



## **REVISED AGENDA**

**CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE  
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF  
THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY  
BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES**

**September 19, 2017**

### **REGULAR MEETING – 6:00 PM**

#### **City Council Study Sessions**

Second Tuesday of each month – 6:00 p.m.

#### **City Council Meetings**

Special Presentations – 5:30 P.M.

First & Third Tuesday of each month – 6:00 p.m.

#### **City Council Closed Session**

*Will be scheduled as needed at 4:30 p.m.*

City Hall Council Chamber – 14177 Frederick Street

*Upon request, this agenda will be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with disabilities, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Any person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in a meeting should direct such request to Guy Pegan, ADA Coordinator, at 951.413.3120 at least 72 hours before the meeting. The 72-hour notification will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.*

Victoria Baca, Mayor Pro Tem  
David Marquez, Council Member

Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez, Mayor

Jeffrey J. Giba, Council Member  
Ulises Cabrera, Council Member

**AGENDA**  
**CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY**  
**September 19, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER - 5:30 PM**

**SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS**

1. Business Spotlight
  
2. Officer of the First Quarter - Officer Jay Willner
  
3. Fire Prevention Week Proclamation
  
4. Day of Fasting Proclamation



**AGENDA  
JOINT MEETING OF THE  
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE  
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE  
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY  
AND THE BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES**

**\*THE CITY COUNCIL RECEIVES A SEPARATE STIPEND FOR CSD  
MEETINGS\***

**REGULAR MEETING – 6:00 PM  
SEPTEMBER 19, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER**

Joint Meeting of the City Council, Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency, Housing Authority and the Board of Library Trustees - actions taken at the Joint Meeting are those of the Agency indicated on each Agenda item.

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

**INVOCATION**

Pastor David Carlson, Moreno Christian Assembly

**ROLL CALL**

**INTRODUCTIONS**

**PUBLIC COMMENTS ON MATTERS ON THE AGENDA WILL BE TAKEN UP AS THE ITEM IS CALLED FOR BUSINESS, BETWEEN STAFF'S REPORT AND CITY COUNCIL DELIBERATION (SPEAKER SLIPS MAY BE TURNED IN UNTIL THE ITEM IS CALLED FOR BUSINESS.)**

**PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ANY SUBJECT NOT ON THE AGENDA UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL**

Those wishing to speak should complete and submit a BLUE speaker slip to the Sergeant-at-Arms. There is a three-minute time limit per person. All remarks and questions shall be addressed to the presiding officer or to the City Council.

## **JOINT CONSENT CALENDARS (SECTIONS A-D)**

All items listed under the Consent Calendars, Sections A, B, C, and D are considered to be routine and non-controversial, and may be enacted by one motion unless a member of the City Council, Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency, Housing Authority or the Board of Library Trustees requests that an item be removed for separate action. The motion to adopt the Consent Calendars is deemed to be a separate motion by each Agency and shall be so recorded by the City Clerk. Items withdrawn for report or discussion will be heard after public hearing items.

### **A. CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL**

- A.1. ORDINANCES - READING BY TITLE ONLY - THE MOTION TO ADOPT AN ORDINANCE LISTED ON THE CONSENT CALENDAR INCLUDES WAIVER OF FULL READING OF THE ORDINANCE.

**Recommendation:** Waive reading of all Ordinances.

- A.2. MINUTES - CITY COUNCIL - CLOSED SESSION - MAR 7, 2017 4:30 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- A.3. MINUTES - CITY COUNCIL - CLOSED SESSION - MAR 21, 2017 4:30 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- A.4. MINUTES - CITY COUNCIL - SPECIAL MEETING (CLOSED SESSION) - APR 4, 2017 4:30 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- A.5. MINUTES - CITY COUNCIL - CLOSED SESSION - APR 18, 2017 4:30 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- A.6. MINUTES - CITY COUNCIL - SPECIAL MEETING (CLOSED SESSION) - MAY 2, 2017 3:55 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- A.7. MINUTES - CITY COUNCIL - CLOSED SESSION - MAY 2, 2017 4:00 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- A.8. MINUTES - CITY COUNCIL - CLOSED SESSION - JUN 13, 2017 4:30 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

A.9. MINUTES - CITY COUNCIL - CLOSED SESSION - JUN 20, 2017 4:30 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

A.10. MINUTES - CITY COUNCIL - REGULAR MEETING - AUG 15, 2017 6:00 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

A.11. MINUTES - CITY COUNCIL - CLOSED SESSION - AUG 22, 2017 4:30 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

A.12. MINUTES - CITY COUNCIL - CLOSED SESSION - SEP 5, 2017 4:30 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

A.13. MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR THE LIBRARY, UTILITIES, PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSIONS AND THE EMERGING LEADERS COUNCIL (Report of: City Clerk)

**Recommendation:**

1. Receive and confirm the slate of Mayoral appointments as follows:

**Library Commission**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Term</u>
Ginger Baker	Member	09/20/2017 to 06/30/2020
Dora Capolino	Member	09/20/2017 to 06/30/2020

**Utilities Commission**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Term</u>
Kevin Germany	Member	09/20/2017 to 06/30/2020

**Parks & Recreation Commission**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Term</u>
Yahir Oseguera	Teen Member	09/20/2017 to 01/27/2019

**Emerging Leaders Council**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Term</u>
Hector Marin	Member	09/20/2017 to 05/31/2019

All are subject to completion of background.

A.14. 2017 CITY COUNCIL INTERAGENCY AND SUB COMMITTEE PARTICIPATION APPOINTMENTS (Report of: City Clerk)

**Recommendations: That the City Council:**

1. Ratify the appointment of Mayor Pro Tem Baca as an alternate to the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) and as an alternate to the Finance Sub-Committee as noted on the 2017 Council Committee Participation List – Terms End December 31, 2017.

A.15. LIST OF PERSONNEL CHANGES (Report of: Human Resources)

**Recommendation:**

1. Ratify the list of personnel changes as described.

A.16. AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR TENANT IMPROVEMENTS AT THE MORENO VALLEY MALL FOR A BRANCH LIBRARY (Report of: City Manager)

**Recommendations:**

1. Award the Public Works Construction Agreement to the lowest responsible bidder for tenant improvements at the leased space in the Moreno Valley Mall for a branch library.

Since bids are due September 18, 2017, a supplement to this staff report will be provided at the Council Meeting recommending the lowest responsible bidder and specifying the contract amount.

2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Public Works Construction Agreement in the amount of the low bid to provide construction services, subject to the approval of the City Attorney.
3. Authorize the issuance of a Purchase Order to the lowest responsible bidder in the amount of the low bid plus a 10% contingency to provide construction services.
4. Authorize the City Manager to execute any subsequent related change orders for tenant improvement construction up to the 10%, subject to the approval of the City Attorney and provided sufficient funding appropriations have been granted by the City Council.

- A.17. SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION UNIFORM MITIGATION FEE (TUMF) PROGRAM (Report of: Public Works)

**Recommendations:**

1. Conduct second reading by title only and adopt Ordinance No. 925, amending and updating the City's TUMF Ordinance.

- A.18. APPROVE 2018 ANNUAL SYSTEM RESOURCE ADEQUACY PLAN FOR MORENO VALLEY UTILITY (Report of: Financial & Management Services)

**Recommendation:**

1. Approve the Annual System Resource Adequacy Plan for 2018.

- A.19. APPROVE A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, DECLINING TO ESTABLISH AN ENERGY STORAGE TARGET FOR MORENO VALLEY UTILITY (MVU) (Report of: Financial & Management Services)

**Recommendation:**

1. Approve Resolution No. 2017-\_\_\_\_, a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, California, declining to establish an Energy Storage target for Moreno Valley Utility (MVU).

- A.20. APPROVE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH SYNERGY COMPANIES FOR ENERGY AUDIT AND DIRECT INSTALLATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES (Report of: Financial & Management Services)

**Recommendation:**

1. Approve the Professional Services Agreement with Synergy Companies for Energy Audit and Direct Installation of Energy Efficiency Measures.
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Agreement.

- A.21. RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY SERVING AS THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY APPROVING THE AMENDED RECOGNIZED OBLIGATION PAYMENT SCHEDULE AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1, 2018 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2018 (ROPS 17-18B) (Report of: Financial & Management Services)

**Recommendations: That the City Council as Successor Agency:**

1. Adopt Resolution No. SA 2017-\_\_\_\_. A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, California, Serving as Successor Agency to the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley Approving the Amended Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule and Administrative Budget for the Period of January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018 (ROPS 17-18B), and Authorizing the City Manager acting for the Successor Agency or her Designee to Make Modifications Thereto.
2. Authorize the City Manager acting for the Successor Agency or her Designee to make modifications to the Schedule.
3. Authorize the transmittal of the ROPS 17-18B, for the period of January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018, including Administrative Budget for the said period, ("Exhibit A") to the Oversight Board for review and approval.

- A.22. ACCEPTANCE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE (BJA) EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) GRANT AWARD (Report of: Community Development)

**Recommendation:**

1. Accept the Fiscal Year 2017 Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) grant award of \$42,900 from the Riverside County Sheriff's Department.
2. Adjust revenue and expenditure budget appropriations for Fiscal Year 2017/2018.
3. Authorize the City Manager, or her designee, to execute for and on behalf of the City of Moreno Valley, applications and other related documents required by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for participation in the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

- A.23. Contract Approval and Award a Purchase Order to Bio-Tox Laboratories for \$100,000 in FY17/18 (Report of: Police Department)

**Recommendation:**

1. Approve a contract with Bio-Tox Laboratories in the amount of \$100,000 for toxicology testing services.
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the contract.
3. Authorize the Moreno Valley Police Department to execute a Purchase Order to Bio-Tox Laboratories for \$100,000.

- A.24. ADOPT ORDINANCE 924. AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING ZONE CHANGE APPLICATION NO. PEN16-0042: AN AMENDMENT TO THE OFFICIAL ZONING ATLAS, CHANGING THE ZONING CLASSIFICATION FROM RESIDENTIAL 1 (R1) TO RESIDENTIAL 2 (R2) FOR APPROXIMATELY 10 ACRES GENERALLY LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF MOUNTAIN RANCH ROAD AT NORTSHORE DRIVE, NORTHERLY OF IRONWOOD AVENUE (ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 474-250-003). (RECEIVED INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING ON SEPTEMBER 5, 2017 BY A 5-0 VOTE) (Report of: City Clerk)

**Recommendation: That the City Council:**

1. Adopt Ordinance No. 924. AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING ZONE CHANGE APPLICATION NO. PEN16-0042: AN AMENDMENT TO THE OFFICIAL ZONING ATLAS, CHANGING THE ZONING CLASSIFICATION FROM RESIDENTIAL 1 (R1) TO RESIDENTIAL 2 (R2) FOR APPROXIMATELY 10 ACRES GENERALLY LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF MOUNTAIN RANCH ROAD AT NORTSHORE DRIVE, NORTHERLY OF IRONWOOD AVENUE (ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 474-250-003).

**B. CONSENT CALENDAR-COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

- B.1. ORDINANCES - READING BY TITLE ONLY - THE MOTION TO ADOPT AN ORDINANCE LISTED ON THE CONSENT CALENDAR INCLUDES WAIVER OF FULL READING OF THE ORDINANCE.

**Recommendation:** Waive reading of all Ordinances.

- B.2. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF MARCH 7, 2017 (See A.2)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

B.3. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF MARCH 21, 2017 (See A.3)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

B.4. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF APRIL 4, 2017 (See A.4)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

B.5. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF APRIL 18, 2017 (See A.5)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

B.6. MINUTES - SPECIAL CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF MAY 2, 2017 (See A.6)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

B.7. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF MAY 2, 2017 (See A.7)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

B.8. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF JUNE 13, 2017 (See A.8)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

B.9. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF JUNE 20, 2017 (See A.9)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

B.10. MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING OF AUGUST 15, 2017 (See A.10)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

B.11. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF AUGUST 22, 2017 (See A.11)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

B.12. APPROVE FIFTH AMENDMENT TO THINK TOGETHER, INC. CONTRACT FOR OPERATION OF THE CITY'S AFTER SCHOOL EDUCATION AND SAFETY (ASES) EXPANDED LEARNING PROGRAM (Report of: Parks & Community Services)

**Recommendation:**

1. Authorize the City Manager to execute a contract amendment with THINK Together, Inc. to utilize additional per-student funding authorized in the California Budget Act of 2017 for the ASES expanded learning program.



2. Authorize a budget adjustment of \$467,350 to appropriate the additional 69 cents of State funding per student, per day for the ASES expanded learning program.

### **C. CONSENT CALENDAR - HOUSING AUTHORITY**

- C.1. ORDINANCES - READING BY TITLE ONLY - THE MOTION TO ADOPT AN ORDINANCE LISTED ON THE CONSENT CALENDAR INCLUDES WAIVER OF FULL READING OF THE ORDINANCE.

**Recommendation:** Waive reading of all Ordinances.

- C.2. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF MARCH 7, 2017 (See A.2)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- C.3. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF MARCH 21, 2017 (See A.3)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- C.4. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF APRIL 4, 2017 (See A.4)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- C.5. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF APRIL 18, 2017 (See A.5)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- C.6. MINUTES - SPECIAL CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF MAY 2, 2017 (See A.6)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- C.7. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF MAY 2, 2017 (See A.7)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- C.8. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF JUNE 13, 2017 (See A.8)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- C.9. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF JUNE 20, 2017 (See A.9)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- C.10. MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING OF AUGUST 15, 2017 (See A.10)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

C.11. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF AUGUST 22, 2017 (See A.11)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

**D. CONSENT CALENDAR - BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES**

D.1. ORDINANCES - READING BY TITLE ONLY - THE MOTION TO ADOPT AN ORDINANCE LISTED ON THE CONSENT CALENDAR INCLUDES WAIVER OF FULL READING OF THE ORDINANCE.

**Recommendation:** Waive reading of all Ordinances.

D.2. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF MARCH 7, 2017 (See A.2)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

D.3. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF MARCH 21, 2017 (See A.3)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

D.4. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF APRIL 4, 2017 (See A.4)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

D.5. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF APRIL 18, 2017 (See A.5)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

D.6. MINUTES - SPECIAL CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF MAY 2, 2017 (See A.6)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

D.7. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF MAY 2, 2017 (See A.7)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

D.8. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF JUNE 13, 2017 (See A.8)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

D.9. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF JUNE 20, 2017 (See A.9)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

D.10. MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING OF AUGUST 15, 2017 (See A.10)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

D.11. MINUTES - CLOSED SESSION MEETING OF AUGUST 22, 2017 (See A.11)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

**E. PUBLIC HEARINGS**

Questions or comments from the public on a Public Hearing matter are limited to five minutes per individual and must pertain to the subject under consideration.

Those wishing to speak should complete and submit a GOLDENROD speaker slip to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

E.1. PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE COMMENT PERIOD AND TO ADOPT THE ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING (Report of: Financial & Management Services)

**Recommendations: That the City Council:**

1. Conduct a Public Hearing, in accordance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirements, to allow the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed Assessment of Fair Housing report.
2. Review and approve the draft Assessment of Fair Housing and authorize the Chief Financial Officer, or designee, to submit the documents to HUD.

**F. ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT CALENDARS FOR DISCUSSION OR SEPARATE ACTION**

**G. GENERAL BUSINESS**

G.1. CONSIDERATION OF EXTENDED DELIBERATION REGARDING THE PROPOSED MORENO VALLEY LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT FROM THE CURRENT DATE OF OCTOBER 2, 2017 (Report of: Community Development)

**Recommendation:**

1. That the Council consider a Continuance of the deliberation period regarding the proposed Moreno Valley Logistics Center project and provide direction to staff.

## **H. REPORTS**

### **H.1. CITY COUNCIL REPORTS ON REGIONAL ACTIVITIES**

(Informational Oral Presentation - not for Council action)

March Joint Powers Commission (JPC)

Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency (RCHCA)

Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC)

Riverside Transit Agency (RTA)

Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG)

Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA)

School District/City Joint Task Force

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)

### **H.2. CITY MANAGER'S REPORT**

(Informational Oral Presentation - not for Council action)

### **H.3. CITY ATTORNEY'S REPORT**

(Informational Oral Presentation - not for Council action)

**CLOSING COMMENTS AND/OR REPORTS OF THE CITY COUNCIL, COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT, CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY, HOUSING AUTHORITY AND THE BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES.**

## **ADJOURNMENT**

## **PUBLIC INSPECTION**

The contents of the agenda packet are available for public inspection on the City's website at [www.moval.org](http://www.moval.org) and in the City Clerk's office at 14177 Frederick Street during normal business hours.

Any written information related to an open session agenda item that is known by the City to have been distributed to all or a majority of the City Council less than 72 hours prior to this meeting will be made available for public inspection on the City's website at [www.moval.org](http://www.moval.org) and in the City Clerk's office at 14177 Frederick Street during normal business hours.

## **CERTIFICATION**

I, Pat Jacquez-Nares, City Clerk of the City of Moreno Valley, California, certify that 72 hours prior to this Regular Meeting, the City Council Agenda was posted on the City's website at: [www.moval.org](http://www.moval.org) and in the following three public places pursuant to City of Moreno Valley Resolution No. 2007-40:

City Hall, City of Moreno Valley  
14177 Frederick Street

Moreno Valley Library  
25480 Alessandro Boulevard

Moreno Valley Senior/Community Center  
25075 Fir Avenue

Pat Jacquez-Nares, CMC & CERA  
City Clerk

Date Posted: **September 15, 2017**

**MINUTES  
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE  
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE  
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY**

**CLOSED SESSION – 4:30 PM  
March 7, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER**

The Closed Session of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, Moreno Valley Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley, and Housing Authority was called to order at 4:37 p.m. by Mayor Pro Tem Baca in the Council Chamber located at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, California.

Mayor Pro Tem Baca announced that the City Council receives a separate stipend for CSD meetings.

**ROLL CALL**

Council:	Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez	Mayor
	Victoria Baca	Mayor Pro Tem
	Jeffrey J. Giba	Council Member
	David Marquez	Council Member
Staff:	Martin Koczanowicz	City Attorney
	Pat Jacquez-Nares	City Clerk

Let the record reflect that Mayor Gutierrez arrived at 4:38 p.m.

**PUBLIC COMMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS ONLY**

Mayor Pro Tem Baca opened the public comments portion of the meeting. There being no members of the public to come forward to speak, she closed the public comments.

**CLOSED SESSION**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced that the City Council would recess to Closed Session to discuss the items as listed on the agenda and that staff did not anticipate any reportable action.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Mar 7, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

The Closed Session was held pursuant to Government Code:

1 SECTION 54956.8 - CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR

- a) Property APN: 291-120-014
- City Negotiator: Ahmad R. Ansari, Public Works Director/City Engineer
- Under Negotiation: Price and terms of payment
- Owner: BLJJ Development, Inc.
- Site Address: Vacant Lot
- Site Location: Southeast corner of Elsworth Street and Dracaea Avenue

2 SECTION 54957.6 - LABOR NEGOTIATIONS

- a) Agency Representative: Terrie Stevens, Administrative Services Director
- Employee Organization: Moreno Valley City Employees Association (MVCEA)
- b) Agency Representative: Terrie Stevens, Administrative Services Director
- Employee Organization: Moreno Valley Management Association (MVMA)
- c) Agency Representative: Terrie Stevens, Administrative Services Director
- Employee Organization: Moreno Valley Confidential Management Employees (MVCME)

Mayor Pro Tem Baca recessed the Council to the City Manager's Conference Room, Second Floor, City Hall for their Closed Session at 4:39 p.m.

Mayor Pro Tem Baca reconvened the City Council in the Council Chambers from their Closed Session at 5:31 p.m.

**REPORT OF ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION, IF ANY, BY CITY ATTORNEY**

City Attorney Koczanowicz stated there was no reportable action taken during Closed Session.

**ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the City Council, the Closed Session was adjourned at 5:32 p.m.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Mar 7, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

Submitted by:

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Pat Jacquez-Nares, CMC & CERA, City Clerk  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Secretary, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the  
City of Moreno Valley  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

Approved by:

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Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez, Mayor  
President, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Chairperson, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of  
the City of Moreno Valley  
Chairperson, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Mar 7, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)



**MINUTES  
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE  
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE  
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY**

**CLOSED SESSION – 4:30 PM  
March 21, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER**

The Closed Session of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, Moreno Valley Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley, and Housing Authority was called to order at 4:31 p.m. by Mayor Gutierrez in the Council Chamber located at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, California.

Mayor Gutierrez announced that the City Council receives a separate stipend for CSD meetings.

**ROLL CALL**

Council:	Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez	Mayor
	Jeffrey J. Giba	Council Member
	David Marquez	Council Member
	Victoria Baca	Mayor Pro Tem
Staff:	Martin Koczanowicz	City Attorney
	Pat Jacquez-Nares	City Clerk

**PUBLIC COMMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS ONLY**

Mayor Gutierrez opened the public comments portion of the meeting. There being no members of the public to come forward to speak, he closed the public comments.

**CLOSED SESSION**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced that the City Council would recess to Closed Session to discuss the items as listed on the agenda and that staff did not anticipate any reportable action.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Mar 21, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

The Closed Session was held pursuant to Government Code:

1 SECTION 54957 (b) (1) - PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Title: City Clerk  
City Attorney  
City Manager

Mayor Gutierrez recessed the Council to the City Manager's Conference Room, Second Floor, City Hall for their Closed Session at 4:32 p.m.

Mayor Gutierrez reconvened the City Council in the Council Chambers from their Closed Session at 5:08 p.m.

**REPORT OF ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION, IF ANY, BY CITY ATTORNEY**

City Attorney Koczanowicz reported there was no reportable action taken during Closed Session.

**ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the City Council, the Closed Session was adjourned at 5:09 p.m.

Submitted by:

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Pat Jacquez-Nares, CMC & CERA, City Clerk  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Secretary, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

Approved by:

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Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez, Mayor  
President, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Chairperson, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley  
Chairperson, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

**MINUTES  
JOINT MEETING OF THE  
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE  
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE  
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY  
BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES**

**SPECIAL MEETING (CLOSED SESSION) – 4:30 PM  
April 4, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER**

The Closed Session of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, Moreno Valley Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley, and Housing Authority was called to order at 4:31 p.m. by Mayor Gutierrez in the Council Chamber located at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, California.

Mayor Gutierrez announced that the City Council receives a separate stipend for CSD meetings.

**ROLL CALL**

Council:	Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez	Mayor
	Jeffrey J. Giba	Council Member
	David Marquez	Council Member
Absent:	Victoria Baca	Mayor Pro Tem
Staff:	Martin Koczanowicz	City Attorney
	Pat Jacquez-Nares	City Clerk

**PUBLIC COMMENTS ON MATTERS ON THE AGENDA**

Mayor Gutierrez opened the public comments portion of the meeting. There being no members of the public to come forward to speak, he closed the public comments.

