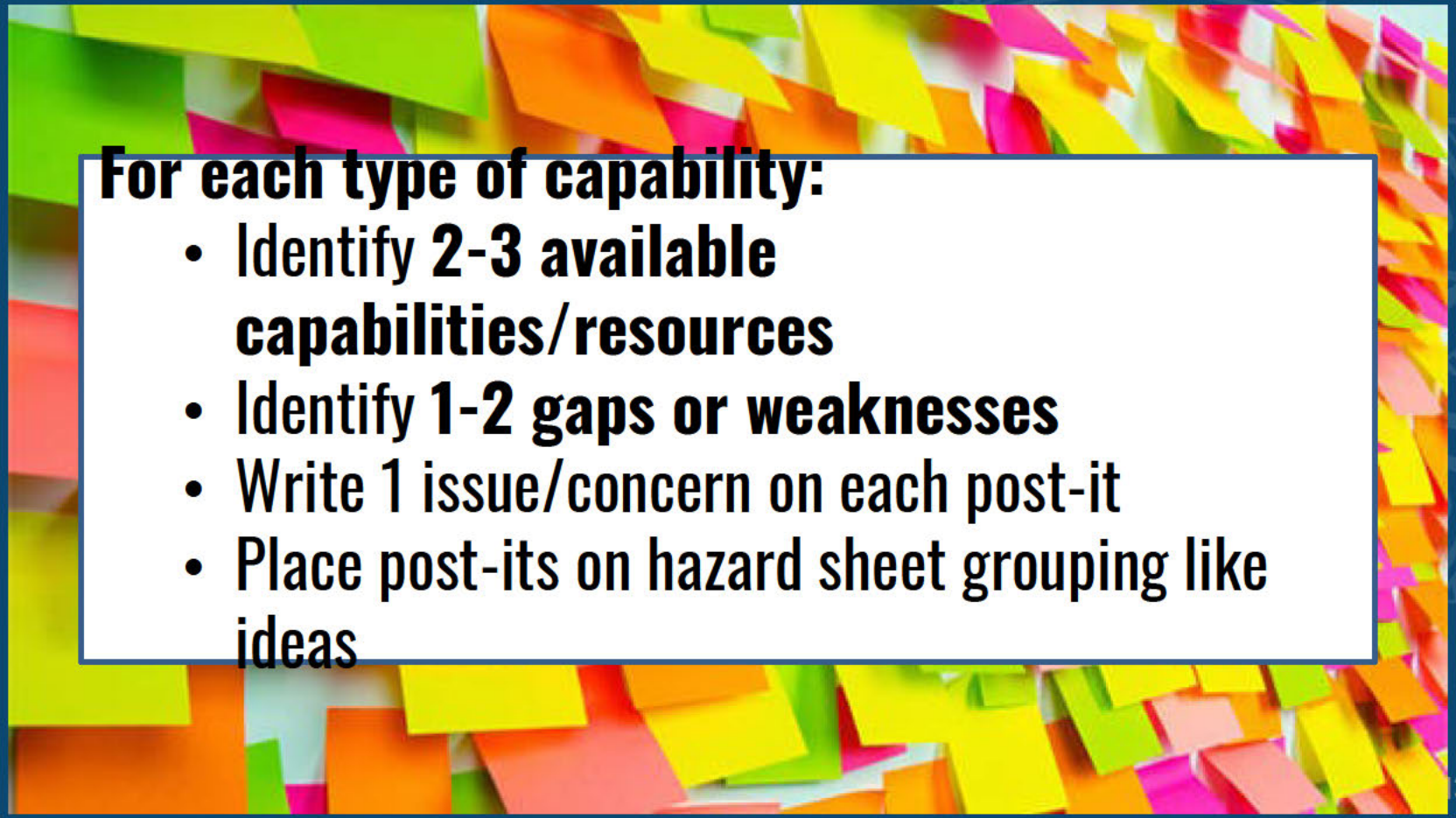
# CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

- Financial
  - Resources have or eligible to use to fund mitigation
  - Staff time, existing operating budgets, impact fees
  - Local, state and federal funding sources
- Questions to consider:
  - Has the funding resource been used in the past and for what types of activities?
  - Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
  - How can the capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

# CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

- Education and outreach
  - Programs and methods in place to implement mitigation actions and communicate hazard-related information
    - Fire safety programs, education programs
    - Public information or communication activities
- Questions to consider:
  - Could the program/organization help to implement future mitigation activities?
  - How can the capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

# PROBLEM/ISSUE STATEMENTS



**For each type of capability:**

- Identify **2-3 available capabilities/resources**
- Identify **1-2 gaps or weaknesses**
- Write 1 issue/concern on each post-it
- Place post-its on hazard sheet grouping like ideas

# REVIEW EXISTING MITIGATION ACTIONS

- Mitigation actions – reduce or eliminate long-term risk
- Different from actions to prepare or respond to an event
- Mitigation activities lessen or eliminate the need for preparedness or response resources
- Emphasis on the impact or vulnerabilities – not on the hazard itself

# PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT UPDATE

- Survey – anticipated in next 2 weeks
- The Prepare Fair – September 14

  Focused Outreach Meetings
  - Seniors
  - Youth
  - Chamber of Commerce
  - Others?

# NEXT STEPS

- Planning Team
  - Provide any information or resources to Julie Linger
  - Distribute/Advertise Survey and The Prepare Fair
    - Send links or screenshots to Julie and/or Starla
  - Attend Meeting #3 August 23, 2023

# NEXT STEPS

- Plan Development
  - Finalize draft hazard profiles and mapping
  - Prepare and conduct outreach
  - Initiate risk assessment
  - Complete capabilities assessment

# Questions/Additional Discussion?

# Glendora
# Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
## Planning Team Meeting #2
## July 26, 2023

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# Glendora
# Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
## Planning Team Meeting #2
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| Wu, Jennifer | Emergency Manager | City of Azusa | | | |
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| | | | | | |

City of Glendora

# Planning Updates

Here are a few plans the City is working on this year...

## LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

This plan will identify and assess the City's vulnerability to natural and manmade hazards such as floods, drought, wildfires and severe weather, and will identify specific actions that can be taken to reduce the risk from the hazards.

## SAFETY ELEMENT

The Safety Element of the General Plan will be updated to include goals and policies to reduce the potential short and long-term risk of loss of life, personal injury, property damage and economic and social dislocation resulting from fire, floods, earthquakes and other hazards.

## ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

The General Plan will be updated to include goals and policies that address:

- Pollution Exposure and Air Quality
- Access to Public Facilities and Physical Activity
- Healthy Food Access
- Safe and Sanitary Homes
- Meaningful Community Engagement Opportunities

**To learn more and share your input, visit:**

https://www.cityofglendora.org/departments/community-development/advanced-planning-community-engagement

City of Glendora

# PLANNING UPDATES

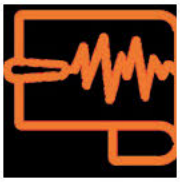
**The City is updating the**

## Safety Element

**and**

## Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The City's Safety Element and Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) work together to identify Glendora's vulnerability to natural and manmade hazards and include specific actions that can be taken to reduce the risk from those hazards such as:



**Earthquakes**

**Floods**

**Fires**

**Severe Weather**

Visit the Police Department's LHMP booth or project website to share any concerns, ideas, or suggestions related to hazards in Glendora.

## Learn More

**To learn more, visit the City's website at:**

https://www.cityofglendora.org/departments/community-development/advanced-planning-community-engagement

# Advanced Planning & Community Engagement

## What's New

Your input is important to us! Please take a few minutes to complete a short survey and share your thoughts on (1) Safety and Hazard Mitigation Planning and on (2) Environmental Justice.

## SAFETY, HAZARD MITIGATION & ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

The City of Glendora is preparing an update to the General Plan Safety Element and Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The project will address Federal and State requirements to identify hazards and vulnerabilities associated with natural disasters and develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from future hazard events. Federal law mandates that all state, tribal, and local governments prepare hazard mitigation plans to maintain eligibility for certain funding programs. State law requires local governments to update their safety elements to address fire hazard planning, climate change, and resiliency planning. Glendora will address these Federal and State requirements together with a joint Safety Element/LHMP update process.

In conjunction with the updates to the Safety Element and LHMP, the City will amend the General Plan to include goals and policies that address Environmental Justice, which is defined by the State of California as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, incomes, and national origins with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies."

## Safety Element

The State of California has long recognized the need for local governments to conduct their planning with an awareness of hazards that could affect the people and property within their jurisdictions. Accordingly, State Planning Law requires that all local government general plans include "safety elements" that contain documentation of such hazards and goals, policies, and programs to protect against their impacts. Following the institution of Federal requirements for the preparation of mitigation plans, the California Legislature established a series of requirements to strengthen the linkage between safety elements and LHMPs. This includes substantive requirements that are triggered by the preparation or update of a mitigation plan, most recently through Senate Bill 379, which requires safety elements to include climate adaptation and resiliency content, including a vulnerability assessment, adaptation and resilience goals, policies, and objectives, and feasible implementation measures.

## Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Hazard mitigation is the implementation of sustained actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural or human-caused hazards and their effects. Mitigation planning is the collaborative process of determining what actions are appropriate and responsive to local conditions. Consistent with Federal and State requirements and in line with the priorities of the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the mitigation planning process will be documented in a new LHMP that contributes to achieving the following objectives:

- Protection of public safety and prevention of loss of life and injury.
- Reduction of harm to existing and future development.
- Prevention of damage to unique economic, cultural, and environmental assets.

- Minimization of operational downtime and acceleration of restoration of government and business after disasters.
- Reduction of disaster response and recovery costs and exposure to risk for first responders.
- Accomplishment of other community objectives, such as leveraging capital improvements, in ture protection, open space preservation, and economic resiliency.
- Reduction of exposure for public assets.
- Assistance to the public in becoming more aware of local hazards and their implications.
- Presentation of information to enhance eligibility for Federal and State funding programs.
- Alignment with other planning initiatives.
- Identification of targeted capital improvements focused on risk reduction.

To advance these objectives, the LHMP will identify a combination of physical improvements and emergency management activities that serve to mitigate the impacts of locally relevant hazards. Recognizing that successful mitigation planning efforts must be communicated and understood by the public, the City will include opportunities for local stakeholder participation and input, including through the use of GIS technology to map and update the hazard information for each hazard profiled.

## Environmental Justice

In 2016, the State Legislature passed Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000), also known as "The Planning for Healthy Communities Act", to address the inequitable distribution of pollution and associated health effects in low-income communities and communities of color. SB 1000 requires local governments to identify environmental justice communities (called "disadvantaged communities") in their jurisdictions and address environmental justice in their general plans.

Although Glendora does not have any census tracts that are considered disadvantaged communities (based on findings using CalEnviroScreen 4.0), the City will focus its environmental justice efforts on strategies to reduce pollution exposure and environmental burdens affecting low-income and minority populations within Glendora.

SB 1000 specifies seven topics that need to be integrated into environmental justice-related goals, policies, and implementation programs:

1. Pollution Exposure and Air Quality
2. Public Facilities
3. Food Access
4. Safe and Sanitary Homes
5. Physical Activity
6. Community Engagement
7. Prioritize the Needs of Disadvantaged Communities

## How to Get Involved

There are many ways that the public can get involved and provide input. The success of the project depends on residents giving input and insight. It is important that the Safety Element, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and Environmental Justice goals and policies reflect Glendora's values and priorities. The community can get involved by:

- Joining the email list to stay informed HFriedel@cityofglendora.org
- Participating in the project outreach events (to be announced)
- Completing an online survey (coming soon)

## Documents Available for Viewing

- Current Safety Element

## Contacts

For general inquiries regarding the Safety Element and Environmental Justice Project, please contact the Planning Division at (626) 914-8214 or email HFriedel@cityofglendora.org.

For general inquiries about Hazard Mitigation, please contact the Police Department at (626) 914-8250 or email jlinger@glendorapd.org.

Safety Element and LHMP Survey Social Media Posts

## Twitter:

Glendora is updating its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and Safety Element! The City is hosting an online survey to understand the community's concerns on natural and human-made hazards. Please visit https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/FPNX2TK to take the survey and help the community prepare and respond to those hazards.

## Facebook:

The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and Safety Element Updates are currently underway! We want the community's perspective on hazards that could impact Glendora. We are hosting an online survey through Friday, September 22, 2023. Please visit https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/FPNX2TK to get involved. Your input will help the Planning Team understand the community's concerns and will guide development of the LHMP and Safety Element.

## Instagram:

We are hard at work at the City of Glendora updating our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and Safety Element. The LHMP provides a framework for the community to reduce its vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazard events such as earthquakes, flooding, and wildfires, while the Safety Element provides goals, policies, and programs to protect against their impacts. We'd like to know your thoughts on Hazard Mitigation Planning. Please visit https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/FPNX2TK to take a brief survey to help the community prepare and respond to those hazards.

## NextDoor:

The City of Glendora is in the process of updating our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and Safety Element and we want to hear from community members like you about your Hazard Mitigation Planning priorities. We invite you to take an online survey by Friday, September 22nd to provide input that will help the Planning Team understand the community's concerns and

guide development of the LHMP and Safety Element. Please visit https://www.cityofglendora.org/departments/community-development/advanced-planning-community-engagement to learn more and to take the survey.

**Nixle:**

Glendora is updating its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and Safety Element! The City has an online survey to understand the community's concerns on natural hazard events such as earthquakes and wildfires, and human-caused events such as hazardous spills. Please visit https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/FPNX2TK to take the survey and help the community prepare and respond to those hazards.

**City of Glendora**

Senior Digital Media Specialist Greg Morton • 6 days ago

City staff is hard at work updating our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and Safety Element.

The LHMP provides a framework for the community to reduce its vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazard events such as earthquakes, flooding, and wildfires, while the Safety Element provides goals, policies, and programs to protect against their impacts.

We'd like to know your thoughts on Hazard Mitigation Planning. Please visit https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/FPNX2TK to take a brief survey to help the community prepare and respond to those hazards.  Survey ends September 22nd.

**City of Glendora Local Hazard Mitigation Plan & Safety Eleme...**

surveymonkey.com

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# CITY UPDATES

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## Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey

**Post Date:** 08/17/2023 11:10 AM

**What has been your experience with weather or other hazards in Glendora? Let us know!**

The City of Glendora is in the process of updating its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and Safety Element and we want to hear from community members about their planning priorities. The LHMP provides a framework for the community to reduce its vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazard events such as earthquakes, flooding, and wildfires, while the Safety Element provides goals, policies, and programs to protect against their impacts.

*Hurry, the survey ends on Friday, September 22nd!*

- Please visit https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/FPNX2TK to take a brief survey to help the community prepare and respond to those hazards.
- Please visit https://www.cityofglendora.org/departments/community-development/advanced-planning-community-engagement to learn more and to take the survey.

*Return to full list >>*

Free viewers are required for some of the attached documents.
They can be downloaded by clicking on the icons below.



116 E. Foothill Blvd., Glendora, CA 91741-3380 | Phone: 626.914.8200 Fax: 626.914.8221
Website Design by Granicus - Connecting People and Government

**City of Glendora - Local Government** is in **Glendora**.
Published by Greg Morton · 5d ·

🚨 🚒 We are in the process of updating our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and Safety Element. Help us better prepare by taking this survey
https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/FPNX2TK

🚨 We'd like to know your thoughts on Hazard Mitigation Planning.

🚨 The LHMP provides a framework for the community to reduce its vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazard events such as earthquakes, flooding, and wildfires, while the Safety Element provides goals, policies, and programs to protect against their impacts.

#Emergencypreparedness #glendora #localgovernment

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cityofglendora
Glendora, California

cityofglendora 🚨🚒 We are in the process of updating our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and Safety Element. Help us better prepare by taking a quick survey in our 🔗. We'd like to know your thoughts on Hazard Mitigation Planning!

🚨 The LHMP provides a framework for the community to reduce its vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazard events such as earthquakes, flooding, and wildfires, while the Safety Element provides goals, policies, and programs to protect against their impacts.

#Emergencypreparedness #glendora #localgovernment

Edited · 5d

robert.andnicola ❤️❤️❤️❤️❤️❤️❤️❤️❤️❤️❤️❤️❤️❤️❤️

5d 1 like Reply

View insights Boost post

Liked by **glendorachamber** and **505 others**

5 DAYS AGO

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City of Glendora
@CityofGlendora

We are in the process of updating our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) & Safety Element. Help us better prepare by taking this survey surveymonkey.com/r/FPNX2TK
We'd like to know your thoughts on Hazard Mitigation Planning!
#Emergencypreparedness #glendora #localgovernment

4:47 PM · Aug 17, 2023 from Glendora, CA · **337** Views

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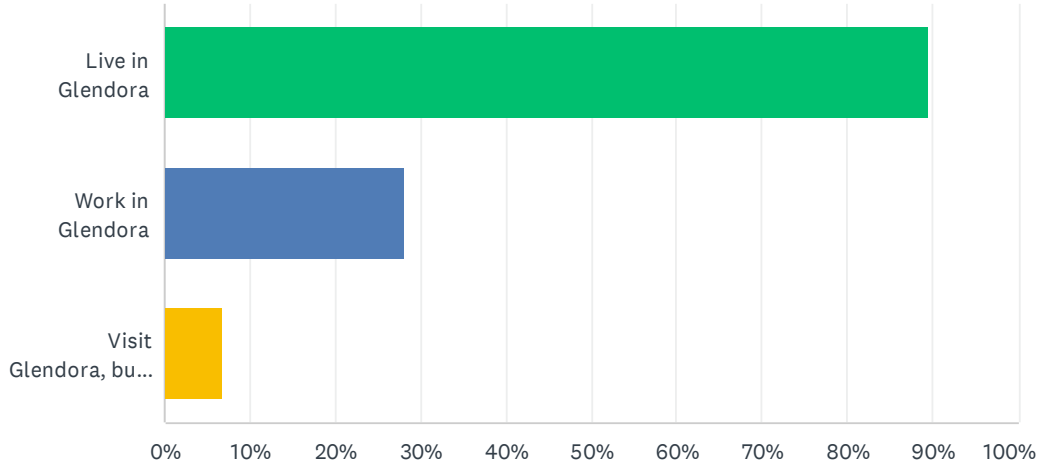
**1** Like **1** Bookmark

Post your reply!

Reply

# Q1 Do you... (Check all that apply)

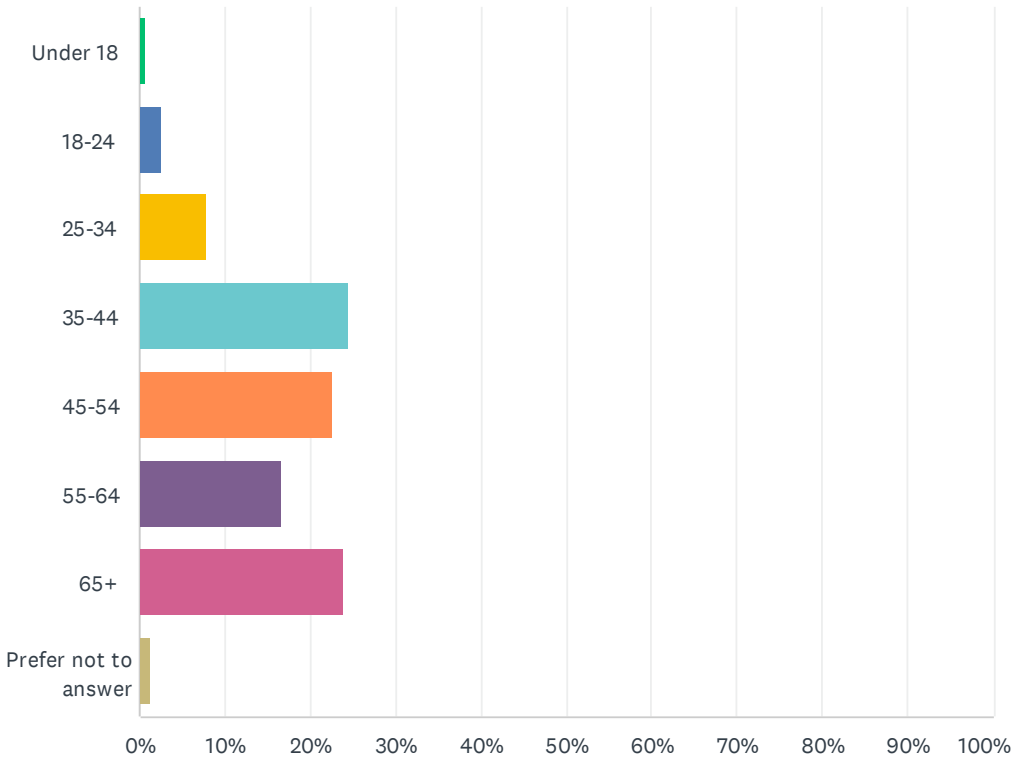
Answered: 163 Skipped: 1




| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| Live in Glendora | 89.57% | 146 |
| Work in Glendora | 28.22% | 46 |
| Visit Glendora, but live and work elsewhere | 6.75% | 11 |
| Total Respondents: 163 | | |

# Q2 What is your age group?

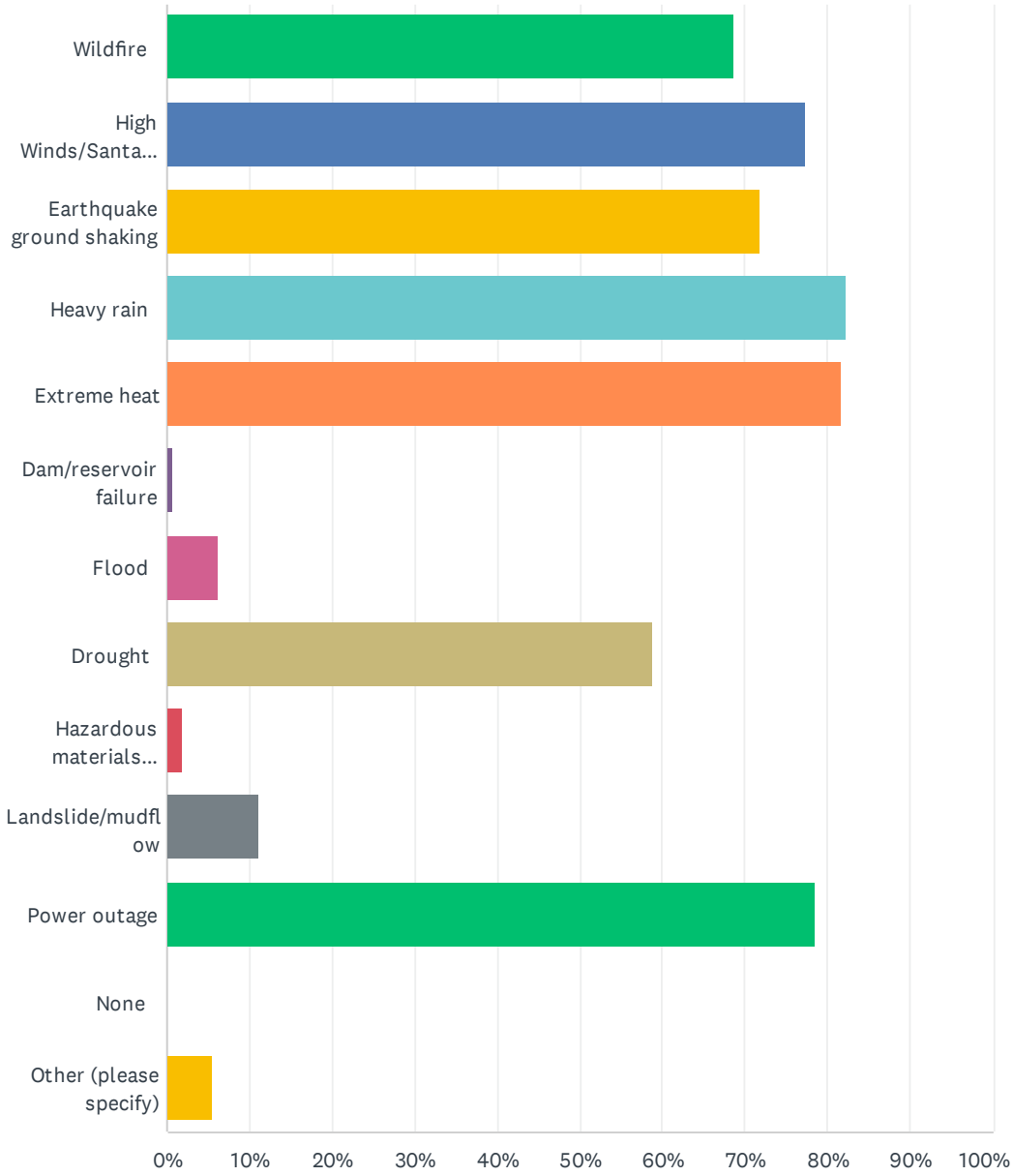
Answered: 163 Skipped: 1




| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| Under 18 | 0.61% | 1 |
| 18-24 | 2.45% | 4 |
| 25-34 | 7.98% | 13 |
| 35-44 | 24.54% | 40 |
| 45-54 | 22.70% | 37 |
| 55-64 | 16.56% | 27 |
| 65+ | 23.93% | 39 |
| Prefer not to answer | 1.23% | 2 |
| TOTAL | | 163 |

# Q3 Which of the following types of hazards have you or someone in your household experienced while residing and/or working in Glendora?

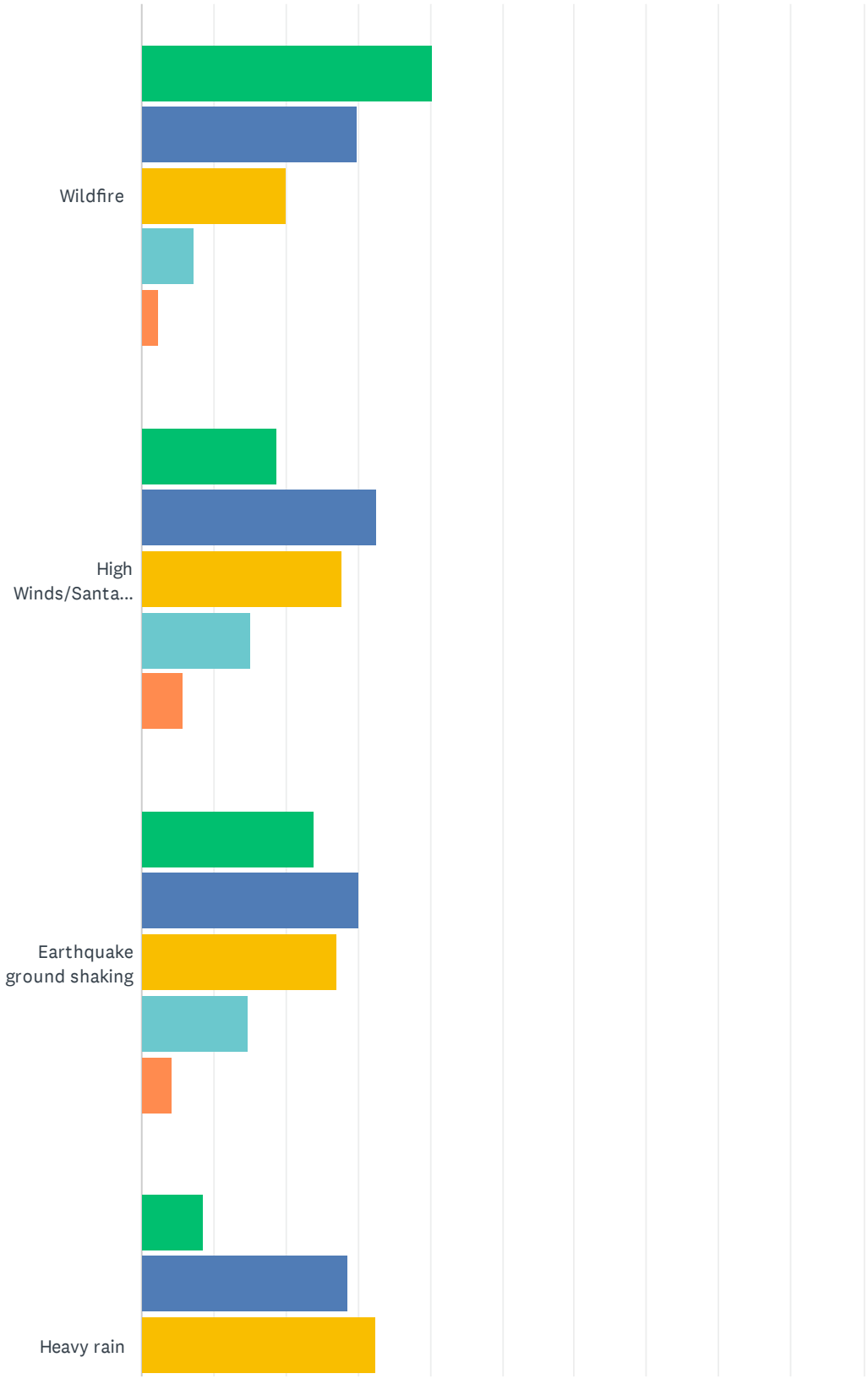
Answered: 163 Skipped: 1

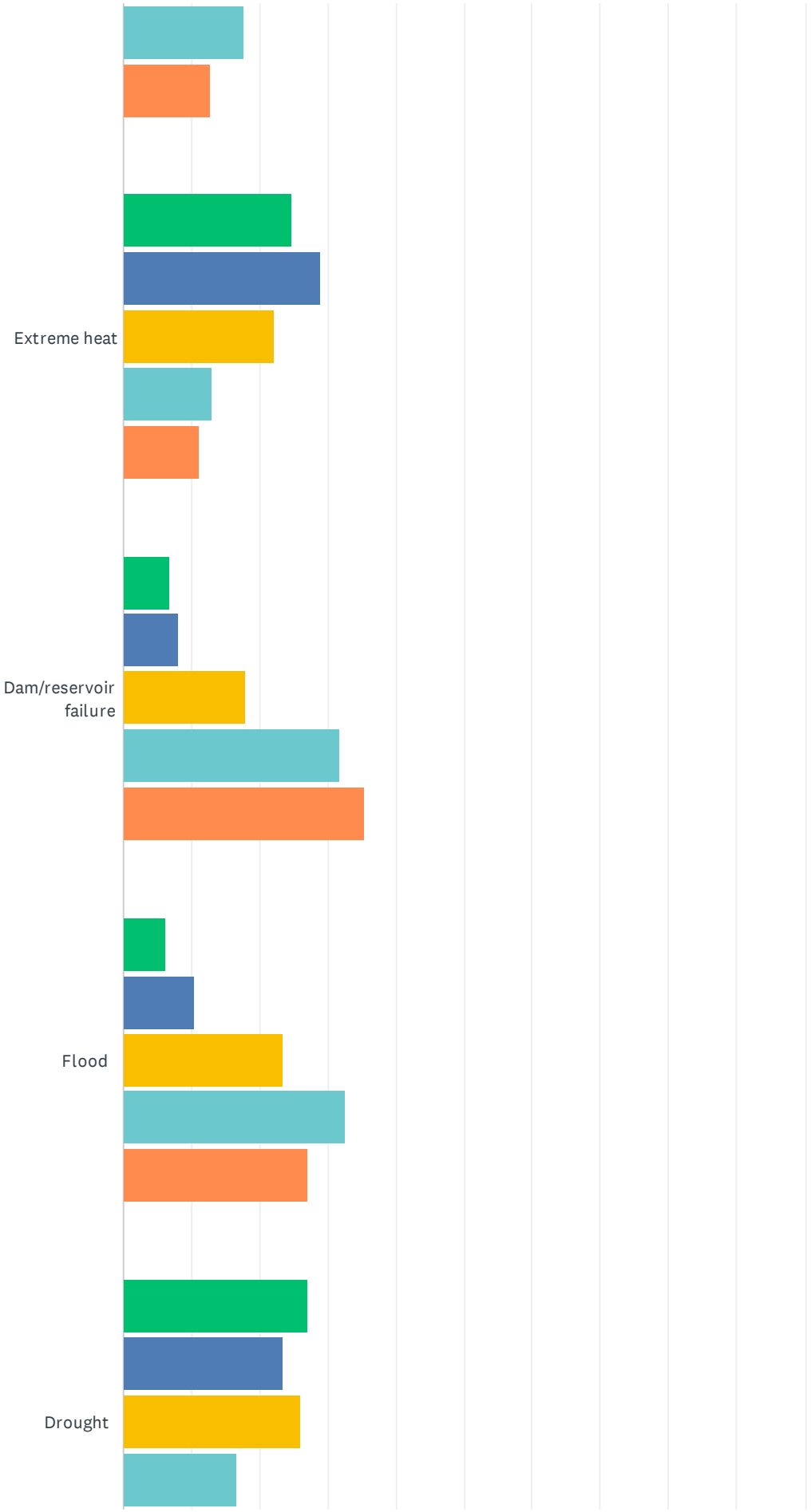


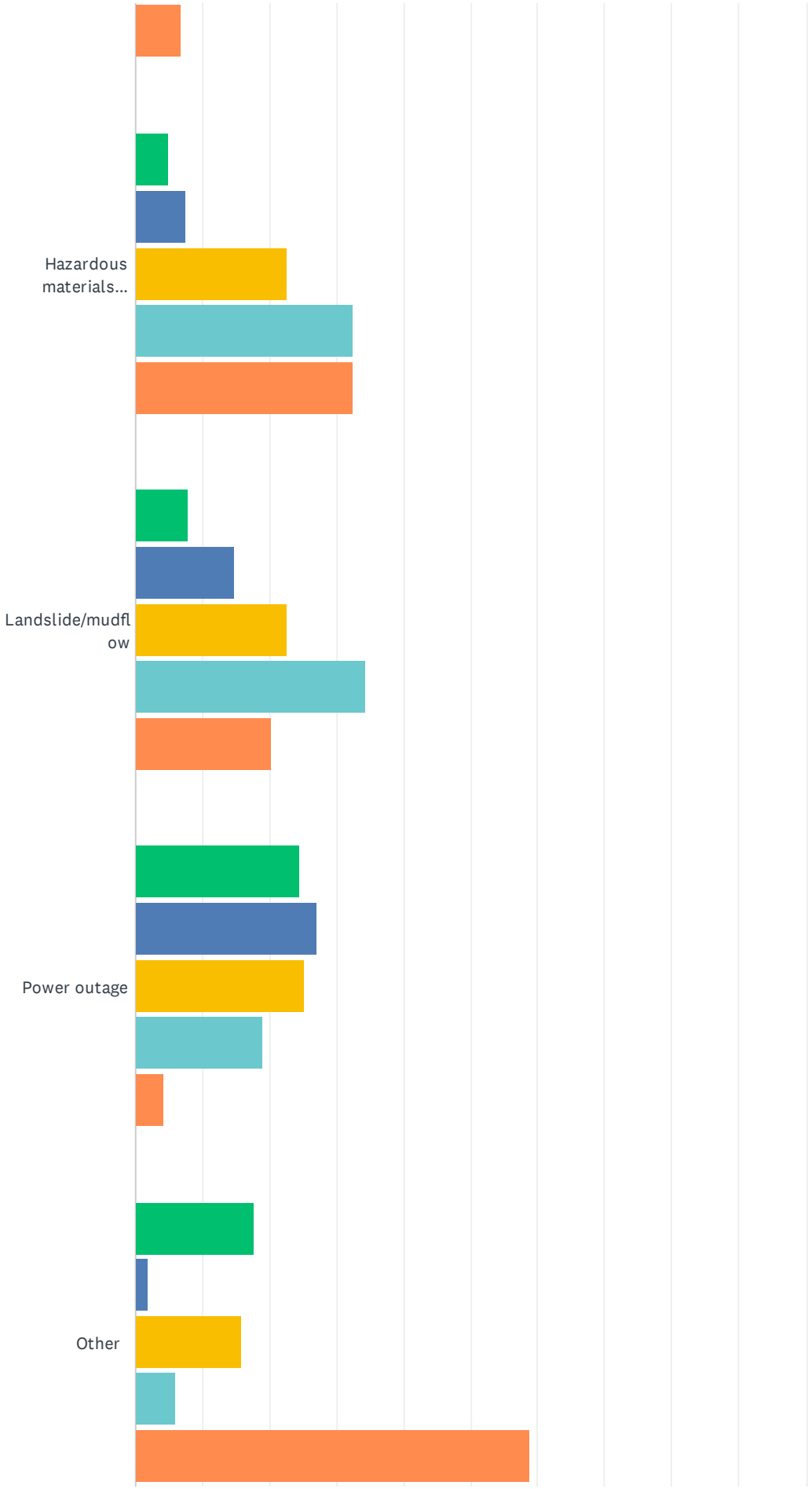
| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| Wildfire | 68.71% | 112 |
| High Winds/Santa Anas | 77.30% | 126 |
| Earthquake ground shaking | 71.78% | 117 |
| Heavy rain | 82.21% | 134 |
| Extreme heat | 81.60% | 133 |
| Dam/reservoir failure | 0.61% | 1 |
| Flood | 6.13% | 10 |
| Drought | 58.90% | 96 |
| Hazardous materials incidents/spills | 1.84% | 3 |
| Landslide/mudflow | 11.04% | 18 |
| Power outage | 78.53% | 128 |
| None | 0.00% | 0 |
| Other (please specify) | 5.52% | 9 |
| Total Respondents: 163 | | |

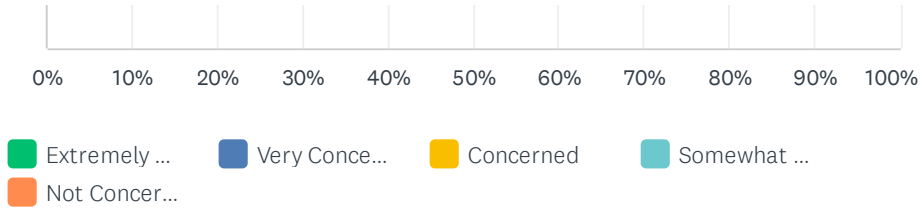
# Q4 How concerned are you that the following hazards will happen in or impact Glendora? Please check ONE response for each hazard.

Answered: 164 Skipped: 0




Extreme heat
Dam/reservoir failure
Flood
Drought

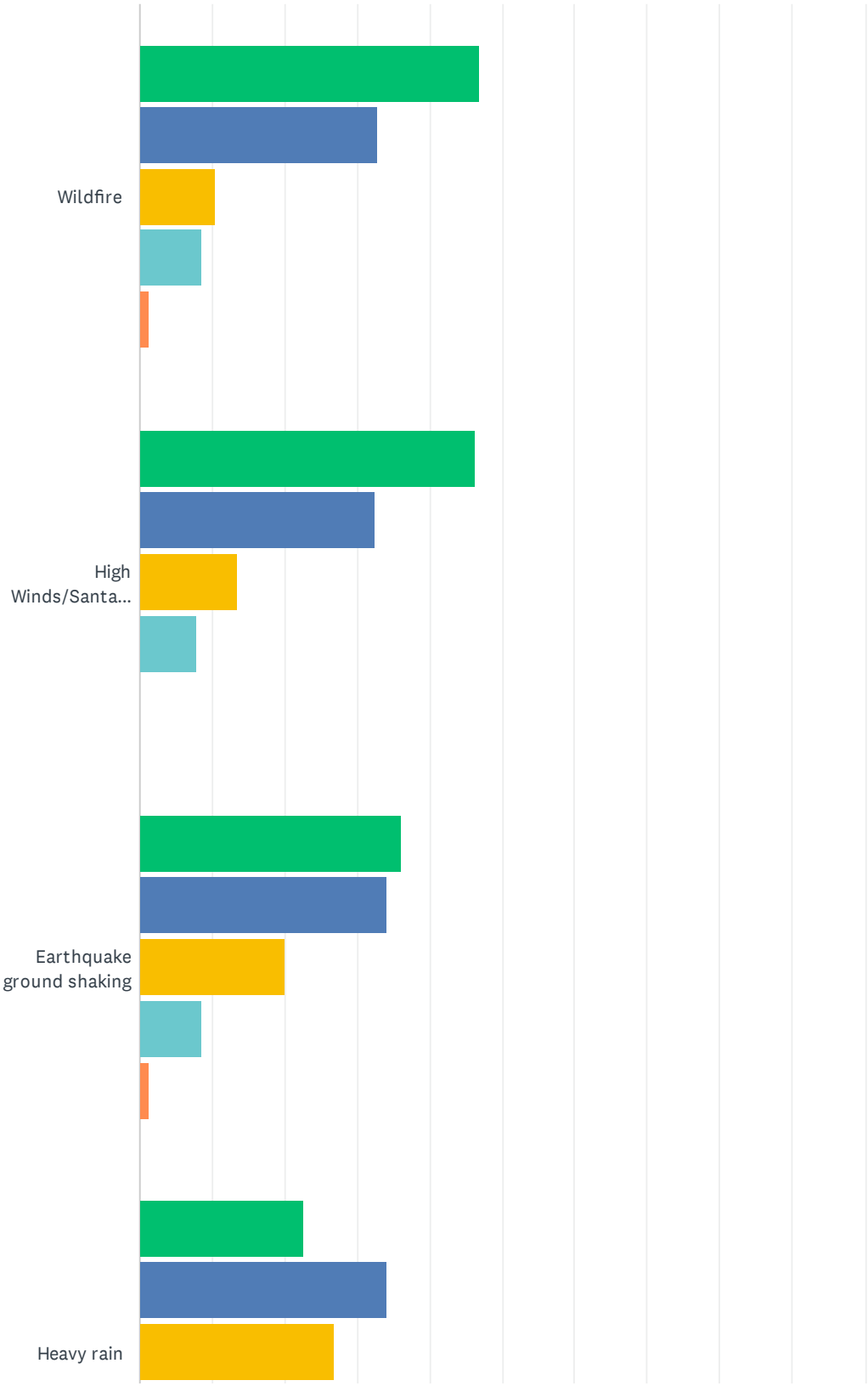

Hazardous materials...
Landslide/mudflow
Power outage
Other

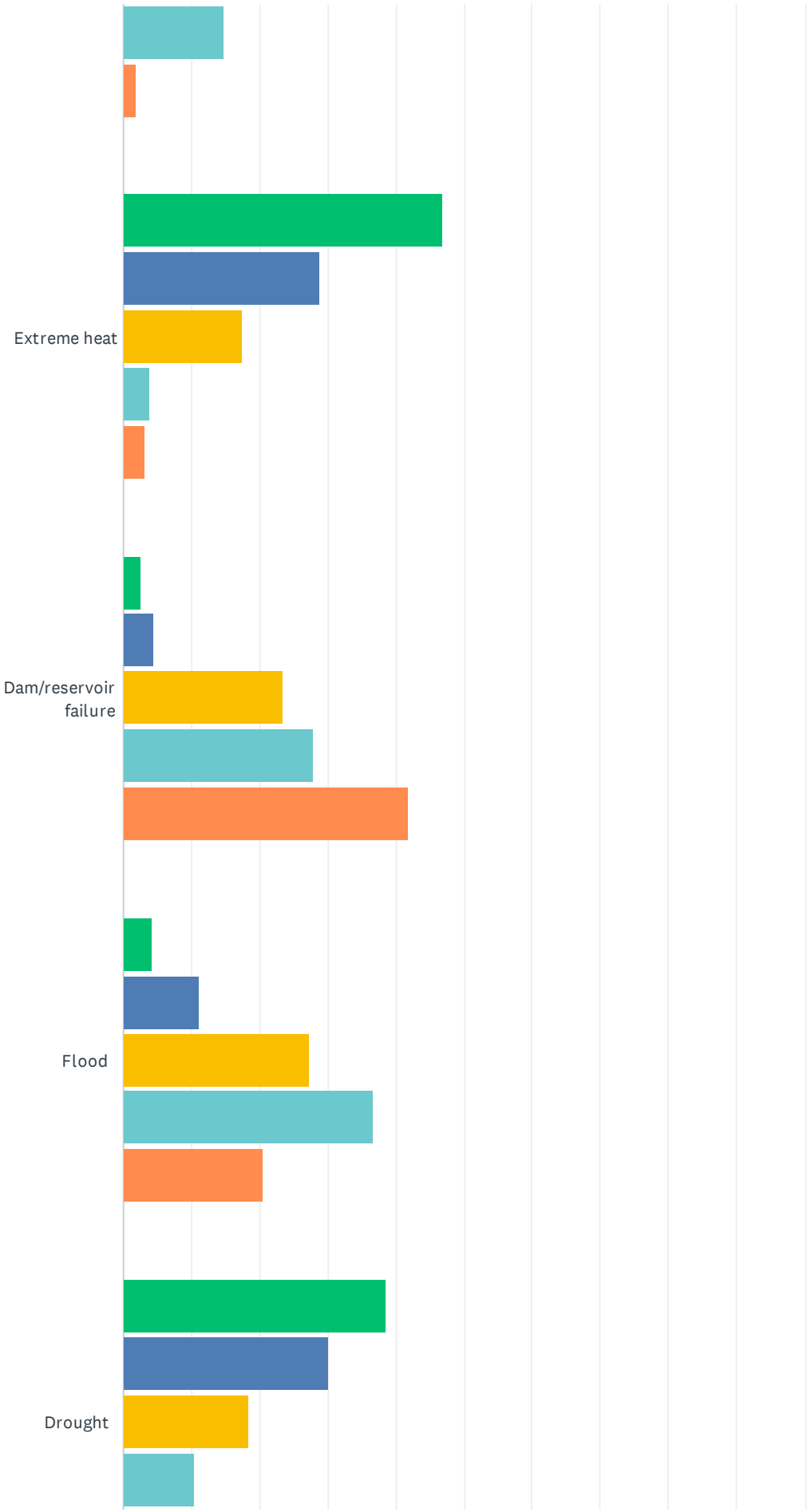


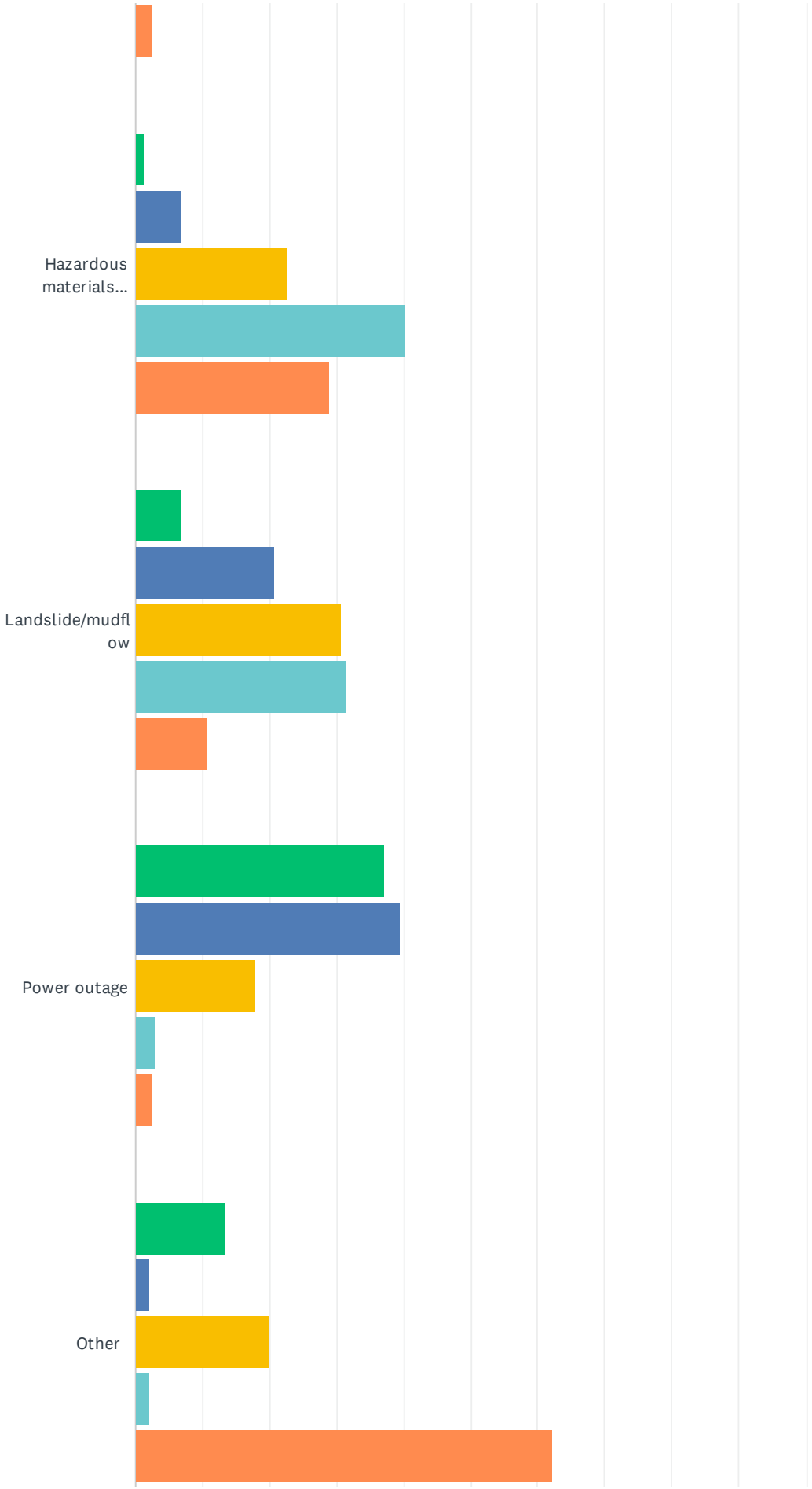

| | EXTREMELY CONCERNED | VERY CONCERNED | CONCERNED | SOMEWHAT CONCERNED | NOT CONCERNED | TOTAL | WEIGHTED AVERAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wildfire | 40.24%<br>66 | 29.88%<br>49 | 20.12%<br>33 | 7.32%<br>12 | 2.44%<br>4 | 164 | 3.98 |
| High Winds/Santa Anas | 18.87%<br>30 | 32.70%<br>52 | 27.67%<br>44 | 15.09%<br>24 | 5.66%<br>9 | 159 | 3.44 |
| Earthquake ground shaking | 23.93%<br>39 | 30.06%<br>49 | 26.99%<br>44 | 14.72%<br>24 | 4.29%<br>7 | 163 | 3.55 |
| Heavy rain | 8.54%<br>14 | 28.66%<br>47 | 32.32%<br>53 | 17.68%<br>29 | 12.80%<br>21 | 164 | 3.02 |
| Extreme heat | 24.69%<br>40 | 29.01%<br>47 | 22.22%<br>36 | 12.96%<br>21 | 11.11%<br>18 | 162 | 3.43 |
| Dam/reservoir failure | 6.83%<br>11 | 8.07%<br>13 | 18.01%<br>29 | 31.68%<br>51 | 35.40%<br>57 | 161 | 2.19 |
| Flood | 6.17%<br>10 | 10.49%<br>17 | 23.46%<br>38 | 32.72%<br>53 | 27.16%<br>44 | 162 | 2.36 |
| Drought | 27.16%<br>44 | 23.46%<br>38 | 25.93%<br>42 | 16.67%<br>27 | 6.79%<br>11 | 162 | 3.48 |
| Hazardous materials incidents/spills | 5.00%<br>8 | 7.50%<br>12 | 22.50%<br>36 | 32.50%<br>52 | 32.50%<br>52 | 160 | 2.20 |
| Landslide/mudflow | 7.98%<br>13 | 14.72%<br>24 | 22.70%<br>37 | 34.36%<br>56 | 20.25%<br>33 | 163 | 2.56 |
| Power outage | 24.54%<br>40 | 26.99%<br>44 | 25.15%<br>41 | 19.02%<br>31 | 4.29%<br>7 | 163 | 3.48 |
| Other | 17.65%<br>9 | 1.96%<br>1 | 15.69%<br>8 | 5.88%<br>3 | 58.82%<br>30 | 51 | 2.14 |

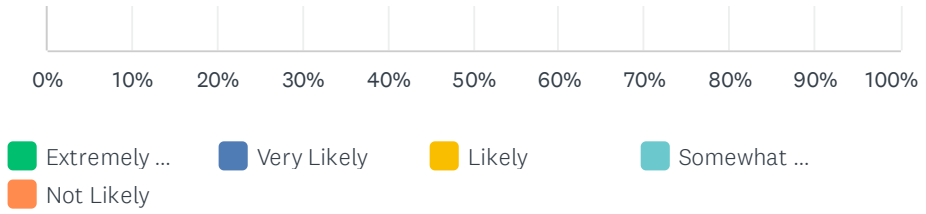
# Q5 What do you believe is the likelihood that these hazards will occur in or impact the City of Glendora? Please check ONE for each hazard.

Answered: 164 Skipped: 0




Extreme heat
Dam/reservoir failure
Flood
Drought

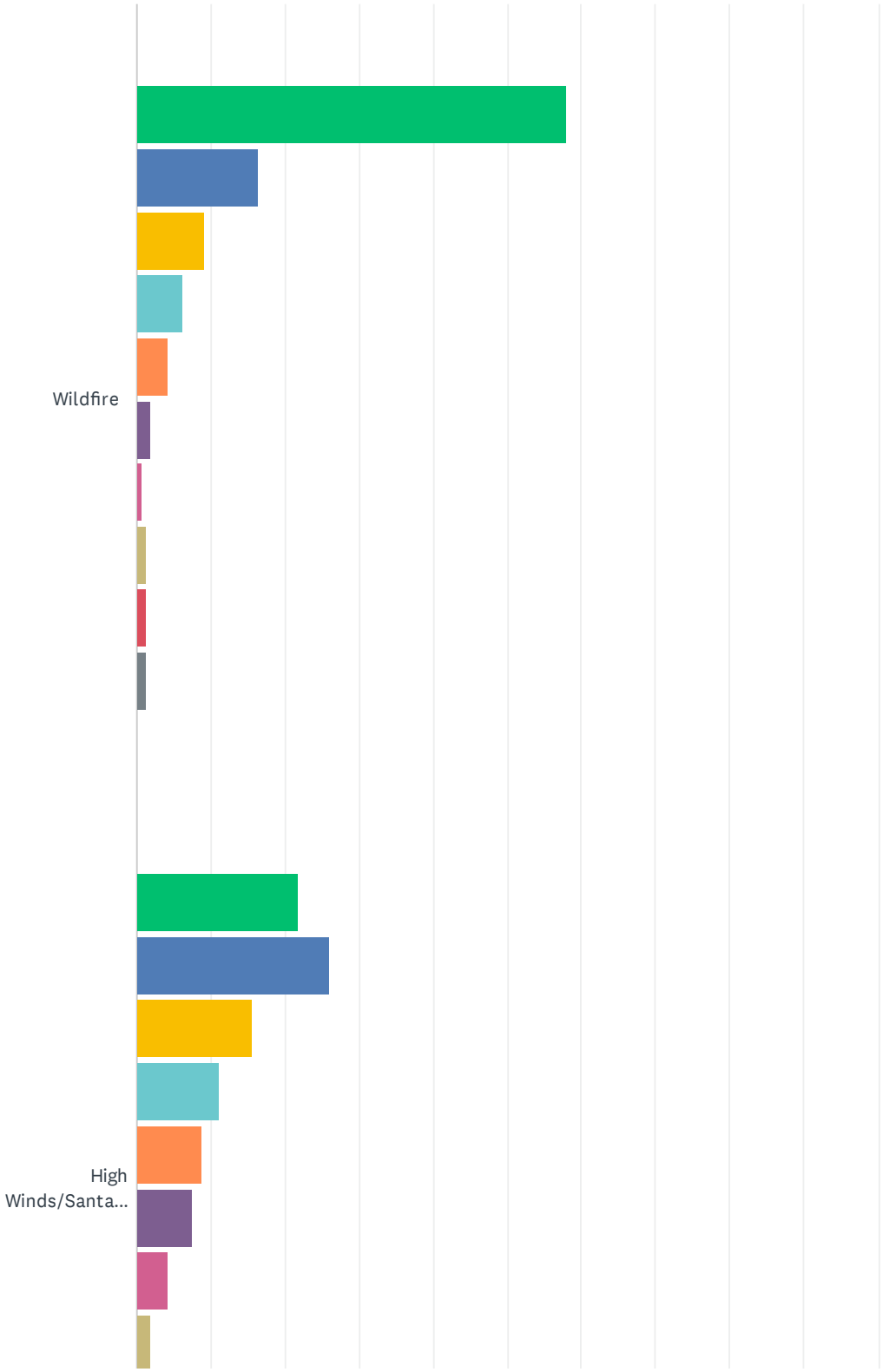

Hazardous materials...
Landslide/mudflow
Power outage
Other

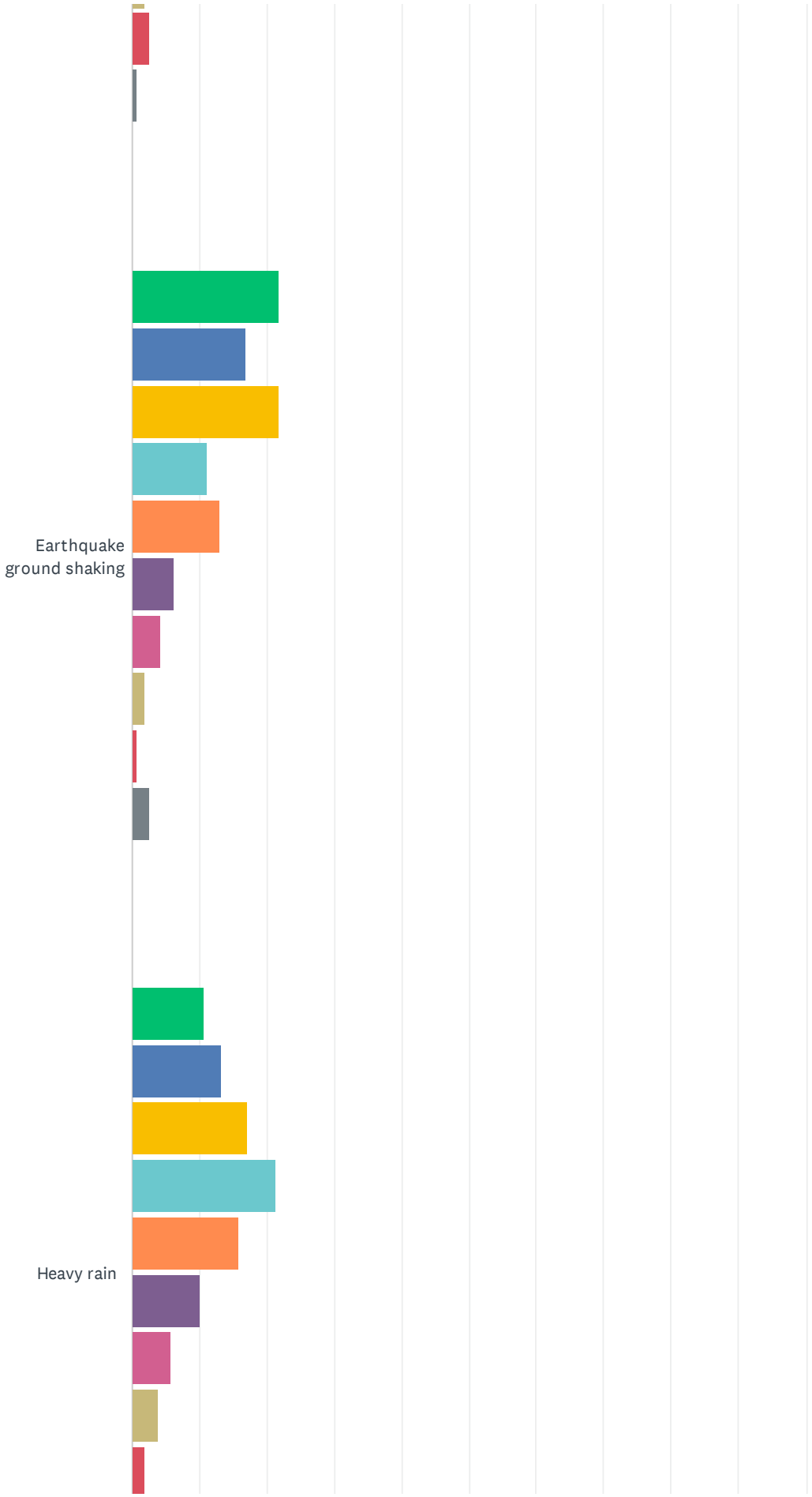


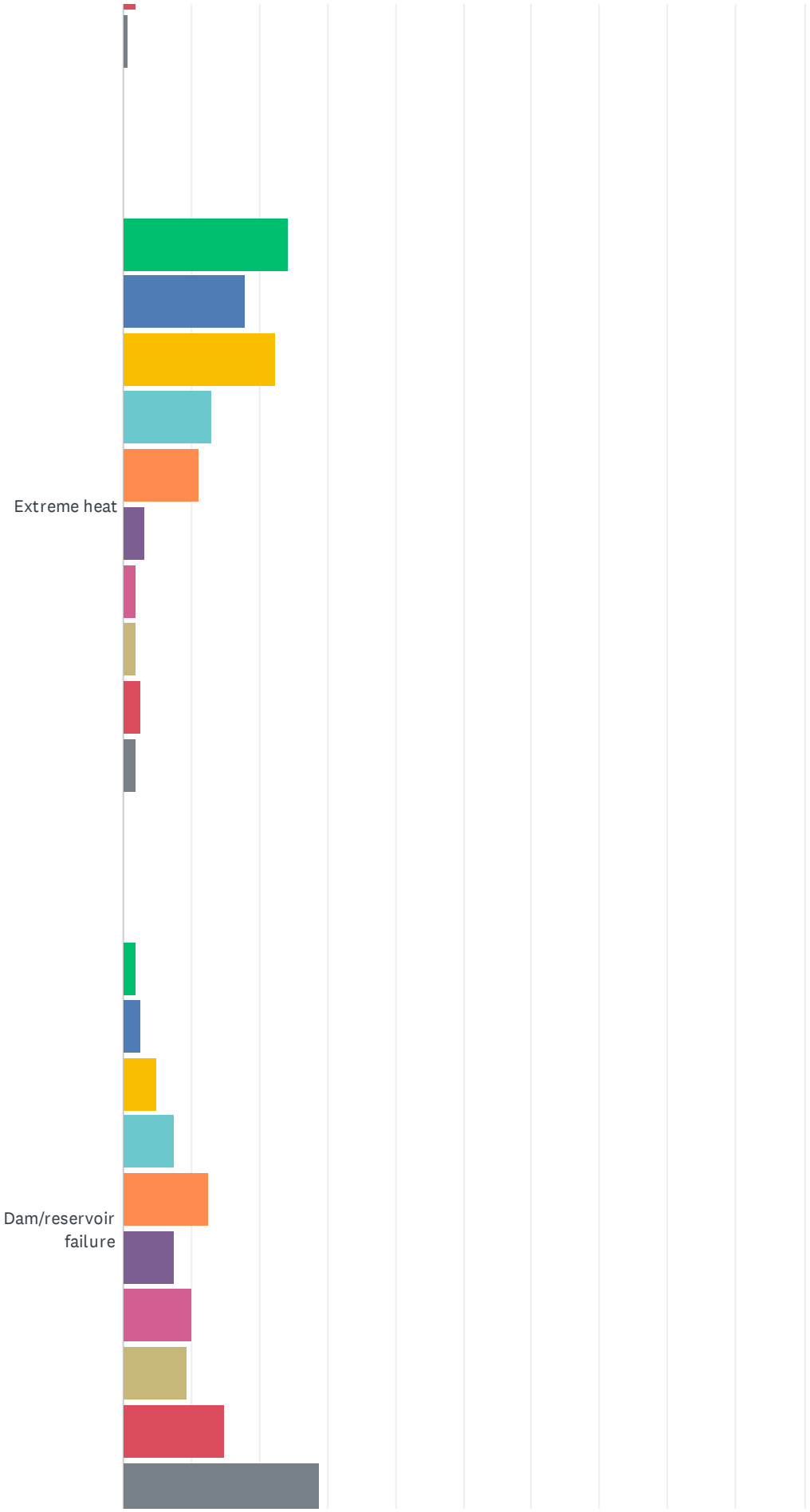

| | EXTREMELY LIKELY | VERY LIKELY | LIKELY | SOMEWHAT LIKELY | NOT LIKELY | TOTAL | WEIGHTED AVERAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wildfire | 46.95%<br>77 | 32.93%<br>54 | 10.37%<br>17 | 8.54%<br>14 | 1.22%<br>2 | 164 | 4.38 |
| High Winds/Santa Anas | 46.34%<br>76 | 32.32%<br>53 | 13.41%<br>22 | 7.93%<br>13 | 0.00%<br>0 | 164 | 4.33 |
| Earthquake ground shaking | 35.98%<br>59 | 34.15%<br>56 | 20.12%<br>33 | 8.54%<br>14 | 1.22%<br>2 | 164 | 4.17 |
| Heavy rain | 22.56%<br>37 | 34.15%<br>56 | 26.83%<br>44 | 14.63%<br>24 | 1.83%<br>3 | 164 | 3.98 |
| Extreme heat | 46.88%<br>75 | 28.75%<br>46 | 17.50%<br>28 | 3.75%<br>6 | 3.13%<br>5 | 160 | 4.33 |
| Dam/reservoir failure | 2.53%<br>4 | 4.43%<br>7 | 23.42%<br>37 | 27.85%<br>44 | 41.77%<br>66 | 158 | 4.21 |
| Flood | 4.35%<br>7 | 11.18%<br>18 | 27.33%<br>44 | 36.65%<br>59 | 20.50%<br>33 | 161 | 3.98 |
| Drought | 38.65%<br>63 | 30.06%<br>49 | 18.40%<br>30 | 10.43%<br>17 | 2.45%<br>4 | 163 | 4.23 |
| Hazardous materials incidents/spills | 1.26%<br>2 | 6.92%<br>11 | 22.64%<br>36 | 40.25%<br>64 | 28.93%<br>46 | 159 | 4.08 |
| Landslide/mudflow | 6.88%<br>11 | 20.63%<br>33 | 30.63%<br>49 | 31.25%<br>50 | 10.63%<br>17 | 160 | 3.87 |
| Power outage | 37.04%<br>60 | 39.51%<br>64 | 17.90%<br>29 | 3.09%<br>5 | 2.47%<br>4 | 162 | 4.22 |
| Other | 13.33%<br>6 | 2.22%<br>1 | 20.00%<br>9 | 2.22%<br>1 | 62.22%<br>28 | 45 | 4.56 |

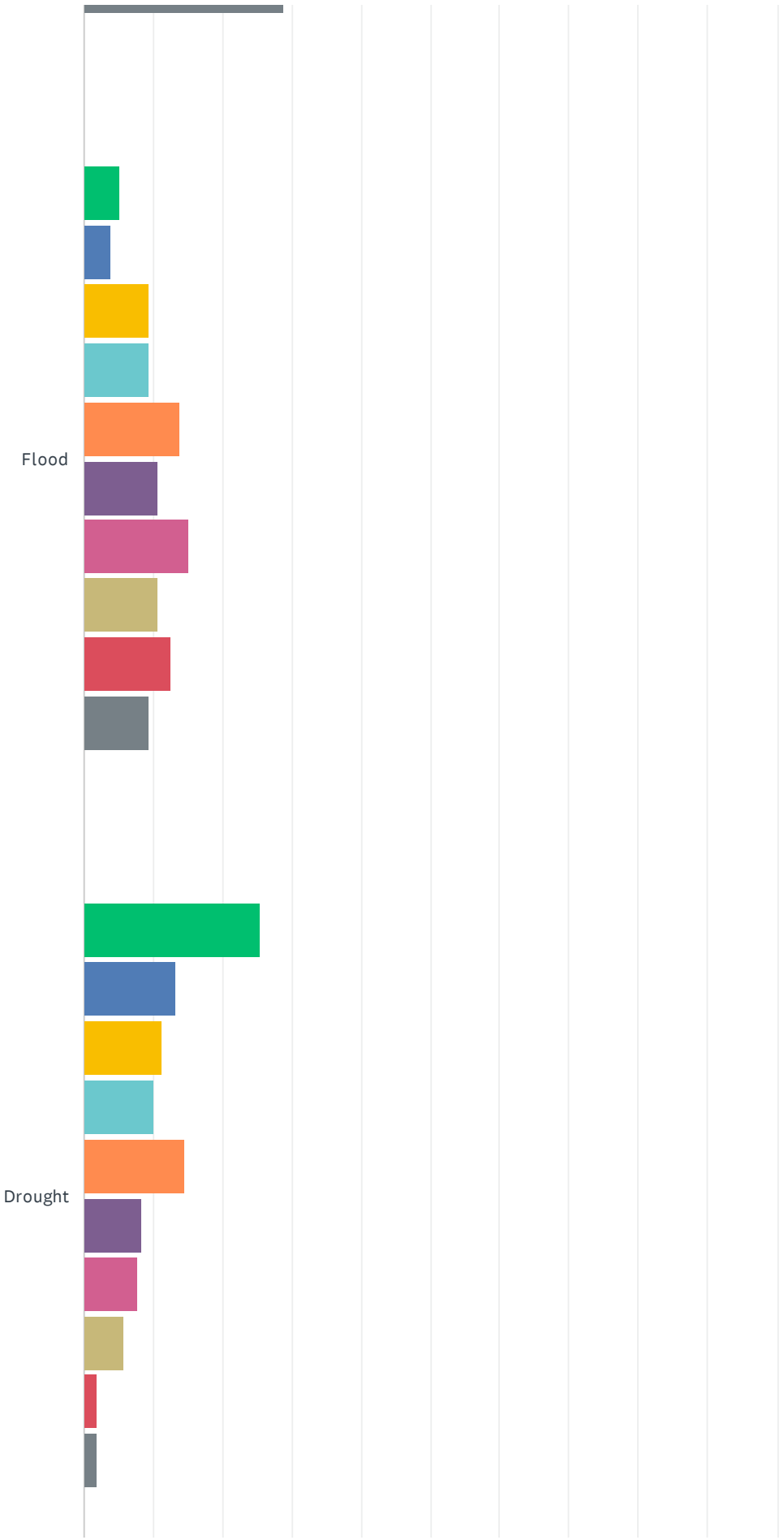
# Q6 Rank the hazards based on the likelihood of potential threat to Glendora with 1 being the HIGHEST threat and 10 being the LOWEST threat.

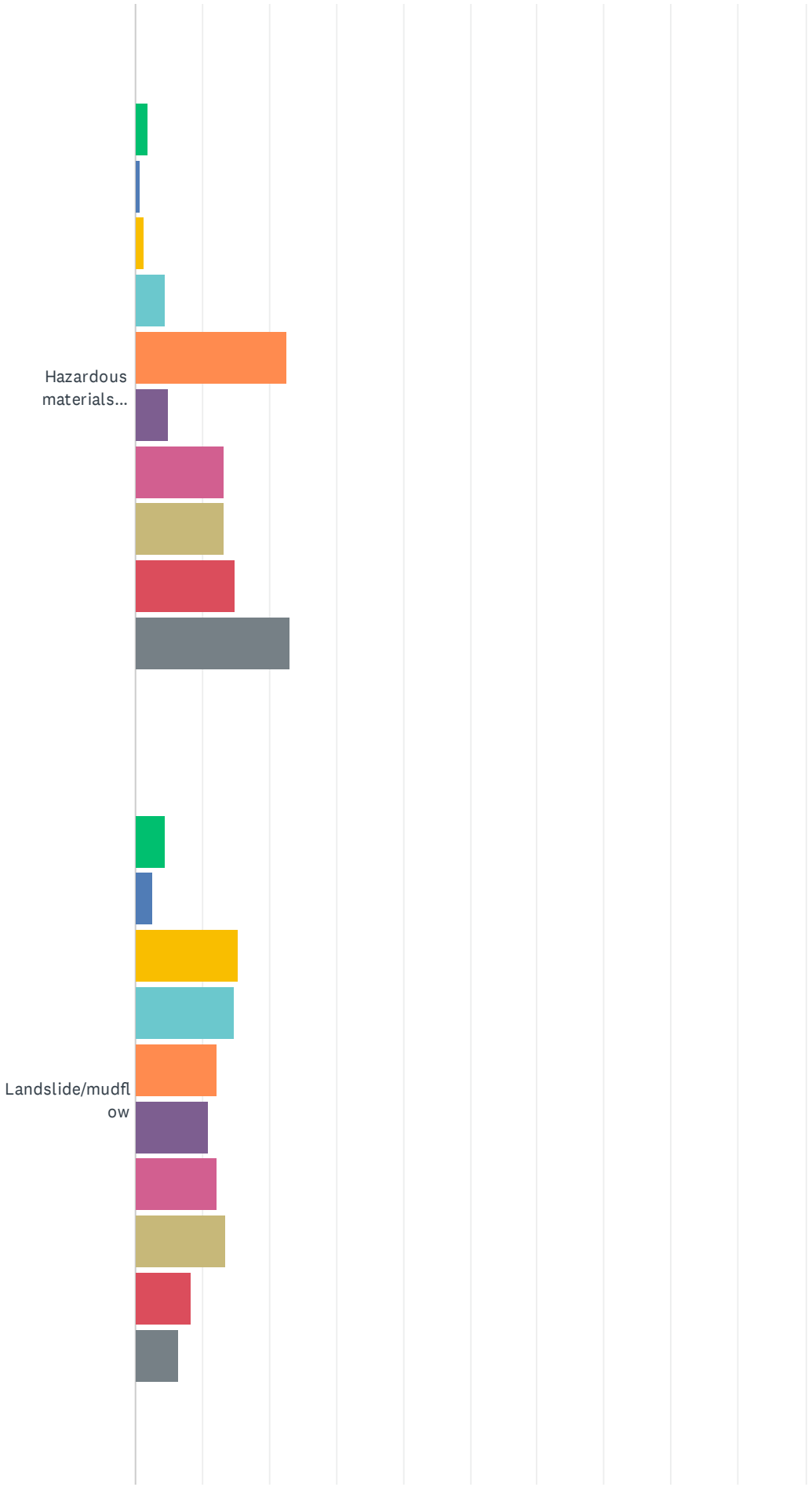
Answered: 164 Skipped: 0

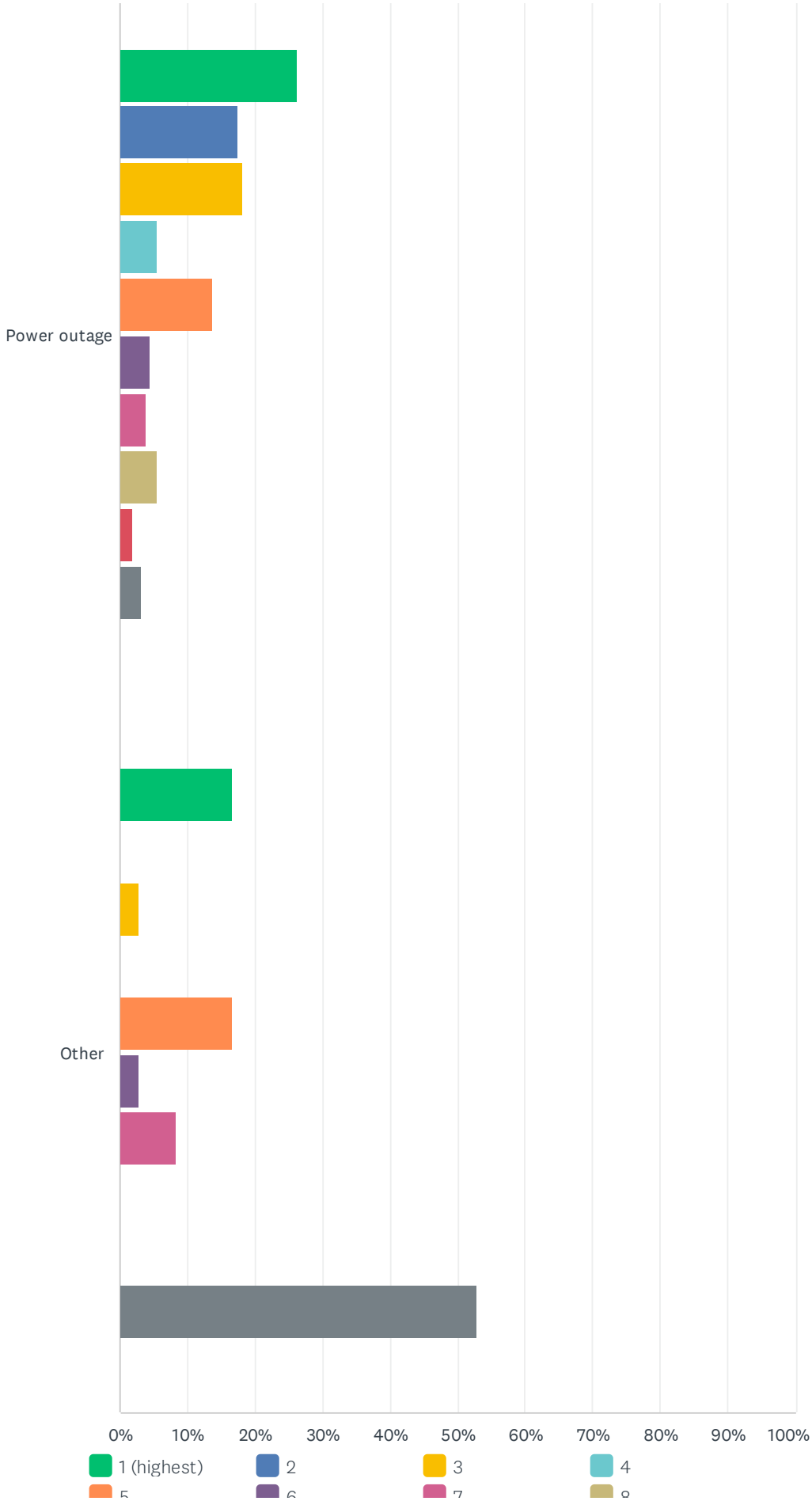



Earthquake ground shaking
Heavy rain


Extreme heat
Dam/reservoir failure


Flood
Drought

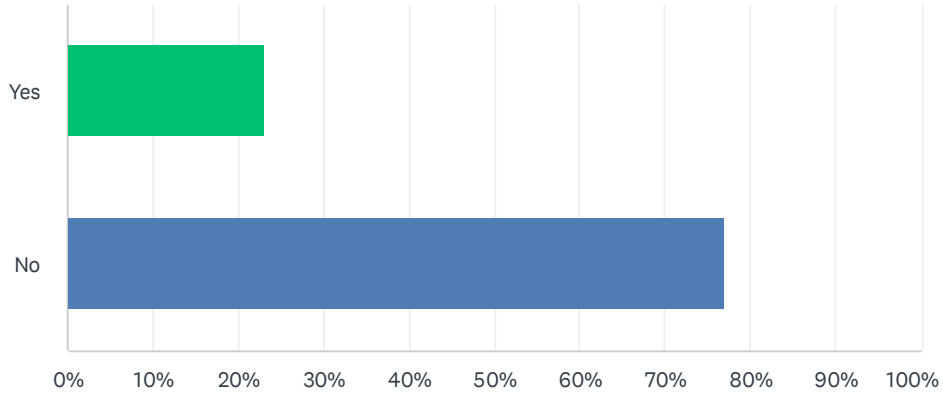

Hazardous materials...
Landslide/mudflow


Power outage
Other
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
1 (highest)
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

| | 1 (HIGHEST) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 (LOWEST) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wildfire | 57.93% 95 | 16.46% 27 | 9.15% 15 | 6.10% 10 | 4.27% 7 | 1.83% 3 | 0.61% 1 | 1.22% 2 | 1.22% 2 | 1.22% 2 |
| High Winds/Santa Anas | 21.74% 35 | 26.09% 42 | 15.53% 25 | 11.18% 18 | 8.70% 14 | 7.45% 12 | 4.35% 7 | 1.86% 3 | 2.48% 4 | 0.62% 1 |
| Earthquake ground shaking | 21.74% 35 | 16.77% 27 | 21.74% 35 | 11.18% 18 | 13.04% 21 | 6.21% 10 | 4.35% 7 | 1.86% 3 | 0.62% 1 | 2.48% 4 |
| Heavy rain | 10.69% 17 | 13.21% 21 | 16.98% 27 | 21.38% 34 | 15.72% 25 | 10.06% 16 | 5.66% 9 | 3.77% 6 | 1.89% 3 | 0.63% 1 |
| Extreme heat | 24.22% 39 | 18.01% 29 | 22.36% 36 | 13.04% 21 | 11.18% 18 | 3.11% 5 | 1.86% 3 | 1.86% 3 | 2.48% 4 | 1.86% 3 |
| Dam/reservoir failure | 1.88% 3 | 2.50% 4 | 5.00% 8 | 7.50% 12 | 12.50% 20 | 7.50% 12 | 10.00% 16 | 9.38% 15 | 15.00% 24 | 28.75% 46 |
| Flood | 5.03% 8 | 3.77% 6 | 9.43% 15 | 9.43% 15 | 13.84% 22 | 10.69% 17 | 15.09% 24 | 10.69% 17 | 12.58% 20 | 9.43% 15 |
| Drought | 25.32% 40 | 13.29% 21 | 11.39% 18 | 10.13% 16 | 14.56% 23 | 8.23% 13 | 7.59% 12 | 5.70% 9 | 1.90% 3 | 1.90% 3 |
| Hazardous materials incidents/spills | 1.88% 3 | 0.63% 1 | 1.25% 2 | 4.38% 7 | 22.50% 36 | 5.00% 8 | 13.13% 21 | 13.13% 21 | 15.00% 24 | 23.13% 37 |
| Landslide/mudflow | 4.46% 7 | 2.55% 4 | 15.29% 24 | 14.65% 23 | 12.10% 19 | 10.83% 17 | 12.10% 19 | 13.38% 21 | 8.28% 13 | 6.37% 10 |
| Power outage | 26.25% 42 | 17.50% 28 | 18.13% 29 | 5.63% 9 | 13.75% 22 | 4.38% 7 | 3.75% 6 | 5.63% 9 | 1.88% 3 | 3.13% 5 |
| Other | 16.67% 6 | 0.00% 0 | 2.78% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 16.67% 6 | 2.78% 1 | 8.33% 3 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 52.78% 19 |

# Q7 Is there a hazard not listed above that you think is a wide scale threat to Glendora?

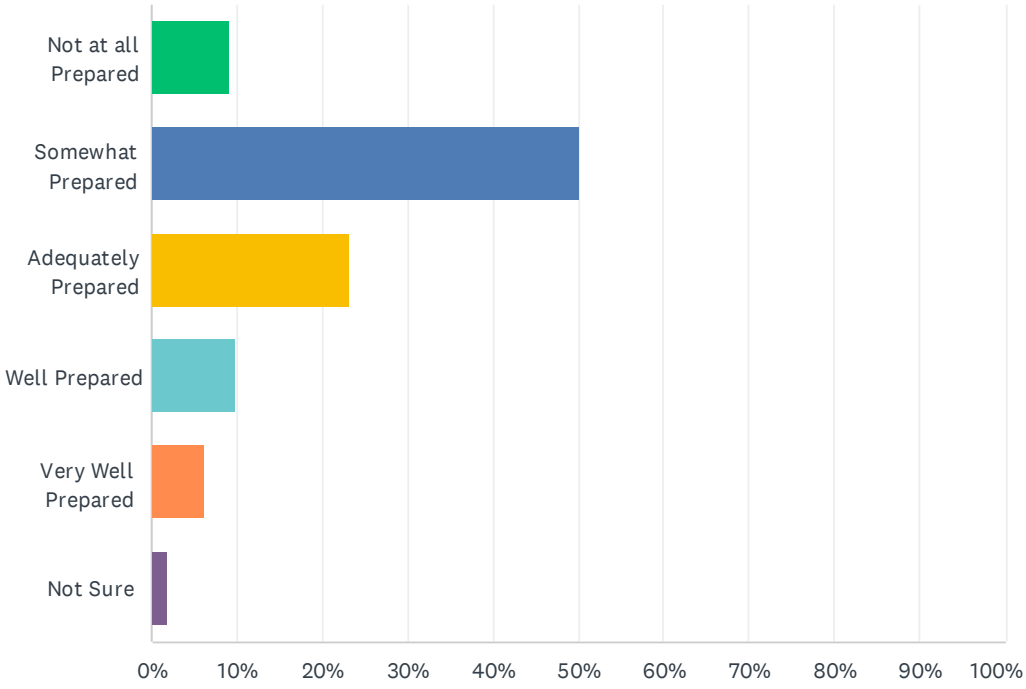
Answered: 148 Skipped: 16




| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 22.97% | 34 |
| No | 77.03% | 114 |
| TOTAL | | 148 |

# Q8 How prepared is your household to deal with a hazard event likely to occur in Glendora?

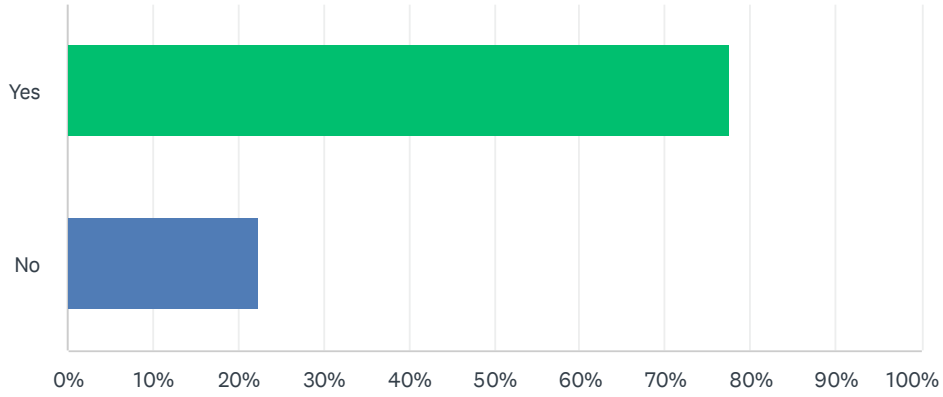
Answered: 164 Skipped: 0




| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| Not at all Prepared | 9.15% | 15 |
| Somewhat Prepared | 50.00% | 82 |
| Adequately Prepared | 23.17% | 38 |
| Well Prepared | 9.76% | 16 |
| Very Well Prepared | 6.10% | 10 |
| Not Sure | 1.83% | 3 |
| TOTAL | | 164 |

# Q9 Have you taken actions to make your home, business, or neighborhood more resistant to hazards (such as anchored furniture and service utilities, maintain functioning smoke detectors, regularly trimmed trees, annually cut-down dry weeds to reduce fire hazards, etc.)?

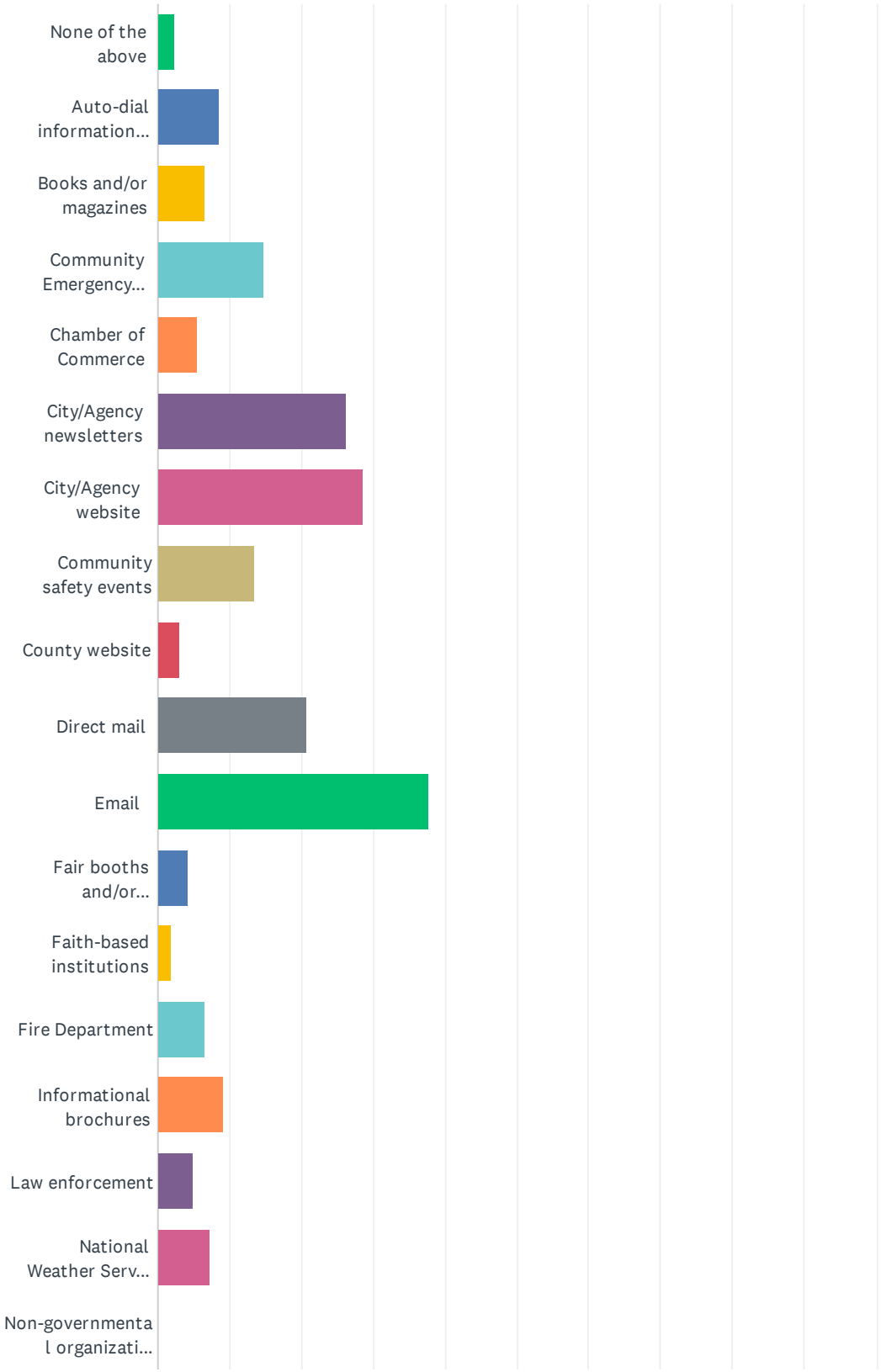
Answered: 161 Skipped: 3

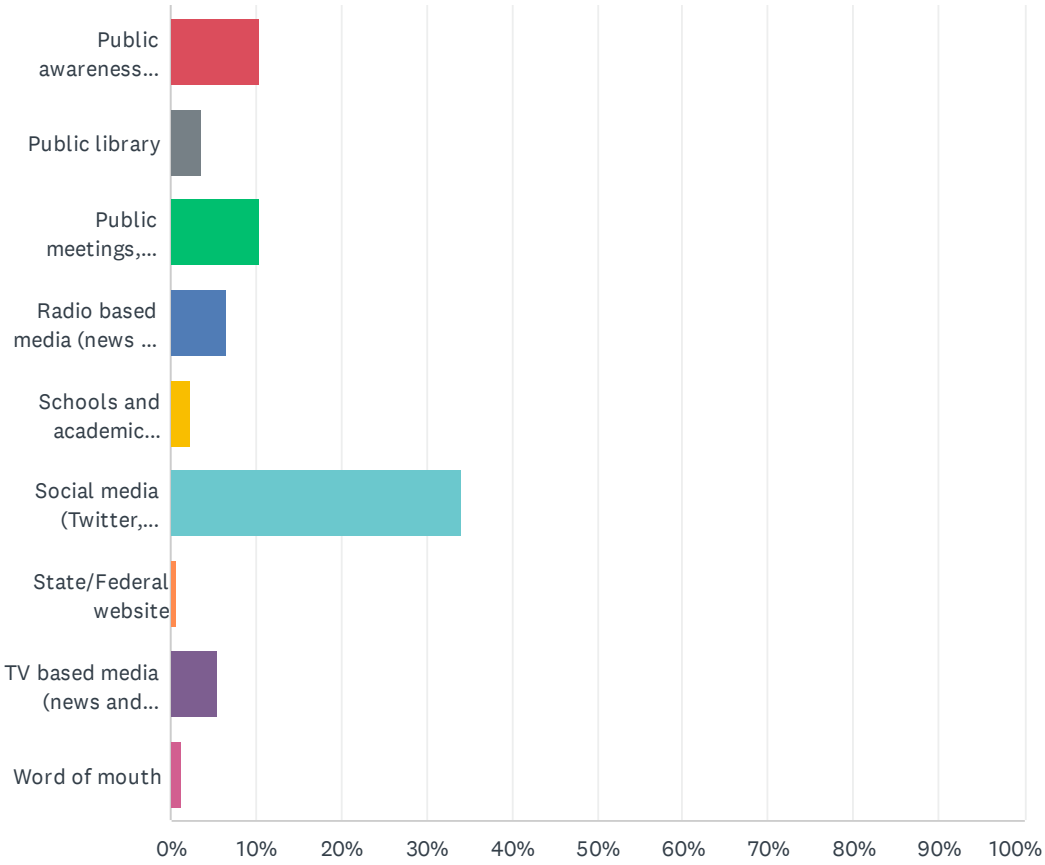



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 77.64% | 125 |
| No | 22.36% | 36 |
| TOTAL | | 161 |

# Q10 Choose the top 3 ways you prefer to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

Answered: 164 Skipped: 0

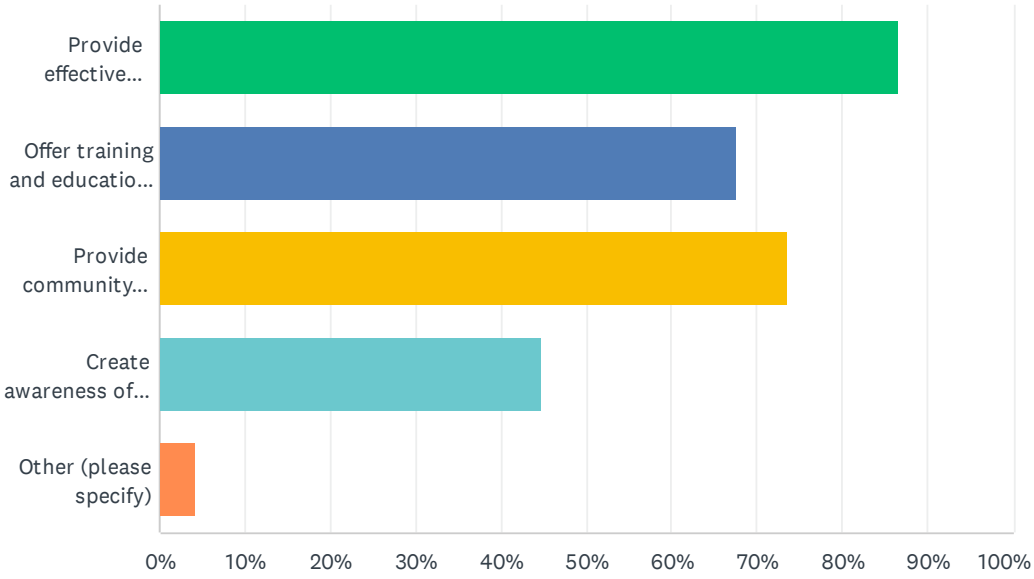



Public awareness...
Public library
Public meetings,...
Radio based media (news ...
Schools and academic...
Social media (Twitter,...
State/Federal website
TV based media (news and...
Word of mouth
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%

| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| None of the above | 2.44% | 4 |
| Auto-dial information from “911” center | 8.54% | 14 |
| Books and/or magazines | 6.71% | 11 |
| Community Emergency Response Training (CERT) classes | 14.63% | 24 |
| Chamber of Commerce | 5.49% | 9 |
| City/Agency newsletters | 26.22% | 43 |
| City/Agency website | 28.66% | 47 |
| Community safety events | 13.41% | 22 |
| County website | 3.05% | 5 |
| Direct mail | 20.73% | 34 |
| Email | 37.80% | 62 |
| Fair booths and/or festivals | 4.27% | 7 |
| Faith-based institutions | 1.83% | 3 |
| Fire Department | 6.71% | 11 |
| Informational brochures | 9.15% | 15 |
| Law enforcement | 4.88% | 8 |
| National Weather Service website | 7.32% | 12 |
| Non-governmental organizations (Red Cross) | 0.00% | 0 |
| Public awareness campaigns (Flood Awareness Week; the Great Shakeout) | 10.37% | 17 |
| Public library | 3.66% | 6 |
| Public meetings, workshops, and/or classes | 10.37% | 17 |
| Radio based media (news and public service announcements) | 6.71% | 11 |
| Schools and academic institutions | 2.44% | 4 |
| Social media (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram) | 34.15% | 56 |
| State/Federal website | 0.61% | 1 |
| TV based media (news and public service announcements) | 5.49% | 9 |
| Word of mouth | 1.22% | 2 |
| Total Respondents: 164 | | |

# Q11 How can your City, County or other Agencies help you become better prepared for disaster? Choose all that apply.

Answered: 163 Skipped: 1



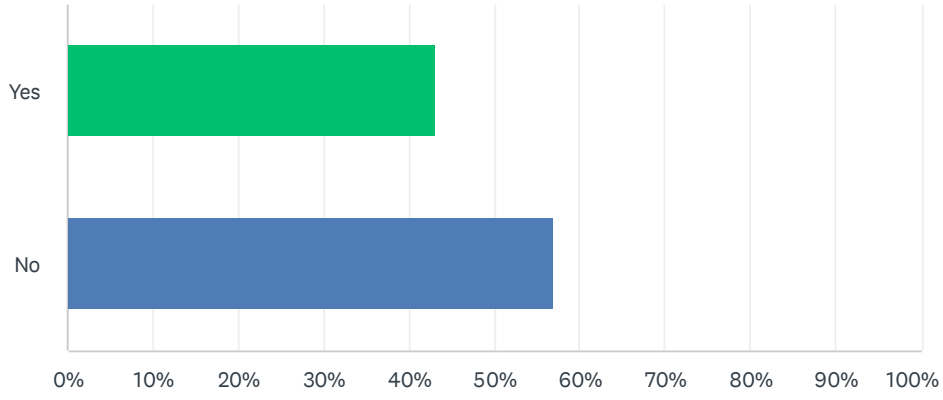

| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| Provide effective emergency notifications and communications in a disaster | 86.50% | 141 |
| Offer training and education to residents and business owners on how to reduce risk | 67.48% | 110 |
| Provide community outreach regarding emergency preparedness and evacuation procedures | 73.62% | 120 |
| Create awareness of special needs and vulnerable populations | 44.79% | 73 |
| Other (please specify) | 4.29% | 7 |
| Total Respondents: 163 | | |

# Q12 Please utilize the space below to provide any additional comments regarding local hazards, disasters, and preparedness.

Answered: 21 Skipped: 143

# Q13 Would you like to review and comment on the drafts of the Glendora Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and Safety Element?

Answered: 158 Skipped: 6



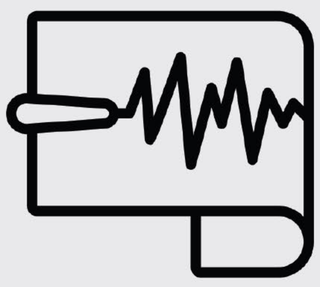

| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 43.04% | 68 |
| No | 56.96% | 90 |
| TOTAL | | 158 |

TAKE THE SURVEY HERE:

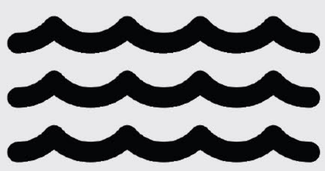
HTTPS://WWW.SURVEYMONKEY.COM/R/FPNX2TK

# SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE AND LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

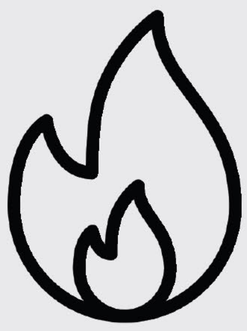
## THE CITY IS ASSESSING ITS VULNERABILITY TO NATURAL AND MANMADE HAZARDS AND NEEDS YOUR INPUT ON TOPICS SUCH AS:



SEISMIC HAZARDS

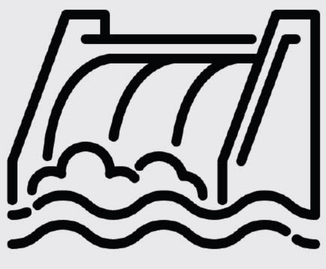


FLOOD & DROUGHT

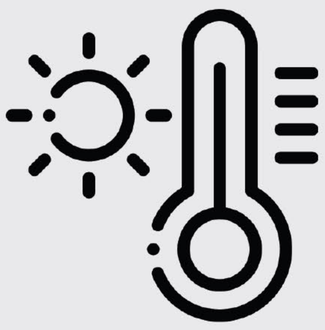


WILDFIRE

LANDSLIDE & MUDFLOW



DAM/RESERVOIR FAILURE



SEVERE WEATHER

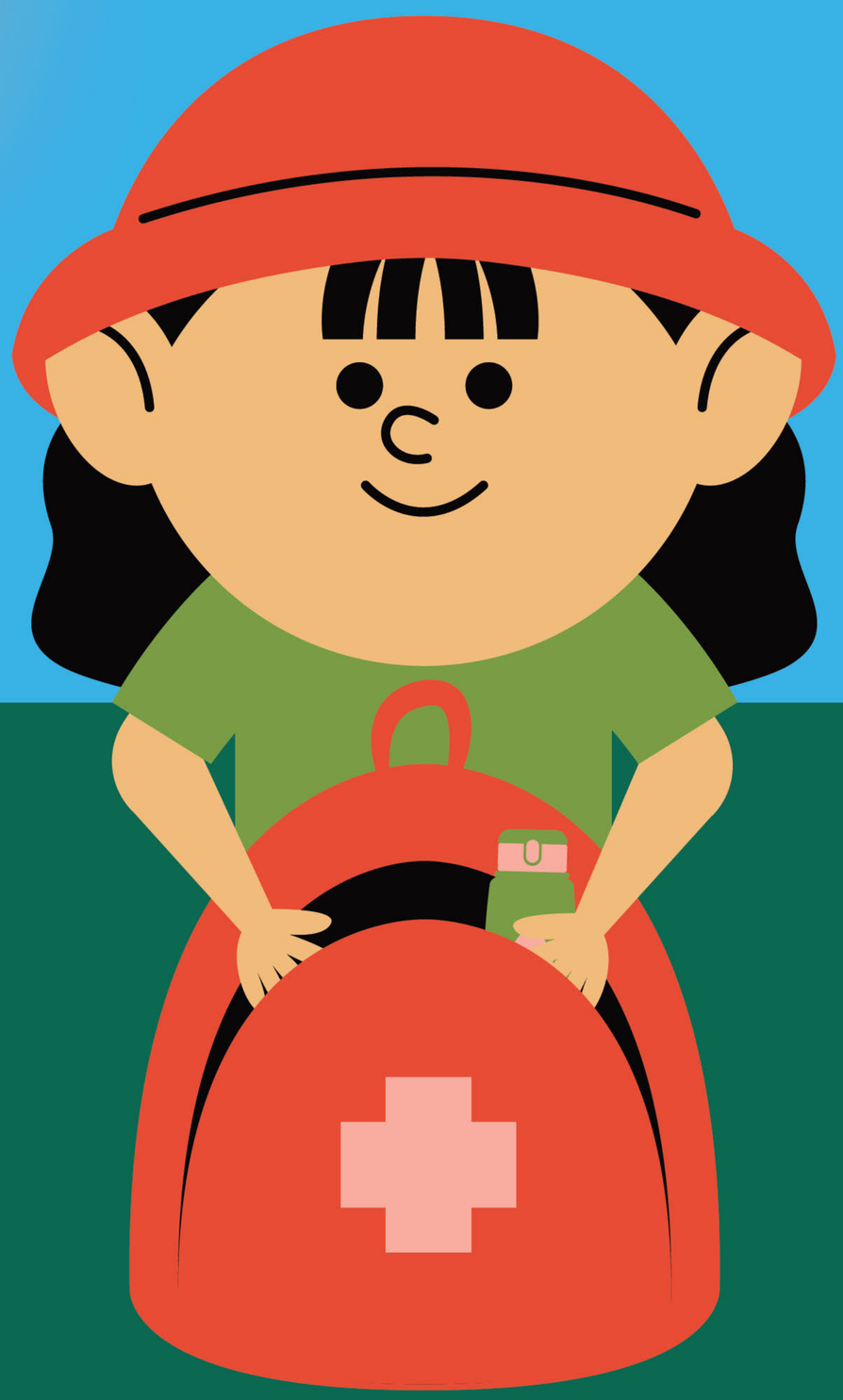
TO LEARN MORE AND SHARE YOUR INPUT, VISIT:
HTTPS://WWW.CITYOFGLENDORA.ORG/DEPARTMENTS/COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT/ADVANCED-PLANNING-COMMUNITY-ENGAGEMENT

# EMERGENCY KIT

# RAFFLE

*Enter Now!*

Supplies!
Gift card!

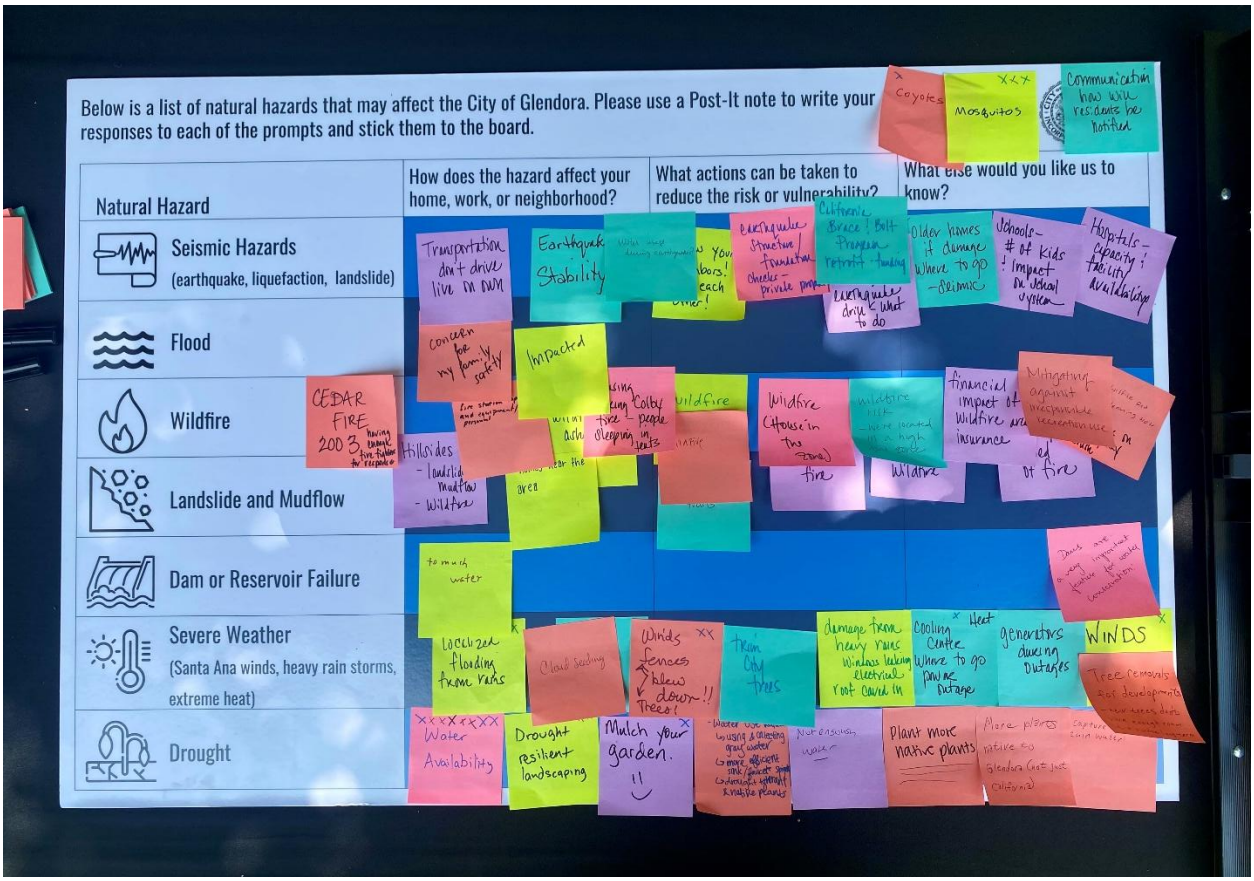


Below is a list of natural hazards that may affect the City of Glendora. Please use a Post-It note to write your responses to each of the prompts and stick them to the board.

| Natural Hazard | How does the hazard affect your home, work, or neighborhood? | What actions can be taken to reduce the risk or vulnerability? | What else would you like us to know? |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seismic Hazards (earthquake, liquefaction, landslide) | | | |
| Flood | | | |
| Wildfire | | | |
| Landslide and Mudflow | | | |
| Dam or Reservoir Failure | | | |
| Severe Weather (Santa Ana winds, heavy rain storms, extreme heat) | | | |
| Drought | | | |

EMERGENCY KIT
RAFFLE
Enter Now!

READYWISE
EMERGENCY
FOOD SUPPLY
SAFETY LIGHT STICK
Booda Brand
10 PACK
Anti Tip Metal
Furniture Anchor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Natural Hazard
How does the hazard affect your home, work, or neighborhood?
What actions can be taken to reduce the risk or vulnerability?
What else would you like us to know?
Seismic Hazards
(earthquake, liquefaction, landslide)
Flood
Wildfire
Landslide and Mudflow
Dam or Reservoir Failure
Severe Weather
(Santa Ana winds, heavy rain storms, extreme heat)
Drought
Coyotes
Mosquitos
Communication how will residents be notified
Transportation don't drive live in DVN
Earthquake Stability
Older homes if damage where to go -Seismic
Schools - # of kids ! Impact on school system
Hospitals - capacity ; facility availability
Concern for my family safety
Impacted
CEDAR FIRE 2003
Hillsides - landslide mudflow - wildfire
Wildfire
Financial impact of wildfire insurance
Mitigating against irresponsible recreation use
Dams are very important to water conservation
too much water
Localized flooding from rains
Cloud seeding
Winds fences blew down!! Trees!
Trim Old trees
damage from heavy rains Windows leaking electrical roof caved in
Cooling Centers Where to go power outage
generators during Outages
WINDS
Tree removals
Water Availability
Drought resilient landscaping
Mulch your garden.
Plant more native plants

RAFFLE

# DISASTER HAPPENS ARE YOU READY?

# THE PREPARE FAIR

**GLENDORA EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS DAY | THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH | 3PM - 7PM**

# PREPAREDNESS TIPS

**EMERGENCY VEHICLES • PET PREPAREDNESS • HAM RADIOS • FIRE ALARMS**
**KNOW YOUR EVACUATION ZONE • HANDS ONLY CPR • UTILITIES & MORE!**

**FEATURED**

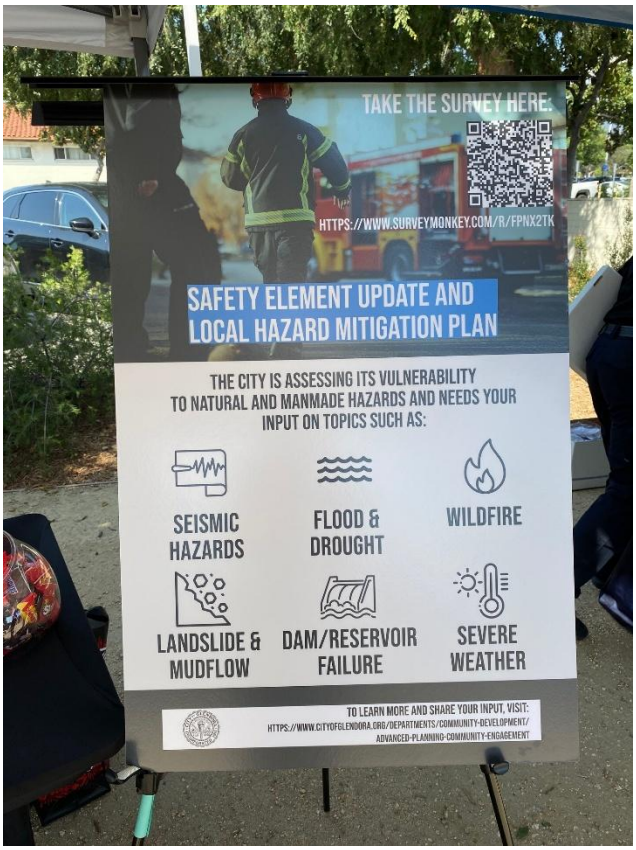
Glendora Police Dept. • SCE • Falck Ambulance LA County Fire Dept • CERT • Red Cross • CA Dept. of Forestry • GEARS• Inland Valley Humane Society • Emanate Health • Glendora Library • LA County Dept of Health • Dept. of Insurance

**PRESENTATIONS**

3:30 - 4:30 Pillowcase Project (Elementary Kids) by Red Cross
4:45 - 5:15 Fire Safety by LA County Forestry
5:30 - 6:00 Basic Emergency Preparedness by Glendora CERT
6:15 - 6:45 Safer from Wildfires by Dept. of Insurance

## SEPTEMBER 14TH | 3PM - 7PM

**JOIN US! CIVIC CENTER PARKING LOT116 E. FOOTHILL BLVD (BEHIND CITY HALL)**


TAKE THE SURVEY HERE:
HTTPS://WWW.SURVEYMONKEY.COM/R/FPNX2TK
SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE AND LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
THE CITY IS ASSESSING ITS VULNERABILITY TO NATURAL AND MANMADE HAZARDS AND NEEDS YOUR INPUT ON TOPICS SUCH AS:
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THE PREPARE FAIR
PRESENTATIONS in BIDWELL FORUM
3:30pm - 4:30pm
Pillowcase Project (Elementary Kids) by Red Cross
4:45pm - 5:15pm
Fire Safety by LA County Fire Department
5:30pm - 6:00pm
Basic Emergency Preparedness by Glendora CERT
6:15pm - 6:45pm
Safer from Wildfires by Dept. of Insurance
GLENDORA EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS DAY | THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH | 3PM - 7PM
Restrooms Available in the Library Lobby

WATER CONSERVATION
EDISON

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM
CERT
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

FALCK
FALCK

City of Glendora

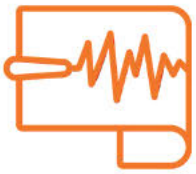
# COMMUNITY MEETING

The City is preparing an update to their **Local Hazard Mitigation Plan** and needs your input!

## APRIL 17, 2024
## 10:30 AM

**CHARTER OAK UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**STUDENT AND FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER**
**303 S. Glendora Ave.**
**Covina, CA 91724**

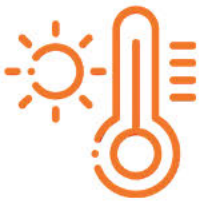
The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan will identify and assess the City's vulnerability to natural and manmade hazards such as:



**Seismic**

**Flood & Drought**

**Wildfire**



**Severe Weather**

and will identify specific actions that can be taken to reduce the risk from the hazards. At the meeting, you'll have the opportunity to share your concerns, ideas, and suggestions related to hazards in the City.

## Learn More

**To learn more, visit the City's website at:**
https://www.cityofglendora.org

Ciudad de Glendora

# JUNTA COMUNITARIA

¡El Ayuntamiento está preparando la actualización de su **Plan Local de Mitigación de Peligros** y necesita su opinión!

## 17 DE ABRIL, 2024
## 10:30 AM

**DISTRITO ESCOLAR UNIFICADO DE CHARTER OAK**
**CENTRO DE RECURSOS PARA ESTUDIANTES Y FAMILIAS**
**303 S. Glendora Ave.**
**Covina, CA 91724**

El Plan Local de Mitigación de Peligros identificará y evaluará la vulnerabilidad de la Ciudad a peligros naturales y los causados por el hombre tales como:

- **Sísmos**
- **Inundaciones y sequías**
- **Incendios forestales**
- **Clima severo**

e identificará las medidas específicas que pueden tomarse para reducir el riesgo de estos peligros. En la junta, tendrá la oportunidad de compartir sus preocupaciones, ideas y sugerencias relacionadas con los peligros que ponen en riesgo a la ciudad.

## Más información

**Para obtener más información, visite el sitio web de la Ciudad en:**

https://www.cityofglendora.org

# Hazard Planning in Glendora

## Focus Group Meetings

April 2024

CityOfGlendora.org

# Agenda

- Introductions
- Meeting Purpose
- What is a LHMP?
- Discussion
- How You Can Help

# Introductions

Name

Fun Fact

# Purpose of Our Meeting Today

## We want to know YOUR experience with and thoughts about hazards in Glendora

# Hazard Examples

Earthquakes

Lighting Storms

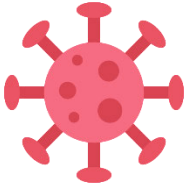
Wildfires

Pests

Landslides

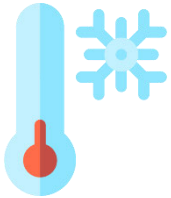
Extreme Heat

Windstorms

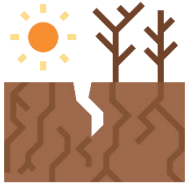


Disease

Floods



Extreme Cold



Drought

Cyber Attacks

# What is a LHMP?

| | |
|---|---|
| **Local:** | Specifically for the City of Glendora |
| **Hazard:** | Identifies hazards, likelihood of occurring, and community's risk/vulnerability to the hazard |
| **Mitigation:** | Finds ways to lessen the risks/vulnerabilities and make the hazards less harmful |
| **Plan:** | Identify long-term policies and actions to increase resilience and reduce vulnerabilities |

# Why is the City Preparing a LHMP?

01

Make the community more “disaster resistant”

02

Understand threats and hazards, including risks and community’s vulnerability to risks

03

Maintain eligibility for federal emergency funds

# Discussion

# Hazards Identified

Earthquakes

Heavy Rain Storms

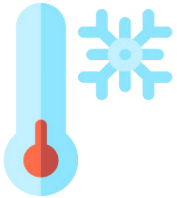
Wildfires

Landslides/Mudflow

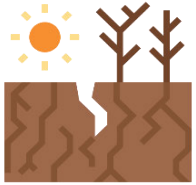
Extreme Heat

Santa Ana Winds

Floods & Dam Failure



Extreme Cold



Drought

# Discussion Questions

Do you have any personal experiences with these hazards in Glendora?

What are the most likely types of hazards that could affect you and do you feel prepared for them?

Do you know where to go and what to do in an emergency?

Do you know where to find information about hazards and emergencies in Glendora?

What is your biggest concern about any of these hazards or in an emergency?

Are there any hazards missing from the list that we should consider in Glendora?

# How You Can Help

By participating today!

Provide feedback on the Draft Plan:

https://www.cityofglendora.org/departments/community-development/advanced-planning-community-engagement

Send comments and questions to:

Julie Linger

jlinger@glendorapd.org

# How We Use Your Input

1. Input from today's meeting helps us inform and create the Draft Plan

2. We share the Draft Plan with you for additional input

3. We revise the Draft Plan based on your feedback and share it with:
   - ✓ California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
   - ✓ Federal Emergency Management Agency
   - ✓ Glendora City Council

# Timeline

- Draft Plan for Public Review
  - Anticipated late Summer/early Fall
- Revise Draft Plan and submit to Cal OES/FEMA
  - Anticipated late Fall/early 2025
- Final Plan for City Council Adoption
  - Anticipated Spring/Summer 2025

# Thank You!

For additional information and updates:

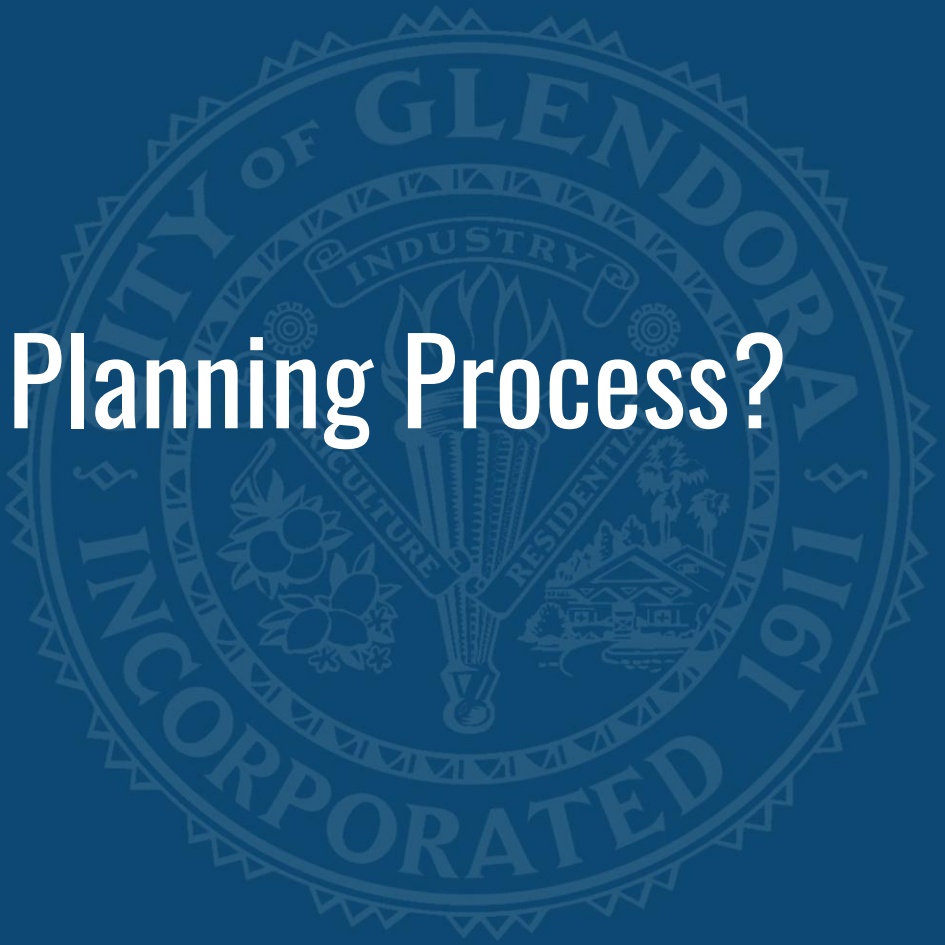
https://www.cityofglendora.org/departments/community-development/advanced-planning-community-engagement

Emergency preparedness website:

https://www.cityofglendora.org/departments-services/police/emergency-preparedness

Smart911: Create a profile at
https://www.smart911.com/smart911/ref/reg.action?pa=glendorapd

# What is the LHMP Planning Process?



# LHMP PROCESS

# LHMP PROCESS – RISK ASSESSMENT

**Identify & Describe Hazards**

- Location
- Extent
- Previous occurrence
- Probability of future events

**Identify Community Assets**

- People
- Structures
- Community lifelines and critical facilities
- Natural, historic and cultural resources
- Economy/activities that have value to the community

**Analyze Impacts**

- Identify risks – exposure analysis
- Describe asset vulnerabilities
- Describe potential impacts
- Estimated losses
- Repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties

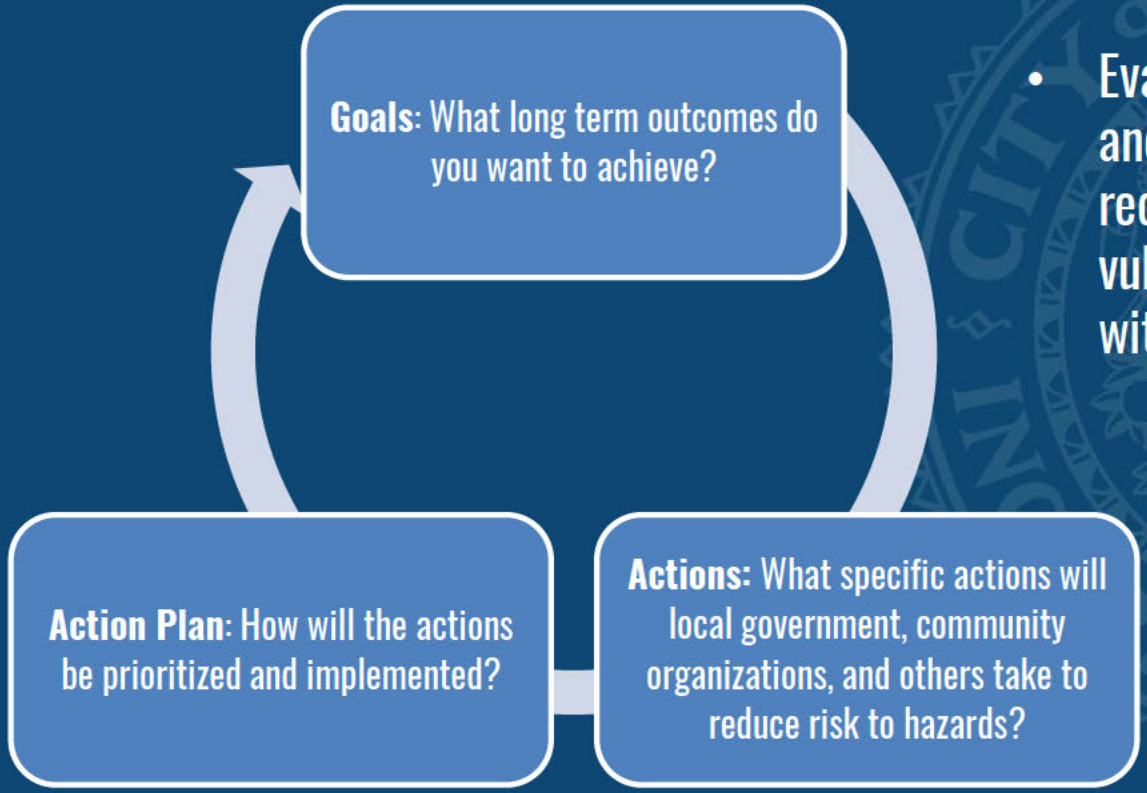
**Summarize Vulnerability**

- Structures
- Systems
- Populations

# IDENTIFY COMMUNITY ASSETS

- Assets are anything important to the character and function of a community
  - People, including underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations
  - Structures, including new and existing buildings
  - Community lifelines and other critical facilities
  - Natural, historic and cultural resources
  - Economy and other activities that have value to the community

# Mitigation Strategy




- Evaluate and prioritize goals and mitigation actions to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities associated with each hazard

# Mitigation Examples 1

- Local plans and regulations
  - General Plan
  - Zoning ordinances
  - Subdivision regulations
  - Building codes
  - Capital improvement programs
- Structure and infrastructure projects
  - Acquisition, relocation, elevation of flood-prone structures
  - Levees and floodwalls
  - Seismic retrofitting
  - Strengthening critical facilities
  - Burying utility lines
  - Stormwater diversion, retention, or detention

# Mitigation Examples 2

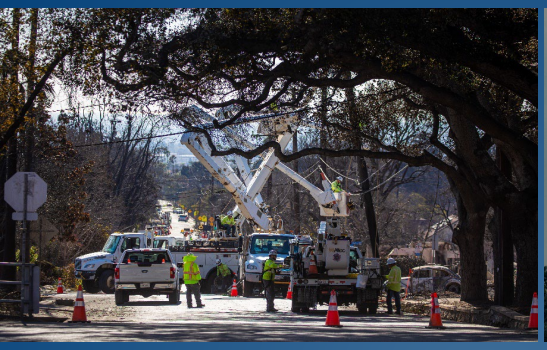
- Natural Systems Protection
  - Floodplain protection
  - Wetlands preservation
  - Coastal or riverine setbacks
  - Sediment and erosion control
  - Forest and vegetative management
- Education and Awareness Programs
  - Risk communication
  - Community events
  - Brochures/written materials
  - Website with maps/information
  - Educational programs

# APPENDIX E

# COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES' ALL-HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

# 2025 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

Chief Executive Office - Office of Emergency Management



## Acknowledgement

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors gratefully acknowledges the following agencies/jurisdictions who contributed to the development of this plan.

**County Departments**

Aging and Disabilities
Chief Executive Office
Chief Sustainability Office
Beaches and Harbors
Economic Opportunity
Health Services
Human Resources
Parks and Recreation
Public Health
Public Social Services
Public Works
Regional Planning
Fire (LACoFD)
Internal Services
Sheriff (LASD)

**Disaster Management Area Coordinators**

**State of California**

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)
California State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCCD)

**External Partners**

Access Services
Alzheimer's Association
Catholic Charities
City of Beverly Hills
City of Long Beach
Disability Community Resource Center
Eastern Los Angeles Regional Center
Emergency Network Los Angeles
Habitat for Humanity
Harbor Regional Center
Lanterman Regional Center
Los Angeles County Office of Education
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
Los Angeles Regional Food Bank
Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles County
Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority
South Central Los Angeles Regional Center
Westside Regional Center

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## Letter of Promulgation

To: Residents, Officials, and Employees of Los Angeles County

Preservation of life and property is an inherent responsibility of local, state, and federal government. The County of Los Angeles produced this updated 2025 All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) to delineate mitigation responsibilities of County departments and describe mitigation support to communities.

While no plan can guarantee prevention of death and destruction, a well-developed AHMP can guide mitigation efforts aimed at decreasing the amount of loss experienced after an emergency. The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires that local jurisdictions have an updated mitigation plan in order to be eligible for mitigation project activities. The intent of the 2025 AHMP also ensures that mitigation actions are based on sound planning processes that account for the risks and capabilities of communities within Los Angeles County of Mitigation plans are strategic and policy level documents, forming the foundation of a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses.

The AHMP should be reviewed on an annual basis and approved every five years. The AHMP conforms to the requirements set forth the by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors gives its full support to the 2025 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan and urges all residents, officials, and employees to collectively share in our commitment to hazard mitigation.

This letter promulgates the 2025 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan which becomes effective upon approval by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Kathryn Barger

**Kathryn Barger**, Chair
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

9/9/25
Date





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# 1 Introduction, Purpose, and Scope





## 1.1 Purpose

The 2025 All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) was developed in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders representing County Departments and other external stakeholders from cities, local utilities, non-governmental organizations, and state agencies. The purpose of this AHMP is to form the strategic-level foundation for hazard mitigation efforts undertaken by the County of Los Angeles. The 2025 AHMP is an update to the 2020 version of the plan and seeks to maintain the County's continuing commitment to hazard mitigation as a critical step in reducing hazard risks, making communities safer, and building countywide resilience.

## 1.2 Scope

Hazard mitigation is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as "any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards." This AHMP identifies and profiles hazards, analyzes the people and critical infrastructure at risk, and provides a series of mitigation strategies aimed at reducing hazard risk. The plan also describes actions to integrate vulnerable communities including people with Access and Functional Needs (AFN) into hazard mitigation planning and other efforts. The AHMP is intended to function as a strategic plan for hazard mitigation and, while not an emergency plan, complements the Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan. This plan contains mitigation strategies for County-owned facilities or other areas under the jurisdiction of the County of Los Angeles. Hazard mitigation strategies for incorporated cities within Los Angeles County may be found in that city's hazard mitigation plan.

## 1.3 Legal Authority and Requirements

Historically local hazard mitigation planning has been driven by federal law. The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 with new requirements for hazard mitigation. The DMA of 2000 emphasized the need for state, tribal, and local entities to closely coordinate on hazard mitigation efforts and formed the legal basis for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) current mitigation plan requirements in order to utilize Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs. This plan was prepared

pursuant to the requirements set forth in the DMA of 2000 and other FEMA hazard mitigation policy guidance.

## 1.4 Plan Organization

The AHMP is organized into nine (9) sections, excluding the Appendices, including:

1. **Introduction:** Discusses the purpose, scope, and legal authority of the plan.
2. **Planning Process:** Describes the planning process that was undertaken by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to create this updated 2025 AHMP.
3. **Community Profile:** Overviews the unique geographic, climatic, environmental, and socioeconomic factors that make up Los Angeles County and their implications for hazard mitigation planning.
4. **Climate Change:** Outlines the impacts of climate change in Los Angeles County and potential mitigation and adaptation measures.
5. **Integrating AFN into Hazard Mitigation:** Discusses strategies for integrating people with Access and Functional Needs (AFN) into prevention and hazard mitigation efforts.
6. **Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment:** Identifies and profiles nine (9) natural and four (4) human-caused hazards that may impact Los Angeles County including: wildfire, earthquake, extreme heat, drought, flooding, dam failure, land movement, tsunami, severe wind and tornado, mass violence, cybersecurity incidents, transportation incidents, and public health emergencies.
7. **Mitigation Strategy:** Delineates the overall strategy for the County's hazard mitigation efforts including goals and objectives, existing mitigation capabilities, and an analysis of mitigation actions.
8. **Plan Maintenance:** Outlines how the plan will be maintained annually ahead of the next full plan update in five years.
9. **Plan Adoption:** Discusses updates to the plan and implementation following plan adoption.

Following these sections, there are an additional six (6) appendices with supporting materials such as hazard maps, meeting minutes from planning meetings, and information about the public engagement efforts during the planning process.





# 2 Planning Process

## 2.1 Overview of the Planning Process

The 2025 Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) update builds upon the robust all-hazard planning framework established by the 2020 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, while incorporating new methodologies, stakeholder engagement, and compliance requirements. The planning process for this update emphasized inclusivity, transparency, and the integration of emerging climate adaptation considerations.

This planning process followed a structured, phased approach aligned with FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (2022), 44 CFR requirements, and guidance from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). This approach began with project initiation where the scope, timeline, and stakeholders were defined. Stakeholder and public engagement were prioritized to ensure representation from diverse groups, including historically underrepresented communities and climate-vulnerable populations.

Data collection and analysis leveraged updated hazard, climate, and vulnerability data from local, state, and federal sources, providing a foundation for enhanced risk and vulnerability assessments. Hazard profiles were updated to include climate projections and cascading impact scenarios. Mitigation strategies were revised and prioritized with a renewed focus on climate resilience and nature-based solutions. Strategies were also developed incorporating people with access and functional needs throughout each component of the AHMP. Finally, methods for monitoring and evaluation of mitigation efforts were defined in the plan maintenance and implementation strategy. Table 2-1 provides a timeline of the major plan update tasks and milestones over the planning process.

**Table 2-1 AMHP Planning Timeline**

| Date | Tasks | People Involved |
|---|---|---|
| **February 2025** | Reviewed the 2020 AHMP and identified components that require update. | OEM AHMP Project Team |
| | Collected and reviewed existing documents, including the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) along with resources for people with access and functional needs and people experiencing homelessness. | OEM AHMP Project Team |
| | Met with state Hazard Mitigation Planning Team. | OEM AHMP Project Team, Cal OES Mitigation Division |
| | Identified the initial list of stakeholders and ensured organizations that work with and represent people with access and functional needs were engaged in the planning process. External stakeholders include neighboring communities, local and regional agencies, and others. | OEM AHMP Project Team |
| | Conducted 2025 AHMP Kickoff Meetings with internal stakeholders. | OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division |
| | Determined hazards to be profiled including both natural (i.e., wildland fire, earthquake, etc.) and human-caused (i.e., cybersecurity, terrorism, etc.). | OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group |
| | Drafted initial sections of the 2025 AHMP. | OEM AHMP Project Team |
| | Shared drafts of initial sections with internal and external stakeholders for their review. | OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division |
| | Met with internal and external stakeholders to obtain feedback on draft plan elements. | OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division |



County of Los Angeles
All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

| Date | Tasks | People Involved |
|---|---|---|
| **March 2025** | Developed the Public Outreach Engagement Plan to collect feedback from the public on the public draft of the 2025 AHMP. | OEM AHMP Project Team, Cal OES Mitigation Division |
| | Drafted subsequent sections of the 2025 AHMP including updating existing mitigation actions and developing new mitigation actions as needed. | OEM AHMP Project Team |
| | Shared drafts of the subsequent sections with internal and external stakeholders for their review. | OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division |
| | Met with internal and external stakeholders to obtain feedback on subsequent draft plan elements. | OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division |
| **April/May 2025** | Drafted final sections of the 2025 AHMP and produced a Final Draft AHMP. | OEM AHMP Project Team |
| | Shared Final Draft of the AHMP with internal and external stakeholders for their review. | OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division |
| | Met with internal and external stakeholders to obtain feedback on subsequent Final Draft AHMP. | OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division |
| | Produced Final AHMP. | OEM AHMP Project Team |





## 2.2 Stakeholder Engagement

Inclusive stakeholder involvement was essential to the planning process. The County ensured broad representation and participation, consistent with the "Whole Community Approach" outlined in the 2023 Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP). Key stakeholders that comprised the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee included:

- County departments such as, but not limited to, Public Works, Public Health, and Regional Planning.
- Cities within the operational area (OA) and neighboring communities through Disaster Management Area Coordinators (DMACs) and city representation.
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including environmental and disability advocacy groups.
- Special District partners managing critical infrastructure.
- Representatives of academia and school districts.
- Community representatives from Access and Functional Needs (AFN) populations and historically underrepresented populations.

Regular meetings, workshops, and focus groups were held to gather input and refine mitigation strategies. Stakeholders were contacted and invited to participate in the 2025 AHMP planning process through email (please see email template in Appendix B-3). Stakeholder feedback was documented and incorporated into the plan, ensuring diverse perspectives informed the process. Tables 2-2 and 2-3 includes a list of representatives of each agency that contributed to the planning process.

**Table 2-2 Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee – Internal Stakeholder Group**

| Department/ Agency | Name | Title | Planning Contribution |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (OEM AHMP Project Team) | Michael Morin | Emergency Management Coordinator | Functioned as lead planners, led planning meetings, drafted plan, reviewed mitigation actions submitted by departments. |
| | Matthew Topoozian | Emergency Management Coordinator | |

| Department/ Agency | Name | Title | Planning Contribution |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Karen Haro | Emergency Management Coordinator | |
| | Girma Wollela | Emergency Management Coordinator | |
| Los Angeles County Department of Aging and Disabilities | Mike Tsao | Administrative Deputy | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| | Henry Lopez | Program Manager | |
| | Carin Anderson | Administrative Services Manager | |
| | Keilah Kelso | Administrative Services Manager | |
| Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office – Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion Initiative | Cesar Sanchez | Senior Analyst | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office – Homeless Initiative | Onnie Williams III | Principal Analyst | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office | Matthew Gosner | Climate Resilience Officer | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |





| Department/ Agency | Name | Title | Planning Contribution |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors | Katharine de la Cruz | Administrative Services Manager | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| | Vanessa Huerta | Safety Officer | |
| Los Angeles County Department of Economic Opportunity | Maritza Dubie | Human Services Administrator | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Los Angeles County Department of Health Services | Elaine Forsyth | Senior Nursing Instructor | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| | Isabel Sanchez | Disaster Services Specialist | |
| Los Angeles County Department of Human Resources | Kevin Halbritter | Deputy Compliance Officer | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation | Ramon Bernal | Disaster Services Analyst | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Los Angeles County Department of Public Health | Elizabeth Rubin | Epidemiologist | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services | Manuel Gutierrez | Disaster Services Analyst | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |

| Department/ Agency | Name | Title | Planning Contribution |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Joseph Marble | Disaster Services Analyst | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| | Loni Eazell | Disaster Services Specialist | |
| Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning | Thuy Hua | Supervising Planner | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| | Edgar De La Torre | Principal Regional Planner | |
| Los Angeles County Fire Department | Nick Duvally | Deputy Fire Chief | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Los Angeles County Internal Services Department | Juan-Raul Cardenas | GIS Analyst | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department | Jordan Kennedy | Sergeant | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |

**Table 2-3 Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee – External Stakeholder Group**

| Department/Agency | Planning Contribution |
|---|---|
| Access Services | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Alzheimer's Association California | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| California Governor's Office of Emergency Services | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Catholic Charities | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |





| Department/Agency | Planning Contribution |
|---|---|
| City of Beverly Hills Emergency Management Division | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| City of Long Beach Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Communications | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| City of Los Angeles Emergency Management Department | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Disability Community Resource Center | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area A | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area B | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area C | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area D | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area E | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area F | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area G | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area H | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Eastern Los Angeles Regional Center | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Emergency Network Los Angeles | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Habitat for Humanity | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |

| Department/Agency | Planning Contribution |
|---|---|
| Harbor Regional Center | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Lanterman Regional Center | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Los Angeles County Office of Education | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Los Angeles Regional Food Bank | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles County | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| South Central Los Angeles Regional Center | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |
| Westside Regional Center | Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback. |

## 2.3 Public Involvement and Outreach

Public outreach efforts aimed to foster transparency, inclusivity, and fortify public trust. The County engaged the public during the planning process through multiple media formats to share information and collect feedback taking into account language and other access and functional needs. A rolling outreach strategy was used to ensure that as each section was drafted and reviewed by planning stakeholders, it was concurrently made available for public commentary. To accomplish this, each section was posted to the Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Program website as it was completed by the planning team. A survey designed to gauge community perceptions of hazard risks and mitigation priorities was used on the website (Appendix D). This approach ensured that the public was a key partner in every step of the planning process and had a voice as





each section was being developed by the planning team. A social media campaign using all LA County OEM social media channels was initiated to direct the public to the survey.

To address equity, targeted outreach efforts focused on engaging historically underrepresented communities and AFN populations, using multilingual and accessible materials and culturally appropriate techniques. Aside from public outreach, stakeholders that work with or represent people with access and functional needs, people experiencing homelessness, and a diverse array of cultural groups were targeted to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee. These measures ensured that the public had meaningful opportunities to participate in shaping the plan.

## 2.4 Review and Incorporation of Existing Plans and Reports

The planning process included a comprehensive review of existing documents and protocols to ensure consistency and alignment. The 2020 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan served as the foundational document for this update. Additionally, key concepts from the 2023 Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP), such as Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and disaster management areas, were integrated. The Los Angeles County Climate Vulnerability Assessment provided valuable insights into climate risks and social sensitivity, while local Climate Action Plans ensured alignment with municipal climate adaptation initiatives. Furthermore, the 2021 UASI THIRA (Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) provided critical data for identifying evolving threats and capability targets, enhancing the accuracy and relevance of the plan. The demographic data from the 2020 U.S. Census was utilized to ensure an accurate representation of Los Angeles County's population, now estimated at over 10 million residents. The demographic breakdown includes 48% Hispanic or Latino, 26% White, 15% Asian, 8% African American, and 3% other, with over 40% speaking a language other than English at home, emphasizing the need for multilingual and culturally appropriate outreach.

**Table 2-4 Existing Plans, Maps, and Reports**

| Plan, Map, or Report | Information to be Incorporated into the 2025 Updated AHMP |
|---|---|
| Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (2023) | Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy |
| Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan (2024) | Safety element mitigation policies used to inform Section 7 – Mitigation Strategy |
| Los Angeles County Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan (2021) | Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy for elements related to flood hazards |
| County of Los Angeles Floodplain Management Plan Progress Report from (2024) | Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy for elements related to flood hazards |
| County of Los Angeles Repetitive Loss Area Analysis Progress Report (2021) | Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy for elements related to flood hazards |
| Los Angeles County 2045 Climate Action Plan (2024) | Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Section 7: Mitigation Strategy, and Section 4: Climate Change for elements related to hazard risk posed by climate change |
| Los Angeles County Fire Department Fire Plan (2023) | Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy for elements related to wildland fire hazards |
| Our County: Los Angeles Countywide Sustainability Plan (2019) | Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Section 7: Mitigation Strategy, and Section 4: Climate Change for elements related to hazard risk posed by climate change |
| Los Angeles County Homeless Initiative Strategy Plan (2022) | Used to inform vulnerable populations information across all sections of the plan. |
| Disability Among Adults in Los Angeles County (2019) | Used to inform vulnerable populations information across all sections of the plan. |
| Southern California Earthquake Data Center's Earthquake Catalogs (Current as of 2025) | Historical seismic information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. |





| Plan, Map, or Report | Information to be Incorporated into the 2025 Updated AHMP |
|---|---|
| Maritime Tsunami Response Playbooks: Background Information and Guidance for Response and Hazard Mitigation Use (2016) | Historical tsunami information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. |
| FEMA Flood Insurance Study, Los Angeles County, California (2020) | Historical flood information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. |
| U.S. Geological Survey (USGS): Rainfall and Landslides in Southern California (2015) | Historical landslide information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. |
| Burn Scar Information and Maps | Historical fire information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. |

# 3 Community Profile





## 3.1 Los Angeles County Overview

Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the United States, encompassing a diverse array of communities, landscapes, and infrastructure. According to the most recent census data, Los Angeles County has a population of approximately 10 million residents of which more than 1 million reside in unincorporated areas. The County's demographics, geographic features, and economic activities present both unique opportunities and significant challenges for hazard mitigation planning. This updated community profile integrates insights from the 2023 Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP) and reflects changes in population trends, infrastructure development, and climate risks.

The County Operational Area (OA) consists of all political subdivisions within the geographical boundaries of Los Angeles County. It encompasses five supervisorial districts, eight Disaster Management Areas (DMAs), 88 incorporated cities, 80 school districts, and approximately 142 special districts.

## 3.2 Geography and Land Use

Spanning over 4,000 square miles, Los Angeles County features diverse terrain, including coastal plains, valleys, mountains, islands, and deserts. The County's varied geography includes multiple microclimates that influence its exposure to natural hazards, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, wildfires, floods, and landslides. Urban areas, particularly the City of Los Angeles and its surrounding metropolitan region, are densely populated and heavily developed. In contrast, rural and unincorporated areas often face unique vulnerabilities due to limited infrastructure and resources. Rural areas include the Angeles and Los Padres National Forests, which have small communities, campgrounds, and day use areas. There are also two islands within the County, Santa Catalina and San Clemente. The County also includes a significant amount of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas where residential and commercial development meets underdeveloped wildland with vegetative fuels. Land use within the County is equally diverse, with a mix of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and open spaces. Recent urban development in densely populated areas has increased impervious surfaces like concrete and asphalt, which retain heat and create urban heat islands (UHI) that are much hotter than nearby rural areas. This phenomenon elevates temperatures, especially in low-income communities lacking green spaces for cooling. Additionally, urbanization affects stormwater management by reducing natural drainage and exacerbating flooding risks in low-lying areas.

These trends underscore the need for sustainable planning strategies, such as promoting green infrastructure, enhancing stormwater systems, and mitigating heat islands through tree planting and reflective materials. The County's diverse land use must be carefully managed to reduce vulnerabilities while supporting economic growth and environmental sustainability.





## 3.3 Social Vulnerability

Social vulnerability is a crucial component to Los Angeles County's hazard mitigation planning. The County is home to a diverse population with disparities in income, housing stability, and access to resources. The Los Angeles County Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion (ARDI) Initiative created a comprehensive Equity Explorer, which is a geospatial tool that explores multiple equity data points across Los Angeles County. The ARDI Equity Explorer includes various layers that visualize social equity, economic opportunity, housing and homelessness, health, justice, built environment, and disaster recovery data. The public can access this data at ceo.lacounty.gov/ardi/tools. Maps created using data from the ARDI Equity Explorer are in Appendix A-8.

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines social vulnerability as a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters to human caused threats. The CDC's Social Vulnerability Index (Figure 3.1) is designed to identify and quantify communities experiencing social vulnerability.

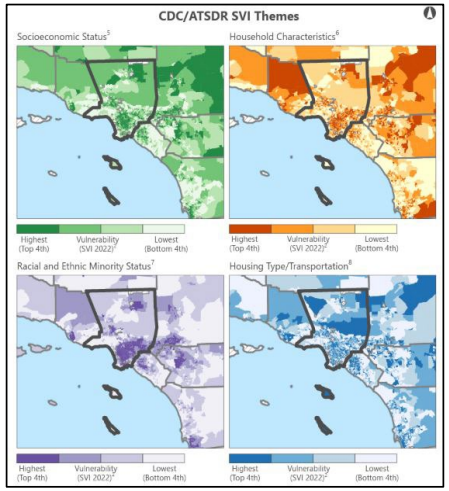



*Figure 3.1 CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC 2022)*

The most recent CDC Social Vulnerability Index score from 2022 for Los Angeles County indicated a high level of vulnerability across four themes: socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial and ethnic minority status, and housing type/transportation.

Vulnerable populations identified for Los Angeles County that will be considered in the AHMP include:

- **Low-Income Residents**: Individuals living below or near the poverty line are often disproportionately affected by disasters due to limited financial resources for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

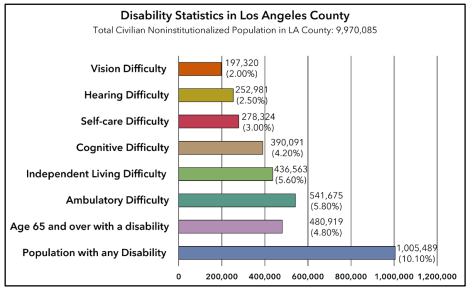



*Figure 3.2 Disability Statistics in Los Angeles County (OAEOP 2023)*

- **People with Access and Functional Needs (AFN)**: Individuals with Access and Functional needs have increased challenges in preparedness, evacuation, sheltering, accessing emergency services and recovery. Access and Functional Needs include but are not limited to people who have any combination in varying degree of: physical disabilities, intellectual disabilities, developmental disabilities, mental health-related issues, visual impairments, hearing impairments/deaf, mobility impairments, or chronic conditions. AFN also include older adults, infants and children, people living in institutionalized settings, people living below the poverty line or experiencing homelessness, people with limited English proficiency or are non-English speakers, or people who are transportation disadvantaged.

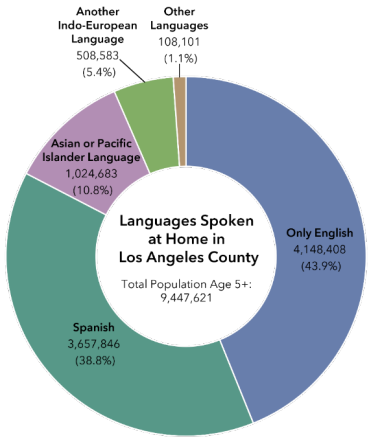



*Figure 3. 3 Breakdown of Language at Home in Los Angeles County (OAEOP 2023)*

- **People Experiencing Homelessness (PEH)**: With an estimated over 75,000 individuals experiencing homelessness, this population is particularly at risk during extreme weather events and other disasters.
- **Immigration Status**: Fear of engaging with government services based on immigration status can prevent residents from accessing critical resources.





- **Limited English Proficiency:** Over 40% of residents speak a language other than English at home, highlighting the need for multilingual and culturally appropriate outreach efforts. Language accessibility is critical to ensure all residents and visitors can obtain information and services during a disaster. See Figure 3.3 for a breakdown of languages spoken at home in Los Angeles County not including American Sign Language.

The figure below highlights certain variables in Los Angeles County that may increase vulnerability to emergencies and disasters. To address these vulnerabilities, the County's mitigation planning includes equitable strategies designed to reduce risk and enhance resilience among these populations. Targeted outreach, improved access to resources, preparedness education events, and collaboration with community organizations are integral to these efforts.

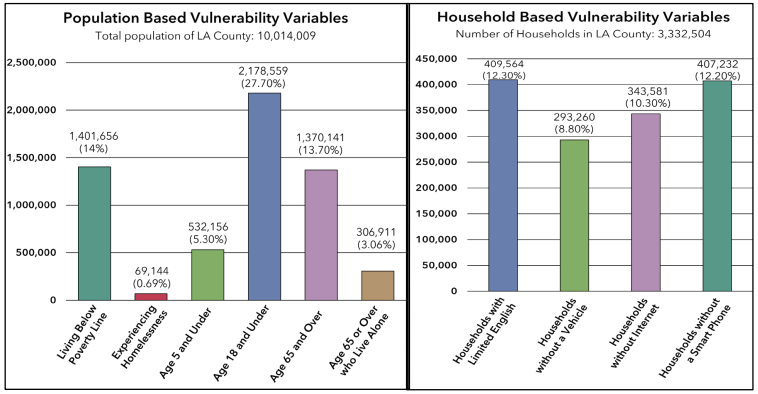



*Figure 3.4 Los Angeles County Vulnerability Variables (OAEOP 2023)*

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maintains the National Risk Index, a mapping tool that assesses 18 possible hazards a jurisdiction is susceptible to in combination with the amount of loss that could result from those hazards. Los Angeles County ranks as the community with the most risk in the United States according to the FEMA National Risk Index. According to the National Risk Index, hazards with the highest risk for Los Angeles County include earthquake, wildfires, extreme heat, flooding, high winds, and landslides.

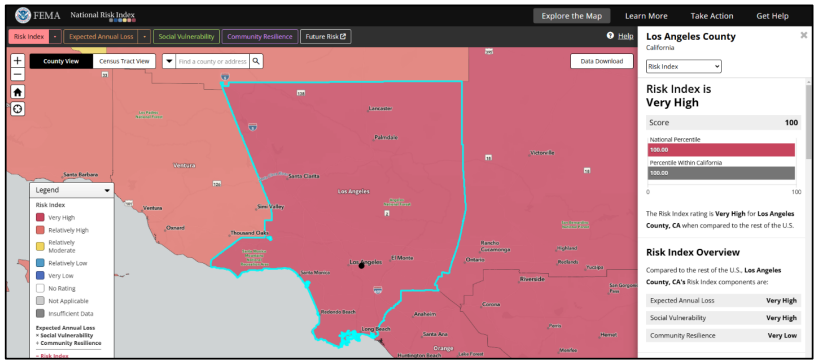



*Figure 3.5 FEMA National Risk Index (2025)*

## 3.4 Economy and Critical Infrastructure

Los Angeles County is a global economic hub, hosting industries such as entertainment, technology, manufacturing, and international trade. The Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach collectively form one of the world's busiest trade gateways, underscoring the importance of protecting critical infrastructure from hazards including those exacerbated by climate change. Critical facilities provide services and functions essential to a community, especially during and after a disaster. Common types of critical facilities include but are not limited to fire stations, police stations, hospitals, schools, and utilities. Critical facilities may also include places that can be used for sheltering, cooling centers, staging purposes, or other large public gathering spots such as community centers and libraries. Critical facilities include those operated by non-governmental and business partners vital for redevelopment or





economic security. When these are affected by a disaster, the County provides businesses and workers impacted by the disaster with vital information and resources. This allows them to maneuver effectively through disaster response toward recovery using its network of job centers and business hubs.

Other critical infrastructure includes the facilities and industries that enable all facets of society to function, including but not limited to the following community lifelines:

- **Safety and Security**: The myriad of local law enforcement, fire and rescue, emergency management, schools, and other government services that maintain public safety and security.
- **Communications:** The interconnected network of infrastructure owners and operators of communications systems such as internet, telephone, cellular and other communications towers, cable, satellite, and more.
- **Transportation Networks**: The County's extensive network of roadways, highways, railways, transit systems, and airports is essential for daily operations and disaster response.
- **Energy Systems**: Power generation facilities, energy distribution networks, and pipelines are vulnerable to multiple types of hazards and threats.
- **Water and Wastewater Systems**: Drought conditions and aging infrastructure at the over 220 different water agencies in Los Angeles County pose risks to water availability and quality.
- **Healthcare Facilities**: Over 100 hospitals and numerous clinics serve the County, requiring robust contingency plans to maintain operations during disasters.
- **Food and Shelter:** The vast system of food production (i.e., agriculture), distribution, and retail along with community housing or sheltering.

## 3.5 Climate and Environmental Conditions

Los Angeles County faces escalating risks from climate change, significantly impacting its environment, economy, and communities. These challenges include rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, more frequent and severe extreme weather events, and their cascading effects. These risks highlight the critical need for adaptive planning to protect vulnerable populations, infrastructure, and natural resources. Key climate-

related considerations referenced in the Los Angeles County Climate Action Plan that will be addressed in this AHMP include, but are not limited to:

- **Extreme Weather Events:** Extreme temperatures in the Los Angeles region are expected to increase. Both dry and wet extremes are projected to intensify, leading to longer dry periods than historically experienced. These dry periods are expected to be followed by significantly wetter conditions, including atmospheric rivers bringing more intense rainfall. This pattern may result in increased water scarcity, mudslides, and flooding.
- **Sea-Level Rise**: Coastal communities are at heightened risk of flooding and erosion, threatening homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure. Sea level rise can exacerbate the impacts of high tides, storm surges, and heavy precipitation, and can lead to increased coastal flooding and shoreline erosion.
- **Increasing Wildfire Risk**: Climate change has intensified wildfire seasons, particularly in the County's mountainous, wildland urban interface (WUI), and new and undeveloped regions. Wildfires are projected to increase in frequency and intensity including in some areas not historically impacted by wildfire.

In response, the County has prioritized integrating climate adaptation strategies into its hazard mitigation planning, as outlined in the Climate Vulnerability Assessment and the OAEOP.

## 3.6 Regional Collaboration and Planning Efforts

Los Angeles County's size and complexity necessitates collaboration with numerous jurisdictions, agencies, and community organizations. The County is designated as the Operational Area Coordinator and functions as an intermediate level in the State of California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). In accordance with SEMS, the County serves as the communications and coordination link between local governments within Los Angeles County and the state government. Partnerships with academic institutions, non-profits, and private sector stakeholders support data collection, public engagement, and innovative mitigation strategies. Additionally, the County has also adopted Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as the primary emergency management coordination structure. ESFs group function-specific stakeholders who will coordinate throughout all phases of emergency management,





including function-specific mitigation activities. For more information on regional emergency management collaboration and planning, reference the OAEOP.

## 3.7 Implications for Hazard Mitigation Planning

Understanding the community is a critical aspect in hazard mitigation planning. This community profile will inform key considerations in subsequent sections of the AHMP including but not limited to the following:

- **Targeted Outreach:** Include vulnerable populations and the business community in the planning process through equitable public outreach.
- **Infrastructure Resilience:** Prioritize the protection of critical infrastructure, including ports and transportation networks, energy systems, and water and wastewater systems, among others.
- **Climate Adaptation:** Develop strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change, focusing on urban heat islands, sea-level rise, and wildfire risks.
- **Regional Coordination:** Strengthen direct collaboration within the OA between the County, local jurisdictions, special districts, unified school districts, the business community and cross-sector non-governmental partners to enhance awareness, preparedness, and response capabilities.
- **Transparent & Open Communication:** Ensure communications are accessible, and clear to advance public trust and safety. Develop dashboards to demonstrate progress.

