

**Claremont Wildlands Conservancy's Provisional Position Statement
for the Claremont Hills Wilderness Park Master Plan
July 2014**

Introduction

The Claremont Hills Wilderness Park (CHWP) was created to preserve open space and protect the ecosystem in ways consistent with human access for recreation, education, and enjoyment. In an age when sedentary lifestyles have created a national health epidemic of diseases linked to obesity and many of our young people spend more time online than out of doors, we are heartened to see the public clamor for experiences in our open spaces, whether for exercise, reflection and contemplation, companionship, or for learning about the natural world around them. This public demand, while encouraging in many respects, has brought with it challenges—heavy trail usage, tensions between hikers and bikers, parking problems and congestion in adjacent neighborhoods, safety concerns, and inappropriate disposal of refuse and human waste. The master plan should seek ways to manage these demands and provide opportunities for access for park visitors in ways that address these challenges and do not jeopardize this treasured natural resource.

If implemented fully and faithfully, the CHWP Master Plan will protect the flora and fauna of our hillsides and provide ample opportunity for recreational activities for residents of Claremont and nearby communities. The plan should foster appropriate and respectful behavior among all park visitors and neighboring residents that results in a safe and enjoyable experience. The plan should include financial provisions for sustaining the park for the foreseeable future and identify opportunities for expanding the park into adjacent hillside locations.

It is important to view the CHWP as a magnificent resource to be preserved for future generations and shared wisely with the present one. The many visitors who appreciate it today will be the passionate advocates for preserving it tomorrow. One basic assumption should undergird the master plan: that appreciation of the park by its visitors through recreation and education fosters preservation. Reasonable limitations on use should be implemented to assure the protection of the natural resources of the park, to enhance the experiences of park users, and to address the needs of neighbors. Our basic assumption is that the park is not a problem to be solved but a resource to be treasured, protected and shared.

In this document, we present the process by which Claremont Wildlands Conservancy (CWC) participates in supporting the master plan as well as our recommended goals and some specific means for achieving them. While there may be points where goals or implementation suggestions are in tension with one another, we believe that these tensions can be managed and that, on the whole, they can be mutually reinforcing. Because of the importance of each goal, and the beneficial interactions among them, we believe it inappropriate to rank them. And because of these interrelationships, we have found it necessary to repeat some of the recommendations under different goals. The use of numbers for the recommendations is for ease of reference and does not indicate prioritization.

CWC's role in generating public participation for the Claremont Hills Wilderness Park Master Plan study

The Claremont Wildlands Conservancy believes that an effective master plan will emerge only if there is full stakeholder participation, conducted in an atmosphere of respect for varying opinions and with the goal of finding creative solutions. CWC will encourage participation through e-mail, surveys, letters, social media, and attendance at TAC and other meetings. Such participation is indispensable for the development of the best possible plan and one with broad public support from the entire Claremont community and all those who use the Wilderness Park.

CWC's statement of positions on key Master Plan issues.

The following document is a provisional statement to be refined as we continue to exchange ideas with a wide range of stakeholders.

Proposed Goals

Preservation

1. Preserve and protect ecosystems (flora, fauna, water), landforms, and historical remnants through implementation of a resource management plan.
2. Expand the Claremont Hills Wilderness Park, protecting Claremont's open space and contributing to the creation of a continuous wilderness corridor along the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains.

Access

1. Establish a policy of equitable access for visitors.
2. Set policies and parking access to encourage different areas of the park to be used for different purposes.
3. Consider additional entrances, where appropriate, to support planned uses for different areas of the park, taking into account the impact on adjacent neighborhoods.
4. Create and enforce parking policies that minimize impact on neighborhoods while providing adequate parking for visitors.
5. Create and enforce policies on parking and visitor activities based on a reasonable definition of carrying capacity.
6. Expand opportunities to experience the park at various times of day and night, as reasonable.
7. Develop additional trails within CHWP and provide connections to trails beyond the park's and the city's boundaries.

Safety

- Ensure the safety of park visitors, neighbors, pets, and wildlife through best practices in trail design, fire protection, sanitation, education, and enforcement.

Park Culture

- Through education and volunteerism, foster a culture in which people treat nature and one another with respect and care.

Sustainable Funding

1. Establish sustainable funding to implement and support the master plan and resource management plan.
2. Ensure that CHWP-associated revenues are used to support the CHWP.
3. Ensure that an appropriate portion of other city-park-related fees are used to support the CHWP.

