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**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

In the Matter of the Application of
Southern California Edison Company (U338E)
for a Certificate of Public Convenience and
Necessity for the RTRP Transmission Project

A.15-04-013
(Filed April 15, 2015)
(Amended April 30, 2015)

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF GARY THOMPSON
ON BEHALF OF
THE CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY**

June 24, 2019

1 **DIRECT TESTIMONY OF GARY THOMPSON**

2 **ON BEHALF OF**

3 **THE CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY**

4 **I. BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS**

5 Q: What is your name?

6 A: Gary Thompson.

7 Q: What was your position with the City of Jurupa Valley (“Jurupa Valley” or the
8 “City”), and how long did you hold it?

9 A: From August 2014 through May 2019, I was the City Manager of Jurupa Valley.

10 Q: What is your current employment?

11 A: I am currently the Executive Officer of the Riverside Local Agency Formation
12 Commission (“LAFCO”). LAFCOs are state-mandated regulatory agencies established to help
13 implement State policy of encouraging orderly growth and development through the regulation of
14 local public agency boundaries. As Executive Officer, I manage Riverside LAFCO’s staff and
15 conduct the day-to-day business of the Riverside LAFCO, while ensuring compliance with the
16 Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000. This involves planning,
17 organizing, and directing LAFCO staff, while acting as a liaison with County departments, State
18 and City governments, community groups, special districts and the general public.

19 Q: What is your work experience prior to being City Manager for Jurupa Valley?

20 A: Prior to August 2014, I was a consultant to provide transition services from the
21 County of Riverside and worked on policies, procedures and other items related to Jurupa Valley’s
22 future operations. Essentially, I was a Senior Management Analyst for Jurupa Valley from the pre-
23 incorporation period starting in April 2011, until August 2014 when I became City Manager. Prior
24 to this, I was the consultant retained by the City’s incorporation committee to work with the
25 Riverside Local Agency Formation Commission (“LAFCO”) on the incorporation process and to
26 complete the Comprehensive Fiscal Analysis for the proposed incorporation of Jurupa Valley. My
27 previous employment positions include, among other things, service as a consultant and
28

1 Administrative Services Director for the City of Menifee during its initial incorporation years. I
2 have extensive consulting experience with LAFCOs statewide, working with city incorporation
3 fiscal analyses, municipal service review projects, and municipal service impact analyses.

4 Q: What were your responsibilities as City Manager for Jurupa Valley?

5 A: As City Manager, I was responsible for the efficient administration of all of Jurupa
6 Valley's affairs and departments under the policies established by the City Council. I was
7 responsible for the coordination and implementation of City Council policies and programs and
8 provided direction to the departments that administer Jurupa Valley programs and services. I was
9 responsible for coordinating inter-governmental relations and legislative advocacy; emergency
10 preparedness; economic developmental services; and administration of Jurupa Valley's
11 communications, media relations, and public relations. In addition, I was responsible for
12 developing an annual budget for conducting Jurupa Valley's day-to-day operations.

13 Q: What is your educational background?

14 A: I have a Bachelor of Arts degree in business administration from California State
15 University, Long Beach, and an Associate of Science degree in ship construction from Long Beach
16 City College.

17 Q: What is your familiarity with the Riverside Transmission Reliability Project
18 ("RTRP" or the "Project")?

19 A: I am extremely familiar with the RTRP. Throughout my entire tenure as City
20 Manager for Jurupa Valley, I researched, analyzed, and engaged in extensive negotiations and
21 discussions on the RTRP as this project has been the primary issue for and concern of the City. I
22 have engaged in years of negotiation and discussions with the City of Riverside, Southern
23 California Edison ("SCE"), Riverside Public Utilities ("RPU"), and the parties that would be
24 affected by the RTRP, including several development and advocacy groups. I have engaged in
25 years of public outreach, research, and analysis to assess the RTRP's impacts on the City and to the
26 region, including significant and frequent consultations with City staff and experts on all aspects of
27 the RTRP. I also have researched and analyzed extensive reports, studies, and documentation for
28 the RTRP, including what I believe to be all of the records before this Commission and all of the

1 publically available documents for the RTRP.

2 Q: What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?

3 A: My testimony addresses several of the issues identified in the Assigned
4 Commissioner’s Scoping Memo and Ruling issued on December 20, 2018 in this proceeding.
5 Specifically, I discuss the impact of the existing franchise agreement between SCE and the City
6 and explain how this agreement reduces the costs estimated by SCE for construction of Alternative
7 1, the preferred environmental alternative identified by the Final Subsequent Environmental Impact
8 Report (“FSEIR”) in this case. This is relevant to Issue 8 in the Scoping Memo and Ruling which
9 addresses the cost of the project. In addition, my testimony discusses the financial impact on the
10 City of the SCE Hybrid Alternative in terms of the financial impacts, social justice impacts, safety
11 and hazard impacts, and visual and aesthetic impacts that the overhead version of the RTRP would
12 have on the City and its residents. This testimony relates to the feasibility of the proposed project
13 mitigation measures and alternatives (Issue 5) and the severe contrast in the impact on the
14 community values of the City of Jurupa Valley between the Hybrid Alternative and Alternative 1.
15 In addition, as I explain, the Hybrid Alternative will have a disproportionately negative impact on
16 low income and disadvantaged communities within the City. All of these community value
17 considerations are also related to Issues 6 and 7, which address whether the proposed project or the
18 alternatives result in significant and unavoidable impacts, and whether the project serves the
19 present or future public convenience and necessity.

20 **II. SCE WOULD NOT HAVE TO PAY ANY RIGHT OF WAY ACQUISITION COSTS**
21 **FOR UNDERGROUNDING IN THE CITY**

22 Q: What would be the cost for SCE to obtain rights-of-way within and under Jurupa
23 Valley’s streets to underground the RTRP?

24 A: Zero -- SCE would pay nothing for such rights-of-way under Jurupa Valley’s streets
25 because of the Franchise Agreement between SCE and the City. Attached hereto as Exhibit “A” is
26 a true and correct copy of the Franchise Agreement between SCE and Jurupa Valley. That
27 Franchise Agreement was adopted by Ordinance No. 2011-07. Section 1(d) of the Franchise
28 Agreement defines all of the equipment and components that would be required for

1 undergrounding the Project. Section 2 states that SCE has full rights to underground transmission
2 lines in the City. Section 4 also states that the franchise fee collected under the Franchise
3 Agreement is in lieu of any other fees or costs associated with access to City property for
4 conducting SCE's operations. In sum, these sections require that the City allow undergrounding of
5 the Project's transmission lines and facilities through and under City streets at no additional cost to
6 SCE. Thus, under its Franchise Agreement with the City of Jurupa Valley, SCE will not need to
7 pay for the right to use City streets to construct the lines underground. This conclusion that SCE
8 would have no incremental cost for such rights-of-way would applies equally to those portions of
9 the SCE Hybrid Alternative and Alternative 1 from the FSEIR that are routed through City streets.

10 Q: What is your reaction to SCE's prepared testimony on page 53, lines 25 to 27, which
11 states: the "City of Jurupa Valley has made no offers of any monetary compensation, any
12 forbearance of compensation it may be due pursuant to the Franchise Agreement, and/or any offers
13 of real property rights"

14 A: This statement is misleading insofar as it implies that right-of-way acquisition costs
15 may be required (by either SCE or the City), and/or that the City would be unwilling to allow
16 transmission lines under the City's streets. That is not true. At several meetings with SCE over the
17 years, and publically, the City has consistently maintained that there are no acquisition costs
18 associated with City streets for SCE's undergrounding of the RTRP in the City.

19 Q: Has SCE specifically identified the cost that it believes would be incurred to obtain
20 rights-of-way within City streets for Alternative 1?

21 A: Not that I can determine. SCE's responses to Data Responses that I have reviewed
22 do not identify the source of the \$44 million in real property costs that SCE has identified for
23 Alternative 1. See Southern California Edison Company Direct Testimony Supporting its
24 Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Riverside Transmission
25 Reliability Project,, A. 15-04-013 (March 1, 209), Table 2, p.38. In addition to the real property
26 costs that SCE has ascribed to Alternative 1, SCE has included cost as part of the "Known Risks"
27 associated with Alternative 1 for "non-appraised estimates of real property rights within the public
28 rights-of-way." See SCE Response to Gateway Properties Data Request 2.4. Those cost estimates

1 have no basis in fact because, as I have described above, SCE can underground its transmission
2 lines within the City streets without incremental cost.

3 **III. THE PROJECT HAS PERMANENT, NEGATIVE IMPACTS THAT WOULD**
4 **CAUSE SERIOUS FINANCIAL HARM TO THE CITY**

5 **A. Financial Impacts**

6 Q: What are the financial impacts of SCE’s proposed Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP
7 on the City?

8 A: The proposed Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP, which I will refer to in my testimony
9 as the RTRP, will be extremely detrimental to the City’s financial health and future both in the
10 short and long term.

11 First, the Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP will run a massive, overhead transmission line
12 that will destroy the heart of the City’s most important commercial corridor and most important
13 economic resource -- the I-15 corridor. Urban Futures, Inc. has prepared an Fiscal and Economic
14 Impact Analysis of the RTRP’s impacts on the City, which confirms that the RTRP will
15 significantly damage the value of the City’s most important assets and cause substantial economic
16 harm to the City.

17 As confirmed in the 2019 Fiscal and Economic Impact Analysis performed by Urban
18 Futures for the City (“Urban Futures Analysis”), the RTRP will have significant financial
19 consequences for the City because the City already is operating on razor-thin margins and will lose
20 much-needed revenues if the overhead alignment of the RTRP is put through the City.
21 Specifically, for Fiscal Year 2018-2019, the City currently has General Fund Recurring Revenues
22 of \$36,170,467, but has General Fund Recurring Expenditures of \$35,918,012, leaving a surplus of
23 only \$252,444. That surplus is projected to dwindle in Fiscal Year 2019-2020 to only \$164,142.
24 The RTRP, however, will result in the loss of approximately \$2,600,000 in tax revenue over the
25 first ten years, imposing a significant financial burden on the City. Indeed, because the impacts of
26 the Hybrid Alignment would be permanent, the Urban Futures analysis confirms that the loss of tax
27 revenues would grow arithmetically over future decades and be permanently lost. Thus, the RTRP
28 would harm the City financially and prevent the City from recovering in future years as the revenue

1 losses caused by the RTRP would worsen over time and be permanent.

2 Second, the Urban Futures Analysis confirms that the RTRP will significantly damage the
3 City's financial and economic health because the RTRP will exacerbate the City's already high rate
4 of unemployment through the loss of over 830 of jobs. The City has a deficit of 4,247 jobs and has
5 the highest unemployment rate (5.0%) in the region. The RTRP, however, worsens the already
6 high rate of unemployment in the City by removing over 830 jobs (due to a reduction in
7 development), placing an even greater economic, financial, and social burden on the City and its
8 disadvantaged residents. Indeed, the loss of employment has a cascading effect, leading to the
9 City's loss of approximately \$7,000,000 in direct employee spending and approximately
10 \$15,000,000 in indirect employee spending.

11 Third, the RTRP would substantially reduce the value of property in the I-15 corridor
12 because it will take broad swaths of the property in the RTRP's path. Specifically, the RTRP will
13 eliminate approximately 700,000 square feet of building square footage; 34 acres of the project
14 areas along the I-15 corridor; and 32 single-family dwelling units. The loss of land will severely
15 hinder developers' as well as the City's ability to leverage and develop the I-15 corridor.
16 Moreover, the placement of massive, overhead transmission facilities will exacerbate the property
17 damage by not only resulting in physical taking of land over which the facilities cross, but also
18 reducing property values as developers and residents object to having massive electrical
19 transmission towers looming over the places where they live and work.

20 The City's planned development projects along the I-15 corridor, including the Lesso -
21 Thoroughbred Farms and Sky Country/Vernola Trust North, are crucial for the City's sustainability
22 and economic livelihood. The City of Jurupa Valley was planned and incorporated based upon the
23 assumption that the I-15 corridor could be developed to its full market potential and that the
24 economic benefits of that development, including both tax revenues, job creation, and the provision
25 of the commercial and retail infrastructure for a new community are absolutely essential to the
26 success of Jurupa Valley. The Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP, however, would eviscerate those
27 developments and opportunities because it will take 100 foot-wide rights-of-way as no-build-zones
28 to accommodate the location of overhead transmission towers and lines. This significant loss of

1 land will seriously impair the ability of the City and private property owners to fully develop and
2 leverage the property along the I-15 freeway. Thus, the RTRP will not only eliminate broad swaths
3 and significant square footages of the most valuable economic resource the City has for
4 development but also will preclude the current development projects because those projects will
5 lose their entitlements, resulting in significant property and monetary damage to the developers as
6 well, if the RTRP is placed in an overhead alignment through the I-15 corridor. In addition, the
7 RTRP will drive away future development along the I-15 corridor, resulting in a further, significant
8 devaluation of and economic loss in property values, development opportunities, employment
9 opportunities, and tax revenue.

10 Consequently, the RTRP will be the catalyst for a long line of severe revenue losses for the
11 City. Future commercial and residential developments will be significantly less attractive if located
12 within the vicinity of, or under, high-voltage, towering, overhead transmission lines. The RTRP
13 will diminish the value of those properties and the viability of current and future development on
14 those properties. Similarly, the value of existing nearby commercial and residential uses and
15 properties would be greatly diminished.

16 As shown in the Urban Futures Analysis, if the Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP were
17 approved and developers lose their entitlements, the RTRP could potentially eliminate those
18 development projects altogether, resulting in the loss of thousands of jobs in construction, direct,
19 and indirect employment. Even if the RTRP does not eliminate those projects outright, it will
20 cause the loss of over 830 jobs. This will eliminate much-needed employment opportunities for
21 City residents, the vast majority of whom are low to median-income minorities and who suffer
22 from the highest rate of unemployment in the region. In fact, over 75% of the City's residents are
23 low and median-income minorities. These are the residents who will be deprived of housing,
24 economic, and recreational opportunities as the RTRP's reduction of essential development
25 projects would result in irreparable social and economic impacts. The RTRP will dis-incentivize
26 people from living, working, and developing businesses in the City. This will cause a further,
27 significant loss in tax revenues and population base, stagnating the City's ability to continue to
28 grow the tax and population base it needs to financially survive.

1 Since approximately 2006, the County of Riverside, and then the City, when it incorporated
2 in 2011, in conjunction with developers and the community, have been working on developing the
3 I-15 corridor. As confirmed by the Urban Futures report, the City has a small window of time and
4 opportunity in the current market and with the currently-proposed development projects to leverage
5 the I-15 corridor to grow its revenue base and ensure financial and economic sustainability. The
6 proposed RTRP alignment, however, would change the market conditions for development in the I-
7 15 corridor. The RTRP would close that window of opportunity and dramatically hinder the City's
8 ability to address its current budget deficit, leading to the depletion of reserves, fiscal insolvency,
9 and potential bankruptcy or disincorporation of the City, itself.

10 **B. Social Justice Impacts and Impacts on Disadvantaged and Low-Income**
11 **Communities in the City**

12 Q: What are the social justice impacts of the proposed Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP
13 on the City?

14 A: The RTRP has tremendous and intensely negative social justice impacts on the City
15 because the people of Jurupa Valley will unjustly bear the significant physical, social,
16 environmental, and economic burdens from the RTRP's overhead transmission lines for the benefit
17 of other parties, namely: Riverside and its residents, RPU, and SCE. Over 75% of the City's
18 residents are low and median-income minorities. Indeed, the City's residents earn lower incomes,
19 face higher rates of unemployment, and suffer from poverty at higher rates than the state and
20 national averages. The income per capita in the City is \$20,390, which is lower than the national
21 average (\$31,177) and lower than the California average (\$33,128). The poverty level in the City,
22 16%, is higher than the state average (13.3%) and the national average (12.3%). As demonstrated
23 above, the City and its residents suffer from the highest unemployment rate in the region. These
24 disadvantaged residents will unfairly bear the brunt of the RTRP's impacts because much of its
25 overhead alignment is located in the City. These are the residents who will be deprived of housing,
26 economic, and recreational opportunities as the RTRP's physical changes to the environment
27 would result in permanent, negative social and economic impacts to the residential, commercial,
28 and open space land uses in the City. These are the residents who will suffer the most as the City is

1 deprived of needed tax revenue to provide essential public services.

2 In addition, given the significant financial consequences for the City and its residents
3 described in my testimony above, the RTRP’s social justice impacts are egregious, further
4 depriving already disadvantaged and minority communities from needed employment
5 opportunities, tax revenues, and residential and commercial uses. The Hybrid Alignment of the
6 RTRP perpetuates an unfair cycle of giving more to the “haves” at the expense of the “have-nots.”
7 This is most clearly illustrated by SCE’s willingness to underground the RTRP through a golf
8 course, yet SCE has refused to underground in other locations, including residential areas and the
9 most important development corridor in the City. Similarly, the Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP
10 perpetuates further social injustices because RPU and Riverside residents will get all the benefits of
11 the RTRP, while the City and its residents get all the detriments and bear the permanent and
12 irreparable burdens of the project -- the loss of essential economic opportunities, developments,
13 and tax revenues; permanent and negative physical changes to the environment caused by locating
14 massive overhead transmission lines through the City’s most important resource; exposing the
15 City’s residents to safety hazards; and eliminating essential employment, recreational, and
16 residential opportunities for the City’s residents.

17 Q: What impacts will the proposed Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP have on
18 disadvantaged and low-income communities in the City?

19 A: The Project will have severe, negative impacts on disadvantaged and low-income
20 communities in the City because the proposed overhead alignment of the Project will run through
21 areas in the City that the California State Senate already has designated, by statute, to be a
22 Disadvantaged Community under Senate Bill (“SB”) 535.

23 Senate Bill 535 provides that disadvantaged communities in California that should be
24 targeted for investment of proceeds from the state’s cap-and-trade program (the Greenhouse Gas
25 Reduction Fund). Attached hereto as Exhibit “B” is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill 535.
26 Senate Bill 535 identifies disadvantaged communities based on, among other factors,
27 socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria, including areas that are (1)
28 disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative

1 public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation; and (2) areas with concentrations of
2 people that are of low income, high unemployment, low levels of homeownership, high rent
3 burden, sensitive populations, or low levels of educational attainment.

4 The maps of Senate Bill 535 Disadvantaged Communities confirm that the entire proposed
5 overhead alignment of the RTRP in the City (proceeding west on Limonite Avenue, north along the
6 I-15, east on Landon, and north on Wineville) is in a designated SB 535 Disadvantaged
7 Community. Attached hereto as Exhibit “C” is a true and correct copy of a screenshot depicting a
8 relevant portion of the SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities and Low-Income Communities map
9 for Riverside County.¹ Indeed, Riverside’s December 19, 2018 presentation to the CPUC admits
10 that the RTRP will impact SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities in the City by placing a portion of
11 its overhead transmission facilities entirely within a SB 535 designated Disadvantaged Community.
12 Attached hereto as Exhibit “D” is a true and correct copy of the Riverside Public Utilities’
13 December 19, 2018 PowerPoint presentation to the CPUC in A. 15-04-013. Significantly,
14 Riverside concedes that “[d]isadvantaged communities are the top 25% most impacted census
15 tracts in CalEnviroScreen (CES) 3.0 -- **communities disproportionately burdened by multiple**
16 **sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to**
17 **pollution.**” Emphasis added.

18 As highlighted above, the Project will have severe, negative impacts on designated SB 535
19 Disadvantaged Communities in the City because the RTRP will eliminate essential jobs,
20 development opportunities, revenue, and recreational opportunities for the City and its residents.
21 Indeed, the SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities and Low-Income Communities map for Riverside
22 County already confirms that the area of the City in which the Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP
23 would be placed already suffers from a pollution burden in the 99th percentile.

24 **C. Impacts on the CPUC’s Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan**

25 Q: To what degree is the proposed Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP consistent with the
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28 ¹ The SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities and Low-Income Communities map can be accessed at
<http://oehha.maps.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=c3e4e4e1d115468390cf61d9db83efc4>

1 CPUC’s Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan (“ESJAP”)?

2 A: The Project is entirely inconsistent with the CPUC’s ESJAP because the RTRP
3 undermines the stated goals and policies of the CPUC’s Plan. Attached hereto as Exhibit “E” is a
4 true and correct copy of the CPUC’s February 21, 2019 Environmental and Social Justice Action
5 Plan.

6 Under the CPUC’s ESJAP, environmental and social justice seek “to come to terms with,
7 and remedy, a history of unfair treatment of communities, predominately communities of people of
8 color and/or low-income residents. These communities have been subjected to disproportionate
9 impacts from one or more environmental hazards, socio-economic burdens, or both.” Thus, the
10 environmental and social justice philosophies adopted by the CPUC “generally encompass the goal
11 of ensuring fairness in the distribution of harms and benefits.” The CPUC accomplishes this
12 through “implementing legislation . . . [and the CPUC’s] broad authority and the administrative
13 discretion to shape programs and direct resources in a manner that furthers equity objectives.”