# 4 Climate Change





## 4.1 Climate Change Overview

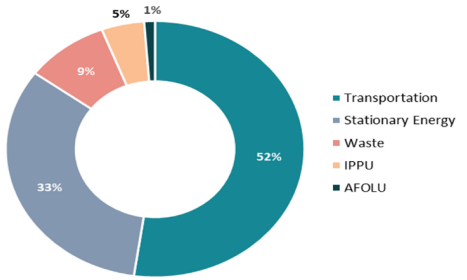
Climate change refers to the changing effect of the Earth's climate system over time, including changes in temperature, precipitation, and wind patterns. Climate change had significant impacts on Los Angeles County, affecting various aspects of life, environment, infrastructure, and sustainable development, and presents increasing risks from amplified hazards and changing baselines (e.g., sea level) into the future. The rate of climate change has significantly accelerated over the last three decades and trends continues. This plan addresses the effects of climate change related to disasters within the County and strategies to mitigate risks, focusing on preparedness, resilience and equity.

Climate change contributes to more frequent and intense disasters, such as floods, wildfires, drought and excessive heat. Rising temperatures and changing weather patterns pose health risks, like heat-related illnesses, respiratory issues, and the spread of diseases. Hazard mitigation efforts aim to reduce the impacts and effects of greater hazards due to climate change. The economic impact of climate change has been substantial, affecting industries such as agriculture, tourism, and insurance with increasing risks due to accelerating climate changes.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are the main driver of climate change, which causes increased frequency, duration, and severity of extreme weather and climate-related disasters. Climate change exacerbates air pollution, leading to poor air quality and health issues. GHG emissions from residential buildings, commercial and institutional facilities, manufacturing industries and construction, energy industries, oil and natural gas systems. transportation, fossil energy, wildfires and other sources contribute to increased particulate matter and other pollutants in the air.

## 4.2 Integrating Climate Change into Hazard Profiles

Integrating climate change into hazard profiles involves assessing the current and future impacts of climate change on various hazards and incorporating this information into planning and mitigation strategies. This section highlights how climate change relates to these hazards and how the county is addressing climate change through hazard mitigation efforts which help protect the county's residents and economies from the adverse effects of climate changes and climate-amplified events.




*Abbreviations: AFOLU = agriculture, forestry, and other land use; IPPU = industrial processes and product use*

*Figure 4.1 Sources of GHG Emissions from within Los Angeles County (LA County 2024; 2045 Climate Action Plan)*

### 4.2.1 Extreme Heat

Increasing temperatures and high heat events is one of the most conspicuous results of and a direct correlation between GHG pollution and climate change. Excessive temperatures in the Los Angeles region are expected to increase significantly more very hot days and warm nights. In addition to increasing baseline temperatures and extreme heat due to climate change, heat islands exacerbate temperatures and high heat events. As development occurs and darker paved surfaces replace open land and vegetation, these areas become warmer forming an "island" of heat. Los Angeles County experiences more frequent and excessive heat due to climate change. This is currently a major risk and with unmitigated GHG emissions increasing heat will lead to even greater health issues, increased energy demand for cooling, and other strains on infrastructure.

### 4.2.2 Flooding

Flooding in Los Angeles County occurs due to extreme rainfall events causing flash floods, riverine flooding, and increased surface water. Coastal areas in Los Angeles County are vulnerable to sea- level rise (SLR), which exacerbates coastal hazards like floods, storm surges, and chronic erosion. Other related hazards include flooding near





the mouths of streams and channels, landslides, and seawater well intrusion. SLR exacerbates the impacts of high tides, storm surges, and heavy precipitation flooding, and continued SLR will lead to more life safety concerns and increased damage to property and infrastructure.

### 4.2.3 Drought

Prolonged droughts have become more common, affecting the water supply, agriculture, and ecosystems of Los Angeles County. Dry and wet extremes are projected to increase and are likely to cause drier periods than what the region has historically experienced.

Southern California projected to get drier, while Northern California will increase in temperature. This will result in loss of snowpack within the Sierra Nevada Mountain range, meaning less water for all Californians including farmers, residents, and utilities. The State Water Resource Control Board proclaimed several water conservation emergency regulations due to severe drought conditions that requires commercial, industrial, and residential conservation efforts. Proclamations include:

- **January 4, 2022:** State Water Board adopted the prohibited wasteful water uses emergency regulation
- **May 24, 2022:** the State Water Board adopted the emergency regulation to ban decorative grass watering like non-functional turf irrigation
- **December 7, 2022:** the State Water Board readopted the prohibited wasteful water uses emergency regulation,
- **May 26, 2023:** the State Water Board readopted the emergency regulation to ban decorative grass watering.

### 4.2.4 Wildfire

A wildfire is an unplanned and uncontrolled fire in an area of combustible vegetation. These fires can easily spread beyond the natural areas primarily involving and have a potential to cause damages outside of the perimeter. Wildfire probability depends on local weather conditions, outdoor activities and any preceding conditions (e.g., lots of rain leading to vegetation growth and then drying conditions), and a potential ignition (e.g., lightning strike, arson, debris burning, electrical equipment failure, car tailpipe, etc.). The frequency and intensity of wildfires has increased driven by higher

temperatures, lower precipitation, lower relative humidity, and prolonged droughts. These events have caused loss of life, destroy and/or damage to property, infrastructure, the environment and pose greater risks due to historical development patterns. The timeline of major wildfire events and acreage burned in Los Angeles County is listed at Section 6.2 of the plan.

## 4.3 Climate Mitigation Strategies

Los Angeles County is actively addressing climate change and implementing hazard mitigation strategies to reduce its impacts and build long-term resilience. The County faces increasing risks from excessive heat, wildfires, droughts, floods, and sea-level rise, all of which threaten communities, infrastructure, and natural resources.

To address many of these challenges, the County has developed comprehensive climate plans and strategies that integrate climate adaptation, sustainable land use, emergency preparedness, and environmental conservation. By enforcing building codes, investing in green infrastructure, and strengthening community preparedness, Los Angeles County aims to minimize risks and enhance disaster resilience. These efforts align with state and federal climate policies and are designed to protect both current and future generations while encouraging a more sustainable and livable environment for all.

### 4.3.1 Climate Resilience Plans and Actions

- **Los Angeles County 2045 Climate Action Plan (2045 CAP):** Establishes aggressive targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve carbon neutrality by 2045.
- **Water Conservation & Drought Resilience Measures:** Implements mandatory water restrictions, promotes rainwater harvesting, and expands groundwater recharge and water recycling projects.
- **Wildfire Mitigation & Vegetation Management Programs:** Enforces Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) codes, increases forest management techniques, aligned with Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) principles and practices of our native indigenous communities, and strengthens fire-resistant building and landscape requirements.





- **Green Infrastructure & Urban Cooling Initiatives:** Expands tree planting aligned with TEK principles and practices, investigates removing hard (paved) surfaces, and planting groundcover, utilizes and promotes public cooling centers and home heat preparedness, and encourages the use of reflective "cool" roofing and surfaces to mitigate the urban heat island (UHI) effect.
- **Heat Action Plan:** Develops strategies to reduce the adverse health impacts of excessive heat through public shade structures, cooling centers, building codes, and increased public awareness campaigns for all susceptible to extreme heat.

These strategic actions reflect Los Angeles County's commitment to tackling climate change. By integrating proactive policies, indigenous-informed practices, community-driven solutions, and resilient infrastructure, Los Angeles County, is not only mitigating current risks but also preparing for a future where communities can thrive in an ever-changing dynamic environment.

## 4.4 Climate Change Conclusion

Through proactive policies and community engagement, Los Angeles County strives to navigate the complexities of a changing climate and safeguard its people, environment, infrastructure and economies. This approach helps minimize the risks and impacts associated with climate-related hazards. Addressing climate change in hazard mitigation help enhance safer, healthier, and more sustainable communities.

# 5 Integrating Access and Functional Needs (AFN) into Hazard Mitigation





## 5.1 AFN Introduction

Modern hazard mitigation planning increasingly recognizes that resilient communities must address the needs of all residents –including those with access and functional needs (AFN). Historically, individuals with disabilities (i.e. including but not limited to, youth, those economically depressed, pregnant, etc.), chronic health conditions, language barriers, or transportation disadvantages have been underrepresented in emergency planning. As evidenced by the best practices for stakeholder inclusion and further supported by national preparedness frameworks, integrating AFN considerations leads to plans that are more inclusive and effective. By proactively engaging AFN populations and support agencies in every phase, from preparedness through recovery, a hazard mitigation plan can reduce losses, improve evacuation and sheltering outcomes, and build trust between emergency management agencies and the communities they serve.

## 5.2 Inclusion of AFN and Vulnerable Populations in Planning

A major component of effective mitigation planning is a "whole community" approach. Incorporating AFN voices into the planning process is crucial because these stakeholders offer real-world insights into the challenges they face during emergencies. Key steps to this process include, but are not limited to:

- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Ensure that representatives from disability advocacy groups, community-based organizations, and service providers (such as local health departments and transportation agencies) are engaged early in the planning process. Their firsthand experiences help identify practical barriers that might otherwise be overlooked.
- **Public Participation:** Incorporating public stakeholders through meetings, surveys, and other outreach to capture the diverse needs of AFN populations. This input is vital to overcoming historical marginalization and ensuring that mitigation actions are relevant and equitable to the entire population.
- **Ongoing Interagency Collaboration:** Develop a hazard mitigation planning advisory committee and interagency working groups that include AFN stakeholders. These groups can guide both the planning process and the review of existing plans, ensuring that AFN issues are fully integrated from the outset.

### 5.2.1 Integrating AFN into the Overall AHMP

Integrating AFN considerations is not a stand-alone task; it must be interlaced throughout the entire hazard mitigation planning process. This includes:

- **Risk Assessments:** Incorporate AFN data into all risk assessments to ensure that the specific vulnerabilities of these populations are reflected in hazard maps and vulnerability index data.
- **Mitigation Strategy Development:** Ensure that every mitigation action is examined for its impact on AFN populations. For example, when planning for flood control or wildfire prevention projects, review how these projects can be improved to meet the needs of people with access and functional needs.
- **Plan Review and Update:** Ensure planning processes include regular AFN review and updates. Includes but not limited to:
  - Surveys of community needs
  - Consultations with AFN advisory groups
  - Integration of new technological or infrastructural solutions
- **Funding and Resource Allocation:** Clearly identify funding streams and resource commitments for AFN-specific projects. This could involve targeted grants from federal programs (e.g., Hazard Mitigation Assistance), state funding dedicated to accessible infrastructure improvements, and local resources such as the Productivity Investment Fund that can be accessed to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of County operations.

## 5.3 Assessment of AFN Needs

Understanding the specific needs of AFN populations requires both quantitative and qualitative approaches:

- **Data Collection and Risk Assessment:** Use existing resources, community surveys, outreach and risk assessments to help identify the number and types of individuals with AFN at the local community level. Evaluate the regional geographic distribution, vulnerabilities, and specific requirements before and after emergencies.





- **Frameworks for Analysis:** Adopt structured methodologies such as C-MIST (Communication, Maintaining Health, Independence, Support, Safety, and Transportation) to assess/ document AFN requirements.

- **C-MIST Explanation**
  - **Communication**: Individuals with hearing, vision, cognitive, or speech limitations may require alternative communication methods to receive or express information during emergencies.
  - **Medical / Health Needs**: People with complex medical conditions rely on medications, medical equipment, or specialized care to maintain their health and prevent complications.
  - **Independence**: Those who use mobility devices, assistive technology, or service animals need uninterrupted access to maintain their independence and daily functions.
  - **Supervision & Safety**: Some individuals require continuous support for safety, comfort, or emotional well-being, including those with memory issues, psychiatric conditions, or intellectual disabilities.
  - **Transportation**: Individuals without personal transportation or with mobility limitations need accessible and reliable options, especially in emergencies and evacuations.
- **Integrating Vulnerability Assessments:** Leverage tools from local climate vulnerability assessments and hazard mitigation plan reviews to identify areas where AFN populations overlap with high-risk zones (e.g., flood plains,

wildfire-prone areas). This integration helps prioritize mitigation actions in regions where vulnerable populations are most exposed.

## 5.4 Coordination with AFN Support Agencies

Effective mitigation planning requires robust coordination with both governmental and nongovernmental agencies that serve AFN populations. Best practices include:

- **Formal Partnerships:** Establish relationships and partnerships with agencies such as public health departments, social services, transportation authorities, community-based organizations, and disability advocacy organizations. These partnerships ensure that there is clear, ongoing communication and that roles and responsibilities are delineated before, during, and after disasters.
- **Joint Training and Exercises:** Conduct regular joint meetings, and exercises that include AFN components and identify additional resources to support the needs of the AFN community. These actions will help prepare all stakeholders to work together during a crisis and help identify gaps in current plans.
- **Outreach and Information Dissemination:** Ensure that all information, both pre-incident preparedness messages, response measures and post-incident recovery plans are accessible to all audiences. This includes using multiple languages, various communication formats (e.g., large-print, audio, sign-language, and digital formats), and culturally appropriate messaging to reach all segments of the community.

## 5.5 AFN Conclusion

A hazard mitigation plan builds a foundation for a resilient, inclusive community. By ensuring that AFN and other vulnerable populations are included in every phase of planning, from initial stakeholder engagement to the development of tailored mitigation actions and coordinated response strategies, communities can minimize disaster impacts and foster long-term resilience. Drawing on best practices from national frameworks and local planning guides, and by implementing ADA-compliant shelter operations, emergency managers can create a plan that truly serves every member of the community. This inclusive approach not only saves lives and property during disasters but also strengthens community trust and the overall effectiveness of emergency management efforts.





# 6 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

## 6.1 Hazard Identification Overview

The hazard identification and risk assessment process provide a foundation for Los Angeles County's hazard mitigation planning efforts by identifying, profiling, and assessing the risks associated with natural, technological, and human-caused hazards. This section builds on the framework established in the 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan, incorporating insights from the 2023 Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP), the 2024 Los Angeles Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), the Los Angeles County Climate Vulnerability Assessment, the State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Risk Index.

Based on these sources hazards were included and addressed in the 2025 AHMP according to their frequency, severity and impact to Los Angeles County, see below Table 6-1. Hazards that did not meet the threshold of moderate risk will not be prioritized within the plan. Additionally, three new natural hazards (Extreme Heat, Drought, and Severe Wind/Tornado) and four human-caused hazards (Mass Violence, Cyber Incidents, Transportation Incidents, and Public Health Emergencies) are included in the 2025 AHMP.

**Table 6-1 Hazard Inclusion/ Omission**

| Hazard | Comment |
|---|---|
| Earthquake | Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. |
| Wildfire | Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. |
| Heat Wave | Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. |
| Tornado | Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. Tornado is incorporated with the Severe Wind/ Tornado hazard profile. |
| Land Movement | Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. |





| Hazard | Comment |
|---|---|
| Lightning | Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. Lightening is incorporated with the Wildfire and Flooding hazard profiles. |
| Flooding | Hazard is included in the plan due to its frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. The Flooding hazard profile incorporates both Riverine and Coastal Flooding. |
| Drought | Hazard is included in the plan due to its frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. |
| Strong Wind | Hazard is included in the plan due to its frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. Strong Wind is incorporated with the Severe Wind and Tornado hazard profile. |
| Tsunami | Hazard is included in the plan due to its frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. |
| Winter Weather | Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its minimal frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. |
| Hail | Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its minimal frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. |
| Avalanche | Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its minimal frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. |
| Cold Wave | Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its lack of frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. |
| Hurricane | Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its lack of frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. |
| Ice Storm | Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its lack of frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. |
| Volcanic Activity | Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its lack of frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. |

Los Angeles County faces a wide range of hazards due to its geographic diversity, population density, and economic significance. The following hazards were identified and prioritized from the previously mentioned sources based on historical occurrences, potential impacts, and future risks:

1. Wildfire
2. Earthquake
3. Extreme Heat
4. Drought
5. Flooding
6. Dam Failure
7. Land Movement
8. Tsunami
9. Severe Wind and Tornado
10. Mass Violence
11. Cybersecurity Incidents
12. Transportation Incidents
13. Public Health Emergencies

Among these hazards, six were identified to be potentially exacerbated by climate change including wildfire, extreme heat, drought, flooding, land movement, and severe wind and tornadoes. Additional human-caused hazards were included based on the 2024 THIRA including mass violence, cybersecurity incidents, transportation incidents, and public health emergencies. The results of the public Personal Disaster Impact Survey validated that these hazards are of significant concern to county residents. A risk assessment table comparing hazards to critical infrastructure is in Appendix C.

**Table 6-2 Changes in Development and Vulnerability**

| Hazard | Change (Increase/ Decrease) | Reason |
|---|---|---|
| Earthquake | No Change | While new construction adheres to modern seismic codes aging infrastructure in high seismic zones remain vulnerable. Continued population growth in older neighborhoods with limited |





| Hazard | Change (Increase/ Decrease) | Reason |
|---|---|---|
| | | retrofitting increases overall exposure. |
| Wildfire (Lightning) | Increase in Vulnerability | Urban expansion into Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas has increased the number of homes at risk. Post 2020 development in high fire severity zones has continued, though defensible space regulations and new fire-safe planning are improving resilience for new builds. |
| Extreme Heat | Increase in Vulnerability | Population density, urban heat islands, and development in inland valleys increases exposure. Older multi-family units without air conditioning remain a concern. More outdoor workers and people experiencing homelessness (PEH) add to vulnerable population. |
| Land Movement | Stable to Slight Increase | Most new development avoids known landslide-prone areas due to zoning and geotechnical review. However, climate-driven precipitation variability and wildfires continue to destabilize slopes in developed areas. |
| Flooding (Lightning) | Increase in Vulnerability | New impervious surfaces from development increase stormwater runoff. Older flood control infrastructure is strained under heavier, more frequent rain events. |

| Hazard | Change (Increase/ Decrease) | Reason |
|---|---|---|
| Drought | Increase in Vulnerability | Continued population growth and water demand in arid and semi-arid zones has outpaced gains in conservation. Agricultural vulnerability persists in high desert areas. |
| Severe Wind and Tornado | Increase in Vulnerability | Los Angeles County is experiencing more frequent and intense wind events, including tornadoes. As urban development expands, tree canopies and overhead utilities in densely developed areas continue to contribute to cascading hazards. In response, efforts are underway to underground utility lines in high-risk areas. |
| Tsunami | Stable | Revised tsunami inundation maps have refined the at-risk zones. New developments in coastal areas are largely outside the updated hazard areas or comply with stricter coastal building codes. |
| Dam Failure | Stable/ Slight Increase | While no new major dams have been constructed in recent years, downstream development continues to increase population and critical infrastructure exposure within inundation zones. |

## 6.2 Wildfire

### 6.2.1 Nature

Wildfires are fast-moving, uncontrolled fires that consume vegetation and rapidly spread, often threatening lives, structures, and infrastructure. These fires can be ignited by natural causes, such as lightning, or human activities, including unattended campfires, downed power lines, and arson. The increasing frequency, duration, and intensity of wildfires in Los Angeles County are possibly linked to the changing climate, with hotter temperatures, prolonged droughts, and reduced humidity levels making the region highly susceptible to fires.

**Factors Influencing Wildfire Behavior**

- **Topography**: Fires spread more rapidly on steep slopes and are often driven by the Santa Ana winds.
- **Fuel Load**: Dense, dry vegetation and high tree mortality increase fire intensity.
- **Weather Conditions**: High temperatures, strong winds, and low humidity elevate fire risk, with the changing climate contributing to a lengthened fire season.

WILDFIRE
KEY POINTS

1. **Nature**
Wildfires are fast-moving, climate-exacerbated hazards driven by dry vegetation, wind, and terrain, often ignited by lightning or human activity.

2. **Location**
High-risk wildfire areas are concentrated in the foothill areas and along the wildland-urban interface (WUI) in both SRA and LRA zones.

3. **Extent**
Over 1,000 square miles in Los Angeles County are classified as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, with wildfires causing widespread secondary hazards.

4. **Vulnerability**
More than 1.2 million residents—especially in WUI communities with limited evacuation routes—face increased wildfire risk, particularly vulnerable populations.

5. **Mitigation and Preparedness**
Key strategies include defensible space enforcement, fire-resistant construction, CWPPs, vegetation management, and coordinated evacuation planning.

Wildfires also create secondary hazards such as poor air quality, landslides, flooding, and debris flows—especially in areas with recent burn scars where vegetation loss increases soil instability.

### 6.2.2 Location

Los Angeles County is one of the most wildfire-prone regions in the United States. Based on the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps, significant wildfire risk exists in the Santa Monica Mountains, San Gabriel Mountains, Palos Verdes Hills, and Puente Hills. The 2024 THIRA and Los Angeles County Climate Vulnerability Assessment identify an increasing risk to communities located in or near these high-risk areas.

**Los Angeles County has three primary wildfire management zones:**

- **Federal Responsibility Areas (FRAs):** Lands administered or controlled by the federal government where federal agencies have administrative and protection responsibility for wildfires.
- **State Responsibility Areas (SRAs):** Wildland areas where CAL FIRE is responsible for suppression efforts.
- **Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs):** Developed regions where local agencies, such as Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD), provide fire protection.

For a better visual representation of this Wildfire Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A. Included in Appendix A are several Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps for reference.

### 6.2.3 Extent

According to CAL FIRE's Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps, Los Angeles County contains:

- 386.06 square miles (8.11%) classified as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) in Local Responsibility Areas, LRAs.
- 625.01 square miles (13.13%) classified as Very High (FHSZ) in State Responsibility Areas, SRAs.

Wildfires pose a significant threat not only through the immediate damage they cause to lives, property, and natural resources, but also through the secondary hazards that continue after the flames are extinguished.

In the aftermath of a fire, communities often face increased risks of flash floods, debris flows, and degraded air quality. These post-fire impacts can compound the initial destruction, placing additional strain on infrastructure, health systems, and recovery efforts.





### 6.2.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced numerous devastating wildfires in recent decades, including:

- **Canyon Fire (1968) –** Burned 22,000 acres, destroyed 147 homes, and led to mass evacuations.
- **Old Topanga Fire (1993) –** Consumed 16,516 acres, destroying 388 structures and causing three fatalities.
- **Sayre Fire (2008) –** Destroyed 489 structures, including over 600 mobile homes.
- **Station Fire (2009) –** The largest fire in Los Angeles County history, burning 160,577 acres, destroying 209 structures, and causing two firefighter fatalities.
- **Woolsey Fire (2018) –** Burned 96,949 acres, destroyed 1,643 structures, and resulted in three fatalities.
- **Bobcat Fire (2020) –** Scorched 115,796 acres, destroying 171 structures and damaging numerous infrastructures in the Angeles National Forest.
- **Palisades Fire (2025) –** Resulted in significant destruction and loss of life, burning 23,707 acres, destroyed approximately 6,833 structures, and causing 12 civilian fatalities.
- **Eaton Fire (2025) –** Resulted in significant destruction and loss of life, burning 14,021 acres, destroying approximately 9,418 structures, and causing 17 civilian fatalities.

These fires highlight the increasing frequency and intensity of wildfires, emphasizing the urgent need for stronger mitigation and preparedness efforts.

The Los Angeles County area has experienced federally declared wildfires and are shown in the table below. There have been no state proclamations for wildfires in the last five years.

**Federally Declared Wildfire/Fire Management Assistance Declaration in Los Angeles County from 1/1/2020 to 3/28/2025**

| Date | Incident Name | No. | Category |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1/8/2025 | California Wildfires and Winds | 4856 | Federal Declaration |
| 1/8/2025 | California Eaton Fire | 5550 | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 1/8/2025 | California Hurst Fire | 5551 | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 1/7/2025 | California Palisades Fire | 5549 | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 12/10/2024 | California Franklin Fire | 5548 | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 9/11/2024 | California Bridge Fire | 5537 | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 10/16/2020 | California Wildfires | 4569 | Federal Declaration |
| 9/13/2020 | California Bobcat Fire | 5374 | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |

### 6.2.5 Probability

With several guaranteed wildfires each year, the probability of wildfire ignition in Los Angeles County is gradually increasing, driven largely by climate change. There is a 100% chance of a fire occurring each year within the geographic planning area. Historically, wildfires occurred between June and November, but recent years have shown a year-round fire season due to hotter, drier conditions and more intense weather variability.

Longer dry periods, reduced humidity, and increased temperatures, coupled with historic drought and vegetation die-off, have created critically dry fuel beds. These events make even small ignition sources capable of generating major wildfires.

Santa Ana winds continue to serve as a major accelerant, contributing to rapid fire spread and severe fire behavior. When combined with urban encroachment into fire-prone areas, these conditions elevate both the frequency and destructiveness of wildfires.

Projections from the 2024 THIRA and the LA County Climate Vulnerability Assessment confirm that wildfire probability will continue to rise unless significant fuel reduction, land use planning, and climate adaptation strategies are implemented across all jurisdictions.

The 2024 THIRA estimates that:

- Over 1.2 million residents live in high-risk wildfire zones.
- Communities near the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) are at the greatest risk, especially those with limited evacuation routes, and the Access and Functional Needs community.
- Vulnerable populations, including seniors, low-income households, and people with disabilities, face heightened challenges during evacuations.

### 6.2.6 Vulnerability

Los Angeles County faces high wildfire vulnerability due to its extensive Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), with over 1.2 million residents that live in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZs). These communities are particularly susceptible because many homes lack defensible space, fire-resistant construction, or adequate emergency access.

Vulnerable populations including (but not limited to): seniors, individuals with disabilities, low-income households, and those dependent on electrical medical equipment, face significant evacuation and health risks during wildfire events, especially in WUI communities with limited ingress/egress and high fuel loads.





| SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT BREAKDOWN | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Supervisorial District** | **Population in High-Risk Wildfire Zones** | **Percentage of District Population** |
| **District 1** | **150,000** | **12%** |
| **District 2** | **75,000** | **6%** |
| **District 3** | **425,000** | **30%** |
| **District 4** | **250,000** | **20%** |
| **District 5** | **500,000** | **32%** |

**Contextual Overview**

Very High FHSZ in LRA jurisdiction includes dense hillside residential areas under local fire authority responsibility. These are some of the most vulnerable communities due to terrain, vegetation, and constrained emergency access.

Critical infrastructure is also at risk, with wildfire exposure threatening fire stations, law enforcement facilities, hospitals, utilities, transportation corridors, and emergency communication systems. Disruption to these essential services during wildfire events can compound vulnerabilities and delay response and recovery. For a better understanding of critical infrastructure at risk please see Appendix C.

**Total Facilities Affected:**

- **Very High LRA**: 120
- **High SRA**: 8
- **Very High SRA**: 76

With the continued expansion of developments into fire-prone areas has significantly increased wildfire risk. Many homes in the WUI lack proper defensible space and fire-resistant building materials, making them particularly vulnerable. Additionally, limited evacuation routes in some WUI communities create challenges for emergency response and evacuations. Stricter zoning laws, building regulations, and vegetation management policies are the best practices to reduce risk.

| Department/ Agency | Very High FHSZ (LRA) | High FHSZ (SRA) | Very High FHSZ (SRA) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Animal Care and Control** | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| **Fire Department** | 39 | 1 | 14 |
| **Health Services** | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| **Library** | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| **LACMA / NHM** | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| **Office of Education** | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| **Other County Offices** | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Parks & Recreation** | 13 | 1 | 12 |
| **Public Health** | 52 | 4 | 41 |
| **Public Works** | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Sheriff's Department** | 3 | 1 | 3 |

Wildfires threaten essential infrastructure, including:

- **Transportation**: Damage to roads and bridges affects evacuation and emergency response.
- **Utilities**: Power lines, gas pipelines, and water infrastructure, including dams, are vulnerable to fire damage.
- **Emergency Services**: Public safety and healthcare facilities near wildfire-prone areas face operational disruptions.
- **Public Services**: Parks, libraries, schools, and other public areas could be lost or damaged.





New emerging patterns suggest that climate change may be influencing wildfire risks in Los Angeles County through:

- **Extending fire seasons:** Historically, peak fire season occurred from June to November, but fires are now starting and burning year-round.
- **Increasing fuel dryness:** Higher temperatures and prolonged droughts reduce vegetation moisture levels, making fires more intense.
- **Raising fire frequency:** Hotter, drier conditions contribute to more frequent ignitions, particularly in WUI areas.

**Extent of Exposure**

- **Total Area Exposed**: 243.72 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
  - **SD3**: 117.95 sq mi (27.29%)
  - **SD5**: 95.61 sq mi (3.36%)
  - **SD1**: 16.23 sq mi (4.60%)
  - **SD4**: 9.10 sq mi (4.27%)
  - **SD2**: 4.83 sq mi (1.33%)

For a better visual representation of this Wildfire Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for several Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps.

### 6.2.7 Impacts

Impacts for past fires vary depending on scope and severity, including the January 2025 fires, including the Palisades and Eaton Fires, resulted in widespread destruction across Los Angeles County, burning over 37,000 acres and destroying more than 16,000 structures combined, with nearly 30 civilian fatalities. These events caused cascading impacts such as prolonged power outages, degraded water pressure affecting firefighting and residential supply, and overwhelmed emergency services. Transportation routes and communications infrastructure were disrupted. Communities, especially in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), experienced major economic losses due to the destruction of homes, businesses, and public facilities. Post-fire hazards like debris flows and landslides further compounded recovery challenges, with water infrastructure contamination and sedimentation requiring emergency remediation. The scope and severity of these fires underscore the increasing vulnerability of critical infrastructure and the urgent need for enhanced mitigation strategies across high-risk zones.

**Problem Statement**

Many hillside communities within LRA Very High FHSZ zones face critical access and water supply issues during fires. These areas often include aging structures and narrow roads, complicating firefighting and evacuation. Investments in defensible space, local code enforcement, and community wildfire protection planning are vital to saving lives and minimizing losses.

### 6.2.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

Los Angeles County is implementing a multi-agency approach to mitigate wildfire risks.

Key strategies include:

- **Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs):** Strengthening fire prevention measures in high-risk areas.
- **Community Preparedness:** Educating residents on wildfire readiness through outreach campaigns, emergency alert systems, and neighborhood preparedness programs.
- **Defensible Space Requirements:** Enforcing brush clearance around structures.
- **Enhanced Building Codes:** Promoting fire-resistant materials for new developments.
- **Vegetation Management:** Reducing fuel loads through prescribed burns and hazardous tree removal.
- **Evacuation Planning:** Improving coordination between OEM, LASD, LACoFD, and other jurisdictions to ensure clear evacuation policies and procedures.

Additional details on the County's proactive and ongoing efforts to reduce wildfire risk, including long-term planning, infrastructure hardening, and community-based initiatives, is located in the dedicated section titled "Mitigation Strategies."

### 6.2.9 Summary

Wildfires remain one of the most significant hazards in Los Angeles County, posing risks to life, property, and critical infrastructure. The expansion of development into WUI areas, increasing fire severity due to climate change, and ongoing challenges with evacuation and mitigation require proactive, coordinated efforts across agencies. Strengthening fire prevention policies, improving emergency response coordination, and integrating climate adaptation measures are essential to enhancing wildfire resilience for Los Angeles County.

## 6.3 Earthquake

### 6.3.1 Nature

Earthquakes occur due to the sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust, generating seismic waves that cause ground shaking. These events, often triggered by movement along fault lines, vary in intensity depending on factors such as magnitude, depth, and proximity to populated areas. In addition to the initial shaking, secondary hazards such as surface faulting, liquefaction, landslides, tsunamis, and aftershocks can worsen the damage. Los Angeles County, located in a highly active seismic region, faces significant risks from these natural events, necessitating extensive mitigation efforts and preparedness planning.

- The most common effects of earthquakes include violent shaking, structural damage, and disruptions to infrastructure.
- Secondary effects can include, but are not limited to, utilities outages, traffic congestion and transportation systems being impassable, and an increase of fire risks, from broken gas and water lines.

**EARTHQUAKE KEY POINTS**

1. **Nature**
   Earthquakes occur when there is a sudden release of energy from the Earth's crust, creating seismic waves.
2. **Location**
   Los Angeles County is in one of the most highly active seismic regions, having multiple active faults.
3. **Extent**
   The San Andreas Fault remains the greatest threat, with a high chance of an M 6.7+ occurring.
4. **Vulnerability**
   Residents in high-risk seismic zones could be extremely impacted, along with people experiencing homelessness, low income, and the access and functional needs community.
5. **Mitigation and Preparedness**
   Efforts include strengthening building codes, upgrading critical infrastructure, expanding public education, and enhancing emergency response planning.

- Earthquakes occur with little to no warning, making preparedness essential for minimizing loss of life and property.

## 6.3.2 Location

Los Angeles County is one of the most seismically active regions in the United States, with multiple active fault systems capable of generating destructive earthquakes.

**Major faults include:**

- San Andreas Fault – Capable of M 8.0+
- Newport-Inglewood Fault – M 7.4
- Malibu Coast Fault System – M 6.7
- San Fernando Fault – M 6.6
- Santa Monica Fault – M 7.0
- Whittier Fault – M 7.2
- Sierra Madre Fault – M 6.0-7.0

For a better visual representation of this Earthquake Hazard within LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for earthquake fault maps.

## 6.3.3 Extent

According to US Geological Survey, there are two types of earthquake measurements, magnitude (Mw) and intensity (i). Magnitude is a measure of the energy released at the source of the earthquake. Intensity scale help measure impact on people and structures.

**Earthquake impact is based on magnitude scale is as follows**:

- Great–Mw > 8,
- Major–Mw = 7.0 – 7.9
- Strong–Mw = 6.0 – 6.9
- Moderate–Mw = 5.0 – 5.9
- Light–Mw = 4.0 – 4.9
- Minor–Mw = 3.0 – 3.9
- Micro–Mw < 3





Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale is from I to XII, which refers I, as not felt and XII as extreme.

**Figure 6.3.1 Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale**

| CIIM Intensity | People's Reaction | Furnishings | Built Environment | Natural Environment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | Not felt | | | Changes in level and clarity of well water are occasionally associated with great earthquakes at distances beyond which the earthquakes felt by people. |
| II | Felt by a few. | Delicately suspended objects may swing. | | |
| III | Felt by several; vibration like passing of truck. | Hanging objects may swing appreciably. | | |
| IV | Felt by many; sensation like heavy body striking building. | Dishes rattle. | Walls creak; window rattle. | |
| V | Felt by nearly all; frightens a few. | Pictures swing out of place; small objects move; a few objects fall from shelves within the community. | A few instances of cracked plaster and cracked windows with the community. | Trees and bushes shaken noticeably. |
| VI | Frightens many; people move unsteadily. | Many objects fall from shelves. | A few instances of fallen plaster, broken windows, and damaged chimneys within the community. | Some fall of tree limbs and tops, isolated rockfalls and landslides, and isolated liquefaction. |
| VII | Frightens most; some lose balance. | Heavy furniture overturned. | Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction, but considerable in some poorly built or badly designed structures; weak chimneys broken at roof line, fall of unbraced parapets. | Tree damage, rockfalls, landslides, and liquefaction are more severe and widespread wiht increasing intensity. |
| VIII | Many find it difficult to stand. | Very heavy furniture moves conspicuously. | Damage slight in buildings designed to be earthquake resistant, but severe in some poorly built structures. Widespread fall of chimneys and monuments. | |
| IX | Some forcibly thrown to the ground. | | Damage considerable in some buildings designed to be earthquake resistant; buildings shift off foundations if not bolted to them. | |
| X | | | Most ordinary masonry structures collapse; damage moderate to severe in many buildings designed to be earthquake resistant. | |

Over 75% of unincorporated Los Angeles County is at risk for severe to extreme shaking in a future earthquake.

The region's dense urban environment, combined with aging infrastructure, increases the likelihood of extensive damage and prolonged recovery times.

Faults running beneath critical infrastructure corridors, including freeways and power grids, pose a significant threat to public safety and economic stability of the planning area.

## 6.3.4 History

Los Angeles County has a long history of destructive earthquakes, with some of the earliest recorded events dating back to the early 19th century. The San Juan Capistrano Earthquake of 1812 (M 7.5) was among the first to be documented, causing the collapse of Mission San Juan Capistrano and resulting in 40 fatalities. Over the years, the county has experienced numerous significant quakes, including the devastating 1857 Fort Tejon Earthquake (M 7.9), the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake (M 6.6), and the infamous 1994 Northridge Earthquake (M 6.7), which caused billions in damages and led to widespread infrastructure failures. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for earthquakes in the last five years.

**Major Earthquakes in Los Angeles County (1812 – Present)**

| Date | Magnitude | Name / Location | Notable Impact |
|---|---|---|---|
| December 8, 1812 | 7.5 | San Juan Capistrano Earthquake | Destroyed Mission San Juan Capistrano, killed 40 people. |
| December 21, 1812 | 7.1 | West Ventura Earthquake | Caused significant shaking in Southern California. |
| January 9, 1857 | 7.9 | Fort Tejon Earthquake | Largest earthquake on the San Andreas Fault; ruptured 225 miles. |
| July 21, 1952 | 7.5 | Kern County Earthquake | Strong shaking felt in Los Angeles; major damage to Bakersfield. |
| February 9, 1971 | 6.6 | San Fernando Earthquake | 65 deaths, $553 million in damages, collapse of Veterans Hospital. |
| October 1, 1987 | 5.9 | Whittier Narrows Earthquake | 8 deaths, 200 injuries, $358 million in damages. |
| February 28, 1990 | 5.7 | Upland Earthquake | 30 injuries, $12.7 million in damages. |





| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 28, 1991 | 5.6 | Sierra Madre Earthquake | 1 death, 100+ injuries, $40 million in damages. |
| January 17, 1994 | 6.7 | Northridge Earthquake | 57 deaths, 8,700 injuries, $40 billion in damages, freeways collapsed. |
| July 29, 2008 | 5.5 | Chino Hills Earthquake | 8 injuries, minor structural damage. |
| March 28, 2014 | 5.1 | La Habra Earthquake | Few injuries, $10 million in damages. |
| July 6, 2019 | 7.1 | Ridgecrest Earthquake | Widespread damage in Southern California, infrastructure impacts. |

## 6.3.5 Probability

**Trends in Seismic Activity**

Over 163 earthquakes of M 5.0 or greater have been recorded in Southern California since 1812.

The San Andreas Fault remains the greatest seismic hazard, with a 59% chance of an M 6.7+ event in the next 30 years.

**Future Earthquake Occurrence**

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimates the following probabilities for a major earthquake in Los Angeles County in the next 30 years:

- 60% chance of an M 6.7+ earthquake
- 46% chance of an M 7.0+ earthquake
- 31% chance of an M 7.5+ earthquake

## 6.3.6 Vulnerability

The county's vulnerability to earthquakes extends beyond physical infrastructure, affecting its residents and essential services. Older buildings, particularly unreinforced masonry and soft-story structures, are at high risk of collapse, posing significant

dangers to residents and businesses. Seismic retrofitting, early warning systems, and stricter building codes have improved resilience, but vulnerabilities remain in older structures and critical infrastructure.

**Critical Infrastructure at Risk**

- **Highways, bridges, and transportation routes:** A major earthquake could severely disrupt mobility, shipment of goods and services while also delaying emergency response and evacuations. Major highways such as, but not limited to the I-5, I-10, US-101, CA-60, CA-14, I-405, I-710, and I-105 could be impacted.
- **Energy grids and water system:** Disruptions could leave millions without power and clean water.
- **Hospitals and emergency services:** 325 hospitals and 1,299 fire stations in the Los Angeles County could suffer functional impairments.
- **Unreinforced masonry and soft-story buildings:** Many older structures are highly susceptible to collapse during strong ground shaking.

**County Specific Critical Facilities Affected:**

- Fire Department: 314 facilities (93.18%)
- Public Works: 201 facilities (87.39%)
- Health Services: 56 facilities (85.71%)
- Public Health: 37 facilities (92.50%)
- Libraries: 78 branches (89.66%)
- Parks: 179 (97.79%)
- Education: 70 (85.37%)

Los Angeles County lies at the intersection of multiple major fault lines, including the San Andreas Fault. According to the hazard matrix, the risk of violent ground shaking is prevalent countywide, particularly in urban centers and regions with critical infrastructure. The potential consequences of violent seismic shaking include widespread structural damage, disruption of services, economic losses, and human casualties.

**Populations at Risk**

- The THIRA estimates over 2 million residents could be significantly impacted in a major seismic event, particularly those in high-risk seismic zones.





- People Experiencing Homelessness (PEH) populations: 75,000+ unhoused individuals in Los Angeles County live in areas at risk of violent shaking.
- Low-income and individuals with access and functional needs (AFN): For more details on impacted population please see Section 5.

**Extent of Exposure**

- **Total Area Exposed**: 3,041.91 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
  - **SD5**: 1,950.78 sq mi (69.50%)
  - **SD3**: 379.41 sq mi (87.99%)
  - **SD1**: 349.17 sq mi (98.95%)
  - **SD2**: 362.95 sq mi (99.99%)
  - **SD4**: 210.92 sq mi (99.10%)

### 6.3.7 Impacts

Los Angeles County has a long history of experiencing damaging earthquakes due to its location along multiple active fault systems, including the San Andreas, Newport-Inglewood, and Whittier faults. Historic earthquakes such as the 1971 San Fernando (M6.6) and 1994 Northridge (M6.7) events caused catastrophic losses. The San Fernando earthquake resulted in 65 deaths, the collapse of hospital structures, and over $550 million in damages, while the Northridge earthquake caused 57 deaths, more than 8,700 injuries, and an estimated $40 billion in economic losses, including widespread infrastructure failures such as collapsed freeways and damaged utility systems.

Impacts from future major seismic events are projected to be even more severe due to population density, aging infrastructure, and increasing development in seismically vulnerable areas. Over 75% of unincorporated Los Angeles County is at risk of severe to extreme ground shaking. Current estimates suggest that a large-magnitude earthquake could displace up to 2.2 million people, injure or kill thousands, and result in over $200 billion in combined economic losses, including $113 billion in property damage and $68 billion in business interruptions.

The County's critical systems; power, water, transportation, healthcare, and communications, are especially vulnerable. A major earthquake could impair up to 325 hospitals and 1,299 fire stations and disrupt critical infrastructure for millions. Populations with heightened vulnerability include the 75,000+ people experiencing homelessness, those with access and functional needs, and residents of older, unreinforced masonry and soft-story structures.

Without sufficient mitigation, a future earthquake could result in cascading failures across multiple sectors and prolong the County's recovery for years. These risks highlight the urgency for continued investment in seismic retrofitting, stricter enforcement of building codes, expanding statewide early warning systems, and equitable preparedness programs targeting at-risk vulnerable populations.

- **Casualties and injuries:** Depending on the time of day and location, thousands could be injured or killed in a severe earthquake.
- **Economic disruption:** A significant earthquake could halt business operations, damage supply chains, and force thousands into unemployment.
- **Housing displacement:** An estimated 2.2 million residents could be displaced, with tens of thousands requiring emergency sheltering.

**Economic Impact**

A major earthquake in Los Angeles County could result in over $200 billion in economic losses, with a total of $118 trillion-dollar exposure. Losses can include:

- $68 billion in business interruptions
- $51 billion in lost economic activity
- $113 billion in property damages

**Problem Statement**

The pervasive exposure of Los Angeles County to violent earthquake shaking presents a systemic threat to public safety, economic stability, and essential services. Nearly all major departments and infrastructure elements are located within high-shaking hazard zones. The extensive reach across all five Supervisorial Districts (SD) amplifies the challenge, highlighting the urgent need for retrofitting, public education, preparedness programs, and resilient design policies. Failure to address this hazard could lead to catastrophic loss of life and functionality in the event of a major seismic event.





### 6.3.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

Efforts to reduce earthquake risks in Los Angeles County include strengthening building codes, enhancing emergency preparedness, and retrofitting vulnerable structures.

**Key efforts to mitigate earthquake risks include:**

- Strengthening building codes and enforcing retrofitting laws
- Upgrading critical infrastructure
- Expanding public education and early warning systems
- Enhancing emergency response planning

By proactively implementing these measures, Los Angeles County aims to reduce casualties, infrastructure damage, and economic losses in future seismic events.

**Seismic Retrofitting Programs**

- **Soft story retrofit program**: Mandates seismic upgrades for older apartment buildings.
- **Non-ductile concrete building retrofits**: Strengthens older commercial and residential structures.
- **Hospitals and emergency facilities retrofitting**: Ensures critical services remain operational post-earthquake.

**Policy and Regulatory Measures**

- Assembly Bill (AB) 1857: Strengthens building standards for multi-story structures.
- AB 2681: Requires cities and counties to inventory vulnerable buildings.
- Updated California Building Code (CBC): Enforces stricter seismic design criteria for new construction.
- Public Education: Teaching to Drop, Cover and Hold On; the household preparedness checklist, educate residents on emergency response, retrofitting, and disaster preparedness.
- Early Warning/ ShakeAlert System: Provides real-time earthquake early warnings to residents via mobile alerts and public messaging.
- Public earthquake drills: Annual Great California ShakeOut encourages preparedness.

### 6.3.9 Summary

Los Angeles County remains at high risk for devastating earthquakes, with scientific projections indicating a strong likelihood of a significant seismic event in the coming decades. The region has experienced numerous historic earthquakes, and the potential for future large-scale disasters remains ever-present. While advances in engineering, emergency preparedness, and mitigation efforts have improved resilience, challenges persist, particularly regarding aging infrastructure and vulnerable communities. Continued investments in retrofitting, public education, and early warning systems will be critical in minimizing casualties, economic losses, and recovery challenges in future earthquakes.

## 6.4 Extreme Heat

### 6.4.1 Nature

Extreme heat refers to prolonged periods of high temperatures, often accompanied by high humidity, posing significant health risks such as heat exhaustion and heat stroke. The urban heat island (UHI) effect, prevalent in densely built areas like Los Angeles County, intensifies these conditions by absorbing and retaining heat. The changing climate conditions through time in the region exacerbate for the rising of daily temperature and for the increasing of extreme heat days in the County. This leads to health issues, increase energy demand, and strain on infrastructure.

**EXTREME HEAT KEY POINTS**

1. **Nature**
   Prolonged periods of high temperatures pose significant health risks such as heat exhaustion and heat stroke. Urban heat island (UHI) is rampant in Los Angeles County.
2. **Location**
   Los Angeles County is vulnerable to extreme heat because of its diverse landscape and urban density.
3. **Extent**
   Predictions show a significant rise in frequency and intensity of heat waves, with inland areas being more susceptible.
4. **Vulnerability**
   Populations most vulnerable to extreme heat are elderly individuals, low-income communities, outdoor workers, people experiencing homelessness, and the access and functional needs community.
5. **Mitigation and Preparedness**
   To manage extreme heat, Los Angeles County has implemented cooling centers, urban greening initiatives, public awareness campaigns, and building codes and regulations.

### 6.4.2 Location

Los Angeles County is particularly susceptible to extreme heat due to its diverse geography and urban density. All of Los Angeles County may experience extreme heat, nonetheless inland regions, including the valleys and high desert areas experience

higher temperatures compared to coastal areas. The urban heat island (UHI) effect can increase temperatures in cities and developed areas than the less developed areas. Urban centers with extensive concrete and asphalt surfaces further amplify heat retention, contributing to elevated temperatures and increased UHI effect in the county.

## 6.4.3 Extent

The severity of heat events in Los Angeles County has been increasing. Projections indicate a significant rise in the frequency and intensity of heat waves, with inland areas potentially experiencing temperatures exceeding 110°F. The urban heat island effect can cause urban areas to be several degrees warmer than their rural counterparts, exacerbating the impact of heat waves. The chart below shows the levels of heat wave impacts used to measure heatwave severity. HeatRisk, an experimental measure developed by the NWS in collaboration with the CDC, classifies heat events by their impact on human health. It ranges from Green (0) which is little or no risk to Magenta (4), which means extreme heat with no overnight relief.

| Category | **Figure 6.4.1 Risk of Heat-Related Impacts** |
|---|---|
| **Green 0** | Little to no risk from expected heat. |
| **Yellow 1** | Minor - This level of heat affects primarily those individuals extremely sensitive to heat, especially when outdoors without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. |
| **Orange 2** | Moderate - This level of heat affects most individuals sensitive to heat, especially those without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts possible in some health systems and in heat-sensitive industries. |
| **Red 3** | Major - This level of heat affects anyone without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts likely in some health systems, heat-sensitive industries and infrastructure. |
| **Magenta 4** | Extreme - This level of rare and/or long-duration extreme heat with little to no overnight relief affects anyone without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts likely in most health systems, heat-sensitive industries and infrastructure. |

*National Weather Service (NWS), 2024*





August, being the hottest month of the year that the planning area experiences the Figure 6.4.2 below shows, the average high temperature for August 2024 in Los Angeles County. As shown, the temperature varies by location but remains higher than average monthly temperature.

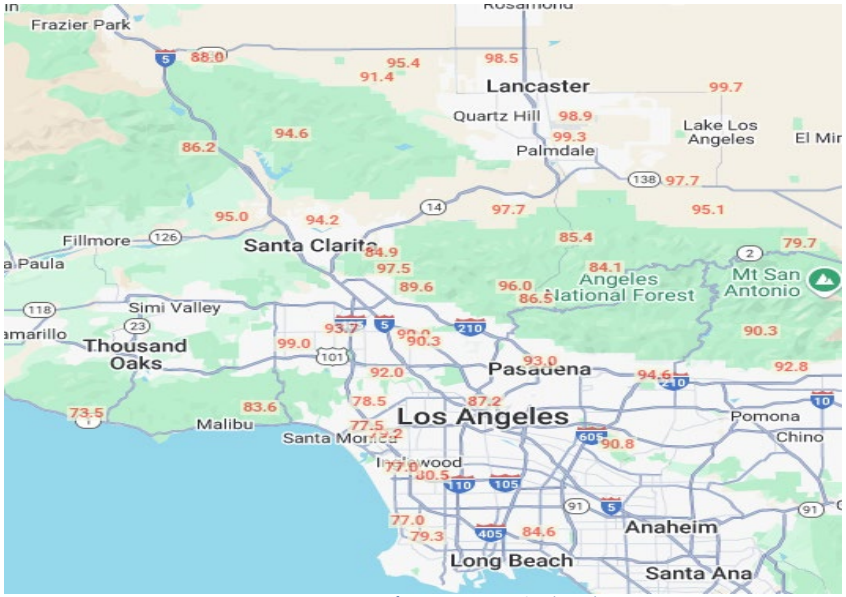



*Figure 6.4.2, Mean Max Temperature for August 2024, National Weather Service*

## 6.4.4 History

Because of the changing climate conditions and the geographical location, Los Angeles County has been experiencing extreme heat waves in the past years. It has a history of extreme heat events, with temperatures frequently reaching 100 degrees or more, especially during the summer months. In some cases, these extreme heat events are record-breaking heat waves surpassing their all-time highs.

Extreme Heat events include:

- **August 2020:** A severe heatwave led to widespread power outages, affecting nearly 500,000 residents.

- **September 2020:** The San Fernando Valley recorded a record high temperature of 121°F.
- **August 2022:** A record-breaking heatwave in late summer exceeded 100°F
- **September 2024:** A severe September heatwave pushed temperatures 10-20°F above normal, hitting 109°F in Long Beach

The History of Extreme heat events highlight the increasing trend of extreme heat occurrences in the region. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for extreme heat in the last five years. Even though there were no declared extreme heat emergencies, the county has issued several heat alerts and taken measures to protect residents from the impacts of heat waves during these periods.

## 6.4.5 Probability

Extreme heat events are an annual occurrence in Los Angeles County, though severity of such events vary per year based on other conditions, such as El Niño. Climate models project a substantial increase in the likelihood of extreme heat events in Los Angeles County. By mid-century, the county could experience more than five major heat waves annually, with some models suggesting up to tenfold increases in frequency. This heightened probability necessitates proactive mitigation and adaptation strategies.

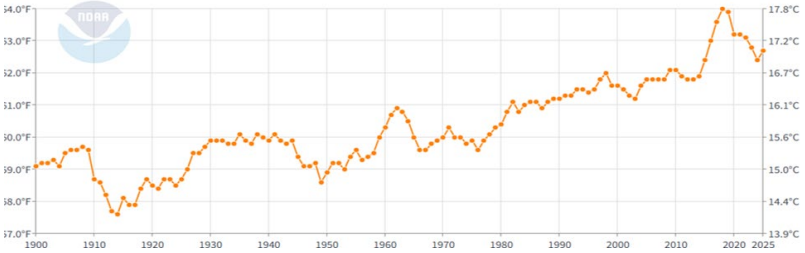



*Figure 6.4.3, Average Temperature 1900-2025, NOAA, NCEI, 2025.*

## 6.4.6 Vulnerability

Extreme heat poses a significant and growing threat to Los Angeles County, where rising temperatures, urban heat islands, and widespread social vulnerability intersect. Those most at risk include the elderly, low-income households lacking air conditioning,





people experiencing homelessness (PEH), individuals with access and functional needs (AFN), and the County's large population of outdoor and non-air-conditioned indoor workers. Infrastructure is also strained; electricity demand spikes during heatwaves, often overwhelming the power grid and triggering outages. Water systems experience increased demand and evaporation losses, while roadways and rail lines are subject to buckling or operational delays. In recent years, Los Angeles County has experienced severe consequences from prolonged heat events, reinforcing the urgent need for heat resilience strategies targeting both people and critical services.

**Los Angeles County-Specific Impacts and Data**

- 491,600 residents experienced power outages during the August 2020 heatwave.
- 96% of the County's 1,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines are exposed to moderate to high extreme heat risk.
- 1.7 million residents are considered highly vulnerable due to age, income, disability, or chronic health conditions.
- Over 300,000 outdoor workers are at elevated risk for heat-related illness and injury.
- Thousands of heat-related emergency visits occurred during multi-day heat events in 2020 and 2022; especially in neighborhoods with limited shade and high surface temperatures.
- 50+ cooling centers have been activated across the County during recent heatwaves to support at-risk populations.
- High heat contributes to worsened air quality, increased wildfire smoke exposure, and economic losses due to infrastructure damage, productivity decline, and rising healthcare costs.

## 6.4.7 Impacts

Los Angeles County has faced significant and growing impacts from extreme heatwaves over the past two decades. In August 2020, a prolonged heatwave caused rolling blackouts affecting nearly 500,000 customers, overwhelmed the state's electrical grid, and forced the activation of emergency conservation protocols. That same summer, the San Fernando Valley hit 121°F, leading to widespread strain on

HVAC systems and increased emergency room visits for heat-related illnesses. The 2022 and 2024 heatwaves brought similar conditions—temperatures over 100°F across the region led to localized transformer failures, asphalt buckling, and strain on water delivery systems due to elevated demand. During these events, outdoor workers, the elderly, and low-income residents without access to cooling systems were among the most affected. Economic activity was disrupted, with reports of business closures, service delays, and increased healthcare costs. In 2024, Long Beach reached a record 109°F, causing a spike in electricity demand and triggering emergency energy alerts across Southern California. Heat-related deaths and hospitalizations have also trended upward, particularly in neighborhoods with low tree canopy and high impervious surfaces. These impacts underscore the need for resilient infrastructure and targeted adaptation strategies to safeguard health and essential services.

### 6.4.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

The most effective way to reduce the negative impacts of an extreme heat event is to develop a comprehensive heat response plan that has individual strategies to effectively manage heat waves during peak seasons of the year. The plan might include forecasting and monitoring, education and awareness, and heat wave response.

To address extreme heat, Los Angeles County has implemented several measures:

- **Cooling Centers:** Establishment of air-conditioned public spaces where residents can seek relief during heatwaves. These centers are facilities such as libraries, community centers, and senior centers. Residents can locate the nearest cooling center using resources provided by the county. *Additional resources can be found at https://ready.lacounty.gov/heat/*
- **Urban Greening Initiatives:** Programs aimed at increasing green spaces, planting trees, and creating parks to provide shade and reduce ambient temperatures. These efforts help mitigate the urban heat island effect.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Educational initiatives to inform residents about heat risks, prevention strategies, and resources available during extreme heat events. These campaigns emphasize the importance of hydration, recognizing heat-related illness symptoms, and utilizing cooling centers.
- **Building Codes and Regulations:** Incorporation of heat-mitigating designs and materials in new constructions and retrofits, such as cool roofs and reflective





pavements, to reduce heat absorption. These measures aim to lower indoor temperatures and decrease reliance on air conditioning.

These strategies are designed to reduce heat exposure, protect vulnerable populations, and enhance community resilience against extreme heat events.

### 6.4.9 Summary

Extreme heat poses a growing threat to Los Angeles County, with increasing frequency and intensity of heat waves exacerbated by urban heat island (UHI) effects. Understanding these impacts of extreme heat and taking appropriate precautions, residents of Los Angeles County can protect themselves and their communities from this growing climate hazard. The county has undertaken various mitigation efforts, including the establishment of cooling centers, urban greening projects, public education campaigns, and the implementation of heat-conscious building practices. Ongoing adaptation and proactive planning are essential to safeguard public health, infrastructure, and the environment from the adverse effects of extreme heat.

## 6.5 Drought

### 6.5.1 Nature

Drought is a prolonged period of below-average precipitation that leads to water shortages, impacting agriculture, ecosystems, and urban water supplies. Unlike other natural disasters, drought develops gradually, making it difficult to predict and mitigate. In Los Angeles County, droughts are a recurring issue due to the region's arid climate and dependence on imported water supplies.

Drought severity is determined by its duration, intensity, geographic extent, and water demand. Climate change is exacerbating these factors, leading to hotter temperatures, reduced precipitation, and increased evaporation rates. Wildfires are also projected to increase in frequency and intensity during drought season.

**DROUGHT KEY POINTS**

1. **Nature**
   Drought is a slow-developing hazard worsened by climate change, leading to hotter, drier conditions and water shortages.
2. **Location**
   L.A. County's drought risk is high due to its arid climate and dependence on imported water sources.
3. **Extent**
   Droughts are classified into five levels; L.A. experienced drought conditions for 376 straight weeks from 2011–2019.
4. **Vulnerability**
   All residents are affected by dought, especially vulnerable groups, face risks from water shortages, wildfires, and health impacts.
5. **Mitigation and Preparedness**
   The County is expanding recycling, stormwater capture, and conservation programs to improve drought resilience.

**There are four common classifications of drought:**

- **Meteorological Drought**: A prolonged period of below-normal precipitation.





- **Hydrological Drought**: A reduction in surface and groundwater levels due to prolonged precipitation deficits.
- **Agricultural Drought:** A lack of soil moisture that affects crop growth and livestock sustainability.
- **Socioeconomic Drought:** When water shortages impact drinking water supplies, sanitation, public services, and economic activities.

### 6.5.2 Location

Drought is regional in nature and typically affects the entire Los Angeles County planning area. Given the county's reliance on imported water from the Sierra Nevada snowpack and the Colorado River, reduced availability of these sources significantly increases vulnerability.

### 6.5.3 Extent

Drought is a recurring natural hazard that can severely impact agriculture, water supply, ecosystems, and communities. To monitor and communicate drought conditions across the United States, the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC), in partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), produces weekly U.S. Drought Monitor maps. These maps categorize drought conditions into five levels based on intensity, duration, and impact on various sectors, including agriculture, water resources, and public health.

Each drought category reflects a different level of severity, from short-term dry conditions that may slow crop growth, to long-term, widespread water shortages that require emergency response. These classifications help decision-makers, farmers, and water managers respond appropriately to emerging or ongoing drought conditions. See Figure 6.5.1 below for more information.

**Drought Categories and Associated Impacts:**

| CATEGORY | DESCRIPTION | POSSIBLE IMPACTS |
|---|---|---|
| D4 | EXCEPTIONAL DROUGHT | • Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses<br>• Critical shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells<br>• Water emergencies and possible mandatory rationing<br>• Severe impacts on ecosystems and wildlife habitats |
| D3 | EXTREME DROUGHT | • Major agricultural losses and pasture failure<br>• Widespread water shortages<br>• Water use restrictions likely enforced<br>• Increased risk of wildfires and heat-related stress |
| D2 | SEVERE DROUGHT | • Crop and pasture losses becoming likely<br>• Water shortages becoming common<br>• Local governments may implement water restrictions<br>• Hydropower generation and irrigation potentially impacted |
| D1 | MODERATE DROUGHT | • Noticeable damage to crops and pastures<br>• Water levels in streams and reservoirs begin to decline<br>• Voluntary water-use restrictions may be requested<br>• Some stress on fish and wildlife populations |
| D0 | ABNORMALLY DRY | • Early signs of drought, with short-term dryness slowing planting and crop growth<br>• If improving lingering water deficits as area recovers from drought<br>• Pastures or vegetation may show signs of delayed recovery |

*Figure 6.5.1 Drought Categories and Associated Impacts*

These classifications not only help guide resources and planning but also raise awareness about the broader consequences of prolonged dryness. Understanding the extent and severity of drought helps ensure timely response and mitigation efforts at local, state, and federal levels.





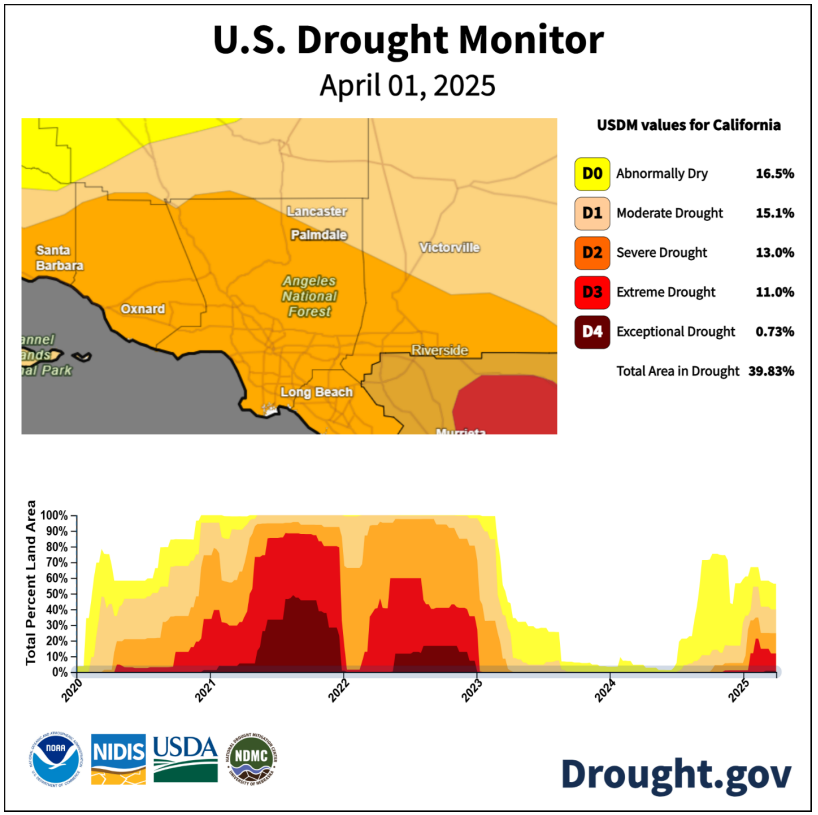



*Figure 6.5.2, U.S. Drought Monitor, 2025*

## 6.5.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced multiple significant droughts, with some lasting several years. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for drought in the last five years.

**Notable historical drought periods include:**

1. 1917-1921 – A widespread drought affecting most of California.
2. 1976-1977 – One of the driest two-year periods in recorded history.
3. 1987-1992 – A six-year drought that severely impacted water supplies and agriculture.
4. 2007-2009 – A prolonged drought leading to state-imposed water restrictions.
5. 2011-2017 – The most severe drought in modern history, resulting in groundwater depletion and mandatory conservation measures.
6. 2020-2022 – California experienced a significant drought, with Los Angeles County experiencing "abnormally dry" conditions.
7. 2024-2025 – Los Angeles County is continuing to experience abnormally dry conditions, with lower average rainfalls and arid conditions.

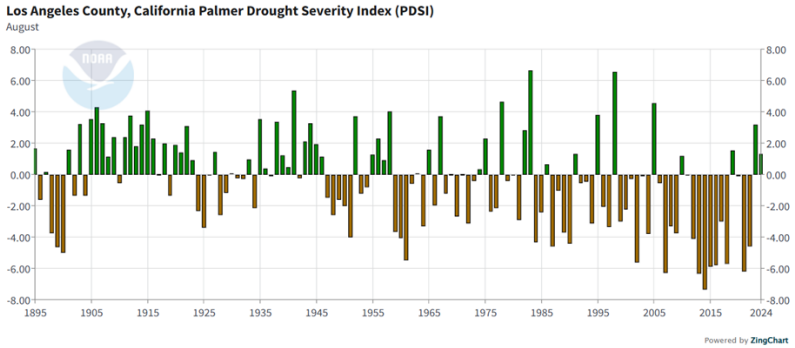



*Figure 6.5.3, NOAA Drought Severity Index, 2024*

The chart above, the Palmer Drought Severity Index, shows how drought conditions have been changing since 1895. The Palmer Drought Severity Index measures how dry or wet an area is by comparing rainfall and temperature to long-term averages. It gives a number (positive or negative) showing drought severity or excess moisture.

Los Angeles County was in some form of drought for 376 consecutive weeks from December 20, 2011, until March 14, 2019. The State and the County passed several resolutions and regulations at different times to mitigate drought impacts like water





conservation regulations. There were no federally declared drought disasters in the area in the past five years in the planning area.

## 6.5.5 Probability

Climate scientists predict that Los Angeles County and the rest of Southern California will get drier, while Northern California will get hotter. Rising temperatures contribute to higher evaporation rates and declining snowpack in the Sierra Nevada, a critical source of water for Southern California. The frequency of extreme droughts is expected to increase, reducing available water resources and heightening competition between urban, agricultural, and environmental needs. Long-term droughts have a 100% of occurring every ten-years, with potential for longer and more destructive drought events due to climate change.

## 6.5.6 Vulnerability

Los Angeles County's 10 million residents face growing vulnerabilities during prolonged droughts, with over 75% of community water systems exhibiting at least one drought-related risk, such as reliance on a single source or aging infrastructure. The County's dependence on imported water—serving over 60% of residents—increases exposure to supply disruptions from reduced Sierra Nevada snowpack and Colorado River allocations. All residents, and visitors of Los Angeles County are affected by water shortages during a prolonged drought conditions.

Vulnerabilities include:

- **Low-income households**, often lacking water-efficient appliances and cooling systems.
- **Agricultural industry** with over 140,000 acres of irrigated farmland in the County is at risk of reduced water allocation and drying pastures for livestock.
- **Wildland-urban interface (WUI) communities**, where over 1 million residents face heightened wildfire risk due to dry vegetation and limited firefighting water supply.
- **Critical infrastructure** operations may be impacted by a range of factors from reduced hydropower availability when reservoir levels decrease to power station cooling challenges.

These vulnerabilities illustrate the far-reaching, cross-sector impacts of drought on the County's economy, environment, and most at-risk communities.

## 6.5.7 Impacts

Over the past five years, Los Angeles County has experienced intensifying drought conditions marked by rising temperatures, reduced snowpack, and persistent water shortages. By 2022, 75% of the County's community water systems showed at least one drought vulnerability, including reliance on a single water source or aging infrastructure. Public health impacts have also emerged, with 1,113 cases of Valley fever reported in 2020, linked to dry soil and dust exposure. Hydropower reductions during drought periods increased reliance on natural gas, contributing to elevated energy costs for residents. These compounding impacts have strained water supply, health systems, and infrastructure, reinforcing drought as a major and growing hazard for Los Angeles County.

## 6.5.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

To combat increasing drought risks, Los Angeles County has implemented water conservation policies, infrastructure investments, and emergency response measures. Key strategies include:

**Water Management and Conservation**

- Expanding water recycling and desalination programs to reduce reliance on imported water.
- Implementing drought-tolerant landscaping initiatives to lower residential and commercial water use.
- Enforcing water efficiency regulations for new developments and upgrading older properties with water-saving strategies.

**Infrastructure Improvements**

- Enhancing groundwater recharge projects to increase local water storage.
- Upgrading stormwater capture systems to maximize water retention during rainy seasons.
- Developing new water storage facilities to provide additional supply resilience.

**Community Preparedness and Public Awareness**





- Launching county-wide conservation campaigns to encourage sustainable water use.
- Increasing financial incentives for water-efficient appliances and irrigation systems.
- Strengthening emergency drought response plans to ensure equitable water distribution during crises.

## 6.5.9 Summary

Drought remains a persistent and growing threat to Los Angeles County's water security and economic stability. Climate change projections indicate more frequent and severe droughts, placing greater strain on water supply systems, public health, and agriculture. By implementing proactive water management strategies, investing in infrastructure resilience, and promoting community awareness, the County can mitigate the long-term impacts of drought and ensure sustainable water resources for future generations.

## 6.6 Flooding

### 6.6.1 Nature

Flooding is a persistent and increasingly severe hazard in Los Angeles County, driven by heavy rainfall, storm surge, stormwater drainage, and rising sea levels. The county's complex hydrology, which includes rivers, creeks, and an extensive urban flood control system, is highly susceptible to overflow events when precipitation exceeds drainage capacity. The effects of climate change are exacerbating flood risks by intensifying storms, altering precipitation patterns, and increasing sea levels, leading to greater coastal inundation and inland flash floods.

Unlike other regions that experience seasonal flooding due to snowmelt, flooding in Los Angeles County primarily occurs during winter storms and atmospheric river events, which bring intense rainfall and lightning over short periods.

**FLOODING KEY POINTS**

1. **Nature**
   Flooding in Los Angeles County is driven by heavy rainfall, storm surge, stormwater drainage, and rising sea levels.
2. **Location**
   Areas at risk of flooding include communities near rivers, foothills, valleys, coastlines, and recent burn scars.
3. **Extent**
   Approximately 243.32 square miles of Los Angeles County are in a 500-year floodplain.
4. **Vulnerability**
   Residents within floodplains or people experiencing homelessness living near rivers are especially vulnerable to floods.
5. **Mitigation and Preparedness**
   Actions focus on floodplain land use regulations, stormwater management and drainage, and maintaining flood control measures.

- The region's high degree of urbanization contributes to flash flooding, as paved surfaces prevent natural absorption of water, leading to rapid runoff and street flooding.





- Burn scars from recent wildfires further compound flood risks by reducing vegetation cover, destabilizing hillsides, and increasing the likelihood of land movement.

Flooding also creates secondary hazards, including erosion, infrastructure damage, water contamination, and transportation disruptions. Stormwater runoff can overwhelm wastewater treatment facilities, leading to hazardous spills. Landslides and mudflows in post-wildfire areas pose additional risks to homes, roads, and critical infrastructure. These compounding threats highlight the urgent need for comprehensive flood mitigation efforts to protect communities, infrastructure, and the environment.

### 6.6.2 Location

Flood hazards are geographically widespread, with more than 240 square miles of land located within the 100- and 500-year floodplains. Historically significant events, such as the 1938 and 1969 floods, as well as more recent storms in 2023 and 2024, have caused substantial damage to infrastructure, triggered evacuations, and challenged long-term recovery efforts. Socially vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with access and functional needs, and low-income households, face disproportionate impacts due to limited financial resources, inadequate insurance coverage, and reduced access to services. The County's flood control system includes concrete river channels, levees, storm drains, debris basins and reservoirs; has helped mitigate some flood risks but remains vulnerable to high-intensity storms that exceed design capacities.

**Major Flood-Prone Areas**:

- Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, and Santa Clara River: These major waterways are prone to overflow during extreme storm events, particularly during El Niño years.
- Ballona Creek and Malibu Creek: These urban watersheds experience rapid runoff and flash flooding, especially in developed areas.
- Foothills, Valleys, and Recent Burn Scar Areas: Post-wildfire regions face heightened risk of flash floods and debris flows following storms.
- Antelope Valley: In desert regions, stormwater pools into temporary lakes, causing flooded roadways and infrastructure damage.

- Coastal Communities: Rising sea levels and storm surges threaten beachfront properties, harbors, and businesses.

Urban areas are particularly vulnerable due to impervious surfaces and outdated drainage systems. During intense storms, neighborhoods in Downtown Los Angeles, South LA, and the San Fernando Valley frequently experience street flooding and traffic disruptions, demonstrating the limitations of existing infrastructure in handling modern storm events.

For a better visual representation of this Flooding Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for flood and inundation maps.

## 6.6.3 Extent

Los Angeles County faces a significant and evolving flood risk, with impacts ranging from localized urban inundation to widespread riverine flooding and destructive debris flows. Although the County has invested heavily in flood control infrastructure; including an extensive network of dams and debris basins; these systems are increasingly strained and cannot fully eliminate the threat. A growing number of residents are exposed to dangerous flooding each year, a situation made worse by the limitations of aging infrastructure and the complexities of urban hydrology. Intense rainfall events, especially those associated with atmospheric rivers, are occurring more frequently and with greater severity, often overwhelming drainage systems and resulting in severe flooding of streets and neighborhoods. Compounding this risk are burn scars from recent wildfires, which heighten the likelihood of mudslides and debris flows that threaten both life and property. As climate patterns shift and extreme weather events become more common, the flood vulnerability of Los Angeles County continues to deepen across its diverse geography.

Flood severity is typically measured using the 100-year and 500-year flood recurrence intervals, which indicate a 1% and 0.2% annual probability of flooding, respectively. These designations guide floodplain management and mitigation efforts.

**Key Flood Hazard Statistics in Los Angeles County:**

- 243.32 square miles (5.11%) of land have a 0.2% annual flood probability.
- 4.19 square miles (0.09%) have a 1% annual flood probability.





**Key Flood Hazard Statistics for Unincorporated Los Angeles County:**

- 64.77 square miles (2.13%) have a 0.2% flood probability.
- 1.23 square miles (0.04%) have a 1% flood probability.

As climate change accelerates sea-level rise and extreme rainfall events, these flood-prone areas may expand, affecting more residents, infrastructure, and businesses.

| FLOOD IMPACT ON LAND AREA | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Area** | **0.2% Annual Flood Probability** | **1% Annual Flood Probability** |
| Los Angeles County | 243.32 sq. mi. (5.11%) | 4.19 sq. mi. (0.09%) |
| Unincorporated LA County | 64.77 sq. mi. (2.13%) | 1.23 sq. mi. (0.04%) |

## 6.6.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced numerous severe flood events, many of which have caused catastrophic damage to infrastructure, property, and human life. Over the decades, climate variability, rapid urbanization, and an aging flood control system have led to repeated flooding disasters. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for earthquakes in the last five years.

Below are some of the most significant historical and recent flood events affecting the region.

**Notable Flood and Lightning Events in Los Angeles County**:

- **1938 Los Angeles Floods**: One of the deadliest floods in county history, caused by weeks of torrential rainfall, resulting in over 100 deaths, the destruction of thousands of homes, and widespread infrastructure damage, particularly to bridges and roadways.
- **1969 Winter Storms**: Heavy rains led to massive debris flows in the San Gabriel Mountains, severe urban flooding across Los Angeles, and multiple dam breaches, prompting major evacuations.
- **1992-1993 El Niño Floods**: A series of storms triggered landslides, flash flooding, and major coastal erosion, with significant damage to Pacific Coast Highway and residential areas.
- **2017 Winter Storms (DR-4305)**: Record-breaking rainfall led to significant urban flooding, road closures, and mudslides, with severe impacts across multiple communities.

- **October 2021**: Los Angeles County experienced a rare and intense thunderstorm with a significant amount of lightning.
- **September 2022 Hurricane Kay**: A pacific hurricane that caused significant rainfall along with risk of mudflows, coastal flooding, and coastal erosion.
- **January 2023 Atmospheric River Event (DR-4683)**: Heavy rainfall overwhelmed storm drains, causing significant flooding in Hollywood, Baldwin Hills, and low-lying inland areas, leading to evacuations and infrastructure damage.
- **February 2023 Los Angeles Floods (DR-4699)**: A series of intense storms caused widespread flash flooding, freeway closures, and landslides, demonstrating the increasing vulnerability of the county's urban areas to extreme precipitation events.
- **August 2023 Tropical Storm Hilary (DR-4750)**: Several locations in the mountains of Southern California received over 10 inches of rainfall which set daily and/or monthly rainfall records, in many locations in Southern California, including within Los Angeles County. It also created significant threat of flash and riverine flooding prompted the evacuation of numerous vulnerable communities near burn scars in the region.
- **December 2023 Pacific Storm**: Storm surges and extreme coastal flooding led to significant erosion along the coastline, particularly impacting Marina del Rey, Long Beach, and Venice Beach.
- **February - March 2024 Atmospheric River Storm (DR-4769)**: One of the most intense rainfall events in recent history, resulting in severe flash floods, mudslides, and power outages, with many homes and businesses sustaining flood damage.

### 6.6.5 Probability

Flood recurrence in Los Angeles County is influenced by both natural climate variability and the increasing effects of climate change. Historically, severe flooding is most likely during strong El Niño events, which occur approximately every 2 to 7 years and can persist for several months to multiple years. These events bring elevated precipitation levels and increase the likelihood of both inland and coastal flooding.

As climate change accelerates, the frequency and intensity of flood-generating events are expected to increase, altering traditional recurrence intervals and expanding the areas at risk. There is a 95% chance of a flooding event occurring each year withing Los Angeles County.





Key climate-related drivers include:

- **Sea-Level Rise**: Projected to rise by 6 inches to over 2 feet by 2050, increasing the risk of tidal and storm surge flooding in coastal communities.
- **Atmospheric River Events**: According to the 2024 THIRA, these events are becoming more frequent and intense, leading to elevated flash flood and debris flow risks.
- **El Niño Cycles**: Still expected every 2 to 7 years, but with increased variability and storm intensity that can overwhelm local drainage and flood control systems.

These evolving conditions challenge existing floodplain maps and design assumptions, highlighting the need for adaptive planning, updated risk models, and continued investment in resilient infrastructure and flood mitigation strategies.

### 6.6.6 Vulnerability

Los Angeles County faces widespread and layered vulnerabilities to flooding, shaped by a combination of environmental exposure and complex social factors. Physical vulnerability is pronounced in areas located within FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), post-wildfire burn scars, and low-lying urban drainage basins that are prone to flooding. However, the degree of risk is significantly heightened for certain populations who may lack the resources or capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from flood events. Socially vulnerable groups, including older adults, individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs (AFN), mobile home residents, people experiencing homelessness, and low-income households; are more likely to reside in structurally vulnerable housing.

According to the 2021 Los Angeles County Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan, more than a quarter of residents living within the 100-year floodplain earn less than $20,000 annually, underscoring the disproportionate economic burden faced by those least able to absorb the costs of recovery. Climate vulnerability data further demonstrates that marginalized communities in flood-exposed areas face elevated risks due to flooding events. The vulnerability landscape is further complicated by a shortage of affordable flood-resilient structures, and an increasing number of residents living in areas newly exposed due to climate-driven changes in precipitation and runoff patterns.

## 6.6.7 Impacts

Flooding in Los Angeles County leads to a broad range of direct and cascading impacts on people, infrastructure, environment, and the economy. The County's extensive network of critical facilities, including hospitals, fire stations, wastewater treatment plants, schools, and power substations. These areas face recurring exposure within both 100- and 500-year floodplains. Damage to these facilities not only compromises their physical integrity but also threatens their functionality during emergency response operations.

Flooding often disrupts lifeline services such as electricity, potable water, sanitation, and transportation, with rural and unincorporated areas facing the greatest challenges to rapid restoration. Mobile homes, frequently concentrated in low-lying or under-drained neighborhoods, are especially susceptible to flood damage due to construction limitations and inadequate protective measures. Previous flood events have resulted in significant debris flows, road closures, train stoppages, and damage to public and private structures.

**Primary Vulnerabilities & Impacts:**

- Over 1,470 structures are estimated to be damaged in a 100-year flood event, with total damages exceeding $769.7 million in property losses in unincorporated Los Angeles County.
- Additionally, more than 180 critical facilities are exposed in the 500-year floodplain, while 70 are within the 100-year floodplain, including transportation assets, utilities, emergency services, and hazardous materials facilities.
- A 100-year flood event could displace over a thousand people with many requiring sheltering, support and recovery efforts.
- Approximately 19,563 tons of building-related debris could be generated by a 100-year flood event, with clean-up requiring more than 780 truckloads, posing logistical, environmental, and public health challenges.
- 28.6% of households in the 100-year floodplain are economically disadvantaged, earning under $20,000 per year, limiting their ability to evacuate, recover, or pay for mitigation improvements.
- A large share of flood-prone properties are either uninsured or underinsured. The average flood insurance claim payout is $7,298, which is only about 1% of the 2019





average replacement cost of structures in the floodplain—indicating significant gaps in financial resilience.

- Wildfire burn scars and post-fire hydrophobic soils significantly increase flood and debris flow risks, particularly in foothill and canyon communities. This hazard continues to grow in severity with climate-driven fire seasons.

**Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities in Unincorporated Areas from 100-Year Flood**

| Sector | Number of Facilities Affected | Average % of Total Value Damaged | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Structure | Content |
| **Safety & Security** | 1 | 7.56 | 10.24 |
| **Food, Water & Sheltering** | 9 | 6.72 | 18.73 |
| **Health & Medical** | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| **Energy** | 1 | 23.90 | 47.79 |
| **Communications** | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| **Transportation** | 59 | 1.41 | 8.86 |
| **Hazardous Materials** | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| **Total/Average** | **70** | **9.90** | **21.40** |

**Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities in Unincorporated Areas from 500-Year Flood**

| Sector | Number of Facilities Affected | Average % of Total Value Damaged | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Structure | Content |
| **Safety & Security** | 4 | 28.39 | 37.56 |
| **Food, Water & Sheltering** | 41 | 7.73 | 27.01 |
| **Health & Medical** | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| **Energy** | 1 | 23.90 | 47.79 |
| **Communications** | 2 | 5.00 | 16.00 |
| **Transportation** | 107 | 3.38 | 19.74 |
| **Hazardous Materials** | 30 | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| **Total/Average** | **185** | **13.07** | **27.18** |

Charts Source: LA County Public Works; 2021 County Comprehensive Flood Plan

## 6.6.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

Los Angeles County's flood mitigation strategy reduces hazard exposure, enhances community resilience, and supports long-term climate adaptation. Grounded in FEMA's National Mitigation Framework, CalOES planning guidance, and local policy, the County implements both structural and non-structural measures to address current and future flood risks. Core actions include regular maintenance and targeted upgrades to

stormwater infrastructure, restoration of floodplains, and integration of flood hazard data into land use planning. The County also prioritizes the protection of critical facilities and vulnerable housing through site retrofits, property acquisition, and elevation programs. Public outreach is conducted through a bilingual, ADA-accessible Program for Public Information, which promotes flood safety awareness, emergency preparedness, and participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

To ensure that mitigation is both data-driven and community-centered, the County utilizes climate projections and FEMA's HAZUS modeling to inform investments, while coordinating with regional partners to align local actions with broader watershed strategies. Key components of the approach include:

- Upgrading culverts, debris basins, and drainage systems to manage increased runoff
- Promoting low-impact development (LID) and incorporating green infrastructure in urban design
- Updating ordinances and the General Plan to discourage development in high-risk areas
- Maintaining inventories of repetitive loss areas and prioritizing resources for the most vulnerable populations

This comprehensive strategy ensures Los Angeles County not only meets federal and state standards but advances flood risk reduction in a way that safeguards people, property, and natural systems for the future.

### 6.6.9 Summary

Flooding is one of the most persistent and complex natural hazards in Los Angeles County, intensified by climate change, urbanization, and aging infrastructure. The Los Angeles County region experiences a range of flood types, including stormwater runoff, flash flooding, coastal inundation, and post-wildfire debris flows. These events are most common during winter storms and atmospheric river systems. High-density development, extensive paved surfaces, and fire-damaged hillsides contribute to rapid runoff and increased overall flood vulnerability. Areas along (but not limited to) the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Clara Rivers, as well as coastal communities and foothill regions, are particularly at risk.





Los Angeles County's mitigation strategy is proactive and multifaceted. It includes infrastructure upgrades, nature-based solutions, land use policy updates, and public education. Core priorities focus on protecting critical facilities, reducing exposure in high-risk housing, and promoting community resilience. Planning efforts are supported by FEMA's HAZUS risk modeling and local climate projections. Despite progress, more than 750,000 residents remain at risk from major flood events, reinforcing the need for continued investment in comprehensive, flood risk reduction across the county.

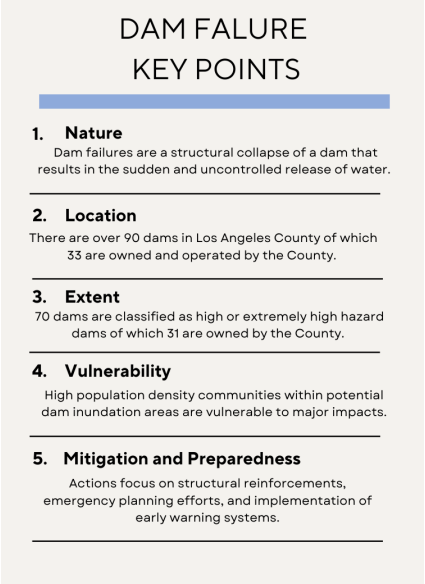
### 6.6.10 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Repetitive Loss (RL)

According to the Los Angeles County Public Works, there are 55 Repetitive Loss (RL) properties in 28 RL areas of Unincorporated Los Angeles County as of 2025, and 8 Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (SRLP). A Repetitive Loss (RL) property is any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in any rolling 10-year period since 1978. Updated location information about RL properties in Unincorporated Los Angeles County were not available during the drafting of this plan, but is being finalized and will be included in subsequent hazard mitigation efforts. Data from 2011 showed that 24 RL properties were located in the SFHA. At the time, the Los Angeles County Public Works stated, "the majority of the repetitive losses are associated with localized urban drainage flood problems, even for properties within a FEMA-designated flood zone." The Los Angeles County Public Works oversees RL mitigation projects.

## 6.7 Dam Failure

### 6.7.1 Nature

Dam failure refers to the structural collapse of a dam that results in the sudden and uncontrolled release of stored water. Such failures can occur due to age-related deterioration, inadequate spillway capacity, structural damage from seismic activity or flooding, and poor maintenance. The catastrophic release of water from a dam failure has the potential to cause human casualties, significant economic loss, and environmental destruction. This type of disaster is particularly dangerous because it can occur suddenly, leaving little time for evacuation or emergency response efforts.




The magnitude of flooding from dam failure often exceeds the capacity of downstream channels, causing rapid inundation of surrounding areas. This flooding can lead to extensive property damage, erosion, infrastructure destruction, and contamination of water supplies. Additionally, secondary hazards such as landslides and debris flows can be triggered, compounding the disaster's impact. The structural stress on dams may rise as dams age, and climate variability increases the frequency of extreme precipitation events. Planning efforts include both dams and debris basins. To simplify language of the plan both reservoir dams and storm water debris basins will be referred to as dams.





### 6.7.2 Location

Los Angeles County has over 90 dams regulated by the California Department of Water Resources' Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). Fifteen (15) of these dams and eighteen (18) debris basins are owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Public Works (PW). In 2017, the California Legislature mandated that all state-jurisdictional dams (excluding those classified as Low Hazard) develop dam breach inundation maps and Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) approved by DSOD and Cal OES.

Many of these dams are located near highly populated areas, increasing the potential for human and economic impacts during a failure event. Seventy (70) dams are classified as High or Extremely High hazard potential dams, meaning their failure could result in significant loss of life and widespread property damage.

The Whittier Narrows Dam, reclassified as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) highest-priority dam safety concern, poses one of the greatest risks due to its potential to flood highly populated areas from Pico Rivera to Long Beach. USACE has determined that an extreme storm event has a 1 in 900 (0.1%) chance of causing catastrophic failure annually. Mitigation actions related to County-owned dams are prioritized based on their hazard level and potential to impact populated areas.

For a better visual representation of this Dam Failure Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for all the County owned dams and debris basins maps.

### 6.7.3 Extent

The Federal Guidelines for Inundation Mapping of Flood Risks Associated with Dam Incidents and Failures (FEMA P-946, 2013) categorizes dam hazards into four classifications:

- **Low Hazard**: Minimal damage expected, no loss of life.
- **Significant Hazard**: Potential for property damage and economic disruption.
- **High Hazard**: Likely to result in loss of life and significant damage to critical infrastructure.
- **Extremely High Hazard (DSOD Classification)**: Could cause large-scale fatalities and inundate areas with over 1,000 residents.

Given the population density of Los Angeles County, a dam failure classified as High or Extremely High Hazard would likely cause substantial human casualties, displace entire communities, and inflict severe economic and environmental damage. Table 6-3 and 6-4 below shows a list of dams and debris basins owned by PW along with their hazard classifications. Potential mitigation actions described in this AHMP are only applicable to the dams and debris basins owned by PW and implementation of these actions are the responsibility of the PW Stormwater Engineering Division – Dams Section.

**Table 6-3: Los Angeles County PW Dam Hazard Status**

| Dam Name | Hazard Status | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Big Dalton | Extremely High | Glendora, CA |
| Big Santa Anita | Extremely High | Monrovia, CA |
| Big Tujunga No. 1 | Extremely High | Tujunga, CA |
| Cogswell | Extremely High | Azusa, CA |
| Devils Gate | Extremely High | LA Canada Flintridge, CA |
| Live Oak | Extremely High | La Verne, CA |
| Morris | Extremely High | Azusa, CA |
| Pacoima | Extremely High | Pacoima, CA |
| Puddingstone | Extremely High | San Dimas, CA |
| Puddingstone Diversion | High | La Verne, CA |
| San Dimas | Extremely High | La Verne, CA |
| San Gabriel No. 1 | Extremely High | Azusa, CA |
| Sawpit | Extremely High | Monrovia, CA |
| Sierra Madre | High | Sierra Madre, CA |
| Thompson Creek | Extremely High | Claremont, CA |

**Table 6-4: Los Angeles County PW Debris Basin Hazard Status**

| Debris Basin Name | Hazard Status | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Bailey Debris Basin | High | Sierra Madre, CA |
| Big Dalton Debris Basin | High | Glendora, CA |
| Blanchard Debris Basin | High | Tujunga, CA |
| Brand Debris Basin | High | Glendale, CA |
| Eaton Wash Debris Basin | Extremely High | Pasadena, CA |
| La Tuna Debris Basin | Extremely High | Sun Valley, CA |
| Laguna Regulating Basin | Significant | Alhambra, CA |
| Little Dalton Debris Basin | Extremely High | Glendora, CA |
| Lower Sunset Debris Basin | High | Burbank, CA |
| Morgan Debris Basin | High | Glendora, CA |
| Rubio Debris Basin | High | Altadena, CA |
| Santa Anita Debris Basin | Low | Arcadia, CA |
| Sawpit Debris Basin | Extremely High | Monrovia, CA |





| Debris Basin Name | Hazard Status | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Schoolhouse Debris Basin | High | Los Angeles, CA |
| Sierra Madre Villa | Extremely High | Sierra Madre, CA |
| Stevenson Ranch | High | Stevenson Ranch, CA |
| Stough Debris Basin | Extremely High | Burbank, CA |
| Wilson Debris Basin | High | Los Angeles, CA |

## 6.7.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced one of the deadliest dam failures in U.S. history:

- St. Francis Dam Failure (March 12-13, 1928):
  - Released 12.4 billion gallons of water
  - At least 411 fatalities
  - Devastated towns from San Francisquito Canyon to Ventura County
  - Resulted in sweeping changes to California dam safety regulations and the creation of state oversight for civil engineers

While no major dam failures have occurred in recent decades, concerns over aging dam infrastructure, seismic risks, and increasing climate variability have raised alarms about future risks. Studies indicate that many California dams, including those in Los Angeles County, require structural updates to withstand modern hydrological conditions and potential seismic activity. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for dam failure in the last five years.

## 6.7.5 Dam Coordination

Los Angeles County Public Works coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies to mitigate flood risk hazards to downstream communities from its dams. At the local level, PW works with cities and public agencies during development of Emergency Action Plans (EAP). This provides local stakeholders with the opportunity to review the EAP, provide feedback, and confirm responsibilities and roles during an EAP activation. At request from local jurisdictions, PW may provide tours of its dam facilities, where information on dam safety and the potential hazards associated with dam failures are shared.

At the state level, PW works with the DSOD to meet compliance with state dam safety standards and flood management at all of PW's dams. This includes annual dam

inspections, review, approval, and oversight of dam construction projects, review of dam safety monitoring, and oversight of other dam safety regulatory activities. PW also coordinates with various state agencies, including DSOD, Cal OES, and Caltrans during development of EAPs.

At the federal level, PW works with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to meet compliance with state dam federal standards and flood management at PW's San Gabriel Dam, which is under FERC jurisdiction. This includes annual dam inspections, review, approval, and oversight of dam construction projects, review of dam safety monitoring, EAP coordination, and oversight of other dam safety regulatory activities. PW also coordinates with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on operations of interconnected dam facilities and emergency response planning for USACE facilities that may be in the pathway of dam failure impacts.

**Information Sharing**

PW provides critical information to relevant local, state, and federal stakeholders to address hazard mitigation related to dam safety. This includes:

- **Emergency Action Plans (EAPs):** EAPs outline the roles, responsibilities, and procedures to follow in the event of a dam emergency. The EAPs include inundation maps, which show areas that would be affected by a dam failure, helping to identify populations at risk. These plans are shared with stakeholders to ensure a coordinated response. Due to the sensitive nature of information contained within the EAPs, they are confidential and not released to the general public.
- **Inundation Maps:** Inundation maps are critical tools for identifying areas and populations at risk in the event of a dam failure. They also indicate potential impacts on critical infrastructure facilities such as hospitals, schools, and transportation networks. These maps are shared with relevant stakeholders recognized in the EAP and are available to the general public through the DSOD Dam Breach Inundation Map Web Publisher.

## 6.7.6 Probability

Los Angeles County contains over 90 state-jurisdictional dams, with approximately 70 classified as High or Extremely High Hazard by the California Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD), meaning their failure could result in loss of life and significant property damage.





Although comprehensive failure probabilities are not published for each dam, FEMA and DSOD guidance suggest that the general annual probability of failure for High Hazard dams nationwide ranges from 0.01% to 0.1% (or 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000) depending on maintenance, age, seismic vulnerability, and other site-specific factors.

Applying this range to Los Angeles County:

- The aggregate annual probability of a significant dam failure event in the county—across one or more of the 70 high-risk dams—is estimated at between 0.1% and 0.5% annually, factoring cumulative exposure and different hazard classifications. (Such as earthquake or flood related)
- Climate change, aging infrastructure, and seismic activity in Los Angeles County increase systemic risk across multiple structures simultaneously.

In summary, while the individual likelihood of failure for any one dam is very low, the overall countywide probability of at least one major dam failure event is low but still warrants continued vigilance, maintenance, and emergency planning.

## 6.7.7 Vulnerability

A catastrophic dam failure in Los Angeles County could have severe consequences for hundreds of thousands of residents. The densely populated nature of the county, combined with the location of several large dams near residential and commercial areas, increases the potential for widespread displacement, loss of life, and economic damage. The 2024 THIRA identifies multiple high-risk zones where dam failure could result in extensive flooding and mass evacuations.

- High-risk dams, among others, pose a significant threat to densely populated communities. A breach in any of these dams could inundate entire neighborhoods, affecting more than 500,000 residents in low-lying areas and floodplains.
- Socially vulnerable populations, including elderly individuals, the AFN community, people experiencing homelessness, low-income communities, and non-English-speaking residents face heightened risks during evacuations and recovery due to limited mobility, financial constraints, and access to resources.
- Educational and healthcare institutions are at risk, with several schools, hospitals, and long-term care facilities located in flood-prone areas. A major dam failure could result in school closures, displacement of students, and disruption of healthcare services.

- Evacuation and emergency sheltering demands would be substantial, requiring the rapid mobilization of resources to support displaced residents. Temporary shelters, emergency medical services, and logistical support would need to be activated to accommodate evacuees.

Los Angeles County relies heavily on dams and reservoirs for water storage, flood control, and supply regulation. Catastrophic dam failure poses an acute threat to life and property, especially in low-lying, highly populated downstream areas.

**Extent of Exposure**

- **Total Area Exposed**: 490.64 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
  - **SD5**: 223.88 sq mi (7.97%)
  - **SD1**: 162.25 sq mi (45.98%)
  - **SD2**: 66.57 sq mi (18.32%)
  - **SD3**: 25.76 sq mi (5.97%)
  - **SD4**: 12.17 sq mi (5.72%)
- **Critical Facilities Affected**:
  - Fire Department: 112 (33.22%)
  - Public Works: 92 (40.00%)
  - Health Services: 29 (44.62%)
  - Public Health: 17 (42.50%)
  - Libraries: 30 (34.48%)
  - Parks: 65 (35.50%)
  - Education: 34 (41.46%)

**Problem Statement**

Dam failure, while rare, can have catastrophic consequences in densely populated downstream areas. With significant portions of critical infrastructure exposed—particularly in SD1 and SD5—planning for emergency evacuations, early warning systems, infrastructure hardening, and downstream development regulation is critical to saving lives and reducing loss.





A failure or breach of a High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) in Los Angeles County would result in catastrophic consequences for downstream communities, with the greatest vulnerabilities concentrated in densely populated urban areas. Rapid and massive flooding would likely inundate residential neighborhoods, commercial districts, and industrial zones within minutes to hours, depending on proximity and topography. Critical infrastructure—including hospitals, fire and police stations, schools, and major transportation corridors—would be severely impacted, disrupting emergency services and evacuation routes. Thousands of people, including vulnerable populations such as those with Access and Functional Needs (AFN), elderly residents, and low-income households, would face immediate life-threatening conditions, displacement, and limited access to medical care or shelter. Economic losses would be compounded by damage to utilities, including power substations and water systems, potentially leaving large swaths of the region without essential services. The sheer scale of devastation from a dam failure, especially at facilities such as Whittier Narrows or Castaic Dam, underscores the critical importance of continued risk reduction, early warning systems, and dam rehabilitation efforts.

### 6.7.8 Data Limitations

A limitation of this AHMP is that planning efforts only covered PW-owned dams in Los Angeles County. Future mitigation planning should include other dam owners and operators in Los Angeles County such as the US Army Corps of Engineers. The data on high-hazard dams reviewed during the 2025 AHMP planning process was generally suitable for the analysis required. Future opportunities for obtaining additional data to be considered in the next update to the plan should:

- Incorporate more current information as it becomes available.
- Assess any new or updated EAPs for dams owned by Los Angeles County.
- Identify and review more current structural or condition assessment data to inform future risk assessments.
- Involve other dam owners within Los Angeles County in future planning efforts.

### 6.7.9 Impacts

A dam failure in Los Angeles County would have catastrophic and immediate consequences for life, property, and critical infrastructure, particularly in the densely populated downstream areas. The sudden release of impounded water from a High or Extremely High Hazard dam could inundate neighborhoods within minutes, allowing little to no time for evacuation. More than 500,000 residents live within identified dam inundation zones, many of whom are in socially vulnerable populations—including

individuals with limited mobility, low-income households, and people experiencing homelessness–making rapid evacuation and sheltering especially challenging. County-owned high hazard potential dams and their locations are listed in Table 6-3. Inundation maps for County-owned high hazard potential dams are listed in Appendix A-7.

Critical infrastructure is also at significant risk. Hospitals, fire stations, law enforcement facilities, emergency operations centers, schools, and wastewater treatment plants located in downstream zones may be damaged or rendered inoperable, severely disrupting emergency response and life-sustaining services. Major transportation routes such as interstates, rail lines, and arterial roads could be submerged or washed out, impeding rescue and recovery efforts. Additionally, power substations, water distribution networks, and telecommunications infrastructure could suffer cascading failures, contributing to widespread outages and prolonged recovery periods.

The economic consequences of dam failure would be immense. Beyond property damage, business operations in inundated areas would halt, leading to loss of employment, tax revenue, and economic activity. Industrial zones (especially those near major flood control reservoirs or channels) could potentially release hazardous materials if overwhelmed, posing secondary environmental and public health hazards. Debris accumulation, sedimentation, and contamination could severely impact ecosystems, water quality, and flood control infrastructure downstream, complicating both emergency cleanup and long-term environmental recovery.

Given the scale of potential impacts, dam failure is considered a stable low-probability but high-consequence hazard in Los Angeles County, requiring continued investment in structural mitigation, emergency preparedness, and public awareness to reduce the severity of its effects.

### 6.7.10 High Hazard Potential Dams Goals

**Goal 1:** Enhance resilience across dam/debris basin infrastructure, including high-hazard potential dams, and other critical facilities within dam inundation zones.

**Goal 2:** Encourage structural reinforcement or retrofits for aging and vulnerable dams.

**Goal 3:** Ensure all dams/ debris basins have updated Emergency Action Plans (where applicable) and updated dam inundation mapping consistent with state standards.





### 6.7.11 Mitigation and Preparedness

Los Angeles County and state agencies have implemented various mitigation efforts to reduce the risks associated with dam failures:

- **Structural Reinforcements:** Upgrading spillways, strengthening earthen dams, and implementing seismic retrofitting measures.
- **Emergency Action Plans (EAPs):** Mandated by DSOD for all High and Extremely High hazard dams to guide evacuation and response efforts.
- **Early Warning Systems:** Improved flood monitoring and automated alert systems to notify at-risk communities in real-time.

### 6.7.12 High Hazard Potential Dam Prioritization

The risk assessment within the 2025 AHMP considers the county planning area's vulnerability and potential impacts related to HHPDs. Mitigation actions and planning efforts that are related to mitigating long-term vulnerabilities to County-owned HHPDs will automatically be given a HIGH priority as described in the overall mitigation action prioritization criteria in Section 7.6. The County Departments responsible for implementing the associated mitigation actions, along with the priority, potential funding source, and expected time frame are listed in Section 7.8.

### 6.7.13 Summary

Los Angeles County has 90 state-jurisdictional dams, with 70 classified as High or Extremely High hazard, meaning their failure could result in widespread loss of life and economic devastation. While regulatory oversight has improved dam safety, aging infrastructure, seismic threats, and increased storm intensity remain challenges. Continued investment in retrofits, early warning systems, and emergency planning is essential to mitigating the risk of catastrophic dam failures.

## 6.8 Land Movement

### 6.8.1 Nature

Land movement refers to the downward movement of rock, soil, or debris along a slope due to gravity. This process can occur suddenly or gradually over time, depending on contributing factors such as soil composition, slope stability, and external triggers. Land movement encompass a variety of movement types including mudflows, rockfalls, debris flows, land slumps, land subsidence, and soil movement. In Los Angeles County, the diverse topography and geological formations make certain areas more prone to land movement, particularly during periods of intense precipitation, seismic activity, or human land-use modifications.

**LAND MOVEMENT KEY POINTS**

1. **Nature**
   Land movement is the downward movement of rock, soil, or debris due to gravity.
2. **Location**
   Hillside, canyon, and coastal bluff communities along with areas near recent burn scars are at particular risk.
3. **Extent**
   Approximately 750 square miles (15.75%) of Los Angeles County are within high-risk landslide zones.
4. **Vulnerability**
   Approximately 1.2 million residents in Los Angeles County could be affected by land movement.
5. **Mitigation and Preparedness**
   Actions focus on regulating land use and strengthening infrastructure resilience.

Climate change exacerbates land movement by increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall and flooding, which can lead to accelerated erosion and heightened landslide risks.





Land movement often occur in conjunction with other natural hazards, exacerbating their impact. Some of the primary contributing factors include:

- **Seismic Activity**: Earthquakes can destabilize slopes, leading to land movement and rockfalls. The force of seismic shaking can cause sudden failures, particularly in areas with pre-existing instability.
- **Heavy Rainfall and Flooding**: The likelihood of land movement increases after successive storms. Prolonged or intense rainfall saturates soil, reducing its cohesion and triggering slope failures.
- **Coastal Erosion**: Waves and storm surge erode coastal cliffs, leading to instability and eventual collapse, particularly in areas such as County beaches and coastal communities, many of which have previously experienced significant erosion.
- **Wildfires**: Loss of vegetation due to fires reduces the soil's ability to retain moisture, making slopes more susceptible to erosion and land movement during subsequent rain events.
- **Burn Scars**: Wildfire burn scars significantly elevate the risk of land movement by stripping the land of stabilizing vegetation. Areas affected by major fires such as the Woolsey Fire (2018), Bobcat Fire (2020), Bridge Fire (2024), Eaton Fire (2025), and Palisades Fire (2025) have shown increased susceptibility to land movement due to reduced soil stability and rapid runoff during rainstorms.

### 6.8.2 Location

Los Angeles County is home to multiple regions susceptible to land movement due to steep slopes, unstable geology, and weather patterns. The California Geological Survey (CGS) Landslide Susceptibility Map highlights high-risk areas. For a better visual representation of the Land Movement Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for maps that show areas that are susceptible to land movement and recent burn scars.

**Potential land movement areas include (but are not limited to):**

- Santa Monica Mountains
- San Gabriel Mountains
- Sierra Pelona Mountains
- Baldwin Hills
- Puente Hills
- Palos Verdes Hills

These areas are particularly vulnerable due to their steep terrains, weak rock formations, and history of slope movement. Additionally, human activities such as grading, excavation, and construction in these regions can further destabilize the ground, increasing the likelihood of land movement. Areas impacted by past wildfires, known as burn scars, are also highly susceptible to land movement, as the loss of vegetation reduces soil stability and increases erosion risks during heavy rains. This is particularly concerning in wildfire-prone areas such as the Santa Monica Mountains and the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, where post-fire land movement have historically caused significant damage.

## 6.8.3 Extent

The extent of land movement in Los Angeles is significant and varied, influenced by its unique geological setting. According to the 2011 CGS Landslide Susceptibility Map, approximately 750 square miles (15.75%) of Los Angeles County fall within high-risk landslide zones. The highest concentrations of deep-seated landslide susceptibility are distributed as follows:

**Table 6-5 Landslide Susceptibility Map**

| Area | High-Risk Landslide Zones (sq. miles) | Percentage of Total Land Area |
|---|---|---|
| **Los Angeles County** | 750.02 | 15.75% |
| **Unincorporated Areas** | 577.63 | 18.99% |
| **Supervisorial District 1** | 17.29 | 7.02% |
| **Supervisorial District 2** | 2.73 | 1.68% |
| **Supervisorial District 3** | 114.61 | 26.58% |
| **Supervisorial District 4** | 105.12 | 23.89% |
| **Supervisorial District 5** | 509.31 | 18.14% |





## 6.8.4 History

Land movement have historically caused significant damage in Los Angeles County, often resulting in property destruction, infrastructure damage, and road closures. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for dam failure in the last five years. Some of the most notable events include:

- **1956 – Portuguese Bend Landslide**: A massive landslide on the Palos Verdes Peninsula began in 1956 and remains active today. The movement of land has displaced homes and infrastructure, highlighting the region's ongoing geologic instability.
- **1994 – Northridge Earthquake-Induced Land movement**: The earthquake triggered more than 11,000 moving events, primarily in the Santa Susana Mountains and San Gabriel Mountains, causing extensive road and structural damage.
- **March 1995 – Pacific Palisades Landslide**: Heavy rains weakened the coastal bluffs, leading to a 300-foot-wide collapse that buried part of the Pacific Coast Highway under 30 feet of debris.
- **March 2005 – Sunset Mesa Landslide**: A slope failure near Malibu caused over 20,000 cubic yards of debris to block roadways and damage property.
- **July 2023 – Peartree Lane Land Movement (Rolling Hills Estates)**: A sudden slope failure resulted in the displacement of 12 homes, which were red-tagged due to structural instability.
- **September 2024 – Accelerated Land Movement in Rancho Palos Verdes**: A significant increase in land movement, with certain areas shifting up to four inches per week toward the ocean, threatening roads and over 250 residential properties.

## 6.8.5 Types of Land Movement

*Debris Flow/ Mudflow/ Soil Movement*

Debris flow involves the rapid movement of a dense mixture of water, soil, rock, and organic material down a slope. This process can have significant impacts on landscapes, ecosystems, and human infrastructure.

Debris flows are characterized by their fluid-like behavior and ability to transport large objects, such as boulders and trees. They can travel at high speeds making them highly destructive. The composition of a debris flow can vary, but it typically includes:

- **Water**: A crucial component that facilitates movement.
- **Soil and Rock**: These provide the bulk of the material in a debris flow.
- **Organic Material**: Includes vegetation and other natural debris that get caught in the flow.

Mudflows are rapid movements of water-saturated earth materials that can cause significant damage to both natural environments and human settlements. Mudflows are characterized by their fluid-like motion, which occurs when soil, rocks, and debris become saturated with water. This saturation reduces the friction between particles, allowing the mass to move downhill under the influence of gravity. Key characteristics include:

- **Speed and Volume:** Mud flows can travel at speeds up to 35 miles per hour and can carry large volumes of material, including rocks, trees, and even vehicles.
- **Consistency:** The consistency of a mud flow can vary from a thick, viscous slurry to a watery flow. This depends on the proportion of water to solid materials.
- **Path:** Mud flows typically follow existing drainage patterns, such as river channels and valleys, but can also carve new paths, leading to unpredictable and widespread damage.

Soil movement is a natural process that significantly impacts the environment and human activities. It involves the displacement of soil particles due to various natural and human caused factors. Key characteristics include:

- **Landslides:** Often occurring in hilly areas, landslides involve the downward movement of rock and soil. They can be sudden and fast-moving, making them particularly dangerous.
- **Soil Creep:** This is a slow and gradual movement of soil down a slope, often unnoticed until significant damage occurs.
- **Soil Liquefaction:** During an earthquake, saturated soil can temporarily lose its strength and behave like a liquid, causing structures to sink or tilt.

*Causes*

In Los Angeles County, several factors contribute to the occurrence of debris flows/mudflows/ soil movement:

- **Heavy Rainfall and Storm Events:** Intense and prolonged rainfall, often associated with storms, can saturate the soil, reducing its stability and triggering debris flows.





The region's Mediterranean climate, with wet winters and dry summers, creates conditions conducive to such events.

- **Wildfires:** Los Angeles County frequently experiences wildfires, which can burn and destabilize vegetation that normally helps hold soil in place. The loss of vegetation increases the risk of soil erosion and, consequently, debris flows during subsequent rainfalls.
- **Steep Terrain:** The county's mountainous terrain, including areas like County mountainous areas, is particularly prone to debris flow. The steep slopes facilitate the rapid movement of debris downhill.
- **Soil Composition:** Certain soil types, such as clay-rich soils, can become highly unstable when saturated with water, making them more susceptible to debris flow.
- **Human Activity:** Urban development, road construction, and deforestation can alter natural landscapes and exacerbate conditions that lead to debris flow.
- **Seismic Activity:** Los Angeles County is situated in a highly active seismic zone, making it prone to earthquakes. Seismic activity can lead to soil liquefaction, landslides, and ground shaking, all contributing to soil displacement.

*Land Subsidence*

Land subsidence is a gradual settling or sudden sinking of the Earth's surface due to various natural and human-induced factors. This hazard can have significant impacts on the environment, infrastructure, and communities.

A reduction in land elevation is one of the most noticeable features of land subsidence, leading to significant changes in the landscape. This phenomenon can occur due to natural processes, such as the dissolution of limestone, as well as human activities like the excessive extraction of groundwater, oil, or natural gas. Furthermore, land subsidence increases the risk of flooding because the lower elevation can lead to poor drainage and water accumulation. As the ground sinks, it often results in the formation of depressions, fissures, and sinkholes, which can dramatically alter the geography and infrastructure of the area.

- **Depressions:** Are sunken or low-lying areas on the Earth’s surface, often formed by natural or man-made processes.
- **Fissures:** Are a long, narrow crack or linear opening in the Earth’s crust.
- **Sinkholes:** Are holes in the ground causes by the collapse or sinking of surface material into an underlying void.

*Causes*

- **Groundwater Extraction:** One of the primary causes of land subsidence in Los Angeles County is the excessive extraction of groundwater. As water is pumped out of underground aquifers, the ground above can sink or settle, leading to subsidence.
- **Oil and Gas Extraction:** The removal of oil and natural gas from beneath the earth's surface also contributes to land subsidence. This extraction can create voids and reduce pressure in subterranean layers, causing the ground to sink.
- **Natural Soil Compaction:** Over time, natural processes such as soil compaction can lead to gradual subsidence. In areas with loose or unconsolidated soils, the weight of overlying materials compacts the ground, resulting in a lowering of the land surface.

*Rock Falls*

Rock falls are a natural geological phenomenon where rock fragments break free from a steep slope or cliff and tumble downward. These events can range from small pebbles dislodging to massive boulders crashing down with significant force and impact.

Rock falls are characterized by:

- **Speed and Suddenness:** Rock falls occur quickly and without much warning, making them particularly dangerous.
- **Varied Sizes:** The size of the falling material can range from small pebbles to large boulders, impacting the severity of the event.
- **Path Predictability:** While the initial trigger point is often identifiable, the path of descent can be unpredictable due to varying terrain and obstacles.

*Causes*

The primary causes of rock falls include:

- **Weathering and Erosion:** Over time, weathering processes such as freeze-thaw cycles, chemical weathering, and the action of water can weaken rock structures. Erosion can undermine the base of slopes, making rocks more susceptible to falling.
- **Seismic Activity:** Los Angeles County is located in a seismically active region. Earthquakes can dislodge rocks from cliffs and steep slopes, triggering rock falls.





- **Heavy Rainfall:** Intense or prolonged rainfall can saturate the ground, increasing the weight and pressure on rock faces. This saturation can lead to the loosening and collapse of rocks.
- **Human Activity:** Construction, mining, and other human activities can destabilize rock formations. The vibrations from heavy machinery and blasting can initiate rock falls.

### 6.8.6 Probability

Landslides and other land movement events happen in Los Angeles County fairly often, especially after heavy rain or in areas that recently had wildfires or are prone to sliding.

- Small landslides (like debris flows) are most likely during years with heavy rain, especially El Niño years. These happen every 2 to 7 years; there is 14% to 50% chance each year during those cycles.
- In high-risk zones (like steep mountain slopes with a history of movement), probability is 1–2% chance per year, especially following multi-year wet periods or major wildfires.
- Some areas of the County have been experiencing continuous sliding.

### 6.8.7 Vulnerability

Land movement pose risks to life, property, and essential infrastructure. The 2024 THIRA projects that approximately 1.2 million residents in Los Angeles County could be directly or indirectly affected by land movement. The most at-risk populations include:

- Residents of hillside and canyon communities such as Malibu, Topanga, and the Palos Verdes Peninsula.
- Homeowners in coastal bluff areas that are facing erosion-driven slope failures.
- Communities in wildfire burn scar areas, where the loss of vegetation increases landslide probability during heavy rains.
- The Access and Functional Needs (AFN) community who may face challenges in evacuating or leaving landslide-prone areas.

**Contextual Overview**

Los Angeles County's diverse topography includes many hillside communities susceptible to deep-seated landslides, especially after wildfire or heavy rain. These hazards can isolate communities, damage property, and disrupt lifelines.

**Extent of Exposure**

- **Total Area Exposed**: 284.57 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
  - **SD5**: 151.96 sq mi (5.41%)
  - **SD3**: 90.23 sq mi (20.93%)
  - **SD4**: 25.94 sq mi (12.20%)
  - **SD1**: 13.77 sq mi (3.90%)
  - **SD2**: 2.68 sq mi (0.74%)
- **Critical Facilities Affected**:
  - Fire Department: 41 (12.17%)
  - Public Works: 32 (13.91%)
  - Health Services: 12 (18.46%)
  - Public Health: 4 (10.00%)
  - Libraries: 9 (10.34%)
  - Parks: 27 (14.92%)
  - Education: 8 (9.76%)

**Problem Statement**

Landslides pose a serious risk to hillside communities and access routes, especially in areas recovering from wildfire. Current development and road infrastructure may not be resilient against slope failure. Mitigation actions should include slope stabilization, targeted buyouts or relocations, and early warning systems.





## 6.8.8 Impacts

Los Angeles County's diverse landscape and dense population make it highly susceptible to the effects of land movement, affecting critical infrastructure and raising significant economic, social, and safety concerns.

**Transportation Networks**

Los Angeles County's extensive transportation network is vital for daily commutes, goods transport, and emergency services. Land movement can severely impact these systems:

- **Road Damage**: Causes closures, hazardous driving conditions and costly repairs, as seen annually on Pacific Coast Highway (PCH), and many other local roads.
- **Bridge Compromise**: Affects structural integrity, necessitating closures and expensive reconstructions.
- **Public Transit Disruptions**: Impacts train tracks and bus routes, leading to delays and service interruptions.
- **Rail Systems:** Track misalignment can cause delays and potential derailments, affecting both passenger and freight lines.

**Water Supply Systems**

The county's water delivery system is complex and vulnerable to land movement:

- **Compromised Pipelines**: Leads to ruptures or leaks, disrupting supply and requiring major repairs.
- **Reservoir Impact**: Landslides can affect water quality and storage capacity.

**Energy Infrastructure**

Land movement poses risks to Los Angeles County's energy infrastructure, including:

- **Electrical Grid Vulnerabilities:** Land movement can damage power lines and substations, causing outages.
- **Gas Pipeline Risks:** Soil shifts can result in gas leaks or explosions, endangering safety.

**Communication Systems**

Reliable communication is critical, and land movement can disrupt:

- **Telecommunication Towers:** Structural damage can impair cellular and internet services.
- **Underground Cables:** Earth shifts can damage cables, affecting connectivity.

**Emergency Services Facilities**

- **Hospitals and Fire Stations:** Essential for emergency response, but structural damage could impede operations, underscoring the need for resilient construction and strategic planning.

**Economic Impacts**

- **Infrastructure Damage:** Leads to costly repairs and maintenance of roads, bridges, and buildings.
- **Property Loss:** Homeowners face financial losses due to property damage or devaluation.

**Environmental Impacts**

- **Ecosystem Disruption:** Soil movement can lead to habitat loss and affect local flora and fauna.
- **Increased Pollution:** Erosion can result in sediment runoff, degrading water quality in rivers and oceans.

For a better visual representation of the Land Movement Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for maps that show areas that are susceptible to land movement and recent burn scars.

### 6.8.9 Mitigation Strategies

To reduce the impact of land movement, Los Angeles County has implemented several mitigation and preparedness strategies, including:

- **Land Use and Development Regulations:** Restricting development in high-risk landslide zones to prevent new structures from being built on unstable terrain.
- **Infrastructure Resilience:** Reinforcing existing infrastructure through slope stabilization projects, retaining walls, and improved drainage systems.

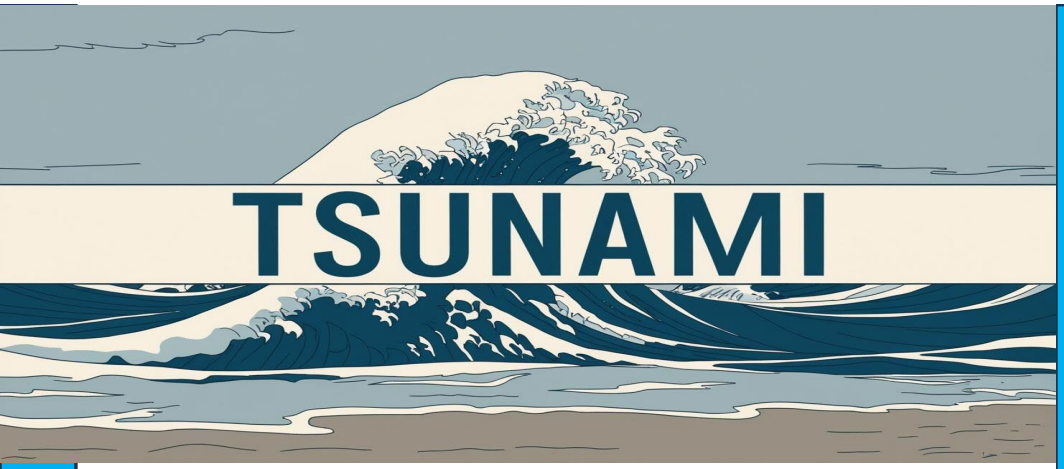




- **Stabilization Regulations:** Implementing stricter grading and excavation regulations to minimize the destabilization of slopes.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Enhancing landslide early notifications by monitoring potential movement areas and precipitation thresholds.
- **Evacuation Planning:** Developing evacuation plans for at-risk communities, ensuring residents receive timely alerts and clear guidance.
- **Public Education:** Conducting public education campaigns to inform residents about recognizing landslide warning signs and preparedness measures.
- **Operational Area Coordination**: Increasing coordination across state, federal, and Office of Emergency Management officials with local jurisdictions to improve forecasting and response efforts.

### 6.8.10 Summary

Land movement remains a significant hazard in Los Angeles County, particularly in steep and coastal regions. The Palos Verdes Peninsula, Santa Monica Mountains, and San Gabriel Mountains are among the most vulnerable areas, with climate change and human activities exacerbating risks. By implementing land-use regulations, infrastructure reinforcements, and emergency response improvements, the County can enhance resilience and reduce losses in the future. Local governments and communities must actively monitor and manage contributing factors to effectively mitigate the impacts of land subsidence.




## 6.9 Tsunami

### 6.9.1 Nature

This section characterizes tsunamis as high-energy, long-wavelength ocean waves generated primarily by significant offshore seismic events (such as subduction zone earthquakes), submarine landslides, or volcanic eruptions. In the context of Los Angeles County, tsunamis represent a relatively infrequent but potentially high-impact hazard that could produce rapid coastal inundation and surge impacts.

**TSUNAMI KEY POINTS**

1. **Impact**
   Tsunamis are rare but high-impact events that can cause rapid and deep coastal flooding in Los Angeles County.
2. **History**
   Though infrequent, past tsunami events and the region's tectonic setting highlight the need for preparedness.
3. **Extent**
   New modeling shows tsunami waves could reach several feet in depth and extend inland depending on local topography.
4. **Updated Mapping**
   Updated hazard maps identify vulnerable coastal communities and critical infrastructure at risk of inundation.
5. **Vulnerability**
   High population density, aging infrastructure, and social vulnerabilities increase the potential for severe impacts and economic disruption

**Characteristics:**

- Triggered mainly by distant, large-magnitude seismic events.
- Features long wavelengths and prolonged arrival times.
- Capable of producing rapid, deep inundation along low-lying coastal areas.
- In summary, tsunamis are dynamic natural phenomena with the potential to cause sudden coastal flooding and damage if a triggering event occurs.





### 6.9.2 Location

The updated tsunami hazard profile focuses on the coastal areas of Los Angeles County. The new zone map—developed using enhanced modeling techniques and updated coastal geomorphology data—highlights areas along the Pacific shoreline that are at risk. These include regions adjacent to the Los Angeles Basin, parts of Long Beach, Santa Monica Bay, and other low-elevation coastal zones.

For a better visual representation of Tsunami Inundation zones within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for a "Tsunami Inundation Area" map.

**Important Details:**

- Coastal segments from the western margins of the Los Angeles Basin extending to the border with Orange County.

Overall, the coastal areas of Los Angeles County, containing our communities and infrastructure, face heightened exposure.

### 6.9.3 Extent

Using the latest hydrodynamic and inundation modeling, the updated tsunami inundation (zone) map provides a refined view of the extent of potential flooding. The map illustrates how tsunami waves could propagate inland, showing revised boundaries that account for current sea-level conditions and future sea-level rise projections.

**Highlights:**

- Inundation depths and reach have been recalculated, with some areas potentially experiencing water levels up to several feet in depth.
- The inland reach of flooding varies by local topography, with flat, low-lying areas showing the greatest potential for impacts. Impacted areas include, but are not limited to, Long Beach, The ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles, Marina del Rey, Venice and Santa Monica.
- Critical infrastructure within the updated zones has been identified to prioritize mitigation and evacuation routes for planning.

In essence, the extent of tsunami impacts is now mapped more precisely, offering local decision-makers a clearer view of potential flooding depths and distances inland.

## 6.9.4 History

Historically, significant tsunami events in the Los Angeles region are rare, though distant seismic events (for example: the 1960 Chilean tsunami, or the most recent 2022 Tonga tsunami) have been known to produce measurable impacts. Historical records combined with geological studies indicate that while tsunamis have occurred in the past, their frequency is low compared to other hazards. However, the region's proximity to major tectonic boundaries necessitates ongoing vigilance.

**Historical Context:**

- Past events have been sporadic but can serve as valuable lessons for preparedness.
- Historical inundation records and sediment studies confirm that tsunamis have reached the Los Angeles coast in prehistory.
- Lessons learned from past minor events underscore the importance of maintaining updated hazard maps.

Thus, while historical tsunami events are infrequent, they provide a critical context for understanding future risks and guiding preparedness measures. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for tsunami in the last five years.

## 6.9.5 Probability

The probability of a tsunami affecting Los Angeles County is generally low when compared to more frequent hazards like earthquakes or floods. Nevertheless, the potential for a distance source tsunami generated by a distant, large seismic event remains a realistic risk. Updated probabilistic assessments—incorporating recent seismic data and tsunami modeling indicate that while the overall likelihood is low, the consequences in the event of a tsunami can be severe.

**Probability Considerations:**

- Low annual probability but high consequence if an event occurs; Los Angeles County has about a 2% annual chance.
- Distance source events from subduction zones across the ocean contribute most to the risk.
- Continuous monitoring and updated modeling are essential to reassess the risk over time.
- In summary, the probability of a tsunami remains low, but due to the potential for high-impact outcomes, it warrants continuous study and preparedness.





## 6.9.6 Vulnerability

Coastal vulnerability in Los Angeles County is significantly influenced by factors such as urban density, low-elevation terrain, aging infrastructure, and socio-economic conditions. The updated tsunami zone map now better delineates areas where these vulnerabilities are most pronounced, highlighting communities that may have limited evacuation routes and fewer resources to recover from rapid inundation. About 75,000 people live in parts of Los Angeles County that could be flooded by a tsunami. Many people also work in these coastal areas, and around 660 unhoused individuals live there, making them especially at risk because they may not have easy access to shelter or transportation.

Tourism adds even more people to these areas, especially during busy weekends or holidays. Places like Santa Monica can see up to 300,000 visitors a day during peak times. This makes evacuating harder if a tsunami warning is issued. Roads near the coast can quickly become crowded, and visitors may not know the best way to leave. Traffic could slow down emergency plans, so it's important to have clear signs, early warnings, and good traffic control to help people get to safety quickly.

**Factors:**

- High population density in low-lying coastal areas.
- Critical infrastructure (e.g., hospitals, utilities, ports and shipping, transportation networks) located within the inundation zones.
- Socio-economic and language barriers that may hinder effective emergency response.
- Limited natural barriers in some coastal segments.
- Vulnerable communities include those with high population densities and critical infrastructure near the coast.

Ultimately, the vulnerability of the region is compounded by both physical exposures and social factors, underscoring the need for targeted mitigation efforts.

**Contextual Overview**

Coastal communities in Los Angeles County, including ports and tourist zones, are at risk from tsunamis. These rare but highly destructive events can inundate coastal infrastructure with little warning.

**Extent of Exposure**

- **Total Area Exposed**: 32.89 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
  - **SD4**: 15.83 sq mi (7.43%)
  - **SD3**: 12.59 sq mi (2.92%)
  - **SD2**: 2.03 sq mi (0.56%)
- **Critical Facilities Affected**:
  - Fire Department: 16 (4.75%)
  - Public Works: 9 (3.91%)
  - Health Services: 3 (4.62%)
  - Public Health: 1 (2.50%)
  - Libraries: 5 (5.75%)
  - Parks: 13 (7.26%)
  - Education: 3 (3.66%)

**Problem Statement**

Tsunamis can cause rapid and catastrophic coastal flooding. With critical coastal infrastructure and residential areas exposed, especially in SD4 and SD3, there is a need for robust evacuation planning, vertical evacuation shelters, and community outreach to enhance preparedness and reduce vulnerability.

## 6.9.7 Impacts

Should a tsunami occur, the potential impacts on Los Angeles County could be extensive. Parts of Los Angeles County that could be impacted by a Tsunami are Marina Del Rey, Port of Los Angeles, Port of Long Beach, and other beach communities in low lying areas. The updated impact assessments reflect possible scenarios ranging from significant property damage to loss of life and long-term economic disruption. The new zone map aids in quantifying these impacts by providing detailed inundation depths and spatial extents, thereby allowing for better risk communication and planning.





**Potential Impacts:**

- Severe flooding of coastal infrastructure and residential areas.
- Disruption of transportation, utility services, and emergency response operations.
- Economic losses in key sectors such as tourism, shipping, and local commerce.
- Social impacts including displacement, loss of livelihoods, and challenges in emergency sheltering.

In short, the potential impacts of a tsunami are far-reaching, necessitating robust mitigation, evacuation, and recovery planning to minimize harm.

For a better visual representation of Tsunami Inundation zones within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for a "Tsunami Inundation Area" map.

## 6.9.8 Summary

The updated tsunami section for the 2025 AHMP incorporates the latest scientific findings and mapping techniques to provide a more precise understanding of tsunami risks in Los Angeles County. By integrating an updated inundation zone map, the revision clarifies the spatial extent of potential flooding and highlights the vulnerabilities in coastal communities. This comprehensive update is designed to guide decision-makers in enhancing preparedness, targeting mitigation strategies, and strengthening community resilience.

**Key Takeaways:**

- **Nature:** Tsunamis are infrequent but high-energy events capable of rapid coastal inundation.
- **Location & Extent:** The updated zone map identifies vulnerable coastal areas with revised inland flood extents.
- **History & Probability:** Historical events are rare; however, distance events remain a realistic risk.
- **Vulnerability & Impacts:** High population density and critical infrastructure in coastal zones amplify risk, with potential for severe economic and social disruption.

This updated section is intended to serve as a critical tool for policymakers, emergency managers, and community stakeholders as they work together to reduce the long-term risks associated with tsunamis and enhance overall regional resilience.

## 6.10 Severe Wind and Tornado

### 6.10.1 Nature

Severe wind and tornadoes pose significant threats to life, property, and infrastructure, though they differ in frequency and intensity within Los Angeles County. Severe wind events, particularly Santa Ana winds, are a recurring natural hazard that can cause widespread damage, including downed power lines, tree falls, and structural damage. These winds originate from high-pressure systems over the Great Basin, funneling dry and warm air through mountain passes into the coastal and valley regions at high speeds. Additionally, storm-driven winds, microbursts, straight-line winds and gust fronts associated with severe weather can create hazardous conditions, often leading to transportation disruptions, fire hazards, and prolonged power outages.

**WIND & TORNADO KEY POINTS**

1. **Nature**
   Severe wind events such as Santa Ana winds and occasional tornadoes can cause widespread disruption, infrastructure damage, and increased wildfire risk
2. **Location**
   High-wind zones are common in canyon passes, valleys, and coastal regions, while tornadoes may occur sporadically throughout the county during severe storm activity.
3. **Extent**
   Santa Ana and storm-driven winds can exceed 80 mph; tornadoes in the area typically range from EF-0 to EF-1, with limited but impactful damage.
4. **Vulnerability**
   Critical infrastructure, older or poorly constructed buildings, wildfire burn scars, and residents with limited mobility are most at risk from high wind and tornado events.
5. **Mitigation and Preparedness**
   Strengthening building codes, retrofitting infrastructure, vegetation management, tornado-resistant construction, early warning systems, and public education.





Tornadoes, while relatively rare in the region, have been recorded and can cause localized but intense damage. These violent windstorms form when unstable atmospheric conditions produce rotating updrafts, resulting in a funnel cloud that contacts the ground.

### 6.10.2 Location

Severe wind events affect the entire Los Angeles County planning area, with the strongest occurrences in canyon passes, valleys, and coastal regions. The Santa Ana winds are most intense in the fall and winter months, particularly impacting areas in the Valley, and foothill communities of the County. Storm-driven winds, on the other hand, can impact any part of the county and vary in intensity based on weather patterns. These winds can reach speeds of 60 to 80 mph, sometimes exceeding those thresholds, leading to significant damage.

Tornadoes are more sporadic in occurrence and can develop in various parts of the county, particularly in lowland areas where severe thunderstorms have the potential to form rotating systems.

### 6.10.3 Extent

Winds and breezes are common occurrences in LA County. As wind speeds increase so does the potential for a catastrophic event. Hot dry winds can reach high speeds as they descend from the inland desert regions, creating not only critical wind events but also extremely dangerous fire conditions and contributing to the spread of wildfires. The winds are classified in the Beaufort Wind Scale, see Figure 6.10.1 below. Beaufort wind scale is an empirical scale that relates wind speed to observed conditions at sea or land. It uses numerical scale from 1-12 to describe wind force based on visual observations of the effects of the wind and gives quantitative measures of the wind. For example, o is described as 'calm' a sea like a mirror while 12 described as hurricane force with devastating conditions.

Tornadoes are classified using the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale Figure 6.10.2. The Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale is specifically used to rate the intensity of tornados based on the damage they cause (damage indicators) such as building types, and trees. It ranges from EF-0 to EF-5, with increasing numbers indicate stronger tornados and more severe damage. While tornadoes in the region typically do not exceed EF-1

intensity, they can still produce damaging winds above 100 mph, capable of tearing roofs off buildings, uprooting trees, and overturning vehicles.

## Beaufort Wind Scale:

| Force | Wind (Knots) | WMO Classification | Appearance of Wind Effects | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | On the Water | On Land |
| **0** | Less than 1 | Calm | Sea surface smooth and mirror-like | Calm, smoke rises vertically |
| **1** | 1-3 | Light Air | Scaly ripples, no foam crests | Smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes |
| **2** | 4-6 | Light Breeze | Small wavelets, crests glassy, no breaking | Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move |
| **3** | 7-10 | Gentle Breeze | Large wavelets, crests begin to break, scattered whitecaps | Leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended |
| **4** | 11-16 | Moderate Breeze | Small waves 1-4 ft. becoming longer, numerous whitecaps | Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted, small tree branches move |
| **5** | 17-21 | Fresh Breeze | Moderate waves 4-8 ft taking longer form, many whitecaps, some spray | Small trees in leaf begin to sway |
| **6** | 22-27 | Strong Breeze | Larger waves 8-13 ft, whitecaps common, more spray | Larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires |
| **7** | 28-33 | Near Gale | Sea heaps up, waves 13-19 ft, white foam streaks off breakers | Whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind |





| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **8** | 34-40 | Gale | Moderately high (18-25 ft) waves of greater length, edges of crests begin to break into spindrift, foam blown in streaks | Twigs breaking off trees, generally impedes progress |
| **9** | 41-47 | Strong Gale | High waves (23-32 ft), sea begins to roll, dense streaks of foam, spray may reduce visibility | Slight structural damage occurs, slate blows off roofs |
| **10** | 48-55 | Storm | Very high waves (29-41 ft) with overhanging crests, sea white with densely blown foam, heavy rolling, lowered visibility | Seldom experienced on land, trees broken or uprooted, "considerable structural damage" |
| **11** | 56-63 | Violent Storm | Exceptionally high (37-52 ft) waves, foam patches cover sea, visibility more reduced | |
| **12** | 64+ | Hurricane | Air filled with foam, waves over 45 ft, sea completely white with driving spray, visibility greatly reduced | |

*Figure 6.10.1 Beaufort Wind Scale*

### Enhanced Fujita Scale:

| THE ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE (EF SCALE) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **EF RATING** | **3 Second Gust (MPH)** | **DAMAGE** |
| **EF 0** | 65-85 MPH | Light: Branches broken, minor roof damage |
| **EF 1** | 86-110 MPH | Moderate: Roofs damaged; trees uprooted |
| **EF 2** | 111-135 MPH | Considerable: Roofs torn off, large trees down |
| **EF 3** | 136-165 MPH | Severe: Homes destroyed; cars lifted |
| **EF 4** | 166-200 MPH | Devastating: Houses leveled; debris airborne |
| **EF 5** | Over 200 MPH | Incredible: Homes swept away; total destruction |

*Figure 6.10.2 Enhanced Fujita Scale*

## 6.10.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced multiple severe wind events and occasional tornadoes in recent history which caused destructions, and wildfires. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for Severe Wind & Tornadoes in the last five years. Some notable incidents include:

- **November-December 2011:** A wind event caused more than $35 million in damages and severely impacted several foothill communities and unincorporated areas.
- **December 2019:** An EF-0 tornado touched down in South Los Angeles, causing minor roof damage and downing power lines.
- **January 2021:** A severe windstorm impacted the region, leading to damage across multiple communities and emergency response efforts to clear roadways.
- **September 2021:** An EF-0 tornado developed near the community Lake of Los Angeles; %no damage was reported.





- **April 2023:** An EF-0 tornado recorded in Cerritos causing tree damage.
- **March 2023** (**DR# 4699):** An EF-1 tornado struck Montebello, one of the strongest tornadoes recorded in the area, causing significant damage to commercial structures and vehicles.
- **May 2023:** An EF-0 tornado occurred near the communities of Carson and Compton damaging buildings and vehicles.
- **August 2023 (DR# 4750):** Tropical Storm Hillary impacting Los Angeles County.
- **February 2024**: Strong winds impacting across Eastern Santa Monica Mountain and Santa Clarita Valley.
- **March 2024**: Strong winds impacting areas around San Gabriel Valley.
- **January 2025 (DR# 4856):** A severe windstorm impacted the region, leading to a Potentially Dangerous Situation (PDS), red flag conditions. Several fires broke out in the area, which exhibited extreme fire behavior, causing widespread destruction.
- **March 2025 (DR# 4856):** As part of a storm event, an EF-0 tornado struck Pico Rivera, California, at 3:15am, with wind speeds reaching up to 85 mph.

## 6.10.5 Probability

Severe wind events are a regular occurrence in Los Angeles County, with a high probability, 99% chance recurring annually. Santa Ana winds are particularly common during the cooler months, and climate patterns suggest that extreme wind events may become more frequent due to changing weather dynamics. Because wind events and tornados are localized in nature, probability vary from one area to another and is difficult to determine percentage of happening in one area. Tornadoes remain a low-probability hazard, 10% chance, in the planning area; however, given past occurrences, they cannot be ruled out entirely. Atmospheric conditions capable of producing tornadoes may arise during severe thunderstorms, particularly in winter storm systems that generate strong wind shear. While the likelihood of an EF-2 or stronger tornado is minimal, the potential for localized damage remains. The Santa Ana winds occur ten to twenty-five times annually and can last for several days, posing a recurring threat of damage and disruption in Los Angeles County.

## 6.10.6 Vulnerability

Severe wind and tornadoes can be extensive, affecting both infrastructure and public safety. High-wind events pose a risk to critical infrastructure, particularly power lines, communication systems, and transportation networks. Buildings, especially older structures and mobile homes, are vulnerable to wind-related damage, including roof failures, window breakage, and structural collapse.

In addition to physical damage, severe wind events can cause significant economic disruptions. Prolonged power outages impact businesses, healthcare facilities, and emergency response services. Road closures and debris blockages hinder mobility and commerce, while wind-driven wildfires, a secondary hazard of Santa Ana winds, can lead to devastating losses.

Public safety is also a major concern, with risks of flying debris, vehicle accidents, overturned vehicles, and respiratory issues caused by airborne dust and pollutants stirred up by high winds.

Severe wind and tornado events disproportionately impact certain populations and infrastructure in Los Angeles County due to both geographic exposure and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. These hazards can disrupt critical services, exacerbate existing inequalities, and significantly damage structures not built to withstand extreme wind conditions.

**Vulnerable Populations**

Out of the county's estimated 10.2 million residents, the following populations are considered especially vulnerable:

- Older Adults (65+): Approx. 1.6 million residents (15.5%)—more likely to suffer injury or health complications during wind-related power outages and evacuation events.
- Access and Functional Needs (AFN) Populations: Estimated 1.7 million individuals (17%) including those with disabilities, limited mobility, or communication barriers.
- Low-Income Households: Over 13% of households fall below the poverty line and may lack the resources for structural mitigation or relocation during prolonged outages.





- People Experiencing Homelessness (PEH): Over 75,000 individuals (2024 LAHSA count), at direct risk from falling debris and lack of shelter during windstorms.
- Mobile Home Residents: Approximately 98,000 units countywide, concentrated in inland valleys and foothill communities that are highly exposed to Santa Ana winds.
- Children Under Age 5: Around 600,000 countywide, vulnerable to respiratory complications from airborne particulates and debris stirred by strong winds.
- Economic Impact: Business disruptions, increased insurance claims, and the costs of emergency response and recovery add financial burdens to local communities.

**Critical Infrastructure at Risk**

Severe wind and tornado events can cause widespread cascading failures in vital systems, including:

- Power Infrastructure: Los Angeles County contains over 20,000 miles of overhead power lines vulnerable to high-wind damage and fire ignition.
- Medical Facilities: Over 350 licensed hospitals and health clinics, many reliant on uninterrupted power and access for vulnerable patient populations.
- Transportation Corridors: Major highways (I-5, I-10, US-101) and over 3,100 bridges, particularly in canyon and foothill areas, are susceptible to obstruction by fallen trees and debris.
- Communication Towers: Over 800 critical telecom sites serve the county's emergency communications and can be disrupted by high wind gusts.
- Schools: Approximately 2,300 public K–12 schools and 100+ college campuses face operational disruptions from power outages or infrastructure damage during events.

## 6.10.7 Impacts

Severe wind and tornado events pose significant threats to critical infrastructure, public safety, and community operations in Los Angeles County. High winds, such as those during Santa Ana events, regularly damage power lines, uproot trees, and disable

transportation corridors. A notable example occurred in January 2025, when widespread windstorms caused power outages for more than 200,000 customers, including approximately 127,000 Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) customers and over 52,000 Southern California Edison (SCE) customers. During this same period, wildfires exacerbated by the strong winds impacted several medical facilities, disrupting critical health services and requiring the emergency relocation of patients.

Tornadoes, while rare, have also demonstrated destructive capacity in localized areas. In March 2025, an EF-0 tornado touched down in Pico Rivera, downing power lines and trees and obstructing roadways, highlighting the potential for tornadic activity to impact urban communities. These hazards not only endanger life and property but also threaten economic continuity and the functioning of emergency services, particularly in vulnerable neighborhoods and areas with aging infrastructure.

### 6.10.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

Efforts to mitigate the effects of severe wind and tornadoes should focus on improving structural resilience, enhancing early warnings and alerts, and increasing public awareness of such events.

**Severe Wind and Tornado Mitigation**

- Strengthening building codes to require wind-resistant design features. Promoting the use of wind-resistant materials and construction techniques in new developments.
- Conducting regular tree-trimming and vegetation management to reduce infrastructure damage risks.
- Retrofitting and reinforcing critical infrastructure, such as power lines and utility systems, to withstand high-wind conditions.
- Implementing public education campaigns on windstorm preparedness and safety measures.
- Leveraging early warning alerting and preparedness messaging, as well as integrating emergency messaging with local broadcast and mobile networks.





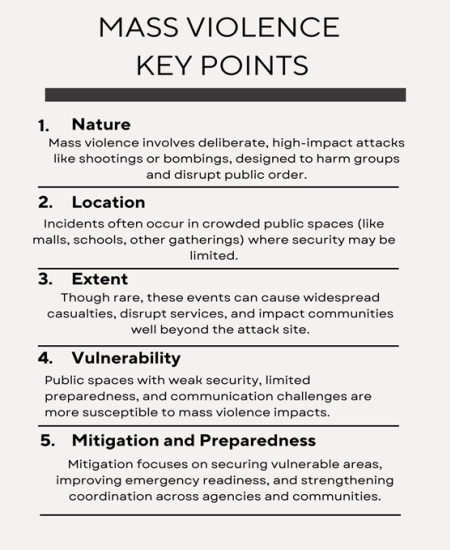
### 6.10.9 Summary

Severe wind and tornadoes, though differing in frequency, remain potential hazards for Los Angeles County. Santa Ana winds and storm-driven gusts regularly impact the region, causing damage to infrastructure and increasing wildfire risks. While tornadoes are rare, their occasional occurrence necessitates preparedness and mitigation efforts. By implementing stronger building codes, reinforcing critical infrastructure, and enhancing preparedness and public awareness, the county can reduce its vulnerability to these hazards, helps to better protect its residents from potential hazards of severe winds and tornado and improve community resilience.

## 6.11 Mass Violence

### 6.11.1 Nature

This section outlines the defining characteristics of mass violence, which includes intentional, high-impact incidents such as terrorism, active shooter events, vehicle-rammings, and other coordinated attacks. Understanding the nature of these events is critical for developing effective mitigation strategies.




- Mass violence includes both targeted attacks (e.g., ideologically motivated terrorism) and opportunistic acts (e.g., active shooters or violent assaults in public spaces).
- These incidents are characterized by their low warning time, high lethality, and potential to incite widespread fear and panic.





- Acts of mass violence may be perpetrated by individuals, small groups, or well-organized networks, and can involve firearms, explosives, vehicles, or biological agents.
- These attacks often aim to disrupt societal functions, damage infrastructure, or exploit vulnerabilities in soft targets such as schools, places of worship, or entertainment venues.

In summary, the nature of mass violence lies in its deliberate intent to inflict harm on groups and disrupt public order, making strong mitigation measures essential for protecting life and property of Los Angeles County.

### 6.11.2 Extent

The potential extent of mass violence is characterized by its ability to cause widespread disruption and significant loss of life and property.

- Events can result in many casualties and severe physical and psychological impacts.
- Mass violence can disrupt essential services, strain emergency response systems, and create cascading socioeconomic effects.
- The overall disruption may extend far beyond the immediate scene, affecting broader community resilience.

In essence, while these events may be rare, their extensive impacts necessitate comprehensive planning and resilient infrastructure.

### 6.11.3 History

Historical data illustrates that mass violence has evolved over time, with earlier events shaping current mitigation strategies and more recent incidents underscoring emerging vulnerabilities. Previous mitigation and other plans referenced events such as large-scale terrorist attacks and active shooter incidents.

- Recent events in the last five years include high-profile active shooter incidents at schools, public transportation hubs, and commercial centers, as well as vehicle-ramming attacks in urban areas.

Overall, the historical trend shows that while frequency remains low, the severity of mass violence incidents has escalated, necessitating continual updates to mitigation strategies.

### 6.11.4 Location

Mass violence incidents tend to occur in areas where people naturally congregate, including urban centers, transportation hubs, educational and religious institutions, shopping centers, and public events and venues.

- Public spaces such as transit stations, stadiums, malls and other locations where large number of people assemble, are considered higher-risk areas.
- Critical infrastructure location, like government buildings and commercial center, are often targeted.
- Certain events may also occur in areas lacking adequate physical security or surveillance.





Thus, identifying and securing high-density locations is a key focus for mitigating the effects of mass violence.

### 6.11.5 Probability

The probability of mass violence incidents is difficult to predict precisely; however, the potential for occurrence is recognized as a persistent low-frequency, high-impact risk that requires constant vigilance.

- Such incidents are statistically rare yet present a disproportionate risk due to their catastrophic consequences.
- Threat assessments and intelligence reports indicate that evolving tactics may increase probability over time.
- Continuous monitoring and updated threat analyses (e.g., via THIRA processes) are essential in quantifying risk levels.

In summary, while mass violence events are not common, their inherent unpredictability and high severity demand that communities prepare as if an incident could occur at any time.

### 6.11.6 Vulnerability

Mass violence depends on a variety of factors, including physical infrastructure design, public awareness, security preparedness, and interagency coordination.

- Critical vulnerabilities include open public spaces with minimal physical barriers or limited or ineffective safety / security protocols in place.
- Gaps in training and preparedness among first responders can exacerbate the situation during an active incident.
- Social vulnerabilities—such as communication gaps or lack of multilingual emergency information—may hinder rapid response and community resilience.

Thus, reducing vulnerability involves investing in infrastructure hardening, robust security measures, regular training exercises, and effective public communication strategies.

### 6.11.7 Impacts

The impacts of mass violence events are multifaceted, life safety, community stability, and the local economy.

- Immediate impacts include fatalities, injuries, and trauma among affected populations.
- Secondary impacts may encompass prolonged disruption of local services, economic downturns, and lasting psychological effects on communities.
- Long-term consequences can involve extensive resource allocation for recovery and mitigation, further straining public systems.

Mass violence inflicts immediate harm and often triggers a chain of secondary impacts that complicate community recovery and strain long-term resilience efforts.

### 6.11.8 Summary

In conclusion, mitigating the hazards of mass violence requires an integrated, multi-layered approach that spans prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Communities must implement measures to secure high-risk locations, upgrade physical and digital security, enhance interagency coordination, and continuously update training and threat assessments.

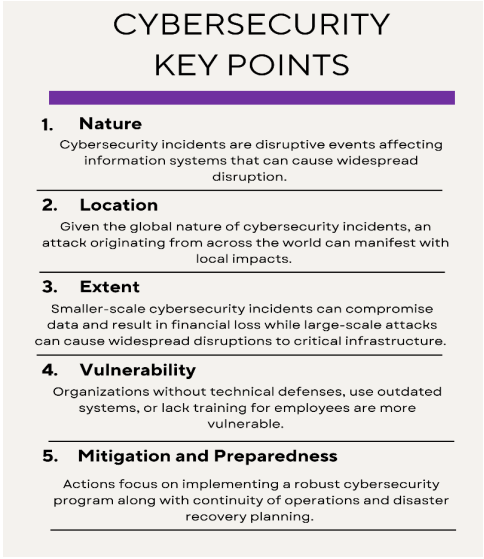
- Mitigation strategies include physical security enhancements (e.g., barriers and surveillance), regular active shooter drills, improved emergency communication systems, and coordinated law enforcement and public health responses.
- Investment in resilience-building measures and community outreach helps to ensure that, in the event of an incident, communities can recover quickly and effectively.

This section underscores that while mass violence events are rare, their potential for high impact demands rigorous preparedness and adaptive mitigation strategies to safeguard lives and maintain community functionality.

## 6.12 Cybersecurity Incidents

### 6.12.1 Nature

Cybersecurity incidents refer to disruptive events affecting digital networks and systems. These events involve the unauthorized electronic or physical access of information systems that jeopardizes or disrupts the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information. Cyber incidents can range from minor targeted data breaches to large-scale ransomware attacks and distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) events that compromise critical infrastructure. Common types of cybersecurity incidents include, but are not limited to:




- **Data Breaches:** The compromise, unauthorized disclosure, or unauthorized acquisition of information.

- **Malware:** Malicious hardware, firmware, or software that is intentionally included or inserted in a system for a harmful purpose.
- **Ransomware:** A type of malicious software designed to lock access to a system until a ransom payment is received. Note that ransom payment is not a guarantee that system access will be restored by the threat actor.
- **Denial of Service (DoS):** An attack meant to shut down a machine or network, rendering it inaccessible to its intended users.
- **Distributed Denial of Service (DDos):** A DoS attack that uses numerous hosts to perform the attack.
- **Insider Threats:** When an insider (e.g., an employee or vendor) uses their authorized access, wittingly or unwittingly, to do harm to an organization.
- **Phishing Attacks:** The fraudulent practice of sending emails purporting to be from reputable senders in order to induce individuals to reveal information or download malware by clicking on a link.

Key characteristics of a cybersecurity incident include:

**Rapid Onset:** Impacts to operations can occur suddenly and evolve quickly.

- **Sophistication:** Can be highly sophisticated with state or non-state actors involved.
- **Hybrid Attacks:** May involve both cyber and physical components due to interdependencies.
- **Non-Malicious Incidents:** Technological failures that cause similar impacts to cybersecurity incidents may also occur due to non-malicious reasons such as a software or hardware issue.

Understanding the inherent digital nature and complex characteristics of these incidents is critical to developing effective prevention and mitigation strategies.

### 6.12.2 Location

Unlike traditional hazards that have a physical geographic footprint, cybersecurity incidents are inherently transboundary. However, their effects manifest locally through the disruption of critical services and systems and necessitate regionally coordinated preparedness and response efforts.





**Jurisdictional Relevance:**

- Impact local government networks and county infrastructure.
- Affect public and private sector systems within Los Angeles County.
- Disrupt critical infrastructure such as utilities and cause cascading impacts.
- Involve cyber nodes that, while globally distributed, converge on regional networks.

**Critical Sectors Impacted:**

- Hospitals and healthcare facilities.
- Financial, banking, or payroll systems.
- Transportation providers and systems.
- Utilities such as electricity, gas, and water.
- Emergency response and public safety agencies.

### 6.12.3 Extent

The extent of cybersecurity incidents is measured not only by the volume of compromised data or financial loss but also by the potential disruption to essential services and critical infrastructure.

**Scope of Impacts:**

- Rapid spread across interconnected digital systems.
- Potential for cascading failures that disrupt multiple sectors.
- Economic losses that may run into millions of dollars.

**Measurable Factors:**

- Number of systems compromised.
- Downtime of critical infrastructure and services.
- Financial costs from remediation and lost productivity.

The extensive reach of cybersecurity incidents—both in terms of economic impact and service disruption—highlights the need for robust digital defenses, continuity of operations planning, backup systems and redundancies, disaster recovery strategies, and regional cyber response coordination.

### 6.12.4 History

Historically, cybersecurity incidents have evolved from isolated breaches to coordinated attacks that leverage global networks. Early cybersecurity incidents focused on data theft and vandalism. More recent attacks have grown increasingly sophisticated and targeted critical infrastructure or use complex ransomware. Cyber threat actors include state-sponsored groups along with non-state groups such as criminal enterprises and terrorist organizations. Recent years have seen cybersecurity incidents affecting large corporations, public entities including local governments, and critical infrastructure sectors. Previous major cybersecurity incidents have included:

- **2024 Los Angeles County Superior Court Ransomware Attack:** Resulted in the shutdown of nearly every court system, a multi-day closure of the court, and cascading impacts to operations.
- **2024 Hospital Group Attack:** A major hospital company experienced an attack that caused IT and phone system outages and disrupted patient care at several Los Angeles County hospitals.
- **2024 Telecommunication Industry Attacks**: A series of attacks against telecommunications providers in the United States resulted in compromised customer data.
- **2023 City Attack:** A cybersecurity incident at a city within Los Angeles County caused city IT systems to be taken offline.
- **2022 Aviation Industry Attacks:** A series of cybersecurity incidents targeting the airports and airlines caused transportation system disruptions.

The historical progression from rudimentary attacks to highly coordinated cybersecurity incidents underscores the growing importance of proactive risk management in the digital realm.

### 6.12.5 Probability

The probability of cybersecurity incidents occurring is increasing as digital interconnectivity expands and as attackers continue to innovate their methods.





**Risk Trends:**

- Rapid expansion of the Internet of Things (IoT), the network of internet-connected devices ranging from smart refrigerators to autonomous vehicles, has added new attack vectors to the threat landscape.
- Increasing sophistication of cybercriminal methods including zero-day exploits, a previously unknown cybersecurity vulnerability.
- Growing frequency of reported incidents nationally and globally.

**Contributing Factors:**

- Inadequate cybersecurity measures in legacy systems still being used by organizations.
- Underinvestment in cyber defense infrastructure or cybersecurity expertise.
- Greater digital reliance in everyday operations without proper continuity of operations planning.

Given current trends and technological developments, the likelihood of cybersecurity incidents remains high, necessitating ongoing vigilance and enhanced preparedness measures. As cybersecurity incidents continue to increase in frequency, the potential for an incident to cause cascading and widespread impacts to critical infrastructure increases as well.

### 6.12.6 Vulnerability

Vulnerability in the context of cybersecurity refers to the susceptibility of digital systems to attack. This is influenced by both technological and organizational factors including, but not limited to: outdated software or use of legacy systems, insufficient patch management, inadequate segmentation and defense-in-depth strategies, and lack of cybersecurity training among personnel. Organizational challenges also contribute to cybersecurity vulnerability including, but not limited to: budget constraints, gaps in coordination, and rapid technology adoption without corresponding security protocols.

According to the 2024 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), over 616,000 people may be affected by a large-scale cybersecurity incident with cascading impacts to utilities. Over 123,000 of those impacted in the THIRA scenario are estimated to have access and functional needs and over 77,000 people are

estimated to have limited English proficiency. Depending on the utilities affected by the incident, a widespread amount of the population could be without utility service for an extended period. Addressing these vulnerabilities is essential to reduce the risk and potential disruption of cybersecurity incidents, calling for both technical upgrades and improved interagency coordination.

### 6.12.7 Impacts

The impacts of cybersecurity incidents are multifaceted, affecting economic stability, public safety, and critical infrastructure operations.

**Direct Impacts:**

- Disruption of critical services (e.g., healthcare, emergency response, transportation, etc.).
- Extended duration Continuity of Government or Continuity of Operations event.
- Financial losses due to ransom payments, remediation costs, and potential legal fees.
- Loss, compromise, or unauthorized release of sensitive data.

**Indirect impacts:**

- Erosion of public trust in digital services and affected institutions.
- Cascading effects on physical infrastructure (e.g., power grid, water systems, wastewater, etc.).
- Long-term economic repercussions from reduced competitiveness.
- The significant impacts—both direct and cascading—of cybersecurity incidents necessitate comprehensive mitigation and recovery strategies that address both technical and socioeconomic dimensions.

### 6.12.8 Summary

In summary, cybersecurity incidents represent an evolving and critical threat that intersects with multiple aspects of community resilience and safety.

**Key Takeaways:**

- Cyber incidents are dynamic, sophisticated, and far-reaching in impact
- They affect local systems despite their global nature





- Historical trends and increasing digital dependency heighten both probability and vulnerability
- Impacts extend beyond financial loss to include service disruption and cascading infrastructure failures

Cybersecurity incidents demand a proactive, coordinated response that integrates robust technical defenses with cross-sector planning and recovery efforts. By understanding the nature, scope, and potential consequences of these incidents, communities can build more resilient digital and physical infrastructures to safeguard against this growing threat.

## 6.13 Transportation Incidents

### 6.13.1 Nature

This section describes the inherent characteristics of transportation incidents that can disrupt the continuous flow of people, goods, and emergency services across Los Angeles County. Transportation incidents can be triggered by a variety of factors including natural events, human error, and deliberate acts. Other characteristics include:

- **Affected Modes of Transportation:** Incidents can involve any mode of transportation such as multi-vehicle collisions, hazardous material spills, rail derailments, aviation incidents, and maritime disruptions.
- **Cascading Impacts:** Disruptions to the transportation system often have the potential to trigger cascading failures due to the interconnected design of highways, rail networks, airports, and seaports.
- **Contributing Factors:** Incidents may be influenced by both predictable factors (e.g., rush-hour congestion) and unpredictable occurrences (e.g., extreme weather or infrastructure failure).

### 6.13.2 Location

The county's network encompasses highways, rail, airports, ports, and local roads that are critical to regional mobility and commerce.