Recommendations for Implementation of Goals

PRESERVATION

We support the preservation and protection of ecosystems (flora, fauna, water), landforms, and historical remnants through the creation and implementation of a resource management plan. Moreover, we support efforts to expand the Claremont Hills Wilderness Park, protecting Claremont's hillside open space and preserving a continuous wilderness corridor along the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains.

A. Ensuring Preservation

A resource management plan is key to achieving the goal of park preservation. It should address the following issues:

1. Cataloguing and classifying existing flora and fauna in the park
2. Preserving historical and cultural as well as natural features of the park.
3. Drawing on community experts as resources for preserving and managing the park.
4. Capturing water run-off for storage and recirculation.
5. Preventing erosion and repairing damage.
6. Designing signage to educate and assist users in protecting park habitat.
7. Providing guidance to park rangers and volunteers charged with educating and enforcing park rules regarding preservation.
8. Crafting guidelines for park closure for vegetation and animal management or fire danger.
9. Developing reasonable figures for park carrying capacity.
10. Identifying funding requirements for implementing and updating the resource management plan, for employing a sufficient number of well-trained park rangers to monitor and protect the park, and for compensating a city administrator responsible for managing the park.

B. Expanding the Park

We support efforts to secure additional open space for the park in order to preserve the integrity of ecosystems, maintain a continuous wilderness corridor along the San Gabriel foothills, and protect the watershed. This objective has been articulated in the hillsides ordinance of 1981 and the City's 2006 general plan. Three obligations follow from this commitment:

1. The City should make all reasonable efforts to secure additional parcels of hillside land within the city's sphere of influence as they become available in order to expand the CHWP. It should design creative proposals and strategies for negotiation that will be persuasive to owners.
2. The City should work proactively with neighboring cities to encourage the purchase and maintenance of hillside properties and to open publicly held hillside properties for passive recreational use.
3. A serious commitment to preservation and expansion may involve creating a full or part-time position on the city's administrative staff to direct these efforts. This administrator would:
 - Pursue land-purchase opportunities by actively and frequently communicating with owners of appropriate properties, developing long-term working relationships wherever possible;
 - Develop relations with outside organizations that assist in land acquisition such as Trust for Public Lands, San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments, and state agencies; and
 - Foster relationships with counterparts in neighboring communities to develop a wilderness corridor.

ACCESS

Visitors are motivated to visit the park for a wide range of reasons—enjoyment of nature, solitude, exercise, being together with family and friends. Some walk, others run; some are pushed in baby carriages, others are carried; some use bicycles, others ride horses. An effective plan should support all of these activities. “Access” to the park involves a variety of issues—treatment of park visitors, travel to the park and parking provisions, areas of entry, accommodation of visitors’ different purposes, hours of availability, park carrying capacity, and development of a comprehensive trail system.

We question the frequently expressed assumptions that the recent surge in numbers of visitors will continue to rise and that expanding the number of parking spaces will inevitably promote that trend. In estimating future use, we need to consider a range of factors such as the role of social media, the experiences of similarly affected areas, the best estimates of current use, and a rational determination of the park’s carrying capacity.

We make the following recommendations to address issues of access:

A. Equity for Visitors

CHWP is a public park, purchased with public monies from local, county, and state governments. The park belongs not only to residents of Claremont but to the larger public as well. We believe this fact should be widely publicized. However, since Claremonters pay taxes to support the CHWP and local streets, we believe it is equitable for Claremont residents to enjoy special privileges, for example with regard to parking.

Parking fees should be determined based on a reasonable balance between the amount of revenue the City needs to maintain the park and the ability of lower-income visitors to pay. We oppose raising fees during peak periods as a tactic to divert visitors at those times because this action would discriminate against low-income visitors.

B. Travel to the Park and Parking

The most challenging problem currently faced by the CHWP is the congestion caused by efforts to park motor vehicles near the primary entrance at the north end of Mills Avenue. Because demand for park use frequently exceeds space in the two lots available and because some visitors seek to avoid parking fees, visitors to the CHWP and the Thompson Creek Trail park on residential streets near the main entrance. This behavior results in negative impacts on adjacent neighborhoods. Current restrictions on residential street parking have pushed parking further from the park entrance, increasing safety issues for those walking longer distances to the park and exacerbating congestion issues in additional neighborhoods.