14 According to the CPUC, the Environmental Justice and Social Justice (“ESJ”) communities
15 the CPUC seeks to protect are commonly made up of residents who are: predominantly
16 communities of color or low-income; underrepresented in the policy setting or decision-making
17 process; subject to a disproportionate impact from one or more environmental hazards; and likely
18 to experience disparate implementation of environmental regulations and socio-economic
19 investments in their communities. ESJ communities also include Disadvantaged Communities
20 under SB 535. Significantly, the CPUC’s Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan recognizes
21 that “[n]umerous studies show that a variety of environmental harms are disproportionately located
22 in low-income communities and communities of color. As a result, air quality, for example, in
23 California ESJ communities is often measurably worse than in other communities.”

24 In furtherance of environmental and social justice, the CPUC has adopted specific Action
25 Plan goals. Goal 1 tasks the CPUC with integrating equity and access considerations through the
26 CPUC’s regulatory activities. This goal asks that the CPUC consider the potential positive or
27 negative effects that relevant regulatory activities might have on ESJ Communities. Goal 2, in part,
28 seeks to prioritize environmental and health benefits for ESJ communities and minimize any

1 further degradation of already impacted communities. Goal 6 seeks to enhance enforcement to
2 ensure safety and consumer protection for ESJ communities. Finally, Goal 7 seeks to promote
3 economic and workforce development opportunities in ESJ communities. To do so, the CPUC
4 states that it will “seek to bring economic development opportunities to ESJ communities when
5 appropriate through program development, initiatives, and decisions within the Commission’s
6 jurisdiction.”

7 The Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP, however, is anathema to the CPUC’s stated goals and
8 philosophies in the CPUC’s Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan because it will unfairly
9 impose the greatest, most negative, and permanent impacts of the RTRP on ESJ and designated
10 Disadvantaged Communities in the City, who are low-income and minority residents. These ESJ
11 and Disadvantaged Communities would be deprived of essential employment opportunities,
12 revenues, and development. Specifically, in contrast with the CPUC’s equity goals and desire to
13 fairly distribute harms and benefits, the RTRP’s overhead alignment is deeply unfair to the City
14 and its residents because it imposes all of the most significant and permanent burdens and impacts
15 on the City and its residents for the benefit of others -- Riverside’s residents.

16 Significantly, SCE has entered into a settlement in this case to support the Hybrid
17 Alignment of the RTRP, which replaces an overhead transmission line with underground
18 transmission facilities in the vicinity of a golf course and a housing development constructed
19 shortly after SCE proposed the initial RTRP route. The SCE Hybrid Alignment proposal contains
20 substantial added costs² related to undergrounding the transmission line. It is entirely inconsistent
21 with the goals of the ESJAP for the Commission to approve significantly higher costs to
22 underground a transmission line through a golf course and an existing community, while denying
23 the same opportunity to underground transmission through commercial and residential areas that
24 would serve ESJ and Disadvantaged Communities -- particularly when the overhead version of the
25 project will have permanent, negative impacts on ESJ and Disadvantaged Communities.

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27 ² Southern California Edison Company Direct Testimony Supporting its Application for a
28 Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Riverside Transmission Reliability
Project,, A. 15-04-013 (March 1, 209), Table 2, p.38.

1 The Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP also contradicts the CPUC’s goals of bringing
2 economic development opportunities to ESJ communities because, as demonstrated above, the
3 RTRP’s overhead alignment in the City will severely damage the most valuable economic
4 development and resource the City and its residents have, eliminating essential jobs and revenue in
5 a City that already has residents earning less, suffering higher rates of poverty, and challenged by
6 higher rates of unemployment. Current development entitlements and projects in the City would be
7 significantly harmed by the RTRP’s overhead alignment because the overhead components would
8 take up massive swaths of property, drastically lower property values, and drive development and
9 people from the area. Similarly, the Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP is inconsistent with the
10 CPUC’s stated goal of prioritizing environmental and health benefits for ESJ communities and
11 minimizing any further degradation of already impacted communities because the RTRP’s
12 overhead alignment in the City will be placed entirely within an ESJ community and designated
13 Disadvantaged Community. This places even further social, economic, and environmental burdens
14 on the City’s most sensitive and at-risk residents. In fact, the area of the City where the Hybrid
15 Alignment will place overhead transmission facilities already suffers from a pollution burden in the
16 99th percentile.

17 Thus, the Project is deeply incompatible with the CPUC’s stated goals and philosophies in
18 the CPUC’s ESJAP.

19 **D. Community Values Impacts**

20 Q: What are the City’s community values?

21 A: Jurupa Valley’s 2017 General Plan lays out the City’s Community Values.
22 Attached hereto as Exhibit “F” (Table 1.1) is a true and correct copy of the City’s Community
23 Values as identified in the City’s General Plan. These values describe what is most important to
24 City residents and are at the core of what people enjoy most about living and working in Jurupa
25 Valley -- the scenic views, the Santa Ana River, the small-town feel, the equestrian lifestyle, the
26 natural environment, a vibrant economy, friendly residents, healthy and safe neighborhoods, and
27 respect for our history and diverse cultures. The City’s community values enhance and sustain the
28 City’s health and prosperity and include, *inter alia*:

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- **Economic and Fiscal Health:** The City supports high quality economic growth and development that are environmentally sustainable and that foster housing, living wage jobs, retail goods and services, public facilities and services, environmental benefits, destination tourism, and medical and educational facilities. The City seeks ways to be good stewards of the City’s local assets, to make wise land use and fiscal decisions, to conduct open and accessible government, and to preserve and enhance the City’s prosperity and quality of life.
- **Environmental Justice:** The City values the health, well-being, safety, and livability of all of the City’s communities and strives to distribute public benefits and resources equitably. The City endeavors to enhance underserved communities so that all residents can thrive and share in a high quality of life.
- **Open Space and Visual Quality:** The City values and protects the Santa Ana River and river plain, and the ridgelines and slopes of the Jurupa Mountains and Pedley Hills for their exceptional value for recreation, watershed, wildlife habitat, environmental health, and as scenic backdrops for the City. As part of the City’s values, the City supports prevention and removal of visual blight, protection of public vistas, and community awareness and beautification activities. Jurupa Valley’s special places will be protected, maintained, and promoted to preserve our unique character, instill local pride, and encourage tourism.
- **Public Safety:** Support for public safety, law enforcement, and emergency medical services is a value that is widely held by Jurupa Valley residents. The City honors and respects the safety professionals who faithfully serve Jurupa Valley. The City supports strong, collaborative efforts to prevent crime and homelessness, enforce planning and building codes, and improve the safety of neighborhoods, homes, public facilities, streets, trails, and other transportation facilities. The City takes proactive measures to cope with and recover from emergencies and natural and manmade disasters
- **Small-Town Feel:** The City values and seeks to maintain Jurupa Valley’s small-

1 town feel, where neighbors know neighbors and merchants; the built environment
2 reflects and is compatible with the area's character; and residents can grow gardens,
3 raise and keep livestock, and choose from diverse lifestyles in a semi-rural town
4 setting.

5 • **Community of Communities:** The City is committed to preserving and enhancing
6 those positive qualities that make our communities unique, enhance our "gateways"
7 to welcome residents and visitors, and embrace a unifying community theme and
8 spirit. Our ability to offer the choice of a semi-rural, equestrian lifestyle is an
9 essential part of who we are as a community and of our quality of life.

10 • **Active Outdoor Life:** Many Jurupa Valley residents were drawn to the City
11 because of the City's unique outdoor setting and the recreation opportunities it
12 offers. The City's parks and recreation facilities are essential to maintain and
13 improve our health and quality of life. The City places a high value on the City's
14 public parks, sports fields, and pedestrian and equestrian trails, and support
15 facilities, golf courses, outdoor use areas, historic sites and nature centers,
16 campgrounds, and airport and joint use school facilities.

17 Q: How does the proposed Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP impact community values
18 for the City?

19 A: The Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP as proposed is deeply incompatible with and
20 extremely damaging to the City's community values.

21 First, the City values economic and fiscal health. As demonstrated above, however, the
22 Hybrid Alignment RTRP will eliminate housing, jobs, retail goods and services, and destination
23 tourism by severely damaging essential residential and commercial development projects in the
24 heart of the City's most important and vital asset -- the I-15 corridor. Consequently, the Hybrid
25 Alignment of the RTRP is incompatible with the City's community value of economic and fiscal
26 health.

27 The RTRP also is intensely damaging to the City's community value of environmental
28 justice because the RTRP imposes its significant and negative impacts on the City's underserved,

1 low-income, and minority residents for the benefit of others outside the City -- Riverside, RPU, and
2 SCE. As demonstrated above, the Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP forces the City and the City's
3 residents, where the pollution burden is already in the 99th percentile, to bear the most significant
4 and permanent economic and environmental impacts of the RTRP. This is not an equitable
5 distribution of public burdens and benefits and does not enhance underserved communities.

6 The Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP is incompatible with the City's community value to
7 preserve open space and the visual quality of the City. As I will discuss later in my testimony, the
8 RTRP will place overhead transmission facilities in the City that will destroy the City's scenic
9 views of the mountains and the residential and open-space character and views residents currently
10 enjoy. Indeed, the RTRP will locate enormous structures and lines that sharply contrast with the
11 existing residential, commercial, and open space uses of the City, creating views all around the City
12 that are dominated by the RTRP's overhead utility poles and lines. This is contrary to the City's
13 stated community value of protecting mountain views and scenic backdrops. Furthermore, the
14 RTRP eliminates the unique equestrian and residential character of the City; the RTRP's lines will
15 neither instill local pride nor encourage tourism.

16 Similarly, the Hybrid Alignment of the RTRP is anathema to the City's community value of
17 maintaining a small-town feel. The City largely consists of residential, commercial, and open-
18 space uses that create a small-town atmosphere. The RTRP's location of overhead lines and
19 facilities destroys that small-town feel, creating instead an unwanted and undesirable industrial
20 character for the City as the City's landscape will be dominated by the RTRP's enormous,
21 overhead utility use. This also is contrary to the City's community values of maintaining an active
22 outdoor life and being a community of communities, damaging the open space and recreational
23 opportunities within the City, and precluding the City's residents from maintaining a health and
24 quality of life that is in keeping with the semi-rural, equestrian lifestyle and community values of
25 the City.

26

27 **E. Safety and Hazards Impacts**

28 Q: What are the safety hazards of the proposed hybrid alignment of the RTRP on the

1 City?

2 A: The proposed overhead transmission line towers of the RTRP present a serious
3 safety hazard to the City's residents and visitors. If these enormous, 120-foot-tall steel lattice
4 towers fall over or the power lines collapse, they will cause significant damage and public safety
5 hazards because they will be located next door to homes, businesses, and the I-15 freeway.

6 **F. Visual and Aesthetic Impacts**

7 Q: What are the visual impacts of the proposed hybrid alignment of the RTRP on the
8 City?

9 A: The RTRP will permanently and negatively alter the landscape of the City,
10 eliminating the City's scenic views of mountain backdrops from recreational, residential, and
11 commercial areas in the City.

12 The overhead transmission lines at Wineville Avenue between Cantu Galleano Ranch Road
13 and Landon Drive would devastate the northern looking views of Mount San Antonio and Mount
14 Baldy. The RTRP overhead lines proceeding north along Wineville would be significantly taller
15 and larger than existing distribution structures along Wineville Avenue. A comparison of photos
16 with and without the overhead RTRP line demonstrates how the RTRP overhead line would
17 dominate the landscape, destroying views of the mountains to the north and south, and impairing
18 views that would otherwise be enjoyed by motorists traveling on Wineville, residents living along
19 Wineville, and users of the recreational path on Wineville. See FSEIR Figures 4.1-6 and 4.1-7
20 (pp.4.1-28 and 4.1-29). Furthermore, the RTRP line location at Wineville Avenue would dominate
21 the southern views into the City. Wineville serves as an important gateway into the heart of the
22 City's residential and commercial center. The visual impacts of the RTRP would irreparably
23 damage the commercial and residential nature of the City's proposed developments heading south
24 on Wineville that residents and visitors would otherwise enjoy. See FSEIR Figures 4.1-10 and 4.1-
25 11 (p.4.1-32 and 4.1-33).

26 Furthermore, the RTRP's overhead transmission lines, tubular steel poles, and steel lattice
27 towers would have devastating visual impacts and be glaringly obtrusive to residents east of
28 Wineville Avenue. The RTRP would install massive transmission lines and towers that would

1 dominate the views of residents east of Wineville, fundamentally destroying the residential and
2 open-space character and views residents currently enjoy. See FSEIR Figures 4.1-6 through 4.1-9
3 (pp.4.1-28 to 4.1-31). The overhead transmission facilities of the RTRP would be fully visible to
4 residents east of Wineville and would sharply contrast with the form and color of the open
5 landscape and residential nature of the residential community east of Wineville.

6 The RTRP's overhead riser poles, steel lattice towers, and transmission lines along the I-15
7 and north of Limonite Avenue also would have permanent and appalling visual impacts to the City
8 and its residents. Those areas currently have beautiful views of the mountains and open space to
9 the north and south. Residents and visitors in those areas also enjoy the significant open space and
10 residential development to the east of the I-15 freeway and the mixed residential and commercial
11 uses to the west. Those views and uses would be destroyed by the RTRP's visual impacts. See
12 FSEIR Figures 4.1-10 through 4.1-3 (pp.4.1-32 through 4.1-35). Indeed, the heart of the City's
13 most important resource -- the development corridor along the I-15 freeway -- will be placed to the
14 east of the I-15 freeway and views around this area will be eviscerated by the significant,
15 permanent, and irreparable visual impacts of the RTRP. The massive overhead transmission lines
16 and towers would dominate the views along the I-15 corridor, fundamentally altering the landscape
17 and views throughout the City.

18 The Limonite Avenue riser poles would contrast significantly with open space views. See
19 FSEIR at Figures 4.1-14 and 4.1-15 (pp.4.1-36 and 4.1-37). The Limonite Avenue riser poles
20 would be substantially taller than existing structures in the vicinity including buildings, radio
21 towers, street lights, and commercial signage. The large size of the riser poles and the lack of
22 surrounding vertical infrastructure would increase their visibility and industrial appearance, in
23 contrast with the bucolic residential and commercial development in the area. Indeed, there are no
24 other comparably tall or large structures in this area; the RTRP's overhead facilities would
25 dominate the visual landscape of the area, destroying the open space and agricultural/residential
26 views and character around Limonite Avenue.

27 Finally, because the RTRP's overhead transmission facilities will be located along several
28 gateways to the City, the RTRP's overhead transmission lines and poles would dominate and

1 destroy the visual character of the City, becoming the primary visual focus for anyone entering the
2 City.

3 **IV. THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE FOR THE PROJECT**
4 **AVOIDS THE HYBRID ALIGNMENT'S PERMANENT, NEGATIVE IMPACTS**

5 Q: How could the foregoing impacts of the RTRP's Hybrid Alignment be avoided?

6 A: The foregoing impacts of the RTRP's Hybrid Alignment could be entirely avoided
7 by following the Final Subsequent Environmental Impact Report's Environmentally Superior
8 Alternative -- Alternative No. 1. By undergrounding the RTRP through the City north of Limonite,
9 the RTRP will not result in the permanent and intensely negative financial, social justice, safety,
10 visual and aesthetic, community values, and environmental justice impacts that the overhead
11 alignment would force upon the City and its residents. This would also provide equal treatment for
12 northern gateway portion of the City with the golf course/residential portion of the City already
13 protected from the overhead portion of the project by the SCE settlement. Tellingly, the
14 Environmentally Superior Alternative of undergrounding through the City also would meet the
15 energy demands required of the Project.

16 **V. LOGISTICS OF UNDERGROUNDING IN THE CITY**

17 Q: What are the logistical considerations involved with undergrounding the RTRP in
18 the City?

19 A: I have consulted with the City Engineer Steve Loriso (Mr. Loriso's testimony is
20 being served concurrently) who has analyzed the proposed undergrounding plans for the RTRP in
21 relation to the existing infrastructure configurations for the City. His review demonstrates that it is
22 entirely feasible to locate and maintain the RTRP's components underground throughout the City.
23 The City staff has confirmed that the City's streets and rights-of-way can accommodate placement
24 of the RTRP's lines and facilities underground.

25 Indeed, SCE already has proposed and agreed to underground the RTRP at the intersection
26 of Limonite Avenue and Pats Ranch Road. Significantly, that intersection contains two large, high-
27 pressure gas lines, making the location of underground transmission facilities a technically difficult
28 proposition. Because the RTRP can be put underground even at such a difficult intersection, it is

1 entirely feasible to underground the Project north of Limonite along Pats Ranch Road, Bellegrave
2 Avenue, and Wineville Avenue. Those streets and rights-of-way have sufficient capacity to
3 accommodate the RTRP's underground facilities and the continued maintenance of those facilities
4 without presenting the constraints at Limonite Avenue and Pats Ranch Road, where the Project
5 already will be underground.

6 The feasibility of undergrounding the RTRP is also enhanced by cost-free access to rights-
7 of-way within the City's streets. As demonstrated above, the right-of-way acquisition costs for
8 undergrounding through the City's streets would be zero, and SCE would not have to pay
9 significant eminent domain costs and damages for installing underground lines that it otherwise
10 would incur through overhead facilities. I understand other parties will provide testimony as to the
11 substantial property costs and damages that would be incurred if the Hybrid Alternative were to be
12 approved.

13 Q: What is the City's stance on the need for the RTRP?

14 A: The City understands the need and desire for a secondary source of electrical power
15 for the City of Riverside. The City, however, maintains that undergrounding the RTRP high-
16 voltage transmission lines according to the environmentally superior alternative -- Alternative 1 --
17 will meet that need and provide the same level of electrical power security without the severe and
18 irreparable impacts of the Hybrid Alignment's above-ground transmission lines.

19 Q: Does this complete your testimony?

20 A: Yes, it does.

21
22 3750/001/X209475.v1

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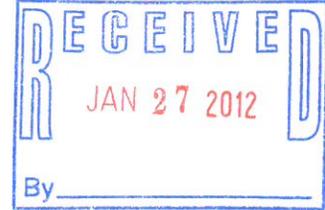
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27

28

EXHIBIT A

January 25, 2012



Ms. Vicki Wasko
City Clerk
City of Jurupa Valley
8304 Limonite Ave., Suite M
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509

Subject: Letter of Acceptance – City of Jurupa Valley Ordinance No. 2011-07

Dear Ms. Wasko:

Southern California Edison (SCE) hereby accepts Ordinance No. 2011-07, the Franchise Agreement between the City of Jurupa Valley and SCE, granting SCE a nonexclusive indeterminate franchise to use and construct and use, poles, wires, conduits and appurtenances, including communication conduits and circuits necessary or proper therefor, in, along, across, upon, over and under the public streets, ways, alleys and places within the incorporated areas of the City of Jurupa Valley.

As provided in California Public Utilities Code Section 6235, I hereby submit in writing our acceptance of said Ordinance based on the conditions set forth as described in this document.

The Franchise becomes effective upon the filing of SCE's written acceptance with the City Clerk.

Sincerely,



cc: George Wentz, Interim City Manager
Gary Thompson, Management Analyst
Raymond Hicks, SCE Local Public Affairs Region Manager
Mark Rothenberg, Esq.

City of Jurupa Valley

Laura Roughton, Mayor . Verne Lauritzen, Mayor Pro Tem .
Micheal Goodland, Council Member . Brad Hancock, Council Member . Frank Johnston, Council Member

December 19, 2011

Southern California Edison Company
Local Governmental Affairs
Attn: Franchise Department
2244 Walnut Grove Avenue
GO 1, Quad 4C
Rosemead, CA 91770-3714

On December 1, 2011, the Jurupa Valley City Council adopted Ordinance No. 2011-07, granting to Southern California Edison, a franchise to use, and to construct and use, poles wires, conduits, and appurtenances, including communication conduits necessary or proper therefore, in, along, across, upon, over, and under the public streets, ways, alleys, and places, as the City of Jurupa Valley, California, for the purpose of transmitting and distributing electricity.

Attached is a certified copy of the Ordinance for your files.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (951) 332-6464.

Very truly yours,



Victoria Wasko, CMC
City Clerk

Enclosure(s)

cc: Peter M. Thorson, City Attorney
SCE Regional Manager

ORDINANCE NO. 2011-07

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, GRANTING TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON, ITS SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS, A FRANCHISE TO USE AND TO CONSTRUCT AND USE, POLES, WIRES, CONDUITS, AND APPURTENANCES, INCLUDING COMMUNICATION CONDUITS NECESSARY OR PROPER THEREFOR, IN, ALONG, ACROSS, UPON, OVER, AND UNDER THE PUBLIC STREETS, WAYS, ALLEYS, AND PLACES, AS THEY MAY NOW OR HEREAFTER EXIST, WITHIN THE CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSMITTING AND DISTRIBUTING ELECTRICITY.

