

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT



Public facilities and infrastructure represent Riverside's hidden support network. In many cities around the world, people live in settlements without electricity, clean drinking water or adequate sewer systems, and where schools and community and healthcare centers are either nonexistent or not accessible. We take for granted the ability to turn on a light switch, run the washing machine, or visit the emergency room knowing that our infrastructure systems will not fail and public facilities will be available when we are in need.

Well-designed and maintained infrastructure systems are critical to a community's economic development goals, and they enhance the quality of neighborhoods. Infrastructure such as sewer and water lines, broadband communication networks and solid waste collection and disposal must be sufficient to accommodate the present and future needs the community. As infrastructure ages or growth outpaces capacity, isolated failures represent a real potential. Providing quality public facilities such as libraries, hospitals and community centers are also of vital importance, as they contribute to the health, education and quality of life for all residents.

This Public Facilities and Infrastructure Element addresses these hidden support systems important to Riverside:

- ❖ Water Service and Supply
- ❖ Wastewater
- ❖ Stormwater Control
- ❖ Solid Waste
- ❖ Electric Power
- ❖ Telecommunications
- ❖ Medical Facilities
- ❖ Community Centers

WATER SERVICE AND SUPPLY

The City of Riverside established its own water utility, the Riverside Public Utilities Department (RPU), in 1913. As of 2003, the RPU provided water service to over fifty-eight thousand water service connections within Riverside. RPU's service area encompasses seventy-four square miles, of which approximately sixty-eight square miles lie within the City limits and the balance within the sphere of influence.





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The well-established water supply system consists of local groundwater wells for domestic water production, irrigation wells, reservoirs and pumping stations.

Approximately nine square miles within southeast Riverside are served by the Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) and the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) serves a small one-square-mile area of the City¹ (Figure PF-1, Water Service Areas).

WATER USE

Table PF-1 (RPU Projected Domestic Water Supply), identifies the various sources from which RPU obtains domestic and agricultural water, and indicates the projected volumes available from each source through year 2020. RPU obtains all but a small portion of the water supply from groundwater basins in the area. As of 2003, a small amount of treated imported water was purchased during emergencies and when the groundwater supply does not meet the peak demands during a few hot summer days. As demand grows with the population, RPU anticipates that additional water supplies will result from recycling of treated effluent and from the Seven Oaks Conservation Pool. Recycled water will be utilized for uses such as landscape irrigation to reduce domestic water demand.

TABLE PF-1
RPU PROJECTED DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY (AC-FI/YR)

Water Supply Sources	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Available Domestic Water Supply					
Groundwater	77,261	96,200	106,200	106,200	106,200
Imported Water*	365	400	400	400	400
Recycled Water**		2,270	11,000	21,000	31,000
Seven Oaks Dam***			2,000	2,000	2,000
Subtotal	77,626	98,870	119,600	129,600	139,600
Irrigation/Exchange	10,093	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	87,719	108,870	129,600	139,600	149,600

Source: City of Riverside Public Utilities Department. *Urban Water Management Plan*. 2002

*Imported treated water purchased from WMWD during hot summer days

** Projection based on *City Draft Initial Study and Recycled Water Master Plan*. Recycled water to replace use of domestic water for landscaped areas.

*** Anticipated supply from the Seven Oaks Dam Conservation Pool

¹City of Riverside, *Urban Water Management Plan*. 2002.



PF-1 Map of Water Services Area





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In 1991, RPU began an exchange program with the Gage Canal Company to augment its domestic supplies. The water exchange program has helped RPU to reduce imported water deliveries. RPU can receive up to sixty-four hundred acre-feet per year of domestic water from Gage in exchange for up to eight thousand acre-feet per year of non-potable irrigation water (ratio of 1.0 to 1.25).² Exchange is limited by Gage operations and may be expanded in the future with additional non-potable water introduced higher in the Gage Canal system.

RPU has planned several planned water facilities within specific neighborhood service areas. The planned facilities include:

- ❖ Northside – water treatment plant
- ❖ Hunter Industrial Park - water treatment plant and booster pumping station
- ❖ University – water storage reservoir
- ❖ La Sierra Acres – booster pumping station
- ❖ La Sierra Hills – water storage reservoir
- ❖ La Sierra – water storage reservoir and booster pumping station
- ❖ Arlington Heights – two booster pumping stations and a water storage reservoir
- ❖ Alessandro Heights – two water storage reservoir and booster pumping stations
- ❖ Canyon Crest – water storage reservoir and booster pumping station

Since 1992, Riverside has also been delivering domestic supplies to WMWD and may continue the delivery in the future, provided an adequate water supply is available. The future domestic water delivery to WMWD is assumed to remain at about four thousand acre-feet per year.

As part of its long-range planning efforts, RPU has projected water demand through year 2020 (Table PF-2, RPU Projected Water Demand). Existing and future users, including WMWD, are projected to demand almost one hundred five thousand acre-feet per year by 2020, which is within the supply parameters indicated in Table PF-1 (RPU Projected domestic Water Supply (AC-FT/YR)). To address long-term needs for supply, storage and delivery, RPU periodically updates its water system master plan.

For an up-to-date inventory of existing and planned RPU water facilities, readers should consult RPU's current water system master plan.

²An acre-foot of water equals 325,851 gallons, or the approximate amount of water that a family of five uses in a year.



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TABLE PF-2
RPU PROJECTED WATER DEMAND

Water Use Sector	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Residential	42,949	45,139	47,442	49,862	52,404
Commercial	11,796	12,398	13,030	13,694	14,393
Industrial	10,870	11,424	12,006	12,619	13,263
Agriculture	1,180	1,268	1,332	1,400	1,471
Sale to WMWD	3,143	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Other	408	429	451	474	498
Unaccounted for Water*	7,280	7,625	8,017	8,426	8,857
Subtotal Domestic Demand	77,626	82,283	86,278	90,475	94,886
Irrigation/Exchange	10,093	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	87,719	92,283	96,278	100,475	104,886

Source: City of Riverside Public Utilities Department. *Urban Water Management Plan*. 2002

Note: Domestic uses assumed to increase 1% per year.

* Unmetered water used for construction, maintenance and well operations.

WATER QUALITY

The sources of Riverside's drinking water include groundwater basins and the rivers, streams, ponds and springs that replenish them. All of these water sources are exposed to elements that have potential to contaminate them. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the federal Environmental Protection Agency and California Department of Health Services Department prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The water supplied by RPU consistently meets or exceeds state and federal water regulations and guidelines. RPU staff diligently monitors the quality of the water supply and complies with state and federal regulatory activity requirements. Typically, the City collects over ten thousand water samples per year to test for a variety of contaminants. Samples are collected at water sources, along transmission pipelines and throughout the distribution systems, including reservoirs and boosting stations. Tests are performed by an independent laboratory.³

In August of 2000, RPU completed a study that assessed vulnerability of the drinking wells located in the upper Riverside Basin. The study

³ City of Riverside Public Utilities. *Water Quality Report*. 2002.



indicated that sources of possible contaminants include septic systems, composting activities and business practices. As a result, a protection plan addressing septic systems was developed. As of 2002, the Riverside City Council stopped permitting additional septic systems in this sensitive area.

In 2002, an assessment of wells in the Bunker Hill Basin was completed. The contamination plumes include trichloroethylene (TCE), dibromochloropropane (DBCP) and perchlorate plumes.⁴ DBCP contamination is primarily related to herbicide use in orange groves. These contaminants are being mitigated through water treatment and other methods.

TREATMENT PLANTS

RPU operates five treatment plants that remove TCE, perchlorate and DBCP contaminants. RPU also operates chlorination stations that use chlorine gas or sodium hypochlorite to kill harmful bacteria.

WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

While local water supplies appear abundant, the City recognizes the importance of water conservation and has implemented conservation incentive and education and outreach programs to ensure residents and the business community view and value water as a precious resource. In 2004, the RPU implemented a one percent water conservation and reclamation surcharge to water rates. This surcharge will be used to support water conservation, research, education and efficiency programs, as well as to provide water service programs for low-income customers.

Clothes Washer Rebate Program

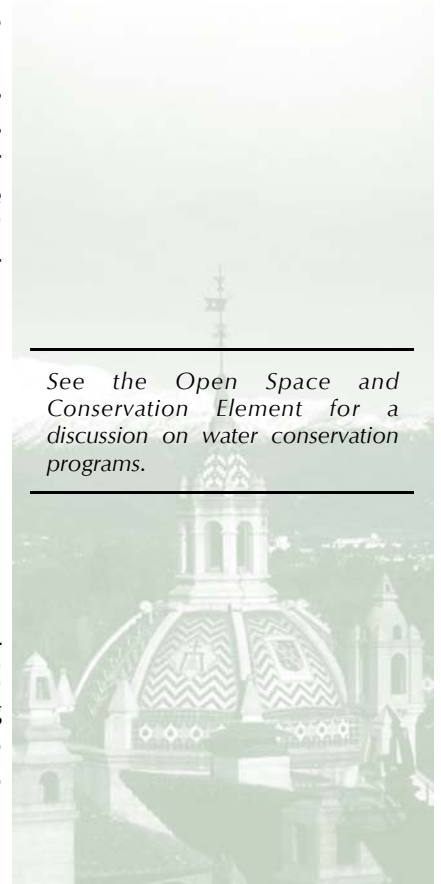
RPU customers who receive both electric and water services are eligible for cash rebates toward a new water- and energy- saving clothes washer.

Kathleen M. Gonzales Memorial Water-Wise Garden

In 2005/06, the City plans to open the Kathleen M. Gonzales Water-Wise Garden in the Casa Blanca neighborhood. This garden will educate customers in water conservation and provide a park-like setting for the community. The main goal of the Water-Wise Garden is to provide water-saving ideas that customers can incorporate into

See the Open Space and Conservation Element for a discussion on water conservation programs.

⁴Ibid.





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landscape design and gardening practices in their own homes. It is intended to be an educational exhibit, displaying plants that can be locally purchased and examples of water saving techniques. The garden will also include space for various community presentations and artwork.

Residential Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet Rebate Program

The Ultra Low-Flush Toilet Rebate is a water conservation incentive program that offers residential water customers a chance to replace their existing high-water-use toilet fixtures for water-saving ultra-low-flush toilets. Rebates of up to \$55 are provided for each ultra-low-flush toilet installed that uses 1.6 gallons of water or less per flush.

Energy and Water School Education Program

For almost twenty years, Riverside Public Utilities has provided educational support to approximately one hundred schools in the area, including most schools in the Riverside and Alvord Unified School Districts and many private schools. In 2001-2002, close to thirty-five hundred students were active participants in the RPU educational program and over forty-four thousand individuals received educational materials which were distributed to schools and community groups. Water education programs include:

❖ *Water Theater Program*

Schools are selected on a rotating basis to receive a professional theater performance of the "Adventures of the California Hydroforce" which takes a lighthearted look at water conservation. More than one million students and teachers have seen the show, which received the National Freedom's Foundation award for community service in 1986. It was also featured in the 1993 television special produced by National Geographic entitled "The Power of Water".

❖ *Mini-Grant Program*

Every elementary teacher and middle and high school science teacher has the opportunity to apply to win a water education mini-grant for up to \$500 in funding for classroom projects related to water. In 2001-2002, five teachers within the RPU service area received a total of \$1,726 for projects ranging from water management in school garden settings to water quality testing.





❖ **Book Donation Program**

Books, CD-ROMs and videos on water-related topics are distributed to school within Riverside. Each year a different grade level is targeted to receive the donation.

WATER RECYCLING

The City owns and operates the Riverside Water Quality Control Plant (RWQCP), a sewage treatment plant that as of 2004, treated thirty million gallons a day. The plant discharges tertiary-treated effluent to the Santa Ana River, but RPU diverts some of the effluent as recycled water for irrigation of a golf course. As noted in the Open Space and Conservation Element, the cost of groundwater sources historically has been relatively low, creating economic disincentives for expanded use of recycled water. However, as part of its long-term view, the RPU continually monitors and studies the feasibility of expanding the use of recycled water. Recycled water could replace domestic water currently used for golf courses and parks and would thereby reduce the use of groundwater resources. RPU anticipates using approximately two thousand acre-feet per year of recycled water by 2005, with preliminary projection of an additional twenty-nine thousand acre-feet per year in the future.⁵

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

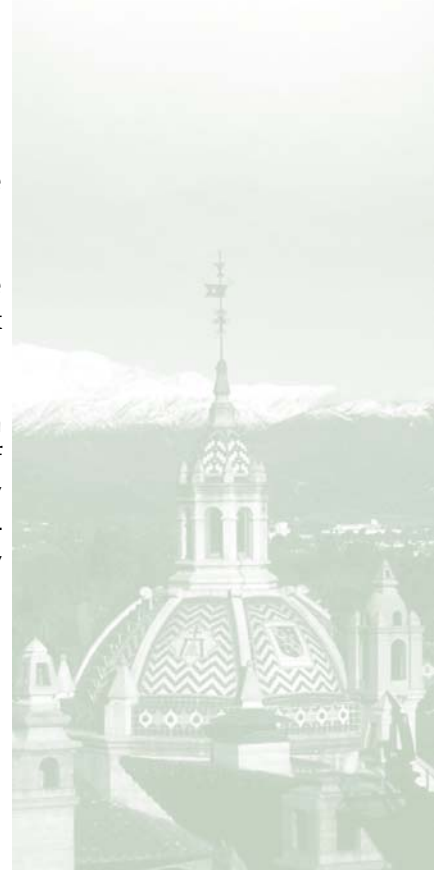
The Western Municipal Water District, or WMWD, was formed by the voters in 1954 to bring supplemental water to growing western Riverside County. As of 2003, WMWD served more than fifteen thousand domestic retail and agricultural customers and nine wholesale customers with water from the Colorado River, the State Water Project and the City of Riverside.⁶

As a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, WMWD provides supplemental water to the cities of Corona, Norco and Riverside and the water agencies of Elsinore Valley and Rancho California. The service area covers a five-hundred-ten-square-mile area of western Riverside County and sells approximately sixty thousand acre-feet of water annually.⁷

⁵ City of Riverside Public Utilities. Comment by Kevin S. Milligan 04/28/04

⁶ Western Municipal Water District. *Urban Water Management Plan*. 2000

⁷ Western Municipal Water District. *Urban Water Management Plan*. 2000





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As of 2000, WMWD had a water supply of seventy-four thousand five hundred acre-feet/year from various sources (Table PF-3 – Western Municipal Water District Projected Domestic Water Supply (AC-FT/YR)). WMWD’s primary source of water is the Metropolitan Water District, with a seasonally low demand secondary supply provided by the City of Riverside.

TABLE PF 3
WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
PROJECTED DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY (AC-FT/YR)

Water Supply Sources	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Purchased from USBR	-	-	-	-	-
Purchased from DWR	-	-	-	-	-
Purchased from Wholesaler					
Metropolitan Water District of So. Cal*	72,000	116,000	132,000	145,000	167,000
City of Riverside**	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Supplier produced groundwater***	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Supplier produced surface diversions	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Exchanges	-	-	-	-	-
Recycled Water					
March Air Reserve Base	500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Riverside Agricultural Pipeline****	0	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total (acre feet/year)	74,500	136,000	182,000	195,000	217,000

Source: Western Municipal Water District *Urban Water Management Plan*. 2000.