- **Freeways:** Los Angeles County boasts an extensive freeway system with over 1,200 miles of high-capacity roads including corridors such as I-5, I-405, I-10, I-710, and I-210.
- **Major Transportation Hubs:** The County is home to three commercial airports including Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), Long Beach Municipal Airport (LGB), and the Hollywood Burbank Airport (BUR) along with several general aviation airports. The County owns and operates Brackett Field Airport, Compton/Woodley Airport, San Gabriel Valley Airport, General William J. Fox Airfield, and Whiteman Airport. The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, which are two of the busiest ports in the United States and vital for national and international trade, are also in Los Angeles County. Additionally, Los Angeles Union Station serves as the largest passenger rail station on the west coast.
- **Other Transportation Networks:** The county includes robust passenger rail, bus, and paratransit systems, along with freight rail systems, emerging mobility options such as taxis and rideshare services, and enhanced bicycle networks. This comprehensive network is the backbone for daily commuting, freight movement, and emergency response across the region.

### 6.13.3 Extent

The scope of transportation incidents spans multiple modes of travel and can have widespread consequences across the county's integrated infrastructure. Road incidents may include multi-vehicle collisions, hazardous material spills, and roadway fires impacting multiple vehicles with potential delays in emergency responses.

- Rail disruptions can impede commuter and freight services, impacting both local transit and regional connectivity.
- Air and maritime incidents—such as delays at major airports or disruptions at port facilities—can significantly affect commerce, supply chains, and public safety.
- Cascading effects across interconnected transportation modes may exacerbate congestion and strain additional infrastructure systems such as power, water, and emergency communications.

The extensive and interdependent nature of these networks means that an incident in one area can quickly influence multiple transportation systems.

### 6.13.4 History

Los Angeles County has a long record of transportation-related incidents that have disrupted mobility and commerce.

- **2024 Vincent Thomas Bridge Fire:** A semi-truck carrying lithium-ion batteries overturned and caught fire, causing the bridge to be closed for several days.
- **2023 I-10 Freeway Fire:** A fire in a pallet yard below the I-10 freeway in Downtown Los Angeles caused an eight-day closure for repairs and major cascading disruptions.
- **2020 Delta Air Lines Flight 89 Fuel Drop:** Shortly after takeoff from LAX, a Boeing 777 encountered engine problems and conducted a fuel dump over populated areas, injuring over 50 people on the ground.
- **2008 Chatsworth Metrolink Derailment:** A Metrolink passenger train collided with a Union Pacific freight train injuring over 130 people and causing 25 deaths.
- **2007 Newhall Pass Tunnel Fire:** A multi-vehicle collision involving over 30 vehicles caused a fire within the tunnel injuring 10 people and causing 3 deaths.

The historical record reinforces the need to learn from previous events to enhance future preparedness and resilience.

### 6.13.5 Probability

The likelihood of transportation incidents in Los Angeles County remains elevated due to several converging factors including, but not limited to:

- High daily traffic volumes on freeways and arterials increase the risk of multi-vehicle accidents and congestion-related incidents.
- Aging infrastructure—including bridges, road surfaces, and rail systems—creates a persistent risk of failure, particularly under extreme weather conditions and during peak usage periods.
- The county's role as a major hub for freight and commuter traffic means that even minor incidents can escalate rapidly into larger disruptions.
- The frequent movement of hazardous materials and the increasing reliance on just-in-time delivery systems further elevate the risk of incidents with potentially severe consequences.





Together, these factors contribute to a consistently high probability of transportation incidents impacting the region.

### 6.13.6 Vulnerability

The vulnerability of Los Angeles County's transportation system is compounded by its interdependent design and its critical role in the regional economy.

- Limited redundancy in key corridors means that a disruption on one freeway or rail line can quickly overload alternate routes.
- Aging and overburdened infrastructure is less resilient to extreme events, leading to longer recovery times after incidents.
- The county's economic dependence on uninterrupted transportation for daily commuting and commercial freight increases exposure to significant losses during disruptions.
- Complex interdependencies between transportation systems, emergency services, and other critical sectors make the network highly sensitive to cascading failures.

This systemic vulnerability calls for coordinated, multi-agency efforts to bolster resilience and implement proactive mitigation measures.

### 6.13.7 Impacts

Transportation incidents can produce both immediate and long-lasting effects on public safety, commerce, and overall quality of life.

1. **Traffic and Mobility:** Disruptions can lead to severe congestion affecting hundreds of thousands of commuters and freight vehicles, delaying emergency services and disrupting daily operations.
2. **Economic Loss:** Interruptions in the movement of goods and people can result in substantial financial losses, impacting local businesses and the broader regional economy.
3. **Public Safety:** Extended delays in emergency response and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) transport times.
4. **Cascading Disruptions:** An incident in one mode (e.g., a major highway closure) can ripple through the transportation network, affecting rail, air, and maritime operations simultaneously and complicating recovery efforts.

These impacts highlight the critical need for robust mitigation strategies to manage both direct and indirect consequences of transportation incidents.

### 6.13.8 Summary

Los Angeles County's transportation network is among the most extensive and complex in the nation, serving millions of residents and underpinning a vital economic ecosystem. The diverse transportation modes, while facilitating mobility and commerce, also create vulnerabilities due to overlapping infrastructure and high traffic volumes.

- Aging infrastructure, coupled with the continuous movement of hazardous materials and the increasing pressures of daily usage, contributes to a high probability of incidents.
- Historical data demonstrate that even localized incidents can have far-reaching impacts, including prolonged traffic congestion, economic disruptions, and public safety challenges.

In conclusion, mitigating transportation incident risks in Los Angeles County requires an integrated, countywide approach that combines infrastructure upgrades, enhanced emergency response, and proactive maintenance strategies. Addressing these challenges is essential to safeguard public safety, ensure economic stability, and maintain the region's critical mobility infrastructure.

## 6.14 Public Health Emergencies

### 6.14.1 Nature

Public health emergencies in Los Angeles County encompass a broad spectrum of potential hazards, including infectious disease outbreaks, environmental health hazards, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) hazards. Given the county's diverse population, urban density, and economic significance, public health hazards require a coordinated response among government agencies, healthcare institutions, and community partners.

Public health emergencies refer to incidents that pose a significant threat to the health of a population. These include, but are not limited to:

- Pandemics (e.g., COVID-19, Influenza)
- Bioterrorism (e.g., Anthrax, Smallpox, botulism)

**PUBLIC HEALTH KEY POINTS**

1. **Nature**
   Public health emergencies include pandemics, disease outbreaks, bioterrorism, and environmental hazards.
2. **Location**
   Highly populated counties face unique public health vulnerabilities.
3. **Extent**
   Public Health Emergencies can derive from local, regional, national, or global sources, affecting various communities.
4. **Vulnerability**
   Older adults, individuals with chronic health conditions, those with low income or experiencing homelessness, and others within the Access and Functional Needs (AFN) community face increased risks during public health emergencies
5. **Mitigation and Preparedness**
   Efforts include vaccinations, disease tracking, healthcare support, public education, emergency supplies, and agency coordination.

- Vector-borne diseases (e.g., West Nile Virus, Zika)
- Foodborne and waterborne illnesses
- Chemical and radiological exposure
- Climate-related health threats (e.g., extreme heat, poor air quality, wildfires)

The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health (DPH) and the Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMS) collaborate to monitor threats, prevent outbreaks, and mitigate impacts when emergencies arise.

### 6.14.2 Location and Extent

Los Angeles County, home to over 9.7 million residents, is the most populous county in the United States. Its diverse geography (i.e., urban, coastal, mountainous, and rural) and demography lead to a range of public health vulnerabilities.

Public health emergencies can originate from local, regional, national, or global sources, impacting specific neighborhoods or the entire county. The extent of public health threats varies based on:

- The nature of the threat, such as transmission dynamics or availability of medical countermeasures.
- Population density (higher risks in urban centers for communicable diseases)
- Access to healthcare infrastructure
- Environmental conditions (air pollution, extreme heat events)

### 6.14.3 History

Public health emergencies in Los Angeles County have included:

- 2022 Monkeypox Outbreak
  - Approximately 2,500 cases were reported in Los Angeles County.
- COVID-19 Pandemic (2020–Present)
  - Over 3 million cases, 450,000 hospitalizations, and 45,000 deaths reported in the county alone.
- 2018 Hepatitis A Outbreak
  - Primarily affecting unhoused populations, requiring mass vaccination efforts.
- 2016-2017 West Nile Virus Outbreaks
  - Multiple cases of mosquito-borne infections leading to severe illness and fatalities.





- 2015-2016 Zika Virus Outbreak
  - No cases of local mosquito-borne transmission, but there were 122 cases reported in the County, with 121 being travel-related.
- 2015 Meningococcal Disease Cluster
  - An outbreak among men who have sex with men (MSM) led to a targeted vaccination campaign.
- 2009 H1N1 Influenza Pandemic
  - Thousands of hospitalizations; schools and businesses affected.

### 6.14.4 Probability and Emerging Risks

The 2024 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) identifies that pandemics and bioterrorism remain high-probability threats. Future public health risks also include:

- Emergence of infectious diseases driven by global travel and climate change.
- Increased incidence of heat-related illnesses amid rising temperatures.
- Increased prevalence of respiratory diseases due to declining air quality.
- Rise of antimicrobial-resistant infections due to overuse of antibiotics.

The County of Los Angeles DPH continually assesses health threats and updates preparedness plans to address evolving concerns.

### 6.14.5 Vulnerability and Systemic Impacts

Certain populations in Los Angeles County may be disproportionately affected by public health emergencies:

- At-risk populations may be different for different hazards before, during, and after an emergency. It is important to assess each hazard in turn to identify those who may be disproportionately affected to improve preparedness and response efforts.

Public health emergencies strain the healthcare system, disrupt economic activity, and create mental health burdens. The 2024 THIRA report noted that:

- Healthcare infrastructure overload is a major concern during pandemics.
- Potential economic loss from business closures during a prolonged public health crisis could exceed billions of dollars.

### 6.14.6 Mitigation Strategies and Preparedness Efforts

Los Angeles County employs several mitigation and preparedness strategies:

- Mass Vaccination Campaigns
  - Annual flu shots, COVID-19 vaccinations, and outbreak-specific immunization efforts.
- Points-of-Dispensing (POD) sites
  - Disease Surveillance & Early Warning Systems
- Syndromic surveillance for emerging threats.
  - Targeted sampling surveillance.
- Healthcare Infrastructure Strengthening
  - Expanding hospital capacity for medical surge, and emergency medical resources.
- Community Outreach & Public Health Education
  - Disseminating critical information in multiple languages.
- Emergency Stockpiles (Strategic National Stockpile(SNS))
  - Deployment of antibiotics, antivirals, and personal protective equipment (PPE) in crisis situations.
- Coordination with Federal & State Agencies
  - Collaboration with FEMA, CDC, and the California Department of Public Health to enhance response capabilities.
- Anthrax Threat Simulations
  - The County of Los Angeles Metro system assessed as a high-risk area for bioterrorism response.

### 6.14.7 Summary

Public health emergencies pose significant challenges to Los Angeles County, impacting healthcare systems, vulnerable populations, and economic stability. While the COVID-19 pandemic provided a major stress test for response efforts, ongoing preparedness, surveillance, and mitigation strategies aim to protect residents from future threats.

**Key Takeaways:**

- Los Angeles County faces diverse health threats, including pandemics, bioterrorism, and climate-related illnesses.





- Vulnerable populations may suffer disproportionate impacts during public health crises.
- Preparedness efforts focus on surveillance, vaccination, emergency response, and coordination with federal and state partners.
- Future threats include emerging infectious diseases, heat-related illnesses, and antimicrobial resistance.

By continuing investments in public health preparedness, Los Angeles County aims to reduce risks and strengthen resilience against future health emergencies.

# 7 Mitigation Strategy





## 7.1 Mitigation Strategy Overview

The Mitigation Strategy section of the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) presents Los Angeles County's strategic blueprint for reducing risks and vulnerabilities posed over the long term associated with the hazards identified in the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment section. The strategies identified in this section drive mitigation activities based on existing capabilities while also identifying areas of potential future investment to build resilience across communities, critical facilities, and other infrastructure within Los Angeles County.

## 7.2 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Mitigation goals are the long-term vision that the County hopes to achieve by implementing the various mitigation strategies described in this AHMP, as well as the broad guidelines that have shaped mitigation strategy development.

- **Goal 1: Protect life, property, infrastructure, the environment, and the economy through equitable mitigation strategies aimed at reducing risks of natural and human-caused hazards.**
    - Objective 1-1: Integrate vulnerable populations, including people with Access and Functional Needs (AFN), into the implementation of any potential mitigation actions.
    - Objective 1-2: Implement mitigation strategies that enhance resilience to disaster impacts across residential areas, commercial areas, infrastructure, high-hazard potential dams, and other critical facilities.
    - Objective 1-3: Inform strategic investments in climate adaptation, development, and redevelopment that are centered in equity and resilience.
- **Goal 2: Enhance community-wide partnerships in hazard mitigation across all levels of government, the private sector, and the public.**
    - Objective 2-1: Build a culture of disaster resilience and awareness of local hazards through public engagement, education, and outreach.
    - Objective 2-2: Strengthen direct coordination among Los Angeles County Operational Area partners to unify efforts for mitigation activities.
    - Objective 2-3: Utilize a whole community approach to address disparities in outcomes posed by the hazards identified in this AHMP.
- **Goal 3: Enhance planning, response, and recovery through hazard identification, assessment, mitigation, and resilience activities.**

  - Objective 3-1: Establish and maintain coordination between hazard mitigation activities and other emergency management functions.
  - Objective 3-2: Integrate hazard mitigation activities into preparedness for future large-scale planned events within Los Angeles County.
- **Goal 4: Ensure eligibility for FEMA grant funding to maximize equitable investment in hazard mitigation actions.**
  - Objective 4-1: Continue to meet all requirements for existing hazard mitigation grant programs used by the County.
  - Objective 4-2: Expand the County's ability to participate in grant programs not currently utilized by the County.

### 7.2.1 Changes in Mitigation Goals

The AHMP Advisory Committee reviewed the 2020 AHMP goals and updated them to reflect the most current County concerns and priorities. Therefore, the 2025 AHMP has introduced new goals and objectives to build a more resilient community. Table 7-1 (below) compares the 2025 AHMP goals with previous 2020 AHMP goals; all other goals above are new goals and objectives developed by the AHMP Advisory Committee.

Mitigation priorities change through time depending on the type of disaster impacting Los Angeles County, vulnerability, the strategies implemented, as well as other needs of the community. Priorities are also made based on current countywide Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) studies, National Risk Index Assessment, State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) and other local plans and guides. The previous 2020 AHMP integrated hazard data into several operational plans including but not limited to the General Plan, Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP), amongst others. Addressing these changes will help to address Los Angeles County hazard priorities and to have mitigation strategies focused on the hazards that impact the region at most. The plan also added additional hazards and addressed a larger vulnerable population.

**Table 7-1 Mitigation Goal Updates**

| Goals Addressed in 2020 AHMP | Goals for 2025-2030 Planning Period | Changes |
|---|---|---|
| Build a culture and practice disaster resilience | Goal 2 (see above). | Goal expanded; previous goal integrated as an objective under Goal 2 in the current AHMP. |
| Better plan for, respond to, and recover from, hazards and disasters including climate change, drought, earthquake, dam failure, flood, landslide, tsunami, and wildfire that affect Los Angeles County. | Goal 3 (see above). | Previous goal replaced with new goal. |
| More successfully adapt to hazards and disasters including climate change, drought, earthquake, dam failure, flood, landslide, tsunami, and wildfire that affect Los Angeles County. | Goal 1 (see above). | Previous goal replaced with new goal. |





## 7.3 Existing Mitigation Capabilities

The mitigation strategies developed as part of this AHMP seek to maximize existing mitigation capabilities identified as currently available within the Los Angeles County Operational Area. These existing capabilities have been updated to reflect changes in human, technical, financial, legal, regulatory, education, and outreach resources since the 2020 AHMP.

### 7.3.1 Authorities, Policies, and Legal/Regulatory Resources

There are several existing authorities, policies, and other legal or regulatory resources applicable to hazard mitigation efforts in Los Angeles County. From the County Code of Ordinances to completed plans, these form the cornerstone of hazard mitigation activities by providing a foundation rooted in data, research, planning, Technical Ecological Knowledge (TEK) provided by our state and locally recognized indigenous communities, and elected officials' authority. The County aims to expand and improve upon these identified capabilities by adopting this AHMP, once approved, into the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan. This action will contribute to the County's ability to be considered for an additional cost-share on Public Assistance projects through the California Disaster Assistance Act. Table 7-2 provides an overview of existing capabilities related to authorities, policies, and legal/regulatory resources.

**Table 7-2 Authorities, Policies, and Legal/Regulatory Resources**

| Authority, Policy, or Resource | Description | Hazards Addressed | Potential to Affect Development |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (2023) | Establishes the coordinated emergency management system within the Los Angeles County Operational Area to prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of large-scale emergencies regardless of cause, location, or complexity. | All-Hazard | No |
| Los Angeles County General Plan (2024) | Provides the policy framework for how and where the unincorporated County will grow through the year 2035. | All-Hazard | Yes |
| Los Angeles County Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan (2021) | Reviews existing floodplain management programs in the County and recommends enhancements to them through 35 mitigation actions. This plan is currently being reviewed and updated with completion targeted for early 2026. | Flood<br>Land Movement | Yes |
| Los Angeles County Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (2021) | Analyzes Repetitive Los Areas within Los Angeles County and fulfills Community Rating System requirements. | Flood<br>Land Movement | Yes |
| County of Los Angeles Floodplain Management Plan Progress Report (2024) | Provides an annual update on the implementation of the action plan identified in the Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan and on the implementation and evaluation of outreach projects. | Flood<br>Land Movement | Yes |
| County of Los Angeles Repetitive Loss Area Analysis Progress Report (2023) | Provide an annual update on the implementation of the action plan identified in the Repetitive Loss Area Analysis to ensure there is a continuing and responsive planning process. | Flood | Yes |
| Los Angeles County Fire Plan (2023) | Describes the wildfire environment, history, and pre-fire management strategies to enhance the protection of lives, property, and natural resources from wildland fire. | Wildfire | Yes |



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| Authority, Policy, or Resource | Description | Hazards Addressed | Potential to Affect Development |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles County 2045 Climate Action Plan (2024) | Delineates the County's path toward meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement and achieving carbon neutrality for unincorporated Los Angeles County. | Wildfire<br>Extreme Heat<br>Drought<br>Flooding | Yes |
| Our County: Los Angeles Countywide Sustainability Plan (2019) | Outlines how local governments and stakeholders can enhance the well-being of all County communities while adapting to climate change and reducing damage to the natural environment, particularly focusing on communities disproportionately burdened by pollution. | Wildfire<br>Extreme Heat<br>Drought<br>Flooding | Yes |
| Los Angeles County Floodplain Management Ordinance | Aims to minimize public and private losses resulting from flood conditions via uniformly applied regulations in flood prone, mudflow, or flood related erosion areas. | Flood<br>Land Movement | Yes |
| Los Angeles County Code – Title 32: Fire Code | To build a new structure (or an addition equal to or greater than 50% of existing square footage), the Los Angeles County Fire Code requires review of its location, type of construction, topography, slope, amount and arrangement of vegetation, and overall site | Wildfire | Yes |





| Authority, Policy, or Resource | Description | Hazards Addressed | Potential to Affect Development |
|---|---|---|---|
| | settings—in order to create defensible space necessary for effective fire protection of homes in High Fire Severity Zones. | | |
| Los Angeles County Code – Title 22: Planning and Zoning | Establishes the regulations governing land use and development and defines zoning for unincorporated Los Angeles County. Includes the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (Chapter 22.104), the Residential Design Standards Ordinance, and the Hillside Design Guidelines. These include requirements for development in Hillside Management Areas, which are defined as areas with 25% or greater natural slopes. The guidelines include specific and measurable design techniques that can be applied to residential, commercial, industrial, and other types of projects. | Wildfire<br>Earthquake<br>Land Movement | Yes |
| Los Angeles County Code – Title 31: Green Building Standards Code | Enhances the design and construction of buildings via building concepts with positive (or reduced negative) environmental impacts, and encourages sustainable construction practices | Extreme Heat<br>Drought | Yes |

| Authority, Policy, or Resource | Description | Hazards Addressed | Potential to Affect Development |
|---|---|---|---|
| | across planning and design, energy efficiency, water conservation, material and resource efficiency, and environmental air quality. | | |
| Los Angeles County Brush Clearance Program | Legally declares both improved and unimproved properties a public nuisance, and where necessary, requires the clearance of hazardous vegetation thereby creating defensible space for effective fire protection of property, life, and the environment. The Brush Clearance Program is a joint effort between the County of Los Angeles Fire Department and the County of Los Angeles Department of Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures, Weed Hazard, and Pest Abatement Bureau (Weed Abatement Division). | Wildfire | Yes |
| Los Angeles County Code – Title 26: Building Code | Provides minimum standards to regulate the design, construction, installation, quality of materials, use, occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings, structures, grading, and certain equipment. Regulates construction | Earthquake<br>Wildfire | Yes |





| Authority, Policy, or Resource | Description | Hazards Addressed | Potential to Affect Development |
|---|---|---|---|
| | near a known active earthquake fault (Chapter 1, Section 113), the materials and construction methods for construction in a Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Fire Area (Chapter 7A), structural design as it relates to earthquake hazards (Chapter 16, Section 1613), repair of certain buildings in High Earthquake Damage Areas (Chapter 94), earthquake hazard reduction for concrete tilt-up buildings (Chapter 95) and unreinforced masonry buildings (Chapter 96), among others. The Building Code also includes provisions for emergency housing during a proclaimed emergency. | | |

### 7.3.2 Human and Technical Resources

Existing human and technical resources across County Departments enable the County to plan, manage, conduct, and execute its wide range of hazard mitigation activities. The resources below represent a high degree of expertise in all facets of hazard mitigation available to support mitigation activities. The County aims to expand and improve upon these identified capabilities by expanding potential hazard training opportunities available to the Los Angeles County Operational Area. Additionally, as various special events are scheduled in Los Angeles County over the next five years, the County should seek to expand coordination and technical resources related to mass violence, cyber, and other special event-related hazards.

Table 7-3 provides an overview of existing capabilities related to human and technical resources.

**Table 7-3 Human and Technical Resources**

| Resource | Department/Agency | Principal Activities Related to Hazard Mitigation |
|---|---|---|
| Emergency Management Coordinator(s) | Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management | • Maintains and updates the Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan and Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan.<br>• Coordinates local response and recovery activities in the Emergency Operation Center and in the field.<br>• Works closely with local, state, and federal partners to support planning, training, exercise, public information, and resource coordination. |
| Engineer(s), Building Inspector(s), Code Enforcement Officer(s), Fire Marshalls, and Other Technical Staff | Los Angeles County Public Works and Fire Department | • Oversees the effective, efficient, fair, and safe enforcement of County of Los Angeles Building and Fire Codes. |
| Engineer(s), Construction Project Managers, and Other Technical Staff | Los Angeles County Public Works | • Provides direct (or contract) civil, structural, and mechanical engineering services, including contract, project, and construction management. |
| Engineer(s), Project | Los Angeles County Public Works | • Maintains and operates a wide range of local equipment and facilities and assists members of the public by |





| Resource | Department/Agency | Principal Activities Related to Hazard Mitigation |
|---|---|---|
| Manager(s), Equipment Operators, Maintenance and Construction Staff, and Other Technical Staff | | providing sufficient clean fresh water, reliable sewer services, street maintenance, storm drainage systems, street cleaning, streetlights, and traffic signals. |
| Floodplain Administrator | Los Angeles County Public Works | • Enforces the floodplain management ordinance ensuring that development proposals do not increase flood risk and that new developments are not located below the 100-year flood level. In addition, the floodplain administrator is responsible for planning and managing flood risk reduction projects throughout Los Angeles County. |
| Planner(s), Engineer(s), and Technical Staff | Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning | • Develops and maintains the Los Angeles County General Plan, including the Safety Element.<br>• Develops area plans based on the Los Angeles County General Plan to provide more specific guidance for the development of more specific areas.<br>• Reviews proposed development, capital improvements, and other physical projects involving property for consistency and conformity with the Los Angeles County General Plan.<br>• Anticipates and acts on the need for applicable new plans, policies, and code changes. |

| Resource | Department/Agency | Principal Activities Related to Hazard Mitigation |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Applies the approved plans, policies, code provisions, and other regulations to proposed land uses. |
| Procurement Services Manager | Los Angeles County Internal Services Department | • Provides a full range of municipal financial services and administers several licensing measures. |
| Comptroller Personnel | Los Angeles County Auditor – Controller | • Provides financial and grant services. |
| County Counsel Personnel | Los Angeles County Counsel | • Provides legal services for the County. |
| Fire Department Personnel | Los Angeles County Fire Department | • Provides fire protection services including response, fire prevention, and mitigation activities for the County. |
| Sheriff's Department Personnel | Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department | • Provides law enforcement services in the County. |

### 7.3.3 Financial Resources and Programs

There are many existing financial resources, grant programs, and other funding mechanisms that enable current and future hazard mitigation activities. Sources for these resources and programs vary widely from local funding out of the County's General Fund to state and federal programs that aim to help local jurisdictions accomplish their hazard mitigation goals. The amount of funding available is variable and project-specific for many of these programs. Similarly, grant awards are based on the specific projects that are identified as the basis for the grant application. Table 7-4 provides an overview of existing capabilities related to financial resources and programs.





**Table 7-4 Financial Resources and Programs**

| Resource or Program | Administrator | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| General Fund | Chief Executive Office | Program operations and specific projects. |
| General Obligation Bonds | Auditor - Controller | General obligation bonds are appropriately used for the construction and/or acquisition of improvements to real property broadly available to residents and visitors. Such facilities include but are not limited to: libraries, hospitals, parks, public safety facilities, and cultural and educational facilities. |
| Special Tax and Revenue Bonds | Controller | Revenue bonds are used to finance capital projects that:<br>1. Have an identified budgetary stream for repayment (e.g., specified fees, tax receipts);<br>2. Generate project revenue but rely on a broader pledge of general fund revenues to reduce borrowing costs; or<br>3. Finance the acquisition and installation of equipment for the local jurisdiction's general governmental purposes. |
| Vegetation Management Program | Cal FIRE | Cost-sharing program between Cal FIRE and private landowners, which focuses on the use of prescribed fire and/or mechanical means, for addressing wildland fire fuel hazards and other resource management issues on State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands. |
| Wildfire Emergency and Mitigation Funds | Cal FIRE | Administers funding from FEMA, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service for |

| Resource or Program | Administrator | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| | | certain types of wildfire emergency and mitigation funding. |
| California Residential Mitigation Program | California Earthquake Authority | Created by the California Earthquake Authority and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, "Earthquake Brace + Bolt: Funds to Strengthen Your Foundation" is the first incentive program offered by the California Residential Mitigation Program. |
| Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement | Center for Disease Control and Prevention | Funds are intended to upgrade state and local public health jurisdictions' preparedness and response to bioterrorism, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and other public health threats and emergencies. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) | FEMA | Administered by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), HMGP supports pre- and post-disaster mitigation plans and projects available to California communities after a presidentially declared disaster has occurred in California. |
| Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program | FEMA | Available annually as a nationally competitive Cal OES grant, the PDM Grant Program supports pre-disaster mitigation plans and projects. |
| Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program | FEMA | Available annually as a nationally competitive Cal OES grant, the PDM Grant Program supports pre-disaster mitigation plans and projects. |
| Homeland Security | FEMA | Builds and sustains preparedness technical assistance activities in support of the four |





| Resource or Program | Administrator | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| Preparedness Technical Assistance Program | | homeland security mission areas (i.e., prevention, protection, response, recovery) and homeland security program management. |
| Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program | FEMA/U.S. Fire Administration | Provides equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training, and other resources needed to protect the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards. Available to fire departments and nonaffiliated emergency medical services providers. |
| Land and Water Conservation Funds | U.S. Department of the Interior | Supports the protection of federal public lands and waters and voluntary conservation on private land. |
| Community Action for a Renewed Environment | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | Offers means by which communities may organize/take action to reduce toxic pollution (e.g., in stormwater, etc.) through financial and technical assistance. Communities create partnerships that implement solutions to reduce releases of toxic pollutants and that minimize toxic exposures. |
| Clean Water State Revolving Fund | EPA | A loan program that provides low-cost financing to eligible entities on state and tribal lands for water quality projects, including all types of non-point source, watershed protection or restoration, estuary management projects, and more traditional municipal wastewater treatment projects. |

| Resource or Program | Administrator | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| Community Block Grant Program Entitlement Communities Grants | U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development | Acquisition of real property, relocation and demolition, rehabilitation of residential and non-residential structures, construction of public facilities and improvements (e.g., water/sewer facilities, streets, neighborhood centers, etc.), and the conversion of school buildings for eligible purposes. |
| High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) Grant Program | FEMA | Provides technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in the form of grants for the rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams. |
| State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program | FEMA | Provides funding to eligible entities to address cybersecurity risks and threats to information systems owned or operated by, or on behalf of, state, local, or tribal governments. |

### 7.3.4 Education and Outreach Resources

Engagement with the communities of Los Angeles County is an important component of mitigation efforts. The County of Los Angeles has multiple methods, formats, and venues to conduct outreach with community members and provide education on the hazard landscape in Los Angeles County. These activities ensure mitigation efforts align with community goals and include community input. Table 7-5 shows a list of existing resources for education and outreach.

**Table 7-5 Education and Outreach Resources**

| Resource or Program | Agencies Potentially Involved | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| Preparedness Fairs | Office of Emergency Management, Fire Department, Sheriff's Department, Public Works, Board of Supervisors | Engage with community members to provide education on hazards found in Los Angeles County and emergency preparedness for homes and businesses. |
| Personal Disaster Impact Surveys | Office of Emergency Management | Receive input and feedback on the hazard landscape from community members in Los Angeles County to inform the 2025 AHMP. |
| AHMP Draft Review Surveys | Office of Emergency Management | Receive input and feedback on sections of the AHMP from community members in Los Angeles County. |
| Homeless Outreach Services Team (HOST) | Sheriff's Department, Homelessness Services Organizations | Conduct outreach to People Experiencing Homelessness in areas prone to wildfires or flooding based on weather conditions. |
| Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) | Fire Department | Educate community members about disaster preparedness and response in their communities. |
| Explorer Programs | Fire Department, Sheriff's Department | Educate youth about disaster preparedness and response in their communities. |
| Youth Climate Commission | Chief Sustainability Office | Educate and obtain input from youth on climate change impacts and mitigation efforts. |



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### 7.3.5 National Flood Insurance Program Participation

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is administered by FEMA and provides affordable flood insurance to participating communities through a network of insurance providers. NFIP regulations must be enforced in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). Flood insurance is required for structures in SFHAs with federally backed loans (e.g., most mortgages, Small Business Administration (SBA) loans) and FEMA grants along with any structures with SBA loans, regardless of flood zone. Flood insurance is required to be maintained for the life of the federally backed loan and in perpetuity, regardless of change in ownership, in the case of FEMA grants.

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted the County Floodway Ordinance (Los Angeles County Code Title 11, Chapter 11.60) in March 1980. This ordinance included the first County Floodway Maps and paved the way for the County to begin participation in NFIP on behalf of unincorporated residents. The County's participation means that residents (owners and renters) in the unincorporated communities within Los Angeles County are eligible for NFIP flood insurance and Federal flood disaster assistance. The first FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) became effective on December 2, 1980. Since 1980, the County has continued robust participation in NFIP. The FEMA FIRMs were digitized in September 2008 and have been revised over the years by numerous Letters of Map Change and by large-scale Physical Map Revisions for the Ballona Creek watershed and several watersheds in the Santa Monica Mountains (Triunfo Creek, Topanga Canyon and others) in December 2018, the Los Angeles County coastline in April 2021, and the Santa Clara River watershed in June 2021. These maps are available to the public on the Los Angeles County Public Works (PW) website at dpw.lacounty.gov/floodzone.

Los Angeles County also participates in the NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) program. The CRS program is a voluntary program for communities that engage in community floodplain management activities, which exceed the minimum NFIP standards. CRS communities benefit from a discount on flood insurance rates and improved floodplain management programs. CRS uses a class rating system between 1 and 9 to determine flood insurance premium reductions for residents. As of April 1, 2022, Los Angeles County is a Class 6 CRS community; therefore homeowners and





renters who live in a SFHA can receive up to a 20% discount on their flood insurance policies.

The County's implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations for development in SFHAs are covered in Los Angeles County Building Codes with the most recent update completed in 2023. Title 26, Chapter 1, includes requirements for development within flood hazard areas. Other relevant ordinances include other chapters in Title 26 (Building Code) along with Titles 27 (Electrical Code), Title 28 (Plumbing Code), Title 29 (Mechanical Code), Title 30 (Residential Code), and Title 33 (Existing Building Code). Implementation and enforcement are also covered in the Los Angeles County Subdivision Code (Title 21) and Planning and Zoning Code (Title 22). The NFIP for unincorporated communities is administered by the Department of Public Works (LACPW) Stormwater Engineering Division, which serves as the County's floodplain manager, coordinates with LACPW's Building and Safety and Land Development Divisions and with the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning in their enforcement of the County's floodplain management regulations, and participates in FEMA's Community Assisted Visits, which typically occur on a 5-year cycle.

LACPW continues to enforce NFIP regulations for building permit applications determined by Building and Safety officials to be substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage. Los Angeles County also requires all residential buildings undertaking substantial improvement to have their lowest floor elevated 1 foot above the 100-year flood elevation. Additionally, Los Angeles County conducted a Repetitive Loss Area Analysis in 2020, which serves as a specific plan for reducing damage from flooding in repetitive loss areas.

After an event, Public Works staff assess the unincorporated area buildings within the extent of the event. The assessment will identify the buildings that appear to have damages affecting 50 percent or greater of the building. If such a building is in flood-prone areas identified by FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps, County maps (Floodway Maps or Assessor's Maps), or identified by Public Works to be in a Repetitive Loss Area, will undergo further evaluation by Public Works staff on whether the building meets FEMA's definition of substantial improvement/substantial damage (SI/SD). A building that meets FEMA's SI/SD definition will be required to have the entire building upgraded to meet National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) standards ( Title 44, Code

of Federal Regulations, Section 60.3). Los Angeles County Code Title 26, Section 110.1 requires the County to enforce as a minimum the current Federal Flood Plain Management Regulations defined in Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 60.3, for buildings, structures, and grading located in whole or in part in flood hazard areas. (Ord. 2013-0048 § 2, 2013; Ord. 2010-0053 § 2, 2010; Ord. 95-0065 § 3 (part), 1995.)

## 7.4 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Strategies

Potential mitigation actions were identified for each hazard identified in Section 6 in an effort to ensure as comprehensive a mitigation strategy as possible. Multiple mitigation options were then analyzed against the goals and objectives delineated in this section with a focus on new and existing buildings. A combination of new and ongoing mitigation actions aimed at reducing the effects of the identified hazards were compiled into the list of mitigation actions in the following subsection. This list includes a wide range of potential types of mitigation actions, including:

- Local Plans and Regulations.
- Structure and Infrastructure Projects.
- Natural Systems Protection.
- Education and Awareness Programs.

A notable update to the 2025 AHMP was the integration of human-caused threats and corresponding potential mitigation actions. The AHMP Planning Team also reviewed FEMA's Mitigation Ideas document to incorporate national best practices in the list of potential mitigation actions.





### 7.4.1 Mitigation Strategies

| **01** | *Title:* **Support and Expand Countywide Vegetation Management and Fire Prevention Efforts** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Fire Department | |
| *Type:* Natural Systems Protection | |
| *Description:* Conduct passive protection measures such as creating defensible space buffers around residential and non-residential structures through the removal of flammable vegetation, managing and/or reducing hazardous fuels, creating firebreaks, fire-resistive landscaping and construction, and clearing dead vegetation, among others. Engage indigenous communities to inform vegetation management and fire prevention practices aligned with Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK). | *Hazard:* **Wildfire**<br>*Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado*** |

| **02** | *Title:* **Enhance Community Engagement in Wildfire Protection and Prevention** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning | |
| *Type:* Education and Awareness Programs | |
| *Description:* Engage residents and businesses in high fire risk communities to educate them on community-focused mitigation and risk reduction strategies, emergency preparedness and evacuation readiness, and opportunities to get involved in fire safety-related community initiatives. Engage indigenous communities to inform protection and prevention practices aligned with Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK). | *Hazard:* **Wildfire**<br>*Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado*** |

| **03** | *Title:* **Perform Post-Fire Flooding, Debris Flow, and Mud Flow Risk Assessments and Mitigation Activities** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | |
| *Type:* Structure and Infrastructure Projects | |
| *Description:* Following a wildfire, assess burn scar for significant mud and debris flow risks to produce mud and debris flow phase maps for first responding agencies to prepare for potential evacuations. Recommend mitigation strategies to prevent mud and debris flow impacts. | *Hazard:* **Wildfire**<br>*Hazard:* ***Flooding*** |

| **04** | *Title:* **Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Department Public Health, among others. | |
| *Type:* Structure and Infrastructure Projects | |
| *Description:* Conduct robust continuity planning to ensure the continued performance of essential functions in the event critical facilities are impacted by various hazards. Build capabilities that support operational continuity such as alternate or uninterrupted power supply, workforce development and cross-training, emergency communications, and data backup or failover hardware. | *Hazard:* **Wildfire**<br>*Hazard:* ***Extreme Heat***<br>*Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado***<br>*Hazard:* **Cyber Incidents** |





| **05** | *Title:* **Incorporate Hazards in Local Planning, Land Use, and Development Codes** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and Regional Planning | |
| *Type:* Local Planning and Regulations | |
| *Description:* Develop, maintain, and leverage opportunities to strengthen relevant ordinances that govern land use, building codes, and development in high-risk hazard areas. Incorporate mitigation actions in community planning such as Community Wildfire Plans, Flood Management Plans, and the County General Plan, among many others. | *Hazard:* **Wildfire**<br>*Hazard:* **Earthquake**<br>*Hazard:* ***Land Movement***<br>*Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado***<br>*Hazard:* ***Flooding*** |

| **06** | *Title:* **Increase Public Awareness of Climate Change Effects on Local Hazards** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office | |
| *Type:* Education and Awareness Programs | |
| *Description:* Engage with communities on ways climate change impacts various natural hazards along with mitigation actions and available resources for climate adaptation and resilience. Efforts should focus on how communities can take action or support existing County programs including funding available to the public. Public engagement efforts should be accessible, ensure people with Access and Functional Needs are included in outreach, and use materials with multiple language options. | *Hazard:* **Wildfire**<br>*Hazard:* **Extreme Heat**<br>*Hazard:* **Drought**<br>*Hazard:* **Land Movement**<br>*Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado***<br>*Hazard:* **Flooding** |

| **07** | *Title:* **Expand Stormwater Management, Drainage, and Outlet Planning** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | |
| *Type:* Local Planning and Regulations | |
| *Description:* Continue robust stormwater management programs. Conduct studies to inform measures to improve outlet and drainage planning and prevent flood damage to communities in high-risk areas. These efforts should also prevent flood damage to County-maintained roadways, including evacuation egress and emergency services ingress, while supporting potential groundwater recharge. | *Hazard:* **Flooding**<br>*Hazard:* **Drought**<br>*Hazard:* **Transportation Incident** |

| **08** | *Title:* **Construct and Maintain Localized Flood Control Improvements** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | |
| *Type:* Structural and Infrastructure Projects | |
| *Description:* Maintain existing flood control mechanisms by drainage system maintenance, sediment and debris clearance, and other actions. Leverage opportunities to construct flood control improvements. | *Hazard:* **Flooding** |





| **09** | *Title:* **Preserve Floodplains as Public Use Open Spaces** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, among others. | |
| *Type:* Natural Systems Protections | |
| *Description:* Preserve and expand public use open spaces that capture stormwater with the aim of reducing localized flooding while also providing green space and recreational opportunities to communities. Prioritize floodplains and watersheds in County-owned public use open spaces near flood risk areas. Use stormwater best management practices in projects involving open spaces to support natural water collection and conservation. Incorporate floodplain preservation into future park improvements. | *Hazard:* **Flooding** |

| **10** | *Title:* **Harden Critical Facilities and Infrastructure from Seismic Damage** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | |
| *Type:* Structure and Infrastructure Projects | |
| *Description:* Conduct seismic assessments to prioritize retrofitting and other seismic mitigation actions such as bracing or seismic shutoff valves. Efforts should focus on critical facilities for community lifelines such as hospitals, public safety facilities, utility sites, high-hazard potential dams, and transportation assets (i.e., bridges, roadways, airports, and others). | *Hazard:* **Earthquake**<br>*Hazard:* ***Land Movement***<br>*Hazard:* **Dam Failure** |

| **11** | *Title:* **Prevent Impacts to the Transportation System** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | |
| *Type:* Structure and Infrastructure Projects | |
| *Description:* Hazard impacts to the transportation system in Los Angeles County have far-reaching potential for cascading effects across multiple lifelines. Mitigation activities for multiple hazards should focus on preventing or lessening impacts to transportation. Activities may include stabilization efforts along County-maintained roads, reinforcing transportation assets, or other seismic mitigation actions. | *Hazard:* **Earthquake**<br>*Hazard:* ***Land Movement***<br>*Hazard:* **Transportation Incident** |

| **12** | *Title:* **Continue Efforts to Enhance Dam Safety and Reduce Long-Term Vulnerabilities with High Hazard Potential Dams** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | |
| *Type:* Structure and Infrastructure Projects | |
| *Description:* Upgrade infrastructure to ensure the long-term integrity and safe operation of County-owned dam facilities. Potential actions could include strengthening of dams, sediment management activities, regular inspections, continuous maintenance, integrating advanced technologies, and emergency preparedness efforts. | *Hazard:* **Earthquake**<br>*Hazard:* **Dam Failure** |





| **13** | *Title:* **Assess Water Resilience in Los Angeles County** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | |
| *Type:* Local Planning and Regulations | |
| *Description:* Conduct assessments and studies to monitor the water supply and develop recommendations for other water systems. Identify potential secondary water sources or other contingency measures for ensuring water system resilience during drought conditions. | *Hazard:* **Drought** |

| **14** | *Title:* **Expand Drought-Tolerant Landscaping and Design** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office and Department of Regional Planning | |
| *Type:* Natural Systems Protection | |
| *Description:* Integrate drought mitigation into landscaping and design measures undertaken by the County. Prioritize native and drought-tolerant plants when selecting landscaping designs. Use permeable materials for pavers, driveways, walkways, and roadways to reduce runoff and promote groundwater recharge that incorporate indigenous- informed practices aligned with Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK). | *Hazard:* **Drought** |

| **15** | *Title:* **Address Urban Heat Islands by Investing in Green Infrastructure and Cooling Strategies** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office, Department of Regional Planning, Department of Economic Opportunity, Department of Public Health, and Department of Public Works, among others. | |
| *Type:* Local Planning and Regulations | |
| *Description:* Increase shade cover provided by vegetation such as planting native and drought-tolerant trees along with smaller plants such as shrubs, grasses, and groundcover. Increase the tree canopy in County parks and open concrete or asphalt spaces in the public right of way or County-owned parking lots. Conduct assessments to identify communities considered urban heat islands that are at highest need for an increase in tree canopy or other heat mitigation activities. Advance cooling strategies such as constructing shade structures, installing splash pads, operating cooling centers, modernizing air conditioning systems, and expanding the availability of cool roofing infrastructure that reflects heat away from buildings. Ensure mitigation actions address heat impacts faced by people with Access and Functional Needs. Many of these actions have a secondary benefit mitigating the effects of climate change by promoting carbon sequestration, the capture and storage of CO2 from the atmosphere. Additionally, increasing green space and shade cover in urban areas can advance environmental justice. | *Hazard:* ***Extreme* Heat** |





| **16** | *Title:* **Increase Coastal Resilience, Prevent Erosion, and Protect Shorelines** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office and Department of Beaches and Harbors | |
| *Type:* Natural Systems Protection | |
| *Description:* Conduct activities to replace sediment lost due to erosion or coastal storms. Assess the need for other sediment protection measures such as planting certain types of vegetation. Consider activities that prevent wind from blowing sand off beaches and impacts from storm surge in high-risk areas. These actions help protect coastal roadways and other infrastructure along with ensuring recreation opportunities remain for residents and visitors. | *Hazard:* **Flooding**<br>*Hazard:* **Tsunami** |

| **17** | *Title:* **Conduct Multi-Discipline Training and Exercise Programs** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Office of Emergency Management | |
| *Type:* Education and Awareness Programs | |
| *Description:* Identify opportunities for joint training and exercises for mass violence and cyber incident response across disciplines of law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services, medical examiner, private sector, and others. Each training and exercise should include mass violence rescue and evacuation techniques for AFN populations. | *Hazard:* **Mass Violence**<br>*Hazard:* **Cyber Incidents** |

| **18** | *Title:* **Strengthen Partnerships and Coordination Among Local Agencies** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Office of Emergency Management | |
| *Type:* Education and Awareness Programs | |
| *Description:* Expand collaborative agreements with other agencies to share resources during large-scale emergencies. Strengthen partnerships with local agencies for resource sharing. Enhance response capabilities during major incidents. | *Hazard:* **Mass Violence**<br>*Hazard:* **Cyber Incidents** |

| **19** | *Title:* **Incorporate Mass Violence Prevention and Mitigation Efforts into Special Event Planning** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Office of Emergency Management | |
| *Type:* Education and Awareness Programs | |
| *Description:* Use physical security measures such as bollards, water-filled barricades, vehicle barriers, and others. Identify mitigation measures for upcoming special events such as the World Cup, Super Bowl, and Olympics. Conduct special event training on topics such as crowd management, sporting event safety, and stadium evacuation. Incorporate Family Assistance Center readiness into special event planning. | *Hazard:* **Mass Violence** |





| **20** | *Title:* **Extreme Heat Risk Education and Safety Outreach for Residents and Vulnerable Workers** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office, Department of Economic Opportunity, Department of Public Health, and Department of Public Works | |
| *Type:* Education and Awareness Programs | |
| *Description:* Implement outreach and education to workers in low-wage and high hazard industries in LA County that are disproportionately impacted by extreme heat. Partner with organizations providing services to people with Access and Functional Needs on heat response strategies. Expand awareness of cooling centers and other heat respite options for unhoused populations. Increase workforce development opportunities to expand the availability of green infrastructure. | *Hazard:* ***Extreme* Heat** |

| **21** | *Title:* **Increase Field Response and Coordination Capabilities** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Office of Emergency Management | |
| *Type:* Education and Awareness Programs | |
| *Description:* Enhance field coordination capabilities at large-scale planned events and no-notice incidents such as wildfires, mass violence, and others. Potential actions could include investments in new redundant communications systems, response vehicles, alert and warning capabilities, and other field operations equipment. | *Hazard:* **Wildfire**<br>*Hazard:* **Mass Violence** |

| **22** | *Title:* **Strengthen Public Health Prevention and Preparedness Measures** |
|---|---|
| *Source:* Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management, Department of Public Health, Department of Health Services, and Fire Department | |
| *Type:* Education and Awareness Programs | |
| *Description:* Continue and expand mass vaccination and immunization efforts. Coordinate healthcare surge preparedness and response efforts. Conduct disease surveillance, monitor early warning systems, and coordinate outbreak response. Educate communities and businesses about health implications related to wildfire recovery and hazardous materials. Liaise with health system partners to understand hospital surge capacity within the County. Maintain and deploy emergency stockpiles. Incorporate potential climate change-related infectious disease implications into public health preparedness planning. | *Hazard:* **Public Health Emergencies** |

## 7.5 Status of Previous Mitigation Efforts

Table 7-6 below shows the status of mitigation strategies described in the 2020 AHMP. Departments have made significant progress on some of these mitigation strategies, partially but not fully completing some of these efforts. As such, each strategy from the 2020 AHMP have been rolled into the mitigation strategies described in this section.

**Table 7-6 Status of Mitigation Efforts**

| 2020 AHMP Strategy | Status | 2025 AHMP Strategy |
|---|---|---|
| Red Flag Warning Public Outreach | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Enhance Community Engagement in Wildfire Protection and Prevention |





| 2020 AHMP Strategy | Status | 2025 AHMP Strategy |
|---|---|---|
| Vegetation Management Program | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Support and Expand Countywide Vegetation Management and Fire Prevention Efforts |
| Fireproof Coating of Critical Facilities | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Enhance Community Engagement in Wildfire Protection and Prevention |
| Auxiliary Power for Critical Facilities | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities |
| Earthquake-Resistant Ductile Iron Pipes Replacement | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Harden Critical Facilities and Infrastructure from Seismic Damage |
| Watershed Ecosystem Restoration | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Preserve Floodplains as Public Use Open Spaces |
| Green Streets / Living Streets | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Expand Drought-Tolerant Landscaping and Design |
| Coordinated Data Collection and Database Systems | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Strengthen Partnerships and Resource Coordination Among Local Agencies |
| Brush Clearance Program | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Support and Expand Countywide Vegetation Management and Fire Prevention Efforts |
| Wildland Urban-Interface Ordinance | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Incorporate Hazards in Local Planning, Land Use, and Development Codes |
| Urban Forest Management Plan | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Address Urban Heat Islands by Investing in Green Infrastructure and Cooling Strategies |

| 2020 AHMP Strategy | Status | 2025 AHMP Strategy |
|---|---|---|
| Community Wildfire Protection Plans | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Incorporate Hazards in Local Planning, Land Use, and Development Codes |
| Pre-Disaster Professional Support | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities |
| Fuel Trailer Project | Not Completed/ Ongoing | Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities |

## 7.6 Prioritization and Implementation of Mitigation Actions

Potential mitigation actions were prioritized using the FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) score and information from the 2024 Los Angeles Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), which both address hazards by frequency, severity, and impact. Both the NRI and THIRA follow established processes and use a standardized risk assessment methodology. The NRI incorporates multiple variables including physical impacts posed by hazards in addition to social vulnerability data that communicates risks specific to a certain community. Table 7-7 provides an overview of the NRI results for Los Angeles County across 18 hazards. Hazards rated as Relatively Low, Not Applicable, or No Rating were not included in this AHMP as they are uncommon in frequency in Los Angeles County; all other hazards are covered in this plan.

**Table 7-7 FEMA National Risk Index Hazards**

| Hazard | NRI Score (out of 100.0) | Score Description | Covered in Plan? |
|---|---|---|---|
| Earthquake | 100.0 | Very High | Yes \| Section 6.3 |
| Wildfire | 99.9 | Very High | Yes \| Section 6.2 |
| Extreme Heat | 98.4 | Relatively High | Yes \| Section 6.4 |
| Tornado | 97.6 | Relatively High | Yes \| Section 6.10 |





| Hazard | NRI Score (out of 100.0) | Score Description | Covered in Plan? |
|---|---|---|---|
| Landslide | 96.3 | Relatively High | Yes \| Section 6.8 |
| Lightning | 95.0 | Relatively High | Yes \| Section 6.2/ 6.6 |
| Riverine Flooding | 90.8 | Relatively Moderate | Yes \| Section 6.6 |
| Drought | 73.8 | Relatively Moderate | Yes \| Section 6.5 |
| Strong Wind | 73.5 | Relatively Moderate | Yes \| Section 6.10 |
| Tsunami | 63.5 | Relatively Moderate | Yes \| Section 6.10 |
| Winter Weather | 48.6 | Relatively Low | Not Prioritized |
| Hail | 48.1 | Relatively Low | Not Prioritized |
| Coastal Flooding | 43.3 | Very Low | Not Prioritized |
| Avalanche | 33.7 | Very Low | Not Prioritized |
| Cold Wave | 0.0 | No Rating | Not Prioritized |
| Hurricane | N/A | Not Applicable | Not Prioritized |
| Ice Storm | N/A | Not Applicable | Not Prioritized |
| Volcanic Activity | N/A | Not Applicable | Not Prioritized |

The THIRA is a process that communities undertake to assess risk and set capability targets to focus their preparedness efforts and strengthen response and recovery capabilities. There are three primary focuses of the THIRA: threat and hazard identification, impacts analyses that include the specific demographics of the community, and a description of existing response and recovery capabilities. The 2024 Los Angeles/Long Beach THIRA was reviewed as part of this hazard mitigation planning effort and all threats and hazards identified were included as part of this AHMP. Additionally, the THIRA's identification of several human-caused threats with potential to impact Los Angeles County influenced the decision to include such threats in this AHMP. Table 7-8 shows a crosswalk of the hazards and threats identified in the THIRA and their corresponding sections in this AHMP.

**Table 7-8 2024 THIRA and 2025 AHMP Crosswalk**

| 2024 THIRA Hazard/Threat Name | 2025 AHMP Hazard/Threat Name | Covered in Plan? |
|---|---|---|
| Biological Attack | Public Health Emergencies | Yes \| Section 6.14 |
| Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack | Mass Violence | Yes \| Section 6.11 |
| Cyber Attack | Cyber Incident | Yes \| Section 6.12 |
| Earthquake | Earthquake | Yes \| Section 6.3 |
| Flood | Flooding | Yes \| Section 6.6 |
| Pandemic – Human | Public Health Emergencies | Yes \| Section 6.14 |
| Radiological Attack | Public Health Emergencies | Yes \| Section 6.14 |
| Transportation Accident | Transportation Incident | Yes \| Section 6.13 |
| Wildfire | Wildfire | Yes \| Section 6.2 |

Additional criteria used to prioritize potential mitigation actions also included the following components:

- Actions that prioritize equity and integrate vulnerable populations, including people with AFN.
- Potential benefits of the action to prevent a major hazard.
- Actions that have social support to build a culture and practice of resilience.
- Cost of the action versus the potential benefit to prevent a major hazard.
- Availability of funding and actions that support grant requirements.
- Political support to remedy or prevent a major health or safety hazard.
- Actions that are technically, legally, environmentally, and economically feasible.
- Actions that the County has the administrative capabilities to implement.
- Actions that are related to mitigating long-term vulnerabilities to County-owned High Hazard Potential Dams will automatically be given a HIGH priority.

### 7.6.1 Priority Levels

- **High-Priority Mitigation Actions:** are essential and require immediate attention to address critical risks and safeguard life, property, or essential systems.





- **Medium-Priority Mitigation Actions:** are important but less urgent, supporting overall risk reduction and resilience goals while allowing for planned implementation.
- **Low-Priority Mitigation Actions:** address lower-risk concerns or long-term objectives and can be deferred without immediate impact to safety or core functions.

### 7.6.2 Changes in Criteria

The 2014 Los Angeles County AHMP's Mitigation Action Matrix was prioritized using the Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Environmental, and Economic (STAPLEE) method, which FEMA had recommended as a prioritization procedure in the early to mid-2000s. The 2020 AHMP replaced the use of STAPLEE with a more streamlined prioritization process that included the following:

- To remedy or prevent a major health/safety hazard, a mitigation project must have political support.
- To build a culture and practice of disaster resilience, a mitigation project must have social support.
- To meet FEMA HMA grant criteria, a mitigation project must be technically, legally, environmentally, and economically feasible and the jurisdiction must have the administrative capabilities to implement it.

This prioritization method used in the 2020 AHMP has been adapted and incorporated into the prioritization criteria described previously in Section 7.6.

## 7.7 Integration with Other Plans

The County of Los Angeles ensures that mitigation is a countywide effort with multiple departments contributing to critical activities that reduce hazard risks. These actions are captured in other discipline-specific plans in addition to the AHMP, including those listed in Table 7-9.

**Table 7-9 AHMP Integration with Other Plans**

| Plan | Authored By | Hazard(s) | Covered in Plan? |
|---|---|---|---|
| Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Flood | Yes |
| Repetitive Loss Area Analysis Report | Los Angeles County Department of Public Works | Flood | Yes |
| Climate Action Plan | Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning | Wildfire<br>Extreme Heat<br>Flooding<br>Drought | Yes |
| Sustainability Plan | Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office | Wildfire<br>Extreme Heat<br>Flooding<br>Drought | Yes |
| County Fire Plan | Los Angeles County Fire Department | Wildfire | Yes |





## 7.8 Mitigation Action Plan

Table 7-10 represents a Mitigation Action Plan to reduce risks of the hazards identified in this AHMP. Notably, many County departments include discipline-specific mitigation actions within other related plans mentioned in the above section. Some actions that mitigate risk of natural hazards that are covered elsewhere may not be explicitly listed or may be referred to in general terms while specific details are available in other related plans.

**Table 7-10 Mitigation Action Plan**

| Action No. | Priority | Hazard | Action Name | Potential Funding Source | Expected Time Frame | Lead Agencies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **01** | HIGH | **Wildfire**<br>***Severe Wind/Tornado*** | Support and Expand Countywide Vegetation Management and Fire Prevention Efforts | HMGP | Annual | LACoFD, PW |
| **02** | HIGH | **Wildfire**<br>***Severe Wind/Tornado*** | Enhance Community Engagement in Wildfire Protection and Prevention | HMGP | Quarterly | LACoFD, DRP, OEM, LASD |
| **03** | HIGH | **Wildfire**<br>***Flooding*** | Perform Post-Fire Flooding, Debris Flow, and Mud Flow Risk Assessments and Mitigation Activities | HMGP, FMA | Annual | PW, LACoFD, OEM |
| **04** | HIGH | **Wildfire**<br>***Extreme Heat*** | | UASI, SHSP | Annual | OEM, PW, DPH, |

| Action No. | Priority | Hazard | Action Name | Potential Funding Source | Expected Time Frame | Lead Agencies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ***Severe Wind/Tornado*** | Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities | | | LACoFD, LASD, ISD |
| | | **Cyber Incidents** | | | | |
| **05** | HIGH | **Wildfire** | Incorporate Hazards in Local Planning, Land Use, and Development Codes | HMGP, FMA | 1-3 Years | DRP, PW |
| | | **Earthquake** | | | | |
| | | ***Land Movement*** | | | | |
| | | ***Severe Wind/Tornado*** | | | | |
| | | ***Flooding*** | | | | |
| **06** | MEDIUM | **Wildfire** | Increase Public Awareness of Climate Change Effects on Local Hazards | FMA, Prop 4 | Annual | DRP, CSO, CEO |
| | | ***Extreme Heat*** | | | | |
| | | **Drought** | | | | |
| | | ***Land Movement*** | | | | |
| | | *S****evere Wind/Tornado*** | | | | |
| | | ***Flooding*** | | | | |





| Action No. | Priority | Hazard | Action Name | Potential Funding Source | Expected Time Frame | Lead Agencies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **07** | HIGH | **Flooding** | Expand Stormwater Management, Drainage, and Outlet Planning | FMA | 1-5 Years | PW |
| | | **Drought** | | | | |
| | | **Transportation Incident** | | | | |
| **08** | HIGH | ***Flooding*** | Construct and Maintain Localized Flood Control Improvements | FMA | 1-5 Years | PW |
| **09** | MEDIUM | ***Flooding*** | Preserve Floodplains as Public Use Open Spaces | FMA, Prop 4 | 1-5 Years | PW, DRP, DPR |
| **10** | HIGH | **Earthquake** | Harden Critical Facilities and Infrastructure from Seismic Damage | HMGP | 1-5 Years | PW, ISD |
| | | ***Land Movement*** | | | | |
| | | **Dam Failure** | | | | |
| **11** | MEDIUM | **Earthquake** | Prevent Impacts to the Transportation System | HMGP | 1-5 Years | PW, LASD |
| | | ***Land Movement*** | | | | |
| | | **Transportation Incident** | | | | |

| Action No. | Priority | Hazard | Action Name | Potential Funding Source | Expected Time Frame | Lead Agencies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | HIGH | Earthquake<br>Dam Failure | Conduct Seismic Strengthening at County-Owned Dams | FMA, HHPD | 1-5 Years | PW |
| 13 | MEDIUM | Drought | Assess Water Resilience in Los Angeles County | Prop 4 | 1-5 Years | PW, DRP |
| 14 | MEDIUM | Drought | Expand Drought-Tolerant Landscaping and Design | Prop 4 | 1-5 Years | DPR, DRP, PW, CSO |
| 15 | HIGH | Extreme Heat | Address Urban Heat Islands by Investing in Green Infrastructure and Cooling Strategies | Prop 4 | 1-5 Years | CSO, DRP, DEO, DPH, PW, DPR |
| 16 | HIGH | Flooding<br>Tsunami | Increase Coastal Resilience, Prevent Erosion, and Protect Shorelines | FMA, Prop 4 | 1-5 Years | CSO, DBH, PW |
| 17 | HIGH | Mass Violence<br>Cyber Incidents | Conduct Multi-Discipline Training and Exercise Programs | UASI, SHSP | 1-5 Years | LASD, OEM, LACoFD |
| 18 | MEDIUM | Mass Violence<br>Cyber Incidents | Strengthen Partnerships and Resource Coordination Among Local Agencies | UASI, SHSP | 1-5 Years | LASD, OEM, LACoFD |





| Action No. | Priority | Hazard | Action Name | Potential Funding Source | Expected Time Frame | Lead Agencies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | MEDIUM | Mass Violence | Incorporate Mass Violence Prevention and Mitigation Efforts into Special Event Planning | UASI, SHSP | 1-5 Years | LASD, OEM, LACoFD |
| 20 | HIGH | Extreme Heat | Extreme Heat Risk Education and Safety Outreach for Residents and Vulnerable Workers | Prop 4 | 1-5 Years | CSO, DEO, DPH, PW, DAD |
| 21 | HIGH | Public Health Emergencies | Strengthen Robust Public Health Prevention and Preparedness Measures | UASI, SHSP, PHEP, HPP | 1-5 Years | DPH, OEM, DHS, LACoFD |
| 22 | MEDIUM | Wildfire<br>Mass Violence | Increase Field Response and Coordination Capabilities | UASI, SHSP | 1-5 Years | LASD, OEM, LACoFD |

**Agency Key:**
*CEO = Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office*
*CSO = Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office*
*DAD=Los Angeles Department of Aging and Disabilities*
*DBH = Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors*
*DEO = Los Angeles County Department of Economic Opportunity*
*DHS = Los Angeles County Department of Health Services*
*DPH = Los Angeles County Department of Public Health*
*DPR = Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation*
*PW = Los Angeles County Public Works*
*DRP = Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning*
*ISD = Los Angeles County Internal Services Department*
*LACoFD = Los Angeles County Fire Department.*
*LASD = Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department*
*OEM = Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office - Office of Emergency Management*

**Grant Program Key:**
FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance
HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HPP = Hospital Preparedness Program
PHEP = Public Health Emergency Preparedness
SHSP = State Homeland Security Program
UASI = Urban Area Security Initiative

# 8 Plan Maintenance





## 8.1 Community Participation in Plan Maintenance

The Hazard Mitigation Plan will be reviewed regularly, acknowledging the dynamic nature of hazard landscapes and the evolving understanding of risks. Stakeholders' engagement will be prioritized throughout the development and monitoring process, fostering transparency and accountability.

To maintain transparency and community involvement, the County has outlined several measures for continued public participation:

- **Public Access to Hazard Mitigation Documents:** A copy of the 2025 AHMP will be maintained on the Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Program website along with contact information. Los Angeles County OEM will notify the public of any changes or updates, including mitigation projects identified in the plan as they are implemented, via social media, and traditional local media channels.
- **Annual Public Engagement Opportunities:** Los Angeles County OEM will endeavor to hold multiple in-person public engagement opportunities for hazard mitigation to keep the public informed of progress on hazard mitigation projects, obtain ongoing public feedback, and educate the public about the County's hazard mitigation efforts.
- **Online Portal:** A Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Program website will be established to provide the public with more information on hazard mitigation and project updates. This portal will serve as a mechanism to obtain continuous public feedback as projects are implemented and offers access to mitigation resources.
- **Standing Advisory Committee:** The Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will be expanded to a standing status and will meet at least once per year or more often as determined necessary to support hazard mitigation projects. The standing Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will be comprised of representatives from diverse community groups to provide ongoing input and oversight of hazard mitigation efforts. The standing Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will also serve as an important forum for future updates of the AHMP.

These activities ensure that the community remains informed and actively engaged in the plan's implementation and maintenance.

## 8.2 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Maintenance

To ensure the continued effectiveness of this All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP), effective monitoring and evaluation will be conducted throughout the plan implementation period. Regular assessments will monitor progress and evaluate the achievements of the intended outcomes. Performance metrics will be developed to quantify the impact of each mitigation action, allowing for data driven adjustments and refinements.

The plan will be reviewed annually to assess progress on mitigation actions. Annual review will include the following elements:

- **Annual Review Worksheets:** Every year, LA County OEM will email each member of the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee an Annual Review Worksheet to complete. As shown in Appendix E, the Annual Review Worksheet reflects the FEMA Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Tool and includes the following sections: planning process, hazard profile, risk assessment, and mitigation strategy. Each member of the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will email completed worksheets back to LA County OEM to review. LA County OEM will summarize these findings and email them out to the committee. Additionally, the findings from the review worksheets will be presented to the full Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee at its next regular meeting.
- **Mitigation Progress Project Reports:** Mitigation actions will be monitored and updated using the Mitigation Project Progress Report. During each annual review, each department or agency currently administering a mitigation project will submit a progress report to LA County OEM. For projects that are being funded by a FEMA mitigation grant, FEMA quarterly reports may be used as the preferred reporting tool. As shown in Appendix E, the progress report will discuss the current status of the mitigation project, including any changes made to the project, identify implementation problems, and describe appropriate strategies to overcome them.
- **Post-Incident Mitigation Review:** Following a major disaster event impacting Los Angeles County, a post-disaster review will be initiated by LA County OEM to evaluate the need to update the AHMP based on the circumstances of the disaster and incorporate any specific mitigation actions required due to the





incident. If LA County OEM finds that an update to the AHMP is needed, the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will be convened to begin drafting the update.

## 8.3 Criteria for Updating the Hazard Mitigation Plan

The All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP) is required to be updated every five years in compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and FEMA guidance (44 CFR § 201.6). The update process is not merely an administrative requirement but a critical mechanism to evaluate the plan's effectiveness in reducing risk and guiding mitigation strategies.

**1. Review of Past Actions and Effectiveness**

The update process begins with a thorough review of the mitigation actions outlined in the previous plan. This includes:

- Evaluating the implementation status of each action (completed, in progress, not started).
- Assessing the impact and effectiveness of completed actions in reducing hazard risk.
- Determining if the objectives are still relevant or require modification based on new data or circumstances.

**2. Integration of New Data and Changing Conditions**

- Hazard profiles and risk assessments are updated with new hazard event data, climate science, and changes in development or land use.
- Demographic shifts and infrastructure changes are reviewed to reassess vulnerability.
- Technological advancements or improved modeling tools (e.g., Hazus, National Risk Index) are incorporated to refine risk analysis.

**3. Community and Stakeholder Input**

The update process must actively include community participation to maintain transparency and ensure the plan reflects local priorities. This includes:

- Public workshops and surveys.
- Targeted outreach to vulnerable populations including those with Access and Functional Needs (AFN).
- Feedback from County departments, cities, NGOs, and regional partners.

**4. Performance Evaluation and Metrics**

To ensure effectiveness, the plan maintenance strategy includes:

- Annual progress reports that monitor implementation progress and identify barriers.
- Metrics to evaluate the reduction of risk or exposure over time.
- Documentation of lessons learned from real events and exercises to inform changes.

**5. Revision of Goals, Objectives, and Actions**

Based on the evaluation findings, the plan's goals and mitigation actions are revised to improve alignment with current capabilities, risk levels, and funding opportunities. Each updated action includes:

- Clear responsibilities.
- Realistic timelines.
- Evaluation metrics to measure future success.

## 8.4 Plan Update

The 2025 LHMP includes an updated methodology for future revisions, ensuring compliance with federal and state guidelines. A full plan update will occur every five years.

- **2030 AHMP Update Kickoff:** LA County OEM will convene the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee for a meeting to review the worksheet findings and endeavor to begin the process of updating the AHMP in approximately November 2028. The planning process should begin a minimum of 18 months prior to the plan's expiration. LA County OEM, in consultation with the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee, will develop a work plan for the update, conduct





research and review relevant documentation, determine hazards to be included in the 2030 AHMP, and begin the process to draft an updated AHMP.

- **Plan Submission and Adoption:** Once updated, the plan is submitted to Cal OES and FEMA for review. Upon conditional approval, it must be adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and participating jurisdictions to maintain eligibility for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grants.

## 8.5 Integration with Other Plans

Los Angeles County is committed to ensuring that hazard mitigation planning is not a standalone effort, but a fully integrated component of broader County planning initiatives. By strategically weaving the goals, objectives, and actions of the All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP) into a variety of local and regional plans such as the General Plan, Capital Improvement Plans, Climate Action and Adaptation Plans, and departmental strategic plans; the County promotes a more cohesive and effective approach to building long-term resilience. This integration is achieved through ongoing collaboration with County departments, cities, and regional agencies to align land use, infrastructure development, and emergency preparedness efforts with identified hazard risks. Embedding hazard mitigation principles into existing policies and planning mechanisms ensures that they become an inherent part of decision-making processes, project funding prioritization, and long-term investment strategies ultimately reducing vulnerabilities and enhancing the resilience of communities across Los Angeles County.

The Los Angeles County AHMP will be shared across all jurisdictions within the operational area. Those jurisdictions will have the opportunity to incorporate the 2025 AHMP into their established planning process. The Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will assess the plan at a yearly basis, acknowledging the dynamic nature of hazard landscapes and the evolving understanding of risks. The OEM Hazard Mitigation Program will make the AHMP available for all county departments to incorporate into departmental planning efforts, and other relevant documents produced by Los Angeles County departments.

# 9 Plan Adoption





## 9.1 Plan Adoption Overview

Plan Adoption addressed Element F of the Local Mitigation Plan Regulation Checklist under single jurisdiction plan requirement.

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors officially adopted the 2025 All Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) through a formal resolution on September 9, 2025. A scanned copy of the resolution is included in Appendix F. The Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) will retain the resolution for its records, while copies will be submitted to both Cal OES and FEMA.

This Plan adoption completes the mitigation planning process and department agencies, stakeholders, and community's commitment to the goals and actions. It also recognizes the current planning process and acknowledges changes from the past five years and validates the priorities for hazard mitigation actions. It makes the community eligible for certain FEMA assistance that can fund some mitigation actions.

After being adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, the 2025 AHMP transitions into the implementation phase. The success of the plan hinges on the integrating its mitigation strategies and actions into the local plans and policies. The mitigation action items collectively establish a robust framework to guide the County's hazard mitigation strategies over the next five years. To ensure these strategies are effective, actionable and well aligned with the county's long term resilience goals, the Planning Advisory Committee has set clear objectives. Their prioritized approach focuses on seamlessly blending mitigation actions with current policies, plans, and emphasizing collaboration and coherence throughout.

# Appendices

# APPENDIX F

# WATER RATES

# City of Glendora

## Water Rates for Calendar Year 2026

### Your Water System

The City of Glendora owns and operates a potable water system which includes 210 miles of water mains, 29 reservoirs, 20 pump stations, 8 active wells, and 13,500 water meters. The City serves an area of approximately 11 square miles and provides water service to a population of about 45,550. The water system consists of 17 pressure zones, which is categorized into 4 main zone classes, as illustrated in the following table.

| Zone Class | Hydraulic Zones |
|---|---|
| A | 1, 1RB, 1RA |
| B | 2, 1A, 1B |
| C | 3, 1BH1, 2H1, 2H2 |
| D | 3A, 3B, 3C, 3C1, 3D, 4, 4A |

The City provides reliable water service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To ensure continuous high-quality service, Glendora has developed a water rate structure that is fair, equitable, and promotes water conservation in compliance with State mandates. The primary source of water supply is local groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin (Main Basin). The water supply is supplemented with imported water from Three Valleys Municipal Water District through three (3) connections.

In April 2023, the Water Master Plan was finalized by AKM Consulting Engineers. The document is a comprehensive planning guide for the improvement and upgrade of the water system. Some of the wells and pipes are over 100 years old, and there are many facilities that have reached the end of their useful lives. The Water Master Plan recommended a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to improve wells, reservoirs, and pump stations based upon asset condition assessments and operational needs. With an average of 265 pipe breaks per year, the Water Master Plan developed pipe improvement projects by conducting a risk-based pipe condition assessment.

Additionally, projects were recommended to ensure that the system is capable of providing adequate supply, storage, pressure, and water flow for normal system operations and standard fire flow events. The Water Master Plan identified $350M in needed upgrades, with budgeted CIP totals of $30M budgeted for the first five (5) years.

### Rate Structure

The water rate structure was developed to ensure that there is sufficient revenue to fund the safe and reliable delivery of water to customers, the completion of infrastructure projects over the next five (5) years and maintain an emergency reserve fund.

In compliance with Proposition 218, the City Council approved a water rate structure on November 28, 2023. The rate structure implemented in January 2024, consists of a fixed meter connection charge, tiered consumption rates, and elevation charges for pumping expenses in hydraulic zones at higher elevations. In subsequent calendar years, the water rates are adjusted by the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) for Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim published by the U.S. Department of Labor. The CPI-U adjustment is based on the percentage change between October of the prior year and October of the current year, not to exceed a total increase of five percent (5%) for each year.

The Rate Schedule for 2026 reflects the 3.45%* increase in the CPI-U for Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim from October 2024 to October 2025. (**Due to the federal government shutdown, the October 2025 CPI-U is not available. The average of the CPI-U from September and November 2025 was used to estimate the October 2025 value and calculate the new rates.)*

### Bi-Monthly Fixed Meter Connection Charges

The Meter Connection Charge is a fixed fee that varies according to the customer's water meter size. The bi-monthly fixed charge components increase as the meter size increases due to the affect that a large meter has on the overall water system infrastructure. The revenue generated for the meter connection charge was developed to fund fixed expenditures, which include existing debt service, future debt service (covering 50% of the capital improvement projects), and 50% of the operation and maintenance related expenditures (tools, equipment, meters, pipes, salaries, benefits, customer service, etc.).

### Consumption Rates

Consumption Rates include components for four (4) consumption Tiered Rates and Elevation Rates. The revenue generated will fund the expenditures for groundwater, purchased water, the production of water, water conservation programming, and 50% of the capital improvement projects. The allowable usage in each tier is takes into consideration the California Assembly Bill 1668 indoor water use goal, minimum usage by meter size, and the existing rate structure's Baseline Allocation Threshold Units.

The Elevation Rate component is broken up by four (4) zone classes, which were established as part of this study to assign the costs fairly and equitably. The revenue generated will fund the energy and pumping facilities expenditures that are required to pump water to the higher zone elevations and 50% of the operation and maintenance expenditures (tools, equipment, pumps, pipes, salaries, benefits, customer service, etc.).

**Your water rates pay for:**

- Groundwater and imported water supply
- 24/7 Operations
- Routine maintenance and emergency repairs
- Strategic waterline upgrades and replacement
- Supply reliability, via Main San Gabriel Watermaster
- Community programs
- Conservation programs

# City of Glendora

## Water Rates for Calendar Year 2026

| Consumption Threshold (CCF)* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meter Size (inches) | Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 | Tier 4 |
| 5/8 & 3/4 | 1-12 | 13-38 | 39-76 | 77+ |
| 1 | 1-18 | 19-67 | 68-134 | 135+ |
| 1 ½ | 1-42 | 43-134 | 135-268 | 269+ |
| 2 | 1-64 | 65-220 | 221-440 | 441+ |
| 3 | 1-181 | 182-419 | 420-838 | 839+ |
| 4 | 1-181 | 182-658 | 659-1,316 | 1,317+ |
| 6 & 8 | 1-328 | 329-2,341 | 2,342-4,682 | 4,683+ |

*Billing Units are measured in hundred cubic feet, CCF or HCF. (1 CCF = 748 gallons)

| Bi-Monthly Meter Connection Charge | |
|---|---|
| Meter Size (inches) | Meter Connection Charge |
| 5/8 & 3/4 | $90.96 |
| 1 | $143.01 |
| 1 ½ | $273.89 |
| 2 | $440.74 |
| 3 | $1,048.71 |
| 4 | $1,048.71 |
| 6 | $2,301.98 |
| 8 | $2,301.98 |

| Consumption Rates | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zone | Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 | Tier 4 | Elevation |
| A | $1.86 | $2.86 | $3.85 | $4.84 | $0.24 |
| B | $1.86 | $2.86 | $3.85 | $4.84 | $1.09 |
| C | $1.86 | $2.86 | $3.85 | $4.84 | $2.19 |
| D | $1.86 | $2.86 | $3.85 | $4.84 | $3.63 |

Example: A typical residential customer with a ¾” meter using 38 billing units will see an average increase of $6.73 per billing period.

**FOR QUESTIONS, CONCERNS, OR MORE INFORMATION:**

**Water Billing:**

Phone: (626) 914-8239

Email: wbilling@cityofglendora.gov

Website: cityofglendora.gov/waterbilling

**Conservation:**

Phone: (626) 852-5205

Email: waterconservation@cityofglendora.gov

Website: cityofglendora.gov/waterconservation

# PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER ADOPTION OF THE REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND CITY WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

PUBLIC WORKS – WATER DIVISION

CITY COUNCIL

MAY 26, 2026

DAMIAN MARTINEZ, WATER DIVISION MANAGER

# REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

## THREE VALLEYS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

### RUWMP-Participating Agencies:

- City of Glendora
- City of La Verne
- City of Pomona
- GSWC – Claremont
- GSWC – San Dimas
- Rowland Water District
- Three Valleys Municipal Water District
- Walnut Valley Water District

### Other Member Agencies:

- Boy Scouts of America - Firestone Reservation
- California Polytechnic University, Pomona
- City of Covina
- Mt. San Antonio College
- Suburban Water Systems
- Valencia Heights Water Company

Slide courtesy of three valleys mwd

# REGIONAL UWMP STRUCTURE

## Regional Context

**Part 1** Contains the information needed to meet the requirements of the UWMP Act for the local agencies who are using this Plan to meet their 2025 UWMP Requirements.

1. Introductions
2. Region Description
3. Regional Water Sources and Management
4. Comparison of Regional Supplies and Demands
5. Water Management Goals, Objectives, and Strategies
6. Projects
7. Implementation, Performance, and Adaptive Management

## Local Agency UWMPs

**Part 2** Provides supplemental information for the eight local agencies who are using this Plan to meet their 2025 UWMP requirements.

1. Three Valleys Municipal Water District
2. City of Glendora
3. City of La Verne
4. City of Pomona
5. Golden State Water Co. (Claremont)
6. Golden State Water Co. (San Dimas)
7. Rowland Water District
8. Walnut Valley Water District

## Regional Supporting Information

**Part 3** Includes all of the supporting documentation referenced in Part 1 that is applicable to the region as well as the regulatory compliance guide that DWR will use to verify that Part 1 meets the UWMP requirements.

## UWMP Agency Supporting Information

**Part 4** Includes a set of supporting documentation for each UWMP agency corresponding to their respective chapters in Part 2. Documents will include a compliance guide that DWR will use to verify the agency met the UWMP Act requirements, the Agency's WSCP Plan and other documents specific to each agency.

**Three Valleys**

- Part 1
- Part 2, Chapter 1
- Part 3
- Part 4, Appendix 1

**Participating Agency (e.g., City of Glendora)**

- Part 1
- Part 2, Chapter 2
- Part 3
- Part 4, Appendix 2

Slide courtesy of three valleys mwd

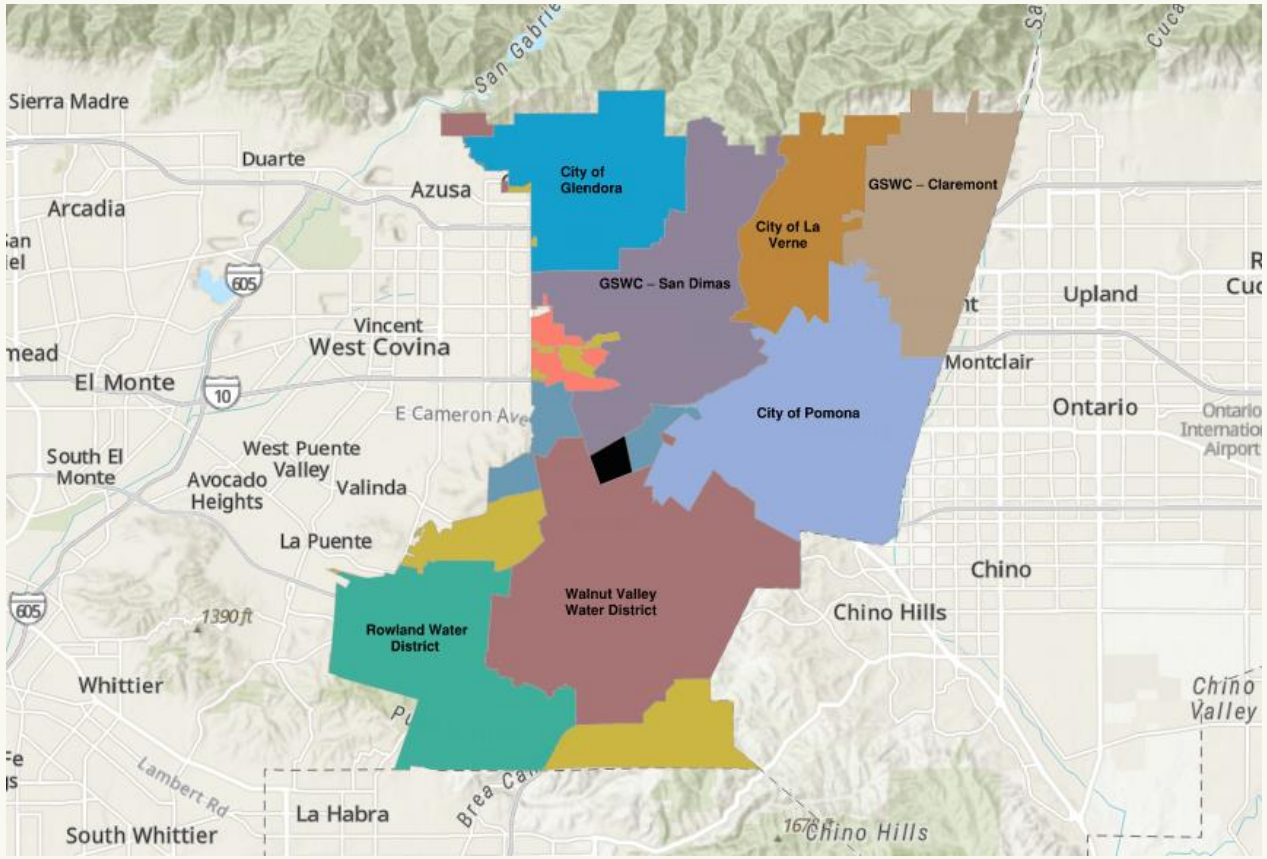
Glendora

# REGIONAL PORTFOLIO | DATA COLLECTION & BACKGROUND

- **Comprehensive Data Gathering:** Collected historical production, consumption, and water loss data (2021-2025) to establish a “baseline” water use.

- **Agency Collaboration:** Conducted individual meetings with 7 participating agencies to ground-truth demand drivers, supply constraints, and future development plans.

- **Regional Integration:** Incorporated available data for the 6 other TVMWD agencies to build a complete regional picture of the Three Valleys service area.




This dataset serves as the backbone for the RUWMP, ensuring regional infrastructure and supply reliability projects are based on accurate local realities.

Slide courtesy of three valleys mwd

# PROJECTED | DEMAND PROJECTIONS METHODOLOGY

- **Multi-Scenario Analysis:** Developed and presented up to five distinct demand projection methodologies to each participating agency, ranging from "Status Quo" trends to aggressive "CWOL Compliance" scenarios.

- **Agency Collaboration:** Participating agencies worked one-on-one with GEI and WSC to review these scenarios and identify the specific methodology most representative of their local service area.

- **Regional Integration:** The finalized regional demand reflects a "bottom-up" aggregation of these agency-verified selections, ensuring the plan is grounded in local operational reality.

**Step 1: Connections Growth Selection**

| Growth Option 1- Connections Increase at Selected Methods per Use Type | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *If Option 1 Selected: Select specified growth method for each use type to the right:* | ***Residential Indoor*** | ***Residential Outdoor*** | ***CII*** | ***Landscape*** | ***Other*** |
| | *Population Annual Growth Rate* | *Households Annual Growth Rate* | *Employees Annual Growth Rate* | *Employees Annual Growth Rate* | *Historic Connection Change Rate* |

| | 2025-35 | 2035-2050 |
|---|---|---|
| Population Annual Growth Rate | 0.15% | 0.03% |
| Households Annual Growth Rate | 0.53% | 0.12% |
| Employees Annual Growth Rate | 0.16% | 0.05% |
| Historic Connection Change Rate- SFR | -0.24% | -0.24% |
| Historic Connection Change Rate- MFR | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Historic Connection Change Rate- Commercial | 2.40% | 2.40% |
| Historic Connection Change Rate- Landscape | 20.34% | 20.34% |

**Step 2: Baseline & Future Demand Factors Selection**

| | Residential Indoor | Residential Outdoor | CII | Landscape | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baseline Year(s) | 2025 | 2025 | 2025 | 2025 | 2025 |
| Existing Connections: Factor % Change by 2030<br>*A positive % is a reduction applied to the baseline demand factors.* | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Existing Connections: Factor % Change by 2035 onward | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Total Baseline Factor % Change by 2040 | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| *UWUO-Based Reduction Reference for 2040* | *45.7%* | *34.6%* | *0%* | *44%* | *N/A* |
| New Connections: Factor % Change by 2030 | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| New Connections: Factor % Change by 2035 Onward | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Total Baseline Factor % Change by 2040 | 20.0% | 20.0% | 20.0% | 20.0% | 20.0% |
| *UWUO-Based Reduction Reference for 2040* | *45.7%* | *47.3%* | *0.0%* | *43.9%* | *N/A* |
| Indoor/ Outdoor Water Usage Percentages | 51% | 49% | | | |
| Indoor Water Usage Percentages | | | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Outdoor Water Usage Percentages | | | 0% | 100% | 0% |

Slide courtesy of three valleys mwd

# DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT (DRA)

**What is the Drought Risk Assessment?**

The Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) is a stress test required by DWR as part of the UWMP to verify supply reliability under specific hydrologic conditions.

**What are the specific hydrologic conditions?**

1. Normal Year: Average climate and supply.
2. Single Dry Year: Constrained supply, increased demand.
3. Five-Consecutive-Year Drought: Prolonged period of constrained supply, increased demand.

**Why does DWR require a Drought Risk Assessment?**

The DRA is intended to test near-term reliability, specifically:

- The functionality of the Supplier's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).
- Identify potential shortages.
- Justify short-term demand reduction or supply augmentation measures.

Slide courtesy of three valleys mwd

# DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT | REGIONAL RESILIENCY

The Three Valleys Regional **Supply Reliability** is secured by two pillars:

- MWD's high reliability imported supply
  - MWD's storage reservoirs are currently at a near record-high.
  - Modeling shows that even with cutbacks on SWP and Colorado River supplies, MWD has sufficient storage to meet wholesale demands without shortage allocations over the next 5 years.
- Management of local groundwater basins
  - Major regional basins – Main San Gabriel, Chino, and Six Basins – are adjudicated and managed such that continued pumping is possible during drought.

The Three Valleys Region manages **Demand** via multiple means:

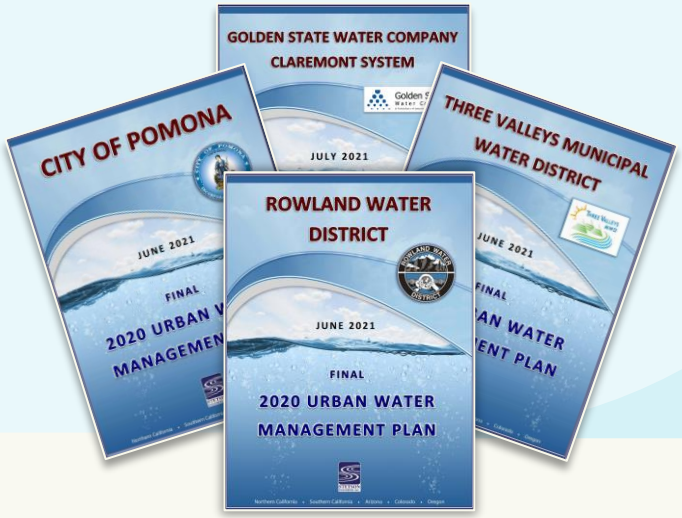
- Baseline demand assumptions
  - Projections include "Passive Conservation" as well as "Active Conservation".
- The WSCP "Safety Net"
  - Agencies can implement shortage levels (Level 1, 2, etc.) to reduce demand by 10-50%+.
- Regional collaboration
  - TVMWD coordinates closely with MWD and retail agencies to monitor key metrics (e.g., SWP allocations, reservoir levels) to determine if WSCP or further actions are necessary.

Slide courtesy of three valleys mwd

# WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN 2025 UPDATES

## Document Collection:

- Gathered 2020 UWMP WSCP Chapters
- Reviewed agency WSCPs




## Key Updates to WSCPs:

- Updated references 2020 UWMP → 2025 UWMP
- Updated tables and data

## Draft 2025 WSCPs Structure:

- Chapter 7: Discusses the WSCP + summarizes any agency insights/updates
- Appendix: Full 2025 WSCP

Slide courtesy of three valleys mwd

## Regional UWMP

**Public Review – available April 27, 2026**

**Public Hearing – City Council Mtg  May 26, 2026**

## Regional UWMP  - Water Shortage Contingency Plan

- Changes to Stage 3, 4 ,5
  - Consumer reduction target changes from 15% -> 20% reduction

- Clarification on communication with consumers

# RECOMMENDATION

**THAT THE CITY COUNCIL:**

1) DETERMINE THAT THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IS NOT A “PROJECT” UNDER THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA), AS DEFINED BY PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTION 21065 AND CEQA GUIDELINES SECTIONS 15060(C)(2), 15060(C)(3), AND 15378; AND,

2) ADOPT PARTS 1, 2, 3, AND 4 OF THE REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, INCLUDING THE CITY OF GLENDORA WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN .

# NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
# GLENDORA CITY COUNCIL

## YOU MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE FOLLOWING:

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the City of Glendora City Council will hold a public hearing in the City Council Chamber of City Hall, 116 E. Foothill Boulevard, Glendora, California, on Tuesday, May 26, 2026 at 7:00 p.m. to receive and consider all evidence and reports relative to the purpose of adopting its 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan and its Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

The 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan were prepared pursuant to the "Urban Water Management Planning Act" and the California Water Code. The California Department of Water Resources requires every urban water supplier to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan, including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and periodically update the Urban Water Management Plan at least once every five years, in years ending in six and one.

All interested parties are invited to attend said hearing and express their views on this matter. Should you be unable to attend the public hearing, your testimony must be made in writing and delivered prior to the scheduled hearing date as follows: City Clerk Department, 116 E. Foothill Blvd, Glendora, CA, 91741, City_Clerk@cityofglendora.gov.

Further information on this item will be posted to the city's website at CityofGlendora.gov/City-Hall/Public-Notices and will be on file for public inspection and copying for the cost of duplication, at the office of the City Clerk, 116 E. Foothill Blvd, Glendora, CA, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, exclusive of holidays, within those hours for agenda posting and public inspection as required by the Ralph M. Brown Act, California Government Code 54950 et seq. as applicable to this meeting.

Staff has determined that the original project is Categorically Exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act under Sections 15060(c)(2), 15060(c)(3), and 15378.

If you challenge this action(s) in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the Glendora City Council prior to the public hearing.

Kathleen R. Sessman, MMC
City Clerk/Communications Director

Published San Gabriel Valley Examiner: May 7, 2026 and May 14, 2026
Mailed: April 27, 2026

# STAFF REPORT

**TO:** Mayor and Council Members **DATE:** May 26, 2026

**FROM:** City Clerk **DISTRICT(S):** Not Applicable

**SUBJECT:** Affirm minutes from the City Council May 12, 2026 Regular Meeting

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**RECOMMENDATION**
That the City Council:

1. Affirm minutes as presented.

**STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS**
Not Applicable.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
This staff report requests affirmation of the minutes from previous meeting. The minutes have been prepared and reviewed in accordance with city procedures and transparency requirements. Affirming these minutes ensures the accuracy and integrity of the official record. Staff recommends approval to maintain proper documentation and compliance with meeting protocols.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY / PREVIOUS ACTIONS**
Not Applicable.

**DISCUSSION**
Pursuant to the City's standard practices and the Brown Act, meeting action minutes are reviewed and affirmed by the legislative body(ies) to ensure transparency and accuracy in government proceedings. The action minutes for the May 12, 2026 meeting was compiled based on staff notes and official recordings. No requests for revisions or amendments have been received to date.

By affirming minutes, the legislative bodies acknowledge their accuracy and preserve them as an official record of the meeting. If any corrections or amendments are desired, they can be addressed before final affirmation.

**FISCAL IMPACT**
There is no fiscal impact associated with this action.

**ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION**
There are no environmental impacts associated with this action.

Prepared By: Roxanne Breceda, Deputy City Clerk / Records Manager

| | |
|---|---|
| Concurs With: | Not Applicable |
| Reviewed By: | Kathleen Sessman, MMC, City Clerk/Communications Director |
| Certified to Availability of Funds: | Kyle Johnson, Finance Director/City Treasurer |
| Approved By: | Adam Raymond, City Manager |
| Legal Review: | Not Applicable |
| CEQA Review: | Not Applicable |

**Attachments**

A_May_12_2026_Reg_CC_Meeting_Minutes.pdf

**City of Glendora Minutes**
Regular Meeting

**Tuesday, May 12, 2026**
City Hall Council Chamber
116 E. Foothill Boulevard
Virtually via Zoom ID# 9329247224

The City Council also serves as members of the Board of Directors of the Successor Agency of the former Community Redevelopment Agency, and Housing Authority which are concurrently convening this evening.

## CALL TO ORDER

The City Council, Successor Agency and Housing Authority meeting was called to order at 7:00 PM by Mayor/Chair Fredendall.

## ROLL CALL

Members Present: Michael Allawos, Shaunna Elias, Mendell L. Thompson, Mayor Pro Tem/Vice-Chair Karen Davis, Mayor/Chair David Fredendall

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: City Manager/Executive Director Adam Raymond, City/Agency Attorney Danny Aleshire, Assistant City Manager/Interim Public Works Director Moises Lopez, Deputy City Manager Marie Ricci (via Zoom), Police Chief Mike Randazzo, Police Captain Chris Stabio, Finance Director/City Treasurer Kyle Johnson, Information Technology Director Sam Robbin (via Zoom), Interim Recreation and Human Services Director Annie Warner, Interim Library Director Donna Dukes, City Clerk/Communications Director Kathleen Sessman, Assistant Public Works Director Valerie Velasquez-Santoya, Assistant Public Works Director Paul Zampiello, Economic Development and Housing Manager Tiffany Chew, Business Services Manager Paul Fisher, Management Analyst Armando De Jesus, Officer Andres Rodriguez, Officer Vanessa Alvarez, Officer Miguel Vargas, Facilities Maintenance Supervisor Ryan Hacecky, Public Works Maintenance and Operations Supervisor Victor Valenzuela, Administrative Assistant Emily Bufanda, Digital Media Specialist Craig Gill, Senior Digital Media Specialist Greg Morton, Senior Office Assistant Tori Tevelow, and Deputy City Clerk/Records Manager Roxanne Breceda

## INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Invocation was given by Dr. Michael Cordich of the First Baptist Church.

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Administrative Assistant Bufanda.

## REORDERING OF AND ADDITIONS TO THE AGENDA

Mayor Fredendall requested that the agenda be reordered to consider Special Items No. 2 prior to Public Comment. Motion was made by Councilmember Allawos, seconded by Councilmember Thompson to approve the reordered agenda. Motion carried without objection.

## SPECIAL ITEMS

2. 2026 Water Awareness Poster Contest Recognitions

   Management Analyst De Jesus recognized students receiving awards in the 2026 Water Awareness Poster Contest and congratulated the participants for their creativity:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kinder-2nd Grade: | 1st Place | Nayella Marie Vu | Cullen Elementary School |
| | 2nd Place | Andrew Leyva | Cullen Elementary School |
| | 3rd Place | Tatiana Munoz | Cullen Elementary School |
| 3rd-4th Grades: | 1st Place | Bailey Wright | Sutherland Elementary School |
| | 2nd Place | Alyssa To | Cullen Elementary School |
| | 3rd Place | Claire Huang | Cullen Elementary School |
| 5th Grade | 1st Place | Hannah Yu | Stanton Elementary School |
| | 2nd Place | Aubrey Hernandez | Cullen Elementary School |
| | 3rd Place | Joseph Kotowski | Sellers Elementary School |
| 6th-8th Grades | 1st Place | Arpita Singh | Sandburg Middle School |
| | 2nd Place | McKayla Quach | Sandburg Middle School |
| | 3rd Place | Sofia Franklin | Goddard Middle School |

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

1. Public Comments received

   Members of the public requesting to speak, included Gary Boyer, Michael Cordich, Armando Estrada, and Terri Merrick, and no written correspondence was received.

**MEMBER STATEMENTS/REPORTS**

Councilmember/Commissioner Thompson commended the Mayor and City staff for the successful State of the City presentation and thanked Mayor Pro Tem/Vice-Chair Davis and the ministerial staff for organizing the National Day of Prayer.

Councilmember/Commissioner Elias expressed appreciation for the public engagement regarded to the citizen initiative committee; commended staff for the departmental booths at this year's State of the City event; and honored the City's officers and their families for their dedication and support.

Councilmember/Commissioner Allawos requested clarification on the City's street-striping policies, abandoned vehicle enforcement, traffic enforcement staffing, and motorcycle officer operations; and reported on his attendance at the Council of Governments meeting, including the anticipated ratification of the executive leadership team at the next meeting, with current officers expected to remain in their positions.

Mayor Pro Tem/Vice-Chair Davis recognized retiring Pastor Bruce French of Cornerstone for leading the National Day of Prayer; announced the upcoming Peace Officers Memorial Day Ceremony on May 15, 2026, at 10:00 a.m. on the front steps of the Police Department, and the Memorial Day 5K Walk/Run on May 25, 2026, at 8:00 a.m., which benefits Glendora schools.

Mayor/Chair Fredendall congratulated staff on the success of the State of the City event and noted that the City received valuable feedback to further enhance the resident experience for future events.

## CITY MANAGER AND CITY ATTORNEY STATEMENTS

City Manager/Executive Director Raymond announced that three workshops will be held at 6:00 p.m. in Bidwell Forum on the third Tuesday of June, July, and September.

Captain Stabio provided a brief overview on the two types of cameras utilized in the City, Flock license plate reading cameras and Axon live view cameras.

## SPECIAL ITEMS

3. A Proclamation proclaiming May 10-16, 2026 as National Police Week and May 15, 2026 as National Peace Officer Memorial Day

   Proclamation was presented to Chief Mike Randazzo, Officer Andres Rodriguez, Officer Vanessa Alvarez, and Officer Miguel Vargas.

4. A Proclamation Proclaiming May 17-23, 2026 as National Public Works Week

   Proclamation was presented to Administrative Assistant Emily Bufanda, Water Construction Inspector Jeff Moore, Management Analyst Armando De Jesus, Facilities Maintenance Supervisor Ryan Hacecky, Public Works Maintenance and Operations Supervisor Victor Valenzuela, Business Services Manager Paul Fisher, and Assistant Public Works Director Valerie Velasquez-Santoya

## PUBLIC HEARING

5. A Public Hearing to consider the FY 2026-27 Annual Action Plan for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

   Item title was read into the record, and the Mayor formally opened the Public Hearing.

   Staff presented the staff report and provided an overview of the proposed Fiscal Year 2026–2027 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Annual Action Plan, including the proposed use of funds for street accessibility improvements.

   The Mayor opened the Public Testimony period. No members of the public requested to provide public testimony, and no written correspondence was received. The Public Testimony period and Public Hearing were closed.

   Motion was made by Councilmember Allawos, seconded by Councilmember Thompson, to:
   1. Approve the CDBG Annual Action Plan FY 2026-27; and
   2. Authorize the City Manager to submit the Annual Plan for CDBG funding to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

   Motion carried 5 – 0 by the following vote: AYES: Allawos, Elias, Thompson, Davis, Fredendall; NOES: None; ABSENT: None; ABSTAIN: None.

## CONSENT CALENDAR

A motion was made by Councilmember/Commissioner Allawos, seconded by Councilmember/Commissioner Thompson, to approve Consent Calendar Items as presented, affirming the actions appropriate to each item.

Motion carried 5 – 0 by the following vote: AYES: Allawos, Elias, Thompson, Davis, Fredendall; NOES: None; ABSENT: None; ABSTAIN: None.

6. Affirm minutes from the April 14, 2026 Special City Council Meeting and the April 28, 2026 Regular Joint City Council, Successor Agency and Housing Authority Meeting

   The City Council, Successor Agency and Housing Authority:
   1. Affirmed minutes as presented.

7. Review and Affirm City of Glendora and Glendora Successor Agency Disbursements for April 2026 in the amount of $3,595,442.91

   The City Council and Glendora Successor Agency:
   1. Received and affirmed the City of Glendora and Glendora Successor Agency Disbursements for April 2026 in the amount of $3,595,442.91.

8. Consider a Contract Services Agreement with Thirkettle Corporation (DBA Aqua Metric Sales Company) for the South Hills West Base Station in an amount not to exceed $54,483

   The City Council:
   1. Awarded a contract services agreement (Agreement) with Thirkettle Corporation (DBA Aqua Metric Sales Company) for the purchase and installation of a Sensus M420B Base Station, antenna, and coaxial cable for the South Hills West Base Station location, in an amount not to exceed $54,482.12;
   2. Authorized a ten percent (10%) contingency in an amount of $5,448; and
   3. Authorized the City Manager, or his designee, to execute the Agreement, including minimal and/or non-substantive changes.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

9. Consider Resolutions and Policies to Implement SB 707 (Durazo) Requirements

   Motion by Councilmember Thompson, seconded by Councilmember Allawos, to:
   1. Adopt **Resolution CC 2026-09** entitled, "A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA AMENDING THE RULES AND PROTOCOLS FOR THE CONDUCT OF PUBLIC MEETINGS, PROCEEDINGS AND BUSINESS AND REPEALING RESOLUTIONS CC 24-36 AND CC 2024-21 OR ANY RESOLUTION IN CONFLICT OR INCONSISTENT HEREWITH";
   2. Adopt **Resolution CC 2026-10** entitled, "A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA ESTABLISHING A POLICY FOR DISRUPTION OF REMOTE PARTICIPATION SERVICES DURING A MEETING";
   3. Adopt a Social Media Policy, establishing guidelines for permissible use of social media consistent with applicable provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act, as amended by SB 707 and AB 992; and
   4. Direct staff to have proposed policies and resolutions effective July 1, 2026, unless otherwise specified.

   Motion carried 5 – 0 by the following vote: AYES: Allawos, Elias, Thompson, Davis, Fredendall; NOES: None; ABSENT: None; ABSTAIN: None.

**NEW BUSINESS**

10. Capital Improvement Update May 2026

Motion by Councilmember Allawos, seconded by Councilmember Thompson, to:
1. Receive and file the report.

Motion carried 5 – 0 by the following vote: AYES: Allawos, Elias, Thompson, Davis, Fredendall; NOES: None; ABSENT: None; ABSTAIN: None.

11. Consideration of Resolutions Relating to the Levy of Fiscal Year 2026/27 Assessment in Connection with Streetlight Maintenance District Number 1

Motion by Councilmember Allawos, seconded by Councilmember Thompson, to:
1. Adopt Resolution **CC 2026-11** entitled, "A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA INITIATING PROCEEDINGS FOR THE ANNUAL ASSESSMENT LEVY WITH RESPECT TO THE STREETLIGHT MAINTENANCE DISTRICT NO. 1 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2026-27 PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF PART 2 OF DIVISION 15 OF THE STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA";
2. Adopt Resolution **CC 2026-12** entitled, "A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA PRELIMINARY APPROVING THE ENGINEER'S REPORT FILED WITH RESPECT TO THE FISCAL YEAR 2026-27 LEVY OF THE ASSESSMENT IN CONNECTION WITH CITY OF GLENDORA STREETLIGHT MAINTENANCE DISTRICT NO. 1"; and
3. Adopt Resolution **CC 2026-13** entitled, "A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL STATING ITS INTENTION TO LEVY THE ASSESSMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026-27 IN CONNECTION WITH CITY OF GLENDORA STREETLIGHT MAINTENANCE DISTRICT NO. 1 AND SETTING A TIME AND PLACE FOR A PUBLIC HEARING".

Motion carried 5 – 0 by the following vote: AYES: Allawos, Elias, Thompson, Davis, Fredendall; NOES: None; ABSENT: None; ABSTAIN: None.

12. Consideration of Resolutions Relating to the Levy of Fiscal Year 2026/27 Assessment in Connection with Landscape Maintenance District Number 1

Motion by Councilmember Allawos, seconded by Councilmember Thompson, to:
1. Adopt **Resolution CC 2026-14** entitled, "A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL INITIATING PROCEEDINGS FOR THE ANNUAL ASSESSMENT LEVY WITH RESPECT TO THE ZONES WITHIN LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE DISTRICT NO. 1 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026-27 PURSUANT TO THEPROVISIONS OF PART 2 OF DIVISION 15 OF THE STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA";
2. Adopt **Resolution CC 2026-15** entitled, "A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL PRELIMINARY APPROVING THE ENGINEER'S REPORT FILED WITH RESPECT TO THE FISCAL YEAR 2026-27 LEVY OFTHE ASSESSMENT IN CONNECTION WITH CITY OF GLENDORA LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE DISTRICT NO. 1"; and

3. Adopt **Resolution CC 2026-16** entitled, "A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL STATING ITS INTENTION TO LEVY THE ASSESSMENT ZONES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026-27 IN CONNECTION WITH CITY OF GLENDORA LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE DISTRICT NO. 1 AND SETTING A TIME AND PLACE FOR A PUBLIC HEARING".

Motion carried 5 – 0 by the following vote: AYES: Allawos, Elias, Thompson, Davis, Fredendall; NOES: None; ABSENT: None; ABSTAIN: None.

**MEMBER/STAFF CLOSING COMMENTS**
There were no statements or reports given.

**ADJOURNMENT**
Meeting adjourned at 8:52 PM.

Kathleen R. Sessman, MMC
City Clerk/Communications Director

Minutes were approved on _____.

# STAFF REPORT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TO:** | **Mayor and Council Members** | **DATE:** | **May 26, 2026** |
| **FROM:** | **Finance** | **DISTRICT(S):** | **Citywide** |
| **SUBJECT:** | **City of Glendora and Glendora Successor Agency Investment Report for April 2026** | | |

**RECOMMENDATION**
That the City Council and Successor Agency:

1. Receive and file the Monthly Investment Activity Report for April 2026.

**STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS**
Not Applicable.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
The City's total book value of cash and investments as of April 31, 2026, was $130,729,795, representing an increase of $3,305,204 (2.59%) compared to the prior month. This increase is primarily attributable to the receipt of property tax totaling $3,285,060.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY / PREVIOUS ACTIONS**
Pursuant to Section 19 of the City's FY 2025-26 Investment Policy, a monthly investment report must be provided to the City Council to provide a clear picture of the status of the current portfolio.

**DISCUSSION**
In accordance with the City's FY 2025-26 Investment Policy, the attached investment reports provide detailed information on the City's investment portfolio as of the end of the reporting period. The report includes a listing of individual securities by authorized investment category, average life and final maturity, coupon or earnings rate, par value, market value, and book value. The report also includes investments managed on behalf of the City by third-party investment managers.

During the month of March, the City completed five investment purchases, consisting of Federal Agency Securities, Certificates of Deposit and Limited Term Government Funds, totaling $2,431,262. Additionally, four securities matured totaling $980,000, resulting in no realized gains or losses for the month.

**FISCAL IMPACT**
There is no fiscal impact associated with the recommended action.

**ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION**
Not Applicable

| | |
|---|---|
| Prepared By: | George Perez-Sosa, Accounting Technician |
| Concurs With: | Not Applicable |
| Reviewed By: | George Perez-Sosa, Accounting Technician |
| Certified to Availability of Funds: | Kyle Johnson, Finance Director/City Treasurer |

| | |
|---|---|
| Approved By: | Adam Raymond, City Manager |
| Legal Review: | Not Applicable |
| CEQA Review: | Not Applicable |

**Attachments**

A_April_2026_Investment_Report.pdf

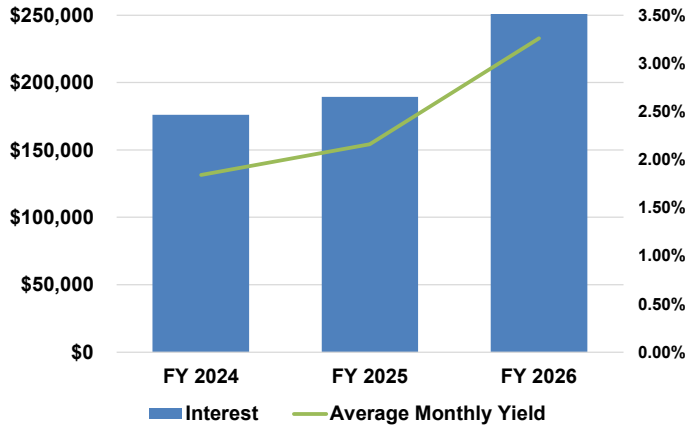
**CITY OF GLENDORA**
**INVESTMENT REPORT SUMMARY**
**April 30, 2026**

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 53600 et seq. and Section 16 of the City of Glendora's Investment Policy, a monthly investment report must be provided to the City Council providing a clear picture of the status of the current investment portfolio. Included in the report are several specific items relating to portfolio holdings including, but not limited to, investment type, par value, market value, book value, coupon rate and yield to maturity.

The report is in conformity with the City's Investment Policy and California Government Code 53601. Per the policy, the report reflects pooled cash from all city funds. It does not reflect any restrictions associated with how each individual fund can be utilized. This information is provided through other financial reports that include the budget, Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and other financial reports available through the website.

The objective of the City investments is to provide safety of principal and liquidity, while then providing a return on investments. (Section 4 of the policy). All brokered transactions are held by a third-party custodian designated by the Treasurer. (Section 14 of the policy). There is currently one custodial account, which is UBS.

Below is a comparison of the average monthly yield and interest received from prior years for the same month, along with a visual graph:




| April | FY 2024 | FY 2025 | FY 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Interest** | $176,006 | $189,298 | $269,736 |
| **Average Monthly Yield** | 1.84% | 2.16% | 3.26% |

I hereby certify that the investments are in compliance with the investment policy adopted by the City Council. The investment portfolio provides sufficient funds to meet the budgeted expenditures over the next six months.

Approved By:

Kyle Johnson, Finance Director/City Treasurer

**Branch office**
251 South Lake Avenue
10th Floor
Pasadena, CA 911013003

**Financial Advisor**
CHEN/GIORDANO/CRAWFORD
213-972-1457

# UBS Client Review

As of April 30, 2026

**Report Prepared for:** City of Glendora

*** excluded from performance exhibits**

| Account Number | Account Name | Type |
|---|---|---|
| SX XX180 | City of Glendora | Business Service Account |
| @SX XXX279* | CITY OF GL | Non UBS Investment LAIF |
| @SX XXX283* | CITY OF GL | Non UBS Investment Bank of America |

## What's inside

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Bond Summary. . . . . 4
Portfolio Holdings. . . . . 5
Bond Holdings. . . . . 19
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# Asset Allocation Review

as of April 30, 2026

## Summary of Asset Allocation

| | Market value ($) | % of Portfolio |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash** | **49,802,196.68** | **37.55** |
| **Cash** | **49,802,196.68** | **37.55** |
| US | 49,802,196.68 | 37.55 |
| **Fixed Income** | **82,835,959.48** | **62.45** |
| **US** | **82,835,959.48** | **62.45** |
| US Fixed Income | 14,134,806.52 | 10.66 |
| Government | 48,283,012.34 | 36.40 |
| Corporate IG Credit | 20,418,140.63 | 15.39 |
| **Equity** | **0.00** | **0.00** |
| **Commodities** | **0.00** | **0.00** |
| **Non-Traditional** | **0.00** | **0.00** |
| **Other** | **0.00** | **0.00** |
| **Total Portfolio** | **$132,638,156.16** | **100%** |

Balanced mutual funds and Insurance & Annuity products are allocated in the 'Other' category

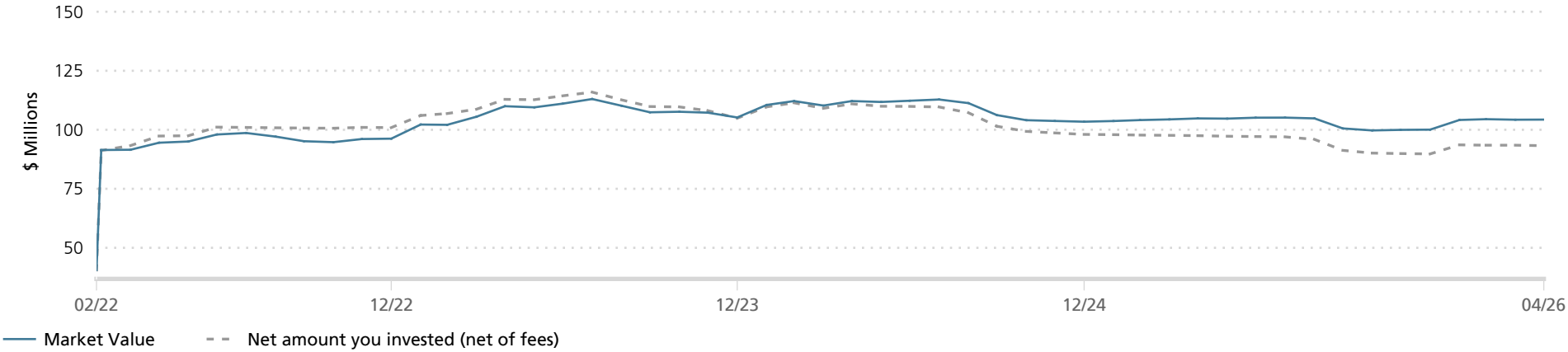
Total Value: $132,638,156.16

**Assets held at other financial institutions are included in this report. We have not verified, and are not responsible for, the accuracy or completeness of this information.**
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

Report created on: May 04, 2026

# Sources of Portfolio Value

as of April 30, 2026




| | MTD 03/31/2026 to 04/30/2026 | QTD 03/31/2026 to 04/30/2026 | YTD 12/31/2025 to 04/30/2026 | ITD 02/23/2022 to 04/30/2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Opening value** | **104,266,713.69** | **104,266,713.69** | **100,060,599.72** | **40,589,214.16** |
| Net deposits/withdrawals | -205,388.75 | -205,388.75 | 3,496,065.91 | 52,669,154.70 |
| Div./interest income | 327,684.45 | 327,684.45 | 929,566.64 | 8,704,784.48 |
| Change in accr. interest | -59,726.53 | -59,726.53 | 123,161.88 | 473,357.23 |
| Change in value | -11,058.76 | -11,058.76 | -291,170.05 | 1,881,713.52 |
| **Closing value** | **104,318,224.09** | **104,318,224.09** | **104,318,224.09** | **104,318,224.09** |
| Net Time-weighted ROR | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.74 | 2.37 |

**Performance returns are annualized after 1 year. Net deposits and withdrawals include program and account fees.**

**Benchmarks - Annualized time-weighted returns**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US Treasury Bill - 3 Mos | 0.30 | 0.30 | 1.19 | 4.16 |
| BofA Corp/Gov 1-5Y | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.41 | 2.69 |
| BBG Agg Bond | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.98 |

**Past performance does not guarantee future results and current performance may be lower/higher than past data presented.**

# Bond Summary

as of April 30, 2026

## Bond Overview

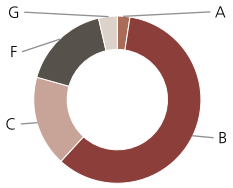
| | |
|---|---|
| Total quantity | 83,176,000 |
| Total market value | $82,295,334.76 |
| Total accrued interest | $540,624.73 |
| Total market value plus accrued interest | $82,835,959.48 |
| Total estimated annual bond interest | $2,584,563.25 |
| Average coupon | 3.11% |
| Average current yield | 3.14% |
| Average yield to maturity | 4.12% |
| Average yield to worst | 4.11% |
| Average modified duration | 2.35 |
| Average effective maturity | 2.40 |

## Investment Type Allocation

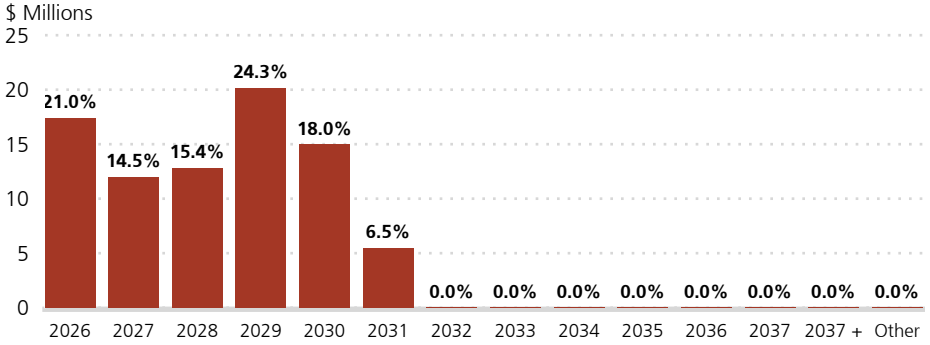
| Investment type | Taxable ($) | Tax-exempt / deferred ($) | Total ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of deposit | 14,134,806.52 | 0.00 | 14,134,806.52 | 17.06 |
| U.S. corporates | 20,418,140.63 | 0.00 | 20,418,140.63 | 24.65 |
| U.S. federal agencies | 34,794,074.31 | 0.00 | 34,794,074.31 | 42.00 |
| U.S. treasuries | 13,488,938.02 | 0.00 | 13,488,938.02 | 16.28 |
| **Total** | **$82,835,959.48** | **$0.00** | **$82,835,959.48** | **100%** |

## Credit Quality of Bond Holdings

| Effective credit rating | | Issues | Value on 04/30/2026 ($) | % of port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | Aaa/AAA/AAA | 1 | 2,004,443.33 | 2.43 |
| **B** | Aa/AA/AA | 43 | 49,180,339.81 | 59.37 |
| **C** | A/A/A | 17 | 14,521,409.97 | 17.49 |
| **D** | Baa/BBB/BBB | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **E** | Non-investment grade | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **F** | Certificate of deposit | 58 | 14,134,806.52 | 17.10 |
| **G** | Not rated | 4 | 2,994,959.86 | 3.61 |
| **Total** | | **123** | **$82,835,959.48** | **100%** |




## Bond Maturity Schedule




Effective maturity schedule

Cash, mutual funds and some preferred securities are not included.

Includes all fixed income securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities. Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

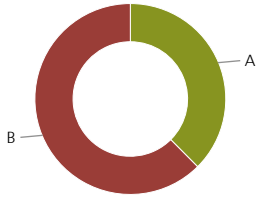
# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026

## Summary of Portfolio Holdings

| | Cost basis ($) | Value on 04/30/2026 ($) | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A Cash** | **49,802,197** | **49,802,197** | **0** | **0.00%** | **753,157** | **1.51%** | **37.55%** |
| **Cash** | **49,802,197** | **49,802,197** | **0** | **0.00%** | **753,157** | **1.51%** | **37.55%** |
| US | 49,802,197 | 49,802,197 | 0 | 0.00% | 753,157 | 1.51% | 37.55% |
| **B Fixed Income** | **80,927,599*** | **82,835,959** | **413,945*** | **0.51%*** | **2,584,563** | **3.12%** | **62.45%** |
| **US** | **80,927,599*** | **82,835,959** | **413,945*** | **0.51%*** | **2,584,563** | **3.12%** | **62.45%** |
| US Fixed Income | 13,877,518* | 14,134,807 | 12,686* | 0.09%* | 495,099 | 3.50% | 10.66% |
| Government | 46,815,248* | 48,283,012 | 217,951* | 0.47%* | 1,434,604 | 2.97% | 36.40% |
| Corporate IG Credit | 20,234,832 | 20,418,141 | 183,308 | 0.91% | 654,860 | 3.21% | 15.39% |
| **C Equity** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0.00%** | **NA** | **NA** | **0.00%** |
| **D Commodities** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0.00%** | **NA** | **NA** | **0.00%** |
| **E Non-Traditional** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0.00%** | **NA** | **NA** | **0.00%** |
| **F Other** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0.00%** | **NA** | **NA** | **0.00%** |
| **Total Portfolio** | **$130,729,795*** | **$132,638,156** | **$413,945*** | **0.32%*** | **$3,337,720** | **2.52%** | **100%** |

Balanced mutual funds and Insurance & Annuity products are allocated in the 'Other' category




**(1)Assets held at other financial institutions are included in this report. We have not verified, and are not responsible for, the accuracy or completeness of this information.**

* Total Cost Basis and/or Unrealized G/L values marked with an asterisk (*) are incomplete due to missing cost basis information.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

## Details of Portfolio Holdings

| | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of asset class | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Portfolio** | **$130,729,795*** | **$132,638,156** | **$413,945*** | **0.32%*** | **$3,337,720** | **2.52%** | **100%** | **100%** |

| **Cash** | Quantity | Purchase price ($) / Avg Price | Price on 04/30/2026 ($) | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of Cash | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outside ASSET[1] [Outside Account @SX XXX279] | | 1.00 | 1.00 | 22,698,871.57 | 22,698,871.57 | 0.00 | 0.00% | NA | NA | 45.58% | 17.11% |
| Outside ASSET[1] [Outside Account @SX XXX283] | | 1.00 | 1.00 | 5,621,060.50 | 5,621,060.50 | 0.00 | 0.00% | NA | NA | 11.29% | 4.24% |
| UBS INSURED SWEEP PROGRAM | 8,622.24 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 8,622.24 | 8,622.24 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 8.62 | 0.10% | 0.02% | 0.01% |
| UBS SELECT TREASURY INSTITUTIONAL FUND | 21,396,267.37 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 21,396,267.37 | 21,396,267.37 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 753,148.61 | 3.52% | 42.96% | 16.13% |
| USD CASH | 77,375.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 77,375.00 | 77,375.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | NA | NA | 0.16% | 0.06% |
| **Total US** | | | | **$49,802,197** | **$49,802,197** | **$0** | **0.00%** | **$753,157** | **1.51%** | **100%** | **37.55%** |
| **Total Cash** | | | | **$49,802,197** | **$49,802,197** | **$0** | **0.00%** | **$753,157** | **1.51%** | **100%** | **37.55%** |
| **Total Cash** | | | | **$49,802,197** | **$49,802,197** | **$0** | **0.00%** | **$753,157** | **1.51%** | **100%** | **37.55%** |

**[1]Assets held at other financial institutions are included in this report. We have not verified, and are not responsible for, the accuracy or completeness of this information.**

* Total Cost Basis and/or Unrealized G/L values marked with an asterisk (*) are incomplete due to missing cost basis information.

Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| Fixed Income | Quantity | Purchase price ($) / Avg Price | Price on 04/30/2026 ($) | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Amort/Accr.($) as of 04/30/2026 | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of Fixed Income | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US Fixed Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALLY BK UT US RT 03.5500% MAT 06/30/26 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.93 | 245,000.00 | 247,701.98 | 0.00 | 2,701.98 | 1.10% | 8,697.50 | 3.51% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| AMER EXPRESS NATL UT US RT 03.6000% MAT 09/25/29 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 98.05 | 98.72 | 240,222.50 | 242,741.27 | 0.00 | 2,518.77 | 1.05% | 8,820.00 | 3.63% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| BANK HAPOALIM BM N NY US RT 03.7000% MAT 07/30/27 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.73 | 245,000.00 | 246,568.81 | 0.00 | 1,568.81 | 0.64% | 9,065.00 | 3.68% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| BANK OF AMERICA NA NC US RT 03.6500% MAT 07/30/27 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.67 | 245,000.00 | 246,391.60 | 0.00 | 1,391.60 | 0.57% | 8,942.50 | 3.63% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| BMW BK OF NA NA UT US RT 03.6000% MAT 10/17/28 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 99.89 | 99.15 | 244,735.91 | 243,236.54 | 0.00 | -1,499.37 | -0.61% | 8,820.00 | 3.63% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| BRIGHTSTAR CR UN FL US RT 03.9000% MAT 08/20/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.98 | 245,000.00 | 245,212.78 | 0.00 | 212.78 | 0.09% | 9,555.00 | 3.90% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| CAPITAL ONE BK USA VA US RT 01.1500% MAT 11/24/26 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 98.47 | 245,000.00 | 242,463.41 | 0.00 | -2,536.59 | -1.04% | 2,817.50 | 1.16% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| CAPITAL ONE NA VA US RT 01.1500% MAT 11/24/26 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 98.47 | 245,000.00 | 242,463.41 | 0.00 | -2,536.59 | -1.04% | 2,817.50 | 1.16% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| CELTIC BK UT US RT 03.6500% MAT 04/29/30 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 98.17 | 98.53 | 240,525.91 | 241,413.20 | 0.00 | 887.29 | 0.37% | 8,942.50 | 3.70% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| CENTRAL BK AR US RT 04.2000% MAT 08/19/30 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 245,000.00 | 245,312.56 | 0.00 | 312.56 | 0.13% | 10,290.00 | 4.19% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| CFG BK MD US RT 03.6000% MAT 06/16/28 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 99.66 | 99.27 | 244,174.64 | 244,296.45 | 0.00 | 121.81 | 0.05% | 8,820.00 | 3.61% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| CLAXTON BK GA US RT 03.5500% MAT 09/29/28 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 99.30 | 99.08 | 243,297.25 | 242,772.28 | 0.00 | -524.97 | -0.22% | 8,697.50 | 3.58% | 0.29% | 0.18% |

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* Total Cost Basis and/or Unrealized G/L values marked with an asterisk (*) are incomplete due to missing cost basis information.

Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| Fixed Income | Quantity | Purchase price ($) / Avg Price | Price on 04/30/2026 ($) | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Amort/Accr.($) as of 04/30/2026 | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of Fixed Income | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US Fixed Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COMENITY BANK DE US RT 03.8500% MAT 09/15/27 JUMBO CD - HELD AT UBS | 200,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.52 | 200,000.00 | 199,608.00 | 0.00 | -392.01 | -0.20% | 7,700.00 | 3.86% | 0.24% | 0.15% |
| CONNEXUS CREDIT UN WI US RT 04.0000% MAT 09/03/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 100.11 | 245,000.00 | 245,989.53 | 0.00 | 989.53 | 0.40% | 9,800.00 | 3.98% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| CUSTOMERS BANK PA US RT 03.8500% MAT 03/29/30 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.28 | 245,000.00 | 244,027.32 | 0.00 | -972.68 | -0.40% | 9,432.50 | 3.87% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| DISCOVER BANK DE US RT 03.2000% MAT 05/24/27 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.26 | 245,000.00 | 246,564.17 | 0.00 | 1,564.17 | 0.64% | 7,840.00 | 3.18% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| DIVERSIFIED MEMBER MI US RT 04.3000% MAT 04/28/28 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 100.02 | 245,000.00 | 245,051.45 | 0.00 | 51.45 | 0.02% | 10,535.00 | 4.30% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| DORT FINL CREDIT U MI US RT 03.7000% MAT 10/10/28 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.43 | 245,000.00 | 244,321.28 | 0.00 | -678.72 | -0.28% | 9,065.00 | 3.71% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| EAGLEMARK SVGS BK NV US RT 02.0000% MAT 03/02/27 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.08 | 98.41 | 245,192.11 | 241,889.20 | -911.02 | -3,302.91 | -1.35% | 4,900.00 | 2.03% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| ESSENTIAL FED CRED LA US RT 04.7000% MAT 06/15/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 100.87 | 245,000.00 | 247,609.62 | 0.00 | 2,609.62 | 1.07% | 11,515.00 | 4.65% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| FARMERS & MERCHANT WI US RT 03.8500% MAT 11/08/27 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.90 | 245,000.00 | 245,367.87 | 0.00 | 367.87 | 0.15% | 9,432.50 | 3.84% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| FIRST FED SVGS BK IN US RT 04.2000% MAT 07/11/28 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 100.02 | 245,000.00 | 245,574.84 | 0.00 | 574.84 | 0.23% | 10,290.00 | 4.19% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| FIRST FEDERAL BANK FL US RT 03.7500% MAT 10/17/30 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 99.95 | 98.75 | 244,877.50 | 242,269.63 | 0.00 | -2,607.87 | -1.06% | 9,187.50 | 3.79% | 0.29% | 0.18% |

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Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| Fixed Income | Quantity | Purchase price ($) / Avg Price | Price on 04/30/2026 ($) | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Amort/Accr.($) as of 04/30/2026 | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of Fixed Income | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US Fixed Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FIRST GTY BK HAMMO LA US RT 04.3500% MAT 11/06/28 FIXED RATE CD | 219,000.00 | 100.00 | 100.03 | 219,000.00 | 223,624.44 | 0.00 | 4,624.44 | 2.11% | 9,526.50 | 4.26% | 0.27% | 0.17% |
| GOLDMAN SACHS BANK NY US RT 04.0000% MAT 03/20/28 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 100.07 | 245,000.00 | 246,335.82 | 0.00 | 1,335.82 | 0.55% | 9,800.00 | 3.98% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| GUARANTY BK MO US RT 03.8000% MAT 01/12/29 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 99.49 | 99.62 | 243,750.40 | 244,518.32 | 0.00 | 767.92 | 0.32% | 9,310.00 | 3.81% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| JPMORGAN CHASE BK DE US RT 03.7000% MAT 09/30/30 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 99.30 | 98.01 | 243,285.00 | 245,377.40 | 0.00 | 2,092.40 | 0.86% | 9,065.00 | 3.69% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| KEMBA FINL CREDIT OH US RT 03.6000% MAT 10/12/27 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.55 | 245,000.00 | 244,397.60 | 0.00 | -602.40 | -0.25% | 8,820.00 | 3.61% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| LAFAYETTE FED CRED MD US RT 03.2500% MAT 06/15/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.28 | 245,000.00 | 243,560.78 | 0.00 | -1,439.22 | -0.59% | 7,962.50 | 3.27% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| LIVE OAK BKG CO NC US RT 00.8000% MAT 08/13/26 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.14 | 245,000.00 | 243,036.48 | 0.00 | -1,963.52 | -0.80% | 1,960.00 | 0.81% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| MANUFACTURERS & TR NY US RT 03.9000% MAT 03/31/28 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.88 | 245,000.00 | 245,493.79 | 0.00 | 493.79 | 0.20% | 9,555.00 | 3.89% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| MEDALLION BK UT US RT 03.8000% MAT 02/12/31 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 98.91 | 245,000.00 | 242,798.42 | 0.00 | -2,201.58 | -0.90% | 9,310.00 | 3.83% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| MERRICK BK UT US RT 03.8500% MAT 09/20/28 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.77 | 245,000.00 | 244,699.82 | 0.00 | -300.18 | -0.12% | 9,432.50 | 3.85% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| METRO CREDIT UNION MA US RT 01.7000% MAT 02/18/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 98.26 | 245,000.00 | 241,060.57 | 0.00 | -3,939.43 | -1.61% | 4,165.00 | 1.73% | 0.29% | 0.18% |

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Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| Fixed Income | Quantity | Purchase price ($) / Avg Price | Price on 04/30/2026 ($) | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Amort/Accr.($) as of 04/30/2026 | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of Fixed Income | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US Fixed Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MORGAN STANLEY BK UT US RT 03.8500% MAT 02/25/28 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.83 | 245,000.00 | 246,227.62 | 0.00 | 1,227.62 | 0.50% | 9,432.50 | 3.83% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| MORGAN STANLEY PRI NY US RT 04.0000% MAT 08/29/30 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.27 | 245,000.00 | 244,856.66 | 0.00 | -143.34 | -0.06% | 9,800.00 | 4.00% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| MUTUALONE BANK MA US RT 03.6000% MAT 10/06/27 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.52 | 245,000.00 | 244,406.40 | 0.00 | -593.60 | -0.24% | 8,820.00 | 3.61% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| MY CMNTY CREDIT UN TX US RT 03.6500% MAT 03/19/29 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.18 | 245,000.00 | 243,267.85 | 0.00 | -1,732.15 | -0.71% | 8,942.50 | 3.68% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| NEW ORLEANS FIREME LA US RT 05.0000% MAT 07/17/28 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 102.22 | 245,000.00 | 250,880.20 | 0.00 | 5,880.20 | 2.40% | 12,250.00 | 4.88% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| NEW YORK CMNTY BK NY US RT 00.7000% MAT 07/01/26 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.46 | 245,000.00 | 244,255.33 | 0.00 | -744.67 | -0.30% | 1,715.00 | 0.70% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| OCEANAIR FED CREDI CA US RT 03.6000% MAT 10/10/30 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 98.15 | 245,000.00 | 240,955.69 | 0.00 | -4,044.31 | -1.65% | 8,820.00 | 3.66% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| OKLAHOMA EDUCATORS OK US RT 03.7000% MAT 08/14/28 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.46 | 245,000.00 | 244,106.56 | 0.00 | -893.44 | -0.36% | 9,065.00 | 3.71% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| OPTUM BK UT US RT 03.7000% MAT 03/23/28 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.51 | 245,000.00 | 244,745.70 | 0.00 | -254.30 | -0.10% | 9,065.00 | 3.70% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| PENTAGON FED CREDI VA US RT 01.7000% MAT 02/18/27 CREDIT UNION SHARE CERT | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 98.27 | 245,000.00 | 240,898.43 | 0.00 | -4,101.57 | -1.67% | 4,165.00 | 1.73% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| REGENT BK OK US RT 03.9500% MAT 12/22/28 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.67 | 245,000.00 | 244,372.20 | 0.00 | -627.80 | -0.26% | 9,677.50 | 3.96% | 0.30% | 0.18% |

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Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| Fixed Income | Quantity | Purchase price ($) / Avg Price | Price on 04/30/2026 ($) | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Amort/Accr.($) as of 04/30/2026 | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of Fixed Income | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US Fixed Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SALLIE MAE BANK UT US RT 04.0500% MAT 11/21/29 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 99.80 | 100.13 | 244,510.00 | 249,668.09 | 0.00 | 5,158.09 | 2.11% | 9,922.50 | 3.97% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| STATE BK IL US RT 04.1000% MAT 11/26/29 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 100.29 | 245,000.00 | 249,976.18 | 0.00 | 4,976.18 | 2.03% | 10,045.00 | 4.02% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| SYNCHRONY BANK UT US RT 03.6000% MAT 10/24/30 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 99.60 | 98.52 | 244,020.42 | 241,523.89 | 0.00 | -2,496.53 | -1.02% | 8,820.00 | 3.65% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| TAB BANK INC UT US RT 03.8000% MAT 08/13/27 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.87 | 245,000.00 | 245,054.30 | 0.00 | 54.30 | 0.02% | 9,310.00 | 3.80% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| TOYOTA FINL SVGS B NV US RT 04.0000% MAT 04/21/31 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | - | 99.76 | - | 244,602.40 | 0.00 | - | - | 9,800.00 | 4.01% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| TRUIST BK NC US RT 04.4500% MAT 06/27/30 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.97 | 245,000.00 | 254,094.10 | 0.00 | 9,094.10 | 3.71% | 10,902.50 | 4.29% | 0.31% | 0.19% |
| TRUXTON TR CO NASH TN US RT 04.1000% MAT 02/27/30 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 99.98 | 99.78 | 244,938.75 | 244,525.84 | 0.00 | -412.91 | -0.17% | 10,045.00 | 4.11% | 0.30% | 0.18% |
| UBS BANK UT US RT 00.8500% MAT 06/16/26 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.62 | 245,000.00 | 244,143.98 | 0.00 | -856.02 | -0.35% | 2,082.50 | 0.85% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| USF FED CREDIT UNI FL US RT 03.9000% MAT 05/01/28 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.90 | 245,000.00 | 245,523.96 | 0.00 | 523.96 | 0.21% | 9,555.00 | 3.89% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| VIBRANT CREDIT UNI IL US RT 03.6500% MAT 10/27/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.60 | 245,000.00 | 244,100.85 | 0.00 | -899.15 | -0.37% | 8,942.50 | 3.66% | 0.29% | 0.18% |
| WELLS FARGO BK NA SD US RT 04.1000% MAT 02/06/29 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 100.39 | 244,987.75 | 246,620.89 | 0.00 | 1,633.14 | 0.67% | 10,045.00 | 4.07% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| WESTERN ALLIANCE B AZ US RT 03.6500% MAT 07/30/27 FIXED RATE CD | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.67 | 245,000.00 | 246,391.60 | 0.00 | 1,391.60 | 0.57% | 8,942.50 | 3.63% | 0.30% | 0.19% |

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Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| Fixed Income | Quantity | Purchase price ($) / Avg Price | Price on 04/30/2026 ($) | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Amort/Accr.($) as of 04/30/2026 | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of Fixed Income | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US Fixed Income | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WORKERS CREDIT UNI MA US RT 04.1000% MAT 11/22/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE | 245,000.00 | 100.00 | 100.26 | 245,000.00 | 245,857.16 | 0.00 | 857.16 | 0.35% | 10,045.00 | 4.09% | 0.30% | 0.19% |
| **Total US Fixed Income** | | | | **$13,877,518*** | **$14,134,807** | **-$911.02** | **$12,686*** | **0.09%*** | **$495,099** | **3.50%** | **17.06%** | **10.66%** |
| Government | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FARMER MAC MED TERM NTS 03.800 % DUE 031731 DTD 031726 FC 09172026 | 1,000,000.00 | 99.62 | 98.90 | 996,167.09 | 993,488.89 | 0.00 | -2,678.20 | -0.27% | 38,000.00 | 3.82% | 1.20% | 0.75% |
| FARMER MAC MED TERM NTS 03.800 % DUE 122228 DTD 122225 FC 06222026 | 1,000,000.00 | 100.17 | 98.85 | 1,001,668.40 | 1,002,031.11 | -176.60 | 362.71 | 0.04% | 38,000.00 | 3.79% | 1.21% | 0.76% |
| FARMER MAC MED TERM NTS 03.930 % DUE 011331 DTD 011326 FC 07132026 | 500,000.00 | 100.03 | 99.01 | 500,155.00 | 500,890.42 | -8.83 | 735.42 | 0.15% | 19,650.00 | 3.92% | 0.60% | 0.38% |
| FARMER MAC NTS 03.200 % DUE 082627 DTD 082922 FC 02262023 | 500,000.00 | 99.70 | 99.14 | 498,481.25 | 498,549.44 | 0.00 | 68.19 | 0.01% | 16,000.00 | 3.21% | 0.60% | 0.38% |
| FEDERAL HOME LN BANK NTS 04.175 % DUE 031229 DTD 031225 FC 09122025 | 1,000,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.77 | 1,000,003.85 | 1,003,276.67 | -1.41 | 3,272.82 | 0.33% | 41,750.00 | 4.16% | 1.21% | 0.76% |
| FFCB BOND 01.840 % DUE 012627 DTD 012622 FC 07262022 | 2,000,000.00 | 100.00 | 98.58 | 2,000,000.00 | 1,981,128.89 | 0.00 | -18,871.11 | -0.94% | 36,800.00 | 1.86% | 2.39% | 1.49% |
| FFCB BOND 04.000 % DUE 040130 DTD 040125 FC 10012025 | 1,000,000.00 | 99.97 | 100.31 | 999,697.00 | 1,006,362.22 | 0.00 | 6,665.22 | 0.67% | 40,000.00 | 3.97% | 1.21% | 0.76% |
| FFCB BOND 04.090 % DUE 071629 DTD 071625 FC 01162026 | 2,000,000.00 | 99.95 | 99.46 | 1,999,005.25 | 2,012,891.11 | 0.00 | 13,885.86 | 0.69% | 81,800.00 | 4.06% | 2.43% | 1.52% |
| FFCB BOND 04.520 % DUE 051430 DTD 051425 FC 11142025 | 1,000,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.90 | 1,000,004.43 | 1,019,882.22 | -0.82 | 19,877.79 | 1.99% | 45,200.00 | 4.43% | 1.23% | 0.77% |

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UBS

# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| Fixed Income | Quantity | Purchase price ($) / Avg Price | Price on 04/30/2026 ($) | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Amort/Accr.($) as of 04/30/2026 | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of Fixed Income | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FFCB NTS 00.940 % DUE 092826 DTD 092821 FC 03282022 | 2,000,000.00 | 100.00 | 98.85 | 2,000,000.00 | 1,978,751.11 | 0.00 | -21,248.89 | -1.06% | 18,800.00 | 0.95% | 2.39% | 1.49% |
| FHLB BOND 01.050 % DUE 081326 DTD 081321 FC 02132022 | 1,000,000.00 | 96.84 | 99.24 | 968,385.25 | 994,635.83 | 0.00 | 26,250.58 | 2.71% | 10,500.00 | 1.06% | 1.20% | 0.75% |
| FHLB BOND 01.780 % DUE 021027 DTD 021022 FC 08102022 | 2,000,000.00 | 100.00 | 98.44 | 2,000,000.00 | 1,976,611.11 | 0.00 | -23,388.89 | -1.17% | 35,600.00 | 1.80% | 2.39% | 1.49% |
| FHLB BOND 02.010 % DUE 022527 DTD 022522 FC 08252022 | 3,215,000.00 | 95.65 | 98.54 | 3,075,098.40 | 3,179,793.07 | 0.00 | 104,694.67 | 3.40% | 64,621.50 | 2.03% | 3.84% | 2.40% |
| FHLB BOND 03.250 % DUE 060928 DTD 050818 FC 12092018 | 500,000.00 | 99.87 | 98.70 | 499,366.75 | 499,839.58 | 0.00 | 472.83 | 0.09% | 16,250.00 | 3.25% | 0.60% | 0.38% |
| FHLB BOND 03.750 % DUE 021128 DTD 021126 FC 08112026 | 500,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.65 | 500,000.00 | 502,369.58 | 0.00 | 2,369.58 | 0.47% | 18,750.00 | 3.73% | 0.61% | 0.38% |
| FHLB BOND 03.840 % DUE 030631 DTD 030626 FC 09062026 | 485,000.00 | 100.00 | 98.52 | 485,005.12 | 480,615.60 | -0.14 | -4,389.52 | -0.91% | 18,624.00 | 3.88% | 0.58% | 0.36% |
| FHLB BOND 04.000 % DUE 042828 DTD 042826 FC 10282026 | 750,000.00 | - | 99.88 | - | 749,259.17 | 0.00 | - | - | 30,000.00 | 4.00% | 0.90% | 0.56% |
| FHLB BOND STEP-UP 3.5000% DUE 063026 DTD 063021 FC 12302021 | 2,000,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.94 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,022,133.33 | 0.00 | 22,133.33 | 1.11% | 70,000.00 | 3.46% | 2.44% | 1.52% |
| FHLB NTS 1.1500% DUE 082626 DTD 082621 FC 02262022 | 2,000,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.08 | 2,000,000.00 | 1,985,588.89 | 0.00 | -14,411.11 | -0.72% | 23,000.00 | 1.16% | 2.40% | 1.50% |
| FHLB NTS 1.5000% DUE 063026 DTD 063021 FC 12302021 | 2,000,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.63 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,002,500.00 | 0.00 | 2,500.00 | 0.13% | 30,000.00 | 1.50% | 2.42% | 1.51% |
| FHLB NTS 04.100 % DUE 042831 DTD 042826 FC 10282026 | 500,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.09 | 500,005.24 | 495,538.89 | -0.01 | -4,466.35 | -0.89% | 20,500.00 | 4.14% | 0.60% | 0.37% |

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UBS

# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| Fixed Income | Quantity | Purchase price ($) / Avg Price | Price on 04/30/2026 ($) | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Amort/Accr.($) as of 04/30/2026 | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of Fixed Income | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FHLB NTS 04.500 % DUE 011730 DTD 071725 FC 01172026 | 1,000,000.00 | 100.00 | 100.01 | 1,000,004.41 | 1,012,995.00 | -0.85 | 12,990.59 | 1.30% | 45,000.00 | 4.44% | 1.22% | 0.76% |
| FHLMC MED TERM NTS 03.875 % DUE 031728 DTD 031726 FC 09172026 | 500,000.00 | - | 99.65 | - | 500,554.24 | 0.00 | - | - | 19,375.00 | 3.87% | 0.60% | 0.38% |
| FHLMC NTS 04.000 % DUE 043029 DTD 043025 FC 10302025 | 650,000.00 | 99.75 | 99.68 | 648,380.25 | 647,900.50 | 0.00 | -479.75 | -0.07% | 26,000.00 | 4.01% | 0.78% | 0.49% |
| FNMA NTS 03.750 % DUE 030631 DTD 030626 FC 09062026 | 1,000,000.00 | 99.98 | 98.20 | 999,770.83 | 987,585.00 | 0.00 | -12,185.83 | -1.22% | 37,500.00 | 3.80% | 1.19% | 0.74% |
| FNMA NTS 03.830 % DUE 091330 DTD 031326 FC 09132026 | 750,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 750,005.11 | 746,250.21 | -0.14 | -3,754.90 | -0.50% | 28,725.00 | 3.85% | 0.90% | 0.56% |
| FNMA NTS 04.050 % DUE 011531 DTD 012026 FC 07152026 | 1,000,000.00 | 99.98 | 99.24 | 999,755.25 | 1,003,670.00 | 0.00 | 3,914.75 | 0.39% | 40,500.00 | 4.04% | 1.21% | 0.76% |
| FNMA NTS 04.300 % DUE 030430 DTD 031225 FC 09042025 | 1,000,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.79 | 1,000,004.15 | 1,004,538.89 | -1.10 | 4,534.74 | 0.45% | 43,000.00 | 4.28% | 1.21% | 0.76% |
| INTL FIN CORP NTS 00.500 % DUE 051526 DTD 052821 FC 11152021 | 2,000,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.99 | 2,000,000.00 | 2,004,443.33 | 0.00 | 4,443.33 | 0.22% | 10,000.00 | 0.50% | 2.42% | 1.51% |
| US TSY NOTE 01.125 % DUE 10/31/26 DTD 10/31/21 FC 04/30/22 | 1,000,000.00 | 98.21 | 98.71 | 982,052.13 | 987,110.00 | 0.00 | 5,057.87 | 0.52% | 11,250.00 | 1.14% | 1.19% | 0.74% |
| US TSY NOTE 02.875 % DUE 08/15/28 DTD 08/15/18 FC 02/15/19 | 500,000.00 | 98.63 | 97.78 | 493,165.41 | 491,843.54 | 0.00 | -1,321.87 | -0.27% | 14,375.00 | 2.92% | 0.59% | 0.37% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.125 % DUE 11/15/28 DTD 11/15/18 FC 05/15/19 | 500,000.00 | 99.14 | 98.12 | 495,704.47 | 497,770.06 | 0.00 | 2,065.59 | 0.42% | 15,625.00 | 3.14% | 0.60% | 0.38% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.375 % DUE 09/15/28 DTD 09/15/25 FC 03/15/26 | 500,000.00 | 99.86 | 98.81 | 499,278.69 | 496,174.38 | 0.00 | -3,104.32 | -0.62% | 16,875.00 | 3.40% | 0.60% | 0.37% |

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Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| Fixed Income | Quantity | Purchase price ($) / Avg Price | Price on 04/30/2026 ($) | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Amort/Accr.($) as of 04/30/2026 | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of Fixed Income | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US TSY NOTE 03.500 % DUE 09/30/29 DTD 09/30/24 FC 03/31/25 | 1,000,000.00 | 98.47 | 98.59 | 984,716.19 | 988,768.85 | 0.00 | 4,052.66 | 0.41% | 35,000.00 | 3.54% | 1.19% | 0.75% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.500 % DUE 10/15/28 DTD 10/15/25 FC 04/15/26 | 2,000,000.00 | 99.88 | 99.06 | 1,997,682.37 | 1,983,968.85 | 0.00 | -13,713.52 | -0.69% | 70,000.00 | 3.53% | 2.40% | 1.50% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.500 % DUE 11/30/30 DTD 11/30/25 FC 05/31/26 | 500,000.00 | 99.44 | 97.89 | 497,177.13 | 496,714.62 | 0.00 | -462.51 | -0.09% | 17,500.00 | 3.52% | 0.60% | 0.37% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.625 % DUE 10/31/30 DTD 10/31/25 FC 04/30/26 | 1,000,000.00 | 99.88 | 98.45 | 998,849.00 | 984,530.00 | 0.00 | -14,319.00 | -1.43% | 36,250.00 | 3.68% | 1.19% | 0.74% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.750 % DUE 05/31/30 DTD 05/31/23 FC 11/30/23 | 1,000,000.00 | 98.65 | 99.13 | 986,458.38 | 1,006,806.32 | 0.00 | 20,347.94 | 2.06% | 37,500.00 | 3.72% | 1.22% | 0.76% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.750 % DUE 12/31/30 DTD 12/31/23 FC 06/30/24 | 1,000,000.00 | 99.89 | 98.86 | 998,888.06 | 1,001,020.94 | 0.00 | 2,132.88 | 0.21% | 37,500.00 | 3.75% | 1.21% | 0.75% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.875 % DUE 11/30/29 DTD 11/30/22 FC 05/31/23 | 1,500,000.00 | 99.38 | 99.73 | 1,490,677.13 | 1,520,077.29 | 0.00 | 29,400.16 | 1.97% | 58,125.00 | 3.82% | 1.84% | 1.15% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.875 % DUE 12/31/29 DTD 12/31/22 FC 06/30/23 | 1,017,000.00 | 97.76 | 99.70 | 994,218.09 | 1,027,043.18 | 0.00 | 32,825.09 | 3.30% | 39,408.75 | 3.84% | 1.24% | 0.77% |
| US TSY NOTE 04.000 % DUE 10/31/29 DTD 10/31/22 FC 04/30/23 | 1,000,000.00 | 99.16 | 100.16 | 991,647.22 | 1,001,560.00 | 0.00 | 9,912.78 | 1.00% | 40,000.00 | 3.99% | 1.21% | 0.76% |
| US TSY NOTE 04.125 % DUE 10/31/29 DTD 10/31/24 FC 04/30/25 | 1,000,000.00 | 98.38 | 100.56 | 983,770.88 | 1,005,550.00 | 0.00 | 21,779.12 | 2.21% | 41,250.00 | 4.10% | 1.21% | 0.76% |
| **Total Government** | | | | **$46,815,248*** | **$48,283,012** | **-$189.90** | **$217,951*** | **0.47%*** | **$1,434,604** | **2.97%** | **58.29%** | **36.40%** |
| Corporate IG Credit | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| Fixed Income | Quantity | Purchase price ($) / Avg Price | Price on 04/30/2026 ($) | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Amort/Accr.($) as of 04/30/2026 | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of Fixed Income | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corporate IG Credit | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCENTURE CAPITAL INC 04.050% 100429 DTD100424 FC040425 CALL@MW+10BP | 3,000,000.00 | 99.12 | 99.23 | 2,973,745.75 | 2,985,615.00 | 0.00 | 11,869.25 | 0.40% | 121,500.00 | 4.07% | 3.60% | 2.25% |
| AMAZON.COM INC B/E 01.500% 060330 DTD060320 CALL@MW+15BP | 1,000,000.00 | 88.91 | 89.36 | 889,135.25 | 899,685.00 | 0.00 | 10,549.75 | 1.19% | 15,000.00 | 1.67% | 1.09% | 0.68% |
| AMEREN ILL CO NTS B/E 03.800% 051528 DTD052218 FC111518 CALL@MW+15BP | 1,500,000.00 | 99.67 | 99.11 | 1,494,995.25 | 1,512,760.00 | 0.00 | 17,764.75 | 1.19% | 57,000.00 | 3.77% | 1.83% | 1.14% |
| ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND 03.250% 032730 DTD032720 FC092720 CO CALL@MW+40BP | 500,000.00 | 97.01 | 95.80 | 485,050.25 | 480,494.58 | 0.00 | -4,555.67 | -0.94% | 16,250.00 | 3.38% | 0.58% | 0.36% |
| CATERPILLAR FINL SERVICE 03.950% 111428 DTD111425 FC051426 NTS B/E | 500,000.00 | 99.82 | 99.60 | 499,105.25 | 507,101.94 | 0.00 | 7,996.69 | 1.60% | 19,750.00 | 3.89% | 0.61% | 0.38% |
| CHARLES SCHWAB CORP B/E 03.250% 052229 DTD052219 FC112219 | 470,000.00 | 94.17 | 97.17 | 442,604.25 | 463,398.33 | 0.00 | 20,794.08 | 4.70% | 15,275.00 | 3.30% | 0.56% | 0.35% |
| DTE ELEC CO B/E 02.250% 030130 DTD022620 CALL@MW+15BP | 1,000,000.00 | 91.95 | 92.54 | 919,485.25 | 929,087.50 | 0.00 | 9,602.25 | 1.04% | 22,500.00 | 2.42% | 1.12% | 0.70% |
| JOHN DEERE CAPITAL CORP 04.200% 031031 DTD031026 FC091026 NTS B/E | 500,000.00 | 99.69 | 98.97 | 498,470.25 | 497,751.67 | 0.00 | -718.58 | -0.14% | 21,000.00 | 4.22% | 0.60% | 0.38% |
| JOHN DEERE CPTL CORP 03.350% 041829 DTD041822 FC101822 MED TERM NTS | 1,000,000.00 | 97.50 | 97.62 | 975,045.25 | 977,306.67 | 0.00 | 2,261.42 | 0.23% | 33,500.00 | 3.43% | 1.18% | 0.74% |

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Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| Fixed Income | Quantity | Purchase price ($) / Avg Price | Price on 04/30/2026 ($) | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Amort/Accr.($) as of 04/30/2026 | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of Fixed Income | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corporate IG Credit | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JPMORGAN CHASE & CO NTS 05.012% 012330 DTD012324 FC072324 CALL@MW+20BP | 500,000.00 | 99.92 | 101.20 | 499,615.25 | 512,727.28 | 0.00 | 13,112.03 | 2.62% | 25,060.00 | 4.89% | 0.62% | 0.39% |
| MORGAN STANLEY FIN LLC 01.050% 082726 DTD082721 FC022722 MED TERM NTS | 2,000,000.00 | 100.00 | 98.48 | 2,000,000.00 | 1,973,335.00 | 0.00 | -26,665.00 | -1.33% | 21,000.00 | 1.06% | 2.38% | 1.49% |
| ONCOR ELEC DELIVERY CO 04.650% 110129 DTD111324 FC050125 CALL@MW+10BP | 500,000.00 | 100.10 | 100.81 | 500,482.73 | 515,605.42 | -142.87 | 15,122.69 | 3.02% | 23,250.00 | 4.51% | 0.62% | 0.39% |
| PACIFICORP B/E 03.500% 061529 DTD030119 FC061519 CALL@MW+15BP | 1,000,000.00 | 97.14 | 96.63 | 971,415.25 | 979,465.00 | 0.00 | 8,049.75 | 0.83% | 35,000.00 | 3.57% | 1.18% | 0.74% |
| PUB SVC ELEC & GAS CO 03.650% 090128 DTD090718 FC030119 CALL@MW+12.5BP | 200,000.00 | 99.73 | 98.50 | 199,469.25 | 198,188.39 | 0.00 | -1,280.86 | -0.64% | 7,300.00 | 3.68% | 0.24% | 0.15% |
| SAN DIEGO G & E B/E 01.700% 100130 DTD092820 FC040121 CALL@MW+20BP | 500,000.00 | 89.43 | 88.68 | 447,160.25 | 444,069.72 | 0.00 | -3,090.53 | -0.69% | 8,500.00 | 1.91% | 0.54% | 0.33% |
| SHELL FIN US INC NTS B/E 04.125% 110630 DTD110625 FC050626 CALL@MW+10BP | 500,000.00 | 99.62 | 98.86 | 498,090.25 | 504,248.75 | 0.00 | 6,158.50 | 1.24% | 20,625.00 | 4.09% | 0.61% | 0.38% |
| SOUTHERN CALIF GAS CO 02.550% 020130 DTD010920 CALL@MW+15BP | 500,000.00 | 92.98 | 93.73 | 464,875.25 | 471,777.08 | 0.00 | 6,901.83 | 1.48% | 12,750.00 | 2.70% | 0.57% | 0.36% |
| ST STREET BK & TR CO NTS 04.782% 112329 DTD112524 FC052325 B/E | 1,000,000.00 | 99.84 | 101.46 | 998,380.50 | 1,035,404.83 | 0.00 | 37,024.33 | 3.71% | 47,820.00 | 4.62% | 1.25% | 0.78% |

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Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Portfolio Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| Fixed Income | Quantity | Purchase price ($) / Avg Price | Price on 04/30/2026 ($) | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Amort/Accr.($) as of 04/30/2026 | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of Fixed Income | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **US** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corporate IG Credit | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP 04.450% 062929 DTD063022 FC122922 CALL@MW+20BP | 500,000.00 | 99.82 | 100.36 | 499,085.25 | 509,263.47 | 0.00 | 10,178.22 | 2.04% | 22,250.00 | 4.37% | 0.61% | 0.38% |
| UNITED HEALTH GROUP INC 01.150% 051526 DTD051921 FC111521 CALL@MW+07.50BP | 2,000,000.00 | 100.00 | 99.89 | 2,000,040.74 | 2,008,321.67 | -4,721.97 | 8,280.93 | 0.41% | 23,000.00 | 1.15% | 2.42% | 1.51% |
| UNITED HEALTH GROUP INC 04.000% 051529 DTD052022 FC111522 CALL@MW+20BP | 1,000,000.00 | 98.46 | 99.03 | 984,595.25 | 1,008,643.33 | 0.00 | 24,048.08 | 2.44% | 40,000.00 | 3.97% | 1.22% | 0.76% |
| US BANCORP NTS B/E 04.653% 020129 DTD020123 FC080123 | 1,000,000.00 | 99.40 | 100.39 | 993,985.50 | 1,003,890.00 | 0.00 | 9,904.50 | 1.00% | 46,530.00 | 4.63% | 1.21% | 0.76% |
| **Total Corporate IG Credit** | | | | **$20,234,832** | **$20,418,141** | **-$4,864.84** | **$183,308** | **0.91%** | **$654,860** | **3.21%** | **24.65%** | **15.39%** |
| **Total US** | | | | **$80,927,599*** | **$82,835,959** | **-$5,965.76** | **$413,945*** | **0.51%*** | **$2,584,563** | **3.12%** | **100%** | **62.45%** |
| **Total Fixed Income** | | | | **$80,927,599*** | **$82,835,959** | **-$5,965.76** | **$413,945*** | **0.51%*** | **$2,584,563** | **3.12%** | **100%** | **62.45%** |

| | Cost basis ($) | Market value ($) | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Unrealized gain/loss (%) | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | % of asset class | % of portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Portfolio** | **$130,729,795*** | **$132,638,156** | **$413,945*** | **0.32%*** | **$3,337,720** | **2.52%** | **100%** | **100%** |