**CLOSED SESSION**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced that the City Council would recess to Closed Session to discuss the items as listed on the agenda and that staff did not anticipate any reportable action.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Apr 4, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

The Closed Session was held pursuant to Government Code:

1 SECTION 54956.8 - CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR

- a) Property: APN 260-050-002
- Agency Negotiator: Thomas DeSantis
- Negotiating Party: MVUSD
- Under Negotiation: Price and Terms and conditions of acquisition

2 SECTION 54956.9(d)(2) - CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION

Number of Cases: One potential case

3 SECTION 54956.9(d)(4) - CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION

Number of Cases: Two potential cases

Mayor Gutierrez recessed the Council to the City Manager's Conference Room, Second Floor, City Hall for their Closed Session at 4:32 p.m.

Mayor Gutierrez reconvened the City Council in the Council Chambers from their Closed Session at 5:24 p.m.

**REPORT OF ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION, IF ANY, BY CITY ATTORNEY**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced there was no reportable action taken during Closed Session. He also wanted the record to reflect that Mayor Pro Tem Baca was present in Closed Session approximately two minutes after the recess.

**ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the City Council, the Closed Session was adjourned at 5:25 p.m.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Apr 4, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

Submitted by:

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Pat Jacquez-Nares, CMC & CERA, City Clerk  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Secretary, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the  
City of Moreno Valley  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

Approved by:

---

Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez, Mayor  
President, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Chairperson, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of  
the City of Moreno Valley  
Chairperson, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

**MINUTES  
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE  
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE  
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY**

**CLOSED SESSION – 4:30 PM  
April 18, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER**

The Closed Session of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, Moreno Valley Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley, and Housing Authority was called to order at 4:35 p.m. by Mayor Gutierrez in the Council Chamber located at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, California.

Mayor Gutierrez announced that the City Council receives a separate stipend for CSD meetings.

**ROLL CALL**

Council:	Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez	Mayor
	Jeffrey J. Giba	Council Member
	David Marquez	Council Member
	Victoria Baca	Mayor Pro Tem
Staff:	Martin Koczanowicz	City Attorney
	Pat Jacquez-Nares	City Clerk

**PUBLIC COMMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS ONLY**

Mayor Gutierrez opened the public comments portion of the meeting. There being no members of the public to come forward to speak, he closed the public comments.

**CLOSED SESSION**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced that the City Council would recess to Closed Session to discuss the items as listed on the agenda and that staff did not anticipate any reportable action.

Mayor Gutierrez announced there was Council consensus to remove Item No. 2 from the agenda.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Apr 18, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

The Closed Session was held pursuant to Government Code:

1 SECTION 54956.9(d)(4) - CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION

Number of Cases: One potential case

2 SECTION 54957.6 - LABOR NEGOTIATIONS

a) Agency Representative: Thomas M. DeSantis, Assistant City Manager  
Terrie Stevens, Administrative Services Director

Employee Organization: Moreno Valley City Employees Association (MVCEA)

b) Agency Representative: Thomas M. DeSantis, Assistant City Manager  
Terrie Stevens, Administrative Services Director

Employee Organization: Moreno Valley Management Association (MVMA)

c) Agency Representative: Thomas M. DeSantis, Assistant City Manager  
Terrie Stevens, Administrative Services Director

Employee Organization: Moreno Valley Confidential Management Employees (MVCME)

Mayor Gutierrez recessed the Council to the City Manager's Conference Room, Second Floor, City Hall for their Closed Session at 4:36 p.m.

Mayor Gutierrez reconvened the City Council in the Council Chambers from their Closed Session at 5:32 p.m.

**REPORT OF ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION, IF ANY, BY CITY ATTORNEY**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced there was no reportable action taken in Closed Session.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Apr 18, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

**ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the City Council, the Closed Session was adjourned at 5:33 p.m.

Submitted by:

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Pat Jacquez-Nares, CMC & CERA, City Clerk  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Secretary, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

Approved by:

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Dr. Yxstian Gutierrez, Mayor  
President, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Chairperson, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley  
Chairperson, Moreno Valley Housing Authority



**MINUTES  
CITY COUNCIL SPECIAL MEETING (CLOSED SESSION) OF THE CITY OF  
MORENO VALLEY  
May 2, 2017**

**Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of May 2, 2017 3:55 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)**

**MINUTES  
JOINT MEETING OF THE  
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE  
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE  
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY  
BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES**

**SPECIAL MEETING (CLOSED SESSION) – 3:55 PM  
May 2, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER**

The Special Closed Session and Closed Session of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, Moreno Valley Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley, and Housing Authority were both called to order at 4:00 p.m. by Mayor Gutierrez in the Council Chamber located at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, California.

Mayor Gutierrez announced that the City Council receives a separate stipend for CSD meetings.

**ROLL CALL**

Council:	Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez	Mayor
	Jeffrey J. Giba	Council Member
	David Marquez	Council Member
	Victoria Baca	Mayor Pro Tem
Staff:	Martin Koczanowicz	City Attorney
	Pat Jacquez-Nares	City Clerk

**PUBLIC COMMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS ONLY**

Mayor Gutierrez opened the public comments portion of the meeting. There being no members of the public to come forward to speak, he closed the public comments.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of May 2, 2017 3:55 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

**CLOSED SESSION**

City Attorney Martin Koczanowicz announced that the City Council would recess to Closed Session to discuss the item as listed on the agenda and that staff did not anticipate any reportable action.

The Closed Session was held pursuant to Government Code:

1 SECTION 54957.6 - LABOR NEGOTIATIONS

a) Agency Representative: Thomas M. DeSantis, Assistant City Manager

Employee Organization: Moreno Valley City Employees Association (MVCEA)

b) Agency Representative: Thomas M. DeSantis, Assistant City Manager

Employee Organization: Moreno Valley Management Association (MVMA)

c) Agency Representative: Thomas M. DeSantis, Assistant City Manager

Employee Organization: Moreno Valley Confidential Management Employees (MVCME)

Mayor Gutierrez recessed the Council to the City Manager's Conference Room, Second Floor, City Hall for their Closed Session at 4:01 p.m.

Mayor Gutierrez reconvened the City Council in the Council Chambers from their Closed Session at 4:58 p.m.

**REPORT OF ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION, IF ANY, BY CITY ATTORNEY**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced there was no reportable action taken in Closed Session.

**ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business the Regular Closed Session was adjourned at 4:59 p.m.

Submitted by:

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of May 2, 2017 3:55 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

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Pat Jacquez-Nares, CMC & CERA, City Clerk,  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Secretary, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the  
City of Moreno Valley  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

Approved by:

---

Dr. Yxstian Gutierrez, Mayor  
President, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Chairperson, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of  
the City of Moreno Valley  
Chairperson, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

**MINUTES  
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE  
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE  
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY**

**CLOSED SESSION – 4:00 PM  
May 2, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER**

The Special Closed Session and Closed Session of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, Moreno Valley Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley, and Housing Authority were both called to order at 4:00 p.m. by Mayor Gutierrez in the Council Chamber located at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, California.

Mayor Gutierrez announced that the City Council receives a separate stipend for CSD meetings.

**ROLL CALL**

Council:	Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez	Mayor
	Jeffrey J. Giba	Council Member
	David Marquez	Council Member
	Victoria Baca	Mayor Pro Tem
	City Attorney	
	City Manager	

Staff:	Martin Koczanowicz	City Attorney
	Pat Jacquez-Nares	City Clerk

**PUBLIC COMMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS ONLY**

Mayor Gutierrez opened the public comments portion of the meeting. There being no members of the public to come forward to speak, he closed the public comments.

**CLOSED SESSION**

City Attorney Martin Koczanowicz announced that the City Council would recess to Closed Session to discuss the item as listed on the agenda and that staff did not anticipate any reportable action.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of May 2, 2017 4:00 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

The Closed Session was held pursuant to Government Code:

1 SECTION 54956.8 - CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR

Property:	APN 260-050-002
City Negotiator:	Thomas DeSantis
Negotiating Party	MVUSD
Under Negotiation:	Price, Terms and Conditions of Acquisition

Mayor Gutierrez recessed the Council to the City Manager's Conference Room, Second Floor, City Hall for their Closed Session at 4:01 p.m.

Mayor Gutierrez reconvened the City Council in the Council Chambers from their Closed Session at 4:58 p.m.

**REPORT OF ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION, IF ANY, BY CITY ATTORNEY**

City Attorney announced that there was no reportable action taken in Closed Session.

**ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business the Regular Closed Session was adjourned at 4:59 p.m.

Submitted by:

---

Pat Jacquez-Nares, CMC & CERA, City Clerk,  
 Secretary, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
 Secretary, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the  
 City of Moreno Valley  
 Secretary, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

Approved by:

---

Dr. Yxstian Gutierrez, Mayor  
 President, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
 Chairperson, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of  
 the City of Moreno Valley  
 Chairperson, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of May 2, 2017 4:00 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

**MINUTES  
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE  
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE  
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY**

**CLOSED SESSION – 4:30 PM  
June 13, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER**

The Closed Session of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, Moreno Valley Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley, and Housing Authority was called to order at 4:30 p.m. by Mayor Gutierrez in the Council Chamber located at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, California.

Mayor Gutierrez announced that the City Council receives a separate stipend for CSD meetings.

**ROLL CALL**

Council:	Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez	Mayor
	Jeffrey J. Giba	Council Member
	David Marquez	Council Member
	Victoria Baca	Mayor Pro Tem
Staff:	Martin Koczanowicz	City Attorney
	Pat Jacquez-Nares	City Clerk

**PUBLIC COMMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS ONLY**

Mayor Gutierrez opened the public comments portion of the meeting. There being no members of the public to come forward to speak, he closed the public comments.

**CLOSED SESSION**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced that the City Council would recess to Closed Session to discuss the items as listed on the agenda and that staff did not anticipate any reportable action.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Jun 13, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

The Closed Session was held pursuant to Government Code:

- 1 SECTION 54956.8 - CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR
  - a) Property: APN 260-050-002
  - City Negotiator: Thomas DeSantis
  - Negotiating Party: MVUSD
  - Under Negotiation: Price, Terms and Conditions of Acquisition
- 2 SECTION 54957(b)(1) – PERFORMANCE EVALUATION  
Title: City Attorney

Mayor Gutierrez recessed the Council to the City Manager's Conference Room, Second Floor, City Hall for their Closed Session at 4:31 p.m.

Mayor Gutierrez reconvened the City Council in the Council Chambers from their Closed Session at 5:29 p.m.

**REPORT OF ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION, IF ANY, BY CITY ATTORNEY**

Mayor Gutierrez announced there was no reportable action taken during Closed Session.

**ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the City Council, the Closed Session was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Submitted by:

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Pat Jacquez-Nares, CMC & CERA, City Clerk  
 Secretary, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
 Secretary, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley  
 Secretary, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

Approved by:

---

Dr. Yxstian Gutierrez, Mayor  
 President, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
 Chairperson, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley  
 Chairperson, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Jun 13, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)



**MINUTES  
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE  
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE  
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY**

**CLOSED SESSION – 4:30 PM  
June 20, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER**

The Closed Session of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, Moreno Valley Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley, and Housing Authority was called to order at 4:39 p.m. by Mayor Gutierrez in the Council Chamber located at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, California.

Mayor Gutierrez announced that the City Council receives a separate stipend for CSD meetings.

**ROLL CALL**

Council:	Ulises Cabrera	Council Member
	Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez	Mayor
	Jeffrey J. Giba	Council Member
	David Marquez	Council Member
	Victoria Baca	Mayor Pro Tem
Staff:	Martin Koczanowicz	City Attorney
	Pat Jacquez-Nares	City Clerk

**PUBLIC COMMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS ONLY**

Mayor Gutierrez opened the public comments portion of the meeting. There being no members of the public to come forward to speak, he closed the public comments.

**CLOSED SESSION**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced that the City Council would recess to Closed Session to discuss the items as listed on the agenda and that staff did not anticipate any reportable action.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Jun 20, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

The Closed Session was held pursuant to Government Code:

1 SECTION 54956.9(d)(1) - CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - PENDING LITIGATION

- a) Case: Warren v.Barton, City of Moreno Valley et al
- Court: Riverside County Superior Court
- Case No: RIC1601501

2 SECTION 54956.8 - CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR

- a) Property: APN 260-050-002
- City Negotiator: Thomas DeSantis
- Negotiating Party: MVUSD
- Under Negotiation: Price, Terms and Conditions of Acquisition

Mayor Gutierrez recessed the Council to the City Manager's Conference Room, Second Floor, City Hall for their Closed Session at 4:40 p.m.

Mayor Gutierrez reconvened the City Council in the Council Chambers from their Closed Session at 5:26 p.m.

**REPORT OF ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION, IF ANY, BY CITY ATTORNEY**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced there was no reportable action taken in Closed Session.

**ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the City Council, the Closed Session was adjourned at 5:27 p.m.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Jun 20, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

Submitted by:

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Pat Jacquez-Nares, CMC & CERA, City Clerk  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Secretary, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the  
City of Moreno Valley  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

Approved by:

---

Dr. Yxstian Gutierrez, Mayor  
President, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Chairperson, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of  
the City of Moreno Valley  
Chairperson, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

**MINUTES**  
**CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY**  
**August 15, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER - 5:00 PM**

**SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS**

1. 4th Of July Parade Sponsor Recognitions:
  - a) Skechers - Presenting Sponsor
  - b) Waste Management - Liberty Sponsor
  - c) Duke Realty - Patriot Sponsor
  - d) Les Schwab Tire Center - Patriot Sponsor
  - e) Sares Regis Group - Patriot Sponsor

**MINUTES  
JOINT MEETING OF THE  
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE  
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE  
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY  
BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES**

**REGULAR MEETING – 6:00 PM  
August 15, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER**

The Joint Meeting of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, Moreno Valley Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley, Moreno Valley Housing Authority and the Board of Library Trustees was called to order at 6:02 p.m. by Mayor Gutierrez in the Council Chamber located at 14177 Frederick Street.

Mayor Gutierrez announced that the City Council receives a separate stipend for CSD meetings.

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Frank Wright.

**INVOCATION**

Pastor O.J. Philpot, Christ Community Church

**ROLL CALL**

Council:	Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez	Mayor
	Victoria Baca	Mayor Pro Tem
	Jeffrey J. Giba	Council Member
	David Marquez	Council Member
	Ulises Cabrera	Council Member

**INTRODUCTIONS**

Staff:	Michelle Dawson	City Manager
	Martin Koczanowicz	City Attorney
	Pat Jacquez-Nares	City Clerk

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Aug 15, 2017 6:00 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

Marshall Eyerman	Chief Financial Officer
Steve Hargis	Strategic Initiatives Manager
Michael Lloyd	Interim Public Works Director/City Engineer
Joel Ontiveros	Police Chief
Betsy Adams	Interim Parks & Community Services Director
Mike Lee	Economic Development Director
Allen Brock	Community Development Director

Mayor Gutierrez announced that Item E.3 was removed from the agenda at the request of the Developer.

### **PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ANY SUBJECT NOT ON THE AGENDA UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL**

Mayor Gutierrez opened the non-agenda items for public comments, which were received from:

Jorge Quintero

1. Thanked the City for the Interpreters.
2. The need for more parks in the City.
3. Increase sports in the community and make more sports available for free to families.

Jose Chavez

1. City improvement is getting better.
2. Requested that the parks not have sharp corners when being built.
3. Reported El Super's driveway was not wheelchair accessible.

Kathleen Dale

1. Moreno Valley Logistics Center project and the correct use on that property.
2. Special Election Certification at the June 16, 2017 Special Meeting.

Louise Palomarez

1. Disapproved of the previous speaker comments.
2. State of the Nation.

Tom Jerele, Sr.

1. Welcomed the City Council back from recess.
2. Great Fourth of July and parade.
3. Benefits of our community with properly planned development; Moreno Valley is a great place.

### **JOINT CONSENT CALENDARS (SECTIONS A-D)**

Mayor Gutierrez opened the agenda items for the Consent Calendars for public comments, which was received from Kathleen Dale (A.4, A.7, A.8, A.10 and A.16).

Motion to Approve Joint Consent Calendar Items A.1 through D.4, with the exception of Items A.6 and A.26, which were pulled for separate action.

<b>RESULT:</b>	<b>APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]</b>
<b>MOVER:</b>	Jeffrey J. Giba, Council Member
<b>SECONDER:</b>	Victoria Baca, Mayor Pro Tem
<b>AYES:</b>	Cabrera, Gutierrez, Giba, Marquez, Baca

## A. CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL

- A.1. ORDINANCES - READING BY TITLE ONLY - THE MOTION TO ADOPT AN ORDINANCE LISTED ON THE CONSENT CALENDAR INCLUDES WAIVER OF FULL READING OF THE ORDINANCE.

**Recommendation:** Waive reading of all Ordinances.

- A.2. City Council - Special Meeting (Ceremonial Swearing-in) - Dec 6, 2016 6:00 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- A.3. City Council - Special Meeting (Regular Meeting) - Dec 12, 2016 6:00 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- A.4. City Council - Regular Meeting - Jun 20, 2017 6:00 PM

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- A.5. LIST OF PERSONNEL CHANGES (Report of: Administrative Services)

**Recommendation:**

1. Ratify the list of personnel changes as described.

- A.6. Item was removed for separate action by Council Member Giba. (Report of: City Clerk)

1. Adopt Resolution No. 2017-43 - A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, APPOINTING DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES TO THE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES AS OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY; and
2. Direct staff to submit to the League a Certified copy of the Resolution appointing Mayor Pro Tem Victoria Baca as the Delegate and Council Member Ulises Cabrera as the Alternate before September 1, 2017.

A.7. MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR THE RECREATIONAL TRAILS BOARD AND EMERGING LEADERS COUNCIL (Report of: City Clerk)

**Recommendation:**

- 1. Receive and confirm the slate of Mayoral appointments as follows:

**Recreational Trails Board**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Term</u>
Margie Breitzkreuz		08/16/2017 to
	06/30/2020	
Gilbert Brooks		08/16/2017 to
	06/30/2020	

**Emerging Leaders Council**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Term</u>
Sergio Camacho Soto*		08/16/2017 to
	05/31/2019	

\*Subject to completion of background

A.8. 2017 CITY COUNCIL COMMISSION, BOARD, AND TASKFORCE PARTICIPATION APPOINTMENTS (Report of: City Clerk)

**Recommendations: That the City Council:**

- 1. Ratify the appointments to the various committees and regional bodies as noted on the 2017 Council Committee Participation List – Terms End December 31, 2017.

A.9. COUNCIL DISCRETIONARY EXPENDITURE REPORTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016/2017 AS OF JULY 1, 2016 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2017 (Report of: City Clerk)

**Recommendation:**

- 1. Receive and file the Fiscal Year 2016/2017 Council Discretionary Expenditure Report as of July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017.

A.10. PAYMENT REGISTER - APRIL 2017 (Report of: Financial & Management Services)

**Recommendation:**

- 1. Receive and file the Payment Register.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Aug 15, 2017 6:00 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)



A.11. PAYMENT REGISTER - MAY 2017 (Report of: Financial & Management Services)

**Recommendation:**

1. Receive and file the Payment Register.

A.12. AUTHORIZATION TO AWARD CONTRACT TO HINDERLITER, DE LLAMAS AND ASSOCIATES FOR SALES TAX AUDIT AND RECOVERY SERVICES (Report of: Financial & Management Services)

**Recommendations:**

1. That the City Council award a contract to Hinderliter, De Llamas and Associates (HdL) to provide sales tax audit and recovery services
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Agreement, subject to approval as to form by the City Attorney, and subsequent amendments to the Agreement including the authority to approve purchase orders in accordance with the terms of the Agreement, provided sufficient funding appropriations have been approved by the City Council

A.13. AUTHORIZE THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONTRACT WITH TYLER TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE PURCHASE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CASHIERING MODULE AND AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER TO SIGN THE AMENDMENT (Report of: Financial & Management Services)

**Recommendations: That the City Council**

1. Authorize the amendment to the contract with Tyler Technologies for the purchase and implementation of the Tyler Cashiering module.
2. Authorize the City Manager to sign the amendment.
3. Authorize the transfer of \$50,000 from the Equipment Replacement Reserve Fund to the Technology Services Asset Fund for the replacement project.
4. Authorize the expenditure of \$50,000 for the purchase and implementation of the replacement software.

A.14. APPROVE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENT AMONG RE ASTORIA 2 LLC (AS SELLER) AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PUBLIC POWER AUTHORITY (SCPPA), THE POWER AND WATER RESOURCES POOLING AUTHORITY (PWRPA), AND THE CITIES

OF LODI, CORONA, MORENO VALLEY, AND RANCHO CUCAMONGA  
(TOGETHER, AS BUYERS) (Report of: Financial & Management Services)

**Recommendation:**

1. Approve Amendment No. 1 to the Power Purchase Agreement among RE Astoria 2 LLC (as Seller) and the Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA), the Power and Water Resources Pooling Authority (PWRPA), and the Cities of Lodi, Corona, Moreno Valley, and Rancho Cucamonga (together, as Buyers).
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Amendment.

A.15. APPROVAL OF CONTRACTS WITH ACCELA AND TRUEPOINT SOLUTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SUPPORT AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (Report of: City Manager)

**Recommendations:**

1. Authorize the City Manager or her designee to execute contract additions to the initial contract with Accela for software support and professional services related to Development Services software for an amount not to exceed \$43,904.
2. Authorize the City Manager or her designee to execute a contract with TruePoint Solutions, LLC for software support and professional services related to Development Services software for an amount not to exceed \$111,950.
3. Authorize the City Manager or her designee to execute any subsequent related change orders to the contracts with these vendors up to, but not exceeding, a 10% contingency amount of \$15,585.

A.16. APPROVAL OF CONTRACT AMENDMENT AND NEW CONTRACT WITH LIBRARY SYSTEMS AND SERVICES FOR LIBRARY SERVICES (Report of: City Manager)

**Recommendations:**

1. Approve and authorize the City Manager or her designee to execute a contract with Library Systems and Services (LS&S) for provision of services at Moreno Valley's two library branches consistent with terms outlined in this report, with approval of the City Attorney.
2. Authorize the City Manager or her designee to execute a contract amendment to provide library services and furniture to a satellite library branch with (LS&S) for an amount not to exceed \$285,126

(\$151,265 for start-up costs and \$133,861 for operations).

3. Authorize the City Manager or her designee to execute any subsequent related change orders to the contracts up to, but not exceeding, a 10% contingency amount of \$182,320 annually.