Notes: USBR- US Bureau of Reclamation. DWR: Department of Water Resources

*Projections from MWD 9/20/99 "Western Demand Summary." Includes water supplies agencies.

**From City of Riverside-off season domestic purchases

***Proposed Riverside/Corona Feeder project

**** Agricultural pipeline project

WMWD has plans to bring additional water to its service area via the March Reserve Pipeline, the Riverside Agricultural Pipeline and the proposed Riverside/Corona feeder project. With the expected release of Proposition 13 funding, the Riverside Agricultural Pipeline project will be initiated in 2005. This line will intertie with a local irrigation company, the Gage Canal and take higher nitrate waters and pump these supplies into WMWD’s service area. This new line will tie into the March Air Reserve Base irrigation system, which Western operates. This will provide a dual source of water for the citrus industry, freeing up domestic supplies. The Riverside/Corona Feeder project will



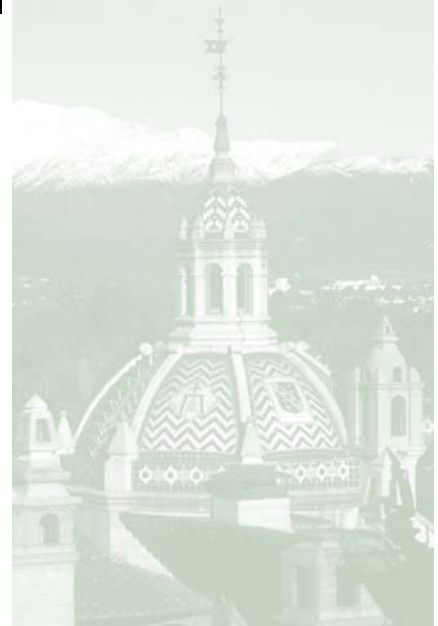
capture and store new water in wet years in order to increase water supplies, reduce water costs and improve water quality. Water supplies are expected to increase to two hundred seventeen thousand acre-feet/year by 2020.

By year 2020, WMWD’s projected water demand from water retailers is expected to be over thirty thousand acre feet/year (Table PF-4, Current and Projected Water Use), with sixty thousand acre-feet/year available for wholesale water usage.

TABLE PF-4
CURRENT AND PROJECTED WATER USE

Water Use Sectors	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Single-family residential	12,351	14,500	18,500	21,500	25,000
Multi-family residential					
Commercial	1,118	1,500	1,800	1,950	2,100
Industrial					
Institutional and government	225	280	350	420	490
Landscape	997	1,200	1,290	1,380	1,470
Agriculture	9,254	7,000	4,500	3,000	1,250
Total	23,944	24,480	26,400	28,250	30,310
Wholesale Water Distributed	51,150	52,500	55,000	58,000	60,000
Additional Waster Uses					
Unaccounted for system losses	1,200	1,225	1,325	1,420	1,575

Source: Western Municipal Water District. *Urban Water Management Plan*, 2000.





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Water delivered to Western Municipal Water District customers consistently meets or exceeds state and federal drinking water requirements. WMWD staff work with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the California State Department of Health Services and independent certified testing laboratories to continuously monitor the quality of the water supplies.



In 2003, the Riverside Public Utilities Department provided water services to over 58,000 water service connections within Riverside.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Riverside (Mockingbird) was completed in 2000 for the North Orange Well Field. Results indicated that wells in the North Orange area are most vulnerable to contamination from septic systems.⁸ However, as noted above, the City adopted an ordinance preventing installation of new septic systems in the area.

Like Riverside Public Utilities, WMWD sponsors provide programs and brochures on water conservation and education for individual users.

Western's Landscapes Southern California Style

In 1989, WMWD, in conjunction with the UC Cooperative Extension, opened Landscapes Southern California Style. This unique one-acre conservation garden includes more than two hundred species of plants. Visitors to the garden can see the plant materials, layouts and irrigation systems that contribute to water efficiency. The garden has approximately thirteen thousand visitors annually.

Water Education for Life

Since 1982, WMWD has provided regional water education programs to public and private schools in Riverside County. Materials, speakers, lesson plans and theater programs are provided at no cost. Students learn about where water comes from, water conservation, how water is used and water reclamation.

High-Efficiency Clothes Washer Rebate Program

This program offers a cash rebate to Western retail customers who purchase an eligible clothes washer.

⁸Western Municipal Water District. 2000 Water Quality Report.



Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet Rebate Program

This program provides a credit on the water bill of up to \$75 to customers who replace their old, non-conserving toilets with newer, ultra-low-flush toilets.

Objective PF-1: Provide superior water service to customers.

- Policy PF-1.1: Coordinate the demands of new development with the capacity of the water system.
- Policy PF-1.2: Support the efforts of the Riverside Public Utilities Department, Eastern Municipal Water District and Western Municipal Water District to work together for coordination of water services.
- Policy PF-1.3: Continue to require that new development fund fair-share costs associated with the provision of water service.
- Policy PF-1.4: Ensure the provision of water services consistent with the growth planned for the General Plan area, including the Sphere of Influence, working with other providers.
- Policy PF-1.5: Implement water conservation programs aimed at reducing demands from new and existing development.
- Policy PF-1.6: Examine creating a “gray water” ordinance which would provide incentives for new residential development construct a gray water reclamation system. This system would keep water re-circulating in the home before going into sewage system.

Objective PF-2: Find new and expanded uses for recycled wastewater.

- Policy PF-2.1: Expand the use of reclaimed water for irrigation and other applications.
- Policy PF-2.2: Continue to monitor and study the costs of extending recycled water service to developing areas for accepted applications.





WASTEWATER

The Riverside Public Works Department operates a comprehensive wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system that serves most of the City, as well as portions of the sphere area and, under contract, the unincorporated communities served by the Jurupa, Rubidoux and Edgemont Community Services Districts. RPU also serves the unincorporated community of Highgrove through an agreement with the County of Riverside. The Western Municipal Water District is responsible for collection and treatment of wastewater flows only in a small portion of the City. Historically, the City’s Public Works Department and WMWD have cooperatively determined which agency can best serve an area with water and wastewater services. This arrangement has led to a mixing and matching of service providers.

The City’s wastewater collection system includes over eleven hundred miles of gravity sewers and numerous wastewater pump stations (Figure PF-2, Sewer Facilities Map). Treatment occurs at the Riverside Regional Water Quality Treatment Plant which, in 2004, treated almost thirty-two million gallons of sewage per day for two hundred eighty thousand residents of Riverside and other served communities.⁹ A team of one hundred people operate the plant twenty-four hours a day every day of the year.

RIVERSIDE REGIONAL WATER QUALITY TREATMENT PLANT

At the Riverside Regional Water Quality Treatment Plant, a limited volume of effluent is reclaimed for beneficial reuse and the remainder of the tertiary-treated effluent is discharged into the Santa Ana River. In 2004, the plant had a capacity of forty million gallons per day, with capacity anticipated to be reached not before 2025. A planned expansion will allow the facility ultimately to treat fifty million gallons of wastewater per day. The plant provides full tertiary treatment for all flows.



⁹ John Claus, Riverside Wastewater Operations Manager (formally employed). 2004.



Figure PF-2 - Sewer Facilities (11"x17")





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Tertiary treatment is the final step in wastewater treatment process. Wastewater is passed through a filter to remove viruses and minute suspended particles and chlorine is injected into the wastewater to disinfect bacteria. The final water product is then dechlorinated to protect the habitat in the receiving Santa Ana River.