Total accrued interest (included in market values): $540,624.73

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Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026

## Summary of Bond Holdings

| Maturity Year | Issues | Quantity | Est. annual income ($) | Current yield (%) | Yield to maturity (%) | Yield to worst (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($) | Unrealized gain/loss ($) | Mkt. value ($) | % of bond portfolio maturing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2026 | 15 | 17,470,000 | 237,640.00 | 1.37% | 4.21% | 4.21% | 0.29 | 17,420,478.12 | -65,844.77 | 17,420,883.76 | 21.09% |
| 2027 | 22 | 12,080,000 | 302,944.00 | 2.54% | 3.87% | 3.87% | 0.94 | 11,938,771.76 | 10,189.80 | 11,997,011.79 | 14.52% |
| 2028 | 28 | 12,844,000 | 476,886.50 | 3.74% | 4.04% | 4.00% | 2.04 | 11,571,643.64 | 1,179,650.85 | 12,843,123.79 | 15.49% |
| 2029 | 23 | 20,107,000 | 805,543.75 | 4.03% | 4.18% | 4.18% | 3.03 | 19,895,229.24 | 99,158.37 | 20,162,452.27 | 24.30% |
| 2030 | 26 | 15,200,000 | 546,665.00 | 3.69% | 4.24% | 4.23% | 3.45 | 14,877,147 | -44,305.00 | 14,965,546.61 | 18.02% |
| 2031 | 9 | 5,475,000 | 214,884.00 | 3.97% | 4.18% | 4.18% | 4.33 | 5,224,328.78 | 188,886.97 | 5,446,941.28 | 6.58% |
| 2032 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2033 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2034 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2035 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2036 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2037 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2038 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2039 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2040 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2041 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2042 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2043 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2044 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2045 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2046 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2047 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2048 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2049 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2050 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2051 | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| 2051 + | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| Other | 0 | 0 | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| **Total** | **123** | **83,176,000** | **$2,584,563.25** | **3.14%** | **4.12%** | **4.11%** | **2.35** | **$80,927,598.54** | **$1,367,736.22** | **$82,835,959.48** | |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

## Details of Bond Holdings

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Bond Portfolio** | | **83,176,000** | **3.11%** | **09/23/2028** | **N/A** | **$2,584,563.25**<br>**3.14%** | **4.12%**<br>**4.11%** | **2.35** | **$80,927,598.54**<br>**$1,367,736.22** | **N/A** | **$82,295,334.76**<br>**$540,624.73**<br>**$82,835,959.48** | **100%** |

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2026** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INTL FIN CORP NTS 00.500 % DUE 051526 DTD 052821 FC 11152021 | Aaa/NR/AAA<br>NR/NR/NR | 2,000,000 | 0.50% | 05/15/2026 | | 10,000.00<br>0.50% | N/A<br>N/A | N/A | 2,000,000.00<br>-140.00 | 99.993 | 1,999,860.00<br>4,583.33 | 2.43% |
| UNITED HEALTH GROUP INC 01.150% 051526 DTD051921 FC111521 CALL@MW+07.50BP | A2/A/A+<br>NR/NR/NR | 2,000,000 | 1.15% | 05/15/2026 | | 23,000.00<br>1.15% | 3.80%<br>3.80% | 0.04 | 2,000,040.74<br>-2,260.74 | 99.889 | 1,997,780.00<br>10,541.67 | 2.43% |
| UBS BANK UT US RT 00.8500% MAT 06/16/26 FIXED RATE CD /UT | CD | 245,000 | 0.85% | 06/16/2026 | | 2,082.50<br>0.85% | 3.83%<br>3.83% | 0.12 | 245,000.00<br>-935.90 | 99.618 | 244,064.10<br>79.88 | 0.30% |
| ALLY BK UT US RT 03.5500% MAT 06/30/26 FIXED RATE CD /UT | CD | 245,000 | 3.55% | 06/30/2026 | 04/30/2026<br>100.00 | 8,697.50<br>3.55% | 3.95%<br>3.95% | 0.16 | 245,000.00<br>-181.30 | 99.926 | 244,818.70<br>2,883.28 | 0.30% |
| FHLB BOND STEP-UP 3.5000% DUE 063026 DTD 063021 FC 12302021 | Aa1/NR/AA+<br>NR/NR/NR | 2,000,000 | 3.50% | 06/30/2026 | | 70,000.00<br>3.50% | N/A<br>N/A | N/A | 2,000,000.00<br>-1,200.00 | 99.940 | 1,998,800.00<br>23,333.33 | 2.43% |
| FHLB NTS 1.5000% DUE 063026 DTD 063021 FC 12302021 | Aa1/NR/AA+<br>NR/NR/NR | 2,000,000 | 1.50% | 06/30/2026 | | 30,000.00<br>1.51% | N/A<br>N/A | N/A | 2,000,000.00<br>-7,500.00 | 99.625 | 1,992,500.00<br>10,000.00 | 2.42% |
| NEW YORK CMNTY BK NY US RT 00.7000% MAT 07/01/26 FIXED RATE CD /NY | CD | 245,000 | 0.70% | 07/01/2026 | | 1,715.00<br>0.70% | 3.87%<br>3.87% | 0.16 | 245,000.00<br>-1,313.20 | 99.464 | 243,686.80<br>568.53 | 0.30% |
| FHLB BOND 01.050 % DUE 081326 DTD 081321 FC 02132022 | Aa1/NR/AA+<br>NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 1.05% | 08/13/2026 | 05/13/2026<br>100.00 | 10,500.00<br>1.06% | 3.73%<br>3.73% | 0.28 | 968,385.25<br>24,004.75 | 99.239 | 992,390.00<br>2,245.83 | 1.21% |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2026** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LIVE OAK BKG CO NC US RT 00.8000% MAT 08/13/26 FIXED RATE CD /NC | CD | 245,000 | 0.80% | 08/13/2026 | | 1,960.00<br>0.81% | 3.83%<br>3.83% | 0.28 | 245,000.00<br>-2,119.25 | 99.135 | 242,880.75<br>155.73 | 0.30% |
| FHLB NTS 1.1500% DUE 082626 DTD 082621 FC 02262022 | Aa1/NR/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 2,000,000 | 1.15% | 08/26/2026 | | 23,000.00<br>1.16% | N/A<br>N/A | N/A | 2,000,000.00<br>-18,500.00 | 99.075 | 1,981,500.00<br>4,088.89 | 2.41% |
| MORGAN STANLEY FIN LLC 01.050% 082726 DTD082721 FC022722 MED TERM NTS | A1/A+/A- NR/NR/NR | 2,000,000 | 1.05% | 08/27/2026 | | 21,000.00<br>1.07% | 5.79%<br>5.79% | 0.31 | 2,000,000.00<br>-30,340.00 | 98.483 | 1,969,660.00<br>3,675.00 | 2.39% |
| FFCB NTS 00.940 % DUE 092826 DTD 092821 FC 03282022 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 2,000,000 | 0.94% | 09/28/2026 | | 18,800.00<br>0.95% | 3.77%<br>3.77% | 0.40 | 2,000,000.00<br>-22,920.00 | 98.854 | 1,977,080.00<br>1,671.11 | 2.40% |
| US TSY NOTE 01.125 % DUE 10/31/26 DTD 10/31/21 FC 04/30/22 | NR/AA+/NR NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 1.13% | 10/31/2026 | | 11,250.00<br>1.14% | 3.75%<br>3.75% | 0.49 | 982,052.13<br>5,057.87 | 98.711 | 987,110.00<br>0.00 | 1.20% |
| CAPITAL ONE BK USA VA US RT 01.1500% MAT 11/24/26 FIXED RATE CD /VA | CD | 245,000 | 1.15% | 11/24/2026 | | 2,817.50<br>1.17% | 3.89%<br>3.89% | 0.55 | 245,000.00<br>-3,748.50 | 98.470 | 241,251.50<br>1,211.91 | 0.29% |
| CAPITAL ONE NA VA US RT 01.1500% MAT 11/24/26 FIXED RATE CD /VA | CD | 245,000 | 1.15% | 11/24/2026 | | 2,817.50<br>1.17% | 3.89%<br>3.89% | 0.55 | 245,000.00<br>-3,748.50 | 98.470 | 241,251.50<br>1,211.91 | 0.29% |
| **Total 2026** | | **17,470,000** | **1.36%** | **07/27/2026** | | **$237,640.00<br>1.37%** | **4.21%<br>4.21%** | **0.29** | **$17,420,478.12<br>$-65,844.77** | | **$17,354,633.35<br>$66,250.41** | **21.09%** |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2027** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FFCB BOND 01.840 % DUE 012627 DTD 012622 FC 07262022 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 2,000,000 | 1.84% | 01/26/2027 | | 36,800.00 1.87% | 3.81% 3.81% | 0.72 | 2,000,000.00 -28,480.00 | 98.576 | 1,971,520.00 9,608.89 | 2.40% |
| FHLB BOND 01.780 % DUE 021027 DTD 021022 FC 08102022 | Aa1/NR/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 2,000,000 | 1.78% | 02/10/2027 | 05/10/2026 100.00 | 35,600.00 1.81% | 3.84% 3.84% | 0.75 | 2,000,000.00 -31,300.00 | 98.435 | 1,968,700.00 7,911.11 | 2.39% |
| METRO CREDIT UNION MA US RT 01.7000% MAT 02/18/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE /MA | CD | 245,000 | 1.70% | 02/18/2027 | | 4,165.00 1.73% | 3.90% 3.90% | 0.79 | 245,000.00 -4,270.35 | 98.257 | 240,729.65 330.92 | 0.29% |
| PENTAGON FED CREDI VA US RT 01.7000% MAT 02/18/27 CREDIT UNION SHARE CERT /VA | CD | 245,000 | 1.70% | 02/18/2027 | | 4,165.00 1.73% | 3.88% 3.88% | 0.79 | 245,000.00 -4,238.50 | 98.270 | 240,761.50 136.93 | 0.29% |
| FHLB BOND 02.010 % DUE 022527 DTD 022522 FC 08252022 | Aa1/NR/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 3,215,000 | 2.01% | 02/25/2027 | 05/25/2026 100.00 | 64,621.50 2.04% | 3.83% 3.83% | 0.79 | 3,075,098.40 93,026.90 | 98.542 | 3,168,125.30 11,667.77 | 3.85% |
| EAGLEMARK SVGS BK NV US RT 02.0000% MAT 03/02/27 FIXED RATE CD /NV | CD | 245,000 | 2.00% | 03/02/2027 | | 4,900.00 2.03% | 3.94% 3.94% | 0.81 | 245,192.11 -4,094.96 | 98.407 | 241,097.15 792.05 | 0.29% |
| DISCOVER BANK DE US RT 03.2000% MAT 05/24/27 FIXED RATE CD /DE | CD | 245,000 | 3.20% | 05/24/2027 | | 7,840.00 3.22% | 3.91% 3.91% | 1.02 | 245,000.00 -1,808.10 | 99.262 | 243,191.90 3,372.27 | 0.30% |
| ESSENTIAL FED CRED LA US RT 04.7000% MAT 06/15/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE /LA | CD | 245,000 | 4.70% | 06/15/2027 | | 11,515.00 4.66% | 3.91% 3.91% | 1.09 | 245,000.00 2,136.40 | 100.872 | 247,136.40 473.22 | 0.30% |
| LAFAYETTE FED CRED MD US RT 03.2500% MAT 06/15/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE /MD | CD | 245,000 | 3.25% | 06/15/2027 | | 7,962.50 3.27% | 3.91% 3.91% | 1.10 | 245,000.00 -1,766.45 | 99.279 | 243,233.55 327.23 | 0.30% |
| BANK HAPOALIM BM N NY US RT 03.7000% MAT 07/30/27 FIXED RATE CD /NY | CD | 245,000 | 3.70% | 07/30/2027 | | 9,065.00 3.71% | 3.92% 3.92% | 1.20 | 245,000.00 -666.40 | 99.728 | 244,333.60 2,235.21 | 0.30% |
| BANK OF AMERICA NA NC US RT 03.6500% MAT 07/30/27 FIXED RATE CD /NC | CD | 245,000 | 3.65% | 07/30/2027 | | 8,942.50 3.66% | 3.92% 3.92% | 1.20 | 245,000.00 -813.40 | 99.668 | 244,186.60 2,205.00 | 0.30% |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2027** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WESTERN ALLIANCE B AZ US RT 03.6500% MAT 07/30/27 FIXED RATE CD /AZ | CD | 245,000 | 3.65% | 07/30/2027 | | 8,942.50<br>3.66% | 3.92%<br>3.92% | 1.20 | 245,000.00<br>-813.40 | 99.668 | 244,186.60<br>2,205.00 | 0.30% |
| TAB BANK INC UT US RT 03.8000% MAT 08/13/27 FIXED RATE CD /UT | CD | 245,000 | 3.80% | 08/13/2027 | | 9,310.00<br>3.81% | 3.91%<br>3.91% | 1.25 | 245,000.00<br>-328.30 | 99.866 | 244,671.70<br>382.60 | 0.30% |
| BRIGHTSTAR CR UN FL US RT 03.9000% MAT 08/20/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE /FL | CD | 245,000 | 3.90% | 08/20/2027 | | 9,555.00<br>3.90% | 3.92%<br>3.92% | 1.26 | 245,000.00<br>-49.00 | 99.980 | 244,951.00<br>261.78 | 0.30% |
| FARMER MAC NTS 03.200 % DUE 082627 DTD 082922 FC 02262023 | NR/NR/NR<br>NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 3.20% | 08/26/2027 | | 16,000.00<br>3.23% | 3.87%<br>3.87% | 1.27 | 498,481.25<br>-2,776.25 | 99.141 | 495,705.00<br>2,844.44 | 0.60% |
| CONNEXUS CREDIT UN WI US RT 04.0000% MAT 09/03/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE /WI | CD | 245,000 | 4.00% | 09/03/2027 | | 9,800.00<br>4.00% | 3.92%<br>3.92% | 1.30 | 245,000.00<br>264.60 | 100.108 | 245,264.60<br>724.93 | 0.30% |
| COMENITY BANK DE US RT 03.8500% MAT 09/15/27 JUMBO CD - HELD AT UBS /DE | CD | 200,000 | 3.85% | 09/15/2027 | | 7,700.00<br>3.87% | 4.21%<br>4.21% | 1.33 | 200,000.00<br>-961.59 | 99.519 | 199,038.41<br>569.59 | 0.24% |
| MUTUALONE BANK MA US RT 03.6000% MAT 10/06/27 FIXED RATE CD /MA | CD | 245,000 | 3.60% | 10/06/2027 | | 8,820.00<br>3.62% | 3.94%<br>3.94% | 1.38 | 245,000.00<br>-1,173.55 | 99.521 | 243,826.45<br>579.95 | 0.30% |
| KEMBA FINL CREDIT OH US RT 03.6000% MAT 10/12/27 FIXED RATE CD /OH | CD | 245,000 | 3.60% | 10/12/2027 | | 8,820.00<br>3.62% | 3.92%<br>3.92% | 1.40 | 245,000.00<br>-1,109.85 | 99.547 | 243,890.15<br>507.45 | 0.30% |
| VIBRANT CREDIT UNI IL US RT 03.6500% MAT 10/27/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE /IL | CD | 245,000 | 3.65% | 10/27/2027 | | 8,942.50<br>3.66% | 3.92%<br>3.92% | 1.44 | 245,000.00<br>-972.65 | 99.603 | 244,027.35<br>73.50 | 0.30% |
| FARMERS & MERCHANT WI US RT 03.8500% MAT 11/08/27 FIXED RATE CD /WI | CD | 245,000 | 3.85% | 11/08/2027 | | 9,432.50<br>3.85% | 3.92%<br>3.92% | 1.47 | 245,000.00<br>-252.35 | 99.897 | 244,747.65<br>620.22 | 0.30% |
| WORKERS CREDIT UNI MA US RT 04.1000% MAT 11/22/27 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE /MA | CD | 245,000 | 4.10% | 11/22/2027 | | 10,045.00<br>4.09% | 3.93%<br>3.93% | 1.51 | 245,000.00<br>637.00 | 100.260 | 245,637.00<br>220.16 | 0.30% |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2027** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total 2027** | | **12,080,000** | **2.51%** | **04/21/2027** | | **$302,944.00**<br>**2.54%** | **3.87%**<br>**3.87%** | **0.94** | **$11,938,771.76**<br>**$10,189.80** | | **$11,948,961.56**<br>**$48,050.23** | **14.52%** |
| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
| **Maturing 2028** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FHLB BOND 03.750 % DUE 021128 DTD 021126 FC 08112026 | Aa1/NR/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 3.75% | 02/11/2028 | 08/11/2026 100.00 | 18,750.00 3.76% | 3.95% 3.95% | 1.69 | 500,000.00 -1,745.00 | 99.651 | 498,255.00 4,114.58 | 0.61% |
| MORGAN STANLEY BK UT US RT 03.8500% MAT 02/25/28 FIXED RATE CD /UT | CD | 245,000 | 3.85% | 02/25/2028 | | 9,432.50 3.86% | 3.94% 3.94% | 1.73 | 245,000.00 -426.30 | 99.826 | 244,573.70 1,653.92 | 0.30% |
| FHLMC MED TERM NTS 03.875 % DUE 031728 DTD 031726 FC 09172026 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 3.88% | 03/17/2028 | 09/17/2026 100.00 | 19,375.00 3.89% | 4.07% 4.07% | 1.78 | 0.00 498,240.00 | 99.648 | 498,240.00 2,314.24 | 0.61% |
| GOLDMAN SACHS BANK NY US RT 04.0000% MAT 03/20/28 FIXED RATE CD /NY | CD | 245,000 | 4.00% | 03/20/2028 | | 9,800.00 4.00% | 3.96% 3.96% | 1.79 | 245,000.00 181.30 | 100.074 | 245,181.30 1,154.52 | 0.30% |
| OPTUM BK UT US RT 03.7000% MAT 03/23/28 FIXED RATE CD /UT | CD | 245,000 | 3.70% | 03/23/2028 | | 9,065.00 3.72% | 3.97% 3.97% | 1.80 | 245,000.00 -1,198.05 | 99.511 | 243,801.95 943.75 | 0.30% |
| MANUFACTURERS & TR NY US RT 03.9000% MAT 03/31/28 FIXED RATE CD /NY | CD | 245,000 | 3.90% | 03/31/2028 | | 9,555.00 3.90% | N/A N/A | N/A | 245,000.00 -291.55 | 99.881 | 244,708.45 785.34 | 0.30% |
| DIVERSIFIED MEMBER MI US RT 04.3000% MAT 04/28/28 FIXED RATE CD /MI | CD | 245,000 | 4.30% | 04/28/2028 | 04/30/2026 100.00 | 10,535.00 4.30% | 4.29% 4.29% | 1.90 | 245,000.00 51.45 | 100.021 | 245,051.45 0.00 | 0.30% |
| FHLB BOND 04.000 % DUE 042828 DTD 042826 FC 10282026 | Aa1/NR/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 750,000 | 4.00% | 04/28/2028 | 10/28/2026 100.00 | 30,000.00 4.00% | 4.06% 4.06% | 1.89 | 0.00 749,092.50 | 99.879 | 749,092.50 166.67 | 0.91% |
| USF FED CREDIT UNI FL US RT 03.9000% MAT 05/01/28 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE /FL | CD | 245,000 | 3.90% | 05/01/2028 | | 9,555.00 3.90% | 3.95% 3.95% | 1.91 | 245,000.00 -235.20 | 99.904 | 244,764.80 759.16 | 0.30% |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2028** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AMEREN ILL CO NTS B/E 03.800% 051528 DTD052218 FC111518 CALL@MW+15BP | A1/NR/A NR/NR/NR | 1,500,000 | 3.80% | 05/15/2028 | 02/15/2028 100.00 | 57,000.00 3.83% | 4.26% 4.26% | 1.90 | 1,494,995.25 -8,360.25 | 99.109 | 1,486,635.00 26,125.00 | 1.81% |
| FHLB BOND 03.250 % DUE 060928 DTD 050818 FC 12092018 | Aa1/NR/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 3.25% | 06/09/2028 | | 16,250.00 3.29% | 3.90% 3.90% | 1.99 | 499,366.75 -5,891.75 | 98.695 | 493,475.00 6,364.58 | 0.60% |
| CFG BK MD US RT 03.6000% MAT 06/16/28 FIXED RATE CD /MD | CD | 245,000 | 3.60% | 06/16/2028 | | 8,820.00 3.63% | 3.96% 3.96% | 2.00 | 244,174.64 -965.59 | 99.269 | 243,209.05 1,087.40 | 0.30% |
| FIRST FED SVGS BK IN US RT 04.2000% MAT 07/11/28 FIXED RATE CD /IN | CD | 245,000 | 4.20% | 07/11/2028 | 05/11/2026 100.00 | 10,290.00 4.20% | 4.19% 3.66% | 0.03 | 245,000.00 39.20 | 100.016 | 245,039.20 535.64 | 0.30% |
| NEW ORLEANS FIREME LA US RT 05.0000% MAT 07/17/28 FIXED RATE CD /LA | CD | 245,000 | 5.00% | 07/17/2028 | | 12,250.00 4.89% | 3.95% 3.95% | 2.09 | 245,000.00 5,443.90 | 102.222 | 250,443.90 436.30 | 0.30% |
| OKLAHOMA EDUCATORS OK US RT 03.7000% MAT 08/14/28 FIXED RATE CD /OK | CD | 245,000 | 3.70% | 08/14/2028 | | 9,065.00 3.72% | 3.95% 3.95% | 2.18 | 245,000.00 -1,315.65 | 99.463 | 243,684.35 422.21 | 0.30% |
| US TSY NOTE 02.875 % DUE 08/15/28 DTD 08/15/18 FC 02/15/19 | Aa1/AA+/NR NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 2.88% | 08/15/2028 | | 14,375.00 2.94% | 3.89% 3.89% | 2.18 | 493,165.41 -4,260.41 | 97.781 | 488,905.00 2,938.54 | 0.59% |
| PUB SVC ELEC & GAS CO 03.650% 090128 DTD090718 FC030119 CALL@MW+12.5BP | A1/NR/A NR/NR/NR | 200,000 | 3.65% | 09/01/2028 | 06/01/2028 100.00 | 7,300.00 3.71% | 4.33% 4.33% | 2.19 | 199,469.25 -2,477.25 | 98.496 | 196,992.00 1,196.39 | 0.24% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.375 % DUE 09/15/28 DTD 09/15/25 FC 03/15/26 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 3.38% | 09/15/2028 | | 16,875.00 3.42% | 3.90% 3.90% | 2.24 | 499,278.69 -5,213.69 | 98.813 | 494,065.00 2,109.38 | 0.60% |
| MERRICK BK UT US RT 03.8500% MAT 09/20/28 FIXED RATE CD /UT | CD | 245,000 | 3.85% | 09/20/2028 | | 9,432.50 3.86% | 3.95% 3.95% | 2.27 | 245,000.00 -558.60 | 99.772 | 244,441.40 258.42 | 0.30% |
| CLAXTON BK GA US RT 03.5500% MAT 09/29/28 FIXED RATE CD /GA | CD | 245,000 | 3.55% | 09/29/2028 | | 8,697.50 3.58% | 3.95% 3.95% | 2.31 | 243,297.25 -548.80 | 99.081 | 242,748.45 23.83 | 0.29% |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2028** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DORT FINL CREDIT U MI US RT 03.7000% MAT 10/10/28 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE /MI | CD | 245,000 | 3.70% | 10/10/2028 | | 9,065.00<br>3.72% | 3.95%<br>3.95% | 2.32 | 245,000.00<br>-1,398.95 | 99.429 | 243,601.05<br>720.23 | 0.30% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.500 % DUE 10/15/28 DTD 10/15/25 FC 04/15/26 | Aa1/AA+/AA+<br>NR/NR/NR | 2,000,000 | 3.50% | 10/15/2028 | | 70,000.00<br>3.53% | 3.91%<br>3.91% | 2.32 | 1,997,682.37<br>-16,582.37 | 99.055 | 1,981,100.00<br>2,868.85 | 2.41% |
| BMW BK OF NA NA UT US RT 03.6000% MAT 10/17/28 FIXED RATE CD /UT | CD | 245,000 | 3.60% | 10/17/2028 | | 8,820.00<br>3.63% | 3.96%<br>3.96% | 2.33 | 244,735.91<br>-1,813.51 | 99.152 | 242,922.40<br>314.14 | 0.30% |
| FIRST GTY BK HAMMO LA US RT 04.3500% MAT 11/06/28 FIXED RATE CD /LA | CD | 219,000 | 4.35% | 11/06/2028 | 05/06/2026<br>100.00 | 9,526.50<br>4.35% | 4.34%<br>2.71% | 0.01 | 219,000.00<br>56.94 | 100.026 | 219,056.94<br>4,567.50 | 0.27% |
| CATERPILLAR FINL SERVICE 03.950% 111428 DTD111425 FC051426 NTS B/E | A1/A+/A<br>NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 3.95% | 11/14/2028 | | 19,750.00<br>3.97% | 4.12%<br>4.12% | 2.34 | 499,105.25<br>-1,110.25 | 99.599 | 497,995.00<br>9,106.94 | 0.61% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.125 % DUE 11/15/28 DTD 11/15/18 FC 05/15/19 | Aa1/AA+/NR<br>NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 3.13% | 11/15/2028 | | 15,625.00<br>3.18% | 3.91%<br>3.91% | 2.38 | 495,704.47<br>-5,099.47 | 98.121 | 490,605.00<br>7,165.06 | 0.60% |
| FARMER MAC MED TERM NTS 03.800 % DUE 122228 DTD 122225 FC 06222026 | NR/NR/NR<br>NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 3.80% | 12/22/2028 | 12/22/2026<br>100.00 | 38,000.00<br>3.84% | 4.26%<br>4.26% | 2.45 | 1,001,668.40<br>-13,148.40 | 98.852 | 988,520.00<br>13,511.11 | 1.20% |
| REGENT BK OK US RT 03.9500% MAT 12/22/28 FIXED RATE CD /OK | CD | 245,000 | 3.95% | 12/22/2028 | 06/23/2026<br>100.00 | 9,677.50<br>3.96% | 4.08%<br>4.08% | 2.50 | 245,000.00<br>-813.40 | 99.668 | 244,186.60<br>185.60 | 0.30% |
| **Total 2028** | | **12,844,000** | **3.72%** | **07/31/2028** | | **$476,886.50<br>3.74%** | **4.04%<br>4.00%** | **2.04** | **$11,571,643.64<br>$1,179,650.85** | | **$12,751,294.49<br>$91,829.30** | **15.49%** |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2029** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GUARANTY BK MO US RT 03.8000% MAT 01/12/29 FIXED RATE CD /MO | CD | 245,000 | 3.80% | 01/12/2029 | | 9,310.00<br>3.81% | 3.95%<br>3.95% | 2.56 | 243,750.40<br>308.80 | 99.616 | 244,059.20<br>459.12 | 0.30% |
| US BANCORP NTS B/E 04.653% 020129 DTD020123 FC080123 | A3/A/A<br>NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 4.65% | 02/01/2029 | 02/01/2028<br>100.00 | 46,530.00<br>4.63% | N/A<br>N/A | N/A | 993,985.50<br>9,904.50 | 100.389 | 1,003,890.00<br>0.00 | 1.22% |
| WELLS FARGO BK NA SD US RT 04.1000% MAT 02/06/29 FIXED RATE CD /SD | CD | 245,000 | 4.10% | 02/06/2029 | | 10,045.00<br>4.08% | 3.95%<br>3.95% | 2.61 | 244,987.75<br>972.65 | 100.392 | 245,960.40<br>660.49 | 0.30% |
| FEDERAL HOME LN BANK NTS 04.175 % DUE 031229 DTD 031225 FC 09122025 | Aa1/NR/AA+<br>NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 4.18% | 03/12/2029 | 03/12/2027<br>100.00 | 41,750.00<br>4.18% | 4.26%<br>4.26% | 2.66 | 1,000,003.85<br>-2,293.85 | 99.771 | 997,710.00<br>5,566.67 | 1.21% |
| MY CMNTY CREDIT UN TX US RT 03.6500% MAT 03/19/29 LICU SHARE CERTIFICATE /TX | CD | 245,000 | 3.65% | 03/19/2029 | | 8,942.50<br>3.68% | 3.95%<br>3.95% | 2.72 | 245,000.00<br>-2,001.65 | 99.183 | 242,998.35<br>269.50 | 0.30% |
| JOHN DEERE CPTL CORP 03.350% 041829 DTD041822 FC101822 MED TERM NTS | A1/A+/A<br>NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 3.35% | 04/18/2029 | | 33,500.00<br>3.43% | 4.21%<br>4.21% | 2.78 | 975,045.25<br>1,144.75 | 97.619 | 976,190.00<br>1,116.67 | 1.19% |
| FHLMC NTS 04.000 % DUE 043029 DTD 043025 FC 10302025 | Aa1/AA+/AA+<br>NR/NR/NR | 650,000 | 4.00% | 04/30/2029 | 04/30/2026<br>100.00 | 26,000.00<br>4.01% | 4.14%<br>4.14% | 2.74 | 648,380.25<br>-479.75 | 99.677 | 647,900.50<br>0.00 | 0.79% |
| UNITED HEALTH GROUP INC 04.000% 051529 DTD052022 FC111522 CALL@MW+20BP | A2/A/A+<br>NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 4.00% | 05/15/2029 | 03/15/2029<br>100.00 | 40,000.00<br>4.04% | 4.34%<br>4.34% | 2.78 | 984,595.25<br>5,714.75 | 99.031 | 990,310.00<br>18,333.33 | 1.20% |
| CHARLES SCHWAB CORP B/E 03.250% 052229 DTD052219 FC112219 | A2/A/A-<br>NR/NR/NR | 470,000 | 3.25% | 05/22/2029 | 02/22/2029<br>100.00 | 15,275.00<br>3.34% | 4.25%<br>4.25% | 2.83 | 442,604.25<br>14,090.05 | 97.169 | 456,694.30<br>6,704.03 | 0.55% |
| PACIFICORP B/E 03.500% 061529 DTD030119 FC061519 CALL@MW+15BP | A3/NR/BBB+<br>NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 3.50% | 06/15/2029 | 03/15/2029<br>100.00 | 35,000.00<br>3.62% | 4.67%<br>4.67% | 2.87 | 971,415.25<br>-5,075.25 | 96.634 | 966,340.00<br>13,125.00 | 1.17% |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2029** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP 04.450% 062929 DTD063022 FC122922 CALL@MW+20BP | A1/A+/A+ NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 4.45% | 06/29/2029 | | 22,250.00 4.43% | 4.33% 4.33% | 2.88 | 499,085.25 2,699.75 | 100.357 | 501,785.00 7,478.47 | 0.61% |
| FFCB BOND 04.090 % DUE 071629 DTD 071625 FC 01162026 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 2,000,000 | 4.09% | 07/16/2029 | 07/16/2027 100.00 | 81,800.00 4.11% | 4.27% 4.27% | 2.94 | 1,999,005.25 -9,745.25 | 99.463 | 1,989,260.00 23,631.11 | 2.42% |
| AMER EXPRESS NATL UT US RT 03.6000% MAT 09/25/29 FIXED RATE CD /UT | CD | 245,000 | 3.60% | 09/25/2029 | | 8,820.00 3.65% | 4.00% 4.00% | 3.16 | 240,222.50 1,648.85 | 98.723 | 241,871.35 869.92 | 0.29% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.500 % DUE 09/30/29 DTD 09/30/24 FC 03/31/25 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 3.50% | 09/30/2029 | | 35,000.00 3.55% | 3.94% 3.94% | 3.17 | 984,716.19 1,183.81 | 98.590 | 985,900.00 2,868.85 | 1.20% |
| ACCENTURE CAPITAL INC 04.050% 100429 DTD100424 FC040425 CALL@MW+10BP | Aa3/WD/AA- NR/NR/NR | 3,000,000 | 4.05% | 10/04/2029 | 09/04/2029 100.00 | 121,500.00 4.08% | 4.29% 4.29% | 3.15 | 2,973,745.75 3,094.25 | 99.228 | 2,976,840.00 8,775.00 | 3.62% |
| US TSY NOTE 04.000 % DUE 10/31/29 DTD 10/31/22 FC 04/30/23 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 4.00% | 10/31/2029 | | 40,000.00 3.99% | 3.95% 3.95% | 3.23 | 991,647.22 9,912.78 | 100.156 | 1,001,560.00 0.00 | 1.22% |
| US TSY NOTE 04.125 % DUE 10/31/29 DTD 10/31/24 FC 04/30/25 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 4.13% | 10/31/2029 | | 41,250.00 4.10% | 3.95% 3.95% | 3.23 | 983,770.88 21,779.12 | 100.555 | 1,005,550.00 0.00 | 1.22% |
| ONCOR ELEC DELIVERY CO 04.650% 110129 DTD111324 FC050125 CALL@MW+10BP | A2/A/A NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 4.65% | 11/01/2029 | 10/01/2029 100.00 | 23,250.00 4.61% | 4.40% 4.39% | 3.12 | 500,482.73 3,562.27 | 100.809 | 504,045.00 11,560.42 | 0.61% |
| SALLIE MAE BANK UT US RT 04.0500% MAT 11/21/29 FIXED RATE CD /UT | CD | 245,000 | 4.05% | 11/21/2029 | | 9,922.50 4.04% | 4.01% 4.01% | 3.23 | 244,510.00 808.50 | 100.130 | 245,318.50 4,349.59 | 0.30% |
| ST STREET BK & TR CO NTS 04.782% 112329 DTD112524 FC052325 B/E | Aa2/AA/AA- NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 4.78% | 11/23/2029 | | 47,820.00 4.71% | 4.34% 4.34% | 3.18 | 998,380.50 16,169.50 | 101.455 | 1,014,550.00 20,854.83 | 1.23% |
| STATE BK IL US RT 04.1000% MAT 11/26/29 FIXED RATE CD /IL | CD | 245,000 | 4.10% | 11/26/2029 | | 10,045.00 4.09% | 4.01% 4.01% | 3.24 | 245,000.00 710.50 | 100.290 | 245,710.50 4,265.68 | 0.30% |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2029** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US TSY NOTE 03.875 % DUE 11/30/29 DTD 11/30/22 FC 05/31/23 | Aa1/AA+/NR NR/NR/NR | 1,500,000 | 3.88% | 11/30/2029 | | 58,125.00 3.89% | 3.96% 3.96% | 3.26 | 1,490,677.13 5,287.87 | 99.731 | 1,495,965.00 24,112.29 | 1.82% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.875 % DUE 12/31/29 DTD 12/31/22 FC 06/30/23 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 1,017,000 | 3.88% | 12/31/2029 | | 39,408.75 3.89% | 3.96% 3.96% | 3.34 | 994,218.09 19,761.42 | 99.703 | 1,013,979.51 13,063.67 | 1.23% |
| **Total 2029** | | **20,107,000** | **4.01%** | **08/11/2029** | | **$805,543.75 4.03%** | **4.18% 4.18%** | **3.03** | **$19,895,229.24 $99,158.37** | | **$19,994,387.61 $168,064.66** | **24.30%** |

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2030** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FHLB NTS 04.500 % DUE 011730 DTD 071725 FC 01172026 | Aa1/NR/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 4.50% | 01/17/2030 | 07/17/2026 100.00 | 45,000.00 4.50% | 4.49% 4.39% | 0.21 | 1,000,004.41 115.59 | 100.012 | 1,000,120.00 12,875.00 | 1.22% |
| JPMORGAN CHASE & CO NTS 05.012% 012330 DTD012324 FC072324 CALL@MW+20BP | A1/AA-/A NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 5.01% | 01/23/2030 | 01/23/2029 100.00 | 25,060.00 4.95% | 4.66% 4.54% | 2.49 | 499,615.25 6,359.75 | 101.195 | 505,975.00 6,752.28 | 0.61% |
| SOUTHERN CALIF GAS CO 02.550% 020130 DTD010920 CALL@MW+15BP | Aa3/AA-/A NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 2.55% | 02/01/2030 | 11/01/2029 100.00 | 12,750.00 2.72% | 4.38% 4.38% | 3.49 | 464,875.25 3,749.75 | 93.725 | 468,625.00 3,152.08 | 0.57% |
| TRUXTON TR CO NASH TN US RT 04.1000% MAT 02/27/30 FIXED RATE CD /TN | CD | 245,000 | 4.10% | 02/27/2030 | 05/28/2026 100.00 | 10,045.00 4.11% | 4.16% 4.16% | 3.53 | 244,938.75 -467.95 | 99.784 | 244,470.80 55.04 | 0.30% |
| DTE ELEC CO B/E 02.250% 030130 DTD022620 CALL@MW+15BP | Aa3/A+/A NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 2.25% | 03/01/2030 | 12/01/2029 100.00 | 22,500.00 2.43% | 4.38% 4.38% | 3.59 | 919,485.25 5,914.75 | 92.540 | 925,400.00 3,687.50 | 1.12% |
| FNMA NTS 04.300 % DUE 030430 DTD 031225 FC 09042025 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 4.30% | 03/04/2030 | 03/04/2027 100.00 | 43,000.00 4.31% | 4.36% 4.36% | 3.48 | 1,000,004.15 -2,154.15 | 99.785 | 997,850.00 6,688.89 | 1.21% |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2030** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND 03.250% 032730 DTD032720 FC092720 CO CALL@MW+40BP | A2/A/A NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 3.25% | 03/27/2030 | 12/27/2029 100.00 | 16,250.00 3.39% | 4.43% 4.43% | 3.60 | 485,050.25 -6,045.25 | 95.801 | 479,005.00 1,489.58 | 0.58% |
| CUSTOMERS BANK PA US RT 03.8500% MAT 03/29/30 FIXED RATE CD /PA | CD | 245,000 | 3.85% | 03/29/2030 | | 9,432.50 3.88% | 4.05% 4.05% | 3.58 | 245,000.00 -1,773.80 | 99.276 | 243,226.20 801.12 | 0.30% |
| FFCB BOND 04.000 % DUE 040130 DTD 040125 FC 10012025 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 4.00% | 04/01/2030 | | 40,000.00 3.99% | 3.91% 3.91% | 3.58 | 999,697.00 3,443.00 | 100.314 | 1,003,140.00 3,222.22 | 1.22% |
| CELTIC BK UT US RT 03.6500% MAT 04/29/30 FIXED RATE CD /UT | CD | 245,000 | 3.65% | 04/29/2030 | | 8,942.50 3.70% | 4.05% 4.05% | 3.70 | 240,525.91 862.79 | 98.526 | 241,388.70 24.50 | 0.29% |
| FFCB BOND 04.520 % DUE 051430 DTD 051425 FC 11142025 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 4.52% | 05/14/2030 | 05/14/2026 100.00 | 45,200.00 4.52% | 4.55% 4.55% | 3.57 | 1,000,004.43 -964.43 | 99.904 | 999,040.00 20,842.22 | 1.21% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.750 % DUE 05/31/30 DTD 05/31/23 FC 11/30/23 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 3.75% | 05/31/2030 | | 37,500.00 3.78% | 3.98% 3.98% | 3.69 | 986,458.38 4,791.62 | 99.125 | 991,250.00 15,556.32 | 1.20% |
| AMAZON.COM INC B/E 01.500% 060330 DTD060320 CALL@MW+15BP | A1/AA-/AA NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 1.50% | 06/03/2030 | 03/03/2030 100.00 | 15,000.00 1.68% | 4.37% 4.37% | 3.86 | 889,135.25 4,424.75 | 89.356 | 893,560.00 6,125.00 | 1.09% |
| TRUIST BK NC US RT 04.4500% MAT 06/27/30 FIXED RATE CD /NC | CD | 245,000 | 4.45% | 06/27/2030 | 06/27/2026 100.00 | 10,902.50 4.45% | 4.45% 4.45% | 3.59 | 245,000.00 -75.95 | 99.969 | 244,924.05 9,170.05 | 0.30% |
| CENTRAL BK AR US RT 04.2000% MAT 08/19/30 FIXED RATE CD /AR | CD | 245,000 | 4.20% | 08/19/2030 | 05/19/2026 100.00 | 10,290.00 4.20% | 4.20% 4.18% | 0.05 | 245,000.00 2.45 | 100.001 | 245,002.45 310.11 | 0.30% |
| MORGAN STANLEY PRI NY US RT 04.0000% MAT 08/29/30 FIXED RATE CD /NY | CD | 245,000 | 4.00% | 08/29/2030 | 08/29/2027 100.00 | 9,800.00 4.03% | 4.18% 4.18% | 3.91 | 245,000.00 -1,781.15 | 99.273 | 243,218.85 1,637.81 | 0.30% |
| FNMA NTS 03.830 % DUE 091330 DTD 031326 FC 09132026 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 750,000 | 3.83% | 09/13/2030 | 09/13/2027 100.00 | 28,725.00 3.87% | 4.08% 4.08% | 3.96 | 750,005.11 -7,505.11 | 99.000 | 742,500.00 3,750.21 | 0.90% |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2030** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JPMORGAN CHASE BK DE US RT 03.7000% MAT 09/30/30 FIXED RATE CD /DE | CD | 245,000 | 3.70% | 09/30/2030 | 06/30/2026 100.00 | 9,065.00 3.78% | 4.19% 4.19% | 3.91 | 243,285.00 -3,172.75 | 98.005 | 240,112.25 5,265.15 | 0.29% |
| SAN DIEGO G & E B/E 01.700% 100130 DTD092820 FC040121 CALL@MW+20BP | A1/A/A NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 1.70% | 10/01/2030 | 07/01/2030 100.00 | 8,500.00 1.92% | 4.56% 4.56% | 4.16 | 447,160.25 -3,775.25 | 88.677 | 443,385.00 684.72 | 0.54% |
| OCEANAIR FED CREDI CA US RT 03.6000% MAT 10/10/30 FIXED RATE CD /CA | CD | 245,000 | 3.60% | 10/10/2030 | | 8,820.00 3.67% | 4.06% 4.06% | 4.05 | 245,000.00 -4,527.60 | 98.152 | 240,472.40 483.29 | 0.29% |
| FIRST FEDERAL BANK FL US RT 03.7500% MAT 10/17/30 FIXED RATE CD /FL | CD | 245,000 | 3.75% | 10/17/2030 | | 9,187.50 3.80% | 4.06% 4.06% | 4.06 | 244,877.50 -2,935.10 | 98.752 | 241,942.40 327.23 | 0.29% |
| SYNCHRONY BANK UT US RT 03.6000% MAT 10/24/30 FIXED RATE CD /UT | CD | 245,000 | 3.60% | 10/24/2030 | | 8,820.00 3.65% | 3.96% 3.96% | 4.09 | 244,020.42 -2,641.52 | 98.522 | 241,378.90 144.99 | 0.29% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.625 % DUE 10/31/30 DTD 10/31/25 FC 04/30/26 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 3.63% | 10/31/2030 | | 36,250.00 3.68% | 4.00% 4.00% | 4.10 | 998,849.00 -14,319.00 | 98.453 | 984,530.00 0.00 | 1.20% |
| SHELL FIN US INC NTS B/E 04.125% 110630 DTD110625 FC050626 CALL@MW+10BP | Aa2/AA-/A+ NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 4.13% | 11/06/2030 | 10/06/2030 100.00 | 20,625.00 4.17% | 4.41% 4.41% | 3.99 | 498,090.25 -3,810.25 | 98.856 | 494,280.00 9,968.75 | 0.60% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.500 % DUE 11/30/30 DTD 11/30/25 FC 05/31/26 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 3.50% | 11/30/2030 | | 17,500.00 3.58% | 4.01% 4.01% | 4.12 | 497,177.13 -7,722.13 | 97.891 | 489,455.00 7,259.62 | 0.59% |
| US TSY NOTE 03.750 % DUE 12/31/30 DTD 12/31/23 FC 06/30/24 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 3.75% | 12/31/2030 | | 37,500.00 3.79% | 4.02% 4.02% | 4.18 | 998,888.06 -10,298.06 | 98.859 | 988,590.00 12,430.94 | 1.20% |
| **Total 2030** | | **15,200,000** | **3.63%** | **06/18/2030** | | **$546,665.00 3.69%** | **4.24% 4.23%** | **3.45** | **$14,877,147.00 $-44,305.00** | | **$14,832,842.00 $132,704.61** | **18.02%** |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

UBS

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maturing 2031** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FARMER MAC MED TERM NTS 03.930 % DUE 011331 DTD 011326 FC 07132026 | NR/NR/NR NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 3.93% | 01/13/2031 | 01/13/2028 100.00 | 19,650.00 3.97% | 4.16% 4.16% | 4.20 | 500,155.00 -5,105.00 | 99.010 | 495,050.00 5,840.42 | 0.60% |
| FNMA NTS 04.050 % DUE 011531 DTD 012026 FC 07152026 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 4.05% | 01/15/2031 | 01/15/2027 100.00 | 40,500.00 4.08% | 4.23% 4.23% | 4.19 | 999,755.25 -7,335.25 | 99.242 | 992,420.00 11,250.00 | 1.21% |
| MEDALLION BK UT US RT 03.8000% MAT 02/12/31 FIXED RATE CD /UT | CD | 245,000 | 3.80% | 02/12/2031 | | 9,310.00 3.84% | 4.05% 4.05% | 4.36 | 245,000.00 -2,660.70 | 98.914 | 242,339.30 459.12 | 0.29% |
| FHLB BOND 03.840 % DUE 030631 DTD 030626 FC 09062026 | Aa1/NR/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 485,000 | 3.84% | 03/06/2031 | 03/06/2028 100.00 | 18,624.00 3.90% | 4.18% 4.18% | 4.35 | 485,005.12 -7,183.12 | 98.520 | 477,822.00 2,793.60 | 0.58% |
| FNMA NTS 03.750 % DUE 030631 DTD 030626 FC 09062026 | Aa1/AA+/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 3.75% | 03/06/2031 | 03/06/2028 100.00 | 37,500.00 3.82% | 4.16% 4.16% | 4.36 | 999,770.83 -17,810.83 | 98.196 | 981,960.00 5,625.00 | 1.19% |
| JOHN DEERE CAPITAL CORP 04.200% 031031 DTD031026 FC091026 NTS B/E | A1/A+/A NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 4.20% | 03/10/2031 | | 21,000.00 4.24% | 4.44% 4.44% | 4.32 | 498,470.25 -3,635.25 | 98.967 | 494,835.00 2,916.67 | 0.60% |
| FARMER MAC MED TERM NTS 03.800 % DUE 031731 DTD 031726 FC 09172026 | NR/NR/NR NR/NR/NR | 1,000,000 | 3.80% | 03/17/2031 | | 38,000.00 3.84% | 4.05% 4.05% | 4.38 | 996,167.09 -7,217.09 | 98.895 | 988,950.00 4,538.89 | 1.20% |
| TOYOTA FINL SVGS B NV US RT 04.0000% MAT 04/21/31 FIXED RATE CD /NV | CD | 245,000 | 4.00% | 04/21/2031 | | 9,800.00 4.01% | 4.05% 4.05% | 4.46 | 0.00 244,414.45 | 99.761 | 244,414.45 187.95 | 0.30% |
| FHLB NTS 04.100 % DUE 042831 DTD 042826 FC 10282026 | Aa1/NR/AA+ NR/NR/NR | 500,000 | 4.10% | 04/28/2031 | 07/28/2028 100.00 | 20,500.00 4.14% | 4.31% 4.31% | 4.46 | 500,005.24 -4,580.24 | 99.085 | 495,425.00 113.89 | 0.60% |
| **Total 2031** | | **5,475,000** | **3.93%** | **03/01/2031** | | **$214,884.00 3.97%** | **4.18% 4.18%** | **4.33** | **$5,224,328.78 $188,886.97** | | **$5,413,215.75 $33,725.53** | **6.58%** |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities.
Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

# Bond Holdings

as of April 30, 2026 *(continued)*

| | Effective rating/ Underlying rating (Mdy/Fitch/S&P) | Quantity | Coupon | Effective maturity | Call date/ Call price ($) | Est. annual income ($)/ Curr. yield (%) | YTM (%)/ YTW (%) | Modified duration | Adjusted cost basis ($)/ Unreal. g/l ($) | Market price ($) | Mkt. value ($)/ Accr. interest ($) | % of bond port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Bond Portfolio** | | **83,176,000** | **3.11%** | **09/23/2028** | **N/A** | **$2,584,563.25**<br>**3.14%** | **4.12%**<br>**4.11%** | **2.35** | **$80,927,598.54**<br>**$1,367,736.22** | **N/A** | **$82,295,334.76**<br>**$540,624.73**<br>**$82,835,959.48** | **100%** |

Includes all fixed-rate securities in the selected portfolio. Average yields and durations exclude Structured Product, Pass-Through, Perpetual Preferred, and Foreign securities. Accrued interest, if any, has been included in the total market value.

# Disclosures Applicable to Accounts at UBS Financial Services Inc.

This section contains important disclosures regarding the information and valuations presented here. All information presented is subject to change at any time and is provided only as of the date indicated. The information in this report is for informational purposes only and should not be relied upon as the basis of an investment or liquidation decision. UBS FS account statements and official tax documents are the only official record of your accounts and are not replaced, amended or superseded by any of the information presented in these reports. You should not rely on this information in making purchase or sell decisions, for tax purposes or otherwise.

UBS FS offers a number of investment advisory programs to clients, acting in our capacity as an investment adviser, including fee-based financial planning, discretionary account management, non-discretionary investment advisory programs, and advice on the selection of investment managers and mutual funds offered through our investment advisory programs. When we act as your investment adviser, we will have a written agreement with you expressly acknowledging our investment advisory relationship with you and describing our obligations to you. At the beginning of our advisory relationship, we will give you our Form ADV brochure(s) for the program(s) you selected that provides detailed information about, among other things, the advisory services we provide, our fees, our personnel, our other business activities and financial industry affiliations and conflicts between our interests and your interests.

In our attempt to provide you with the highest quality information available, we have compiled this report using data obtained from recognized statistical sources and authorities in the financial industry. While we believe this information to be reliable, we cannot make any representations regarding its accuracy or completeness. Please keep this guide as your Advisory Review.

Please keep in mind that most investment objectives are long term. Although it is important to evaluate your portfolio's performance over multiple time periods, we believe the greatest emphasis should be placed on the longer period returns.

Please review the report content carefully and contact your Financial Advisor with any questions.

**Client Accounts:** This report may include all assets in the accounts listed and may include eligible and ineligible assets in a fee-based program. Since ineligible assets are not considered fee-based program assets, the inclusion of such securities will distort the actual performance of your accounts and does not reflect the performance of your accounts in the fee-based program. As a result, the performance reflected in this report can vary substantially from the individual account performance reflected in the performance reports provided to you as part of those programs. For fee-based programs, fees are charged on the market value of eligible assets in the accounts and assessed quarterly in advance, prorated according to the number of calendar days in the billing period. When shown on a report, the risk profile and return objectives describe your overall goals for these accounts. For each account you maintain, you choose one return objective and a primary risk profile. If you have questions regarding these objectives or wish to change them, please contact your Financial Advisor to update your account records.

**Performance:** This report presents account activity and performance depending on which inception type you've chosen. The two options are: (1) All Assets (Since Performance Start): This presents performance for all assets since the earliest possible date; (2) Advisory Assets (Advisory Strategy Start) for individual advisory accounts: This presents Advisory level performance since the Latest Strategy Start date; If an account that has never been managed is included in the consolidated report, the total performance of that unmanaged account will be included since inception.

**Time-weighted Returns for accounts / SWP/AAP sleeves (Monthly periods):** The report displays a time weighted rate of return (TWR) that is calculated using the Modified Dietz Method. This calculation uses the beginning and ending portfolio values for the month and weighs each contribution/withdrawal based upon the day the cash flow occurred. Periods greater than one month are calculated by linking the monthly returns. The TWR gives equal weighting to every return regardless of amount of money invested, so it is an effective measure for returns on a fee based account. All periods shown which are greater than 12 months are annualized. This applies to all performance for all assets before 09/30/2010, Advisory assets before 12/31/2010 and SWP sleeves before 04/30/2018.

**Time-weighted Returns for accounts / SWP/AAP sleeves (Daily periods):** The report displays a time weighted rate of return (TWR) that is calculated by dividing the portfolio's daily gain/loss by the previous day's closing market value plus the net value of cash flows that occurred during the day, if it was positive. The TWR gives equal weighting to every return regardless of amount of money invested, so it is an effective measure for returns on a fee based account. Periods greater than one day are calculated by linking the daily returns. All periods shown which are greater than 12 months are annualized. For reports generated prior to 01/26/2018, the performance calculations used the account's end of day value on the performance inception (listed in the report under the column "ITD") and all cash flows were posted at end of day. As a result of the change, the overall rate of return (TWR) and beginning market value displayed can vary from prior generated reports. This applies to all performance for all assets on or after 09/30/2010, Advisory assets on or after 12/31/2010, SWP/AAP sleeves on or after 04/30/2018 as well as all Asset Class and Security level returns. For accounts in options overlay strategies, the Mandate amount will be applied to previous day's closing market value when calculating performance. The Mandate amount will not be applied to the calculation if the option overlay account performance shown in this report aggregated with reporting for assets held in other UBS accounts.

**Money-weighted returns:** Money-weighted return (MWR) is a measure of the rate of return for an asset or portfolio of assets. It is calculated by finding the daily Internal Rate of Return (IRR) for the period and then compounding this return by the number of days in the period being measured. The MWR incorporates the size and timing of cash flows, so it is an effective measure of returns on a portfolio.

**Annualized Performance:** All performance periods greater than one year are calculated (unless otherwise stated) on an annualized basis, which represents the return on an investment multiplied or divided to give a comparable one year return.

**Cumulative Performance:** A cumulative return is the aggregate amount that an investment has gained or lost over time, independent of the period of time involved.

**Net of Fees and Gross of Fees Performance:** Performance is presented on a "net of fees" and "gross of fees" basis, where indicated. Net returns do not reflect Program and wrap fees prior to 10/31/10 for accounts that are billed separately via invoice through a separate account billing arrangement. Gross returns do not reflect the deduction of fees, commissions or other charges. The payment of actual fees and expenses will reduce a client's return. The compound effect of such fees and expenses should be considered when reviewing returns. For example, the net effect of the deduction of fees on annualized performance, including the compounded effect over time, is determined by the relative size of the fee and the account's investment performance. It should also be noted that where gross returns are compared to an index, the index performance also does not reflect any transaction costs, which would lower the performance results. Market index data maybe subject to review and revision.

**Benchmark/Major Indices:** The past performance of an index is not a guarantee of future results. Any

# Disclosures Applicable to Accounts at UBS Financial Services Inc. *(continued)*

benchmark is shown for informational purposes only and relates to historical performance of market indices and not the performance of actual investments. Although most portfolios use indices as benchmarks, portfolios are actively managed and generally are not restricted to investing only in securities in the index. As a result, your portfolio holdings and performance may vary substantially from the index. Each index reflects an unmanaged universe of securities without any deduction for advisory fees or other expenses that would reduce actual returns, as well as the reinvestment of all income and dividends. An actual investment in the securities included in the index would require an investor to incur transaction costs, which would lower the performance results. Indices are not actively managed and investors cannot invest directly in the indices. Market index data maybe subject to review and revision. The benchmark index is selected from among the indices for which UBSFS has licensing agreements with the index provider. UBSFS does not have licensing agreements for all available indices. The benchmarks may vary from those used by the Money Manager or those listed in the prospectus. Further, there is no guarantee that an investor's account will meet or exceed the stated benchmark. Index performance information has been obtained from third parties deemed to be reliable. We have not independently verified this information, nor do we make any representations or warranties to the accuracy or completeness of this information.

Blended Index - For Advisory accounts, Blended Index is designed to reflect the asset categories in which your account is invested. For Brokerage accounts, you have the option to select any benchmark from the list.

For certain products, the blended index represents the investment style corresponding to your client target allocation. If you change your client target allocation, your blended index will change in step with your change to your client target allocation.

Blended Index 2 - 8 - are optional indices selected by you which may consist of a blend of indexes. For advisory accounts, these indices are for informational purposes only. Depending on the selection, the benchmark selected may not be an appropriate basis for comparison of your portfolio based on its holdings.

For alternative investments and strategies that are highly customized, such as Concentrated Equity Solutions (CES), benchmarks are broad market indices included for general reference and are not intended to show comparative market performance or potential portfolios with risk or return profiles similar to your account. Benchmark indices are shown for illustrative purposes only.

**Custom Time Periods:** If represented on this report, the performance start date and the performance end date have been selected by your Financial Advisor in order to provide performance and account activity information for your account for the specified period of time only. As a result, only a portion of your account's activity and performance information is presented in the performance report, and, therefore, presents a distorted representation of your account's activity and performance.

**Net Deposits/Withdrawals:** When shown on a report, this information represents the net value of all cash and securities contributions and withdrawals, program fees (including wrap fees) and other fees added to or subtracted from your accounts from the first day to the last day of the period including assets transferred to or from other UBS accounts. When fees are shown separately, net deposits / withdrawals does not include program fees (including wrap fees). When investment return is displayed net deposits / withdrawals does not include program fees (including wrap fees). For security contributions and withdrawals, securities are calculated using the end of day UBS FS price on the day securities are delivered in or out of the accounts. Wrap fees will be included in this calculation except when paid via an invoice or through a separate accounts billing arrangement. When shown on Client summary and/or Portfolio review report, program fees (including wrap fees) may not be included in net deposits/withdrawals. PACE Program fees paid from sources other than your PACE account are treated as a contribution. A PACE Program Fee rebate that is not reinvested is treated as a withdrawal.

**Net Deposits/Withdrawals (external):** When shown on a report, this information represents the net value of all cash and securities contributions and withdrawals, program fees (including wrap fees) and other fees added to or subtracted from your accounts from the first day to the last day of the period, excluding assets transferred to or from other UBS accounts after 12/31/2010. When fees are shown separately, net deposits / withdrawals does not include program fees (including wrap fees). When investment return is displayed net deposits / withdrawals does not include program fees (including wrap fees). For security contributions and withdrawals, securities are calculated using the end of day UBS FS price on the day securities are delivered in or out of the accounts. Wrap fees will be included in this calculation except when paid via an invoice or through a separate accounts billing arrangement. When shown on Client summary and/or Portfolio review report, program fees (including wrap fees) may not be included in net deposits/withdrawals. PACE Program fees paid from sources other than your PACE account are treated as a contribution. A PACE Program Fee rebate that is not reinvested is treated as a withdrawal.

**Deposits:** When shown on a report, this information represents the net value of all cash and securities contributions added to your accounts from the first day to the last day of the period, including assets transferred from other UBS accounts. On Client Summary Report and/or Portfolio Review Report, this may exclude the Opening balance. For security contributions, securities are calculated using the end of day UBS FS price on the day securities are delivered in or out of the accounts.

**Deposits (external):** When shown on a report, this information represents the net value of all cash and securities contributions added to your accounts from the first day to the last day of the period, excluding assets transferred from other UBS accounts after 12/31/2010. On Client Summary Report and/or Portfolio Review Report, this may exclude the Opening balance. For security contributions, securities are calculated using the end of day UBS FS price on the day securities are delivered in or out of the accounts.

**Withdrawals:** When shown on a report, this information represents the net value of all cash and securities withdrawals subtracted from your accounts from the first day to the last day of the period, including asset transferred to other UBS accounts. On Client summary and/or portfolio review report Withdrawals may not include program fees (including wrap fees). For security withdrawals, securities are calculated using the end of day UBS FS price on the day securities are delivered in or out of the accounts.

**Withdrawals (external):** When shown on a report, this information represents the net value of all cash and securities withdrawals subtracted from your accounts from the first day to the last day of the period, excluding assets transferred to other UBS accounts after 12/31/2010. On Client summary and/or portfolio review report Withdrawals may not include program fees (including wrap fees). For security withdrawals, securities are calculated using the end of day UBS FS price on the day securities are delivered in or out of the accounts.

**Net Transfers (Internal):** When shown on a report, this information represents the net value of all cash and securities transferred between your UBS accounts from the first day to the last day of the period.

**Transfers In (Internal):** When shown on a report, this information represents the net value of all cash and securities transferred to your UBS accounts from the first day to the last day of the period.

**Transfers Out (Internal):** When shown on a report, this information represents the net value of all cash and securities transferred from your UBS accounts from the first day to the last day of the period.

# Disclosures Applicable to Accounts at UBS Financial Services Inc. *(continued)*

**Dividends/Interest:** Dividend and interest earned, when shown on a report, does not include income on securities that have been lent out & does not reflect your account's tax status or reporting requirements. Use only official tax reporting documents (i.e. 1099) for tax reporting purposes. The classification of private investment distributions can only be determined by referring to the official year-end tax-reporting document provided by the issuer.

**Change in Accrued Interest:** When shown on a report, this information represents the difference between the accrued interest at the beginning of the period from the accrued interest at the end of the period.

**Change in Value:** Represents the change in value of the portfolio during the reporting period, excluding additions/withdrawals, dividend and interest income earned and accrued interest. Change in Value may include programs fees (including wrap fees) and other fees.

**Fees:** Fees represented in this report include program and wrap fees. Program and wrap fees prior to October 1, 2010 for accounts that are billed separately via invoice through a separate account billing arrangement are not included in this report.

**Performance Start Date Changes:** The Performance Start Date for accounts marked with a '^' have changed. Performance figures of an account with a changed Performance Start Date may not include the entire history of the account. The new Performance Start Date will generate performance returns and activity information for a shorter period than is available at UBS FS. As a result, the overall performance of these accounts may generate better performance than the period of time that would be included if the report used the inception date of the account. UBS FS recommends reviewing performance reports that use the inception date of the account because reports with longer time frames are usually more helpful when evaluating investment programs and strategies. Performance reports may include accounts with inception dates that precede the new Performance Start Date and will show performance and activity information from the earliest available inception date.
The change in Performance Start Date may be the result of a performance gap due to a zero-balance that prevents the calculation of continuous returns from the inception of the account. The Performance Start Date may also change if an account has failed one of our performance data integrity tests. In such instances, the account will be labeled as 'Review Required' and performance prior to that failure will be restricted. Finally, the Performance Start Date will change if you have explicitly requested a performance restart. Please contact your Financial Advisor for additional details regarding your new Performance Start Date.

**Closed Account Performance:** Accounts that have been closed may be included in the consolidated performance report. When closed accounts are included in the consolidated report, the performance report will only include information for the time period the account was active during the consolidated performance reporting time period.

**Important information on options-based strategies:**
*Risk:* Options involve risk and are not suitable for everyone. Prior to buying or selling an option investors must read a copy of the Characteristics & Risks of Standardized Options, also known as the options disclosure document (ODD). It explains the characteristics and risks of exchange traded options. The options risk disclosure document can be accessed at the following web address: www.optionsclearing.com/about/publications/character-risks.

*Concentrated Equity Solutions (CES):* CES managers are not involved in the selection of the underlying stock positions. The Manager will advise only on the options selection in order to pursue the strategy in connection with the underlying stock position(s) deposited in the account. It is important to keep this in mind when evaluating the manager's performance since the account's performance will include the performance of the underlying equity position that is not being managed. CES use options to seek to achieve your investment objectives regarding your concentration stock position. Options strategies change the potential return profile of your stock. In certain scenarios, such as call writing, the call position will limit your ability to participate in any potential increase in the underlying equity position upon which the call was written. Therefore, in some market conditions, particularly during periods of significant appreciation of the underlying equity position(s), the CES account will decrease the performance that would have been achieved had the stock been held long without implementing the CES strategy.

*Options Overlay:* In order to enroll in an Options Overlay Strategy, you will be required to specify a "Mandate" amount for the Strategy. The Mandate size will determine the market exposure in the strategy. Unlike other advisory strategies where your Program Fee is typically determined on the value of eligible assets in an account, billing for the MAC Options Overlay Strategy is based on the selected Mandate amount, which may be significantly more that the account's asset value.

The Mandate amount is a nominal figure which determines the number of option positions a client will have in his or her account. The mandate amount, and in turn the number of options will determine the nominal, or market, exposure that a client has in the strategy. You may view the actual value of your Account in your UBS Online Services Account and UBS Account Statements. While the actual value of assets in your account will fluctuate over time, your Mandate will be a fixed value established by you in your Manager's Investment Management Agreement. You may increase or decrease the Mandate at any time by providing an updated signed copy of this agreement to your Financial Advisor provided that with the new mandate amount, the account remains in compliance with UBS policies. UBS FS may lower the Mandate at their discretion to ensure compliance with UBS policies. If UBS lowers your Mandate, you will receive notice. This practice of billing on the Mandate amount will result in higher compensation to UBS FS, your Financial Advisor, and the Portfolio Manager than if the Program Fee was based on the value of eligible assets in your MAC Options Overlay Strategy account. Options Overlay accounts may have separate minimums, and are not eligible to be included in the household when calculating assets for fee calculation purposes. As a result, the pricing of your other assets may be higher than if these assets were eligible to be included.

There is no assurance that the performance of your advisory accounts will exceed the Program Fees and any margin interest that might be incurred if the strategy is maintaining a debit. In evaluating the performance statistics of your advisory accounts, you should consider that the interest expense incurred for margin loans will increase the fees to be applied to your account and reduce the overall performance of your advisory accounts. As a result, the interest expense must be deducted from the overall returns in order to determine the actual net performance of your accounts. You should note that the percentage return reported on your Quarterly Performance Report will NOT have been reduced by the amount of the interest expense paid and, accordingly, actual percentage return will be lower than the reported percentage return.

Cash-settled index options do not relate to a particular number of shares. Rather, the underlying instrument of an index option is usually the value of the underlying index of stocks times a multiplier, which is generally $100. Purchasing an index option does not give the investor the right to purchase or sell all of the stocks that are contained in the underlying index. Because an index is simply an intangible, representative number, you might view the purchase of an index option as buying a value that changes over time as market sentiment and prices fluctuate. Selling options involves a high degree of risk and is not suitable for all investors. Suitability requirements include financial sophistication and the ability to withstand losses.

**Portfolio:** For purposes of this report "portfolio" is defined as all of the accounts presented on the cover page

or the header of this report and does not necessarily include all of the client's accounts held at UBS FS or elsewhere.

**Percentage:** Portfolio (in the "% Portfolio / Total" column) includes all holdings held in the account(s) selected when this report was generated. Broad asset class (in the "% broad asset class" column) includes all holdings held in that broad asset class in the account(s) selected when this report was generated.

**Tax lots:** This report displays security tax lots as either one line item (i.e., lumped tax lots) or as separate tax lot level information. If you choose to display security tax lots as one line item, the total cost equals the total value of all tax lots. The unit cost is an average of the total cost divided by the total number of shares. If the shares were purchased in different lots, the unit price listed does not represent the actual cost paid for each lot. The unrealized gain/loss value is calculated by combining the total value of all tax lots plus or minus the total market value of the security.

If you choose to display tax lot level information as separate line items on the Portfolio Holdings report, the tax lot information may include information from sources other than UBS FS. The Firm does not independently verify or guarantee the accuracy or validity of any information provided by sources other than UBS FS. As a result this information may not be accurate and is provided for informational purposes only. Clients should not rely on this information in making purchase or sell decisions, for tax purposes or otherwise. See your monthly statement for additional information.

**Pricing:** All securities are priced using the closing price reported on the last business day preceding the date of this report. Every reasonable attempt has been made to accurately price securities; however, we make no warranty with respect to any security's price. Please refer to the back of the first page of your UBS FS account statement for important information regarding the pricing used for certain types of securities, the sources of pricing data and other qualifications concerning the pricing of securities. To determine the value of securities in your account, we generally rely on third party quotation services. If a price is unavailable or believed to be unreliable, we may determine the price in good faith and may use other sources such as the last recorded transaction. When securities are held at another custodian or if you hold illiquid or restricted securities for which there is no published price, we will generally rely on the value provided by the custodian or issuer of that security.

**Cash:** Cash on deposit at UBS Bank USA is protected by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to $250,000 in principal and accrued interest per depositor for each ownership type. Deposits made in an individual's own name, joint name, or individual retirement account are each held in a separate type of ownership. Such deposits are not guaranteed by UBS FS. More information is available upon request.

**Margin:** The quantity value may indicate that all or part of this position is held on margin or held in the short account. When an account holds a debit balance, this debit balance is incorporated into the account's total market value and deducted from the total value. When calculating the percent of portfolio on each security, the percentage will be impacted by the total market value of the account. Therefore, if the account's market value is reduced by a debit value of a holding the percent of portfolio will be greater and if the account's market value is increased by a holding then the percent of portfolio will be less.

**Asset Allocation:** Your allocation analysis is based on your current portfolio. The Asset Allocation portion of this report shows the mix of various investment classes in your account. An asset allocation that shows a significantly higher percentage of equity investments may be more appropriate for an investor with a more aggressive investment strategy and higher tolerance for risk. Similarly, the asset allocation of a more conservative investor may show a higher percentage of fixed income investments.

**Separately Managed Accounts and Pooled Investment Vehicles** (such as mutual funds, closed end funds and exchanged traded funds): The asset classification displayed is based on firm's proprietary methodology for classifying assets. Please note that the asset classification assigned to rolled up strategies may include individual investments that provide exposure to other asset classes. For example, an International Developed Markets strategy may include exposure to Emerging Markets, and a US Large Cap strategy may include exposure to Mid Cap and Small Cap, etc.

**Mutual Fund Asset Allocation:** If the option to unbundle balanced mutual funds is selected and if a fund's holdings data is available, mutual funds will be classified by the asset class, subclass, and style breakdown of their underlying holdings. Where a mutual fund or ETF contains equity holdings from multiple equity sectors, this report will proportionately allocate the underlying holdings of the fund to those sectors measured as a percentage of the total fund's asset value as of the date shown.

This information is supplied by Morningstar, Inc. on a daily basis to UBS FS based on data supplied by the fund which may not be current. Mutual funds change their portfolio holdings on a regular (often daily) basis. Accordingly, any analysis that includes mutual funds may not accurately reflect the current composition of these funds. If a fund's underlying holding data is not available, it will be classified based on its corresponding overall Morningstar classification. All data is as of the date indicated in the report.

All pooled investment vehicles (such as mutual funds, closed end mutual funds, and exchange traded funds) incorporate internal management and operation expenses, which are reflected in the performance returns. Please see relevant fund prospectus for more information. Please note, performance for mutual funds is inclusive of multiple share classes.

**Ineligible Assets:** We require that you hold and purchase only eligible managed assets in your advisory accounts. Please contact your Financial Advisor for a list of the eligible assets in your program. These reports may provide performance information for eligible and ineligible assets in a fee-based program. Since ineligible assets are not considered fee-based program assets, the inclusion of such securities will distort the actual performance of your advisory assets. As a result, the performance reflected in this report can vary substantially from the individual account performance reflected in the performance reports provided to you as part of those programs. For fee-based programs, fees are charged on the market value of eligible assets in the accounts and assessed quarterly in advance, prorated according to the number of calendar days in the billing period. Neither UBS nor your Financial Advisor will act as your investment adviser with respect to Ineligible Assets.

**Variable Annuity Asset Allocation:** If the option to unbundle a variable annuity is selected and if a variable annuity's holdings data is available, variable annuities will be classified by the asset class, subclass, and style breakdown for their underlying holdings. Where a variable annuity contains equity holdings from multiple equity sectors, this report will proportionately allocate the underlying holdings of the variable annuity to those sectors measured as a percentage of the total variable annuity's asset value as of the date shown.

This information is supplied by Morningstar, Inc. on a weekly basis to UBS FS based on data supplied by the variable annuity which may not be current. Portfolio holdings of variable annuities change on a regular (often daily) basis. Accordingly, any analysis that includes variable annuities may not accurately reflect the current composition of these variable annuities. If a variable annuity's underlying holding data is not available, it will remain classified as an annuity. All data is as of the date indicated in the report.

# Disclosures Applicable to Accounts at UBS Financial Services Inc. *(continued)*

**Equity Style:** The Growth, Value and Core labels are determined by Morningstar. If an Equity Style is unclassified, it is due to non-availability of data required by Morningstar to assign it a particular style.

**Equity Capitalization:** Market Capitalization is determined by Morningstar. Equity securities are classified as Large Cap, Mid Cap or Small Cap by Morningstar. Unclassified securities are those for which no capitalization is available on Morningstar.

**Equity Sectors:** The Equity sector analysis may include a variety of accounts, each with different investment and risk parameters. As a result, the overweighting or underweighting in a particular sector or asset class should not be viewed as an isolated factor in making investment/liquidation decisions; but should be assessed on an account by account basis to determine the overall impact on the account's portfolio.

**Classified Equity:** Classified equities are defined as those equities for which the firm can confirm the specific industry and sector of the underlying equity instrument.

**Estimated Annual Income:** The Estimated Annual Income is for informational purposes only and is calculated by the annualized per share dividends/interest paid, multiplied by the quantity of the shares held in the selected account(s). For Expected Cash Flow and Portfolio Holdings reports prior to June 23, 2023, savings products & sweep funds do not display such calculations and instead, values are displayed as N/A. For all other reports, Estimated Annual Income for savings products & sweep funds is not calculated or factored into aggregate calculations and will be displayed as 0.

**Current Yield:** Current Yield is estimated for informational purposes only and may not reflect changes in price. It's calculated by dividing the total estimated annual income by the current market value displayed. Current yield calculations display the current yield of the investment solely as of the date of this report. For Portfolio Holdings report generated prior to June 23, 2023, savings products & sweep funds do not include such information and instead, values are displayed as N/A. For all other reports, Current Yield for savings products & sweep funds is not calculated or factored into aggregate calculations and will be displayed as 0.

**YTM (at Market):** Yield to Maturity (at Market) is the expected return of an interest-bearing security from the report date, assuming that it is held to maturity with all coupon payments paid. For displays at the tax lot level, the Yield to Maturity is calculated based on the cost basis of that specific tax lot. For position level displays (consisting of multiple tax lots), Yield to Maturity is derived by using the weighted average cost basis of all the underlying tax lots.

**YTW (at Market):** Yield to Worst (at Market) is the expected return of an interest-bearing security from the report date, assuming that it is held to the next call date or until maturity (if no next call date) with all coupon payments paid. For displays at the tax lot level, the Yield to Worst is calculated based on the cost basis of that specific tax lot. For position level displays (consisting of multiple tax lots), Yield to Worst is derived by using the weighted average cost basis of all the underlying tax lots.

**Bond Rating:** These ratings are obtained from independent industry sources and are not verified by UBS FS. Securities without rating information are left blank. Rating agencies may discontinue ratings on high yield securities.

**NR:** When NR is displayed under bond rating column, no ratings are currently available from that rating agency.

**High Yield:** This report may designate a security as a high yield fixed income security even though one or more rating agencies rate the security as an investment grade security. Further, this report may incorporate a rating that is no longer current with the rating agency. For more information about the rating for any high yield fixed income security, or to consider whether to hold or sell a high yield fixed income security, please contact your financial advisor or representative and do not make any investment decision based on this report.

**Credit/Event Risk:** Investments are subject to event risk and changes in credit quality of the issuer. Issuers can experience economic situations that may have adverse effects on the market value of their securities.

**Interest Rate Risk:** Bonds are subject to market value fluctuations as interest rates rise and fall. If sold prior to maturity, the price received for an issue may be less than the original purchase price.

**Reinvestment Risk:** Since most corporate issues pay interest semiannually, the coupon payments over the life of the bond can have a major impact on the bond's total return.

**Call Provisions:** When evaluating the purchase of a corporate bond, one should be aware of any features that may allow the issuer to call the security. This is particularly important when considering an issue that is trading at a premium to its call price, since the return may be negatively impacted if the issue is redeemed. Should an issue be called, investors may be faced with an earlier than anticipated reinvestment decision, and may be unable to reinvest their principal at equally favorable rates.

**Effective Maturity:** Effective maturity is the expected redemption due to pre-refunding, puts, or maturity and does not reflect any sinking fund activity, optional or extraordinary calls. Securities without a maturity date are left blank and typically include Preferred Securities, Mutual Funds and Fixed Income UITs.

**Yields:** Yield to Maturity and Yield to Worst are calculated to the worst call.

**Accrued Interest:** Interest that has accumulated between the most recent payment and the report date may be reflected in market values for interest bearing securities.

**Bond Averages:** All averages are weighted averages calculated based on market value of the holding, not including accrued interest.

**Tax Status:** "Taxable" includes all securities held in a taxable account that are subject to federal and/or state or local taxation. "Tax-exempt" includes all securities held in a taxable account that are exempt from federal, state and local taxation. "Tax-deferred" includes all securities held in a tax-deferred account, regardless of the status of the security.

**Bond sensitivity analysis:** This analysis uses Modified Duration which approximates the percentage price change of a security for a given change in yield. The higher the modified duration of a security, the higher its risk. For callable securities, modified duration does not address the impact of changing interest rates on a bond's expected cash flow as a result of a call or prepayment.

**Amortization and Accretion:** Prior to March 2008, amortization was calculated using the straight line method for tax exempt securities and was not calculated for taxable securities. Post March 2008, amortization is calculated using the constant yield method. Prior to October 2008, accretion due to original issue discount was not calculated. Post October 2008, accretion due to original issue discount is calculated using the constant yield method. Prior to January 2015, accretion due to market discount was calculated using the straight line method. Post January 2015, accretion due to market discount is calculated using the constant yield method. We assume

# Disclosures Applicable to Accounts at UBS Financial Services Inc. *(continued)*

the securities are held to par and premiums are calculated to call date. Amortization and accretion values may be incorrect due to adjustments related to cost basis. You may hold additional fixed income securities that may not appear on this report. Please refer to your account statements for information regarding all of your holdings.

**Gain/Loss:** The gain/loss information may include calculations based upon non-UBS FS cost basis information. The firm does not independently verify or guarantee the accuracy or validity of any information provided by sources other than UBS FS. In addition, for Schedule K-1 reported investments, such as alternative investment funds, please refer to your annual K-1 and 1099 tax forms. If this report contains positions with unavailable cost basis, the gain/(loss) for these positions are excluded in the calculation for the Gain/(Loss). As a result these figures may not be accurate and are provided for informational purposes only. Clients should not rely on this information in making purchase or sell decisions, for tax purposes or otherwise. Rely only on year-end tax forms when preparing your tax return. See your monthly statement for additional information.

**Estimated Value (Continuous Funds):** Estimated Value is based on the latest valuation received from the fund company and includes post valuation reinvested dividends. This is not a Market Value.

**Estimated Value (Drawdown Funds):** Estimated Value is based on the latest valuation received from the fund company and includes post valuation contributions less post valuation distributions. This is not a Market Value.

**Accounts Included in this Report:** The account listing may or may not include all of your accounts with UBS FS. The accounts included in this report are listed under the "Accounts included in this review" shown on the first page or listed at the top of each page. If the account is a donor advised fund account, the assets in those accounts are owned by the Sponsoring Charitable Organization, and not the donor. You and your financial advisor have procured the appropriate authorization to view the assets in the donor advised fund account. If an account number begins with "@" this denotes assets or liabilities held at other financial institutions. Information about these assets, including valuation, account type and cost basis, is based on the information you provided to us, or provided to us by third party data aggregators or custodians at your direction. We have not verified, and are not responsible for, the accuracy or completeness of this information.

Account name(s) displayed in this report and labels used for groupings of accounts can be customizable "nicknames" chosen by you to assist you with your recordkeeping or may have been included by your financial advisor for reference purposes only. The names used have no legal effect, are not intended to reflect any strategy, product, recommendation, investment objective or risk profile associated with your accounts or any group of accounts, and are not a promise or guarantee that wealth, or any financial results, can or will be achieved. All investments involve the risk of loss, including the risk of loss of the entire investment.

For more information about account or group names, or to make changes, contact your Financial Advisor.

**Account changes:** At UBS, we are committed to helping you work toward your financial goals. So that we may continue providing you with financial advice that is consistent with your investment objectives, please consider the following two questions:
1) Have there been any changes to your financial situation or investment objectives?
2) Would you like to implement or modify any restrictions regarding the management of your account?
If the answer to either question is "yes," it is important that you contact your Financial Advisor as soon as possible to discuss these changes. For MAC advisory accounts, please contact your investment manager directly if you would like to impose or change any investment restrictions on your account.

**ADV disclosure:** A complimentary copy of our current Form ADV Disclosure Brochure that describes the advisory program and related fees is available through your Financial Advisor. Please contact your Financial Advisor if you have any questions.

**Important information for former Piper Jaffray and McDonald Investments clients:** As an accommodation to former Piper Jaffray and McDonald Investments clients, these reports include performance history for their Piper Jaffray accounts prior to August 12, 2006 and McDonald Investments accounts prior to February 9, 2007, the date the respective accounts were converted to UBS FS. UBS FS has not independently verified this information nor do we make any representations or warranties as to the accuracy or completeness of that information and will not be liable to you if any such information is unavailable, delayed or inaccurate.

For insurance, annuities, and 529 Plans, UBS FS relies on information obtained from third party services it believes to be reliable. UBS FS does not independently verify or guarantee the accuracy or validity of any information provided by third parties. Information for insurance, annuities, and 529 Plans that has been provided by a third party service may not reflect the quantity and market value as of the previous business day. When available, an "as of" date is included in the description.

Investors outside the U.S. are subject to securities and tax regulations within their applicable jurisdiction that are not addressed in this report. Nothing in this report shall be construed to be a solicitation to buy or offer to sell any security, product or service to any non-U.S. investor, nor shall any such security, product or service be solicited, offered or sold in any jurisdiction where such activity would be contrary to the securities laws or other local laws and regulations or would subject UBS to any registration requirement within such jurisdiction.

Performance History prior to the account's inception at UBS Financial Services, Inc. may have been included in this report and is based on data provided by third party sources. UBS Financial Services Inc. has not independently verified this information nor does UBS Financial Services Inc. guarantee the accuracy or validity of the information.

**Important information about brokerage and advisory services**. As a firm providing wealth management services to clients, UBS Financial Services Inc. offers investment advisory services in its capacity as an SEC-registered investment adviser and brokerage services in its capacity as an SEC-registered broker-dealer. Investment advisory services and brokerage services are separate and distinct, differ in material ways and are governed by different laws and separate arrangements. It is important that clients understand the ways in which we conduct business, that they carefully read the agreements and disclosures that we provide to them about the products or services we offer. For more information, please review client relationship summary provided at **ubs.com/relationshipsummary**.

**UBS Financial Services account protection**
The Firm is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC), which protects securities customers of its members up to $500,000 (including $250,000 for claims for cash). Explanatory brochure available upon request or at www.sipc.org. The SIPC asset protection limits apply to all accounts that you hold in a particular capacity.

The Firm, together with certain affiliates, has also purchased supplemental insurance. The maximum amount payable to all eligible clients, collectively under this protection is $500 million as of December 10, 2019. Subject to the policy conditions and limitations, cash at the Firm is further protected for up to $1.9 million in the aggregate for all your accounts held in a particular capacity. A full copy of the policy wording is available upon request.

# Disclosures Applicable to Accounts at UBS Financial Services Inc. *(continued)*

Neither the SIPC protection nor the supplemental protection apply to:

- Certain financial assets controlled by (and included in your account value) but held away from UBS Financial Services. For example certain (i) insurance products, including variable annuities, and (ii) shares of mutual funds registered in the name of the account holder on the books of the issuer or transfer agent);
- Investment contracts or investment interests (e.g., limited partnerships and private placements) that are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933;
- Commodities contracts (e.g., foreign exchange and precious metal contracts), including futures contracts and commodity option contracts;
- Securities on loan to UBS Financial Services; and
- Deposit accounts (except certificates of deposit) at UBS Bank USA, UBS AG U.S. branches and banks in the FDIC Insured Deposit Program.

The SIPC protection and the supplemental protection do not apply to these assets even if they otherwise appear on your statements. The SIPC protection and the supplemental protection do not protect against changes in the market value of your investments (whether as a result of market movement, issuer bankruptcy or otherwise).

**Non-UBS Assets and Liabilities:** This report is not intended to provide you with consolidated information or reporting regarding your holdings at other firms. However, at your request, this report may include information regarding assets that you hold at other financial institutions so that you may review your asset allocation and/or investment strategy in the context of your overall holdings. You should review and maintain the original documents for these assets, such as the statements for individual accounts held away from UBS. Those documents may contain notices, disclosures and other information important to you, and may also serve as a reference should questions arise regarding the accuracy of that information as presented in this report.

The information presented for accounts held at other financial institutions has been provided to UBS at your direction through your agreement with an Outside Asset Data Aggregation Service. These accounts have been added to this report at your request and are automatically updated to reflect the most recent data received from the custodian. Information may have also been provided based on documents and valuation you provided to your Financial Advisor. These accounts have been added to this report at your request and may not reflect the current valuation.

If an account number begins with "@" this denotes assets or liabilities held at other financial institutions. Information about these assets, including valuation, account type and cost basis, is based on the information you provided to us, or provided to us by third party data aggregators or custodians at your direction. We have not verified, and are not responsible for, the accuracy or completeness of this information.

If the information you or your custodians provided to us is not current, inclusion of these assets will impact the accuracy of the current asset allocation and other analysis presented. We do not provide purchase, sale or hold recommendations or advice with respect to your assets at other firms and do not assume responsibility for activity you conduct at other financial institutions.

UBS's SIPC coverage applies to assets held at UBS. If you maintain assets at other firms that may be SIPC members, you should contact their financial representative or the other entity or refer to the other entitys statement regarding SIPC membership. Your UBS Financial Services Inc. account statements are the only official record of your UBS holdings and account and are not replaced, amended or superseded by any of the information presented in this report.

Assets that you hold at other financial institutions are priced using the closing price reported on the last business day preceding the date of this report. Every reasonable attempt has been made to accurately price securities; however, we make no warranty with respect to any security's price. To determine the value of securities in your account, we generally rely on third party quotation services. If a price is unavailable or believed to be unreliable, we may determine the price in good faith and may use other sources such as the last recorded transaction. When securities are held at another custodian or if you hold illiquid or restricted securities for which there is no published price, we will generally rely on the value provided by the custodian or issuer of that security.

The value of assets held at other financial institutions is based on the "Last Refresh Date" displayed. Up to date valuation and information can be obtained directly from the custodian of your assets. The account statements you receive from your third party custodian regarding the assets you hold with them are the official record of your holdings and accounts and are not impacted or superseded by the information in this report.

Account balances and security pricing will always display in U.S. Dollars even if assets in your Outside Accounts are denominated in other currencies. UBS will convert any values received in the Outside Account Information to U.S. Dollars using foreign exchange rates from UBS as of the previous business.

# STAFF REPORT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TO:** | **Mayor and Council Members** | **DATE:** | **May 26, 2026** |
| **FROM:** | **Public Works** | **DISTRICT(S):** | **3** |

**SUBJECT:** **Consider Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement for Contract Services with Decor IQ, LLC for the Downtown Glendora Holiday Lighting Project Extending the Term of the Agreement for an Additional Three-Year Period in the amount not to exceed $64,973 Annually during the Three-Year Extension**

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**RECOMMENDATION**

That the City Council:

1. Approve Consider Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement for Contract Services with Decor IQ, LLC for the Downtown Glendora Holiday Lighting Project Extending the Term of the Agreement for an Additional Three-Year Period in the amount not to exceed $64,973 Annually during the Three-Year Extension; and
2. Authorized the City Manager or his designee to execute the Amendment.

**STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS**

Goal 2 - Glendora as a Destination

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The City conducted a request for proposals (RFP) in September 2023 for annual holiday decoration services. Based on proposals received and the available budget, Décor IQ, LLC. (Décor IQ) was awarded an agreement to light the ficus trees in the Glendora Village and in front of City Hall on Foothill Blvd. for the FY 2023/24 holiday season. Décor IQ provided an updated proposal to light these same trees for FY 2024/25 and FY 2025/26, with the additional service of leaving the lights up through the end of March to accommodate the annual Wine Walk. The updated cost for the extended period was still lower than the next lowest proposal from the original RFP. On September 24, 2024, Council awarded a two-year agreement to Décor IQ for the continuation of these services.

Décor IQ has agreed to a three-year extension of the agreement with no price increase to light the ficus trees in the Glendora Village and in front of City Hall on Foothill Blvd. The annual increase of $12,957.76 is the result of adding the Deodar Cedar tree at City Hall and eight additional Ficus trees on Glendora Ave. south of Foothill Blvd. to the project. Funding for this additional work is available in the adopted FY 2026/27 budget.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY / PREVIOUS ACTIONS**

The City posted an RFP (QuestCDN#8693157) for the Annual Holiday Lighting project on September 14, 2023 with a closing date of September 28, 2023. The intent of the RFP was to enter into a three-year agreement for these services.

Décor IQ, LLC was awarded a one-year agreement pursuant to the RFP on November 7, 2023. This shorter term was a result of their being insufficient time to bring a three-year agreement to Council for approval before the lights were to be installed in November.

On September 24, 2024, City Council awarded a new two- year agreement to Décor IQ, LLC based on the original RFP.

**DISCUSSION**

The 2023 RFP for holiday decoration services requested pricing for a three-year term. Time constraints due to the September 28, 2023 deadline for submission of proposals precluded awarding a three-year contract at the time. Therefore, a one-year contract was awarded to Décor IQ based on the pro-rated cost reflected in the table above. Décor IQ provided high-quality services while providing the ficus tree-lighting services in FY 2023/24, including installing the lights on a very short timeline, working well with area businesses to minimize interference with their operations, and providing excellent responses to the minor issues that inevitably arise with temporary tree lighting installed for a period of months.

Based on Décor IQ's performance in FY 2023/24 and their status as the lowest bidder for what was intended to be a three-year contract, staff requested an updated proposal from Décor IQ to provide these services in FY 2024/25 and FY 2025/26. The proposals submitted in response to the original RFP required the lights be installed by October 31st and removed by January 31st. The City requested the new proposal include the addition of leaving the lights installed an extra two months through the end of March. This change was made to keep the lights in place for the annual Wine Walk. Décor IQ in turn provided a proposal for the extended period which was still lower than the next lowest bidder from the original RFP. On September 24, 2024, City Council awarded a new two-year agreement, with an option to renew for an additional three years, to Décor IQ based on the original RFP and the updated pricing for the extended lighting period.

Décor IQ has continued to provided high-quality services while providing the ficus tree-lighting services in the Village and on Foothill Blvd. In front of City Hall. Staff requested an updated proposal from Décor IQ to continue these services for optional three-year period with the addition lighting eight Ficus trees on the east side of Glendora Ave. South of Foothill Blvd. and one Deodar Cedar at City Hall.

Décor IQ has provided their updated proposal as outlined in the table below.

| Qty | Description | Annual Cost |
|---|---|---|
| 69 | **Ficus Tree Canopies**<br>Install and Strike of Warm White LED holiday lights on a total of sixty-nine (69) Ficus Tree Canopies, includes materials, manpower, and equipment. | $52,015.00 |
| 1 | **LED Warm White Cedar Tree at City Hall**<br>Installation and removal of warm white LED lights on one (1) additional cedar tree, including all materials, labor, and equipment. This scope includes 10,000 LED lights for full tree wrapping. | $5,426.76 |
| 8 | **Ficus Tree Canopies**<br>Install and Strike of Warm White LED holiday lights on a total of eight (8) additional Ficus Tree Canopies on the east side of Glendora, Ave. South of Foothill Blvd., includes materials, manpower, and equipment. | $7,531.00 |
| | **Total:** | **$64,972.76** |

Décor IQ has proposed to continue providing the lighting services in the Village for an additional three years with no increase from the rates paid in FY 2025 and FY 2026. The annual increase of $12,957.76 is the result of including the Deodar Cedar tree at City Hall and eight additional Ficus trees south of Foothill Blvd. in the scope of work.

Staff recommends Council approve Amendment No. 1 Consider Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement for Contract Services with Decor IQ, LLC for the Downtown Glendora Holiday Lighting Project Extending the Term of the Agreement for an Additional Three-Year Period in the amount not to exceed $64,973 Annually during the Three-Year Extension

**FISCAL IMPACT**

The FY2025-27 Adopted 2-Year Budget includes sufficient funds for the first year of this agreement in the General Fund, Public Works Department, Parks/Trees/Landscape Division. Funding for the second and third year is contingent upon adoption of the FY 2027/28 and FY 2028/29 budgets.

**ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION**

There are no CEQA impacts associated with the recommendations in this report.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prepared By: | Paul Fisher, Business Services Manager |
| Concurs With: | Not Applicable |
| Reviewed By: | Moises Lopez, Assistant City Manager |
| Certified to Availability of Funds: | Kyle Johnson, Finance Director/City Treasurer |
| Approved By: | Adam Raymond, City Manager |
| Legal Review: | Danny Aleshire, City Attorney |
| CEQA Review: | Not Applicable |

**Attachments**

A_Agreement_Dated_September_24_2024.pdf

B_Amendment_No_1.pdf

Docusign Envelope ID: D0CFFF2B-F71E-4591-9A2C-356C20E306A9

# CONTRACT SERVICES AGREEMENT

**By and Between**

**CITY OF GLENDORA**

**and**

**DECOR IQ, LLC**

Docusign Envelope ID: D0CFFF2B-F71E-4591-9A2C-356C20E306A9

# AGREEMENT FOR CONTRACT SERVICES BETWEEN THE CITY OF GLENDORA AND DECOR IQ, LLC

THIS AGREEMENT FOR CONTRACT SERVICES (herein "Agreement") is made and entered into this 24th day of September 2024, by and between the CITY OF GLENDORA, a California municipal corporation ("City") and DECOR IQ, LLC, a Texas limited liability company ("Contractor"). City and Contractor may be referred to, individually or collectively, as "Party" or "Parties."

## RECITALS

A. City has sought, by issuance of a Request for Proposals or Invitation for Bids, the performance of the services defined and described particularly in Article 1 of this Agreement.

B. Contractor, following submission of a proposal or bid for the performance of the services defined and described particularly in Article 1 of this Agreement, was selected by the City to perform those services.

C. Pursuant to the City of Glendora's Municipal Code, City has authority to enter into and execute this Agreement.

D. The Parties desire to formalize the selection of Contractor for performance of those services defined and described particularly in Article 1 of this Agreement and desire that the terms of that performance be as particularly defined and described herein.

## OPERATIVE PROVISIONS

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants made by the Parties and contained herein and other consideration, the value and adequacy of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

## ARTICLE 1. SERVICES OF CONTRACTOR

### 1.1 Scope of Services.

In compliance with all terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Contractor shall provide those services specified in the "Scope of Services" attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by this reference, which may be referred to herein as the "services" or "work" hereunder. As a material inducement to the City entering into this Agreement, Contractor represents and warrants that it has the qualifications, experience, and facilities necessary to properly perform the services required under this Agreement in a thorough, competent, and professional manner, and is experienced in performing the work and services contemplated herein. Contractor shall at all times faithfully, competently and to the best of its ability, experience and talent, perform all services described herein. Contractor covenants that it shall follow the highest professional standards in performing the work and services required hereunder and that all materials will be both of good quality as well as fit for the purpose intended. For purposes of this Agreement, the phrase "highest professional standards" shall mean those standards of practice recognized by one or more first-class firms performing similar work under similar circumstances.

### 1.2 Contractor's Proposal.

Docusign Envelope ID: D0CFFF2B-F71E-4591-9A2C-356C20E306A9

The Scope of Service shall include the Contractor's scope of work or bid which shall be incorporated herein by this reference as though fully set forth herein. In the event of any inconsistency between the terms of such proposal and this Agreement, the terms of this Agreement shall govern.

**1.3 Compliance with Law.**

Contractor shall keep itself informed concerning, and shall render all services hereunder in accordance with, all ordinances, resolutions, statutes, rules, and regulations of the City and any Federal, State or local governmental entity having jurisdiction in effect at the time service is rendered.

**1.4 California Labor Law.**

If the Scope of Services includes any "public work" or "maintenance work," as those terms are defined in California Labor Code section 1720 *et seq.* and California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 16000 *et seq.*, and if the total compensation is $1,000 or more, Contractor shall pay prevailing wages for such work and comply with the requirements in California Labor Code section 1770 *et seq.* and 1810 *et seq*., and all other applicable laws, including the following requirements:

(a) Public Work. The Parties acknowledge that some or all of the work to be performed under this Agreement is a "public work" as defined in Labor Code Section 1720 and that this Agreement is therefore subject to the requirements of Division 2, Part 7, Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of the California Labor Code relating to public works contracts and the rules and regulations established by the Department of Industrial Relations ("DIR") implementing such statutes. The work performed under this Agreement is subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the DIR. Contractor shall post job site notices, as prescribed by regulation.

(b) Prevailing Wages. Contractor shall pay prevailing wages to the extent required by Labor Code Section 1771. Pursuant to Labor Code Section 1773.2, copies of the prevailing rate of per diem wages are on file at City Hall and will be made available to any interested party on request. By initiating any work under this Agreement, Contractor acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) determination of the prevailing rate of per diem wages, and Contractor shall post a copy of the same at each job site where work is performed under this Agreement.

(c) Penalty for Failure to Pay Prevailing Wages. Contractor shall comply with and be bound by the provisions of Labor Code Sections 1774 and 1775 concerning the payment of prevailing rates of wages to workers and the penalties for failure to pay prevailing wages. The Contractor shall, as a penalty to the City, forfeit two hundred dollars ($200) for each calendar day, or portion thereof, for each worker paid less than the prevailing rates as determined by the DIR for the work or craft in which the worker is employed for any public work done pursuant to this Agreement by Contractor or by any subcontractor.

(d) Payroll Records. Contractor shall comply with and be bound by the provisions of Labor Code Section 1776, which requires Contractor and each subcontractor to: keep accurate payroll records and verify such records in writing under penalty of perjury, as specified in Section 1776; certify and make such payroll records available for inspection as provided by Section 1776; and inform the City of the location of the records.

(e) Apprentices. Contractor shall comply with and be bound by the provisions of Labor Code Sections 1777.5, 1777.6, and 1777.7 and California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 200 *et seq.* concerning the employment of apprentices on public works projects. Contractor shall be responsible for compliance with these aforementioned Sections for all apprenticeable occupations. Prior to commencing work under this

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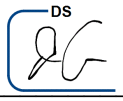
Agreement, Contractor shall provide City with a copy of the information submitted to any applicable apprenticeship program. Within sixty (60) days after concluding work pursuant to this Agreement, Contractor and each of its subcontractors shall submit to the City a verified statement of the journeyman and apprentice hours performed under this Agreement.

(f) Eight-Hour Work Day. Contractor acknowledges that eight (8) hours labor constitutes a legal day's work. Contractor shall comply with and be bound by Labor Code Section 1810.

(g) Penalties for Excess Hours. Contractor shall comply with and be bound by the provisions of Labor Code Section 1813 concerning penalties for workers who work excess hours. The Contractor shall, as a penalty to the City, forfeit twenty-five dollars ($25) for each worker employed in the performance of this Agreement by the Contractor or by any subcontractor for each calendar day during which such worker is required or permitted to work more than eight (8) hours in any one calendar day and forty (40) hours in any one calendar week in violation of the provisions of Division 2, Part 7, Chapter 1, Article 3 of the Labor Code. Pursuant to Labor Code section 1815, work performed by employees of Contractor in excess of eight (8) hours per day, and forty (40) hours during any one week shall be permitted upon public work upon compensation for all hours worked in excess of 8 hours per day at not less than one and one-half (1½) times the basic rate of pay.

(h) Workers' Compensation. California Labor Code Sections 1860 and 3700 provide that every employer will be required to secure the payment of compensation to its employees if it has employees. In accordance with the provisions of California Labor Code Section 1861, Contractor certifies as follows:

> "I am aware of the provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code which require every employer to be insured against liability for workers' compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of that code, and I will comply with such provisions before commencing the performance of the work of this contract."

Contractor's Authorized Initials 

John Alban, President

(i) Contractor's Responsibility for Subcontractors. For every subcontractor who will perform work under this Agreement, Contractor shall be responsible for such subcontractor's compliance with Division 2, Part 7, Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of the California Labor Code, and shall make such compliance a requirement in any contract with any subcontractor for work under this Agreement. Contractor shall be required to take all actions necessary to enforce such contractual provisions and ensure subcontractor's compliance, including without limitation, conducting a review of the certified payroll records of the subcontractor on a periodic basis or upon becoming aware of the failure of the subcontractor to pay his or her workers the specified prevailing rate of wages. Contractor shall diligently take corrective action to halt or rectify any such failure by any subcontractor.

### 1.5 Licenses, Permits, Fees and Assessments.

Contractor shall obtain at its sole cost and expense such licenses, permits and approvals as may be required by law for the performance of the services required by this Agreement. Contractor shall have the sole obligation to pay for any fees, assessments and taxes, plus applicable penalties and interest, which may be imposed by law and arise from or are necessary for the Contractor's performance of the services required by this Agreement, and shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless City, its officers, employees or agents of City, against any such fees, assessments, taxes, penalties or interest levied, assessed or imposed against City hereunder.

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### 1.6 Familiarity with Work.

By executing this Agreement, Contractor warrants that Contractor (i) has thoroughly investigated and considered the scope of services to be performed, (ii) has carefully considered how the services should be performed, and (iii) fully understands the facilities, difficulties and restrictions attending performance of the services under this Agreement. If the services involve work upon any site, Contractor warrants that Contractor has or will investigate the site and is or will be fully acquainted with the conditions there existing, prior to commencement of services hereunder. Should the Contractor discover any latent or unknown conditions, which will materially affect the performance of the services hereunder, Contractor shall immediately inform the City of such fact and shall not proceed except at Contractor's risk until written instructions are received from the Contract Officer.

### 1.7 Care of Work.

The Contractor shall adopt reasonable methods during the life of the Agreement to furnish continuous protection to the work, and the equipment, materials, papers, documents, plans, studies and/or other components thereof to prevent losses or damages, and shall be responsible for all such damages, to persons or property, until acceptance of the work by City, except such losses or damages as may be caused by City's own negligence.

### 1.8 Further Responsibilities of Parties.

Both parties agree to use reasonable care and diligence to perform their respective obligations under this Agreement. Both parties agree to act in good faith to execute all instruments, prepare all documents and take all actions as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the purposes of this Agreement. Unless hereafter specified, neither party shall be responsible for the service of the other.

### 1.9 Additional Services.

City shall have the right at any time during the performance of the services, without invalidating this Agreement, to order extra work beyond that specified in the Scope of Services or make changes by altering, adding to or deducting from said work. No such extra work may be undertaken unless a written order is first given by the Contract Officer to the Contractor, incorporating therein any adjustment in (i) the Contract Sum for the actual costs of the extra work, and/or (ii) the time to perform this Agreement, which said adjustments are subject to the written approval of the Contractor. Any increase in compensation of up to ten percent (10%) of the Contract Sum or $50,000, whichever is less; or, in the time to perform of up to one hundred eighty (180) days, may be approved by the Contract Officer. Any greater increases, taken either separately or cumulatively, must be approved by the City Council. It is expressly understood by Contractor that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to services specifically set forth in the Scope of Services. Contractor hereby acknowledges that it accepts the risk that the services to be provided pursuant to the Scope of Services may be more costly or time consuming than Contractor anticipates and that Contractor shall not be entitled to additional compensation therefor. City may in its sole and absolute discretion have similar work done by other Contractors. No claims for an increase in the Contract Sum or time for performance shall be valid unless the procedures established in this Section are followed.

### 1.10 Special Requirements.

Additional terms and conditions of this Agreement, if any, which are made a part hereof are set forth in the "Special Requirements" attached hereto as Exhibit "B" and incorporated herein by this reference. In the event of a conflict between the provisions of Exhibit "B" and any other provisions of this Agreement, the provisions of Exhibit "B" shall govern.

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## ARTICLE 2. COMPENSATION AND METHOD OF PAYMENT.

### 2.1 Contract Sum.

Subject to any limitations set forth in this Agreement, City agrees to pay Contractor the amounts specified in the "Schedule of Compensation" attached hereto as Exhibit "C" and incorporated herein by this reference. The total compensation, including reimbursement for actual expenses, shall not exceed One Hundred Four Thousand Thirty Dollars ($104,030) (the "Contract Sum"), unless additional compensation is approved pursuant to Section 1.9.

### 2.2 Method of Compensation.

The method of compensation may include: (i) a lump sum payment upon execution and/or completion; (ii) payment in accordance with specified tasks or the percentage of completion of the services, less contract retention; (iii) payment for time and materials based upon the Contractor's rates as specified in the Schedule of Compensation, provided that (a) time estimates are provided for the performance of sub tasks, (b) contract retention is maintained, and (c) the Contract Sum is not exceeded; or (iv) such other methods as may be specified in the Schedule of Compensation.

### 2.3 Reimbursable Expenses.

Compensation may include reimbursement for actual and necessary expenditures for reproduction costs, telephone expenses, and travel expenses approved by the Contract Officer in advance, or actual subcontractor expenses of an approved subcontractor pursuant to Section 4.5, and only if specified in the Schedule of Compensation. The Contract Sum shall include the attendance of Contractor at all project meetings reasonably deemed necessary by the City. Coordination of the performance of the work with City is a critical component of the services. If Contractor is required to attend additional meetings to facilitate such coordination, Contractor shall not be entitled to any additional compensation for attending said meetings.

### 2.4 Invoices.

Each month Contractor shall furnish to City an original invoice for all work performed and expenses incurred during the preceding month in a form approved by City's Director of Finance. By submitting an invoice for payment under this Agreement, Contractor is certifying compliance with all provisions of the Agreement. The invoice shall contain all information specified in Exhibit "C", and shall detail charges for all necessary and actual expenses by the following categories: labor (by sub-category), travel, materials, equipment, supplies, and sub-contractor contracts. Sub-contractor charges shall also be detailed by such categories. Contractor shall not invoice City for any duplicate services performed by more than one person.

City shall independently review each invoice submitted by the Contractor to determine whether the work performed and expenses incurred are in compliance with the provisions of this Agreement. Except as to any charges for work performed or expenses incurred by Contractor which are disputed by City, or as provided in Section 7.3, City will use its best efforts to cause Contractor to be paid within forty-five (45) days of receipt of Contractor's correct and undisputed invoice; however, Contractor acknowledges and agrees that due to City warrant run procedures, the City cannot guarantee that payment will occur within this time period. In the event any charges or expenses are disputed by City, the original invoice shall be returned by City to Contractor for correction and resubmission. Review and payment by City for any invoice provided by the Contractor shall not constitute a waiver of any rights or remedies provided herein or any applicable law.

### 2.5 Waiver.

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Payment to Contractor for work performed pursuant to this Agreement shall not be deemed to waive any defects in work performed by Contractor.

## ARTICLE 3. PERFORMANCE SCHEDULE

### 3.1 Time of Essence.

Time is of the essence in the performance of this Agreement.

### 3.2 Schedule of Performance.

Contractor shall commence the services pursuant to this Agreement upon receipt of a written notice to proceed and shall perform all services within the time period(s) established in the "Schedule of Performance" attached hereto as Exhibit "D" and incorporated herein by this reference. When requested by the Contractor, extensions to the time period(s) specified in the Schedule of Performance may be approved in writing by the Contract Officer but not exceeding one hundred eighty (180) days cumulatively.

### 3.3 Force Majeure.

The time period(s) specified in the Schedule of Performance for performance of the services rendered pursuant to this Agreement shall be extended because of any delays due to unforeseeable causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the Contractor, including, but not restricted to, acts of God or of the public enemy, unusually severe weather, fires, earthquakes, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, riots, strikes, freight embargoes, wars, litigation, and/or acts of any governmental agency, including the City, if the Contractor shall within ten (10) days of the commencement of such delay notify the Contract Officer in writing of the causes of the delay. The Contract Officer shall ascertain the facts and the extent of delay, and extend the time for performing the services for the period of the enforced delay when and if in the judgment of the Contract Officer such delay is justified. The Contract Officer's determination shall be final and conclusive upon the parties to this Agreement. In no event shall Contractor be entitled to recover damages against the City for any delay in the performance of this Agreement, however caused, Contractor's sole remedy being extension of the Agreement pursuant to this Section.

### 3.4 Term.

Unless earlier terminated in accordance with Article 7 of this Agreement, this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect until completion of the services but not exceeding two years from the date hereof, except as otherwise provided in the Schedule of Performance (Exhibit "D"). The City Manager may, at their sole discretion, extend the Term for three (3) additional one-year terms.

## ARTICLE 4. COORDINATION OF WORK

### 4.1 Representatives and Personnel of Contractor.

The following principals of Contractor ("Principals") are hereby designated as being the principals and representatives of Contractor authorized to act in its behalf with respect to the work specified herein and make all decisions in connection therewith:

Stacey Jordan, Vice President of Sales

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It is expressly understood that the experience, knowledge, capability and reputation of the foregoing principals were a substantial inducement for City to enter into this Agreement. Therefore, the foregoing principals shall be responsible during the term of this Agreement for directing all activities of Contractor and devoting sufficient time to personally supervise the services hereunder. All personnel of Contractor, and any authorized agents, shall at all times be under the exclusive direction and control of the Principals. For purposes of this Agreement, the foregoing Principals may not be replaced nor may their responsibilities be substantially reduced by Contractor without the express written approval of City. Additionally, Contractor shall utilize only competent personnel to perform services pursuant to this Agreement. Contractor shall make every reasonable effort to maintain the stability and continuity of Contractor's staff and subcontractors, if any, assigned to perform the services required under this Agreement. Contractor shall notify City of any changes in Contractor's staff and subcontractors, if any, assigned to perform the services required under this Agreement, prior to and during any such performance.

### 4.2 Status of Contractor.

Contractor shall have no authority to bind City in any manner, or to incur any obligation, debt or liability of any kind on behalf of or against City, whether by contract or otherwise, unless such authority is expressly conferred under this Agreement or is otherwise expressly conferred in writing by City. Contractor shall not at any time or in any manner represent that Contractor or any of Contractor's officers, employees, or agents are in any manner officials, officers, employees or agents of City. Neither Contractor, nor any of Contractor's officers, employees or agents, shall obtain any rights to retirement, health care or any other benefits which may otherwise accrue to City's employees. Contractor expressly waives any claim Contractor may have to any such rights.

### 4.3 Contract Officer.

The Contract Officer shall be Public Works Director or such person as may be designated by the City Manager. It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to assure that the Contract Officer is kept informed of the progress of the performance of the services and the Contractor shall refer any decisions which must be made by City to the Contract Officer. Unless otherwise specified herein, any approval of City required hereunder shall mean the approval of the Contract Officer. The Contract Officer shall have authority, if specified in writing by the City Manager, to sign all documents on behalf of the City required hereunder to carry out the terms of this Agreement.

### 4.4 Independent Contractor.

Neither the City nor any of its employees shall have any control over the manner, mode or means by which Contractor, its agents or employees, perform the services required herein, except as otherwise set forth herein. City shall have no voice in the selection, discharge, supervision or control of Contractor's employees, servants, representatives or agents, or in fixing their number, compensation or hours of service. Contractor shall perform all services required herein as an independent contractor of City and shall remain at all times as to City a wholly independent contractor with only such obligations as are consistent with that role. Contractor shall not at any time or in any manner represent that it or any of its agents or employees are agents or employees of City. City shall not in any way or for any purpose become or be deemed to be a partner of Contractor in its business or otherwise or a joint venturer or a member of any joint enterprise with Contractor.

### 4.5 Prohibition Against Subcontracting or Assignment.

The experience, knowledge, capability and reputation of Contractor, its principals and employees were a substantial inducement for the City to enter into this Agreement. Therefore, Contractor shall not contract with any other entity to perform in whole or in part the services required hereunder without the express written

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approval of the City. In addition, neither this Agreement nor any interest herein may be transferred, assigned, conveyed, hypothecated or encumbered voluntarily or by operation of law, whether for the benefit of creditors or otherwise, without the prior written approval of City. Transfers restricted hereunder shall include the transfer to any person or group of persons acting in concert of more than twenty five percent (25%) of the present ownership and/or control of Contractor, taking all transfers into account on a cumulative basis. In the event of any such unapproved transfer, including any bankruptcy proceeding, this Agreement shall be void. No approved transfer shall release the Contractor or any surety of Contractor of any liability hereunder without the express consent of City.

## ARTICLE 5. INSURANCE AND INDEMNIFICATION

### 5.1 Insurance Coverages.

Without limiting Contractor's indemnification of City, and prior to commencement of any services under this Agreement, Contractor shall obtain, provide and maintain at its own expense during the term of this Agreement, policies of insurance of the type and amounts described below and in a form satisfactory to City.

(a) General liability insurance. Contractor shall maintain commercial general liability insurance with coverage at least as broad as Insurance Services Office form CG 00 01, in an amount not less than $1,000,000 per occurrence, $2,000,000 general aggregate, for bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage. The policy must include contractual liability that has not been amended. Any endorsement restricting standard ISO "insured contract" language will not be accepted.

(b) Automobile liability insurance. Contractor shall maintain automobile insurance at least as broad as Insurance Services Office form CA 00 01 covering bodily injury and property damage for all activities of the Contractor arising out of or in connection with Services to be performed under this Agreement, including coverage for any owned, hired, non-owned or rented vehicles, in an amount not less than $1,000,000 combined single limit for each accident.

(c) Professional liability (errors & omissions) insurance. Contractor shall maintain professional liability insurance that covers the Services to be performed in connection with this Agreement, in the minimum amount of $1,000,000 per claim and in the aggregate. Any policy inception date, continuity date, or retroactive date must be before the effective date of this Agreement and Contractor agrees to maintain continuous coverage through a period no less than three (3) years after completion of the services required by this Agreement.

(d) Workers' compensation insurance. Contractor shall maintain Workers' Compensation Insurance (Statutory Limits) and Employer's Liability Insurance (with limits of at least $1,000,000).

(e) Subcontractors. Contractor shall include all subcontractors as insureds under its policies or shall furnish separate certificates and certified endorsements for each subcontractor. All coverages for subcontractors shall include all of the requirements stated herein.

(f) Additional Insurance. Policies of such other insurance, as may be required in the Special Requirements in Exhibit "B".

### 5.2 General Insurance Requirements.

(a) Proof of insurance. Contractor shall provide certificates of insurance to City as evidence of the insurance coverage required herein, along with a waiver of subrogation endorsement for workers' compensation. Insurance certificates and endorsements must be approved by City's Risk Manager prior to

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commencement of performance. Current certification of insurance shall be kept on file with City at all times during the term of this Agreement. City reserves the right to require complete, certified copies of all required insurance policies, at any time.

(b) Duration of coverage. Contractor shall procure and maintain for the duration of this Agreement insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damages to property, which may arise from or in connection with the performance of the Services hereunder by Contractor, its agents, representatives, employees or subcontractors.

(c) Primary/noncontributing. Coverage provided by Contractor shall be primary and any insurance or self-insurance procured or maintained by City shall not be required to contribute with it. The limits of insurance required herein may be satisfied by a combination of primary and umbrella or excess insurance. Any umbrella or excess insurance shall contain or be endorsed to contain a provision that such coverage shall also apply on a primary and non-contributory basis for the benefit of City before the City's own insurance or self-insurance shall be called upon to protect it as a named insured.

(d) City's rights of enforcement. In the event any policy of insurance required under this Agreement does not comply with these specifications or is canceled and not replaced, City has the right but not the duty to obtain the insurance it deems necessary and any premium paid by City will be promptly reimbursed by Contractor or City will withhold amounts sufficient to pay premium from Contractor payments. In the alternative, City may cancel this Agreement.

(e) Acceptable insurers. All insurance policies shall be issued by an insurance company currently authorized by the Insurance Commissioner to transact business of insurance or that is on the List of Approved Surplus Line Insurers in the State of California, with an assigned policyholders' Rating of A- (or higher) and Financial Size Category Class VI (or larger) in accordance with the latest edition of Best's Key Rating Guide, unless otherwise approved by the City's Risk Manager.

(f) Waiver of subrogation. All insurance coverage maintained or procured pursuant to this agreement shall be endorsed to waive subrogation against City, its elected or appointed officers, agents, officials, employees and volunteers or shall specifically allow Contractor or others providing insurance evidence in compliance with these specifications to waive their right of recovery prior to a loss. Contractor hereby waives its own right of recovery against City, and shall require similar written express waivers and insurance clauses from each of its subcontractors.

(g) Enforcement of contract provisions (non-estoppel). Contractor acknowledges and agrees that any actual or alleged failure on the part of the City to inform Contractor of non-compliance with any requirement imposes no additional obligations on the City nor does it waive any rights hereunder.

(h) Requirements not limiting. Requirements of specific coverage features or limits contained in this section are not intended as a limitation on coverage, limits or other requirements, or a waiver of any coverage normally provided by any insurance. Specific reference to a given coverage feature is for purposes of clarification only as it pertains to a given issue and is not intended by any party or insured to be all inclusive, or to the exclusion of other coverage, or a waiver of any type. If the Contractor maintains higher limits than the minimums shown above, the City requires and shall be entitled to coverage for the higher limits maintained by the Contractor. Any available insurance proceeds in excess of the specified minimum limits of insurance and coverage shall be available to the City.

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(i) Notice of cancellation. Contractor agrees to oblige its insurance agent or broker and insurers to provide to City with a thirty (30) day notice of cancellation (except for nonpayment for which a ten (10) day notice is required) or nonrenewal of coverage for each required coverage.

(j) Additional insured status. General liability policies shall provide or be endorsed to provide that City and its officers, officials, employees, and agents, and volunteers shall be additional insureds under such policies. This provision shall also apply to any excess/umbrella liability policies.

(k) Prohibition of undisclosed coverage limitations. None of the coverages required herein will be in compliance with these requirements if they include any limiting endorsement of any kind that has not been first submitted to City and approved of in writing.

(l) Separation of insureds. A severability of interests provision must apply for all additional insureds ensuring that Contractor's insurance shall apply separately to each insured against whom claim is made or suit is brought, except with respect to the insurer's limits of liability. The policy(ies) shall not contain any cross-liability exclusions.

(m) Pass through clause. Contractor agrees to ensure that its subcontractors, subcontractors, and any other party involved with the project who is brought onto or involved in the project by Contractor, provide the same minimum insurance coverage and endorsements required of Contractor. Contractor agrees to monitor and review all such coverage and assumes all responsibility for ensuring that such coverage is provided in conformity with the requirements of this section. Contractor agrees that upon request, all agreements with Contractors, subcontractors, and others engaged in the project will be submitted to City for review.

(n) Agency's right to revise specifications. The City reserves the right at any time during the term of the contract to change the amounts and types of insurance required by giving the Contractor ninety (90) days advance written notice of such change. If such change results in substantial additional cost to the Contractor, the City and Contractor may renegotiate Contractor's compensation.

(o) Self-insured retentions. Any self-insured retentions must be declared to and approved by City. City reserves the right to require that self-insured retentions be eliminated, lowered, or replaced by a deductible. Self-insurance will not be considered to comply with these specifications unless approved by City.

(p) Timely notice of claims. Contractor shall give City prompt and timely notice of claims made or suits instituted that arise out of or result from Contractor's performance under this Agreement, and that involve or may involve coverage under any of the required liability policies.

(q) Additional insurance. Contractor shall also procure and maintain, at its own cost and expense, any additional kinds of insurance, which in its own judgment may be necessary for its proper protection and prosecution of the work.

**5.3 Indemnification.**

To the full extent permitted by law, Contractor agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the City, its officers, employees and agents ("Indemnified Parties") against, and will hold and save them and each of them harmless from, any and all actions, either judicial, administrative, arbitration or regulatory claims, damages to persons or property, losses, costs, penalties, obligations, errors, omissions or liabilities whether actual or threatened (herein "claims or liabilities") that may be asserted or claimed by any person, firm or entity arising out of or in connection with the negligent performance of the work, operations or activities provided herein of Contractor, its officers, employees, agents, subcontractors, or invitees, or any individual or entity for which Contractor is legally liable ("indemnitors"), or arising from Contractor's or indemnitors' reckless or willful

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misconduct, or arising from Contractor's or indemnitors' negligent performance of or failure to perform any term, provision, covenant or condition of this Agreement, and in connection therewith:

(a) Contractor will defend any action or actions filed in connection with any of said claims or liabilities and will pay all costs and expenses, including legal costs and attorneys' fees incurred in connection therewith;

(b) Contractor will promptly pay any judgment rendered against the City, its officers, agents or employees for any such claims or liabilities arising out of or in connection with the negligent performance of or failure to perform such work, operations or activities of Contractor hereunder; and Contractor agrees to save and hold the City, its officers, agents, and employees harmless therefrom;

(c) In the event the City, its officers, agents or employees is made a party to any action or proceeding filed or prosecuted against Contractor for such damages or other claims arising out of or in connection with the negligent performance of or failure to perform the work, operation or activities of Contractor hereunder, Contractor agrees to pay to the City, its officers, agents or employees, any and all costs and expenses incurred by the City, its officers, agents or employees in such action or proceeding, including but not limited to, legal costs and attorneys' fees.

(d) Contractor shall incorporate similar indemnity agreements with its subcontractors and if it fails to do so Contractor shall be fully responsible to indemnify City hereunder therefore, and failure of City to monitor compliance with these provisions shall not be a waiver hereof. This indemnification includes claims or liabilities arising from any negligent or wrongful act, error or omission, or reckless or willful misconduct of Contractor in the performance of professional services hereunder. The provisions of this Section do not apply to claims or liabilities occurring as a result of City's sole negligence or willful acts or omissions, but, to the fullest extent permitted by law, shall apply to claims and liabilities resulting in part from City's negligence, except that design professionals' indemnity hereunder shall be limited to claims and liabilities arising out of the negligence, recklessness or willful misconduct of the design professional. The indemnity obligation shall be binding on successors and assigns of Contractor and shall survive termination of this Agreement.

## ARTICLE 6. RECORDS, REPORTS, AND RELEASE OF INFORMATION

### 6.1 Records.

Contractor shall keep, and require subcontractors to keep, such ledgers, books of accounts, invoices, vouchers, canceled checks, reports, studies or other documents relating to the disbursements charged to City and services performed hereunder (the "books and records"), as shall be necessary to perform the services required by this Agreement and enable the Contract Officer to evaluate the performance of such services. Any and all such documents shall be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and shall be complete and detailed. The Contract Officer shall have full and free access to such books and records at all times during normal business hours of City, including the right to inspect, copy, audit and make records and transcripts from such records. Such records shall be maintained for a period of three (3) years following completion of the services hereunder, and the City shall have access to such records in the event any audit is required. In the event of dissolution of Contractor's business, custody of the books and records may be given to City, and access shall be provided by Contractor's successor in interest. Notwithstanding the above, the Contractor shall fully cooperate with the City in providing access to the books and records if a public records request is made and disclosure is required by law including but not limited to the California Public Records Act.

### 6.2 Reports.

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Contractor shall periodically prepare and submit to the Contract Officer such reports concerning the performance of the services required by this Agreement as the Contract Officer shall require. Contractor hereby acknowledges that the City is greatly concerned about the cost of work and services to be performed pursuant to this Agreement. For this reason, Contractor agrees that if Contractor becomes aware of any facts, circumstances, techniques, or events that may or will materially increase or decrease the cost of the work or services contemplated herein or, if Contractor is providing design services, the cost of the project being designed, Contractor shall promptly notify the Contract Officer of said fact, circumstance, technique or event and the estimated increased or decreased cost related thereto and, if Contractor is providing design services, the estimated increased or decreased cost estimate for the project being designed.

**6.3 Ownership of Documents.**

All drawings, specifications, maps, designs, photographs, studies, surveys, data, notes, computer files, reports, records, documents and other materials (the "documents and materials") prepared by Contractor, its employees, subcontractors and agents in the performance of this Agreement shall be the property of City and shall be delivered to City upon request of the Contract Officer or upon the termination of this Agreement, and Contractor shall have no claim for further employment or additional compensation as a result of the exercise by City of its full rights of ownership use, reuse, or assignment of the documents and materials hereunder. Any use, reuse or assignment of such completed documents for other projects and/or use of uncompleted documents without specific written authorization by the Contractor will be at the City's sole risk and without liability to Contractor, and Contractor's guarantee and warranties shall not extend to such use, reuse or assignment. Contractor may retain copies of such documents for its own use. Contractor shall have the right to use the concepts embodied therein. All subcontractors shall provide for assignment to City of any documents or materials prepared by them, and in the event Contractor fails to secure such assignment, Contractor shall indemnify City for all damages resulting therefrom. Moreover, Contractor with respect to any documents and materials that may qualify as "works made for hire" as defined in 17 U.S.C. § 101, such documents and materials are hereby deemed "works made for hire" for the City.

**6.4 Confidentiality and Release of Information.**

(a) All information gained or work product produced by Contractor in performance of this Agreement shall be considered confidential, unless such information is in the public domain or already known to Contractor. Contractor shall not release or disclose any such information or work product to persons or entities other than City without prior written authorization from the Contract Officer.

(b) Contractor, its officers, employees, agents or subcontractors, shall not, without prior written authorization from the Contract Officer or unless requested by the City Attorney, voluntarily provide documents, declarations, letters of support, testimony at depositions, response to interrogatories or other information concerning the work performed under this Agreement. Response to a subpoena or court order shall not be considered "voluntary" provided Contractor gives City notice of such court order or subpoena.

(c) If Contractor, or any officer, employee, agent or subcontractor of Contractor, provides any information or work product in violation of this Agreement, then City shall have the right to reimbursement and indemnity from Contractor for any damages, costs and fees, including attorney's fees, caused by or incurred as a result of Contractor's conduct.

(d) Contractor shall promptly notify City should Contractor, its officers, employees, agents or subcontractors be served with any summons, complaint, subpoena, notice of deposition, request for documents, interrogatories, request for admissions or other discovery request, court order or subpoena from any party regarding this Agreement and the work performed there under. City retains the right, but has no obligation, to

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represent Contractor or be present at any deposition, hearing or similar proceeding. Contractor agrees to cooperate fully with City and to provide City with the opportunity to review any response to discovery requests provided by Contractor. However, this right to review any such response does not imply or mean the right by City to control, direct, or rewrite said response.

## ARTICLE 7. ENFORCEMENT OF AGREEMENT AND TERMINATION

### 7.1 California Law.

This Agreement shall be interpreted, construed and governed both as to validity and to performance of the parties in accordance with the laws of the State of California. Legal actions concerning any dispute, claim or matter arising out of or in relation to this Agreement shall be instituted in the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, or any other appropriate court in such county, and Contractor covenants and agrees to submit to the personal jurisdiction of such court in the event of such action. In the event of litigation in a U.S. District Court, venue shall lie exclusively in the Central District of California, in the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

### 7.2 Disputes; Default.

In the event that Contractor is in default under the terms of this Agreement, the City shall not have any obligation or duty to continue compensating Contractor for any work performed after the date of default. Instead, the City may give notice to Contractor of the default and the reasons for the default. The notice shall include the timeframe in which Contractor may cure the default. This timeframe is presumptively thirty (30) days, but may be extended, though not reduced, if circumstances warrant. During the period of time that Contractor is in default, the City shall hold all invoices and shall, when the default is cured, proceed with payment on the invoices. In the alternative, the City may, in its sole discretion, elect to pay some or all of the outstanding invoices during the period of default. If Contractor does not cure the default, the City may take necessary steps to terminate this Agreement under this Article. Any failure on the part of the City to give notice of the Contractor's default shall not be deemed to result in a waiver of the City's legal rights or any rights arising out of any provision of this Agreement.

### 7.3 Retention of Funds.

Contractor hereby authorizes City to deduct from any amount payable to Contractor (whether or not arising out of this Agreement) (i) any amounts the payment of which may be in dispute hereunder or which are necessary to compensate City for any losses, costs, liabilities, or damages suffered by City, and (ii) all amounts for which City may be liable to third parties, by reason of Contractor's acts or omissions in performing or failing to perform Contractor's obligation under this Agreement. In the event that any claim is made by a third party, the amount or validity of which is disputed by Contractor, or any indebtedness shall exist which shall appear to be the basis for a claim of lien, City may withhold from any payment due, without liability for interest because of such withholding, an amount sufficient to cover such claim. The failure of City to exercise such right to deduct or to withhold shall not, however, affect the obligations of the Contractor to insure, indemnify, and protect City as elsewhere provided herein.

### 7.4 Waiver.

Waiver by any party to this Agreement of any term, condition, or covenant of this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of any other term, condition, or covenant. Waiver by any party of any breach of the provisions of this Agreement shall not constitute a waiver of any other provision or a waiver of any subsequent breach or violation of any provision of this Agreement. Acceptance by City of any work or services by

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Contractor shall not constitute a waiver of any of the provisions of this Agreement. No delay or omission in the exercise of any right or remedy by a non-defaulting party on any default shall impair such right or remedy or be construed as a waiver. Any waiver by either party of any default must be in writing and shall not be a waiver of any other default concerning the same or any other provision of this Agreement.

### 7.5 Rights and Remedies are Cumulative.

Except with respect to rights and remedies expressly declared to be exclusive in this Agreement, the rights and remedies of the parties are cumulative and the exercise by either party of one or more of such rights or remedies shall not preclude the exercise by it, at the same or different times, of any other rights or remedies for the same default or any other default by the other party.

### 7.6 Legal Action.

In addition to any other rights or remedies, either party may take legal action, in law or in equity, to cure, correct or remedy any default, to recover damages for any default, to compel specific performance of this Agreement, to obtain declaratory or injunctive relief, or to obtain any other remedy consistent with the purposes of this Agreement. Notwithstanding any contrary provision herein, Contractor shall file a statutory claim pursuant to Government Code Sections 905 et seq. and 910 et seq., in order to pursue a legal action under this Agreement.

### 7.7 Termination Prior to Expiration of Term.

This Section shall govern any termination of this Contract except as specifically provided in the following Section for termination for cause. The City reserves the right to terminate this Contract at any time, with or without cause, upon thirty (30) days' written notice to Contractor, except that where termination is due to the fault of the Contractor, the period of notice may be such shorter time as may be determined by the Contract Officer. In addition, the Contractor reserves the right to terminate this Contract at any time, with or without cause, upon sixty (60) days' written notice to City, except that where termination is due to the fault of the City, the period of notice may be such shorter time as the Contractor may determine. Upon receipt of any notice of termination, Contractor shall immediately cease all services hereunder except such as may be specifically approved by the Contract Officer. Except where the Contractor has initiated termination, the Contractor shall be entitled to compensation for all services rendered prior to the effective date of the notice of termination and for any services authorized by the Contract Officer thereafter in accordance with the Schedule of Compensation or such as may be approved by the Contract Officer, except as provided in Section 7.3. In the event the Contractor has initiated termination, the Contractor shall be entitled to compensation only for the reasonable value of the work product actually produced hereunder. In the event of termination without cause pursuant to this Section, the terminating party need not provide the non-terminating party with the opportunity to cure pursuant to Section 7.2.

### 7.8 Termination for Default of Contractor.

If termination is due to the failure of the Contractor to fulfill its obligations under this Agreement, City may, after compliance with the provisions of Section 7.2, take over the work and prosecute the same to completion by contract or otherwise, and the Contractor shall be liable to the extent that the total cost for completion of the services required hereunder exceeds the compensation herein stipulated (provided that the City shall use reasonable efforts to mitigate such damages), and City may withhold any payments to the Contractor for the purpose of set-off or partial payment of the amounts owed the City as previously stated.

### 7.9 Attorneys' Fees.

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If either party to this Agreement is required to initiate or defend or made a party to any action or proceeding in any way connected with this Agreement, the prevailing party in such action or proceeding, in addition to any other relief which may be granted, whether legal or equitable, shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees. Attorney's fees shall include attorney's fees on any appeal, and in addition a party entitled to attorney's fees shall be entitled to all other reasonable costs for investigating such action, taking depositions and discovery and all other necessary costs the court allows which are incurred in such litigation. All such fees shall be deemed to have accrued on commencement of such action and shall be enforceable whether or not such action is prosecuted to judgment.

## ARTICLE 8. CITY OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES: NON-DISCRIMINATION

### 8.1 Non-liability of City Officers and Employees.

No officer or employee of the City shall be personally liable to the Contractor, or any successor in interest, in the event of any default or breach by the City or for any amount which may become due to the Contractor or to its successor, or for breach of any obligation of the terms of this Agreement.

### 8.2 Conflict of Interest.

Contractor covenants that neither it, nor any officer or principal of its firm, has or shall acquire any interest, directly or indirectly, which would conflict in any manner with the interests of City or which would in any way hinder Contractor's performance of services under this Agreement. Contractor further covenants that in the performance of this Agreement, no person having any such interest shall be employed by it as an officer, employee, agent or subcontractor without the express written consent of the Contract Officer. Contractor agrees to at all times avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance of any conflicts of interest with the interests of City in the performance of this Agreement.

No officer or employee of the City shall have any financial interest, direct or indirect, in this Agreement nor shall any such officer or employee participate in any decision relating to the Agreement which affects her/his financial interest or the financial interest of any corporation, partnership or association in which (s)he is, directly or indirectly, interested, in violation of any State statute or regulation. The Contractor warrants that it has not paid or given and will not pay or give any third party any money or other consideration for obtaining this Agreement.

### 8.3 Covenant Against Discrimination.

Contractor covenants that, by and for itself, its heirs, executors, assigns, and all persons claiming under or through them, that there shall be no discrimination against or segregation of, any person or group of persons on account of race, color, creed, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry or other protected class in the performance of this Agreement. Contractor shall take affirmative action to insure that applicants are employed and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, color, creed, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry or other protected class.

### 8.4 Unauthorized Aliens.

Contractor hereby promises and agrees to comply with all of the provisions of the Federal Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101 *et seq.*, as amended, and in connection therewith, shall not employ unauthorized aliens as defined therein. Should Contractor so employ such unauthorized aliens for the performance of work and/or services covered by this Agreement, and should any liability or sanctions be imposed against City for such use of unauthorized aliens, Contractor hereby agrees to and shall reimburse City

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for the cost of all such liabilities or sanctions imposed, together with any and all costs, including attorneys' fees, incurred by City.

## ARTICLE 9. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### 9.1 Notices.

Any notice, demand, request, document, consent, approval, or communication either party desires or is required to give to the other party or any other person shall be in writing and either served personally or sent by prepaid, first-class mail, in the case of the City, to the City Manager and to the attention of the Contract Officer (with her/his name and City title), City of Glendora, 116 E. Foothill Blvd., Glendora, California 91741-3380, and in the case of the Contractor, to the person(s) at the address designated on the execution page of this Agreement. Either party may change its address by notifying the other party of the change of address in writing. Notice shall be deemed communicated at the time personally delivered or in seventy-two (72) hours from the time of mailing if mailed as provided in this Section.

### 9.2 Interpretation.

The terms of this Agreement shall be construed in accordance with the meaning of the language used and shall not be construed for or against either party by reason of the authorship of this Agreement or any other rule of construction which might otherwise apply.

### 9.3 Counterparts.

This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, and such counterparts shall constitute one and the same instrument.

### 9.4 Integration; Amendment.

This Agreement including the attachments hereto is the entire, complete and exclusive expression of the understanding of the parties. It is understood that there are no oral agreements between the parties hereto affecting this Agreement and this Agreement supersedes and cancels any and all previous negotiations, arrangements, agreements and understandings, if any, between the parties, and none shall be used to interpret this Agreement. No amendment to or modification of this Agreement shall be valid unless made in writing and approved by the Contractor and by the City Council. The parties agree that this requirement for written modifications cannot be waived and that any attempted waiver shall be void.

### 9.5 Severability.

In the event that any one or more of the phrases, sentences, clauses, paragraphs, or sections contained in this Agreement shall be declared invalid or unenforceable by a valid judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unenforceability shall not affect any of the remaining phrases, sentences, clauses, paragraphs, or sections of this Agreement which are hereby declared as severable and shall be interpreted to carry out the intent of the parties hereunder unless the invalid provision is so material that its invalidity deprives either party of the basic benefit of their bargain or renders this Agreement meaningless.

### 9.6 Warranty & Representation of Non-Collusion.

No official, officer, or employee of City has any financial interest, direct or indirect, in this Agreement, nor shall any official, officer, or employee of City participate in any decision relating to this Agreement which may affect his/her financial interest or the financial interest of any corporation, partnership, or association in

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which (s)he is directly or indirectly interested, or in violation of any corporation, partnership, or association in which (s)he is directly or indirectly interested, or in violation of any State or municipal statute or regulation. The determination of "financial interest" shall be consistent with State law and shall not include interests found to be "remote" or "noninterests" pursuant to Government Code Sections 1091 or 1091.5. Contractor warrants and represents that it has not paid or given, and will not pay or give, to any third party including, but not limited to, any City official, officer, or employee, any money, consideration, or other thing of value as a result or consequence of obtaining or being awarded any agreement. Contractor further warrants and represents that (s)he/it has not engaged in any act(s), omission(s), or other conduct or collusion that would result in the payment of any money, consideration, or other thing of value to any third party including, but not limited to, any City official, officer, or employee, as a result of consequence of obtaining or being awarded any agreement. Contractor is aware of and understands that any such act(s), omission(s) or other conduct resulting in such payment of money, consideration, or other thing of value will render this Agreement void and of no force or effect.

Contractor's Authorized Initials


John Alban, President

**9.7 Authority.**

The persons executing this Agreement on behalf of the parties hereto warrant that (i) such party is duly organized and existing, (ii) they are duly authorized to execute and deliver this Agreement on behalf of said party, (iii) by so executing this Agreement, such party is formally bound to the provisions of this Agreement, and (iv) that entering into this Agreement does not violate any provision of any other Agreement to which said party is bound. This Agreement shall be binding upon the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of the parties.

**[SIGNATURES ON FOLLOWING PAGE]**

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**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement on the date and year first-above written.

**CITY**:
CITY OF GLENDORA, a municipal corporation

Signed by:
Adam Raymond
A0FB4F5D056C43C...
Adam Raymond
City Manager
Oct 3, 2024 | 9:20 AM PDT

**APPROVED AS TO FORM**:
ALESHIRE & WYNDER, LLP

DocuSigned by:
Danny Aleshire
0D5924B7E6ED4A5...
Danny Aleshire
City Attorney

**CERTIFY AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS:**

DocuSigned by:
Kyle Johnson
CACE701662584A4...
Kyle Johnson
Finance Director/City Treasurer

**ATTEST**:

Signed by:
Roxanne Breceda
67C74B10362F486...
Roxanne Breceda
City Clerk/Communications Director

**CONTRACTOR**:
DECOR IQ, LLC, a Texas limited liability company

DocuSigned by:
EBABD97D9D824781...
Name: John Alban
Title: President
Email: jalban@decoriq.com
Sep 15, 2024 | 5:52 PM PDT

DocuSigned by:
Mark Metzger
5CD2F16968144E4...
Name: Mark Metzger
Title: Executive Vice President
Email: mmetzger@decoriq.com
Sep 16, 2024 | 6:33 AM PDT

Address: 14241 Commerce Dr., Garden Grove, CA 92843

**Two corporate officer signatures required when Contractor is a corporation, with one signature required from each of the following groups: 1) Chairman of the Board, President or any Vice President; and 2) Secretary, any Assistant Secretary, Chief Financial Officer or any Assistant Treasurer.**

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# EXHIBIT "A"

## SCOPE OF SERVICES

**I.** Contractor will perform the following Services:

**Task A:** Install holiday lights on a total of sixty-nine (69) Ficus trees. Lights will be strung Up Down, Canopy Wrap 360 degrees spaced 2' apart at the base of the canopy. The power supply is located at the base of the trees. The Contractor will complete all installations by **October 31st** of each year of the contract.

a) Sixty (60) Ficus trees are located on Glendora Ave. (*between Foothill Blvd. and Bennett Ave. as depicted on the Tree Location Diagram attached to the Request for Proposal)* (The Village)

b) Nine (9) Ficus trees are located in front of City Hall at 116 Foothill Blvd, Glendora CA. *(between Vista Bonita Ave. and Glendora Ave.)*

**Task B:** Remove and store all items in Task A. This task is to be completed between April 1st and April 15th of each year.

Tasks A and B are subject to the following:

1. During installation and removal, Contractor will clean up all leaves/debris from sidewalks and streets on a daily basis before leaving the site.

2. Contractor shall complete all work between the hours of 10:00pm and 5:00am with minimal disturbance to the businesses.

3. Contractor shall not step/walk on roofs at any time during the performance of this work. Any damage caused to private property is the sole responsibility of the Contractor.

4. Contractor shall return when needed and/or requested by the City for any issues that arise regarding the lights not working properly, (e.g. electrical issues, strings not lit etc.)

5. Contractor is to replace any faulty GFCI's with similar type throughout the project.

**II.** As part of the Services, Contractor will prepare and deliver the following tangible work products to the City:

1. Upon request by the City. .

2.

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3. Contractor shall complete all installations by October 31st of each year of the contract.

4. Contractor shall store all items during the off season, throughout the term of the contract.

5. I. Contractor shall remove the lights and banners and restore the flags to the light post by April 15th of each year.

**III.** In addition to the requirements of Section 6.2, during performance of the Services, Contractor will keep the City appraised of the status of performance by delivering the following status reports:

1. Daily emails by 10:00am each morning, during the installation and removal, summarizing what was completed that day, what is scheduled to be completed the following day.

**IV.** All work product is subject to review and acceptance by the City and must be revised by the Contractor without additional charge to the City until found satisfactory and accepted by City.

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# EXHIBIT "B"

## SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

## (Superseding Contract Boilerplate)

Added text is indicated in ***bold italics***, deleted text is indicated in ~~strikethrough~~.

I. None

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# EXHIBIT "C"

## SCHEDULE OF COMPENSATION

**I. Contractor shall perform the following tasks at the following rates:**

| | DESCRIPTION | Qty | Unit | Unit Cost | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Task A. | Year 1 – Install and Strike Holiday lights on 69 Ficus Trees, October 2024 | 1 | LS | $26,007.50 | $26,007.50 |
| Task B. | Year 1 – Remove Ficus Lights, April 2025 | 1 | LS | $26,007.50 | $26,007.50 |
| | | | | **Subtotal Year One:** | **$52,015.00** |
| Task A. | Year 2 – Install and Strike Holiday Lights on Ficus Trees; October 2025 | 1 | LS | $26,007.50 | $26,007.50 |
| Task B. | Year 2 – Remove Ficus Lights, April 2026 | 1 | LS | $26,007.50 | $26,007.50 |
| | | | | **Subtotal Year Two:** | **$52,015.00** |
| | | | | **Grand Total:** | **$104,030.00** |

**IV. The City will compensate Contractor for the Services performed upon submission of a valid invoice. Each invoice is to include:**

A. Line items for all the work performed and the lump sum rate.

B. Parties acknowledge that payment for Task A is due at execution of this Agreement and Task B is due 30 days after removal of the Ficus Lights.

**V. The total compensation for the Services shall not exceed the Contract Sum as provided in Section 2.1 of this Agreement.**

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# EXHIBIT "D"

## SCHEDULE OF PERFORMANCE

**I. Contractor shall perform all services timely in accordance with the following schedule:**

| | Description | Days to Perform | Deadline Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A.** | **Task A Year One** | 10 | Oct. 31, 2024 |
| **B.** | **Task B Year One** | 10 | Apr. 15,2025 |
| **C.** | **Task A Year Two** | 10 | Oct. 31, 2025 |
| **D.** | **Task B Year One** | 10 | Apr. 15,2026 |

**II. The Contract Officer may approve extensions for performance of the services in accordance with Section 3.2.**

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# AMENDMENT NO. 1

## TO CONTRACT SERVICES AGREEMENT

**THIS AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE CONTRACT SERVICES AGREEMENT** ("Amendment") is made by and between the **CITY OF GLENDORA** ("City") and **DÉCOR IQ, LLC**, a Texas limited liability company ("Contractor") effective as of the ____ day of _____, 2026.

## RECITALS

A. City and Contractor entered into that certain Contract Services Agreement dated September 24, 2024 ("Agreement") whereby Contractor agreed to provide holiday lighting services. Initially capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meaning set forth in the Agreement.

B. City and Contractor now desire to amend the Agreement to extend the Term of the Agreement for an additional three years period, increase the scope of work to include additional locations, and increase the Contract Sum.

## TERMS

1. **Contract Changes**. The Agreement is amended as provided herein. Deleted text is indicated in ~~strikethrough~~ and added text in ***bold italics***.

a. Section 2.1 (Contract Sum) of the Agreement shall be revised as follows:

"Subject to any limitations set forth in this Agreement, City agrees to pay Contractor the amounts specified in the "Schedule of Compensation" attached hereto as Exhibit "C" and incorporated herein by this reference. The total compensation, including reimbursement for actual expenses, shall not exceed ***Two Hundred Ninety Eight Thousand Nine Hundred Forty-Nine Dollars*** ~~One Hundred Four Thousand Thirty Dollars~~ (***$298,949***~~$104,030~~) (the "Contract Sum"), unless additional compensation is approved pursuant to Section 1.9."

b. Section 3.4 (Term) of the agreement shall be revised as follows:

"Unless earlier terminated in accordance with Article 7 of this Agreement, this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect until completion of the services but not exceeding ***five*** ~~two~~ years from the date hereof ***("Term")***, except as otherwise provided in the Schedule of Performance (Exhibit "D"). ~~The City Manager may, at their sole discretion, extend the Term for three (3) additional one-year terms.~~"

c. Exhibit "A" (Scope of Services) of the Agreement shall be deleted and replaced in its entirety with Exhibit "A" (Revised) attached hereto.

d. Exhibit "C" (Schedule of Compensation) of the Agreement shall be deleted and replaced in its entirety with Exhibit "C" (Revised) attached hereto.

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2. **Continuing Effect of Agreement.** Except as amended by this Amendment, the provisions of the Agreement shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect. From and after the date of this Amendment, whenever the term "Agreement" appears in the Agreement, it shall mean the Agreement, as amended by this Amendment to the Agreement.

3. **Affirmation of Agreement; Warranty Re Absence of Defaults.** City and Contractor each ratify and reaffirm each and every one of the respective rights and obligations arising under the Agreement. Each party represents and warrants to the other that there have been no written or oral modifications to the Agreement other than as provided herein. Each party represents and warrants to the other that the Agreement is currently an effective, valid, and binding obligation.

Contractor represents and warrants to City that, as of the date of this Amendment City is not in default of any material term of the Agreement and that there have been no events that, with the passing of time or the giving of notice, or both, would constitute a material default under the Agreement.

City represents and warrants to Contractor that, as of the date of this Amendment, Contractor is not in default of any material term of the Agreement and that there have been no events that, with the passing of time or the giving of notice, or both, would constitute a material default under the Agreement.

4. **Adequate Consideration.** The parties hereto irrevocably stipulate and agree that they have each received adequate and independent consideration for the performance of the obligations they have undertaken pursuant to this Amendment.

5. **Authority**. The persons executing this Amendment on behalf of the parties hereto warrant that (i) such party is duly organized and existing, (ii) they are duly authorized to execute and deliver this Amendment on behalf of said party, (iii) by so executing this Amendment, such party is formally bound to the provisions of this Amendment, and (iv) the entering into this Amendment does not violate any provision of any other agreement to which said party is bound.

6. **Counterparts**. This Amendment may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, and such counterparts shall constitute one and the same instrument. Each of the parties intend to be bound by the signatures on any telecopied, .pdf or other electronically delivered document, and are aware that the other party will rely on the telecopied, .pdf or other electronically delivered signatures, and hereby waive any defenses to the enforcement of the terms of this Amendment based on the form of signature.

**[SIGNATURES APPEAR ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE]**

Docusign Envelope ID: 42B1E67D-D071-803F-82F7-32629BF8E78A

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the parties hereto have executed this Amendment on the date and year first-above written.

**CITY**:
City of Glendora, a municipal corporation

Adam Raymond
City Manager

**APPROVED AS TO FORM**:
ALESHIRE & WYNDER, LLP

DocuSigned by:
Danny Aleshire
0D5924B7E6ED4A5...
Danny Aleshire
City Attorney

**CERTIFY AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS:**

DocuSigned by:
Kyle Johnson
CACE701662584A4...
Kyle Johnson
Finance Director/City Treasurer

**ATTEST**:

Kathleen R. Sessman
City Clerk/Communications Director

**CONTRACTOR**:
**DÉCOR IQ, LLC**, a Texas limited liability company

DocuSigned by:
EBABD97D9D82478...
Name: John Alban
Title: President
Email: jalban@decoriq.com
Apr 27, 2026 | 11:21 AM PDT

DocuSigned by:
Mark Metzger
5CD2F16968144E4...
Name: Mark Metzger
Title: Executive Vice President
Email: mmetzger@decoriq.com
May 1, 2026 | 12:18 PM PDT
Address: 14241 Commerce Dr.
Garden Grove, CA 92843

**Two corporate officer signatures required when Contractor is a corporation, with one signature required from each of the following groups: 1) Chairman of the Board, President or any Vice President; and 2) Secretary, any Assistant Secretary, Chief Financial Officer or any Assistant Treasurer. CONTRACTOR'S SIGNATURES SHALL BE DULY NOTARIZED UNLESS EXECUTED UTILIZING DOCUSIGN.**

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# EXHIBIT "A" (Revised)

## SCOPE OF SERVICES

**I.** Contractor will perform the following Services:

**Task A:** Install holiday lights on a total of seventy-seven (77) Ficus trees. Lights will be strung Up Down, Canopy Wrap 360 degrees spaced 2' apart at the base of the canopy. Install warm white LED lights on one (1) Deodar Cedar tree including 10,000 LED lights for full tree wrapping. The power supply is located at the base of the trees. The Contractor will complete all installations by October 31st of each year of the Agreement.

a) Sixty (60) Ficus trees are located on Glendora Ave. (*between Foothill Blvd. and Bennett Ave. as depicted on the Tree Location Diagram attached to the Request for Proposal)* (The Village)

b) Nine (9) Ficus trees are located in front of City Hall at 116 Foothill Blvd, Glendora. *(between Vista Bonita Ave. and Glendora Ave.)*

c) Eight (8) Ficus trees located on the east side of Glendora Ave. south of Foothill Blvd. *(adjacent to City Hall at 116 Foothill Blvd, Glendora)*

d) One (1) Deodar Cedar to the west of City Hall at 116 Foothill Blvd, Glendora.

**Task B:** Remove and store all items in Task A. This task is to be completed between April 1st and April 15th of each year.

Tasks A and B are subject to the following:

1. During installation and removal, Contractor will clean up all leaves/debris from sidewalks and streets on a daily basis before leaving the site.

2. Contractor shall complete all work between the hours of 10:00 pm and 5:00 am with minimal disturbance to the businesses.

3. Contractor shall not step/walk on roofs at any time during the performance of this work. Any damage caused to private property is the sole responsibility of the Contractor.

4. Contractor shall return when needed and/or requested by the City for any issues that arise regarding the lights not working properly, (e.g. electrical issues, strings not lit etc.)

5. Base price includes up to four return trips for repairs. Repair trips in excess of four required as a result of vandalism, weather related damage, or other external causes outside of normal wear may be subject to additional service charges

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6. Contractor is to replace any faulty GFCI's with similar type throughout the project.

**II.** As part of the Services, Contractor will prepare and deliver the following tangible work products to the City:

1. Upon request by the City.

2. Contractor shall complete all installations by October 31st of each year during the Term.

3. Contractor shall store all items during the off season, throughout the Term of the Agreement.

4. Contractor shall remove the lights and banners and restore the flags to the light post by April 15th of each year.

**III.** In addition to the requirements of Section 6.2, during performance of the Services, Contractor will keep the City appraised of the status of performance by delivering the following status reports:

1. Daily emails by 10:00am each morning, during the installation and removal, summarizing what was completed that day, what is scheduled to be completed the following day.

**IV.** All work product is subject to review and acceptance by the City and must be revised by the Contractor without additional charge to the City until found satisfactory and accepted by City.

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# EXHIBIT "C" (Revised)

## SCHEDULE OF COMPENSATION

**I. Contractor shall perform the following tasks at the following rates:**

| | DESCRIPTION | Qty | Unit | Unit Cost | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Task A. | Year 1 – Install Holiday lights on 69 Ficus Trees, October 2024 | 1 | LS | $26,007.50 | $26,007.50 |
| Task B. | Year 1 – Remove Ficus Lights, April 2025 | 1 | LS | $26,007.50 | $26,007.50 |
| | | | | **Subtotal Year One:** | **$52,015.00** |
| Task A. | Year 2 – Install Holiday Lights on 69 Ficus Trees; October 2025 | 1 | LS | $26,007.50 | $26,007.50 |
| Task B. | Year 2 – Remove Ficus Lights, April 2026 | 1 | LS | $26,007.50 | $26,007.50 |
| | | | | **Subtotal Year Two:** | **$52,015.00** |
| Task A. | Year 3 – Install Holiday Lights on 77 Ficus Trees and 1 Deodar Cedar; October 2026 | 1 | LS | $31,857.50 | $32,486.38 |
| Task B. | Year 3 – Remove Lights, April 2027 | 1 | LS | $31,857.50 | $32,486.38 |
| | | | | **Subtotal Year Three:** | **$64,972.76** |
| Task A. | Year 4 – Install Holiday Lights on 77 Ficus Trees and 1 Deodar Cedar; October 2027 | 1 | LS | $31,857.50 | $32,486.38 |
| Task B. | Year 4 – Remove Lights, April 2028 | 1 | LS | $31,857.50 | $32,486.38 |
| | | | | **Subtotal Year Four:** | **$64,972.76** |
| Task A. | Year 5 – Install Holiday Lights on 77 Ficus Trees and 1 Deodar Cedar; October 2028 | 1 | LS | $31,857.50 | $32,486.38 |
| Task B. | Year 5 – Remove Lights, April 2029 | 1 | LS | $31,857.50 | $32,486.38 |
| | | | | **Subtotal Year Five:** | **$64,972.76** |
| | | | | **Grand Total:** | **$298,948.28** |

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**II. The City will compensate Contractor for the Services performed upon submission of a valid invoice, in accordance with the following requirements:**

A. Each invoice shall include line items for all the work performed and the lump sum rate.

B. Payment Terms shall be as follows:

a. Base Contract Services

i. 50% deposit due each year 45 days prior to the scheduled installation completion date.

ii. 25% due upon completion of installation, Net 30.

iii. 25% due upon completion of removal, Net 30.

b. Additional Service Work

i. Additional billable services shall be invoiced after services are performed, Net 30.

**III. The total compensation for the Services shall not exceed the Contract Sum as provided in Section 2.1 of this Agreement.**

# STAFF REPORT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TO:** | **Mayor and Council Members** | **DATE:** | **May 26, 2026** |
| **FROM:** | **Public Works** | **DISTRICT(S):** | **Citywide** |

**SUBJECT: Consider an Annual Purchase Order to All American Asphalt for Backfill Materials in an Amount Not to Exceed $90,000 for Fiscal Year 2026-27**

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**RECOMMENDATION**

That the City Council:

1. Authorize the issuance of an annual purchase order to All American Asphalt for the supply of backfill materials in an amount not to exceed $90,000 for Fiscal Year 2026-27; and
2. Authorize the City Manager, or his designee, to execute the purchase order and any related documents, including minimal and/or non-substantive changes.

**STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS**

N/A

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The City of Glendora's Water Division is responsible for delivering safe, uninterrupted water service to a broad customer base that includes residential, commercial, industrial, public park, and school facilities throughout the City's service area. Central to fulfilling that responsibility is the Division's capacity to respond promptly to both emergency and routine underground water system repair work that consistently requires immediate access to quality backfill materials to restore excavated roadway surfaces and safeguard the traveling public.

On April 2, 2026, the Water Division published and posted a formal Request for Proposals (RFP) seeking a qualified vendor to supply backfill materials, specifically base, washed concrete sand, and asphalt cold mix. The RFP closed on April 30, 2026, and one complete, responsive proposal was received from All American Asphalt. Following a thorough staff evaluation, the proposal was determined to be competitively priced, consistent with prevailing market rates, and supported by a demonstrated record of reliable service. This marks the second consecutive fiscal year in which the City has employed a formal, competitive procurement process for these materials, reinforcing the City's ongoing commitment to transparency, fiscal accountability, and operational preparedness. Staff respectfully requests City Council authorization to issue an annual purchase order to All American Asphalt in an amount not to exceed $90,000 for FY 2026-27. Approval of this item will ensure the Water Division maintains the procurement flexibility necessary to respond immediately to unplanned infrastructure emergencies while minimizing roadway hazards and service disruptions to the community.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY / PREVIOUS ACTIONS**

Historically, the City procured backfill materials through informal quotes and short-term, as-needed arrangements executed under urgent, time-sensitive conditions driven by emergency repair needs. While that approach addressed immediate operational demands, it limited staff's ability to secure consistent pricing, guarantee material availability, and demonstrate the competitive transparency expected of a public agency managing ratepayer funds.

The City of Glendora adheres to formal procurement procedures as set forth in Municipal Code Section 2.40.070(f), which authorizes purchases that serve the best interest of the City in terms of economy, efficiency, and responsiveness, provided they remain within the approved annual budget. This section further authorizes the City Council to approve purchases through annual purchase orders regardless of dollar amount when such purchases are essential to departmental utility operations and the continuity of public services.

In FY 2025-26, the City took a significant step forward by issuing its first formal RFP for the supply of backfill materials, transitioning away from the prior ad hoc procurement model toward a structured, competitive, and transparent process. That initiative aligned with the City's broader strategic goals of enhancing operational readiness, controlling long-term costs, and ensuring uninterrupted emergency response capability. The current request represents the second year of this formalized procurement approach, building upon the foundation established in the prior fiscal year and further embedding competitive procurement practices into the Water Division's standard operations.

**DISCUSSION**

The Water Division is responsible for the continuous maintenance, operation, and emergency repair of the City's underground water distribution infrastructure. When a water main breaks, service line failures, or other subsurface emergencies occur, crews must excavate roadway surfaces to access and repair the affected infrastructure. Upon completion of repairs, those excavated areas must be promptly backfilled and restored to protect public safety, maintain traffic flow, and comply with applicable roadway standards. The materials required for this work, base aggregate, washed concrete sand, and asphalt cold mix must be readily available to avoid delays that could extend road closures, create hazardous conditions, or result in secondary damage to adjacent infrastructure.