This Franchise Agreement, herein referred to as "Agreement" or "Franchise," is entered into on December 1, 2011, by and between the City of Jurupa Valley, a municipal corporation, herein referred to as "City," and Southern California Edison Company, a California Corporation, authorized to do business in the state of California, herein referred to as Grantee, collectively, the "Parties."

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. As used in this ordinance, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings, unless the context in which they are used shall clearly import a different meaning:

- (a) The word "Grantee" shall mean Southern California Edison Company (SCE) and its lawful successors or assigns;
- (b) The word "City" shall mean the City of Jurupa Valley, of the State of California, in its present incorporated form or in any later reorganized, consolidated, enlarged or reincorporated form;
- (c) The phrase "public streets, ways, alleys, and places" shall have the meaning accorded in the Franchise Act of 1937 (California Public Utilities Code Sections 6201, et seq.);
- (d) The phrases "poles, wires, conduits, and appurtenances" and "electrical facilities" shall mean poles, towers, supports, wires, conductors, cables, guys, stubs, platforms, crossarms, braces, transformers, insulators, conduits, ducts, vaults, manholes, meters, cut-outs, switches, communication circuits, appliances, attachments, appurtenances, and any other property located or to be located in, over, under, along, across, and upon public streets, ways, alleys, and places within the City;

- (e) The phrase “construct and use” shall mean to lay, construct, excavate, erect, install, operate, maintain, use, repair, replace, relocate, or remove;
- (f) The word “Franchise” shall mean and include any authorization granted hereunder to use, and to construct and use, electric transmission and distribution facilities, including communication circuits, for transmitting and distributing electricity for all purposes, under, along, across, and upon the public streets, ways, alleys, and places within the City;
- (g) The term “Franchise Act of 1937” shall mean California Public Utilities Code Sections 6201, et seq.

SECTION 2. The City hereby grants a Franchise to Grantee, its successors and assigns pursuant to and in accordance with the Franchise Act of 1937. The franchise provides Grantee with all rights set forth in the Franchise Act of 1937 including, but not limited to Grantee’s right to use, and to construct, poles, wires, conduits, and appurtenances, including communication circuits necessary or proper therefor, for transmitting and distributing electricity for all purposes, under, along, across, and upon the public streets, ways, alleys, and places within the City.

SECTION 3. This Franchise shall be for an indeterminate term and shall endure in full force and effect unless, with the consent of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California, this Franchise shall be voluntarily surrendered or abandoned by the Grantee, or unless the State or some municipal or public corporation shall purchase by voluntary agreement or shall condemn and take under the power of eminent domain, all property actually used and useful in the exercise of this Franchise and situated within the territorial limits of the State, municipal, or public corporation purchasing or condemning such property, or unless this Franchise shall be forfeited for noncompliance with its terms by the Grantee.

SECTION 4. Grantee shall have the following duties and liabilities during the life of this franchise:

- (a) **Payment.** The Grantee shall pay to the City the sum provided by law, which is two percent (2%) of the Grantee’s gross annual receipts arising from the use, operation, or possession of this Franchise; except that such payment shall in no event be less than one percent (1%) of the Grantee’s gross annual receipts derived from the sale of electricity within the City. The franchise fee required to be paid to the City hereunder shall be in lieu of any other license or entitlement (including but not limited to business license taxes) for the privilege and/or right of transacting and/or carrying on the business of Grantee within the City with respect to the use of the public streets, alleys, ways, and places under this Franchise. The parties agree that in the event the Legislature amends the Franchise Act of 1937 to increase the amount of the payments due to a city or county pursuant to a franchisee, the Grantee shall pay to the City the new franchise payment approved by the Legislature in accordance with the other

terms of this Ordinance. In the event the Legislature amends the Franchise Act of 1937 to decrease the amount of the payments due to a city or county pursuant to a franchisee, the Grantee shall continue to pay to the City the franchise fee described in this paragraph without change unless the subject amendment is intended to apply to pre-existing franchises. To the extent the amendment applies to previously existing franchises, the new franchise rate approved by the legislature shall control.

(b) **Verified Statement and Payment Schedule.** On or before the 15th day of March of each calendar during the term of this franchise and forty-five (45) days after the expiration of the term of this franchise, Grantee shall file with the City Clerk of the City, the original copy of a statement showing the gross receipts during the preceding calendar year or fractional calendar year. Thereafter, Franchise Fees, calculated based on the formula in Section 4.a above, shall be paid for each calendar year in four quarterly installments, due on the last calendar day of each quarter (March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31). The amount of each of the four quarterly installment payments for the year shall be one-fourth (1/4) of the amount of the total Franchise Fees due for that calendar year, as estimated in good faith by Grantee based on data of actual gross receipts from the preceding calendar year. In addition, as part of the first quarterly payment for the succeeding year, an annual true-up payment shall be paid. This payment shall reconcile any deficiency between what was ultimately owed for the entire preceding calendar year based on actual gross receipts from that preceding calendar year as calculated under the applicable Franchise Fees formula. In the event of an overpayment, Grantee may utilize such past payments as a credit against future quarterly payments. Any neglect, omission, or refusal by the Grantee to file the verified statement, or to pay the percentage at the times or in the manner hereinbefore provided, shall constitute grounds for the declaration of forfeiture of this franchise and all rights hereunder.

(1) At all reasonable times, the Grantee shall permit the City to examine at its own expense, any and all books, accounts, papers, and other records kept or maintained by the Grantee or under its control in order for the City to verify the accuracy of payments made by Grantee or due the City as a result of this Franchise. Upon examination and in the event the City discovers inaccuracies in payments made by Grantee to the City, Grantee shall reimburse City for all reasonable expenses in the examination of Grantee's books, accounts, papers and other records thereof within thirty (30) days after City furnishes Grantee with a written statement of such expenses. Such reimbursement shall be limited to instances where Grantee has underpaid the City in excess of five percent (5%) of what is owed. To the extent such underpayment is below five percent (5%), City shall solely bear the cost of such audit.

- (c) **Publication Expenses.** The Grantee shall pay to the City a sum of money sufficient to reimburse it for all reasonable publication expenses incurred by it in connection with the granting of this Franchise; such payment to be made within thirty (30) days after the City furnishes the Grantee with a written statement of such expenses.
- (d) **Compliance with Ordinances/Rules/Laws.** The Grantee shall construct, install, and maintain all poles, wires, conduits, and appurtenances in accordance and in conformity with all of the ordinances and rules adopted by the City Council of the City in the exercise of its police powers and not in conflict with the paramount authority of the State, including but not limited to, any areas regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (such as design, access, location of Grantee's facilities) and, as to state highways, subject to the laws relating to the location and maintenance of such facilities therein. The grant of this Franchise shall not be construed as a waiver of the City's right (where applicable) to challenge the design, location, voltage or necessity of any of Grantee's facilities in any proceeding before the California Public Utilities Commission or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as may be applicable and in accordance with applicable law.
- (e) **Payment of Cost to Repair Public Property.** If any portion of any public street, way, alley or place shall be damaged by any of the operations of Grantee under this Franchise, Grantee shall, at its own cost and expense, commence to repair any such damage within thirty (30) days of its occurrence and complete within a reasonable period of time, and restore such portion of such damaged street, way, alley or place to as good or better condition as existed before such damage occurred. Such repairs, carried out by Grantee or its agents associated with American Public Works Association Standards 133-2 shall be the extent of the Grantee's repair obligation.
- (f) **Permits.** The City may require Grantee to obtain ministerial permits from the City for the purpose of notifying the City as to the approximate date and times that Grantee will be conducting its operations within the public streets, provided that such permits do not conflict with the paramount authority of the state and further provided that the fees charged for such permits reflect the City's actual and reasonable cost for processing such permits. City shall grant to Grantee, for a nominal fee, a blanket permit to carry out routine work affecting the public right-of-way in the City.
- (g) **Removal or Relocation of Facilities.** As required by California Public Utilities Code Section 6297, the Grantee shall remove or relocate any facilities installed, used, and maintained under the franchise if and when made necessary by any

lawful change of grade, alignment or width of any public street, way, alley or place. Such removal or relocation shall be performed by Grantee without expense to the City. In no event shall Grantee be obligated to incur the cost of removal or relocation of any Facilities which were previously removed or relocated at the request of the City, if the City request for the removal or relocation is delivered on a date that is less than five (5) years from the date of the completion of a prior removal or relocation requested by the City with respect to such Facilities.

- (h) **Indemnification.** The Grantee shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City and its officers from all liability for damages proximately resulting from any of Grantee's operations under this Franchise.
- (i) **General Regulations.** Grantee shall perform its work in compliance with applicable requirements of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). All lines placed and constructed during the term of this Agreement shall be documented on recorded drawings as to the location, type, configuration and dimension. To the extent they are available, said record drawings shall be available within sixty (60) calendar days upon receiving a written request by the City. City acknowledges such drawings provided by the Grantee may not accurately depict the location of Grantee's lines or other facilities.

To the extent that Grantee provides City with any writings or other information pursuant to this Franchise that identify the native placement or capabilities of any of Grantee's electrical facilities located within the City, said writings or other information shall be exempt from public disclosure under the California Public Records Act, Government Code Section 6250 and following, but not limited to, including Section 6254 (e) any such writings or information that Grantee believes is proprietary or financial information or Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII") Title 6 Section 131(3) of the United States Code, as defined in this agreement, shall be clearly marked or identified as such when it is provided to the City. In the event of a request for presentation of such confidential information the City shall forthwith notify Grantee of the request in writing. Thereafter, Grantee may consent to the disclosure in writing. Alternatively, Grantee may object to the disclosure of such Confidential Information. The failure of Grantee to respond to the notification shall constitute Grantee's determination that such information shall be withheld by the City. During the period of time in which the Confidential Information is withheld by City, Grantee agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the City in any action brought to disclose the withheld Confidential Information. City may comply with any find or appealed court order requiring the disclosure of such information.

SECTION 5. The Grantee shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City and its officers from all liability for damages proximately resulting from any operations under this Franchise.

SECTION 6. This Franchise does not in any way impair or affect the right of the City to acquire the property of the Grantee by purchase or condemnation, and nothing in this Franchise shall be construed to contract away, modify or abridge either for a term or in perpetuity, the City's right of eminent domain in respect to the Grantee or any other public utility. This Franchise shall never be given any value before any court or other public authority in any proceeding of any character in excess of the cost to the Grantee of the necessary publication and any other sum paid by it to the City herefor at the time of acquisition.

SECTION 7. The City, by its City Council, may declare this Franchise forfeited if the Grantee fails, neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions or conditions of this Franchise, and does not within sixty (60) days after written demand for compliance begin the work of compliance, or after such beginning does not prosecute the work with due diligence to completion. Grantee shall be afforded due process, including reasonable notice and reasonable opportunity to cure any non-compliance prior to commencement of an action to formally terminate the Franchise pursuant to Section 6292 of the Franchise Act of 1937.

SECTION 8. This ordinance and the various parts, sections and clauses thereof are hereby declared to be severable. If any part, sentence, paragraph, section or clause is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected thereby. If any part, sentence, paragraph, section or clause of this ordinance, or its application to any person or entity is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid, such unconstitutionality or invalidity shall affect only such part, sentence, paragraph, section or clause of this ordinance, or person or entity; and shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, parts, sentences, paragraphs, sections or clauses of this ordinance, or its application to other persons or entities. The City Council hereby declares that this ordinance would have been adopted had such unconstitutional or invalid part, sentence, paragraph, section or clause of this ordinance not been included herein; or had such person or entity been expressly exempted from the application of this ordinance.

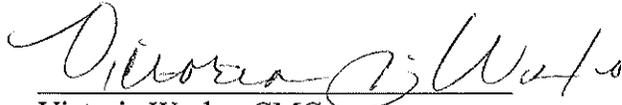
SECTION 9. This Franchise shall not become effective until the Grantee files written acceptance hereof with the City Clerk within thirty (30) days after the adoption of this ordinance. Such written acceptance shall constitute a continuing agreement by the Grantee that if and when the City later annexes, or consolidates with, additional territory, all franchises, rights and privileges owned by the Grantee therein shall be deemed abandoned within the limits of the additional territory.

SECTION 10. All notices hereunder must be in writing and, unless otherwise provided herein, shall be deemed validly given on the date either personally delivered to the address indicated below; or on the third (3rd) business day following deposit, postage prepaid, using

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Peter M. Thorson
City Attorney

ATTEST:


Victoria Wasko, CMC
City Clerk

CERTIFICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY)

I, Victoria Wasko, City Clerk of the City of Jurupa Valley, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was regularly introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council on August 4, 2011 and thereafter at a regular meeting held on the 1st day of December, 2011, it was duly passed and adopted by the following vote of the City Council:

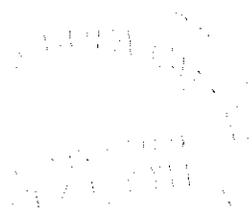
AYES: GOODLAND, HANCOCK, JOHNSTON, LAURITZEN, ROUGHTON

NOES: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

ABSTAIN: NONE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Jurupa Valley, California, this 1st day of December, 2011.




Victoria Wasko, City Clerk
City of Jurupa Valley

THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE

3450 Fourteenth Street
Riverside, CA 92501-3878
951-684-1200
951-368-9018 FAX

PROOF OF PUBLICATION (2010, 2015.5 C.C.P)

Publication(s): Press-Enterprise

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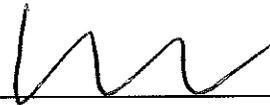
Ad Desc.: /

I am a citizen of the United States. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am an authorized representative of THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE, a newspaper in general circulation, printed and published daily in the County of Riverside, and which newspaper has been adjudicated a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Riverside, State of California, under date of April 25, 1952, Case Number 54446, under date of March 29, 1957, Case Number 65673, and under date of August 25, 1995, Case Number 267864; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in said newspaper in accordance with the instructions of the person(s) requesting publication, and not in any supplement thereof on the following

08/10/2011

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: August 10, 2011



CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY - CITY CLERK
8304 LIMONITE AVE
SUITE M
JURUPA VALLEY, CA 92509-5183

Ad Number: 0000590329-01

P.O. Number:

Ad Copy:

NOTICE OF PROPOSED ORDINANCES
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on August 4, 2011, the City Council of the City of Jurupa Valley, California, introduced the following ordinance(s):
Ordinance No. 2011-07 - First reading of an ordinance granting to Southern California Edison, its successors and assigns, a franchise to use and to construct and use, poles, wires, conduits, and appurtenances, including communication conduits necessary or proper therefor, in, along, across, upon, over, and under the public streets, ways, alleys, and places, as they may now or hereafter exist, within the City of Jurupa Valley, California, for the purpose of transmitting and distributing electricity.
Ordinance No. 2011-03 - First reading of an ordinance granting to Southern California Gas Company, its successors and assigns, a franchise to construct, maintain and use pipes and appurtenances for transmitting and distributing gas for any and all purposes in, along, across, upon, and under the public streets and places within the City of Jurupa Valley, California.
The proposed ordinances will be considered for adoption by the City Council at their September 1, 2011 meeting.
A complete copy of the proposed ordinances is available for review in the City Clerk's Office, 8304 Limonite Avenue, Suite M, Jurupa Valley, California. If you have any questions, please call (951) 332-6464.
Victoria Wascko, City Clerk
Published: August 10, 2011 8/10

THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE

3450 Fourteenth Street
Riverside, CA 92501-3878
951-684-1200
951-368-9018 FAX

Publication(s): Press-Enterprise

PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF

Ad Desc.: /

I am a citizen of the United States. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am an authorized representative of THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE, a newspaper in general circulation, printed and published daily in the County of Riverside, and which newspaper has been adjudicated a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Riverside, State of California, under date of April 25, 1952, Case Number 54446, under date of March 29, 1957, Case Number 65673, and under date of August 25, 1995, Case Number 267864; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in said newspaper in accordance with the instructions of the person(s) requesting publication, and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

08/15/2011

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: August 31, 2011
At: Riverside, California



CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY - CITY CLERK
8304 LIMONITE AVE
SUITE M
JURUPA VALLEY, CA 92509-5183

Ad Number: 0000593689-01

P.O. Number:

Ad Copy:

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of Jurupa Valley, California, will conduct a public hearing at the Jurupa Unified School District Education Center Board Room, 4850 Peckley Road in said City of Jurupa Valley on Thursday, September 1, 2011 at 7:00 p.m. or thereafter to consider the following:

**ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE NO. 2011-07
GRANTING A FRANCHISE TO SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY**

All persons having any objection to the granting of the proposed franchise may appear before the City Council and be heard.

Prior to the public hearing, any person interested may make written protest stating objections against the granting of the proposed franchise. The protest shall be signed by the protestant and be delivered to the City Clerk. At the time set for hearing objections the legislative body shall proceed to hear and pass upon all protests so made and its decision shall be final and conclusive, subject to the right of referendum of the people. If you have questions about this matter, please call Gary Thompson, Senior Management Analyst at (951) 332-6464.

Victoria Waska, CMC

City Clerk

Published: August 15, 2011

8/15

Affidavit of Publication

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

County of Riverside

State of California

Catherine Sypin-Barnes, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That at all times hereinafter, mentioned that she was a citizen of the United States, over the age of eighteen years, and a resident of said County, and was at and during all said times the principal clerk of the printer and publisher of The Riverside County Record-News, a newspaper of general circulation, adjudicated by court decree, printed and published weekly in said County of Riverside, State of California, that said Riverside County Record-News is and was at all times herein mentioned, a newspaper of general circulation as that term is defined in section 4460 of the Political Code, and, as provided by that section, is published for the dissemination of local and telegraphic news and intelligence of a general character, having a bona fide subscription list of paying subscribers, and is not devoted to nor published for the interest, entertainment or instruction of a particular class, profession, trade, calling, race or denominations; that at all said time said newspaper has been established, printed and published in said County and State at regular intervals for more than one year preceding the date of publication of the notice hereinafter mentioned; that said notice was set in type not smaller than nonpareil and was preceded with words printed in black face type not smaller than nonpareil describing and expressing in general terms the purport and character of the notice intended to be given; that the

RIVERSIDE COUNTY RECORD NEWSPAPER

of which the annexed is a printed copy, published and printed in said newspaper in at least 1 weekly issues, as follows:

December 8, 2011

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.


Signature

Dated: December 8, 2011
at Riverside, California

**NOTICE OF NEW ORDINANCE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**
that on December 1, 2011, the City Council of the City of Jurupa Valley, California, adopted the following ordinance by the following votes to wit:
ORDINANCE NO. 2011-07 – An ordinance granting to Southern California Edison, its successors and assigns, a Franchise to use and to construct and use, poles, wires, conduits, and appurtenances, including communication conduits necessary or proper therefore, in, along, across, upon, over, and under the public streets, ways, alleys, and places, as they may now or hereafter exist, within the City of Jurupa Valley, California, for the purpose of transmitting and distributing electricity.
AYES: GOODLAND, HANCOCK, JOHNSTON, LAURITZEN, ROUGHTON
NOES: NONE
ABSENT: NONE
ABSTAINED: NONE
A copy of the proposed ordinance is available for review in the City Clerk's Office, 8304 Limonite Avenue, Suite M, Jurupa Valley, California. If you have any questions about this matter, please call (951) 332-6464.
Victoria Wasko, CMC
City Clerk
Pub: December 8, 2011 RCR0975

EXHIBIT B

[Home](#)[Bill Information](#)[California Law](#)[Publications](#)[Other Resources](#)[My Subscriptions](#)[My Favorites](#)**SB-535 California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.** (2011-2012)

SHARE THIS:

**Senate Bill No. 535**

CHAPTER 830

An act to add Sections 39711, 39713, 39715, 39721, and 39723 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to climate change.

[Approved by Governor September 30, 2012. Filed with Secretary of State September 30, 2012.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 535, De León. California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature.

This bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities for investment opportunities, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Finance, when developing a specified 3-year investment plan, to allocate 25% of the available moneys in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to projects that provide benefits to disadvantaged communities, as specified, and to allocate a minimum of 10% of the available moneys in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to projects located within disadvantaged communities, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Finance, when developing funding guidelines, to include guidelines for how administering agencies should maximize benefits for disadvantaged communities. The bill would require administering agencies to report to the Department of Finance, and the Department of Finance to include in a specified report to the Legislature, a description of how administering agencies have fulfilled specified requirements relating to projects providing benefits to, or located in, disadvantaged communities.

This bill would make its provisions contingent on the enactment of other legislation, as specified.

Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: no

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) California embraced the challenge posed by climate change with the passage of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, enacted as Chapter 488 of the Statutes of 2006 (Assembly Bill 32). Assembly Bill 32 recognizes the disproportionate impacts climate change will have on disadvantaged and low-income communities in California, which already face disproportionate impacts from substandard air quality in the form of higher rates of respiratory illness, hospitalizations, and premature death.

(b) Assembly Bill 32 recognizes the potential vulnerability of California's low-income and disadvantaged population to efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and requires that activities taken to comply with Assembly Bill 32 do not disproportionately impact those communities.