A.17. APPROVE AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AGREEMENT FOR TREE TRIMMING AND REMOVAL SERVICES (Report of: Public Works)

**Recommendations:**

1. Approve the Independent Contractor Agreement with West Coast Arborists, Inc., 2200 E. Burton Street, Anaheim, CA 92806, in substantially the form attached hereto, to provide tree trimming and removal services in landscape maintenance districts.
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Independent Contractor Agreement with West Coast Arborists, Inc.
3. Authorize the issuance of purchase orders to West Coast Arborists, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount totaling \$198,295 for fiscal year 2017/18.
4. Authorize the City Manager to execute subsequent amendments to the Agreement, including the authority to authorize purchase orders in accordance with the terms of the agreement, provided sufficient funding appropriations and program approvals have been granted by the City Council/CSD Board, which may include potential contingencies for unanticipated work.

A.18. APPROVAL OF PROPOSED RESOLUTION FOR A SUMMARY VACATION OF THE OLD RECHE VISTA DRIVE FROM HEACOCK STREET TO 1228 FEET NORTH WITHIN PARCEL B OF ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 471-201-011 (Report of: Public Works)

**Recommendations:**

1. Approve and adopt the proposed resolution no. 2017-44, summarily vacating the Old Reche Vista Drive from Heacock Street to 1228 feet north within Parcel B of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 471-201-011.
2. Direct the City Clerk to certify said resolution and transmit a copy of the resolution to the County Recorder's office for recording.

A.19. AUTHORIZATION TO AWARD PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANT SERVICES AGREEMENT TO NCE TO PROVIDE UPDATES TO THE PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (Report of: Public Works)

**Recommendations:**

1. Award a Professional Consultant Services agreement to NCE to provide updates to the Pavement Management System (PMS).
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute a Professional Consultant Services agreement with NCE.
3. Authorize the issuance of a Purchase Order for NCE in the amount of \$123,800 when the agreement has been signed by all parties.
4. Authorize a budget adjustment set forth in the Fiscal Impact section of this report.

A.20. APPROVE THE GRANT OF EASEMENT TO RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (RCFC&WCD) FOR THE HEACOCK CHANNEL PROJECT NO. 804 0001 (Report of: Public Works)

**Recommendations:**

1. Approve the Grant of Easement to Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District for the Heacock Channel project.
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Grant of Easement to Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.
3. Authorize the City Clerk to transmit the executed Grant of Easement to the Riverside County Recorder's Office for recordation.

A.21. AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE AGREEMENT FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON STREET LIGHTS (Report of: Public Works)

**Recommendations: That the City Council:**

1. Approve Amendment No. 1 to the Purchase and Sale Agreement with Southern California Edison, in substantially the form attached hereto, to acquire approximately 9,411 street lights and authorize the City Manager to execute the necessary documents.

- A.22. PURSUANT TO A LANDOWNER PETITION, ANNEX ONE PARCEL INTO COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT NO. 2014-01 (MAINTENANCE SERVICES) - AS AMENDMENT NO. 23 (Report of: Public Works)

**Recommendation:**

1. Acting as the legislative body of Community Facilities District No. 2014-01 (Maintenance Services), adopt Resolution No. 2017-45, a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, California, ordering the annexation of territory to City of Moreno Valley Community Facilities District No. 2014-01 (Maintenance Services) and approving the amended map for said district.

- A.23. PA04-0108 (TR 32515) APPROVE EASEMENT DEED FROM THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY TO EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT (EMWD) LOCATED AT PIGEON PASS ROAD, NORTH OF OLD LAKE DRIVE. DEVELOPER: LENNAR HOMES OF CALIFORNIA, INC. (Report of: Public Works)

**Recommendations:**

1. Approve the Easement Deed, located on the west side of Pigeon Pass Road, north of Old Lake Drive, by and between the City of Moreno Valley and Eastern Municipal Water District.
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Easement Deed with Eastern Municipal Water District.
3. Authorize the City Clerk to transmit the executed Easement Deed to the Riverside County Recorder's Office for recordation.

- A.24. APPROVAL OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT FOR ON-CALL PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANT SERVICES WITH OVERLAND, PACIFIC & CUTLER, INC. FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS (Report of: Public Works)

**Recommendations:**

1. Approve the Fourth Amendment to Agreement for On-Call Professional Consultant Services (Agreement) with Overland, Pacific & Cutler, Inc. (OPC) to provide Professional Consultant Real Property Services for Capital Improvement projects.
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Fourth Amendment with OPC.
3. Authorize the increase to the current OPC Purchase Order in the

amount of \$25,000, when the Fourth Amendment has been signed by all parties.

4. Authorize the Public Works Director to execute any subsequent amendments to the Agreement with OPC within the purchase order amount, subject to the approval of the City Attorney.

- A.25. PA15-0002 (TR 35414) – OAK PARC APARTMENTS – APPROVE TRACT MAP LOCATED AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BOX SPRINGS ROAD AND CLARK STREET. DEVELOPER: RIVERVIEW PARTNERS, LP (Report of: Public Works)

**Recommendations:**

1. Approve Tract Map 35414 for PA15-0002.
2. Authorize the City Clerk to sign the map and transmit said map to the County Recorder's Office for recordation.

- A.26. Item was removed for separate action by Council Member Giba. (Report of: Public Works)

**Recommendation:**

1. Authorize a full Road Closure of Fir Avenue from Nason Street to 600 feet west of Nason Street for the reconstruction of Fir Avenue from August 31, 2017 - September 30, 2017.

- A.27. APPROVAL OF AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO AGREEMENT TO FORM THE LAKE ELSINORE AND CANYON LAKE TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL) TASK FORCE (Report of: Public Works)

**Recommendations:**

1. Approve Amendment No. 1 to Agreement to Form the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Task Force approved as to form by the City Attorney;
2. Authorize the Mayor to execute Amendment No. 1 to Agreement;
3. Authorize the Public Works Director/City Engineer to execute future amendments to the Agreement; and
4. Direct the City Clerk to attest to the Mayor's signature and transmit the executed Amendment No. 1 to Agreement to the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority.

## B. CONSENT CALENDAR-COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

- B.1. ORDINANCES - READING BY TITLE ONLY - THE MOTION TO ADOPT AN ORDINANCE LISTED ON THE CONSENT CALENDAR INCLUDES WAIVER OF FULL READING OF THE ORDINANCE.

**Recommendation:** Waive reading of all Ordinances.

- B.2. MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING OF DEC 6, 2016 (See A.2)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- B.3. MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING OF DEC 12, 2016 (See A.3)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- B.4. MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING OF JUN 20, 2017 (See A.4)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

- B.5. ACCEPTANCE OF GRANT FUNDS FROM THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES, FOR CHILD CARE SERVICES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017/18 AND ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION TO CERTIFY APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNING BOARD (Report of: Parks & Community Services)

**Recommendations:**

1. Authorize the acceptance of grant funds in the amount of \$663,817 and any subsequent adjustments for Fiscal Year (FY) 2017/18 from the California Department of Education, Child Development Division, for the purpose of providing school age child care and development services; and
2. Adopt Resolution No. CSD 2017-26. A resolution of the Moreno Valley Community Services District of the City of Moreno Valley, California, certifying approval of the governing board to enter into this transaction with the California Department of Education for the purpose of providing child care and development services and to authorize designated personnel to sign contract documents for FY 2017/18.

## C. CONSENT CALENDAR - HOUSING AUTHORITY

- C.1. ORDINANCES - READING BY TITLE ONLY - THE MOTION TO ADOPT AN ORDINANCE LISTED ON THE CONSENT CALENDAR INCLUDES WAIVER OF FULL READING OF THE ORDINANCE.

**Recommendation:** Waive reading of all Ordinances.

C.2. MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING OF DEC 6, 2016 (See A.2)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

C.3. MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING OF DEC 12, 2016 (See A.3)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

C.4. MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING OF JUN 20, 2017 (See A.4)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

#### D. CONSENT CALENDAR - BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES

D.1. ORDINANCES - READING BY TITLE ONLY - THE MOTION TO ADOPT AN ORDINANCE LISTED ON THE CONSENT CALENDAR INCLUDES WAIVER OF FULL READING OF THE ORDINANCE.

**Recommendation:** Waive reading of all Ordinances.

D.2. MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING OF DEC 6, 2016 (See A.2)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

D.3. MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING OF DEC 12, 2016 (See A.3)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

D.4. MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING OF JUN 20, 2017 (See A.4)

**Recommendation:** Approve as submitted.

#### E. PUBLIC HEARINGS

E.1. PUBLIC HEARING TO OPEN 30-DAY PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING (Report of: Financial & Management Services)

Mayor Gutierrez opened the public hearing; there being no comments in favor or in opposition the public hearing was closed at 6:46 p.m.

**Recommendations: That the City Council:**

1. Conduct a Public Hearing, in accordance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirements, to allow the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed Assessment of Fair Housing process.
2. Approve to open a 30-day public comment period for the Assessment of Fair Housing.



<b>RESULT:</b>	<b>APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]</b>
<b>MOVER:</b>	Jeffrey J. Giba, Council Member
<b>SECONDER:</b>	Victoria Baca, Mayor Pro Tem
<b>AYES:</b>	Cabrera, Gutierrez, Giba, Marquez, Baca

E.2. PUBLIC HEARING FOR TWO NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM MAIL BALLOT PROCEEDINGS (Report of: Public Works)

Mayor Gutierrez opened the public hearing; there being no comments in favor or in opposition the public hearing was closed at 6:49 p.m.

Motion to Approve Staff's Recommendation Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

**Recommendations: That the City Council:**

1. Conduct the Public Hearing and accept public testimony for the mail ballot proceedings for Supreme West Property, Inc. and Moreno Valley Sleep One, LLC to approve the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) maximum commercial/industrial regulatory rate to be applied to the property tax bill(s).
2. Direct the City Clerk to count the returned NPDES ballots.
3. Verify and accept the results of the mail ballot proceedings as maintained by the City Clerk on the Official Tally Sheet.
4. Receive and file the Official Tally Sheet with the City Clerk's office.
5. If approved, authorize and impose the NPDES maximum commercial/industrial regulatory rate to the Assessor's Parcel Numbers mentioned in this report.

<b>RESULT:</b>	<b>APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]</b>
<b>MOVER:</b>	Victoria Baca, Mayor Pro Tem
<b>SECONDER:</b>	Ulises Cabrera, Council Member
<b>AYES:</b>	Cabrera, Gutierrez, Giba, Marquez, Baca

The City Clerk announced the results as follows:

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Maximum Commercial/Industrial Regulatory Rate:

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Moreno Valley Sleep One, LLC  
APN: 291-590-038 - Weighted Ballot Count: 1 "Yes" vote, -0- "No" vote;  
passed

Supreme West Property, Inc.  
APN: 297-130-065 - Weighted Ballot Count: 1 "Yes" vote, -0- "No" vote;  
passed

Motion to Approve Staff's Recommendation Nos. 4 and 5.

<b>RESULT:</b>	<b>APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]</b>
<b>MOVER:</b>	Victoria Baca, Mayor Pro Tem
<b>SECONDER:</b>	Ulises Cabrera, Council Member
<b>AYES:</b>	Cabrera, Gutierrez, Giba, Marquez, Baca

E.3. APPEAL RELATED TO IRONWOOD VILLAGE PROJECT WHICH PROPOSES A GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT, A CHANGE OF ZONE, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 37001, AND PLOT PLAN FOR DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR A 78.4 ACRE SINGLE FAMILY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF IRONWOOD AVENUE AND NASON STREET, AND THE PROPOSED RELATED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT (Report of: Community Development)

The Appellant requested that the appeal be removed from this meeting's agenda to be continued to a date uncertain. The item will be republished and re-noticed when the request is resubmitted by the Developer.

**F. ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT CALENDARS FOR DISCUSSION OR SEPARATE ACTION**

Items removed for separate action (A.6 and A.26) were heard after Mayor Gutierrez closed the public hearing testimony for Item E.2, before the ballots were opened and action was taken.

F.1. (Item A.6) Selection of Voting Delegates for the California League of Cities 2017 Annual Conference (Report of: City Clerk)

Mayor Gutierrez opened the agenda item for public comments, which was received from Kathleen Dale (Opposed).

1. Adopt Resolution No. 2017-43 - A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, APPOINTING DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES TO THE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES AS OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY; and
2. Direct staff to submit to the League a Certified copy of the Resolution

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appointing Mayor Pro Tem Victoria Baca as the Delegate and Council Member Ulises Cabrera as the Alternate before September 1, 2017.

<b>RESULT:</b>	<b>APPROVED [3 TO 2]</b>
<b>MOVER:</b>	Victoria Baca, Mayor Pro Tem
<b>SECONDER:</b>	Ulises Cabrera, Council Member
<b>AYES:</b>	Ulises Cabrera, Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez, Victoria Baca
<b>NAYS:</b>	Jeffrey J. Giba, David Marquez

F.2. (Item A.26) AUTHORIZATION TO CONDUCT A FULL ROAD CLOSURE OF FIR AVENUE FROM NASON STREET TO 600 FEET WEST OF NASON STREET FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF FIR AVENUE FROM AUGUST 31, 2017 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 (Report of: Public Works)

Mayor Gutierrez opened the agenda item for public comments, which were received from Leo Gonzales (Supports) and Louise Palomarez (Supports).

**Recommendation:**

1. Authorize a full Road Closure of Fir Avenue from Nason Street to 600 feet west of Nason Street for the reconstruction of Fir Avenue from August 31, 2017 - September 30, 2017.

<b>RESULT:</b>	<b>APPROVED [3 TO 1]</b>
<b>MOVER:</b>	Victoria Baca, Mayor Pro Tem
<b>SECONDER:</b>	Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez, Mayor
<b>AYES:</b>	Ulises Cabrera, Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez, Victoria Baca
<b>NAYS:</b>	David Marquez
<b>ABSTAIN:</b>	Jeffrey J. Giba

**G. GENERAL BUSINESS**

Mayor Gutierrez announced that Item G.5 would be heard prior to Item G.1

G.1. APPROVAL OF LEASE AGREEMENT WITH 2250 TOWN CIRCLE HOLDINGS, LLC FOR SPACE FOR A LIBRARY (Report of: City Manager)

Mayor Gutierrez opened the agenda item for public comments, which were received from Kathleen Dale (Questions on location) and Leonardo Gonzales (Concept of working together with the Moreno Valley College and Historical Society on providing a Learning Center).

**Recommendations:**

1. Authorize the City Manager or her designee to sign a lease agreement with 2250 Town Circle Holdings, LLC for space in the Moreno Valley Mall for a Library for an amount not to exceed

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\$212,454.46.

- 2. Authorize the City Manager or her designee to execute any subsequent related change orders to the contract up to, but not exceeding, a 5% contingency amount of \$10,623.

<b>RESULT:</b>	<b>APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]</b>
<b>MOVER:</b>	Jeffrey J. Giba, Council Member
<b>SECONDER:</b>	Victoria Baca, Mayor Pro Tem
<b>AYES:</b>	Cabrera, Gutierrez, Giba, Marquez, Baca

G.2. APPROVAL OF A \$1.2 MILLION PHASE 1 CITYWIDE SLURRY SEAL PROJECT (Report of: Public Works)

Mayor Gutierrez opened the agenda item for public comments, which were received from Tom Jerele, Sr. (Supports) and Robert Palomarez (Supports).

- 1. Approve a Phase 1 Citywide Slurry Seal Project to repair roadways in all areas of the City of Moreno Valley.
- 2. Approve an appropriation of up to \$1,200,000 from State Gas Tax Funds (Senate Bill No. 1 Revenues) for the Phase 1 Citywide Slurry Seal Project, as part of the citywide Capital Improvement Plan.
- 3. Adopt Resolution No. 2017-46 - A Resolution approving the Local Streets and Roads Project List for submission to the California Transportation Commission.
- 4. Approve the amended budget as set forth in the Fiscal Impact Section of this report.
- 5. Authorize the Public Works Director to make any minor modifications to the project list to comply with the California Transportation Commission submission forms and filing requirements, once available.

<b>RESULT:</b>	<b>APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]</b>
<b>MOVER:</b>	Victoria Baca, Mayor Pro Tem
<b>SECONDER:</b>	Ulises Cabrera, Council Member
<b>AYES:</b>	Cabrera, Gutierrez, Giba, Marquez, Baca

Mayor Gutierrez recessed the meeting at 7:51 p.m.

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Mayor Gutierrez reconvened the meeting at 8:03 p.m.

G.3. A RESOLUTION OF THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE FORMER COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY APPROVING A FORM OF PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALE AND DELIVERY OF ITS SUBORDINATE TAX ALLOCATION REFUNDING BONDS; CONFIRMING ACTIONS PREVIOUSLY TAKEN, INCLUDING APPROVAL OF A FORM OF BOND PURCHASE CONTRACT; MAKING CERTAIN DETERMINATIONS RELATING THERETO; AND AUTHORIZING CERTAIN OTHER ACTIONS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH (Report of: Financial & Management Services)

Mayor Gutierrez opened the agenda item for public comments; there being none, public comments were closed.

**Recommendations: That the City Council as Successor Agency:**

1. Adopt the resolution approving a Form of Preliminary Official Statement in connection with the sale and delivery of its subordinate tax allocation refunding bonds and authorizing actions related to the issuance of refunding bonds..

<b>RESULT:</b>	<b>APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]</b>
<b>MOVER:</b>	Jeffrey J. Giba, Council Member
<b>SECONDER:</b>	Victoria Baca, Mayor Pro Tem
<b>AYES:</b>	Cabrera, Gutierrez, Giba, Marquez, Baca

G.4. ADOPT AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL CODE TO ADD CHAPTER 14.40 ADOPTING REGULATIONS FOR THE PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE OF TREES WITHIN THE CITY AND AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR TO SIGN THE APPLICATION FOR TREE CITY USA DESIGNATION (Report of: Public Works)

Mayor Gutierrez opened the agenda item for public comments, which were received from Kathleen Dale (Supports) and Tom Jerele, Sr (Supports).

**Recommendations: That the City Council**

1. Introduce and conduct first reading by title only of Ordinance No.923. An Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, California, amending the Municipal Code to add Chapter 14.40 adopting regulations for the planting and maintenance of trees within the City.
2. Authorize the Mayor to sign the Application for Tree City USA Designation.

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<b>RESULT:</b>	<b>APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]</b>
<b>MOVER:</b>	Jeffrey J. Giba, Council Member
<b>SECONDER:</b>	Victoria Baca, Mayor Pro Tem
<b>AYES:</b>	Cabrera, Gutierrez, Giba, Marquez, Baca

Item G.5 was heard before Item G.1.

G.5. MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE PROMISE INITIATIVE (Report of: City Clerk)

Mayor Gutierrez opened the agenda item for public comments, which were received from Louise Palomarez (Supports).

**Recommendations: That the City Council:**

1. Approve support for first year Moreno Valley resident students attending Moreno Valley College via the Promise Initiative. Support for the Moreno Valley College Promise Initiative would be offered as a pilot program for fiscal year 2017/18.
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the attached agreement with Moreno Valley College and authorize the one-time \$50,000 expenditure.
3. Authorize a budget adjustment to the General Fund budget as set forth in Table 1 in the Fiscal Impact section of this report.

<b>RESULT:</b>	<b>APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]</b>
<b>MOVER:</b>	Victoria Baca, Mayor Pro Tem
<b>SECONDER:</b>	Ulises Cabrera, Council Member
<b>AYES:</b>	Cabrera, Gutierrez, Giba, Marquez, Baca

G.6. REQUEST FOR CITY SPONSORSHIP OF CINEMA CULTURAS 4th ANNUAL FILM FEST (Report of: City Manager)

Mayor Gutierrez opened the agenda item for public comments, which were received from Tom Jerele, Sr. (Supports), Laura Banks (Supports) and Louise Palomarez (Supports).

**Recommendations:**

1. Consider a request by Cinema Culturas for City sponsorship for the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Film Fest.
2. Approve budget adjustment as set forth in the Fiscal Impact section of this report.

<b>RESULT:</b>	<b>APPROVED [UNANIMOUS]</b>
<b>MOVER:</b>	Ulises Cabrera, Council Member
<b>SECONDER:</b>	David Marquez, Council Member
<b>AYES:</b>	Cabrera, Gutierrez, Giba, Marquez, Baca

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Aug 15, 2017 6:00 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

G.7. Resolution Amending Rules of Procedure for Council meetings (Report of: City Attorney)

Mayor Gutierrez opened the agenda item for public comments, which were received from Kathleen Dale (Opposed), Tom Jerele, Sr. (Supports) and Louise Palomarez (Supports).

**Recommendations: That the City Council:**

1. Consider the adoption of a RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS. Said Resolution updates the Rules of Procedure for Council Meetings to reflect the Directly Elected Mayor position, correct the Agenda Order section and change certain rules pertaining to placing items on an Agenda.

<b>RESULT:</b>	<b>APPROVED [3 TO 2]</b>
<b>MOVER:</b>	Victoria Baca, Mayor Pro Tem
<b>SECONDER:</b>	Ulises Cabrera, Council Member
<b>AYES:</b>	Ulises Cabrera, Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez, Victoria Baca
<b>NAYS:</b>	Jeffrey J. Giba, David Marquez

## H. REPORTS

### H.1. CITY COUNCIL REPORTS ON REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

(Informational Oral Presentation - not for Council action)

#### March Joint Powers Commission (JPC)

Mayor Gutierrez provided an update from the March Joint Powers Commission meetings held on June 28<sup>th</sup>, July 12<sup>th</sup>, and July 26<sup>th</sup>.

Over those meetings, the Commission approved the MS Alessandro Business Park project, a proposed 157 thousand sq. ft. development north of the Metrolink station.

We also approved the sublease of some space at the March Field Air Museum to the American Aerospace Technical Academy to operate a vocational training program for aerospace-related jobs.

We granted a force majeure extension of time to the March LifeCare project.



We also heard updates:

- by RCTC on their regional transportation improvements and
- by EMWD on the rising groundwater issue at the base.

Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency (RCHCA)

No Report.

Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC)

Mayor Pro Tem Baca provided an update on RCTC:

The U.S. Department of Transportation announced an award of \$152 million to RCTC to help finance the construction of new [I-15 Express Lanes](http://i15project.info/) [<http://i15project.info/>](http://i15project.info/). The funds will come from the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA), a rigorous and highly competitive program.

This major funding award will offset the local taxpayers' share of the project cost and will allow the work to begin in 2018. The I-15 Express Lanes project, approximately 15 miles in length from Cajalco Road to the Riverside/San Bernardino County line, will reduce congestion, improve quality of life, and deliver commuters valuable time savings. The lanes are anticipated to open in mid-2020.