With the assumption that public streets and parks belong to and are paid for by the public, we support parking restrictions that are limited to the minimum level necessary to achieve their objectives. These restrictions should be established only when sufficient objective evidence of a problem meets strict criteria, not simply in response to anecdotes and political pressure. When applying the city’s residential permit parking policy, the city should consider the needs of all stakeholders, the perceptions of community members, and the citywide precedents being set.

A related concern is the perception of unfairness. Residents in other congested areas of the city (near the Village, churches, schools, parks) may perceive special treatment given to CHWP neighbors by the city and demand the same for themselves. If met, their demands could create serious obstacles for shoppers and merchants, church-goers, and families with children throughout Claremont.

The following recommendations aim to balance access for park visitors with safety and neighborhood-congestion concerns:

1. Continue current parking policies in both north and south lots on Mills Avenue.
2. Continue the neighborhood residential permit parking (RPP) zone on Adirondack and on Mills Avenue from Pomello to Miramar.
3. Continue current no-parking zones on Mills Avenue north of Pomello and on Mt. Baldy Road.
4. In order to keep parking as close to the Mills entrance as possible, pursue efforts to expand both the north and south parking lots. Treat additional space as overflow, paid parking that is made available only as needed. Maintain these additions as porous, non-asphalt surfaces that may be converted to open space if the need for them declines in the future.
5. Any revisions of parking policy should be introduced at the time of the sunset of the current policy.
6. On residential side streets off Mills currently in RPP zones, allow parking after 7:00 a.m. for City of Claremont residential permit holders, and possibly also annual permit holders. Neighborhood residents maintain their current privilege of providing neighborhood permits to their guests.
7. Along Mills Avenue south of Miramar to Baseline, where there are no driveways or facing houses, allow parking for all without restriction. For safety of pedestrians, provide a continuous walkway up Mills to the park entrance.
8. Expand parking at Padua Sports Park with a walking path linking it to the Mills entrance.
9. If visitor demand proves sufficient, explore the possibility of contracting with a shuttle service to move visitors between the Metrolink parking lot in downtown Claremont and the park entrance at Mills for a charge equivalent to or less than the Mills parking-lot fees.
10. Maintain existing parking policies at the Johnson's Pasture area of entry. Future evidence may suggest the need for further parking accommodations.

We understand that an entrance fee or visitor-permit fee would relieve neighborhood congestion by making parking in the lots free and therefore more attractive to visitors. Street parking would be minimized, especially if lots are expanded. However, we support the use of parking fees as opposed to these fees because the latter have high administrative costs, are impractical to enforce because of multiple entry points to the park, and are likely to encourage illicit entry, which would damage the environment and undermine the recommendation to promote different areas for different uses (See D. below).

C. Areas of Entry.

Although there are multiple entry areas to the park, our view is that the primary concentration of users is, and should continue to be, on the five-mile loop, accessible from the Mills point of entry. (See the City's 1996 Management Plan p. 4.) Most of these visitors enjoy the park primarily for exercise. The other points of entry provide access into less congested areas and are more suitable for those interested in the natural environment and the solitude afforded by the hillsides, woodlands, and canyons. We believe that the existing areas of entry are adequate. If additional trails were added to the park, it would be appropriate to consider additional points of entry and parking provisions for them. If additional parcels are added to the park, particularly on the western boundary, new areas of entry would be appropriate.

We propose these two short-term alterations to the existing areas of entry:

1. Purchase of the DeVito property could permit a better-designed and more accessible point of entry at Pomello.
2. The improvement of the trailhead at the top of Mountain Avenue into Johnson's Pasture may redistribute parking in a fashion that would be less disruptive to neighbors on Via Santa Catarina.

D. Different Park Areas for Different Uses

We support a policy of encouraging different uses in different park areas as suggested in the preceding section. The following guidelines should be followed to implement this policy:

1. The Mills loop should be regarded as the part of the park designated for heaviest visitor use and should be available for use by hikers, bikers, and equestrians.
2. Fire roads throughout the park should be available for all users.
3. In the less congested parts of the park, trails may be designed and designated for hikers or bikers only. The Sycamore Canyon trail is an example of a specially designed trail for hikers that is inappropriate for bikers. Appropriate signage would identify trails with restricted use. New trails should be designed and built with the assistance of professionals skilled in the construction of hiking and biking trails. All new trails should be constructed where they have minimal impact on adjacent ecosystems.
4. Efforts should be made to discourage the use of non-designated trails.