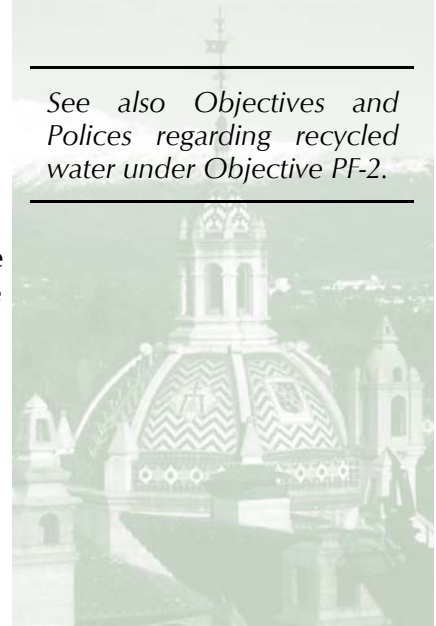
As of 2004, the Riverside Regional Water Quality Treatment Plant had a capacity of treating forty million gallons of sewage per day.

The City has adequate planned capacity to meet the wastewater treatment needs of all future Riverside residents and businesses. Policies therefore focus on ensuring timely provision of wastewater collection facilities and maximizing beneficial reuse of treated effluent.

Objective PF-3: Maintain sufficient levels of wastewater service throughout the community.

- Policy PF-3.1: Coordinate the demands of new development with the capacity of the wastewater system.
- Policy PF-3.2: Continue to require that new development fund fair-share costs associated with the provision of wastewater service.
- Policy PF-3.3: Pursue improvements and upgrades to the City's wastewater collection facilities consistent with current master plans and the City's Capital Improvement Program.
- Policy PF-3.4: Continue to investigate and carry out cost-effective methods for reducing stormwater flows into the wastewater system and the Santa Ana River.

See also Objectives and Policies regarding recycled water under Objective PF-2.





STORMWATER CONTROL

Stormwater is rainwater plus anything the rain carries along with it. In urban areas, rain that falls on roofs or collects on paved areas is carried away through a system of gutters, pipes and culverts. Stormwater runoff flows directly into the City's storm drain system via street gutters and other inlets and this flow in turn discharges into the Santa Ana River flood control channel built and maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Santa Ana River drains a watershed of over twenty-six hundred square miles which includes much of Orange County, the northwestern corner of Riverside County, the southwestern corner of San Bernardino County and a small portion of Los Angeles County. Nine principal drainage basins in Riverside feed the river, including University, Box Springs, Central, Monroe, La Sierra, Southwest Riverside, Mockingbird Canyon, Edgemont and Highgrove. All of these basins discharge directly into the Santa Ana River.

From San Bernardino to Riverside, the Santa Ana River flows perennially, primarily due to treated discharges from wastewater treatment plants. The river then flows into the Orange County Coastal Plain and then on into the Pacific Ocean. The Santa Ana River watershed is managed by the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA).

SAWPA was first formed in 1968 as a planning agency and reformed in 1972 with a mission to plan and build facilities to protect the water quality of the Santa Ana River Watershed. SAWPA is a Joint Powers Authority, classified as a Special District. In Riverside, SAWPA's water lines and wells are located between Tyler and Pierce streets. The SAWPA desalting facility is located adjacent to the Magnolia/91 freeway overpass.

From a planning standpoint, the two important considerations to focus on regarding storm drains are: 1) ensuring adequate capacity to collect and carry stormwater and thereby avoid flooding, and 2) working to reduce pollutant loads in storm water as part of regional efforts to improve water quality in surface waters. The flood protection aspects of stormwater control are addressed in the Public Safety Element, beginning on page PS-11.

STORMWATER POLLUTANTS

As rainwater flows down a gutter or culvert, the trash, litter, silt, automotive chemicals (oils, grease, antifreeze and fine dust from tire wear) animal wastes and many other contaminants it picks up are





washed into the storm drain system. Since storm drains are designed to carry only stormwater, these drains typically are not equipped with filters or cleaning systems and consequently, deliver polluted urban runoff directly into local flood control channels and eventually into the ocean. Many of the pollutants found in this runoff are toxic to fish, marine mammals and other aquatic life.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act prohibits the discharge of any pollutant to navigable waters from a point source unless the discharge is authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In 1987, the passage of the Water Quality Control Act established NPDES permit requirements for discharges of storm water. The NPDES permit program controls water pollution by regulation point sources that discharge pollutant into waters of the United States. Since 1990, operators of stormwater systems have been required to develop a stormwater management program designed to prevent harmful pollutants from being washed away by storm water runoff and discharged into local water bodies.

In most states, including California, a state agency administers the NPDES permitting program, rather than the EPA. In California, nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards administer the program. Portions of Riverside County fall under the jurisdiction of three of these Boards: the Santa Ana, the San Diego and the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Boards. The City of Riverside lies wholly within the Santa Ana region.

Recognizing that this regulation would affect them all, the City of Riverside, the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, other cities in Riverside County (excluding Blythe) and the Coachella Valley Water District joined forces to apply for joint NPDES municipal permits, rather than separate ones. This has allowed the "co-permittees" to share resources, eliminate duplicate efforts and minimize program costs to the public.

Given that much of Riverside's urban runoff – and agricultural runoff as well – discharges into the Santa Ana River, and given that a key City objective is to protect the quality of this resource, the City has established strong policies regarding stormwater quality. These policies work in tandem with the flood control policies contained in the Public Safety Element under Objective PS-2.





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See the Public Safety Element for more information on this topic.

In particular Objective PS-2 and Policy PS-9.8.

Objective PF-4: Provide sufficient levels of storm drainage service to protect the community from flood hazards and minimize the discharge of materials into the storm drain system that are toxic or which would obstruct flows.

Policy PF-4.1: Continue to fund and undertake storm drain improvement projects as identified in the City of Riverside Capital Improvement Plan.

Policy PF-4.2: Continue to cooperate in regional programs to implement the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program.

SOLID WASTE

Nearly everything we do leaves behind some kind of waste. Households create ordinary garbage, industrial and manufacturing processes create solid and hazardous waste and construction activities leaves behind large chunks of debris and inorganic materials. Approximately two hundred twenty million tons of solid waste is generated in the United States each year. This translates into an average of almost four and one-half pounds of solid waste produced per person per day.¹⁰

By actively recycling, reducing and reusing waste, we reduce the need for new landfills and incinerators, prevent the emissions of many greenhouse gases and water pollutants, supply valuable raw materials to industry and conserve land and resources for future generations.

Riverside has earned the distinction of being a “Model City for Local Government Recycling and Waste Reduction”.¹¹ Prior to the passage of the California Integrated Waste Management Act in 1989, Riverside had no municipally sponsored recycling program. After passage of the Act, Riverside became extremely proactive in the recycling and reduction of solid waste. Riverside met the Act's requirement of diverting fifty percent of solid waste from landfills by the year 2000 five years early. As of 2000, Riverside boasted a diversion rate of fifty-eight percent.

¹⁰Environmental Protection Agency. 1998.

¹¹California Integrated Waste Management Board. *Innovations: An Analysis of Successful Local Programs*. “City of Riverside: A Model for Local Government Recycling and Waste Reduction”Bernie Meyerson of EMS Consulting and UC Santa Cruz Extension staff. 2000.



The Riverside Public Works Department collects trash from seventy percent of all households. Excessive waste generation is discouraged by charging additional costs if a second trash container is required. The remaining portion of the City is collected by a private contractor. The private collector services approximately twenty thousand customers in the La Sierra, University and Orangecrest neighborhoods.¹²

All solid waste collected is tipped at the Robert A. Nelson Transfer Station, which is owned by the County of Riverside. The waste is then transferred to either the Badlands Landfill in Moreno Valley, the El Sobrante Landfill located east of Interstate 15 south of the City of Corona and the Lamb Canyon Landfill located between the City of Beaumont and the City of San Jacinto for disposal.¹³

As of March 2004, the El Sobrante Landfill had a remaining capacity of ninety-seven million tons, translating into a remaining life of approximately twenty-nine years. The Badlands Landfill has an overall remaining disposal capacity of approximately nine million tons as of March 2004, with the expected capacity to be reached in 2018/2020. However, further landfill expansion potential exists at the Badlands Landfill site. The Lamb Canyon Landfill has a remaining disposal capacity of sixteen tons, which is estimated to be reached in 2023.

WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Riverside offers a number of waste reduction, recycling and community clean up programs.

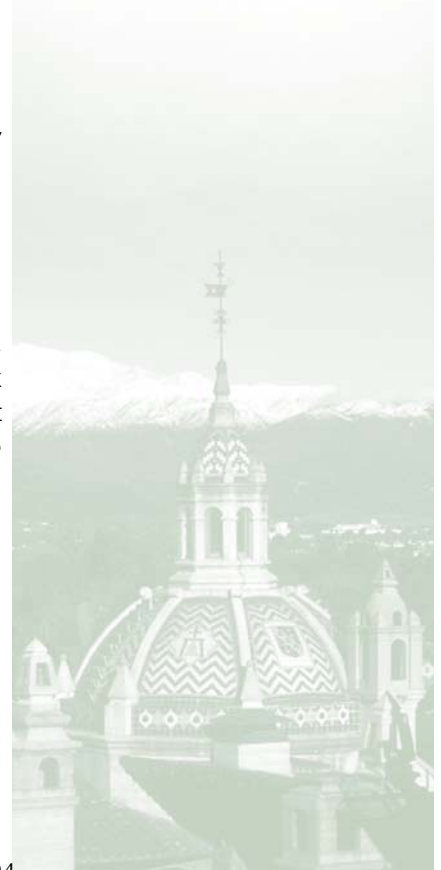
Green Waste Collection

Riverside took the unusual, but highly successful, step of initiating green waste collection as the first program geared to attain diversion goals. Switching from twice-a-week collection of trash to once-a-week collection of trash and green waste allowed the attainment of significant diversion without an increase in operating cost. The green waste collection program includes:

- ❖ Plants
- ❖ Grass
- ❖ Weeds
- ❖ Leaves
- ❖ Tree limbs
- ❖ Wood waste
- ❖ Christmas trees (at specified times in January)

¹²City of Riverside. 2004

¹³Riverside County Waste Management Department. Letter. March 15, 2004





PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

Curbside Recycling

Riverside did not start off its diversion efforts with a residential curbside collection as did most other communities in California. A student-led initiative brought the issue to the City Council. Riverside responded positively, directing its staff to study the issue and to develop a fully automated collection system. The program includes weekly collection of glass, plastics and metals. "Blue container" recyclables are tipped at the Robert A. Nelson Transfer Station and transferred to an intermediate processing facility.

Newspaper Drop-Off

In addition to its curbside collection of old newspapers, the City, in co-sponsorship with the local Press-Enterprise, maintains twenty-four-hour drop-off sites for newspapers. Each site has a recycled plastic barn to house the paper.

Car Tire Amnesty Program

Riverside offers a "car tire amnesty program" in conjunction with collections of household hazardous wastes. City residents are allowed to bring up to nine used auto tires to these collection events. Truck tires and tires from commercial sources are not acceptable. A contractor recycles them into a crumb rubber product.

Household Hazardous Waste

Riverside offers periodic mobile collections for a variety of household hazardous waste products, including oil, paint, cleaning solvent, corrosive liquids and automotive batteries. County sites will also accept antifreeze, batteries, oil and paint.

Backyard Composting Workshops

Since 2004, the City has hosted several free Backyard Composting Workshops. Riverside residents can learn to properly compost green waste.

Appliances

Residents served by a private waste collection hauler are able to receive collection for older, non-working appliances. Riverside contracts with a private company to pick up appliances for removal of freon. Non-freon appliances are taken to scrap metal companies for recycling by the property owner.





Refrigerator Recycling Rebate Program (Cool Returns Program)

Cool Returns is a public benefit program that offers residential electric customers a rebate for recycling older, still-functional yet inefficient refrigerators and stand-alone freezers. Additionally, the program includes a provision for these units to be picked-up free of charge and transported to a recycling facility for dismantling and processing.

Refrigerated Appliance Collection Program

Riverside Public Utilities collects non-working refrigerators and appliances for residents served by the Riverside Public Works Department. The purpose of this program is to remove non-efficient appliances, reduce illegal dumping and maximize the use of energy-efficient appliances. Working in partnership with RPU, the Public Works Department and the Appliance Recyclers of America, this program will collect all varieties of non-working household appliances. Using a 1-800 telephone number, City residents are able to schedule one free pick up per year for refrigerators, appliances and room air conditioners.

C.U.R.E. – Clean Up Riverside’s Environment

C.U.R.E. is a community-wide program that focuses on promoting the value to having a clean city, raising consciousness of litter habits and improving overall community pride and involvement. Past community events have included the Incredible Bulk and F.O.O.T. (Focusing on Offensive Trash) Patrol. The Incredible Bulk, a regular occurring event, is a free bulky item drop-off event that enables residents to get rid of bulky items such as electronic waste and tires. The F.O.O.T. Patrol has residents work together to clean up debris and garbage from public locations.

Electronic Waste

Riverside contracts with a private company to properly dispose of electronic waste such as televisions and computer monitors. The Electronic Waste site is collected at periodic collection events such as the Household Hazardous Waste and Incredible Bulk event.

Curbside Oil Collection Program

Riverside has implemented a pilot program to collect used motor oil and filters from residents’ door steps. The motor oil is processed and recycled by a private, environmental waste handler.





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Keep Riverside Clean and Beautiful

Keep Riverside Clean and Beautiful is a non-profit program coordinated by the Riverside Chamber of Commerce. Its mission is to provide a sense of community, pride and leadership within Riverside by creating partnerships that work toward the beautification of the City. Projects include citywide and neighborhood clean ups, tree planting programs, adopt-a-street program, anti-graffiti program, litter prevention program, a clean campus program for public and private Riverside schools and various fundraisers and events.

Recycling Market Development Zone

The City has a state-designated Recycling Market Development Zone for businesses which either divert recyclable materials from the waste stream or utilize recycled material in their manufacturing process. Recyclers may qualify for below market, low interest loans up to \$2 million to finance land, building or equipment, as well as working capital.

Outreach and Education

Riverside is involved in extensive outreach and education activities with respect to the three R's: reduce, reuse, recycle. Riverside acts independently and in conjunction with a variety of institutions, including:

- ❖ County of Riverside
- ❖ Chamber of Commerce (Keep Riverside Clean and Beautiful)
- ❖ Western Riverside County Council of Governments
- ❖ Local school districts
- ❖ Local colleges and universities

Objective PF-5: Minimize the volume of waste materials entering regional landfills.

Policy PF-5.1: Develop innovative methods and strategies to reduce the amount of waste materials entering landfills. The City should aim to achieve 100% recycling citywide for both residential and non-residential development.

Policy PF-5.2: Gradually expand recycling and waste diversion programs to all City addresses.





Policy PF-5.3: Develop programs that encourage residents to donate or dispose of surplus furniture, old electronics, clothing and other household items rather than disposing of such materials in landfills.

Policy PF-5.4 Implement more severe fines for dumping bio-solids into the City's sewer and storm drain system.

ELECTRIC POWER

Electrical service in most of Riverside is provided by the City-owned Public Utilities Department. Southern California Edison serves customers outside of the City limits. The City's electric service system, established in 1895, includes almost ninety miles of transmission lines and over one thousand miles of distribution lines. The Riverside Public Utilities Department has provided power to residential and business customers for over one hundred years and in 2004, added its one hundred thousandth customer. The Utility has provided lower rates, safe high quality services and community benefits during its existence. Its vision is to be recognized as a community treasure; a resource that helps make the City of Riverside the focal point of the Inland Empire.