To ensure a dependable and cost effective supply of these materials for FY 2026-27, the Water Division issued a formal RFP on April 2, 2026, with a bid posting date of April 2, 2026, and a closing date of April 30, 2026. The solicitation was publicly posted in accordance with the City's procurement guidelines to ensure full transparency and equal opportunity for qualified vendors to participate. One complete and responsive proposal was received from All American Asphalt by the closing date. Staff conducted a thorough review of the submitted proposal, evaluating pricing, material specifications, delivery capabilities, and service history. Based on that analysis, staff determined the proposal to be fair and reasonable, and All American Asphalt was identified as the recommended vendor for the Fiscal Year 2026-27.

The requested authorization of up to $90,000 for FY 2026-27 reflects the Water Division's projected material needs based on historical usage patterns and anticipated repair activity. This amount provides sufficient capacity to address both planned maintenance and unforeseen emergency repairs throughout the fiscal year without requiring repeated return trips to the City Council for individual purchase approvals. Maintaining a pre-authorized annual purchase order with a qualified, vetted vendor is essential to the Division's ability to mobilize quickly when emergencies arise, capability that directly impacts public health, safety, and the integrity of the City's water infrastructure.

**FISCAL IMPACT**

The total cost of this purchase order shall not exceed $90,000 for Fiscal Year 2026-27. Programmed appropriations for this expenditure are included within the Water Division's operating budget in the FY2025-27 Adopted Two-Year Budget. The formalized procurement process employed for this purchase, including public RFP posting, competitive proposal evaluation, and City Council authorization, ensures that expenditures remain within budgeted parameters while providing the operational flexibility necessary to respond to emergency repair needs in a timely and cost-effective manner.

**ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION**

There are no CEQA impacts associated with the recommendations in this report.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prepared By: | Ivy Gonzalez, Management Analyst |
| Concurs With: | Not Applicable |
| Reviewed By: | Paul Zampiello, Assistant Public Works Director |
| Certified to Availability of Funds: | Kyle Johnson, Finance Director/City Treasurer |
| Approved By: | Adam Raymond, City Manager |
| Legal Review: | Danny Aleshire, City Attorney |
| CEQA Review: | Not Applicable |

**Attachments**

A_Proposal_All_American.pdf

ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT
ALL AMERICAN AGGREGATES
T 951-736-7600 F 951-739-4671
P.O. BOX 2229, CORONA, CA 92878-2229
CONTRACTORS LICENSE #267073 A,C12
DIR #1000001051

This Proposal is submitted in response to RFP
**Fill Materials – Asphalt, Sand and Gravel April 2026**

The following individuals are authorized to negotiate with the City on behalf of All American Asphalt:

- Mark Luer
  President
  400 E 6th St
  Corona, CA 92879
  951-736-7600
  publicworks@allamericanasphalt.com

- Edward J Carlson
  Vice President
  400 E 6th St
  Corona, CA 92879
  951-736-7600
  publicworks@allamericanasphalt.com

- Michael Farkas
  Corporate Secretary / Treasurer
  400 E 6th St
  Corona, CA 92879
  951-736-7600
  publicworks@allamericanasphalt.com

References:

County of Orange
Eve Lee
601 N Ross St
Santa Ana, CA 92701

County of Riverside
Monica Rossow
4080 Lemon St – 14th Floor
Riverside, CA 92501

City of Ontario
Ritz Lewis
1425 S Bon View Ave
Ontario, CA 91761

The undersigned, under penalty of perjury, is an agent authorized to submit proposals on behalf of the organization.

Edward J Carlson
Vice President
All American Asphalt
(See Attached Corporate Resolution)

Date: 4/29/2026

ALL AMERICAN
ASPHALT
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT
ALL AMERICAN AGGREGATES
T 951-736-7600 F 951-739-4671
P.O. BOX 2229, CORONA, CA 92878-2229
CONTRACTORS LICENSE #267073 AC12
DIR #1000001051

# CORPORATE RESOLUTION

Resolved, that this Corporation, All American Asphalt, on January 2, 2026 authorizes Edward J. Carlson to execute bid proposals, contracts and agreements on behalf of the company in the capacity of Vice President.

Michael Farkas

Secretary

**City of Glendora**
**Request for Proposal**

UNIT PRICE LIST

NAME OF BIDDER : ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT

| ITEM # | UNIT PRICE QUANTITY | TOTAL UNIT PRICE | DESCRIPTION | Total Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | TON | 3/4" Class 2 Gravel Base | 23.93 |
| 2 | 1 | TON | Washed Concrete Sand (SE 30) | 35.30 (SE 30 = 23.30) |
| 3 | 1 | TON | Cold Mix 3/8 SC8 | 116.30 |
| 4 | 1 | PER TON | Delivery & All Associated Fee's | 16.30 |
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# STAFF REPORT

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|---|---|---|---|
| **TO:** | **Mayor and Council Members** | **DATE:** | **May 26, 2026** |
| **FROM:** | **City Clerk** | **DISTRICT(S):** | **1, 4** |

**SUBJECT:** **Consideration of Resolutions Initiating the Tuesday, November 3, 2026 City of Glendora City Council General Municipal Election for Districts 1 and 4**

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**RECOMMENDATION**

That the City Council:

1. Adopt a City Council Resolution calling and giving notice of the holding of a General Municipal Election to be held on Tuesday, November 3, 2026, and adopting regulations pertaining to candidate statements;
2. Adopt a City Council Resolution requesting the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk administer, manage, and oversee the City's election and requesting consolidation with the Statewide General Election; and
3. Direct the City Clerk to forward certified copies of said resolutions to the County Board of Supervisors and Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk.

**STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS**

Not Applicable

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The City of Glendora will hold a General Municipal Election on Tuesday, November 3, 2026, for City Council Districts 1 and 4. Each seat carries a four-year term.

This item formally begins the election process by adopting the resolutions required under California Elections Code. These actions allow the City to coordinate election services with Los Angeles County and continue preparations for candidate filing, voter outreach, public education, and election administration.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY / PREVIOUS ACTIONS**

In 2017, the City transitioned from at-large elections to by-district elections pursuant to Elections Code §10010 and Government Code §34886. District-based elections were first implemented beginning with the March 2020 election.

The City of Glendora City Council consists of five districts, with staggered four-year terms. Districts 1 and 4 are scheduled for election in November 2026.

On May 28, 2024, the City Council adopted resolutions initiating the November 5, 2024 General Municipal Election for Districts 2, 3, and 5.

**DISCUSSION**

The November 3, 2026 General Municipal Election will include the election of two City Council seats representing Districts 1 and 4, each for a full four-year term.

In order to proceed with the election process, the City Council must adopt the required resolutions calling the election and requesting election administration services from Los Angeles County. These resolutions are substantially similar to those previously adopted by the City Council for prior municipal elections.

The proposed resolutions accomplish the following:

- Officially call and give notice of the November 3, 2026 General Municipal Election;
- Establish regulations for candidate statements pursuant to Elections Code §13307;
- Request the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk administer, manage, and oversee election services;
- Request consolidation with the Statewide General Election; and
- Authorize the City Clerk to coordinate all required election-related activities.

Pursuant to federal and state election laws, candidate statements will be translated into all required languages identified by Los Angeles County. The County will also provide multilingual voter information guides and election materials as required by law.

The City Clerk's Office is currently coordinating planning efforts associated with the upcoming election cycle, including candidate outreach and voter education initiatives. A Pre-Nomination Election Workshop is scheduled for June 30, 2026, designed in an interactive job fair-style format to provide prospective candidates and the community with information direct access to election-related information and resources. Residents interested in learning more about the City of Glendora election processes or candidate requirements are encouraged to attend.

**CITY OF GLENDORA ELECTED OFFICES**

| Office | Current Officeholder | Term Expires |
|---|---|---|
| City Council District 1 | Michael Allawos | November 3, 2026 |
| City Council District 2 | David Fredendall | 2028 |
| City Council District 3 | Shaunna Elias | 2028 |
| City Council District 4 | Karen K. Davis | November 3, 2026 |
| City Council District 5 | Mendell Thompson | 2028 |

**NOVEMBER 3, 2026 CITY OF GLENDORA GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION INFORMATION**

| Date | Milestone |
|---|---|
| May/June 2026 | Adoption of Election Resolutions |
| June 30, 2026 | Pre-Nomination Workshop |
| July 2026 | Publish Notice of Election |
| July 13 – August 7, 2026* | Nomination Period |
| August 7, 2026 | Last Day to File/Withdraw Nomination Papers |
| August 12, 2026 @ 5:00 p.m.* | Extended Nomination Period (if applicable) |
| October 5, 2026 | Vote-by-Mail Ballots Mailed |

| | |
|---|---|
| October 13, 2026 | Voter Information Guides Mailed |
| October 19, 2026 | Registration Deadline |
| October 24, 2026 | Early Voting Period Begins |
| November 3, 2026 | ELECTION DAY |
| December 2026 | Certification and Recital of Election Results |
| December 2026 / January 2027 | New Councilmember Orientation |

*Dates subject to confirmation by the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk.

**FISCAL IMPACT**

The estimated cost to conduct the November 3, 2026 General Municipal Election will be included in the Fiscal Year 2026-27 budget and will depend on final services provided by the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk, ballot content, voter turnout, and associated election administration costs.

**ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION**

There are no environmental impacts associated with the recommendation in this report.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prepared By: | Kathleen R. Sessman, City Clerk/Communications Director |
| Concurs With: | Not Applicable |
| Reviewed By: | Kathleen R. Sessman, City Clerk/Communications Director |
| Certified to Availability of Funds: | Kyle Johnson, Finance Director/City Treasurer |
| Approved By: | Adam Raymond, City Manager |
| Legal Review: | Danny Aleshire, City Attorney |
| CEQA Review: | Not Applicable |

**Attachments**

A_Resolution_Calling_Election.pdf

B. Resolution_Requesting_Election_Services.pdf

C_2026_Pre-Nomination_Candidate_Workshop_Flyer.pdf

D. City of Glendora District Map.pdf

**RESOLUTION CC 2026-__**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL CALLING AND GIVING NOTICE OF THE HOLDING OF A GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2026, FOR THE ELECTION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AS REQUIRED BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA RELATING TO GENERAL LAW CITIES AND ADOPTING REGULATIONS FOR CANDIDATES PERTAINING TO CANDIDATE'S STATEMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS**

**CITY COUNCIL**
**City of Glendora, California**

**WHEREAS**, under the provisions of the laws relating to general law cities in the State of California, a General Municipal Election shall be held on November 3, 2026, for the election of Municipal Officers; and,

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to Government Code §34886 and Elections Code §10010, By-District elections were implemented; and,

**WHEREAS**, Elections Code §13307 provides that the governing body of any local agency adopt regulations pertaining to materials prepared by any candidate for a municipal election, including costs of the candidate's statement.

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1**. That pursuant to the requirements of the laws of the State of California relating to General Law Cities, there is called and ordered to be held in the City of Glendora, California, on Tuesday, November 3, 2026 a General Municipal Election for the purpose of electing two (2) Members of the City Council representing Districts 1 and 4 for the full term of four years.

**SECTION 2**. That the ballots to be used at the election shall be in form and content as required by law.

**SECTION 3**. That the City Clerk is authorized, instructed and directed to coordinate with the County of Los Angeles Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk to procure and furnish any and all official ballots, notices, printed matter and all supplies, equipment and paraphernalia that may be necessary in order to properly and lawfully conduct the election.

**SECTION 4**. That the Vote Centers for the election shall be open and required during the identified voting period, pursuant to Election Code §4007, §10242 and §14404, except as provided in §14212, §14401 of the Elections Code of the State of California.

**SECTION 5**. That in all particulars not recited in this resolution, the election shall be held and conducted as provided by law for holding municipal elections.

**SECTION 6**. That notice of the time and place of holding the election is given and the City Clerk is authorized, instructed, and directed to give further or additional notice of the election, in time, form and manner as required by law.

**SECTION 7**. The City Council authorizes the City Clerk to administer said election and all reasonable and actual election expenses shall be paid by the City upon presentation of a properly submitted bill.

**SECTION 8**. **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

That pursuant to Elections Code §13307, each candidate for elective office to be voted for at an Election to be held in the City of Glendora on Tuesday, November 3, 2026, may prepare a candidate's statement on an appropriate form provided by the City Clerk. The statement may include the name, age and occupation of the candidate and a brief description of no more than 200 words of the candidate's education and qualifications expressed by the candidate himself or herself. The statement shall not include party affiliation of the candidate, nor membership or activity in partisan political organizations. The statement shall be filled in typewritten form in the office of the City Clerk at the time the candidate's nomination papers are filed. The statement may be written, but not changed, during the period for filing nomination papers and until 5:00 p.m. of the next working day after the close of the nomination period.

**SECTION 9**. **FOREIGN LANGUAGE POLICY**

Pursuant to the Federal Voting Rights Act, candidate statements will be translated into all languages required by the County of Los Angeles. The County is required to translate candidate statements into the following languages:

**Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Tagalog/Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean, Cambodian/Khmer, Hindi, Thai, Armenian, Farsi, Bengali, Burmese, Gujarati, Indonesian, Mongolian, Telugu and Russian**

The County of Los Angeles will mail separate voter information guides and candidate statements in Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Tagalog/Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean, Cambodian/Khmer, Hindi, Thai, Armenian, Farsi, Bengali, Burmese, Gujarati, Indonesian, Mongolian, Telugu and Russian to only those voters who are on the county voter file as having requested a voter information guide in a particular language. The County will make the voter information guide and candidate statements in the required languages available at all voting centers, on the County's website, and in the Election Official's office.

The Los Angeles County Elections Official shall estimate the total cost of printing, handling, translating, and mailing the candidate's statements filed pursuant to this section, including costs incurred as a result of complying with the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (as amended), and require each candidate filing a statement to pay in advance to the local agency his or her estimated pro rata share as a condition of having his or her statement included in the voter's pamphlet.

The estimate is just an approximation of the actual cost that varies from one election to another election and may be significantly more or less than the estimate,

depending on the actual number of candidates filing statements. Accordingly, the County Elections Official and the City Clerk are not bound by the estimate and may, on a pro rata basis, bill the candidate for additional actual expense or refund any excess paid depending on the final actual cost. In the event of underpayment, the County Elections Official and/or the City Clerk may require the candidate to pay the balance of the cost incurred. In the event of overpayment, the County Elections Official and/or the City Clerk shall prorate the excess amount among the candidates and refund the excess amount paid within 30 days of the election.

**SECTION 10**. **PAYMENT**

A. Printing:
    1. The candidate SHALL be required to pay for the cost of printing of the candidate's statement in English in the main voter pamphlet.

    2. The candidate SHALL be required to pay for the cost of printing the candidate's statement in a foreign language as specified in Section 9 above, in the main voter pamphlet.

**SECTION 11**. **MISCELLANEOUS**

A. All translations shall be provided by professionally certified translators.

B. The Los Angeles County Elections Official shall allow: bold type, underlining, capitalization, indentations, leading hyphens.

C. The Los Angeles County Elections Official shall comply with all recommendations and standards set forth by the California Secretary of State regarding occupational designations and other matters relating to elections.

**SECTION 12**. **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

No candidate will be permitted to include additional materials in the sample ballot package.

**SECTION 13**. That the City Clerk provide each candidate or the candidate's representative a copy of this Resolution at the time that nominating petitions are issued.

**SECTION 14**. That all previous resolutions establishing council policy on payment for candidate's statements are repealed.

**SECTION 15**. That this resolution shall apply only to the election to be held on November 3, 2026 and shall then be repealed.

**SECTION 16**. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this resolution and shall enter the same in the Book of Original Resolutions.

**SECTION 17**. The City Council authorizes the City Clerk to administer said election and all reasonable and actual election expenses shall be paid by the City upon presentation of a properly submitted bill.

**PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED** by the City Council of the City of Glendora this __ day of _____, 2026.

BY: _____
DAVID FREDENDALL
Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Aleshire & Wynder, LLP

_____
DANNY ALESHIRE
City Attorney

**CERTIFICATION**

I, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Glendora at a regular meeting held on the ___ day of _____, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES: MEMBERS:
NOES: MEMBERS:
ABSENT: MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: MEMBERS:

Dated:

_____
KATHLEEN R. SESSMAN
City Clerk/Communications Director

**RESOLUTION CC 2026-____**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL REQUESTING THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES TO DIRECT THE REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK TO ADMINISTER, MANAGE AND OVERSEE THE CITY OF GLENDORA'S GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2026**

**CITY COUNCIL**
**City of Glendora, California**

**WHEREAS,** the City Council of the City of Glendora called a General Municipal Election to be held on Tuesday, November 3, 2026, for the purpose of the election of two (2) Members of the City Council representing Districts 1 and 4, for the full term of four years; and,

**WHEREAS**, in accordance with Ordinance 2022 the City of Glendora established and implemented By-District elections pursuant to Elections Code §10010 and Government Code §34886; and,

**WHEREAS**, in the course of conduct of the election it is necessary for the City to request services of the County; and,

**WHEREAS**, Elections Code §10002 authorizes the City to request by resolution that the Board of Supervisors authorize the County Elections Official to conduct specified election services.

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1**. That pursuant to the requirements of the laws of State of California relating to General Law cities, there is called and ordered to be held in the City of Glendora, California, on Tuesday, November 3, 2026, a General Municipal Election for the purpose of the election of two (2) Members of the City Council representing Districts 1 and 4, for the full term of four years.

**SECTION 2**. That pursuant to the requirements of Elections Code §10403, the City Council hereby requests the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles to direct the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk to administer, manage and oversee all facets of the City of Glendora's November 3, 2026 General Municipal Election and further direct the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk to perform all necessary functions, services and tasks related to: the complete and successful conduct of the election; the provision of all election materials and equipment; the hiring, training and supervision of Vote Center workers and other election personnel; the printing and distribution of ballot materials; the translation of ballot materials; the collection of submitted ballots; the tallying of votes; canvassing and the certification of election results.

**SECTION 3**. That the City Council hereby further requests the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to consent and agree to the consolidation of the City of

Glendora's General Municipal Election with the Statewide General Election on November 3, 2026, and that the County of Los Angeles take all necessary steps to hold a consolidated election.

**SECTION 4**. That the City of Glendora acknowledges and agrees that all necessary expenses incurred by the County in performing these services shall be reimbursed by the City of Glendora.

**SECTION 5**. The foregoing notwithstanding, the County Registrar's services shall not include final declaration of the results by the City Council pursuant to Elections Code §10262 through §10265.

**SECTION 6**. That in all particulars not otherwise specifically provided in this Resolution, the Election shall be held and conducted as provided by law.

**SECTION 7**. This Resolution shall conclusively provide evidence that notice of the time and place of holding the City of Glendora's General Municipal Election for Tuesday, November 3, 2026, has been given by the City Council and the City Clerk is authorized, instructed and directed to cause further additional notice of the election for Tuesday, November 3, 2026 (including the publication of such notices printed in English, Spanish, and Chinese languages) to be given at the time and in the form and manner required by law.

**SECTION 8**. This Resolution shall rescind, supersede and take the place of all provisions of all previous and existing Resolutions, orders and policies of the City pertaining to the subject matter to the extent that they conflict with this Resolution.

**SECTION 9**. The City Clerk is directed to file an original **"certified copy"** of this Resolution with the Board of Supervisors and a copy with the County Elections Official.

**SECTION 10**. That the City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this Resolution.

**PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED** by the City Council of the City of Glendora this __ day of _____, 2026.

BY: _____
DAVID FREDENDALL
Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Aleshire & Wynder, LLP

_____
DANNY ALESHIRE
City Attorney

## CERTIFICATION

I, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Glendora at a regular meeting held on the ___ day of _____, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Dated:

KATHLEEN R. SESSMAN
City Clerk/Communications Director

# Your Path to Running for City Council

*Presented by the City of Glendora - Office of the City Clerk*

**TUESDAY**
**30**
**JUNE 2026**

# INTERACTIVE CANDIDATE WORKSHOP

## For City Council Districts 1 & 4

**What You'll Learn:**

- How to qualify and file to run for City Council
- Obtain information regarding candidacy process
- Key election deadlines and timelines
- Campaign finance & operations requirements
- Role of City Council and how City government works

**Meet city staff and election partners, ask questions, and learn how to run for Glendora City Council.**

## Ready to serve?

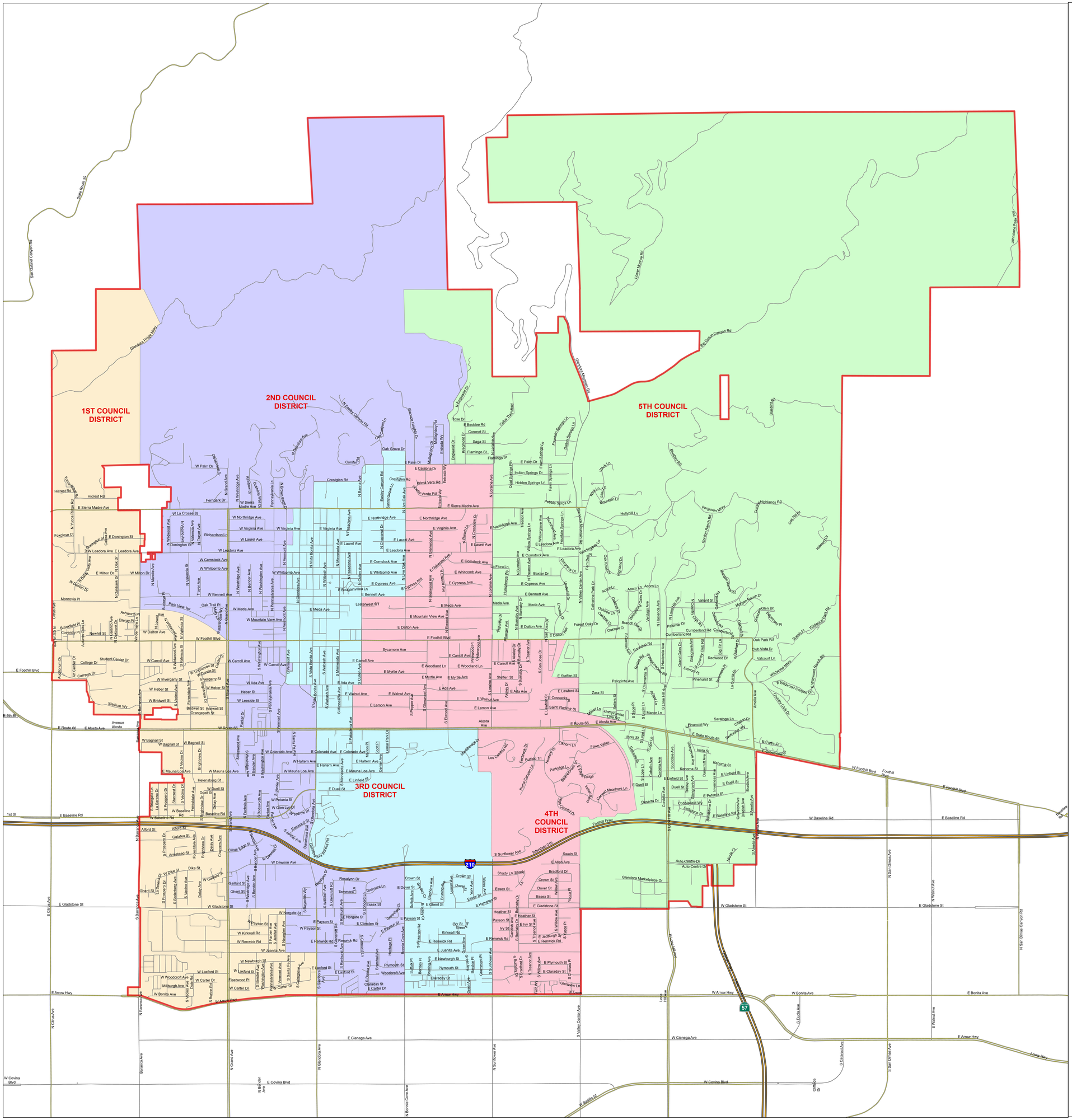
**Scan to see if you're in Glendora and your district.**

**BIDWELL FORUM**

**140 S. Glendora Avenue | 6:00 P.M.**

Glendora

**Questions? Office of the City Clerk**
**(626) 914-8210 | city_clerk@cityofglendora.gov**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E Woodland Ln
E Walnut Ave
E Lemon Ave
E Alosta Ave
E Lawford St
E Steffen St
E Cossacks
E Saint Vladimir St
E Manor Ln
E Financial Wy
E State Route 66
E Curtis Ct
E Linfield St
W Linfield St
E Duell St
W Duell St
E Petunia St
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E Cobblefield Wy
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E Invergarry St
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E Carroll Ave
W Carroll Ave
E Ada Ave
W Ada Ave
E Leeside St
W Leeside St
E Lemon Ave
E Walnut Ave
E Myrtle Ave
E Woodland Ln
E Sycamore Ave
E Cantil Ave
E Steffen St
E Lawford

# STAFF REPORT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TO:** | **Mayor and Council Members** | **DATE:** | **May 26, 2026** |
| **FROM:** | **Public Works** | **DISTRICT(S):** | **Citywide** |

**SUBJECT:** **Discussion of Potential E-Bike Regulations and Amendments to Title 10 of the Glendora Municipal Code (Fredendall and Allawos)**

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**RECOMMENDATION**

That the City Council:

1. Receive and discuss potential amendments to Title 10 of the Glendora Municipal Code related to electric bicycles ("e-bikes") and other motor-assisted mobility devices; and
2. Provide policy direction to staff regarding potential regulations, enforcement priorities, operational restrictions, educational/diversion programs, and related implementation considerations for inclusion in a future ordinance for City Council consideration.

**STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS**

Goal 1 - Suburban Living

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The use of electric bicycles ("e-bikes") and similar motor-assisted mobility devices has increased significantly throughout Southern California, including within the City of Glendora. While e-bikes provide mobility, recreation, and transportation benefits, the City has also experienced increasing concerns related to unsafe riding behaviors, excessive speeds, conflicts with pedestrians, operation within crowded commercial and recreational areas, and use by minors on high-powered devices.

The City has received concerns from residents, businesses, and the Glendora Village Business Improvement District regarding e-bike activity in pedestrian-oriented areas, including the Glendora Village, shopping centers, parks, sidewalks, and trails. Particular concerns have been raised regarding rider speed, failure to yield to pedestrians, operation in congested sidewalk areas, and use of modified or non-compliant e-bikes. As such, Mayor Fredendall and Councilmember Allawos have requested staff provide a report on e-bikes (in general) and on the use of e-bikes, bicycles, roller stakes, and skateboards in the Village.

In response, the Police and Public Works departments, in conjunction with the City Attorney's Office, have recommended the City consider amendments to Title 10 of the Glendora Municipal Code (GMC). Some of the recommended amendments are modeled, in part, after recently adopted ordinances in other California cities, including Huntington Beach, Duarte, Carlsbad, and La Verne. Proposed future amendments could include regulations related to sidewalk riding, pedestrian safety, trail usage, enforcement authority, diversion and education programs, signage requirements, and updated definitions for e-bikes and similar devices.

At this time, staff is not seeking adoption of an ordinance. Rather, staff is requesting policy direction from the City Council regarding potential regulatory approaches and enforcement priorities before preparing a formal ordinance for future consideration.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY / PREVIOUS ACTIONS**

On May 12, 1987, the City Council passed Ordinance 1509, amending the Glendora Municipal Code to prohibit the riding of skateboards and roller skates along or across any public sidewalk from the east/west boundary of Glendora Avenue to Grand Avenue and the south/north boundary of Foothill Boulevard to Bennett Avenue. This ordinance did not modify any provision related to the use of bicycles within the specified area related to the GMC.

On February 9, 1993, the City Council passed Ordinance 1611, which amended GMC Section 10.16.030 and prohibited the riding of bicycles, tricycles, or 'coasters' on all sidewalks within the city. In addition, GMC Section 10.16.035 was amended to add roller blades to the list of prohibited activities (bikes, skateboards, and roller skates).

On June 13, 1995, the City Council unanimously adopted Ordinance 1641, which updated the Glendora Municipal Code governing the use of skateboards, roller skates, bicycles and other similar activity on public streets, sidewalks or other public property, including schools by removing the blanket prohibition. The City took a more targeted approach and GMC Section 10.17.010 was amended to prohibit the use of any skateboard, roller skates, bicycles, roller blades or any similar device to ride or move about in or on any public or private property when that property had been designated and posted, prohibiting such conduct. Further, the Council included a provision in the GMC under Section 10.17.020(f), which prohibited conduct deemed to be a nuisance. Nuisance was defined as any conduct which was "injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life, or property, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, or any public park, square, street or highway."

On June 22, 1999, the City Council unanimously adopted an Urgency Ordinance that designated specific areas for skate and skateboarding in the City. The ordinance revised the existing GMC, by allowing for skating and skateboarding at the new facility in Finkbiner Park. The ordinance set general times of operation, designated skateboard and skate use, and established a requirement for safety gear, while specifying that drugs, alcohol, graffiti and tagging will not be allowed, and prohibited skating on any other City facilities. The ordinance also met all of the requirements of AB1296, which provided immunity to public agencies against potential claims by skateboarders and similar activities as long and an ordinance regulating the activity was adopted and proper signage was posted.

Under GMC Section 10.17.030, private property owners are allowed to designate their property as a "no skateboarding, roller skating or bicycling area" by posting the required signage, in compliance with GMC Section 10.17.050. Public areas were also permitted to be designated as prohibiting such conduct so long as the required signage was posted in compliance with California Vehicle Code section 22658(a), which requires a sign, measuring not less that 17"x22" with letters not less than 1" in height. A provision was included which allowed for the posting of such prohibited activities to be painted on sidewalks in lieu of posting the requited signage in the traditional fashion as noted above.

GMC Section 10.17.060 historically referenced a fine of $25 for violations related to skateboarding, roller skating or bicycling in prohibited areas; however, he current GMC does not specify a set fine structure based on the 2026 fee schedule. A fine of $50 for each occurrence, without a provision for an escalating fine for additional violations, would be consistent with fines typically associated with minor violations of the GMC, such as overnight parking.

GMC Chapter 10.17 defines roller skates, roller blades and skateboards by using the commonly understood definition for each. Bicycles were defined in accordance with California Vehicle Code section 231, as it was written at the time of publication. The GMC defined a bicycle as, "a device upon with a person may ride, propelled exclusively through human power through a belt chain, gears and having one or more wheels." A provision for electric bikes was not included in the municipal code at the time.

In 2022, the California Legislature amended Vehicle Code section 231 to include electric bikes, as provided in 312.5 of the California Vehicle code and established that an electric bicycle is also to be considered a bicycle.

California Vehicle Code section 312.5 defines electric bicycles as:
(a) An “electric bicycle” is a bicycle equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor that does not exceed 750 watts of power.

(1) A “class 1 electric bicycle,” or “low-speed pedal-assisted electric bicycle,” is a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, that is not capable of exclusively propelling the bicycle, except as provided in paragraph (4), that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour, and that is not capable of providing assistance to reach speeds greater than 20 miles per hour.

(2) A “class 2 electric bicycle,” or “low-speed throttle-assisted electric bicycle,” is a bicycle equipped with a motor that may be used exclusively to propel the bicycle, and that is not capable of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.

(3) A “class 3 electric bicycle,” or “speed pedal-assisted electric bicycle,” is a bicycle equipped with a motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling, that is not capable of exclusively propelling the bicycle, except as provided in paragraph (4), and that ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour, and equipped with a speedometer.

(4) A class 1 or class 3 electric bicycle may have start assistance or a walk mode that propels the electric bicycle on motor power alone, up to a maximum speed of 3.7 miles per hour.

Concerns regarding the operation of bicycles, skateboards, and similar recreational devices within pedestrian-oriented areas are not new within the City of Glendora. Historical records maintained by the Glendora Library and local publications reflect longstanding community concerns regarding pedestrian safety and conflicts involving bicycles and similar devices on sidewalks and within commercial districts dating back several decades. Copies of articles in local newspapers from the 1950's, 1960's and 1990's are attached (Attachment C).

**DISCUSSION**

**Existing Municipal Code Provisions**

Title 10 of the Glendora Municipal Code (GMC) currently contains provisions related to bicycling, skateboarding, roller-skating, and similar activities within designated areas, including restrictions applicable to public and private property. However, the current Code was largely developed prior to the widespread use of modern electric bicycles (and electric scooters) and does not specifically address many of the operational, safety, and enforcement issues currently associated with e-bikes and similar motor-assisted devices.

While the technology and speed capabilities of these devices have evolved significantly over time, concerns regarding conflicts between bicycles and pedestrians within sidewalks, business districts, schools, and other shared public spaces have existed within the community for decades. Archived newspaper articles from the 1950s and 1960s reference warnings and enforcement efforts by the Glendora Police Department related to unsafe bicycle riding on sidewalks and within pedestrian areas. More recent publications from the 1990s similarly discuss enforcement of Municipal Code provisions prohibiting the operation of bicycles, skateboards, roller blades, and similar devices within portions of the downtown business district (Attachment C). The current discussion reflects an evolution of longstanding public safety concerns associated with changing mobility trends and advancing technology.

As e-bike technology continues to evolve, cities throughout California are evaluating how to balance rider mobility and recreation with pedestrian safety, enforcement practicality, and community expectations.

**Public Safety Concerns**

The Glendora Police Department has experienced an increasing number of calls for service related to electric bicycles (“e-bikes”) and similar devices throughout the community. As reflected in Attachment B, calls for service have increased significantly over the past several years, with recurring activity concentrated near schools, commercial centers, trails, parks, and pedestrian-oriented areas, including the Glendora Village. Police Department activity mapping also reflects recurring hotspots associated with juvenile riders, unsafe riding behaviors, and areas with elevated pedestrian activity.

E-Bike Related Calls for Service

- 2024: 93 calls
- 2025: 150 calls
- 2026: 110 calls January–April
- January 2024 - April 2026 Totals: 353 calls and 16 reported e-bike related traffic collisions

Areas with Higher Activity Levels

- Glendora Village
- Glendora Marketplace
- Glendora High School
- Sandburg Middle School
- Goddard Middle School
- Willow Elementary School

**Community Concerns**

The City has received increasing concerns regarding unsafe e-bike operations in pedestrian-oriented areas, including:

- Excessive speeds on sidewalks and shared-use paths;
- Failure to yield to pedestrians;
- Unsafe riding near schools, parks, and commercial areas;
- Unsafe riding in parks and recreational areas adjacent to schools;
- Unsafe riding on school campuses after dismissal and during organized sporting events;
- Operation of modified or non-compliant e-bikes;
- Youth riders operating high-powered devices;
- Conflicts within the Glendora Village and other high pedestrian activity areas; and
- Safety concerns along recreational and natural trail systems.

The Glendora Village, in particular, presents unique challenges due to its pedestrian-oriented environment, outdoor dining parklets, senior visitors, and special events. Similar concerns have also been raised regarding shopping centers, including the Diamond Ridge and Marketplace commercial centers, where pedestrian activity is high.

Staff also recognizes that certain areas of the City, including portions of the Glendora Village, present unique roadway configurations that may create additional safety considerations for bicyclists operating within the roadway itself. The Village contains relatively narrow travel lanes, diagonal parking, active pedestrian activity, outdoor dining areas, and frequent vehicle turning movements, which may increase potential conflicts between bicyclists and vehicles if sidewalk riding were broadly prohibited. As a result, staff is seeking City Council direction regarding how best to balance pedestrian safety, bicyclist safety, accessibility, and enforcement within these mixed-use environments.

**Other Agency Approaches**

Cities throughout California are evaluating local regulations related to e-bikes and other motor-assisted mobility devices in response to increasing safety concerns, particularly involving youth riders, pedestrian conflicts, and modified high-powered devices.

The City of Huntington Beach recently adopted amendments providing additional enforcement authority related to unsafe bicycling and e-bike operations, including enforcement within certain public and private areas open to the public, educational diversion opportunities for minors, and authority to impound certain non-compliant devices.

More locally, the City of Duarte recently adopted Ordinance No. 26-02 regulating e-bikes and similar devices within parks, trails, sidewalks, and public areas. Duarte's ordinance includes trail speed limits, pedestrian yielding requirements, restrictions on certain classes of e-bikes within recreational trail systems, helmet requirements for minors, educational enforcement measures, and provisions allowing impoundment of devices under specified circumstances.

The City of La Verne is currently evaluating proposed amendments to its Municipal Code related to e-bikes and regulated mobility devices. Proposed regulations under consideration include definitions for e-bike classifications, sidewalk and trail regulations, age restrictions, helmet requirements, prohibitions on stunt riding, and clarification regarding high-powered electric motorcycle-type devices that may not qualify as lawful e-bikes under State law.

Similarly, the City of Carlsbad recently adopted regulations establishing a minimum operator age of 12 years old for e-bike riders, expanded impound authority for violations posing immediate public safety risks, and additional operational safety requirements including helmet use, safe speed requirements, and parental responsibility provisions.

Please note that neighboring agencies throughout the San Gabriel Valley and Southern California region are increasingly evaluating local regulations intended to complement existing California Vehicle Code provisions and address evolving community safety concerns. Staff further notes that some agencies are considering regulations that apply similarly to both traditional bicycles and e-bikes within designated high pedestrian activity areas in order to simplify enforcement and improve public understanding of operational expectations.

**Risk Management and Liability Considerations**

Staff has also reviewed guidance provided by the California JPIA regarding emerging best practices and liability considerations associated with local e-bike regulations. The JPIA indicated that agencies throughout California are taking varying approaches depending on roadway conditions, pedestrian activity, trail systems, and community character.

According to the JPIA, there is not currently a universally accepted "one-size-fits-all" approach regarding e-bike use on sidewalks or within public areas. While prohibiting e-bikes on sidewalks may reduce pedestrian conflicts in certain locations, such restrictions may also shift riders into vehicular travel lanes, potentially creating other safety concerns depending on roadway design and traffic conditions.

The JPIA further noted that many agencies are moving toward more targeted restrictions within high pedestrian activity areas, including downtown districts, parks, promenades, and recreational spaces, while allowing greater flexibility in lower-density areas.

The JPIA also emphasized the importance of:

- Clear signage and public education;
- Reasonable and enforceable operational standards;
- Yielding requirements for pedestrians;
- Targeted enforcement efforts; and
- Clearly defined expectations for riders and parents of minors.

Staff believes these considerations are particularly relevant within Glendora due to the City's mix of pedestrian-oriented commercial areas, residential neighborhoods, schools, parks, and trail systems.

**Potential Policy Considerations for Council Direction**

Prior to preparing a formal ordinance, staff is seeking City Council input regarding potential policy considerations, including but not limited to the following:

**Regulations for Unsafe Riding options may include:**

- Allowing bicycles and e-bikes on sidewalks citywide, while requiring riders to yield to pedestrians;
- Restricting bicycles and e-bike use within designated, high pedestrian, areas only;
- Prohibiting bicycles and e-bikes on sidewalks near schools, parks, commercial districts, or special event areas;
- Establishing speed limits on sidewalks. Ranges in other municipalities vary from 10-25 MPH
- Prohibiting any speed that is not reasonable and prudent based upon the prevailing conditions or when that speed endangers the safety of persons or property.
- Riding on a sidewalk, highway, bicycle path, or bicycle lane against the flow of traffic.
- Intentionally swerving or riding around stopped or slowed traffic.
- Operating in a manner not designed for, including carrying passengers when not designed for carrying passengers.
- Not yielding to vehicles or pedestrians when required to by the California Vehicle Code.
- Intentionally lifting one or more wheels into the air while riding on a highway, sidewalk, bicycle lane, or bicycle path.
- Requiring riders to dismount in specifically designated "walk bike only" zones.

Potential restricted areas for Council consideration may include:

- The Glendora Village;
- Diamond Ridge shopping center;
- Marketplace shopping center;
- School frontages (when school is in session);The definition of a "school frontage" should be consistent with 22352(b)(2) VC, which identifies the frontage as within 500 feet from school grounds. This is done for the purposes of establishing a 25 MPH speed limit, typically while school is in session or students are present.
- School grounds, before, during and after school. Police Department staff has spoken with GUSD/COUSD administrators about the possibility of partnering with each respective district to establish E-Bike safety courses. To this end, the police department has already begun drafting curriculum and a hands-on safety course, with the goal of requiring students who ride E-bikes, to pass the course prior to being permitted to ride and store their bikes at school;
- Parks and playground areas; and
- Other high pedestrian activity corridors.

**Trail Regulations**

Council may also wish to consider whether differing regulations should apply between:

- Urban multi-use trails and paved shared-use facilities; and
- Natural surface or recreational trails.

Staff notes that many agencies throughout California are evaluating restrictions on e-bike use within natural trail systems due to safety, speed differentials, trail erosion concerns, and conflicts between trail users.

**Age Restrictions**

Potential considerations include:

- Minimum age requirements for operation of certain classes of e-bikes;
- Restrictions for higher-powered or throttle-operated devices;
- Parent or guardian accountability provisions for minors.

Staff notes that certain recently adopted local age restriction ordinances in other jurisdictions (AB 2234, San Diego County) may rely upon county-specific or recently enacted State enabling legislation. As part of any future ordinance development, staff and the City Attorney's Office would further evaluate the scope of local regulatory authority applicable within Los Angeles County.

**Enforcement and Diversion Options**

Potential ordinance provisions may include:

- Administrative citations;
- Diversion or educational alternatives for juvenile violations;
- Parent participation requirements for minors;
- Authority to impound non-compliant or unlawfully operated devices;
- Additional enforcement authority within posted areas; and
- Authority to enforce regulations within certain privately owned properties open to the public, subject to applicable law and property owner cooperation.

Diversion-based educational programs may provide an opportunity to improve long-term rider behavior while reducing financial penalties for first-time juvenile offenders.

**Signage and Public Education**

Implementation of any future ordinance would likely require a coordinated signage and public education effort, including:

- "Yield to Pedestrians" signage;
- "Walk Bikes Only" zones;
- Speed reduction signage in shared-use areas;
- Trail designation signage; and
- Coordination with commercial property owners, the Glendora Village Business Improvement District, and schools.

Given that many community concerns involve youth riders and school-area activity, staff anticipates future coordination with local school districts and educational partners regarding rider education, safety awareness, and potential diversion or educational programming associated with any future ordinance implementation.

**Next Steps**

Following City Council discussion and policy direction, City staff will work with the City Attorney's office to provide the following to the Council at a future meeting for consideration:

- Draft ordinance language;
- Proposed Municipal Code amendments;
- Definitions related to e-bikes and similar devices;
- Recommended enforcement procedures;
- Signage standards;
- Educational/diversion program framework; and
- Fiscal and implementation considerations.

**FISCAL IMPACT**

There is no immediate fiscal impact associated with the recommended action. Staff time associated with policy development, ordinance preparation, and coordination efforts will be absorbed within existing departmental operating budgets.

**ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION**

The recommended action does not constitute a project under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15378 because it involves organizational and administrative activities and the provision of policy direction that will not result in a direct or indirect physical change in the environment.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prepared By: | Valerie Velasquez-Santoya, Assistant Public Works Director |
| Concurs With: | Not Applicable |
| Reviewed By: | Adam Raymond, City Manager |
| Certified to Availability of Funds: | Kyle Johnson, Finance |
| Approved By: | Adam Raymond, City Manager |
| Legal Review: | Not Applicable |
| CEQA Review: | Not Applicable |

**Attachments**

A_Glendora_Municipal_Code_10.pdf
B_Calls_for_Service_Related_to_eBikes.pdf
C_Historical_Articles.pdf
D_CJPIA_Key_Points.pdf
E_PowerPoint_eBikes.pdf

ORIGINAL

**ORDINANCE NO.** 1641

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA, ADDING CHAPTER 10.17 TO THE GLENDORA MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING PROHIBITING SKATEBOARDING, ROLLER SKATING, BICYCLING, OR ROLLER BLADING IN CERTAIN DESIGNATED AREAS AND AMENDING CHAPTER 10.16.**

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDORA DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The following sections of the Glendora Municipal Code:"Section 10.16.030 Riding Bicycles on Sidewalks" and " Section 10.16.035, Riding skateboards, roller skating and in-line skating on sidewalks and roadways" are hereby repealed:

Section 2. Chapter 10.17 is hereby added to the Glendora Municipal Code as follows:

## CHAPTER 10.17

## SKATEBOARDING, ROLLER SKATING, BICYCLING PROHIBITED IN CERTAIN DESIGNATED AREAS.

SECTIONS


10.17.010 Skateboarding, Roller Skating, Roller Blades, Bicycling and Similar Activities Prohibited in Certain Designated Areas.
10.17.020 Definitions.
10.17.030 Designation of Private Property as No Skateboarding, Roller Skating or Bicycling area.
10.17.040 Designation of Public Property as No Skateboarding, Roller Skating or Bicycling area.
10.17.050 Posting of Signs Required, Content.
10.17.060 Penalties.
10.17.070 Exemption from Provisions of this Chapter.


### 10.17.010 Skateboarding, Roller Skating, Roller Blades, Bicycling and Similar Activities Prohibited in Certain Designated Areas.

(a) It shall be unlawful and subject to punishment in accordance with Section 10.17.060 of this Chapter, for any person utilizing or riding upon any skateboard, roller skates, bicycle, roller blades, or any similar device to ride or move about in or on any public or private property when the same property has been designated and posted as a No Skateboard, Roller Skating, Roller Blading, Bicycling, or Similar Activity Area, provided, however, nothing in this chapter shall be construed or deemed to negate or abrogate any right granted to bicycle riders by the California Vehicle Code.

(b) No person shall use a skateboard, roller blades, roller skates, bicycle or similar device outside of a designated No Skateboarding, Roller Skating, Bicycling or Similar Activity Area in a manner which creates a nuisance as defined in section 10.17.020(f).

(c) No person shall place a ramp or foreign matter including but not limited to wax, grease or other lubricant, friction reducing agent or other physical aid which enhances or enables skateboarding, bicycling or roller skating performance, on any sidewalk, step, hand rail, bench, wall or other improvement on public property or on other than their own property without consent of the owner.

**10.17.020 Definitions.**

For the purposes of this Chapter, the following words shall have the meanings ascribed:

(a) "Business District" shall be defined as designated in Section 235 of the California State Vehicle Code.

(b) "Private Property" shall mean any property held by private interests which is used primarily for business, commercial, office space, business park, religious, multi-family, or recreational purposes. This shall also include the parking facilities for these "Private Property" areas.

(c) "Public Property" shall mean any property owned or maintained by the City of Glendora, any public agency or public school district, and any public utility within the geographical boundaries of the City of Glendora.

(d) "Roller skates" or "Roller blades" shall mean any footwear, or device which may be attached to the foot or footwear, to which wheels are attached, including wheels that are "in line" and where such wheels may be used to aid the wearer in moving or propulsion.

(e) "Skateboard" shall mean a board of any material, which has wheels attached to it and which, if propelled or moved by human, gravitational, or mechanical power, and to which there is not fixed any device or mechanism to turn or control the wheels.

(f) "Nuisance" is defined as any activity which is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any public park, square, street, or highway.

(g) "Bicycle" is defined in Califomia Vehicle Code Section 231 as a device upon which any person may ride, propelled exclusively by human power through a belt, chain, or gears, and having one or more wheels.

**10.17.030 Designation of Private Property as No Skateboarding, Roller Skating or Bicycling Area.**

Owners of "private property" may designate their property as a No Skateboarding, Roller Skating or Bicycling Area by posting same in conformance with 10.17.050 of this Chapter.

**10.17.040 Designation of Public Property as No Skateboarding, Roller Skating or Bicycling Area.**

Public agencies may designate any public roadway, sidewalk, parking lot, or other public property as a No Skateboarding, Roller Skating, Bicycling or Similar Activity Area by the posting of appropriate signage in accordance with Section 10.17.050 of this Chapter.

**10.17.050 Posting of Signs Required, Content.**

Prior to the enforcement of the prohibition on skateboarding, roller skating, bicycling or similar activity, as listed in 10.17.010(a) the area so designated shall be posted with signs which provide substantially as follows:

> "Skateboarding, roller skating, bicycling or similar activity is prohibited by Glendora Municipal Code Section 10.17. Any violation is punishable by a fine of $25 for the first offense. Glendora Police Department 914-8250."

The sign may contain only those items which the agency or property owner wishes to prohibit. For example, if there is no desire to limit bicycling, the posting would not contain the word "bicycling".

Such prohibition shall apply to the property or area so designated once the property or area has been posted with signs in plain view at all entrances to the property or area. Signs so posted at the entrances to the property or area, shall comply with the California Vehicle Section 22658a(1). These signs will be a minimum of 17" x 22" with lettering not less than one inch in height. Public sidewalks or other surfaced areas may be painted with this warning in lieu of the foregoing signage requirement. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner or tenant(s) to post and maintain all signs prohibiting skateboarding, roller skating or bicycling.

**10.17.060 Penalties.**

Any violation of this chapter is deemed an infraction, punishable by a fine of Twenty-Five Dollars ($25). A second and all subsequent violations of this Chapter shall be punishable by a fine of Fifty Dollars ($50).

**10.17.070 Exemption from the Provisions of this Chapter.**

Any device designated, intended, and used solely for the transportation of infants, the handicapped, or incapacitated persons, devices designed, intended, and used for the transportation of merchandise to and from the place of purchase and other wheeled devices, when being used for either of these purposes shall be exempted from this Chapter. Police officers who are performing duties in their official capacity are exempt from provisions of this chapter. Furthermore, the City Council may, by Resolution, suspend the enforcement provisions of this Chapter to accommodate special events when so requested by the event organizer.

Section 3. If any section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance, is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this Ordinance, and each section, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, sentences clauses, phrases, or portions thereof be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 4. The Mayor is authorized to execute this Ordinance on behalf of the City and the City Clerk shall attest to his signature and shall certify to the passage and adoption of this Ordinance and shall cause the same or a summary thereof to be published and posted in the manner required by law.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 13th day of June, 1995.

Larry Glenn

LARRY GLENN, Mayor
City of Glendora

ATTEST:

JO ANN SHARP
City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ) ss.
CITY OF GLENDORA )

I, Jo Ann Sharp, City Clerk of the City of Glendora, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 1641 was duly introduced and placed upon its first reading at a regular meeting of the City Council on the 23rd day of May, 1995, and that thereafter, said Ordinance was duly adopted and passed at a regular meeting of the City Council on the 13th day of June, 1995, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBERS: Glenn, Bauer, Mouw, Shade, Degrassi
NOES: COUNCILMEMBERS: None
ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBERS: None

JO ANN SHARP
City Clerk

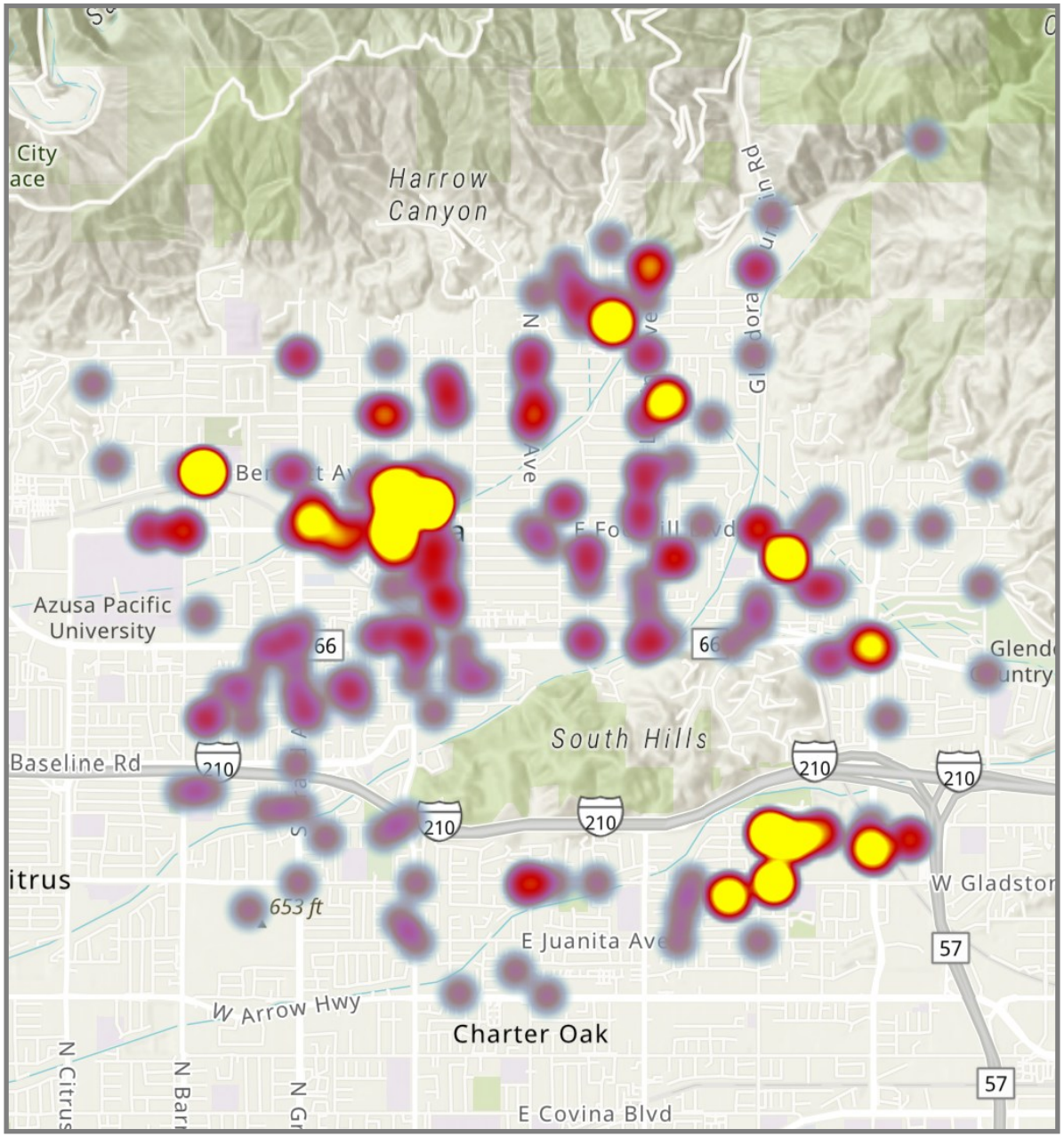
APPROVED AS TO FORM:

MARY GAYLE
City Attorney

Identified Calls for Service Related to e-bikes

January 1, 2024—April 23, 2026

All Calls for Service Received




Created 04/24/2026

Source: Flex Spillman

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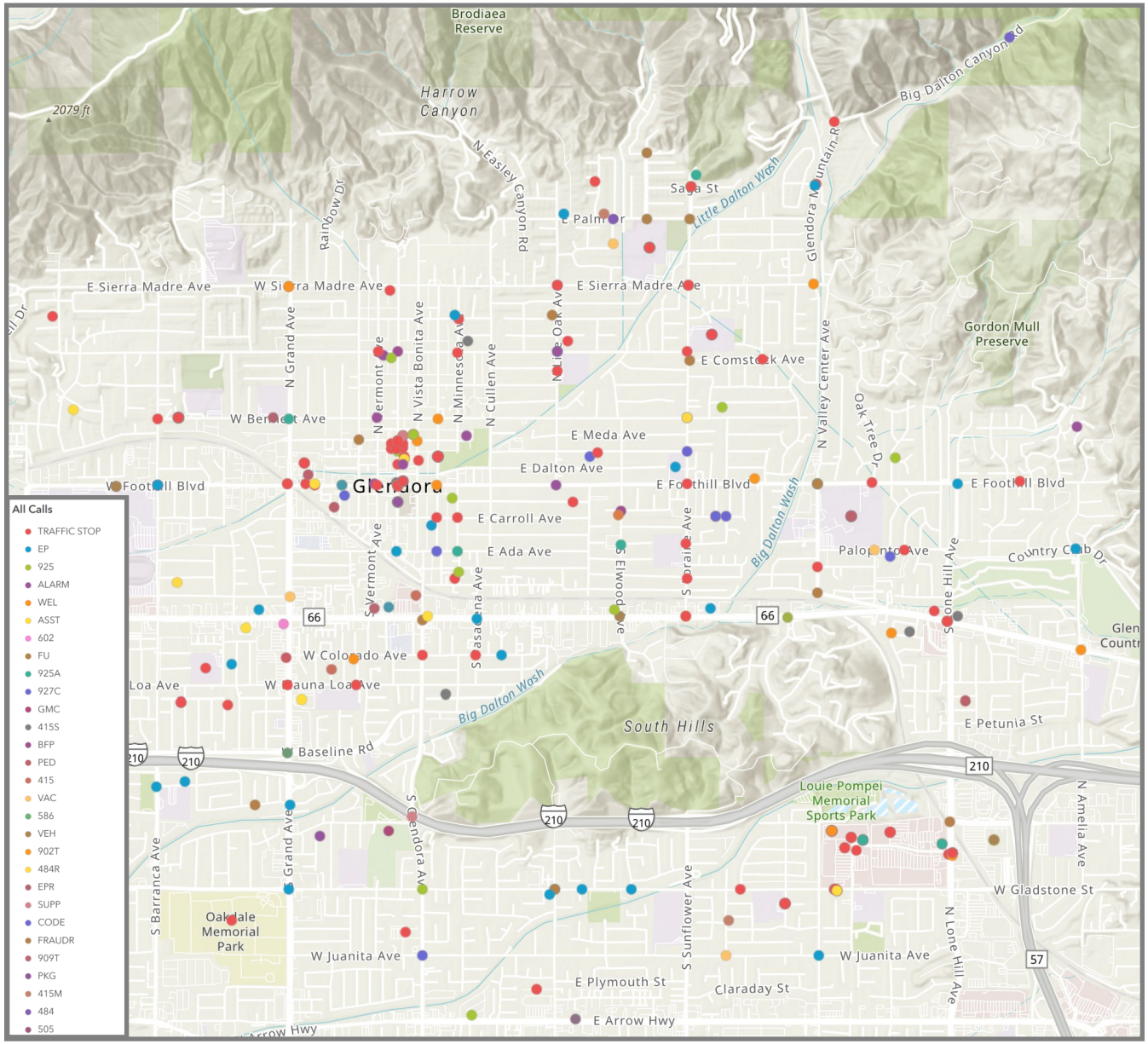



Created 04/24/2026

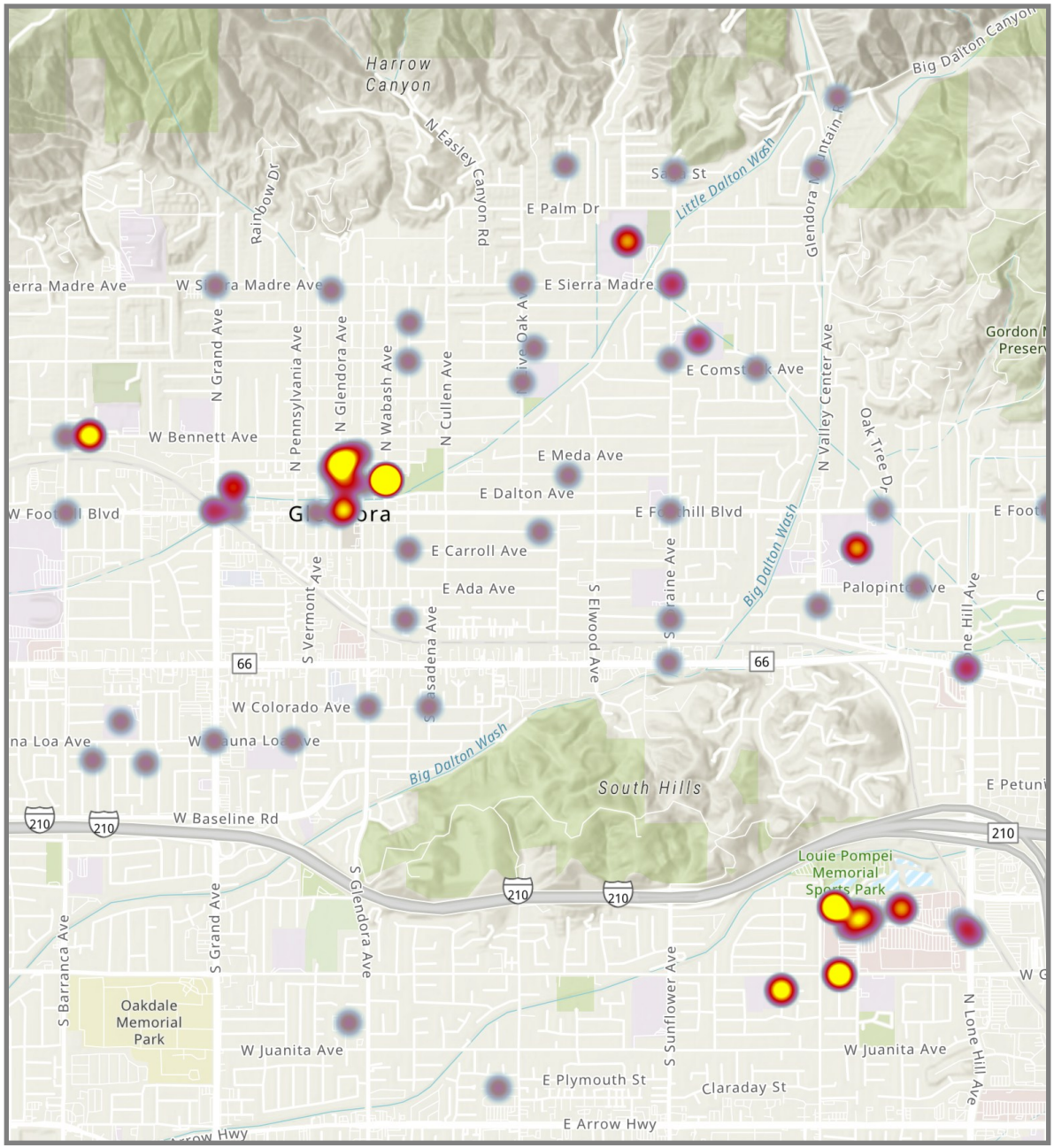
Source: Flex Spillman

Identified Calls for Service Related to e-bikes

January 1, 2024—April 23, 2026

Nature: Juvenile

Hot spots include downtown Glendora, Glendora Marketplace, Willow Elementary




Created 04/24/2026

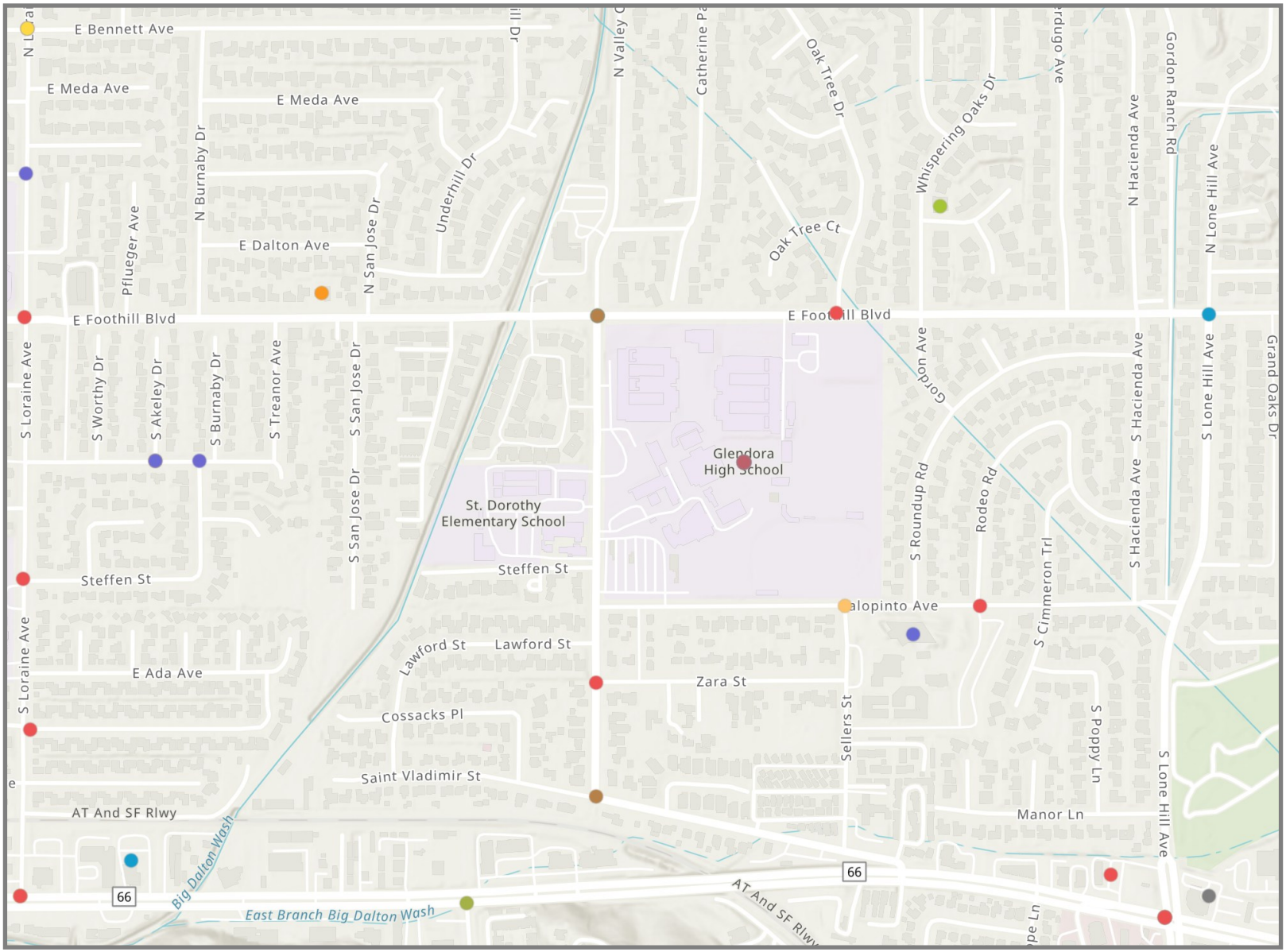
Source: Flex Spillman

Identified Calls for Service Related to e-bikes

January 1, 2024—April 23, 2026

Glendora High School

There are ( 43 ) identified calls for service near GHS.



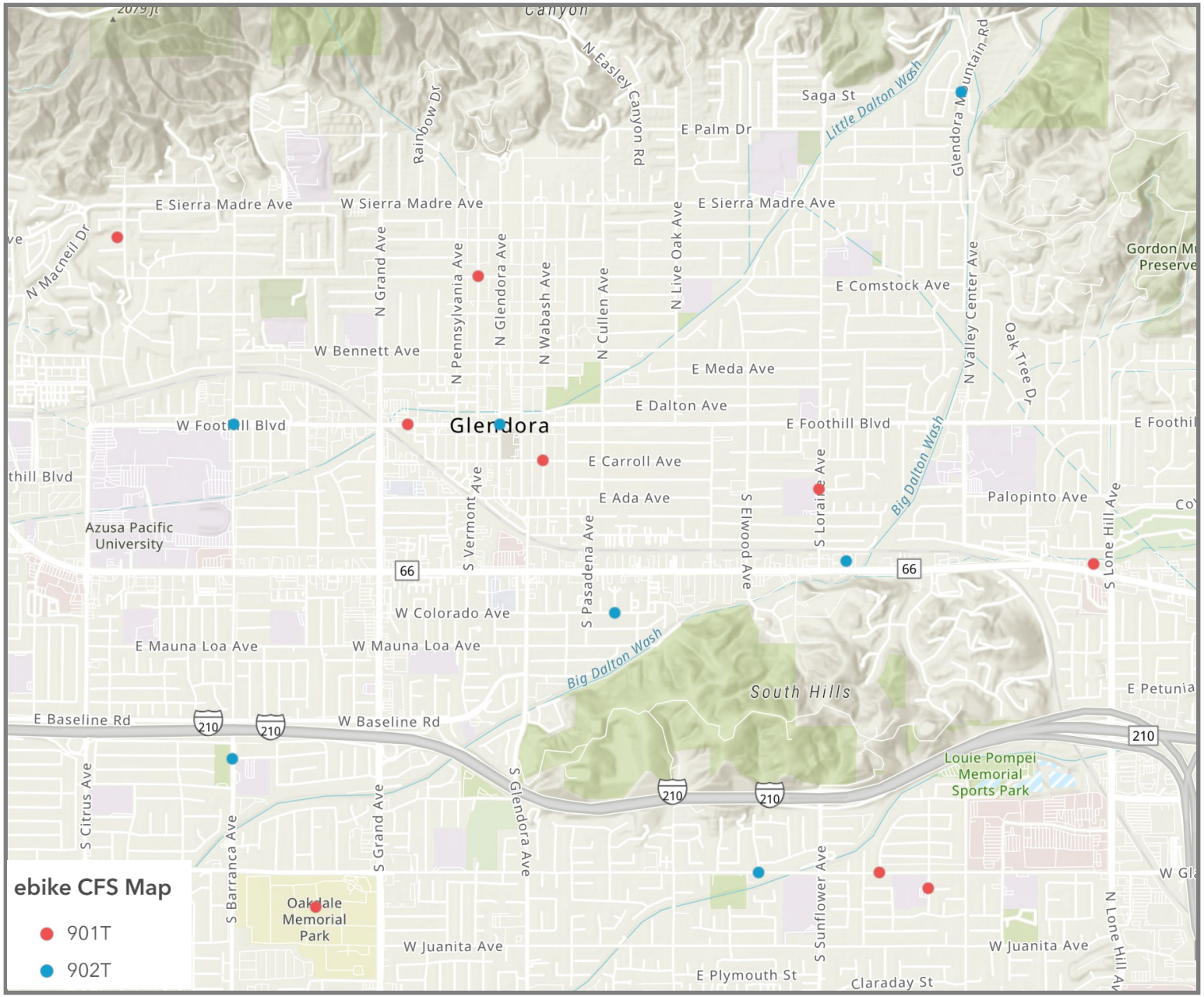

Created 04/24/2026

Source: Flex Spillman

Identified Calls for Service Related to e-bikes

January 1, 2024—April 23, 2026

Nature: Traffic Collisions. There have been ( 16 ) collisions involving an e-bike.




Created 04/24/2026

Source: Flex Spillman

Identified Calls for Service Related to e-bikes

January 1, 2024—April 23, 2026

| Month: Year of Call | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 9 | 7 | 21 | **37** |
| Feb | 15 | 6 | 21 | **42** |
| Mar | 11 | 4 | 40 | **55** |
| Apr | 11 | 7 | 28 | **46** |
| May | 12 | 13 | | **25** |
| Jun | 8 | 25 | | **33** |
| Jul | 5 | 16 | | **21** |
| Aug | 3 | 14 | | **17** |
| Sep | 6 | 13 | | **19** |
| Oct | 8 | 18 | | **26** |
| Nov | 3 | 11 | | **14** |
| Dec | 2 | 16 | | **18** |
| **Grand Total** | **93** | **150** | **110** | **353** |

Created 04/24/2026

Source: Flex Spillman

Identified Calls for Service Related to e-bikes

January 1, 2024—April 23, 2026

| Month:Day of Week, 2024—2025 | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| Feb | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 21 |
| Mar | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 15 |
| Apr | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 18 |
| May | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 25 |
| Jun | 4 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 33 |
| Jul | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 21 |
| Aug | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 17 |
| Sep | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 19 |
| Oct | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 26 |
| Nov | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 14 |
| Dec | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 18 |
| **Grand Total** | **24** | **38** | **41** | **35** | **32** | **46** | **27** | **243** |

| Month: Day of Week, 2026 | Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 21 |
| Feb | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 21 |
| Mar | 4 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 40 |
| Apr | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 28 |
| **Grand Total** | **20** | **5** | **13** | **13** | **21** | **20** | **18** | **110** |

Created 04/24/2026

Source: Flex Spillman

# Attachment C:
# Historical News Articles

**Glendora News**: Friday, October 16, 1953

Glendora News

VOLUME 5—NUMBER 32 GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA 5¢ A COPY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1953

The Deadline

by check dalton

It's Difficult to Tell Uphill From Downhill in Little Old Glendora

Coordinators Hear Reports, Make Plans

Set Date for Sanitation District Vote

Citrus To Buy Three Sites For New High Schools; Ask $2,500,000 Bond Issue

Plan High School on Foothill Boulevard East of Glendora

BIKE RIDERS WARNED

Chief of Police Dan Fay reminds young bicycle riders and their parents that it is both illegal and dangerous for the youngsters to ride their bikes on the sidewalks in the business district of Glendora. Fay says that parents will be notified if their child is tagged by police while the bike rider is weaving in and out of shoppers in the downtown area. "Parents can do more to help the problem than we can," said the Police Chief. "We don't want the bike riders or pedestrians to get hurt. A civil law suit can easily arise from thoughtless bicycle riding."

Community Chest Contributions Slow During First Week

Two Robberies Here Last Week

Three Tracts Get Planning Group's OK

Legion Sponsors Troop Many Years

# Attachment C:
# Historical News Articles

**Glendora Press:** Sunday, March 25, 1962

EDITORIAL

LAYMEN NEED A PRO

SECOND FRONT PAGE

Glendora Press

Written and Edited to Merit Your Trust and Confidence

VOL. 57—NO. 100—SECTION 1 109 S. MICHIGAN, L.A. CO., GLENDORA, CALIF SUNDAY, MAR. 25, 1962

CHECK COMBO-CLASSIFIEDS IF YOUR NAME IS LISTED YOU WIN TWO FREE THEATRE TICKETS

Council Action Affects 1380 L

BARBS AND HAHAOMS

Absentee Stirs Chamber Forum

FIRST PRESS FORUM IS THURSDAY

The Next Ten Years In

Skateboard Fad Calmer

The skateboard craze is lessening, Police Capt. Al Lopez believes. Complaints against skateboards this past week have been less numerous, he reported.

Police wrote a number of warning tickets for reckless skateboarding, but nobody has been cited (charged with a misdemeanor) to date.

Glendora youngsters, speeding on skateboards, have been endangering pedestrians and courting injury.

Last Minute News Flashes

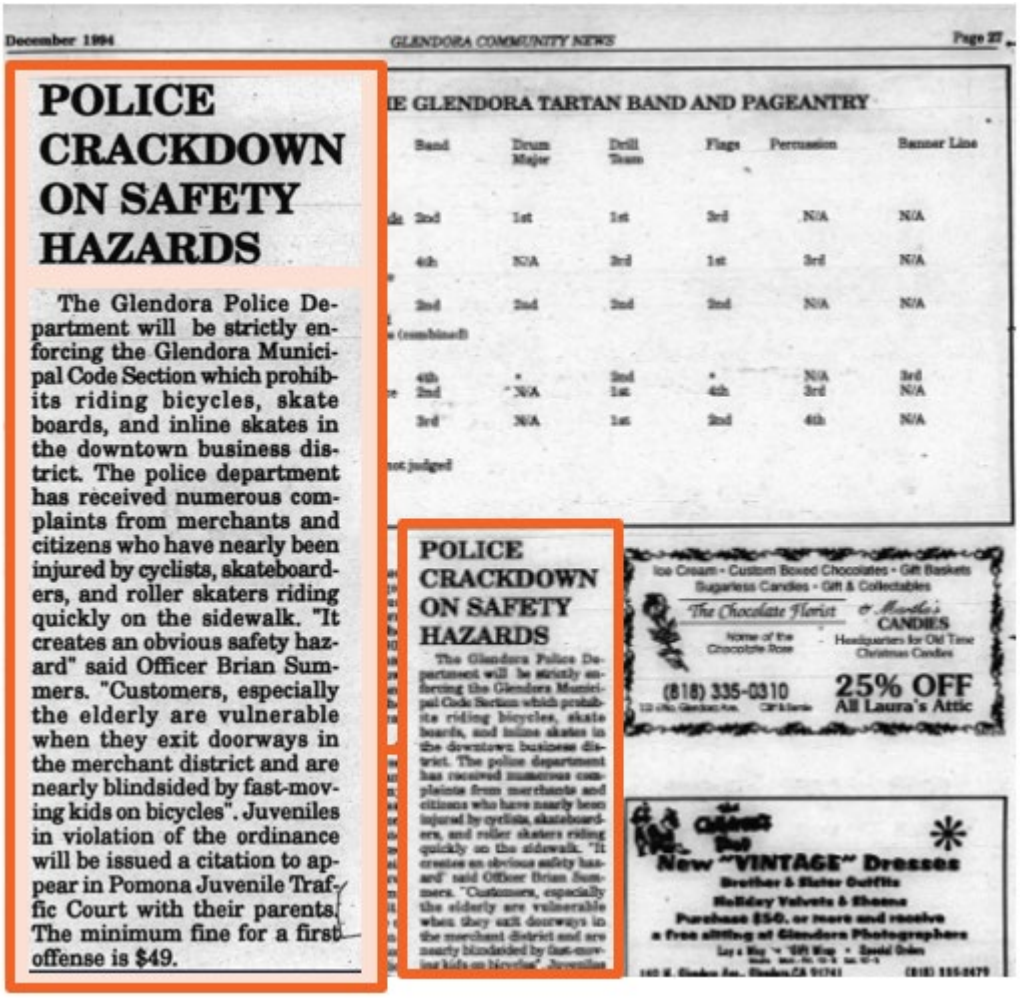
OULDERS ON FOOTHILL

VERMONT WORK STARTS

ABSENTEE BALLOTS

# Attachment C:
# Historical News Articles

**Glendora Community News:** December 1994



December 1994 GLENDORA COMMUNITY NEWS Page 27

## POLICE CRACKDOWN ON SAFETY HAZARDS

The Glendora Police Department will be strictly enforcing the Glendora Municipal Code Section which prohibits riding bicycles, skate boards, and inline skates in the downtown business district. The police department has received numerous complaints from merchants and citizens who have nearly been injured by cyclists, skateboarders, and roller skaters riding quickly on the sidewalk. "It creates an obvious safety hazard" said Officer Brian Summers. "Customers, especially the elderly are vulnerable when they exit doorways in the merchant district and are nearly blindsided by fast-moving kids on bicycles". Juveniles in violation of the ordinance will be issued a citation to appear in Pomona Juvenile Traffic Court with their parents. The minimum fine for a first offense is $49.

E GLENDORA TARTAN BAND AND PAGEANTRY

| | Band | Drum Major | Drill Team | Flags | Percussion | Banner Line |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2nd | 1st | 1st | 3rd | N/A | N/A |
| | 4th | N/A | 3rd | 1st | 3rd | N/A |
| | 3rd | 2nd | 2nd | 2nd | N/A | N/A |
| | 4th | * | 2nd | * | N/A | 3rd |
| | 2nd | N/A | 1st | 4th | 3rd | N/A |
| | 3rd | N/A | 1st | 2nd | 4th | N/A |

not judged

POLICE CRACKDOWN ON SAFETY HAZARDS

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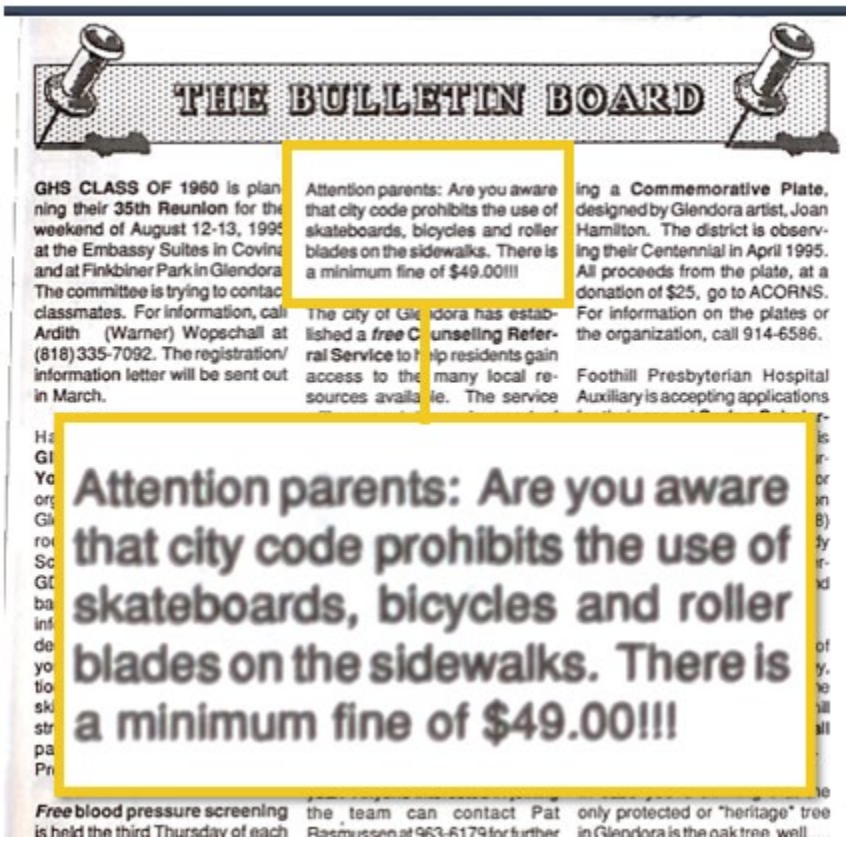
Ice Cream - Custom Boxed Chocolates - Gift Baskets
Sugarless Candies - Gift & Collectables
The Chocolate Florist & Marble's CANDIES
Home of the Chocolate Rose
Headquarters for Old Time Christmas Candies
(818) 335-0310
25% OFF All Laura's Attic

New "VINTAGE" Dresses
Brother & Sister Outfits
Holiday Velvets & Sheens
Purchase $50. or more and receive a free sitting at Glendora Photographers

# Attachment C:
# Historical News Articles

**Glendoran Magazine:** Sunday, January 1, 1995



THE BULLETIN BOARD

**GHS CLASS OF 1960** is planning their **35th Reunion** for the weekend of August 12-13, 1995 at the Embassy Suites in Covina and at Finkbiner Park in Glendora. The committee is trying to contact classmates. For information, call Ardith (Warner) Wopschall at (818)335-7092. The registration/information letter will be sent out in March.

Attention parents: Are you aware that city code prohibits the use of skateboards, bicycles and roller blades on the sidewalks. There is a minimum fine of $49.00!!!

The city of Glendora has established a ***free* Counseling Referral Service** to help residents gain access to the many local resources available. The service

ing a **Commemorative Plate**, designed by Glendora artist, Joan Hamilton. The district is observing their Centennial in April 1995. All proceeds from the plate, at a donation of $25, go to ACORNS. For information on the plates or the organization, call 914-6586.

Foothill Presbyterian Hospital Auxiliary is accepting applications

Attention parents: Are you aware that city code prohibits the use of skateboards, bicycles and roller blades on the sidewalks. There is a minimum fine of $49.00!!!

***Free* blood pressure screening** is held the third Thursday of each

the team can contact Pat

only protected or "heritage" tree in Glendora is the oak tree, well

**From:** Tony Leite
**Sent:** Wednesday, May 6, 2026 10:32 AM
**To:** [redacted]
**Subject:** RE: E-Bikes and Bikes on Sidewalks

We do not have a formal "one-size-fits-all" guideline specifically on whether cities should prohibit e-bikes on sidewalks. What we have been advising more broadly is that agencies take a balanced, risk-based approach that considers local conditions, enforcement feasibility, and public safety.

A few key points based on what we've seen across members:

- There isn't a clear liability advantage either way (ban vs. allow):
  Prohibiting e-bikes on sidewalks can shift riders into the street, which, as your staff noted, may increase exposure depending on roadway conditions. Allowing them on sidewalks, however, creates pedestrian conflict risks. Either approach needs to be supported by reasonable safety measures.
- Many cities are moving toward restrictions, especially for e-bikes:
  We've seen some members adopt ordinances prohibiting e-bikes on sidewalks and in certain public areas, particularly where pedestrian volumes are high.
  Others have taken a more targeted approach (e.g., downtown/"old town" zones).
- Signage + clear rules are important:
  Your idea of "walking bikes only" signage in high pedestrian areas is consistent with what other agencies are doing and can be helpful from both a safety and defensibility standpoint.
- Education and enforcement matter as much as the ordinance itself:
  Our newsletter articles emphasize that a comprehensive approach (education, enforcement, and clearly defined expectations) is key to reducing risk—not just the ordinance language alone. Authority Members Lead Regional Efforts on E-Bike Safety - California JPIA , Managing E-Bike and Scooter Liability - California JPIA
- Responsibility still primarily rests with the rider (and parents for minors):
  Under California law, bicyclists generally have the same rights and responsibilities as drivers. Policies that reinforce yielding to pedestrians, safe speeds, and compliance expectations are important in maintaining that framework.

Practical approach we're seeing work well:

- Restrict or prohibit e-bikes on sidewalks in high pedestrian areas (e.g., Old Town, parks, promenades)
- Allow flexibility in lower-density areas where appropriate
- Use clear signage and messaging (e.g., yield to pedestrians, walk bikes where posted)
- Pair the ordinance with education and enforcement efforts

Here is an article from Westlake Village that may be helpful: Westlake Village announces e-bicycle crackdown

Thank you!

**Tony Leite**
Senior Risk Manager

California Joint Powers Insurance Authority
8081 Moody Street, La Palma, CA 90623
c (562) 484-8226

cjpia.org

# E-BIKE REGULATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10 OF THE GLENDORA MUNICIPAL CODE

REQUESTED BY FREDENDALL AND ALLAWOS

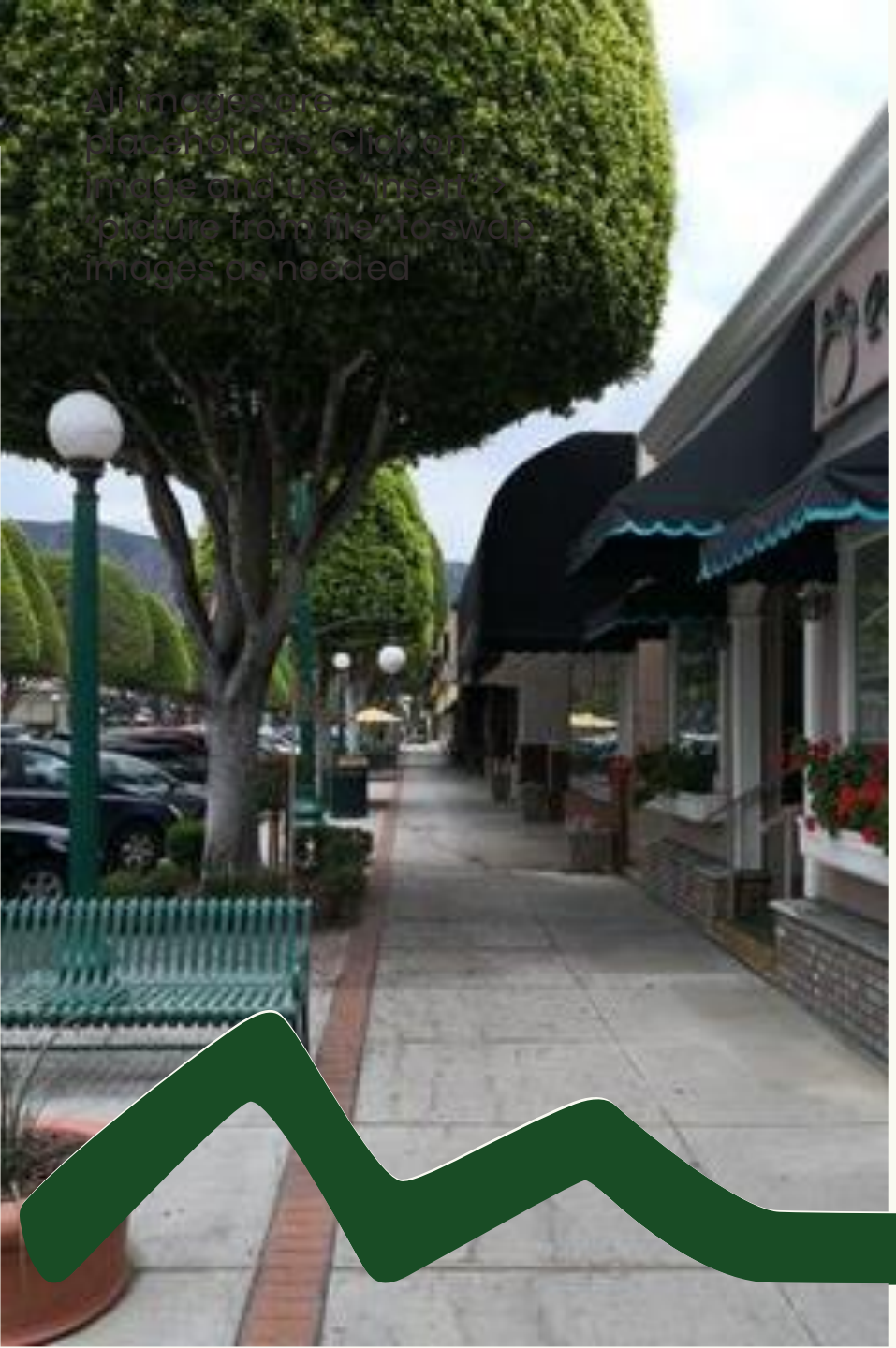
PRESENTED BY POLICE AND PUBLIC WORKS

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

MAY 26, 2026

CHRIS STABIO, CAPTAIN

VALERIE VELASQUEZ-SANTOYA, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS




# WHY WE ARE HERE

## GLENDORA MUNICIPAL CODE (GMC)

**TITLE 10: VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC**

Increasing e-bike & electric scooter usage Citywide

Rise in complaints and calls for service

Concerns from schools, parents, residents, businesses, and BID

Need to balance:

- Pedestrian safety
- Rider safety
- Enforcement practicality
- Community mobility

***Seeking City Council Policy Direction***

# THIS IS NOT A NEW CONVERSATION

**Historical References:**

- 1953: Glendora Police warn children about riding on sidewalks
- 1962: Warning citations reportedly reduced complaints
- 1994: Downtown enforcement on bikes, skateboards and skates
- 1995: Existing GMC regulations adopted

Glendora News

Citrus To Buy Three Sites For New High Schools; Ask $2,500,000 Bond Issue

BIKE RIDERS WARNED

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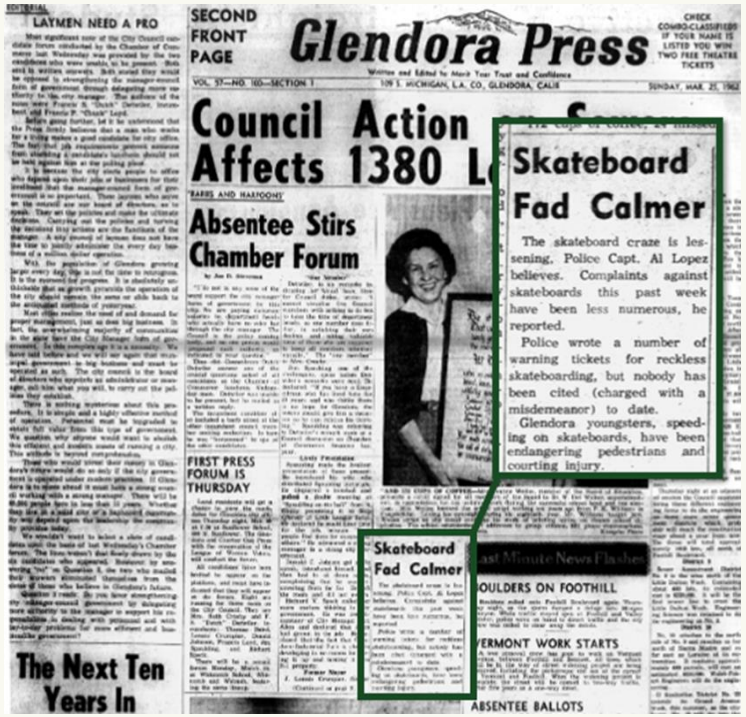
Glendora Press

Council Action Affects 1380 L

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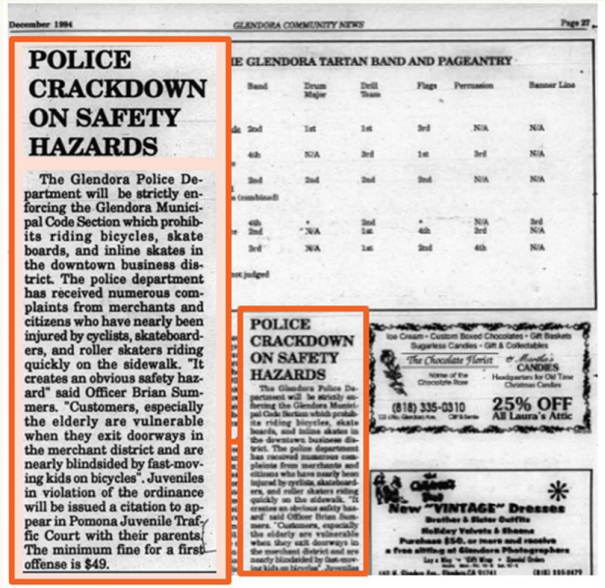
The Next Ten Years In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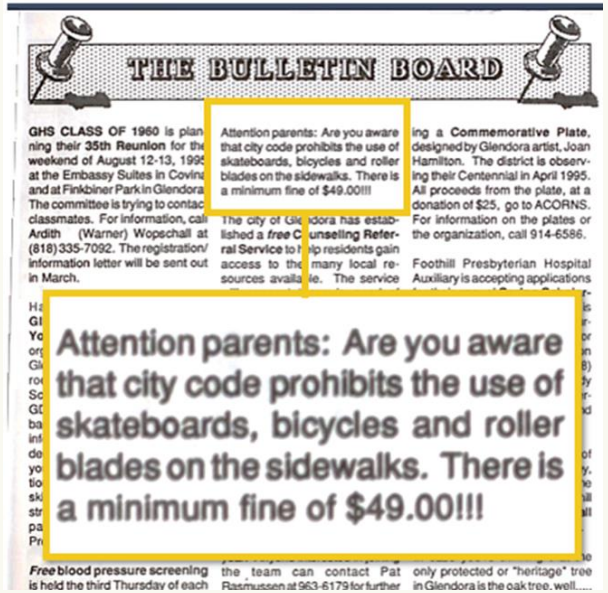

THE BULLETIN BOARD

Attention parents: Are you aware that city code prohibits the use of skateboards, bicycles and roller blades on the sidewalks. There is a minimum fine of $49.00!!!

**Today's discussion reflects new technology and increased speed capabilities.**

# LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

**1987:** Skateboards and roller skates prohibited in portions of downtown.

**1993:** Bicycle riding prohibited on sidewalks citywide.

**1995:** City shifted from blanket prohibitions to targeted posted restrictions.
Current GMC 10.17 adopted *(next slide)*.

**1999:** Skate park ordinance adopted at Finkbiner Park.
Safety gear and operational rules established.

**2022:** California legislature amended Vehicle Code 231 to include electric bikes.

**Glendora has historically adjusted regulations as transportation and recreational trends evolved.**

# EXISTING GMC

## GMC TITLE 10 VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

### GMC 10.17 SKATEBOARDING, ROLLER-SKATING, BICYCLING PROHIBITED IN CERTAIN DESIGNATED AREAS

- Adopted in 1995
- Addresses bicycles, skateboards and roller-skating
- Allows posted “No Riding” areas
- Includes nuisance provisions
- **Current code predates modern E-bikes and electric scooters**
  - E-bikes were added to California Vehicle Code bicycle definitions in 2022

***1995 Ordinance removed prior Citywide Bicycle Prohibition.***

Glendora

# E-BIKE CLASSIFICATIONS

| | Class 1<br>E-bike<br>Pedal Assist | Class 2<br>E-Bike<br>Throttle Equipped | Class 3<br>E-Bike<br>High-Speed<br>Pedal Assist* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Max Speed** | 20 MPH | 20 MPH | 28 MPH |
| **Throttle** | No | Yes | No |
| **Minimum Age** | None | None | 16 Years old |
| **Helmet Required** | Under 18 | Under 18 | All ages |

*Class 3 E-bikes are required to be equipped with a speedometer.

- *Some modified devices exceed legal classifications.*
- *Devices exceeding e-bike classifications may no longer qualify as e-bikes under State law and may be classified as motor-driven cycles, motorcycles, or other regulated vehicles requiring registration, licensing, insurance and equipment compliance.*

# PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS & ACTIVITY

## Public Safety Activity

Increase in calls related to e-bikes:

- 2024: 93
- 2025: 150
- 2026: 110 (Jan. to April only)

16 Reported Collisions (2024 – 2026)

Increasing Trend Year-Over-Year

## Frequent Activity Areas

- Glendora Village
- Marketplace & Diamond Ridge
- Schools
- Parks
- Trails

# COMMUNITY CONCERNS

## Community Concerns

- Excessive speed
- Failure to yield
- Sidewalk conflicts
- RIding against traffic flow
- Youth riders
- Modified devices
- Stunt riding / reckless riding
- Unsafe scooter operation
- Trail conflicts

## Unique Village Conditions

- Narrow travel lanes
- Diagonal parking
- Outdoor dining parklets
- Pedestrian activity
- Special events
- Senior Visitors

**Need: Balance pedestrian safety, rider safety and accessibility.**

# WHAT ARE OTHER CITIES DOING?

### Duarte

- Trail Speed Limits
- Pedestrian Yielding
- Restriction on trails

### Huntington Beach

- Diversion Program
- Enforcement Authority
- Impound Authority

### La Verne

- Proposed SGV Ordinance
- Trail/sidewalk considerations
- Definitions for mobility devices

### Carlsbad

- Minimum rider age
- Impound authority
- Parent accountability

**Cities throughout California are evaluating similar regulations.**
**Some cities regulate bicycles and e-bikes similarly in pedestrian conflict areas.**

# JPIA GUIDANCE

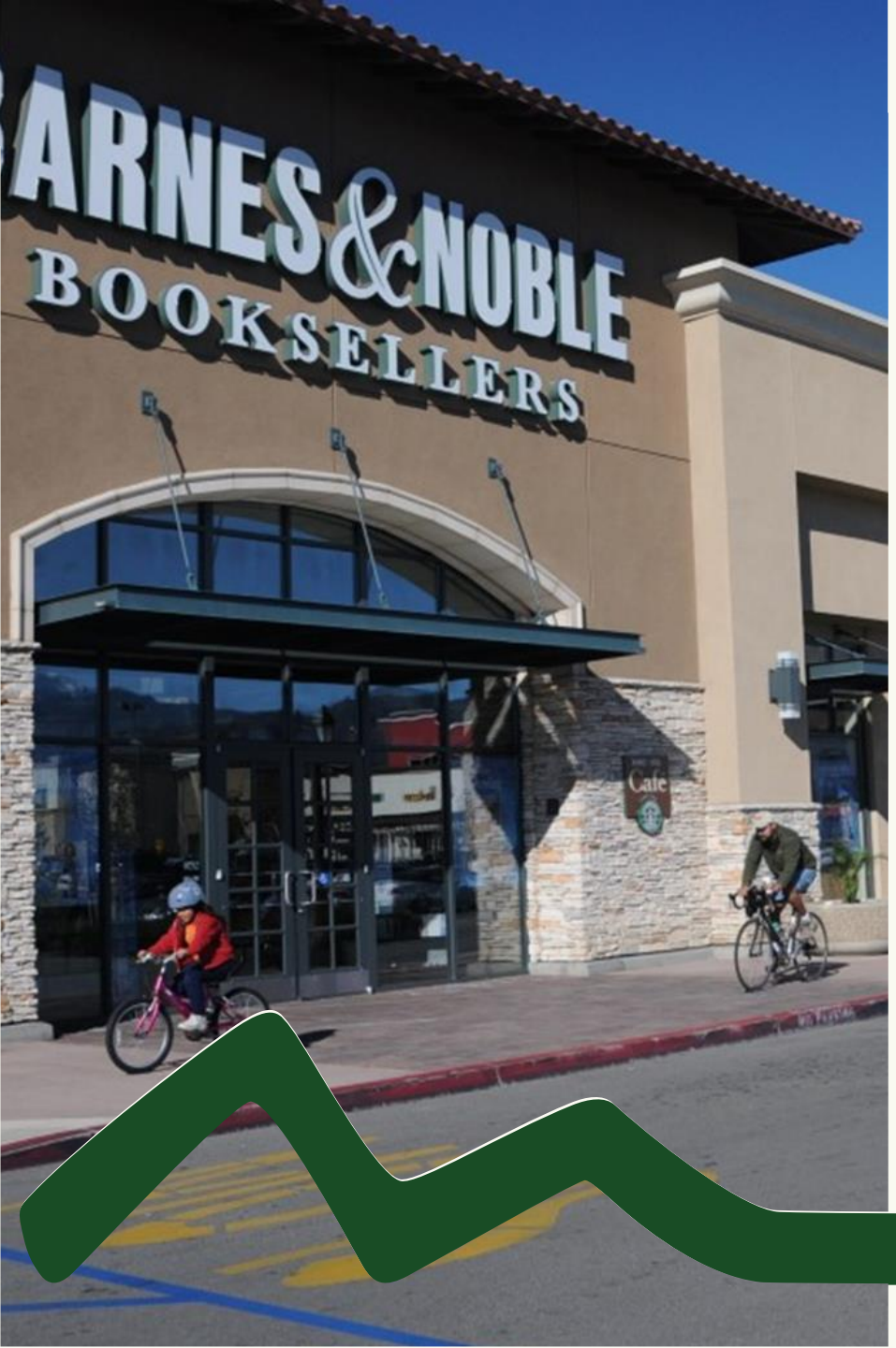
## RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- No "one-size fits all" approach
- High pedestrian areas may warrant restrictions
- Education and enforcement are important.
- Signage and clear expectations matter
- Balance pedestrian and rider safety.

**Flexibility may be appropriate depending on area and conditions.**
**Targeted restrictions may be more appropriate than Citywide prohibitions.**

# POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

- SIDEWALK RIDING
- SCHOOL AREAS
- TRAILS & PARKS
- YOUTH SAFETY
- ENFORCEMENT
- EDUCATION & DIVERSION
- SIGNAGE & AWARENESS




# SIDEWALK RIDING CONSIDERATIONS

## Should bikes and scooters be permitted on sidewalks?

| | |
|---|---|
| **Option A** | • Allow riding on sidewalks Citywide<br>• Require yielding to pedestrians |
| **Option B** | • Restrict bikes in high pedestrian areas only.<br>Glendora Village • Marketplace/Diamond Ridge • School Frontages • Parks • Playgrounds • Events • Natural Trails |
| **Option C** | • Establish “Walk Bikes Only” zones |
| **Option D** | • Reduce speed requirements when passing pedestrians |

**Balance pedestrian safety & rider safety.**

# UNSAFE RIDING & RESTRICTED AREAS

## Potential Unsafe Riding Regulations

- Riding against traffic flow
- Unsafe speed for conditions
- Stunt riding / reckless operation
- Failure to yield to pedestrians
- Carrying passengers when not designed for passengers

## Potential Restricted Areas

- Glendora Village
- School frontages
- Parks & playgrounds
- Marketplace / Diamond Ridge
- Natural Trails

**Staff seeking Council direction regarding operational restrictions.**

# TRAILS DISCUSSION

## Urban Trails

- Speed Differentials
- Yielding Requirements
- Shared Use Safety Concerns
- **Commuter / Recreation**
- **Potentially Appropriate for e-Bikes**

## Natural Trails

- Speed Differentials
- Yielding Requirements
- Shared Use Safety Concerns
- **User / Safety Conflicts**
- **Erosion Concerns**

**Agencies are evaluating restrictions on natural trails. Different trail types may warrant different regulations.**

# EDUCATION & DIVERSION

Education Elements:

- 1-Hour Classroom
- 1-Hour Bike Safety Course
- Parent Participation Required for Minors

Focus on education and behavior correction.
School coordination opportunities.

# FUTURE ORDINANCE COMPONENTS

## Potential Ordinance Components

- ❑ Definitions
- ❑ Sidewalk (unsafe riding) regulations
- ❑ Trail restrictions
- ❑ Yield requirements
- ❑ School area considerations
- ❑ Signage standard
- ❑ Diversion program
- ❑ Enforcement authority
- ❑ Impound authority
- ❑ Public education outreach

## Next Steps:

Receive Council direction
Prepare draft ordinance
Coordinate with schools / stakeholders
Develop signage / public education plan
Return to City Council for Approval

# COUNCIL DIRECTION

# COUNCIL DIRECTION: SIDEWALKS & PUBLIC AREAS

1. Should bicycles and e-bikes be permitted on sidewalks citywide?
2. Should restrictions apply in high pedestrian activity areas?
3. Should “Walk Bike Only” zones be established?
4. Should reduced speed requirements apply near pedestrians?
5. Should additional restrictions apply near schools, parks, shopping centers, or event areas?

# COUNCIL DIRECTION: TRAILS & ENFORCEMENT

1. Should different rules apply to urban shared-use trails versus natural surface trails?

2. Should restrictions apply to certain classes of e-bikes on natural trails?

3. Should  the Police Department have authority to impound unlawfully operated or non-compliant devices?

4. Should unsafe riding behaviors be specifically prohibited?

# COUNCIL DIRECTION: EDUCATION & FUTURE ORDINANCE

1. Should the City implement an educational diversion program for juvenile violations?

2. Should parents participate in diversion programs involving minors?

3. Should  tthe City coordinate with local school districts regarding safety education?

4. Are there additional operational or enforcement considerations Council would like staff to evaluate?

# RECOMMENDATION:

## THAT THE CITY COUNCIL:

1. Review and discuss potential amendments to Title 10 of the Glendora Municipal Code related to electric bicycles (“e-bikes”) and other motor-assisted devices; and
2. Provide policy direction to staff regarding potential regulations, enforcement priorities, operational restrictions, educational/diversion programs, and related implementation considerations for inclusion in a future ordinance for City Council consideration.

# STAFF REPORT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TO:** | **Mayor and Council Members** | **DATE:** | **May 26, 2026** |
| **FROM:** | **Finance** | **DISTRICT(S):** | **Citywide** |
| **SUBJECT:** | **Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2025** | | |

**RECOMMENDATION**
That the City Council:

1. Receive and file the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025.

**STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS**
Goal 2: Maintain Financial Stability and Sustainability (MFSS)

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) is an extensive report summarizing the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year from July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025. Badawi & Associates has completed an independent audit and issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on the financial statements. This is the best opinion the City can receive from its auditors. Specifically, an unmodified opinion means as a result of their examination, testing and audit procedures, Badawi & Associates concluded the financial statements fairly present the financial position of the City.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY / PREVIOUS ACTIONS**
Glendora Municipal Code 2.20.030, stipulates that the Finance Department shall prepare and present to the City Council an annual statement or report in sufficient detail to show the financial condition of the City.

**DISCUSSION**
The ACFR is prepared in compliance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards. Pursuant to GASB guidelines, the City's ACFR is divided into three sections: Introductory, Financial and Statistical.

The Introductory Section provides a brief overview of the city, economic outlook, operational controls and major initiatives.

The Financial Section which will be the primary point of discussion in this report, includes the independent auditors' opinion letter, Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), and the Basic Financial Statements. The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides a narrative of how the financial report is presented and key highlights of some of the changes in our financial position. The MD&A provides tables showing comparative information from fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

The Financial Section includes multiple financial statement formats, starting with the Government-Wide Financial Statements, Fund Financial Statements and Combining & Individual Fund Statements. The Government-Wide Financial Statements are intended to communicate the financial condition of the City in a manner similar to private sector reporting. The Fund Financial Statements and the Combining & Individual Fund Statements relate more closely to the budget document and the day-to-day management of the City's resources. Below are highlights from the financial reports.

Government-Wide Financial Statement Highlights

The City's total net position grew to $230.2 million as of June 30, 2025, up from a restatement $221.4 million the prior year (the restatement reflects a new accounting requirement for reporting compensated absences), representing an improvement of $8.8 million. This growth was fueled by both the City's day-to-day operations generating more revenue than expenses and by continued investment in water infrastructure and community facilities. Several capital improvement projects were completed increasing capitalized assets over the course of fiscal year 2024-25, including Cumberland/Palomar/Lone Hill & Mauna Loa Street and water improvements, Country Club/Vista water main replacement, and South Hills/Ole Hammer/Willow Springs park improvements.

Governmental Fund Highlights

Governmental Funds include the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Project Funds, and Debt Service Funds. As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of $93.1 million, an increase of $2.8 million from the prior year. The General Fund ended the year with a positive fund balance increase of $3.4 million after transfers in and out.

General fund revenues came in better than budgeted in all revenue sources. Property tax revenues increased slightly relating to the steady rising home values within the City. Sales Tax continues to be a significant revenue source for the City. Sales Tax and Measures E/Z saw an increase of approximately $0.6 million from FY2024 to FY2025. Measures E/Z provide funding for programs and items to address Public Safety, Library programs, affordable housing, homelessness, citywide communication efforts and City events provided through Recreation and Human Services. Use of Money and Property exceeded budgets by $2.4 million due to recognition of unrealized gains/losses required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 31.

The transfers out from the General Fund were done in accordance with the reserve policy that was adopted in June 2020. The committed fund balance: emergency contingency reserve was established at a maximum of 45% of prior year operating General Fund expenditures and the amounts in excess of 45% at year-end were transferred per the policy to the Capital Projects Fund ($1.3 million), Pension Stabilization Fund ($0.75 million), any deficit internal service fund and towards the City's Other Post-Employment Benefit Section 115 Trust (OPEB Trust). In this case, $0.25 million was transferred to the General Liability Fund and to the OPEB Trust. The Pension Stabilization Fund is combined with the General Fund for financial statement presentation purposes. At the June 30, 2025, the General Fund Committed Contingencies Reserve is $18.5 million. This reserve is critical for emergencies and is relied upon for cash flow needs during the year, in particular during the first six months of the fiscal year before property tax revenues are received.

The City Capital Projects Fund balance decreased by $3.3 million to $17.8 million, reflecting capital project expenditures of $3.0 million as the City continues it historic reinvestment into community infrastructure improvements. One of the major projects completed in FY 2025 was the South Hills/Ole Hammer/Willow Springs park improvements.

Business Type Activities/Proprietary Funds Highlights

Proprietary Funds include the Water funds, and the Internal Service Funds. The major fund is the Water Funds, both operations and capital.

Net position of the Water Fund, inclusive of capital assets, is $102.5 million as of June 30, 2025 (before consolidation adjustments), with unrestricted assets of $22.6 million. The Water Fund generated operating revenues of $23.2 million and incurred operating expenses of $19.7 million, resulting in operating income of $3.5 million. Non-operating revenues (net) added $1.1 million, bringing income before transfers to $4.6 million; after a transfer out of $43,447, the change in net position was $4.6 million. Of the Water Fund's $100.1 million net position, $79.9 million is invested in capital infrastructure (non-spendable) and $20.2 million is unrestricted in line with the Working Capital and Catastrophic Reserve providing a reserve equal to the cost of operations for a six-month period in the event of a catastrophic event. The Water Fund saw the following projects completed during FY 2024-25, Cumberland/Palomar/Lone Hill & Mauna Loa Street and water improvements, and Country Club/Vista water main replacement.

Of the Internal Service Funds, the Worker's Compensation Fund and General Liability Fund ended the year with deficit net positions, comprised of the actuarial estimated liability of open claims and judgments, both reported and those incurred but not reported (IBNR). The current cash balance of $2.3 million and $1.2 million, respectively, is sufficient for annual operating cash flow needs. Per the General Fund reserve policy, the General Liability Fund received a transfer of $0.25 million to mitigate ending the year in a deficit and to cover the FY25 operating budget.

Fiduciary Funds Highlights

Fiduciary Funds include Successor Agency Funds. The Successor Agency Funds are used primarily for debt service.

The Statistical Section is the last section of the ACFR. The Statistical Section includes data useful in analyzing the City's financial and operational history for comparative purposes. Some of the financial statistics tracked include financial trends, revenue capacity, and debt capacity, which are useful for evaluating the City's financial stability. There are also demographic/economic information and operating indicators which allow the reader to understand the environment and how the financial report relates to the services provided by the City.

**FISCAL IMPACT**

There is no fiscal impact associated with the recommendations in this report.

**ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION**

Not applicable.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prepared By: | Natasha Woolford, Assistant Finance Director |
| Concurs With: | Not Applicable |
| Reviewed By: | Kyle Johnson, Finance Director/City Treasurer |
| Certified to Availability of Funds: | Kyle Johnson, Finance Director/City Treasurer |
| Approved By: | Adam Raymond, City Manager |
| Legal Review: | Danny Aleshire, City Attorney |
| CEQA Review: | Not Applicable |

**Attachments**

A_2025_Glendora_Annual_Comprehensive_Financial_Report.pdf

B_Presentation.pdf

Glendora

# ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

CITY OF GLENDORA
INDUSTRY
AGRICULTURE
RESIDENTIAL
INCORPORATED 1911

# City of Glendora

Glendora, California

***Annual Comprehensive Financial Report***

***For the year ended June 30, 2025***

Prepared by:
Financial Department

# City of Glendora
## Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

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# Transmittal Letter

May 12, 2026

Honorable Mayor, City Council and Citizens of the City of Glendora:

It is a pleasure to submit the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the City of Glendora for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The report and accompanying independent audit are published pursuant to State law and the requirements of Sections 2.08.070 and 2.20.030(2) of the Glendora Municipal Code. The financial statements are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS) by an independent auditing firm of licensed certified public accountants.

While traditionally addressed to the governing legislative body of the City, this report is also intended to provide relevant financial information to the citizens of the City of Glendora, City staff, creditors, investors and other concerned readers. We encourage all readers to contact the Finance Department with any questions or comments concerning this report.

**Purpose and Management Responsibility**

The report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City of Glendora. Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all the information presented. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the City of Glendora has established a comprehensive internal control framework designed to both protect the government's assets from loss, theft or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP. The cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits. As such, the City of Glendora's framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement.

As management, we assert to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds and component units of the City of Glendora.

**Audited Financial Statements**

The City's financial statements have been audited by Badawi & Associates, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The independent auditors concluded, based on the audit, there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified ("clean") opinion of the City's financial statements

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this ACFR.

**Organization of Report**
The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The City of Glendora's MD&A can be found in the Financial Section, immediately following the independent auditor's report.

## City of Glendora Profile

The City of Glendora was incorporated in 1911 and encompasses 19.86 square miles. The City is located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains in Northeastern Los Angeles County. It is 28 miles east of downtown Los Angeles and 30 miles west of San Bernardino. Neighboring communities include San Dimas, Azusa, and Covina.

The City of Glendora is a California General Law city that operates under the Council-Manager form of government. The City Council consists of five members, and each serves a term of four years. Annually, the Council meets and elects from its membership, a Mayor and a Mayor Pro Tem to serve a single-year term. The Mayor serves as the presiding officer of the City Council. In October 2017, the City Council adopted the move to district elections.

The City Council serves as the legislative and policy-making body of the City, the Housing Authority, and as the Successor Agency to the former Glendora Redevelopment Agency, enacting all ordinances and operating resolutions, adopting of the annual budget, appointing commissions and committees, and hiring the City Manager and City Attorney. The City Manager serves as chief executive officer and is responsible for implementing the policies, ordinances and directives of the City Council, for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the City, and for appointing, with City Council concurrence, department directors. The City Attorney is responsible for the legal affairs of the City and works in conjunction with the City Manager to implement the policies set forth by the City Council.

**City Services**
The City provides a wide range of services, including public safety (police), public works, water, storm drainage, planning and development, park and landscape maintenance, code enforcement, building inspection, library facilities, and senior citizen/handicap transportation. Fire protection and flood control services are provided by Los Angeles County. Many recreation programs for all age groups and services for the mature adult population are provided year-round. The City provides trash collection services through a contracted third party.

Glendora is a family-friendly community with a population of approximately 50,000. The community enjoys over a thousand acres in park and open space area. The City has been recognized in the San Gabriel Valley as the Best Friendly City or Downtown for 14 consecutive years (2012 - 2025).

The City is comprised of a majority of single-family homes, condominiums and apartments as well as a mixture of retail, office, light industrial, and service entities, providing a solid tax base for the City. Most businesses are oriented toward serving local residents and visitors. This local business

environment and the availability of amenities in the community make Glendora a desirable community in which to live, work and play.

**Budgetary Policy and Control**
The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City of Glendora's financial planning and control. The City Council adopts a budget recommended by the City Manager. The budget is prepared by fund, department, and program. After adoption, the City Council may modify appropriations at any time with majority approval. Changes in appropriations at the fund level during the year must be submitted by the City Manager to the City Council for review and approval and must be accompanied by appropriate fiscal impact analysis. The level of expenditures is controlled at the fund level. The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted appropriations within the control accounts, including capital projects, provided no change is made to the total amount provided for any one fund.

## Economic Condition and Outlook

The ACFR provides valuable insight to the City's financial position and economic condition at June 30, 2025. The information presented in the City's financial statements is best understood within the context of our broader economic conditions within which the City operated during the year.

**Local Economy**
The City's major revenue sources continue to be property taxes, sales taxes, and licenses/fees. According to data provided by HdL Companies, Glendora's median home prices increased by 8.19% in the 2025 tax year. Median home prices reached $945,000, with average sales price at $1,043,570. The value and sales price of homes increased from 2024 to 2025 however the total volume of homes sold remains below 2022 and 2023 levels. Interest rates continue to remain high, which continues to make borrowing expensive, impacting housing demand. With 83.4% of the City's property values made up of residential homes, the City continues to expect stable revenue from the real estate market.

Sales Tax continues to be a significant revenue source for the City. Sales Tax and Measures E/Z saw an increase of approximately $0.6 million from FY2024 to FY2025. As the City heads through 2026 and 2027, overall consumer spending is projected to remain steady with minor growth in Sales Tax and Measures E/Z revenues related to the inflationary cost of goods. The City uses funding from Measures E/Z for programs and items to address public safety, homelessness, library programs (due to a decrease in grant funding outside of the City's control), economic development and affordable housing, streets, citywide communication efforts and City events provided through Recreation and Human Services.

The cost of supplies, materials, and services continue to increase due to changing federal policies and priorities associated with tariffs and inflation. Transfers totaling $2.5 million were made to the City Capital Projects Fund, Pension Stabilization Fund, Other Post-Employment Benefit Reserve, and General Liability Fund in compliance with the City Council approved General Fund Reserve Policy, which continues to improve the General Fund position of the City, which is already rated AAA by S&P.

Government-wide expenditures totaled $81.8 and $79.4 million for the years ended June 30, 2025, and 2024 respectively. The increase in overall expenditures is primarily due to the investment in retaining/recruiting employees, a hardening insurance market, additional consultant services to help facilitate development within the City, and increased service needed to implement the memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Glendora Unified School District. The City has added job classifications in the Community Development Departments' Building Division to enhance customer service, project intake, and inspection programs. The Recreation and Human Services Department added part-time hours to address new responsibilities related to the MOU with Glendora Unified School District, investment in proactive park maintenance/care, and additional programming available at Louie Pompei Park. All of the position changes continue to enhance the City's ability to address community needs in conjunction with the City's strategic plan and biennial community survey.

On June 10th, 2025, the Glendora City Council members approved the FY 2025-26 & 2026-27 Two-Year Budget. The approved budget was balanced with the City continuing to provide the same level of services for the community.

## Relevant Financial Policies

**Financial Planning**
Each year the City engages in two comprehensive processes of financial planning and review. The first occurs as part of the City Council/Successor Agency Board's review of the City Manager's proposed budget in June prior to the commencement of the fiscal year beginning July 1st. The second is the mid-year review that analyzes the operating results for the first half of the fiscal year. The mid-year review offers analyses of the City's financial position, with particular emphasis on the General Fund. The focal point of both reviews is the City's multi-year General Fund revenue and expenditure projection. In this light, financial planning assumes a longer-range perspective. In addition to the budget process review, the City prepares monthly reports for department and City Council review. The City Council and Executive staff meet semi-annually for strategic planning; the resulting plan is available on the City website. Local, regional and statewide issues are shared and discussed publicly addressing the current and future financial planning of the City.

**Financial Policies**
The City Council adopts a comprehensive list of Financial Policies annually with the adoption of the budget. The Fiscal and Budgetary Policies address a wide range of fiscal management issues, budgetary control, treasury management, reserve ratios, infrastructure, financing methods and employee compensation. The entire Fiscal and Budgetary policy is included in the adopted budget for FY 2025-2026 & FY 2026-2027 Two-Year Budget.

**Cash Management**
The City manages a pooled investment program for all funds in which temporarily idle cash is invested in a variety of instruments. The investment program is managed in accordance with the Investment Policy approved by the City Council. Safety, liquidity, and yield, in that order, are the objectives of the investment program. Investments are diversified among investment tools including certificates of deposit, Federal agency securities and the State of California's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). Monthly reports on investment status and activity are presented to the City Council.

**Risk Management**
In 1986, the City became a member of the Independent Cities Risk Management Authority (ICRMA), a joint powers authority of 15 California cities, for the purpose of pooling the City of Glendora's risk for general liability and workers' compensation losses with those of other member cities. The City maintains self-insurance programs for worker's compensation and general liability insurance up to a maximum of $500,000 and $300,000 per occurrence, respectively. General liability claims, which exceed the self-insured retention (SIR) are covered by ICRMA up to a maximum of $3,000,000 per incident. Worker's compensation claims that exceed the SIR are insured by ICRMA up to the California statutory limits for worker's compensation. The City contracts with third party administrators who handle all claims against the City.

## Major Initiatives

The City of Glendora City Council and the City's executive management team have dedicated significant attention and resources to accomplishing the objectives set forth under the umbrella of the 2023-2025 Two-Year Strategic Plan (and continues to do so under the 2025-2027 Strategic Plan). Guiding the City's efforts during fiscal year 2024-2025 were seven individual goals: Implement strategic economic development, maintain financial stability and sustainability, enhance employee development and retention, enhance and modernize the organization, improve and maintain the City's infrastructure and facilities, implement strategic homelessness solutions, and enhance community engagement and presence.

Several capital improvement projects were completed over the course of fiscal year 2024-25, including Cumberland/Paloma/Lone Hill & Mauna Loa Street and water improvements, Country Club/Vista water main replacement, and South Hills/Ole Hammer/Willow Springs park improvements. The City's Five-Year Capital Improvement Program included in the FY 2025-27 Adopted Two-Year Budget totals $108,328,533 including $22,268,946 in ongoing projects from prior years and $86,059,587 of new project expenditures. Years 1 and 2 ($44,293,765) of the plan are budgeted and programmed and years 3 through 5 still require funding sources to be identified. This illustrates the level of deferred maintenance and demonstrates the City's commitment to infrastructure improvements. The projects are categorized as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Facilities | $ 3,848,389 |
| Parks | $ 4,704,400 |
| Stormwater | $ 25,005,692 |
| Streets | $ 23,234,875 |
| Streets and Water | $ 36,549,828 |
| Water | $ 14,985,349 |

The FY 2025-27 Adopted Two-Year Budget Capital Improvement Plan continues the City's aggressive capital project schedule dedicating resources to maintaining our streets, water systems, stormwater systems, and parks. A few key capital projects included in this budget include Finkbiner Park Stormwater Capture Project, South Hills Bike Park, People Movement Project, and Colorado and Cypress Water and Streets Projects. These investments are about resilience and readiness for the future.

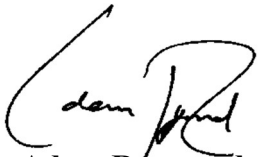
At the same time, Glendora is facing major long-term needs such as, aging city facilities, streets and significant water system improvement requirements as well as continuing efforts to address

homelessness. The City remains dedicated to identifying funding to improve the pavement condition of the streets and investing in services and partnerships that connect people to housing and support, while keeping public spaces safe and accessible. The City has made and continues to make generational investments in infrastructure. Previous efficiency and cost savings measures has allowed the City to reinvest these funds in proactive maintenance of facilities and streets at more than $1.75 million annually from base levels in 2018. The City will keep supporting local economic vitality through business-focused initiatives and by encouraging responsible private investment, while carefully prioritizing future improvements to protect core services as costs rise and revenues fluctuate.

## Award and Acknowledgments

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Glendora for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. This was the 27th year within the last 28 years the government has received this prestigious award (in 2006 and 2024 the City did not submit application due to the challenges and complications of its accounting system computer conversion). In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR. The report satisfied generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), government accounting standard board (GASB) pronouncements and other legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. Our current ACFR continues to be prepared to meet the requirements for the Certificate of Achievement, however, like 2006 and 2024 the City has not submitted to the GFOA due to new enterprise resource planning system implementations. The GFOA also awarded a certificate of Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting to the City of Glendora for its Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. This was the fifth year the City was awarded for this achievement within the last five years (the City has received this award every year since its first submission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, except for 2024 and 2025 as noted above). The City has completed the system conversions as of June 2025 and intends to submit for awards again for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026.

The preparation and publication of this report was made possible by the dedicated service of the entire Finance Department under the leadership of Deputy City Manager, Marie Ricci, Finance Director/City Treasurer, Kyle Johnson and Assistant Director-Finance, Natasha Woolford. Appreciation is also extended to City departments for their support in planning and conducting the fiscal functions of the City, the commitment of all City employees, as well as the Mayor and City Council for their support and encouragement toward achieving and maintaining the highest standards for the management of the City of Glendora's finances. Through continued partnership with the community we serve, the City of Glendora will continue to be a leader in effective municipal governance and maintain its high quality of life.



**Adam Raymond**
**City Manager**

**Kyle Johnson**
**Finance Director/City Treasurer**

David Fredendall
**MAYOR**

Karen Davis
**MAYOR PRO TEM**

Shaunna Elias
**COUNCIL MEMBER**

Michael Allawos
**MAYOR PRO TEM**

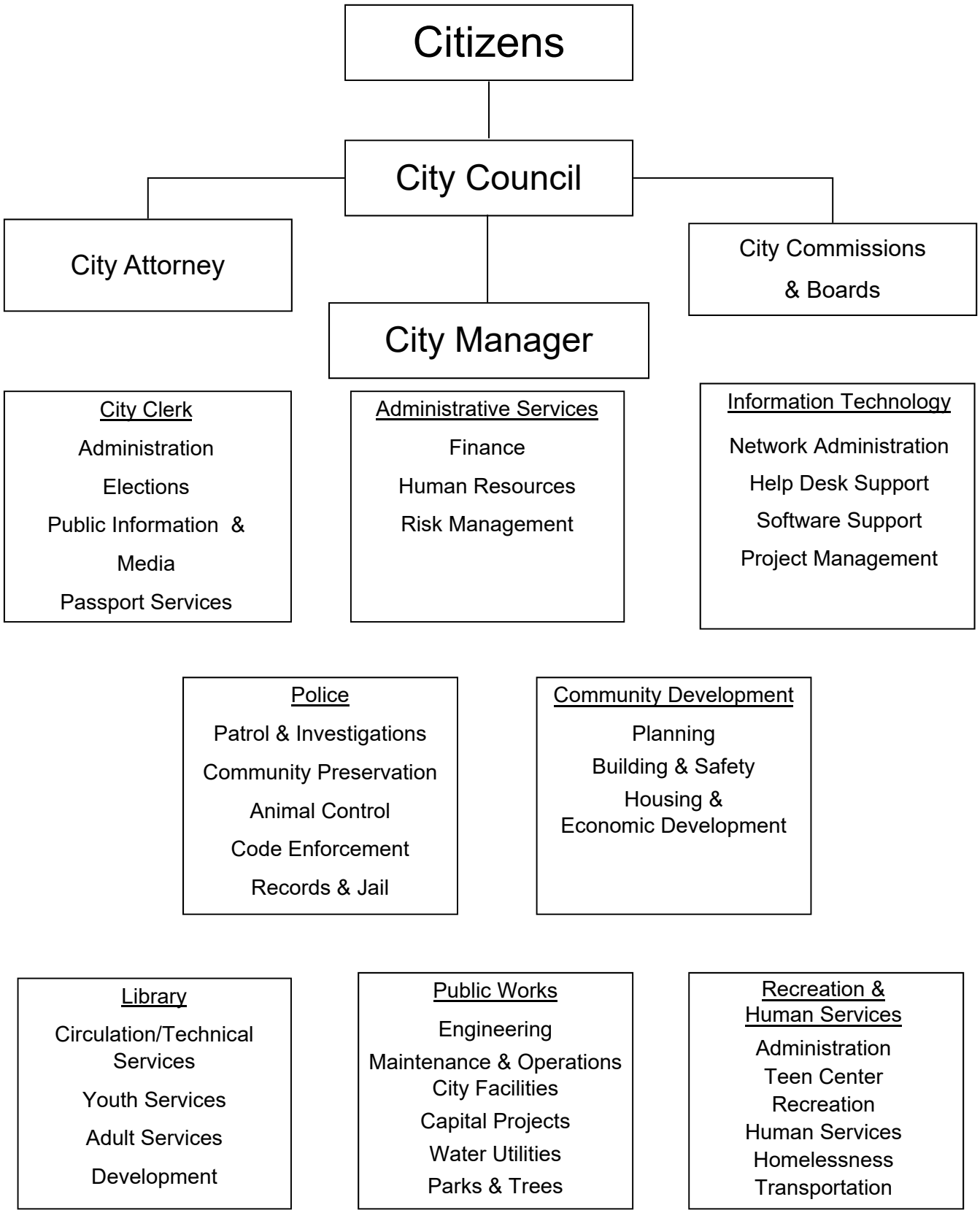
Mendell Thompson
**COUNCIL MEMBER**

## ADVISORY BODIES

• Community Services Commission •
• Planning Commission • Board of Library Trustees •
• Water Commission • Business Improvement District Advisory Board •

## APPOINTED OFFICIALS & DEPARTMENT HEADS

Adam M. Raymond.....City Manager
Moises Lopez.....Assistant City Manager
Marie Ricci.....Deputy City Manager
Kathleen R. Sessman.....City Clerk/Communications Director
Kyle Johnson.....Finance Director/City Treasurer
Sam Robbin.....Information Technology Director
Mike Randazzo.....Police Chief
Jeff Kugel.....Community Development Director
Vacant.....Public Works Director
Vacant.....Library Director
Annie Warner..... Interim Recreation & Human Services Director


Citizens
City Council
City Attorney
City Commissions & Boards
City Manager
City Clerk
Administration
Elections
Public Information & Media
Passport Services
Administrative Services
Finance
Human Resources
Risk Management
Information Technology
Network Administration
Help Desk Support
Software Support
Project Management
Police
Patrol & Investigations
Community Preservation
Animal Control
Code Enforcement
Records & Jail
Community Development
Planning
Building & Safety
Housing & Economic Development
Library
Circulation/Technical Services
Youth Services
Adult Services
Development
Public Works
Engineering
Maintenance & Operations City Facilities
Capital Projects
Water Utilities
Parks & Trees
Recreation & Human Services
Administration
Teen Center
Recreation
Human Services
Homelessness
Transportation

BADAWI & ASSOCIATES
Certified Public Accountants

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
of the City of Glendora
Glendora, California

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### *Opinions*

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Glendora, California (City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### *Basis for Opinions*

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City of Glendora and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### *Responsibility of Management's for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

***Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and the required pension and OPEB schedules on pages 5-20 and 107-119, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

***Supplementary Information***

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining nonmajor fund statements and the budgetary comparison schedules for the capital projects fund and nonmajor governmental funds are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining nonmajor fund statements and the budgetary comparison schedules for the capital projects fund and nonmajor governmental funds are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining nonmajor fund statements and the budgetary comparison schedules for the capital projects fund and nonmajor governmental funds are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

***Other Information***

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical section but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

**Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 12, 2026, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Badawi & Associates

Badawi & Associates, CPAs
Emeryville, California
May 12, 2026

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# Management's Discussion and Analysis

The management of the City of Glendora, California (City) presents this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City as of, and for the fiscal year ended, June 30, 2025. Since Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts, we encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information furnished in the Letter of Transmittal and the accompanying Basic Financial Statements.

## Financial Highlights

The City of Glendora closed fiscal year 2024-25 in a strong financial position. Think of the City's finances like a household balance sheet, what you own minus what you owe equals your "net worth." For the City, that figure is called net position, and it grew to $230.2 million as of June 30, 2025, up from a restated $221.4 million the prior year, an improvement of $8.8 million. This growth was fueled by both the City's day-to-day operations generating more revenue than expenses to maintain established reserve policies, and by continued investment in streets, water, and parks infrastructure. The General Fund, the City's only discretionary funding source for everyday services like police, parks, library services, planning, building, engineering and general government services (i.e. City Manager, City Clerk, Finance and Human Resources, etc.), ended the year with a positive increase of $3.4 million, and the City's water utility revenues continued to cover expenditures and provide for capital improvement projects, growing its net worth to $100.1 million (the majority of which non-spendable and invested in capital assets).

- **Your Tax Dollars Worked Hard — and the City Spent Them Wisely**
  The largest source of revenue for the City continues to be the taxes residents and businesses generate every day. Sales taxes — collected every time you shop in Glendora — brought in $19.1 million, and property taxes added another $18.8 million. Together, these two sources alone account for the majority of what funds police, parks, library services, planning, building, engineering and general government services).

- **The City Invested Reserves Wisely and Facility Rentals were Popular**
  One of the biggest positive changes from the prior year was how much the City earned simply by investing its reserve funds wisely. The City brought recognized $6.3 million in revenue from investments and facility rentals in FY 2024-25, a significant jump compared to prior years. Additionally, as City investments have matured, they have been reinvested in higher interest rate investments resulting in a smaller unrealized loss than reported in FY2023-24 (unrealized gains/losses are reported in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board statement 31).

- **The City Invested in Your Neighborhoods — Roads, Parks, and Water**
  A major reason the City's overall financial position grew is that it continued to invest heavily in physical improvements — the things you can see and use. Total City-owned assets like roads, buildings, water pipes, and parks grew to $182.1 million in FY 2024-25, up from $178 million just two years prior.

Glendora is making historic capital commitments to improve the community. The City adopted a two-year budget on June 10, 2025, that continues this commitment to infrastructure investment, with the General Fund remaining balanced and meeting all reserve policy requirements.

The water utility had a strong year as well with operating revenues of $23.2 million exceeding operating expenses of $19.7 million. The Water Fund's net position grew to over $100 million ($80 million of which is non-spendable as investments in capital assets), reflecting years of investment in pipes, pumps, and infrastructure to keep water flowing to all customers.

❖ **The City Kept Spending Under Control — Even as Costs Rose**

Running a City is expensive, and costs have gone up across the board, from employee salaries to insurance premiums to the price of materials. The City has seen increases in mandatory police officer training costs, building inspection services, and parks and landscape maintenance.

Despite these pressures, the City managed its budget carefully. The General Fund, the only discretionary source of funding that pays for day-to-day services ended the year with a positive fund balance of $42.4 million, up from $39 million the prior year. The fund balance is broken down into different categories Non-Spendable ($4.2 million), Restricted ($5.8 million), Committed ($18.5M), Assigned ($13.8 million) and Unassigned ($0.06 million).

The City maintains a formal emergency reserve (Committed Category), money set aside specifically for unexpected events like natural disasters or economic downturns. As of June 30, 2025, that reserve stood at $18.5 million, equal to 45% of prior year operating expenditures, exactly in line with the City Council's adopted reserve policy.

❖ **One Accounting Adjustment You Should Know About**

You may notice a reference to a "restatement" of $1.5 million in the financial report. This reflects a new accounting rule called GASB Statement No. 101, which changed how governments must track and report employee vacation and sick leave balances. The City implemented this new rule in FY 2024-25, which required a one-time adjustment to prior year numbers. GASB or Governmental Accounting Standard Board statements are national governmental accounting standards that impact the whole country.

❖ **The Bigger Picture: A Decade of Rebuilding Pays Off**

Perhaps the most important context for understanding this year's financial highlights is the journey that got us here. Over the past decade, Glendora restored its financial stability through voter-approved sales tax measures (Measures E and Z), pension restructuring through the 2019 Pension Obligation Bonds, and stronger reserve and capital funding policies.

These reforms earned the city a AAA bond rating — the highest possible — meaning lenders and investors consider Glendora one of the most financially sound cities in California. That rating matters to you as a resident because it means the city can borrow money at lower interest rates when needed for major projects, saving taxpayer dollars in the long run.

The city remains committed to fiscal discipline while continuing to invest in the services and infrastructure that make Glendora a great place to live.

## Overview of the Financial Statements

The City is required to present its financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as promulgated by the Government Accounting Standard Board (GASB) pronouncements.

The City of Glendora's Basic Financial Statements are comprised of three components:

- Government-Wide Financial Statements
- Fund Financial Statements
- Notes to the Financial Statements

This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the Basic Financial Statements.

**Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The G*overnment-Wide Financial Statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, reported in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *Statement of Net Position* presents information on all of the City's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City of Glendora is improving or declining.

The S*tatement of Activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event causing the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, with the use of the accrual basis of accounting, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both the Government-Wide Financial Statements distinguish City functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, community services, library, and public works. The business-type activities of the City are the Water Enterprise Fund, consisting of Water Capital and Water Operations.

Pursuant to ABX1 26 ("AB 26") approved by Governor Brown on June 28, 2011, and upheld by the California State Supreme Court on December 29, 2011, the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Glendora ("Agency") was dissolved on January 31, 2012. The Net Position and changes in Net Position of the Agency, as of June 30, 2024, can be found in the Fiduciary Fund Section of the Government-Wide Financial Statements.

**Fund Financial Statements**

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City of Glendora, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

**Governmental Funds –** Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds Balance Sheet and governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City of Glendora maintains 43 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds Balance Sheet and governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for the General Fund, City Capital Projects Fund, and the American Rescue Plan Act Fund which are considered to be major funds for the purposes of this report. Data from the remaining 40 governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these *nonmajor* governmental funds is aggregated into *combining statements* elsewhere in this report.

The City of Glendora adopts a biennial budget for each of its governmental funds. The second year is updated, adopted and appropriated. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for each governmental fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

**Proprietary Funds** – The City of Glendora maintains two types of proprietary funds*:* enterprise funds and internal service funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its Water Operations. Internal service funds utilize an accounting mechanism used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. Internal service funds are presented as proprietary funds because both enterprise and internal service funds follow the accrual basis of accounting. The City uses internal service funds to account for its Worker's Compensation Self-Insurance, General Liability Self-Insurance, Vehicles and Technology operations. Because these services predominantly benefit the governmental rather than business-type activities, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

**Fiduciary Funds** – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources legally held for the benefit of parties outside of the City. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the assets of those funds are *not* available to support the City's own programs. As a result of the dissolution of the Community Redevelopment Agency per AB 1484, the activities of the Successor Agency to the Former Community Redevelopment Agency are reported as a Private-Purpose Trust Fund in the Fiduciary Fund section. The fiduciary fund statements follow the proprietary fund financial statements.

**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements** – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide financial statements.

**Other information** – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents Required Supplementary Information consisting of budgetary comparison schedules, notes to the budgetary comparison schedules, the City's net pension liability – Miscellaneous Plan, the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability – Safety Plan, the related schedule of contributions, the City's net other post-employment benefits liability, and the related schedule of contributions.

## Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The government-wide financial statements provide information about the City's overall financial picture from the perspective of all the City's governmental and business-type funds combined. Everything the City owns, everything it owes, and everything it earned or spent during the year. It combines both the day-to-day operations (like police, parks, and roads) and the City's water utility into one big picture. This form of financial reporting is intended to provide a perspective similar to that found in the private sector with its full accrual accounting basis and elimination or reclassification of internal service activities. The government-wide financial statements provide

long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial condition. The following analysis addresses the financial statements of the City as a whole.

**Statement of Net Position** – Over time, net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial condition. In the case of the City of Glendora, the overall financial position improved. The City's total net position, what it owns minus what it owes, grew to $230.2 million as of June 30, 2025. This is an improvement from the restated beginning net position of $221.4 million, representing an $8.8 million gross increase, or a $7.3 million net increase after accounting for a one-time accounting adjustment. For comparison, in FY 2023-24, the City's net position was $222.9 million, which had grown primarily because of a large jump in capital projects, things like the Washington Elementary Crosswalk improvements and the Louie Pompei Park Shade Structure and Playground Resurfacing. This year, the city continued building on that momentum with strong revenues and continued infrastructure investment.

**1. Governmental Activities**

Governmental activities cover the City's core public services: police, parks and recreation, the library, public works, and general administration. Think of this as the "public services" side of the City's budget.

Total revenues (including taxes and grants) for governmental activities were $65.8 million, while total expenses were $61.3 million, leaving a surplus of approximately $4.5 million after transfers. Sales taxes remained the single largest revenue source at $19.1 million (45.2% of total tax revenues), reflecting continued consumer spending activity in Glendora. Property taxes contributed $18.8 million, supported by continued appreciation in Glendora home values. Use of money and property, essentially interest earned on the City's investments, contributed $6.3 million, a significant revenue source reflecting the City's prudent investment of its cash reserves and popular facility rentals in FY 2024-25. Additionally, as City investments have matured, they have been reinvested in higher interest rate investments resulting in a smaller unrealized loss than reported in FY2023-24 (unrealized gains/losses are reported in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board statement 31).

On the expense side, Public Safety (police) remained the largest cost at $26.2 million, followed by Public Works at $16.1 million, General Government at $8.0 million, Community Services at $7.1 million, Library at $2.5 million, and Interest on Long-Term Debt at $1.3 million. Compared to FY2023-24, total governmental expenses decreased from $60.1 million to $61.3 million, a modest increase of approximately $1.2 million, primarily reflecting ongoing inflationary pressures on personnel and operating costs.

**2. Business-Type Activities (Water Utility)**

The City's Water Enterprise Fund, which operates Glendora's water system like a self-supporting utility, had an excellent year. Water revenues totaled $23.2 million against expenses of $20.6 million, generating operating income of $2.6 million. Additional investment income of $1.6 million further boosted the Water Fund's performance. After a small transfer out of $43,450 (for energy efficiency lease payments), the Water Fund's net position increased by $4.2 million. The Water Fund's total net position (after consolidation adjustments) stands at $100.1 million, up from a restated $95.9 million the prior year. Of the Water Fund's $100.1 million net position, $79.9 million is non-spendable and invested in capital infrastructure (pipes, pumping stations, reservoirs), and $20.2 million is unrestricted, available for ongoing operations and future capital needs.

By far the largest portion of the City's net position, $167.8 million, or 72.9%, reflects its net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, intangibles, infrastructure, buildings and improvements, and equipment) less any related debt still outstanding used to acquire those assets.

**Capital Assets — The City Invested in your Community.**
The City's total investment in physical assets, roads, buildings, water pipes, parks, and equipment, grew to $182.1 million om $178.1 million in the prior year, an increase of $4.0 million (2.3%). This means the City is actively maintaining and improving the infrastructure used every day.

During FY 2024–25, the City of Glendora completed several major capital projects, including the Cumberland Rd., Palomar Dr., Lone Hill Ave., Amelia Ave., Country Club Dr., and Country Club Vista St. Water and Street Improvements Project. The City's 2025 Pavement Management Program update, presented to the City Council in December 2025, confirmed that Glendora's streets have maintained a consistent "Fair" condition rating with a Pavement Condition Index of 63.2, and the City continues to invest in road rehabilitation as a top priority. These completed improvements were subsequently capitalized and added to the City's permanent assets.

**Pension-Related Items** —The City implemented no changes to the discount rate during the measurement period (June 30, 2024), which remained at 6.90%. The net pension liability for the miscellaneous plan decreased to $5.1 million from $6.8 million in the prior year and the safety plan decreased to $8.0 million from $8.8 million in the prior year, reflecting favorable CalPERS investment returns of $11.3 million during the measurement period.

The following table reflects the Summary of Net Position for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, with the comparative data for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

**City of Glendora**
**Summary of Net Position**
**As of June 30, 2025 and 2024**

| | Governmental Activities | | Business-Type Activities | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Assets: | | | | | | |
| Current and other assets | $ 122,015,622 | $ 122,441,965 | $ 33,548,595 | $ 31,268,035 | $ 155,564,217 | $ 153,710,000 |
| Capital assets | 89,949,216 | 86,517,476 | 92,144,232 | 91,580,382 | 182,093,448 | 178,097,858 |
| Total assets | 211,964,838 | 208,959,441 | 125,692,827 | 122,848,417 | 337,657,665 | 331,807,858 |
| Deferred Outflows of Resources: | | | | | | |
| Pension related items | 10,829,293 | 17,714,166 | 1,463,838 | 2,262,820 | 12,293,131 | 19,976,986 |
| OPEB related items | 587,639 | 738,856 | 277,138 | 225,486 | 864,777 | 964,342 |
| Deferred charges on refunding | - | - | 780,050 | 853,588 | 780,050 | 853,588 |
| Total outflows of resources | 11,416,932 | 18,453,022 | 2,521,026 | 3,341,894 | 13,937,958 | 21,794,916 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | |
| Current liabilities | 14,787,138 | 14,140,832 | 6,321,385 | 6,861,895 | 21,108,523 | 21,002,727 |
| Long-term liabilities | 62,360,496 | 65,387,125 | 19,842,801 | 21,630,911 | 82,203,297 | 87,018,036 |
| Total liabilities | 77,147,634 | 79,527,957 | 26,164,186 | 28,492,806 | 103,311,820 | 108,020,763 |
| Deferred Inflows of Resources: | | | | | | |
| Pension related items | 5,461,383 | 6,886,134 | - | 36,903 | 5,461,383 | 6,923,037 |
| OPEB related items | 4,155,227 | 5,382,014 | 1,959,637 | 1,642,493 | 6,114,864 | 7,024,507 |
| Related to leases | 6,527,829 | 8,702,838 | - | - | 6,527,829 | 8,702,838 |
| Total inflows of resources | 16,144,439 | 20,970,986 | 1,959,637 | 1,679,396 | 18,104,076 | 22,650,382 |
| Net position: | | | | | | |
| Net investment in capital assets | 87,953,205 | 84,521,465 | 79,877,492 | 79,387,180 | 167,830,697 | 163,908,645 |
| Restricted | 31,267,812 | 28,854,649 | - | - | 31,267,812 | 28,854,649 |
| Unrestricted | 10,868,680 | 13,537,406 | 20,212,538 | 16,630,929 | 31,081,218 | 30,168,335 |
| Total Net Position | $ 130,089,697 | $ 126,913,520 | $ 100,090,030 | $ 96,018,109 | $ 230,179,727 | $ 222,931,629 |

**Changes in Net Position** – In fiscal year 2024-2025, the City's governmental activities total revenues and transfers of $65.8 million exceeded expenses of $61.3 million by $4.5 million, resulting in a positive change in net position. This compares to the prior fiscal year's positive change of $6.0 million, representing a decrease of $1.5 million in the year-over-year improvement. The city's Water Enterprise Fund (the only business-type activity) had an outstanding year in FY 2024-25. Total program revenues from business-type activities were $23.2 million, while total expenses were $20.6 million, producing a net operating surplus of $2.6 million before general revenues. When combined with general revenues of $1.6 million (primarily investment income) and net transfers out of ($43,450), the total change in business-type activities net position was a positive $4.2 million. This compares favorably to the prior year's positive change of $2.7 million, an improvement of $1.5 million. Further analysis is provided within the governmental and business-type activities sections on the following pages.

Total governmental activities expenses were $61.3 million in FY 2024-25, an increase of $1.2 million from the prior year's $60.1 million. The net increase was driven by general government, with increased administrative costs, technology investments, and personnel costs from MOU negotiations, public works, with an increase in street maintenance, infrastructure depreciation, and capital project-related costs. These expenses were partially offset by public safety reductions in one-time costs from prior year as well as continued staff vacancies partially offset by salary increases.

Additionally, the governmental activities net position included a restatement of ($1,372,414) to the beginning balance due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, which changed how the City recognizes its liability for employee leave balances. this restatement, the beginning net position was adjusted from $126.9 million to $125.5 million, and the ending net position was $130.1 million.

A large portion of the governmental activities net position is restricted for specific purposes such as $14.2 million for public works and capital projects (restricted transportation and road rehabilitation fund balances from Measure M, RMMA/SB1, and other intergovernmental revenues) and $15.2 million for community services (Growth in Prop A, Prop C, Measure R transit tax fund balances and housing authority restricted asset).

The governmental activities also reported an unrestricted net position of $10.9 million, a decrease from the prior year's $13.5 million. This decrease is due to the combined effects of the GASB 101 restatement and movement the capitalization of assets increasing the Net Investment in Capital Assets by $3.4 million.

The business-type activities unrestricted net position totaled $20.2 million at the end of FY 2024-25, an increase from the prior year's $16.6 million. These funds will be used for the continued operations and maintenance of the City's water utility, ongoing infrastructure improvement projects and maintaining the Water Operations Working Capital and Catastrophic Event Reserve.

By far the largest portion of the City's total net position — $167.8 million, or 72.9% — reflects its net investment in capital assets (land, intangibles, infrastructure, buildings and improvements, and equipment) less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. This compares to $163.9 million (73.5%) in the prior year, an increase of $3.9 million reflecting the completion and capitalization of street, park, and water infrastructure projects during the fiscal year.

Total restricted net position was $31.2 million, an increase from the prior year's $28.9 million, reflecting growth in restricted transportation, community services, and capital project fund balances.

Total unrestricted net position was $31.1 million, compared to $30.2 million in the prior year. The unrestricted balance continues to be impacted by GASB 68 and 75 compliance, which requires the City to record pension and OPEB-related liabilities in the government-wide statements.

# Governmental Activities

**Governmental Activities** - Governmental activities reflect an increase of $4.6 million in net position for fiscal year 2024-25. A comparison of the cost of services by function for the City's governmental activities is shown below, along with the revenues used to cover the net expenditures of the governmental activities, and with the comparative data from fiscal year 2023-2024.

**City of Glendora**
**Statement of Changes in Net Position**
**Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025**
**With comparative data for fiscal year ended June 30, 2024**

| | Governmental Activities | | Business-Type Activities | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Program Revenues: | | | | | | |
| Charges for services | $ 8,223,695 | $ 7,013,952 | $ 23,227,285 | $ 20,486,997 | $ 31,450,980 | $ 27,500,949 |
| Operating grants and contributions | 6,645,493 | 7,549,062 | - | 30,856 | 6,645,493 | 7,579,918 |
| Capital grants and contributions | 1,710,765 | 2,683,050 | - | - | 1,710,765 | 2,683,050 |
| Total program revenues | 16,579,953 | 17,246,064 | 23,227,285 | 20,517,853 | 39,807,238 | 37,763,917 |
| General Revenues: | | | | | | |
| Property taxes | 18,846,064 | 17,935,620 | - | - | 18,846,064 | 17,935,620 |
| Transient occupancy taxes | 220,608 | 205,637 | - | - | 220,608 | 205,637 |
| Sales taxes | 19,066,825 | 19,039,035 | - | - | 19,066,825 | 19,039,035 |
| Franchise taxes | 3,216,925 | 2,958,062 | - | - | 3,216,925 | 2,958,062 |
| Business license taxes | 100,180 | - | - | - | 100,180 | - |
| Other taxes | 753,562 | - | - | - | 753,562 | - |
| Motor vehicle in lieu - unrestricted | 82,783 | 64,856 | - | - | 82,783 | 64,856 |
| Use of money and property | 6,189,356 | 6,704,170 | 1,621,313 | 1,808,685 | 7,810,669 | 8,512,855 |
| Other | 707,974 | 1,908,141 | - | - | 707,974 | 1,908,141 |
| Total general revenues | 49,184,277 | 48,815,521 | 1,621,313 | 1,808,685 | 50,805,590 | 50,624,206 |
| Program Expenses: | | | | | | |
| General government | 8,029,058 | 6,655,591 | - | - | 8,029,058 | 6,655,591 |
| Public safety | 26,225,348 | 28,103,868 | - | - | 26,225,348 | 28,103,868 |
| Community services | 7,099,410 | 6,462,850 | - | - | 7,099,410 | 6,462,850 |
| Library | 2,530,281 | 2,705,217 | - | - | 2,530,281 | 2,705,217 |
| Public works | 16,068,397 | 14,790,895 | - | - | 16,068,397 | 14,790,895 |
| Interest and fiscal charges | 1,306,595 | 1,355,610 | - | - | 1,306,595 | 1,355,610 |
| Water | - | - | 20,603,129 | 19,358,628 | 20,603,129 | 19,358,628 |
| Total expenses | 61,259,089 | 60,074,031 | 20,603,129 | 19,358,628 | 81,862,218 | 79,432,659 |
| Excess(Deficiency) Before Transfers | 4,505,141 | 5,987,554 | 4,245,469 | 2,967,910 | 8,750,610 | 8,955,464 |
| Transfers | 43,450 | 233,079 | (43,450) | (233,079) | - | - |
| Change in Net Position | 4,548,591 | 6,220,633 | 4,202,019 | 2,734,831 | 8,750,610 | 8,955,464 |
| Net Position - Beginning of Year | 126,913,520 | 120,692,887 | 96,018,109 | 93,283,278 | 222,931,629 | 213,976,165 |
| Restatements | (1,372,414) | - | (130,098) | - | (1,502,512) | |
| Net Position - Beginning of Year, as restate | 125,541,106 | 120,692,887 | 95,888,011 | 93,283,278 | 221,429,117 | 213,976,165 |
| Net Position - End of Year | $ 130,089,697 | $ 126,913,520 | $ 100,090,030 | $ 96,018,109 | $ 230,179,727 | $ 222,931,629 |

Total program revenues from governmental activities were $16.6 million in fiscal year 2024-25, compared to $17.2 million in the prior year, a decrease of approximately $0.6 million.

- Charges for Services totaled $8.2 million (49.6% of program revenues), which includes licenses and permits, plan check fees, recreation fees, police special service fees, and other revenues.
- Operating Grants and Contributions totaled $6.6 million (40.1%), including restricted revenues such as Gas Tax, Asset Forfeitures, and Federal/State Grants.
- Capital Grants and Contributions totaled $1.7 million (10.3%).

General revenues of $49.2 million funded the remaining 75% of governmental services not covered by program revenues.

Business-Type activities net position was $96.0 million, an increase of $4.1 million from the prior fiscal year's net position. Total program revenues from Business-Type Activities were $23.3 million. Total expenses for the Business-Type activities were $20.6 million for fiscal year 2024-25. The increase in net position was income from sales over operating expenditures.

GASB 101 Restatement — The City adopted GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, during fiscal year 2024-25, which resulted in a restatement of beginning net position. Governmental activities beginning net position was reduced by $1.37 million and business-type activities by $0.13 million to reflect previously unrecognized compensated absence liabilities.

***Revenue Highlights***

Total revenues received by the City's governmental funds were $65.9 million in fiscal year 2024-25, an increase of approximately $0.2 million from fiscal year 2023-24's $65.7 million.

General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2024-25 were $53.3 million. Key revenue variances from the budget are shown in the table below.

**Statement of Revenues by Category**
All Governmental Funds

| | 2025 | % | 2024 | % | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes | $ 42,894,666 | 65.0% | $ 40,854,485 | 62.2% | 5.0% |
| Licenses & permits | 1,802,746 | 2.7% | 1,431,935 | 2.2% | 25.9% |
| Intergovernmental | 9,959,853 | 15.1% | 12,933,148 | 19.7% | -23.0% |
| Charges for service | 4,557,493 | 6.9% | 3,099,015 | 4.7% | 47.1% |
| Use of money & property | 6,098,462 | 9.2% | 6,704,171 | 10.2% | -9.0% |
| Fines and forfeitures | 260,716 | 0.4% | 352,115 | 0.5% | -26.0% |
| Miscellaneous | 370,402 | 0.6% | 342,160 | 0.5% | 8.3% |
| Total | $ 65,944,338 | 100.0% | $ 65,717,029 | 100.00% | 0.3% |

**Statement of Revenues by Category**
General Fund

| | 2025 | % | 2024 | % | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes | $ 42,023,062 | 78.9% | $ 40,138,354 | 78.6% | 4.7% |
| Licenses & permits | 1,802,746 | 3.4% | 1,431,935 | 2.8% | 25.9% |
| Intergovernmental | 306,287 | 0.6% | 194,328 | 0.4% | 57.6% |
| Charges for service | 4,234,751 | 8.0% | 2,841,921 | 5.6% | 49.0% |
| Use of money & property | 4,437,959 | 8.3% | 5,884,122 | 11.5% | -24.6% |
| Fines and forfeitures | 260,716 | 0.5% | 352,115 | 0.7% | -26.0% |
| Contributions | - | 0.0% | - | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Miscellaneous | 199,999 | 0.4% | 200,000 | 0.4% | 0.0% |
| Total | $ 53,265,520 | 100.0% | $ 51,042,775 | 100.0% | 4.4% |

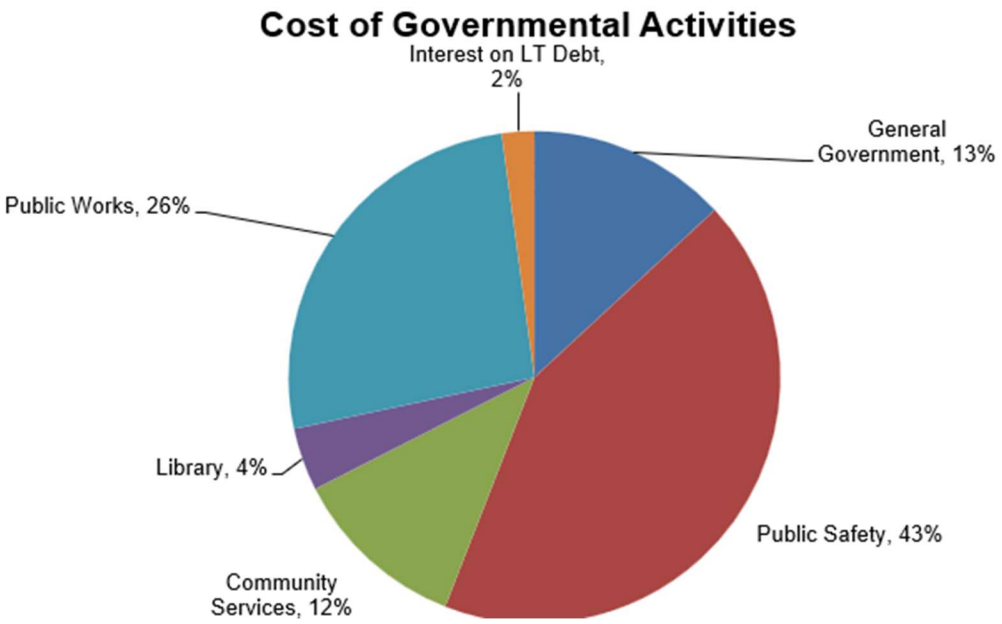
The positive variance of $3.6 million between the final amended revenue budget and actual results represents a 7.3% increase. Use of money and property exceeded budget by $2.4 million, driven by strong interest income and favorable market conditions on the City's investment portfolio as well as strong interest in renting City facilities. Licenses and permits exceeded budget by $0.35 million, and charges for services exceeded budget by $0.35 million, reflecting continued development activity and demand for City services.