E. Hours of Availability

The current arrangement where park hours are tied to hours of daylight is a reasonable way to permit access and secure the park during times when the safety and well being of visitors, neighbors, and wildlife may be at risk. Clearly posted hours and citations for violators are appropriate tools to implement this policy. We would suggest three modest changes to the current arrangements:

1. Add thirty minutes to the park's open hours at the end of days in March and October in order to align them more closely with dusk. This would provide 31 more hours/year for visitors to enjoy the park in daylight hours.
2. Establish a system of permits and accompanying safety procedures to allow limited access for special occasions such as hikes during full moons.
3. Allow a grace period between the closing time for the park and the closing time for the parking lots to allow for visitors to unpack and disembark.

F. Park Carrying Capacity

The main criterion for determining the park's carrying capacity should be whether or not the land and wildlife are becoming seriously and irreparably harmed. Preliminary evidence suggests that the number of current users, even at peak periods, is not having a significant negative impact on the goal of park preservation. It also suggests that the existence of wide and well-maintained fire roads makes it possible for large numbers of users to pass through the park with little impact on the native environment. The Mills loop is able to accommodate the majority of current visitors, and trails through the less widely used parts of the park are able to accommodate more modest numbers. Most visitors are satisfied with the status quo, or they would go elsewhere. The most significant negative impacts of park use are not felt within the park but in the congested neighborhood near the Mills entrance. We believe that the parking policies outlined in this document will both alleviate much of that congestion and at the same time allow a reasonable level of park use.

G. Addition and Connection of Trails

The park's fire roads were not designed with hikers, cyclists and horseback riders in mind. A comprehensive plan for trails should be developed to meet the needs of these visitors while preserving the environment. It may involve:

1. Coordinating trails with those of adjacent hillside owners and governments to relieve pressure on CHWP and to provide regional access to significant plant, geologic, historical, and scenic features.
2. Establishing additional loop trails within the CHWP.
3. Providing more trails to meet specific needs such as single-track trails for hikers only, or challenging mountain-bike trails for cyclists only.

Prior to the construction of new park trails, particularly those dedicated to hiking or biking only, the city should consult with organizations experienced in the development of such trails and follow a regime of best practices in trail building.

SAFETY

We believe that it is important to ensure the safety of park visitors, neighbors, pets, and wildlife through policies and practices that reduce the risk of fire, encourage safe behavior on park trails, maintain a clean and sanitary park environment, and promote safety on streets adjacent to the park. Such policies and practices can be implemented through education of park visitors and through enforcement by uniformed park rangers and Claremont police. Visitors should have an easy-to-remember phone number for instantly reporting emergencies or other dangers or damage.

A. Reducing the Risk of Fire

The threat of fire, by natural or human forces, is a constant danger in the park. Almost all of the trails in the park were built to facilitate the prevention or suppression of fire. Fire is a threat to park visitors and wildlife; it is particularly worrisome to residents in adjacent neighborhoods. The City's 1996 Management Plan for Fire and Flood Precautions (Page 6) provides helpful suggestions for reducing the risk of fire. We believe the following practices would help :

1. Close the park in the event of fire danger according to current policy—in situations with red flag, low humidity, high wind, fire in the east.
2. In consultation with the Los Angeles County Fire Department, develop and maintain effective firebreaks between the park boundaries and adjacent inhabited areas while respecting native habitat.
3. Encourage park visitors to report any threats of fire immediately by providing contact information online and through signage for fire and police departments and park rangers.
4. Emphasize through signage or education that smoking is strictly prohibited in the park. Encourage visitors to report violators and set stiff fines for violations.
5. Jointly train first responders (rangers, police, fire) on rapid evacuation procedures. Coordinate such efforts with Claremont's neighboring jurisdictions.

B. Encouraging Safe Trail Behavior

In addition to fire, visitors may face other threats to safety on park trails: wildlife such as rattlesnakes, bears, or mountain lions; poisonous plants such as poison oak; and steep and uneven terrain. Perhaps most worrisome, is the danger posed by mixed-use trails that permit both hiking and biking. We support mixed-use trails in general, but we believe that efforts need to be made to ensure that bikers and hikers safely coexist.