As of 2003, the largest proportion (sixty percent) of the local electrical supply was generated from the burning of coal, followed by nuclear power (twenty-one percent) and natural gas combustion (six percent). Renewable energy sources, including geothermal, wind, biomass/waste, small-scale hydroelectric and solar power, account for twelve percent. In 2002, the City completed work on the Springs Substation, a forty-megawatt power plant dedicated to emergency power generation.¹⁴

One of the benefits a locally operated electric provider offers is lower energy rates than other Southern California private utilities. On average, residential bills are ten percent lower and business bills twenty-five percent lower than a typical Southern California Edison bill. These lower rates assist in attracting businesses to Riverside through special economic development rates, thereby allowing local residents the ability to find jobs closer to home and expanding the local economic base. The Riverside Public Utilities Department continues to educate and inform State and National elected officials of the benefits Riverside has and continues to receive by owning and operating its own electrical utility. The residents of Riverside own their electric utility and their interests should not be diminished through poor legislation.

See the discussion on energy resources in the Open Space and Conservation Element under the heading "Energy and Water for Our Future".

¹⁴ City of Riverside Public Utilities Department. *Power Content Label* 2003.



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Since the first energy crises of the 1970s, the City has actively pursued programs to encourage intelligent and measured use of finite energy resources and has invested in cleaner “green” sources. The Riverside Public Utilities Department offers programs that enable customers to reduce their electric bills wherever possible. As of 2004, over \$5 million dollars per year is expended for programs related to conservation and education, renewable energy, research and development and low-income assistance. Allocation of these funds is controlled through oversight of the City Council and implemented to provide the best benefit for Riverside customers. Local control is a cornerstone of a municipal utility, providing direct benefits to its customer-owners. In addition, the Department spends over \$250,000 annually supporting local events and organizations in an effort to improve services in the community and celebrate the City of Riverside.

ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Green Power



Riverside Public Utilities has completed three solar energy projects, including the La Sierra Metrolink Station.

Riverside Public Utilities has constructed several new photovoltaic stations within the City. The new sites, combined with existing photovoltaic power stations such as those at the Autumn Ridge Apartments and the La Sierra Metrolink Station, will allow the Public Utilities Operation Center to generate more green power energy for the City. Several more large photovoltaic power stations are planned throughout the City to provide renewable power and to educate local residents and school children on the availability and benefit of renewable energy. The goal of the Riverside Public Utilities Department is to have one megawatt of local photovoltaic generation – enough power to supply one thousand homes.

Downtown Power Upgrade Project

In order to prepare for increasing population growth and continued record-breaking energy demand, Riverside Public Utilities will build a 96-megawatt (MW) power plant and a local transmission line. The facility will be called the Riverside Energy Resource Center (RERC) and will be located near the Santa Ana River east of the Wastewater Treatment Plant near Van Buren Boulevard and Jurupa Avenue.

The RERC will use clean-burning, natural gas turbine generators for power during the hottest days of summer when energy demand is highest. The RERC will not be connected to the State grid, so it will only serve Riverside customers. In a disaster, it could provide the city with 96-MW of emergency power. Or it could be used to protect utility customers from shortages in the energy market supply and price fluctuations.





Additional Facilities

Anticipating that two long-term contracts with the California Department of Water Resources will end in 2005 and 2008, Riverside will build two additional fifty-megawatt peak power plants. The natural gas powered plants would be tapped only during the hottest hours of the hottest summer days, when air conditioner use creates huge peaks in energy consumption. These new plants will assist in keeping utility rates stable for Riverside homeowners and businesses and since the plants will not be connected to the state power grid,¹⁵ the plants will keep critical services running during emergencies.

Construction of the power generation stations will enable the Riverside Public Utilities Department to supply the needs of emergency operations by directing power to those facilities as power is restored to the larger geographic area. The power system will not have to rely on state or regionally operated transmission lines as all distribution lines will be owned and operated by the Riverside Public Utilities Department.

The Riverside Public Utilities Department offers many electric rebate and incentive programs. These include:

- ❖ **SHARE**— Helps qualified, low-income residents pay their utility bills
- ❖ **UTILICARE**— Helps customers that depend on life support systems a special rate
- ❖ **WE CARE** — For senior, disabled or low-income customers, provides a free home energy survey, free weatherization and conservation devices plus installation.

The Riverside Public Utilities Department also offers an additional ten rebates programs and another fifteen rebate programs for businesses.

Objective PF-6: Provide affordable, reliable and, to the extent practical, environmentally sensitive energy resources to residents and businesses.

Policy PF-6.1: Continue to support the development of green power and expand the use of green power in the City's energy portfolio.

¹⁵ Riverside OKs Building 2 Power Plants to Ensure Supply During Peak Demand. Los Angeles Times. February 4, 2004.





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- Policy PF-6.2: Ensure that adequate back-up facilities are available to meet critical electric power needs in the event of shortages or temporary outages.
- Policy PF-6.3: Promote and encourage energy conservation.
- Policy PF-6.4: Encourage energy-efficient development through its site plan and building design standard guidelines.
- Policy PF-6.5 Promote green building design.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

Compared to traditional types of infrastructure such as roads and water lines, planning for high-tech infrastructure is a relatively recent phenomenon. The convergence of data, telephone, television, satellites and the personal computer has created a dynamic world of interactive communications possibilities. Providing and supporting evolutions in communications infrastructure will provide a vital framework for job and commercial growth, educational opportunities and quality of life issues in Riverside.

The City has already differentiated itself from other communities by planning for electronic infrastructure needs and creating environments attractive to the workforce and to the community as a whole. The City's Public Utilities Department owns and operates an extensive fiber optic communications system. The City has fifty miles of fiber cable and will be adding approximately sixteen miles of fiber cable to the system in early 2005. Spare capacity is used to provide telecommunications services to many City Departments and a few private parties. As a result, many City Departments receive much higher data rate services than they could otherwise afford. RPU's fiber is available for use by other telecommunications companies to allow them to economically reach portions of the City that might not otherwise be able to have fiber based communications. For example, a portion of RPU's fiber system serves the UCR Research Park.

Key City telecommunications programs include the Downtown Wireless Mall project, electronic libraries called "cybraries" and the Smart Home Infrastructure Project.

Downtown Wireless Mall





The Downtown Wireless Mall project, completed in 2004, enables any person with a laptop computer or PDA (such as a Palm Pilot) to access the internet for free from various locations up and down the Main Street Mall. Network extensions to other locations around Riverside, including University Village and the Galleria at Tyler, will establish a citywide network.

Cybraries

While rapid development of the internet has expanded access to communication, education, information and consumer opportunities for many people, the internet has also created a "digital divide" – a gap between those who have easy access to an internet connection at home and those who do not. In 1998, Riverside began an innovative program to create several "cybraries" in areas of the community where access to libraries and the internet is limited.

Also see the Education Element for a discussion on cybrary resources.

Developed in 1998, the Eastside Cybrary is a satellite service point of the Riverside Public Library and offers a collection of virtual materials found through the Library's online databases, CD-ROM software and the internet. The cybrary also provides training for youth in the use of computer technology for finding and evaluating information. Adult training consists of training in basic computer and information literacy skills, special workshop presentations and access to GED, ESL, literacy resources and career development.

In 2000, the Nichols Cybrary Center opened its doors and is also a satellite service point of the Riverside Public Library located in the Joyce Jackson Community Center at Nichols Park. This center offers students a collection of virtual materials found through the library system's online databases, including CD-ROM software and the internet.