***Expense Highlights***

Total expenses for the City were $81.9 million for the year ended June 30, 2025, compared to $79.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2024. Of these total expenses, governmental activities incurred $61.3 million and business-type activities incurred $20.6 million. Functional expenses for the years ended June 30, 2025, and 2024 for Governmental Activities were as follows:

**Cost of Governmental Activities**

| | Total Cost of Services | | Net Cost of Services | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2025** | **2024** | **2025** | **2024** |
| General Government | $ 8,029,058 | $ 6,655,591 | $ (5,910,291) | $ (4,707,523) |
| Public Safety | 26,225,348 | 28,103,868 | (23,944,441) | (26,855,289) |
| Community Services | 7,099,410 | 6,462,850 | (4,640,622) | (3,837,827) |
| Library | 2,530,281 | 2,705,217 | (2,371,871) | (2,408,530) |
| Public Works | 16,068,397 | 14,790,895 | (6,505,316) | (3,663,188) |
| Interest on LT Debt | 1,306,595 | 1,355,610 | (1,306,595) | (1,355,610) |
| Total | $ 61,259,089 | $ 60,074,031 | $ (44,679,136) | $ (42,827,967) |




There is positive variance of $3.7 million between the final adopted expenditure budget ($5.3 million) and actual results are a result of prudent budget management and monitoring across all departments. Community services realized savings of $0.9 million, public works saved $1.3 million, and general government saved $1.0 million below budgeted amounts. Staff vacancies and turnover continued to contribute to budget savings across departments.

**Expenditures Summary**

General Fund

| | 2025 | % | 2024 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Government | $ 4,350,975 | 9.56% | $ 3,812,380 | 9.29% |
| Public Safety | 25,402,204 | 55.79% | 21,881,258 | 53.31% |
| Community Services | 3,839,007 | 8.43% | 3,251,918 | 7.92% |
| Library | 2,120,147 | 4.66% | 2,201,251 | 5.36% |
| Public Works | 9,219,979 | 20.25% | 8,679,050 | 21.14% |
| Capital Outlay | 600,000 | 1.32% | 1,221,198 | 2.98% |
| Debt Service | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% |
| Total | $ 45,532,312 | 100.00% | $ 41,047,055 | 100.00% |

## Financial Analysis of the Government Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

***Governmental Funds*** - The City's governmental funds focus information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of $93.1 million, an increase of $2.8 million from the prior year.

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City of Glendora. The General Fund's spendable fund balance of approximately $38.2 million (total fund balance of $42.4 million less nonspendable of $4.2 million) provides a strong financial cushion.

A component of spendable fund balance, $18.5 million, has been committed by the City Council for emergency contingencies. The emergency contingencies reserve is established at a maximum of 45% of prior year operating General Fund expenditures (excluding nonrecurring expenditures), and amounts in excess of 45% at year-end are transferred per the policy to the Capital Projects Fund, Pension Stabilization Fund, OPEB Reserve and any deficit internal service fund.

As of June 30, 2025, the City transferred a total of approximately $5.8 million from the General Fund to nonmajor governmental funds, including $3.3 million for Pension Obligation Bond debt service payments. In accordance with the General Fund Reserve Policy the General Fund also transferred $1.3 million to the City Capital Projects Fund, $0.76 million to the Pension Stabilization Fund, and $0.25 million each was transferred to the OPEB Reserve and General Liability Internal Service Fund.

City Capital Projects Fund — The City Capital Projects Fund balance decreased by $3.3 million to $17.8 million, reflecting capital project expenditures of $3.0 million in capital outlay and $1.0 million in public works, partially offset by transfers in of $1.3 million from the General Fund.

***Proprietary Funds*** - Net position of the Water Fund, inclusive of capital assets, is $102.5 million as of June 30, 2025 (before consolidation adjustments). Unrestricted assets are $22.6 million. Assets invested in capital infrastructure, and thus unavailable for disbursement, equal $92.1 million, net of accumulated depreciation.

The Water Fund generated operating revenues of $23.2 million and incurred operating expenses of $19.7 million, resulting in operating income of $3.5 million. Non-operating revenues (net) added $1.1 million, bringing income before transfers to $4.6 million. After a transfer out of $43,450, the change in net position was $4.6 million.

## General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City's adopted General Fund budget was amended throughout the fiscal year. The amendments included adjustments for various transfers between line items and adjustments approved by Council.

- Total General Fund revenues of $53.3 million exceeded the final amended budget of $49.7 million by $3.6 million (7.3%).
- Total General Fund expenditures of $45.5 million were $3.7 million (7.4%) below the final amended budget of $49.2 million.
- The combined favorable revenue and expenditure variances resulted in a net positive impact of $7.3 million compared to the final budget.
- Use of money and property exceeded budget by $2.4 million, the single largest revenue variance, reflecting strong investment returns, the popularity of city facility rentals, and a smaller unrealized loss for held investments compared to the prior year.

## Capital Asset and Debt Administration

**Capital Assets** – The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2025, amounts to $182.1 million, net of depreciation, compared to $178.1 million in the prior year. This investment in capital assets includes land, intangibles, buildings, park improvements, roadways, sewers, storm drains, vehicles, computer equipment, furniture, machinery, other equipment, and construction in progress. There are many construction-in-progress (CIP) projects this year, which are unaffected by depreciation as well as new subscription based I.T. agreement assets with the implementation of GASB 96.

**Governmental Activities Capital Assets:**

- Land increased by $6.7 million to $18.4 million due to land acquisitions.
- Construction-in-progress decreased from $17.0 million to $8.5 million as projects were completed and transferred to depreciable asset categories.
- Buildings and improvements increased by $2.7 million from completed construction projects.
- Infrastructure increased by $2.4 million from completed street and public works projects.
- Machinery and equipment increased by $0.8 million from new acquisitions.
- Total depreciation and amortization expense for governmental activities was $6.2 million.

**Business-Type Activities Capital Assets:**

- Construction in progress decreased from $12.1 million to $5.4 million as water and streets infrastructure projects were completed.
- Infrastructure increased by $8.7 million from completed water main and distribution projects transferred from construction in progress.
- Total depreciation expense for business-type activities was $2.6 million.

More detailed information is available regarding the City's capital assets in Note 5 of the basic financial statement.

**City of Glendora**
**Capital Assets**
**(Net of Accumulated Depreciation)**
**June 30, 2025**

| | Governmental Activities | | Business-Type Activities | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Land | $ 18,360,721 | $ 11,694,092 | $ 2,486,821 | $ 2,486,821 | $ 20,847,542 | $ 14,180,913 |
| Construction in progress | 8,463,104 | 17,036,404 | 5,445,271 | 12,122,796 | 13,908,375 | 29,159,200 |
| Water pumping rights | 653,593 | 647,803 | 4,715,599 | 4,715,599 | 5,369,192 | 5,363,402 |
| Intangibles | - | - | 223,845 | 223,845 | 223,845 | 223,845 |
| Buildings and improvements | 15,404,601 | 12,713,918 | 8,801,913 | 9,012,267 | 24,206,514 | 21,726,185 |
| Machinery and equipment | 6,361,348 | 5,524,471 | 29,340,188 | 30,529,277 | 35,701,536 | 36,053,748 |
| Infrastructure | 39,449,855 | 37,079,090 | 41,056,885 | 32,364,038 | 80,506,740 | 69,443,128 |
| Lease asset | 143,822 | - | - | - | 143,822 | 0 |
| Subscription based I.T. agreements | 1,112,172 | 1,821,698 | 73,710 | 125,739 | 1,185,882 | 1,947,437 |
| Total | $ 89,949,216 | $ 86,517,476 | $ 92,144,232 | $ 91,580,382 | $ 182,093,448 | $ 178,097,858 |

**Long-Term Debt** – As of June 30, 2025, The total long-term debt for both governmental and business-type activities (excluding net pension liability and net OPEB liability) was approximately $72.9 million, compared to approximately $76.6 million in fiscal year 2023-24. This decrease of $3.7 million is primarily due to scheduled principal payments on the Pension Obligation Bonds and water revenue bonds.

The City's net OPEB liability totaled $5.6 million ($3.8 million governmental and $1.8 million business-type). The City's aggregate net pension liability totaled $13.1 million ($11.5 million governmental and $1.6 million business-type.

Overall Debt Trend:

The City's total long-term debt, including pension and OPEB liabilities, was $91.7 million as of June 30, 2025 (restated), compared to $97.3 million in FY2024. This overall decrease reflects the City's continued disciplined approach to debt management — making scheduled principal payments on all outstanding obligations while avoiding the issuance of new long-term debt during the fiscal year. The City's net OPEB liability of $5.6 million (combined governmental and business-type) and net pension liability of $13.1 million are presented as separate and distinct line items on the City's Statement of Net Position and are therefore excluded from the long-term debt chart below

**City of Glendora**
**Long-Term Debt**
**June 30, 2025**

| | Governmental Activities | | Business-Type Activities | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| 2009 Taxable Pension Obligation Bonds, Series A | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| 2019 Taxable Pension Obligation Bonds, Series A | 43,990,672 | 46,301,879 | 6,924,321 | 7,288,121 | 50,914,993 | 53,590,000 |
| Pinnacle Public Finance - Lease | 288,076 | 382,372 | - | - | 288,076 | 382,372 |
| 2012 Series A CSCDA Water & Wastewater Pooled Revenue Bonds | - | - | 5,175,000 | 6,215,000 | 5,175,000 | 6,215,000 |
| Bond premium | - | - | 631,137 | 683,978 | 631,137 | 683,978 |
| 2016 Water Revenue Refunding Bonds Wastewater Revenue Bonds | - | - | 4,705,000 | 5,180,000 | 4,705,000 | 5,180,000 |
| Bond discount | - | - | 764,004 | 873,148 | 764,004 | 873,148 |
| Subscription Based I.T. Agreements | 1,042,402 | 1,613,639 | 48,164 | 94,664 | 1,090,566 | 1,708,303 |
| Lease Liability | 147,210 | - | - | - | 147,210 | - |
| Total Bonds Payable | 45,468,360 | 48,297,890 | 18,247,626 | 20,334,911 | 63,715,986 | 68,632,801 |
| Compensated absences - Governmental Funds | 2,773,930 | 2,530,422 | - | - | 2,773,930 | 2,530,422 |
| Compensated absences - Internal Service Funds | - | | - | - | - | - |
| Compensated absences | | | 341,461 | 394,918 | 341,461 | 394,918 |
| Claims and judgments | 6,089,707 | 5,071,836 | - | - | 6,089,707 | 5,071,836 |
| Total Long-Term Debt | $ 54,331,997 | $ 55,900,148 | $ 18,589,087 | $ 20,729,829 | $ 72,921,084 | $ 76,629,977 |
| Noncurrent Liabilities (From Gov't Wide, Statement of Net Position) | | | | | | |
| OPEB Liability | | | | | 5,633,323 | 10,191,925 |
| Net Pension Liability | | | | | 13,128,916 | 10,461,126 |
| | Total | | | | 18,762,239 | 20,653,051 |
| | Grand Total | | | | 91,683,323 | 97,283,028 |

Further details on long-term debt for governmental and business-type activities can be found in Note 6 of the financial statements.

## Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

Although the focus of this Annual Report is the economic condition of the City in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, in preparing the budget for Fiscal Year 2025-26, management considered the possible impact the State of California and the national economies will have on the City's budget. The most prominent factors include the budget impacts of employee negotiations with the City's bargaining units and the continued effects of inflation.

Home prices continue to increase in value, supporting property taxes as one of the City's largest single revenue sources. While the value and sales price of homes increased from 2024 to 2025 the total volume of homes sold remains below 2022 and 2023 levels. Interest rates continue to remain high, which makes borrowing expensive and impacts housing demand. As the City heads through 2026 and 2027, overall consumer spending is projected to remain steady with minor growth in Sales Tax and Measures E/Z revenues related to the inflationary cost of goods. In addition, The cost of supplies, materials, and services continuing to increase due to changing federal policies and priorities associated with tariffs and inflation will have an impact on borrowing rates, affecting the cost of future substantial City facility improvements (i.e., water infrastructure, library building, and city hall).

Over the past decade, Glendora restored its financial stability by addressing a $3–$4 million structural deficit through voter-approved sales tax measures, pension restructuring, and disciplined fiscal policies. The City earned an AAA bond rating for its General Fund, an achievement shared by fewer than 20 cities statewide, validating the City Council's long-term approach to financial governance.

The City continues to make historic capital commitments to improve the community. Since 2020, the City has invested nearly $50 million in capital projects and has secured $62 million in grant funding for projects such as the Finkbiner Stormwater Capture project, the People Movement Project, and significant traffic signal improvements. Over the next five years, the City has programmed seventy-six capital improvement projects, pending the ability to secure funding, representing an investment of over $108 million.

The City's 2025-2027 Strategic Plan, unanimously approved in April 2025, continues to direct staff to actively pursue additional and diversified revenue opportunities, including potential development in the South Hills area, strategic economic development investments, and redevelopment opportunities at underutilized sites.

The Strategic Plan focuses on five key goals:

- SubUrban Living
- Glendora as a Destination,
- New + Revitalized Facilities,
- Sustainable Infrastructure
- Staff + Technology.

Significant infrastructure challenges remain. The City's water system alone requires an estimated $350 million over the next 30 years, and City facilities face roughly $50 million in deferred maintenance needs. To significantly improve the City's facilities to modern standards, the estimated costs would total more than $250 million. In November 2024, Glendora voters approved Measure Z, a 0.25% sales tax measure designed to preserve local revenue capacity and offset prior countywide tax measures.

The Metro A-Line light rail extension began service in Glendora on September 19, 2025, connecting the City to the broader regional transit network and creating new transit-oriented development opportunities.

City Council approved the budget for Fiscal Years 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 with a surplus of $0.4 million and $0.7 million, respectively, in the General Fund. Departments continue their efforts to provide programs and services to the community efficiently, and within the current resources available.

As a primary goal of the City Council and Management, the City continues to follow the City's Mission Statement and Strategic Plan, which is "to provide the citizens and business community effective municipal services while maintaining our historical sense of community values."

**Implementation of New Accounting Standards**

During fiscal year 2024-25, the City implemented the following new GASB pronouncements:

GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences — This statement updated the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences under a unified model. 1 Implementation resulted in a restatement of beginning balances, reducing governmental activities beginning net position by $1,372,414 and business-type activities by $130,098.

GASB Statement No. 102, Certain Risk Disclosures — This statement provides users with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. 1 Implementation did not have a significant impact on the City's financial statements.

## Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the financial position of the City of Glendora and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Administrative Services Department Finance Division at the City of Glendora, 116 East Foothill Boulevard, Glendora, CA 91741.

# BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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# GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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# City of Glendora
## Statement of Net Position
## June 30, 2025

| | Primary Government | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Governmental Activities | Business-type Activities | Total |
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| Current assets: | | | |
| Cash and investments | $ 86,915,743 | $ 29,777,209 | $ 116,692,952 |
| Receivables: | | | |
| Accounts | 1,992,404 | 5,987,930 | 7,980,334 |
| Taxes | 3,756,772 | - | 3,756,772 |
| Accrued interest | 446,990 | 132,953 | 579,943 |
| Leases | 372,427 | - | 372,427 |
| Due from other governments | 951,071 | - | 951,071 |
| Internal balances | 2,350,275 | (2,350,275) | - |
| Total current assets | 96,785,682 | 33,547,817 | 130,333,499 |
| Noncurrent assets: | | | |
| Restricted cash and investment with PARS | 5,706,442 | 778 | 5,707,220 |
| Notes and loans | 8,596,688 | - | 8,596,688 |
| Leases receivable | 6,724,976 | - | 6,724,976 |
| Advances to Successor Agency | 4,201,834 | - | 4,201,834 |
| Capital assets: | | | |
| Nondepreciable | 27,477,418 | 12,871,536 | 40,348,954 |
| Depreciable, net | 62,471,798 | 79,272,696 | 141,744,494 |
| Total capital assets | 89,949,216 | 92,144,232 | 182,093,448 |
| Total noncurrent assets | 115,179,156 | 92,145,010 | 207,324,166 |
| **Total assets** | 211,964,838 | 125,692,827 | 337,657,665 |
| **DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES** | | | |
| Deferred OPEB related items | 587,639 | 277,138 | 864,777 |
| Deferred pension related items | 10,829,293 | 1,463,838 | 12,293,131 |
| Deferred charges on refunding | - | 780,050 | 780,050 |
| **Total deferred outflows of resources** | 11,416,932 | 2,521,026 | 13,937,958 |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

# City of Glendora
## Statement of Net Position (Continued)
## June 30, 2025

| | Primary Government | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Governmental Activities | Business-type Activities | Total |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| Current liabilities: | | | |
| Accounts payable | 2,809,870 | 3,382,184 | 6,192,054 |
| Accrued liabilities | 509,173 | 115,808 | 624,981 |
| Retention payable | - | 60,588 | 60,588 |
| Accrued interest payable | 182,470 | 121,967 | 304,437 |
| Unearned revenue | 48,259 | - | 48,259 |
| Deposits payable | 3,939,778 | 458,400 | 4,398,178 |
| Compensated absences - current | 1,265,571 | 178,000 | 1,443,571 |
| Claims and judgements - current | 3,121,582 | - | 3,121,582 |
| Long-term debt - current portion | 2,910,435 | 2,004,438 | 4,914,873 |
| Total current liabilities | 14,787,138 | 6,321,385 | 21,108,523 |
| Noncurrent liabilities: | | | |
| Compensated absences | 1,508,359 | 163,461 | 1,671,820 |
| Claims and judgements | 2,968,125 | - | 2,968,125 |
| Net OPEB liability | 3,828,006 | 1,805,317 | 5,633,323 |
| Net pension liability | 11,498,081 | 1,630,835 | 13,128,916 |
| Long-term debt | 42,557,925 | 16,243,188 | 58,801,113 |
| Total noncurrent liabilities | 62,360,496 | 19,842,801 | 82,203,297 |
| **Total liabilities** | 77,147,634 | 26,164,186 | 103,311,820 |
| **DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES** | | | |
| Deferred OPEB related items | 4,155,227 | 1,959,637 | 6,114,864 |
| Deferred pension related items | 5,461,383 | - | 5,461,383 |
| Related to leases | 6,527,829 | - | 6,527,829 |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | 16,144,439 | 1,959,637 | 18,104,076 |
| **NET POSITION** | | | |
| Net investment in capital assets | 87,953,205 | 79,877,492 | 167,830,697 |
| Restricted for: | | | |
| Community development projects | 864,936 | - | 864,936 |
| Public safety | 502,561 | - | 502,561 |
| Public works and capital projects | 14,252,552 | - | 14,252,552 |
| Community services | 15,220,622 | - | 15,220,622 |
| PEG Cable TV | 339,781 | - | 339,781 |
| Library | 32,045 | - | 32,045 |
| Debt service | 55,315 | - | 55,315 |
| Total restricted | 31,267,812 | - | 31,267,812 |
| Unrestricted | 10,868,680 | 20,212,538 | 31,081,218 |
| **Total net position** | $ 130,089,697 | $ 100,090,030 | $ 230,179,727 |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

# City of Glendora
## Statement of Activities
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| Functions/Programs | Expenses | Program Revenues | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Charges for Services | Operating Grants and Contributions | Capital Grants and Contributions | Total |
| **Governmental activities:** | | | | | |
| General government | $ 8,029,058 | $ 1,170,261 | $ 948,506 | $ - | $ 2,118,767 |
| Public safety | 26,225,348 | 980,659 | 1,300,248 | - | 2,280,907 |
| Community services | 7,099,410 | 2,325,392 | 29,443 | 103,953 | 2,458,788 |
| Library | 2,530,281 | 5,343 | 153,067 | - | 158,410 |
| Public works | 16,068,397 | 3,742,040 | 4,214,229 | 1,606,812 | 9,563,081 |
| Interest on long-term debt | 1,306,595 | - | - | - | - |
| Total governmental activities | 61,259,089 | 8,223,695 | 6,645,493 | 1,710,765 | 16,579,953 |
| **Business-type Activities:** | | | | | |
| Water | 20,603,129 | 23,227,285 | - | - | 23,227,285 |
| Total business-type activities | 20,603,129 | 23,227,285 | - | - | 23,227,285 |
| **Total primary government** | $ 81,862,218 | $ 31,450,980 | $ 6,645,493 | $ 1,710,765 | $ 39,807,238 |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

# City of Glendora
## Statement of Activities (Continued)
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| Functions/Programs | Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Governmental Activities | Business-Type Activities | Total |
| **Governmental activities:** | | | |
| General government | $ (5,910,291) | $ - | $ (5,910,291) |
| Public safety | (23,944,441) | - | (23,944,441) |
| Community services | (4,640,622) | - | (4,640,622) |
| Library | (2,371,871) | - | (2,371,871) |
| Public works | (6,505,316) | - | (6,505,316) |
| Interest on long-term debt | (1,306,595) | - | (1,306,595) |
| Total governmental activities | (44,679,136) | - | (44,679,136) |
| **Business-type Activities:** | | | |
| Water | - | 2,624,156 | 2,624,156 |
| Total business-type activities | - | 2,624,156 | 2,624,156 |
| **Total primary government** | (44,679,136) | 2,624,156 | (42,054,980) |
| **General Revenues:** | | | |
| Taxes: | | | |
| Property taxes, levied for general purpose | 18,846,064 | - | 18,846,064 |
| Transient occupancy taxes | 220,608 | - | 220,608 |
| Sales taxes | 19,066,825 | - | 19,066,825 |
| Franchise taxes | 3,216,925 | - | 3,216,925 |
| Business license taxes | 100,180 | - | 100,180 |
| Other taxes | 753,562 | - | 753,562 |
| **Total taxes** | 42,204,164 | - | 42,204,164 |
| Motor vehicle in lieu, unrestricted | 82,783 | - | 82,783 |
| Use of money and property | 6,189,356 | 1,621,313 | 7,810,669 |
| Miscellaneous revenue | 707,974 | - | 707,974 |
| **Total general revenues** | 49,184,277 | 1,621,313 | 50,805,590 |
| Transfers | 43,450 | (43,450) | - |
| **Total general revenues and transfers** | 49,227,727 | 1,577,863 | 50,805,590 |
| **Change in net position** | 4,548,591 | 4,202,019 | 8,750,610 |
| **Net position - beginning of year** | 126,913,520 | 96,018,109 | 222,931,629 |
| **Restatements** | (1,372,414) | (130,098) | (1,502,512) |
| **Net position - beginning of year, as restated** | 125,541,106 | 95,888,011 | 221,429,117 |
| **Net position - end of year** | $ 130,089,697 | $ 100,090,030 | $ 230,179,727 |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

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# FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*Governmental Fund Financial Statements*

*Proprietary Fund Financial Statements*

*Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements*

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# City of Glendora
## Balance Sheet
## Governmental Funds
## June 30, 2025

| | General Fund | City Capital Projects | Nonmajor Governmental Funds | Total Governmental Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| Pooled cash and investments | $ 30,939,026 | $ 18,086,570 | $ 24,786,727 | $ 73,812,323 |
| Receivables: | | | | |
| Accounts receivable | 1,588,492 | - | 398,209 | 1,986,701 |
| Taxes receivable | 3,756,772 | - | - | 3,756,772 |
| Notes and loans receivable | - | - | 8,596,688 | 8,596,688 |
| Accrued interest | 345,363 | - | 101,627 | 446,990 |
| Leases receivable | 7,097,403 | - | - | 7,097,403 |
| Due from other governments | - | - | 951,071 | 951,071 |
| Due from other funds | 732,817 | - | - | 732,817 |
| Advances to Successor Agency | 4,201,834 | - | - | 4,201,834 |
| Restricted cash and investment with PARS | 5,706,442 | - | - | 5,706,442 |
| **Total assets** | $ 54,368,149 | $ 18,086,570 | $ 34,834,322 | $ 107,289,041 |
| **LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES** | | | | |
| **Liabilities:** | | | | |
| Accounts payable | 1,029,303 | 330,413 | 853,309 | 2,213,025 |
| Accrued liabilities | 455,550 | - | 14,059 | 469,609 |
| Unearned revenue | 35,148 | - | 13,111 | 48,259 |
| Deposits payable | 3,939,778 | - | - | 3,939,778 |
| Due to other funds | - | - | 732,817 | 732,817 |
| **Total liabilities** | 5,459,779 | 330,413 | 1,613,296 | 7,403,488 |
| **Deferred Inflows of Resources** | | | | |
| Unavailable revenue | - | - | 299,447 | 299,447 |
| Related to leases receivable | 6,527,829 | - | - | 6,527,829 |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | 6,527,829 | - | 299,447 | 6,827,276 |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

# City of Glendora
## Balance Sheet
## Governmental Funds (Continued)
## June 30, 2025

| | General Fund | City Capital Projects | Nonmajor Governmental Funds | Total Governmental Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fund Balances:** | | | | |
| Nonspendable: | | | | |
| Advances to Successor Agency | 4,201,834 | - | - | 4,201,834 |
| Restricted for: | | | | |
| Community development projects | - | - | 864,936 | 864,936 |
| Public safety | - | - | 502,561 | 502,561 |
| Public works and capital projects | - | - | 14,252,552 | 14,252,552 |
| Community services | - | - | 15,220,622 | 15,220,622 |
| PEG Cable TV | - | - | 339,781 | 339,781 |
| Library | - | - | 32,045 | 32,045 |
| Debt service | - | - | 55,315 | 55,315 |
| Route 66 Specific Plan Capital Projects | 116,392 | - | - | 116,392 |
| Pension contribution | 5,706,442 | - | - | 5,706,442 |
| Committed to: | | | | |
| Contingency reserve | 18,542,259 | - | - | 18,542,259 |
| General plan | - | - | 699,307 | 699,307 |
| Plan maintenance fees | - | - | 1,224,696 | 1,224,696 |
| Assigned to: | | | | |
| Capital projects | 900,000 | 17,756,157 | - | 18,656,157 |
| General government | 1,153,309 | - | - | 1,153,309 |
| Compensated absences | 1,019,793 | - | - | 1,019,793 |
| PERS and OPEB | 10,683,478 | - | - | 10,683,478 |
| Unassigned | 57,034 | - | (270,236) | (213,202) |
| **Total fund balances** | 42,380,541 | 17,756,157 | 32,921,579 | 93,058,277 |
| **Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances** | $ 54,368,149 | $ 18,086,570 | $ 34,834,322 | $ 107,289,041 |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

# City of Glendora

## Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position

## June 30, 2025

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds** | | | $ 93,058,277 |

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities were not current financial resources. Therefore, they were not reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet. Except for the internal service funds reported below, the capital assets were adjusted as follows:

| | Government-Wide Statement of Net Position | Internal Service Funds | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nondepreciable | $ 27,477,418 | $ (671,743) | 26,805,675 |
| Depreciable, net | 62,471,798 | (4,371,726) | 58,100,072 |
| Total capital assets | $ 89,949,216 | $ (5,043,469) | 84,905,747 |

Internal service funds were used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance, to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the Internal service funds were included in governmental activities in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position. 8,882,663

Unavailable revenues recorded in the fund financial statements resulting from activities in which revenues were earned but were not available are reclassified as revenues in the Government-Wide Financial Statements. 299,447

In the Government-Wide Financial Statements, deferred employer contributions for pension and OPEB, certain differences between actuarial estimates and actual results, and other adjustments resulting from changes in assumptions and benefits are deferred in the current year.

| | Government-Wide Statement of Net Position | Internal Service Funds | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB | 587,639 | (102,301) | 485,338 |
| Deferred outflows of resources related to pension | 10,829,293 | (540,369) | 10,288,924 |
| Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB | (4,155,227) | 723,383 | (3,431,844) |
| Deferred inflows of resources related to pension | (5,461,383) | - | (5,461,383) |

Long-term liabilities were not due and payable in the current period. Therefore, they were not reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.

| | Government-Wide Statement of Net Position | Internal Service Funds | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Compensated absences - due within one year | $ (1,265,571) | $ 56,019 | $ (1,209,552) |
| Interest payable | (182,470) | 83,995 | (98,475) |
| Long-term debt - due within one year | (2,910,435) | 659,436 | (2,250,999) |
| Long-term debt - due in more than one year | (42,557,925) | 2,675,544 | (39,882,381) |
| Net pension liability | (11,498,081) | 602,016 | (10,896,065) |
| Net OPEB liability | (3,828,006) | 666,417 | (3,161,589) |
| Total long-term liabilities | $ (63,750,847) | $ 4,813,375 | (58,937,472) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Net Position of Governmental Activities** | | | $ 130,089,697 |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

# City of Glendora
## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
## Governmental Funds
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | General Fund | City Capital Projects | Nonmajor Governmental Funds | Total Governmental Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ 42,023,062 | $ - | $ 871,604 | $ 42,894,666 |
| Licenses and permits | 1,802,746 | - | - | 1,802,746 |
| Intergovernmental | 306,287 | - | 9,653,566 | 9,959,853 |
| Charges for services | 4,234,751 | - | 322,742 | 4,557,493 |
| Use of money and property | 4,437,959 | - | 1,660,503 | 6,098,462 |
| Fines and forfeitures | 260,716 | - | - | 260,716 |
| Miscellaneous | 199,999 | - | 170,403 | 370,402 |
| **Total revenues** | 53,265,520 | - | 12,678,818 | 65,944,338 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | 4,350,975 | - | 271,315 | 4,622,290 |
| Public safety | 25,402,204 | - | 447,484 | 25,849,688 |
| Community services | 3,839,007 | - | 2,054,294 | 5,893,301 |
| Library | 2,120,147 | - | 146,938 | 2,267,085 |
| Public works | 9,219,979 | 987,305 | 3,375,780 | 13,583,064 |
| Capital outlay | 600,000 | 2,996,240 | 3,669,168 | 7,265,408 |
| Debt service: | | | | |
| Principal retirement | - | - | 2,292,788 | 2,292,788 |
| Interest and fiscal charges | - | - | 1,188,839 | 1,188,839 |
| **Total expenditures** | 45,532,312 | 3,983,545 | 13,446,606 | 62,962,463 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 7,733,208 | (3,983,545) | (767,788) | 2,981,875 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | 6,383,434 | 1,262,119 | 4,525,888 | 12,171,441 |
| Transfers out | (10,699,867) | (600,000) | (1,080,548) | (12,380,415) |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | (4,316,433) | 662,119 | 3,445,340 | (208,974) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | 3,416,775 | (3,321,426) | 2,677,552 | 2,772,901 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | 38,963,766 | 21,077,583 | 30,244,027 | 90,285,376 |
| End of year | $ 42,380,541 | $ 17,756,157 | $ 32,921,579 | $ 93,058,277 |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

# City of Glendora

## Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Government-Wide Statement of Activities

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds** | $ | 2,772,901 |
| Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Government-Wide Statement of Activities were different because: | | |
| Governmental funds reported capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Government-Wide Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets was allocated over their estimated lives as depreciation expense. This was the amount of capital assets recorded in the current period, net of the amount related to internal service funds. | | 7,600,349 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense on capital assets was reported in the Government-Wide Statement of Activities, but did not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation and amortization expense was not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, net of the amount related to internal service funds. | | (4,724,197) |
| Accrued compensated leave payments were reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, however expense is recognized in the Government-Wide Statement of Activities based on earned leave accruals. | | (382,319) |
| Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increased long-term liabilities in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position. Repayment of debt was an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduced long-term liabilities in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position. | | |
| Long-term debt repayments | | 2,292,788 |
| Accrued interest payable on long-term debt | | 4,880 |
| Current year employer pension and OPEB contributions are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds, however, these amounts are reported as a deferred outflow of resources in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position. | | (1,334,409) |
| Unavailable revenues recorded in the fund financial statements resulting from activities in which revenues were earned but were not available are reclassified as revenues in the Government-Wide Financial Statements. | | (180,108) |
| Internal service funds were used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance and fleet management, to individual funds. The net revenue of the internal service funds was reported with governmental activities. | | (1,501,294) |
| **Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities** | $ | 4,548,591 |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

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# City of Glendora
## Statement of Net Position
## Proprietary Funds
## June 30, 2025

| | Water Enterprise Fund | Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | |
| Current Assets: | | |
| Cash and investments | $ 29,777,209 | $ 13,103,420 |
| Receivables: | | |
| Accounts | 5,987,930 | 5,703 |
| Accrued interest | 132,953 | - |
| Restricted cash and investment | 778 | - |
| Total current assets | 35,898,870 | 13,109,123 |
| Noncurrent: | | |
| Capital assets: | | |
| Nondepreciable capital assets | 12,871,536 | 671,743 |
| Depreciable capital assets | 127,313,189 | 19,467,430 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (48,040,493) | (15,095,704) |
| Net capital assets | 92,144,232 | 5,043,469 |
| Total noncurrent assets | 92,144,232 | 5,043,469 |
| **Total assets** | 128,043,102 | 18,152,592 |
| **DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES** | | |
| Other post employment benefit related items | 277,138 | 102,301 |
| Pension related items | 1,463,838 | 540,369 |
| Deferred loss on refunding | 780,050 | - |
| **Total deferred outflows of resources** | 2,521,026 | 642,670 |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

# City of Glendora
## Statement of Net Position
## Proprietary Funds (Continued)
## June 30, 2025

| | Water Enterprise Fund | Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds |
|---|---|---|
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | 3,382,184 | 596,845 |
| Accrued liabilities | 115,808 | 39,564 |
| Retention payable | 60,588 | - |
| Accrued interest payable | 121,967 | 83,995 |
| Deposits payable | 458,400 | - |
| Compensated absences - current | 178,000 | 56,019 |
| Claims and judgements - current | - | 3,121,582 |
| Long-term debt - current portion | 2,004,438 | 659,436 |
| Total current liabilities | 6,321,385 | 4,557,441 |
| Noncurrent liabilities: | | |
| Claims payable | - | 2,968,125 |
| Net pension liability | 1,630,835 | 602,016 |
| Net OPEB liability | 1,805,317 | 666,417 |
| Long-term debt | 16,243,188 | 2,675,544 |
| Total noncurrent liabilities | 19,842,801 | 6,982,050 |
| **Total liabilities** | 26,164,186 | 11,539,491 |
| **DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES** | | |
| Other post employment benefit related items | 1,959,637 | 723,383 |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | 1,959,637 | 723,383 |
| **NET POSITION** | | |
| Net investment in capital assets | 79,877,492 | 5,043,469 |
| Unrestricted | 22,562,813 | 1,488,919 |
| **Total net position** | $ 102,440,305 | $ 6,532,388 |
| **Adjustments to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the proprietary funds** | (2,350,275) | |
| **Net position of business-type activities** | $ 100,090,030 | |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

# City of Glendora
## Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
## Proprietary Funds
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Water Enterprise Fund | Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds |
|---|---|---|
| **OPERATING REVENUES:** | | |
| Sales and service charges | $ 23,225,759 | $ - |
| Interdepartamental charges | - | 11,118,586 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,526 | - |
| **Total operating revenues** | 23,227,285 | 11,118,586 |
| **OPERATING EXPENSES:** | | |
| Administration and general | 10,545,768 | 2,370,481 |
| Transmission/collection | 6,591,208 | - |
| Contracted services and supplies | - | 6,961,718 |
| Claims expense | - | 2,307,969 |
| Depreciation | 2,564,595 | 1,457,957 |
| **Total operating expenses** | 19,701,571 | 13,098,125 |
| **Operating income (loss)** | 3,525,714 | (1,979,539) |
| **NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):** | | |
| Interest revenue | 1,621,313 | - |
| Interest expense | (553,101) | (122,636) |
| **Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)** | 1,068,212 | (122,636) |
| **Income before contributions and transfers** | 4,593,926 | (2,102,175) |
| **CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS:** | | |
| Transfers in | - | 252,424 |
| Transfers out | (43,450) | - |
| **Total contributions and transfers** | (43,450) | 252,424 |
| **Change in net position** | 4,550,476 | (1,849,751) |
| **NET POSITION:** | | |
| Beginning of year | 98,019,927 | 8,429,276 |
| Restatements | (130,098) | (47,137) |
| Beginning of year, as restated | 97,889,829 | 8,382,139 |
| End of year | $ 102,440,305 | $ 6,532,388 |
| **Adjustments to recognize the conslidation of the internal service funds activities related to the proprietary funds** | $ (348,457) | |
| **Changes in net position of business-type activities** | $ 4,202,019 | |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

# City of Glendora
## Statement of Cash Flows
## Proprietary Funds
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Water Enterprise Fund | Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds |
|---|---|---|
| **CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:** | | |
| Cash receipts from customers and users | $ 21,816,444 | $ 11,118,586 |
| Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services | (13,725,067) | (6,496,821) |
| Cash paid to employees for services | (2,740,117) | (1,938,452) |
| Cash paid for insurance or claims | - | (1,337,237) |
| **Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities** | 5,351,260 | 1,346,076 |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:** | | |
| Principal paid on long-term debt | (2,087,285) | (1,158,992) |
| Interest paid on long-term debt | (497,755) | (101,051) |
| Transfers to other funds | (43,450) | - |
| **Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities** | (2,628,490) | (1,007,619) |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:** | | |
| Acquisition of capital assets | (3,128,445) | (1,391,295) |
| **Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities** | (3,128,445) | (1,391,295) |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:** | | |
| Interest received | 1,580,982 | - |
| **Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities** | 1,580,982 | - |
| **Net cash flows** | 1,175,307 | (1,052,838) |
| **CASH AND INVESTMENTS - Beginning of year** | 28,602,680 | 14,156,258 |
| **CASH AND INVESTMENTS - End of year** | $ 29,777,987 | $ 13,103,420 |
| **RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:** | | |
| Operating income (loss) | $ 3,525,714 | $ (1,979,539) |
| Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation | 2,564,595 | 1,457,957 |
| (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable | (1,413,379) | - |
| (Increase) decrease in deferred OPEB related items | 265,492 | 66,576 |
| (Increase) decrease in deferred pension related items | 762,079 | 181,613 |
| Increase (decrease) in accounts payable | (512,055) | 457,896 |
| Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities | (5,117) | 7,001 |
| Increase (decrease) in compensated absences | (53,459) | 47,400 |
| Increase (decrease) in deposits payable | 2,538 | - |
| Increase (decrease) in claims payable | - | 970,732 |
| Increase (decrease) in OPEB liability | 503,912 | 157,149 |
| Increase (decrease) in net pension liability | (289,060) | (20,709) |
| **Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities** | $ 5,351,260 | $ 1,346,076 |
| **NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:** | | |
| Subscription Based I.T. Agreements | $ 144,564 | $ 622,250 |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

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# City of Glendora
## Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
## Fiduciary Funds
## June 30, 2025

| | Private Purpose Trust Fund |
|---|---|
| | Successor Agency of the Former RDA |
| **ASSETS** | |
| Pooled cash and investments | $ 3,024,768 |
| Accrued interest | 16,656 |
| **Total assets** | 3,041,424 |
| **LIABILITIES** | |
| Accrued interest payable | 39,950 |
| Long-term liabilities: | |
| Advances from the City of Glendora | 4,201,834 |
| Long-term debt - due within one year | 2,700,000 |
| **Total liabilities** | 6,941,784 |
| **NET POSITION** | |
| Restricted for: | |
| Held in trust for private purposes | (3,900,360) |
| **Total Net Position** | $ (3,900,360) |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

# City of Glendora
## Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
## Fiduciary Funds
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Private Purpose Trust Fund<br>Successor Agency of the Former RDA |
|---|---|
| **ADDITIONS:** | |
| Redevelopment property tax trust fund | $ 3,077,375 |
| Investment income | 151,204 |
| **Total additions** | 3,228,579 |
| **DEDUCTIONS:** | |
| Contractual services | 2,415 |
| Interest expense | 292,273 |
| Administrative expenses | 370,402 |
| **Total deductions** | 665,090 |
| **Change in net position** | 2,563,489 |
| **NET POSITION:** | |
| Beginning of year | (6,463,849) |
| End of year | $ (3,900,360) |

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

# NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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# City of Glendora
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## For the Year Ended June 30, 2025


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## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the City of Glendora, California, (the "City") have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") as applied to governmental agencies. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The City's significant accounting policies are described below.

### *A. Financial Reporting Entity*

The City was incorporated in 1911, as a "General Law" city governed by an elected five-member City Council in the State of California. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the City (the primary government) and its component units.

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The primary criteria for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity are the governing body's financial accountability and a financial benefit or burden relationship and whether it is misleading to exclude it. A primary government is financially accountable and shares a financial benefit or burden relationship, if it appoints a voting majority of an organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government regardless of whether the organization has a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by a higher level of government, or a jointly appointed board, and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the primary government.

Blended Component Unit

Management determined that the following component unit should be blended based on the criteria above.

Although the following unit is legally separate from the City, it has been "blended" as though it is part of the City because the component unit's governing body is substantially the same as the City's and there is a financial benefit or burden relationship between the City and the component unit; management of the City has operational responsibilities for the component unit; and/or the component unit provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the City or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefits the City, even though it does not provide services directly to it.

*The Glendora Public Financial Authority (the "Authority")* is a joint powers authority organized pursuant to Government Code Section 6500 of the State of California. The Authority exists pursuant to a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement dated January 9, 1990, between the City and the former Glendora Community Redevelopment Agency (the "Agency). Its purpose is to provide, through the issuance of debt, loans and other financing to the City or Agency for the construction of public improvements. Separate financial statements are not prepared. There was no activity in the current year.

The City had no discretely presented component units.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

### *B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation*

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, expenditures or expenses as appropriate.

Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent, and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

The Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet of the Governmental Funds report separate sections for Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources, when applicable.

Government-Wide Statements

The City's Government-Wide Financial Statements include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. These statements present summaries of governmental and business-type activities for the City, the primary government, accompanied by a total column. Fiduciary activities of the City are not included in these statements.

These basic financial statements are presented on an "*economic resources*" measurement focus, utilizing the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all of the City's assets and liabilities, including capital assets and related infrastructure assets and long-term liabilities, are included in the accompanying Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents changes in net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Certain types of transactions are reported as program revenues for the City in three categories:

*Charges for services*
*Operating grants and contributions*
*Capital grants and contributions*

Certain eliminations have been made as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34 in regards to interfund activities, payables and receivables. All internal balances in the Statement of Net Position have been eliminated except those representing balances between the governmental activities and the business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances and eliminated in the primary government total column. In the Statement of Activities, internal service fund transactions have been eliminated; however, those transactions between governmental and business-type activities have not been eliminated. The following interfund activities have been eliminated:

*Due to/from other funds*
*Transfers in/out*

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

### *B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation, Continued*

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

A Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances are presented for all major governmental funds and aggregated nonmajor funds. Accompanying schedules are presented to reconcile and explain the differences in fund balances as presented in these statements, to the net position presented in the government-wide financial statements. The City has presented all major funds that met the applicable criteria.

All governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or *"current financial resources"* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, only current assets and current liabilities are included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balances presents increases (revenue and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period.

Revenues are recorded when received in cash, except that revenues subject to accrual (generally 60 days after year-end) are recognized when due. The primary revenue sources, which have been treated as susceptible to accrual by the City, are property tax, sales tax, franchise taxes, special assessments, licenses, interest revenue, intergovernmental revenues and other taxes. Expenditures are recorded in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred.

Unavailable revenues arise when potential revenues do not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned revenues arise when the government receives resources before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to incurring qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the government has legal claim to the resources, the unavailable revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

*General Fund* – The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

*City Capital Projects Fund* – The fund is to account for the funds that are assigned for the development or maintenance of the City's capital projects.

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Proprietary funds are accounted for using the *"economic resources"* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position presents increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position. Under the accrual basis of

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

### *B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation, Continued*

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements, continued

accounting, revenues are recognized in the period which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the proprietary fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for the proprietary funds include the costs of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

A separate column representing internal service funds is also presented in these statements. However, internal service balances and activities have been combined with the governmental activities in the Government-Wide Financial Statements. The City's internal service funds include four individual funds which provide services directly to other City funds. These areas of service include workers' compensation self-insurance, general liability self-insurance, vehicles, and technology.

The City reports the following major proprietary fund:

*Water Enterprise Fund* - The Water Enterprise Fund accounts for the activities associated with a residential and commercial water utility within the City.

The City also reports Internal Service Funds which account for risk management (workers' compensation and unemployment, and general liability), vehicles acquired and maintained for the City departments use, and equipment, hardware, and software acquired for the City departments use on a cost-reimbursement basis as proprietary funds.

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements

Fiduciary fund financial statements include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Changes in Net Position. The City's fiduciary fund consists of a private purpose trust fund. Private purpose trust funds are accounted for using the *"economic resources"* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) are included on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position presents additions (revenues) and deductions (expenses) in total Fiduciary Net Position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

### *B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation, Continued*

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements, continued

The City reports the following fiduciary funds:

*Successor Agency of the Former Redevelopment Agency Private-Purpose Trust Fund* – The Successor Agency of the Former Redevelopment Agency Private-Purpose Trust Fund is used to account for the assets and liabilities of the former Glendora Community Redevelopment Agency, and the allocated revenues to pay estimated installment payments of enforceable obligations until the obligations of the former Glendora Community Redevelopment Agency are paid in full and all assets have been liquidated.

### *C. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments*

The City pools its available cash for investment purposes. The City considers pooled cash and investment amounts with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are combined with investments and displayed as Cash and Investments.

Highly liquid market investments with maturities of one year or less at time of purchase are stated at amortized cost. All other investments are stated at fair value.

### *D. Cash and Investments with Fiscal Agents*

Cash and investments with fiscal agents are restricted for the redemption of bonded debt.

### *E. Fair Value Measurement*

U.S. GAAP defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and establishes disclosures about fair value measurement. Investments, unless otherwise specified, recorded at fair value in the financial statements, are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. Levels of inputs are as follows:

The three levels of the fair value measurement hierarchy are described below:

*Level 1* - Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets at the measurement date.

*Level 2* – Inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the assets or liabilities through corroboration with market data at the measurement date.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

### *E. Fair Value Measurement, Continued*

Corporate bonds and United States government sponsored agency securities are valued by surveying the dealers community, obtaining relevant trade data, benchmark quotes and spreads and incorporating this information into the evaluation processes. Price spread basis is determined by the observed market data. Spread basis is by creating a bullet (non-call) spread scale for relevant maturities of each issuer. These spreads represent credit risk and are based on the new issue market, secondary trading and dealer quotes. Each issuer-spread line has the capability to link parent/subsidiary and related companies to capture relevant movements. An Option Adjusted Spread ("OAS") model is incorporated to adjust spreads of issues that have early redemption features. Spreads calculated continuously throughout the day, as well as "end of day." Results instruments are evaluated incorporating trades of all lot sizes. Prices basis is by matching each issue to its best-known market maker, monitoring new issues and determining their relevance to other securities. Crossover issues are evaluated based on how they treated by the marketplace - either on a spread or a price basis.

Negotiable certificates of deposits are valued by a certificate deposit scale created daily for long term certificate deposits with maturities going out to forty years. These rates are obtained from various market makers and dealers, as well as data from the new issue market and continually follow the primary market and focus on changing market conditions as shown through new issue prices. An OAS model is incorporated to adjust the yields of issues that have early redemption features.

*Level 3* – Unobservable inputs that reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

### *F. Prepaid Items*

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements under the purchase method.

### *G. Property Taxes*

Property taxes are attached as an enforceable lien on property at January 1. Taxes are levied on July 1 and are payable in two installments on December 10 and April 10. Any unpaid amounts at the end of the fiscal year are recorded as accounts receivable. The County of Los Angeles bills and collects the property taxes and substantially remits the amount due to the City in installments during the year. Historically, the City has received substantially all of the taxes levied within two years from the date they are levied. The County is permitted by state law (Article XIIIA of the California Constitution) to levy taxes at one percent (1%) of full market value (at time of purchase) and can increase the property's value no more than two (2%) per year.

### *H. Interfund Transactions*

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or .e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the governmental-wide financial statements as internal balances.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

### *I. Capital Assets*

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, improvements, equipment, furniture, infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, sidewalks and similar items) and intangible assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities in the Government-Wide Financial Statements. Capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost was not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated acquisition cost on the date donated. City policy has set the capitalization threshold for reporting individual capital assets at $5,000.

Depreciation and amortization is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

| Assets | Years |
|---|---|
| Buildings and improvements | 25-40 |
| Machinery and equipment | 5-20 |
| Vehicles | 3-15 |
| Transmission and distribution | 30-50 |
| Source of supply | 15-70 |
| Pumping equipment | 15 |
| Infrastructure | 6-50 |

The City defines infrastructure as the basic physical assets that allow the City to function. The assets include streets, bridges, reservoirs and parklands. Each major infrastructure system can be divided into subsystems. For example, the street system can be subdivided into pavement, curb and gutters, sidewalks, medians, streetlights, traffic signal poles, landscaping and land. These subsystems were not delineated in the basic financial statements. The appropriate operating department maintains information regarding subsystems.

Intangible assets included in the City's capital assets consist of right of way purchases which are amortized over the life of the right of way, or life of the infrastructure it is related to if not defined in the right of way agreement, and water rights, which are not amortized. In addition, the City records intangible assets for leased assets under GASB 87.

The accumulated depreciation, defined as the total depreciation from the date of construction/acquisition to the current date on a straight line, unrecovered cost method was computed using industry accepted life expectancies for each infrastructure subsystem. The book value was then computed by deducting the accumulated depreciation from the original cost.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

### *J. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources*

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The government only has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first is the deferred charge on debt refunding reported in the statement of net position. A deferred charge on debt refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The second is deferred outflows relating to the net pension liabilities and net other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") liabilities reported in the statement of net position. These outflows are the result of contributions made after the measurement period and other pension and OPEB related items.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and governmental fund balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has three items reported in this category. The first item relates to pension and OPEB. The second item arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting for unavailable revenue. The third being related to leases. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: taxes and grant revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in when period that the amounts become available. The third item relates to leases receivable recognized under GASB 87.

### *K. Long-Term Debt*

*Government-Wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements:* Long-term debt and other financed obligations are reported as liabilities in the appropriate funds. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable premium or discount.

*Governmental Fund Financial Statements*: The governmental fund financial statements do not present long-term debt, but it is shown in the Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are recognized during the current period. Bond proceeds are reported as other financing sources net of the applicable premium or discount. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

### *L. Compensated Absences*

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences* during fiscal year 2024-25. Governmental fund financial statements recognize the vested vacation and compensatory time as expenditures in the current year to the extent that they are paid during the year. Accrued vacation and compensatory time relating to long-term liability is reported in the government-wide financial statements. The current portion is estimated using the historical percentage of balances typically used or paid in the next fiscal year by employee. That estimated amount is reported as the current liability; the remainder is classified as long-term.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

### *M. Net Pension Liability*

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the plans and additions to/deductions from the plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

The following timeframes are used for pension reporting:

| | |
|---|---|
| Valuation Date | June 30, 2023 |
| Measurement Date | June 30, 2024 |
| Measurement Period | July 1, 2023 to June 30 2024 |

Gains and losses related to changes in total pension liability and fiduciary net position are recognized in pension expense systematically over time. The first amortized amounts are recognized in pension expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and will be recognized in future pension expense. The amortization period differs depending on the source of the gain or loss. The difference between projected and actual earnings is amortized straight-line over 5 years. All other amounts are amortized straight-line over the average expected remaining service lives of all members that are provided with benefits (active, inactive, and retired) at the beginning of the measurement period.

### *N. Net Other Postemployment Benefit ("OPEB") Liability*

For the purpose of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, the OPEB Plan recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

The following timeframes are reported OPEB reporting:

| | |
|---|---|
| Valuation Date | June 30, 2023 |
| Measurement Date | June 30, 2024 |
| Measurement Period | July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024 |

Gains and losses related to changes in total OPEB liability are recognized in OPEB expense systematically over time. The first amortized amounts are recognized in OPEB expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and are to be recognized in future OPEB expense. Gain and loss are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average expected remaining service lives of all members that are provided with benefits (active, inactive, and retired) at the beginning of the measurement period.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

### *O. Net Position*

In the government-wide financial statements, Net Position is reported in one of three categories:

*Net Investment in Capital Assets* - This amount consists of capital assets (including reported intangible assets) net of accumulated depreciation/amortization and reduced by retention payable, outstanding debt that is attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of the assets (net of unspent debt proceed) and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources.

*Restricted Net Position* - This amount is restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments. It consists of the restricted assets plus deferred outflows of resources, and reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.

*Unrestricted Net Position* – The component of net position is the amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that does not meet the definition of "*Net Investment in Capital Assets*" or "*Restricted Net Position*."

### *P. Net Position Flow Assumption*

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amount to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

### *Q. Fund Balance*

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report the following fund balance classifications:

*Nonspendable* includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

*Restricted* includes amounts that are constrained on the use of resources by either (a) external creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws of regulations of other governments or (b) by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

*Committed* includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action (Resolution) of the City's highest level of decision-making authority, the City Council. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the City taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally.

*Assigned* includes amounts that are constrained by the government intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The Administrative Policy provides the Administrative Services Director authorization to assign amounts to a specific purpose.

*Unassigned* includes the residual amounts that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes. Positive unassigned balances are only presented in the General Fund.

An individual governmental fund could include nonspendable resources and amounts that are restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) or any combination of these classifications.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

### *Q. Fund Balance, Continued*

When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which all restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned fund balances are available, the City's policy is to apply in the following order, except for instances wherein an ordinance specifies the fund balance:

*Restricted*
*Unassigned*
*Committed*
*Assigned*

### *R. Use of Estimates*

The preparation of the basic financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

### *S. Implementation of New GASB Pronouncement*

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the city implemented the following new GASB pronouncements:

The City adopted new accounting standards in order to conform to the following Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements in Fiscal Year 2024-25:

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. Implementation of these requirements has significant impact on the City's Sick leave balance. Estimates as discussed under Note 13- Retstatements.

In December 2024, the GASB issued Statement No. 102, Certain Risk Disclosures. The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. Implementation of these requirements did not have a significant impact on the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

## 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

At June 30, 2025, cash and investments were reported in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

| | Government-Wide Statement of Net Position | | Fiduciary Fund Statement of Net Position | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Governmental Activities | Business-type Activities | | |
| Unrestricted assets: | | | | |
| Cash and investments | $ 86,915,743 | $ 29,777,209 | $ 3,024,768 | $ 119,717,720 |
| Restricted assets: | | | | |
| Restricted cash and investments | 5,706,442 | 778 | - | 5,707,220 |
| **Total cash investments** | $ 92,622,185 | $ 29,777,987 | $ 3,024,768 | $ 125,424,940 |

The City of Glendora maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use for all funds. Each fund type's position in the pool is reported on the combined balance sheet as cash and investments. The City has adopted an investment policy, which authorizes it to invest in various investments.

The City had following cash and investments at June 30, 2025:

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits with financial institutions | $ 2,292,393 |
| Petty cash | 2,255 |
| Total cash | $ 2,294,648 |
| | |
| Investments | $ 117,433,714 |
| Restricted cash and investments: | |
| Investments with fiscal agents | 778 |
| Restricted cash and investment with PARS | 5,706,442 |
| Total investments | 123,140,934 |
| Total cash and investments | $ 125,435,582 |

### *A. Demand Deposits*

At June 30, 2025, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was $2,292,393 and the bank balance was $3,374,346. The difference represents outstanding checks, deposits in transit and other reconciling items.

The California Government Code requires California banks and savings and loan associations to secure a City's deposits by pledging government securities with a value of 110% of a City's deposits. California law also allows financial institutions to secure a City's deposit by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of a City's total deposits. The City Treasurer may waive the collateral requirement for deposits that are fully insured up to $250,000 by the FDIC. The collateral for deposits is held in safekeeping by an authorized Agent of Depository recognized by the State of California Department of Banking.

## 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS, Continued

### *A. Demand Deposits, Continued*

The collateral for deposits with savings and loan associations is generally held in safekeeping by the Federal Home Loan Bank in San Francisco, California as an Agent of Depository. These securities are physically held in an undivided pool for all California public agency depositors. Under Government Code Section 53655, the placement of securities by a bank or savings and loan association with an "Agent of Depository" has the effect of perfecting the security interest in the name of the local governmental agency. Accordingly, all collateral held by California Agents of Depository are considered to be held for, and in the name of, the local governmental agency.

### *B. Investment Policy*

Under provision of the City's improvement policy, and in accordance with the California Government Code, the following investments are authorized:

| Authorized Investment Type | Maximum Maturity | Maximum Percentage Allowed | Maximum Investments in One Issuer |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States Treasury Bills, Bond and Notes | 5 Years | None | None |
| United States Government Sponsored Agency Securities | 5 Years | None | None |
| Municipal Obligations | 5 Years | None | None |
| Time Certificates of Deposit | 1 Year | None | $250,000 |
| Negotiable Certificates of Deposit | 5 Years | 30% | None |
| Banker's Acceptance Notes | 180 Days | 40% | 30% |
| Corporate Notes | 5 Years | 30% | None |
| Commercial Paper | 270 Days | 25% | 10% |
| Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) | N/A | None | $65 million per account |
| Repurchase Agreement | 1 Year | None | None |
| Mutual Funds | N/A | 20% | None |
| Investment Pools | N/A | None | None |
| Supernationals | 5 years | 30% | N/A |

N/A - Not Applicable

### *C. Investments Authorized by Debt Agreements*

The above investments do not address investment of debt proceeds held by a bond trustee or fiscal agent. Investments of debt proceeds held by a bond trustee are governed by provisions of the debt agreements, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or the City's investment policy.

## 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS, Continued

### *D. Fair Value Measurement*

At June 30, 2025, investments are reported at fair value. The following table presents the fair value measurements of investments on a recurring basis and the levels with GASB 72 fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at June 30, 2025:

| | Measurement Input | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Investment Type | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | Cash Equivalent Uncategorized | Total |
| Local Agency Investment Fund | $ - | 12,311,082 | $ 12,311,082 |
| United States Government Sponsored Agency Securities | 46,410,753 | - | 46,410,753 |
| Negotiable Certificates of Deposit | 12,487,509 | - | 12,487,509 |
| Corporate Notes | 19,608,022 | - | 19,608,022 |
| Money Market Funds | - | 26,616,348 | 26,616,348 |
| Restricted cash and investment with PARS | 5,706,442 | - | 5,706,442 |
| Held by Bond Trustee: | | | |
| Money Market Funds | - | 778 | 778 |
| | $ 84,212,726 | $ 38,928,208 | $ 123,140,934 |

## 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS, Continued

### *E. Interest Rate Risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer of maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The City's investment policy that the City manages it exposure to interest rate risks by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities as that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations. At June 30, 2025, the City had the following investment maturities:

| | Remaining Maturity (In Month) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investment Type | 12 Months or Less | 13-24 Months | 25-60 Months | Total |
| Local Agency Investment Fund | $ 12,311,082 | $ - | $ - | $ 12,311,082 |
| United States Government Sponsored Agency Securities | 18,765,099 | 12,853,896 | 14,791,757 | 46,410,752 |
| Negotiable Certificates of Deposit | 5,467,939 | 2,389,618 | 4,629,953 | 12,487,510 |
| Corporate Notes | 9,195,272 | 1,932,975 | 8,479,775 | 19,608,022 |
| Money Market Funds | 26,616,348 | - | - | 26,616,348 |
| Restricted cash and investment with PARS | 5,706,442 | - | - | 5,706,442 |
| Held by Bond Trustee: | | | | |
| Money Market Funds | 778 | - | - | 778 |
| | $ 78,062,960 | $17,176,489 | $ 27,901,485 | $123,140,934 |

## 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS, Continued

### *F. Credit Risk*

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the California Government Code, the City's investment policy, or debt agreements, and the actual rating, by Standard and Poor's at June 30, 2025 for each investment type:

| Investment Type | Fair Value at June 30, 2025 | Minimum Legal Rating | AAA | Other | Not Rated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Agency Investment Fund | $ 12,311,082 | Not Rated | $ - | $ - | $ 12,311,082 |
| United States Government Sponsored Agency Securities | 46,410,752 | AAA | 1,974,990 | 44,435,762 | - |
| Negotiable Certificates of Deposit | 12,487,510 | N/A | - | - | 12,487,510 |
| Corporate Notes | 19,608,022 | A | 2,155,156 | 17,452,866 | - |
| Money Market Funds | 26,616,348 | AAA | - | - | 26,616,348 |
| Restricted cash and investment with PARS | 5,706,442 | Not Rated | - | - | 5,706,442 |
| Held by Bond Trustee: | | | | | |
| Money Market Funds | 778 | A | - | - | 778 |
| | $ 123,140,934 | | $ 4,130,146 | $ 61,888,628 | $ 57,122,160 |

The actual rating for the "Other" category above as follows:

| Investment Type | AA | A | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate Notes | $ 3,717,068 | $ 13,735,798 | $ 17,452,866 |
| Sponsored Agency Securities | 44,435,762 | - | 44,435,762 |
| Total | $ 48,152,830 | $ 13,735,798 | $ 61,888,628 |

### *G. Concentration of Credit Risk*

The City's investment policy states that the City operates its investment pool with many state and self-imposed constraints. It does not buy stocks and it does not speculate. Assets shall be diversified to eliminate the risk of loss resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific maturity, a specific issuer, or a specific class of securities.

The City will diversify its investments by security type, institution and maturity/call dates. The City's investment policy states that no more than 50% of the City's total investment portfolio shall be invested in a single security type or with a single financial institution. The only exception to these maturity limits shall be the investment in U.S. Treasury securities and authorized pools. Unless matched to a specific cash flow, the City shall not directly invest in securities maturing more than five years from the date of purchase.

## 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS, Continued

### *G. Concentration of Credit Risk, Continued*

At June 30, 2025, investment in any one issuer that represents 5% or more of total City investments is as follows:

| Issuers | Investment Type | Amount | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Home Loan Bank | United States Government Sponsored Sponsored Enterprise Securities | $ 14,885,090 | 12% |
| Federal Farm Credit Bank | United States Government Sponsored Sponsored Enterprise Securities | 10,381,108 | 8% |
| Federal National Mortgage Association | United States Government Sponsored Sponsored Enterprise Securities | 7,967,970 | 6% |

### *H. Custodial Credit Risk*

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of a third party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of the third party. At June 30, 2025, none of the City's deposits or investments were exposed to custodial credit risk.

### *I. Local Agency Investment Fund*

The City is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by California Government Code Section 16429 under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. LAIF is overseen by the Local Agency Investment Advisory Board, which consists of five members, in accordance with State statute. The State Treasurer's Office audits the fund annually. The fair value of the City's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the City's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis. The City's investment in LAIF at June 30, 2025 included a portion of pool funds invested in Structured Notes and Asset-Backed Securities.

*Structured Notes*: Debt securities (other than asset-backed securities) whose cash flow characteristics (coupon rate, redemption amount, or stated maturity) depend upon one or more indices and/or that have embedded forwards or options.

*Asset-Backed Securities*: Generally mortgage-backed securities that entitle their purchasers to receive a share of the cash flows from a pool of assets such as principal and interest repayments from a pool of mortgages (for example, Collateralized Mortgage Obligations) or credit card receivables.

At June 30, 2025, the City had $12,311,082 invested in LAIF, which had invested 3.00% of the total pool investment funds in Structured Notes and Asset-Backed Securities as compared to 2.96% in the previous year. The LAIF fair value factor of 1.00119831was used to calculate the fair value of the investments in LAIF.

## 3. RECEIVABLES

*Government-Wide Financial Statements*: At June 30, 2025, the Government-Wide Financial Statements show the following receivables, net of allowances for uncollectible amounts:

| | Government-Wide Financial Statements | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Governmental Activities | Business-Type Activities | Total |
| Accounts | $ 1,992,404 | $ 5,987,930 | $ 7,980,334 |
| Taxes | 3,756,772 | - | 3,756,772 |
| Accrued Interest | 446,990 | 132,953 | 579,943 |
| Leases | 7,097,403 | - | 7,097,403 |
| Due from other government | 951,071 | - | 951,071 |
| Notes and loans | 8,596,688 | - | 8,596,688 |
| | $ 22,841,328 | $ 6,120,883 | $ 28,962,211 |

*Fund Financial Statements*: At June 30, 2025, the Fund Financial Statements show the following receivables:

### *A. Accounts Receivable*

Accounts receivable consisted of amounts accrued in separate funds in the ordinary course of operations. The total amount of accounts receivable for each major fund and nonmajor fund in the aggregate at June 30, 2025, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Funds: | |
| General Fund | $ 1,588,492 |
| Nonmajor funds | 398,209 |
| Total Governmental Funds | 1,986,701 |
| Proprietary Funds: | |
| Water Fund | 5,987,930 |
| Total Proprietary Funds: | 5,987,930 |
| Internal Service Funds | 5,703 |
| Total Accounts Receivable | $ 7,980,334 |

## 3. RECEIVABLES, Continued

### *B. Taxes Receivable*

At June 30, 2025, the City had taxes receivable from the County of Los Angeles and State of California in the following major funds :

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Funds: | |
| General Fund | $ 3,756,772 |
| Total Governmental Funds | $ 3,756,772 |

### *C. Accrued Interest Receivable*

Accrued Interest receivable consisted of interest from investments pooled by the City and was distributed among the funds according to their ending cash balances. The accrued interest receivable at June 30, 2025 was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Funds: | |
| General Fund | $ 345,363 |
| Nonmajor Funds | 101,627 |
| Total Governmental Funds | $ 446,990 |
| Proprietary Funds: | |
| Water Fund | $ 132,953 |
| Total Proprietary Funds: | 132,953 |
| Total Interest Receivable | $ 579,943 |

### *D. Leases Receivable*

During the current year the city restated the beginning balance of lease receivable as well as deferred inflow of leases there by overall no impact to the beginning fund balance. Lease receivable activity for the year ended June 30, 2025, was as follows:

| | *Lease Receivable* | | | *Deferred Inflows of Resources* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Balance at June 30, 2024 | Deletions | Balance at June 30, 2025 | Balance at June 30, 2025 |
| AT&T - 600 E. Gladstone | $ 620,061 | $ 22,848 | $ 597,213 | $ 540,007 |
| AT&T - 701 S. Elwood | 1,076,438 | 11,902 | 1,064,536 | 979,417 |
| AT&T - 1025 E. Sierra Madre | 188,650 | 32,633 | 156,017 | 149,342 |
| Verizon - 1028 S. Glendora | 32,457 | 32,457 | - | - |
| Verizon - 839 E. Leadora | 47,324 | 37,755 | 9,569 | 9,179 |
| T-Mobile - 16734 Arrow hwy | 606,208 | 22,992 | 583,216 | 561,223 |
| T-Mobile - 1636 E. Compromise Line | 1,104,361 | 32,307 | 1,072,054 | 969,411 |
| Pacbell - 159 N. Cullen | 1,343,882 | 31,578 | 1,312,304 | 1,186,699 |
| Pacbell - 1051 E. Sierra Madre | 1,061,960 | 32,131 | 1,029,829 | 934,874 |
| Verizon - 1028 S. Glendora | 23,336 | 23,336 | - | - |
| PW Golf Management - 200 W. Dawson | 1,320,455 | 47,790 | 1,272,665 | 1,197,676 |
| | $ 7,425,132 | $ 327,729 | $ 7,097,403 | $ 6,527,829 |

**3. RECEIVABLES, Continued**

***D. Leases Receivable, Continued***

Cell *Antenna* Leases:

The City has entered into eleven (11) different lease agreements with various telecommunication companies, such as AT&T, Verizon, T-Mobile, and Sprint. Under these leases the lessees pay the City an initial annual lease payments ranging between $12,000 to $33,000 (with annual increases thereafter ranging from 3% to 10% per year). All the leases had an initial lease term of 5 years, with auto-renewal options ranging from two to seven 5-year terms. One lease had an addendum where the initial term was changed to 14 years with a 15-year extension and with two optional 5-year terms. All eleven lease receivables are measured as the present value of the future minimum rent payments expected to be received during the lease term at a discount rate of 2.19%. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the City recognized a total of $410,733 of lease revenue under these leases.

*Ground* Lease:

PW Golf Management Ground Lease – Glen Oaks Golf Course & Driving Range

In July 2009, the City entered into a lease agreement with PW Golf Management to lease the Glen Oaks Golf Course and Driving Range. Under the lease, the lessee pays the City $66,000 per year (with a 5% increase every 5-year period) for every 5 years, with auto-renewal option for six additional five-year terms (Lessee is currently on year two (2) of the second additional five (5) year term). The lease receivable is measured as the present value of the future minimum rent payments expected to be received during the lease term at a discount rate of 2.19%. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the City recognized $76,230 of lease revenue under the lease.

## 3. RECEIVABLES, Continued

### *D. Leases Receivable, Continued*

The future payment on the leases as of June 30, 2025 were as follows:

| Year Ending | AT&T - 600 E. Gladstone | | AT&T - 701 S. Elwood | | AT&T - 1025 E. Sierra Madre | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 30, | Principal | Interest | Principal | Interest | Principal | Interest |
| 2026 | $ 33,820 | $ 12,837 | $ 33,519 | $ 23,184 | $ 33,052 | $ 3,083 |
| 2027 | 34,080 | 12,285 | 33,778 | 22,880 | 32,337 | 2,345 |
| 2028 | 34,343 | 11,695 | 34,038 | 22,545 | 31,637 | 1,591 |
| 2029 | 34,608 | 11,067 | 34,300 | 22,177 | 30,952 | 820 |
| 2030 | 34,875 | 10,398 | 34,565 | 21,775 | 28,039 | 116 |
| 2031 - 2035 | 178,449 | 40,420 | 176,861 | 101,546 | - | - |
| 2036-2040 | 185,434 | 16,574 | 183,784 | 85,430 | - | - |
| 2041-2045 | 61,604 | 671 | 190,977 | 63,015 | - | - |
| 2046-2050 | - | - | 198,452 | 32,865 | | |
| 2051-2055 | - | - | 144,262 | 3,076 | - | - |
| | $ 597,213 | $ 115,947 | $ 1,064,536 | $ 398,493 | $ 156,017 | $ 7,956 |

| Year Ending | Verizon - 839 E. Leadora | | T-Mobile - 16734 Arrow hwy | | T-Mobile-1636 E.Compromise | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 30, | Principal | Interest | Principal | Interest | Principal | Interest |
| 2026 | $ 9,569 | $ 35 | $ 32,689 | $ 12,537 | $ 52,479 | $ 23,135 |
| 2027 | - | - | 31,982 | 12,018 | 52,883 | 22,350 |
| 2028 | - | - | 31,289 | 11,486 | 53,291 | 21,508 |
| 2029 | - | - | 30,612 | 10,943 | 53,702 | 20,608 |
| 2030 | - | - | 29,950 | 10,388 | 54,116 | 19,646 |
| 2031 - 2035 | - | - | 140,302 | 49,963 | 276,901 | 81,474 |
| 2036-2040 | - | - | 125,764 | 27,333 | 287,740 | 46,641 |
| 2041-2045 | - | - | 160,628 | 9,662 | 240,942 | 6,900 |
| | $ 9,569 | $ 35 | $ 583,216 | $ 144,331 | $ 1,072,054 | $ 242,262 |

| Year Ending | Pacbell - 159 N. Cullen | | Pacbell-1051 E. Sierra Madre | | PW Golf Management | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 30, | Principal | Interest | Principal | Interest | Principal | Interest | Principal | Interest |
| 2026 | $ 56,705 | $ 28,403 | $ 51,448 | $ 22,211 | $ 69,146 | $ 27,383 | $ 372,427 | $ 152,808 |
| 2027 | 57,142 | 27,629 | 51,844 | 21,430 | 67,650 | 26,302 | 361,696 | 147,240 |
| 2028 | 57,583 | 26,797 | 52,244 | 20,594 | 66,186 | 25,198 | 360,611 | 141,415 |
| 2029 | 58,026 | 25,902 | 52,647 | 19,701 | 64,753 | 24,069 | 359,600 | 135,287 |
| 2030 | 58,474 | 24,944 | 53,053 | 18,747 | 66,519 | 22,877 | 359,591 | 128,890 |
| 2031 - 2035 | 299,200 | 107,883 | 272,464 | 77,130 | 314,600 | 94,806 | 1,658,777 | 553,222 |
| 2036-2040 | 310,910 | 72,540 | 282,089 | 42,664 | 296,090 | 57,918 | 1,671,811 | 349,100 |
| 2041-2045 | 414,264 | 25,546 | 214,040 | 5,134 | 327,721 | 15,312 | 1,610,176 | 126,240 |
| 2046-2050 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 198,452 | 32,865 |
| 2051-2055 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 144,262 | 3,076 |
| | $ 1,312,304 | $ 339,644 | $ 1,029,829 | $ 227,610 | $ 1,272,665 | $ 293,865 | $ 7,097,403 | $ 1,770,144 |

**3. RECEIVABLES, Continued**

***E. Notes, Loans, and Advances Receivable***

At June 30, 2025, the balances of notes and loans receivable and advances were as follows:

| | Major Governmental Funds | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | General Fund | Nonmajor Governmental Funds | Total |
| Notes and Loans: | | | |
| Home rehabilitation loans | $ - | $ 3,254,667 | $ 3,254,667 |
| Business rehabilitation loans | - | 384,729 | 384,729 |
| Glendora Housing Investors, Inc. | - | 4,957,292 | 4,957,292 |
| Total Notes and Loans | $ - | $ 8,596,688 | $ 8,596,688 |
| Advances to Successor Agency | $ 4,201,834 | $ - | $ 4,201,834 |

Home Rehabilitation Loans

The City provides financial assistance to qualifying low-income households in connection with the housing rehabilitation program through home rehabilitation loans. At June 30, 2025, the total outstanding balance was $3,254,667.

Business Rehabilitation Deferred Loans

The City's Community Development Block Grant program provides low-income housing and economic assistance to qualifying households and businesses. These amounts have been recorded as loans receivable and classified as restricted fund balance in the Housing and Community Development Act Special Revenue Fund. The loans do not require monthly repayment. At June 30, 2025, the outstanding loan balance was $384,729.

Glendora Housing Investors, L.P.

On June 27, 2006, the former Glendora Community Redevelopment Agency ("Agency") participation agreement with Glendora Housing Investors, L.P. for the construction of 87 affordable workforce housing units. As a result, the Agency loaned $2,750,000 to Glendora Housing Investors, L.P. Payments are due beginning on July 1, 2017 and continuing for 40 years. Interest shall begin accruing upon completion of the improvements at a rate of 3% per annum. On January 27, 2009, the City loaned an additional $1,900,000 to Glendora Housing Investors, L.P. The principal balance with all accrued unpaid interest is due and payable in full on the fifty-sixth anniversary of the January 27, 2009, date of the promissory note. Interest shall accrue at the long-term applicable federal rate. Upon dissolution of redevelopment agencies pursuant to Assembly Bill 1X26, the Affordable Housing Fund of the City of Glendora assumed the administration of the Affordable Housing Agreement with Glendora Housing Investors, L.P. This property is not part of the Long Term Property Management Plan. At June 30, 2025, the outstanding loan balance was in the amount of $4,957,292.

**3. RECEIVABLES, Continued**

***E. Notes, Loans, and Advances Receivable, Continued***

Advance to Successor Agency

The City had previously loaned funds to the Agency in order to carry out Agency activities as provided for in Health and Safety Code Section 33000. ABX1 26 dissolved redevelopment agencies and contained language that stipulated that agreements, contracts or arrangements between the City that created the redevelopment agency are generally not binding on the Agency unless the Agency desires to enter or re-enter into these agreements with the approval of its oversight board. On June 26, 2012, the Agency Oversight Board adopted Resolution 2012-09, approving an advance of $5,595,000 relating to these previous loans between the City of Glendora acting as a municipal Corporation and the City of Glendora, California acting as Successor Agency to the Glendora Community Redevelopment Agency.

Repayment of the loan will be made by the Successor Agency from the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund based on the State of California Department of Finance approved Recognized Obligation Payments Schedule, with an interest rate not to exceed the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) interest rate. The balance outstanding at June 30, 2025 was $4,201,834 including accrued interest.

**4. INTERNAL BALANCES**

***Government-Wide Financial Statements***

*Internal Balances* - At June 30, 2025, the City had the following internal receivables and payables, which represents internal borrowing and lending between the governmental activities and business-type activities:

| | Internal Payable |
|---|---|
| **Internal Receivable** | Business-Type Activities |
| Governmental Activities | $ 2,350,275 |

**5 . INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

***A. Government-Wide Financial Statements***

*Transfers*: For the year ended June 30, 2025, the City had the following transfers:

| | Transfer Out |
|---|---|
| **Transfers In** | Business-Type Activities |
| Governmental Activities | $ 43,450 |

## 5. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS, Continued

### *B. Fund Financial Statements*

*Due to/from Other Funds*: At June 30, 2025, the City had the following due to/from other funds:

| | Due to Other Funds |
|---|---|
| | Governmental Funds |
| **Due From Funds** | Nonmajor Governmental Funds |
| **Governmental Funds:** | |
| General Fund | $ 732,817 |

The interfund balances were made to cover negative cash balances and other short-term loans at June 30, 2025.

*Transfers In/Out*: For the year ended June 30, 2025, the City had the following transfers in and out:

| | Transfers in | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Transfers Out** | General Fund | City Capital Projects Fund | Nonmajor Funds | Internal Service Funds | Total |
| **Governmental Funds:** | | | | | |
| General Fund | $ 5,783,434 | $ 1,262,119 | $ 3,401,890 | $ 252,424 | $ 10,699,867 |
| City Capital Projects Fund | 600,000 | - | - | - | 600,000 |
| Nonmajor Governmental Funds | - | - | 1,080,548 | - | 1,080,548 |
| **Enterprise Funds:** | | | | | |
| Water Fund | - | - | 43,450 | - | 43,450 |
| | $ 6,383,434 | $ 1,262,119 | $ 4,525,888 | $ 252,424 | $ 12,423,865 |

The General Funds transferred $1,262,119 to the City Capital Projects fund to transfer excess cash per reserve policy.

The General Funds transferred $3,401,890 to the Nonmajor Governmental Funds:

- $3,324,260 for Pension Obligation Bonds debt service payment.
- $59,999 to the Energy Efficiency Project Debt Service Fund for lease payments.
- $17,631 subsidize a streetlight district zone.

The City Capital Projects Fund transferred $600,000 to General Funds for pool facility improvement.

## 5. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS, Continued

### *B. Fund Financial Statements, Continued*

The General Fund transferred $252,424 to the Internal Service Funds to transfer excess cash per the reserve policy.

The nonmajor governmental funds transferred $1,080,548 to the nonmajor governmental funds and:

- $58,420 for Pension Obligation Bonds debt service payment.
- $406,991 towards Gas tax funds.
- $304,355 to cover Prop C eligible expenses housed in the Prop A fund.
- $310,782 towards Highway safety projects.

The Water Enterprise Fund transferred $43,450 to the nonmajor governmental funds to cover the semiannual lease payments for the energy efficient upgrade project.

## 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

### *A. Governmental Activities*

Summary of changes to the governmental activities capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2025:

| | Balance July 1, 2024 | Additions | Deletions | Transfers | Balance June 30, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Capital assets, not being depreciated** | | | | | |
| Land | $ 11,694,092 | $ - | $ - | $ 6,666,629 | $ 18,360,721 |
| Construction in progress | 17,036,404 | 7,217,857 | - | (15,791,157) | 8,463,104 |
| Intangible assets - right of way | 653,593 | - | - | - | 653,593 |
| **Total capital assets, not being depreciated** | 29,384,089 | 7,217,857 | - | (9,124,528) | 27,477,418 |
| **Capital assets, being depreciated** | | | | | |
| Buildings and improvements | 33,415,927 | - | - | 4,118,037 | 37,533,964 |
| Machinery and equipment | 30,332,456 | 2,114,457 | - | - | 32,446,914 |
| Infrastructure | 112,838,040 | - | - | 5,006,491 | 117,844,531 |
| Lease asset | - | 261,609 | - | - | 261,609 |
| Subscription based I.T. agreements | 2,602,806 | 79,647 | (142,376) | - | 2,540,077 |
| **Total capital assets, being depreciated** | 179,189,229 | 2,455,713 | (142,376) | 9,124,528 | 190,627,095 |
| **Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:** | | | | | |
| Buildings and improvements | (20,702,009) | (1,427,354) | - | - | (22,129,363) |
| Machinery and equipment | (24,807,987) | (1,277,579) | - | - | (26,085,566) |
| Infrastructure | (75,758,951) | (2,635,725) | - | - | (78,394,676) |
| Lease asset | - | (117,787) | - | - | (117,787) |
| Subscription based I.T. agreements | (781,108) | (789,173) | 142,376 | - | (1,427,905) |
| **Total accumulated depreciation/amortization** | (122,050,055) | (6,247,618) | 142,376 | - | (128,155,297) |
| **Total depreciable assets, net** | 57,139,174 | (3,791,905) | - | 9,124,528 | 62,471,798 |
| **Governmental activities capital assets, net** | $ 72,982,885 | $ 3,425,952 | $ - | $ - | $ 89,949,216 |

## 6. CAPITAL ASSETS, Continued

### *A. Governmental Activities, Continued*

Depreciation/amortization expense is charged to functions and programs based on their usage of the related assets. The amounts allocated to each function or program are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General government | $ 359,606 |
| Public safety | 325,199 |
| Community services | 1,207,517 |
| Public works | 2,675,268 |
| Library | 156,607 |
| Internal service | 1,523,422 |
| **Total depreciation/amortization expense - governmental activities** | $ 6,247,618 |

### *B. Business-Type Activities*

Summary of changes to the business-type activities capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2025:

| | Balance July 1, 2024 | Additions | Transfers | Balance June 30, 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Capital assets, not being depreciated** | | | | |
| Land | $ 2,486,821 | $ - | $ - | $ 2,486,821 |
| Water and pumping rights | 4,715,599 | - | - | 4,715,599 |
| Intangibles | 223,845 | - | - | 223,845 |
| Construction in progress | 12,122,796 | 3,024,385 | (9,701,910) | 5,445,271 |
| **Total capital assets, not being depreciated** | 19,549,061 | 3,024,385 | (9,701,910) | 12,871,536 |
| **Capital assets, being depreciated** | | | | |
| Buildings and improvements | 10,562,600 | - | - | 10,562,600 |
| Machinery and equipment | 63,743,618 | - | 104,059 | 63,847,677 |
| Infrastructure | 43,044,911 | - | 9,701,910 | 52,746,821 |
| Subscription based I.T. agreements | 156,091 | - | - | 156,091 |
| **Total capital assets, being depreciated** | 117,507,220 | - | 9,805,969 | 127,313,189 |
| **Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:** | | | | |
| Buildings and improvements | (1,550,048) | (210,639) | - | (1,760,687) |
| Machinery and equipment | (33,214,626) | (1,292,863) | - | (34,507,489) |
| Infrastructure | (10,680,873) | (1,009,063) | - | (11,689,936) |
| Subscription based I.T. agreements | (30,351) | (52,030) | - | (82,381) |
| **Total accumulated depreciation/amortization** | (45,475,898) | (2,564,595) | - | (48,040,493) |
| **Total depreciable assets, net** | 72,031,322 | (2,564,595) | 9,805,969 | 79,272,696 |
| **Business-type activities capital assets, net** | $91,580,383 | $ 459,790 | $ 104,059 | $92,144,232 |

Depreciation/amortization expenses charged to the business-type activities are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Business-type activities: | |
| Water Fund | $ 2,564,595 |
| **Total depreciation/amortization expense - business type activities** | $ 2,564,595 |

## 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

### *A. Governmental Activities*

Summary of changes to the governmental activities long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2025:

| | Balance July 1, 2024 | Additions | Deletions | Balance June 30, 2025 | Due within One Year | Due in More Than One Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Governmental Activities:** | | | | | | |
| 2019 Taxable pension obligation bonds, Series A | $ 46,301,879 | $ - | $ (2,311,207) | $ 43,990,672 | $ 2,358,726 | $ 41,631,946 |
| Pinnacle public finance | 382,372 | - | (94,296) | 288,076 | 102,024 | 186,052 |
| Subscription Based I.T. Agreements | 1,613,639 | - | (571,237) | 1,042,402 | 397,195 | 645,207 |
| Lease liability | - | 198,544 | (51,334) | 147,210 | - | 147,210 |
| Compensated absences (as restated) | 2,530,422 | 243,508 | - | 2,773,930 | 1,265,571 | 1,508,359 |
| Claims and judgments | 5,071,836 | 1,286,156 | (268,285) | 6,089,707 | 3,121,582 | 2,968,125 |
| **Total governmental activities** | $ 55,900,148 | $ 1,728,208 | $ (3,296,359) | $ 54,331,997 | $ 7,245,098 | $ 47,086,899 |

2019 Taxable Pension Obligation Bonds, Series A

In September 2019, the City of Glendora issued $64,420,000 taxable pension obligation bonds to pay down the City's actuarial accrued liability. S&P Global Ratings assigned a "AAA" long-term rating to the City of Glendora Pension Obligation Bonds, with a "stable" outlook. The bonds bear a True Interest Cost (TIC) at 2.82% and the principal matures in amounts ranging from $1,485,000 to $3,480,000 through June 2044. The liability was allocated between the governmental activities and business-type activities.

The annual principal requirements for the governmental activities and the business-type activities to amortize the outstanding 2019 Pension Obligation Bond are as follows:

| Year Ending June 30, | Governmental Activities | | | Business-Type Activities | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Principal | Interest | Total | Principal | Interest | Total | Principal | Interest |
| 2026 | $ 2,358,726 | $ 1,194,219 | $ 3,552,945 | $ 371,274 | $ 187,975 | $ 559,249 | $ 2,730,000 | $ 1,382,194 |
| 2027 | 2,406,246 | 1,144,497 | 3,550,743 | 378,754 | 180,149 | 558,903 | 2,785,000 | 1,324,646 |
| 2028 | 2,458,086 | 1,091,199 | 3,549,285 | 386,914 | 171,760 | 558,674 | 2,845,000 | 1,262,959 |
| 2029 | 2,514,246 | 1,035,523 | 3,549,769 | 395,754 | 162,996 | 558,750 | 2,910,000 | 1,198,519 |
| 2030 | 2,449,161 | 929,656 | 3,378,817 | 405,273 | 153,834 | 559,108 | 2,854,434 | 1,083,490 |
| 2031-2035 | 13,195,059 | 3,695,149 | 16,890,208 | 2,183,444 | 611,453 | 2,794,897 | 15,378,503 | 4,306,601 |
| 2036-2040 | 10,959,583 | 1,842,721 | 12,802,304 | 1,813,530 | 304,923 | 2,118,453 | 12,773,113 | 2,147,644 |
| 2044 | 7,649,566 | 435,416 | 8,084,982 | 989,377 | 72,050 | 1,061,427 | 8,638,943 | 507,466 |
| Total | $ 43,990,672 | $ 11,368,380 | $ 55,359,052 | $ 6,924,321 | $ 1,845,140 | $ 8,769,461 | $ 50,914,993 | $ 13,213,520 |

Pinnacle Public Finance

In June 2013, the City entered into a financing agreement for the Energy Efficiency Performance project with Pinnacle Finance Inc. with for principal balance of $1,015,000 and semi-annual payments which vary annually with an interest rate of 2.55%. At June 30, 2025, the accumulated depreciation of the financed equipment was $728,800.

At June 30, 2025, the outstanding balance for the Pinnacle Public Finance agreement was $288,076.

## 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, Continued

### *A. Governmental Activities, Continued*

Future payments under the agreement at June 30, 2025 are as follows:

| Year Ending June 30, | Principal | Interest |
|---|---|---|
| 2026 | $ 102,024 | $ 6,700 |
| 2027 | 110,253 | 4,046 |
| 2028 | 75,799 | 1,179 |
| Total | $ 288,076 | $ 11,925 |

Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements

The City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, in fiscal year 2023. The City has five software arrangements that require recognition under GASBS No. 96. The software amortization expense is included on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position related to the City's intangible asset of five software systems, which is included in Note 6 as subscription based I.T. agreements. The City now recognizes a subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITA) liability and an intangible right-to-use asset for the five software arrangements described below.

On 01/01/2023, City of Glendora entered into a 36 month subscription for the use of Tyler Technologies – Munis. As of June 30, 2025, Munis did not go live, hence total expenditures incurred amounting to $139,315 are reported as subscription in progress in the governmental activities..

On 07/01/2022, City of Glendora entered into a 72-month subscription for the use of SoftwareONE, Inc. - Microsoft 365 Subscription. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of $1,137,335. As of 06/30/2024, the value of the subscription liability was $757,890. City of Glendora is required to make annual fixed payments of $200,598. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.3220%. As of June 30, 2025, the City reported the value of the right to use asset with related accumulated amortization of $1,137,335 and $379,112, respectively. City of Glendora has 1 extension option(s), each for 36 months.

On 07/01/2022, City of Glendora entered into a 36-month subscription for the use of OpenGov, Inc. - Website. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of $111,776. As of June 30, 2025, the value of the subscription liability was $37,253. City of Glendora is required to make annual fixed payments of $38,013. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.0380%. As of June 30, 2025, the City reported the value of the right to use asset with related accumulated amortization of $142,376 and $94,918, respectively.

## 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, Continued

### *A. Governmental Activities, Continued*

On 08/01/2022, City of Glendora entered into a 120-month subscription for the use of Axon Enterprises, Inc. - Professional Evidence.com License. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of $259,754. As of June 30, 2025, the value of the subscription liability was $210,023. City of Glendora is required to make annual fixed payments of $27,945. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.6570%. As of June 30, 2025, the City reported the value of the right to use asset with related accumulated amortization of $259,754 and $49,786, respectively. City of Glendora has 1 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements, Continued

On 08/01/2022, City of Glendora entered into a 120-month subscription for the use of Axon Enterprises, Inc. - Unlimited BWC + Capture. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of $146,463. As of June 30, 2025, the value of the subscription liability was $118,423. City of Glendora is required to make annual fixed payments of $15,757. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.6570%. As of June 30, 2025, the City reported the value of the right to use asset with accumulated amortization of $146,463 and $28,072, respectively. City of Glendora has 1 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

The annual debt service requirements for the Subscription Based I.T Arrangements are as follows:

| Year Ending June 30, | Governmental Activities | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Principal | Interest | Total |
| 2026 | $ 397,195 | $ 22,826 | $ 420,021 |
| 2027 | 228,455 | 15,845 | 244,300 |
| 2028 | 235,194 | 10,416 | 245,610 |
| 2029 | 41,539 | 4,824 | 46,363 |
| 2030 | 44,034 | 3,720 | 47,754 |
| 2031 - 2033 | 95,985 | 3,862 | 99,847 |
| Total | $ 1,042,402 | $ 61,493 | $ 1,103,895 |

Lease Liability:

The City entered into a 5 year lease agreement with Xerox with monthly payment of $4,603 at an interest rate of 2.23%.

The annual debt service requirements for the lease liability is as follows:

| Year Ending June 30, | Principal | Interest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2026 | $ 52,490 | $ 2,748 | $ 55,238 |
| 2027 | 53,673 | 1,566 | 55,239 |
| 2028 | 41,047 | 382 | 41,429 |
| Total | $ 147,210 | $ 4,696 | $ 151,906 |

Compensated Absences

The balance at June 30, 2025, was $2,773,930. See Note 8 for more detailed information.

Claims and Judgments

The balance at June 30, 2025, was $6,089,707. See Note 9 for more detailed information.

## 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, Continued

### *B. Business-Type Activities*

Summary of long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2025:

| | Balance July 1, 2024 | Additions | Deletions | Balance June 30, 2025 | Due within One Year | Due in More Than One Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Business-type activities:** | | | | | | |
| 2012 Series A CSCDA water and wastewater pooled revenue bond | $ 6,215,000 | $ - | $ (1,040,000) | $ 5,175,000 | 1,090,000 | $ 4,085,000 |
| Bond premium | 683,978 | - | (52,841) | 631,137 | - | 631,137 |
| 2016 Series A CSCDA water and wastewater pooled revenue bond | 5,180,000 | - | (475,000) | 4,705,000 | 495,000 | 4,210,000 |
| Bond premium | 873,148 | - | (109,144) | 764,004 | - | 764,004 |
| 2019 Taxable pension obligations bond, Series A | 7,288,121 | - | (363,800) | 6,924,321 | 371,274 | 6,553,047 |
| Subscription Based I.T. Agreements | 94,664 | - | (46,500) | 48,164 | 48,164 | - |
| Compensated absences (as restated) | 394,918 | - | (53,457) | 341,461 | 178,000 | 163,461 |
| **Total business-type activities** | $ 20,729,829 | $ - | $ (2,140,742) | $ 18,589,087 | $ 2,182,438 | $ 16,406,649 |

2012 Series A CSCDA Water and Wastewater Pooled Revenue Bonds - Original Issue $14,785,000

The California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA) issued Water Revenue Bonds dated May 30, 2012, of which $14,785,000 was owed by the City of Glendora. The CSCDA is a joint exercise of powers authority duly organized on June 1, 1988. It operates pursuant to the California Government Code and an agreement by and among various cities, counties and special districts, and is qualified to issue the bonds under the law. The purpose of the bonds was to advance refund portions of the 2003 Series A and 2004 Series C CSCDA Water and Wastewater Pooled Revenue Bonds which were for public capital improvements, in effect reducing the aggregate debt service payments by almost $0.44 million over the 14 years from issuance and obtaining an economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt service payments) of $0.16 million.

The interest payments on the bonds are payable at the rate of 1.00% to 5.00%. Interest is payable on October 1 and April 1, commencing October 1, 2012. Principal is due annually beginning on October 1, 2014, in amounts ranging from $535,000 to $1,220,000. The bonds are payable from the net revenues of the Water Enterprise Fund.

## 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, Continued

### *B. Business-Type Activities, Continued*

The annual debt service requirements for the 2012 Series A Water Revenue Bonds at June 30, 2025 were as follows:

| Year Ending June 30, | Principal | Interest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2026 | $ 1,090,000 | $ 177,162 | $ 1,267,162 |
| 2027 | 1,120,000 | 143,312 | 1,263,312 |
| 2028 | 1,160,000 | 96,812 | 1,256,812 |
| 2029 | 1,220,000 | 43,412 | 1,263,412 |
| 2030 | 585,000 | 9,506 | 594,506 |
| Total | $ 5,175,000 | $ 470,204 | $ 5,645,204 |

2016 Series A Water Revenue Refunding Bonds - Original Issue $8,395,000

On January 26, 2016, the City refunded the 2006 Series A CSCDA bonds with the 2016 Series A Water Revenue Refunding bonds. The purpose of the bonds was to advance refund the remaining 2006 Series A CSCDA Water and Wastewater Pooled Revenue Bonds which were issued for public capital improvements, in effect reducing the aggregate debt service payments by almost $1.8 million over the 17 years from issuance, and obtaining an economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt service payments) of $1.5 million. On March 2, 2017, the outstanding 2006 Series A bonds were redeemed.

The interest on the bonds is payable at rates of 2.00% to 5.00%. Interest is payable on October 1 and April 1, commencing October 1, 2016. Principal is due annually beginning on October 1, 2016, in amounts ranging from $350,000 to $690,000. The bonds are payable from the net revenues of the Water Enterprise Fund.

The annual debt service requirements for the 2016 Series A Water Revenue Refunding Bonds at June 30, 2025 were as follows:

| Year Ending June 30, | Principal | Interest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2026 | $ 495,000 | $ 217,375 | $ 712,375 |
| 2027 | 520,000 | 192,000 | 712,000 |
| 2028 | 550,000 | 168,000 | 718,000 |
| 2029 | 570,000 | 142,750 | 712,750 |
| 2030 | 600,000 | 113,500 | 713,500 |
| 2031-2033 | 1,970,000 | 151,000 | 2,121,000 |
| Total | $ 4,705,000 | $ 984,625 | $ 5,689,625 |

2019 Taxable Pension Obligation Bonds, Series A

See Note 8 A for disclosure.

## 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, Continued

### *B. Business-Type Activities, Continued*

Subscription Based I.T. Agreements

During FY 2023-24, the City entered into an agreement with Nobel Systems, Inc to provide, maintain and manage the GeoViewer SaaS application and datasets that have been integrated with Geoviewer and provide technical support and training to the City. The total term of the contract is for 3 years effective December 01, 2023.

The annual debt service requirements for the Subscription Based I.T. Agreements at June 30, 2025 were as follows:

| Year Ending June 30, | Principal | Interest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2026 | $ 48,164 | $ 1,730 | $ 49,894 |
| Total | $ 48,164 | $ 1,730 | $ 49,894 |

Compensated Absences

The balance at June 30, 2025, was $341,461 See Note 7 for more detailed information.

### *C. Fiduciary Fund*

The Successor Agency pledged, as security for bonds issued, either directly or through the Financing Authority, a portion of tax increment revenue (including Low and Moderate Income Housing set-aside and pass through allocations) that it receives. The bonds issued were to provide financing for various capital projects, accomplish Low and Moderate Income Housing projects and to defease previously issued bonds. Assembly Bill 1X 26 provided that upon dissolution of the Glendora Community Redevelopment Agency, property taxes allocated to redevelopment agencies no longer were deemed tax increment but rather property tax revenues and will be allocated to successor agencies to make payments on the indebtedness incurred by the dissolved redevelopment agencies. Total principal and interest remaining on the bonds is $4,375,538 with annual debt service requirements indicated below. For the current year, the debt service obligation on the bonds was $2,181,614 and taxes received to pay enforceable obligations were in the amount totaled to $3,077,375.

The following long-term debt was transferred from the Glendora Community Redevelopment Agency to the Successor Agency on February 1, 2012, as a result of the dissolution. A description of long-term debt outstanding (excluding defeased debt) of the Successor Agency at June 30, 2025, follows:

| | Balance June 30, 2024 | Additions | Deletions | Balance June 30, 2025 | Due within One Year | Due in More Than One Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fiduciary Activities:** | | | | | | |
| Loan from the City of Glendora | $ 4,739,883 | $ 143,565 | $ (681,614) | $ 4,201,834 | $ - | $ 4,201,834 |
| 2003 Tax Allocation Bond, Nontaxable Series A | 1,500,000 | - | (1,500,000) | - | - | - |
| Bond Discount | (535) | - | 535 | - | - | - |
| 2006 Revenue Bonds, Series A | 2,700,000 | - | - | 2,700,000 | 2,700,000 | - |
| Bond Discount | (8,136) | - | 8,136 | - | - | - |
| **Total fiduciary activities** | $ 8,931,212 | $ 143,565 | $ (2,172,943) | $ 6,901,834 | $ 2,700,000 | $ 4,201,834 |

## 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, Continued

### *C. Fiduciary Fund, Continued*

Loan from the City of Glendora

The City of Glendora had previously loaned funds to the former Glendora Community Redevelopment Agency in order to carry out Agency activities as provided for in Health and Safety Code Section 33000. ABX1 26 dissolved redevelopment agencies and contained language that stipulated that agreements, contracts or arrangements are generally not binding on the successor agency unless the successor agency desires to enter or re-enter with the approval of its oversight board. On June 26, 2012, the Oversight Board of the Successor Agency adopted Resolution 2012-09, approving an advance of $5,595,000 relating to these previous loans between the City of Glendora, acting as a Municipal Corporation and the City of Glendora acting as Successor Agency to the Glendora Community Redevelopment Agency. The City has accrued interest due on the loans since inception. The loan balance at June 30, 2025 was $4,201,834.

2003 Tax Allocation Bonds, Nontaxable Series A and B - Original Issue $ 16,070,000

On September 1, 2003, the Public Financing Authority issued on behalf of the Agency, $11,255,000 in Series A Nontaxable Tax Allocation Bonds and $4,815,000 in Series B Taxable Tax Allocation Bonds. The proceeds of the Series A Bonds were used to redeem the 1993 Revenue Tax Allocation Bonds related to Project Area No. 1 in the amount of $3,215,000, to finance redevelopment activities within Project Area No. 1, to satisfy costs of issuance and to set aside reserve requirements pursuant to escrow agreements.

Principal payments on the Series A Bonds are due annually beginning on September 1, 2004, and continuing through 2025. Installments range from $100,000 to $1,500,000 and interest is payable semi-annually with rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0%.

As of June 30, 2025, the outstanding balance has been completely paid off.

2006 Revenue Bonds. Series B- Original Issue $6,945.000

On March 29, 2006, the Agency issued $6,945,000 in Series B Revenue Tax Allocation Bonds. The proceeds of the bonds were used to fund the completion of the infrastructure improvements related to the Diamond Ridge and Pompei Park projects within Project Area No. 1 boundaries.

Principal payments on the bonds are due annually beginning on September 1, 2009, and continuing through 2025, in installments ranging from $235,000 to $1,910,000. Interest is payable semi-annually with rates ranging from 3.25% to 4.50%.

The annual debt service requirements to amortize the 2006 Revenue Tax Allocation Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2025 are as follows:

| Year Ending June 30, | Principal | Interest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2026 | $ 2,700,000 | 62,975 | 2,762,975 |
| Total | $ 2,700,000 | $ 62,975 | $ 2,762,975 |

## 8. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The following is a summary of compensated absences payable transactions for the year ended June 30, 2025:

| | July 1, 2024 (as restated) | Net change* | Balance June 30, 2025 | Due within One Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Governmental activities:** | | | | |
| Compensated absences | $ 2,530,422 | $ 243,508 | $ 2,773,930 | $ 1,265,571 |
| **Business-type activities:** | | | | |
| Compensated absences | $ 394,918 | $ (53,457) | $ 341,461 | $ 178,000 |

* The change in compensated absences liability is presented as a Net Change

All vested vacation and compensatory leave time is recognized as an expense and as a liability in the business-type funds at the time the liability vests. The long-term portion of compensated absences payable has been accrued for the Governmental Activities on the Government-Wide Financial Statement. In prior years, the General Fund and Water Fund have typically been used to liquidate these liabilities. There is no fixed payment schedule to pay these liabilities.

## 9. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City maintains self-insurance programs for workers' compensation and general public liability up to a maximum of $500,000 and $300,000 per occurrence, respectively. General liability claims, which exceed the limit, are insured through Independent Cities Risk Management Authority ("ICRMA") up to a maximum per incident of $3,000,000.

Workers' compensation claims that exceed the limit are insured by ICRMA up to the California statutory limits for workers' compensation.

The City is a member of the ICRMA, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for 15 California cities. The City pays an annual premium to the pool for its excess general liability insurance coverage. The agreement for information of the ICRMA provides that the pool will be self-sustaining through member premiums. The City continues to carry commercial companies for all other risks of loss, which include property insurance, earthquake and flood, public official bond, boiler and machinery, group accident, crime shield, and special events insurance.

Estimates for all liabilities, up to the self-insured levels, have been accrued in the Workers' Compensation and the General Liability Self-Insurance Internal Service Funds including an estimate for incurred but not reported claims. Estimates are based on recommended reserves established by the City's third-party administrators who administer the City's claims and insurance programs. There have been no significant changes in insurance coverage as compared to last year and settlements have not exceeded coverage in each of the past three fiscal years.

The ICRMA has published its own financial report for the year ended June 30, 2025, which can be obtained from Independent Cities Risk Management Authority, 18201 Von Karman, Suite 200, Irvine, California

## 9. RISK MANAGEMENT, *Continued*

Changes in the balances of claims liabilities for the current and the last two fiscal years follow:

| Fiscal Year | Annual Claims Payable July 1 | Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates | Current Year Claim Payments | Balance June 30 | Due Within One Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | $ 6,160,405 | $ 962,916 | $ (2,468,013) | $ 4,655,308 | $ 2,861,276 |
| 2024 | 4,655,308 | 1,311,871 | (895,343) | 5,071,836 | 2,997,463 |
| 2025 | 5,071,836 | 1,286,156 | (268,285) | 6,089,707 | 3,121,582 |

## 10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS

### *A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans*

The following summarizes the net pension liabilities and related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2025 with the corresponding pension expenses for the year then ended:

| **Governmental Activities:** | **Governmental Activities** | **Business-type Activities** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Deferred outflows of resources:** | | | |
| Pension contributions after measurement date: | | | |
| Miscellaneous | $ 1,144,306 | $ 530,590 | $ 1,674,896 |
| Safety | 1,972,202 | - | 1,972,202 |
| **Subtotal** | 3,116,508 | 530,590 | 3,647,098 |
| Differences between expected and actual experience: | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 482,333 | 273,156 | 755,489 |
| Safety | 656,138 | - | 656,138 |
| Difference in projected and actual earnings on pension investments: | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 1,477,311 | 660,092 | 2,137,403 |
| Safety | 388,619 | - | 388,619 |
| **Subtotal** | 1,865,930 | 660,092 | 2,526,022 |
| Changes in assumptions: | | | |
| Safety | 198,090 | - | 198,090 |
| **Subtotal** | 198,090 | - | 198,090 |
| Adjustment due to difference proportion: | | | |
| Safety | 4,510,294 | - | 4,510,294 |
| **Total deferred outflows of resources** | $ 10,829,293 | $ 1,463,838 | $ 12,293,131 |
| **Net pension liabilities (assets)** | | | |
| Miscellaneous | $ 3,458,049 | $ 1,630,835 | $ 5,088,884 |
| Safety | 8,040,032 | - | 8,040,032 |
| **Total net pension liabilities** | $ 11,498,081 | $ 1,630,835 | $ 13,128,916 |
| **Deferred inflows of Resources:** | | | |
| Differences between expected and actual experience: | | | |
| Safety | $ 21,334 | $ - | $ 21,334 |
| **Subtotal** | 21,334 | - | 21,334 |
| Differences between City's contributions and proportionate share of contribution: | | | |
| Safety | 5,440,049 | - | 5,440,049 |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | $ 5,461,383 | $ - | $ 5,461,383 |
| **Pension Expenses** | | | |
| Miscellaneous | $ 2,362,172 | $ 918,622 | $ 3,280,794 |
| Safety | 4,070,280 | - | 4,070,280 |
| Total pension expense | $ 6,432,452 | $ 918,622 | $ 7,351,074 |

## 10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued

### *A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Continued*

General Information About the Pension Plan

Plan Description

The City contributes to the California Public Employees Retirement System ("CalPERS"), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan for miscellaneous employees and a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan for safety employees. CalPERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the State of California. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by state statue and City ordinance. A full description of the pension plan regarding number of employees covered, benefit provisions, assumptions (for funding, but not accounting purposes), and membership information is listed in the June 30, 2020 Annual Actuarial Valuation Report. This report and CalPERS' audited financial statements, are publicly available reports that can be obtained at CalPERS' website under Forms and Publications.

Benefit Provided

CalPERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions under both plans are established by State Statute and City Resolution as follows:

| | Miscellaneous Agent Plans | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Classic | Tier 2 | PEPRA |
| Hire Date | Prior to January 1, 2013 | On or after January 1, 2013 | On or after January 1, 2013 |
| Benefit formula | 2.5% @ 55 | 2.0% @ 60 | 2.0% @ 62 |
| Benefit vesting schedule | 5 years service | 5 years service | 5 years service |
| Benefit payments | Monthly for Life | Monthly for Life | Monthly for Life |
| Retirement age | Minimum 50 yrs. | Minimum 50 yrs. | Minimum 50 yrs. |
| Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation | 2.0%-2.5%, 50yrs-55+ yrs., respectively | 1.1%-2.0%, 50yrs-60 yrs., respectively | 1.0%-2.0%, 52yrs-62yrs respectively |
| Required employee contribution rates | 8.00% | 7.00% | 7.50% |
| Required employer contributions rates (FY24-25) | 10.19% | 10.19% | 10.19% |

## 10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued

### *A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Continued*

General Information About the Pension Plan, Continued

| | Safety Agent Plans | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Classic | Tier 2 | PEPRA |
| Hire Date | Prior to January 1, 2013 | On or after January 1, 2013 | On or after January 1, 2013 |
| Benefit formula | 3.0% @50 | 2.0% @ 50 | 2.7 @ 57 |
| Benefit vesting schedule | 5 years service | 5 years service | 5 years service |
| Benefit payments | Monthly for life | Monthly for life | Monthly for Life |
| Retirement age | Minimum 50 | Minimum 50 | Minimum 50 |
| Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation | 3.0%, 50 yrs. | 2.0%, 50 years | 2.0% -2.7% 50 yrs-57 yrs., respectively |
| Required employee contributions rates | 9.00% | 9.00% | 14.50% |
| Required employer contributions rates (FY24-25) | 29.350% | 29.350% | 14.960% |

Participants are eligible for non-industrial disability retirement if they become disabled and have at least 5 years credited service. There is no special age requirement. The standard non-industrial disability retirement benefit is a monthly allowance equal to 1.8 percent of final compensation, multiplied by service years.

Industrial disability benefits are not offered to miscellaneous employees. The City provides industrial disability retirement benefits to safety employees only. The industrial disability retirement benefit is a monthly allowance equal to 50 percent of final compensation.

An employee's beneficiary may receive the basic death benefit if the employee becomes deceased while actively employed. The employee must be actively employed with the City to be eligible for this benefit. An employee's survivor who is eligible for any other pre-retirement death benefit may choose to receive that death benefit instead of this basic death benefit. The basic death benefit is a lump sum in the amount of the employee's accumulated contributions, where interest is currently credited at 7.5 percent per year, plus a lump sum in the amount of one month's salary for each completed year of current service, up to a maximum of six month's salary. For purposes of this benefit, one month's salary is defined as the member's average monthly full-time rate of compensation during the 12 months preceding death. Upon the death of a retiree, a one-time lump sum payment of $500 will be made to the retiree's designated survivor(s), or to the retiree's estate.

Benefit terms provide for annual cost-of-living adjustments to each employee's allowance. Beginning the second calendar year after the year of retirement, retirement and survivor allowances will be annually adjusted on a compound basis by 2 percent.

## 10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued

### *A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Continued*

General Information About the Pension Plan, Continued

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At June 30, 2023, the valuation date, the following number of employees were covered by the benefit terms:

| | Plans | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Safety | | |
| | Miscellaneous | Classic | Tier 2 | PEPRA |
| Active employees | 195 | 51 | 3 | 28 |
| Transferred and terminated employees | 233 | - | 2 | 12 |
| Retired employees and Beneficiaries | 283 | 111 | 1 | - |
| Total | 711 | 162 | 6 | 40 |

Contributions

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law ("PERL") requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. The total plan contributions are determined through CalPERS' annual actuarial valuation process. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The employer is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. The required contribution rates are shown in the Benefit Provided Section.

## 10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued

### *A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Continued*

Net Pension Liability

Actuarial Methods and Assumption Used to Determine Total Pension Liability

The June 30, 2023 valuation was rolled forward to determine the June 30, 2024 total pension liability, based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Actuarial Cost Method | Entry Age Normal |
| Actuarial Assumptions: | |
| Discount Rate | 6.90% |
| Inflation | 2.30% |
| Salary Increases | Varies by Entry Age and Service |
| Mortality Rate Table (1) | Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds. |
| Post Retirement Benefit Increase | The lesser of contract COLA or 2.50% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance floor on purchasing power applies, 2.50% thereafter |

(1)The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions. Mortality rates incorporate full generational mortality improvement using 80% of Scale MP-2020 published by the Society of Actuaries.

Change of Assumptions

For the measurement date June 30, 2024 there were no assumption changes in 2023 or 2024.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations. Using historical returns of all of the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the next 20 years using building-block approach. The expected rate was then adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses of 10 Basis points.

**10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued**

***A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Continued***

Net Pension Liability, Continued

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return, Continued

The expected real rates of return by asset class are as followed:

| Asset Class | Assumed Asset Allocation | Real Return Years 1 -10 [1,2] |
|---|---|---|
| Global equity - cap-weighted | 30.00% | 4.54% |
| Global equity non cap-weighted | 12.00% | 3.84% |
| Private Equity | 13.00% | 7.28% |
| Treasury | 5.00% | 0.27% |
| Mortgage-backed Securities | 5.00% | 0.50% |
| Investment Grade Securities | 10.00% | 1.56% |
| High Yield | 5.00% | 2.27% |
| Emerging Market Debt | 5.00% | 2.48% |
| Private Debt | 5.00% | 3.57% |
| Real Assets | 15.00% | 3.21% |
| Leverage | -5.00% | -0.59% |
| | 100.00% | |

(1) An expected inflation of 2.30% used for this period.
(2) Figures are based on the 2021-22 Asset Liability management study.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.90%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

## 10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued

### *A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Continued*

Net Pension Liability, Continued

Liquidating Net Pension Liability

Pension liabilities are liquidated principally by all the funds.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

The following table shows the changes in net pension liability for the City's miscellaneous plan recognized over the measurement period.

| | Increase (Decrease) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Pension Liability (a) | Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b) | Net Pension Liability(Asset) (c) = (a) - (b) |
| Balance at June 30, 2023 (Valuation Date) | $ 127,645,895 | $ 120,840,170 | $ 6,805,725 |
| Changes Recognized for the Measure Period: | | | |
| Service Cost | 2,142,941 | - | 2,142,941 |
| Interest on the total pension liability | 8,731,999 | - | 8,731,999 |
| Difference between expected and actual experience | 1,076,634 | - | 1,076,634 |
| Contribution from the employer | - | 1,401,448 | (1,401,448) |
| Contribution from the employee | - | 1,034,295 | (1,034,295) |
| Net investment income | - | 11,331,000 | (11,331,000) |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions | (6,486,578) | (6,486,578) | - |
| Administrative Expense | - | (98,328) | 98,328 |
| Net Changes during July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024 | 5,464,996 | 7,181,837 | (1,716,841) |
| Balance at June 30, 2024 (Measurement Date) | $ 133,110,891 | $ 128,022,007 | $ 5,088,884 |

## 10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued

### *A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Continued*

Changes in the Net Pension Liability, Continued

Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability and Pension Expense

The following table shows the City's safety plan's proportionate share of the risk pool collective net pension liability over the measured period.

| | Safety Plan Increase (Decrease) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Pension Liability (a) | Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b) | Net Pension Liability/(Asset) (c) = (a) - (b) |
| Balance as of June 30, 2023 (Valuation Date) | $ 135,231,514 | $ 126,390,102 | $ 8,841,412 |
| Balance as of June 30, 2024 (Measurement Date) | 143,027,661 | 134,987,629 | 8,040,032 |
| Net changes during 2023-2024 | $ 7,796,147 | $ 8,597,527 | $ (801,380) |

The following is the approach established by the plan actuary to allocate the net pension liability and pension expense to the individual employers within the risk pool.

(1) In determining a cost-sharing plan's proportionate share, total amounts of liabilities and assets are first calculated for the risk pool as a whole on the valuation date (June 30, 2023). The risk pool's fiduciary net position ("FNP") subtracted from its total pension liability ("TPL") determines the net pension liability ("NPL") at the valuation date.

(2) Using standard actuarial roll forward methods, the risk pool TPL is then computed at the measurement date (June 30, 2024). Risk pool FNP at the measurement date is then subtracted from this number to compute the NPL for the risk pool at the measurement date. For purposes of FNP in this step and any later reference thereto, the risk pool's FNP at the measurement date denotes the aggregate risk pool's FNP at June 30, 2024 less the sum of all additional side fund (or unfunded liability) contributions made by all employers during the measurement period (2023-24).

(3) The individual plan's TPL, FNP and NPL are also calculated at the valuation date. TPL is allocated based on the rate plan's share of the actuarial accrued liability. FNP is allocated based on the rate plan's share of market value assets.

(4) Two ratios are created by dividing the plan's individual TPL and FNP at the valuation date from (3) by the amounts in step (1), the risk pool's total TPL and FNP, respectively.

(5) The plan's TPL at the Measurement Date is equal to the risk pool TPL generated in (2) multiplied by the TPL ratio generated in (4). The plan's FPN at the Measurement Date is equal to the FNP generated in (2) multiplied by the FNP ratio generated in (4) plus any additional side fund (or unfunded liability) contributions made by the employer on behalf of the plan during the measurement period.

(6) The plan's NPL at the Measurement Date is the difference between the TPL and FNP calculated in (5).

**10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued**

***A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Continued***

Changes in the Net Pension Liability, Continued

Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability and Pension Expense

Deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense are allocated based on the City's share of contributions made during the measurement period.

The city's proportionate share of the new pension liability was as follows:

| | Safety Plan |
|---|---|
| June 30, 2023 | 0.0709% |
| June 30, 2024 | 0.0663% |
| Change - Increase (Decrease) | -0.0046% |

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the plans at the measurement date, calculated using the discount rate of 6.90%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (5.90%) or 1 percentage-point higher (7.90%) than the current rate:

| | Plan's Net Pension Liability/(Asset) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Discount Rate -1% (5.90%) | Current Discount Rate (6.90%) | Discount Rate +1% (7.90%) |
| Miscellaneous Plan | $ 22,350,172 | $ 5,088,884 | $ (9,133,640) |
| Safety Plan | $ 27,577,473 | $ 8,040,032 | $ (7,938,848) |

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial report.

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ending June 30, 2025, the City recognized pension expense in the amounts of $3,280,794 and $4,070,280 for the miscellaneous plan and safety plan, respectively.

## 10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued

### *A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Continued*

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions, Continued

At measurement date of June 30, 2024, the City has deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions as follows:

Miscellaneous Plan

| | Deferred outflows of Resources | Deferred inflows of Resources |
|---|---|---|
| Contribution made after measurement period | $ 1,674,896 | $ - |
| Changes of Assumptions | - | - |
| Difference between expected and actual experience | 755,489 | - |
| Net difference between projected and actual earning on pension plan investments | 2,137,403 | - |
| Total | $ 4,567,788 | $ - |

Safety Plan

| | Deferred outflows of Resources | Deferred inflows of Resources |
|---|---|---|
| Contribution made after measurement period | $ 1,972,202 | $ - |
| Changes of assumptions | 198,090 | - |
| Difference between expected and actual experience | 656,138 | (21,334) |
| Net difference between projected and actual earning on pension plan investments | 388,619 | - |
| Adjustment due to differences in proportions | 4,510,294 | - |
| Differences between City's contribution and proportionate share of contribution | - | (5,440,049) |
| Total | $ 7,725,343 | $ (5,461,383) |

The amounts above are net of outflows and inflows recognized in the 2023-2024 measurement period expense.

The expected average remaining service lifetime ("EARSL") is calculated by dividing the total future service years by the total number of plan participants (active, inactive, and retired). The EARSL for the miscellaneous plan and the safety risk pool for the 2023-24 measurement period is 2.6 and 3.8 years, which was obtained by dividing the total service years of 1,835 and 630,177 (the sum of remaining service lifetimes of the active employees) by 711 and 166,163 (the total number of participants: active, inactive, and retired), respectively.

**10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued**

***A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans, Continued***

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions, Continued

$1,674,896 and $1,972,202 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions for miscellaneous plan and safely plan, respectively, resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the miscellaneous plan and as reduction to the collective net pension liability for the safety plan in the year ending June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in the future pension expense as follows:

| | Deferred Outflow/ Inflows of Resources | |
|---|---|---|
| Measurement Period Ending June 30, | Miscellaneous Plan | Safety Plan |
| 2026 | $ 430,555 | $ - |
| 2027 | 3,545,731 | 738,266 |
| 2028 | (455,326) | 1,982 |
| 2029 | (628,068) | (315,523) |
| 2030 | - | (132,967) |
| | $ 2,892,892 | $ 291,758 |

***B. Defined Contribution Pension Plan***

The City provides pension benefits for all of its part-time employees through a defined contribution plan. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. The plan is administered by MidAmerica Administrative and Retirement Solutions. All part-time employees are eligible to participate from the date of employment. Federal legislation requires contributions of at least 7.5% to a retirement plan, and City Council resolved to match the employees' contributions of 3.75%. The City's contributions for each employee (and interest earned by the accounts) are fully vested immediately.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the City's payroll covered by the plan was $1,455,420. The City made employer contributions of $62,198 (4.27% of current covered payroll), and employees contributed $62,198 (4.27% of current covered payroll). Number of participants of the Plan at June 30, 2025 were 195.

## 10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued

### *C. Other Postretirement Health Care Benefits*

At June 30, 2025, net OPEB liability and related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are as follows:

| | Governmental Activities | Business-Type Activities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deferred outflows of resources: | | | |
| OPEB contributions after measurement date: | $ 181,076 | $ 85,814 | $ 266,890 |
| Change in Assumptions | 406,563 | 191,324 | 597,887 |
| Total deferred outflows of resources | $ 587,639 | $ 277,138 | $ 864,777 |
| Net OPEB liabilities | $ 3,828,006 | $ 1,805,317 | $ 5,633,323 |
| Deferred inflows of resources: | | | |
| Changes in assumptions | $ 1,999,968 | $ 941,162 | $ 2,941,130 |
| Difference between expected and actual experience | 2,088,909 | 987,253 | 3,076,162 |
| Net difference between projected and actual earning on pension plan investments | 66,349 | 31,223 | 97,572 |
| Total deferred inflows of resources | $ 4,155,227 | $ 1,959,637 | $ 6,114,864 |
| OPEB Expenses (Credit) | $ 323,426 | $ 152,201 | $ 475,627 |

**General Information About the OPEB Plan**

Plan Description

The City provides a single-employer other postemployment health care benefit to Glendora's Executive Managers, General Employees, Management, Police, and Police Management who retire after a minimum of 10 to 20 years with a regular service retirement and who, at the time of retirement, have a minimum balance of either 500 hours (for Management) or 1,000 hours (for General Employees) of accumulated sick leave. The City will provide a supplemental medical payment to age 65. Payments are made as follows: $100 per month for mid-managers and general employees to a maximum of $1,200; $300 per month for department heads to a maximum of $3,600; $200 per month for police officers to a maximum of $2,400; and $300 per month for police management to a maximum of $3,600. In addition to the temporary additional benefits described above, all employees who retire from the City and continue their medical coverage through CalPERS receive a monthly lifetime contribution from the City. This contribution is $157 and $162 per month during calendar years of 2024 and 2025, respectively, except for general employees who receive $200 per month. Benefit liabilities now also include the indirect (implicit) subsidy created when pre-Medicare retirees pay the same premiums as active employees.

**10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued**

***C. Other Postretirement Health Care Benefits, Continued***

**General Information About the OPEB Plan, Continued**

Eligibility and Membership Covered by Benefit Terms

Medical coverage is currently provided through CalPERS as permitted under the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA). This coverage requires the employee to satisfy the requirements for retirement under CalPERS, which requires attainment of age 50 (age 52, if a miscellaneous member new to PERS on or after January 1, 2013) with 5 years of State or public agency service or approved disability retirement. In addition, the employee must begin his or her retirement warrant within 120 days of terminating employment with the City to be eligible to continue medical coverage through the City and be entitled to the PEMHCA subsidy described below.

If an eligible employee is not already enrolled in the medical plan, he or she may enroll within 60 days of retirement or during any future open enrollment period. Coverage may be continued at the retiree's option for his or her lifetime. Survivors may also continue coverage. Membership in the plan consisted of the follow at June 30, 2023 valuation date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Active plan members | 215 |
| Inactive plan members currently receiving benefits | 65 |
| Inactive plan members entitled to but not receiving benefits | 120 |
| Total | 400 |

Contributions

The obligation of the City to contribute to the plan is established and may be amended by the City Council. For the year ended June 30, 2025 the City made contribution on pay-as-you-go basis.

Net OPEB Liability

The City's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023. there are no assets accumulated in a GASB-compliant trust.

**10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued**

***C. Other Postretirement Health Care Benefits, Continued***

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used to Determined Total OPEB Liability

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2024 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial methods and assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement period, unless otherwise specified:

| | |
|---|---|
| Actuarial Cost Method | Entry Age Normal |
| Actuarial Assumptions: | |
| Asset Valuation Method | Market value of assets |
| Discount Rate | 4.40% for all plan liabilities as of June 30, 2024 and 4.20% for all plan liabilities as of June 30, 2023 |
| Inflation | 2.50% |
| Salary Increases | 3.00% per year, since benefits do not depend on salary, this is used only to allocate the cost of benefits between service years |
| Mortality Improvement | CalPERS 2021 Experience Study; Projected with MW Scale 2022 |
| Healthcare Trend | 6.0% in 2026 decreasing to 3.9% by 2075 |
| Medicare Eligibility | All individuals are assumed to be eligible for Medicare Parts A and B at age 65 |
| Participation Rate | Active employees: 100% of those expected to qualify for the additional "MOU" benefits are assumed to receive them. In addition, (a) 80% of all future retirees eligible for an additional MOU benefit, and (b) 50% of those not eligible or no longer eligible for the additional MOU benefits are assumed to elect coverage in a CalPERS medical plan at retirement, thus qualifying for the PEMHCA resolution benefit. Currently waiving active employees: Employees currently waiving City medical coverage but expected to qualify for retiree medical benefits are assumed to elect coverage and/or receive benefits at 25% of the participation rates described above. Retired participants: Existing medical plan elections are assumed to be continued until the retiree's death. |

Changes in Assumptions:

During measurement date June 30, 2024, there were the following changes in assumptions:

- Discount Rate: discount rate changed from 4.2% as of June 30, 2023, to 4.40% as of June 30, 2024, based on municipal bond index.
- Medical Trend: updated from Getezen 2022_b to Getezen 2023_b healthcare trend model.
- Trust Return: updated from 6.35% to 6.25% based on updated information provided by PARS.

## 10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued

### *C. Other Postretirement Health Care Benefits, Continued*

Change in Net OPEB Liability

| | Total OPEB Liability (a) | Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b) | Net OPEB Liability (c) = (a) - (b) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at June 30, 2023 (Measurement Date) | $ 7,120,315 | $ 1,554,552 | $ 5,565,763 |
| Changes Recognized for the Measurement Period: | | | |
| Service Cost | 375,464 | - | 375,464 |
| Interest | 310,030 | - | 310,030 |
| Changes of assumptions | (189,176) | - | (189,176) |
| Change due to investment experience | - | 101,806 | (101,806) |
| Expected Investment Income | - | 98,714 | (98,714) |
| City of Glendora Contributions | - | 228,238 | (228,238) |
| Difference between expected and actual experience | | - | - |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions | (228,238) | (228,238) | - |
| Net Changes during July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024 | 268,080 | 200,520 | 67,560 |
| Balance at June 30, 2024 (Measurement Date) | $ 7,388,395 | $ 1,755,072 | $ 5,633,323 |

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Change in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as week as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (23.20 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.20 percent) than the current discount rate:

| Net OPEB Liability | | |
|---|---|---|
| Discount Rate -1% (3.20%) | Current Discount Rate (4.20%) | Discount Rate +1% (5.20%) |
| $ 6,660,238 | $ 5,633,323 | $ 4,792,194 |

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

| Net OPEB Liability | | |
|---|---|---|
| Healthcare Cost Trend Rate -1% | Healthcare Cost Trend Rate | Healthcare Cost Trend Rate +1% |
| $ 4,706,977 | $ 5,633,323 | $ 6,830,222 |

**10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS, Continued**

***C. Other Postretirement Health Care Benefits, Continued***

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the measurement period ended June 30, 2024, the City recognized OPEB expense of $475,627. At June 30, 2025, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

| | Deferred outflows of Resources | Deferred inflows of Resources |
|---|---|---|
| Contribution made after measurement period | $ 266,890 | $ - |
| Changes in assumptions | 597,887 | 2,941,130 |
| Difference between expected and actual experience | - | 3,076,162 |
| Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments | - | 97,572 |
| Total | $ 864,777 | $ 6,114,864 |

The gains and losses are amortized over the expected average remaining service life. The expected average remaining service life is 8.5 years for employees covered by the OPEB plan benefit terms as of the valuation date (the beginning of the measurement period).

The $266,890 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2026. Other amount reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in the future OPEB expense as follow:

| Measurement Period Ending June 30, | OPEB Plan |
|---|---|
| 2026 | $ (965,322) |
| 2027 | (957,186) |
| 2028 | (957,188) |
| 2029 | (771,960) |
| 2030 | (742,389) |
| Thereafter | (1,122,932) |
| | $ (5,516,977) |

## 11. CONTINGENCIES

Liabilities

The City is a defendant in various lawsuits which have arisen in the normal course of business. There are certain personal injury lawsuits, which have been denied by the City Council. The outcome and eventual liability to the City, if any, in these cases are not known at this time. After reviewing these lawsuits with legal counsel, management estimates that the potential claims against the City, not covered by insurance, resulting from such litigation would not materially affect the financial statements of the City.

Grants

Under the terms of federal and state grants, periodic audits are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the terms of the grants. Such audits could lead to reimbursement to the grantor agencies. City management believes disallowances, if any, would not materially affect the financial statements of the City.

Commitments

The City had contractual outstanding commitments, including encumbrances in various funds totaling $12,728,153 at June 30, 2025 as follows:

| | Outstanding Commitment |
|---|---|
| General Fund | $ 1,023,317 |
| City Capital Projects Fund | 2,596,552 |
| Non-major Governmental Funds | 2,603,871 |
| Water Enterprise Fund | 2,929,992 |
| Internal Service Funds | 970,550 |
| Total | $ 12,728,153 |

## 12. OTHER REQUIRED DISCLOSURES

### *A. Expenditures over Appropriations*

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the following funds had expenditures over appropriations:

| | Appropriation | Expenditures | Expenditures over Appropriation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Governmental Funds: | | | |
| Special Assessments Special Revenue Fund | | | |
| Public Works | $ 448,525 | $ 487,970 | $ (39,445) |
| Grants Fund | | | |
| Public safety | 142,424 | 185,714 | (43,290) |
| Air Quality | | | |
| Community services | 23,587 | 26,816 | (3,229) |
| Prop A Operations Special Revenue Fund | | | |
| Community Services | 25,000 | 58,035 | (33,035) |
| Affordable Housing Special Revenue Fund | | | |
| Community services | 20,833 | 272,917 | (252,084) |
| Capital outlay | - | 900 | (900) |
| PEG Cable TV | | | |
| Capital outlay | 105,858 | 114,376 | (8,518) |
| Beverage Recycling Grant | | | |
| Capital outlay | - | 16,430 | (16,430) |
| Glendora Village BID | | | |
| General government | 33,700 | 245,363 | (211,663) |
| Housing Authority | | | |
| Capital outlay | 298,651 | 556,564 | (257,913) |
| Measure H | | | |
| Community services | 50,000 | 53,133 | (3,133) |

### *B. Deficit Fund Balances/Net Position*

At June 30, 2025, the following funds had deficit fund balances or net positions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds: | |
| American Rescue Plan Act | $ (260) |
| Grants | (50,253) |
| Prop A Operations | (101,078) |
| Affordable Housing | (93,626) |
| Glendora Village BID | (4,333) |
| Step OTS Grant | (1,032) |
| Highway Bridge Repair | (15,574) |
| Measure H | (2,502) |
| Internal Service Funds: | |
| Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance | (2,672,362) |
| General Liability Self-Insurance | (834,124) |

The government funds' deficits will be eliminated upon receipt of Grant Funds in the future years. The internal Service Fund deficit will be eliminated through future charges to user departments.

## 13. RESTATEMENTS

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, which requires recognition of a liability as leave is earned and likely to be used or paid. Adoption of this Statement will enhance the relevance and reliability of information about the liability for compensated absences. The implementation represents a change in accounting principle and resulted in a restatement of the opening balance of compensated absences reported in the Statement of Net Position. This change affected the compensated absence line item within Governmental and Business Type Activities as well as Water and Internal Services funds to reflect previously unrecognized liabilities, and the opening balance net position was restated retrospectively as presented below.

| | Reporting Units Affected by Restatements of Beginning Balances | | Government-Wide | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Water | Internal Service Funds | Governmental Activities | Business-Type Activities |
| Fund Balance/net position as previously reported at June 30, 2024 | $ 98,019,927 | $ 8,429,276 | $ 126,913,520 | $ 96,018,109 |
| Change in Accounting Principle | (130,098) | (47,137) | (1,372,414) | (130,098) |
| Total restatements | (130,098) | (47,137) | (1,372,414) | (130,098) |
| Fund balance/net position as restated at June 30, 2024 | $ 97,889,829 | $ 8,382,139 | $ 125,541,106 | $ 95,888,011 |

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# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## General Fund

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | | |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ 41,911,200 | $ 41,591,200 | $ 42,023,062 | $ 431,862 |
| Licenses and permits | 1,304,475 | 1,449,475 | 1,802,746 | 353,271 |
| Intergovernmental | 105,000 | 254,991 | 306,287 | 51,296 |
| Charges for services | 3,000,360 | 3,886,792 | 4,234,751 | 347,959 |
| Use of money and property | 1,626,250 | 2,055,780 | 4,437,959 | 2,382,179 |
| Fines and forfeitures | 300,000 | 240,000 | 260,716 | 20,716 |
| Miscellaneous | 200,000 | 200,000 | 199,999 | (1) |
| **Total revenues** | 48,447,285 | 49,678,238 | 53,265,520 | 3,587,282 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | 3,254,147 | 5,358,271 | 4,350,975 | 1,007,296 |
| Public safety | 25,151,662 | 25,543,693 | 25,402,204 | 141,489 |
| Community services | 3,750,132 | 4,765,030 | 3,839,007 | 926,023 |
| Library | 2,423,548 | 2,444,198 | 2,120,147 | 324,051 |
| Public works | 9,478,861 | 10,476,766 | 9,219,979 | 1,256,787 |
| Capital outlay | - | 600,000 | 600,000 | - |
| **Total expenditures** | 44,058,350 | 49,187,958 | 45,532,312 | 3,655,646 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 4,388,935 | 490,280 | 7,733,208 | 7,242,928 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | 5,133,576 | 6,522,533 | 6,383,434 | (139,099) |
| Transfers out | (10,928,311) | (9,414,519) | (10,699,867) | (1,285,348) |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | (5,794,735) | (2,891,986) | (4,316,433) | (1,424,447) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ (1,405,800) | $ (2,401,706) | 3,416,775 | $ 5,818,481 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 38,963,766 | |
| End of year | | | $ 42,380,541 | |

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Miscellaneous Plan

*Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios - Last 10 Years*

| Measurement Period | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY** | | | |
| Service cost | $ 1,510,574 | $ 1,588,319 | $ 1,704,274 |
| Interest | 6,607,743 | 6,851,396 | 6,946,828 |
| Differences between expected and actual experience | (296,892) | (447,338) | (1,644,990) |
| Changes of Benefit Terms | - | - | - |
| Changes in assumptions | (1,573,360) | - | 5,610,332 |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions | (4,377,624) | (4,672,043) | (5,058,663) |
| **Net change in the total pension liability** | 1,870,441 | 3,320,334 | 7,557,781 |
| **Total pension liability - beginning** | 89,679,499 | 91,549,940 | 94,870,274 |
| **Total pension liability - ending (a)** | $ 91,549,940 | $ 94,870,274 | $ 102,428,055 |
| **PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION** | | | |
| Contributions - employer | $ 1,519,204 | $ 1,758,283 | $ 2,086,064 |
| Contributions - employee | 797,313 | 780,076 | 793,140 |
| Net investment income | 1,612,178 | 371,390 | 7,572,564 |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions | (4,377,624) | (4,672,043) | (5,058,663) |
| Plan to plan resource movement | - | - | - |
| Administrative expense | (102,993) | (43,013) | (101,537) |
| Other miscellaneous income (expense) | - | - | - |
| **Net change in plan fiduciary net position** | (551,922) | (1,805,307) | 5,291,568 |
| **Plan fiduciary net position - beginning** | 71,128,995 | 70,577,073 | 68,771,766 |
| **Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)** | $ 70,577,073 | $ 68,771,766 | $ 74,063,334 |
| Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b) | $ 20,972,867 | $ 26,098,508 | $ 28,364,721 |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 77.09% | 72.49% | 72.31% |
| Covered payroll | $ 9,032,913 | $ 9,731,754 | $ 9,634,110 |
| Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll | 232.18% | 268.18% | 294.42% |

**Notes to the Schedule:**

**Benefit Changes:** The figures above do not include any liability impact that may have resulted from plan changes which occurred after the June 30, 2017 valuation date. This applies for voluntary benefit changes as well as any offers of Two Years Additional Service Credit (a.k.a. Golden Handshakes).

| 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ 1,712,186 | $ 1,678,027 | $ 1,507,514 | $ 1,587,545 | $ 1,953,133 | $ 1,982,508 | $ 2,142,941 |
| 7,181,159 | 7,442,113 | 7,765,992 | 7,900,746 | 8,078,285 | 8,378,588 | 8,731,999 |
| 405,202 | 64,380 | - | (1,077,278) | (566,872) | 464,727 | 1,076,634 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 180,602 | |
| (691,188) | - | 1,580,147 | - | 3,653,736 | - | - |
| (5,124,768) | (5,457,056) | (6,713,517) | (5,989,619) | (6,372,955) | (6,305,497) | (6,486,578) |
| 3,482,591 | 3,727,464 | 4,140,136 | 2,421,394 | 6,745,327 | 4,700,928 | 5,464,996 |
| 102,428,055 | 105,910,646 | 109,638,110 | 113,778,246 | 116,199,640 | 122,944,967 | 127,645,895 |
| $ 105,910,646 | $ 109,638,110 | $ 113,778,246 | $ 116,199,640 | $ 122,944,967 | $ 127,645,895 | $ 133,110,891 |
| $ 2,161,517 | $ 2,502,796 | $ 32,093,707 | $ 1,067,740 | $ 1,236,022 | $ 1,248,036 | $ 1,401,448 |
| 708,809 | 742,098 | 752,040 | 764,782 | 832,828 | 874,443 | 1,034,295 |
| 6,214,046 | 5,107,821 | 5,197,040 | 24,697,477 | (9,801,293) | 7,124,607 | 11,331,000 |
| (5,124,768) | (5,457,056) | (6,713,517) | (5,989,619) | (6,372,955) | (6,305,497) | (6,486,578) |
| (181) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (115,411) | (55,440) | (113,526) | (111,626) | (82,336) | (86,761) | (98,328) |
| (219,168) | 181 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3,624,844 | 2,840,400 | 31,215,744 | 20,428,754 | (14,187,734) | 2,854,828 | 7,181,837 |
| 74,063,334 | 77,688,178 | 80,528,578 | 111,744,322 | 132,173,076 | 117,985,342 | 120,840,170 |
| $ 77,688,178 | $ 80,528,578 | $ 111,744,322 | $ 132,173,076 | $ 117,985,342 | $ 120,840,170 | $ 128,022,007 |
| $ 28,222,468 | $ 29,109,532 | $ 2,033,924 | $ (15,973,436) | $ 4,959,625 | $ 6,805,725 | $ 5,088,884 |
| 73.35% | 73.45% | 98.21% | 113.75% | 95.97% | 94.67% | 96.18% |
| $ 9,809,142 | $ 9,706,872 | $ 9,192,158 | $ 9,854,409 | $ 11,226,794 | $ 11,813,903 | $ 13,476,956 |
| 287.72% | 299.89% | 22.13% | -162.09% | 44.18% | 57.61% | 37.76% |

**Changes in Assumptions:** In 2021, the discount rate was reduced from 7.15% to 6.90%. In 2019 and 2020, there were no changes of assumptions. In 2018, demographic assumptions and inflation rate were changed in accordance to the CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions December 2017. There were no changes in the discount rate. In 2017, the discount rate was reduced from 7.65 percent to 7.15 percent. In 2016, there were no changes. In 2015, amounts reported reflect an adjustment of the discount rate from 7.5 percent (net of administrative expense) to 7.65 percent (without a reduction for pension plan administrative expense.) In 2014, amounts reported were based on the 7.5 percent discount rate. For the measurement date June 30, 2024 there were no assumption changes in 2023 or 2024.

# City of Glendora
## Required Supplementary Information
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

*Schedule of Pension Plan Contributions - Last 10 Years*

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Miscellaneous Plan** | | | |
| Actuarially determined contribution | $ 1,758,283 | $ 2,086,064 | $ 2,161,517 |
| Contributions in relation to actuarially deemed contributions | (1,758,283) | (2,086,064) | (2,161,517) |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Covered payroll[2] | $ 9,731,754 | $ 9,634,110 | $ 9,809,142 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | 18.07% | 21.65% | 22.04% |

[2]Includes one year's payroll growth using 2.80 percent payroll growth assumption for fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2023; 2.75% payroll growth assumption for fiscal year ended June 30, 2018-21; 3.00% payroll growth assumption for fiscal years ended June 30, 2014-17.

**Notes to Schedule:**
The actuarial methods and assumptions used to set the actuarially determined contributions for Fiscal Year 2023-24 were derived from the June 30, 2021, funding valuation report.
For the Fiscal year 2024-25 there were no assumption changes in 2023 or 2024.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Actuarial cost method | Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method |
| Amortization method | For details, see June 30, 2021, funding valuation report. |
| Asset valuation method | Fair Value of Assets. For details, see June 30, 2021, funding valuation report. |
| Inflation | 2.30% |
| Salary increases | varies by entry age and service |
| Payroll Growth | 2.80% |
| Investment rate of return | 6.80% net of pension plan investment and administrative expenses; includes inflation. |
| Retirement age | The probabilities of retirement are based on the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions. |
| Mortality | The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions. Mortality rates incorporate full generational mortality improvement using 80% of Scale MP-2020 published by the Society of Actuaries. |

| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ 2,502,796 | $ 2,946,726 | $ 1,067,740 | $ 1,235,180 | $ 1,248,036 | $ 1,401,448 | $ 1,674,896 |
| (2,502,796) | (32,093,707) | (1,067,740) | (1,235,180) | (1,248,036) | (1,401,448) | (1,674,896) |
| $ - | $ (29,146,981) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| $ 9,706,872 | $ 9,192,158 | $ 9,854,409 | $ 11,226,794 | $ 11,813,903 | $ 13,476,956 | $ 14,352,151 |
| 25.78% | 349.14% | 10.84% | 11.00% | 10.56% | 10.40% | 11.67% |

# City of Glendora
## Required Supplementary Information
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

*Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Last Ten Fiscal Years*

**Safety Plan**

| Fiscal Year End: | 6/30/2016 | 6/30/2017 | 6/30/2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Measurement Date | 6/30/2015 | 6/30/2016 | 6/30/2017 |
| City's proportion of the net pension liability | 0.27531% | 0.28291% | 0.28314% |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension liability | $ 18,897,034 | $ 24,480,116 | $ 28,079,757 |
| City's covered payroll (plan year) | $ 5,630,131 | $ 5,671,207 | $ 5,857,254 |
| City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll | 335.64% | 431.66% | 479.40% |
| Fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 78.48% | 73.20% | 72.00% |

| 6/30/2019 | 6/30/2020 | 6/30/2021 | 6/30/2022 | 6/30/2023 | 6/30/2024 | 6/30/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6/30/2018 | 6/30/2019 | 6/30/2020 | 6/30/2021 | 6/30/2022 | 6/30/2023 | 6/30/2024 |
| 0.29562% | 0.30046% | 0.01566% | -0.31229% | 0.04763% | 0.05856% | 0.56357% |
| $ 28,486,271 | $ 30,788,104 | $ 1,703,774 | $ (16,889,623) | $ 5,501,500 | $ 8,841,411 | $ 8,040,032 |
| $ 5,329,935 | $ 6,108,346 | $ 6,263,292 | $ 6,435,533 | $ 6,469,928 | $ 6,882,965 | $ 7,006,504 |
| 534.46% | 504.03% | 27.20% | -262.44% | 85.03% | 128.45% | 114.75% |
| 72.66% | 71.44% | 71.44% | 88.29% | 88.29% | 88.29% | 88.29% |

# City of Glendora
## Required Supplementary Information
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

*Schedule of Pension Plan Contributions - Last 10 Years*

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Safety Plan** | | | | |
| Actuarially determined contribution | $ 1,895,287 | $ 2,124,679 | $ 2,306,438 | $ 2,730,084 |
| Contributions in relation to actuarially deemed contributions | (1,895,287) | (2,124,679) | (2,306,438) | (2,730,084) |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Covered employee payroll | $ 5,671,207 | $ 5,857,254 | $ 5,329,935 | $ 6,108,346 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll | 33.42% | 36.27% | 43.27% | 44.69% |

**Notes to the Schedule:**

**Benefit Changes:** The figures above do not include any liability impact that may have resulted from plan changes which occurred after the June 30, 2017 valuation date. This applies for voluntary benefit changes as well as any offers of Two Years Additional Service Credit (a.k.a. Golden

**Changes of Assumptions: In 2025 and 2024, there were no changes in assumption.** In 2023, the discount rate was reduced from 7.15% to 6.90%. In 2019 - 2022, there were no changes of assumptions. In 2018, demographic assumptions and inflation rate were changed in accordance to the CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions December 2017. There were no changes in the discount rate. In 2017, the discount rate was reduced from 7.65 percent to 7.15 percent. In 2016, there were no changes. In 2015, amounts reported reflect an adjustment of the discount rate from 7.5 percent (net of administrative expense) to 7.65 percent (without a reduction for pension plan administrative expense.) In 2014, amounts reported were based on the 7.5 percent discount rate.

| 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ 1,494,129 | $ 1,439,951 | $ 1,447,354 | $ 1,592,595 | $ 1,551,142 | $ 1,972,202 |
| (34,227,695) | (1,439,951) | (1,447,354) | (1,592,595) | (1,551,142) | (1,972,202) |
| $ (32,733,566) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| $ 6,263,292 | $ 6,435,533 | $ 6,469,928 | $ 6,882,965 | $ 7,006,504 | $7,407,029 |
| 546.48% | 22.38% | 22.37% | 23.14% | 22.14% | 26.63% |

# City of Glendora
## Required Supplementary Information
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

*Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Last 10 Years**

| Measurement Date | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total OPEB Liability** | | | |
| Service cost | $ 632,017 | $ 555,743 | $ 565,369 |
| Interest on the total OPEB liability | 375,210 | 432,902 | 457,605 |
| Actual and expected experience difference | - | - | (2,055,061) |
| Changes in assumptions | (1,241,368) | (111,687) | (334,457) |
| Benefit payments | (366,298) | (391,803) | (419,678) |
| Net change in the total OPEB liability | (600,439) | 485,155 | (1,786,222) |
| Total OPEB liability - beginning | 12,400,780 | 11,800,341 | 12,285,496 |
| Total OPEB liability - ending (a) | $ 11,800,341 | $ 12,285,496 | $ 10,499,274 |
| **Plan Fiduciary Net Position** | | | |
| Expected Investment Income | - | - | - |
| Employer contributions | - | - | - |
| Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions | - | - | - |
| Change due to investment experience | - | - | - |
| Net change in plan fiduciary net position | | | |
| Plan fiduciary net position - beginning | - | - | - |
| Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b) | - | - | - |
| Net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b) | $ 11,800,341 | $ 12,285,496 | $ 10,499,274 |
| Covered-employee payroll | $ 15,142,000 | $ 15,634,115 | $ 15,337,318 |
| Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll | 77.93% | 78.58% | 68.46% |

* Fiscal year 2018 was the 1st year of implementation.

**Notes to Schedule**

*Changes in assumptions:*

In measurement year 2023, the discount rate decreased to 4.2% from 3.69% for 2022. Medical Trend: updated from Getezen 2022_b to Getezen 2023_b healthcare trend model.

In 2022, the following assumptions changed:
Discount Rate: discount rate changed from 2.45% as of June 30, 2020, to 1.92% as of June 30, 2021, and to 3.69% as of June 30, 2022 based on the municipal bond index.

Demographic Assumptions: updated from 2017 CalPERS experience study to CalPERS 2021 experience study.
Medical Trend: updated from Getzen 2019_b to Getzen 2022_b healthcare trend model.

In measurement year 2019, the discount rate decreased to 3.13% from 3.62% for 2018.
In measurement year 2018, the discount rate increased to 3.62% from 3.57% for 2017.

There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meet the criteria in paragraph 101, GASB Codification, Section P52.134.D.

| 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ 538,951 | $ 655,340 | $ 713,772 | $ 475,348 | $ 375,464 |
| 340,530 | 310,185 | 250,596 | 388,533 | 310,030 |
| - | (430,429) | - | (2,705,260) | - |
| 1,120,088 | 151,107 | (2,933,355) | (954,383) | (189,176) |
| (317,332) | (352,465) | (354,337) | (275,848) | (228,238) |
| 1,682,237 | 333,738 | (2,323,324) | (3,071,610) | 268,080 |
| 10,499,274 | 12,181,511 | 12,515,249 | 10,191,925 | 7,120,315 |
| $ 12,181,511 | $ 12,515,249 | $ 10,191,925 | $ 7,120,315 | $ 7,388,395 |
| - | - | - | 27,675 | 98,716 |
| - | - | - | 1,775,846 | 228,238 |
| - | - | - | (275,848) | (228,238) |
| - | - | - | 26,877 | 101,806 |
| - | - | - | - | 1,554,550 |
| - | - | - | 1,554,550 | 1,755,072 |
| $ 12,181,511 | $ 12,515,249 | $ 10,191,925 | $ 5,565,765 | $ 5,633,323 |
| $ 15,994,232 | $ 16,727,908 | $ 17,696,722 | $ 18,696,868 | $ 20,012,000 |
| 76.16% | 74.82% | 57.59% | 29.77% | 28.15% |

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# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## City Capital Projects
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Public works | $ 700,000 | $ 1,032,638 | $ 987,305 | $ 45,333 |
| Capital outlay | 2,643,650 | 16,320,359 | 2,996,240 | 13,324,119 |
| **Total expenditures** | 3,343,650 | 17,352,997 | 3,983,545 | 13,369,452 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | 277,705 | 61,456 | 1,262,119 | 1,200,663 |
| Transfers out | - | (600,000) | (600,000) | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | 277,705 | (538,544) | 662,119 | 1,200,663 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ (3,065,945) | $ (17,891,541) | (3,321,426) | $ 14,570,115 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 21,077,583 | |
| End of year | | | $ 17,756,157 | |

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# NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

## Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds:

**Special Revenue Funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.**

**Special Assessments Fund** - Accounts for monies received from property assessments restricted to fund assessment district activities. The City maintains special assessment districts for Street Lighting and Landscaping.

**Gas Tax and TDA Fund -** Accounts for the receipt and disbursement of monies apportioned to the City under the Streets and Highways Code of the State of California for street and street related maintenance, and street construction. Transportation Development Act (TDA) revenues are allocated and administered on a per capita basis by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA). These funds may be used for bicycle and pedestrian accessibility projects.

**Parks Development Fund** - Accounts for revenues from residential and commercial developer park in-lieu fees for park acquisition and improvement purposes.

**Grants Fund** - Accounts for various State and Federal grants not requiring separate fund presentations.

**Asset Forfeiture Fund -** Accounts for receipts and expenditures of equitably shared, forfeited Federal and State funds recovered by the Glendora Police Department, used to support community policing activities, training and/or law enforcement operations.

**Transit Tax Local Prop A Fund -** Accounts for funds received from a Los Angeles County voter approved additional special ½ cent transportation sales tax which became effective in 1982. Funds may be used for developing and/or improving local public transit, paratransit, and related transportation infrastructure.

**Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Fund -** Accounts for the receipt and disbursement of monies awarded to the City under the Citizens Option for Public Safety program (otherwise known as COPS). The grant was established by State Assembly Bill (AB) 3229 and is appropriated through its Supplemental Law Enforcement Fund. AB 2339 revenues must be spent on frontline law enforcement costs.

**Transit Tax Local Prop C Fund -** Accounts for funds received from Los Angeles County for a voter approved additional special ½ cent transportation sales tax which became effective in 1992. Funds may only be used for certain public transportation purposes.

**Housing and Community Development Act Fund -** Accounts for funds received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for use in community development eligible projects.

**Used Oil Block Grant Fund** Accounts for funding received from California Integrated Waste Management for permanent and sustainable used oil recycling programs.

**Air Quality Fund -** Accounts for revenues apportioned to the City from Southern California AQMD fees on motor vehicle registrations, used to fund programs to reduce air pollution from mobile sources.

**Prop A Operations Fund -** Accounts for a approved a 1/2 percent per square foot of development tax to fund parks and open space programs in the Los Angels County in November 2016. The City is eligible to receive a local return based on population and percentage of development in the County. This is a permanent tax.

## NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (Continued)

### Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds (Continued):

**Affordable Housing Fund** - Accounts for the collection of in-lieu affordable housing fees as obligated by the developer through a Development Agreement when the projects are approved.

**CAL Home Prop 1C Fund -** Accounts for funding received from the State of California, via the Housing Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2006, for lower income City housing and infrastructure programs. The City uses these funds for two programs: First Time Home Buyer (FTHB) Down Payment Assistance and Owner Occupied Rehabilitation.

**Proposition 1B Local Streets Fund** - Accounts for funding received from the State of California Transportation Commission to support local transportation and street projects. The City uses the available funds for street improvement projects.

**Surface Transportation Program Fund** - Accounts for funds administered by the Federal Highway Administration and used for City transit purposes.

**PEG Cable TV Fund -** Accounts for Public, Education, and Government (PEG) fees collected by service providers through the franchise agreements with the City. These fees pay for capital equipment and projects that provide for the continuation of PEG programming.

**Measure R Fund -** Accounts for funds received from Los Angeles County voter approved special ½ cent transportation sales tax which became effective July 2009. These funds may only be used for certain transportation purposes.

**Beverage Recycling Grant Fund -** Accounts for funds received from the California Department of Conservation, Division of Recycling that administers the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act. The funds are used for programs that promote recycling.

**Library Grant Fund -** Accounts for fund primarily provided by the Glendora Public Friends Foundation to cover staffing costs dedicated to the Foundation. The fund also includes grant funding from the California State Library.

**Glendora Village Business Improvement District (BID) Fund -** Accounts for annual assessments received from businesses in the Glendora Village Business Improvement District for marketing programs, special events, and streetscape improvements.

**American Rescue Plan Act-** Accounts for funds received for efforts to rescue the American economy and support communities struggling in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Step OTS Grant Fund -** Accounts for funds received for the countywide Traffic Safety and Enforcement Program. Funds are used for DUI saturation patrols, checkpoints, and related programs.

**Plan Maintenance Fees Fund -** Accounts for funds received when permits are issued. The funds are used to maintain the permitting system and related documents.

**Home-State Grant Fund** - Accounts for grants received for housing projects.

**Housing Authority Fund** - Accounts for the assets transferred from the former Glendora Community Redevelopment Agency's Low and Moderate Housing Fund. Revenues are expended for new housing developments.

## NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (Continued)

### Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds (Continued):

**Highway Bridge Repair Fund** - Accounts for a Federal-aid program to assist the States in the replacements and rehabilitation of bridges declared unsafe because of structural deficiencies, physical deterioration, or functional obsolescence.

**Measure M Fund -** Accounts for an additional 0.5% sales tax for transportation improvements from Los Angeles County voters approved Measure M in November 2016.

**Road Rehabilitation Maintenance Fund** - Accounts for the State Legislature passed SB1 which increases the funding for street projects. Revenue is restricted for street-related construction and/or maintenance projects starting from 2017.

**Highway Safety Improvement Program ("HSIP") Fund** - Accounts for is a Federal-aid program with the purpose to achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads. These funds are eligible for work on any public road or publicly owned bicycle or pedestrian pathway or trail, that improves the safety for its users.

**Measure W Fund -** Accounts for a Los Angeles voters approved Safe Clean Water Parcel Tax of 2.5 cents per square foot of "impermeable space." Revenue generated from Measure W will be used to pay for regional municipal projects that improve water quality, prepare for future drought, and provide community benefits such as parks or wetlands. It is anticipated that the funds will be used for storm water projects in compliance with MS4 permit.

**Measure H Fund -** Accounts for a Los Angeles County voters approved the .25% county sales tax for 10 years in order to fund homeless services and prevention. Measure H would fund specific services and programs that would comply with the "Approved Strategies to Combat Homelessness", which was drafted by the Los Angeles County Homeless Initiative and approved by the County Board of Supervisors.

**General Plan Maintenance Fees Fund -** Accounts for funds received when permits are issued. The funds are used to maintain the general plan.

**Proposition 68 Parks/Water Bond Fund -** Accounts for a general obligation bond passed by California voters on June 5, 2018 California voters pursuant to Division 45 of the Public Resources Code, relating to drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all programs.

**Stormwater Investment Fund -** Accounts for a Los Angeles Safe, Clean Water Regional Grant, awarded to the City in 2022, which will fund the City's technical resources, scientific studies, and the completion of stormwater infrastructure projects. The Watershed Area Steering Committee selected the City's Finkbiner Park Stormwater Project.

### Nonmajor Debt Service Funds:

**Energy Efficiency Project Fund** - Accounts for the principal and interest payments on a financing lease agreement funded by the General Fund and the Water Enterprise Fund for the various energy saving projects at City facilities.

**Pension Obligation Fund** - Accounts for funds received through the issuance of the 2019 Taxable Pension Obligation Funds to pay down the City's actuarial accrued liability.