We support the following practices to encourage safe trail behavior:

1. Park users should be warned (through signage, informational brochures, and educational programs) about dangers posed by wildlife, poisonous plants, and steep terrain.
2. Hikers and bikers should be educated to keep to the right on park trails.
3. Bikers should be encouraged to use warning bells and to call out “passing on your left” when overtaking hikers.
4. Bicyclists should reduce downhill speed on blind corners and when passing other visitors.
5. Hikers should be alerted to the hazards of wearing ear buds on park trails. If worn, a single ear bud is recommended and volume should be kept low.
6. Dogs should be leashed at all times in the park; short leashes are recommended to avoid blocking trails.
7. Bikers should yield to runners and hikers; all should yield to horseback riders. Signage should indicate these conventions.
8. Organizations such as the International Mountain Bicycling Association that are dedicated to creating safe and sustainable hiking and mountain-biking conditions should be consulted to establish and teach best practices for trail use.

C. Ensuring a Clean and Sanitary Park

The park should remain free of litter and of human and pet waste, and the city should devote adequate resources to keep it clean and sanitary. We suggest the following practices to aid in meeting this objective:

1. Park users should be educated to adopt a “leave no trace” or “pack out what you pack in” ethic.
2. Self-composting toilets should be installed at or near the midpoint of the loop trail, and a full restroom with drinking fountains should be built near the Mills entrance.
3. Animal-resistant trash bins should be placed near park entrances and along the loop.
4. Monthly clean-up efforts could be organized by park rangers and volunteers to encourage visitors to help with park maintenance. School, church, and community groups like the Scouts might be enlisted to help with this effort.
5. Bags and containers for dog waste should be available at each entrance with signs to encourage proper disposal.

D. Promoting Safety on Adjacent Streets

Congestion at the Mills entrance, particularly on weekends, has raised issues of public safety on Mills Avenue and intersecting streets. Three changes will contribute to safer streets.

1. Below Miramar, maintain red lines at corners to create sight lines for drivers turning onto Mills from side streets.
2. Reduce the speed limit on Mills and employ traffic-calming measures between the park entrance and Baseline Road.
3. Provide a continuous walkway along Mills from Baseline to the park entrance.

E. Safety through Education and Enforcement

Implementation of safe policies and practices should rely primarily on informational and educational efforts and creating a “park culture” that is safe for all. Trained and uniformed park rangers and volunteers can perform much of this work. Informational brochures should be available at several park entrances, and rules of safety and etiquette should also be posted on the city website and on popular social media sites. Park rangers should be empowered to issue warnings and citations to users who violate park rules. Adequate policing of neighborhoods close to the park is also necessary.

PARK CULTURE

We believe that through education by park rangers and volunteers we can create a culture in which people treat nature and one another with respect and care. In the last few years, the CHWP has attracted an extraordinary

diversity of visitors representing a true cross-section of Claremont and its neighboring communities. For some, experiences in wild and open spaces have been a lifetime passion; for others, this may be the first experience hiking a mountain trail. For some, “leave no trace” is common practice in a wilderness setting; for others, it is a new idea. The master plan should seek ways to create a culture of stewardship among the park’s many visitors. Some need guidance in using the park in appropriate ways. Some need to be more respectful of fellow visitors and neighboring residents. Stewardship should also extend to educating users about the park’s flora and fauna, its history, its geology, and its value as a watershed.

We offer the following suggestions to educate visitors about the features of the park and to foster care and respect for other visitors and neighbors:

A. Educating Visitors about the Park

We believe that educating visitors about the park is important to promote an appreciation of its many attributes and the desire to preserve and protect them. The following suggestions could be the beginning of a rich educational program for all ages:

1. An informational brochure could be developed and made available at the Mills entrance. It could include: park trail map with distances and altitudes, levels of difficulty, estimated walking and running times; information about flora and fauna; listing of park rules for safety and etiquette; and hours of operation. Print copies should be available free or for a nominal charge to cover printing costs. They could also be distributed at local bike shops and at City Hall when visitors apply for permits. An electronic version should also be available on the city’s website.
2. Informative displays could be created at the Mills entrance and periodic talks by park rangers and local knowledgeable experts (from Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Gardens, the Claremont Colleges, Cal Poly, La Verne...) could focus on different aspects of the park—plant species, geology, birds and other wildlife, watershed, park history. An information center might be built to house displays and answer questions from visitors.
3. Local schools could be encouraged to develop curricular materials that inform students about the San Gabriel foothills so that the park may become a field-trip destination for participating schools similar to programs developed for children at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden.
4. A group of volunteers interested in park education could provide the staff necessary to lead nature walks, support the development of informational materials, and serve as hosts in an information center.