(c) Assembly Bill 32 recognizes the public health impacts of climate change and requires that activities taken to comply with Assembly Bill 32 consider the localized and cumulative impacts in communities that are already adversely impacted by air pollution.

(d) Assembly Bill 32 requires that public and private investment be directed toward the most disadvantaged communities in California to provide an opportunity for small businesses, schools, affordable housing associations, and other community institutions to participate in and benefit from statewide efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(e) Assembly Bill 32 neither provides a definition, however, for California's most impacted and disadvantaged communities, nor direction on how the state will mitigate adverse impacts from climate change in these communities, nor direction on how the state will ensure these communities can participate in and receive investments from activities taken pursuant to Assembly Bill 32 and not experience disproportionate impacts.

(f) Since the passage of Assembly Bill 32, the State Air Resources Board and other state agencies have adopted various regulatory programs to enable California to achieve Assembly Bill 32's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target. The people of California voiced their strong support for continued implementation of Assembly Bill 32 with the defeat of Proposition 23 in November 2010.

(g) It is the intent of the Legislature that this act continue California's implementation of Assembly Bill 32 by directing resources to the state's most impacted and disadvantaged communities to ensure activities taken pursuant to that authority will provide economic and health benefits to these communities as originally intended.

(h) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds deposited pursuant to this act continue California's implementation of Assembly Bill 32 by achieving additional emission reductions and mitigating direct health impacts on California's most impacted and disadvantaged communities.

SEC. 2. Section 39711 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

39711. The California Environmental Protection Agency shall identify disadvantaged communities for investment opportunities related to this chapter. These communities shall be identified based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria, and may include, but are not limited to, either of the following:

(a) Areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.

(b) Areas with concentrations of people that are of low income, high unemployment, low levels of homeownership, high rent burden, sensitive populations, or low levels of educational attainment.

SEC. 3. Section 39713 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

39713. (a) The investment plan developed and submitted to the Legislature, pursuant to Section 39716, shall allocate a minimum of 25 percent of the available moneys in the fund to projects that provide benefits to communities described in Section 39711.

(b) The investment plan shall allocate a minimum of 10 percent of the available moneys in the fund to projects located within communities described in Section 39711.

(c) The allocation pursuant to subdivision (b) may be, but need not be, for projects included, in whole or in part, in the set of projects supported by the allocation described in subdivision (a).

SEC. 4. Section 39715 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

39715. Any funding guidelines developed for administering agencies, pursuant to Section 39714, shall include guidelines for how administering agencies should maximize benefits for disadvantaged communities, as described in Section 39711.

SEC. 5. Section 39721 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

39721. For the report prepared pursuant to Section 39720, administering agencies shall report to the Department of Finance, and the Department of Finance shall include in the report, a description of how the administering agencies have fulfilled the requirements of Section 39713.

SEC. 6. Section 39723 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

39723. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as resulting in any taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution.

SEC. 7. This act shall not become operative unless Assembly Bill 1532 of the 2011–12 Regular Session is enacted.

EXHIBIT C

SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities

using CalEnviroScreen 3.0 results (June 2018 Update)

Find address or place



- Legend
- Layers
- Details
- Print
- Share

Legend

SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities (June 2018 Update)

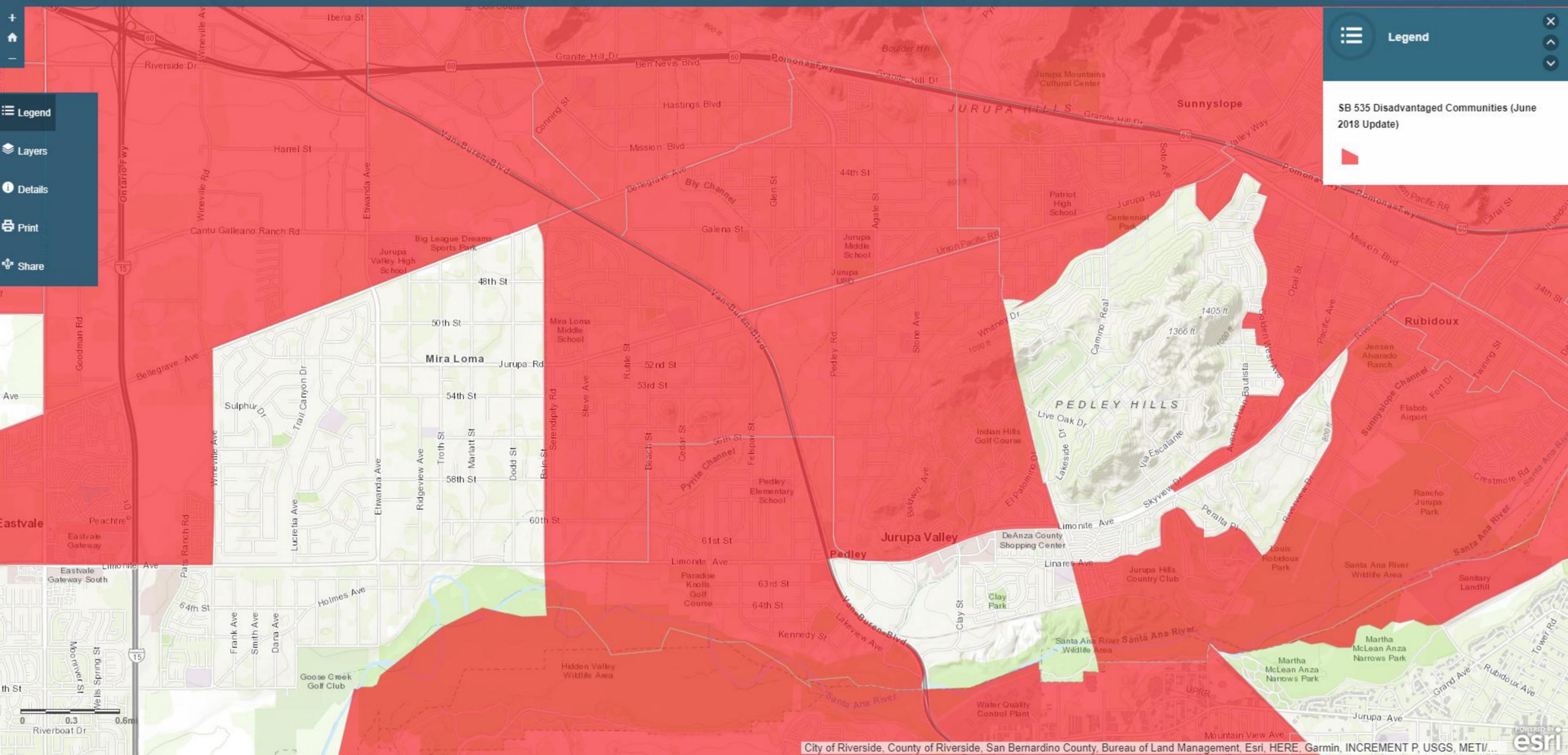


EXHIBIT D



POWERING OUR FUTURE



FILED
12/21/18
04:59 PM

RIVERSIDE TRANSMISSION RELIABILITY PROJECT

A. 15-04-013

Presentation to California Public Utilities Commission
December 19, 2018

RiversideCA.gov



History of RTRP

December 2004

Riverside submits application to SCE for a **second interconnection point** to the CAISO grid

2005

SCE conducts **system and facilities studies**

January 2006

Riverside Public Utilities Board approves **Riverside Transmission Reliability Project (RTRP)**

June 2006

CAISO Board of Governors approves RTRP and urges SCE to complete RTRP by **Q2 2009**

February 2013

Riverside City Council certifies **RTRP EIR** (2013 RTRP EIR)

April 2015

SCE submits **RTRP CPCN application** to CPUC

September 2016

SCE revises RTRP CPCN application to **underground a portion of the transmission line** (the “Hybrid Project”)

January 2018

RTRP Lower Voltage and Other Design Alternatives Report filed with the CPUC

October 2018

CPUC issues the **Final Subsequent EIR (FSEIR)**

September 2019

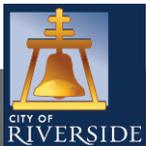
CPUC issues **CPCN for RTRP** (anticipated)

September 2021

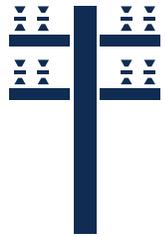
RTRP **construction starts** (TBD)

March 2023

RTRP in **service** (TBD)



Elements of Hybrid Project (SCE's Portion)



Approximately **8 miles** of new **overhead 230-kV** transmission line



Approximately **2 miles** of new **underground 230-kV** transmission line



Telecommunication facilities between the existing Mira Loma and Vista Substations, and the proposed Wildlife Substation



Modifications of existing overhead distribution lines

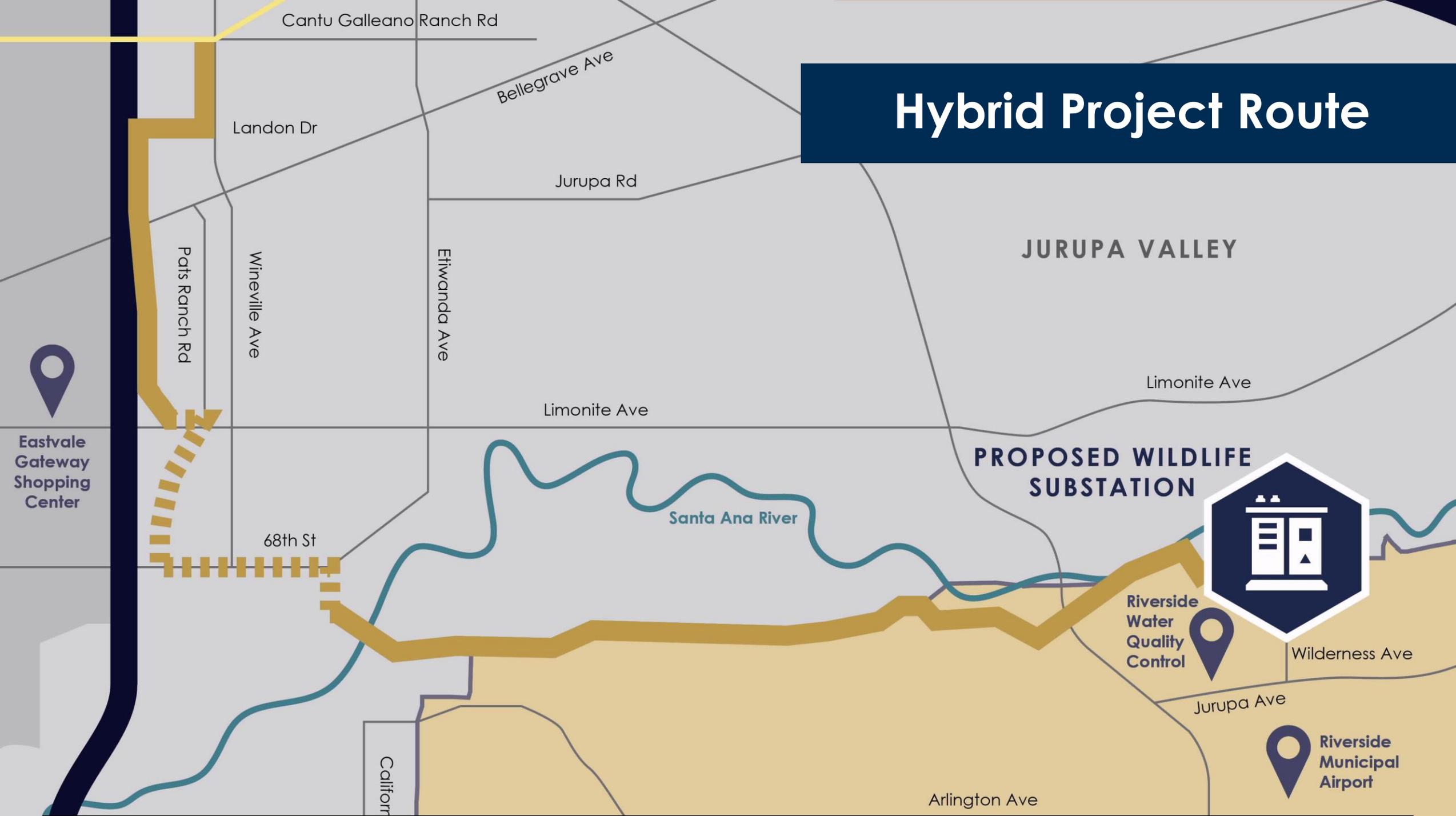


Modifications at existing substations



New 230-kV Wildlife Substation

Hybrid Project Route



Cantu Galleano Ranch Rd

Bellegrave Ave

Landon Dr

Jurupa Rd

JURUPA VALLEY

Pats Ranch Rd

Wineville Ave

Etiwanda Ave

Limonite Ave

Limonite Ave

PROPOSED WILDLIFE
SUBSTATION

Santa Ana River

68th St

Riverside
Water
Quality
Control

Wilderness Ave

Jurupa Ave

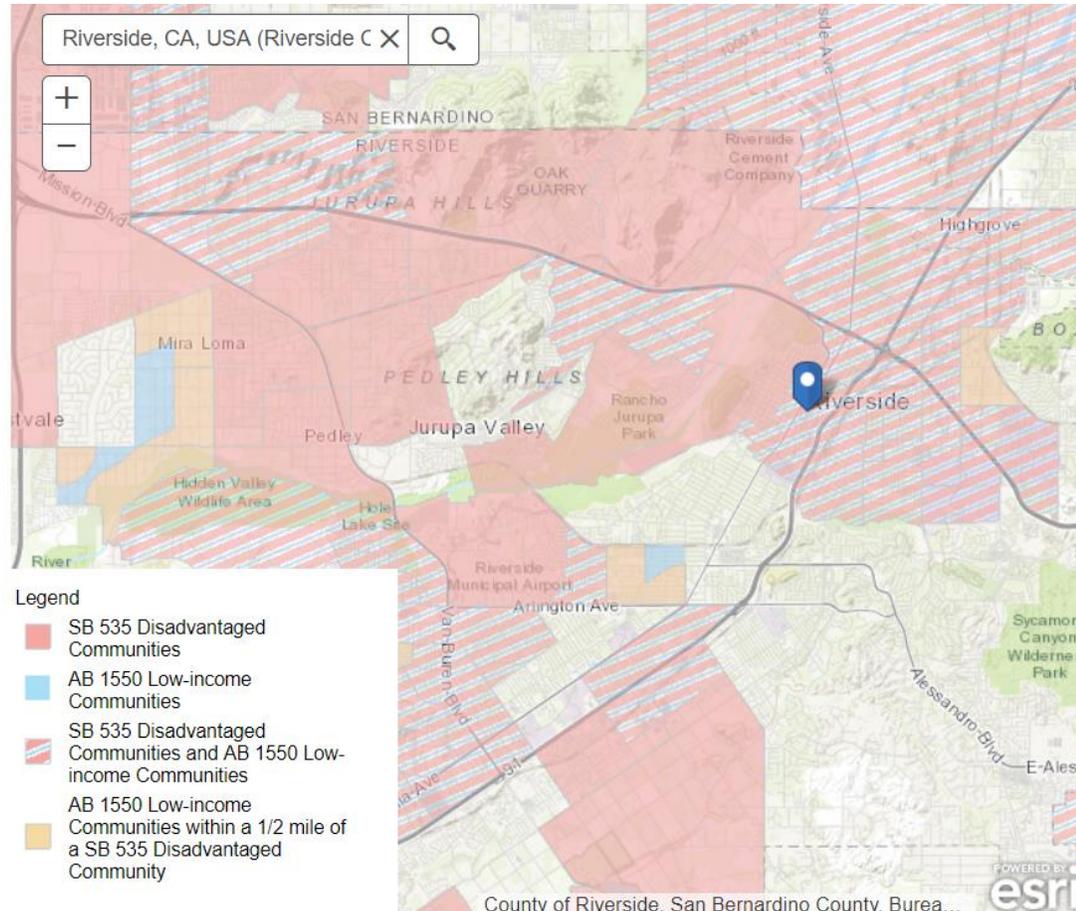
Californ

Arlington Ave

Riverside
Municipal
Airport

Eastvale
Gateway
Shopping
Center

Impact on DACs/Low-Income Communities



Disadvantaged communities are the **top 25% most impacted** census tracts in CalEnviroScreen (CES) 3.0 - communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution.



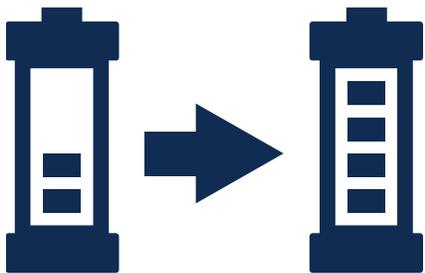
Low-income communities and households are either **at or below 80 percent** of the statewide median income, or at or below the threshold designated as low-income by the state.

Problem Statement



Vista Interconnection Capability is **insufficient** to meet Riverside's existing and future load requirements.

Goals of RTRP

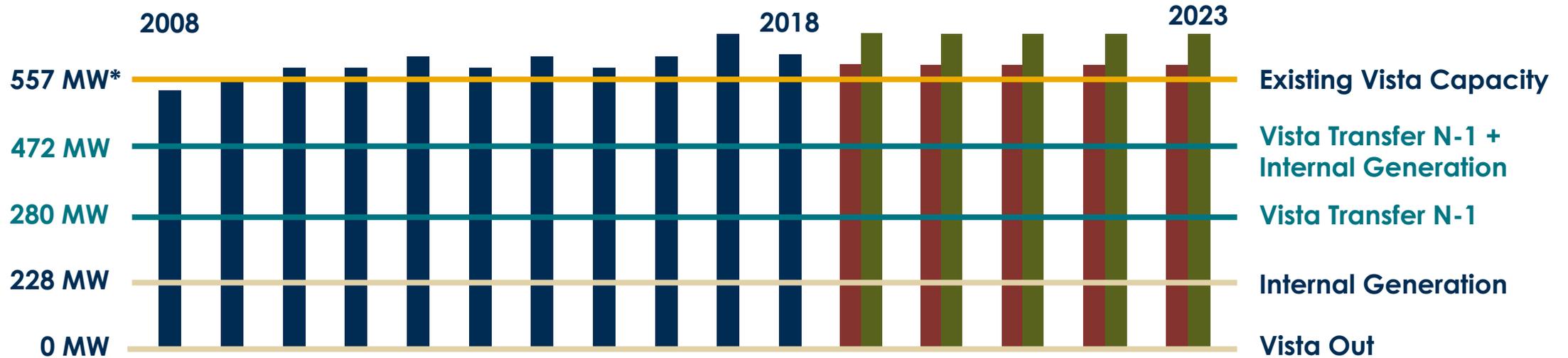


Increase **interconnection capacity** to meet existing Riverside's electric system demand and anticipated future load growth



Provide an **additional point of delivery** for bulk power into Riverside's electrical system, thereby reducing Riverside's dependence on Vista Substation and **increasing overall reliability**

Vista Substation



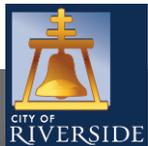
Vista transfer capability has been insufficient to serve Riverside’s load in the past 10 years and will remain insufficient going forward.

Riverside must operate its local generation during peak load conditions to maintain reliability.

Under N-1 condition, Vista transfer capability is woefully insufficient to serve Riverside’s load even if Riverside operates its local generation.

Load shedding is likely if N-1 condition were to happen at moderately high load conditions.

The lack of second resource of power will cause significant and potentially extended power outages to Riverside’s customers.



* under review



Actions Taken By Riverside To Date



Local Generation

228 MW of peaking generation (RERC and Springs)



Customer Solar Projects

27 MW to date and 38 MW by 2023 - already factored into the load forecast



Distributed Resources

7 MW of local solar project



Energy Efficiency Programs

40 MW peak reduction to date and 58 MW peak reduction by 2023 – already factored into the load forecast



Voluntary Load Curtailment

22 MW peak reduction signed up under the program



The above combined actions remain insufficient to address the inadequacy of Vista transfer capability

Challenges Facing Local Generation



Age of Facilities



**Operational Design
Issues**



**Gas Availability
Uncertainties**



**Competing Operational
Needs**



**Long Viability Due to GHG
Considerations**



POWERING OUR FUTURE

RIVERSIDE TRANSMISSION
RELIABILITY PROJECT

**RTRP IS URGENTLY NEEDED TO ENSURE
RELIABLE SERVICE TO RIVERSIDE'S CUSTOMERS**

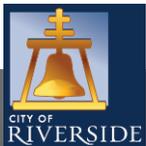


EXHIBIT E



Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan

Version 1.0

February 21, 2019

The CPUC's Mission

The CPUC regulates services and utilities, protects consumers, safeguards the environment, and assures Californians' access to safe and reliable utility infrastructure and services.

Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan

Version 1.0

February 21, 2019

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Executive Summary

This Action Plan will serve as a roadmap for implementing the California Public Utilities Commission’s (CPUC or Commission) vision to advance equity in its programs and policies for Environmental Justice and Social Justice (ESJ) Communities.¹ Developing and articulating objectives and actions are necessary to achieve the state’s equity goals. The CPUC serves all communities in California and this Action Plan does not in any way reduce its commitment to fully serving non-ESJ communities.