Riverside Transit Agency (RTA)

Council Member Marquez provided an update on RTA:

RTA will launch the new RapidLink Gold Line on August 28, 2017. The Gold Line is the first phase of limited-stop bus service that will travel along Route 1 between the University of California, Riverside (UCR) and the Corona Transit Center. RapidLink's weekday service will be frequent with buses departing Corona and UCR every 15 minutes during peak commuting hours. RTA is offering free rides on RapidLink service during the first week of service, August 28 through September 1. The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of limited-stop bus service, the Blue Line, will be coming to Moreno Valley in the near future.

In addition, more than 2,500 RTA bus stops will receive sign upgrades. More modern versions will replace the "Bus Stops Here" signs and include larger route numbers color-coded by type of bus service, information on final destinations, RTA contact information, and universal bus symbols for non-English speaking transit users. The project will be completed over the next several months.

Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG)

Mayor Gutierrez provided an update on the items covered at the WRCOG Executive Committee meeting on August 7, 2017 and during Council Recess that



included:

- The Executive Committee approved an update to the TUMF Fee Calculation Handbook to exempt fees for the first 3,000 square feet of new and existing retail and service use development.
- WRCG executed a TUMF Reimbursement Agreement of \$1,100,000 with the City of Moreno Valley for the Heacock Street Widening Project.
- The Executive Committee has given the go ahead for WRCOG staff to draft an opposition letter for Senate Bill 649, which would streamline permits and prohibit local review of small cell wireless telecommunications facilities in right of ways. Moreno Valley has already provided a separate letter of opposition for the item.
- The approved TUMF Reimbursement Agreement will include \$13,248.280 for the Moreno Beach/SR60 Interchange Project. Phase 2 will provide widening of the Moreno Beach Drive overcrossing and realignment of the westbound ramps.
- The Executive Committee has approved a final draft of the 2016 TUMF Nexus Study, which includes implementation of a four year fee reduction of \$3.00/square foot for retail land uses and a two year freeze/two year phased in \$545 per unit fee increase beginning in 2020 for single-family residential projects.
- The Executive Committee agreed to add a new TUMF fee category for active senior housing projects. The fee rate takes into consideration that senior housing projects generate less traffic. The new proposed TUMF fees are approximately 50% of the existing multiple-family TUMF rates.
- The recommended TUMF Fee adjustments include a 6% increase for single-family residential, a 2% reduction for multiple-family residential, a 3% increase for industrial, a 17% increase for retail and a 9% increase for service uses. The next step will be for the WRCOG Executive Committee to consider and take action, which is expected in July.
- The round two WRCOG Beyond Program funding allocations were discussed. Moreno Valley's allocation is \$161,049.24 and will be used for a variety of projects including the Juan Batista Trail crossing, a Healthy Moreno Valley Campaign and public outreach related to development of a new Healthy Community Element.
- The Executive Committee agreed to add a new TUMF fee category for active senior housing projects. The fee rate takes into consideration that senior housing projects generate less traffic. The new proposed TUMF fees are approximately 50% of the existing multiple-family TUMF rates.

- The recommended TUMF Fee adjustments include a 6% increase for single-family residential, a 2% reduction for multiple-family residential, a 3% increase for industrial, a 17% increase for retail and a 9% increase for service uses. The next step will be for the WRCOG Executive Committee to consider and take action, which is expected in July.
- The round two WRCOG Beyond Program funding allocations were discussed. Moreno Valley's allocation is \$161,049.24 and will be used for a variety of projects including the Juan Batista Trail crossing, a Healthy Moreno Valley Campaign and public outreach related to development of a new Healthy Community Element.

#### Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA)

Council Member Giba provided an update from the most recent RCA Board meeting:

The MSHCP fee report received showed that in February, Moreno Valley collected \$17,928.00 for residential developments and \$186,856.80 for commercial/industrial development. In March, Moreno Valley collected \$31,872 for residential development.

#### School District/City Joint Task Force

Mayor Pro Tem Baca provided an update on the Joint Task Force that met earlier in the day. In addition to the City, representatives from Lake Perris State Recreation Area, Moreno Valley College, and Moreno Valley Unified School District attended the meeting.

- Lake Perris shared that the lake will be a site for 2028 Olympic rowing and canoeing competitions. Lake Perris also reported that dam repair work will be completed in the next few weeks. The lake's water level will then be increased by 44 vertical feet over the next 6 months. Attendance at Lake Perris is up 40% over the prior year.

#### Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)

Council Member Giba provided an update from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG):

Attended the Legislative Communications and Membership Committee earlier in the day with discussions on an action item, which was approved on the SCAG sponsorship with UCLA Lewis Center Institute of Transportation Studies and SCAG sponsored \$20,000 to that symposium.

SB 35 was authored by Senator Weiner, the Planning Zoning and Affordable Housing streamlined approval process. The League of California Cities took a very strong “no support” and the raw bill that does conflicting with the streamline process as well. Initially the SCAG suggested supporting the bill, although there are 17 members that represent 17 different cities and districts in Southern California. The first vote was to oppose the bill, which failed by 9 to 8. The second was to oppose, unless amended, and was approved unanimously. He announced he would be going to Sacramento on August 30 to lobby on behalf of Southern California.

Plans to attend the Big Data and Open Data Subcommittee scheduled for August 16.

## H.2. CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

City Manager Dawson reported that August 16 marks the one year since adoption of the Momentum MoVal, the City's first Strategic Plan. On September 5 the staff will be presenting a thorough update with regard to the excellent progress that the Council and staff are making on the priorities and objectives. The Council has advanced a number of them tonight with library services being enhanced and committing to funding to infrastructure and improving quality of life with the sponsorship of the Latin Film festival and your promise initiative as well.

## H.3. CITY ATTORNEY'S REPORT

City Attorney Koczanowicz commended his staff for the information provided to PERMA for the recovery of approximately \$258,000 for the City COFRs.

## **CLOSING COMMENTS AND/OR REPORTS OF THE CITY COUNCIL, COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT, CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY, HOUSING AUTHORITY AND THE BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES.**

### Council Member Marquez

1. Shout out to Code Enforcement for doing great work.
2. Commented on the resident who spoke on the full road closure.
3. Comment made by resident earlier regarding tech school facts.
4. Comments made on being a bookend on Dais. Stated he made his own decisions and was not a Bookend.
5. Reminded everyone that schools are back in session and to be careful when driving and be aware of the children around the schools with kids on the streets.

### Council Member Giba

1. Spent a week with students in Michigan over the Council recess, where he was invited by his brother to be an instructor at a leadership academy and their medical academy. He represented himself and our City as a Councilmember and leadership background from the United States Navy.

- Stayed at Central Michigan University and spent a day at Western Michigan Medical School, had a great time and opportunity to learn with the students.
2. The fire on Hidden Springs was not the first. He watched the fire from his balcony and shared there were multiple fire units during cleanup. While he spoke to the residents, he also thanked the fire crews for their hard work.
  3. Thanked Council Member Marquez for his assistance in speaking with the residents in his district during the fire.
  4. At the end of the SCAG agenda stated that any committee member may request to add any such requests.

#### Council Member Cabrera

1. Welcomed Chief Ontiveros back.
2. Thanked Chief Ahmad and the Fire Department for their hard work in putting out the fire. He also thanked the Police Department for their assistance with the evacuations.
3. While attending the Joint Task Force earlier in the day, a representative from Lake Perris shared with him that the Olympics 2028 is official and there will be rowing and canoeing at Lake Perris.
4. El Grito event will be held at the college on September 15 from 6:00 to 9:30 pm
5. Thanked staff.

#### Mayor Pro Tem Baca

1. Welcome back from Council recess.
2. Announced the El Grito event on September 15 at Moreno Valley College from 6:00 to 9:30 p.m.
3. Congratulated the winners of the 4th of July event.
4. Announced the State of the City would be held August 16 and the event is sold out. However there will be a simulcast of the event available in the Alessandro Room at the Conference and Recreation Center for those who do not have tickets and there will be light refreshments provided.
6. Momentum MoVal, excited for the good things happening in Moreno Valley and moving forward.

#### Mayor Gutierrez

1. The State of the City will be held tomorrow; the City of Los Angeles' 41st Mayor, Antonio Villagrosa will be attending who is running for Governor. Thank you to all of staff for their hard work in preparing for the event.
2. He confirmed he was Mr. Crayola at the first day of school.
3. Spoke on creating partnerships to bring people and different agencies together. He commended Dr. Steinbeck, of Moreno Valley College, for opening her doors for the El Grito event and with Promise Initiative.
4. Latin Film Festival; thanked Council Member Cabrera for his assistance and participation on the committee to get this event in our City for the first time.
5. Expansion of Library Services.
6. Encouraged everyone to take advantage of our interpreters.

## ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business the Regular Meeting was adjourned at 9:37 p.m.

Submitted by:

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Pat Jacquez-Nares, CMC & CERA, City Clerk,  
 Secretary, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
 Secretary, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the  
 City of Moreno Valley  
 Secretary, Moreno Valley Housing Authority  
 Secretary, Board of Library Trustees

Approved by:

---

Dr. Yxstian Gutierrez, Mayor  
 President, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
 Chairperson, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of  
 the City of Moreno Valley  
 Chairperson, Moreno Valley Housing Authority  
 Chairperson, Board of Library Trustees

**MINUTES  
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE  
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE  
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY**

**CLOSED SESSION – 4:30 PM  
August 22, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER**

The Closed Session of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, Moreno Valley Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley, and Housing Authority was called to order at 4:30 p.m. by Mayor Pro Tem Baca in the Council Chamber located at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, California.

Mayor Pro Tem Baca announced that the City Council receives a separate stipend for CSD meetings.

**ROLL CALL**

Council:	Ulises Cabrera	Council Member
	Jeffrey J. Giba	Council Member
	David Marquez	Council Member
	Victoria Baca	Mayor Pro Tem
Staff:	Martin Koczanowicz	City Attorney
	Regina Flores	Deputy City Clerk

**PUBLIC COMMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS ONLY**

Mayor Pro Tem Baca opened the public comments portion of the meeting. There being no members of the public to come forward to speak, she closed the public comments.

**CLOSED SESSION**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced that the City Council would recess to Closed Session to discuss the items as listed on the agenda and that staff did not anticipate any reportable action.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Aug 22, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

The Closed Session was held pursuant to Government Code:

1 SECTION 54956.9(a) - CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION

- a) Case: Cabrera v. Bella Vista Moreno Valley, LLC et. al  
Velazquez v. Gonzalez et. al
- Court: Riverside County Superior Court
- Case No: RIC1607383; RIC1607965  
and Related Dunlavy Court Flooding Matters

2 SECTION 54956.8 - CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR

- a) Property: APN 260-050-002
- City Negotiator: Thomas DeSantis
- Negotiating Party: MVUSD
- Under: Price, Terms and Conditions of
- Negotiation: Acquisition

Mayor Pro Tem Baca recessed the Council to the City Manager's Conference Room, Second Floor, City Hall for their Closed Session at 4:32 p.m.

Mayor Pro Tem Baca reconvened the City Council in the Council Chambers from their Closed Session at 5:23 p.m.

**REPORT OF ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION, IF ANY, BY CITY ATTORNEY**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced that the City Council authorized settlement and principal with the claimants during Closed Session.

**ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the City Council, the Closed Session was adjourned at 5:25 p.m.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Aug 22, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

Submitted by:

---

Pat Jacquez-Nares, CMC & CERA, City Clerk  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Secretary, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the  
City of Moreno Valley  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

Approved by:

---

Dr. Yxstian Gutierrez, Mayor  
President, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Chairperson, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of  
the City of Moreno Valley  
Chairperson, Moreno Valley Housing Authority



**MINUTES  
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT  
CITY AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE  
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE  
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
MORENO VALLEY HOUSING AUTHORITY**

**CLOSED SESSION – 4:30 PM  
September 5, 2017**

**CALL TO ORDER**

The Closed Session of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, Moreno Valley Community Services District, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley, and Housing Authority was called to order at 4:31 p.m. by Mayor Gutierrez in the Council Chamber located at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, California.

Mayor Gutierrez announced that the City Council receives a separate stipend for CSD meetings.

**ROLL CALL**

Council:	Ulises Cabrera	Council Member
	Dr. Yxstian A. Gutierrez	Mayor
	Jeffrey J. Giba	Council Member
	David Marquez	Council Member
	Victoria Baca	Mayor Pro Tem

**PUBLIC COMMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS ONLY**

Mayor Gutierrez opened the public comments portion of the meeting. There being no members of the public to come forward to speak, he closed the public comments.

**CLOSED SESSION**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced that the City Council would recess to Closed Session to discuss the items as listed on the agenda and that staff did not anticipate any reportable action.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Sep 5, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

The Closed Session will be held pursuant to Government Code:

- 1 Liability Claims Government Code Section 54956.95 (one case)

Claimant: Riverside Transit Agency  
 Agency claimed against: City of Moreno Valley

- 2 SECTION 54956.9(d)(4) - CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION

Number of Cases: One potential case

- 3 SECTION 54956.8 - CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR

- a) Property: APN 260-050-002  
 City Negotiator: Thomas DeSantis  
 Negotiating Party: MVUSD  
 Under Negotiation: Price, Terms and Conditions of Acquisition

Mayor Gutierrez recessed the Council to the City Manager's Conference Room, Second Floor, City Hall for their Closed Session at 4:32 p.m.

Mayor Gutierrez reconvened the City Council in the Council Chambers from their Closed Session at 5:31 p.m.

**REPORT OF ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION, IF ANY, BY CITY ATTORNEY**

City Attorney Koczanowicz announced there was no reportable action taken in Closed Session.

**ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the City Council, the Closed Session was adjourned at 5:32 p.m.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Sep 5, 2017 4:30 PM (CONSENT CALENDAR-CITY COUNCIL)

Submitted by:

---

Pat Jacquez-Nares, CMC & CERA, City Clerk  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Secretary, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the  
City of Moreno Valley  
Secretary, Moreno Valley Housing Authority

Approved by:

---

Dr. Yxstian Gutierrez, Mayor  
President, Moreno Valley Community Services District  
Chairperson, City as Successor Agency for the Community Redevelopment Agency of  
the City of Moreno Valley  
Chairperson, Moreno Valley Housing Authority



# City of Moreno Valley

## Boards and Commissions

### Membership Application Form

CITY CLERK  
MORENO VALLEY  
RECEIVED  
17 APR 24 AM 9:13

For City Clerk's Use  
Stamp Date and Time Received

Name: GINGER L. BAKER

Home Address: [REDACTED]

MORENO VALLEY, CA. 92551

How long have you resided in Moreno Valley? 29 years

#### CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Home Phone No.: [REDACTED] Driver's License No.: [REDACTED]

Work Phone No.: none retired Cell Phone No.: [REDACTED]

E-mail Address: [REDACTED]

Employer Name: RETIRED Position:

Address:

Board or Commission applying for\*: 1<sup>st</sup> Choice LIBRARY COMMISSION

2<sup>nd</sup> Choice

\*If applying for the Accessibility Appeals Board, please indicate which position you are applying for:

- Physically Challenged Person  Person Experienced in Construction  Public Member

\*If applying for the Utilities Commission, please indicate which position you are applying for:

- Public Member  Customer of Moreno Valley Utility  Business Customer of Moreno Valley Utility

Why do you wish to serve on this Board and/or Commission?

TO HELP PROMOTE MY LOVE OF BOOKS TO OTHERS AND TO HELP US PROVIDE, IF NOT A NEW LIBRARY, THE BEST LIBRARY SYSTEM FOR OUR COMMUNITY.

List any education, training, or special skills, you have which may be relevant or of particular benefit to this Board and/or Commission:

A GRADUATE OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY AND ALSO THE UNIVERSITY OF PHOENIX. AND SERVED 30 YEARS IN THE NURSING PROFESSION, MAINLY AS IN A MANAGERIAL POSITION.

Explain briefly your understanding of what this Board and/or Commission does, including its powers and limitations.

COMMISSIONERS WOULD CONSIDER MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT, IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OUR MORENO VALLEY LIBRARY SYSTEM SERVING ALONG WITH THE OTHER MEMBERS AS DIRECTED BY THE TRAINING AS I EXPECT TO RECEIVE.

What do you hope to accomplish by your participation?

I HOPE TO HELP PROMOTE OUR LIBRARY TO OUR COMMUNITY A "GO TO" PLACE.

Attachment: Ginger Baker redacted (2790 : MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMISSIONS & COUNCIL)

List any employment, volunteer work, or membership in a service/community organization that you have served on, or are now a member of. Please provide the name(s) of the agency(ies), contact person, and dates served:

MEMBER OF THE NIGHTINGALES CLUB (RETIRED NURSES CLUB) FOR 3 YEARS AND I  
AM CURRENTLY THE PRESEIDENT. WE PROVIDE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR NURSING  
STUDENTS, VALENTINES FOR VETERANS AND SUPPORT THE SALVATION ARMY.  
ALSO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE BOY SCOUT PROGRAM AND HELP WITH FUNDING.

What other areas of interest do you have in our City government?

I ENJOY VISITING AND WATCHING CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS AND ALSO THE PLANNING  
COMMISSION MEETING.

Would you be available for meetings during the day  or evening?

Attendance of at least one (1) meeting is required prior to the appointment.

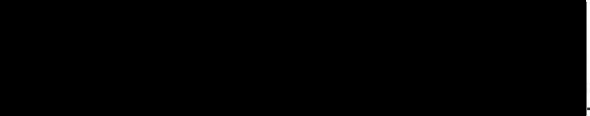
Date(s) of the meeting(s) attended: \_\_\_\_\_

Pursuant to Resolution 2016-43 all board and commission members must be registered voters of the City of Moreno Valley.

I authorize the City of Moreno Valley to obtain and review, on a confidential basis, such information regarding me as may be contained in the California State Summary Criminal History and in records of the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Yes  No  (The application shall not be considered if the NO box is checked.)

I hereby agree to attend all board or commission meetings, unless excused, and understand that I may be removed for lack of attendance, pursuant to Municipal Code, Subsection 2.06.010(C) which states, "If a member is absent without advance permission of the board or commission or of the appointing authority, from three consecutive regular meetings or from 25% of the duly scheduled meetings of the board or commission within any fiscal year, the membership shall thereupon become vacant and shall be filled as any other vacancy."

CERTIFICATE OF APPLICANT: I certify that all statements in this application are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false statements of material fact will subject me to disqualification or dismissal if appointed. I release the City of Moreno Valley from any liability for the use of the aforesaid information.



Signature

4/14/17  
Date

Please Note: Applications will be kept on file for potential future vacancies for one year after the application submittal date. Applications are accepted year-round.

Attachment: Ginger Baker redacted (2790 : MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMISSIONS & COUNCIL)





# City of Moreno Valley Boards and Commissions Membership Application Form

CITY CLERK  
MORENO VALLEY  
RECEIVED  
17 MAR 17 PM 3:41

For City Clerk's Use  
Stamp Date and Time Received

Name Dora Capolino

Home Address: [REDACTED]  
Moreno Valley, CA 92553

How long have you resided in Moreno Valley? 30 Years

**CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**

Home Phone No.: [REDACTED] Driver's License No.: [REDACTED]  
Work Phone No.: [REDACTED] Cell Phone No.: [REDACTED]  
E-mail Address: [REDACTED]

Employer Name: The Part-Time CFO, Inc. Position: Office Administrator  
Address: 12625 Frederick St., Suite 15-300  
Moreno Valley, CA 92553

Board or Commission applying for\*: 1<sup>st</sup> Choice Library Commission  
2<sup>nd</sup> Choice \_\_\_\_\_

\*If applying for the Accessibility Appeals Board, please indicate which position you are applying for:  
 Physically Challenged Person  Person Experienced in Construction  Public Member

\*If applying for the Utilities Commission, please indicate which position you are applying for:  
 Public Member  Customer of Moreno Valley Utility  Business Customer of Moreno Valley Utility

Why do you wish to serve on this Board and/or Commission?  
Having raised my two children here in Moreno Valley, I remember all the wonderful opportunities the Library offered that we were able to take advantage of. As our City has grown, I would like to see the Library continue to offer these wonderful services for all our residents. I am available to assist in anyway I can in order for our Library to continue to be a strong resource for all the community.

List any education, training, or special skills, you have which may be relevant or of particular benefit to this Board and/or Commission:  
Through various jobs my main focus has always been Customer Service. When I first moved to Moreno Valley in 1987, my first job was working with the Riverside Public Library - Main Branch, in the Technical Services Department. My Community College focus has been in Business Administration.

Explain briefly your understanding of what this Board and/or Commission does, including its powers and limitations.  
The Commission provides input and program suggestions, and works closely with the Library Director, and staff. The Commission cannot force their opinions on the library staff, we are merely an avenue for discussion and ideas.

What do you hope to accomplish by your participation?  
To stay involved and informed on the operations of the City Library and to see the Library continue its efforts of being a strong community builder.

Attachment: Dora Capolino redacted (2790 : MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMISSIONS & COUNCIL)

List any employment, volunteer work, or membership in a service/community organization that you have served on, or are now a member of. Please provide the name(s) of the agency (ies), contact person, and dates served:

Moreno Valley Chamber of Commerce, 2014-Present, Oscar Valdepena 951-697-4404

Neighborhood Watch Group - Communications, 3 years, 2016-Present, Barbara Steele 951-653-8033

What other areas of interest do you have in our City government?

City Council - I try to keep informed in city matters by attending or watching meetings online.

Would you be available for meetings during the day  or evening?

Attendance of at least one (1) meeting is required prior to the appointment.

Date(s) of the meeting(s) attended: March 16, 2017

Pursuant to Resolution 2016-43 all board and commission members must be registered voters of the City of Moreno Valley.

I authorize the City of Moreno Valley to obtain and review, on a confidential basis, such information regarding me as may be contained in the California State Summary Criminal History and in records of the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Yes  No  (The application shall not be considered if the NO box is checked.)

I hereby agree to attend all board or commission meetings, unless excused, and understand that I may be removed for lack of attendance, pursuant to Municipal Code, Subsection 2.06.010(C) which states, "If a member is absent without advance permission of the board or commission or of the appointing authority, from three consecutive regular meetings or from 25% of the duly scheduled meetings of the board or commission within any fiscal year, the membership shall thereupon become vacant and shall be filled as any other vacancy."

CERTIFICATE OF APPLICANT: I certify that all statements in this application are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false statements of material fact will subject me to disqualification or dismissal if appointed. I release the City of Moreno Valley from any liability for the use of the aforesaid information.

  
Signature

3-17-17  
Date

Please Note: Applications will be kept on file for potential future vacancies for one year after the application submittal date. Applications are accepted year-round. All applications are public record; personal information may be redacted to protect applicants' privacy.