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# City of Glendora
## Combining Balance Sheet
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds
## June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Special Assessments | Gas Tax and TDA | Parks Development | Grants |
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| Pooled cash and investments | $ 759,444 | $ 1,275,636 | $ 494,414 | $ - |
| Receivables: | | | | |
| Accounts | 3,953 | - | - | 107,885 |
| Notes and loans | - | - | - | - |
| Accrued interest | 3,301 | 3,971 | 2,001 | 739 |
| Due from other governments | - | 124,093 | - | 190,350 |
| **Total assets** | $ 766,698 | $ 1,403,700 | $ 496,415 | $ 298,974 |
| **LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES** | | | | |
| **Liabilities:** | | | | |
| Accounts payable | 38,159 | 170,996 | - | 2,196 |
| Accrued liabilities | 137 | 6,823 | - | - |
| Unearned revenue | - | - | - | 21 |
| Due to other funds | - | - | - | 48,775 |
| **Total liabilities** | 38,296 | 177,819 | - | 50,992 |
| **Deferred Inflows of Resources** | | | | |
| Unavailable revenue | - | - | - | 298,235 |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | - | - | - | 298,235 |
| **Fund Balances:** | | | | |
| Restricted for: | | | | |
| Community development projects | - | - | 496,415 | - |
| Public safety | - | - | - | - |
| Public works and capital projects | 728,402 | 1,225,881 | - | - |
| Community services | - | - | - | - |
| PEG Cable TV | - | - | - | - |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Debt service | - | - | - | - |
| Committed to: | | | | |
| General plan | - | - | - | - |
| Plan maintenance fees | - | - | - | - |
| Unassigned | - | - | - | (50,253) |
| **Total fund balances** | 728,402 | 1,225,881 | 496,415 | (50,253) |
| **Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances** | $ 766,698 | $ 1,403,700 | $ 496,415 | $ 298,974 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Balance Sheet
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Asset Forfeiture | Transit Tax Local Prop A | Supplemental Law Enforcement Services | Transit Tax Local Prop C |
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| Pooled cash and investments | $ 334,356 | $ 2,272,721 | $ 166,053 | $ 3,798,942 |
| Receivables: | | | | |
| Accounts | - | 127,035 | - | - |
| Notes and loans | - | - | - | - |
| Accrued interest | 1,287 | 8,434 | 865 | 19,776 |
| Due from other governments | - | - | - | - |
| **Total assets** | $ 335,643 | $ 2,408,190 | $ 166,918 | $ 3,818,718 |
| **LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES** | | | | |
| **Liabilities:** | | | | |
| Accounts payable | - | 92,017 | - | - |
| Accrued liabilities | - | 3,026 | - | - |
| Unearned revenue | - | - | - | - |
| Due to other funds | - | - | - | - |
| **Total liabilities** | - | 95,043 | - | - |
| **Deferred Inflows of Resources** | | | | |
| Unavailable revenue | - | - | - | - |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | - | - | - | - |
| **Fund Balances:** | | | | |
| Restricted for: | | | | |
| Community development projects | - | - | - | - |
| Public safety | 335,643 | - | 166,918 | - |
| Public works and capital projects | - | - | - | - |
| Community services | - | 2,313,147 | - | 3,818,718 |
| PEG Cable TV | - | - | - | - |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Debt service | - | - | - | - |
| Committed to: | | | | |
| General plan | - | - | - | - |
| Plan maintenance fees | - | - | - | - |
| Unassigned | - | - | - | - |
| **Total fund balances** | 335,643 | 2,313,147 | 166,918 | 3,818,718 |
| **Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances** | $ 335,643 | $ 2,408,190 | $ 166,918 | $ 3,818,718 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Balance Sheet
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Housing and Community Development Act | Used Oil Block Grant | Air Quality | Prop A Operations |
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| Pooled cash and investments | $ 44,650 | $ 30,118 | $ 171,043 | $ - |
| Receivables: | | | | |
| Accounts | - | - | - | - |
| Notes and loans | 384,729 | - | - | - |
| Accrued interest | 246 | 135 | 747 | - |
| Due from other governments | 348,023 | - | - | - |
| **Total assets** | $ 777,648 | $ 30,253 | $ 171,790 | $ - |
| **LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES** | | | | |
| **Liabilities:** | | | | |
| Accounts payable | 35,482 | 140 | 38 | - |
| Accrued liabilities | - | - | 298 | - |
| Unearned revenue | - | - | - | - |
| Due to other funds | 373,659 | - | - | 101,078 |
| **Total liabilities** | 409,141 | 140 | 336 | 101,078 |
| **Deferred Inflows of Resources** | | | | |
| Unavailable revenue | - | - | - | - |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | - | - | - | - |
| **Fund Balances:** | | | | |
| Restricted for: | | | | |
| Community development projects | 368,507 | - | - | - |
| Public safety | - | - | - | - |
| Public works and capital projects | - | 30,113 | - | 1,564 |
| Community services | - | - | 171,454 | - |
| PEG Cable TV | - | - | - | - |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Debt service | - | - | - | - |
| Committed to: | | | | |
| General plan | - | - | - | - |
| Plan maintenance fees | - | - | - | - |
| Unassigned | - | - | - | (102,642) |
| **Total fund balances** | 368,507 | 30,113 | 171,454 | (101,078) |
| **Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances** | $ 777,648 | $ 30,253 | $ 171,790 | $ - |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Balance Sheet
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Affordable Housing | CAL Home Prop 1C | Surface Transportation Program | PEG Cable TV |
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| Pooled cash and investments | $ - | $ 76,953 | $ 226,132 | $ 299,155 |
| Receivables: | | | | |
| Accounts | - | - | - | 39,232 |
| Notes and loans | - | 166,670 | - | - |
| Accrued interest | 127 | 347 | 1,019 | 1,394 |
| Due from other governments | - | - | - | - |
| **Total assets** | $ 127 | $ 243,970 | $ 227,151 | $ 339,781 |
| **LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES** | | | | |
| **Liabilities:** | | | | |
| Accounts payable | 23,023 | - | - | - |
| Accrued liabilities | - | - | - | - |
| Unearned revenue | - | - | - | - |
| Due to other funds | 70,730 | - | - | - |
| **Total liabilities** | 93,753 | - | - | - |
| **Deferred Inflows of Resources** | | | | |
| Unavailable revenue | - | - | - | - |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | - | - | - | - |
| **Fund Balances:** | | | | |
| Restricted for: | | | | |
| Community development projects | - | - | - | - |
| Public safety | - | - | - | - |
| Public works and capital projects | - | - | 227,151 | - |
| Community services | - | 243,970 | - | - |
| PEG Cable TV | - | - | - | 339,781 |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Debt service | - | - | - | - |
| Committed to: | | | | |
| General plan | - | - | - | - |
| Plan maintenance fees | - | - | - | - |
| Unassigned | (93,626) | - | - | - |
| **Total fund balances** | (93,626) | 243,970 | 227,151 | 339,781 |
| **Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances** | $ 127 | $ 243,970 | $ 227,151 | $ 339,781 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Balance Sheet
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Measure R | Beverage Recycling Grant | Library Grant | Glendora Village BID |
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| Pooled cash and investments | $ 1,696,731 | $ 59,675 | $ - | $ 2,135 |
| Receivables: | | | | |
| Accounts | - | - | 117,629 | - |
| Notes and loans | - | - | - | - |
| Accrued interest | 7,280 | 271 | - | - |
| Due from other governments | - | - | - | - |
| **Total assets** | $ 1,704,011 | $ 59,946 | $ 117,629 | $ 2,135 |
| **LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES** | | | | |
| **Liabilities:** | | | | |
| Accounts payable | 22,930 | (1) | 1,309 | 6,468 |
| Accrued liabilities | 3,541 | - | - | - |
| Unearned revenue | - | 13,090 | - | - |
| Due to other funds | - | - | 84,275 | - |
| **Total liabilities** | 26,471 | 13,089 | 85,584 | 6,468 |
| **Deferred Inflows of Resources** | | | | |
| Unavailable revenue | - | - | - | - |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | - | - | - | - |
| **Fund Balances:** | | | | |
| Restricted for: | | | | |
| Community development projects | - | - | - | - |
| Public safety | - | - | - | - |
| Public works and capital projects | 1,677,540 | 46,857 | - | - |
| Community services | - | - | - | - |
| PEG Cable TV | - | - | - | - |
| Library | - | - | 32,045 | - |
| Debt service | - | - | - | - |
| Committed to: | | | | |
| General plan | - | - | - | - |
| Plan maintenance fees | - | - | - | - |
| Unassigned | - | - | - | (4,333) |
| **Total fund balances** | 1,677,540 | 46,857 | 32,045 | (4,333) |
| **Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances** | $ 1,704,011 | $ 59,946 | $ 117,629 | $ 2,135 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Balance Sheet
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | American Rescue Plan Act | Step OTS Grant | Plan Maintenance Fees | Home-State Grant |
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| Pooled cash and investments | $ - | $ - | $ 1,222,397 | $ 201,460 |
| Receivables: | | | | |
| Accounts | - | - | 2,475 | - |
| Notes and loans | - | - | - | 3,087,997 |
| Accrued interest | - | 12 | - | 908 |
| Due from other governments | - | 23,865 | - | - |
| **Total assets** | $ - | $ 23,877 | $ 1,224,872 | $ 3,290,365 |
| **LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES** | | | | |
| **Liabilities:** | | | | |
| Accounts payable | - | - | 176 | (1) |
| Accrued liabilities | - | - | - | - |
| Unearned revenue | - | - | - | - |
| Due to other funds | 260 | 24,909 | - | - |
| **Total liabilities** | 260 | 24,909 | 176 | (1) |
| **Deferred Inflows of Resources** | | | | |
| Unavailable revenue | - | - | - | - |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | - | - | - | - |
| **Fund Balances:** | | | | |
| Restricted for: | | | | |
| Community development projects | - | 14 | - | - |
| Public safety | - | - | - | - |
| Public works and capital projects | - | - | - | - |
| Community services | - | - | - | 3,290,366 |
| PEG Cable TV | - | - | - | - |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Debt service | - | - | - | - |
| Committed to: | | | | |
| General plan | - | - | - | - |
| Plan maintenance fees | - | - | 1,224,696 | - |
| Unassigned | (260) | (1,046) | - | - |
| **Total fund balances** | (260) | (1,032) | 1,224,696 | 3,290,366 |
| **Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances** | $ - | $ 23,877 | $ 1,224,872 | $ 3,290,365 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Balance Sheet
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Housing Authority | Highway Bridge Repair | Measure M | Road Rehabilitation Maintenance |
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| Pooled cash and investments | $ 424,787 | $ - | $ 2,315,654 | $ 4,023,689 |
| Receivables: | | | | |
| Accounts | - | - | - | - |
| Notes and loans | 4,957,292 | - | - | - |
| Accrued interest | 888 | - | 10,985 | 18,103 |
| Due from other governments | - | - | - | 252,487 |
| **Total assets** | $ 5,382,967 | $ - | $ 2,326,639 | $ 4,294,279 |
| **LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES** | | | | |
| **Liabilities:** | | | | |
| Accounts payable | - | - | 32,682 | 394,828 |
| Accrued liabilities | - | - | 234 | - |
| Unearned revenue | - | - | - | - |
| Due to other funds | - | 15,574 | - | - |
| **Total liabilities** | - | 15,574 | 32,916 | 394,828 |
| **Deferred Inflows of Resources** | | | | |
| Unavailable revenue | - | - | - | - |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | - | - | - | - |
| **Fund Balances:** | | | | |
| Restricted for: | | | | |
| Community development projects | - | - | - | - |
| Public safety | - | - | - | - |
| Public works and capital projects | - | - | 2,293,723 | 3,899,451 |
| Community services | 5,382,967 | - | - | - |
| PEG Cable TV | - | - | - | - |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Debt service | - | - | - | - |
| Committed to: | | | | |
| General plan | - | - | - | - |
| Plan maintenance fees | - | - | - | - |
| Unassigned | - | (15,574) | - | - |
| **Total fund balances** | 5,382,967 | (15,574) | 2,293,723 | 3,899,451 |
| **Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances** | $ 5,382,967 | $ - | $ 2,326,639 | $ 4,294,279 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Balance Sheet
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | HSIP | Measure W | Measure H | General Plan Maintenance Fees |
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| Pooled cash and investments | $ 31,304 | $ 2,471,823 | $ - | $ 719,482 |
| Receivables: | | | | |
| Accounts | - | - | - | - |
| Notes and loans | - | - | - | - |
| Accrued interest | - | 11,414 | 14 | - |
| Due from other governments | 1,212 | - | 11,041 | - |
| **Total assets** | $ 32,516 | $ 2,483,237 | $ 11,055 | $ 719,482 |
| **LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES** | | | | |
| **Liabilities:** | | | | |
| Accounts payable | - | 4,463 | - | 20,175 |
| Accrued liabilities | - | - | - | - |
| Unearned revenue | - | - | - | - |
| Due to other funds | - | - | 13,557 | - |
| **Total liabilities** | - | 4,463 | 13,557 | 20,175 |
| **Deferred Inflows of Resources** | | | | |
| Unavailable revenue | 1,212 | - | - | - |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | 1,212 | - | - | - |
| **Fund Balances:** | | | | |
| Restricted for: | | | | |
| Community development projects | - | - | - | - |
| Public safety | - | - | - | - |
| Public works and capital projects | 31,304 | 2,478,774 | - | - |
| Community services | - | - | - | - |
| PEG Cable TV | - | - | - | - |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Debt service | - | - | - | - |
| Committed to: | | | | |
| General plan | - | - | - | 699,307 |
| Plan maintenance fees | - | - | - | - |
| Unassigned | - | - | (2,502) | - |
| **Total fund balances** | 31,304 | 2,478,774 | (2,502) | 699,307 |
| **Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances** | $ 32,516 | $ 2,483,237 | $ 11,055 | $ 719,482 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Balance Sheet
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Fund | Debt Service Funds | | Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stormwater Investment | Energy Efficiency Project | Pension Obligation Bonds | |
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| Pooled cash and investments | $ 1,611,408 | $ 15,382 | $ 41,183 | $ 24,786,727 |
| Receivables: | | | | |
| Accounts | - | - | - | 398,209 |
| Notes and loans | - | - | - | 8,596,688 |
| Accrued interest | 7,363 | - | - | 101,627 |
| Due from other governments | - | - | - | 951,071 |
| **Total assets** | $ 1,618,771 | $ 15,382 | $ 41,183 | $ 34,834,322 |
| **LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES** | | | | |
| **Liabilities:** | | | | |
| Accounts payable | 6,979 | - | 1,250 | 853,309 |
| Accrued liabilities | - | - | - | 14,059 |
| Unearned revenue | - | - | - | 13,111 |
| Due to other funds | - | - | - | 732,817 |
| **Total liabilities** | 6,979 | - | 1,250 | 1,613,296 |
| **Deferred Inflows of Resources** | | | | |
| Unavailable revenue | - | - | - | 299,447 |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | - | - | - | 299,447 |
| **Fund Balances:** | | | | |
| Restricted for: | | | | |
| Community development projects | - | - | - | 864,936 |
| Public safety | - | - | - | 502,561 |
| Public works and capital projects | 1,611,792 | - | - | 14,252,552 |
| Community services | - | - | - | 15,220,622 |
| PEG Cable TV | - | - | - | 339,781 |
| Library | - | - | - | 32,045 |
| Debt service | - | 15,382 | 39,933 | 55,315 |
| Committed to: | | | | |
| General plan | - | - | - | 699,307 |
| Plan maintenance fees | - | - | - | 1,224,696 |
| Unassigned | - | - | - | (270,236) |
| **Total fund balances** | 1,611,792 | 15,382 | 39,933 | 32,921,579 |
| **Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances** | $ 1,618,771 | $ 15,382 | $ 41,183 | $ 34,834,322 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Special Assessments | Gas Tax and TDA | Parks Development | Grants |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ 570,728 | $ - | $ 101,527 | $ - |
| Intergovernmental | - | 1,733,084 | - | 641,342 |
| Charges for services | - | - | - | - |
| Use of money and property | 42,697 | 41,208 | 3,584 | 2,846 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | - |
| **Total revenues** | 613,425 | 1,774,292 | 105,111 | 644,188 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | - | 578 | - | - |
| Public safety | - | 1,725 | - | 185,714 |
| Community services | - | 19,142 | - | - |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Public works | 487,970 | 1,915,100 | - | 218,926 |
| Capital outlay | - | 60,580 | - | 128,353 |
| Debt service: | | | | |
| Principal retirement | - | - | - | - |
| Interest and fiscal charges | - | - | - | - |
| **Total expenditures** | 487,970 | 1,997,125 | - | 532,993 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 125,455 | (222,833) | 105,111 | 111,195 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | 17,631 | 406,991 | - | - |
| Transfers out | (690) | - | - | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | 16,941 | 406,991 | - | - |
| **Net change in fund balances** | 142,396 | 184,158 | 105,111 | 111,195 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | 586,006 | 1,041,723 | 391,304 | (161,448) |
| End of year | $ 728,402 | $ 1,225,881 | $ 496,415 | $ (50,253) |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Asset Forfeiture | Transit Tax Local Prop A | Supplemental Law Enforcement Services | Transit Tax Local Prop C |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Intergovernmental | 297,913 | 1,659,083 | 194,664 | 1,113,442 |
| Charges for services | - | 95,357 | - | - |
| Use of money and property | 4,460 | 126,499 | 16,401 | 281,553 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | - |
| **Total revenues** | 302,373 | 1,880,939 | 211,065 | 1,394,995 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | - | 392 | - | - |
| Public safety | - | 941 | 159,888 | - |
| Community services | - | 1,568,710 | - | - |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Public works | - | - | - | - |
| Capital outlay | - | 170,704 | 97,847 | - |
| Debt service: | | | | |
| Principal retirement | - | - | - | - |
| Interest and fiscal charges | - | - | - | - |
| **Total expenditures** | - | 1,740,747 | 257,735 | - |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 302,373 | 140,192 | (46,670) | 1,394,995 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | - | 304,355 | - | - |
| Transfers out | - | (27,985) | - | (722,128) |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | - | 276,370 | - | (722,128) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | 302,373 | 416,562 | (46,670) | 672,867 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | 33,270 | 1,896,585 | 213,588 | 3,145,851 |
| End of year | $ 335,643 | $ 2,313,147 | $ 166,918 | $ 3,818,718 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Housing and Community Development Act | Used Oil Block Grant | Air Quality | Prop A Operations |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ 44,562 | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Intergovernmental | 408,680 | 7,402 | 67,645 | - |
| Charges for services | - | - | - | - |
| Use of money and property | 230 | 2,081 | 7,939 | - |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | - |
| **Total revenues** | 453,472 | 9,483 | 75,584 | - |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | 364 | - | 139 | - |
| Public safety | - | - | - | - |
| Community services | 34,821 | - | 26,827 | 58,035 |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Public works | - | 5,873 | - | - |
| Capital outlay | 403,763 | - | - | - |
| Debt service: | | | | |
| Principal retirement | - | - | - | - |
| Interest and fiscal charges | - | - | - | - |
| **Total expenditures** | 438,948 | 5,873 | 26,966 | 58,035 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 14,524 | 3,610 | 48,618 | (58,035) |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers out | - | - | (660) | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | - | - | (660) | - |
| **Net change in fund balances** | 14,524 | 3,610 | 47,958 | (58,035) |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | 353,983 | 26,503 | 123,496 | (43,043) |
| End of year | $ 368,507 | $ 30,113 | $ 171,454 | $ (101,078) |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Affordable Housing | CAL Home Prop 1C | Surface Transportation Program | PEG Cable TV |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 103,953 |
| Intergovernmental | - | - | - | - |
| Charges for services | - | - | - | - |
| Use of money and property | 12,153 | 5,320 | 15,637 | 26,156 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | - |
| **Total revenues** | 12,153 | 5,320 | 15,637 | 130,109 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | - | - | - | 21,330 |
| Public safety | - | - | - | 5,028 |
| Community services | 272,917 | - | - | - |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Public works | - | - | - | - |
| Capital outlay | 900 | - | - | 114,376 |
| Debt service: | | | | |
| Principal retirement | - | - | - | - |
| Interest and fiscal charges | - | - | - | - |
| **Total expenditures** | 273,817 | - | - | 140,734 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | (261,664) | 5,320 | 15,637 | (10,625) |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers out | - | - | - | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | - | - | - | - |
| **Net change in fund balances** | (261,664) | 5,320 | 15,637 | (10,625) |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | 168,038 | 238,650 | 211,514 | 350,406 |
| End of year | $ (93,626) | $ 243,970 | $ 227,151 | $ 339,781 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Measure R | Beverage Recycling Grant | Library Grant | Glendora Village BID |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 50,834 |
| Intergovernmental | 834,927 | - | 153,067 | - |
| Charges for services | - | - | - | - |
| Use of money and property | 98,616 | 4,202 | - | 595 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | - |
| **Total revenues** | 933,543 | 4,202 | 153,067 | 51,429 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | - | - | - | 245,363 |
| Public safety | 535 | - | - | - |
| Community services | - | - | - | 925 |
| Library | - | - | 146,938 | - |
| Public works | 214,033 | - | 23 | 372 |
| Capital outlay | 283,983 | 16,430 | 14,083 | - |
| Debt service: | | | | |
| Principal retirement | - | - | - | - |
| Interest and fiscal charges | - | - | - | - |
| **Total expenditures** | 498,551 | 16,430 | 161,044 | 246,660 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 434,992 | (12,228) | (7,977) | (195,231) |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers out | (24,045) | - | - | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | (24,045) | - | - | - |
| **Net change in fund balances** | 410,947 | (12,228) | (7,977) | (195,231) |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | 1,266,593 | 59,085 | 40,022 | 190,898 |
| End of year | $ 1,677,540 | $ 46,857 | $ 32,045 | $ (4,333) |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | American Rescue Plan Act | Step OTS Grant | Plan Maintenance Fees | Home-State Grant |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Intergovernmental | - | 97,570 | - | - |
| Charges for services | - | - | 139,346 | - |
| Use of money and property | - | - | - | 140,790 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | - |
| **Total revenues** | - | 97,570 | 139,346 | 140,790 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | - | - | - | - |
| Public safety | - | 93,470 | - | - |
| Community services | - | - | - | - |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Public works | - | 5,218 | 82,472 | - |
| Capital outlay | - | - | - | - |
| Debt service: | | | | |
| Principal retirement | - | - | - | - |
| Interest and fiscal charges | - | - | - | - |
| **Total expenditures** | - | 98,688 | 82,472 | - |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | - | (1,118) | 56,874 | 140,790 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers out | - | - | - | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | - | - | - | - |
| **Net change in fund balances** | - | (1,118) | 56,874 | 140,790 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | (260) | 86 | 1,167,822 | 3,149,576 |
| End of year | $ (260) | $ (1,032) | $ 1,224,696 | $ 3,290,366 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Housing Authority | Highway Bridge Repair | Measure M | Road Rehabilitation Maintenance |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Intergovernmental | - | - | 945,945 | 1,432,787 |
| Charges for services | - | - | - | - |
| Use of money and property | 151,858 | - | 132,398 | 231,272 |
| Miscellaneous | 170,403 | - | - | - |
| **Total revenues** | 322,261 | - | 1,078,343 | 1,664,059 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | - | - | - | - |
| Public safety | - | - | 183 | - |
| Community services | - | - | 19,784 | - |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Public works | 1,863 | - | 40,035 | - |
| Capital outlay | 556,564 | 15,528 | 526,877 | 1,146,441 |
| Debt service: | | | | |
| Principal retirement | - | - | - | - |
| Interest and fiscal charges | - | - | - | - |
| **Total expenditures** | 558,427 | 15,528 | 586,879 | 1,146,441 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | (236,166) | (15,528) | 491,464 | 517,618 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers out | - | - | (305,040) | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | - | - | (305,040) | - |
| **Net change in fund balances** | (236,166) | (15,528) | 186,424 | 517,618 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | 5,619,133 | (46) | 2,107,299 | 3,381,833 |
| End of year | $ 5,382,967 | $ (15,574) | $ 2,293,723 | $ 3,899,451 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Funds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | HSIP | Measure W | Measure H | General Plan Maintenance Fees |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Intergovernmental | 4,853 | - | 61,162 | - |
| Charges for services | - | - | - | 88,039 |
| Use of money and property | - | 190,937 | 226 | - |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | - |
| **Total revenues** | 4,853 | 190,937 | 61,388 | 88,039 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | - | - | - | - |
| Public safety | - | - | - | - |
| Community services | - | - | 53,133 | - |
| Library | - | - | - | - |
| Public works | - | 292,230 | - | 111,665 |
| Capital outlay | - | - | - | - |
| Debt service: | | | | |
| Principal retirement | - | - | - | - |
| Interest and fiscal charges | - | - | - | - |
| **Total expenditures** | - | 292,230 | 53,133 | 111,665 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 4,853 | (101,293) | 8,255 | (23,626) |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | 310,782 | - | - | - |
| Transfers out | - | - | - | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | 310,782 | - | - | - |
| **Net change in fund balances** | 315,635 | (101,293) | 8,255 | (23,626) |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | (284,331) | 2,580,067 | (10,757) | 722,933 |
| End of year | $ 31,304 | $ 2,478,774 | $ (2,502) | $ 699,307 |

# City of Glendora

## Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

## Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Continued)

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Special Revenue Fund | Debt Service Funds | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stormwater Investment | Energy Efficiency Project | Pension Obligation Bonds | Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 871,604 |
| Intergovernmental | - | - | - | 9,653,566 |
| Charges for services | - | - | - | 322,742 |
| Use of money and property | 120,845 | - | - | 1,660,503 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | 170,403 |
| **Total revenues** | 120,845 | - | - | 12,678,818 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | - | - | 3,149 | 271,315 |
| Public safety | - | - | - | 447,484 |
| Community services | - | - | - | 2,054,294 |
| Library | - | - | - | 146,938 |
| Public works | - | - | - | 3,375,780 |
| Capital outlay | 132,739 | - | - | 3,669,168 |
| Debt service: | | | | |
| Principal retirement | - | 94,296 | 2,198,492 | 2,292,788 |
| Interest and fiscal charges | - | 9,153 | 1,179,686 | 1,188,839 |
| **Total expenditures** | 132,739 | 103,449 | 3,381,327 | 13,446,606 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | (11,894) | (103,449) | (3,381,327) | (767,788) |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | - | 103,449 | 3,382,680 | 4,525,888 |
| Transfers out | - | - | - | (1,080,548) |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | - | 103,449 | 3,382,680 | 3,445,340 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | (11,894) | - | 1,353 | 2,677,552 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | 1,623,686 | 15,382 | 38,580 | 30,244,027 |
| End of year | $ 1,611,792 | $ 15,382 | $ 39,933 | $ 32,921,579 |

# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## Special Assessments

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ 545,755 | $ 545,755 | $ 570,728 | $ 24,973 |
| Use of money and property | 3,000 | 3,000 | 42,697 | 39,697 |
| **Total revenues** | 548,755 | 548,755 | 613,425 | 64,670 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Public works | 448,525 | 448,525 | 487,970 | (39,445) |
| **Total expenditures** | 448,525 | 448,525 | 487,970 | (39,445) |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 100,230 | 100,230 | 125,455 | 25,225 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | 25,772 | 25,772 | 17,631 | (8,141) |
| Transfers out | (690) | (690) | (690) | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | 25,082 | 25,082 | 16,941 | (8,141) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 125,312 | $ 125,312 | 142,396 | $ 17,084 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 586,006 | |
| End of year | | | $ 728,402 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Gas Tax and TDA
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 1,490,500 | $ 1,490,500 | $ 1,733,084 | $ 242,584 |
| Use of money and property | 15,900 | 15,900 | 41,208 | 25,308 |
| **Total revenues** | 1,506,400 | 1,506,400 | 1,774,292 | 267,892 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | - | - | 578 | (578) |
| Public safety | - | - | 1,725 | (1,725) |
| Community services | 10,720 | 10,720 | 19,142 | (8,422) |
| Public works | 2,227,607 | 2,244,623 | 1,915,100 | 329,523 |
| Capital outlay | - | 92,749 | 60,580 | 32,169 |
| **Total expenditures** | 2,238,327 | 2,348,092 | 1,997,125 | 350,967 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | (731,927) | (841,692) | (222,833) | 618,859 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | 858,100 | 858,100 | 406,991 | (451,109) |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | 858,100 | 858,100 | 406,991 | (451,109) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 126,173 | $ 16,408 | 184,158 | $ 167,750 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 1,041,723 | |
| End of year | | | $ 1,225,881 | |

# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## Parks Development

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ 50,000 | $ 50,000 | $ 101,527 | $ 51,527 |
| Use of money and property | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,584 | (316) |
| **Total revenues** | 53,900 | 53,900 | 105,111 | 51,211 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 53,900 | $ 53,900 | 105,111 | $ 51,211 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 391,304 | |
| End of year | | | $ 496,415 | |

# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## Grants

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 3,748,029 | $ 4,949,178 | $ 641,342 | $ (4,307,836) |
| Use of money and property | - | - | 2,846 | 2,846 |
| **Total revenues** | 3,748,029 | 4,949,178 | 644,188 | (4,304,990) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Public safety | - | 142,424 | 185,714 | (43,290) |
| Public works | - | 269,119 | 218,926 | 50,193 |
| Capital outlay | 3,096,738 | 3,557,712 | 128,353 | 3,429,359 |
| **Total expenditures** | 3,096,738 | 3,969,255 | 532,993 | 3,436,262 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 651,291 | 979,923 | 111,195 | (868,728) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 651,291 | $ 979,923 | 111,195 | $ (868,728) |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | (161,448) | |
| End of year | | | $ (50,253) | |

# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## Asset Forfeiture

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | | |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 297,913 | $ 287,913 |
| Use of money and property | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,460 | 260 |
| **Total revenues** | 14,200 | 14,200 | 302,373 | 288,173 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Capital outlay | 55,000 | 55,000 | - | 55,000 |
| **Total expenditures** | 55,000 | 55,000 | - | 55,000 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | (40,800) | (40,800) | 302,373 | 343,173 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ (40,800) | $ (40,800) | 302,373 | $ 343,173 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 33,270 | |
| End of year | | | $ 335,643 | |

# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## Transit Tax Local Prop A

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | | |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 1,490,000 | $ 1,745,251 | $ 1,659,083 | $ (86,168) |
| Charges for services | 14,060 | 14,060 | 95,357 | 81,297 |
| Use of money and property | 17,800 | 17,800 | 126,499 | 108,699 |
| **Total revenues** | 1,521,860 | 1,777,111 | 1,880,939 | 103,828 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | 4,883 | 4,883 | 392 | 4,491 |
| Public safety | - | - | 941 | (941) |
| Community services | 1,800,750 | 1,894,490 | 1,568,710 | 325,780 |
| Capital outlay | 581,396 | 1,164,774 | 170,704 | 994,070 |
| **Total expenditures** | 2,387,029 | 3,064,147 | 1,740,747 | 1,323,400 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | (865,169) | (1,287,036) | 140,192 | 1,427,228 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | 300,000 | 300,000 | 304,355 | 4,355 |
| Transfers out | (27,985) | (27,985) | (27,985) | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | 272,015 | 272,015 | 276,370 | 4,355 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ (593,154) | $ (1,015,021) | 416,562 | $ 1,431,583 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 1,896,585 | |
| End of year | | | $ 2,313,147 | |

# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## Supplemental Law Enforcement Services

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | | |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 170,000 | $ 170,000 | $ 194,664 | $ 24,664 |
| Use of money and property | 4,900 | 4,900 | 16,401 | 11,501 |
| **Total revenues** | 174,900 | 174,900 | 211,065 | 36,165 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Public safety | 198,721 | 198,721 | 159,888 | 38,833 |
| Capital outlay | 100,000 | 100,000 | 97,847 | 2,153 |
| **Total expenditures** | 298,721 | 298,721 | 257,735 | 40,986 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | (123,821) | (123,821) | (46,670) | 77,151 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ (123,821) | $ (123,821) | (46,670) | $ 77,151 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 213,588 | |
| End of year | | | $ 166,918 | |

# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## Transit Tax Local Prop C

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | | |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 1,194,000 | $ 1,194,000 | $ 1,113,442 | $ (80,558) |
| Use of money and property | 36,100 | 36,100 | 281,553 | 245,453 |
| **Total revenues** | 1,230,100 | 1,230,100 | 1,394,995 | 164,895 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Capital outlay | - | 657,572 | - | 657,572 |
| **Total expenditures** | - | 657,572 | - | 657,572 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 1,230,100 | 572,528 | 1,394,995 | 822,467 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers out | (1,158,100) | (1,453,882) | (722,128) | 731,754 |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | (1,158,100) | (1,453,882) | (722,128) | 731,754 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 72,000 | $ (881,354) | 672,867 | $ 1,554,221 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 3,145,851 | |
| End of year | | | $ 3,818,718 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Housing and Community Development Act
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ - | $ - | $ 44,562 | $ 44,562 |
| Intergovernmental | 461,509 | 693,578 | 408,680 | (284,898) |
| Use of money and property | - | - | 230 | 230 |
| **Total revenues** | 461,509 | 693,578 | 453,472 | (240,106) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | - | - | 364 | (364) |
| Community services | 57,986 | 57,986 | 34,821 | 23,165 |
| Capital outlay | 403,523 | 500,280 | 403,763 | 96,517 |
| **Total expenditures** | 461,509 | 558,266 | 438,948 | 119,318 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | - | 135,312 | 14,524 | (120,788) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ - | $ 135,312 | 14,524 | $ (120,788) |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 353,983 | |
| End of year | | | $ 368,507 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Used Oil Block Grant
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 8,460 | $ 8,460 | $ 7,402 | $ (1,058) |
| Use of money and property | 400 | 400 | 2,081 | 1,681 |
| **Total revenues** | 8,860 | 8,860 | 9,483 | 623 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Public works | 8,460 | 8,460 | 5,873 | 2,587 |
| **Total expenditures** | 8,460 | 8,460 | 5,873 | 2,587 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 400 | 400 | 3,610 | 3,210 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 400 | $ 400 | 3,610 | $ 3,210 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 26,503 | |
| End of year | | | $ 30,113 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Air Quality
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 67,330 | $ 67,330 | $ 67,645 | $ 315 |
| Use of money and property | 4,000 | 4,000 | 7,939 | 3,939 |
| **Total revenues** | 71,330 | 71,330 | 75,584 | 4,254 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | 2,611 | 2,611 | 139 | 2,472 |
| Community services | 23,588 | 23,588 | 26,827 | (3,239) |
| Capital outlay | - | 94,416 | - | 94,416 |
| **Total expenditures** | 26,199 | 120,615 | 26,966 | 93,649 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 45,131 | (49,285) | 48,618 | 97,903 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers out | (660) | (660) | (660) | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | (660) | (660) | (660) | - |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 44,471 | $ (49,945) | 47,958 | $ 97,903 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 123,496 | |
| End of year | | | $ 171,454 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Prop A Operations
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 60,000 | $ 60,000 | $ - | $ (60,000) |
| **Total revenues** | 60,000 | 60,000 | - | (60,000) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Community services | 25,000 | 25,000 | 58,035 | (33,035) |
| **Total expenditures** | 25,000 | 25,000 | 58,035 | (33,035) |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 35,000 | 35,000 | (58,035) | (93,035) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 35,000 | $ 35,000 | (58,035) | $ (93,035) |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | (43,043) | |
| End of year | | | $ (101,078) | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Affordable Housing
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Use of money and property | $ - | $ - | $ 12,153 | $ 12,153 |
| **Total revenues** | - | - | 12,153 | 12,153 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Community services | - | 20,833 | 272,917 | (252,084) |
| Capital outlay | - | - | 900 | (900) |
| **Total expenditures** | - | 20,833 | 273,817 | (252,984) |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | - | (20,833) | (261,664) | (240,831) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ - | $ (20,833) | (261,664) | $ (240,831) |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 168,038 | |
| End of year | | | $ (93,626) | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## CAL Home Prop 1C
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | | |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Use of money and property | $ 700 | $ 700 | $ 5,320 | $ 4,620 |
| **Total revenues** | 700 | 700 | 5,320 | 4,620 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 700 | $ 700 | 5,320 | $ 4,620 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 238,650 | |
| End of year | | | $ 243,970 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Surface Transportation Program
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | | |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ - | $ 1,120,000 | $ - | $ (1,120,000) |
| Use of money and property | 3,200 | 3,200 | 15,637 | 12,437 |
| **Total revenues** | 3,200 | 1,123,200 | 15,637 | (1,107,563) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Capital outlay | - | 1,405,000 | - | 1,405,000 |
| **Total expenditures** | - | 1,405,000 | - | 1,405,000 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 3,200 | (281,800) | 15,637 | 297,437 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | - | 285,000 | - | (285,000) |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | - | 285,000 | - | (285,000) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 3,200 | $ 3,200 | 15,637 | $ 12,437 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 211,514 | |
| End of year | | | $ 227,151 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## PEG Cable TV
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ 100,000 | $ 100,000 | $ 103,953 | $ 3,953 |
| Use of money and property | 7,200 | 7,200 | 26,156 | 18,956 |
| **Total revenues** | 107,200 | 107,200 | 130,109 | 22,909 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | 49,239 | 49,239 | 21,330 | 27,909 |
| Public safety | 63,920 | 63,920 | 5,028 | 58,892 |
| Capital outlay | - | 105,858 | 114,376 | (8,518) |
| **Total expenditures** | 113,159 | 219,017 | 140,734 | 78,283 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | (5,959) | (111,817) | (10,625) | 101,192 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ (5,959) | $ (111,817) | (10,625) | $ 101,192 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 350,406 | |
| End of year | | | $ 339,781 | |

# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## Measure R

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 900,000 | $ 900,000 | $ 834,927 | $ (65,073) |
| Use of money and property | 8,800 | 8,800 | 98,616 | 89,816 |
| **Total revenues** | 908,800 | 908,800 | 933,543 | 24,743 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Public safety | - | - | 535 | (535) |
| Public works | 282,108 | 282,108 | 214,033 | 68,075 |
| Capital outlay | 400,000 | 1,387,334 | 283,983 | 1,103,351 |
| **Total expenditures** | 682,108 | 1,669,442 | 498,551 | 1,170,891 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 226,692 | (760,642) | 434,992 | 1,195,634 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers out | (24,045) | (24,045) | (24,045) | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | (24,045) | (24,045) | (24,045) | - |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 202,647 | $ (784,687) | 410,947 | $ 1,195,634 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 1,266,593 | |
| End of year | | | $ 1,677,540 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Beverage Recycling Grant
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 13,000 | $ 13,000 | $ - | $ (13,000) |
| Use of money and property | 800 | 800 | 4,202 | 3,402 |
| **Total revenues** | 13,800 | 13,800 | 4,202 | (9,598) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Capital outlay | - | - | 16,430 | (16,430) |
| **Total expenditures** | - | - | 16,430 | (16,430) |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 13,800 | 13,800 | (12,228) | (26,028) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 13,800 | $ 13,800 | (12,228) | $ (26,028) |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 59,085 | |
| End of year | | | $ 46,857 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Library Grant
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 184,573 | $ 196,400 | $ 153,067 | $ (43,333) |
| **Total revenues** | 184,573 | 196,400 | 153,067 | (43,333) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Library | 170,130 | 180,400 | 146,938 | 33,462 |
| Public works | - | - | 23 | (23) |
| Capital outlay | - | 16,000 | 14,083 | 1,917 |
| **Total expenditures** | 170,130 | 196,400 | 161,044 | 35,356 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 14,443 | - | (7,977) | (7,977) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 14,443 | $ - | (7,977) | $ (7,977) |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 40,022 | |
| End of year | | | $ 32,045 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Glendora Village BID
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Taxes | $ 45,700 | $ 45,700 | $ 50,834 | $ 5,134 |
| Charges for services | 57,000 | 57,000 | - | (57,000) |
| Use of money and property | 800 | 800 | 595 | (205) |
| **Total revenues** | 103,500 | 103,500 | 51,429 | (52,071) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | 33,700 | 33,700 | 245,363 | (211,663) |
| Community services | 107,500 | 107,500 | 925 | 106,575 |
| Public works | 10,250 | 10,250 | 372 | 9,878 |
| **Total expenditures** | 151,450 | 151,450 | 246,660 | (95,210) |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | (47,950) | (47,950) | (195,231) | (147,281) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ (47,950) | $ (47,950) | (195,231) | $ (147,281) |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 190,898 | |
| End of year | | | $ (4,333) | |

# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## American Rescue Plan Act

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | | |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | (260) | |
| End of year | | | $ (260) | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Step OTS Grant
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ - | $ 154,308 | $ 97,570 | $ (56,738) |
| **Total revenues** | - | 154,308 | 97,570 | (56,738) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Public safety | - | 114,722 | 93,470 | 21,252 |
| Public works | - | 10,278 | 5,218 | 5,060 |
| **Total expenditures** | - | 125,000 | 98,688 | 26,312 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | - | 29,308 | (1,118) | (30,426) |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ - | $ 29,308 | (1,118) | $ (30,426) |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 86 | |
| End of year | | | $ (1,032) | |

# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## Plan Maintenance Fees

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | | |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Charges for services | $ 116,500 | $ 116,500 | $ 139,346 | $ 22,846 |
| **Total revenues** | 116,500 | 116,500 | 139,346 | 22,846 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Public works | 121,435 | 121,435 | 82,472 | 38,963 |
| **Total expenditures** | 121,435 | 121,435 | 82,472 | 38,963 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | (4,935) | (4,935) | 56,874 | 61,809 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ (4,935) | $ (4,935) | 56,874 | $ 61,809 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 1,167,822 | |
| End of year | | | $ 1,224,696 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Home-State Grant
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Use of money and property | $ 2,900 | $ 2,900 | $ 140,790 | $ 137,890 |
| **Total revenues** | 2,900 | 2,900 | 140,790 | 137,890 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 2,900 | $ 2,900 | 140,790 | $ 137,890 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 3,149,576 | |
| End of year | | | $ 3,290,366 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Housing Authority
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Use of money and property | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 151,858 | $ 146,858 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | 170,403 | 170,403 |
| **Total revenues** | 5,000 | 5,000 | 322,261 | 317,261 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Public works | 111,000 | 111,035 | 1,863 | 109,172 |
| Capital outlay | - | 298,651 | 556,564 | (257,913) |
| **Total expenditures** | 111,000 | 409,686 | 558,427 | (148,741) |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | (106,000) | (404,686) | (236,166) | 168,520 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ (106,000) | $ (404,686) | (236,166) | $ 168,520 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 5,619,133 | |
| End of year | | | $ 5,382,967 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Highway Bridge Repair
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | | |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ - | $ 220,236 | $ - | $ (220,236) |
| **Total revenues** | - | 220,236 | - | (220,236) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Capital outlay | - | 440,472 | 15,528 | 424,944 |
| **Total expenditures** | - | 440,472 | 15,528 | 424,944 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | - | (220,236) | (15,528) | 204,708 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ - | $ (220,236) | (15,528) | $ 204,708 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | (46) | |
| End of year | | | $ (15,574) | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Measure M
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 1,030,000 | $ 1,030,000 | $ 945,945 | $ (84,055) |
| Use of money and property | 15,100 | 15,100 | 132,398 | 117,298 |
| **Total revenues** | 1,045,100 | 1,045,100 | 1,078,343 | 33,243 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Public safety | - | - | 183 | (183) |
| Community services | 45,336 | 45,336 | 19,784 | 25,552 |
| Public works | 18,142 | 47,331 | 40,035 | 7,296 |
| Capital outlay | - | 1,672,666 | 526,877 | 1,145,789 |
| **Total expenditures** | 63,478 | 1,765,333 | 586,879 | 1,178,454 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 981,622 | (720,233) | 491,464 | 1,211,697 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers out | (5,040) | (305,040) | (305,040) | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | (5,040) | (305,040) | (305,040) | - |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 976,582 | $ (1,025,273) | 186,424 | $ 1,211,697 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 2,107,299 | |
| End of year | | | $ 2,293,723 | |

# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## Road Rehabilitation Maintenance

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 1,345,000 | $ 1,345,000 | $ 1,432,787 | $ 87,787 |
| Use of money and property | 32,800 | 32,800 | 231,272 | 198,472 |
| **Total revenues** | 1,377,800 | 1,377,800 | 1,664,059 | 286,259 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Capital outlay | 1,666,420 | 4,778,553 | 1,146,441 | 3,632,112 |
| **Total expenditures** | 1,666,420 | 4,778,553 | 1,146,441 | 3,632,112 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | (288,620) | (3,400,753) | 517,618 | 3,918,371 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ (288,620) | $ (3,400,753) | 517,618 | $ 3,918,371 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 3,381,833 | |
| End of year | | | $ 3,899,451 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## HSIP
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | | |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ - | $ 1,742,546 | $ 4,853 | $ (1,737,693) |
| **Total revenues** | - | 1,742,546 | 4,853 | (1,737,693) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Capital outlay | 583,580 | 1,733,580 | - | 1,733,580 |
| **Total expenditures** | 583,580 | 1,733,580 | - | 1,733,580 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | (583,580) | 8,966 | 4,853 | (4,113) |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | - | 310,782 | 310,782 | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | - | 310,782 | 310,782 | - |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ (583,580) | $ 319,748 | 315,635 | $ (4,113) |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | (284,331) | |
| End of year | | | $ 31,304 | |

# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## Measure W

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ 900,000 | $ 900,000 | $ - | $ (900,000) |
| Use of money and property | 5,800 | 5,800 | 190,937 | 185,137 |
| **Total revenues** | 905,800 | 905,800 | 190,937 | (714,863) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Public works | 458,110 | 459,037 | 292,230 | 166,807 |
| Capital outlay | 200,000 | 1,464,272 | - | 1,464,272 |
| **Total expenditures** | 658,110 | 1,923,309 | 292,230 | 1,631,079 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 247,690 | (1,017,509) | (101,293) | 916,216 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 247,690 | $ (1,017,509) | (101,293) | $ 916,216 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 2,580,067 | |
| End of year | | | $ 2,478,774 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Measure H
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Intergovernmental | $ - | $ 50,000 | $ 61,162 | $ 11,162 |
| Use of money and property | - | - | 226 | 226 |
| **Total revenues** | - | 50,000 | 61,388 | 11,388 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Community services | - | 50,000 | 53,133 | (3,133) |
| **Total expenditures** | - | 50,000 | 53,133 | (3,133) |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | - | - | 8,255 | 8,255 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ - | $ - | 8,255 | $ 8,255 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | (10,757) | |
| End of year | | | $ (2,502) | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## General Plan Maintenance Fees
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Charges for services | $ 95,000 | $ 95,000 | $ 88,039 | $ (6,961) |
| **Total revenues** | 95,000 | 95,000 | 88,039 | (6,961) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| Public works | - | 434,529 | 111,665 | 322,864 |
| **Total expenditures** | - | 434,529 | 111,665 | 322,864 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | 95,000 | (339,529) | (23,626) | 315,903 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ 95,000 | $ (339,529) | (23,626) | $ 315,903 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 722,933 | |
| End of year | | | $ 699,307 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Prop 68 Parks/Water Bond
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | | |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Capital outlay | $ - | $ 509,206 | $ - | $ 509,206 |
| **Total expenditures** | - | 509,206 | - | 509,206 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ - | $ (509,206) | - | $ 509,206 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | - | |
| End of year | | | $ - | |

# City of Glendora

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

## Stormwater Investment

## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | | |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | |
| Use of money and property | $ - | $ - | $ 120,845 | $ 120,845 |
| **Total revenues** | - | - | 120,845 | 120,845 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Capital outlay | - | 1,674,402 | 132,739 | 1,541,663 |
| **Total expenditures** | - | 1,674,402 | 132,739 | 1,541,663 |
| **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** | - | (1,674,402) | (11,894) | 1,662,508 |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ - | $ (1,674,402) | (11,894) | $ 1,662,508 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 1,623,686 | |
| End of year | | | $ 1,611,792 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Energy Efficiency Project
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Debt service: | | | | |
| Principal retirement | $ 94,296 | $ 94,296 | $ 94,296 | $ - |
| Interest and fiscal charges | 9,153 | 9,153 | 9,153 | - |
| **Total expenditures** | 103,449 | 103,449 | 103,449 | - |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | 103,449 | 103,449 | 103,449 | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | 103,449 | 103,449 | 103,449 | - |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ - | $ - | - | $ - |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 15,382 | |
| End of year | | | $ 15,382 | |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
## Pension Obligation Bonds
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Budgeted Amounts | | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Final | Amounts | (Negative) |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | |
| Current: | | | | |
| General government | $ 4,500 | $ 4,500 | $ 3,149 | $ 1,351 |
| Debt service: | | | | |
| Principal retirement | 2,198,495 | 2,198,495 | 2,198,492 | 3 |
| Interest and fiscal charges | 1,179,685 | 1,179,685 | 1,179,686 | (1) |
| **Total expenditures** | 3,382,680 | 3,382,680 | 3,381,327 | 1,353 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | |
| Transfers in | 3,382,680 | 3,382,680 | 3,382,680 | - |
| **Total other financing sources (uses)** | 3,382,680 | 3,382,680 | 3,382,680 | - |
| **Net change in fund balances** | $ - | $ - | 1,353 | $ 1,353 |
| **FUND BALANCES:** | | | | |
| Beginning of year | | | 38,580 | |
| End of year | | | $ 39,933 | |

# INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

**Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund** - Establishes an insurance reserve for workers' compensation benefit claims against the City and receives its funding through workers' compensation insurance premiums charged to City departments.

**General Liability Self-Insurance Fund -** Establishes an insurance reserve for liability claims against the City and receives its funding through liability insurance premiums charged to City departments.

**Vehicles Fund** - Acquires and maintains vehicles and rolling stock used by City departments. Costs are recovered by "leasing" the vehicles to the requesting department for a monthly payment equal to the straight-line depreciation charged over the life of the vehicle.

**Technology Fund** - Acquires equipment, hardware and software for City departments. Costs are recovered by "leasing" the equipment to the requesting department for a monthly payment equal to the straight line depreciation charge over the life of the equipment.

# City of Glendora
## Combining Statement of Net Position
## Internal Service Funds
## June 30, 2025

| | Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance | General Liability Self-Insurance | Vehicles | Technology | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Current Assets: | | | | | |
| Cash and investments | $ 2,304,915 | $ 1,245,579 | $ 3,356,796 | $ 6,196,130 | $ 13,103,420 |
| Receivables: | | | | | |
| Accounts | - | 153 | 5,550 | - | 5,703 |
| Total current assets | 2,304,915 | 1,245,732 | 3,362,346 | 6,196,130 | 13,109,123 |
| Noncurrent: | | | | | |
| Capital assets: | | | | | |
| Nondepreciable capital assets | - | - | - | 671,743 | 671,743 |
| Depreciable capital assets | - | - | 12,062,033 | 7,405,397 | 19,467,430 |
| Accumulated depreciation/amortization | - | - | (9,279,212) | (5,816,492) | (15,095,704) |
| Net capital assets | - | - | 2,782,821 | 2,260,648 | 5,043,469 |
| Total noncurrent assets | - | - | 2,782,821 | 2,260,648 | 5,043,469 |
| **Total assets** | 2,304,915 | 1,245,732 | 6,145,167 | 8,456,778 | 18,152,592 |
| **DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES** | | | | | |
| Other post employment benefit related items | 16,198 | 11,053 | 10,109 | 64,941 | 102,301 |
| Pension related items | 85,555 | 58,376 | 53,398 | 343,040 | 540,369 |
| **Total deferred outflows of resources** | 101,753 | 69,429 | 63,507 | 407,981 | 642,670 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | | | |
| Current liabilities: | | | | | |
| Accounts payable | - | - | 257,481 | 339,364 | 596,845 |
| Accrued liabilities | 4,451 | 4,693 | 5,505 | 24,915 | 39,564 |
| Accrued interest payable | - | - | 791 | 83,204 | 83,995 |
| Compensated absences - current | | | 7,907 | 48,112 | 56,019 |
| Claims and judgements - current | 1,937,997 | 1,183,585 | - | - | 3,121,582 |
| Long-term debt - current portion | 17,976 | 14,136 | 19,662 | 607,662 | 659,436 |
| Total current liabilities | 1,960,424 | 1,202,414 | 291,346 | 1,103,257 | 4,557,441 |
| Noncurrent liabilities: | | | | | |
| Claims and judgements | 2,485,955 | 482,170 | - | - | 2,968,125 |
| Net OPEB liability | 105,518 | 72,005 | 65,854 | 423,040 | 666,417 |
| Net pension liability | 95,315 | 65,036 | 59,489 | 382,176 | 602,016 |
| Long-term debt | 317,280 | 249,499 | 347,045 | 1,761,720 | 2,675,544 |
| Total noncurrent liabilities | 3,004,068 | 868,710 | 482,422 | 2,626,850 | 6,982,050 |
| **Total liabilities** | 4,964,492 | 2,071,124 | 773,768 | 3,730,107 | 11,539,491 |
| **DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES** | | | | | |
| Other post employment benefit related items | 114,538 | 78,161 | 71,483 | 459,201 | 723,383 |
| Pension related items | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total deferred inflows of resources** | 114,538 | 78,161 | 71,483 | 459,201 | 723,383 |
| **NET POSITION** | | | | | |
| Net investment in capital assets | - | - | 2,782,821 | 2,260,648 | 5,043,469 |
| Unrestricted | (2,672,362) | (834,124) | 2,580,602 | 2,414,803 | 1,488,919 |
| **Total net position** | $ (2,672,362) | $ (834,124) | $ 5,363,423 | $ 4,675,451 | $ 6,532,388 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
## Internal Service Funds
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance | General Liability Self-Insurance | Vehicles | Technology | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OPERATING REVENUES:** | | | | | |
| Interdepartamental charges | $ 1,281,707 | $ 2,770,285 | $ 3,259,451 | $ 3,807,143 | $ 11,118,586 |
| **Total operating revenues** | 1,281,707 | 2,770,285 | 3,259,451 | 3,807,143 | 11,118,586 |
| **OPERATING EXPENSES:** | | | | | |
| Administration and general | 367,664 | 186,182 | 310,979 | 1,505,656 | 2,370,481 |
| Contracted services and supplies | 327,305 | 3,565,054 | 1,564,757 | 1,504,602 | 6,961,718 |
| Claims expense | 1,286,920 | 1,021,049 | - | - | 2,307,969 |
| Depreciation and amortization | - | - | 567,634 | 890,323 | 1,457,957 |
| **Total operating expenses** | 1,981,889 | 4,772,285 | 2,443,370 | 3,900,581 | 13,098,125 |
| **Operating income (loss)** | (700,182) | (2,002,000) | 816,081 | (93,438) | (1,979,539) |
| **NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):** | | | | | |
| Interest expense | (9,424) | (7,409) | (10,308) | (95,495) | (122,636) |
| **Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)** | (9,424) | (7,409) | (10,308) | (95,495) | (122,636) |
| **Income before contributions and transfers** | (709,606) | (2,009,409) | 805,773 | (188,933) | (2,102,175) |
| **CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS:** | | | | | |
| Transfers in | - | 252,424 | - | - | 252,424 |
| **Total contributions and transfers** | - | 252,424 | - | - | 252,424 |
| **Change in net position** | (709,606) | (1,756,985) | 805,773 | (188,933) | (1,849,751) |
| **NET POSITION:** | | | | | |
| Beginning of year | (1,973,106) | 911,494 | 4,570,213 | 4,920,675 | 8,429,276 |
| Restatements | 10,350 | 11,367 | (12,563) | (56,291) | (47,137) |
| Beginning of year, as restated | (1,962,756) | 922,861 | 4,557,650 | 4,864,384 | 8,382,139 |
| End of year | $ (2,672,362) | $ (834,124) | $ 5,363,423 | $ 4,675,451 | $ 6,532,388 |

# City of Glendora
## Combining Statement of Cash Flows
## Internal Service Funds
## For the year ended June 30, 2025

| | Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance | General Liability Self-Insurance | Vehicles | Technology | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:** | | | | | |
| Cash receipts from customers and users | $ 1,281,707 | $ 2,770,285 | $ 3,259,451 | $ 3,807,143 | $ 11,118,586 |
| Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services | (327,715) | (3,563,945) | (1,330,404) | (1,274,757) | (6,496,821) |
| Cash paid to employees for services | (274,023) | (176,159) | (299,241) | (1,189,029) | (1,938,452) |
| Cash paid for insurance or claims | (720,786) | (547,598) | (12,564) | (56,289) | (1,337,237) |
| **Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities** | (40,817) | (1,517,417) | 1,617,242 | 1,287,068 | 1,346,076 |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:** | | | | | |
| Principal paid on long-term debt | (17,614) | (13,851) | (19,267) | (1,108,260) | (1,158,992) |
| Interest paid on long-term debt | (9,424) | (7,409) | (10,338) | (73,880) | (101,051) |
| Transfers from other funds | - | 252,424 | - | - | 252,424 |
| **Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities** | (27,038) | 231,164 | (29,605) | (1,182,140) | (1,007,619) |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:** | | | | | |
| Acquisition of capital assets | - | - | (1,476,163) | 84,868 | (1,391,295) |
| **Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities** | - | - | (1,476,163) | 84,868 | (1,391,295) |
| **Net cash flows** | (67,855) | (1,286,253) | 111,474 | 189,796 | (1,052,838) |
| **CASH AND INVESTMENTS - Beginning of year** | 2,372,770 | 2,531,832 | 3,245,322 | 6,006,334 | 14,156,258 |
| **CASH AND INVESTMENTS - End of year** | $ 2,304,915 | $ 1,245,579 | $ 3,356,796 | $ 6,196,130 | $ 13,103,420 |
| **RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:** | | | | | |
| Operating income (loss) | $ (700,182) | $ (2,002,000) | $ 816,081 | $ (93,438) | $ (1,979,539) |
| Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities: | | | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | - | - | 567,634 | 890,323 | 1,457,957 |
| (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable | - | - | - | - | - |
| (Increase) decrease in deferred OPEB related items | 35,314 | (4,402) | (11,954) | 47,618 | 66,576 |
| (Increase) decrease in deferred pension related items | (3,493) | 34,732 | 42,077 | 108,297 | 181,613 |
| Increase (decrease) in accounts payable | - | - | 234,046 | 223,850 | 457,896 |
| Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities | (410) | 1,109 | 307 | 5,995 | 7,001 |
| Increase (decrease) in compensated absences | (10,349) | (11,364) | 5,967 | 63,146 | 47,400 |
| Increase (decrease) in claims payable | 566,134 | 473,451 | (12,564) | (56,289) | 970,732 |
| Increase (decrease) in OPEB liability | 47,634 | 6,329 | (1,492) | 104,678 | 157,149 |
| Increase (decrease) in net pension liability | 24,535 | (15,272) | (22,860) | (7,112) | (20,709) |
| **Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities** | $ (40,817) | $ (1,517,417) | $ 1,617,242 | $ 1,287,068 | $ 1,346,076 |
| **NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:** | | | | | |
| Subscription Based I.T. Agreements | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 622,250 | $ 622,250 |

# STATISTICAL SECTION

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# City of Glendora
## Description of Statistical Section Contents

**This part of the City of Glendora's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information say about the government's overall financial health.**

Contents: **Pages**


**Financial Trends** - These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time. 190 - 199

**Revenue Capacity** - These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, the property tax. 200 - 209

**Debt Capacity** - These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current level of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future. 210 - 214

**Demographic and Economic Information** - These schedules offer demographics and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place. 215 - 219

**Operating Information** - These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report related to the services the City provides and activities it performs. 220 - 223

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 1
## Net Positions by Component
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (accrual basis of accounting)

| | For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
| Governmental activities: | | | | | |
| Net Investment in Capital Assets | $ 87,953,205 | $ 84,521,465 | $ 74,752,327 | $ 72,433,252 | $ 75,244,307 |
| Restricted | 31,267,812 | 28,854,649 | 34,688,678 | 27,586,588 | 23,113,284 |
| Unrestricted | 10,868,680 | 13,537,406 | 11,251,882 | 27,505,529 | (10,198,627) |
| Total Governmental Activities Net Position | 130,089,697 | 126,913,520 | 120,692,887 | 127,525,369 | 88,158,964 |
| Business-type activities: | | | | | |
| Net Investment in Capital Assets | 79,877,492 | 79,387,180 | 65,788,023 | 60,152,718 | 58,431,708 |
| Restricted | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unrestricted | 20,212,538 | 16,630,929 | 27,495,255 | 29,631,591 | 26,281,751 |
| Total Business-type Activities Net Position | 100,090,030 | 96,018,109 | 93,283,278 | 89,784,309 | 84,713,459 |
| Primary government: | | | | | |
| Net Investment in Capital Assets | 167,830,697 | 163,908,645 | 140,540,350 | 132,585,970 | 133,676,015 |
| Restricted | 31,267,812 | 28,854,649 | 34,688,678 | 27,586,588 | 23,113,284 |
| Unrestricted | 31,081,218 | 30,168,335 | 38,747,137 | 57,137,120 | 16,083,124 |
| Total Primary Government Net Position | $ 230,179,727 | $ 222,931,629 | $ 213,976,165 | $ 217,309,678 | $ 172,872,423 |

*2017 and 2020 balances were restated due to implementation of GASB 75 and GASB 84, respectively.

Source: City of Glendora Finance Department

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 1
## Net Positions by Component (Continued)
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (accrual basis of accounting)

| | For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Governmental activities: | | | | | |
| Net Investment in Capital Assets | $ 78,173,973 | $ 81,116,968 | $ 81,015,708 | $ 80,916,032 | $ 80,759,598 |
| Restricted | 21,659,671 | 20,354,676 | 19,234,970 | 17,975,891 | 9,064,643 |
| Unrestricted | (19,693,431) | (20,132,818) | (18,774,514) | (13,796,308) | 42,995 |
| Total Governmental Activities Net Position | 80,140,213 | 81,338,826 | 81,476,164 | 85,095,615 | 89,867,236 |
| Business-type activities: | | | | | |
| Net Investment in Capital Assets | 57,724,416 | 54,883,183 | 52,520,608 | 48,714,652 | 43,435,123 |
| Restricted | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unrestricted | 19,608,775 | 15,789,051 | 13,766,315 | 10,071,948 | 13,893,434 |
| Total Business-type Activities Net Position | 77,333,191 | 70,672,234 | 66,286,923 | 58,786,600 | 57,328,557 |
| Primary government: | | | | | |
| Net Investment in Capital Assets | 135,898,389 | 136,000,151 | 133,536,316 | 129,630,684 | 124,194,721 |
| Restricted | 21,659,671 | 20,354,676 | 19,234,970 | 17,975,891 | 9,064,643 |
| Unrestricted | (84,656) | (4,343,767) | (5,008,199) | (3,724,360) | 13,936,429 |
| Total Primary Government Net Position | $ 157,473,404 | $ 152,011,060 | $ 147,763,087 | $ 143,882,215 | $ 147,195,793 |

Source: City of Glendora Finance Division

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 2
## Changes in Net Position
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

| | For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
| Expenses: | | | | | |
| Government activities: | | | | | |
| General government | $ 8,029,058 | $ 6,655,591 | $ 4,809,539 | $ 2,950,065 | $ 3,593,105 |
| Public safety | 26,225,348 | 28,103,868 | 20,297,701 | (7,282,480) | 22,907,854 |
| Community services | 7,099,410 | 6,462,850 | 5,528,569 | 4,847,304 | 5,512,703 |
| Library | 2,530,281 | 2,705,217 | 1,913,613 | 1,713,257 | 2,307,377 |
| Public Works | 16,068,397 | 14,790,895 | 13,844,755 | 12,059,715 | 11,221,659 |
| Interest on long-term debt | 1,306,595 | 1,355,610 | 1,365,601 | 1,368,625 | 1,416,548 |
| Total governmental activities expenses | $ 61,259,089 | $ 60,074,031 | $ 47,759,778 | $ 15,656,486 | $ 46,959,246 |
| Business-type activities: | | | | | |
| Water | $ 20,603,129 | $ 19,358,628 | $ 16,769,928 | $ 16,319,581 | $ 17,488,497 |
| Golf Course Fund | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transit | - | - | - | - | - |
| La Fetra Rental | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total business-type activities expenses | $ 20,603,129 | $ 19,358,628 | $ 16,769,928 | $ 16,319,581 | $ 17,488,497 |
| Total primary government expenses | $ 81,862,218 | $ 79,432,659 | $ 64,529,706 | $ 31,976,067 | $ 64,447,743 |
| Program revenues: | | | | | |
| Governmental activities: | | | | | |
| Charges for services: | | | | | |
| General government | $ 1,170,261 | $ 590,500 | $ 567,688 | $ 548,297 | $ 388,634 |
| Public safety | 980,659 | 767,582 | 499,144 | 485,610 | 404,378 |
| Community services | 2,325,392 | 2,344,483 | 2,261,313 | 2,243,420 | 1,560,560 |
| Library | 5,343 | 4,664 | 20,218 | 17,509 | 1,357 |
| Public works | 3,742,040 | 3,306,723 | - | 3,719,862 | 3,440,111 |
| Operating grants and contributions | | | | | |
| General government | 948,506 | 1,357,568 | 5,687,759 | 3,598,715 | 526,716 |
| Public safety | 1,300,248 | 480,997 | 1,207,575 | 1,437,648 | 1,185,504 |
| Community services | 29,443 | 207,072 | 1,164,280 | 980,255 | 1,293,305 |
| Library | 153,067 | 292,023 | 191,135 | 151,432 | 126,460 |
| Public works | 4,214,229 | 5,211,402 | 3,835,593 | 3,746,971 | 3,369,880 |
| Capital grants and contributions | | | | | |
| General government | - | - | - | - | - |
| Public safety | - | - | - | 615,984 | - |
| Community services | 103,953 | 73,468 | 105,758 | 123,100 | 107,931 |
| Library | - | - | - | 10,875 | - |
| Public works | 1,606,812 | 2,609,582 | 2,244,192 | 2,043,942 | 1,940,005 |
| Total governmental activities program revenues | $ 16,579,953 | $ 17,246,064 | $ 17,784,655 | $ 19,723,620 | $ 14,344,841 |
| Business-type activities: | | | | | |
| Charges for services: | | | | | |
| Water | $ 23,227,285 | $ 20,486,997 | $ 20,193,134 | $ 23,076,941 | $ 24,422,013 |
| Transit | - | - | - | - | - |
| La Fetra Rental | - | - | - | - | - |
| Operating grants and contributions | | 30,856 | | 364,241 | - |
| Total Business-type activities program revenues | $ 23,227,285 | $ 20,517,853 | $ 20,193,134 | $ 23,441,182 | $ 24,422,013 |
| Total primary governmental program revenues | $ 39,807,238 | $ 37,763,917 | $ 37,977,789 | $ 43,164,802 | $ 38,766,854 |
| Net (expense)/revenue: | | | | | |
| Governmental activities | $ (44,679,136) | $ (42,827,967) | $ (29,975,123) | $ 4,067,134 | $ (32,614,405) |
| Business-type activities | 2,624,156 | 1,159,225 | 3,423,206 | 7,121,601 | 6,933,516 |
| Total primary government net expense | $ (42,054,980) | $ (41,668,742) | $ (26,551,917) | $ 11,188,735 | $ (25,680,889) |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 2
## Changes in Net Position (Continued)
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (accrual basis of accounting)

| | For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Expenses: | | | | | |
| Government activities: | | | | | |
| General government | $ 3,188,875 | $ 3,846,437 | $ 3,561,244 | $ 3,206,125 | $ 2,777,923 |
| Public safety | 22,278,483 | 19,982,668 | 18,914,850 | 17,981,945 | 15,104,625 |
| Community services | 4,561,914 | 7,149,670 | 7,494,693 | 5,938,690 | 5,340,456 |
| Library | 2,512,957 | 2,404,506 | 2,283,735 | 2,117,089 | 2,039,680 |
| Public Works | 12,775,567 | 8,015,177 | 8,052,948 | 7,394,070 | 7,612,105 |
| Interest on long-term debt | 1,793,074 | 134,211 | 173,515 | 214,084 | 257,487 |
| Total governmental activities expenses | $ 47,110,870 | $ 41,532,669 | $ 40,480,985 | $ 36,852,003 | $ 33,132,276 |
| Business-type activities: | | | | | |
| Water | $ 16,410,112 | $ 15,806,731 | $ 13,349,460 | $ 12,581,983 | $ 11,691,269 |
| Golf Course Fund | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transit | - | - | - | 1,878,580 | 1,234,849 |
| La Fetra Rental | - | - | 54,161 | 39,066 | 25,969 |
| Total business-type activities expenses | $ 16,410,112 | $ 15,806,731 | $ 13,403,621 | $ 14,499,629 | $ 12,952,087 |
| Total primary government expenses | $ 63,520,982 | $ 57,339,400 | $ 53,884,606 | $ 51,351,632 | $ 46,084,363 |
| Program revenues: | | | | | |
| Governmental activities: | | | | | |
| Charges for services: | | | | | |
| General government | $ 416,908 | $ 569,552 | $ 572,351 | $ 466,178 | $ 446,437 |
| Public safety | 416,018 | 572,711 | 599,103 | 633,184 | 931,274 |
| Community services | 1,609,400 | 2,070,452 | 1,953,506 | 2,742,840 | 2,586,038 |
| Library | 21,727 | 35,300 | 39,741 | 41,280 | 43,188 |
| Public works | 3,183,529 | 3,034,657 | 2,910,694 | 3,235,083 | 3,509,766 |
| Operating grants and contributions | | | | | |
| General government | 79,204 | 83,786 | 89,060 | 34,935 | 35,194 |
| Public safety | 965,760 | 1,815,627 | 884,662 | 1,935,370 | 1,657,596 |
| Community services | 277,549 | 586,356 | 665,185 | 172,558 | 199,207 |
| Library | 123,107 | 169,773 | 91,610 | 103,835 | 120,053 |
| Public works | 3,065,878 | 2,990,741 | 2,783,609 | 1,867,573 | 1,582,596 |
| Capital grants and contributions | | | | | |
| General government | - | - | - | - | - |
| Public safety | 83,911 | - | - | 110,288 | - |
| Community services | 155,975 | 125,001 | 366,306 | 117,251 | 54,808 |
| Library | - | - | - | - | - |
| Public works | 1,078,001 | 1,240,235 | 489,025 | 305,334 | 163,400 |
| Total governmental activities program revenues | $ 11,476,967 | $ 13,294,191 | $ 11,444,852 | $ 11,765,709 | $ 11,329,557 |
| Business-type activities: | | | | | |
| Charges for services: | | | | | |
| Water | $ 21,896,939 | $ 19,250,862 | $ 20,783,257 | $ 17,733,728 | $ 15,409,998 |
| Transit | - | - | - | 93,694 | 26,209 |
| La Fetra Rental | - | - | 49,671 | 46,712 | - |
| Operating grants and contributions | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Business-type activities program revenues | $ 21,896,939 | $ 19,250,862 | $ 20,832,928 | $ 17,874,134 | $ 15,436,207 |
| Total primary governmental program revenues | $ 33,373,906 | $ 32,545,053 | $ 32,277,780 | $ 29,639,843 | $ 26,765,764 |
| Net (expense)/revenue: | | | | | |
| Governmental activities | $ (35,633,903) | $ (28,238,478) | $ (29,036,133) | $ (25,086,294) | $ (21,802,719) |
| Business-type activities | 5,486,827 | 3,444,131 | 7,429,307 | 3,374,505 | 2,484,120 |
| Total primary government net expense | $ (30,147,076) | $ (24,794,347) | $ (21,606,826) | $ (21,711,789) | $ (19,318,599) |

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 2
## Changes in Net Position (Continued)
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

| | For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
| General revenues and other changes in net position: | | | | | |
| Governmental activities | | | | | |
| Taxes: | | | | | |
| Property taxes | $ 18,846,064 | $ 17,935,620 | $ 16,361,584 | $ 15,254,314 | $ 15,108,885 |
| Franchise taxes | 3,216,925 | 2,958,062 | 2,698,414 | 2,439,080 | 2,611,371 |
| Sales taxes | 19,066,825 | 19,039,035 | 19,504,203 | 16,596,110 | 10,258,606 |
| Other taxes | 1,074,350 | 205,637 | 946,813 | 3,809,791 | 8,477,913 |
| Motor vehicle-in-lieu | 82,783 | 64,856 | 53,820 | 59,542 | 38,188 |
| Use of money and property | 6,189,356 | 6,704,170 | 1,540,746 | (2,956,848) | 835,709 |
| Miscellaneous | 707,974 | 1,908,141 | 1,321,069 | 59,018 | 247,575 |
| Gain (loss) on sale of capital asset | - | - | - | - | - |
| Extraordinary Gain/(Loss) on dissolution of redevelopment agency | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers | 43,450 | 233,079 | 103,850 | 38,264 | 36,646 |
| Total governmental activities | 49,227,727 | 49,048,600 | 42,530,499 | 35,299,271 | 37,614,893 |
| Business-type activities: | | | | | |
| Investment earnings (loss) | 1,621,313 | 1,808,685 | 320,331 | (2,012,487) | 64,348 |
| Interest expense | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gain/(Loss) on sale of capital assets | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers | (43,450) | (233,079) | (103,850) | (38,264) | (36,646) |
| Total Business-type activities | 1,577,863 | 1,575,606 | 216,481 | (2,050,751) | 27,702 |
| Total Primary government | 50,805,590 | 50,624,206 | 42,746,980 | 33,248,520 | 37,642,595 |
| Change in net position: | | | | | |
| Governmental activities | 4,548,591 | 6,220,633 | 12,555,376 | 39,366,405 | 5,000,488 |
| Business-type activities | 4,202,019 | 2,734,831 | 3,639,687 | 5,070,850 | 6,961,218 |
| Total primary government | $ 8,750,610 | $ 8,955,464 | $ 16,195,063 | $ 44,437,255 | $ 11,961,706 |

Source: City of Glendora Finance Division

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 2
## Changes in Net Position (Continued)
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (accrual basis of accounting)

| | For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| General revenues and other changes in net position: | | | | | |
| Governmental activities | | | | | |
| Taxes: | | | | | |
| Property taxes | $ 14,021,824 | $ 13,347,134 | $ 12,574,759 | $ 14,399,988 | $ 10,848,494 |
| Franchise taxes | 2,213,174 | 2,281,885 | 2,119,473 | 2,090,881 | 2,015,410 |
| Sales taxes | 8,895,761 | 9,030,480 | 8,955,740 | 8,368,272 | 7,742,916 |
| Other taxes | 6,754,417 | 857,629 | 850,995 | 1,131,227 | 634,507 |
| Motor vehicle-in-lieu | 41,252 | 25,298 | 27,692 | 23,457 | 20,764 |
| Use of property and money | 2,426,585 | 2,221,670 | 721,025 | 663,555 | 1,408,517 |
| Miscellaneous | 47,289 | 205,690 | 266,278 | 71,600 | 765,141 |
| Gain on sale of capital asset | - | 11,593 | (9,013) | 29,728 | 46,800 |
| Extraordinary Gain/(Loss) on dissolution of redevelopment agency | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers | 34,988 | 119,761 | (90,267) | (1,101,610) | (1,224,614) |
| Total governmental activities | 34,435,290 | 28,101,140 | 25,416,682 | 25,677,098 | 22,257,935 |
| Business-type activities: | | | | | |
| Investment earnings (loss) | 1,209,118 | 1,060,941 | (19,251) | 22,253 | 441,323 |
| Interest expense | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gain/(Loss) on sale of capital assets | - | - | - | 11,774 | 28,856 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | - | - | 462,418 |
| Transfers | (34,988) | (119,761) | 90,267 | 1,419,169 | 1,224,614 |
| Total Business-type activities | 1,174,130 | 941,180 | 71,016 | 1,453,196 | 2,157,211 |
| Total primary government | 35,609,420 | 29,042,320 | 25,487,698 | 27,130,294 | 24,415,146 |
| Change in net position: | | | | | |
| Governmental activities | (1,198,613) | (137,338) | (3,619,451) | 590,804 | 455,216 |
| Business-type activities | 6,660,957 | 4,385,311 | 7,500,323 | 4,827,701 | 4,641,331 |
| Total primary government | $ 5,462,344 | $ 4,247,973 | $ 3,880,872 | $ 5,418,505 | $ 5,096,547 |

Source: City of Glendora Finance Department

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 3
## Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (modified accrual basis of accouting)

| | For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
| General Fund: | | | | | |
| Nonspendable | $ 4,201,834 | $ 4,739,883 | $ 5,158,251 | $ 5,427,722 | $ 5,960,266 |
| Restricted | 5,822,834 | 5,300,674 | 3,225,496 | 116,392 | 116,393 |
| Committed | 18,542,259 | 16,868,751 | 15,624,371 | 14,309,802 | 14,153,601 |
| Assigned | 13,756,580 | 4,321,543 | 9,973,698 | 12,861,403 | 9,771,079 |
| Unassigned | 57,034 | 7,732,915 | 1,590,053 | - | - |
| Total General Fund | $ 42,380,541 | $ 38,963,766 | $ 35,571,869 | $ 32,715,319 | $ 30,001,339 |
| All Other governmental funds: | | | | | |
| Special Revenue Funds | | | | | |
| Nonspendable | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Restricted | 31,212,497 | 28,800,687 | 31,526,968 | 27,534,259 | 23,060,666 |
| Committed | 1,924,003 | 1,890,755 | 1,846,974 | 1,605,440 | 1,465,123 |
| Assigned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unassigned | (270,236) | (501,377) | (210,559) | (545,367) | (310,412) |
| Total Special Revenue Funds | $ 32,866,264 | $ 30,190,065 | $ 33,163,383 | $ 28,594,332 | $ 24,215,377 |
| Capital Project Funds: | | | | | |
| Nonspendable | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Restricted | - | - | - | - | - |
| Committed | - | - | - | - | 14,603,802 |
| Assigned | 17,756,157 | 21,077,583 | 19,662,182 | 16,483,009 | - |
| Unassigned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Capital Project Funds | $ 17,756,157 | $ 21,077,583 | $ 19,662,182 | $ 16,483,009 | $ 14,603,802 |
| Debt Service Funds: | | | | | |
| Nonspendable | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 52,618 |
| Restricted | 55,315 | 53,962 | 52,606 | 52,329 | - |
| Committed | - | - | - | - | - |
| Assigned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unassigned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Debt Service Funds | $ 55,315 | $ 53,962 | $ 52,606 | $ 52,329 | $ 52,618 |
| Total All Other Governmental Funds | $ 50,677,736 | $ 51,321,610 | $ 52,878,171 | $ 45,129,670 | $ 38,871,797 |
| GRAND TOTAL - ALL FUND TYPES | $ 93,058,277 | $ 90,285,376 | $ 88,450,040 | $ 77,844,989 | $ 68,873,136 |

Notes:
Committed fund balance fluctuates due to the City's policy of transferring excess unallocated fund balance from the prior year to the Capital Projects Fund. The City maintains a contingency reserve in the General Fund equal to 45% of the prior year's expenditures less any extraordinary items.

Source: City of Glendora Finance Division

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 3
## Fund Balances of Governmental Funds (Continued)
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (modified accrual basis of accouting)

| | For the Fiscal Year ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| General Fund: | | | | | |
| Nonspendable | $ 6,608,863 | $ 6,500,553 | $ 6,416,152 | $ 6,339,892 | $ 6,707,097 |
| Restricted | - | - | - | - | - |
| Committed | 12,994,957 | 12,813,800 | 11,981,471 | 11,980,707 | 11,058,005 |
| Assigned | 5,057,504 | 2,758,567 | 2,022,442 | 2,221,706 | 2,364,249 |
| Unassigned | 562,917 | - | - | - | 1,543 |
| Total General Fund | $ 25,224,241 | $ 22,072,920 | $ 20,420,065 | $ 20,542,305 | $ 20,130,894 |
| All Other Governmental Funds: | | | | | |
| Special Revenue Funds | | | | | |
| Nonspendable | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Restricted | 21,565,385 | 19,905,476 | 18,758,726 | 17,949,040 | 9,064,643 |
| Committed | - | - | - | - | - |
| Assigned | - | - | - | - | 293,992 |
| Unassigned | (209,549) | (93,561) | (78,261) | (151,766) | (70,473) |
| Total Special Revenue Funds | $ 21,355,836 | $ 19,811,915 | $ 18,680,465 | $ 17,797,274 | $ 9,288,162 |
| Capital Project Funds: | | | | | |
| Nonspendable | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Restricted | 301,904 | 433,377 | 440,532 | - | - |
| Committed | 9,044,151 | - | - | - | - |
| Assigned | - | 6,876,092 | 7,446,327 | 7,405,853 | 6,860,828 |
| Unassigned | - | - | - | 1,874,662 | - |
| Total Capital Project Funds | $ 9,346,055 | $ 7,309,469 | $ 7,886,859 | $ 9,280,515 | $ 6,860,828 |
| Debt Service Funds: | | | | | |
| Nonspendable | $ 53,269 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Restricted | - | - | - | - | - |
| Committed | - | - | - | - | - |
| Assigned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unassigned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Debt Service Funds | $ 53,269 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| Total All Other Governmental Funds | $ 30,755,160 | $ 27,121,384 | $ 26,567,324 | $ 27,077,789 | $ 16,148,990 |
| GRAND TOTAL - ALL FUND TYPES | $ 55,979,401 | $ 49,194,304 | $ 46,987,389 | $ 47,620,094 | $ 36,279,884 |

Notes:
Committed fund balance fluctuates due to the City's policy of transferring excess unallocated fund balance from the prior year to the Capital Projects Fund. The City maintains a contingency reserve in the General Fund equal to 45% of the prior year's expenditures less any extraordinary items.

Source: City of Glendora Finance Division

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 4
## Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (modified accrual basis of accounting)

| | For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
| Revenues: | | | | | |
| Taxes | $ 42,894,666 | $ 40,854,485 | $ 40,831,699 | $ 39,316,172 | $ 37,611,710 |
| Licenses, Fees and Permits | 1,802,746 | 1,431,935 | 2,010,338 | 1,846,770 | 1,824,644 |
| Intergovernmental | 9,959,853 | 12,933,145 | 15,606,041 | 12,735,756 | 8,811,239 |
| Charges for Services | 4,557,493 | 3,099,015 | 2,580,617 | 2,334,356 | 1,769,622 |
| Use of Money and Property | 6,098,462 | 6,391,595 | 1,661,404 | (2,760,159) | 970,299 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 260,716 | 352,115 | 266,404 | 311,747 | 269,946 |
| Contributions | - | - | 166,580 | 126,224 | 100,822 |
| Miscellaneous | 370,402 | 342,160 | 1,465,698 | 180,764 | 406,527 |
| Total Revenues | 65,944,338 | 65,404,450 | 64,588,781 | 54,091,630 | 51,764,809 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Current: | | | | | |
| General Government | 4,622,290 | 3,949,242 | 5,374,002 | 3,461,039 | 3,070,814 |
| Public Safety | 25,849,688 | 22,037,015 | 20,479,504 | 18,172,411 | 16,817,629 |
| Community Services | 5,893,301 | 5,324,460 | 4,739,685 | 4,291,438 | 4,242,274 |
| Library | 2,267,085 | 2,466,816 | 2,068,704 | 2,145,727 | 1,992,476 |
| Public Works | 13,583,064 | 12,075,931 | 10,478,748 | 10,401,912 | 8,037,972 |
| Capital Outlay | 7,265,408 | 13,834,234 | 6,938,071 | 2,238,745 | 1,897,519 |
| Debt Service | | | | | |
| Principal | 2,292,788 | 2,244,436 | 2,200,638 | 2,079,171 | 2,091,032 |
| Interest | 1,188,839 | 1,232,052 | 1,273,325 | 1,311,575 | 1,368,783 |
| Pass-through Agreement Pmts. | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Expenditures | 62,962,463 | 63,164,186 | 53,552,677 | 44,102,018 | 39,518,499 |
| Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures | 2,981,875 | 2,240,264 | 11,036,104 | 9,989,612 | 12,246,310 |
| Other Financing Sources (Uses): | | | | | |
| Refunding Bonds Issued | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bond Discount | - | - | - | - | - |
| Legal Settlement | - | - | - | - | - |
| Long Term Debt Issued | - | - | - | - | - |
| Contributions to Successor Agency | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers In | 12,171,441 | 7,097,235 | 20,011,108 | 6,468,487 | 12,576,665 |
| Transfers Out | (12,380,415) | (7,814,742) | (20,442,160) | (7,486,246) | (14,947,503) |
| Proceeds from sale of land held for resale | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) | (208,974) | (717,507) | (431,052) | (1,017,759) | (2,370,838) |
| Extraordinary gain/loss on dissolution of redevelopment agency | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net Change in Fund Balances | $ 2,772,901 | $ 1,522,757 | $ 10,605,052 | $ 8,971,853 | $ 9,875,472 |
| Debt Service as a Percentage of Non-Capital Expenditures | 6.3% | 7.0% | 7.5% | 8.1% | 9.2% |

Source: City of Glendora Finance Department

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 4
## Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds (Continued)
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (modified accrual basis of accounting)

| | For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Revenues: | | | | | |
| Taxes | $ 32,959,699 | $ 26,123,016 | $ 25,329,122 | $ 26,436,812 | $ 23,042,659 |
| Licenses, Fees and Permits | 1,583,745 | 1,499,759 | 1,445,308 | 1,654,897 | 1,859,085 |
| Intergovernmental | 6,379,365 | 7,981,769 | 6,113,910 | 6,100,974 | 6,672,276 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 1,809,397 | 2,246,014 | 2,269,061 | 2,110,926 | 2,394,498 |
| Charges for Services | 2,599,041 | 2,430,809 | 902,218 | 1,851,491 | 1,327,568 |
| Use of Property and Money | 281,788 | 346,940 | 390,042 | 466,809 | 588,138 |
| Contributions | 111,450 | 168,857 | 48,824 | 52,135 | 94,742 |
| Other Revenues | 178,011 | 518,050 | 389,258 | 247,597 | 242,824 |
| Total Revenues | 45,902,496 | 41,315,214 | 36,887,743 | 38,921,641 | 36,221,790 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Current: | | | | | |
| General Government | 6,243,444 | 3,407,120 | 3,119,432 | 3,007,924 | 2,691,357 |
| Public Safety | 53,110,813 | 17,014,925 | 16,608,693 | 15,845,722 | 14,961,779 |
| Community Services | 6,504,148 | 5,889,751 | 6,255,179 | 4,942,725 | 4,337,556 |
| Library | 4,367,952 | 2,114,061 | 2,036,082 | 2,037,883 | 1,898,419 |
| Public Works | 14,855,000 | 4,926,996 | 5,056,377 | 5,029,508 | 4,950,297 |
| Capital Outlay | 2,105,262 | 4,551,363 | 3,595,792 | 3,879,233 | 1,793,205 |
| Debt Service | | | | | |
| Principal | 2,211,619 | 726,896 | 661,934 | 597,280 | 532,916 |
| Interest | 1,663,484 | 137,891 | 176,902 | 217,200 | 260,324 |
| Pass-through Agreement Pmts. | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Expenditures | 91,061,722 | 38,769,003 | 37,510,391 | 35,557,475 | 31,425,853 |
| Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures | (45,159,226) | 2,546,211 | (622,648) | 3,364,166 | 4,795,937 |
| Other Financing Sources (Uses): | | | | | |
| Refunding Bonds Issued | | - | - | - | - |
| Bond Discount | - | - | - | - | - |
| Legal Settlement | - | - | - | - | - |
| Long Term Debt Issued | - | - | - | - | - |
| Contributions to Successor Agency | 52,944,607 | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers In | - | 1,729,021 | 2,134,667 | 2,886,824 | 2,098,208 |
| Transfers Out | 57,798,707 | (2,089,287) | (2,144,724) | (4,073,299) | (4,065,973) |
| Proceeds from sale of land held for resale | (58,798,991) | - | - | - | - |
| Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) | 51,944,323 | (360,266) | (10,057) | (1,186,475) | (1,967,765) |
| Extraordinary gain/loss on dissolution of redevelopment agency | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net Change in Fund Balances | $ 6,785,097 | $ 2,185,945 | $ (632,705) | $ 2,177,691 | $ 2,828,172 |
| Debt Service as a Percentage of Non-Capital Expenditures | 4.4% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.6% | 2.7% |

**Notes:**
In 2006-07, the City used bond monies and built a Sports Park and infrastructure for a major retail center.

Source: City of Glendora Finance Division

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 5
## Taxable Sales by Category
## Last Ten Calendar Years
## (in Thousand of Dollars)

| | For the Calendar Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Apparel Stores | $ 25,170 | $ 24,130 | $ 22,544 | $ 23,169 | $ 16,219 |
| General Merchandise | 152,596 | 151,678 | 158,659 | 139,814 | 127,280 |
| Food Stores | 24,724 | 24,843 | 24,675 | 24,252 | 26,032 |
| Eating and Drinking Places | 141,994 | 136,998 | 132,269 | 122,382 | 92,390 |
| Auto Dealers and Supplies | 198,478 | 203,369 | 215,103 | 217,513 | 183,428 |
| Service Stations | 56,091 | 62,746 | 73,621 | 59,138 | 38,404 |
| Other Retail Stores | 208,856 | 212,860 | 221,497 | 226,288 | 193,170 |
| All Other Outlets | 251,306 | 252,782 | 241,574 | 252,964 | 240,605 |
| Total | $ 1,059,215 | $ 1,069,406 | $ 1,089,942 | $ 1,065,520 | $ 917,528 |

**Notes:**

Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the City's revenue.

Building materials data was not provided beginning 2014.

Sources: State of California Board of Equalization and The HdL Companies

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 5
## Taxable Sales by Category (Continued)
## Last Ten Calendar Years
## (in Thousand of Dollars)

| | For the Calendar Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
| Apparel Stores | $ 22,318 | $ 21,859 | $ 18,119 | $ 12,444 | $ 12,412 |
| General Merchandise | 142,189 | 137,580 | 129,584 | 124,555 | 123,189 |
| Food Stores | 21,920 | 21,343 | 19,701 | 19,968 | 23,270 |
| Eating and Drinking Places | 104,902 | 105,136 | 96,379 | 91,854 | 90,090 |
| Auto Dealers and Supplies | 192,631 | 204,830 | 201,792 | 193,008 | 184,031 |
| Service Stations | 56,024 | 50,407 | 41,595 | 39,800 | 44,253 |
| Other Retail Stores | 198,351 | 196,737 | 194,076 | 192,020 | 190,322 |
| All Other Outlets | 184,087 | 170,428 | 171,499 | 162,775 | 146,742 |
| Total | $ 922,422 | $ 908,320 | $ 872,745 | $ 836,424 | $ 814,309 |

**Notes:**

Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the City's revenue.

Building materials data was not provided beginning 2014.

Sources: State of California Board of Equalization and The HdL Companies

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 6
## Tax Revenue by Source Governmental Funds
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (modified accrual basis of accounting)

| Fiscal Year | Property | Sales & Use | Transient Occupancy | Franchise | Business Licenses | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 | 11,231,907 | 8,582,558 | 149,422 | 2,015,409 | 428,855 | 634,507 | 23,042,659 |
| 2017 | 14,399,988 | 8,368,272 | 137,647 | 2,090,881 | 391,801 | 601,779 | 25,990,368 |
| 2018 | 12,574,759 | 8,955,740 | 142,169 | 2,119,473 | 409,943 | 298,883 | 24,500,967 |
| 2019 | 13,347,134 | 9,030,480 | 165,960 | 2,281,885 | 426,302 | 265,367 | 25,517,128 |
| 2020 | 14,021,824 | 8,895,761 | 161,499 | 2,213,174 | 378,614 | 6,214,304 | 31,885,176 |
| 2021 | 15,108,885 | 10,258,606 | 134,426 | 2,611,371 | 381,838 | 7,961,649 | 36,456,775 |
| 2022 | 15,254,314 | 16,596,110 | 175,236 | 2,439,080 | 427,868 | 3,206,687 | 38,099,295 |
| 2023 | 16,361,584 | 19,504,203 | 201,934 | 2,698,414 | 410,556 | 334,323 | 39,511,014 |
| 2024 | 17,935,620 | 19,039,035 | 205,637 | 2,958,062 | - | - | 40,138,354 |
| 2025 | 18,846,064 | 19,066,825 | 220,608 | 3,216,925 | 100,180 | 753,562 | 42,204,164 |
| **Change:** | | | | | | | |
| 2015-2024 | 67.8% | 122.2% | 47.6% | 59.6% | -76.6% | 18.8% | 83.2% |

**Notes:**
Property tax increased due to a change in the property tax allocation related to the backfill of the Motor Vehicle In-Lieu (MVLF) tax. Voters agreed to replace the 1.35% reduction in the MVLF with property tax which, after the first year allocation, grows with increases in assessed valuation.

Source: City of Glendora Finance Division

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 7
## Principal Sales Tax Remitters
## Current Year and Nine Years Ago

| Tax Remitters for Fiscal Year 2025 | Tax Remitter for Fiscal Year 2014 |
|---|---|
| 76 | Albertsons |
| Albertsons | Arco |
| America's Tire | Arco AM PM |
| Arco AM PM | Barnes & Noble |
| Barnes & Noble | Bed Bath & Beyond |
| Best Buy | Best Buy |
| Cardinaleway Hyundai of Glendora | Chevrolet of Glendora |
| Chevrolet of Glendora | Colley Ford |
| Chick Fil A | Glendora Arco |
| Collet Ford | Glendora Chevrolet |
| Fuel Zone | Glendora Chrysler Dodge Jeep |
| Glendora Chrysler Jeep Dodge | Glendora Hyundai |
| Glendora Route 66 Arco | Home Depot |
| Home Depot | Home Goods |
| Home Goods | In N Out Burger |
| In N Out Burger | Kohls |
| Kohls | Ormco |
| Marshalls | PetSmart |
| PetSmart | Sams Club |
| Raising Cane's | Sport Chalet |
| Sam's Club w/Fuel | Toyota of Glendora |
| Toyota of Glendora | Union 76 |
| Ulta Beauty | Verizon Wireless |
| Vons | Vons |
| Walmart | Walmart |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Percent of Fiscal Year Total Paid by Top 25 Accounts:** | 61.76% |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Percent of Fiscal Year Total Paid by Top 25 Accounts:** | 64.64% |

Notes:
Firms Listed Alphabetically

Sources: State Board of Equalization, California Department of Taxes and Fee Administration, State Controller's Office, The HdL Companies

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 8
## Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (in thousands of dollars)

| Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | Property Value | Less: Tax-Exempt Property | Total Taxable Assessed Value | Total Direct Tax Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 | 6,339,177 | (15,385) | 6,323,792 | 0.101720 |
| 2017 | 6,648,515 | (12,146) | 6,636,369 | 0.101040 |
| 2018 | 7,094,599 | (12,292) | 7,082,307 | 0.098740 |
| 2019 | 7,547,382 | (12,292) | 7,535,090 | 0.092260 |
| 2020 | 8,012,087 | (13,247) | 7,998,840 | 0.101370 |
| 2021 | 8,298,904 | (12,359) | 8,286,545 | 0.101340 |
| 2022 | 8,588,631 | (11,855) | 8,576,776 | 0.101300 |
| 2023 | 9,127,280 | (11,214) | 9,116,066 | 0.101210 |
| 2024 | 9,625,830 | (15,769) | 9,610,061 | 0.101200 |
| 2025 | 10,081,197 | (14,773) | 10,066,424 | 0.101130 |

**Notes:**

Exempt values are not included in Total.

In 1978, the voters of the State of California passed proposition 13 which limited taxes to a total maximum rate of 1%, based upon the assessed value of the property being taxed. Each year, the assessed value of the property may be increased by an "inflation factor" (limited to a maximum of 2%). With few exceptions, property is only reassessed as a result of new construction activity or at the time it is sold to a new owner. At that point, the property is reassessed based upon the added value of the construction or at the purchase price (market value) or economic value of the property sold.

Source: LA County Assessor

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# City of Glendora
## Schedule 9
## Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates
## Last Ten Fiscal Years

| Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | City[3] | Basic County, City, School Levy[1] | Total Direct Rate | Los Angeles County Flood Control | Citrus Community College | Detention Facilities 1987 Debt | Glendora Unified School District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 0.09817 | 1.00000 | 0.10038 | 0.00000 | 0.02327 | 0.00000 | 0.07464 |
| 2016 | 0.09817 | 1.00000 | 0.10172 | 0.00000 | 0.01641 | 0.00000 | 0.06567 |
| 2017 | 0.09817 | 1.00000 | 0.10104 | 0.00000 | 0.02406 | 0.00000 | 0.06816 |
| 2018 | 0.09817 | 1.00000 | 0.09874 | 0.00000 | 0.02229 | 0.00000 | 0.06543 |
| 2019 | 0.09817 | 1.00000 | 0.09226 | 0.00000 | 0.02238 | 0.00000 | 0.06870 |
| 2020 | 0.09817 | 1.00000 | 0.10137 | 0.00000 | 0.02172 | 0.00000 | 0.06231 |
| 2021 | 0.09817 | 1.00000 | 0.10134 | 0.00000 | 0.02157 | 0.00000 | 0.06769 |
| 2022 | 0.09817 | 1.00000 | 0.10130 | 0.00000 | 0.04832 | 0.00000 | 0.06984 |
| 2023 | 0.09817 | 1.00000 | 0.10121 | 0.00000 | 0.04515 | 0.00000 | 0.06816 |
| 2024 | 0.09817 | 1.00000 | 0.10120 | 0.00000 | 0.04400 | 0.00000 | 0.06835 |
| 2025 | 0.09817 | 1.00000 | 0.10113 | 0.00000 | 0.04525 | 0.00000 | 0.06794 |

**Notes:**

[1]In 1978, California voters passed Proposition 13 which set the property tax rate at a 1.00% fixed amount. This 1.00% is shared by all taxing agencies for which the subject property resides within. In addition, to the 1.00% fixed amount, property owners ware charged taxes as a percentage of assessed property values for the payment of any voter approved bonds.

[2]Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City. Not all overlapping rates to all city property owners.

[3]City's share of 1% Levy is based on the City's share of the general fund tax rate area with the largest net taxable value within the City. ERAF general fund tax shifts may not be included in tax ratios figures.

[4]Total Direct Rate is the weighted average of all individual direct rates applied by the City/Agency preparing the statistical section information.

Source: LA County Assessor

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 9
## Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates (Continued)
## Last Ten Fiscal Years

| Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | Three Valley MWD District | Azusa Unified School District | Bonita Unified School District | Charter Oak Unified School District | Covina Valley Unified School District | Mt. Sac Antonio College | Total Direct & Overlapping Tax Rate[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 0.00350 | 0.04468 | 0.09260 | 0.11803 | 0.11426 | 0.02129 | 1.49227 |
| 2016 | 0.00350 | 0.11479 | 0.08489 | 0.10039 | 0.11062 | 0.02154 | 1.51781 |
| 2017 | 0.00350 | 0.10430 | 0.08513 | 0.08605 | 0.12581 | 0.02400 | 1.52101 |
| 2018 | 0.00350 | 0.10591 | 0.08147 | 0.09511 | 0.14205 | 0.02371 | 1.53947 |
| 2019 | 0.00350 | 0.09806 | 0.07915 | 0.08891 | 0.13976 | 0.02435 | 1.52481 |
| 2020 | 0.00350 | 0.11416 | 0.07871 | 0.08745 | 0.13521 | 0.04781 | 1.55087 |
| 2021 | 0.00350 | 0.10817 | 0.06554 | 0.08082 | 0.12658 | 0.04459 | 1.51846 |
| 2022 | 0.00350 | 0.09328 | 0.06917 | 0.08061 | 0.12995 | 0.04608 | 1.54075 |
| 2023 | 0.00350 | 0.10221 | 0.06954 | 0.07578 | 0.12612 | 0.04267 | 1.53313 |
| 2024 | 0.00350 | 0.09438 | 0.06966 | 0.07093 | 0.12325 | 0.03806 | 1.51213 |
| 2025 | 0.00700 | 0.10261 | 0.06686 | 0.07042 | 0.11110 | 0.04113 | 1.51231 |

**Notes:**

[1]In 1978, California voters passed Proposition 13 which set the property tax rate at a 1.00% fixed amount. This 1.00% is shared by all taxing agencies for which the subject property resides within. In addition, to the 1.00% fixed amount, property owners ware charged taxes as a percentage of assessed property values for the payment of any voter approved bonds.

[2]Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City. Not all overlapping rates to all city property owners.

[3]City's share of 1% Levy is based on the City's share of the general fund tax rate area with the largest net taxable value within the City. ERAF general fund tax shifts may not be included in tax ratios figures.

[4]Total Direct Rate is the weighted average of all individual direct rates applied by the City/Agency preparing the statistical section information.

Source: LA County Assessor

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 10
## Principal Property Tax Payers
## Current Year and Nine Years Ago
## (in thousands of dollars)

| Taxpayer | 2025 Taxable Assessed Value | 2025 Rank | 2025 Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value | 2016 Taxable Assessed Value | 2016 Rank | 2016 Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1301 East Gladstone Street Investment | $ 134,704 | 1 | 1.40170% | $ 91,589 | 1 | 1.44832% |
| Avalon Glendora LP | 99,897 | 2 | 1.03950% | 32,388 | 4 | 0.51216% |
| Sams Real Estate Business Trust/Walmart | 49,482 | 3 | 0.51490% | 40,223 | 2 | 0.63606% |
| 655 South Grand Avenue Owner LLC | 38,167 | 4 | 0.39716% | - | | 0.00000% |
| Minifam, LLC | 30,448 | 5 | 0.31683% | 17,169 | 7 | 0.27150% |
| Delware Glendora California Apartments | 29,020 | 6 | 0.30198% | - | | 0.00000% |
| Grand LLC | 22,811 | 7 | 0.23737% | 16,844 | 8 | 0.26636% |
| CHLB LLC | 30,317 | 8 | 0.31547% | - | | 0.00000% |
| Glendora Lone Hill Self Storage | 21,472 | 9 | 0.22343% | - | | 0.00000% |
| RJS Financial | 21,270 | 10 | 0.22133% | - | | 0.00000% |
| Glendora Housing Investors LP | - | | 0.00000% | 24,547 | 5 | 0.38817% |
| Home Depot Dev of Maryland INC | - | | 0.00000% | 15,998 | 9 | 0.25298% |
| Heng AN LLC | - | | 0.00000% | 15,542 | 10 | 0.24577% |
| William Lyon Homes, Inc. | - | | 0.00000% | 37,848 | 3 | |
| Western Pacific Housing, Inc. | - | | 0.00000% | 21,800 | 6 | |
| Total | $ 477,588 | | 4.96967% | $ 313,948 | | 4.02132% |

Sources: HdL Coren & Cone, L. A. County Assessor 2022/23 and 2013/14 Combined Tax Rolls

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 11
## Property Tax Levies and Collections
## Last Ten Fiscal Years

| Fiscal Year | Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year | Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy | | Collections of Subsequent Years* | Total Collections to Date | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount | Percentage of Levy | | Amount | Percentage of Levy |
| 2015 | 5,365,093 | 4,992,689 | 93.06% | - | 4,992,689 | 93.06% |
| 2016 | 6,184,415 | 5,874,387 | 94.99% | - | 5,874,387 | 94.99% |
| 2017 | 6,777,944 | 6,409,890 | 94.57% | - | 6,409,890 | 94.57% |
| 2018 | 7,560,696 | 7,524,813 | 99.53% | - | 7,524,813 | 99.53% |
| 2019 | 7,843,174 | 7,671,419 | 97.81% | - | 7,671,419 | 97.81% |
| 2020 | 8,591,760 | 7,899,030 | 91.94% | - | 7,899,030 | 91.94% |
| 2021 | 8,799,391 | 8,198,191 | 93.17% | - | 8,198,191 | 93.17% |
| 2022 | 9,488,454 | 8,829,069 | 93.05% | - | 8,829,069 | 93.05% |
| 2023 | 9,833,072 | 9,455,751 | 96.16% | - | 9,455,751 | 96.16% |
| 2024 | 10,379,615 | 9,401,919 | 90.58% | - | 9,401,919 | 90.58% |
| 2025 | 10,882,862 | 10,751,136 | 98.79% | - | 10,751,136 | 98.79% |

Notes:

*Property tax remittances have not yet been received from the County of Los Angeles which indicate prior year collection.

Source: City of Glendora Finance Division

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 12
## Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (in thousands of dollars)

| Fiscal Year | Government Activities | | | Business-type Activities | | Total Primary Government | Percentage of Personal Income | Per Capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Redevelopment Agency Debt | General Obligation Debt | Capital Lease | General Obligation Debt | Water Bonds | | | |
| 2016 | - | 3,385 | 909 | - | 24,558 | 28,852 | 1.7680% | 551.01 |
| 2017 | - | 2,835 | 862 | - | 23,151 | 26,848 | 1.6067% | 510.33 |
| 2018 | - | 2,225 | 810 | - | 21,834 | 24,869 | 1.4276% | 471.87 |
| 2019 | - | 1,555 | 753 | - | 20,486 | 22,794 | 1.1863% | 437.32 |
| 2020 | - | 54,992 | 691 | 8,528 | 27,617 | 91,828 | 4.5002% | 1,763.61 |
| 2021 | - | 52,907 | 623 | 8,328 | 17,634 | 79,492 | 3.6895% | 1,542.30 |
| 2022 | - | 50,799 | 550 | 7,996 | 16,139 | 75,484 | 3.4771% | 1,456.60 |
| 2023 | - | 48,569 | 469 | 7,645 | 14,574 | 71,257 | 3.1398% | 1,392.83 |
| 2024 | - | 46,301 | 288 | 7,288 | 12,952 | 66,829 | 2.8012% | 1,305.01 |
| 2025 | - | 43,990 | 186 | 6,924 | 11,275 | 62,375 | 2.5077% | 1,216.97 |

Notes:

[1]The former Redevelopment Community Agency debt was transferred to the Successor Agency during the year ended June 30, 2012.

The City has not issued Sales Tax Increment, Lease Revenue, or Special Assessment Bonds.

Source: City of Glendora Finance Division

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 13
## Ratios of Bonded Debt Outstanding
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (in thousands of dollars, except per capita)

| Fiscal Year | General Obligation Bonds | Redevelopment Agency Bonds | Total | Percentage of Actual Taxable Value[a] of Property | Per Capita[b] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 | 3,385 | - | 3,385 | 0.05% | 65 |
| 2017 | 2,835 | - | 2,835 | 0.04% | 54 |
| 2018 | 2,225 | - | 2,225 | 0.03% | 42 |
| 2019 | 1,555 | - | 1,555 | 0.02% | 30 |
| 2020 | 63,520 [1] | - | 63,520 | 0.79% | 1,219 |
| 2021 | 61,235 | - | 61,235 | 0.74% | 1,176 |
| 2022 | 58,795 | - | 58,795 | 0.69% | 1,141 |
| 2023 | 56,214 | - | 56,214 | 0.62% | 1,085 |
| 2024 | 53,589 | - | 53,589 | 0.56% | 1,046 |
| 2025 | 50,914 | - | 50,914 | 0.51% | 993 |

**Notes**:

[1] The City of Glendora issued Pension Obligation Bonds to pay down the City's actuarial accrued liability.

[a] See Schedule 8 for property value data.

[b] See Schedule 17 for population data

Source: City of Glendora Finance Division

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 14
## Legal Debt Margin Information
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (in thousands of dollars)

| | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
| Assessed valuation | 10,066,424 | 9,610,061 | 9,116,066 | 8,576,776 | 8,286,545 |
| Conversion percentage | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% |
| Adjusted assessed value | 2,516,606 | 2,402,515 | 2,279,017 | 2,144,194 | 2,071,636 |
| Debt limit percentage | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% |
| Debt limit | 377,491 | 360,377 | 341,852 | 321,629 | 310,745 |
| Total net debt applicable to limit: | | | | | |
| Pension Obligation Bonds | 50,914 | 53,589 | 53,589 | 56,214 | 58,795 |
| Legal debt margin | 326,577 | 306,788 | 288,263 | 265,415 | 251,950 |
| Total debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit | 13.49% | 14.87% | 15.68% | 17.48% | 18.92% |

**Notes:**
The government code of the State of California provides for a legal debt limit of 15% of gross assessed valuation. However, this provision was enacted when assessed valuation was based upon 25% of market value. Effective with the 1981-82 fiscal year, each parcel is now assessed at 100% of the market value (as of the most recent change in ownership for that parcel). The computations shown above reflect a conversion of assessed valuation data for each fiscal year from the current full valuation perspective to the 25% level that was in effect at the time that the legal debt margin was enacted by the State of California for local governments located within the state.

Source: City of Glendora Finance Division

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 14
## Legal Debt Margin Information (Continued)
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (in thousands of dollars)

| | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Assessed valuation | 7,998,840 | 7,535,090 | 7,082,307 | 6,636,369 | 6,323,792 |
| Conversion percentage | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% |
| Adjusted assessed value | 1,999,710 | 1,883,773 | 1,770,577 | 1,659,092 | 1,580,948 |
| Debt limit percentage | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% |
| Debt limit | 299,957 | 282,566 | 265,587 | 248,864 | 237,142 |
| Total net debt applicable to limit: | | | | | |
| Pension Obligation Bonds | 61,235 | 63,520 | 1,555 | 2,225 | 2,835 |
| Legal debt margin | 238,722 | 219,046 | 264,032 | 246,639 | 234,307 |
| Total debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit | 20.41% | 22.48% | 0.59% | 0.89% | 1.20% |

**Notes:**
The government code of the State of California provides for a legal debt limit of 15% of gross assessed valuation. However, this provision was enacted when assessed valuation was based upon 25% of market value. Effective with the 1981-82 fiscal year, each parcel is now assessed at 100% of the market value (as of the most recent change in ownership for that parcel). The computations shown above reflect a conversion of assessed valuation data for each fiscal year from the current full valuation perspective to the 25% level that was in effect at the time that the legal debt margin was enacted by the State of California for local governments located within the state.

Source: City of Glendora Finance Department

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 15
## Pledged Revenue Coverage
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (in thousands of dollars)

| Fiscal Year | Water Revenue Bonds | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Utility Service Charges | Less: Operating Expenses | Net Available Revenue | Debt Service | | Coverage |
| | | | | Principal | Interest | |
| 2015 | 16,649 | 12,272 | 4,377 | 1,090 | 1,017 | 2.08 |
| 2016 | 14,746 | 10,436 | 4,310 | 1,105 | 940 | 2.11 |
| 2017 | 17,734 | 11,476 | 6,258 | 1,245 | 796 | 3.07 |
| 2018 | 20,783 | 12,536 | 8,247 | 1,155 | 743 | 4.35 |
| 2019 | 19,250 | 14,936 | 4,314 | 1,185 | 696 | 2.29 |
| 2020 | 21,896 | 14,580 | 7,316 | 1,468 | 911 | 3.08 |
| 2021 | 24,422 | 16,571 | 7,851 | 1,495 | 911 | 3.26 |
| 2022 | 23,077 | 15,658 | 7,419 | 1,340 | 636 | 3.75 |
| 2023 | 20,184 | 16,395 | 3,789 | 1,395 | 795 | 1.73 |
| 2024 | 20,480 | 18,601 | 1,879 | - | - | N/A |

| Fiscal Year | Redevelopment Agency | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tax | Debt Service | | Coverage |
| | | Principal | Interest | |
| 2015 | - | - | - | - |
| 2016 | - | - | - | - |
| 2017 | - | - | - | - |
| 2018 | - | - | - | - |
| 2019 | - | - | - | - |
| 2020 | - | - | - | - |
| 2021 | - | - | - | - |
| 2022 | - | - | - | - |
| 2023 | - | - | - | - |
| 2024 | - | - | - | - |

Source: City of Glendora Finance Division

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 16
## Demographic and Economic Statistics
## Last Ten Fiscal Years
## (in thousands of dollars)

| Year | Population | Personal Income (thousands of dollars) | Per Capita Personal Income | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 52,362 | 1,631,915 | 31,166 | 5.7% |
| 2016 | 52,608 | 1,671,012 | 31,763 | 4.5% |
| 2017 | 52,703 | 1,742,000 | 33,053 | 5.3% |
| 2018 | 52,122 | 1,921,444 | 36,864 | 4.3% |
| 2019 | 52,067 | 2,040,552 | 39,190 | 3.9% |
| 2020 | 51,540 | 2,154,527 | 41,802 | 10.5% |
| 2021 | 51,821 | 2,170,876 | 41,891 | 7.5% |
| 2022 | 51,159 | 2,269,446 | 44,360 | 4.3% |
| 2023 | 51,209 | 2,385,755 | 46,588 | 4.2% |
| 2024 | 51,254 | 2,487,312 | 48,529 | 5.3% |

Sources:

Population: California State Department of Finance

Unemployment data: California Employment Development Department

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 17
## Principal Employers
## Current Year and Nine Years Ago

| Employer | 2024 Employees | 2024 Rank | 2024 Percentage of Total City Employment | 2015 Employees | 2015 Rank | 2015 Percentage of Total City Employment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus Community College District | 945 | 1 | 3.95% | 762 | 2 | 3.08% |
| Glendora Unified School District | 627 | 2 | 2.62% | 984 | 1 | 3.98% |
| Emanate Health Foothill Presbyterian Hospital | 604 | 3 | 2.53% | 560 | 3 | 2.27% |
| County of Los Angeles - DCFS | 558 | 4 | 2.33% | 545 | 4 | 2.21% |
| Walmart | 330 | 5 | 1.38% | 285 | 8 | 1.15% |
| Glendora Grand | 300 | 6 | 1.26% | 403 | 5 | |
| Glendora Community Hospital | 224 | 7 | 0.94% | 335 | 6 | |
| City of Glendora | 294 | 8 | 1.23% | 282 | 9 | 1.14% |
| Home Depot | 206 | 9 | 0.86% | N/A | N/A | |
| Gladstone Sub-Acute And Rehab Center | 192 | | 0.80% | N/A | N/A | |
| Sam's Club | 127 | 10 | 0.53% | 231 | 10 | 0.94% |
| Ormco Corporation | N/A | | | 310 | 7 | 1.25% |
| Total | 4,407 | | 18.44% | 4,697 | | 16.03% |

**Notes:**

Source: City of Glendora Finance Division and Employment Development Department

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# City of Glendora
## Schedule 18
## Full-Time Equivalent City Employees by Function/Program
## Last Ten Fiscal Years

| | For the Fiscal Year ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
| **Function/Program** | | | | | |
| **General Government** | | | | | |
| Administrative Services* | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 19 |
| City Manager | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| City Clerk | 7 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 12 |
| **Public Safety** | | | | | |
| Officers | 60 | 59 | 62 | 48 | 52 |
| Civilians | 39 | 40 | 34 | 42 | 41 |
| **Community Services** | | | | | |
| Administration | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| Human Services | 11 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 10 |
| Recreation | 15 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 25 |
| **Public Works** | | | | | |
| Administration | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Parks | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Engineering | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Maintenance | 21 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| Water | 35 | 35 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| **Community Development**** | | | | | |
| Building and Safety | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Economic Development | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Planning | 11 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Transportation | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Library** | 20 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 26 |
| **Total** | 269 | 264 | 249 | 245 | 265 |

**Notes:**

*Human Resources, Finance and IT were consolidated into Administrative Services in FY2024

**Community Development was created based on a reorganization of city divisions between Community Services and Public Works

Source: City of Glendora Personnel Department

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 18
## Full-Time Equivalent City Employees by Function/Program (Continued)
## Last Ten Fiscal Years

| | For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| **Function/Program** | | | | | |
| **General Government** | | | | | |
| Administrative Services* | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| City Manager | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| City Clerk | 11 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| **Public Safety** | | | | | |
| Officers | 52 | 54 | 47 | 52 | 53 |
| Civilians | 34 | 42 | 40 | 48 | 40 |
| **Community Services** | | | | | |
| Administration | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Human Services | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Recreation | 19 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| **Public Works** | | | | | |
| Administration | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Parks | 9 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Engineering | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Maintenance | 11 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Water | 21 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 |
| **Community Development**** | | | | | |
| Building and Safety | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Economic Development | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Planning | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Transportation | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| **Library** | 23 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| | 234 | 243 | 239 | 251 | 244 |

**Notes:**

*Human Resources and Finance were consolidated into Administrative Services in FY2020

**Community Development was created based on a reorganization of city divisions between Community Services and Public Works

Source: City of Glendora Personnel Department

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 19
## Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program
## Last Ten Fiscal Years

| | For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
| **Function/Program** | | | | | |
| **Police** | | | | | |
| Stations | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Patrol Units | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| **Fire Stations*** | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| **Public Works** | | | | | |
| Streets (miles) | 163.4 | 163.4 | 163.4 | 163 | 163 |
| Streetlights | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Traffic Signals | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 52 |
| **Parks and Recreation** | | | | | |
| Acreage | 1025.25 | 1025.25 | 1025.25 | 1,025.25 | 1,025.25 |
| Playgrounds | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Baseball/Softball Diamonds | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Soccer/Football Fields | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Community Centers | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| **Water** | | | | | |
| Water Mains (miles) | 227 | 227 | 227 | 227 | 227 |
| Fire Hydrants | 1,777 | 1,777 | 1,777 | 1,777 | 1,777 |
| Storage Capacity (thousands of gallons) | 34,615 | 34,615 | 34,615 | 34,615 | 34,615 |
| **Wastewater** | | | | | |
| Sanitary Sewers (miles) | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 |
| Storm (miles) | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| Treatment Capacity (thousands of gallons)** | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| **Transit - Minibuses and Minivans** | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 |

**Notes:**

*Fire Stations are located within City Limits; services are provided by the County of Los Angeles.

**Sewer services are provided by the County of Los Angeles.

Sources: Various City Departments

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 19
## Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program (Continued)
## Last Ten Fiscal Years

| | For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| **Function/Program** | | | | | |
| **Police** | | | | | |
| Stations | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Patrol Units | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 |
| **Fire Stations*** | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| **Public Works** | | | | | |
| Streets (miles) | 155 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 |
| Streetlights | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 108 |
| Traffic Signals | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| **Parks and Recreation** | | | | | |
| Acreage | 1,025.25 | 1,025.25 | 1,025.25 | 1,025.25 | 1,023.25 |
| Playgrounds | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Baseball/Softball Diamonds | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Soccer/Football Fields | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Community Centers | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| **Water** | | | | | |
| Water Mains (miles) | 227 | 227 | 227 | 224 | 224 |
| Fire Hydrants | 1,777 | 1,777 | 1,775 | 1,775 | 1,775 |
| Storage Capacity (thousands of gallons) | 34,615 | 34,615 | 34,440 | 35,440 | 35,440 |
| **Wastewater** | | | | | |
| Sanitary Sewers (miles) | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 |
| Storm (miles) | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 4.0 |
| Treatment Capacity (thousands of gallons)** | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| **Transit - Minibuses and Minivans** | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

**Notes:**

*Fire Stations are located within City Limits; services are provided by the County of Los Angeles.

**Sewer services are provided by the County of Los Angeles.

**Sources:** Various City Departments

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 20
## Performance Indicators
## Last Ten Fiscal Years

| | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
| **Police** | | | | | |
| Respond to Code Violations within 48 hours | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Number of calls for service received | | 20,588 | 20,399 | 21,985 | 21,386 |
| Response time to emergency calls | 4:48 | 4:48 | 4:32 | 4:33 | 4:28 |
| **Community Development** | | | | | |
| Average days to review building plan check submittals | 11.98 | 15.37 | 11.74 | 12.94 | 15.24 |
| **Public Works** | | | | | |
| Average turnaround time of plan review | 27.05 | 20.15 | 20.95 | 16.37 | 13.91 |
| Percentage of grants applied and received | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Complete an average of 130 back flow tests annually | 130 | 131 | 131 | 132 | 148 |
| **Library** | | | | | |
| Total annual circulation (items checked out)[2] | 175,497 | 173,627 | 188,339 | 187,108 | 106,644 |
| Total attendance at all Library programs[2] | 39,548 | 36,022 | 31,127 | 17,374 | 12,217 |
| Customer success finding material when browsing[3] | 17065 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Attendance at Library meeting room events[2] | 1,709,099 | 17,070 | 18,474 | 10,675 | 10,980 |
| Total WI-Fi Users[1] | | 1,614,620 | 1,330,250 | 1,807,058 | 439,474 |
| **Community Services** | | | | | |
| Participants registering for recreational classes[2] | 15,170.00 | 14,844.00 | 13,982 | 12,816 | 8,391 |
| Participants in the 20 Citywide special events[2] | 30,600.00 | 32,250.00 | 35,400 | 33,550 | 13,655 |

**Notes:**

[1]Library implemented tracking of total Wi-Fi users in fiscal year 2016-2017.

[2]Operating indicator impacted by COVID-19 pandemic during 2020.

[3]Operating indicator is no longer used as a performance measurement.

Source: City of Glendora Finance Department

# City of Glendora
## Schedule 20
## Performance Indicators (Continued)
## Last Ten Fiscal Years

| | Fiscal Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
| **Police** | | | | | |
| Respond to Code Violations within 48 hours | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 99% |
| Number of calls for service received | 22,664 | 23,162 | 23,109 | 22,187 | 19,296 |
| Response time to emergency calls | 4:42 | 3:48 | 3:49 | 3:41 | 3:53 |
| **Planning** | | | | | |
| Average days to review building plan check submittals | 10.68 | 9.74 | 11.36 | 8.78 | 8.4 |
| **Public Works** | | | | | |
| Average turnaround time of plan review | 12.3 | 9 | 10.84 | 10.78 | 8.49 |
| Percentage of grants applied and received | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Complete an average of 130 back flow tests annually | 150 | 150 | 146 | 146 | 142 |
| **Library** | | | | | |
| Total annual circulation (items checked out) | 197,451 | 269,404 | 289,704 | 302,895 | 325,802 |
| Total attendance at all Library programs | 30,358 | 47,763 | 48,869 | 42,803 | 35,852 |
| Customer success finding material when browsing | N/A | N/A | 92% | 95% | 92% |
| Attendance at Library meeting room events | 25,712 | 36,460 | 34,330 | 34,142 | 35,390 |
| Total WI-Fi Users[1] | 423,826 | 366,207 | 50,965 | 67,770 | N/A |
| **Community Services** | | | | | |
| Participants registering for recreational classes | 6,743 | 10,000 | 15,678 | 15,989 | 14,880 |
| Participants in the 20 Citywide special events | 16,300 | 24,800 | 25,300 | 25,750 | 25,500 |

**Notes:**

[1]Library implemented tracking of total Wi-Fi users in fiscal year 2016-2017.

[2]Operating Indicator impacted by COVID-19 pandemic during 2020.

Source: City of Glendora Finance Department

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# ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2025

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

CITY COUNCIL

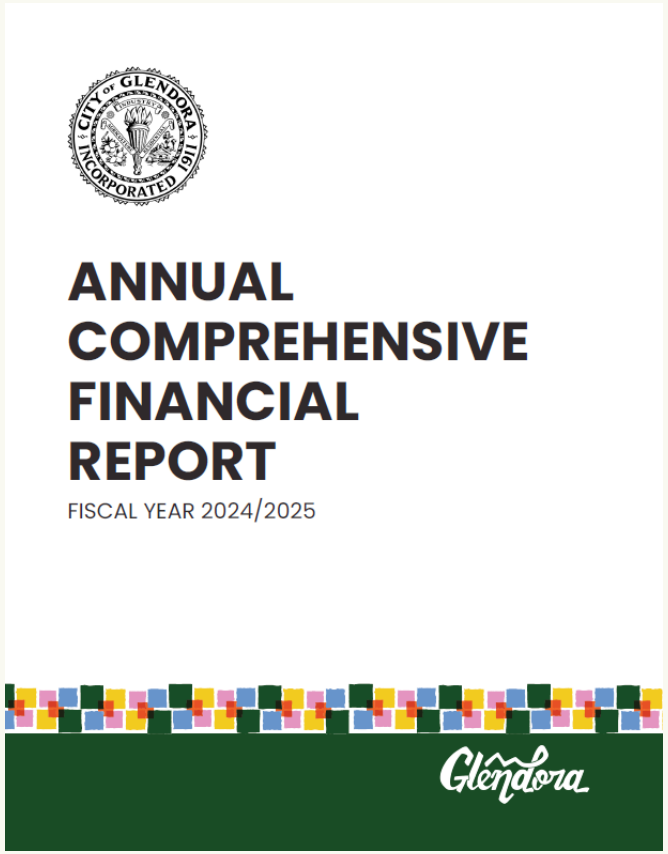
MAY 26, 2026

NATASHA WOOLFORD, ASSISTANT FINANCE DIRECTOR

# ACFR STRUCTURE AND AUDITOR COMMUNICATIONS

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT (ACFR)

- LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL
- INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
- MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
- BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
- STATISTICAL SECTION




Glendora

## AUDIT – KEY TAKEAWAYS

- SNAPSHOT AS OF SPECIFIC DATE JUNE 30, 2025
- REVIEW OF THE CITY'S PROCEDURES, POLICIES, INTERNAL CONTROLS AND RECORDS
- REQUIRED BY BOND ISSUERS, STATE STATUTE AND CITY POLICY

- AUDIT PERFORMED AND PRESENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
  - Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
  - Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB)
  - Government Auditing Standards (GAS)

# GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| Statement of Activities | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Governmental Activities | Business-Type Activities | Total |
| Beginning Net Position with Restatements* (7/1/24) | $125,541,106 | $95,888,011 | $221,429,117 |
| Increase/(Decrease) (2025 activity) | 4,548,591 | 4,202,019 | 8,750,610 |
| **Ending Net Position (6/30/25)** | **$130,089,697** | **$100,090,030** | **$230,179,727** |

***Restatements due to GASB 101 updates accounting for leave benefits.**

Glendora

# GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| Statement of Net Position | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | Changes |
| Capital Assets | $167,830,697 | $163,908,645 | $3,922,052 |
| Restricted | 31,267,812 | 28,854,649 | 2,381,859 |
| Unrestricted | 31,081,218 | 30,168,335 | 944,187 |
| **Total** | **$230,179,727** | **$222,931,629** | **$7,248,098** |
| **With Restatements*** | **$230,179,727** | **$221,429,117** | **$8,750,610** |

***Restatements due to GASB 101 updates accounting for leave benefits.**

Glendora

# FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - GOVERNMENTAL

| General Fund | |
|---|---|
| Fund Balance, Beginning of Year (7/1/24) | $38,963,766 |
| Net Change in Fund Balance | 3,416,775 |
| **Fund Balances, End of Year (6/30/25)** | **$42,380,541** |

# FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - GOVERNMENTAL

| General Fund | |
|---|---|
| Nonspendable: (Advance to Successor Agency) | $4,201,834 |
| Restricted: (Route 66 Specific Plan & Pension/OPEB Trust ) | 5,822,834 |
| Committed to: (Contingency Reserve) | 18,542,259 |
| Assigned to: | |
| Capital Projects | 900,000 |
| General Government (Encumbrances) | 1,153,309 |
| Compensated Absences | 1,019,793 |
| PERS & OPEB | 10,683,478 |
| Unassigned: | 57,034 |
| **Total** | **$42,380,541** |

# FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - PROPRIETARY

| Water Fund | |
|---|---|
| Restated Fund Balance, Beginning of Year (7/1/24)* | $97,889,829 |
| Net Change in Fund Balance | 4,550,476 |
| **Fund Balances, End of Year (6/30/25)** | **$102,440,305** |

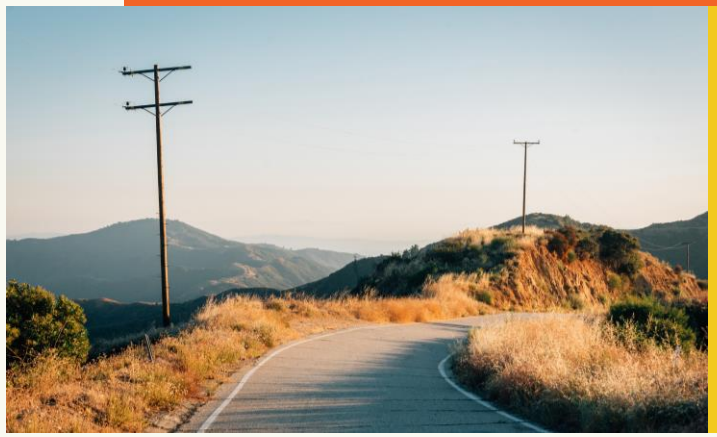
| Water Fund – Net Position | |
|---|---|
| Net investment in capital assets | 79,877,492 |
| Unrestricted | 22,562,813 |
| **Fund Balances, End of Year (6/30/25)** | **$102,440,305** |

***Restatements due to GASB 101 updates accounting for leave benefits.**

Glendora

## OTHER FUND GROUPS

- INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
  - GENERAL LIABILITY
  - WORKERS COMPENSATION
  - TECHNOLOGY FUND
  - FLEET FUND
- FIDUCIARY FUNDS
  - SUCCESSOR AGENCY



# OPINIONS & ACCOLADES

- AUDITORS ISSUED AN UNMODIFIED (“CLEAN”) OPINION FOR THE JUNE 30, 2025 ACFR

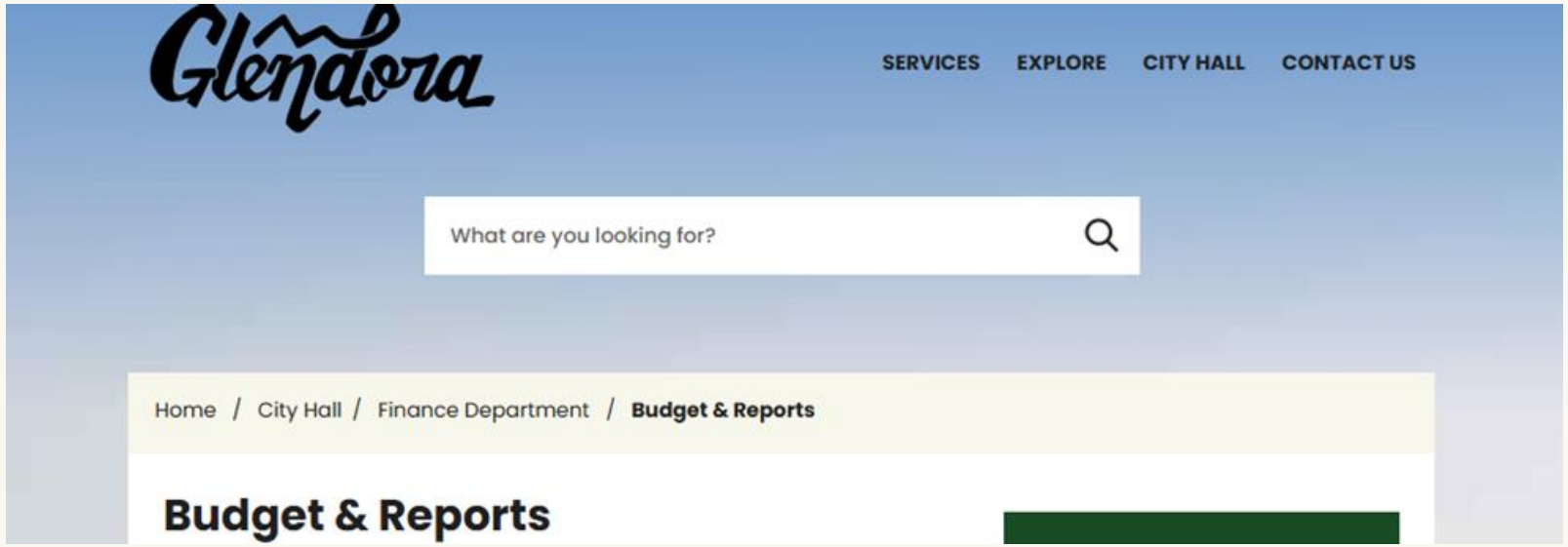
# KEY HIGHLIGHTS FY 2024-25

- SUCCESSFULLY MAINTAINED FISCAL STABILITY DESPITE RISING OPERATING COSTS, INCLUDING:
  - EMPLOYEE SALARIES AND BENEFITS
  - INSURANCE PREMIUMS
  - MANDATORY POLICE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
  - BUILDING INSPECTION SERVICES
  - PARKS AND LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE
- CONTINUED DISCIPLINED BUDGET MANAGEMENT AND EXPENDITURE CONTROLS ACROSS CITY OPERATIONS
- GENERAL FUND BALANCE INCREASED FROM $39.0 MILLION TO $42.4 MILLION
- MAINTAINED FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE CITY COUNCIL RESERVE POLICY
- EMERGENCY RESERVE REMAINED FULLY FUNDED AT:
  - $18.5 MILLION - EQUAL TO 45% OF PRIOR YEAR OPERATING EXPENDITURES

# TRANSPARENCY AND WEBSITE

## Website – Finance reports section

https://www.cityofglendora.gov/City-Hall/Finance-Department/Budget-Reports



# RECOMMENDATION

## That the City Council:

- Receive and file the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2025.

# STAFF REPORT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TO:** | **Mayor and Council Members** | **DATE:** | **May 26, 2026** |
| **FROM:** | **Public Works** | **DISTRICT(S):** | **Citywide** |
| **SUBJECT:** | **Urban Forestry Manual Update** | | |

**RECOMMENDATION**
That the City Council:

1. Review and approve the updated 2026 Urban Forestry Manual; and
2. Adopt the updated 2026 Urban Forestry Manual.

**STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS**
• Action 3.6 Completion of Urban Forestry Manual

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
The Urban Forestry Manual (Manual) and the Tree Ordinance (Glendora Municipal Code Title 16 – Trees) are key components of the City's urban forestry program. Together, they help balance the needs of a growing and increasingly built-out community with the long-term health and sustainability of Glendora's urban forest.

In July 2024, the City engaged Dudek to assist with updating the Urban Forestry Manual and reviewing related municipal code provisions, including the Tree Ordinance. The Manual was originally adopted in 2010 and last updated in 2017. The 2026 update modernizes the document, aligns it with current arboriculture industry standards, and incorporates updated data regarding the City's tree inventory and canopy cover.

The updated Manual has been reviewed by both the Community Services Commission and the Planning Commission. Comments and feedback received during those public review processes were evaluated and incorporated, as appropriate, into the final document presented to the City Council for consideration.

Additionally, completion of the updated Urban Forestry Manual is identified in the City's 2025–2027 Strategic Plan under Goal 3: New + Revitalized Facilities; Outcome 2: Improved Public Spaces; Action 3.6 – Completion of Updated Urban Forestry Manual.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY / PREVIOUS ACTIONS**
The Urban Forestry Manual was first adopted in 2010 and updated in 2017.

On July 9, 2024, the City Council awarded a Consulting Services Agreement to Dudek in an amount not to exceed $93,790, plus a 10% contingency, for a total authorized amount of $103,170, to update the Urban Forestry Manual and review related municipal codes.

On November 12, 2025, the City Council approved Ordinance 2095, an amendment to Title 21 (Zoning) of the Glendora Municipal Code to establish objective design standards and streamline existing regulations. Variations of several policies from the Urban Forestry Manual were incorporated into the ordinance, including tree replacement requirements.

On March 19, 2026, the draft updated Urban Forestry Manual was presented to the Community Services Commission. The Commission provided comments and feedback regarding tree preservation, species selection, and long-term canopy goals.

On April 21, 2026, the draft updated Urban Forestry Manual was presented to the Planning Commission for review and feedback related to development considerations, tree preservation, and implementation of updated tree policies.

**DISCUSSION**

The City manages more than 12,000 trees located in parks, parkways, rights-of-way, easements, and other City-owned properties. The current inventory identifies 12,191 City-managed trees. In addition, Citywide canopy cover includes trees on both public and private property. Periodic updates to the Urban Forestry Manual ensure the City's policies, procedures, and management strategies remain aligned with current industry standards, environmental conditions, and community priorities.

In July 2024, the City engaged Dudek to:

- Conduct a City-managed tree inventory analysis
- Perform a Citywide canopy cover analysis
- Update the Approved and Undesirable Tree Lists
- Revise the Urban Forestry Manual
- Review and redline the Tree Ordinance

**Urban Forest Analysis**

As part of the update, Dudek evaluated both the City-managed tree inventory and overall canopy coverage. The inventory analysis indicated that the total number of City-managed trees has declined since the last update. Based on available data, trees removed over time were not consistently replaced. Additional analysis would be required to determine exact quantities and causes of tree loss. The Citywide canopy cover analysis revealed that canopy coverage decreased from 17.3% in 2018 to 16.8% in 2022. While this change may appear modest, it represents a measurable reduction in overall tree canopy across the community.

These findings highlight the importance of proactive and thoughtful long-term planning. Glendora remains a community that values its urban forest; however, the data indicates that continued attention to planting, preservation, and maintenance will be necessary to maintain and enhance canopy coverage over time.

**Urban Forestry Manual Update**

The updated 2026 Urban Forestry Manual primarily serves as:

- An operational guide for City staff responsible for tree management and maintenance;
- An educational and reference resource for residents and developers; and
- A transparent framework outlining how the City manages its public tree assets.

Key updates include:

- Alignment with current International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) and municipal urban forestry standards
- Updated tree inventory and canopy data

- Revised Approved and Undesirable Tree Lists considering water needs, climate resilience, wildfire risk, and spacing requirements
- Illustrated guides for proper planting and maintenance practices
- Discussion of wildfire resilience and climate adaptability
- Clarification of development-related tree protection practices

The updated Manual discusses the current state of Glendora's urban forest, suitable tree species, wildfire resilience considerations, and other urban forestry topics relevant to a foothill community. Species recommendations were updated to reflect water efficiency, climate adaptability, wildfire risk, and long-term sustainability.

The Manual also highlights opportunities for community involvement, including participation in the Street Tree Program for rights-of-way and easements, annual tree planting events, and donation or recognition programs such as Heritage and Memorial Trees. These programs provide residents with meaningful ways to contribute to the long-term health of the City's urban forest.

Additionally, the Manual includes a discussion of the Village Ficus trees located in Glendora's downtown area. These trees are a defining feature of the community and require thoughtful long-term planning as they continue to age. The Manual acknowledges that future planning for their replacement will require careful evaluation and community engagement to ensure that any transition reflects Glendora's character and values.

**Community Engagement Results**

An online community survey, available in both English and Spanish, was open from April 2025 through September 2025 and received 198 responses. The survey was distributed through the City website, social media channels, Glendora's Earth Day Festival 2025, and National Night Out 2025. Survey results indicated that community members highly value the urban forest and support preserving trees during development when feasible. Community feedback also emphasized the importance of shade coverage, beautification, drought-tolerant species, and long-term tree preservation.

**Summary**

The updated Urban Forestry Manual provides a modernized framework for preserving, managing, and enhancing Glendora's urban forest while balancing environmental, operational, and community priorities. The Manual incorporates updated inventory and canopy data, current arboriculture standards, and revised planting guidance intended to improve long-term sustainability and climate resilience. The document also reinforces the importance of tree preservation and replacement in both public projects and private development activities.

Staff recommends City Council approval and adoption of the updated 2026 Urban Forestry Manual.

**FISCAL IMPACT**

There is no fiscal impact is associated with the recommendations in this report.

**ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION**

The City Council's review and adoption of the updated Urban Forestry Manual does not constitute a "project" under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") because the action does not approve any specific activity that may result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment. Alternatively, the action is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3), as it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that adoption of the updated Urban Forestry Manual may have a significant effect on the environment.

Prepared By: Valerie Velasquez-Santoya, Assistant Public Works Director

| | |
|---|---|
| Concurs With: | Vice-Chair Michael Kotowski, Community Services Commission<br>Chair Timothy Cremins, Planning Commission |
| Reviewed By: | Moises Lopez, Interim Public Works Director |
| Certified to Availability of Funds: | Kyle Johnson, Finance Director |
| Approved By: | Adam Raymond, City Manager |
| Legal Review: | Danny Aleshire, City Attorney |
| CEQA Review: | Not Applicable |

**Attachments**

A_2026_Glendora_Urban_Forestry_Manual.pdf

B_Power-Point.pdf

THE CITY OF

# Glendora

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

# URBAN FORESTRY MANUAL

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# REVISED MARCH 2026

**City Council**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mayor** | David Fredendall |
| **Mayor Pro Tem** | Karen Davis |
| **Council Member** | Michael Allawos |
| **Council Member** | Shaunna Elias |
| **Council Member** | Mendell L. Thompson |

**Community Services Commission**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Chair** | David Gerber |
| **Vice Chair** | Michael Kotowski |
| **Commissioner** | Brittany Lewis-Porchia |
| **Commissioner** | Eddie Kouyoumdjian |
| **Commissioner** | Stephen Salle |

**City Staff**

| | |
|---|---|
| **City Manager** | Adam Raymond |
| **Interim Public Works Director** | Moises Lopez |
| **Interim Recreation and Human Services Director** | Annie Warner |

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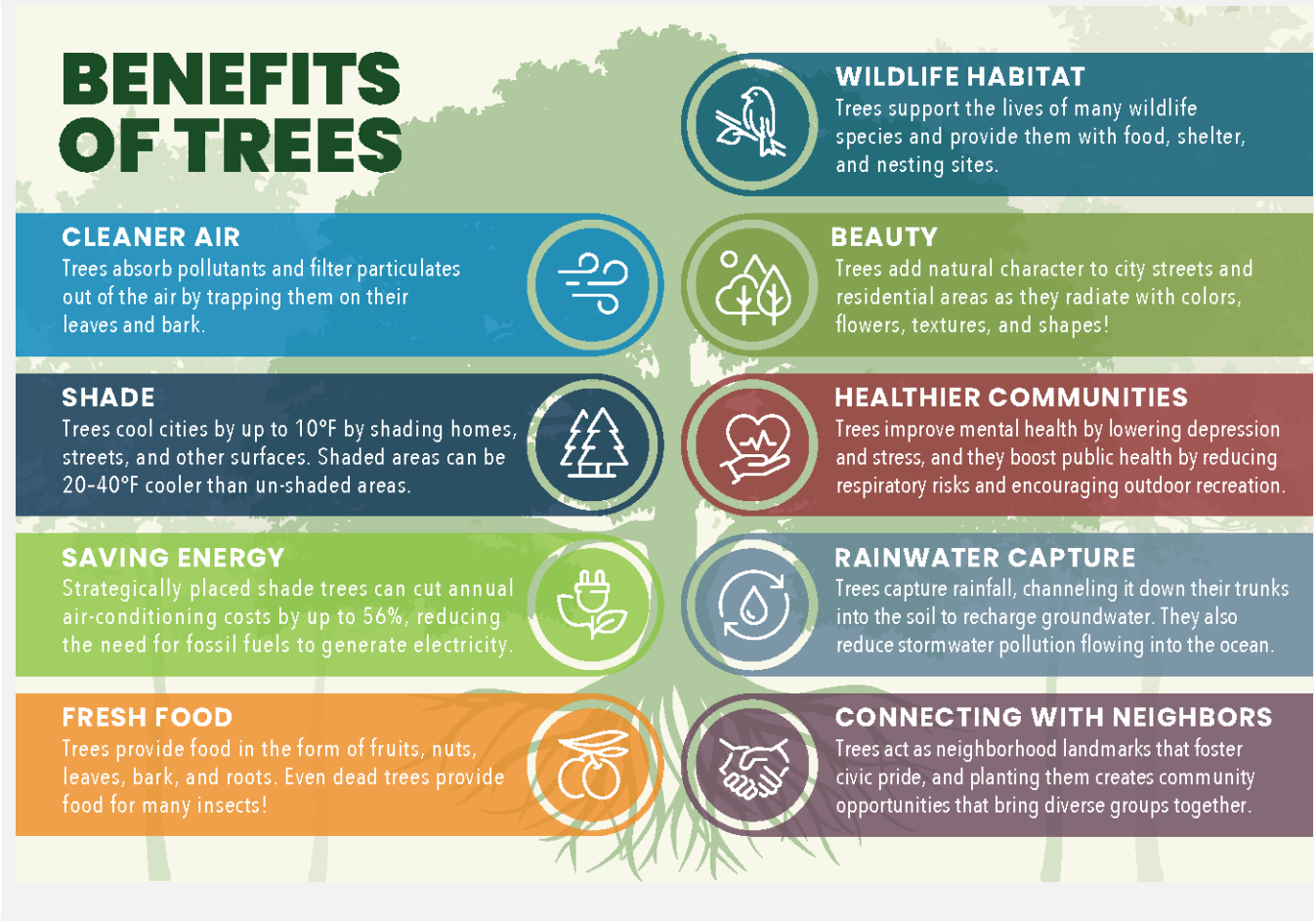
# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

## What Is An Urban Forest?

The City of Glendora's urban forest, defined as all trees growing on public and private properties within the City of Glendora's (City OR Glendora) boundaries, is an invaluable community asset that enhances the City's unique charm and livability. Approximately 12,000 trees are growing in parks, parkways, easements or rights-of-ways, or on other City-owned property, and are maintained by the Public Works Department (City of Glendora. 2025.) These 12,191 trees comprise of 143 genera and 254 unique species, illustrating a diverse urban forest which enhances its resilience against pests or pathogens. By properly caring for, planting, and preserving urban trees, the City provides urban forestry benefits to community members today, while ensuring that future generations will continue to experience the beauty and associated environmental benefits, making the City a special place to live. The numerous benefits of a healthy and robust urban forest are illustrated in **Exhibit 1.**

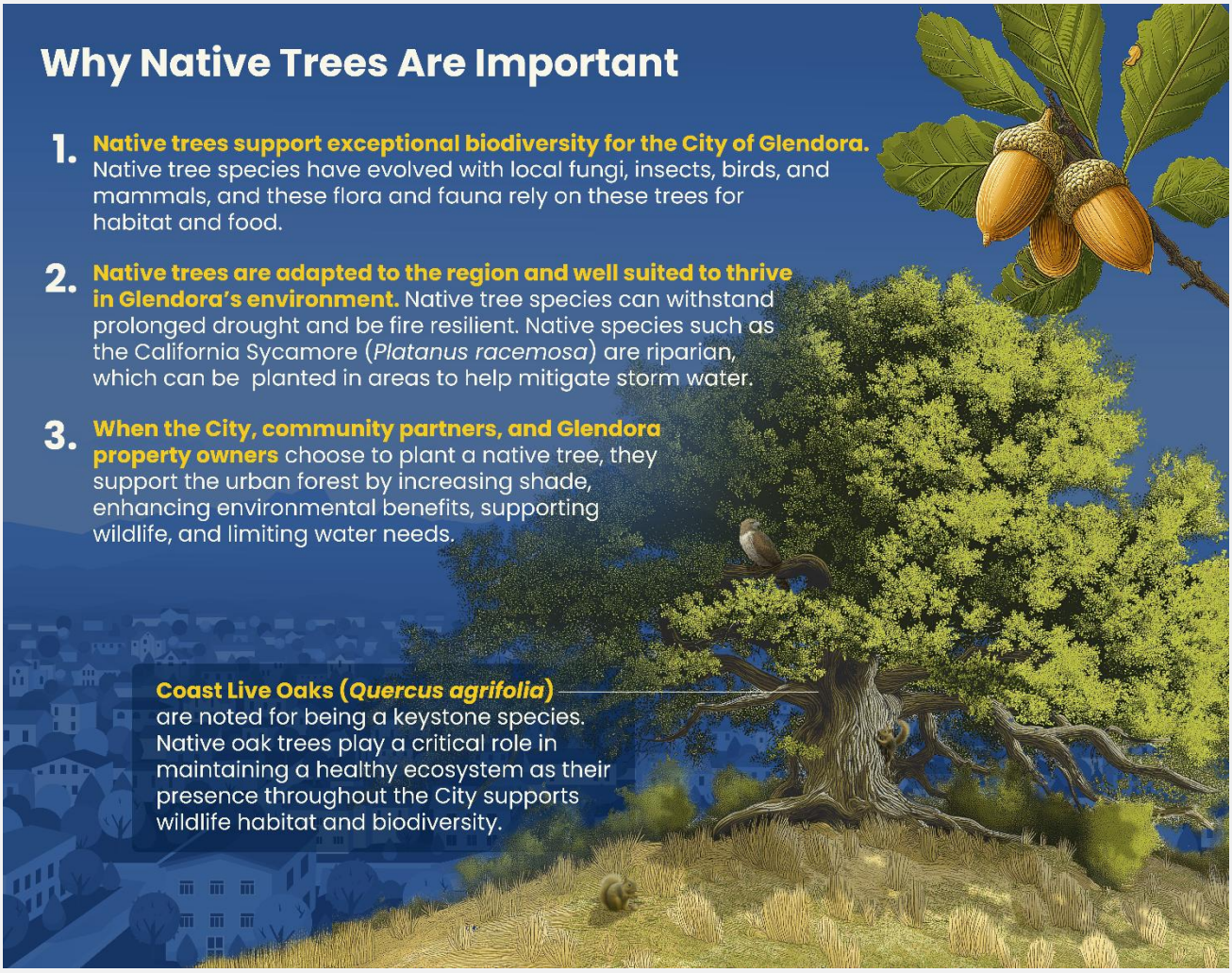
**Exhibit 1.** Benefits of Trees.




The City's parks' signs proudly feature a stately coast live oak tree, illustrating how trees are an integral part of Glendora's community character. Native trees are well adapted to the California climate as demonstrated by their heat and drought tolerance. Native species evolved with the region's landscape and are ecologically significant

to local plants, animals, and indigenous people. The planting of carefully chosen native species can help maintain and stabilize populations of wildlife. Other native trees that define the natural landscape of southern California include the California sycamore, Modesto ash, incense cedar, and toyon. These trees evolved in the local environment and provide enhanced benefits for climate adaptation and wildlife habitat to Glendora. **Exhibit 2** illustrates the benefits of planting native tree species throughout a community.

**Exhibit 2.** Why Native Trees Are Important




The City of Glendora recognizes the benefits of native trees and prioritizes these species when planting sites are appropriate. However, the quantity of native species to Glendora is limited, and native species are often unsuited for urban areas with large root structures and surrounding hardscape and limited soil volume in planting sites. Municipal urban forestry programs must balance ecological benefits, site suitability, maintenance requirements, and overall urban forestry resilience when selecting trees to foster a healthy and sustainable urban forest.

The List of Approved Trees (Appendix A) was updated with species that are well-suited for Glendora's environment with consideration for water use, spacing requirements, root systems, and tree species diversity. The City will utilize the updated list to implement the arboricultural principle of 'right tree, right place,' supporting trees through their natural lifecycle, while maintaining a healthy, resilient, and sustainable urban forest.

Fruit trees are often limited in municipal tree inventories because they require more maintenance, create debris, and are misaligned with most City-managed planting sites which are near roadways. Therefore, the information in this Manual focuses on shade trees. However, fresh fruit is a common priority among community members. To support this interest, Glendora concentrates fruit trees in the publicly accessible orange orchard in Centennial Heritage Park (725 E Mauna Loa Avenue), which also helps preserve the City's historical citrus groves.

The City of Glendora has been recognized as a "Tree City USA" for thirty-two (32) consecutive years with an additional "Growth Award" for five (5) years. Being recognized through The Arbor Day Foundation's program is indicative of the City's on-going commitment to providing proper care and management to the urban forest, maximizing the environmental benefits it provides. This investment enhances the quality of life and livability of Glendora for community members today and with proper care, for the City's future residents.

***The City of Glendora has been recognized as a "Tree City USA" for the last 32 years***

***What is required to become a "Tree City USA"?***

- ***Active Tree Board***
- ***Spend $2/capita annually on tree care****
- ***Tree Ordinance***
- ***Annual Arbor Day Celebration***

***In addition, Glendora has been recognized for a "Growth Award" for the last five (5) years, providing an enhanced level of care and community engagement annually.***

**Costs expended vary each year and is reported annually to The Arbor Day Foundation to maintain this recognition.*

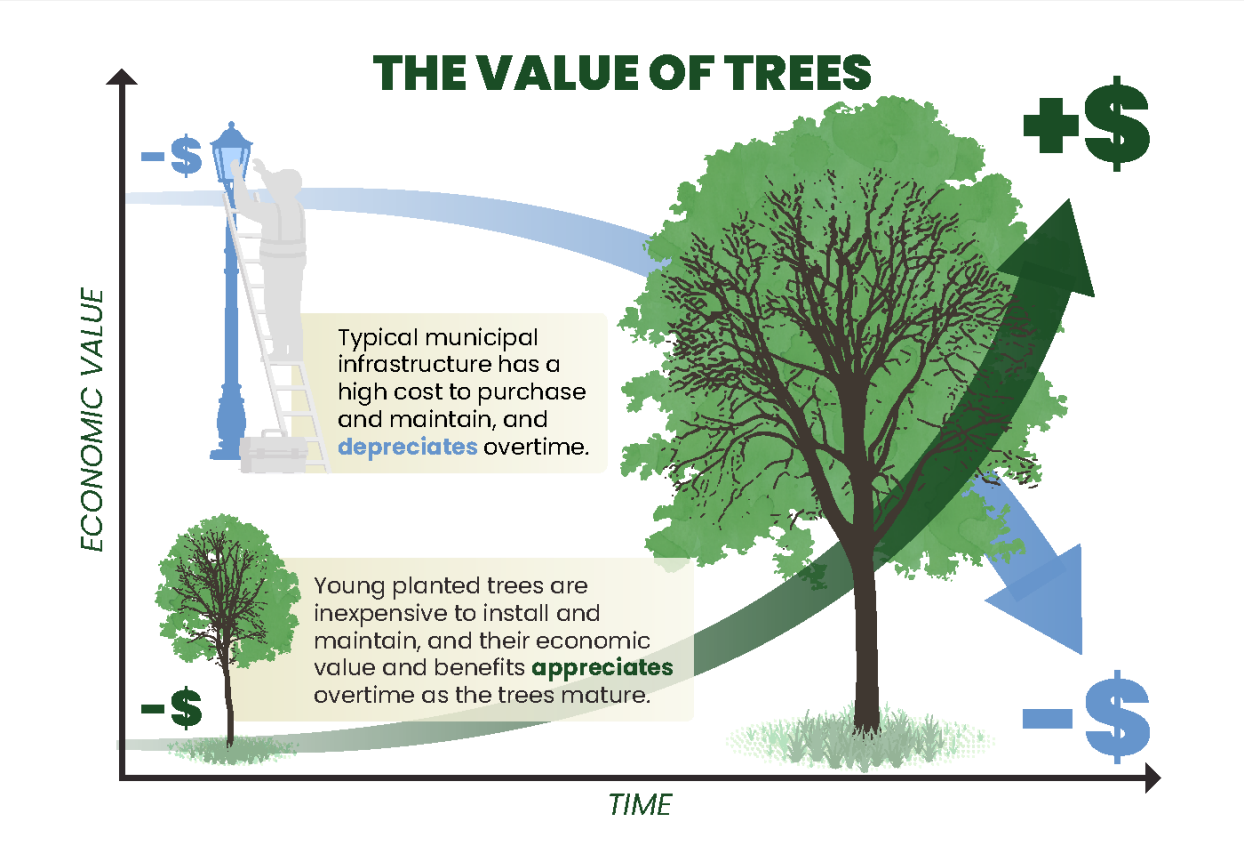
## Why Does Glendora Need an Urban Forestry Manual?

While urban trees benefit Glendora's community in numerous ways, they often grow in suboptimal conditions, enduring air pollution, vandalism, compacted soils from pedestrian and vehicle traffic, limited growing spaces, extreme heat, and prolonged drought conditions. This results in a shortened life expectancy, and a greater need for monitoring and maintenance than trees that naturally occur in wildland areas. Proper maintenance practices can ensure the longevity of trees and enhance the City's urban forest resources, or green infrastructure, over time. As illustrated in **Exhibit 3**, the benefits and economic value of trees appreciates as they mature, emphasizing the importance of preserving trees to maturity. This indicates that guidelines and policies for long-term care of the urban forest are necessary to ensure the urban forestry benefits experienced today by community members are available for future generations.

The Urban Forestry Manual (Manual) was developed as a tool to guide the day-to-day practices that impact Glendora's urban forest. The Manual is intended for three main audiences, (1) a reference document to guide staff on day-to-day decision making which ensures alignment with City policies, (2) is informational for City leadership on the importance of a well-maintained urban forest, and (3) an educational resource for Glendora residents who care for trees growing on their private properties.

The Manual highlights the environmental benefits and economic values Glendora's urban forest brings to the community and includes resources such as a List of Approved Trees **(Appendix A)** and illustrated guidelines for proper tree care practices. These resources are intended to encourage urban forest advocacy and communicate the important contribution of private property trees to maintaining Glendora's overall urban forest.

**Exhibit 3.** Value of Trees




## Achieving Glendora's Planning Goals

The City of Glendora recognizes that trees can be an asset to help achieve the City's overall vision, described in Glendora's General Plan, known as Glendora's Community Plan 2025 (Community Plan). The Community Plan's Conservation Element (Chapter 8) identifies both establishing a tree master plan and developing a tree preservation strategy, as actions to support the preservation and enhancement of landscape resources (Glendora Community Plan 2025 Conservation Element. 2025)

Urban forestry and trees are mentioned throughout the City of Glendora's 2025-2027 Strategic Plan (Strategic Plan) and updating the Urban Forestry Manual is an action of 'Goal 3: New + Revitalized Facilities' (City of Glendora Council Retreat Summary Report. 2024). The Strategic Plan also identifies 'SubURBAN Living,' 'Glendora as a Destination,' and 'Sustainable Infrastructure,' as the City Council's goals, which may be supported by urban forestry efforts. Planting and preserving trees throughout the community assists in traffic calming, provides cleaner air and water, and helps mitigate increasing temperatures and stormwater runoff.

Sustainable, long-term urban forestry management is necessary in achieving the Community Plan and Strategic Plan's objectives of enhancing connectivity between attractions, improving street conditions, and fostering a livable community for all. Preserving trees through a tree preservation ordinance, identifying opportunities to plant new trees on both public and private properties, ensuring the 'right tree, is planted in the right place,' and securing resources to continue providing proper maintenance, are some of the most important factors in enhancing the urban forest throughout the City.

## Glendora Is Losing Canopy Cover

The California Urban Tree Canopy Viewer (Viewer) is a publicly available online tool developed by the US Forest Service and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire). The Viewer identifies the City of Glendora's urban canopy cover in 2022 was 16.8%, which is a 0.5% decrease from 2018 which shows 17.3%.

Cities may experience canopy cover loss over time due to various factors including the removal of private trees for development, annual windstorms, pests or pathogens, removal of trees as they mature and die, and lack of replacement tree plantings following the removal of these trees. While an exact cause cannot be pinpointed, it is likely that a combination of factors spanning private and public tree management led to the overall decline in urban canopy from 2018 to 2022.

Evaluating the City's urban forestry program can help identify how the City can effectively expand the urban forest through policies, procedures, and guidelines. The City can directly impact canopy cover by ensuring large replacement trees are planted for reach removal on public property. However, urban forests encompass both trees on private and public property, and land ownership within municipalities often means a significant portion of the City's urban forest is growing on private land. Through policies and ordinances, the City can approach regaining lost canopy cover by strengthening tree removal and replacement policies for new developments and re-construction projects, encouraging preservation of mature trees or planting replacement trees on private land, and considering protection for specimen trees on private property.

Using a combination of these methods will help support the City's overall goal of expanding the urban forest.

## Finding Information - Urban Forestry Manual vs. Glendora Municipal Code

The Urban Forestry Manual and the City of Glendora's tree-related municipal codes and ordinances (Glendora Municipal Code Title 16, Section 20.08.130 (6), and Section 21.03.020 (C) (7) (b)) were evaluated in 2025 to address inefficiencies, align with arboricultural standards, address canopy cover loss, and balance urban forestry with competing priorities such as increased development. The Manual provides guidelines and specifications for the general care of City-managed trees, while the Glendora Municipal Code provides a regulatory framework for prohibited actions and mechanisms used to balance canopy cover loss when development projects necessitate tree removals. The Manual was organized to be a resource for staff, leadership, and the community, while all regulatory components are in Chapter 16 Tree Ordinance and Chapter 21 Zoning Code. **Table 1**. Urban Forestry Manual vs. Glendora Municipal Code summarizes the main points of each and describes their general purposes.