The Action Plan will identify existing inequities and propose clear actions for how the CPUC can use its regulatory authority to address health and safety, consumer protection, program benefits, and enforcement to encompass all the industries it regulates, including energy, water, and communications programs. The CPUC will strive to develop strategies to address equity issues. The Action Plan will consider which steps the CPUC can take to engage directly with ESJ communities, build relationships, and gather information to understand the concerns of ESJ communities and how they want to engage with the CPUC.

To guide the Action Plan, the CPUC refers to this definition for environmental and social justice:² Environmental and social justice seeks to come to terms with, and remedy, a history of unfair treatment of communities, predominantly communities of people of color and/ or low-income residents. These communities have been subjected to disproportionate impacts from one or more environmental hazards, socio-economic burdens, or both. Residents have been excluded in policy setting or decision-making processes and have lacked protections and benefits afforded to other communities by the implementation of environmental and other regulations, such as those enacted to control polluting activities.

This Action Plan utilizes the following broad guiding principles to inform its strategies to advance environmental and social justice:

Goal 1: Consistently integrate equity and access considerations throughout CPUC proceedings and other efforts.

The CPUC will use its authority as a planning, permitting, and regulatory body to advance social and environmental justice objectives. Objectives pursued under this goal would build a consistent approach to CPUC proceedings and communications with the public.

Goal 2: Increase investment in clean energy resources to benefit ESJ communities, especially to improve local air quality and public health.

The CPUC prioritizes the replacement of natural gas-fired power plants, internal combustion-powered vehicles, and other fossil fuel resources with those powered by clean and renewable fuels benefiting ESJ

¹ This Action Plan uses “ESJ communities” to refer to its broader efforts and uses “disadvantaged communities” or “DACs” as terms specifically defined in statute and CPUC decisions.

² California codified Environmental Justice in GOV § 65040.12: “...the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.”

communities. The CPUC will work to hasten this transition in communities that bear an unduly high burden from these pollution sources by prioritizing additional investment in the areas of renewable energy, storage, energy efficiency, and electric vehicle infrastructure.

Goal 3: Strive to improve access to high-quality water, communications, and transportation services for ESJ communities.

The CPUC will provide access to essential, high quality utility services, including to basic communications, safe and affordable drinking water, and fair access to services provided by regulated transportation companies. The CPUC will work to facilitate improved access to high-quality water, communications, and transportation services in communities with less reliable access to those services, so that the CPUC can achieve its goal of providing high quality service to all.

Goal 4: Increase climate resiliency in ESJ communities.

In its efforts to build climate resiliency across the state, the CPUC will consider the particular vulnerabilities and opportunities in ESJ communities and prioritize appropriate ratepayer investments.

Goal 5: Enhance outreach and public participation opportunities for ESJ communities to meaningfully participate in the CPUC's decision-making process and benefit from CPUC programs.

The CPUC seeks to educate the public about what the commission does and expand public engagement in its decision-making. Under this goal, the CPUC will develop improved methods and partnerships to enhance and track public participation from ESJ communities so that they meaningfully inform decision-making that impacts their communities.

Goal 6: Enhance enforcement to ensure safety and consumer protection for ESJ communities.

The CPUC will strive to protect communities that have historically faced service inequities. The CPUC will develop consumer protection initiatives that promote consumer and safety protections for the most vulnerable consumers in ESJ communities.

Goal 7: Promote economic and workforce development opportunities in ESJ communities.

The CPUC will seek to bring economic development opportunities to ESJ communities when appropriate through program development, initiatives, and decisions within the Commission's jurisdiction. This includes continued support for the CPUC's Supplier Diversity Procurement Program, General Order 156, including potentially extending participation to include businesses not directly regulated by the CPUC, and encouraging investment in workforce development in ESJ communities within CPUC-regulated programs. The CPUC will collaborate with other relevant state agencies in its economic and workforce development efforts.

Goal 8: Improve training and staff development related to ESJ issues within the CPUC's jurisdiction.

The CPUC will establish training and development concerning equity issues, and also collaborate with other state agencies' training and development efforts, where they complement CPUC needs and efforts.

Goal 9: Monitor the CPUC's ESJ efforts to evaluate how they are achieving their objectives.

This Action Plan's Workplan (Appendix A) will serve as a transparent mechanism for tracking and monitoring achievement of the Commission's goals in the ESJ Action Plan. The CPUC will strive to integrate data collection into program designs so that progress on the Action Plan's goals is objectively measured.

Introduction

The CPUC’s mission is to regulate essential utility services to protect consumers and safeguard the environment, assuring safe and reliable access to all Californians. In this regard, the CPUC approves programs and policies that directly impact the access of Environmental Justice and Social Justice (ESJ) communities to affordable clean energy, reliable telephone and broadband, and clean water. In accordance with the CPUC’s institutional values of accountability, excellence, integrity, open communication, and stewardship, we are implementing the CPUC’s mission with focused effort to integrate social and environmental justice throughout the Commission’s work. As an agency that serves all communities in California, the CPUC will not reduce its commitment to serve all Californians. Policies articulated in the Action Plan focus on ESJ communities but we believe that, as they are carried out, these policies will benefit all communities.

The Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan is a statement of the Commission's dedication to environmental and social justice principles. This document does not bind the Commission or decision makers: to any particular outcome or process in any specific proceeding; prejudge the outcome of any proceeding; or create any new law or rights enforceable against the Commission.

The Commission is creating an Environmental and Social Justice document to provide a broad look at communities that have long been underserved.³ESJ communities are commonly identified as those where residents are:

- predominantly communities of color or low-income;
- underrepresented in the policy setting or decision-making process;
- subject to a disproportionate impact from one or more environmental hazards; and
- likely to experience disparate implementation of environmental regulations and socio-economic investments in their communities.⁴

They also include, but are not limited to:

- Disadvantage Communities located in the top 25% of communities identified by Cal EPA’s CalEnviroScreen;⁵
- all Tribal lands;

³ Use of the term “environmental and social justice” is not intended to create a new class of customers. Individual CPUC programs may focus on environmental and social justice communities in different ways. For example, many energy programs are mandated to focus on “Disadvantaged Communities,” as defined by CalEPA.

⁴ Government Code section 65040.12.e.

⁵ Available at: <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-3.0>.

- low-income households;⁶ and
- low-income census tracts.⁷

Environmental and social justice philosophies are diverse but generally encompass the goal of ensuring fairness in the distribution of harms and benefits. For instance, California law defines environmental justice as “[t]he fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of all environmental laws, regulations and policies.”⁸ Numerous studies show that a variety of environmental harms are disproportionately located in low-income communities and communities of color.⁹ As a result, air quality, for example, in California ESJ communities is often measurably worse than in other communities, largely due to the disproportionate share of industrial facilities, large-scale agricultural operations, power plants, and medium- and heavy-duty freight vehicles in these areas. These communities may also be particularly vulnerable to companies or individuals selling products or services that undermine safety or consumer protections.

Environmental and social justice efforts seek to bring equity and access to vulnerable and marginalized communities, including addressing historic underinvestment that has allowed inequality to flourish. The Commission is tasked with serving all Californians, and to do so effectively, the Commission must acknowledge that some populations in California face higher barriers to access to clean, safe and affordable utility services. To fulfill its mission, the Commission must focus on communities that have been underserved, as this plan outlines. Additionally, as the Commission fulfills the goals and objectives listed in this plan and improves its ability to serve ESJ communities, it will become more transparent, accessible, and effective for all of the communities it serves.

California’s Leadership Role to Promote Equity for Environmental Justice and Social Justice Communities

Since the 1990s, the environmental justice movement has influenced the way many policymakers, academics, regulated entities, and affected communities view environmental law and policy. California adopted legislation in 2000 requiring environmental justice achievements to be part of the state’s mission.¹⁰ Since then, California has adopted numerous and far reaching environmental justice statutes directing the CPUC to incorporate environmental and social justice objectives into its various programs.

⁶ Household incomes below 80 percent of the area median income

⁷ Census tracts with household incomes less than 80 percent area or state median income.

⁸ Government Code section 65040.12.e.

⁹ See Hofrichter R, ed. 2004. *Health and Social Justice: Politics, Ideology, and Inequity in the Distribution of Disease*. Indianapolis: Jossey-Bass. House JS, Williams DR. 2003; *Understanding and reducing socioeconomic and racial/ethnic disparities in health*. In *Health and Social Justice, Politics, Ideology, and Inequality in the Distribution of Disease*, ed. R Hofrichter, pp. 89–113. Indianapolis: Jossey-Bass Williams DR, Collins C. 2001; and, *Racial residential segregation: a fundamental cause of racial disparities in health*. *Public Health Rep.* 16:404–16.

¹⁰ Senate Bill 89 (Escutia, 2000).

The Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015¹¹ directs a reduction in greenhouse gases in California by increasing the procurement of renewables and other clean energy resources. As part of this mandate, the statute requires the CPUC to prioritize disadvantaged communities in its integrated energy resources planning process. The statute further requires the establishment of a Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group¹² to provide advice to the CPUC and the California Energy Commission (CEC) on clean energy and pollution reduction programs and to aid in determining whether these programs will benefit disadvantaged communities. This Advisory Group was established in February 2018 and is comprised of eleven members representing ESJ communities from across the state.

California has established a variety of programs that allow households and communities in ESJ areas to access clean energy through solar. Low-income customers in designated disadvantaged communities (DACs) can participate in rooftop solar for both multi- and single-family homes.¹³ For those customers in DACs who do not have the ability to invest in rooftop solar, they can access solar energy via a discount procurement program or join a local community solar program.¹⁴

Many of the CPUC's programs¹⁵ use the CalEnviroScreen tool,¹⁶ developed by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment of the California Environmental Protection Agency, as a means of focusing efforts and investment. CalEnviroScreen identifies "disadvantaged communities," using such indicators as environmental, health, and socio-economic burdens. While the list of indicators is not exhaustive, CalEnviroScreen is one tool available for identifying ESJ communities.

In 2012, California became the first state in the nation to recognize the human right to water and providing that "every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes."¹⁷ In this regard, the CPUC continues to take action for all Californians to have access to clean, safe, and affordable water supplies.

To promote universal access to communications, the legislature established the Internet for All Now Act,¹⁸ with a goal of providing high speed broadband to all Californians, with a focus on reaching previously underserved communities. The CPUC will continue its efforts to eliminate the "digital divide" by enhancing broadband infrastructure and increasing adoption via the California Advanced Services Fund, as well as ensure affordability through California's LifeLine program.

¹¹ Senate Bill 350 (de Leon, 2015).

¹² Information available here: <http://cpuc.ca.gov/dacag/>.

¹³ [Assembly Bill 693](#) (Eggman, 2015) [CPUC Program](#).

¹⁴ AB 327 (Perea, 2013) [CPUC Program](#).

¹⁵ For example, SB 350 directs the CPUC to focus on "disadvantaged communities" pursuant to Health and Safety Code 397211.

¹⁶ The latest version of this tool is [CalEnviroScreen 3.0](#).

¹⁷ [Assembly Bill 685](#) (Eng, 2012)

¹⁸ [Assembly Bill 1665](#) (Garcia, 2017)

California statute requires that the CPUC conduct additional outreach and develop new approaches for reaching communities affected by Commission decisions.¹⁹ The Commission is currently in the process of assessing and establishing improved programs and strategies for public engagement in the Commission's decision-making process and procedures. In particular, the CPUC is seeking ways for ESJ communities to meaningfully participate at the Commission.

The CPUC's Leadership Role to Promote Equity in Environmental and Social Justice Communities

In addition to implementing legislation, the CPUC has broad authority and the administrative discretion to shape programs and direct resources in a manner that furthers equity objectives. Equity issues are impacted in a variety of contexts at the CPUC including substantive, procedural, administrative, and enforcement. In some program areas, there are clearly defined legislative targets or mandates to advance environmental justice goals, such as those described in the section above. Beyond program design, environmental and social justice issues and opportunities can arise in the process of the Commission carrying out its various functions and responsibilities. Accordingly, the CPUC can act on its own initiative to address issues as they emerge. The CPUC can further seek to achieve environmental and social justice goals by strategically targeting enforcement efforts in ESJ communities.²⁰

The Commission has developed Strategic Directives²¹ that guide the daily work of its staff and commissioners. These directives, which are currently being revised, emphasize the importance of considering the impacts of CPUC decisions and policies on California's ESJ communities. Commissioners meet regularly in a public setting²² to discuss the Commission's Strategic Directives and to assess that they are making progress in achieving their objectives.

The CPUC also has promoted expanded opportunities for economic growth and development in diverse communities through its very successful Supplier Diversity Procurement Program, implemented through General Order 156.²³ Under this program, investor-owned utilities in the energy, telecommunication and water industries voluntarily commit to at least 21.5 percent of their total spending on goods, services, power, and fuel from minority, women, disabled veteran or lesbian, gay, bisexual, and/or transgender (LGBT)-owned businesses. Last year utilities spent \$10.5 billion on suppliers meeting the criteria described above. That figure amounts to 31.5 percent of the utilities' total procurement budgets. This program helps to build economic infrastructure and capacity in specific business communities that are often bypassed. While many regulated entities recognize the value of this program and meet or exceed the program's spending targets, the program does not currently extend to non-investor owned market players

¹⁹ [Senate Bill 512](#) (Hill, 2016)

²⁰ All safety risks being equal.

²¹ CPUC Strategic Directives available at:

http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/uploadedFiles/CPUCWebsite/Content/Transparency/spi/Strategic_Directives_and_Governance_Policies_Adopted_August102017.pdf.

²² See Commissioner Committee Meetings: <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/commissionercommittees/>.

²³ Available at: <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/generalorders/>.

who are increasingly entering these industries, such as electricity service providers, distributed energy companies, and transportation network companies. To date, their degree of commitment to spending on businesses that qualify for the Supplier Diversity Procurement Program is unclear.

The CPUC is also exploring a newer set of workforce development programs, implementable within the CPUC's programs, that encourage developers of local energy projects – including power generation, energy efficiency and other distributed energy projects – to hire from the ratepayers who finance their projects, and especially in ESJ communities.

The CPUC coordinates its efforts with a broad variety of stakeholders. This includes leveraging the expertise of the Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group (DAC AG), the Low-Income Oversight Board (LIOB),²⁴ and the Tribal Liaison. The CPUC actively coordinates with its fellow state agencies to collaborate on strategic planning, outreach, and implementation of programs that address equity for all Californians. The CPUC will continue to coordinate with agencies such as the California Energy Commission, the California Air Resources Board, and the Department of Community Services and Development in order to address common issues in disadvantaged and similar communities. The ESJ Action Plan work can serve as a clearinghouse for the CPUC's efforts and make resulting lessons-learned available to other agencies.

The ESJ Action Plan as Roadmap

The overarching function of the Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan is to provide the CPUC with a roadmap for advancing equity across California. The agency will do this through a feedback loop which will include increased awareness and sensitivity regarding ESJ communities, coordination and collaboration among programs and staff at the CPUC, and developing policies and program delivery that improves outcomes in ESJ communities.

The Action Plan is a living document that the CPUC will update as necessary. The Commission intends to review the Action Plan every two years to update the goals and objectives if necessary.

This vision requires deliberate efforts to address the concerns ESJ communities face to ensure that those most impacted by the CPUC's decisions are able to easily participate in CPUC decision-making. In the following chapter, the CPUC lays out its vision for integrating environmental and social justice into its work by proposing objectives and actions to achieve its nine overarching Action Plan goals. While this first version of the Action Plan considers actions the Commission can take within our existing institutional frameworks, future iterations may consider new ways of approaching our day-to-day work to further integrate ESJ issues and communities into our decision-making.

The goals and objectives are intended to be broad, and provide a vision for improving equity within the Commission's jurisdiction; they may not apply to every CPUC program. The objectives²⁵ provide additional detail about how the Commission envisions meeting each goal. Appendix A is the Workplan, which identifies specific actions that Divisions throughout the Commission should take to meet the Action Plan's

²⁴ LIOB

²⁵ Objectives throughout the document are not necessarily listed in order of importance.

goals and objectives. These actions include efforts already in place to serve ESJ communities, other efforts soon to be initiated, and new proposals to launch additional activities within the CPUC's jurisdiction. To assess our progress, the Commission intends to receive a staff update on the actions in the Workplan annually.

Stakeholder Input

Beginning in August 2018, the Draft ESJ Action Plan was available for public input. An early draft was introduced at the Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group's (DAC AG's) quarterly meeting on August 21, 2018. Proposed DAC AG feedback was discussed on October 30 and November 30, 2018 during their public meetings. The CPUC held a webinar seeking comments on the draft on November 2, 2018. As a result of these sessions and other public outreach efforts, the CPUC received both verbal and written comments from various stakeholders. For example, the DAC AG requested that the Action Plan attach the Advisory Group's "Equity Framework." The Advisory Group's Equity Framework (see Appendix D) was not specifically adopted by the CPUC, but it has helped to inform this Action Plan.

CPUC Action Plan Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Consistently integrate equity and access considerations throughout CPUC regulatory activities

Objectives

- Consider the potential positive or negative effects that relevant regulatory activities might have on ESJ Communities.
- Enhance internal and external communication channels so that equity issues for ESJ communities are integrated into CPUC efforts.

Goal 2: Increase investment in clean energy resources to benefit ESJ communities, especially to improve local air quality and public health

Objectives

- Prioritize environmental and health benefits for ESJ communities and-minimize any further degradation of already impacted communities.
- For CPUC programs and projects in ESJ communities, consider local sources of pollution such as ports, railways, or agriculture.
- Strive to maximize program benefits for ESJ participants.
- Target incentives for customer-side clean energy resources in ESJ communities that contain stringent consumer protections.
- Improve and increase access to existing clean energy programs in ESJ communities.
- Within the CPUC's forthcoming Transportation Electrification Framework, continue investment in zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) infrastructure in ESJ communities that are adversely impacted by air pollution.
- Increase the availability of ZEVs in ESJ communities.
- Ensure research and development funds benefit ESJ communities.

Goal 3: Strive to improve access to high-quality water, communications, and transportation services for ESJ communities

Objectives - Water Industry

- Consolidate small water systems and consider extending regulated water service to communities and homes reliant on failing domestic wells, to ensure safe and reliable water service where the consolidations are fair and reasonable for existing customers.
- Develop standardized tariff discounts for low-income programs.
- Expand low-income programs across all classes of water utilities.
- Develop and/or adopt a water affordability standard.
- Complete lead testing at schools in utility service territories.

Objectives - Communications Industry

California LifeLine Program

- Continue to develop and implement strategies to increase California LifeLine participation, particularly in tribal areas.
- Increase the amounts of free broadband data offered to LifeLine participants.
- Develop policies and rules to streamline the LifeLine application and renewal processes.
- Increase and retain participation levels in ESJ communities.

California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) Objectives

- Provide universal broadband access to all Californians.
- Increase participation in CASF program.
- Expand access to broadband in underserved and hard-to-reach communities, including rural and tribal areas.
- Promote affordability for broadband access in ESJ communities.
- Expedite CASF grants for broadband projects that are cost-effective in unserved areas by providing a streamlined process that can approve projects more quickly.

Objectives - Transportation Services

- Promote equitable access to transportation services regulated by the CPUC.
- Encourage greater utilization of ZEVs by Transportation Network Companies (TNCs) within ESJ communities, with a focus on communities that have been underserved by existing transportation options.

- Encourage that Autonomous Vehicles (AV) be available in DACs, including during the AV pilot programs.

Goal 4: Increase climate resiliency in ESJ communities

Objectives

- Address climate adaptation and resiliency across all essential utility services in ESJ communities.
- Consider the disparate impacts that the changing climate has on ESJ communities in the CPUC decision-making process.
- Prioritize ESJ communities when offering programs and services that help build climate resiliency and target incentives to attain substantial program participation from these communities.
- Look at interdependencies of essential services in ESJ communities.
- Meaningfully support equity by considering funding innovative policies and programs to provide resiliency and reliability of services and infrastructure in ESJ communities in the face of climate change in partnership with CBOs when appropriate.
- Provide access to culturally relevant and sensitive education for ESJ communities and work in partnership with communities when developing adaptation strategies for climate resiliency.

Goal 5: Enhance outreach and public participation opportunities for ESJ communities to meaningfully participate in the CPUC's decision-making process and benefit from CPUC programs

Objectives

- Interact directly with communities to understand how they want to engage with the CPUC.
- Create outreach strategies that introduce program benefits to ESJ communities.
- Continue integrating efforts with other agencies, such as the California Air Resources Board and the California Energy Commission, to coordinate equity activities across state agencies.
- Sustain an open dialogue on environmental and social justice and enhance program opportunities and delivery to ESJ communities.

- Promote education and understanding of CPUC proceedings and procedures by encouraging early and meaningful public involvement.
- Hold public hearings, Voting Meetings, local government outreach, etc., in locations where all communities can easily participate and contribute their point of view.
- Disseminate appropriate and useful information to key stakeholders affected by CPUC decisions and policies (e.g., local governments, community-based organizations, non-profits, advocacy groups, etc.) in ESJ communities.