Revised March 9, 2017

Attachment: Dora Capolino redacted (2790 : MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMISSIONS & COUNCIL)



# City of Moreno Valley Boards and Commissions Membership Application Form

CITY CLERK  
MORENO VALLEY  
RECEIVED

17 SEP -1 PM 3:07

For City Clerk's Use  
Stamp Date and Time Received

Name Kevin Germany

Home Address: [REDACTED]  
Moreno Valley, CA 92555

How long have you resided in Moreno Valley? Since November 2015

### CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Home Phone No.: [REDACTED] Driver's License No.: [REDACTED]

Work Phone No.: [REDACTED] Cell Phone No.: [REDACTED]

E-mail Address: [REDACTED]

Employer Name: J. Miller Electric Position: Electrician Apprentice

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Board or Commission applying for\*: 1<sup>st</sup> Choice Public Member - Traffic Safety Commission  
2<sup>nd</sup> Choice Utilities Commission

\*If applying for the Accessibility Appeals Board, please indicate which position you are applying for:

- Physically Challenged Person  Person Experienced in Construction  Public Member

\*If applying for the Utilities Commission, please indicate which position you are applying for:

- Public Member  Customer of Moreno Valley Utility  Business Customer of Moreno Valley Utility

Why do you wish to serve on this Board and/or Commission?  
I want to help shape the utility services in Moreno Valley

List any education, training, or special skills, you have which may be relevant or of particular benefit to this Board and/or Commission:  
My electrical background and community service

Explain briefly your understanding of what this Board and/or Commission does, including its powers and limitations.

They come up with ideas on how to expand the utility grid, how to make it better, work closely with community

What do you hope to accomplish by your participation?  
Implement ideas that positively affect the community.

Attachment: Kevin Germany redacted (2790 : MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMISSIONS & COUNCIL)



List any employment, volunteer work, or membership in a service/community organization that you have served on, or are now a member of. Please provide the name(s) of the agency (ies), contact person, and dates served:

The National Democratic Party

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What other areas of interest do you have in our City government?  
City Council Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Would you be available for meetings during the day  or evening?

Attendance of at least one (1) meeting is required prior to the appointment.


Date(s) of the meeting(s) attended: August 31, 2017

Pursuant to Resolution 2016-43 all board and commission members must be registered voters of the City of Moreno Valley.

I authorize the City of Moreno Valley to obtain and review, on a confidential basis, such information regarding me as may be contained in the California State Summary Criminal History and in records of the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Yes  No  (The application shall not be considered if the NO box is checked.)

I hereby agree to attend all board or commission meetings, unless excused, and understand that I may be removed for lack of attendance, pursuant to Municipal Code, Subsection 2.06.010(C) which states, "If a member is absent without advance permission of the board or commission or of the appointing authority, from three consecutive regular meetings or from 25% of the duly scheduled meetings of the board or commission within any fiscal year, the membership shall thereupon become vacant and shall be filled as any other vacancy."

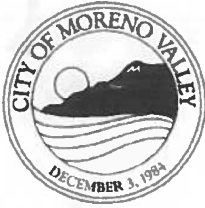
CERTIFICATE OF APPLICANT: I certify that all statements in this application are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false statements of material fact will subject me to disqualification or dismissal if appointed. I release the City of Moreno Valley from any liability for the use of the aforesaid information.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

September 1, 2017  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Please Note:** Applications will be kept on file for potential future vacancies for one year after the application submittal date. Applications are accepted year-round. All applications are public record; personal information may be redacted to protect applicants' privacy.

Attachment: Kevin Germany redacted (2790 : MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMISSIONS & COUNCIL)



CITY CLERK  
MORENO VALLEY  
RECEIVED

17 JUL 12 AM 9: 22

# City of Moreno Valley

## Boards and Commissions

### Membership Application Form

For City Clerk's Use  
Stamp Date and Time Received

Name Yahir Oseguera  
Home Address: [Redacted] Moreno Valley,  
California 92553  
How long have you resided in Moreno Valley? 14 years

#### CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Home Phone No.: [Redacted] Driver's License No.: [Redacted]  
Work Phone No.: N/A Cell Phone No.: [Redacted]  
E-mail Address: [Redacted]

Employer Name: N/A Position: N/A  
Address: N/A

Board or Commission applying for\*: 1<sup>st</sup> Choice Parks and Recreation Commission Teen Mem  
2<sup>nd</sup> Choice \_\_\_\_\_

\*If applying for the Accessibility Appeals Board, please indicate which position you are applying for:  
Physically Challenged Person    Person Experienced in Construction    Public Member

\*If applying for the Utilities Commission, please indicate which position you are applying for:  
Public Member    Customer of Moreno Valley Utility    Business Customer of Moreno Valley Utility

Why do you wish to serve on this Board and/or Commission?  
I wish to serve on this Commission because I want to be able to give my input as a teen, so other teens get the activities and changes they want.

List any education, training, or special skills, you have which may be relevant or of particular benefit to this Board and/or Commission:

I was involved with volunteer work at my school that made me want to help. I was also in the Model sports teams so I know what people want.

Explain briefly your understanding of what this Board and/or Commission does, including its powers and limitations.

The parks and recreation commission is in charge of the maintenance of our parks and in charge of activities the city offers. A limitation to this commission is funds.

What do you hope to accomplish by your participation?

I hope to be more involved with my city and help out into making Moreno Valley better.

Attachment: Yahir Oseguera (teen member) redacted (2790 : MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMISSIONS & COUNCIL)

List any employment, volunteer work, or membership in a service/community organization that you have served on, or are now a member of. Please provide the name(s) of the agency (ies), contact person, and dates served:

I have volunteered at my school as a FVL leader and as Student Ambassador. I have also worked on the Parks and Recreation 4th of July float with Commissioner Baker for 2 year in 2015 and 2016.

What other areas of interest do you have in our City government?

The problem with many residents is that they don't use their voice to say their opinions. I would like to voice those opinions to our city government so they are taken to consideration.

Would you be available for meetings during the day  or evening?

Attendance of at least one (1) meeting is required prior to the appointment.

Date(s) of the meeting(s) attended: 5/11/16

Pursuant to Resolution 2016-43 all board and commission members must be registered voters of the City of Moreno Valley.

I authorize the City of Moreno Valley to obtain and review, on a confidential basis, such information regarding me as may be contained in the California State Summary Criminal History and in records of the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Yes  No  (The application shall not be considered if the NO box is checked.)

I hereby agree to attend all board or commission meetings, unless excused, and understand that I may be removed for lack of attendance, pursuant to Municipal Code, Subsection 2.06.010(C) which states, "If a member is absent without advance permission of the board or commission or of the appointing authority, from three consecutive regular meetings or from 25% of the duly scheduled meetings of the board or commission within any fiscal year, the membership shall thereupon become vacant and shall be filled as any other vacancy."

CERTIFICATE OF APPLICANT: I certify that all statements in this application are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false statements of material fact will subject me to disqualification or dismissal if appointed. I release the City of Moreno Valley from any liability for the use of the aforesaid information.

[Redacted Signature]

Signature

7/10/17

Date

Please Note: Applications will be kept on file for potential future vacancies for one year after the application submittal date. Applications are accepted year-round. All applications are public record; personal information may be redacted to protect applicants' privacy.

Attachment: Yahir Oseguera (teen member) redacted (2790 : MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMISSIONS & COUNCIL)





# City of Moreno Valley EMERGING LEADERS COUNCIL

## Membership Application Form

CITY CLERK  
MORENO VALLEY  
RECEIVED

17 AUG 17 AM 11:09

For City Clerk's Use  
Stamp Date and Time Received

The purpose of the Emerging Leaders Council (ELC) is to identify college or high school students with a desire and potential to become community leaders, educate and engage young adults in local government, and focus efforts on service to the Moreno Valley community. The Emerging Leaders Council was established as a standing committee with two-year terms by Resolution 2014-30. The attached Resolution No. 2015-31 modifies the existing provisions governing the Emerging Leaders Council.

Meeting Schedule: Fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m., City Hall - Council Chamber, 14177 Frederick Street

**Qualifications include: Moreno Valley residency, enrollment in high school or college, must be between the ages of 17 and 25. Please attach at least one letter of recommendation/reference.**

Name: Hector Marin  
Home Address: [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Home Phone No.: [REDACTED] Cell Phone No. [REDACTED]  
Work Phone No.: [REDACTED] E-mail Address [REDACTED]

College or High School: College Major: Computer Science  
Age: 19

Why do you want to serve on the City's Emerging Leaders Council?  
To get involved within local city affairs  
that serves to benefit and assist the community.

If selected to serve on the Emerging Leaders Council, what do you believe you would be able to contribute to the ELC and your community? In what way(s) are you an "emerging leader"?  
I believe that I have the experience in leadership roles,  
having served as the AV2D Leadership President in years  
2011 through 2013. Youth leadership and education has  
always been a focal topic and passion of mine.  
These actions have been shown previously through my  
volunteer and extracurricular work as a HS student,

Attachment: Hector Marin redacted (2790 : MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMISSIONS & COUNCIL)

List any volunteer work that you have performed. Please provide the name(s) of the organization(s) and dates served:

Volunteer at the Moreno Valley Library From 2012 to 2014 August September  
President of MVLD Leadership from August 2011 to August 2013.  
Promoter to Library Grant from September 2014 to August 2015. Member of SADD Program from 2011 to 2013.  
Page

How would you define Moreno Valley's strengths? Weaknesses? Why?

Moreno Valley is growing strong economically, but ~~the~~ our education efforts aren't where they should be. Assistance (both financially & socially) is imperative if we want to invest in the futures of our children.

Briefly explain your understanding of the functions of municipal government.

Matters in the agenda are raised and issues are noticed & seconded. Funding and ~~more~~ action is imperative for events to be taken control. Patience is the key.

Do you have any experience chairing and/or participating in meetings that are regulated by the Brown Act?

Yes, I have facilitated several meetings during my time as MVLD Leadership President.

What do you hope to accomplish by your participation on the Emerging Leaders Council? How will your participation enhance your future goals and objectives?

Objectives include strengthening the educational concerns of local families. Investing in the public infrastructure that needs improving. Making college affordable for local residents and raising concern on purity/health

Are you able to commit to participating in one meeting per month? Each meeting can last approximately two hours. Yes  No

Can't below

Do you have any means of transportation to arrive to meetings on time? Yes  No

Have you ever been removed or asked to resign from a job or volunteer position? Yes  No

May we contact the person who wrote your letter of recommendation? Yes  No

I hereby authorize that the City of Moreno Valley may obtain and review, on a confidential basis, such information regarding me as may be contained in the California State Summary Criminal History and in records of the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Yes  No

Pursuant to Resolution 2016-43 all board, commission, or council members must be registered voters of the City of Moreno Valley, provided they are at least 18 years old.


I hereby agree to attend all Board meetings, unless excused, and understand that I may be removed for lack of attendance, pursuant to Municipal Code, Subsection 2.06.010(C) which states, "If a member

My participation would include raising awareness of these issues mentioned to our local residents so we can all be better informed in what's going on within our local community outreach is imperative.

Attachment: Hector Marin redacted (2790 : MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMISSIONS & COUNCIL)

is absent without advance permission of the board or commission or the appointing authority from three consecutive regular meetings or from 25% of the duly scheduled meetings of the board or commission within any fiscal year, the membership shall thereupon become vacant and shall be filled as any other vacancy."

CERTIFICATE OF APPLICANT: I certify that all statements in this application are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false statements of material fact will subject me to disqualification or dismissal if appointed. I release the City of Moreno Valley from any liability for the use of the aforesaid information.

  
Signature

8/10/17  
Date

Please Note: Applications will be kept on file for potential future vacancies for one year after the application submittal date. Applications are accepted year-round. All applications are public record; personal information may be redacted to protect applicants' privacy.

Revised March 9, 2017

Attachment: Hector Marin redacted (2790 : MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMISSIONS & COUNCIL)

July 16, 2016

To Whom It May Concern:

I have had the pleasure of working alongside Hector Marin for the last 2 years at the Moreno Valley Public Library. Initially, Hector, came on board as a Volunteer in 2012. Hector has since excelled and gained a part time position as a Staff Library Assistant with the LS & S Company he still holds today.

Hector possesses excellent customer service skills and the ability to communicate effectively in English and Spanish. He is a reliable, fast learner, detail oriented, and requires minimal Supervision. He is always eager to learn new things and willing to go the extra mile.

I highly recommend Hector Marin for the open position currently being offered within your company for which he is applying. He is a great team player and would be an asset to any company with growth potential. Please feel free to contact me at [REDACTED], if further clarification of consideration for a possible position is needed.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Zuleima Hernandez

Library Assistant

Attachment: Hector Marin redacted (2790 : MAYORAL APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMISSIONS & COUNCIL)



## Report to City Council

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**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Pat Jacquez-Nares, City Clerk

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** 2017 CITY COUNCIL INTERAGENCY AND SUB COMMITTEE PARTICIPATION APPOINTMENTS

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### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

#### **Recommendations: That the City Council:**

1. Ratify the appointment of Mayor Pro Tem Baca as an alternate to the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) and as an alternate to the Finance Sub-Committee as noted on the 2017 Council Committee Participation List – Terms End December 31, 2017.

### **SUMMARY**

At the August 15, 2017 Council meeting, Mayor Gutierrez presented the new Council Committee Participation appointments that were ratified by the City Council with the terms to end on December 31, 2017. Mayor Gutierrez is revising the Council Committee Participation list to appoint Mayor Pro Tem Victoria Baca as the alternate to the Western Riverside Council of Governments and as an alternate to the City's Finance Sub-Committee with the term to end on December 31, 2017.

### **NOTIFICATION**

The Form 806 which lists all the paid appointed positions to which an official will vote to appoint themselves was posted on the City's website on September 7, 2017 pursuant to FPPC Regulation 18702.5 and posting of the agenda.

### **PREPARATION OF STAFF REPORT**

Prepared By:  
Pat Jacquez-Nares  
City Clerk

Department Head Approval:  
Pat Jacquez-Nares  
City Clerk



**CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

None

**CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

- 1. Economic Development
- 2. Public Safety
- 3. Library
- 4. Infrastructure
- 5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
- 6. Youth Programs

**ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. 2017 Council Committee Participation - Sep-2017
- 2. 2017 Committee Meeting Schedule
- 3. FPPC Form 806

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 5:12 PM
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 4:02 PM
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 4:09 PM

**REVISED**  
**MAYOR'S RECOMMENDATION**  
**2017 COUNCIL COMMITTEE PARTICIPATION**  
**Term Ends 12/31/2017**

Attachment: 2017 Council Committee Participation - Sep-2017 (2792 : 2017 CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE PARTICIPATION APPOINTMENTS)

<b>CITY COUNCIL ADVISORY COMMISSIONS/ BOARDS :</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Alternate</b>
Arts Commission	Cabrera	Baca
Emerging Leaders Council	Cabrera	Gutierrez
Environmental and Historical Preservation Board	Cabrera	Baca
Library Commission	Marquez	Gutierrez
Parks & Recreation Commission	Baca	Marquez
Recreational Trails Board	Marquez	
Senior Citizens' Board	Baca	Marquez
Traffic Safety Commission	Marquez	
Utilities Commission	Baca	Marquez

<b>CITY COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEES :</b>		
Economic Development Subcommittee <i>Appoint 2 Primary</i>	Baca/Gutierrez	
Finance Subcommittee <i>Appoint 2 Primary</i>	Gutierrez/Marquez	Baca
Public Safety Subcommittee <i>Appoint 2 Primary</i>	Marquez/Baca	Gutierrez

<b>INTER-AGENCY :</b>		
March Joint Powers Commission (JPC) <i>Appoint 2 Primary</i>	Gutierrez/Baca	
School Districts/City Joint Task Force <i>Appoint 2 Primary</i>	Baca/Cabrera	
Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency (RCHCA)	Marquez	
Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC)	Baca	
Riverside Transit Agency (RTA)	Marquez	Gutierrez
Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG)	Gutierrez	Baca
Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA)	Giba	

<b>2017 MEETING SCHEDULE</b>						
<b>Appointing Authority</b>	<b>Committee</b>	<b>Meeting Time</b>	<b>Meeting Schedule</b>	<b>Meeting Location</b>	<b>Meeting Address</b>	<b>Stipend</b>
<b>CITY ADVISORY BOARDS/COMMISSIONS</b>						
Mayor	Arts Commission	6:30 p.m.	4th Wed. of each month	Conference and Rec Center	14075 Frederick Street Moreno Valley	N/A
Mayor	Environmental and Historical Preservation Board	7:00 p.m.	2nd Mon. of each odd numbered month	Council Chamber	14177 Frederick Street Moreno Valley	N/A
Mayor	Emerging Leaders	6:00 p.m.	4th Mon. of each month	Council Chamber	14177 Frederick Street Moreno Valley	N/A
Mayor	Library Commission	7:00 p.m.	3rd Thurs. of each month	Library	25048 Alessandro Blvd. Moreno Valley	N/A
Mayor	Parks and Recreation Commission	6:00 p.m.	2nd Thurs. of each month	Conference and Rec Center	14075 Frederick Street Moreno Valley	N/A
Mayor	Recreational Trails Board	5:00 p.m.	4th Wed. of each odd numbered month	Conference and Rec Center	14075 Frederick Street Moreno Valley	N/A
Mayor	Senior Citizens' Board	3:00 p.m.	3rd Mon. of each month	Senior Community Center	25075 Fir Avenue Moreno Valley	N/A
Mayor	Traffic Safety Commission	6:00 p.m.	1st Wed. of each month	Council Chamber	14177 Frederick Street Moreno Valley	N/A
Mayor	Utilities Commission	6:00 p.m.	4th Wed. of each month	Council Chamber	14177 Frederick Street Moreno Valley	N/A
<b>COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEES</b>						
Mayor	Economic Development Subcommittee	2:45 p.m.	2nd Tue. of each month	Training Room	14177 Frederick Street	N/A
Mayor	Finance Subcommittee	3:00 p.m.	4th Tue. of each month	Training Room	14177 Frederick Street	N/A
Mayor	Public Safety Subcommittee	2:45 p.m.	3rd Tue. of each month	Training Room	14177 Frederick Street	N/A
<b>INTER-AGENCIES</b>						
Mayor	<i>League of California Cities (LCC) Riverside County Division</i>	6:00 p.m. meeting 5:30 reception	2nd Mon. of odd numbered month	Varies	Varies	N/A
Mayor	<i>Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency (RCHCA)</i>	11:00 a.m.	3rd Thurs. Feb, May, June, Sept, Nov	County Admin Center	4080 Lemon St., 1st Floor Board Chamber, Riverside	\$100 per meeting
Mayor	<i>Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA)</i>	12:30 p.m.	2nd Mon. of each month	County Admin Center	4080 Lemon St., 1st Floor Board Chamber, Riverside	\$100 per meeting Mileage @ IRS rate
Mayor	<i>School Districts/City Joint Task Force</i>	3:30 p.m.	About every six weeks dates tbd	Conference and Rec Center	14075 Frederick Street Moreno Valley	N/A
Mayor	<i>March Joint Powers Commission (MJPC)</i>	3:00 p.m.	2nd Wed. of each month	Western Municipal Water District Office	14205 Meridian Parkway, Riverside	\$100 per meeting
		3:00 p.m.	4th Wed. of each month	Western Municipal Water District Office	14205 Meridian Parkway, Riverside	\$100 per meeting
Mayor	<i>Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) Regular Board of Directors Meeting</i>	2:00 p.m.	4th Thurs. of each month Nov. 3rd Thurs. Dec. 2nd Thurs.	County Admin Center	4080 Lemon St., 1st Floor Board Chamber, Riverside	\$150 per day \$600 cap per month
RTA	RTA Board Administration & Operations Committee	1:00 p.m.	1st Wed. of each month dark in August	RTA Office	1825 3rd Street, Riverside	\$150 per day \$600 cap per month
RTA	RTA Transportation NOW (T-NOW)	11:30 a.m.	3rd Thurs. of each month	MV-Council Chamber Perris-Council Chamber	14177 Frederick Street 101 N. D Street	\$150 per day \$600 cap per month

Attachment: 2017 Committee Meeting Schedule (2792) : 2017 CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE PARTICIPATION

**2017 MEETING SCHEDULE**

Appointing Authority	Committee	Meeting Time	Meeting Schedule	Meeting Location	Meeting Address	Stipend
<b>INTER-AGENCIES (cont.)</b>						
Mayor	<i>Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC)</i>	9:30 a.m.	2nd Wed. of each month	County Admin Center	4080 Lemon St., 1st Floor Board Chambers, Riverside	\$100 per day, 4 days a month max
RCTC	Mid County Parkway		as needed basis	County Admin Center	4080 Lemon St., 3rd Floor Riverside	\$100 per day, 4 days a month max
RCTC	RCTC Programs and Projects	1:30 p.m.	4th Mon. of each month	County Admin Center	4080 Lemon St., 1st Floor, Board Chambers, Riverside	\$100 per day, 4 days a month max
RCTC	San Jacinto Branch Line		as needed basis	County Admin Center	4080 Lemon St., 3rd Floor Riverside	\$100 per day, 4 days a month max
RCTC	State Route 91 Corridor Improvement Project Property		as needed basis	County Admin Center	4080 Lemon St., 3rd Floor Riverside	\$100 per day, 4 days a month max
Mayor	<i>Western Riverside Council of Governments Executive Committee (WRCOG)</i>	2:00 p.m.	1st Mon. of each month	County Admin Center	4080 Lemon Street, 1st Floor Board Chambers, Riverside	\$150 per meeting
WRCOG	Administration & Finance Subcommittee	12:00 p.m.	2nd Wed. of each month	County Admin Center	4080 Lemon St., 4th Floor, Conf. Room A, Riverside	\$150 per meeting
WRCOG	SCAG Regional Council	12:15 p.m.	1st Thurs. of each month	SCAG Offices	818 West 7th St., L.A.	\$120 per meeting



# Agency Report of: Public Official Appointments

California  
Form **806**

A Public Document

## Background

This form is used to report additional compensation that officials receive when appointing themselves to positions on committees, boards, or commissions of another public agency or to a committee or position of the agency of which the public official is a member.

This form is required pursuant to FPPC Regulation 18702.5. Each agency must post on its website a single Form 806 which lists all the paid appointed positions to which an official will vote to appoint themselves. When there is a change in compensation or a new appointment, the Form 806 is updated to reflect the change. The form must be updated promptly as changes occur.

## Instructions

This form must be posted prior to a vote (or consent item) to appoint a governing board member if the appointee will participate in the decision and the appointment results in additional compensation to the appointee.

FPPC Regulation 18702.5 provides that as long as the public is informed prior to a vote, an official may vote to hold another position even when the vote results in additional compensation.