The Smart Home Infrastructure Program (SHIP)

The Smart Home Infrastructure Program provides incentives to homebuilders to pre-wire homes to accommodate future technologies which use coaxial cable, data cable and/or phone lines.





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Objective PF-7: Ensure that Riverside residents, the business community and educational institutions have easy access to state-of-the-art internet services and modern telecommunications technology.

Policy PF-7.1: Provide innovative, targeted technology projects and related economic development incentives.

Policy PF-7.2: Continue to support the goals and mission of SmartRiverside.

Policy PF-7.3: Prepare and implement a Telecommunications Master Plan.

Policy PF-7.4: Encourage new development to be wired or provided with other necessary infrastructure for up-to-date telecommunications services.

Policy PF-7.5: Market and encourage homebuilders to participate in the Smart Home Infrastructure Program.

Policy PF-7.6: Provide flexibility within the Zoning Code to encourage technology and home-based businesses.

Policy PF-7.7: Examine the option of the City owning a television station.

Policy PF-7.8: Encourage competition of cable providers.

Policy PF-7.9: Continue to work with Riverside Public Utilities and private telecommunications infrastructure operators and owners to ensure that Riverside has state-of-the-art internet and telecommunication facilities, system upgrades, features and coverages.

Also see the Objectives and Policies contained in the Education and Arts and Culture Elements.

In particular ED-2 and AC-1.

Objective PF-8 Expand the accessibility of internet and similar communications services throughout the community.

Policy: PF-8.1 Develop partnerships with K-12 schools to promote the student use of technology to promote high-level learning.

Policy PF-8.2: Encourage innovative internet access projects such as the Downtown Wireless Mall project.



Policy PF-8.3 Expand development of cybraries.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Hospitals and medical facilities provide critical health services and jobs to a community. Quality health care services can attract businesses and residents to Riverside and help strengthen the tax base. By supporting and promoting diverse health care facilities in the community, the City can promote good health for residents and the economy.

Cooperative community programs that have proven successful include community-based health promotion efforts, health education services, advocacy for holistic community health and reaching out to disadvantaged and special groups, such as the elderly. The several hospitals and medical clinics operating in Riverside can work together to build a strong network and thereby maximize each other's strengths and compensate for any gaps in services.

DIVERSE MEDICAL FACILITIES

Riverside has several long-established medical institutions.

Riverside Community Hospital

Founded in 1902, Riverside Community Hospital is licensed for three hundred sixty-nine beds and has over three hundred fifty physicians representing a wide array of specialties. Services offered at Riverside Community Hospital include the Family BIRTHplace, a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit for seriously ill infants; the Health Care Center offering a full range of inpatient and outpatient cardiovascular services, a transitional care unit; and many ancillary services which all work together to promote the health and wellness of patients.

Supportive to the medical centers are medical and related office complexes throughout the City. Riverside's goal is to support expansion of health-care related businesses in strategic locations to meet the needs of Riverside residents and persons throughout the Inland Empire, establishing Riverside as a central location for diverse medical and dental businesses and services.

Parkview Community Hospital Medical Center

Parkview Community Hospital Medical Center, Riverside's only non-profit community hospital, was founded in 1958. This facility has a staff of over three hundred fifty physicians representing a multitude





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of specialties. Parkview offers a host of services, including Maternity Care, Neonatal Intensive Care, Diabetes Care, Cancer Treatment, Pediatrics, General Surgery and Physical Rehabilitation.

Kaiser Permanente Medical Center

Kaiser Permanente Medical Center, Riverside is a full-service medical care center serving more than one hundred thousand health plan members in the Riverside County area. More than sixteen hundred employees and one hundred thirty physicians are employed at the medical center.

The thirty-nine-acre facility includes the Park Sierra Medical Offices and the hospital and medical office tower. Services offered at the medical center include Family Practice, Optometry, Pediatrics, Ob/Gyn, Radiology, Physical Therapy, Emergency Services and General Surgery, among others.

Objective PF-9: Make Riverside the central location for quality and diverse health care services in the Inland Empire.

Policy PF-9.1: Support the efforts of local medical facilities and other health-care providers to expand health care and health services in the community.

Policy PF-9.2: Provide health-related outreach activities and informative workshops at local community centers.

Policy PF-9.3: Encourage a standing committee to promote high-quality health care facilities.

COMMUNITY CENTERS

Community centers are often the heart of their neighborhoods. They provide space where meetings, workshops, classes, sports and events can occur. Centers offer space for recreational and educational activities, including sports, art classes, nutritional programs, job training and service programs.

City community centers, senior centers, social service centers, clubhouses and activity centers throughout Riverside (Table PF-5, Community/Senior/Social Service Centers) act as hubs for the activities of local neighborhoods. Typically operated by the Parks and Recreation Department, community centers offer recreational, educational



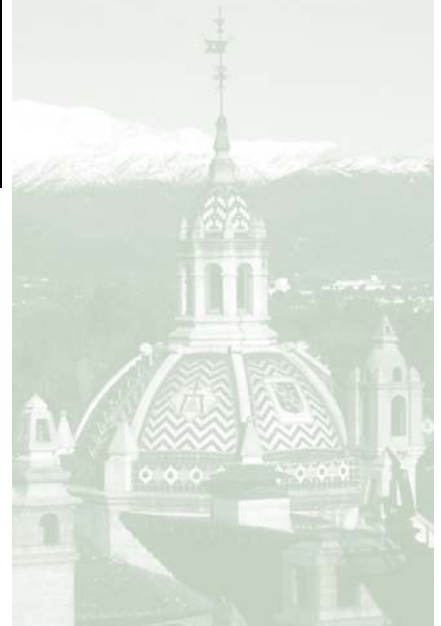


and human service programs. As identified in Figure PF-3 (Community Centers), all of Riverside’s community centers are located within or next to parks. (See also Table PR-1 Park and Recreation Facilities in the Park and Recreation Element for a full list of park facilities.)

Recreational programs include softball, basketball leagues, adult and youth sport leagues, aquatics programs, volleyball leagues and fitness and yoga classes. In addition, community centers provide many life enrichment, educational and cultural programs, including homework and computer assistance, dance classes, art classes, foreign language classes, music programs and a variety of enrichment classes for all ages. Day camps and child care are also provided through many centers. Community centers also allow non-profit and private groups to hold special events and meetings and conduct specialized programs.

TABLE PF-5
COMMUNITY/SENIOR/SOCIAL SERVICE CENTERS IN RIVERSIDE

Community Center	Address
Bobby Bonds/Cesar Chavez Center	2060 University Avenue
Bordwell Park/Stratton Center	2008 Martin Luther King Blvd.
Arlanza Center/Bryant Park	7950 Philbin Ave.
Renck Center/Hunt Park	4015 Jackson St.
La Sierra Center/La Sierra Park	5215 La Sierra Ave
Joyce Jackson Center /Nichols Park	5505 Dewey Ave.
Ruth Lewis Center/Reid Park	701 N. Orange St.
Janet Goeske Senior/Disabled Center/Streeter Park	5257 Sierra Ave.
Ysmael Villages Center/Villegas Park	7240 Marguerita Ave.
Dales Senior Center/White Park	3936 Chestnut St.





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PF-3 Community Centers (11"x17")





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The Riverside and Alvord Unified School Districts and the City of Riverside implement the "PRIME Time and HALF Time" after-school program held at elementary and middle schools throughout Riverside. The program operates throughout the school year and includes an academic component, tutorial and enrichment activities such as recreation and various clubs. Riverside Park and Recreation staff also conduct a "Kids-in-Action" after school program at the Mountain View Elementary School. Activities include intramural sports, games, dance, cheer, homework, community clubs and cooking.

Bryant, Nichols, La Sierra, Reid and Villegas Parks also have free computer labs available to assist with homework, internet access and tutoring.