Goal 6: Enhance enforcement to ensure safety and consumer protection for all, especially for ESJ communities

Objectives

- Protect consumers in disadvantaged communities and vulnerable populations from fraud and unfair business practices in existing CPUC regulated industries, including in programs such as California LifeLine, the residential rooftop solar industry, the core transport agent natural gas industry, etc.
- Inspect pay phones for both safety and functionality for service to ESJ communities.
- Protect customers from fraudulent prepaid phone cards, especially those whose first language is not English.
- Promote safe and adequate transportation service by regulated for-hire passenger carriers to all members of the public.
- Better assist ESJ communities with complaints against regulated utilities and transportation providers.
- Allocate enforcement resources that are commensurate with consumer vulnerability.

Goal 7: Promote economic and workforce development opportunities in ESJ communities

Objectives

- Continue to explore best practices in diversity contracting that are inclusive of both private businesses and community-based non-profits when possible.
- Encourage underperforming utilities to reach supplier diversity contracting goals.
- Help to educate new entrants in regulated industries on benefits of diversity contracting and work with them to set voluntary goals for diversity contracting.

- Explore promoting workforce development in programs the CPUC regulates when possible.
- Collaborate with other state agencies on economic and workforce development.

Goal 8: Improve training and staff development related to environmental and social justice issues within the CPUC's jurisdiction

Objectives

- Develop a plan to provide industry divisions and decision-makers with regular training on relevant environmental and social justice issues in California.
- Help industry divisions and decision-makers accrue sufficient knowledge to objectively consider equity issues while developing proceedings and implementing programs.
- Coordinate with other agencies to enhance CPUC knowledge on justice issues.

Goal 9: Monitor the CPUC's environmental and social justice efforts to evaluate how they are achieving their objectives

Objectives

- Design program evaluations to assess how programs are impacting ESJ communities.
- Develop a process for evaluations to provide a feedback loop that will improve program outcomes over time.

Appendices

Appendix A: CPUC Workplan to Support Environmental and Social Justice

Goal 1: Consistently integrate equity and access considerations throughout CPUC proceedings and other efforts.

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
1.1	Develop a standard checklist to identify ESJ issues in proceeding or regulatory activity to appropriately create the scope of the proceeding or activity Status: new proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create Task Force by 3/2019 • Checklist by 6/2019 	Cross-Division Task Force that includes Industry Divisions, ALJ Division, and Legal Division
1.2	For decisions, resolutions, and advice letters that impact customers, residents, or small businesses in ESJ communities, include a section on ESJ impacts where appropriate Status: new proposal	Based on outcome of Action 1.1, develop instructions for applying checklist to proceedings and regulatory activities by 8/2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Law Judge Division • Industry Divisions
1.3	Launch online comment system for each proceeding, available to any member of the public Status: Early stages of staff design	Create testing prototype by 8/2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News and Outreach Office • Administrative Law Judge Division • Information Technology
1.4	Leverage partnerships with other state agencies, such as ARB, to engage with DACs Status: Initiated	Ongoing development	News and Outreach Office
1.5	Identify appropriate CBOs and develop a system to assist in generating public awareness about proceedings in early stages Status: Initial list of CBOs developed	Projected initial list of CBOs by 6/2019. Continue to update on regular basis.	News and Outreach Office
1.6	Enhance public awareness of public comment opportunities through targeted outreach Status: Initiated	Complete integration into outreach work by 3/2019	News and Outreach Office

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
1.7	Make public comments more easily accessible to Commissioners and ALJs through a keyword or other efficient search system Status: early stages of design	Create testing prototype by 8/2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News and Outreach Office • Administrative Law Judge Division • Information Technology
1.8	Add 2 positions to serve as liaisons to ALJ and other divisions to develop and deliver plain language content for the public to describe the technical and legal issues in decisions, resolutions and other relevant documents. Status: new proposal	Submit position proposals for funding by 3/2020	News and Outreach Office
1.9	Translate information on active proceedings (such as plain language summaries) Status: new proposal	Proceedings that have broad public impact, and significance will be considered for translation services	News and Outreach Office, in consultation with Administrative Law Judge Division

Goal 2: Increase investment in clean energy resources to benefit ESJ communities, especially to improve local air quality and public health.

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
Procurement			
2.1	Provide information about planned energy generation resources, forecasted air emissions, the DACs they serve, and how they plan to minimize air pollutants in DACs Status: Plans submitted to CPUC 8/2018	CPUC review of plans. Plans submitted every two years.	Utilities submit Plans to Energy Division

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
2.2	<p>Undertake research to better understand the lifecycle GHG and other local pollutant emissions of energy generation resources, particularly the local impacts of bioenergy plants in DACs and low-income areas</p> <p>Status: Initial intern research commenced 6/2018</p>	Ongoing	Energy Division
2.3	<p>Optimize California’s electric resource mix across GHG, cost, and reliability using the IRP process to effectively inform the CPUC’s infrastructure and procurement decision, with early priority on reducing pollutants in disadvantaged communities; the IRP’s ongoing analysis will examine the impact of different GHG emissions reduction scenarios on air pollution emissions in disadvantaged communities.</p> <p>Status: Approved in D.18-02-018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing Plans received by CPUC in 8/2018 • Subsequent plans will be submitted for 2021-2022 cycle of IRP 	Utilities implement, with Energy Division oversight
2.4	<p>To increase customer participation, identify and report all Green Tariff Shared Renewables projects developed in DACs, but have not been counted as EJ projects because they exceed the 1 MW limit.</p> <p>Status: Data requested and received from utilities</p>	Integrate data into current RPS database to improve understanding of project locations	Energy Division

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
2.5	<p>Note available level of transmission capacity to support transition to zero carbon energy resources from fossil fuels, especially in ESJ communities.</p> <p>Status: Transmission capacity for renewables is examined every cycle of IRP and the results are submitted to the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) for its Transmission Planning Process. IRP analyzes the need for existing thermal generation fossil fleet under different GHG targets and the associated air pollutant and DAC implications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submittal of the 2018 IRP resource portfolios to the 2019 CAISO Transmission Planning Process • 2019 IRP will analyze, in coordination with the CAISO, the need for existing system thermal generation under different GHG targets. Analysis will assess the impact on transmission, air pollutants, and DACs to the extent allowed by available data and current model functionality. 	Energy Division
2.6	<p>Deploy charging infrastructure for ESJ communities to use zero-emission cars to meet their transportation needs.</p> <p>Status: Approved in D.16-01-045, D.16-01-023, D.16-12-065, D.18-01-024, D.18-05-040, and D.18-09-034; and in Settlement Agreement with NRG Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission currently overseeing SCE, SDG&E, PG&E, and NRG Energy deployments of charging infrastructure • In 2019, utilities will continue implementing existing infrastructure programs and develop a joint proposal to improve and align rates to facilitate EV charging at prices competitive with conventional fuels 	Utilities implement with Energy Division oversight
2.7	<p>Develop rates that will encourage commercial customers in ESJ communities to electrify transportation and reduce pollutants</p> <p>Status: Approved in D.18-05-040, D.18-09-034</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New SCE rates deployment expected to commence in early 2019 • PG&E commercial rate proposal expected in November 2018 	Utilities implement with Energy Division oversight

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
2.8	<p>Deploy charging infrastructure for ESJ communities to access public transportation, ride sharing, or other forms of zero-emission transportation</p> <p>Status: Approved in D.18-01-024, D.18-05-040, D.18-09-034</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure construction expected initiation in 2019 in PG&E, SCE, and Liberty Utilities' California service territory • SDG&E proposal under review with decision expected in late Q1 or early Q2 2019 	Utilities implement with Energy Division oversight
2.9	<p>Identify transportation sectors in which ratepayer-funded electrification will most efficiently provide benefits to DACs</p> <p>Status: D.18-01-024, D.18-05-040 required data collection which can facilitate this</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-duty and heavy-duty infrastructure pilots launch in 2018; program evaluation expected in 2019 • Data regarding impacts to DACs is collected and evaluated • Evaluations inform future investments • Learnings from pilots to inform implementation of larger programs authorized in D.18-05-040 and in the approval of SDG&E's program proposed in A.18-01-012. 	Utilities implement with Energy Division oversight
2.10	<p>Explore options to encourage electrification of rail yards in ESJ communities</p> <p>Status: New Proposal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate research to understand barriers 	Utilities implement with Energy Division oversight
Customer Solar Programs			
2.11	<p>Incentivize rooftop solar projects for residential buildings in ESJ communities</p> <p>Status: Approved Solar on Multifamily affordable housing (SOMAH) Program with about \$90 million/year in D.17-12-022. Approved DAC Single-family Affordable Solar Homes (DAC-SASH) program with an</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOMAH Program Administrator chosen and program manual developed. Incentives likely available by 3/2019 • DAC-SASH Program Administrator expected on board by 3/2019 	Program Administrator implements with Energy Division oversight

	annual budget of \$10 million in D.18-06-027		
	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
2.12	Incentivize solar alternatives for customers who cannot participate in rooftop programs Status: DAC-Green Tariff program will provide a 20 percent utility bill discount to low-income customers, and Community Solar Green Tariff will provide a 20 percent bill discount primarily to low-income customers located in or near their communities – Both approved in D.18-06-027	Anticipated program launch by 12/2019	Energy Division
2.13	Implement AB 797, increasing available funds for solar water heating in ESJ communities. Status: Beginning in 1/2018 CSI Thermal Program allocated 50 percent of its incentive budget was available to low-income residential housing or buildings in DACs. Expanded program to include San Joaquin Valley homes.	Continue Program implementation	PG&E, SCE, SoCalGas, Center for Sustainable Energy administer, with Energy Division oversight
Customer Energy Control Programs			
2.14	Programmable Communicating Thermostat pilots for low income households ESA Program Status: Approved in D.16 -11-022	Anticipated pilot initiation by 1/2019	Utilities lead, with Energy Division oversight
2.15	Energy Savings Assistance program will expand to include common areas of multifamily buildings Status: Approved in D.16-11-022	Expected measures available by 3/2019	Utilities are Program Administrators, with Energy Division oversight

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
2.16	<p>The Energy Upgrade California program will continue to reach out to CBOs especially those that serve low-income, limited English and faith-based communities, including those in ESJ communities, to manage their energy use and participate in clean energy solutions in order to lower energy bills</p> <p>Status: D.16-03-029 directed a Joint Consumer Action Plan, completed in 3/2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain relationships with identified organizations by 1/2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Division • News and Outreach Office
2.17	<p>Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP) allocates 25 percent of its annual energy storage budget (about \$32.5 million) to state and local agencies, educational institutions, non-profits, and small businesses located in ESJs</p> <p>Status: Approved in D.17-10-004. Funds available 1/2018</p>	<p>Applications for funds are being accepted</p>	<p>PG&E, SCE, SoCalGas, Center for Sustainable Energy administer, with Energy Division oversight</p>
2.18	<p>SDG&E and SCE propose to provide about \$12 million in incentives for customer energy storage jointly with SOMAH projects in DACs</p> <p>Status: D.17-12-005 required storage proposals by 3/2018</p>	<p>CPUC will consider utility proposals through 3/2019</p>	<p>Energy Division</p>
2.19	<p>Design phase for \$2.5 million Demand Response pilots targeted to change energy use behavior in DACs</p> <p>Status: Pilot budget approved in D.17-12-003</p>	<p>CPUC will consider pilot proposals for approval. Potential launch of pilots by 12/2019</p>	<p>Energy Division</p>

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
2.20	<p>Create pilot projects for San Joaquin Valley residents (many of whom were previously unable to access natural gas) to test various alternatives for affordable clean energy, including fuel switching to all-electric</p> <p>Status: Pilots and their budgets approved in D.18-12-015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public workshops by 2/2019 • Execution of program contracts, including: • Community Energy Program Navigator, Program Manager by 7/2019; • Pilot Process evaluation by 5/2019 	Utilities implement pilots with Energy Division oversight
Research and Development			
2.21	<p>Oversee utility Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) projects to support the development of clean energy technologies that benefit DACs</p> <p>Status: D.18-10-052 approved utilities' EPIC plans</p>	Utilities file application with plan to better incorporate DAC input into investment planning process by 5/2019	Utilities implement, with Energy Division oversight
2.22	<p>Oversee CEC's EPIC projects to support the development of clean energy technologies that benefit DACs and low-income customers</p> <p>Status: D.18-01-008 approved CEC's plan for 25 percent of technology demonstration and deployment projects located in DACs</p>	Research projects anticipated to launch in 2019	CEC, with Energy Division oversight

Goal 3: Strive to improve access to high-quality water, communications, and transportation services for ESJ communities.

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
Water			
3.1	<p>Consider water affordability, pooling funds across water utilities for low-income services, and water district consolidation</p> <p>Status: Intend to issue decisions regarding (1) data sharing and (2) consistency of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data sharing decision by 12/2019 • Low-Income program consistency decision by 12/2019 	Water Division

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
	low-income programs R.17-06-024		
3.2	<p>Develop methods and processes to assess affordability across Commission proceedings and services</p> <p>Status: Scoping Ruling issued 11/19/2018. Proceeding will define affordability criteria and how to assess affordability impacts across utility services, and other issues. R.18-07-006</p>	Workshop scheduled 1/2019: on affordability metrics.	Water and other Divisions
3.3	<p>Perform lead testing in water for all schools within utility service territories to meet the requirements in Assembly Bill 746</p> <p>Status: Notices sent to IOUs on January 18, 2018, follow up notice will be sent in December 2018</p>	Statute requires completion by 7/2019	Water Division
3.4	<p>Develop a pilot program/ partnership between service provider and government agencies to streamline the enrollment process through data sharing mechanism to increase LifeLine participation, specifically with the Department of Social Services CalFresh recipients.</p> <p>Status: R.11-03-013. Ongoing workshops commenced in 8/2018. Decision establishing framework for pilot programs approved December 14,2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder workshops/public meetings Proposed Decision approving the first pilot program anticipated by 3/2019. 	Communications Division
3.5	Coordinate with CPUC Outreach office to develop and conduct outreach strategies in tribal areas (through tribal leaders) to increase federal enhanced Lifeline participation	Fully-developed strategies and outreach conducted by 3/2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications Division News and Outreach Office

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
	Status: Ongoing monthly discussions/meetings between the two divisions; First meeting was in 7/18		
3.6	Encourage service providers to utilize community-based organizations to conduct marketing and outreach activities to educate ESJ communities about the California LifeLine Program Status: Ongoing workshops that started in 8/2018. Decision 18-12-019 set forth a LifeLine Pilots Framework.	Ongoing to complete action	Communications Division
3.7	Evaluate data needs of California LifeLine participants and discuss strategies to incent service providers to increase data plan offerings Status: Ongoing workshops that commenced in 8/2018. Decision 18-12-019 set forth a LifeLine Pilots Framework.	Ongoing to complete action	Communications Division
3.8	Host workshops to brainstorm new strategies to: 1) improve program enrollment for those eligible; 2) broaden array of service providers; 3) explore expanding available phone service plans and discounts; and 4) establish new options to streamline enrollment for low-income households/ESJs Status: Ongoing workshops that commenced 8/2018. Decision 18-12-019 set forth a LifeLine Pilots Framework.	Ongoing to complete action	Communications Division
3.9	Launch partnerships with government-assistance programs to increase participation Status: Ongoing discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing to complete action • Proposed Decision anticipated to be released in 2019 	Communications Division

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
3.10	<p>Implement programs and strategies for Broadband Adoption, Public Housing, and Loan Accounts</p> <p>Status: D.18-06-032</p> <p>Three decisions were adopted in 2018 to implement the CASF: the Adoption Program Decision, the Consortia Decision, and the Infrastructure Program Decision</p>		Communications Division
3.11	<p>Develop methods and processes to assess affordability across Commission proceedings and services</p> <p>Status: Scoping Ruling issued 11/19/2018. Proceeding will define affordability criteria and how to assess affordability impacts across utility services, and other issues. R.18-07-006</p>	Workshop scheduled 1/2019: on affordability metrics.	Communications and other divisions
3.12	<p>Examine data to ensure Transportation Network Companies (TNCs) are not redlining in communities</p> <p>Status: Approved in D.13-09-045. Launched in 2014 and continued</p>	Continue implementation in 2018-2019	Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division
3.13	<p>Form a working group with autonomous vehicle companies and ESJ stakeholders to solicit input addressing the accessibility of AVs for people with disabilities</p> <p>Status: Approved in D.18-05-043. Working group commenced in November 2018</p>		Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division
3.14	<p>Open a new Rulemaking to implement SB 1376 (Hill, 2018) addressing TNC accessibility issues to ensure that TNCs do not discriminate against persons with disabilities,</p>	Order Instituting Rulemaking expected to commence in 2019	Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
	including those who use nonfolding mobility devices Status: First workshop held 12/2018. Proposed opening OIR pursuant to Phase III.C Scoping Memo dated 4/27/18, issue 2.1 Accessibility		

Goal 4: Increase climate resiliency in ESJ communities.

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
4.1	Consider strategies and guidance for climate change adaptation, including identifying a goal to “Increase climate resiliency in low-income and disadvantaged communities” Status: R.18-04-019 issued. PHC held 8/6/18	CPUC will host a working group entitled <i>Identification and prioritization of actions to address the climate change related needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged communities</i> . This working group will begin meeting in Spring 2019.	Energy Division / Safety & Enforcement Division
4.2	Consider revisions to the IOUs’ electric distribution undergrounding programs operating pursuant to Electric Tariff Rule 20, including explore options to enhance ESJ community participation in the Rule 20 undergrounding programs Status: R.17-05-010 issued. PHC held 9/11/17. Scoping Ruling released 11/9/18.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties will submit proposals for near-term improvements to Rule 20A program by 12/21/18. Program audits likely to begin by April 2019 and end by early 2020. 	Energy Division

Goal 5: Enhance outreach and public participation opportunities for ESJ communities to meaningfully participate in the CPUC’s decision-making process and benefit from CPUC programs.

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
News and Outreach Office			
5.1	Initiated ESJ Action Plan to obtain early input from ESJ	Staff will continue to receive public feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission Offices

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
	<p>communities; Initial feedback sought on Action Plan from DAC AG</p> <p>Status: Shared Plan with DAC AG and Low-Income Oversight Board, beginning in 8/2018. Held public webinar 11/2018.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Division
5.2	<p>Create early engagement opportunities so that ESJ communities may learn about issues far in advance of the feedback requirements of proceedings</p> <p>Status: New Proposal</p>	<p>Develop draft proposal by 3/ 2019. Proposal may include engagement ideas such as meetings, workshops, surveys, communications, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News and Outreach Office, in consultation with ALJ Division • Industry Division staff support
5.3	<p>Make public internet interface friendlier those entirely new to CPUC work/procedures</p> <p>Status: Work in progress. Website is already accessible in multiple languages</p>	<p>In 2019, redesign website to make search functions more intuitive for public users. Make language throughout website simple and easily understood.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News and Outreach Office • Information Technology
5.4	<p>Improve quality of experience for communities in CPUC public hearings, voting meetings, and other events to promote meaningful participation</p> <p>Status: Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold CPUC events in buildings that are easily accessible to public transportation and offer parking options. • Provide translation services for limited English participants. • Provide remote access option for all events. • Hold meetings at convenient date, time and locations for communities. 	<p>News and Outreach Office in consultation with IT and ALJ Division</p>
5.5	<p>Coordinate between Local Government Liaisons (LGLs), Commissioners' staff, and others to inform ESJ advocates and leaders, where appropriate, of public hearings, Voting Meetings, and events at which consumers in these</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioner/ALJ Division staff should include News and Outreach Office (NOO) early in event planning process so Local Government Liaisons are informed of events and can encourage ESJ communities and 	<p>News and Outreach Office</p>

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
	communities can engage directly with the CPUC Status: Ongoing	advocates to be engaged. • Develop formal event planning and communication process for CPUC by 3/2019.	
5.6	Make CPUC communications available in multiple languages, as feasible including: • CPUC Basics Primer • How to Participate in a Public Hearings/ How to Make Public Comment Status: Ongoing	In 2019 update existing materials and create new brochures; translate as appropriate.	News and Outreach Office in consultation with ALJ Division
5.7	Create a list of community groups in ESJs for outreach to appropriate groups about CPUC proceedings and programs Status: Initial list developed	Continuously maintain and update CPUC's list of community-based organizations	News and Outreach Office
5.8	Develop or update outreach materials to support ESJ outreach Status: Ongoing	• ESJ brochure has been developed • Website will be updated by 3/2019.	• News and Outreach Office
5.9	Explore non-traditional means for communication with ESJ communities Status: Work in progress	Research communication options and survey ESJ community for feedback; Final recommendations by 4/2019.	• News and Outreach Office • Energy Division
5.10	Seek additional resources to dedicate to ESJ outreach and engagement Status: Research in progress	Explore resources option and secure additional resources as appropriate	News and Outreach Office
Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group (DAC AG)			
5.11	Utilize input from DAC AG to inform current/future CPUC clean energy programs to identify potential ESJ implications and add new or modified program elements for outreach gaps Status: DAC AG began regular meetings in 4/2018. It has	• CPUC staff will support the DAC AG with foundational information on CPUC processes and programs • DAC AG will provide advice to the CPUC and California Energy	Energy Division

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
	provided input to this Action Plan	Commission on clean energy programs and their existing and potential benefits/impacts to DACs	
Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC)			
5.12	Initiate targeted outreach to DAC communities for input on project design by EPIC administrators Status: D.18-10-052 approved 10-25-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrators (California Energy Commission and utilities) will provide training about EPIC to DACs and interested community-based organizations. In preparing workshops, Administrators will engage with the DAC Advisory Group. 	Administrators implement, with Energy Division oversight
Energy Customer Behavior/Affordability			
5.13	Support outreach to community groups via the Energy Upgrade California campaign to educate customers on the roll-out of Time-of-Use rates in DACs so that customers understand how to shift electric usage Status: Underway D.17-12-023	CPUC provides funding to inform communities about change in rates, including for media and community-based organization engagement	Energy Division
5.14	Develop methods and processes to assess affordability across Commission proceedings and services Status: Scoping Ruling issued 11/19/2018. Proceeding will define affordability criteria and how to assess affordability impacts across utility services and other issues. R.18-07-006.	Workshop scheduled 1/2019: on affordability metrics.	Energy Division
5.15	Reduce incidents of energy utility disconnections Status: Decision 18-12-013 on interim relief adopted. Three workshops held.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete workshop report by 3/2019 Propose new targets and policies by 7/2019 	Energy Division

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
5.16	Utilities will strive to increase Family Electric Rate Assistance (FERA) Status: D. 18-08-013 (PG&E) and D.18-10-012 (SCE) direct IOUs to take steps to increase FERA enrollment to 50% of those eligible. PG&E held workshop in 2018 and submitted its plan in 10/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PG&E submits progress report on an annual basis, beginning 12/2018 • SCE submits plan to achieve targets 12/2018 • SCE submits progress report on an annual basis, beginning 12/2019 	SCE and PG&E will implement with Energy Division oversight

Goal 6: Enhance enforcement to ensure safety and consumer protection for ESJ communities.