### Part 1. Agency Identification

Identify the agency name and information on who should be contacted for information.

### Part 2. Appointments

Identify the name of the other agency, board or commission. List the name of the official, and an alternate, if any.

List the appointment date and the length of term the agency official will serve. Disclose the stipend provided per meeting and the estimated annual payment. The annual salary is an estimate as it will likely vary depending upon the number of meetings. It is not necessary to revise the estimate at the end of the calendar year.

### Part 3. Verification

The agency head or his/her designee must sign the verification.

## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. When does an agency need to complete the Form 806?

A Form 806 is required when an agency's board members vote to appoint a board member to serve on another governmental agency or position of the agency of which the official is a member and will receive additional compensation.

2. The city council votes to serve as the city's housing authority, a separate entity. Will the Form 806 be required?

If the council members receive additional compensation for serving on the housing authority, the Form 806 is required.

3. Are appointments made by a governing board to appoint one of its members to serve as an officer of that board for additional pay (e.g., mayor) required to be disclosed on Form 806?

No. FPPC Regulation 18702.5(b)(6) exempts from this requirement decisions to fill a position on the body of which the official is a member (such as a councilmember being appointed as mayor) despite an increase in compensation.

4. In determining the income, must the agency include mileage reimbursements, travel payments, health benefits, and other compensation?

No. FPPC Regulation 18702.5 requires only the amount of the stipend or salary to be reported.

5. Which agency must post the Form 806?

The agency that is voting to appoint a public official must post the Form 806 on its website. The agency that the official will serve as a member is not required to post the Form 806. The form is not sent to the FPPC.

6. When must the Form 806 be updated?

The Form 806 should be amended promptly upon any of the following circumstances: (1) the number of scheduled meetings is changed, (2) there is a change in the compensation paid to the members, (3) there is a change in membership on the board or commission, or (4) there is a new appointment to a new agency.

7. If officials choose to recuse themselves from the decision and leave the room when a vote is taken to make an appointment, must the Form 806 be completed?

No. The Form 806 is only required to identify those officials that will vote on an appointment in which the official will also receive additional compensation.

## Privacy Information Notice

Information requested by the FPPC is used to administer and enforce the Political Reform Act. Failure to provide information may be a violation subject to penalties. All reports are public records available for inspection and reproduction. Direct questions to FPPC's General Counsel, Fair Political Practices Commission, 428 J Street, Ste. 620, Sacramento, CA 95814.

**Agency Report of:  
Public Official Appointments  
Continuation Sheet**

<b>1. Agency Name</b>	Date Posted: _____ <small>(Month, Day, Year)</small>
-----------------------	---

**2. Appointments**

Agency Boards and Commissions	Name of Appointed Person	Appt Date and Length of Term	Per Meeting/Annual Salary/Stipend
	▶ Name _____ <small>(Last, First)</small>  Alternate, if any _____ <small>(Last, First)</small>	▶ _____/_____/_____ <small>Appt Date</small>  ▶ _____ <small>Length of Term</small>	▶ Per Meeting: \$ _____  ▶ Estimated Annual: <input type="checkbox"/> \$0-\$1,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,001-\$3,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,001-\$2,000 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <small>Other</small>
	▶ Name _____ <small>(Last, First)</small>  Alternate, if any _____ <small>(Last, First)</small>	▶ _____/_____/_____ <small>Appt Date</small>  ▶ _____ <small>Length of Term</small>	▶ Per Meeting: \$ _____  ▶ Estimated Annual: <input type="checkbox"/> \$0-\$1,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,001-\$3,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,001-\$2,000 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <small>Other</small>
	▶ Name _____ <small>(Last, First)</small>  Alternate, if any _____ <small>(Last, First)</small>	▶ _____/_____/_____ <small>Appt Date</small>  ▶ _____ <small>Length of Term</small>	▶ Per Meeting: \$ _____  ▶ Estimated Annual: <input type="checkbox"/> \$0-\$1,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,001-\$3,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,001-\$2,000 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <small>Other</small>
	▶ Name _____ <small>(Last, First)</small>  Alternate, if any _____ <small>(Last, First)</small>	▶ _____/_____/_____ <small>Appt Date</small>  ▶ _____ <small>Length of Term</small>	▶ Per Meeting: \$ _____  ▶ Estimated Annual: <input type="checkbox"/> \$0-\$1,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,001-\$3,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,001-\$2,000 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <small>Other</small>
	▶ Name _____ <small>(Last, First)</small>  Alternate, if any _____ <small>(Last, First)</small>	▶ _____/_____/_____ <small>Appt Date</small>  ▶ _____ <small>Length of Term</small>	▶ Per Meeting: \$ _____  ▶ Estimated Annual: <input type="checkbox"/> \$0-\$1,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,001-\$3,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,001-\$2,000 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <small>Other</small>
	▶ Name _____ <small>(Last, First)</small>  Alternate, if any _____ <small>(Last, First)</small>	▶ _____/_____/_____ <small>Appt Date</small>  ▶ _____ <small>Length of Term</small>	▶ Per Meeting: \$ _____  ▶ Estimated Annual: <input type="checkbox"/> \$0-\$1,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,001-\$3,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,001-\$2,000 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <small>Other</small>

Attachment: FPPC Form 806 (2792 : 2017 CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE PARTICIPATION APPOINTMENTS)



## Report to City Council

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**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Geriann Kingslan, Acting Human Resources Director

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** LIST OF PERSONNEL CHANGES

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### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

#### **Recommendation:**

1. Ratify the list of personnel changes as described.

### **DISCUSSION**

The attached list of personnel changes scheduled since the last City Council meeting are presented for City Council ratification.

Staffing of City positions ensures assignment of highly qualified and trained personnel to achieve Momentum MoVal priorities, objectives and initiatives.

### **FISCAL IMPACT**

All position changes are consistent with appropriations previously approved by the City Council.

### **PREPARATION OF STAFF REPORT**

Prepared By:  
Denise Hansen  
Executive Assistant

Department Head Approval:  
Geriann Kingslan  
Acting Human Resources Director

### **CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

None

### **CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**



- 1. Economic Development
- 2. Public Safety
- 3. Library
- 4. Infrastructure
- 5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
- 6. Youth Programs

**ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. Personnel Changes 9.19.17

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 8:54 AM
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/06/17 10:03 AM
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 12:58 PM

**City of Moreno Valley  
Personnel Changes  
September 19, 2017**

**New Hires**

None

**Promotions**

Marylou Antero

From: Accounts Payable Supervisor, Financial & Management Services Department/Financial Operations Division

To: Accountant II, Financial & Management Services Department/Financial Operations Division

Megan Palau

From: Animal Care Technician, Community Development Department/Animal Services Division

To: Animal Control Officer, Community Development Department/Animal Services Division

Erica Tadeo

From: Administrative Assistant, Community Development Department/Planning Division

To: Sr. Administrative Assistant, Fire Department/Fire Prevention Bureau

James Verdugo

From: Building Inspector II, Community Development Department/Building & Safety Division

To: Building Safety Supervisor, Community Development Department/Building & Safety Division

**Transfers**

None

**Separations**

Tony Garcia, Lead Parks Maintenance Worker

Parks & Community Services Department/Parks Maintenance Division

Priscilla Rasso, Financial Analyst

Financial & Management Services Department/Electric Utility Division

Rodrigo Sanchez, Vehicle/Equipment Technician

Public Works Department/Maintenance & Operations Division

Stephen Stenlake, Vehicle/Equipment Technician

Public Works Department/Maintenance & Operations Division

Attachment: Personnel Changes 9.19.17 [Revision 5] (2777 : LIST OF PERSONNEL CHANGES)



## Report to City Council

---

**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Thomas M. DeSantis, Assistant City Manager

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR TENANT IMPROVEMENTS  
AT THE MORENO VALLEY MALL FOR A BRANCH  
LIBRARY

---

### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

#### **Recommendations:**

1. Award the Public Works Construction Agreement to the lowest responsible bidder for tenant improvements at the leased space in the Moreno Valley Mall for a branch library.

Since bids are due September 18, 2017, a supplement to this staff report will be provided at the Council Meeting recommending the lowest responsible bidder and specifying the contract amount.

2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Public Works Construction Agreement in the amount of the low bid to provide construction services, subject to the approval of the City Attorney.
3. Authorize the issuance of a Purchase Order to the lowest responsible bidder in the amount of the low bid plus a 10% contingency to provide construction services.
4. Authorize the City Manager to execute any subsequent related change orders for tenant improvement construction up to the 10%, subject to the approval of the City Attorney and provided sufficient funding appropriations have been granted by the City Council.

### **SUMMARY**

This report recommends approval of a contract with the lowest responsible bidder for

tenant improvement construction at the City's leased suite at the Moreno Valley Mall for the purpose of opening a branch library. This project involves remodeling the space from its previous use to function as a library. Required work includes adding electrical and data outlets where needed, replacing fluorescent lighting with LED lighting, laying carpeting, and installing a glass storefront. Funding for this contract was approved by the Council when adopting the City's budget for Fiscal Year 2017/18; no additional funding is required.

Due to the aggressive schedule of this project, postponing the awarding of the contract beyond September 19, 2017 will jeopardize the targeted opening date of the Library in December. Therefore, a supplement to this staff report will be provided at the City Council Meeting recommending the lowest responsible bidder and specifying the contract and contingency amounts.

## **DISCUSSION**

Bringing another key element of the City Council's *Momentum MoVal* strategic vision to reality, this report recommends approval of a contract to construct necessary tenant improvements at the Moreno Valley Mall for the first branch Library in the City's history. As anticipated, the Mall suite requires remodeling for use as a Library; improvements are functional and aesthetic, not structural. The most significant change will replace the existing drywall and paint façade on the exterior of the suite and replace it with a glass storefront. This basic feature will greatly assist in drawing residents into their new branch Library where they can benefit from programs and services.

Construction specifications were prepared by staff in cooperation with Library consultants to meet the needs of our new branch library. On August 28, 2017 a request for bids was issued via the City's electronic bid management system with a due date of September 18, 2017. The lowest, responsive bidder, the base bid, and the amount of the 10% contingency will be provided to the City Council at the September 19, 2017 meeting in the form of a supplemental to this staff report. The scope of work includes making the suite ready for library furniture, shelving, and automation equipment to be installed.

The name of the lowest responsible bidder and the bid amount will not be known until bidding closes on September 18, 2017. However, we do know that the bidder will be among the contractors listed below since a mandatory job walk was conducted on September 5, 2017 and the contractors below were the only attendees.

Dalke and Sons Construction, Inc.  
 Diamond Construction Inc.  
 H2M Construction, Inc.  
 Hamel Contracting, Inc.  
 R Dependable Const., Inc.  
 Rivco Coatings  
 RS Construction Services

SolarCon  
Sudweeks Construction  
Zoran Construction Group, Inc.

This report has been prepared to provide information available at the time of Agenda posting. Through the supplemental report, staff can provide additional specific details (contractor selection and contract amount) while maintaining the aggressive schedule for completing this important community project.

### **ALTERNATIVES**

1. Approve and authorize the recommended actions as presented in this staff report. *Staff recommends this alternative because it will ensure that the Mall suite presents an appealing location for the efficient operation of a branch library.*
2. Do not approve and authorize the recommended actions as presented in this staff report. *Staff does not recommend this alternative because it will negatively affect the functionality and timely opening of a branch library.*

### **FISCAL IMPACT**

Please refer to the supplement to this staff report for the amount of the lowest responsible bid and the contingency amount. The supplement will be distributed at the City Council meeting. The Facilities Construction Fund (3000) has a balance of \$750,000 due to the City Council's adoption of the Fiscal Year 2017/18 Budget.

Description	Fund	GL Account No.	Type (Rev/Exp)	FY 17/18 Budget	Proposed Adjustments	FY 17/18 Amended Budget
Facilities Construction	3000	3000-30-40-80003-720199	Exp	\$750,000	None	\$750,000

### **NOTIFICATION**

Construction notification signs within the project vicinity will be installed for the duration of the project.

### **PREPARATION OF STAFF REPORT**

Prepared By:  
Steve Hargis  
Strategic Initiatives Manager

Department Head Approval:  
Thomas M. DeSantis  
Assistant City Manager

### **CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

**Public Facilities and Capital Projects.** Ensure that needed public facilities, roadway improvements, and other infrastructure improvements are constructed and maintained.

**Community Image, Neighborhood Pride and Cleanliness**. Promote a sense of community pride and foster an excellent image about our City by developing and executing programs which will result in quality development, enhanced neighborhood preservation efforts, including home rehabilitation and neighborhood restoration.

**CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

- 1. Economic Development
- 2. Public Safety
- 3. Library
- 4. Infrastructure
- 5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
- 6. Youth Programs

Objective 3.1: Open a satellite branch library by December, 2017.

Objective 3.2: Expand the library’s technology program to enhance job readiness in our community.

Objective 3.3: Partner with outside organizations to expand the range of workshops and programs provided to the community.

**ATTACHMENTS**

None

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 2:33 PM
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 2:30 PM
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 2:58 PM



## Report to City Council

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**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Rick C. Hartmann, Acting Public Works Director

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION UNIFORM MITIGATION FEE (TUMF) PROGRAM

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### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

#### **Recommendations:**

1. Conduct second reading by title only and adopt Ordinance No. 925, amending and updating the City's TUMF Ordinance.

### **SUMMARY**

This report recommends adoption of Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_, amending the City's TUMF Ordinance to update the City's participation in the Western Riverside County TUMF Program.

### **DISCUSSION**

The City of Moreno Valley is a Member Jurisdiction of the Western Riverside Council of Governments ("WRCOG"), a joint powers agency comprised of the County of Riverside and eighteen (18) cities located in Western Riverside County. Acting in concert, in 2002-2003 the WRCOG Member Jurisdictions developed a plan whereby the shortfall in funds needed to enlarge the capacity of the Regional System of Highways and Arterials due to new development in Western Riverside County could be made up in part by a Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee ("TUMF") on future residential, commercial and industrial development. As a Member Jurisdiction of WRCOG and as a TUMF Participating Jurisdiction, the City participated in the preparation of a certain "Western Riverside County Transportation Uniform Fee Nexus Study," ("2002 Nexus Study") later adopted by the WRCOG Executive Committee. Based on the 2002 Nexus Study, the

City adopted and implemented an ordinance authorizing the City’s participation in a TUMF Program.

Pursuant to the Mitigation Fee Act (Gov. Code §§ 66000 *et seq.*), WRCOG has prepared a new nexus study (“2016 Nexus Study”) to update the fees. On July 10, 2017, the WRCOG Executive Committee reviewed the 2016 Nexus Study and recommended TUMF Participating Jurisdictions update their fees by amending their applicable TUMF ordinances to reflect changes in the TUMF network and the cost of construction.

The proposed Ordinance provides the legal basis for a revised TUMF schedule. The actual TUMF schedule is established through the Resolution.

In accordance with the Mitigation Fee Act, the proposed Ordinance and 2016 Nexus Study: (i) identify the purpose of the revised fees; (ii) identify the use to which the revised fees is to be put, including identification of any facilities to be financed; (iii) determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the fee’s use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed; (iv) determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the need for the public facilities and the type of development project upon which the fees are imposed; and (v) determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the amount of the fees and the cost of the public facilities or portion of the public facility attributable to the development on which the fees are imposed.

The resolution will establish the Fee Schedule for TUMF as follows:

- (1) \$9,418.00 per single family residential unit (after June 30, 2020)
- (2) \$6,134.00 per multi-family residential unit
- (3) \$1.77 per square foot of an industrial project
- (4) \$7.50 per square foot of a retail commercial project
- (5) \$4.56 per square foot of a service commercial project
- (6) \$2.19 per square foot of a service Class A and B Office

<b>TUMF Fee Schedule</b>					
<b>Land Use type</b>	<b>Current Fee</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Single-family residential</b>	<b>\$8,873</b>	<b>\$8,873</b>	<b>\$8,873</b>	<b>\$9,146</b>	<b>\$9,418</b>
Multi-family residential	\$6,231	\$6,134	\$6,134	\$6,134	\$6,134
Industrial	\$1.73	\$1.77	\$1.77	\$1.77	\$1.77
<b>Retail</b>	<b>\$10.49</b>	<b>\$7.50</b>	<b>\$7.50</b>	<b>\$7.50</b>	<b>\$7.50</b>
Service Commercial	\$4.19	\$4.56	\$4.56	\$4.56	\$4.56
Service Class A & B Office	\$2.19	\$2.19	\$2.19	\$2.19	\$2.19

Approval of the recommended actions would support Objective 4 of the Momentum MoVal Strategic Plan: “Manage and maximize Moreno Valley’s public infrastructure to ensure an excellent quality of life, develop and implement innovative, cost effective



infrastructure maintenance programs, public facilities management strategies, and capital improvement programming and project delivery.”

## **ALTERNATIVES**

1. Approve and authorize the recommended actions as presented in this staff report. *This alternative will continue the City’s participation in the TUMF program and amend the applicable TUMF schedule per 2016 TUMF Nexus Study to all developments.*
2. Do not approve and authorize the recommended actions as presented in this staff report. *This alternative will discontinue the City’s participation in the TUMF program.*

## **FISCAL IMPACT**

Participating in the TUMF program will provide needed resource to enlarge the capacity of the Regional System of Highways and Arterials due to new development in Western Riverside County. There is no impact on the General Fund.

## **NOTIFICATION**

Publication of the City Council Agenda.

## **PREPARATION OF STAFF REPORT**

Prepared By:  
Henry Ngo, P.E.  
Capital Projects Division Manager

Department Head Approval:  
Rick C. Hartmann  
Acting Public Works Director

## **CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

**Public Facilities and Capital Projects.** Ensure that needed public facilities, roadway improvements, and other infrastructure improvements are constructed and maintained.

**Positive Environment.** Create a positive environment for the development of Moreno Valley's future.

**Community Image, Neighborhood Pride and Cleanliness.** Promote a sense of community pride and foster an excellent image about our City by developing and executing programs which will result in quality development, enhanced neighborhood preservation efforts, including home rehabilitation and neighborhood restoration.

## **CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

1. Economic Development
2. Public Safety
3. Library

- 4. Infrastructure
- 5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
- 6. Youth Programs

**ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. Ordinance No.
- 2. Map of Western RC and Regional System
- 3. 2016 TUMF Nexus Study

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/29/17 10:57 AM
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/30/17 11:38 AM
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 12:57 PM

ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY  
AMENDING AND SUPERSEDING ORDINANCE NO. 807 & 835,  
AMENDING CHAPTER 3.44 OF TITLE 3 OF THE CITY OF  
MORENO VALLEY MUNICIPAL CODE TO UPDATE  
PARTICIPATION IN THE WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY  
TRANSPORTATION UNIFORM MITIGATION FEE (TUMF)  
PROGRAM**

The City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, California (“City”) ordains as follows:

SECTION 1. PRIOR ENACTMENTS REPEALED

1.1 All prior enactments of Chapter 3.44 of the Municipal Code are hereby repealed, effective upon the date which this Ordinance becomes effective and operative.

SECTION 2. MUNICIPAL CODE AMENDED

2.1 Chapter 3.44 of Title 3 of the City of Moreno Valley Municipal Code is hereby amended in its entirety to read as follows:

Chapter 3.44  
**Western Riverside County  
Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program**

Sections:

- 3.44.010 Title
- 3.44.020 Findings
- 3.44.030 Definitions
- 3.44.040 Establishment of the Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee
- 3.44.050 Reimbursements
- 3.44.060 Procedures for the Levy, Collection, and Disposition of Fees
- 3.44.070 Appointment of TUMF Fund Administrator
- 3.44.080 Effect
- 3.44.090 Severability
- 3.44.100 Judicial Review
- 3.44.110 No Procedural Defenses

3.44.010 Title.

This Ordinance shall be known as the “Western Riverside County Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program Ordinance of 2017” (“Ordinance”).

3.44.020 Findings.

A. The City is a member agency of the Western Riverside Council of Governments (“WRCOG”), a joint powers agency comprised of the County of Riverside and 18 cities located in Western Riverside County. Acting in concert, the WRCOG Member Agencies developed a plan whereby the shortfall in funds needed to enlarge the capacity of the Regional System of Highways and Arterials in Western Riverside County (the “Regional System”) could be made up in part by a Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (“TUMF”) on future residential, commercial

and industrial development. A map depicting the boundaries of Western Riverside County and the Regional System is attached here as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein. As a Member Agency of WRCOG and as a TUMF Participating Jurisdiction, the City participated in the preparation of a certain "Western Riverside County Transportation Uniform Fee Nexus Study," dated October 18, 2002 (the "2002 Nexus Study") prepared in compliance with the Mitigation Fee Act (Gov. Code §§ 66000 *et seq.*) and adopted by the WRCOG Executive Committee. Based on the 2002 Nexus Study, the City adopted and implemented an ordinance authorizing the City's participation in a TUMF Program.

B. WRCOG, with the assistance of TUMF Participating Jurisdictions, has prepared an updated nexus study entitled "Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Nexus Study: 2016 Update" ("2016 Nexus Study") pursuant to California Government Code sections 66000 *et seq.* (the Mitigation Fee Act), for the purpose of updating the fees. On July 10, 2017, the WRCOG Executive Committee reviewed the 2016 Nexus Study and TUMF Program and recommended TUMF Participating Jurisdictions amend their applicable TUMF ordinances to reflect changes in the TUMF network and the cost of construction in order to update the TUMF Program.

C. Consistent with its previous findings made in the adoption of Ordinances No. 807 & 835, the City Council has been informed and advised, and hereby finds, that if the capacity of the Regional System is not enlarged and unless development contributes to the cost of improving the Regional System, the result will be substantial traffic congestion in all parts of Western Riverside County, with unacceptable Levels of Service. Furthermore, the failure to mitigate growing traffic impacts on the Regional System will substantially impair the ability of public safety services (police and fire) to respond and, thus, adversely affect the public health, safety and welfare. Therefore, continuation of a TUMF Program is essential.

D. The City Council finds and determines that there is a reasonable and rational relationship between the use of the TUMF and the type of development projects on which the fees are imposed because the fees will be used to construct the transportation improvements that are necessary for the safety, health and welfare of the residential and non-residential users of the development in which the TUMF will be levied.

E. The City Council finds and determines that there is a reasonable and rational relationship between the need for the improvements to the Regional System and the type of development projects on which the TUMF is imposed because it will be necessary for the residential and non-residential users of such projects to have access to the Regional system. Such development will benefit from the Regional System improvements and the burden of such developments will be mitigated in part by payment of the TUMF.

F. The City Council finds and determines that the cost estimates set forth in the new 2016 Nexus Study are reasonable cost estimates for constructing the Regional System improvements and the facilities that compromise the Regional System, and that the amount of the TUMF expected to be generated by new development will not exceed the total fair share cost to such development.