Adult and Senior Programs

Adult activity classes vary tremendously and include karate, dancing, yoga, dog training, kick boxing, resume writing, gymnastics and real estate. Adult sports leagues include softball, basketball and volleyball.

Senior Programs

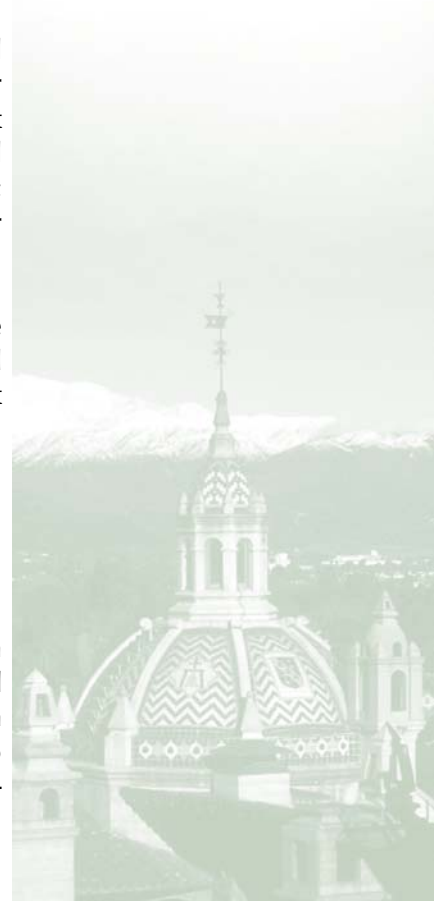
The community of Riverside offers senior-oriented programs and services through various recreation centers and the Dales Senior Center and the Janet Goeske Senior/Disabled Center. Services at the Janet Goeske Center include regularly scheduled health, education, art and computer classes; a lunch program; nutrition and support groups; seminars; referral services; health screening; day trips; and other activities.

The Dales Senior Center also offers numerous programs to enhance the quality of life for the City's senior population including health, special interest and fitness classes, the Vitamin Relief USA Senior Support program and the Riverside Walkers for Health and Fun.

OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

Office of Neighborhoods

The Office of Neighborhoods was created by the City of Riverside in 2001 to increase and improve communication between the City and its neighborhoods. The office encourages citizen participation through neighborhood organizing and provides free information and support to residents interested in working together to improve their neighborhoods.





Arlanza Family Resource Center

The Arlanza Family and Neighborhood Resource Center represents a unique multi-disciplinary collaboration of various agencies. These include the Riverside County Department of Mental Health, the Department of Public Social Services, the Alvord and Riverside Unified School Districts, various community-based organizations and neighborhood residents. Centrally located in the Arlanza Neighborhood, the center provides local residents with a variety of social services, programs and workshops including education classes, English classes, day-care center, health care, parenting skills workshops, violence prevention workshops, legal aid and many other services as deemed necessary by the local residents. In addition to these core services and programs, the resource center provides guidance on how to identify local people who are willing to lend their time and skills to neighborhood projects.

Curtailing Abuse Related the Elderly Program (CARE)

The CARE Program, a division of Riverside County Adult Protective Services, is an elderly and dependent adult abuse prevention and education program working in partnership with law enforcement and other human service providers to raise public awareness and provide a coordinated response to abuse. The CARE program began as a pilot effort in 1997 and has since recovered and saved \$28.7 million for Riverside County seniors.¹⁶

In April 2004, the CARE program initiative was selected as a finalist for the *Innovations in American Government Award* program by the Ash Institute for Democratic Governance and Innovation. This non-profit group is associated with Harvard University's Kennedy School of Management.

Care Connexus Adult Day Services

Care Connexus Adult Day Services is a non-profit, charitable organization that serves seniors within Riverside County since 1978. Care Connexus operates a licensed center in the City of Riverside and in Sun City/Menifee Valley. Care Connexus works to improve the quality of life for older and younger qualifying adults that are physically, mentally or socially dependent on others to meet their daily needs. Connexus offers several specialized programs including adult day health care, adult day care, family and care giver support services and the Alzheimer's Day Care Resource Center.

¹⁶ "CARE: The University Non-Profit Recognizes the Effort as One of the Best in the Country." *The Press-Enterprise*. April 29, 2004. Michael Coronodo.



Casa Blanca Home of Neighborly Service

This community center provides human services to residents of the Casa Blanca community. Services include day classes and an after-school program, including children and family literacy, computer instruction, tutoring for teens, parent education, homework assistance and counseling services.

Youth Action Office

The Youth Action Office is an advocacy agency that works to improve the resources available in Riverside for youth and families. The mission of the Office is to be the focal point and lead agency to identify, enhance and maximize the resources available in Riverside to address problems and issues affecting or relating to Riverside's young people, in order that Riverside becomes a "Family Friendly City".

The Office collaborates with youth service providers, agencies, educational institutions and the business community to share information, provide support and improve access to activities and services for young people and families.

Youth Service Center

Founded in 1969, the Youth Service Center is a private, nonprofit agency specializing in the needs of children and families. The YSC was established by a community task force and continues to receive support from and offer needed services to the community. The YSC's provides a variety of service programs and classes including therapy, prevention and early intervention services to elementary, middle and high school and other community sites, parenting classes and affordable childcare.

SERVICE PROVIDERS

While Riverside offers a variety of community service programs at senior and community centers, residents also look to many non-profits, agencies and community groups that offer diverse activities and services. Some of the established groups in Riverside and the region include:

- ❖ Alternatives to Domestic Violence
- ❖ Alzheimer's Association of Riverside
- ❖ American Cancer Society
- ❖ American Red Cross
- ❖ ARC Riverside





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- ❖ Valley Restart Center
- ❖ Arthritis Foundation
- ❖ Blindness Support Services
- ❖ Boy Scouts of America
- ❖ Care Connexus
- ❖ CASA for Riverside County
- ❖ Catholic Charities
- ❖ Center for Community Action
- ❖ Center for Employment Training
- ❖ Child Abuse Prevention Center
- ❖ Children's Center of Riverside
- ❖ Community Access Center, Community Foundation
- ❖ Community Health Systems
- ❖ Community Settlement Association
- ❖ Fair Housing Council of Riverside County
- ❖ Family Service Association of Riverside
- ❖ First Steps
- ❖ Girl Scouts of America
- ❖ Goodwill
- ❖ Inland AIDS Project
- ❖ Jefferson Transition Programs
- ❖ Jewish Family Services
- ❖ Libreria Del Pueblo
- ❖ Operation Safe House
- ❖ Parkview Foundation
- ❖ Riverside Community Health Foundation
- ❖ Salvation Army
- ❖ Walden Family Services
- ❖ YMCA/YWCA

The community centers provide a venue for many programs and lectures offered by these groups.

See the Land Use and Urban Design Element under "Citywide Objectives - Community Facilities," the Park and Recreation Element under "Park and Recreation Master Plan" and the Air Quality Element under "Land Use Strategies - Land Densities" for more information on recreational and service needs.

In particular review Objectives LU-25, PR-1, PR-2 and Policy AQ-1.26.

Objective PF-10: Meet the varied recreational and service needs of Riverside's diverse population.

Policy PF-10.1: Provide every neighborhood with easy access to recreation and service programs by decentralizing community centers and programs. Promote the development of shared facilities and satellite offices in each Riverside neighborhood.

Policy PF-10.2: Work cooperatively with the Riverside Transit Agency to improve transportation services to community centers for those who rely on public

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transportation, such as seniors, the disabled and teenagers.

Policy PF-10.3: Explore innovative funding and development concepts with non-profit groups.

Policy PF-10.4: Ensure that youth activities and programs are provided or are accessible by all neighborhoods, either in City facilities or through joint-use or cooperative agreements with other service providers.