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
Consumer Complaints			
6.1	Investigate complaints having to do with improper collection or retention of carrier charges to LifeLine customers Status: Commission issued Resolution T-17596 in May 2018, adopting the settlement agreement between CPED and Budget Prepaid, under which Budget Prepaid will refund \$1,117,730 to the California LifeLine Fund.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently investigating providers for alleged improper LifeLine subscriber registrations and subsidy collections. • Continue reviewing complaint data from various sources for evidence of improper collection of carrier charges. • Initiate enforcement action accordingly. • Query and analyze informal contact data from consumers regarding LifeLine Billing issues and provide to Communications Division and Utilities Enforcement Branch to determine policy changes and enforcement actions, if needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division • Communications Division
6.2	Process consumer complaints, including those from ESJ communities, regarding public purpose programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Query and analyze informal contact data from consumers regarding public purpose programs and 	Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
	such as California LifeLine and CARE Status: Ongoing	provide to Communications Division, Energy Division, and Utilities Enforcement Branch to determine policy changes and enforcement actions, if needed.	
6.3	Investigate complaints filed against prepaid phone card providers to ensure proper disclosure and usability of phone cards Status: Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue monitoring consumer complaints and initiate enforcement action accordingly. • Undertake testing of prepaid phone cards in market to ensure compliance with disclosure requirements of PU Code § 885 et. seq. • Query and analyze informal contact data from consumers regarding prepaid phone cards and provide to Communications Division and Utilities Enforcement Branch to determine policy changes and enforcement actions, if needed. 	Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division
6.4	Investigate complaints from passengers and drivers regarding allegations of redlining or unequal passenger transportation service to ESJ communities Status: Ongoing	Continues in 2019-2020	Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division
6.5	Provide statistics and data on consumer complaints to Commission stakeholders regarding public purpose programs that may inform utility policymaking for ESJ communities Status: Ongoing	Prepare a report on informal contact data from consumers regarding public purpose programs	Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division
6.6	Ensure that inspectors continue to maintain a database of active pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess existing pay phone database to evaluate its performance 	Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
	phones and routinely inspect them for both safety and functionality for service to ESJ communities Status: Inspected over 5,000 payphones in 2018 for operability, signage, and safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update mapping of payphone locations in CA • Establish formalized risk-based inspection program 	
6.7	Examine prepaid phone card providers' license applications to determine whether CPED should intervene in the application review process to raise issues of capability and fitness Status: Ongoing. Reviewed 28 provider license applications in 2018.	Continue to monitor Commission daily calendar for license applications, review for fitness, and protest accordingly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications reviewed by Communications Division • Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division leads on enforcement
6.8	Examine license applications from passenger carriers to determine whether the applicant qualifies to provide intrastate services Status: Ongoing	Continues in 2019-2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application reviewed by CPED and ALJ Division • Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division leads on enforcement
6.9	Conduct surprise bus inspections, including those at the California-US border, and ensure that bus companies obtain and maintain CPUC license requirements, including all safety and registration standards Status: Ongoing	Continues in 2019-2020	Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division
6.10	Implement SB 656: consumer protections for core gas customers who may buy natural gas through Core Transport Agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop informational guides and webpages, updates to the informal and formal complaint forms and processes. • Explore development of a 'Do Not Call List' database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Division • Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
	<p>Status: D.18-02-002 issued in February 2018 adopted registration requirements and consumer protection rules.</p> <p>Resolution UEB-003 issued in October 2018 adopted a citation program for enforcing compliance with the standards for verification of change in provider requirements.</p>	<p>for core customers who do not want to be contacted by any gas marketers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review complaint data from various sources to identify wrongdoing, investigate, and issue citations. Core Transport Agents informal contact data sharing on a monthly basis began in January 2018. • Enforce registration requirements for Core Transport Agents and pursue suspension and revocation if warranted. 	
6.11	<p>Develop residential rooftop solar consumer protection measures</p> <p>Status: D.18-09-044 adopted Net Energy Metering (NEM) consumer protection measures including process for creating solar information packet. Amended Scoping Memo in R.14-07-002, issued 12/21/2018</p> <p>Workshop in Huron, CA identifying egregious residential rooftop solar consumer complaints.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interagency task force established to address solar consumer complaints. • Issue draft solar information packet to R.14-07-002 listserv by 2/2/2019. • Host workshop on draft solar information packet by 3/4/2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Division • Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division
Mobile home Parks			
6.12	<p>Upgrade electric and gas distribution systems in mobile home parks (MHPs) to improve resident safety, service reliability, and improve standard of living by increasing electric supply capacity</p> <p>Status: Pilot program prioritizing safety began in</p>	<p>The Commission will evaluate data to determine whether program converting MHPs to direct utility service will continue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Division • Safety and Enforcement Division

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
	2015 (D.14-03-021). Two Technical working group meetings and a workshop were held to discuss data needs.		

Goal 7: Promote economic and workforce development opportunities in ESJ communities.

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
7.1	CPUC has held annual Supplier Diversity en banc since 2002 in order to encourage IOUs to attain a voluntary goal of 30 percent diversity Status: Ongoing. Mandated per General Order 156 Section 11.3 since 2011. Most recent event: Oct 2018 Richmond, CA	En Banc format, best practices, outreach/education, and explore current issues	News and Outreach Office
7.2	Develop a white paper exploring new issues on supplier diversity to help inform California Legislature and local governments Status: Work in progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate issues and possibility of white paper. If appropriate draft paper by mid-2019 	News and Outreach Office
7.3	Expand opportunities for diverse workforce in utility energy efficiency program implementation Status: D.18-10-008 defines “disadvantaged workers,” requires IOUs to determine how they will provide increased access to employment for disadvantaged workers, and establishes goals to track disadvantaged worker participation in IOU energy efficiency programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IOUs include approved terms and conditions in soliciting bids and establishing contracts. In 2019 annual budget filings, IOUs will propose a portfolio level indicator to track disadvantaged worker participation 	Energy Efficiency Program Administrators with Energy Division oversight

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
7.4	Encourage the SOMAH Program Administrator to develop and implement strategies to encourage local hiring by participating contractors Status: D.17-12-022. Work in progress: SOMAH PA has submitted a workforce training proposal	CPUC seeks to adopt a compliant workforce plan for the SOMAH program by 6/2019	SOMAH Program Administrator with Energy Division oversight
7.5	Collaborate with relevant state agencies to consider executing a Memorandum of Understanding to promote a trained and ready workforce in clean energy Status: New action	Meet with agencies to identify areas for collaboration, draft and adopt a Memorandum of Understanding	Executive Division

Goal 8: Improve training and staff development related to ESJ issues within the CPUC’s jurisdiction.

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
8.1	Create required, inter-divisional training to exchange information and develop knowledge base Status: New Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene working group in coordination with Commissioner offices to develop scope of training including learning objectives, goals and training requirements for implementation by June 2019 • Assess how to integrate ESJ Action Plan goals and objectives into existing on-boarding training for new employees by December 2019 	Executive Division, Industry Divisions, Legal and ALJ Divisions lead, all in coordination with Human Resources
8.2	Send staff to Government Alliance on Race & Equity (GARE), or other trainings to learn about ESJ communities, including how to directly engage with them Status: New Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess current training and professional development opportunities and programs to determine need for additional training to support ESJ Action Plan by December 2019. 	Executive Division and Division leads in coordination with Human Resources

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop implementation plan if additional training is deemed appropriate and budget is secured in 2019-2020. 	
8.3	<p>Coordinate with other state agencies to build internal knowledge and capacity on ESJ issues. Create regular processes and tools to build and exchange knowledge.</p> <p>Status: Coordinating with Energy Commission in support of the DAC Advisory Group and implementation of PU Code 400(g). CPUC participates in interagency activities, such as the Barriers Studies' Interagency Task Force</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to work with Energy Commission to support DACAG • Continue Inter-agency coordination on ESJ issues, as they arise 	CPUC (Multiple Divisions)

Goal 9: Monitor the CPUC's ESJ efforts to evaluate how they are achieving their objectives.

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
General			
9.1	<p>Identify quantitative and/or qualitative baselines, targets, and timelines that could most likely indicate program participation levels in ESJ Communities</p> <p>Status: New Proposal</p>	Identify which CPUC programs should be tracked	CPUC Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications • Energy • Water • Consumer Protection
9.2	<p>Identify quantitative and/or qualitative baselines, targets, and timelines for measuring the effectiveness of marketing, outreach, with the goal of determining best practices for communicating to underrepresented customer groups, while also reaching the "right" groups</p>	Investigate and potentially develop proposal by mid-2019	News and Outreach Office

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
	for the particular issue or proceeding Status: New Proposal		
9.3	Schedule annual reporting on effectiveness of ESJ metrics and tracking Status: New Proposal	Identify schedule and format of reporting	All CPUC
Customer Solar			
9.4	Every 3 years evaluate both the SOMAH program and its administrator to review performance, costs, units served, location of properties, customer (and tenant) satisfaction, job training, and job creation, using an independent evaluator Status: Approved in D.17-12-022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019, Energy Division will work with SDG&E (on behalf of all IOUs) to determine the scope of work for a statewide process evaluation and issue a Request for Proposals to hire an independent consultant Deliver a final report by 6/2020 	SDG&E to host evaluation contract. Evaluation implementation and oversight by Energy Division
9.5	Complete a comprehensive evaluation of the CSI Thermal program to determine cost-effectiveness and effectiveness in achieving program goals Status: Performance, technical, and cost-effectiveness evaluations are in process and will be issued by December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awaiting drafts of the performance and technical evaluations Contractor will begin work on the cost-effectiveness evaluation by 3/2019 	Energy Division
Energy Efficiency			
9.6	Identify metrics that would serve as proxies for energy program-related health outcomes in applicable programs (e.g. general health/comfort before and after installation) Status: D.17-12-009	Energy Savings Assistance non-energy benefit study, including participant health costs and benefits, anticipated to be complete in March 2019. Next low-income program cycle will utilize report outcomes.	Energy Division
9.7	Report on the relative success of strategies to understand program	Include assessments in annual reports, commencing 5/2019	Program Administrators, with Energy Division oversight

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
	outcomes and best practices for maximizing energy efficiency in DACs Status: Approved in D.18-05-041		
9.8	Quantify non-energy and local economic benefits of the environmental efficiency Local Government Partnerships in hard-to-reach and disadvantaged communities. Status: D.18-05-041 required the IOUs file a motion proposing how to quantify these benefits. The motion was filed on August 31, 2018.	Proposed Decision expected by early 2020	Utilities, with Energy Division oversight
9.9	Report to Legislature on strategies for maximizing electricity energy efficiency savings in Disadvantaged Communities Status: In statute- PU Code 454.55(a)(2)	Commencing in July 2019, and every four years thereafter	Energy Division
9.10	Report to Legislature on strategies for maximizing natural gas energy efficiency savings in Disadvantaged Communities. Status: In statute- PU Code 454.56(d)	Commencing in July 2019, and every four years thereafter	Energy Division
9.11	Compliance filings for business plan metrics will include metrics and targets for capturing energy savings in DACs and for hard-to-reach customers Status: Approved in D.18-05-041	Commencing in September 2019	Program Administrators, with Energy Division oversight
9.12	Quantify co-benefits and local economic benefits of the environmental efficiency Local Government Programs in hard-to-reach and DACs	By 6/2020	Utilities, with Energy Division oversight

	CPUC Actions	Next Steps	Implementation Lead
	Status: Approved in D.18-05-041		

Appendix B: Descriptions of CPUC Divisions and Offices with most active roles in supporting implementation of ESJ Action Plan

Communications Division

The Communications Division is responsible for oversight and program implementation in these key areas:

- **Universal Service Programs** – manage six public purpose programs, including LifeLine, the California Advanced Services Fund, the California Teleconnect Fund, the Deaf and Disabled Telecommunications Program, the California High Cost Fund A and the California High Cost Fund B.
- **Consumer Protection** - monitor consumer protection and service issues and CPUC reliability standards for safe and adequate service
- **Broadband Deployment and Analysis** - promote expansion of internet infrastructure and adoption in California
- **Service Quality** - evaluate service quality results for wireline telecommunication service providers' installations, repairs, and outages
- **Market Competition and Policies** – assess the telecommunications market to measure the number of providers and types of services offered, survey the cost of various service offerings, facilitate ease of entry into the market with adequate protections for consumers.
- **Licensing and Service Provider Compliance**—oversee licensing of telecommunications providers and track compliance with CPUC decisions; implement CPUC policies for the telecommunications industry

Through these key areas, the Communications Division's work assists environmental and social justice communities by seeking to keep essential services affordable and to protect California's most vulnerable customers. For instance, the California Advanced Services Fund program provides grants to deploy broadband infrastructure and adoption projects to aid in bridging the "digital divide" in low-income communities, public housing, senior communities, and those facing socioeconomic barriers.

The California LifeLine Program provides discounted home or cell phone service to make communications more affordable for eligible low-income households and connect to social services, employment, and emergency and non-emergency services to improve their quality of life.

News and Outreach Office

The CPUC's News and Outreach Office provides information, education, and assistance to the news media, local government, community organizations, the public, and other stakeholders about the CPUC's many pioneering and innovative programs and policies. Under the umbrella of the News and Outreach Office there are three offices:

- **News Office:** Handles all media relations and social media, prepares informational pieces, provides branding and graphical services, and oversees the CPUC's websites.
- **Public Advisor's Office:** Assists individuals and groups in participating in or commenting on the CPUC's proceedings, receives and tracks public comments about the CPUC and its proceedings, reviews utility bill inserts, oversees the bilingual and accessibility programs, and facilitates public forums. The office also oversees the TEAM and CHANGES community organizations programs, which provide education and complaint resolution in telecommunications and energy matters to consumers with a focus on those who are not proficient in English.
- **Business and Community Outreach Office:** Focuses on outreach to local governments, tribal and disadvantaged communities, and other stakeholders; and monitors certain utility marketing programs. The office also oversees the Utility Supplier Diversity Program, which promotes and monitors supplier diversity in procurement by energy, water, and communication companies, and the Small Business Program, which promotes and educates about procurement opportunities with the state and energy, water, and communication companies.

All three offices provide information, outreach, and assistance to disadvantaged communities, and environmental and social justice communities more broadly, through dialogue with community-based organizations and local governments.

Water Division

Water Division is responsible for ensuring that investor-owned water utilities deliver clean, safe, and reliable water to their customers at just and reasonable rates. The CPUC regulates large and small water investor owned water utilities that encompass about 110 water and sewer systems throughout California, serving 15 percent of the state's population with annual revenues of over \$1.4 billion.

Water Division ensures utility compliance with current laws and enforces CPUC orders and performs a variety of functions, including advising and making recommendations to Commissioners and Administrative Law Judges regarding:

- Analyzes utility proposals to make rate adjustments to water bills
- Investigates service and water quality issues

The CPUC's Water Action Plan calls for Water Division to implement policies and programs to ensure that low-income customers have access to affordable and quality water. The Division monitors and assesses water low-income discount programs to track participation rates, value to customers, and program accountability. The Division is also working with others to increase low-income program enrollments through data exchange. Water Division provides analysis and reports quarterly to the Low-Income Oversight Board. Low-income work includes:

- Encourage and provide support to utilities for consolidations and acquisitions.
- Track and assess water shut offs and service disconnections.
- Provide support to the State Water Resources Control Board on their implementation of AB 401.

Visit Water Division's website to learn more about water low-income programs:

<http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/water/>.

The Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division

The Consumer Protection and Enforcement Division (CPED) is charged with investigating alleged violations of California law and CPUC regulations, including wireline and wireless telephone, electricity and natural gas, water, and passenger carriers. CPED investigates in the areas of consumer fraud, marketing abuse and illegal passenger carriers. The Division is comprised of three branches:

- **Utilities Enforcement Branch (UEB):** Enforces regulations to protect consumers related to such issues as Calphone Info (Telecommunication Education in California), Prepaid Phone Cards, Payphone Enforcement, Whistleblowers, Slamming Citation Program, Automatic Dialing Announcing Devices (ADAD) Devices and Energy Citation Programs. From 2004 through 2017, UEB levied over \$352 million in fines and restitution across the utilities it regulates.
- **Transportation Enforcement Branch (TEB):** Enforces regulations to protect passengers from unsafe, unlicensed, and uninsured passenger carriers. Investigates allegations of overcharging, service quality, marketing practices, and other complaints. TEB may issue staff citations up to \$20,000, prosecute a carrier before the Commission or coordinate with local prosecutors on criminal or civil litigation.
- **Transportation Licensing and Analysis Branch (TLAB):** Analyzes and processes applications for operating authority from for-hire passenger carriers, including preparing decisions on applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity, and tracks carrier compliance with permit/certificate requirements while also functioning as the Commission's subject matter expert on transportation matters and advising its decision makers.
- **Consumer Affairs Branch (CAB):** Assists utility customers in resolving disputes. CAB's team is comprised of specialized caseworkers that determine the facts of each case and assists thousands of customers each year to mediate and resolve customer utility complaints.

Energy Division

The Energy Division is comprised of approximately 180 staff, including analysts and engineers who implement and enforce legislation and Commission decisions related to California’s regulated energy utilities. These investor-owned energy utilities include Pacific Gas & Electric, Southern California Edison, San Diego Gas & Electric, Southern California Gas, as well as the Small Multi-Jurisdictional Utilities of Liberty, PacifiCorp, and Bear Valley Electric. Energy Division staff work on a myriad of issues including customer rates, energy procurement planning, and clean energy programs and strategies to reduce greenhouse gases.

The Clean Energy and Pollution Reductions Act of 2015 (Senate Bill 350) calls upon the CPUC to help improve air quality and economic conditions in communities identified as “disadvantaged.” For example, changing the way the CPUC plans the development and future operations of power plants around the state, or rethinking the location of clean energy technologies to benefit burdened communities. Energy Division has incorporated the consideration of disadvantaged communities across the issues it covers, including in such programs as integrated resource planning, energy efficiency, solar programs, electric vehicle infrastructure, and strategies for customers to control their own energy usage. In addition, the CPUC collaborates with sister agencies on statewide environmental and social efforts through such forums as the Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group and an Inter-agency Task Force on improving program delivery to low-income customers, including those in disadvantaged communities.

Administrative Law Judge Division

The Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Division's work is a central part of the decision-making process of the CPUC. ALJs work closely with commissioners and advisory staff in all divisions to adjudicate formal proceedings at the CPUC and prepare proposed decisions on cases setting utility rates, implementing new legislation and state policies, and resolving formal complaints and investigations. ALJs assist commissioners in identifying issues to be considered within proceedings, preside over hearings, and issue formal rulings to ensure due process and an adequate record for proposed decisions.