G. The fees collected pursuant to this Ordinance shall be used to help pay for the design, planning, construction of and real acquisition for the Regional System improvements and its facilities as identified in the 2016 Nexus Study. The need for the improvements and facilities is related to new development because such development results in additional traffic and creates the demand for the improvements.

H. By notice duly given and published, the City Council set the time and place for a public hearing on the 2016 Nexus Study and the fees proposed thereunder and at least ten (10) days prior to this hearing, the City Council made the 2016 Nexus Study available to the public.

I. At the time and place set for the hearing, the City Council duly considered data and information provided by the public relative to the cost of the improvements and facilities for which the fees are proposed and all other comments, whether written or oral, submitted prior to the conclusion of the hearing.

J. The City Council finds that the 2016 Nexus Study proposes a fair and equitable method for distributing a portion of the unfunded costs of improvements and facilities to the Regional system.

K. The City Council hereby adopts the 2016 Nexus Study and its findings. The 2016 Nexus Study is attached and incorporated herein as Exhibit "B."

L. The City Council hereby adopts this Ordinance to amend and supersede the provisions of Ordinances No. 807 & 835.

#### 3.44.030 Definitions.

For the purpose of this Ordinance, the following words, terms and phrases shall have the following meanings:

A. **"Class 'A' Office"** means an office building that is typically characterized by high quality design, use of high end building materials, state of the art technology for voice and data, on site support services/maintenance, and often includes full service ancillary uses such as, but not limited to a bank, restaurant/office coffee shop, health club, printing shop, and reserved parking. The minimum requirements of an office building classified as Class 'A' Office shall be as follows: (i) minimum of three stories (exception will be made for March JPA, where height requirements exist); (ii) minimum of 10,000 square feet per floor; (iii) steel frame construction; (iv) central, interior lobby; and (v) access to suites shall be from inside the building unless the building is located in a central business district with major foot traffic, in which case the first floor may be accessed from the street to provide entrances/ exits for commercial uses within the building.

B. **"Class 'B' Office"** means an office building that is typically characterized by high quality design, use of high end building materials, state of the art technology for voice and data, on site support services/maintenance, and often includes full service ancillary uses such as, but not limited to a bank, restaurant/office coffee shop, health club, printing shop, and reserved parking. The minimum requirements of an office building classified as Class 'B' Office shall be as follows: (i) minimum of two stories; (ii) minimum of 15,000 square feet per floor; (iii) steel frame, concrete or masonry shell construction; (iv) central, interior lobby; and (v) access to suites shall be from inside the building unless the building is located in a central business district with major foot traffic, in which case the first floor may be accessed from the street to provide entrances/exits for commercial uses within the building.

C. **"Development Project" or "Project"** means any project undertaken for the purposes of development, including the issuance of a permit for construction.

D. **“Gross Acreage”** means the total property area as shown on a land division of a map of record, or described through a recorded legal description of the property. This area shall be bounded by road rights of way and property lines.

E. **“Habitable Structure”** means any structure or part thereof where persons reside, congregate or work and which is legally occupied in whole or part in accordance with applicable building codes, and state and local laws.

F. **“Industrial Project”** means any development project that proposes any industrial or manufacturing use. Retail, office and financial, restaurant, service or auto service or non-industrial uses are not included in this classification.

G. **“Low Income Residential Housing”** means “Residential Affordable Units”: (A) for rental housing, the units shall be made available, rented and restricted to “lower income households” (as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 50079.5) at an “affordable rent” (as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 50053), ). Affordable units that are rental housing shall be made available, rented, and restricted to lower income households at an affordable rent for a period of at least fifty-five (55) years after the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for new residential development. and (B) for for-sale housing, the units shall be sold to “persons or families of low or moderate income” (as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 50093) at a purchase price that will not cause the purchaser’s monthly housing cost to exceed “affordable housing cost (as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 50052.5) Affordable units that are for-sale housing units shall be restricted to ownership by persons and families of low or moderate income for at least forty-five (45) years after the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for the new residential development.

H. **“Multi-Family Residential Unit”** means a development project that has a density of greater than eight (8) residential dwelling units per gross acre.

I. **“Non-Residential Unit”** means retail commercial, service commercial and industrial development which is designed primarily for non-dwelling use, but shall include hotels and motels.

J. **“Recognized Financing District”** means a Financing District as defined in the TUMF Administrative Plan as may be amended from time to time.

K. **“Residential Dwelling Unit”** means a building or portion thereof used by one (1) family and containing but one (1) kitchen, which is designed primarily for residential occupancy including single-family and multi-family dwellings. “Residential Dwelling Unit” shall not include hotels or motels.

L. **“Retail Commercial Project”** means any development project that proposes any commercial use not defined as a service commercial project, per “service commercial project” definition below, and consisting of retail sales of goods or services produced or warehoused on site, as defined in the city of Moreno Valley Municipal Code.

M. **“Service Commercial Project”** means any development project that is predominately dedicated to business activities associated with professional or administrative services, and typically consists of corporate offices, financial institutions, legal, and medical offices.

N. **“Single Family Residential Unit”** means each residential dwelling unit in a development that has a density of eight (8) units to the gross acre or less.

O. **“TUMF Participating Jurisdiction”** means a jurisdiction in Western Riverside County which has adopted and implemented an ordinance authorizing participation in the TUMF Program and complies with all regulations established in the TUMF Administrative Plan, as adopted and amended from time to time by the WRCOG.

P. **“Disabled Veteran”** means any veteran who is retired or is in process of medical retirement from military service who is or was severely injured in a theatre of combat operations and has or received a letter of eligibility for the Veterans Administration Specially Adapted Housing (SAH) Grant Program.

Q. **Government/public buildings, public schools, and public facilities** means any owned and operated facilities by a government entity in accordance with Section G. Exemptions, Subsection 2. of this Ordinance. A new development that is subject to a long-term lease with a government agency for government/public buildings, public schools, and public facilities shall apply only if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The new development being constructed is subject to a long-term lease with a government agency.

(b) The project shall have a deed restriction placed on the property that limits the use to government/public facility for the term of the lease, including all extension options, for a period of not less than 20 years. Any change in the use of the facility from government shall trigger the payment of the TUMF in effect at the time of the change is made.

(c) No less than ninety percent of the total square footage of the building is leased to the government agency during the term of deed restriction the long term and any extensions thereof.

(d) The new development is constructed at prevailing wage rates.

(e) A copy of the lease is provided to the applicable jurisdiction and to WRCOG.

(f) Based on the facts and circumstances WRCOG determines that the intent of the lease is to provide for a long-term government use, and not to evade payment of TUMF.

R. **“Non-profit Organization”** means an organization operated exclusively for exempt purposes set forth in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and none of its earnings may inure to any private shareholder or individual. In addition, it may not be an action organization, i.e., it may not attempt to influence legislation as a substantial part of its activities and it may not participate in any campaign activity for or against political candidates. For the purposes of the TUMF Program, the non-profit may be a 501(c) (3) charitable organization as defined by the Internal Revenue Service.

S. **“Long-Term Lease”** as used in the TUMF Program, a “long-term lease” shall mean a lease with a term of no less than twenty years.

T. **“Mixed-Use Development”** as used in the TUMF Program, means Developments with the following criteria: (1) three or more significant revenue-producing uses, and (2) significant physical and functional integration of project components.



U. **“Guest Dwellings” and “Detached Second Units”** according to the State of California legal definition as following: 1) The second unit is not intended for sale and may be rented; 2) The lot is zoned for single-family dwellings; 3) The lot contains an existing single-family dwelling; 4) The second unit is either attached to the existing dwelling and located within the living area of the existing dwelling or detached from the existing dwelling and located on the same lot as the existing dwelling; and 5) Are ministerially amended by each jurisdiction’s local codes.

V. **“TUMF Administrative Plan”** means that the TUMF Administration Plan adopted by the WRCOG Execution Committee May 5, 2003, as amended, setting forth detailed administration procedures and requirements for the TUMF program.

#### 3.44.040 Establishment of the Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee.

A. **Adoption of TUMF Schedule.** The City Council shall adopt an applicable TUMF schedule through a separate resolution, which may be amended from time to time.

B. **Fee Calculation.** The fees shall be calculated according to the calculation methodology fee set forth in the WRCOG TUMF Fee Calculation Handbook adopted July 14, 2003, as amended from time to time. In addition to data in the Fee Calculation Handbook, WRCOG Staff and the local agency may consider the following items when establishing the appropriate fee calculation methodology:

- Underlying zoning of the site
- Land-use classifications in the latest Nexus Study
- Project specific traffic studies
- Latest Standardized reference manuals such as the Institute of Traffic Engineers Trip Generation Manual
- Previous TUMF calculations for similar uses
- WRCOG staff shall approve final draft credit / reimbursement agreement prior to execution

WRCOG shall have final determination regarding the appropriate methodology to calculate the fee based on the information provided. In case of a conflict between the applicant, WRCOG, and/or the local agency regarding the fee calculation methodology, the dispute resolution process in the TUMF Administrative Plan will apply.

C. **Fee Adjustment.** The fee schedule may be periodically reviewed and the amounts adjusted by the WRCOG Executive Committee. By amendment to the Resolution reference is subsection A, above, the fees may be increased or decreased to reflect the changes in actual and estimated costs of the Regional System including, but not limited to, debt service, lease payments and construction costs. The adjustment of the fees may also reflect changes in the facilities required to be constructed, in estimated revenues received pursuant to this Ordinance, as well as the availability or lack thereof of other funds with which to construct the Regional System. WRCOG shall review the TUMF Program no less than every four (4) years after the effective date of this Ordinance.-

D. **Purpose.** The purpose of the TUMF is to fund those certain improvements to the Regional System as depicted in Exhibit “A” and identified in the 2016 Nexus Study, Exhibit “B.”



E. **Applicability.** The TUMF shall apply to all new development within the City, unless otherwise exempt hereunder.

F. **Exemptions.** The following types of new development shall be exempt from the provisions of this Ordinance and in TUMF Administrative Plan:

1. Low income residential housing as described in Section 3 Definitions, Subsection G of this Ordinance and in the TUMF Administrative Plan.
2. Government/public buildings, public schools, and public facilities as described in Section 3. Definitions, Subsection Q. of this Ordinance and in the TUMF Administrative Plan. Airports that are public use airports and are appropriately permitted by Caltrans or other state agency.
3. The rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of any habitable structure in use on or after January 1, 2000, provided that the same or fewer traffic trips are generated as a result thereof.
4. Development Projects which are the subject of a Public Facilities Development Agreement entered into pursuant to Government Code section 65864 *et seq*, prior to the effective date of Ordinance No. 623 Section 2.2, 2003, wherein the imposition of new fees are expressly prohibited, provided that if the term of such a Development Agreement is extended by amendment or by any other manner after the effective date of Ordinance No. 623 Section 2.2, 2003, the TUMF shall be imposed.
5. Guest Dwellings as defined in the city of Moreno Valley Municipal Code.
6. Additional single-family residential units located on the same parcel pursuant to the provisions of any agricultural zoning classifications as defined in the city of Moreno Valley Municipal Code.
7. Kennels and Catteries established in connection with an existing single family residential unit.
8. Detached Second Units and attached second units as defined in the city of Moreno Valley Municipal Code
9. Any sanctuary, or other activity under the same roof of a church or other house of worship that is not revenue generating and is eligible for a property tax exemption (excluding concert venues, coffee/snack shops, book stores, for-profit pre-school day-cares, etc., which would be assessed TUMF.)
10. Any nonprofit corporation or nonprofit organization offering and conducting full-time day school at the elementary, middle school or high school level for students between the ages of five and eighteen years.
11. New single-family homes, constructed by non-profit organizations, specially adapted and designed for maximum freedom of movement and independent living for qualified Disabled Veterans.”

12. Other uses may be exempt as determined by the WRCOG Executive Committee as further defined in the TUMF Administrative Plan.

G. **Credit.** Regional System improvements may be credited toward the TUMF in accordance with the TUMF Administrative Plan and the following:

#### **Regional Tier**

- i. **Arterial Credits:** If a developer constructs arterial improvements identified on the Regional System, the developer shall receive credit for all costs associated with the arterial component based on approved Nexus Study for the Regional System effective at the time the credit agreement is entered into. WRCOG staff must

pre-approve any credit agreements that deviate from the standard WRCOG approved format.

ii. **Other Credits:** In special circumstances, when a developer constructs off-site improvements such as an interchange, bridge, or railroad grade separation, credits shall be determined by WRCOG and the City in consultation with the developer. All such credits must have prior written approval from WRCOG.

iii. The amount of the development fee credit shall not exceed the maximum amount determined by the Nexus Study for the Regional System at the time the credit agreement is entered into or actual costs, whichever is less.

#### **Local Tier**

i. The local jurisdictions shall compare facilities in local fee programs against the Regional System and eliminate any overlap in its local fee program except where there is a Recognized Financing District has been established.

ii. If there is a Recognized Financing District established, the local agency may credit that portion of the facility identified in both programs against the TUMF in accordance with the TUMF Administrative Plan.

#### 3.44.050 Reimbursements.

Should the developer construct Regional System improvements in excess of the TUMF fee obligation, the developer may be reimbursed based on actual costs or the approved Nexus Study effective at the time the agreement was entered into, whichever is less. Reimbursements shall be enacted through an agreement between the developer and the City, contingent on funds being available and approved by WRCOG. In all cases, however, reimbursements under such special agreements must coincide with construction of the transportation improvements as scheduled in the five-year Zone Transportation Improvement Program's adopted annually by WRCOG.

#### 3.44.060 Procedures for the Levy, Collection and Disposition of Fees.

A. **Authority of the Community Development Department.** The Director of Community Development, or his/her designee, is hereby authorized to levy and collect the TUMF and make all determinations required by this chapter.

B. **Payment.** Payment of the fees shall be as follows:

i. The fees shall be paid at the time a certificate of occupancy is issued for the Development Project or upon final inspection, whichever comes first (the "Payment Date"). However this section should not be construed to prevent payment of the fees prior to issuance of an occupancy permit or final inspection. Fees may be paid at the issuance of a building permit, and the fee payment shall be calculated based on the fee in effect at that time, provided the developer tenders the full amount of his/her TUMF obligation. If the developer makes only a partial payment prior to the Payment Date, the amount of the fee due shall be based on the TUMF fee schedule in place on the Payment Date. The fees shall be calculated according to fee schedule set forth in the Ordinance and the calculation methodology set forth in the Fee Calculation Handbook adopted July 14, 2003, as amended from time to time.

ii. The fees required to be paid shall be the fee amounts in effect at the time of payment is due under this Ordinance, not the date the Ordinance is initially adopted.

The City shall not enter into a development agreement which freezes future adjustments of the TUMF.

iii. If all or part of any development project is sold prior to payment of the fee, the property shall continue to be subject to the requirement for payment of the fee. The obligation to pay the fee shall run with the land and be binding on all the successors in interest to the property.

iv. Fees shall not be waived.

**C. Disposition of Fees.** All fees collected hereunder shall be transmitted to the Executive Director of WRCOG along with a corresponding Remittance Report by the tenth (10) day of the close of the month for the previous month in which the fees were collected for deposit, investment, accounting and expenditure in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, TUMF Administrative Plan, and the Mitigation Fee Act.

**D. Appeals.** Appeals shall be filed with WRCOG in accordance with the provisions of the TUMF Administrative Plan. Appealable issues shall be the application of the fee, application of credits, application of reimbursement, application of the legal action stay and application of exemption.

**E. Reports to WRCOG.** The Director of Community Development, or designee, shall prepare and deliver to the executive director of WRCOG periodic reports as will be established in the administrative plan.

#### 3.44.070 Appointment of the TUMF Administrator.

WRCOG is hereby appointed as the Administrator of the Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program. WRCOG is hereby authorized to receive all fees generated from the TUMF within the City, and to invest, account for and expend such fees in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance and the Mitigation Fee Act. The detailed administrative procedures concerning the implementation of this Ordinance shall be contained in the TUMF Administrative Plan. Furthermore, the TUMF Administrator shall use the Fee Calculation Handbook adopted July 14, 2003, as amended from time to time, for the purpose of calculating a developer's TUMF obligation. In addition to detailing the methodology for calculating all TUMF obligations of different categories of new development, the purpose of the Fee Calculation Handbook is to clarify for the TUMF Administrator, where necessary, the definition and calculation methodology for uses not clearly defined in the respective TUMF ordinances.

WRCOG shall expend only that amount of the funds generated from the TUMF for staff support, audit, administrative expenses, and contract services that are necessary and reasonable to carry out its responsibilities and in no case shall the funds expended for salaries and benefits exceed one percent (1%) of the revenue raised by the TUMF Program. The TUMF Administrative Plan further outlines the fiscal responsibilities and limitations of the Administrator.

#### 3.44.080 Effect.

No provisions of this Ordinance shall entitle any person who has already paid the TUMF to receive a refund, credit or reimbursement of such payment. This Ordinance does not create any new TUMF.

#### 3.44.090 Severability.

If any one or more of the terms, provisions or sections of this Ordinance shall to any extent be judged invalid, unenforceable and/or voidable for any reason whatsoever by a court of competent jurisdiction, then each and all of the remaining terms, provisions and sections of this Ordinance shall not be affected thereby and shall be valid and enforceable.

3.44.100 Judicial Review.

In accordance with State law, any judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void or annul this Ordinance shall be commenced within 90 days of the date of adoption of this Ordinance.

3.44.110 No Procedural Defenses.

Prohibition of Jurisdictions from raising procedural defenses, including without limitation a statute of limitations, laches, the California Government Tort Claims Act, and necessary parties in a dispute with WRCOG regarding the matters set forth herein.

SECTION 3. ORDINANCES

This Ordinance supersedes the provisions of Ordinance No. 807 & 835 provided this Ordinance is not declared invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction. If, for whatever reason, this Ordinance is declared invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, Ordinances No. 807 & 835, and all other related ordinances and polices shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 4. MUNICIPAL CODE AMENDED

Section 4. Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall take effect on November 1, 2017.

MOVED AND PASSED upon this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_ 2017, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

EXHIBIT "A"  
MAP OF REGIONAL SYSTEM

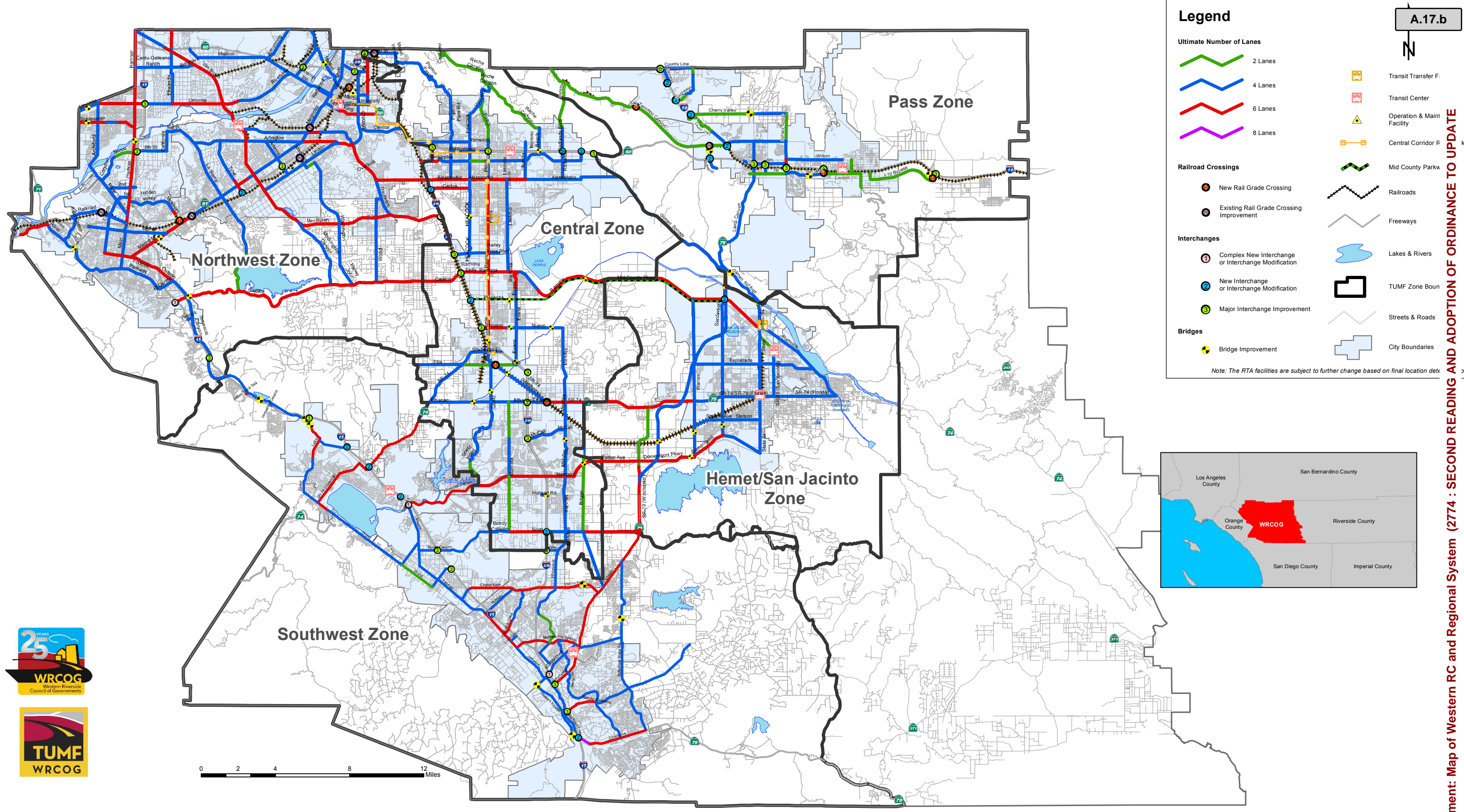
Attachment: Ordinance No. (2774 : SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE WESTERN

EXHIBIT "B"  
NEXUS STUDY

Attachment: Ordinance No. (2774 : SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE WESTERN







**Legend**

**Ultimate Number of Lanes**

- 2 Lanes
- 4 Lanes
- 6 Lanes
- 8 Lanes

**Railroad Crossings**

- New Rail Grade Crossing
- Existing Rail Grade Crossing Improvement

**Interchanges**

- Complex New Interchange or Interchange Modification
- New Interchange or Interchange Modification
- Major Interchange Improvement

**Bridges**

- Bridge Improvement

**Transit Transfer F.**

**Transit Center**

**Operation & Maint Facility**

**Central Corridor F.**

**Mid County Parkw.**

**Railroads**

**Freeways**

**Lakes & Rivers**

**TUMF Zone Bound.**

**Streets & Roads**

**City Boundaries**

*Note: The RTA facilities are subject to further change based on final location data.*



# Regional System of Highways and Arterials (RSHA)

Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program | Figure 4.4

Disclaimer: Western Riverside Council of Governments assumes no warranty or legal responsibility for the information contained on this map. Data and information represented on this map is subject to updates, modifications and may not be complete or appropriate for all purposes.