### Table 1. Urban Forestry Manual vs. Glendora Municipal Code

| Urban Forestry Manual | Glendora Municipal Code |
|---|---|
| ▪ City-managed tree care procedures for City staff<br>▪ Benefits of trees and urban forestry education<br>▪ Private property tree care resources<br>▪ Maintenance specifications and standards<br>▪ Staffing description and structure<br>▪ Volunteer opportunities | ▪ Protect trees on public land<br>▪ Tree removal and replacement requirements for new development projects<br>▪ Restricted and prohibited actions for City-managed trees<br>▪ Plan review requirements for tree protection, removal, and replacement<br>▪ Tree permitting process, code enforcement and violation procedures<br>▪ In-lieu funding mechanism for urban forestry program when new developments cannot replace removed trees on-site |

## The Role of Private Residents and Developers

While the City and their tree care contractors aim to detect and mitigate all potential tree hazards from City-managed trees, residents are encouraged to notify the Public Works Department of any suspected tree hazards, maintenance needs, or unwarranted pruning or removal of City-managed trees. Residents may request service through the City's Services portal, available on the City website.

Private property owners who are pursuing new development or reconstruction projects are guided by the Glendora Municipal Code to protect trees, align with tree maintenance standards, and file tree removal permits. Developers are encouraged to preserve trees during construction and are required to replace removed trees for each project as guided by the Glendora Municipal Code.

### *Trees on Easements or Right-Of-Ways*

When a residential property owner requests a tree to be planted on a City easement or rights-of-way, the City will purchase the tree, plant the tree, and maintain the tree over its lifetime at no cost to the resident. The residential property owner must agree to maintain working irrigation within the easement to promote the health and viability of the newly planted tree. This allows for a collaborative urban forestry program where both the resident and the City contribute to enhancement of the urban forest.

At the time of planting, residents receive a door hanger which provides watering guidelines for their tree. Residents can use irrigation infrastructure or hand-water newly planted trees once per week with approximately ten (10) gallons of water per inch of truck diameter for the first year, bi-weekly for the second year, and once a month in the third year after planting. An additional watering prior to predicted extreme heat events or during prolonged periods of drought will further support the tree's longevity. Tree pruning, health assessments, or other maintenance operations (excluding irrigation) is the responsibility of the City and residents should contact the City to request service.

### *Trees on Private Property*

Tree care responsibilities for residents include managing trees on their own property to maintain safe conditions. Private property trees are a large contributor to city-wide canopy cover and choices made by residential, commercial, and industrial property owners greatly impact the sustainability of the urban forest. The planting, maintenance, and preservation of private property trees are crucial to the urban forest because these decisions not only affect the health of the urban forest but also determine the extent of improved air quality, reduction of the urban heat effect, and enhanced well-being, experienced by the community. The City of Glendora recognizes the importance of proactive and targeted strategies to engage the community in urban forestry through volunteer partnerships, educational resources, tree giveaways, and outreach events.

# CHAPTER 2: STAFFING AND LEADERSHIP

The care and maintenance of Glendora's City-owned trees is a collaborative effort between City staff and contractors. The associated job titles and responsibilities are illustrated in **Exhibit** 4 and further detailed in narrative.

**Exhibit 4.** Glendora's Urban Forestry Organizational Chart

# City Leadership

## *City Council*

The City Council develops and establishes ordinances, directs staff, and sets policies in the best interest of the City. The City Council receives recommendations from the Community Services Commission, Planning Commission, and City staff when discussing the urban forestry program.

## *Community Services Commission*

The Community Services Commission is comprised of citizen representatives appointed by the City Council. The Community Services Commission, as defined in Section 2.18.020 of the Glendora Municipal Code, serves as the City's tree advisory board, acting as the final authority for hearing appeals and resolving objections regarding issues of tree pruning, removals, permitting, etc.

The City's Community Services Commission (Commission) shall direct staff to review the policies and guidelines in the Urban Forestry Manual and provide necessary updates on a five (5) year-maximum return interval. The Commission may recommend policy amendments to City Council as deemed necessary and the City Council shall be the approving body.

# City Personnel

The City employs the following staff who are responsible for the oversight of the care and maintenance of Glendora's City-managed trees.

## *Director of Public Works/City Arborist*

The Director of Public Works, who serves as the City Arborist, or their designee, is responsible for the following:

A. Implement and be the authority for the City's Tree Ordinance, ensuring all procedures and policies are upheld.
B. Regulate all tree planting in City parkways, rights-of-ways, or easements.
C. Oversee the planting, removal, and replacement of City-managed trees.
D. Maintain a current inventory of all City-managed trees. Such an inventory will be audited at a minimum of every five (5) years.
E. Evaluate the health and safety of City-managed trees and implement appropriate remedial actions.
F. Direct the pruning of City-managed trees.
G. Oversee sidewalk, curb and gutter repair operations undertaken or contracted by the Public Works Department to prevent unnecessary damage to City-managed trees and root zones.
H. Review and provide recommendations for tree preservation, removal, and replacement for new private subdivision projects.
I. Review and approve development and reconstruction plans which reference tree protection, or tree removal and replacement ratios, and species, to ensure the Ordinance parameters are being followed.
J. Maintain a publicly accessible register of Heritage Trees and Memorial Trees on the City's website, ensuring it is regularly updated and easily navigable for residents and visitors.
K. Update the Community Services Commission periodically regarding the City's urban forestry program.

L. Partner with the Community Services Commission to schedule Glendora's annual Arbor Day celebration and award of the Tree City USA designation.

### *Parks and Landscape/Contract Supervisor*

The Parks and Landscape/Contract Supervisor administers the urban forestry program under the direction of the Director of Public Works.

### *Administrative Staff*

Administrative staff assist in the day-to-day administrative tasks associated with City-managed trees. Their responsibilities include receiving community comments and concerns, reviewing tree permits, and organizing requests for tree work and inspections.

### *City Crews*

City crews perform a limited amount of City-managed tree care, including tree planting, structural pruning, and watering when budget allows. When timely tree maintenance is required such as pruning for traffic sign clearance, crown raising for traffic and pedestrian paths of travel, or occasional hazard mitigation, the city crews address issues as capacity allows.

## Non-City Personnel

Third party arboriculture and urban forestry professionals contribute to caring for Glendora's urban forest as follows:

### *Contracted Crews*

The City contracts tree maintenance companies to plant, prune, maintain, and remove Glendora's City-managed trees, including annual Ficus pruning in the Village and the Big Tree located on the corner of West Colorado Avenue and South Santa Fe Avenue. Emergency pruning for hazard trees is generally performed by the contractor.

All companies contracted by the City to perform tree maintenance tasks employ the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborists and ISA Certified Tree Workers among their working personnel. Contracts for tree maintenance are prepared and administered by the Public Works Department. Contracts for sidewalk repair and root pruning are prepared and administered by the Public Works Department and coordinated with the City Arborist. All root-pruning performed by contractors repairing curbs and sidewalks under the direction of the Public Works Department shall comply with the policies set forth in this Manual.

### *Private Consulting Arborists*

Title 16 of the Glendora Municipal Code includes conditions for approval of new subdivisions. A developer may be required to retain an American Society of Consulting Arborists Registered Consulting Arborist and/or an ISA Certified Arborist to enforce all conditions placed upon the development of the property by the Planning Commission.

# CHAPTER 3: TREE CARE PROCEDURES

## Standard of Care

The guidelines and specifications set forth in this Manual are aligned with best management practices (BMPs) by the ISA and arboriculture industry standards through the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), as well as City-specific considerations. Any tree maintenance practice within the City shall adhere to these standards.

### *ANSI Standards*

The ANSI A300 Tree Care Standards refers to the most current printing of this document. The ANSI-Z133 addresses detailed safety practices required for all tree workers and companies contracted by the City. Adherence to these standards is also required for utility companies working within City limits. Contractors who work with utility-based pruning shall adhere to the ISA BMP utility tree pruning.

### *ISA Best Management Practices*

Best Management Practices (BMPs) set forth by the ISA provide specific guidelines for implementing ANSI Standards during tree work including pruning, establishment care, pest management, inventory collection, and watering of trees. These BMPs were developed for the purpose of interpreting tree care standards and providing guidelines for arborists and tree workers, and as reference for people who employ their services.

## Tree Inventory and Data Management

Glendora's Public Works Department keeps an inventory of all City-owned trees which is used to analyze the sustainability of an urban forest and helps inform management decisions. The tree inventory includes tree attribute data for each inventoried tree or site and serves as a hub for workflow organization. Tree attribute data includes Diameter at Standard Height (DSH), overall health, height, crown width, GPS location data, proximity to adjacent hardscape, work history, and other data relevant to each site. The inventory also includes vacant tree planting sites that have been identified as viable for future tree planting. An up-to-date tree inventory increases operational efficiencies and is an important component of proactive and responsible urban forest management.

Access and editing privileges to this inventory are shared by City staff and tree care contractors. Data includes all existing trees on City property or within City rights-of-way or easements, new tree plantings, any tree removals, and maintenance history for each site. Tree inventory information is kept up to date through continuous inputs from City staff and contractors.

## Tree Planting And Establishment Care

Tree establishment and long-term survival can be impacted greatly by the actions taken during planting, such as the width and depth of the planting hole, placing the tree at the right depth, and proper staking. **Table 2** below explains how these practices impact tree longevity and full considerations are detailed in the following section. **Exhibits (5 through 12)** found at the end of the Tree Planting section illustrate the arboriculture best management practices regarding nursery stock selection, root correction for container-grown trees, tree planting and mulching, and establishment care.

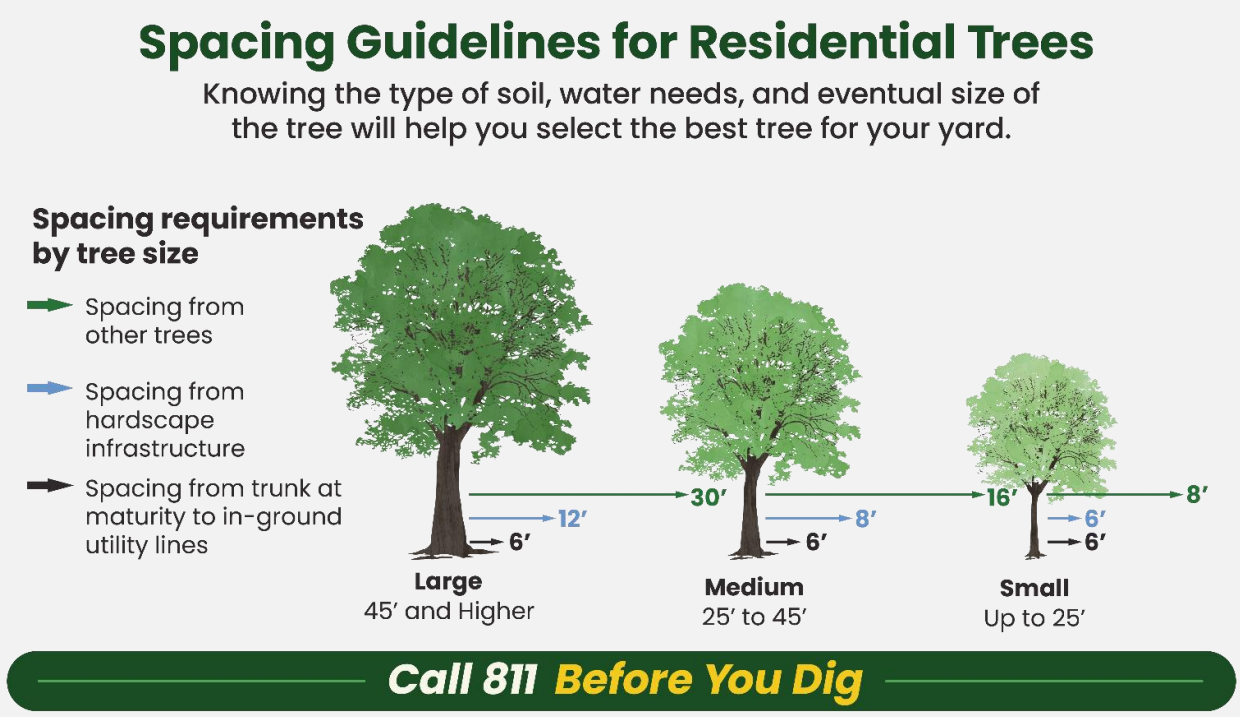
## Table 2. Tree Planting and Establishment Care Characteristics

| Characteristic | Reasoning | Relation to Longevity |
|---|---|---|
| Planting depth | Planting a tree too deep or too shallow will inhibit the tree's establishment and growth. | If planted too shallow, tree roots will not have soil to establish in, decreasing the water and nutrients available to the tree overall.<br>Planting a tree too deeply may cause roots to suffocate and cause root rot. |
| Water at planting | Ensure newly planted trees receive ten (10) gallons of water per inch in trunk caliper, applied slowly upon planting. | Watering a tree after planting reduces transplant shock experienced by the tree and its roots, helping establishment. |
| Staking at planting | Trees that lean at the time of planting should be staked with one, two, or three stakes and supported by flexible ties. Each stake and tie shall allow movement of the tree trunk to develop trunk taper. | Leaning trees can be corrected to grow vertically with the support of stakes and ties. Trees that grow with a lean into maturity can potentially cause conflicts with pedestrian or vehicle paths of travel.<br>Tying stakes to a tree too tightly will prevent movement of the tree, slowing the growth of the trunk and inhibiting establishment of a strong root system that can support the tree during high wind events. |
| Plant early in the planting season | Plant trees in winter months while rain events are likely and high heat events are less frequent. | Planting new trees in winter months will allow the tree to take advantage of rain events and limited heat stress. Providing water to newly planted trees through the planting season when not naturally occurring, assist the tree in the early phases of establishment. |
| Remove stakes after establishment | Stakes should be removed when the tree has established into the landscape. Establishment takes approximately one (1) to two (2) years after planting or when moving the trunk does not move the root ball. | When trees are staked beyond their establishment period, crown and trunk movement are not enough to produce a sufficient root system to support the tree. Without a sufficient root system, trees will lack water and nutrients. |
| Build a berm | Build a four (4) to six (6) inch berm for newly planted trees. | Berms provide a pathway for water to directly and slowly enter the root ball. Slowly water the tree and add water as it permeates the root ball. |
| Add mulch to berms | Add a mulch ring around the berm to help build soil profile with mulch decomposition. | Mulch reduces evaporation of water from the soil surface and helps preserve moisture. |

### *Vacant Sites*

The Public Works Department has an objective to plant trees in all viable vacant sites located on City property or within City rights-of-way or easements. The City will do so by honoring all resident requests for new street trees in viable locations, planting new trees in identified locations, exploring locations that can be converted to a tree site, and replacing any City-managed removal on-site, should a viable vacant site be available. Residents who agree to providing sufficient water to a newly planted tree may request planting through the City's Services portal. Trees with residential watering agreements will be planted in the rights-of-way or easements adjacent to the home at no cost to residents. Tree planting site viability is based on the spacing requirements identified in **Exhibit 5**.

**Exhibit 5.** Spacing Guidelines for Trees




### *Select the Right Tree for the Right Place*

Choosing the proper tree species for each planting location is crucial for ensuring the tree's longevity and avoiding premature removal and conflicts with infrastructure. Site-based recommendations include available growing space, for roots, trunk, and canopy, as well as water availability, soil type, sunlight, heat, and nearby infrastructure. Trees that require a dry root zone should not be planted in lawn areas that are frequently irrigated. Trees that have large sprawling roots should not be planted in narrow parkways. Tall trees should not be planted below overhead utility lines.

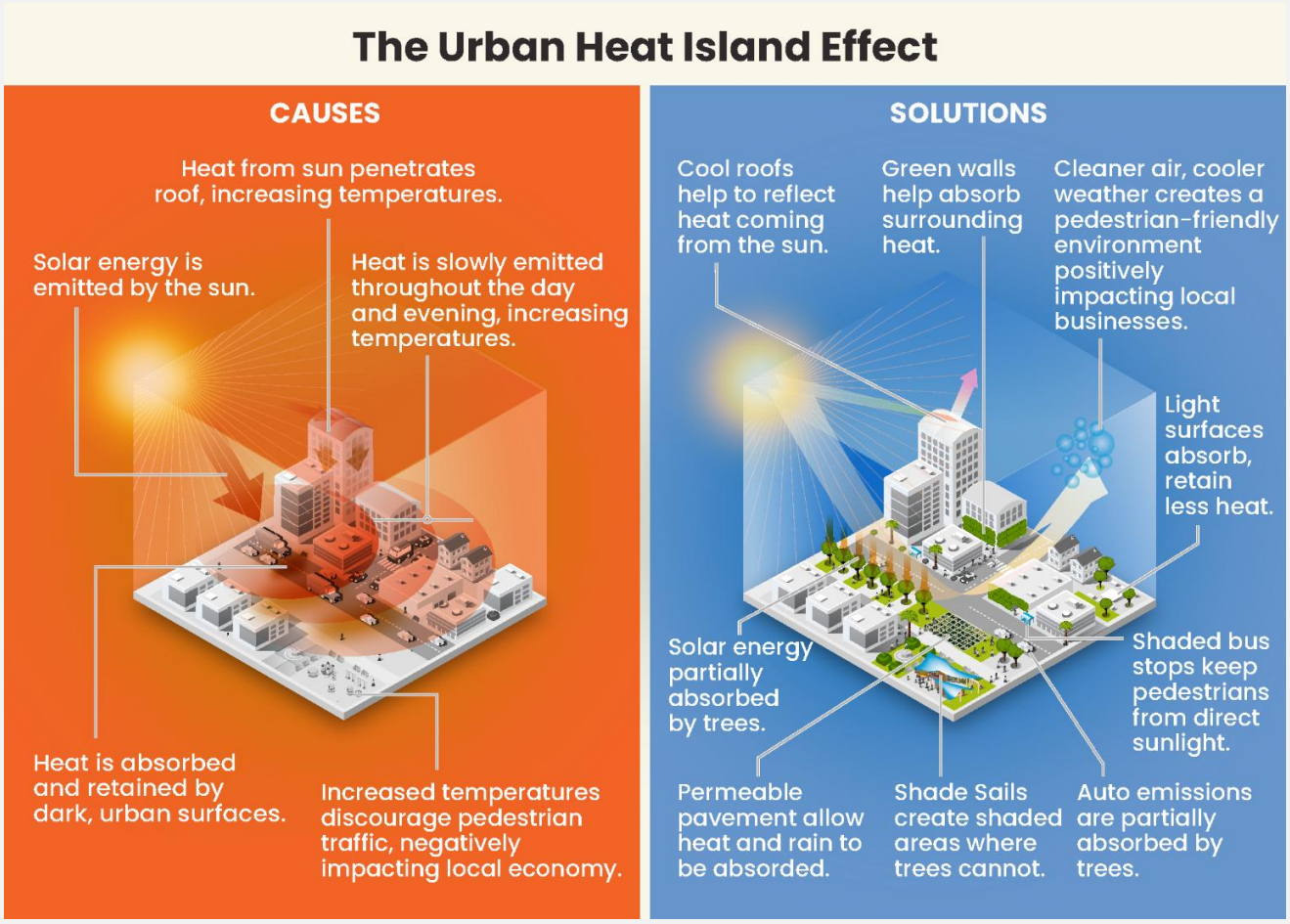
The selection of tree species shall be made from the City of Glendora's list of approved trees in **Appendix A** of this document provides information for the various considerations of each species. The trees are categorized according to the minimum planting space necessary and other characteristics. SelecTree: A Tree Selection Guide by California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo's Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute can be used to assist with tree selection.

The City Arborist shall approve all planting and replacement selections for trees on City-owned properties. Making the proper species selection at planting can significantly reduce future issues and costs associated with tree maintenance.

### *Prioritize Areas with the Lowest Canopy Cover*

Studies have shown that inequitable canopy cover and pollution vulnerability disproportionately affect low-income and marginalized communities due to identifiable systemic injustices and socioeconomic factors (Locke et al. 2020). Tree canopy is often used as the essential measurement for urban forest success, as tree canopy provides shade and air filtration and reduces urban heat island effect, as shown in **Exhibit 6.** When addressing the distribution of canopy cover, it is important to consider variations in population density, land use, current canopy cover, existing planting spaces, and other environmental factors. Tree equity can be increased by focusing urban forest efforts in marginalized communities so that canopy cover and urban forest benefits are equally distributed throughout the City.

**Exhibit 6.** How Trees Help Negate the Urban Heat Island Effect




### *Prioritize Native Trees*

The City is committed to enhancing the presence of California native tree species on private and City-owned property. The City also recognizes that native plants that thrive in surrounding wildlands may be less suitable in urban sites with small planting areas, amended and compacted soils, or less availability to vital resources like nutrients, microbial interactions, water, and sunlight. As new tree planting opportunities arise, native trees should

be considered before non-native species, as they evolved in the local environment, are emblematic to the area, and may be better suited for the planting site than non-native species. “Right tree right place” and individual site characteristics should be considered when determining if a native tree is the proper choice for a planting site. Several native tree species are listed in **Table 3**. Common Native Trees.

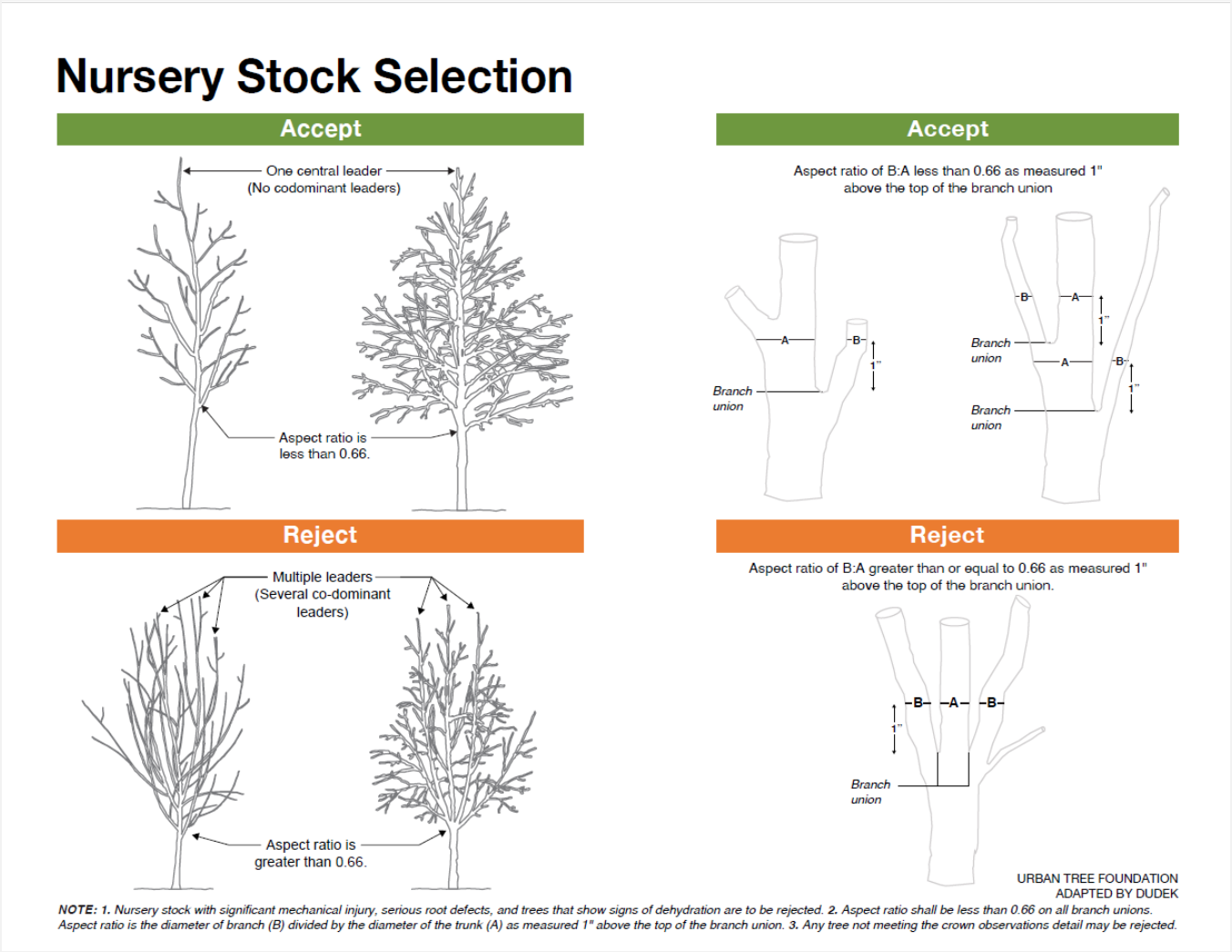
### Table 3. Common Native Trees

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Habitat | Fun Fact |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coast Live Oak | *Quercus agrifolia* | Foundation species found throughout California. Commonly found on hillsides, near creeks, and in parks. | Referred to as “the terrestrial coral reef” because of the vast amount of life that depends on it. |
| California Sycamore | *Platanus racemosa* | Riparian tree. Typically survives best near creeks and other sources of freshwater. | In some cultures, sycamore bark and roots are ground and boiled as a coffee substitute. |
| Modesto Ash | *Fraxinus velutina* | Often found in sandy soils of desert riparian areas. | Tolerates a wide range of soil types, from very alkaline to acidic, allowing the tree to grow in harsh conditions. |
| Incense Cedar | *Calocedrus decurrens* | Native range includes the coast ranges and Sierra Nevada range from Baja California to northwestern Oregon. | Common name derived from the aromas produced from its wood and crushed leaves. It is widely understood that the wood aroma repels insects. |
| Toyon | *Heteromeles arbutifolia* | Found in chapparal and woodland plant communities from Baja California to southwestern Oregon | Also called “Christmas berry” because of the bright red berries it produces in winter. |

#### *Soil Considerations*

Soil composition profoundly impacts tree health. The physical and chemical properties of soil, such as texture, structure, pH, and nutrient content, play crucial roles in determining water and nutrient absorption. Healthy soil provides a stable foundation for root growth, allowing trees to anchor themselves securely and access essential resources. Conversely, poor soil conditions can lead to inadequate root development, making trees more susceptible to stress, pests, or pathogens. Understanding and managing soil composition is fundamental to promoting robust tree health and ensuring the longevity of urban forests. Understanding the City’s soil composition and how it changes from site to site can help determine which species is best suited for a planting location.

**Exhibit 7.** Nursery Stock Selection




*NOTE: 1. Nursery stock with significant mechanical injury, serious root defects, and trees that show signs of dehydration are to be rejected. 2. Aspect ratio shall be less than 0.66 on all branch unions. Aspect ratio is the diameter of branch (B) divided by the diameter of the trunk (A) as measured 1" above the top of the branch union. 3. Any tree not meeting the crown observations detail may be rejected.*

**Exhibit 8.** Root Correction for Container Grown Trees.

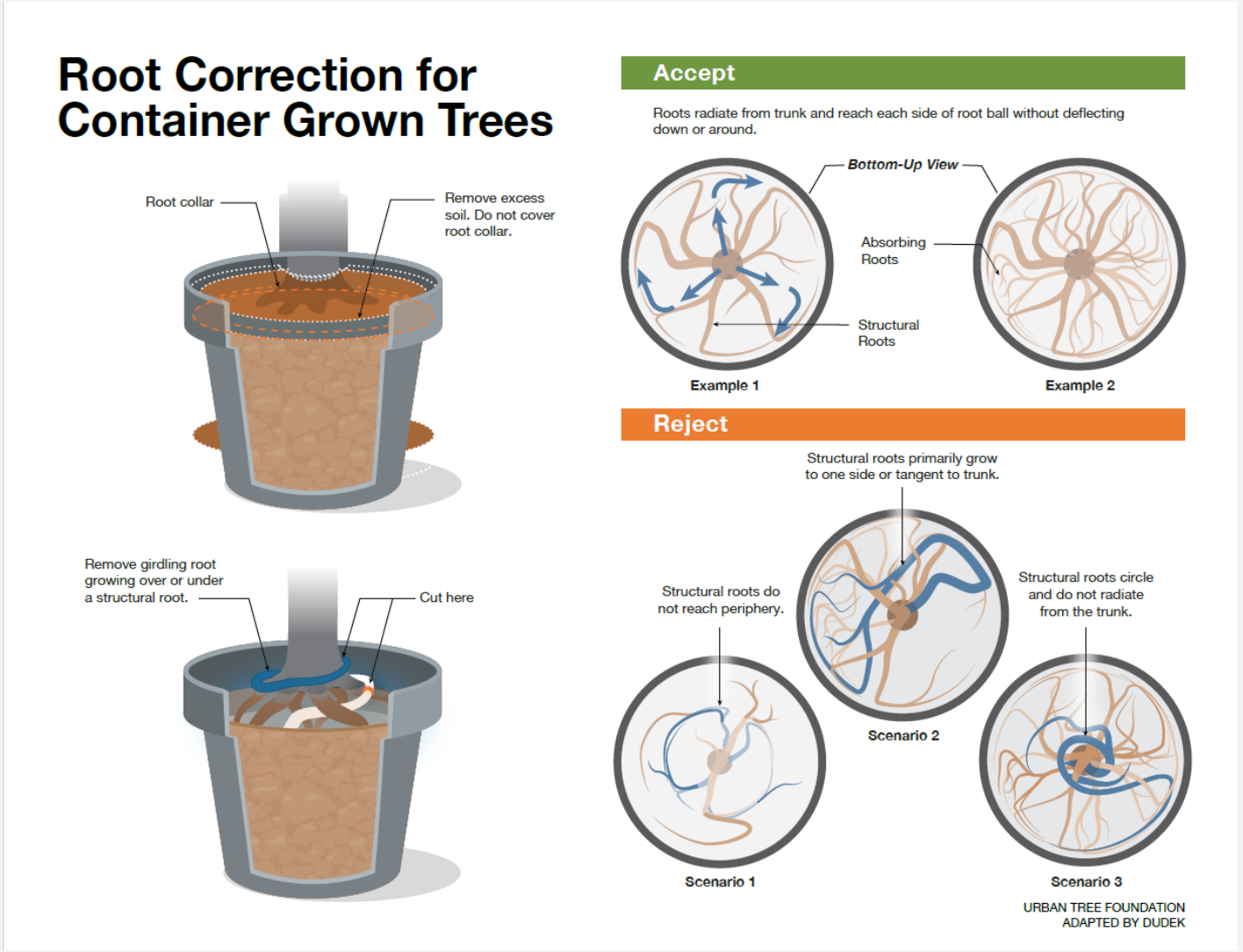


**Exhibit 9.** Tree Planting and Mulching.

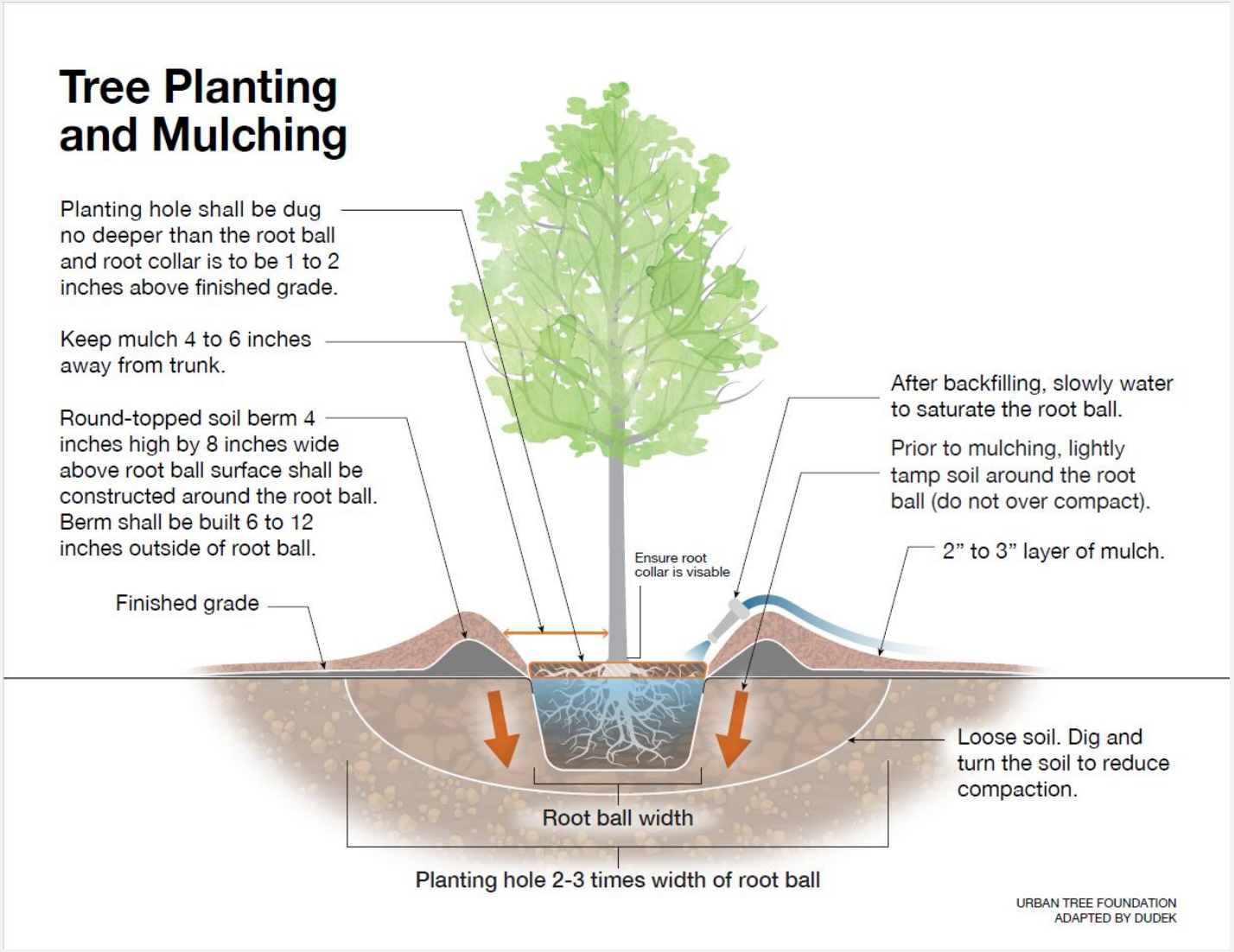


**Exhibit 10.** Establishment Care Guidelines

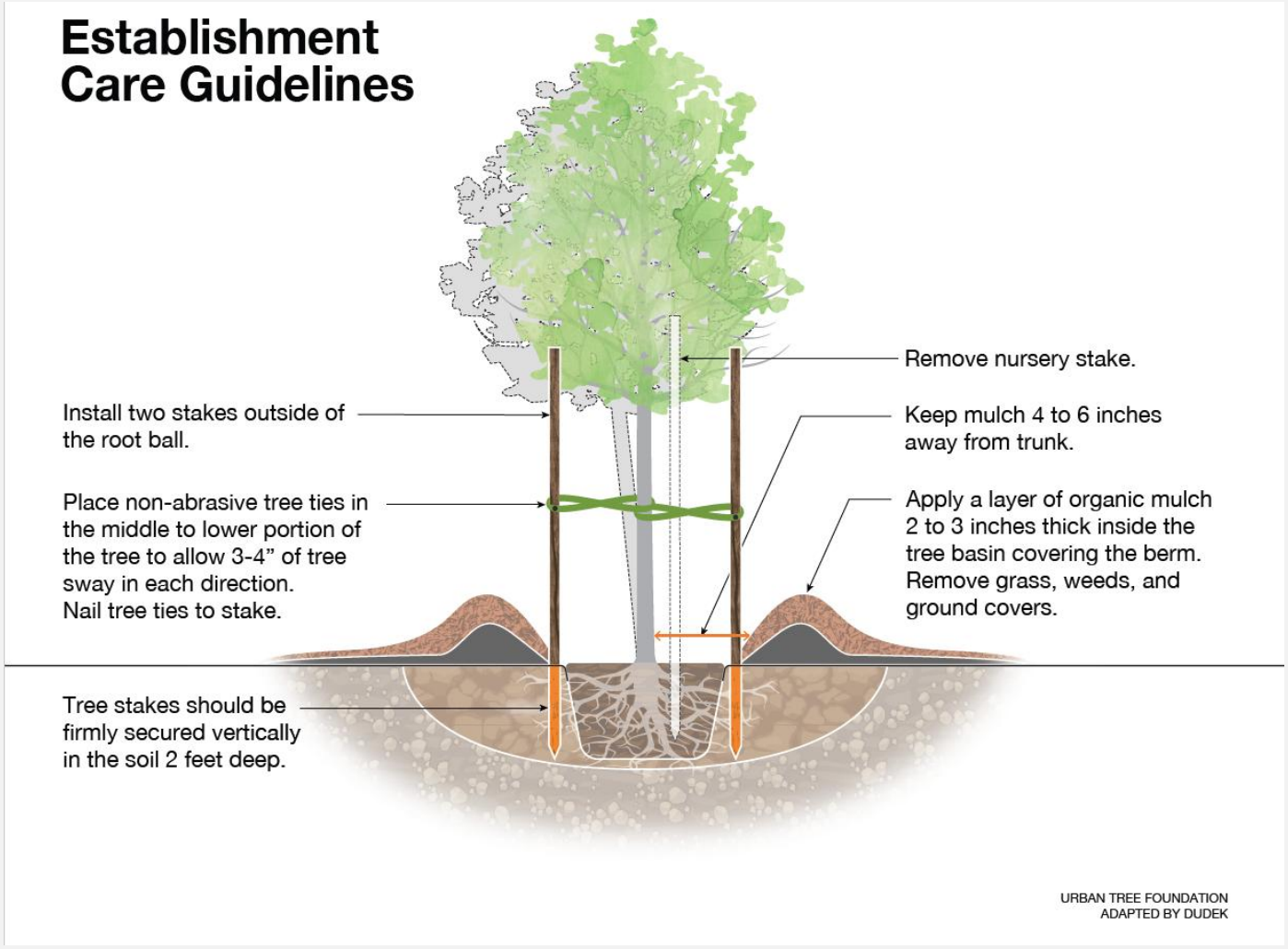


**Exhibit 11.** Benefits of Mulch

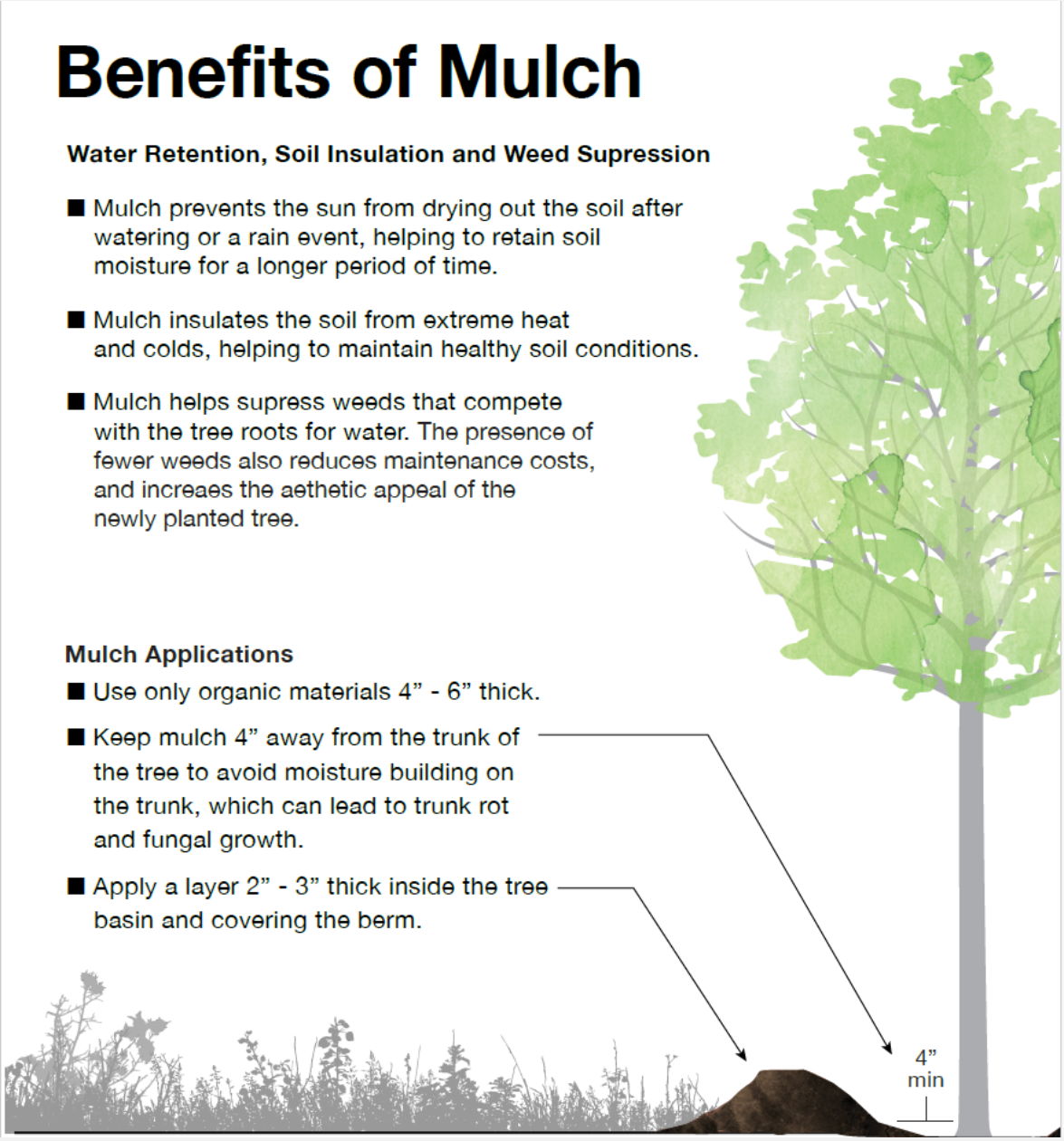


**Exhibit 12.** Young Tree Maintenance Guidelines

# Tree Maintenance Guidelines

**Ensure proper tree support**

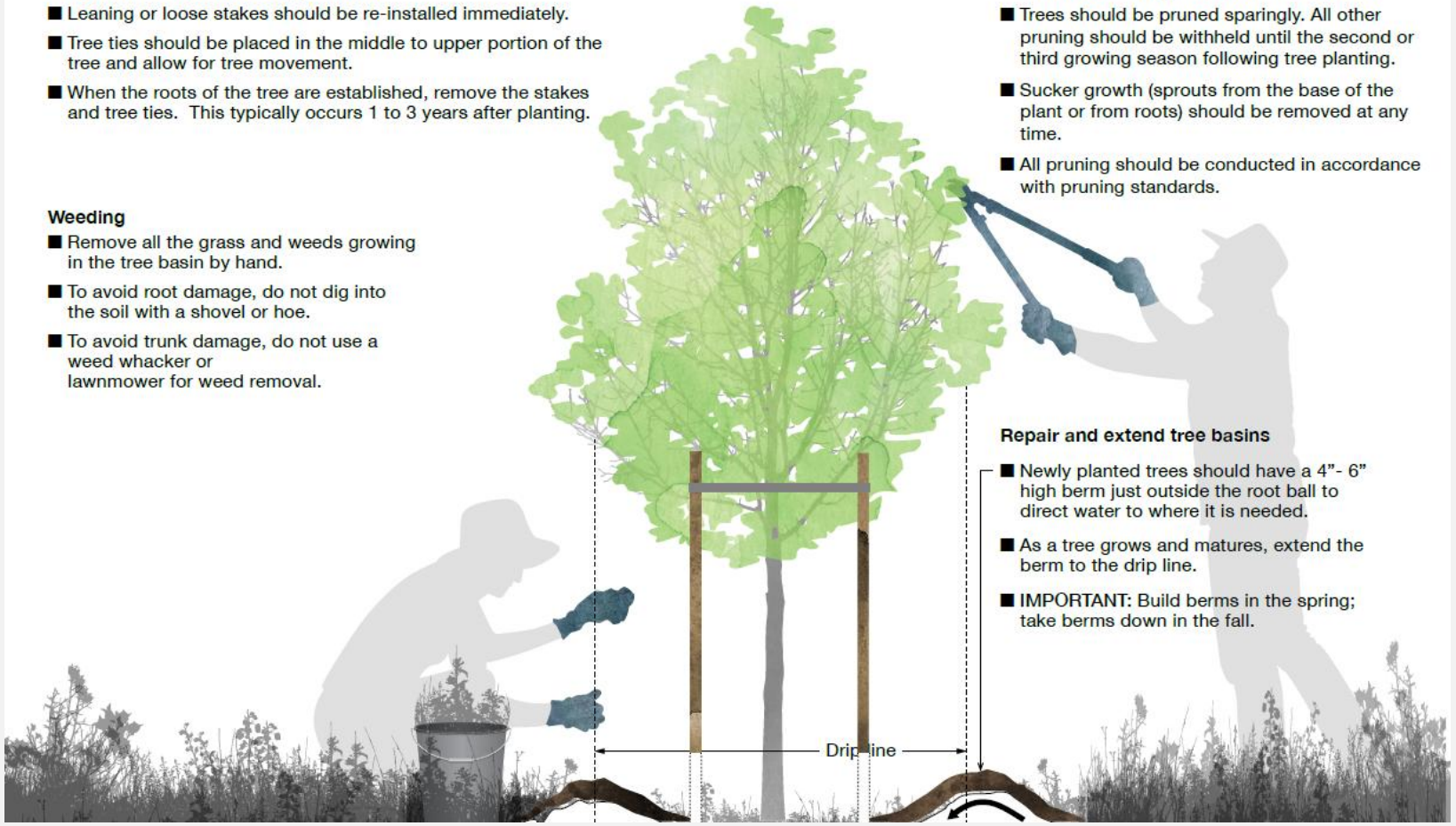
- Tree stakes should be firmly secured.
- Leaning or loose stakes should be re-installed immediately.
- Tree ties should be placed in the middle to upper portion of the tree and allow for tree movement.
- When the roots of the tree are established, remove the stakes and tree ties. This typically occurs 1 to 3 years after planting.

**Weeding**

- Remove all the grass and weeds growing in the tree basin by hand.
- To avoid root damage, do not dig into the soil with a shovel or hoe.
- To avoid trunk damage, do not use a weed whacker or lawnmower for weed removal.

**Pruning**

- Newly planted trees may require minor pruning to remove damaged and or dead branches.
- Trees should be pruned sparingly. All other pruning should be withheld until the second or third growing season following tree planting.
- Sucker growth (sprouts from the base of the plant or from roots) should be removed at any time.
- All pruning should be conducted in accordance with pruning standards.




**Repair and extend tree basins**

- Newly planted trees should have a 4"- 6" high berm just outside the root ball to direct water to where it is needed.
- As a tree grows and matures, extend the berm to the drip line.
- IMPORTANT: Build berms in the spring; take berms down in the fall.

## Tree Irrigation

Newly planted trees benefit most from deep, infrequent waterings that permeate through the entire root ball. Using the ISA BMP establishment care watering guidelines provides water to a new tree that supports its establishment into the landscape, impacts its ability to absorb nutrients and water, and enhances the tree's resiliency to heat events and prolonged drought throughout its lifetime. **Table 4** details the impact that adequate watering will have on a tree and **Exhibit 13** below illustrates the ISA BMPs for tree watering guidelines.

Trees planted on City easements or on the rights-of-way, are only planted when the adjacent property owner agrees to provide water for the tree throughout its lifetime. Residents requesting a new tree will be asked to provide water aligned with ISA best management practices for three (3) years after the tree is planted. **Appendix A** contains the approved species list and watering needs for each species. It is important to note that even species classified as "California native" or "drought-tolerant" require regular watering during the establishment phase. Sufficient watering while the tree is establishing into the impact a tree's ability to thrive and recover from drought stress or extreme heat events throughout its lifecycle.

### Table 4. Tree Watering Characteristics

| Characteristic | Reasoning | Relation to Longevity |
|---|---|---|
| Water at planting | Ensure newly planted trees receive ten (10) gallons of water per inch trunk diameter, applied slowly upon planting. | Watering a tree after planting reduces transplant shock experienced by the tree and its roots, helping establishment. |
| Over Watering | Overwatering shall be avoided by checking the soil moisture prior to watering. Check soil moisture by sticking a finger into the soil and examining if the soil is wet. | Trees declining through over watering look similar to trees declining from under watering. Both are detrimental to the tree's health. |
| Water trees consistently | Water newly planted trees with ten (10) gallons of water per inch trunk diameter per week for the first year. Water bi-weekly the second year, and monthly for the third year after planting. | Supporting the establishment of a vigorous root system is necessary for roots to transport water efficiently throughout its life.<br>Bucket watering, hand watering, or drip irrigation systems are ideal for slow, deep watering of trees. |
| Water Mature trees during drought | Water mature trees during extended periods of drought or extreme to help maintain tree health and avoid depletion of resources. | A continual depletion of resources will cause stress within the tree, and over time, it's ability to recover health and vigor will decrease. |
| Watering Location | Water at the tree's dripline. When it is raining, most mature trees naturally shed rainwater at the perimeter of the tree's crown – much like an umbrella. | This is the area capable of absorbing the most water and where watering efforts should be concentrated, if possible. Watering closer to the trunk is less effective and may increase the risk of disease and/or trunk rot. |

**Exhibit 13.** Watering Guidelines

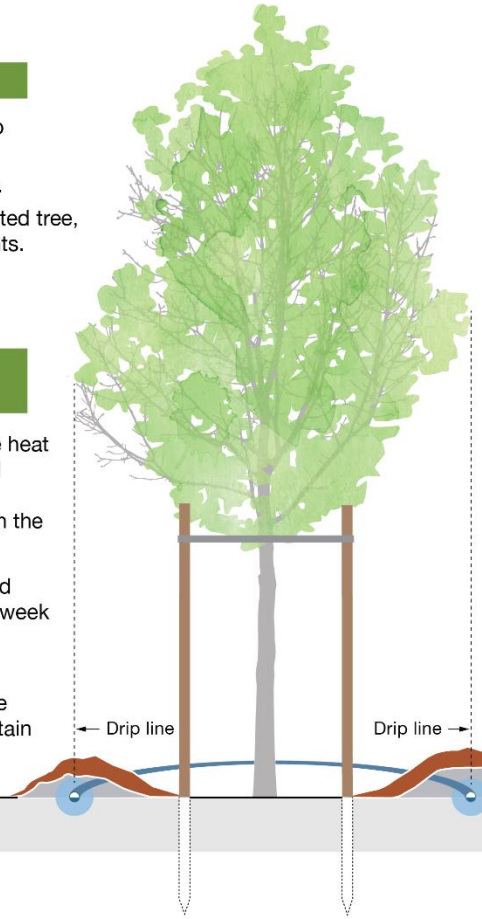
# Watering Guidelines

## Watering for Wet Seasons

- Prolonged saturated soil can lead to tree mortality.
- Turn off irrigation during rain events.
- To avoid over watering a newly planted tree, monitor soil moisture after rain events.
- If soil is saturated, stop watering. Resume watering when soil is dry.

## Watering Guidelines for Hot and Dry Seasons

- Prolonged and unexpected extreme heat waves can threaten a newly planted trees survivability by depleting the available water inside the tree and in the soil.
- During these periods trees may need additional watering once or twice a week to be sustained.
- It is critical to provide additional water as soon as possible during extreme heat events to maintain tree health and vigor.




| Tree Age | Frequency | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| **Year 1** after planting | Once per week | 10 gallons per 1.5 inches in trunk diameter |
| **Years 2-3** after planting | Ever other week | |
| **Year 4 +** after planting | Once per month when experiencing prolonged drought or high heat events | |

### *Glendora Water Restrictions*

The City enforces watering restrictions to preserve the availability of high-quality fresh groundwater for all City residents. However, Glendora's water restrictions recognize the value of properly watering trees to maintain health and safety of the urban forest and include the following exemption:

- Hand watering trees shall be allowed by any means and at any time of the day provided that:
    1. The watering shall be confined to the area within the dripline of the tree.
    2. The water is applied by means of a hose equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle.
    3. There shall be no run-off as a result of hand watering.

Apart from tree watering, golf courses, City facilities, City parks, recreational fields, and schools are NOT exempt from the restrictions described below. The following restrictions apply to ALL City water customers:

- Outdoor watering is restricted between 8 AM to 5 PM.
- Watering is limited to three (3) days per week.
- Watering is limited to five (5) minutes per station.
    - Irrigation systems with drip irrigation are given an exception for an additional fifteen (15) minutes, given there is no runoff.
- No washing down sidewalks or driveways.
- No excessive runoff from landscape irrigation that causes water flow onto an adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, or gutter.
- No outdoor watering during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall.
- No washing motor vehicles with a hose, unless the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle.

The following links provide information on the City's water conservation, rebate, smart water meter, and free water conservation programs: https://www.cityofglendora.gov/Services/Water

## Tree Pruning

Pruning is a critical component of urban forest management, directly influencing tree health, structural integrity, public safety, and long-term maintenance needs and costs. When trees are pruned using age-specific strategies aligned with ISA Best Management Practices (BMPs), pruning supports structural soundness of trees, promotes healthy wound closure, and reduces the likelihood of structural defects as the tree grows.

All pruning activities create wounds that may serve as entry points for pests and pathogens, potentially compromising tree health. Proper pruning techniques increase the tree's ability to defend against decay through a natural process known as Compartmentalization of Decay in Trees (CODIT). A healthy and thriving tree uses its resources to compartmentalize the pruning wound, which takes away from resources to grow.

Tree pruning for any age of tree should only be performed when there is a clear and defined pruning objective. Pruning objectives should prioritize the preservation of the natural form and growth habits of the species to minimize maintenance frequency, costs, and associated emissions. However, preserving community character and value is also an accepted pruning objective, notably used for the Glendora's Village Ficus trees discussed in Chapter 4. The following section details acceptable pruning objectives and methods for all other City-managed trees.

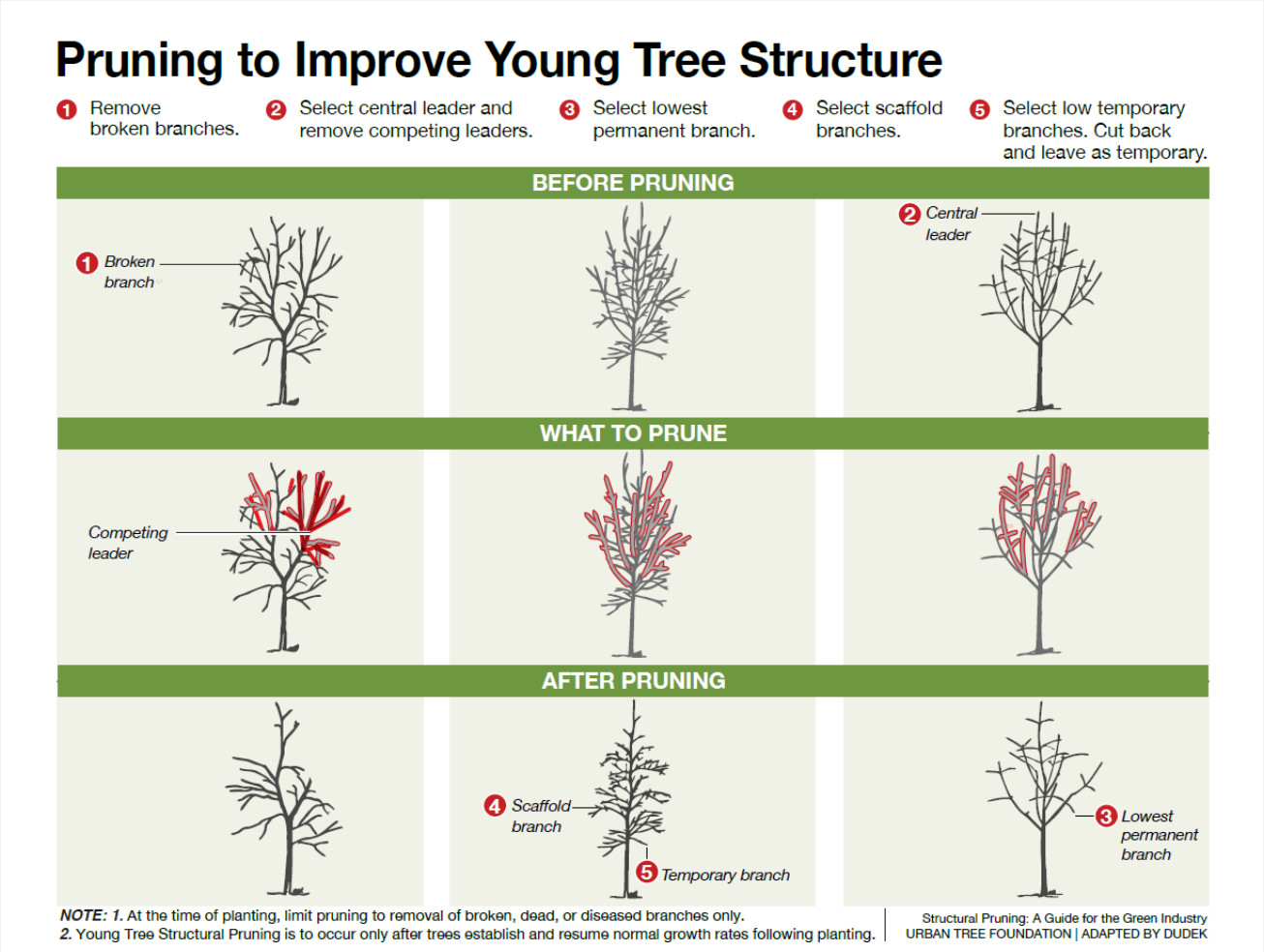
## *Young Tree Structural Pruning*

A tree is more likely to mature into a structurally sound tree when trees are formatively pruned at a young age. Young tree structural pruning promotes the early development of sound branching structure by removing weak attachments, establishing a central leader, and spacing branches evenly to support long-term health and stability. Defects such as codominant stems or competing leaders should be addressed at this age to minimize defects that may lead to limb or branch failures. Pruning of the relatively smaller branches on younger trees also results in smaller wounds that compartmentalize more effectively and is more cost-efficient than pruning at maturity due to reduced branch size and canopy volume. **Exhibit 14** illustrates Young Tree Structural Pruning Guidelines.

The most effective annual young tree structural pruning program begins one (1) year after planting and continues annually, as needed, for approximately ten (10) years, or until the tree enters the mature tree pruning cycle measuring approximately twelve (12) inches at diameter at standard height (DSH).

Young tree structural pruning is a relatively new practice with on-going research supporting its benefits. The City strives to secure funding for this program as the City plants more new trees throughout the community.

**Exhibit 14.** Young Tree Structural Pruning



## *Mature Tree Pruning*

Proper pruning practices for mature trees that enter a scheduled and systematic pruning cycle shall include a natural pruning system utilizing either a reduction cut, or branch removal cut. Trees that measure approximately twelve (12) inches at diameter at standard height (DSH), or at four and a half (4.5) feet above soil grade, are included in a mature tree pruning cycle. Acceptable methods for medium-aged and mature trees, when appropriately performed and prescribed, include crown cleaning, thinning, raising, and reduction. Pruning practices should not include topping, lion tailing, making flush cuts, unnecessarily leaving stubs, or removing an excessive number of live branches. A topped tree should be evaluated to reduce risk or be considered for removal. Topped trees kept in the landscape that are not reduced in stature may need annual maintenance for sucker growth control.

Removing more than necessary of the live crown in a single year or the use of improper pruning cuts is prohibited, as it compromises tree health, promotes the development of structural defects, increases maintenance needs, and accelerates premature decline or removal. Strategic pruning reduces long-term maintenance costs by reducing the likelihood of structural failures and minimizing reactive work over a tree's lifetime. Some structural pruning can be conducted on mature trees; however, the appropriate pruning type depends on the tree and the situation. These practices should be conducted for mature trees on a five (5) to seven (7) year pruning cycle to contribute to long-term aesthetics, health, and structural integrity, described below.

### Pruning Cycle

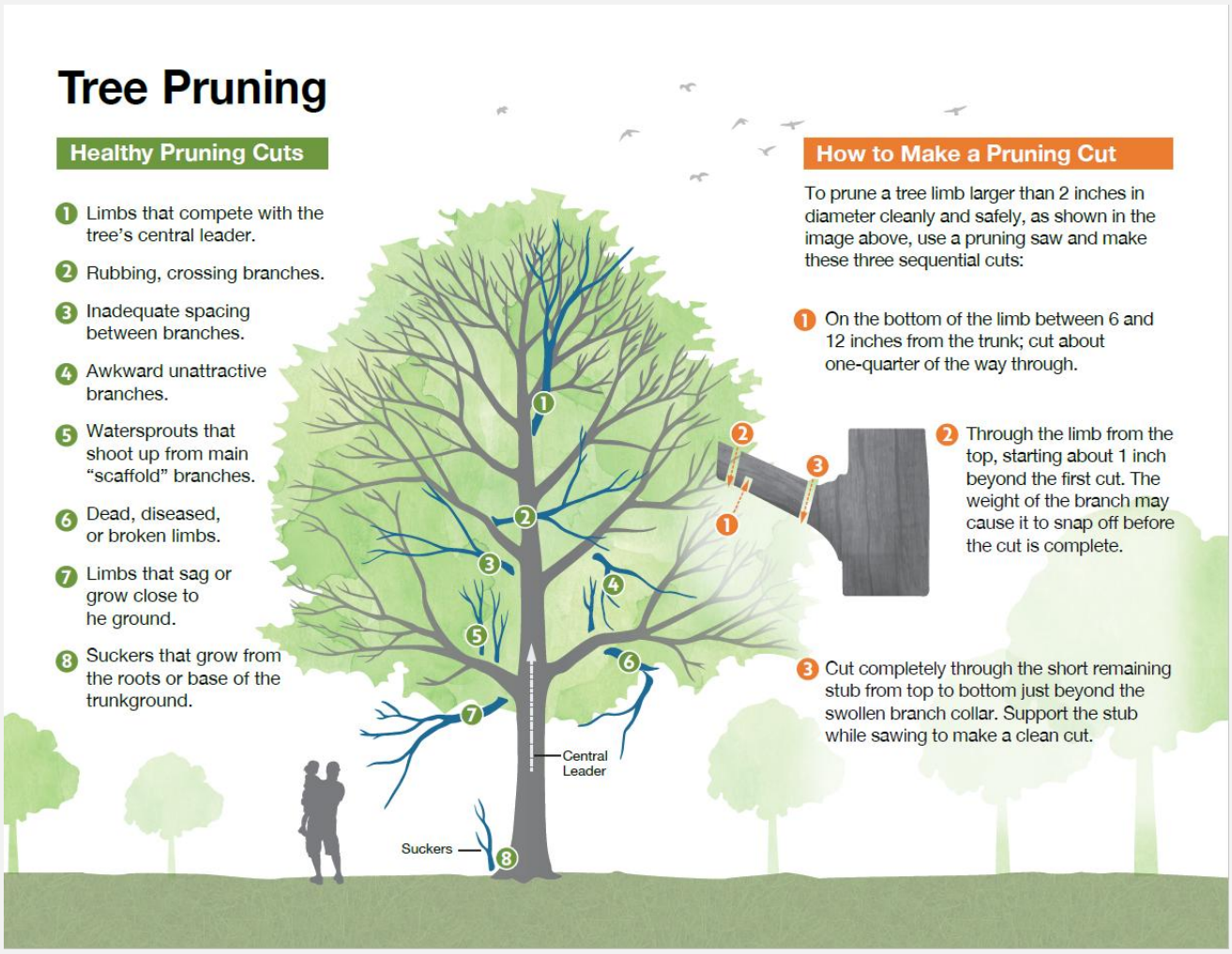
A five (5) to seven (7) year pruning cycle is the optimal timeframe for maintaining mature trees in a safe condition while limiting expenses to a City (Miller et. al 1981). A pruning cycle on a shorter timeframe has a higher cost but does not correlate to a proportional increase in safety or tree health. Mature tree pruning should occur with pre-determined specifications which may include the style of pruning, amount to remove, what types of cuts to use, sizes of branch to be removed, and a pruning objective.

Every mature City-managed shade tree in Glendora is pruned on a five (5) year basis, which aligns with the industry standard for maintaining a safe and healthy municipal urban forest (Miller et. al 1981) and palm species are on a three (3) year pruning cycle. At the time of pruning, the City's contracted crew will perform an inspection of the tree's overall health. Inspecting and pruning mature trees at this frequency allows the City to identify and mitigate potential risk on a cyclical basis, prior to becoming a potential risk.

Pruning specifications for mature trees on a pruning cycle prioritize managing tree health and mitigating risk. These specifications are illustrated in **Exhibit 15** and include:

1. Trees with broken, damaged or hanging branches, or with branches that are blocking signs, streetlights, or intersection lights, shall be pruned immediately, no greater than one week from when the situation is identified and reported by a resident, contractor, or City staff.
2. Branches that are dead or exhibit significant damage or decline due to pests or pathogens should be removed to eliminate hazards, mitigate wounds that may serve as entry points for pests or pathogens, and/or enhance health by removing areas impacted from pest or pathogens from the crown of the tree.
3. Trees are pruned as needed to achieve a vertical clearance above the sidewalk of at least nine (9) feet and above the street at least fourteen (14) feet.
4. Glendora's Big Tree on the corner of West Colorado Avenue and South Santa Fe Avenue shall be pruned every two (2) years.

**Exhibit 15.** Mature Tree Pruning




## Providing Additional Clearance

The mature pruning cycle addresses clearance issues as described in the list of specifications above. However, should a tree part be causing visibility, line of sight issues, or vertical clearance issues, additional clearance pruning can address this conflict. Growth can be directed away from objects such as buildings, security lights, or traffic signs by reducing or removing limbs that conflict with visibility issues. If a resident is experiencing visibility of safety issues due to a tree part, residents may request inspection through the City's Services portal.

## Utility Pruning

Utility pruning keeps limbs clear of utility structures including overhead lines and is performed by contractors hired by the utility company due to specific safety requirements. Utility pruning is not performed by City crews or City contractors. If a resident believes a tree part is conflicting with utility infrastructure, residents may request inspection through the City's Services portal.

### Aesthetic Pruning – Glendora's Village

The gum drop Ficus trees in Glendora's Village are characteristic of the downtown area and hold important value for the community. The annual maintenance program prioritizes maintaining the 'gum drop' aesthetic and conflict with arboriculture best management practices for tree care. These trees are pruned annually or up to twice a year to maintain this aesthetic, as budget allows. When trees are pruned to meet an aesthetic outside of the species' natural form, maintenance costs and associated greenhouse gas emissions are greatly increased to preserve the aesthetic. Annual pruning may also be unintentionally harming these trees, increasing their vulnerability to pests and pathogens as pruning wounds remain exposed, and more are added annually. In addition, the existing trees are similar in age, and the City must identify a realistic and feasible vision for the Glendora Village to reforest the area as these gum drop trees reach the end of their natural lifecycle and require replacement. **Chapter 4** of the Manual discusses Ficus trees in Glendora's Village in greater detail.

### *Pruning Outside of the Pruning Cycle*

The City allocates funding to ensure each City-owned tree in easements or rights-of-ways are pruned every five (5) years. If a resident is interested in pruning a tree before the designated pruning cycle, residents may request an inspection through the City's Services portal. The City Arborist will inspect the tree and identify if the tree necessitates pruning outside of the established pruning cycle. If the inspection indicates that the tree is sufficiently maintained and does not require earlier pruning, the City may consider accommodating the resident request through a 'resident cost share' program. This may allow the residents to pay for the requested pruning and associated administrative costs ahead of the designated pruning cycle. Tree pruning for any City-owned tree must be approved and performed by the City's contractor and pruning objectives, such as aesthetic pruning or shaping, which may negatively impact the health or structure of the tree will be denied.

## Plant Health Care

Plant health Care (PHC) is a program of scheduled inspections and proactive strategies and tactics to improve the appearance and vitality of landscape plants (or trees) within the expectations of the City (Ball 1994). The first iteration of PHC was integrated pest management (IPM), which focuses largely on monitoring and controlling pests. PHC is a broader practice that focuses on ensuring plants are healthy and have the resources to defend against pests, pathogens, and other factors that could cause a decline in their condition. Practices to improve soil health, proper tree selection, and preventative care are performed when warranted and in the most effective environmentally conscious method.

To improve the health and longevity of individual trees or species that are seeing decline, A thorough assessment will be required to accurately diagnose underlying causes and tailor PHC actions accordingly on a case-by-case basis. Implementing improvements in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner will not only support the potential recovery of vulnerable trees but also contribute to the long-term resilience of the urban forest. These interventions may include integrated pest management, soil remediation, mulching, pruning, or other site-specific treatments.

Not all PHC interventions require intensive treatments such as soil injections, air spading, or other root zone modifications. While these techniques can be necessary in certain cases, many trees benefit greatly from simple, proactive practices that support root and soil health in an organic and low-impact manner. Two of the most effective and sustainable strategies include maintaining a consistent layer of organic mulch over the critical root zone and implementing a regular, species-appropriate watering regime. Mulch helps retain soil moisture, regulate

temperature, suppress weeds, and slowly improve soil structure as it decomposes. Consistent watering, especially during drought conditions or establishment periods, is essential to reduce stress and promote healthy growth.

## Tree Risk

Dead, declining, or damaged trees can pose risks in an urban environment. Root, trunk, and/or branch damage can compromise the health and structural integrity of a tree, making it more likely to experience partial or whole failure. The consequences of failure vary depending on the tree part and nearby targets. A branch that falls in the middle of a forest does not present as high a risk as a failing tree near a house. During regular pruning cycles, tree crews contracted by the City inspect individual trees for potential hazards. If any conditions that render a tree hazardous are observed by City staff, contractors, or community members, these conditions should be reported to the Public Works Department for further evaluation. Further evaluation may include a Tree Risk Assessment report for individual trees with potential hazards conducted by an ISA Certified Arborist with the Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ). All potential conflict resolution methods shall be considered to reduce risk prior to considering the tree for removal.

## Tree and Infrastructure Conflicts

Where tree roots and infrastructure conflict, every effort shall be made to preserve the tree and protect the root system and trunk from damage. Damage to a tree's trunk or root system when tree and infrastructure conflicts are addressed can greatly compromise the health and stability of the tree long term.

### *Root Pruning*

All crews, whether Public Works or contractors, are prohibited from pruning, shaving, or otherwise damaging the trunk flare and/or root system of a City-owned tree. Should trees and infrastructure conflicts occur and a resolution method intended to preserve the tree requires root pruning, the contractor shall notify the City Arborist. The City Arborist shall be required on-site prior to groundbreaking to ensure the root system is not compromised during excavation. All pavement shall be removed by hand to expose and inspect the root systems in question.

To determine if root pruning is appropriate and will not jeopardize the long-term health or stability of the tree, only trees and roots that align with the parameters illustrated in **Exhibits 16** and **17** shall be pruned. **As shown in Exhibits 16 and 17, roots may be pruned only if they meet all four (4) criteria.** Root pruning may be approved only if (1) the tree's health condition is 'fair' or 'good, and only if roots targeted for pruning are (2) located in no more than ninety (90) degrees of the tree's radius, (3) are not within a distance of three (3) times the diameter of the tree, and (4) roots are no greater than three (3) inches in diameter. If the tree's overall health is not in fair or good condition, or the three root-related parameters are not met, root pruning may jeopardize the tree's health and stability and should not be performed. All root pruning for City-managed trees shall be approved by the City Arborist.

**Exhibit 16.** Tree Root Conflicts with Roadways and Sidewalks

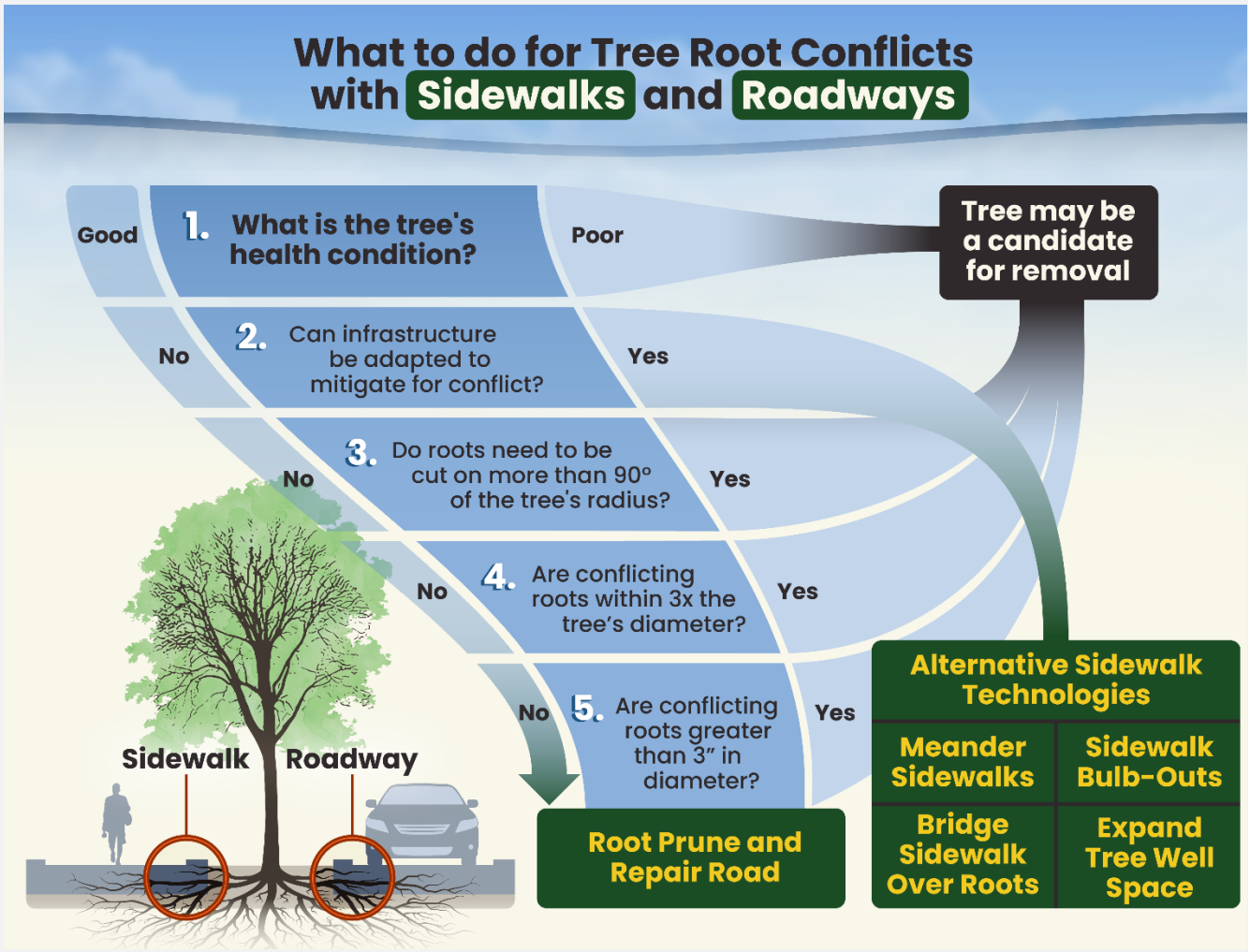
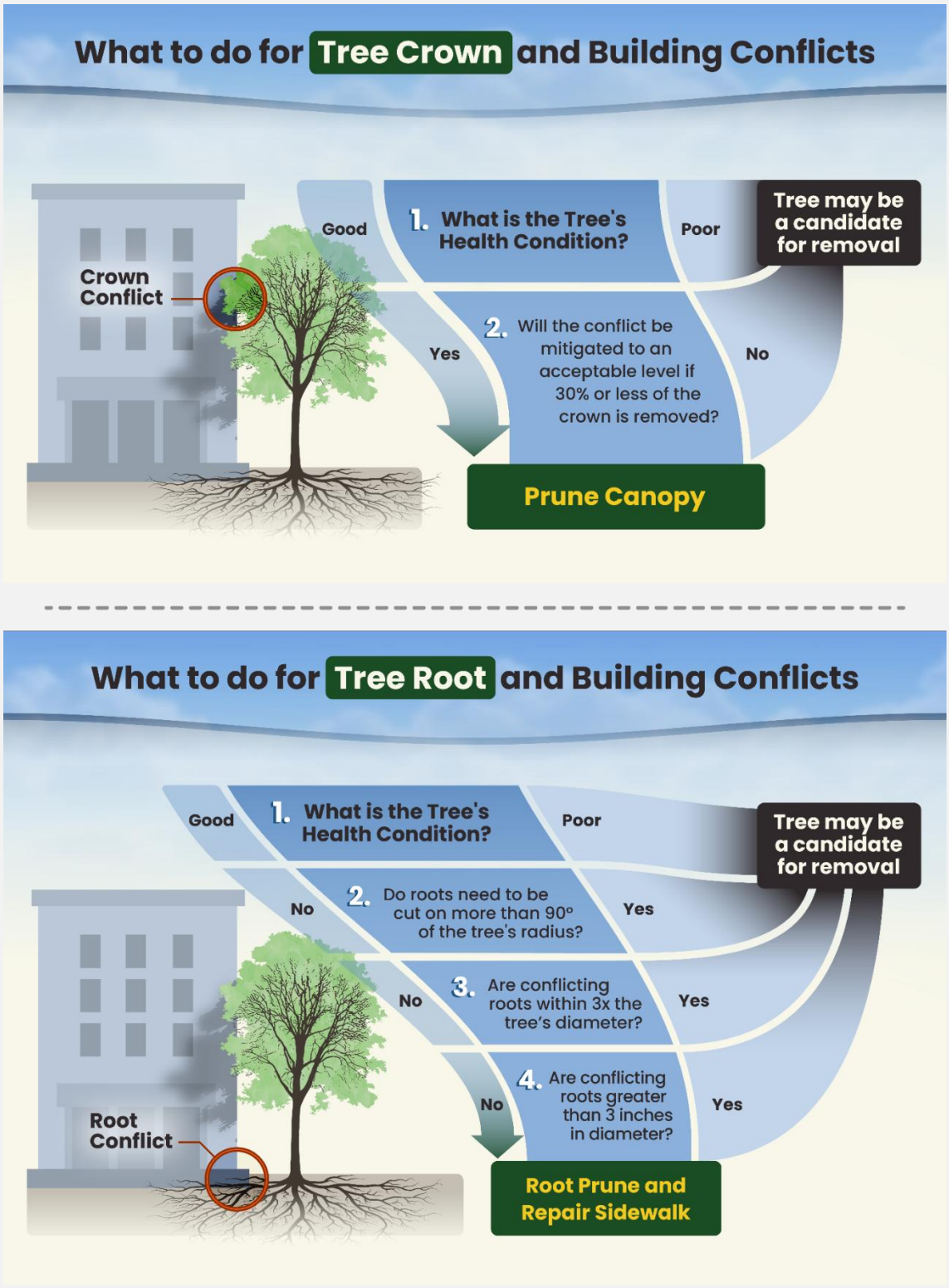


**Exhibit 17.** Tree Crown and Root and Building Conflicts



In cases where the disturbance of the root system within the tree's dripline area is unavoidable, the City Arborist or a contractor will perform one or more of the following under supervision of the City Arborist. All requirements illustrated in **Exhibit 16** and **Exhibit 17** must be met to root prune City-managed trees as described below:

1. **Selective Root Pruning** is the removal of specific offending roots that directly interfere with the work area. In general, the roots closest to the tree are the most important. Care should be taken to prune roots as far from the tree as possible. When pruning select roots, great care shall be given to retain as much root area as possible, including sufficient major structural root dispersal around the radius of the tree. Roots identified for removal shall fall within the parameters of **Exhibit 16.** Roots shall be cut back at least four (4) inches away from new hardscape to compensate for new growth and for possible hardscape forms. Pruning cuts shall be made cleanly with no crushing, tearing or ripping with mechanical means (backhoe, loader, or jackhammer).
2. **Root Shaving** is the removal of a small portion of a nonessential or general root with a diameter of four (4) inches or greater. Roots will be shaved down to allow for at least two (2) inches of clearance between the root and the new hardscape. No more than one third (1/3) of a root's diameter shall be shaved off. Shaving cuts shall be made cleanly with no crushing or tearing of the remaining root material.
3. **Excavating** is the removal of soil surrounding the roots to expose the root system and may be performed to install subsurface devices such as irrigation lines or block wall footings within the dripline area of the tree. If avoiding excavation within the dripline area of a tree is not possible, every effort shall be made to tunnel under or through the tree's root system with a minimal amount of pruning, rather than to trench across the tree's roots. Any root pruning to occur shall fall within the parameters of **Exhibit 16.**

In cases where root pruning is not feasible without severely compromising the structural stability or health of the tree, tree removal may be considered.

### *Hardscape Repair*

Minor damage to hardscapes which occur on public property that is three-fourths of an inch (3/4") or less shall be "ground down" by a concrete grinding machine. If necessary, permanent repair of the area should be scheduled for a later date.

Major hardscape damage on public property where the damage cannot be rectified by temporary measures such as grinding of the concrete will require the scheduling of a permanent repair, based upon the potential to create a public safety hazard.

If the removal of the offending roots may jeopardize the health or structural stability of the tree, one of the following alternatives shall be considered:

1. **Off-set -** An off-set is the tapering or reduction of a sidewalk's size down to a width no less than forty-two (42) inches.
2. **Ramping -** A sidewalk may be constructed to ramp over offending roots, as long as the slope of the grade does not exceed one (1) foot of elevation change within a span of twelve (12) linear feet.
3. **Reconfiguration -** Sidewalks do not need to be constructed in a straight line. If the public easement can accommodate it, a sidewalk may be reconfigured to curve around a tree in suitable manner.
4. **Removal -** If no other hardscape installation alternative is feasible, a tree may be removed, as long as it complies with the tree removal criteria listed in Chapter 3 of this manual.

## Tree Preservation

Urban forest management includes addressing trees outgrowing their planting site as they mature and conflict with infrastructure. These trees were planted with the arboriculture knowledge available at the time and we continue to learn more about which trees 'work' in an urban environment as industry advances. Current tree plantings throughout the City of Glendora focus on planting the 'right tree' in the 'right place,' to minimize these conflicts in the future.

The City of Glendora recognizes and values the historical investment in planting and caring for City-managed trees, and the enhanced environmental values mature trees provide. Although these trees are not in the 'right place,' removing these trees to repair infrastructure also results in a loss of environmental benefits to the community. Replacing lost benefits is only possible when young trees are given time to grow.

**Exhibit 18** illustrates an example of how a mature tree can be preserved while resolving an infrastructure conflict. The City of Glendora is open to exploring creative solutions such as encroachment permits with agreeable residents to prioritize tree preservation. Collaborative partnerships may be an effective method to preserve mature trees throughout the City.

**Exhibit 18.** Tree Preservation Example

# Tree Removal

## *Removal Criteria*

The City Arborist shall use the criteria detailed below to evaluate if a City-owned tree qualifies for removal in alignment with City policies:

1. **Hazardous Trees -** Trees determined to have a risk level higher than the City's tolerance as evaluated by an ISA Certified Arborist with the Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) may be considered for removal.
2. **Dead and Dying Trees –** Trees are living creatures with finite lifespans. Upon the City Arborist's declaration that a City-owned tree is dead or in irreversible decline, the tree may be considered for removal.
3. **Diseased/Infested Trees -** Trees that acquire an infectious disease or are infested with an insect that is declared to be a serious pest threat to other nearby trees shall be examined by the City Arborist and removed upon their recommendation that the tree may not be saved with reasonable remedies.
4. **Emergency Removals –** An immediate threat to life is present or imminent and removal of the tree is the only feasible way to alleviate the threat.
5. **Infrastructure and Hardscape Damage -** If a tree is causing damage to infrastructure and/or hardscape such as sidewalks, water mains, or sewer lines, then root and/or crown pruning should be employed to prevent further infrastructure damage. If repairs to infrastructure cannot be completed without severe root pruning, and other remedial repair methods cannot feasibly be utilized without severely jeopardizing the health and stability of the tree, the tree may be removed and, when feasible, replaced with a suitable species. Should trees require root pruning to mitigate a conflict, the roots that require pruning shall meet the criteria illustrated in **Exhibits 16** and **17**.
6. **Sight Visibility -** If it is determined that a tree is causing a serious visibility hazard (e.g. a corner tree that blocks the visibility of a stop sign), consideration to moving signs temporarily while the tree matures shall be considered. If infrastructure cannot be modified, visibility pruning shall be considered. If visibility pruning is either insufficient in mitigating the conflict or pruning would jeopardize the health or structure of the tree, the tree may be considered for removal and replacement.
7. **Undesirable Species -** If a tree is on the list of undesirable trees on file in the Public Works Department, the tree will be evaluated for additional reasons the tree may be considered for removal. Some species characteristics which make a tree undesirable may include high water-use, unsuitable for the local climate, and/or invasive. The "undesirable" aspect of a tree will be taken into consideration with one or more of the previously listed criteria.

## *Reasons NOT Valid for Removal*

The following are reasons are NOT valid for removal:

- Excessive leaves, fruit, flowers, petals, bees, birds and other animals or insects create a nuisance to the resident.
- Roots in the sewer line; residents must maintain their lateral.
- Hardscape damage if a feasible modification to infrastructure allows for tree preservation.
- Altering an area's existing tree species composition.

# CHAPTER 4: FICUS TREES IN GLENDORA'S VILLAGE

The Ficus trees in Glendora's Shopping Village (Village) have become a trademark of the City. These trees require special care and attention to maintain their aesthetic and minimize debris in the Village area. The Ficus trees in the Village are pruned to a desired aesthetic and not to the natural form of the tree species. To preserve their characteristic silhouette, these trees are pruned annually, and when funding is available, bi-annually. However, as outlined in Chapter 3, current standard for a safe and healthy municipal urban forest identifies pruning cycles of five (5) to seven (7) years. More frequent pruning can elevate physiological stress and compromise long-term health and ability to thrive. Excessive pruning may result in structurally weak branch attachments, heightened vulnerability to pests and pathogens, and a reduction in overall tree longevity.

## Ficus Tree Maintenance

The care of these trees shall consist of the following:

1. The trees will be pruned annually to retain their shape, preferably in October to allow sufficient time to hang lights on the trees prior to the Christmas shopping season. The hanging of Christmas lights traditionally occurs in October, before Thanksgiving and the "Holiday Stroll" event. The pattern is currently a "cone" or Christmas tree shape.
2. Several trees in the Village bear fruit. A combination of certain weather patterns and environmental factors appear to trigger fruit production, and these patterns often cannot be easily predicted. When this occurs, dropped fruit get tracked on sidewalks and floors of local businesses, causing an unsightly mess. As funding becomes available, the City will prune the trees up to every six (6) months and reduce fruit drop by applying a topical growth regulator. However, pruning every six (6) months and applying a topical growth regulator is dependent on funding.
3. In the summer, the Ficus trees in the Village are frequently impacted by Cuban Laurel Thrip, which can be a considerable nuisance. On these occasions, the City will treat the trees with pesticide to prevent infestation.
4. Every effort shall be made by City staff and contractors to accommodate local merchants.

## Considerations for Enhancing Resilience

Throughout southern California, municipalities are reporting rapid branch dieback of Ficus trees caused by a fatal fungal strain that will likely result in the death of these trees within ten (10) to thirty (30) years. While the sixty-six (66) maintained Ficus trees in the Village provide trademark character and beauty, it is important to understand how this fungus may impact the health and viability of these trees and begin considering different species or a variety of species to enhance resiliency. An important step in determining a palette of replacement tree species involves gaining feedback from the community regarding important characteristics of Ficus trees to preserve, including the shape, consistent aesthetic value, spacing, and coloring. Once observable dieback occurs among the City's Ficus trees, replacement with approved species will fall under the authority of the City Arborist. Without a transitional planting plan, the Village is susceptible to losing canopy cover and shaded pathways.

# CHAPTER 5: VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE PROTECTION

The Pride of the Foothills is always at risk of fire and erosion damage. The City has learned through experience that landscaping plays a major role in home protection. Therefore, the following information is designed for those who live in the "High Fire Severity Zone" as identified by the City and Fire agencies.

Through sources provided by the California Department of Forestry and Fire, US Forest Service, and Los Angeles County Fire Department, the City concludes that the severity of fire-related damage in many areas could have been reduced with proactive landscaping plans. The four key components used to protect homes and property from severe fire damage are creating Defensible Space, plant selection and maintenance, and erosion control.

## Creating Defensible Space

Defensible space is the design and maintenance of landscapes that will reduce the risk of structure loss during a fire. Defensible space works to achieve four objectives:

- Reduce the risk of direct flame contact with a structure,
- Reduce the overall fire intensity and rate of spread near a structure,
- Remove ember sources and provide a space for embers to fall to the ground before reaching a structure,
- Provide an area for firefighters to safely engage with the fire and access to structures.

The term "structure" includes all buildings including those uninhabited such as garages, storage sheds, or other exterior buildings. A defensible space zone around the entire structure has been proven to be effective for achieving these objectives (Syphard et. al. 2014). Conversely, the lack of defensible space within thirty (30) feet of a structure has been shown to be a key factor in structure ignition during wildfires (Troy 2020).

Defensible space is comprised of the following three zones. These zones comprising one hundred (100) feet of Defensible Space is the minimum guideline, yet providing additional defensible space treatments beyond one hundred (100) feet is recommended depending on topography, building construction, and vegetation types.

- **Zone 0: Ember Resistant (zero (0) to five (5) feet):** Zone 0, sometimes referred to as the "Immediate Zone," is the area nearest to the structure and includes the surfaces of the structure itself, plants, decks, and outdoor furniture. Ideally, there should be zero combustibles in this zone. This area is the most vulnerable and should be maintained to be fire resistant.
- **Zone 1: Lean, Clean, and Green (five (5) to thirty (30) feet):** Zone 1, sometimes referred to as the "Intermediate Zone," extends from five (5) feet from the house's exterior walls to a distance of thirty (30) feet. Management actions include a combination of landscaping and hardscaping, with the goal of moderating fire behavior. In this Zone, all dead and dying plants should be removed. Separation between shrubs and trees should be created to prevent fire spread. It is also recommended to regularly prune trees to keep branches a minimum of ten (10) feet from other trees and provide sufficient watering.
- **Zone 2: Reduce Fuel (thirty (30) to one hundred (100) feet):** Zone 2, sometimes referred to as the "Extended Zone," extends from thirty (30) feet to at least one hundred (100) feet from the house. Vegetation should be reduced to prevent wildfire spread. Grass should be mowed annually and kept to a height of four (4) inches. Vertical and horizontal spacing between shrubs and trees should be maintained accordingly.

For more information regarding creating and maintaining Defensible Space, please visit https://www.fire.ca.gov/dspace.

## Tree Selection

Proper plant selection is a key component of firesafe landscaping. Ideally, plants near structures should be well-irrigated, maintained frequently to remove ladder fuels, and be of a species that is appropriate for the wildland urban interface/intermix (WUI). Native trees evolved in the local environment over thousands of years and are typically less susceptible to fire, pests, and/or diseases compared to non-native species. Native selections for new tree plantings include coast live oak, valley oak, alder, and the black walnut. Conversely, some native species such as toyon and California laurel should be avoided in these areas due to their flammability.

Trees such as oaks, sycamores, and walnuts are equipped with thick, spongy, fibrous bark that is flame-resistant. These trees can often survive and continue growing healthily after fire events. Tree condition and maintenance are also important factors in reducing wildfire risk, as some tree species can become more fire-resistant if properly maintained and irrigated. For more information regarding plant selection and firesafe landscaping, visit https://readyforwildfire.org/prepare-for-wildfire/fire-smart-landscaping/.

While some pine and palm species are native to the area, previous fire events have demonstrated that pines, palms, eucalypts, cypresses, and most conifers are laden with oils, sap, resins and other combustible materials. Those who reside in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone should refrain from planting these trees as they are highly flammable.

### *Landscaping Permits*

A City-issued landscaping permit is required for projects planning to landscape over one thousand (1000) square feet of land within the High Fire Severity Zone. A permit may be obtained by submitting landscape plans to the Planning Division of the City's Recreation and Human Services Department. Landscape plans should depict defensible space, plant and tree selection, irrigation, erosion control, and drainage.

## Erosion

The risks of fire and erosion and the costs of installation and maintenance increase with each degree of a hill's incline (Kent 2005). Planting trees on hillsides provides erosion control but must be balanced with limited ability to maintain these trees and the community's desires for views that may be blocked by these trees. The best trees for hillside planting produce minimal fuel, grow shorter in height, and are easier to maintain on steep, erodible slopes. As such, these tree species should thrive under the site's natural conditions and be suited for the existing soil type and depth, sun exposure, and water availability. These trees should not result in current or future obstruction of views.

# CHAPTER 6: ARBORETUM AND BOTANIC GARDEN

The City of Glendora's Arboretum and Botanic Garden located at 201 West Gladstone Street was completed in June 2017 with the goal of encouraging visitor curiosity and exploration of a wide variety of trees. Each approved tree species on the City's tree list grows in the arboretum to allow visitors to see the mature size, aesthetic, growth habit, and seasonal behavior of each species. The various paths provide access for a closer look at each tree, which have a tag identifying the common and botanical name. Researching the tree using the botanical name is the best way to obtain information to ensure the right tree is planted in the right place. A total of 98 trees of 64 different species were planted for this project. With roughly half of the trees being deciduous, meaning one can expect fall color and bare branches in the winter.

The Arboretum and Botanic Garden is a unique community resource providing opportunities for education, access to green space, and a connection to local nature and biodiversity. The Arboretum is a useful tool to educate community members on the approved tree species list, providing them with the opportunity to see and interact with trees they may be interested in planting on their property.

Staff maintain the planters free of weeds on a biweekly basis and ensure proper irrigation, which is key to healthy and thriving trees grow in the arboretum. Mulch suppresses weeds and minimizes soil compaction. Staff perform regular structural pruning on young trees to improve their aesthetic appearance, correct their form and minimize large diameter cuts when the trees mature. The garden will grow greener with each passing year and each tree will provide countless benefits to the community. A map of the City's Arboretum and Botanic Garden Tree Tour can be found in **Appendix D.**

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# CHAPTER 7: PARTICIPATING IN URBAN FORESTRY

## Tree Donations Program

The City encourages the community to donate funds, trees, or tree care materials to enhance the community forest. All donations of trees to the City must meet certain qualifications and restrictions set by the Public Works Department. Likewise, the department must follow certain procedures in receiving such gifts. All tree donations shall be accepted only under the terms stated in the City's Administrative Policy. Trees may be donated to the City for planting in City parks or within City rights-of-way. The City shall make every effort to have a tree planted where the donor wishes; however, may not always be able to plant a certain tree in a certain place.

### *Standard Tree Donations*

Standard tree donations may be in the form of monetary gifts funded specifically for the purchase and planting or watering of a tree, or the donation may be a tree itself pending approval by the Public Works Department.

The City requests that the general amount for a monetary tree donation gift covers the current average cost for a twenty-four (24”) inch box-size tree, all necessary planting materials, and cost for a three (3) year establishment care watering program. The current average cost for tree planting shall be determined by the Director of Public Works. Donors giving tree donations valued at more than $500 will be presented with a token of appreciation by the Community Services Commission.

All donated trees shall be approved by the City Arborist only after the proposed tree and location have been reviewed and approved. Residents are encouraged to stay within the recommended street tree list found in **Appendix A**. Residents interested in donating a tree to the City of Glendora should contact the Recreation and Human Services Department for information.

### *Memorial Tree Program*

For residents wishing to donate a memorial tree honoring the passing of a loved one, the City has a memorial tree program. Memorial trees are available for purchase and would be planted in a loved one’s name at a City park or City right-of-way with an engraved brass plate in front of tree. Residents are encouraged to stay within the recommended street tree list found in **Appendix A**.

Acceptance of donations does not imply reciprocal agreement or obligation to the donor by the City other than designation of donated funds for specific tree gifts. Any tree-related gift accepted by the City becomes the property of the City and shall be subject to all the policies described in this manual.

## Heritage Tree Program

Property owners in Glendora can nominate trees on their private property for designation as a "Heritage Tree." This recognition identifies trees that have historical or cultural significance to the community and preserves them as local landmarks. While the City of Glendora does not regulate the removal of trees on private property, the Heritage Tree Program provides a voluntary way for residents to celebrate and protect large, mature trees on private property.

## Volunteer Program

The City has numerous opportunities for members of the community to get involved with the urban forest. Volunteer tree plantings occur each Arbor Day and Earth Day where residents are encouraged to volunteer. However, on-going volunteer opportunities may include tree watering, mulch and berm maintenance, arboretum maintenance, outreach, and more. Please contact the Public Works Department for more information.

# Glossary

The following terms are commonly used throughout the Urban Forestry Manual and are defined below:

***American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standards A300*** - Detailed tree maintenance standards developed and published by ANSI. These standards address issues regarding proper tree maintenance practices as well as safe work practices for tree care.

***Arbor Day*** - An annual holiday first proposed by J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska City, Nebraska, in 1872, that was officially proclaimed by the Governor of Nebraska in 1874 as a legal holiday in Nebraska. The idea spread to other states in the US and beyond. The national holiday is often celebrated on the last Friday in April. However, many state Arbor Days are held at times that coincide with the best tree-planting weather for each particular locale. Glendora has celebrated its Arbor Day both in the spring and in the fall.

***Best Management Practice*** – A series of publications by the ISA for the purpose of interpreting tree care standards and providing guidelines of practice for arborists, tree workers, and the people who employ their services. It also serves as a companion publication for the ANSI A300 Tree Care Standards.

***City Owned Property -*** Property owned by the City, including parkland, street median islands, and open space areas.

***Certified Arborist*** - A tree care professional meeting ISA standards of tree care and is certified as such.

***Certified Tree Worker*** - A tree care professional who meets ISA standards of tree care practices including pruning and removal and is certified as such.

***City Easements and Right-of-Way*** - The City retains an established right-of-way or easement on each public street. These easements are City-controlled areas for the purpose of public improvements, including streets, sidewalks, curb and gutters, driveway approaches, streetlights, street signs, and street trees.

Easements vary among the streets and alleys of the community. Generally, the width of these parkways or landscape easements is approximately ten (10') feet from the face of the curb, but this dimension may range from anywhere between one (1') foot and thirty (30') feet. The City's Public Works Department shall have maps and/or legal descriptions that show official records of City easements.

Any tree located within this City easement is recognized as a City-owned tree, and is subject to the policies described herein and in the Glendora Municipal Code and Tree Ordinance.

***City Arborist –*** An office created by the Glendora City Council to which is delegated oversight of the care and maintenance of publicly-managed trees, and the administration of the urban forestry program. In the absence of a City Arborist, the Public Works Director shall be the designated oversight.

***City Trees -*** Trees under the care of the City Arborist, including trees growing on City-owned property as well as those trees growing in street parkways and right-of-way easements.

***Community Services Commission -*** A Council-appointed body of citizen volunteers that meets monthly to discuss and review issues pertaining to City parks, recreation activities, senior services and transportation, publicly-managed trees, and the municipal golf course. The Community Services Commission makes recommendations for

the City Council to consider regarding issues pertaining to the Recreation and Human Services and Public Works Departments.

***Compacted Soil –*** A soil with a high bulk density, lacking structure and macro porosity characterized by restricted water infiltration and percolation (drainage) and limited root penetration.

***Consulting Arborist -*** A designation implemented by the American Society of Consulting Arborists that certifies tree professionals above and beyond the certification of Certified Arborist and Certified Tree Worker, as implemented by the ISA.

***Drip Line*** - The ground area encompassed by the outside edge of the tree's branches or crown.

***Girdling*** – Compression or constriction of tissue by roots, straps, wires or other materials.

***Crown –*** The portion of the tree encompassed by the lowest branches on the trunk extending to the top of the tree.

***Habitat*** - A physical place in the natural environment in which plant and animal species live together where each can reproduce, feed, grow, and exist together according to the laws of nature.

***Heritage Tree -*** Any tree that has historical or cultural importance or significance to the Glendora area, as determined by the City Arborist (Ord. 1768 § 2, 2003).

***International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) -*** An international organization dedicated to the proper care and maintenance of trees. ISA certification programs which help quantify and standardize the knowledge and expertise of tree workers and professionals. ISA is responsible for implementing the Certified Arborist and Certified Tree Worker professional certifications.

***Parkway/Right-of-Way*** - Portion of a public street, alley, or avenue, located within the City, which usually lies between the curb lines or edge of pavement and also the line which would be the outside line of any sidewalk.

***Plant Health Care*** – A program of scheduled inspections and proactive strategies and tactics to improve the appearance and vitality of landscape plants and trees.

***Planting Specifications*** – Documentation stating a detailed, measurable plan for tree planting including tree species, tree well size, establishment care guidelines, among others.

***Pruning Objectives*** – The desired outcome of pruning that influences the pruning process (e.g., visual clearance, deadwood removal).

***Publicly-Managed Trees –*** See “City Trees.”

***Root Crown/Collar*** - The junction between the roots of a tree and its trunk(s) often indicated by a rapid increase in width near the base of the trunk.

***Root Pruning -*** A technique used, often to resolve a tree and infrastructure conflict, to remove roots in conflict. The City Arborist or ISA Certified Arborist shall provide oversight when root pruning occurs to ensure the health and stability of a tree is not severely compromised from root pruning.

***Root Zone –*** Area beneath the crown of a tree consisting of the mass of roots growing from the trunk of a tree along with the surrounding soil extending to and including the drip line of the tree.

***Street Tree/Parkway Tree -*** A tree located in the City right-of-way or City easement.

***Topping -*** A severe type of pruning that produces less desirable results than more moderate pruning with respect to a tree's natural form and is generally hazardous to the overall health and stability of the tree.

***Tree City USA –*** A designation established by the National Arbor Day Foundation. Cities that meet a stringent set of criteria and apply for this title may be designated as "Tree City USA." The National Arbor Day Foundation coordinates with urban forestry programs in each state to review and award this prestigious title to cities that qualify. Glendora has received this award for the last thirty-two (32) years.

***Tree Inventory -*** A computerized software program that contains data regarding publicly-managed trees that includes the species of tree, size of tree, address and location of trees, nature of the surrounding ground cover and hardscape and condition thereof and health of the tree.

***Tree Risk Assessment –*** A systematic process used to identify, analyze and evaluate tree risk.

***Urban Forest -*** For the purposes of this Manual, the term "urban forest" refers to those trees growing within City right-of-way easements, and street parkways, trees growing on City-owned properties and on private property.

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# APPENDIX A
## List of Approved Trees

# Appendix A

## Approved Tree Species List

The Approved Tree Species List (List) for the City of Glendora (City) is meant to serve as a guide and resource for the City, residents, developers and others interested in planting region-appropriate and climate-resilient trees with the highest chance for successful establishment and long-term survival. The List includes several tree characteristics to consider when determining if a tree species is suitable for a given area including its water needs, size at maturity, planting space requirements, and whether the tree is native to the area. Columns with an asterisk indicate the information is provided from the California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo's Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute (UFEI) SelecTree website.

The Recommended Tree Species List has several columns with information to help the user choose which tree species to plant. These columns include:

- **Tree Species /Scientific Name:** Formal botanical or Latin name for the tree species.
- **Common Name:** Corresponding common name for the tree species; often more easily recognized than the botanical name.
- **Size Classification:** Classifies trees by their potential height at maturity. Small size trees are classified as less than 30 feet, medium size 30 – 50 feet, and large trees as greater than 50 feet.
- **Climate Areas:** The City of Glendora falls in the Sunset Climate Zones 8 (Building Climate Zones by Zip Codes | California Energy Commission. 2025.). Glendora falls in Zones 10a for Plant Hardiness (USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map. 2025.)
- **Foliage Type:** Indicates whether the species is deciduous (loses all its leaves every year), evergreen (retains all its leaves or needles through the year), or semi-deciduous (loses foliage for a very short period or loses only part of their foliage).
- ***Height at Maturity:** Maximum potential height the tree species will grow.
- ***Spread at Maturity:** Maximum potential width of the tree canopy at maturity, or the horizontal distance across the tree canopy from one end to its opposite end.
- ***Minimum Planting Space:** These measurements (often a range) are the circular dimensions of the required planting area that are needed for the tree species to ensure it has enough room to grow and will not encroach with other planted tree or shrub species.
- ***Water Use Rating:** Indicates the amount of water the tree species needs to thrive, from very low to high as defined by SelecTree.
- ***Salt Tolerance:** The terms 'Low', 'Moderate', and 'High' are used to rate the ability of a species to tolerate salt, either in the soil or in a coastal location.
- ***Native Tree to the Region:** Indicates if a tree species naturally occurs in Los Angeles County.

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | Size Classification | Foliage Type: Deciduous (D) Evergreen (E) Semi-Deciduous (SD) | Height at Maturity (feet) | Spread at Maturity (feet) | Selectree Minimum Planting Space (ft) | Selectree Water Use Rating | Salt Tolerance | Native | Root Damage Potential |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Acer negundo* | box elder | Large | D | 50 | 35-40 | Greater than 7 | High | Moderate | X | Moderate |
| *Acer oblongum* | Himalayan maple | Medium | SD | 30 | 20-30 | 4–7 | Medium | Moderate | | Low |
| *Aesculus californica* | California buckeye | Small | D | 25 | 20-30 | 4–7 | Low | Moderate | X | Low |
| *Agonis flexuosa* | peppermint | Medium | E | 35 | 15-30 | 4–7 | Low | Moderate | | Moderate |
| *Albizia julibrissin* | silk tree | Medium | D | 35 | 20 | 4–7 | Medium | Moderate | | Moderate |
| *Arbutus unedo* | strawberry tree | Medium | E | 35 | 20-35 | 4–7 | Medium | High | | Low |
| *Bauhinia variegata* | purple orchid | Medium | SD | 35 | 20-35 | 4–7 | Medium | Low | | Low |
| *Brachychiton acerifolius* | Australian flame | Large | D | 60 | 30-40 | Greater than 7 | Medium | NA | | NA |
| *Brachychiton populneus* | bottle tree | Large | SD | 50 | 30 | 4–7 | Medium | Moderate | | Moderate |
| *Calocedrus decurrens* | incense cedar | Large | E | 90 | 10-20 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Moderate | X | Moderate |
| *Calodendrum capense* | Cape chestnut | Medium | SD | 40 | 25-40 | 4–7 | Medium | High | | Low |
| *Cassia leptophylla* | gold medallion | Small | SD | 25 | 30 | 4–7 | Medium | High | | Low |
| *Celtis sinensis* | Chinese hackberry | Large | D | 70 | 50 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Low | | Moderate |
| *Ceratonia siliqua* | carob | Medium | E | 40 | 30-40 | 4–7 | Low | Moderate | | High |
| *Cercis canadensis* | eastern redbud | Medium | D | 40 | 25-35 | 4-7 | Medium | Moderate | | Low |
| *Cercis mexicana* | Mexican redbud | Medium | D | 40 | 15 | 2–4 | Medium | NA | | Low |
| *Cercis occidentalis* | western red bud | Small | D | 25 | 10–20 | 2–4 | Medium | Moderate | X | Low |
| *Chilopsis linearis* | desert willow | Medium | D | 30 | 10–20 | 2–4 | Very low | Low | X | Low |
| *Chionanthus retusus* | Chinese fringe | Medium | D | 30 | 6–15 | 2–4 | Medium | Moderate | | Low |
| *Cinnamomum camphora* | camphor | Large | E | 70 | 50-60 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Moderate | | High |
| *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* | carrot wood | Medium | E | 40 | 30 | 4–7 | Medium | High | | Moderate |
| *Eriobotrya deflexa* | bronze loquat | Small | E | 25 | 15-25 | 4–7 | Medium | Moderate | | Low |
| *Ficus benjamina* | weeping fig | Large | E | 50 | 50-60 | Greater than 7 | Medium | High | | Moderate |
| *Ficus macrophylla* | Morten Bay fig | Large | E | 60 | 70-75 | Greater than 7 | Medium | High | | High |
| *Ficus microcarpa* | Indian laurel fig | Large | E | 60 | 40-55 | 4–7 | Medium | Moderate | | Moderate |
| *Ficus rubiginosa* | rusty-leaf fig | Large | E | 50 | 35-60 | Greater than 7 | Medium | High | | High |
| *Fraxinus dipetala* | California ash | Small | D | 25 | 15-20 | 4–7 | High | Moderate | X | Low |
| *Fraxinus velutina* | Arizona ash | Large | D | 50 | 30-40 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Moderate | X | High |
| *Fraxinus velutina 'Modesto'* | Modesto ash | Large | D | 50 | 30-40 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Moderate | X | High |
| *Geijera parviflora* | Australian willow | Large | E | 60 | 20 | 4–7 | Medium | Moderate | | Low |
| *Ginkgo biloba* | maidenhair tree | Large | D | 70 | 25 | 4-7 | Medium | Moderate | | Moderate |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Size Classification | Foliage Type: Deciduous (D) Evergreen (E) Semi-Deciduous (SD) | Height at Maturity (feet) | Spread at Maturity (feet) | Selectree Minimum Planting Space (ft) | Selectree Water Use Rating | Salt Tolerance | Native | Root Damage Potential |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Handroanthus chrysotrichus* | golden trumpet | Medium | SD | 30 | 25-30 | 2–4 | Medium | High | | Moderate |
| *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* | pink trumpet | Medium | D | 30 | 15-25 | 4–7 | Medium | NA | | Moderate |
| *Heteromeles arbutifolia* | toyon | Small | E | 25 | 8–15 | 4–7 | Low | Moderate | X | Low |
| *Hymenosporum flavum* | sweetshade | Large | E | 50 | 15-20 | 4–7 | Medium | NA | | Low |
| *Jacaranda mimosifolia* | jacaranda | Large | SD | 50 | 15-30 | 4–7 | Medium | Low | | Moderate |
| *Juglans californica* | Southern California black walnut | Medium | D | 30 | 15-30 | 4–7 | Medium | Moderate | X | Moderate |
| *Lagerstroemia* 'Catawba' | catawaba crape myrtle | Small | D | 20 | 5-15 | 2-4 | Very low | Moderate | | Low |
| *Lagerstroemia* 'Cherokee' | Cherokee crape myrtle | Small | D | 15 | 10-15 | 2-4 | Very low | Moderate | | Low |
| *Lagerstroemia* 'Natchez' | natchez crape myrtle | Small | D | 25 | 15-25 | 4-7 | Medium | Moderate | | Low |
| *Lagerstroemia* 'Powhatan' | powhatan crape myrtle | Small | D | 20 | 8-15 | 2-4 | Very low | Moderate | | Low |
| *Lagunaria patersonii* | primrose tree | Large | E | 50 | 20 | 4–7 | Medium | Moderate | | Low |
| *Laurus nobilis* | sweet bay | Medium | E | 40 | 15-30 | 4–7 | Medium | Moderate | | Moderate |
| *Lyonothamnus floribundus ssp. aspleniifolius* | Catalina ironwood | Medium | E | 40 | 15-20 | 4–7 | Low | High | X | Moderate |
| *Magnolia grandiflora* | southern magnolia | Large | E | 80 | 60 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Moderate | | Moderate |
| *Malosma laurina* | laurel sumac | Small | E | 20 | 10–20 | 4–7 | Low | NA | X | Low |
| *Metrosideros excelsa* | New Zealand Christmas tree | Medium | E | 40 | 30-35 | 4–7 | Low | High | | Moderate |
| *Morus alba 'Fruitless'* | fruitless mulberry | Medium | D | 30 | 30-45 | 4–7 | Medium | Moderate | | High |
| *Olea europaea* | fruitless olive | Medium | E | 35 | 25-35 | Greater than 7 | Low | Moderate | | Moderate |
| *Pinus canariensis* | Canary Island pine | Large | E | 80 | 20-35 | 4-7 | Medium | High | | Moderate |
| *Pinus pinea* | Italian stone pine | Large | E | 80 | 40-60 | Greater than 7 | Medium | High | | Moderate |
| *Pinus torreyana* | Torrey pine | Large | E | 50 | 20-25 | Greater than 7 | Low | High | X | Moderate |
| *Pistacia chinensis* | Chinese pistache | Medium | D | 40 | 25-35 | 4–7 | Low | Low | | Low |
| *Platanus hispanica* | London plane | Large | D | 80 | 50 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Moderate | | High |
| *Platanus racemosa* | California sycamore | Large | D | 80 | 20-50 | Greater than 7 | High | Moderate | X | Moderate |
| *Platanus wrightii* | Arizona sycamore | Large | D | 80 | 50-55 | Greater than 7 | High | Low | | Moderate |
| *Prunus ilicifolia ssp. Lyonii* | Catalina cherry | Medium | E | 30 | 10–25 | 4–7 | Low | High | X | Moderate |
| *Quercus agrifolia* | coast live oak | Large | E | 70 | 30-70 | 4–7 | Low | High | X | Moderate |
| *Quercus berberidifolia* | scrub oak | Small | E | 20 | 15 | | Low | Low | X | Low |
| *Quercus chrysolepis* | canyon oak | Large | E | 70 | 30 | Greater than 7 | Low | Moderate | X | Moderate |
| *Quercus douglasii* | blue oak | Large | D | 70 | 40-50 | Greater than 7 | Very low | Moderate | X | Low |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Size Classification | Foliage Type: Deciduous (D) Evergreen (E) Semi-Deciduous (SD) | Height at Maturity (feet) | Spread at Maturity (feet) | Selectree Minimum Planting Space (ft) | Selectree Water Use Rating | Salt Tolerance | Native | Root Damage Potential |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Quercus durata* | leather oak | Small | E | 10 | 10–12 | 2–4 | Very low | Low | X | Low |
| *Quercus engelmannii* | Engelmann oak | Large | SD | 70 | 75-80 | 4–7 | Low | High | X | Moderate |
| *Quercus ilex* | holly oak | Large | E | 69 | 40-70 | Greater than 7 | Medium | High | | Low |
| *Quercus kelloggii* | California black oak | Large | D | 70 | 30-50 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Low | X | Moderate |
| *Quercus lobata* | valley oak | Large | D | 70 | 50 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Low | X | Moderate |
| *Quercus muehlenbergii* | Chinquapin oak | Large | D | 60 | 50-70 | Greater than 7 | Medium | NA | | Low |
| *Quercus nuttallii* | Texas oak | Large | D | 80 | 30-50 | Greater than 7 | Medium | NA | | Low |
| *Quercus palustris* | pin oak | Large | D | 70 | 30-40 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Moderate | | Low |
| *Quercus rubra* | red oak | Large | D | 80 | 50-70 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Moderate | | Moderate |
| *Quercus suber* | cork oak | Large | E | 70 | 70 | 4–7 | Low | Moderate | | Moderate |
| *Quercus tomentella* | island oak | Large | E | 50 | 25-40 | Greater than 7 | Low | NA | X | NA |
| *Quercus wislizeni* | interior live oak | Large | E | 70 | 40-75 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Low | X | Moderate |
| *Rhaphiobotrya splendens 'Montic'* | indian hawthorne | Small | E | 25 | 10 | 4–7 | Medium | Moderate | | Low |
| *Stenocarpus sinuatus* | firewheel | Large | E | 50 | 15 | 4–7 | Medium | Moderate | | Low |
| *Styphnolobium japonicum* | Japanese pagoda | Large | D | 70 | 40-70 | Greater than 7 | Medium | NA | | Low |
| Tipuana tipu | tipu | Large | SD | 50 | 25-50 | 4–7 | Low | High | | Low |
| *Tristaniopsis laurina* | water gum | Medium | E | 40 | 15-30 | 4–7 | Medium | High | | Low |
| *Ulmus parvifolia* | Chinese elm | Large | D | 60 | 50-70 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Moderate | | Moderate |
| *Umbellularia californica* | California bay laurel | Medium | E | 30 | 60-75 | Greater than 7 | High | High | X | Moderate |
| *x Chitalpa tashkentensis* | chitalpa | Medium | D | 35 | 30 | 4–7 | Low | Moderate | | Low |
| *Xylosma congesta* | xylosma | Small | E | 25 | 8–15 | 2–4 | Low | Moderate | | Low |
| *Zelkova serrata* | sawleaf zelkova | Large | D | 70 | 50-65 | Greater than 7 | Medium | Moderate | | Moderate |

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# APPENDIX B
## List Of Undesirable Trees

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# Appendix B

## List of Undesirable Tree Species

Selecting appropriate tree species greatly impacts the overall health, ecosystem, and resiliency of an urban forest. The species listed below are considered undesirable to plant for factors such as incompatibility with Glendora's environmental conditions, structural or rooting issues, identified as an invasive species, or other characteristics as indicated in the table below. Selecting species outside of this list will contribute to a healthier, sustainable urban forest for future Glendora community members.

### Undesirable Tree Species

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Considerations |
|---|---|---|
| *Acacia baileyana* | bailey acacia | Cal- IPC[1] rating of Watch. |
| *Acer negundo* | box elder | Has weak branch strength and is prone to limb failures. |
| *Ailanthus altissima* | tree-of-heaven | Cal-IPC rating of Moderate. |
| *Alnus cordata* | Italian alder | Riparian area high water-use species. Not climate appropriate in southern California. |
| *Alnus rhombifolia* | white alder | Riparian area high water-use species. Not climate appropriate in southern California. |
| *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana* | king palm | Palms are not woody tree species and provide fewer environmental benefits, such as shade and carbon sequestration. Ornamental uses may be considered. |
| *Betula nigra* | river birch | Riparian area high water-use species. Not climate appropriate in southern California. |
| *Betula pendula* | European white birch | Riparian area high water-use species. Not climate appropriate in southern California. |
| *Ceratonia siliqua* | carob | Has an invasive root system. |
| *Erythrina coralloides* | naked coral tree | Has an invasive root system and is prone to limb failures. |
| *Erythrina crista-galli* | cockspur coral tree | Has weak branch strength and is prone to limb failures. |
| *Erythrina humeana* | natal coral tree | Has weak branch strength and is prone to limb failures. |
| *Eucalyptus globulus* | blue gum | Cal-IPC rating of Limited. |
| *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* | river red gum | Cal-IPC rating of Limited. |
| *Ficus carica* | edible fig | Cal-IPC rating of Moderate. |
| *Fraxinus uhdei* | evergreen ash | Has an invasive root system. |
| *Grevillea robusta* | silk oak | Cal- IPC rating of Watch. Prone to limb failures. |
| *Hesperocyparis macrocarpa* | Monterey cypress | Has weak branch strength and is prone to limb failures. |
| *Koelreuterina paniculata* | goldenrain | Invasive seed pods and vigorous sprouting. |

[1] The California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit that works closely with agencies, industry and other non-profit organizations to maintain the California Invasive Plant Inventory, a comprehensive list of invasive plants based on ecological impacts, as well as "Watch" plants that may become invasive in the future. Each plant is assessed using a transparent criteria system with documentation of sources. Individual plant profile pages, along with many other resources on invasive plants, can be found on their website: https://www.cal-ipc.org/.

## Undesirable Tree Species

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Considerations |
|---|---|---|
| *Lagerstroemia indica* | crape myrtle | Susceptible to Powdery Mildew. Hybrids not susceptible may be considered. |
| *Lagunaria patersonia* | primrose | Pest and disease susceptibility |
| *Liquidambar styraciflua* | American sweetgum | Has an invasive root system, is not climate appropriate for southern California. Susceptible to Xylella or“bacterial scorch.” |
| *Liquidambar styraciflua 'rotundiloba'* | rotundiloba sweetgum | Has an invasive root system, is not climate appropriate for southern California. Susceptible to Xylella or“bacterial scorch.” |
| *Magnolia grandiflora* | southern magnolia | Not climate appropriate for southern California. |
| *Magnolia grandiflora 'Russet'* | russet southern magnolia | Not climate appropriate for southern California. |
| *Melia azedarach* | chinaberry | Cal- IPC rating of Watch. |
| *Morus alba* | mulberry | Has an invasive root system. |
| *Parkinsonia florida* | blue palo verde | Extensive root system |
| *Phoenix canariensis* | Canary Island date palm | Cal-IPC rating of Limited. |
| *Pinus halepensis* | aleppo pine | Not climate appropriate for southern California. |
| *Pinus radiata* | Monterey pine | Not a suitable species for southern California |
| *Pittosporum undulatum* | victorian box | Cal-IPC watch list. |
| *Populus spp.* | cottonwood | Has weak branch strength and is prone to limb failures. Riparian species with high water need. |
| *Prunus cerasifera* | purple-leaf plum | Cal-IPC rating of Limited. |
| *Pyrus calleryana, "aristocrat"* | aristocrat callery pear | Cal-IPC watch list. |
| *Pyrus calleryana, "bradford"* | bradford pear | Cal-IPC watch list. |
| *Pyrus kawakamii* | evergreen pear | Cal-IPC watch list. |
| *Robinia pseudoacacia* | black locust | Cal-IPC rating of Limited. |
| *Salix babylonica* | weeping willow | Has an invasive root system. |
| *Schinus molle* | Peruvian pepper | Cal-IPC rating of Limited. |
| *Schinus terebinthifolia* | Brazilian pepper | Cal-IPC rating of Moderate. |
| *Searsia lance* | African sumac | Bushy, low growing. Requires high maintenance. |
| *Sequoia sempervirens* | coast redwood | While native to California, coast redwood is not a native or climate appropriate tree for southern California and has a high mortality rate in the southern California region. |
| *Sequoiadendron giganteum* | giant sequoia | While native to California, giant sequoia is not a native or climate appropriate tree for southern California and has a high mortality rate in the southern California region. |
| *Syagrus romanzoffiana* | queen palm | Palms are not woody tree species and provide fewer environmental benefits, such as shade and carbon sequestration. |
| *Triadica sebifera / Sapium sebiferum* | Chinese tallowtree | Cal-IPC rating of Moderate. |

## Undesirable Tree Species

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Considerations |
|---|---|---|
| *Washingtonia robusta* | Mexican fan palm | Cal-IPC rating of Moderate. Palms are not woody tree species and provide fewer environmental benefits, such as shade and carbon sequestration. Palms require more frequent maintenance, increasing costs and contribute to greater greenhouse gas emissions. |
| *Washingtonia filifera* | California fan palm | Palms are not woody tree species and provide fewer environmental benefits, such as shade and carbon sequestration. Palms require more frequent maintenance, increasing costs and contribute to greater greenhouse gas emissions. |
| | Fruit trees | Undesirable as a street tree due to fruit and debris. Ornamental varieties may be considered. |

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# APPENDIX C
## Frequently Asked Questions

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# Appendix C

## Frequently Asked Questions

The City of Glendora's Public Works Department maintains trees growing on City-owned property, parks, and within residential rights-of-way, easements, or parkways throughout the City. The City is responsible for these City-maintained trees throughout the tree's lifetime. The following addresses Frequently Asked Questions regarding tree care in Glendora.

**To request services such as tree inspection, tree maintenance, tree removal, or planting a new street tree within those areas, please request service through the City's Services portal, available on the City website. Questions about this process can be directed to the Public Works Department Parks Landscape Division at (626) 852-4871.**

### *How can I find out if my tree is on City easement?*

Call the Parks and Landscape Division at (626) 852-4871. This information must be requested through the Parks and Landscape Division. All other service requests can be requested through the City's Services portal, available on the City website.

### *How do I get a tree planted in my easement/parkway?*

Request can be made through the City's Services portal, **the City will plant a new tree at no cost to the resident, if the resident agrees to maintain irrigation to support the tree's health and maturity**

### *How can I get my tree checked for diseases or if it is dying?*

If you suspect a parkway tree in your front property is dying or diseased, you may request service through the City's Services portal.

### *How long does it take to get my tree trimmed*

All trees maintained by the City are on a regular tree pruning schedule. Depending on the species of the tree, you can expect to see the City trees pruned every three years for palms, annually for downtown Ficus trees, and every five years for all other species. **A 5–7 year pruning cycle is the recommended industry standard for a safe and healthy municipal urban forest.** This frequency minimizes physiological stress and supports long-term health and structural integrity as trees grow to maturity. This interval allows trees to respond and recover naturally, reducing susceptibility to pests, pathogens, and structural weaknesses.

The City trims all city owned trees on a grid trim schedule. Pruning schedules can be found on the City website.

### *Can I trim my City tree or get it trimmed?*

If you would like a City owned tree trimmed outside of the regular trim cycle, please use the City's Services portal to request service. The City Arborist shall review and approve or deny requests.

### *How do I get my City-maintained tree removed?*

Request service using the City's Services portal. **Tree removal will be approved only if it meets the criteria detailed in the Urban Forestry Manual.** The following are not valid reasons for tree removal: messiness, nuisance caused by natural debris or wildlife, roots affecting private sewer lines, hardscape damage when feasible alternatives exist, and altering the area's existing tree species composition.

### *How can I have my trees topped?*

You may NOT top City-managed trees. The City and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) prohibit topping trees and does not consider topping an appropriate pruning method. This practice often removes 50 to 100 percent of the leaf-bearing crown of a tree. Because leaves are the food factories of a tree, removing them can cause stress to a tree, where they are more vulnerable to pests, pathogens, drought stress, and potential mortality and failure. Topping also produces water sprouts or suckers to mitigate tree canopy loss. These water sprouts, caused by topping, result in weak branch attachments which make the tree more susceptible to failure. **Topping is a prohibited pruning practice unless deemed necessary by the City Arborist, yet remains common among the unaware or inexperienced, despite more than 25 years of literature and seminars documenting its harmful effects (Glendora Municipal Code 16).**

### *How can I get my private trees trimmed?*

The City only trims City owned trees. Hiring an ISA Certified Arborist to provide tree care on private property trees ensures that minimal harm is caused while performing tree work. The ISA website has an online tool to find local arborists. The City does not recommend a particular company.

### *How can I trim my trees like the downtown Ficus trees?*

The downtown Ficus trees are characteristic to the City of Glendora. These specimens are specifically pruned at least annually to retain the 'gum drop aesthetic.' Maintaining the 'shaped' form instead of the 'natural form' of a tree is called 'shaping.' Shaping can have unintended consequences such as more frequent pruning wounds, which can be harmful to the tree, costs money to maintain, and emits more greenhouse gases associated with the additional maintenance.

### *May I get my neighbors trees trimmed?*

No, you can only trim the portion of the tree that is on your property.

### *Do any companies offer discounts for Senior Citizens?*

Many companies do offer discounts to seniors. You will need to contact each company for senior rates.

### *Why do tree roots enter a sewer pipe system?*

Roots grow toward water vapor or moisture, by a continuous process (hydrotropism) occurring at the very end of the root. The root grows one cell at a time enabling it to enter the small cracks and joints, which may be present in your pipe. After a root enters a pipe, it divides hundreds of times to form a large mass of tender root ends. This root mass will accumulate a thick coating of grease which will collect up on the root mass until a blockage occurs.

### *Are we allowed to cut down California Oak Trees?*

All of the City's public trees are protected trees including native oak species (Glendora Municipal Code Chapter 16). Native oak trees are climate-adapted, large shade trees that provide an exceptional amount of benefits to the environment and surrounding ecosystem. Many entities throughout California adopt local ordinances to protect City-managed native tree species. Some entities go further and protect native oak trees on private properties. The City of Glendora's Tree Ordinance only applies to trees managed by the City.

### *What day-to-day maintenance tasks will help my newly planted tree thrive?*

Newly planted trees require deep, slow, infrequent watering to improve survivability. A newly planted tree should be watered at a rate of 10 gallons per 1.5-inch trunk caliper diameter at the following rates: once a week for the first year, once every two weeks for the second year, and once a month for the third year. Additional watering should occur during prolonged drought and before anticipated heat events. These watering practices can help a tree develop long term drought resiliency and increase drought recovery.

Maintaining mulch and soil berms can help retain moisture and decrease drought stress. Avoid using weed whackers or lawn mowers near the trunk to prevent damage, keep the soil berms free of grass and weeds, and regularly check and adjust stakes to ensure they are upright and that ties are not girdling the trunk. Monitor the tree for signs of pests, disease, or stress. If you suspect a parkway tree in front of your property is dying or diseased, request service using the City's Services portal found on the City website.

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# APPENDIX D
## Arboretum and Botanic Garden Tree Tour

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Parks Make Life Better!
Glendora Community Services Department

# The City of Glendora's Arboretum & Botanic Garden TREE TOUR

## REGION 1

| NAME | TREE NO. | SCIENTIFIC NAME | COMMON NAME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amaya, Bridget | 55A | *Lagerstroemia 'Natchez' multi* | Natchez Hybrid Crape Myrtle |
| Andrews, Gary and Connie | 10A | *Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'* | Blue Atlas Cedar |
| Butler, La Shawn | 4A | *Gingko biloba 'Autumn Gold'* | Autumn Gold Maidenhair |
| DAR Serrano | 10B | *Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'* | Blue Atlas Cedar |
| Domino's Pizza Glendora | 23B | *Handroanthus impetiginosus* | Pink Trumpet |
| Fields, Marilyn | 49 | *Olea europaea 'Majestic Beauty'* | Majestic Beauty Olive |
| Glendora Plumbing | 4C | *Gingko biloba 'Autumn Gold'* | Autumn Gold Maidenhair |
| Jasso, Emily | 26B | *Ceiba speciosa* | Silk Floss Tree |
| Jones, Morgan and Aileen | 29 | *Quercus ilex* | Holly Oak |
| Killackey, Kristopher | 30A | *Quercus suber* | Cork Oak |
| Nelson, Judy and Byron | 17 | *Handroanthus chrysotrichus* | Golden Trumpet Tree |
| Rowland, Giles and Sandy | 5A | *Cassia leptophylla* | Gold Medallion |
| Van Vliet, Mr. and Mrs. Keith | 4B | *Gingko biloba* | Autumn Gold Maidenhair |
| Viera, Margaux | 56A | *Magnolia grandiflora* | Southern Magnolia |

## REGION 2

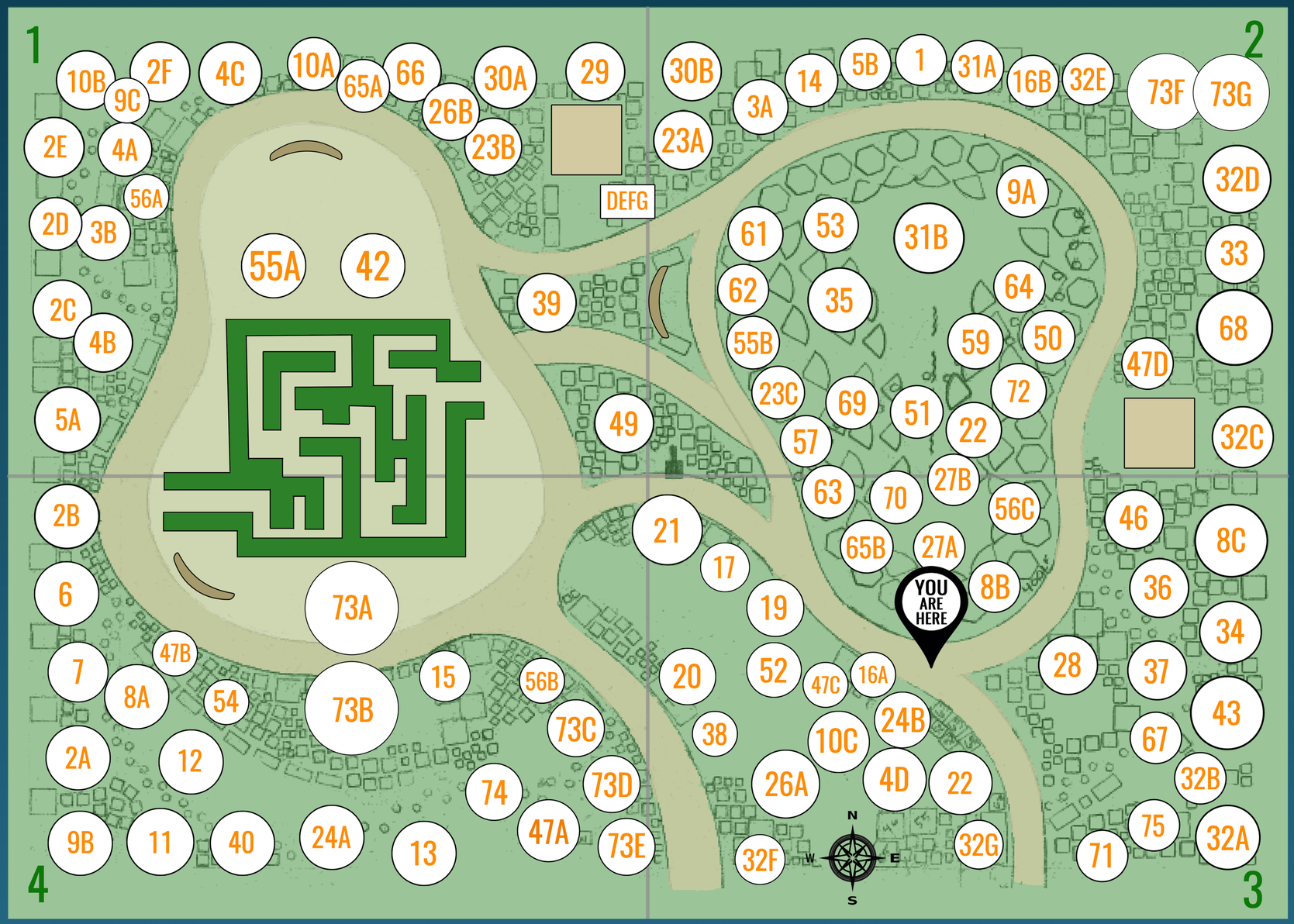
| NAME | TREE NO. | SCIENTIFIC NAME | COMMON NAME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benham, Glenn | 33 | *Cercis canadensis var. texensis 'Texas White'* | White Redbud |
| Butler, La Shawn | 9A | *Pistacia chinensis* | Chinese Pistache |
| Freitag, Kista | 69 | *Citrus x paradisi 'Rio Red'* | Rio Red Grapefruit |
| Girl Scout Troop #6544 | 32C | *Cercidium x 'Desert Museum'* | Desert Museum Palo Verde |
| Glendora United Methodist Church | 1 | *Prosopis glandulosa* | Maverick Honey Mesquite |
| Hawkins, Howard and Wong | 16B | *Arbutus unedo* | Strawberry |
| Jean, Kelly, Dan D and Laura | 31A | *Quercus lobata* | Valley Oak |
| Kugel, Jeff and Brooke | 3A | *Acer Palmatum var. atropurpureum 'Bloodgood'* | Bloogood Japanese Maple |
| Larsen, Dee Ann | 57 | *Prunus persica var. nucipersica 'Snow Queen'* | Snow Queen Nectarine |
| Lopez, Paul and Debbie | 35 | *Citrus sinesis* | Citrus Tree Orange |
| Lopez, Paul and Debbie | 50 | *Malus Pumila* | Apple |
| Lopez, Paul and Debbie | 51 | *Pyrus communis* | Pear |
| Lorusso, Mike | 61 | *Jacaranda mimosifolia* | Jacaranda |
| McCleve, Lindsay | 59 | *Citrus sinensis 'Cara Cara'* | Cara Cara Orange |
| Nall, Tom | 23A | *Handroanthus impetiginosus* | Pink Trumpet Tree |
| Potty, Mary | 55B | *Lagerstroemia 'Natchez' multi* | Natchez Hybrid Crape Myrtle |
| Quayle, Robin | 23C | *Handroanthus impetiginosus* | Pink Trumpet Tree |
| Queen, Stephanie Cho and Nick | 63 | *Lophostemon confertus* | Brisbane Box |
| Smith, Christine | 62 | *Cercis canadensis 'Covey"* | Lavender Twist Weeping Redbud |
| Smith, Christine | 64 | *Cercis chinensis 'Avondale'* | Avondale Chinese Redbud |
| Viera, Margaux | 47D | *Prunus cerasifera 'Purple Pony'* | Purple Pony Plum |
| Ward, John and Victoria | 32E | *Cercidium x 'Desert Museum'* | Desert Museum Palo Verde |
| West Coast Arborists | 31B | *Quercus lobata* | Valley Oak |

## REGION 3

| NAME | TREE NO. | SCIENTIFIC NAME | COMMON NAME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Armstrong Gardens Nursery | 67 | *Arbutus 'Marina'* | Strawberry |
| Bathelmess', Gary and Barb | 47C | *Prunus cerasifera 'Purple Pony'* | Purple Pony Plum |
| Benham, Glenn | 24B | *Cercis canadensis 'Forest Pansy'* | Purple Leaf Eastern Redbud |
| Bennet, Cynthia | 43 | *Bauhinia x blakeana* | Hong Kong Orchid |
| Burgan Family | 27B | *Persea americana* | Avocado |
| Girl Scout Troop 24154 | 20 | *Brachychiton discolor* | Pink Flame Tree |
| Gray, Judith | 32A | *Cercidium x 'Desert Museum'* | Desert Museum Palo Verde |
| Lopez, Paul and Debbie | 27A | *Persea americana* | Avocado |
| Ludwick, Aurthur and Sarah | 28 | *Sophora japonica* | Japanese Pagoda |
| Mendoza, Robert | 8C | *Platanus racemosa* | California Sycamore |
| Martindale Group | 71 | *Pinus thunbergii* | Japanese Black Pine |
| Miller, Tony | 46 | *Melaleuca nesophila* | Pink Melaleuca |
| Nichols, Red Dave and Tami Tavares | 34 | *Chilopsis linearis* | Desert Willow |
| O'Connor, Ian and Hannah | 8B | *Platanus racemosa* | California Sycamore |
| O'Connor, Patrick and Lali | 65B | *Cercis canadensis* | Eastern Redbud |
| Schindler, Kurt and Lori | 70 | *Lagerstroemia indica 'Catwaba'* | Catawba Crape Myrtle |
| Stevens, Kathy | 4D | *Gingko biloba 'Autumn Gold'* | Autumn Gold Maidenhair Tree |
| Unknown Donor | 75 | *Unknown* | Unknown |
| Viera, Margaux | 56C | *Magnolia grandiflora* | Southern Magnolia |
| Voors, Rob and Christie | 36 | *Tipuana tipu* | Tipu Tree |
| Wiggins, Barbara | 39 | *Metrosideros excelesa* | New Zealand Christmas Tree |

## REGION 4

| NAME | TREE NO. | *SCIENTIFIC NAME* | COMMON NAME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andrews, Gary and Connie | 40 | *Cedrus deodara* | Deodar Cedar |
| Busque, Liz | 47B | *Prunus cerasifera 'Purple Pony'* | Purple Pony Plum |
| Cordova, Lorena | 47A | *Prunus cerasifera 'Purple Pony'* | Purple Pony Plum |
| Davis & Deal CPA | 8A | *Platanus racemosa* | California Sycamore |
| Glendora Women's Club | 14 | *Cercis occidentialis* | Western Redbud |
| Joanou, Laura | 9B | *Pistacia chinensis* | Chinese Pistache |
| Mussenden Family | 6 | *Koelreuteria paniculata* | Goldenrain Tree |
| Salamone, Frank and Elaine | 13 | *Cercis canadensis var. texensis 'Oklahoma'* | Oklahoma Redbud |
| Taj Family | 54 | *Lagerstroemia 'Tuscarora' multi* | Tuscarora Hybrid Crape Myrtle |
| Viera Margaux | 56B | *Magnolia grandiflora* | Southern Magnolia |




## ADOPT A TREE

| *SCIENTIFIC NAME* | COMMON NAME | TREE NO. | REGION |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Acer palmatum var. atropurpureum 'Bloodgood'* | Bloodgood Japanese Maple multi | 11 | 4 |
| *Acer palmatum var. atropurpureum 'Bloodgood'* | Bloodgood Japanese Maple | 3B | 1 |
| *Acer palmatum var. dissectum 'Inaba Shidare'* | Inaba Shidare Japanese Maple | 15 | 4 |
| *Afrocarpus falcatus* | African Fern Pine | 19 | 3 |
| *Albizia julibrissin* | Mimosa Tree | 68 | 2 |
| *Abrutus unedo* | Strawberry Tree | 16A | 3 |
| *Brachychiton rupestris* | Bottle Tree | 7 | 4 |
| *Cassia leptophylla* | Gold Medaliion Tree | 5B | 2 |
| *Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman'* | Ray Hartman Ceanothus | 12 | 4 |
| *Cedru antlantica 'Glauca'* | Blue Atlas Cedar | 10C | 3 |
| *Ceiba speciosa* | Silk Floss Tree | 26A | 3 |
| *Cercidium x 'Desert Museum'* | Desert Museum Palo Verde | 32B | 3 |
| *Cercidium x 'Desert Museum'* | Desert Museum Palo Verde | 32D | 2 |
| *Cercidium x 'Desert Museum'* | Desert Museum Palo Verde | 32F | 3 |
| *Cercidium x 'Desert Museum'* | Desert Museum Palo Verde | 32G | 3 |
| *Cercis canadensis* | Eastern Redbud | 65A | 1 |
| *Cercis canadensis 'Forest Pansy'* | Purple Leaf Eastern Redbud | 24A | 4 |
| *Cinnamomum camphora* | Camphor Tree | 2A | 2 |
| *Cinnamomum camphora* | Camphor Tree | 2B | 4 |
| *Cinnamomum camphora* | Camphor Tree | 2C | 1 |
| *Cinnamomum camphora* | Camphor Tree | 2D | 1 |

| *SCIENTIFIC NAME* | COMMON NAME | TREE NO. | REGION |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Cinnamomum camphora* | Camphor Tree | 2E | 1 |
| *Cinnamomum camphora* | Camphor Tree | 2F | 1 |
| *Corymbia ficifolia* | Red Flowering Gum | 74 | 4 |
| *Eiobotrya deflexa* | Bronze Loquat | 22 | 3 |
| *Eucalyptus torquata* | Coral Gum | 53 | 2 |
| *Pistacia chinensis* | Chinese Pistache | 9C | 1 |
| *Pittosporum undulatum* | Victorian Box | 38 | 3 |
| *Prosopis chilensis* | Chilean Pistache | 42 | 1 |
| *Punica granatum* | Pomegranet | 72 | 2 |
| *Quercus agrifolia* | Coast Live Oak | 73A | 4 |
| *Quercus agrifolia* | Coast Live Oak | 73B | 4 |
| *Quercus agrifolia* | Coast Live Oak | 73C | 4 |
| *Quercus agrifolia* | Coast Live Oak | 73D | 4 |
| *Quercus agrifolia* | Coast Live Oak | 73E | 4 |
| *Quercus agrifolia* | Coast Live Oak | 73F | 2 |
| *Quercus agrifolia* | Coast Live Oak | 73G | 2 |
| *Quercus engelmannii* | Engelmann Oak | 66 | 1 |
| *Quercus suber* | Cork Oak | 30B | 2 |
| *Tristaniopsis laurina 'Elegant' multi* | Elegant Water Gum | 21 | 3 |
| *Wisteria floribunda 'Issai Perfect'* | White Japanese Wisteria | 52 | 3 |

On June 24th, 2017 the Community Services Department and over 200 volunteers participated in creating Glendora's first Arboretum & Botanic Garden. The two acre park is filled with over 80 trees and 50 different types of plants, from a Crape Myrtle to a Ginko Biloba. Along with California native plants and trees, the park also features an ADA accessible maze, great public art pieces, a swale in the center of the park, picnic tables, a drinking fountain and paths allowing you to walk throughout the entire park and get an up close look at each tree or plant. Also checkout the plaques depicting who is responsible for all the generous donations that made this greenspace possible.

To adopt a tree, please call (626) 914-8228

# URBAN FORESTRY MANUAL UPDATE

PUBLIC WORKS

CITY COUNCIL

MAY 26, 2026

MATTHEW BOESPFLUG, PARKS AND LANDSCAPE CONTRACTS SUPERVISOR

# PROJECT BACKGROUND

# URBAN FORESTRY MANUAL

**2025 – 2027 STRATEGIC PLAN**

Adopted April 2025

Goal 3: New and Revitalized Facilities

- Action 3.6 Completion of Updated Urban Forestry Manual

**LAST UPDATED IN 2017**

**ENGAGED CONSULTANT DUDEK IN 2024**

# PROJECT BACKGROUND

## URBAN FORESTRY MANUAL VS TREE ORDINANCE

### Guiding Document vs. Regulatory Tool

- Balance sustainable urban forestry and the needs of a growing population.
- Preserve urban forestry benefits for the future.

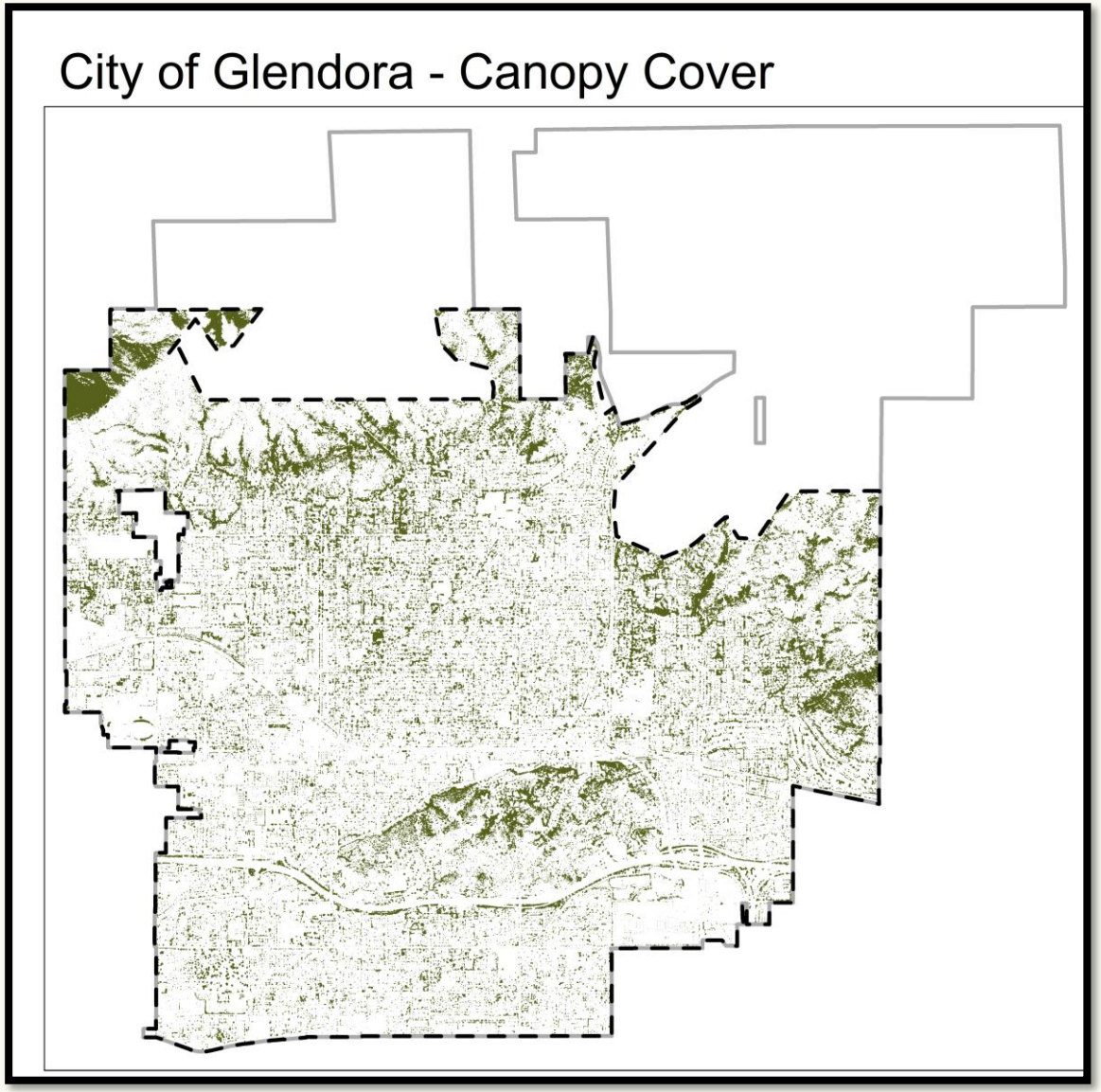
# PROJECT ANALYSIS

- Glendora's current urban forest
- Recommended Species List
- Undesirable Trees List
- Canopy cover over time

# URBAN FORESTRY RESOURCES

City-wide Canopy Cover decreased by 0.5% from 2018 to 2022

- ~44 acres or ~33 football fields
- Thousands of City-managed trees
- Drought, development, lack of replacement plantings.



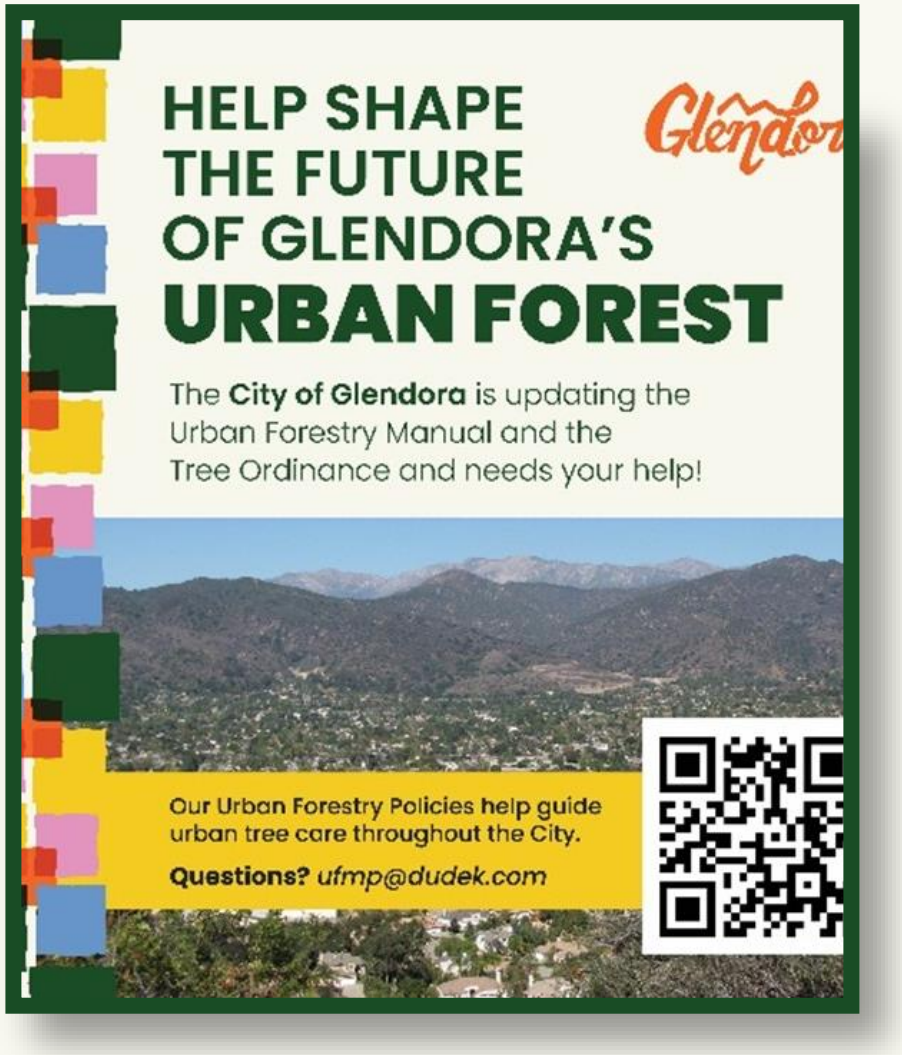
# COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

# COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Early engagement efforts indicate the Glendora community cares about trees and value preservation.

An online community survey was distributed through:

- City website
- Social Media
- Next Door
- Earth Day Festival 2025
- National Night Out 2025
  - Free Tree Raffle



# COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS

198 survey participants noted that trees contribute to their quality of life.

- 87% significantly
- 8% moderately
- 4% slightly
- Zero (0%) participants said the urban forest does NOT contribute to their quality of life.

60% of participants think every tree that can be preserved through development, should be.

The limited quantity of survey respondents necessitate further engagement to better understand the community's priorities and values.

Glendora

# URBAN FORESTRY MANUAL UPDATE

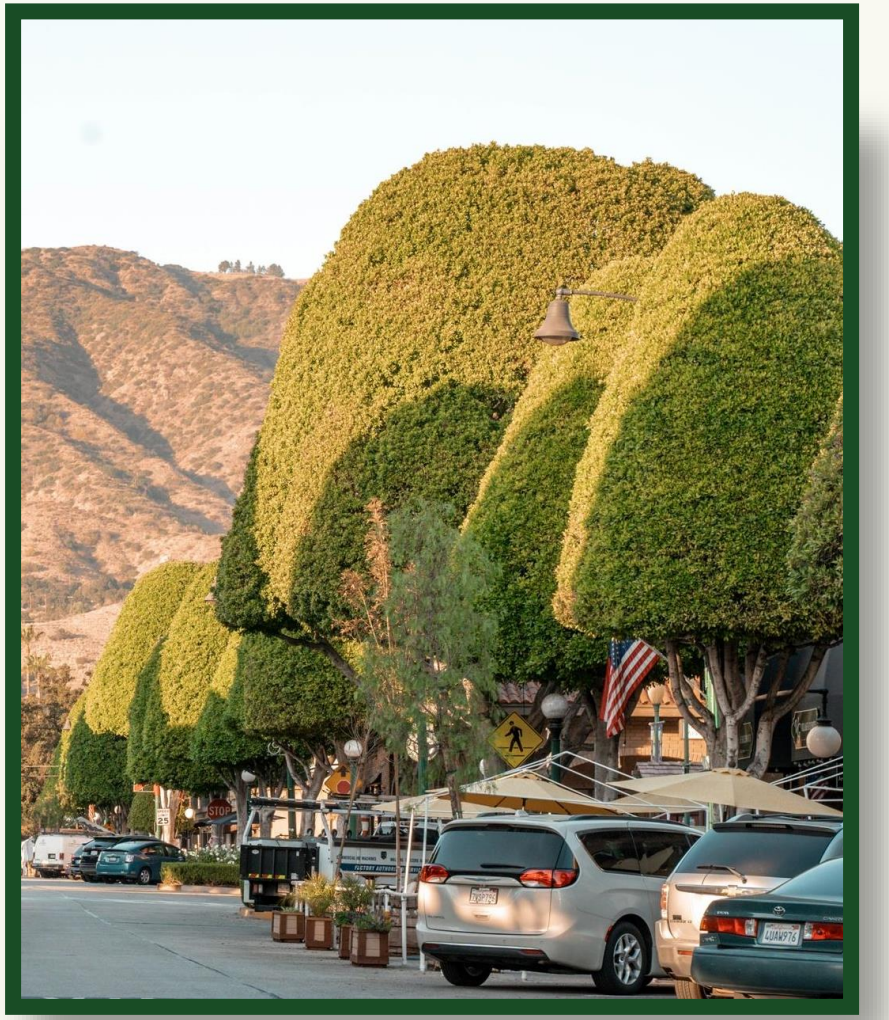
# URBAN FORESTRY MANUAL UPDATE

| Revision Theme | Content Update |
|---|---|
| Urban Forestry Topics | High Fire Severity Zones |
| | Right Tree, Right Place |
| | Water Use, Drought, Tree Species Diversity |
| Participating in Urban Forestry | Free tree planting with residential watering agreements. |
| | Heritage /Memorial Trees, Volunteering |
| Aligning with Industry Standards | Tree Planting, Watering and Establishment Care |
| | Pruning for Tree Health |

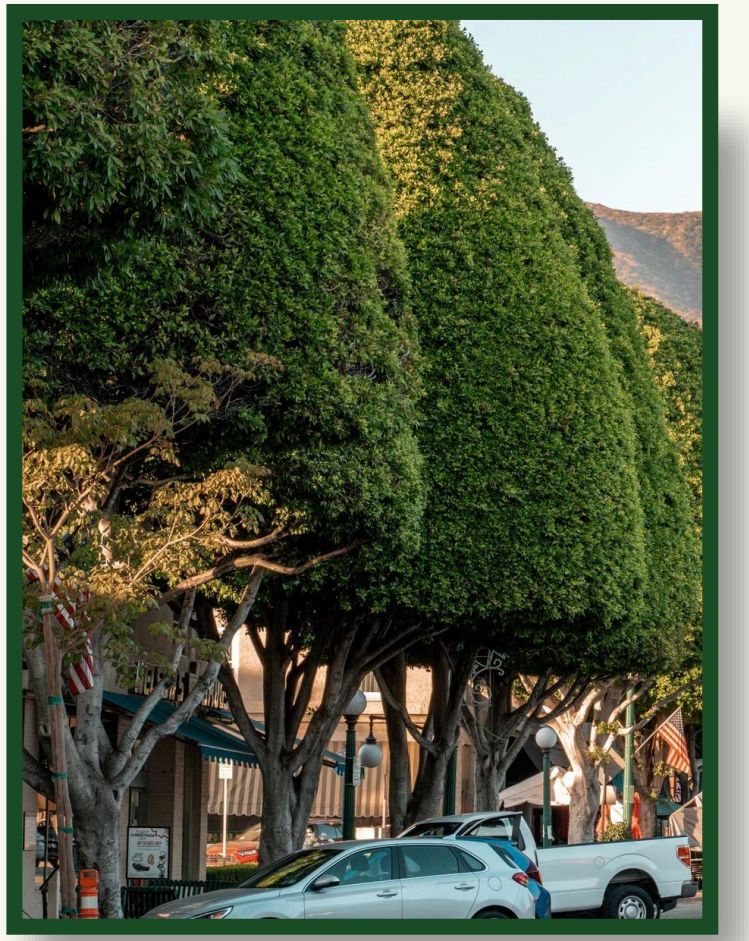
# PRUNING FOR TREE HEALTH
# DOWNTOWN FICUS TREES

The Village is characterized by the Gum Drop Ficus trees.

- Requires annual pruning to maintain.
- Each time a tree is pruned, a wound is created.
- A 5-7 year pruning cycle is the industry standard for a safe and healthy municipal urban forest.



# PRUNING FOR TREE HEALTH
# DOWNTOWN FICUS TREES



The community values this aesthetic.

Necessary to align future practices with community priorities.

The ‘Future Vision of the Village’ needs to address the role of Ficus trees.

## RECOMMENDATION:

### THAT THE CITY COUNCIL:

1. Review and Approve the Updated 2026 Urban Forestry Manual; and
2. Adopt the updated 2026 Urban Forestry Manual.