As part of their work, ALJs must identify relevant issues related to environmental and social justice communities in order to implement the Commission's mission to empower California through access to safe, clean and affordable infrastructure and utility services for all Californians including California's most vulnerable customers. ALJs interact with members of the public in formal settings, including public participation hearings throughout the state. State law and Commission rules require ALJs to abide by ex parte restrictions that reduce informal interactions with members of the public; however, ALJs review written public comments and often hear from consumers, including members of environmental and social justice communities, through written comments from the public and in properly noticed public hearings, empowering California through access to safe, clean and affordable infrastructure and utility services.

The ALJ Division also handles formal complaints from individual consumers and Expedited Complaint Procedure cases (ECPs). ECPs are designed to quickly resolve individual customer complaints and must be adjudicated within 50 miles of where the complainant lives - often a remote location. Through these and other activities, ALJs typically travel to different communities and hear from different customers, including residents of ESJ communities.

Appendix C: CPUC Program Descriptions

	Program Description	CPUC Docket
INTERDIVISIONAL PROCEEDINGS		
Affordability	Proceeding will define affordability criteria and how to assess affordability impacts across utility services, and other issues	R.18-07-006
Climate Adaptation	Consider how to best integrate climate change adaptation into the larger investor-owned electric and gas utilities planning and operations to ensure safety and reliability of utility service	R.18-04-019
ENERGY DIVISION PROGRAMS		
Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS)	Requires utilities, community choice aggregators, and other load serving entities to procure 50% of their total electricity retail sales from eligible renewable energy resources by 2030. Annual RPS Procurement Plans must include how projects will impact DACs. http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/renewables/	R.15-02-020
Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing (SOMAH)	Rooftop solar program for deed-restricted, multi-family affordable housing properties that are either located in a DAC or have 80% of tenants with incomes ≤ 60% area median income. http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/general.aspx?id=6442454736	R.14-07-002
Solar Water Heating Program (Low-Income)	Financial incentives for low-income customers to replace traditional water heaters with solar water heaters. http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=6083	R.12-11-005

<p>Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC)</p>	<p>Research and Development funds for new, clean energy technologies including 25% of funding to those projects that will provide benefits to disadvantaged communities.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/energyrdd</p>	<p>A.17-04-028</p>
<p>Natural Gas Research and Development Program</p>	<p>Research and Development program for Natural Gas projects, with funding targeted to research that will directly benefit disadvantaged communities or have DAC components.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/energyrdd</p>	<p>No active proceeding</p>
<p>CSI Single-Family Affordable Solar Homes (SASH) Program</p>	<p>The SASH program provides qualified low-income homeowners fixed, up front, capacity-based incentives to help offset the upfront cost of a solar electric system.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=3043</p>	<p>R.12-11-005</p>
<p>Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)</p>	<p>Long-term planning process tasked with optimizing the most targeted, cost-effective energy resource that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants, with early priority in disadvantaged communities.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/irp/</p>	<p>R.16-02-007</p>
<p>Energy Efficiency (EE)</p>	<p>Ratepayer-funded programs administered by the utilities to transform technology markets and encourage customers to adopt products and strategies that will reduce energy usage, including in disadvantaged communities.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/energyefficiency/</p>	<p>R.13-11-005</p>
<p>Transportation Electrification (TE)</p>	<p>Policies and programs to promote the transition from fossil transportation to electric vehicles including the infrastructure necessary to charge electric vehicles. This program also promotes the transition for vehicle fleets for business and public transportation in order to improve air quality in DACs.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/zev/</p>	<p>R.13-11-007</p>

<p>San Joaquin Valley Affordable Energy</p>	<p>Seeking to develop affordable energy options for households in the San Joaquin Valley, many of which do not have natural gas and rely on propane. Communities may be in or outside of DACs.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/SanJoaquin/</p>	<p>R.15-03-010</p>
<p>Green Tariff Shared Renewables</p>	<p>Program expands access to renewable resources by allowing customers to procure additional clean energy through their utility through a green rate option. The program also provides opportunities for accessing clean energy through small community renewables projects, including in DACs.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=12181</p>	<p>A.12-01-008</p>
<p>Energy Savings Assistance (ESA) Program</p>	<p>Eligible low-income households can receive no-cost, energy-saving home improvement services to help make the home more energy efficient, safe and comfortable.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/iqap/</p>	<p>A.14-11-007</p>
<p>Energy Storage</p>	<p>The CPUC adopted an energy storage procurement target of 1,325 MW for PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E by 2020, with installations required no later than the end of 2024, and including low-income customers as a program priority.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=3462</p>	<p>R.15-03-011</p>
<p>Self-Generation Incentive Program</p>	<p>SGIP provides rebates for qualifying energy storage and non-solar generation systems installed on the customer's side of the utility meter. Local & state gov't, non-profits, educational institutions and small business in DAC, and deed-restricted, low income housing will qualify for the program's "Equity Budget."</p> <p>http://cpuc.ca.gov/sgip/</p>	<p>R.12-11-005</p>
<p>Demand Response DAC Pilots</p>	<p>A total of \$2.5 million in pilots are under design and pending Commission approval as of August 2018. An Assigned Commissioner's Office proposal calls for the pilots to target economic (program incentives, bill savings) and environmental benefits (reduce use of proximal peaker plants that diminish air quality) to disadvantaged communities and/or constrained Local Capacity Areas.</p>	<p>A.17-01-012</p>

<p>Alternatives to Promote Solar in Disadvantaged Communities</p>	<p>CPUC approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rooftop Solar for low-income, single family homeowners (DAC-SASH) • Discounted renewables for low-income customers who cannot have their own systems (DAC-Green Tariff) • Community Solar Green Tariff, which will provide mostly low-income with discounted, local solar <p>https://apps.cpuc.ca.gov/apex/f?p=401:56:0::NO:RP,57,RIR:P5_PROCEEDING_SELECT:R1407002</p>	<p>R.14-07-002</p>
<p>California Alternative Rates for Energy (CARE)</p>	<p>Eligible, low-income households in the program receive a 30-35% discount on electric bills and a 20% discount on natural gas bills.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/iqap/</p>	<p>A.14-11-007</p>
<p>Family Electric Rate Assistance Program (FERA)</p>	<p>The program is designed for income-qualified households of three or more persons. Families whose household income slightly exceeds the CARE allowances will qualify to receive FERA discounts, which applies a 12% discount on their electricity bill.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/fera/</p>	<p>A.14-11-007</p>
<p>Undergrounding (Rule 20)</p>	<p>Utilities annually allocate funds to communities to convert overhead electric and telecommunication facilities to underground electric facilities.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=4403</p>	<p>R.17-05-010</p>
<p>Mobile Home Park Utility Upgrade Program</p>	<p>Initiate direct utility service for Approximately 5k MHPs and 400k MHP spaces in California, which would improve safety and reliability for MHP residents. Rulemaking in 2011 and Decision in 2014 approved a 3-year pilot program to convert 10% of spaces for each utility, which has been extended through 2019.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/general.aspx?id=2482</p>	<p>R.18-04-018</p>

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION PROGRAMS

California Lifeline Program	<p>Provides discounted home phone and wireless service to eligible households.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/lifeline/</p>	R.11-03-013
California Advanced Services Fund	<p>Promotes broadband infrastructure and adoption by providing grants to eligible entities for broadband project and adoption programs.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/casf/</p>	R.12-10-012

WATER DIVISION PROGRAM

California Alternative Rates for Water (CARW)	<p>Eligible, low-income households in the program receive up to 50% discount on the service charge on monthly water bills.</p> <p>http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?ic</p>	R.17-06-024
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CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT DIVISION PROGRAMS

Transportation Network Company Background Check Program	TLAB automatically suspends carriers that fail to contract with a background check company that is approved by the NAPBS.	R.12-12-011
Transportation Carrier Insurance Program	<p>TLAB automatically suspends carriers that fail to maintain properly liability and damage insurance.</p> <p>TEB issues citations and fines, and defends citation appeals against carriers that fail to maintain workers compensation insurance.</p>	GO 157-E
Transportation Carrier License Program	TEB issues citation and fines, and supports prosecution cases against carriers that fail to obtain CPUC operating authority.	GO 157-E
TNC Zero Tolerance Program	TEB issues citation and fines, and prosecutes TNCs that fail to comply with zero tolerance requirements. For example, TEB prosecuted Uber for failure to promptly suspend drivers whom passengers reported as driving while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance. D.18-11-006 approved the TEB settlement agreement and \$750,000 fine.	D.13-09-045 and D.18-11-006

Controlled Substance and Alcohol Testing Program	TEB issues citation, fines, and defends citation appeals against carriers that fail to maintain enrollment in an approved driver testing program.	GO 157-E
Employer Pull Notice Program	TEB issues citation, fines, and defends citation appeals against carriers that fail to maintain enrollment in the DMV Pull Notice Program.	GO 157-E

Appendix D: Equity Framework Adopted by Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group

DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES ADVISORY GROUP

EQUITY FRAMEWORK

The impact of climate change on low-income and disadvantaged communities can exacerbate existing inequities but can also be an opportunity to level the playing field through intentional interventions that address climate impacts on these communities directly.

The Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group would like the State to adopt an Equity Framework to work in conjunction with the Guiding Principles of the Advisory Group set forth in the Charter of the Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group. The Equity Framework can be applied across all climate related policies, bills, proceedings, requests for proposals, etc. to ensure that equity is front and center when considering any climate investment/intervention in the State.

This Equity Framework is intended to guide the Advisory Group as it moves forward in discussing and commenting on various proceedings and programs before the CPUC and CEC ensuring that access and adequate resources reach the implementation stage and benefit communities in a meaningful and measurable way. This is the second draft of this document that incorporates all comments made at the August 21 Advisory Group meeting.

DEFINITION OF DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

As defined in the Energy Equity Indicators tool, the Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group (DAC AG) will adopt as the definition and advocate for equitable programming to reach all of the following communities (including community residents, workers, and businesses):

- ◆ CalEnviroScreen, as defined by Cal EPA,
- ◆ Tribal Lands,
- ◆ Census tracts with area median household income/state median income, less than 80%, and
- ◆ Households with median household income less than 80% of Area Median Income (AMI).

FRAMEWORK

1. Health & Safety

Energy policies and programs should be observed through the lens of public health to identify impacts and utilize findings to optimize the health and well-being of California's most vulnerable communities, as well as, advance health interventions related to climate change by educating Disadvantaged Communities about disproportionate health impacts related to climate change and providing ways to value health benefits and impacts, build resiliency, mitigate climate related illnesses, injury and deaths and reduce climate related healthcare costs.

2. Access & Education

Access and Education are key to ensuring that Disadvantaged Communities benefit from clean energy technologies, energy efficiency, and other environmental investments by 1. focusing on special outreach efforts, 2. ensuring that these interventions are applicable and that the communities' interests and needs are represented, and 3. communities receive culturally relevant and sensitive education to prepare for climate resilience. The Advisory Group strives to remove barriers to participation, as identified in the SB 350 Barriers Report and other barriers, through means such as training, funding and support for CBO and educational institutions rooted in disadvantaged communities, ensuring community based businesses are competitive in solicitations, adequate information is disseminated regarding careers and education, and tracking and evaluating progress of such efforts is necessary for these interventions to be successful.

3. Financial Benefits

All investments in clean energy technologies, energy efficiency, and other environmental investments, should benefit all disadvantaged communities directly providing financial benefits, incentives and cost savings while also considering affordability and rate impacts.

4. Economic Development

Climate policies and programs should invest in a clean energy workforce by ensuring California has a trained and ready workforce prepared to improve our infrastructure and built environment as well as bring green technologies to market by: 1. promoting and funding workforce development pathways to high-quality careers in the construction and clean energy industries, including pre-apprenticeship and other training programs, 2. Setting and tracking

hiring targets for low-income, disadvantaged, and underrepresented populations (including women, re-entry, etc.) to enter these industries, 3. ensuring that these careers are high-road, with a career-ladder, family-sustaining wages and with benefits, 4. training the next generation of climate leaders and workers for the clean energy economy, and 5. supporting small and diverse business development and contracting.

5. Consumer Protection

Climate related policies and programs should not create incentives for predatory lending or exploitation of communities for financial gain. Programs should have adequate consumer protection measures, disclosures, and accountability measures to ensure that financially vulnerable customers are not taken advantage of or otherwise compromised.

Appendix E: Glossary of Select Acronyms

ALJ	Administrative Law Judge
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CASF	California Advanced Services Fund
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEC	California Energy Commission
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CSI	California Solar Initiative
DAC	Disadvantaged Communities
DAC AG	Disadvantaged Communities Advisory Group
DAC-SASH	Disadvantaged Communities-Single Family Housing program
ESJ	Environmental Justice and Social Justice
EPIC	Electric Program Investment Charge
ESA	Energy Savings Assistance program
EV	Electric Vehicle
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IOU	Investor-Owned Utility
IRP	Integrated Resources Planning
LIQB	Low Income Oversight Board
NEM	Net Energy Metering
OIR	Order Instituting Rulemaking
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PHC	Pre-Hearing Conference
PU Code	California Public Utilities Code
RPS	Renewables Portfolio Standard
SCE	Southern California Edison
SDG&E	San Diego Gas & Electric Company
SGIP	Self-generation incentive program
SoCalGas	Southern California Gas Company
SOMAH	Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing program
ZEV	Zero-Emission Vehicle

EXHIBIT F



City of
Jurupa Valley
California

2017 General Plan



September 2017



Jurupa Mountains

2017 General Plan

September 2017



Planning Department
City of Jurupa Valley
8930 Limonite Avenue
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509



CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY

2017 General Plan

Adopted by the City Council on September 7, 2017

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Micheal Goodland – Mayor Pro-Tem
Brian Berkson – Council Member
Anthony Kelly, Jr. – Council Member
Laura Roughton – Council Member

Planning Commission

Matthew R. Burris – Chair
William Hofferber – Chair Pro-Tem
George Ruiz – Commissioner
Aaron Pfannenstiel – Commissioner
Frank Johnston – Commissioner

General Plan Advisory Committee

Frank Johnston – City Council Representative, Chair
Penny Newman – Member, Vice Chair
Laura Roughton – City Council Representative
John West – Planning Commission Representative
Robert Zavala – Planning Commission Representative

Robert Alleborn – Member

Patty Carver – Member

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2017 General Plan

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C. VISION STATEMENT

Jurupa Valley's Vision Statement is an aspirational statement of what the City wants to become through the implementation of the 2017 General Plan. The Vision Statement provides a sense of the purpose and mission of the General Plan and sets the tone for the Plan's goals, policies, and programs. The Vision Statement functions as a beacon to guide the City and ensure that growth and development occur in a manner consistent with the City's vision. Jurupa Valley's Vision Statement is:

Jurupa Valley is a special city characterized by its small-town feeling, exceptional natural beauty, and distinctive communities; whose citizens enjoy healthy active lifestyles and a prosperous economy.

The Vision Statement is further defined by detailed Community Values, as outlined below.

D. COMMUNITY VALUES

Jurupa Valley's 2017 General Plan is guided by values that reinforce the Vision Statement and describe what is most important to City residents. These values are at the core of what people enjoy most about living, working, and recreating in Jurupa Valley—the scenic views, the Santa Ana River, the small-town feel, the equestrian lifestyle, the natural environment, a vibrant economy, friendly residents, healthy and safe neighborhoods, and respect for our history and diverse cultures. These values will enhance and sustain this young City's health and prosperity for generations to come. Proclaiming our values is essential if we are to create a new General Plan that truly reflects the needs, aspirations, and values of Jurupa Valley residents.

The City Council, in adopting this General Plan for Jurupa Valley, hereby affirms that these Community Values (*Table 1.1*) are the foundation and heart of the 2017 General Plan.

Table 1.1: Community Values Statement

City of Jurupa Valley Community Values Statement
<p>Small-Town Feel. Maintain Jurupa Valley’s small-town feel, where neighbors know neighbors and merchants, the built environment reflects and is compatible with the area’s character, and residents can grow gardens, raise and keep livestock, and choose from diverse lifestyles in a semi-rural town setting.</p>
<p>Community of Communities. Jurupa Valley consists of nine distinct communities in a valley surrounded by stunning natural scenery and views. These are Belltown, Crestmore Heights, Glen Avon, Indian Hills, Jurupa Hills, Pedley, Rubidoux, Sunnyslope, and Mira Loma, as shown in <i>Figure 1-1</i>. As a “community of communities,” we will preserve and enhance those positive qualities that make our communities unique, enhance our “gateways” to welcome residents and visitors, and embrace a unifying community theme and spirit. Our ability to offer the choice of a semi-rural, equestrian lifestyle is an essential part of who we are as a community and of our quality of life.</p>
<p>Open Space and Visual Quality. We value and protect the Santa Ana River and river plain, and the ridgelines and slopes of the Jurupa Mountains and Pedley Hills for their exceptional value for recreation, watershed, wildlife habitat, environmental health, and as scenic backdrops for the City. As part of our values, we support prevention and removal of visual blight, protection of public vistas, and community awareness and beautification activities. Jurupa Valley’s special places will be protected, maintained, and promoted to preserve our unique character, instill local pride, and encourage tourism.</p>
<p>Active Outdoor Life. Many Jurupa Valley residents were drawn here because of the City’s unique outdoor setting and the recreation opportunities it offers. Our parks and recreation facilities are essential to maintain and improve our health and quality of life. We place a high value on our public parks, sports fields, and pedestrian and equestrian trails, and support facilities, golf courses, outdoor use areas, historic sites and nature centers, campgrounds, and airport and joint use school facilities.</p>
<p>Public Safety. Support for public safety, law enforcement, and emergency medical services is a value that is widely held by Jurupa Valley residents. We honor and respect the safety professionals who faithfully serve Jurupa Valley. We support strong, collaborative efforts to prevent crime and homelessness, enforce planning and building codes, and improve the safety of neighborhoods, homes, public facilities, streets, trails, and other transportation facilities. We take proactive measures to cope with and recover from emergencies and natural and manmade disasters.</p>
<p>Education, Culture and Technology. We place a high priority on maintaining and improving our educational, cultural, and technical opportunities, including programs and events at schools, libraries, museums, performing arts facilities, and other community venues. We support the establishment of new community centers as well as college-level, life-enrichment, and career training opportunities in Jurupa Valley.</p>
<p>Mobility. We support the creation and maintenance of transportation networks (e.g., multi-use equestrian, pedestrian and bicycle trails, complete streets, sidewalks, airport, rail, and public transit) that are safe, attractive, and efficient and provide connectivity to meet the diverse needs for the movement of people and goods.</p>
<p>Diversity. We value Jurupa Valley’s cultural and social diversity and celebrate our cultural richness through arts and culture, community festivals, educational programs and exhibits, seasonal and equestrian-themed events, preservation of historic landmarks, and youth and adult sports.</p>
<p>Environmental Justice. We value the health, well-being, safety, and livability of all our communities and strive to distribute public benefits and resources equitably. We endeavor to enhance underserved communities so that all residents can thrive and share in a high quality of life.</p>

City of Jurupa Valley Community Values Statement

Healthy Communities. We have a comprehensive view of health. We enhance existing opportunities for healthy living and create new opportunities by encouraging residents to make the healthy choice the easy choice. The health and well-being of all individuals, families, neighborhoods, and businesses is our shared value and concern. We take positive steps to maintain a clean, visually attractive City, to improve Jurupa Valley’s physical, social, and environmental health, and to share and teach these values to achieve and sustain a healthy, clean, and safe environment for current and future generations.

Economic and Fiscal Health. We support high quality economic growth and development that are environmentally sustainable and that foster housing, living wage jobs, retail goods and services, public facilities and services, environmental benefits, destination tourism, and medical and educational facilities. We seek ways to be good stewards of our local assets, to make wise land use and fiscal decisions, to conduct open and accessible government, and to preserve and enhance the City’s prosperity and quality of life.

A Community of Communities

One of the most unique and delightful aspects of Jurupa Valley is the variety and number of distinct communities located here. The City’s motto, “A Community of Communities,” is an apt description, because residents strongly identify with their own community among the nine communities shown in *Figure 1-1*. These communities offer a range of housing, recreational, and retail opportunities and are further described in *Appendix 18.0, Jurupa Valley’s Distinct Communities*. Each community varies in size, visual character, and focus. While each community differs, residents in each community are united in their commitment to preserve their community’s quality of life and to work together to create a prosperous and healthy future for the City as a whole.

E. GENERAL PLAN ELEMENTS

General Plan adoption is a major accomplishment. It reflects consensus and compromise among citizens, businesses, and property owners. All cities and counties in California must prepare and adopt general plans and, per state law, they must include seven sections, or “elements:” Land Use, Housing, Circulation (Mobility), Noise, Safety, Open Space, and Conservation. The organization of these seven elements, and any optional elements, is determined by the local jurisdiction. Jurupa Valley’s 2017 General Plan includes these elements, plus additional “optional” elements: 1) Community Safety, Services, and Facilities; 2) Air Quality; 3) Environmental Justice; 4) Healthy Communities; and 5) Economic Sustainability. Due to consolidation of some topics, the 2017 General Plan includes ten elements.