B. Creating a culture of caring and respect.

We believe that the City of Claremont should adopt a welcoming and inviting posture toward visitors to the CHWP and should work to create a culture of mutual caring and respect. Expectations for appropriate behavior should be clearly stated through signage and distributed literature, both print and electronic; and park rangers, the Claremont police, and park volunteers should consistently articulate them. Policies and rules should be enforced in a friendly but firm fashion. We offer the following suggestions for promoting this culture.

1. Minor violations of park hours should result in good-humored warnings and clarifications of the rules. Significant delinquency and repeat offenses should result in citations.
2. Visitors should be made aware that their visit begins when they park their cars. Loud noise along the trails and on neighboring streets should be an occasion for educating visitors about respectful behavior. Further disruptions should result in citations or other appropriate action.
3. Signage is one element in creating park culture. Unobtrusive trail signs should provide directional information at trail junctures and distance markers on the main loop. They should identify non-trails and

restricted areas. Entrance signs should include rules encouraging safe and respectful behavior, expressed in appropriate and effective language.

4. A suggestion box should be placed at the main entrance.
5. Social-media sites could promote the park culture in engaging ways.
6. The City should encourage several volunteer activities at the park to build a culture of caring and respect.

For instance:

- Park rangers develop a volunteer ranger program similar to a community- policing program. Volunteer rangers could assist with congestion issues at the main entrance, help patrol trails, participate in trail maintenance or trail-building, and lead guided walks.
- The International Mountain Bicycling Association provides guidance in promoting a culture of respect on mixed-use trails. A volunteer bicycle ranger program encourages positive interactions among cyclists, walkers, and runners.
- Clean-up days promote trash removal along park trails and in adjacent neighborhoods.

SUSTAINABLE FUNDING

To date, the creation and development of the CHWP has been supported by a variety of sources: the State of California, Los Angeles County, the LA County Fire Department, Claremont Wildlands Conservancy, Claremont citizens, non-profit agencies, Pomona College and parking fees paid by Claremont and non-Claremont residents. Ongoing funding is required to implement the various provisions of the master plan and to acquire additional open space as it becomes available.

A. Implementing the Master Plan

The City Council should develop a budget and establish sustainable funding to support the implementation of the master plan. It is essential that the ranger program be significantly expanded to address the plan's goals, and a city administrator with adequate time and resources assume responsibility for the CHWP. Among the items that will require financial support are the following:

1. Preservation—in particular, the development of a resource management plan
2. Park expansion (see below)
3. Safety and sanitation
4. Access (parking and enforcement)
5. Park culture, including educational programs

In addition to grants and other external sources, three local funding sources should provide revenues directed toward these goals:

1. CHWP-associated revenues. All monies from citations, permits and fees generated by the park should be spent on the park.
2. City of Claremont development-related fees dedicated to supporting Claremont's parks; and
3. A portion of Landscape and Lighting District revenues.

B. Expanding the CHWP

In the discussion of the goal of preservation, above, we strongly urged the expansion of the CHWP through the acquisition of private parcels adjacent to the current boundaries in order to maintain a wilderness corridor along the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. To achieve these objectives we recommend the following:

1. The city should explore funding options (grant opportunities, county and state monies, etc.) and develop an adequate reserve to pay for appraisals, options and matching monies in preparation for future acquisitions.

2. The city should maintain records of the status of ownership of private lands near or adjacent to the park and actively monitor the status for acquisition opportunities. It should be proactive when opportunities arise and should develop solid, long-term working relations with owners wherever possible.
3. The city should work with non-profit organizations such as the International Mountain Bicycling Association, watershed protection agencies, and the AQMD to seek financial support for land acquisition and a financially sustainable system for trail maintenance.
4. The city should work with other foothill communities to purchase additional wilderness spaces for preservation and passive recreation.
5. The city should seek funding from federal, state and county sources.
6. The city should support the National Recreation Area for the San Gabriel Mountains and seek related federal funding if it is established.