**TRANSPORTATION UNIFORM MITIGATION FEE  
NEXUS STUDY  
2016 UPDATE**

**FINAL REPORT**

**Prepared for the Western Riverside Council of Governments**

In Cooperation with

The City of Banning  
 The City of Beaumont  
 The City of Calimesa  
 The City of Canyon Lake  
 The City of Corona  
 The City of Eastvale  
 The City of Hemet  
 The City of Jurupa Valley  
 The City of Lake Elsinore  
 The City of Menifee  
 The City of Moreno Valley  
 The City of Murrieta  
 The City of Norco  
 The City of Perris  
 The City of Riverside  
 The City of San Jacinto  
 The City of Temecula  
 The City of Wildomar  
 The County of Riverside  
 Eastern Municipal Water District  
 March Joint Powers Authority  
 Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
 Riverside County Superintendent of Schools  
 Riverside Transit Agency  
 Western Municipal Water District

**Prepared by WSP**

**As adopted by the WRCOG Executive Committee, July 10, 2017**



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## ES.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### ES.1 Introduction and Purpose of the Nexus Study

Western Riverside County includes 18 incorporated cities and the unincorporated county covering an area of approximately 2,100 square miles. Through the mid 2000's, this portion of Riverside County was growing at a pace exceeding the capacity of existing financial resources to meet increasing demand for transportation infrastructure. Although the economic recession of the late 2000's, and the associated crises in the mortgage and housing industries, has slowed this rate of growth, the region is expected to rebound and the projected growth in Western Riverside County is expected to increase. This increase in growth could significantly increase congestion and degrade mobility if substantial investments are not made in transportation infrastructure. This challenge is especially critical for arterial roadways of regional significance, since traditional sources of transportation funding (such as the gasoline tax and local general funds) will not be nearly sufficient to fund the needed improvements.

In February 1999, the cities of Temecula, Murrieta and Lake Elsinore, the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG), the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) and the Building Industry Association (BIA) met to discuss the concept of a Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (TUMF) for southwest Riverside County. In August 2000, the concept was expanded to include the entire WRCOG sub-region.

The TUMF Program is implemented through the auspices of WRCOG. As the council of governments for Western Riverside County, WRCOG provides a forum for representatives from 18 cities, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, the Eastern and Western Municipal Water Districts, the Riverside County Superintendent of Schools, the March Joint Powers Authority, the Riverside Transit Agency and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians to collaborate on issues that affect the entire subregion, such as air quality, solid waste, transportation and the environment. While the TUMF cannot fund all necessary transportation system improvements, it is intended to address a current transportation funding shortfall by establishing a new revenue source that ensures future development will contribute toward addressing the impacts of new growth on regional transportation infrastructure. Funding accumulated through the TUMF Program will be used to construct transportation improvements that will be needed to accommodate future travel demand in Western Riverside County. By levying a fee on new developments in the region, local agencies will be establishing a mechanism by which developers and in turn new county residents and employees will effectively contribute their "fair share" toward sustaining the regional transportation system.

This TUMF Draft Nexus Study is intended to satisfy the requirements of California Government Code Chapter 5 Section 66000-66008 Fees for Development Projects (also known as California Assembly Bill 1600 (AB 1600) or the Mitigation Fee Act) which governs imposing development impact fees in California. The initial WRCOG TUMF Nexus Study was completed in October 2002 and adopted by the WRCOG Executive Committee in November 2002. The results of the first review of the Program were

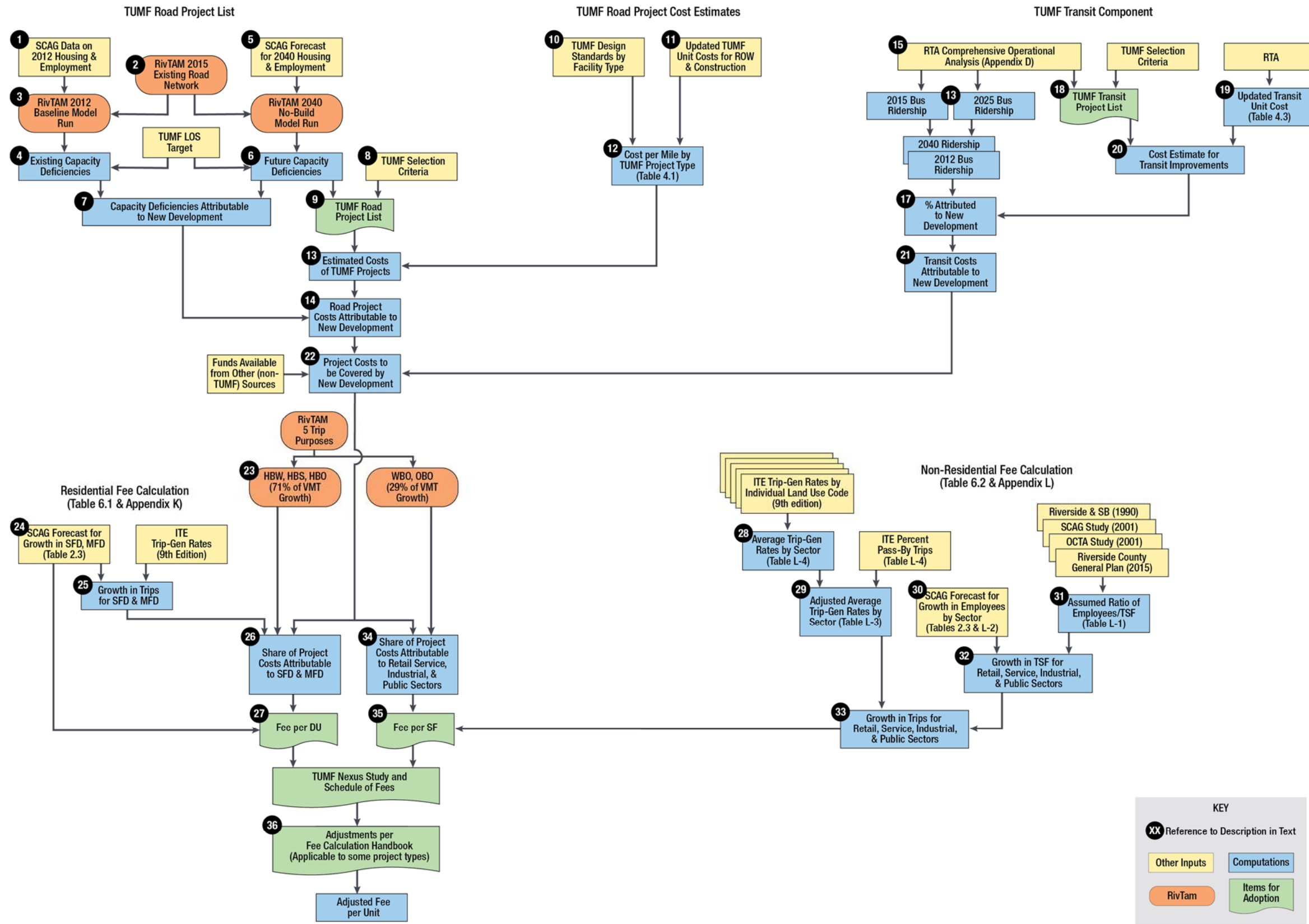
documented in the TUMF Nexus Study 2005 Update adopted by the WRCOG Executive Committee on February 6, 2006. A second comprehensive review of the TUMF Program was conducted in 2008 and 2009 in part to address the impacts of the economic recession on the rate of development within the region and on transportation project costs. The findings of the 2009 review of the program were adopted by the WRCOG Executive Committee on October 5, 2009.

A third comprehensive review of the TUMF Program was conducted in 2014 and 2015 leading to a Draft Nexus Study document being distributed for review in August 2015. The WRCOG Executive Committee subsequently considered comments related to the Draft Nexus Study 2015 Update at the meeting held on September 14, 2015 where it was resolved to “delay finalizing the Nexus Study for the TUMF Program Update until the 2016 Southern California Association of Governments’ 2016 Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy growth forecast is available for inclusion in the Nexus Study”. The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) adopted the 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/ Sustainable Communities Strategy (2016 RTP/SCS) on April 7, 2016 enabling WRCOG staff to proceed with finalizing the update of the TUMF Nexus Study.

The overall process for establishing the TUMF nexus is illustrated in **Figure ES.1**. Each technical step is denoted with a number on the flow chart with the numbers correlating to the detailed description of each step provided in **Section 1.3** of the Nexus Study Report. The flow chart also incorporates color coding of the steps to indicate those steps that involved the application of the Riverside County Traffic Analysis Model (RivTAM), steps that utilized other input data, steps that are computations of various inputs, and steps that required specific actions of the various WRCOG committees to confirm major variables. Where appropriate, the flow chart also includes specific cross references to the sections or tables included in the Nexus Study document that correlate to the particular step.

This version of the WRCOG TUMF Nexus Study Report documents the final results of the third comprehensive review of the TUMF Program to incorporate the revisions completed during 2016. This version of the document also incorporates revisions in response to comments received during the 45 day review of the earlier Draft TUMF Nexus Study 2016 Update. The findings of this report were ultimately adopted by the WRCOG Executive Committee on July 10, 2017.

Figure 9G1 - Flowchart of Key Steps in the TUMF Nexus Study Process



Attachment: 2016 TUMF Nexus Study (2774 : SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE



**ES.2 Future Growth**

For earlier versions of the TUMF Nexus Study, the primary available source of consolidated demographic information for Western Riverside County was provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). Recognizing the need to develop a more comprehensive source of socioeconomic data for Riverside County, the Riverside County Center for Demographic Research (RCCDR) was established under the joint efforts of the County of Riverside, the Western Riverside Council of Governments, the Coachella Valley Association of Governments, and the University of California, Riverside in 2005. RCCDR provided demographic estimates and forecasts for Riverside County as input to the SCAG regional forecasts as well as providing the demographic basis for the Riverside County Traffic Analysis Model (RivTAM). RCCDR data was used as the basis for the TUMF Nexus Study 2009 Update.

As directed by the WRCOG Executive Committee, the SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS demographics forecasts were utilized as the basis for this 2016 Update of the TUMF Nexus Study. A major distinction between RCCDR data used for the TUMF Nexus Study 2009 Update and the SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS data used for this 2016 Update is the change in the base year from 2007 to 2012, as well as the change in the horizon year from 2035 to 2040. This shift in the base year and horizon year demographic assumptions of the program carries through all aspects of the nexus analysis, including the travel demand forecasting, network review and fee calculation.

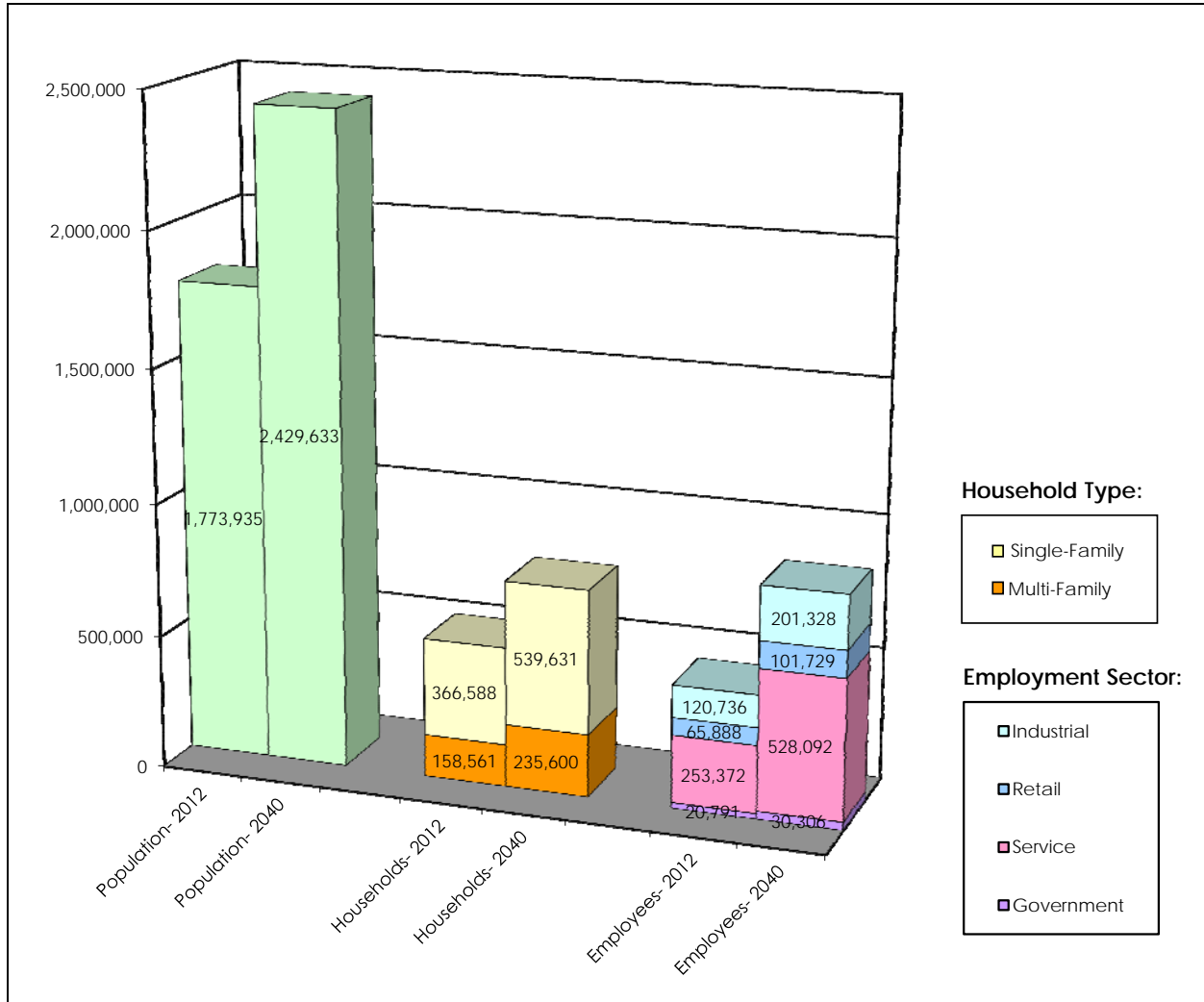
The population of Western Riverside County is projected to increase by 37% in the period between 2012 and 2040. During the same period, employment in Western Riverside County is anticipated to grow by 87%. **Figure ES.2** illustrates the forecast growth in population, household and employment for Western Riverside County.

**ES.3 Need for the TUMF**

The WRCOG TUMF study area was extracted from the greater regional model network for the purpose of calculating measures for Western Riverside County only. Peak period performance measures for the TUMF study area included total vehicle miles of travel (VMT), total vehicle hours of travel (VHT), total combined vehicle hours of delay (VHD), and total VMT experiencing unacceptable level of service (LOS E).

As a result of the new development and associated growth in population and employment in Western Riverside County, additional pressure will be placed on the transportation infrastructure, particularly the arterial roadways, with the peak period VMT on the TUMF Network estimated to increase by 63% between 2012 and 2040. By 2040, 57% of the total VMT on the TUMF Network is forecast to be traveling on facilities experiencing peak period LOS E or worse. Without improvements to the arterial highway system, the total vehicle hours of delay (VHD) experienced by area motorists on the TUMF Network will increase over 4.9% per year. The need to improve these roadways and relieve future congestion is therefore directly linked to the future development which generates the travel demand.

Figure ES.2 - Population, Households and Employment in Western Riverside County (2012 to 2040)



As population and employment in Western Riverside County grows as a result of new development, demand for regional transit services in the region is also expected to grow. Weekday system ridership for RTA bus transit services is approximately 31,016 riders per day in Western Riverside County in 2015. By 2025, bus transit services are forecast to serve approximately 46,572 riders per weekday. This represents an average increase of 1,414 weekday riders each year. Based on this rate of ridership growth, weekday ridership is estimated to increase by 41,011 riders per weekday between 2012 and 2040.

The idea behind a uniform mitigation fee is to have new development throughout the region contribute equally to paying the cost of improving the transportation facilities that serve these longer-distance trips between communities. Thus, the fee should be used to improve transportation facilities that serve trips between communities within the region (primarily arterial roadways) as well as the infrastructure for public transportation.



The fee should be assessed proportionately on new residential and non-residential development based on the relative impact of each use on the transportation system.

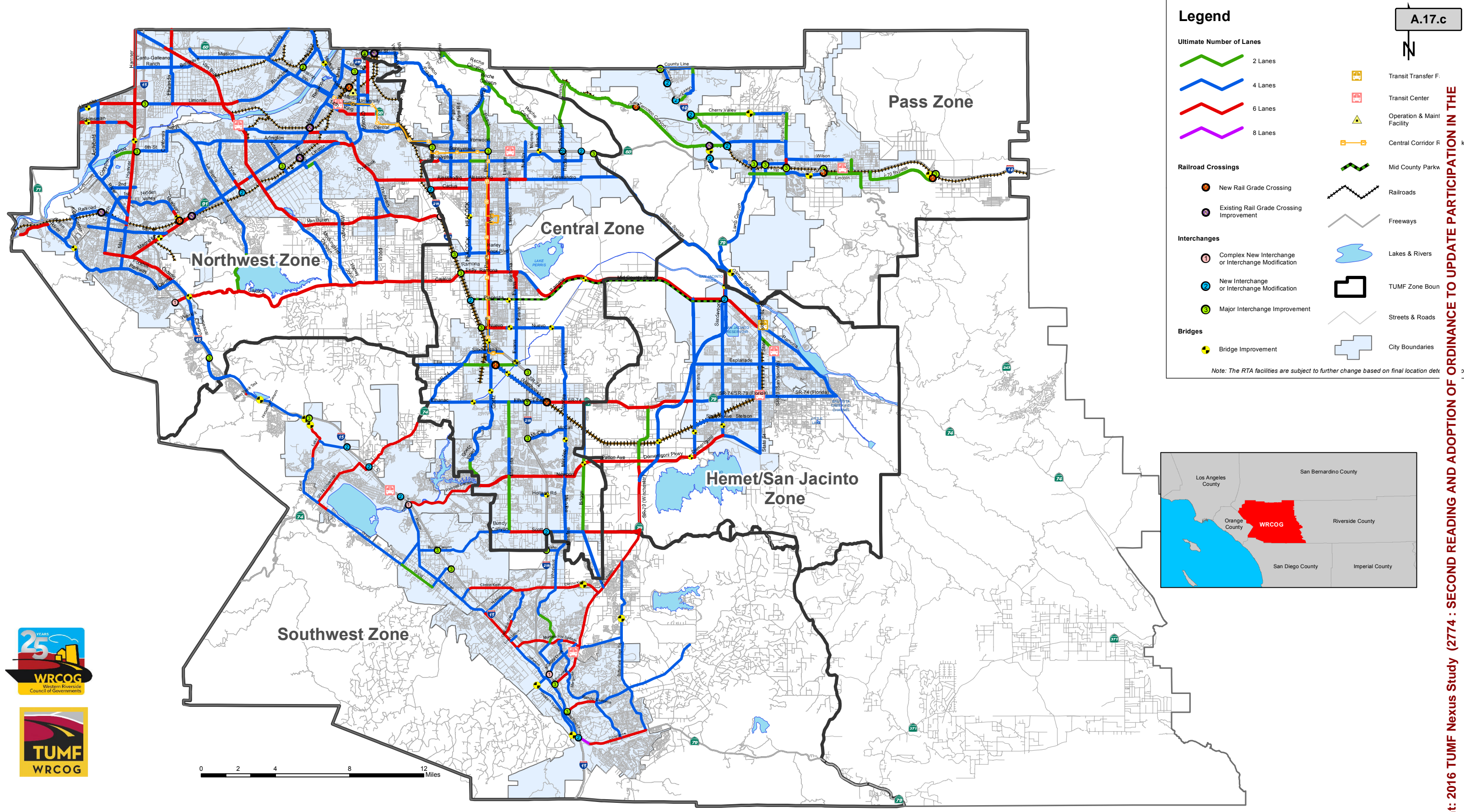
#### ES.4 The TUMF Network

The Regional System of Highways and Arterials (also referred to as the TUMF Network) is the system of roadways that serve inter-community trips within Western Riverside County and therefore are eligible for improvement funding with TUMF funds. Transportation facilities in Western Riverside County that generally satisfied select performance guidelines were identified, and a skeletal regional transportation framework evolved from facilities where multiple guidelines were observed. This framework was reviewed by representatives of all WRCOG constituent jurisdictions and private sector stakeholders, and endorsed by the WRCOG Public Works Committee, WRCOG Technical Advisory Committee, TUMF Policy Committee and the WRCOG Executive Committee.

The TUMF Network was refined to distinguish between facilities of "Regional Significance" and facilities of "Zonal Significance". The Facilities of Regional Significance have been identified as the "backbone" highway network for Western Riverside County. Facilities of Zonal Significance (the "secondary" network) represent the balance of the Regional System of Highways and Arterials for Western Riverside County. A portion of the TUMF is specifically designated for improvement projects on the backbone system and on the secondary network within the zone in which it is collected.

**Figure ES.3** illustrates the TUMF improvements to the Regional System of Highways and Arterials.

The total cost of improving the TUMF system is \$3.76 billion. Accounting for obligated funds and unfunded existing needs, the estimated maximum eligible value of the TUMF Program is \$2.96 billion. The maximum eligible value of the TUMF Program includes approximately \$2.71 billion in eligible arterial highway and street related improvements and \$92.6 million in eligible transit related improvements. An additional \$43.3 million is also eligible as part of the TUMF Program to mitigate the impact of eligible TUMF related arterial highway and street projects on critical native species and wildlife habitat, while \$112.2 million is provided to cover the costs incurred by WRCOG to administer the TUMF Program.



### Legend

**Ultimate Number of Lanes**

- 2 Lanes
- 4 Lanes
- 6 Lanes
- 8 Lanes

**Railroad Crossings**

- New Rail Grade Crossing
- Existing Rail Grade Crossing Improvement

**Interchanges**

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- Major Interchange Improvement

**Bridges**

- Bridge Improvement

**Other Features:**

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- Transit Center
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- Mid County Parkway
- Railroads
- Freeways
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- TUMF Zone Boundary
- Streets & Roads
- City Boundaries

*Note: The RTA facilities are subject to further change based on final location data.*



# Regional System of Highways and Arterials (RSHA)

Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program | Figure ES.3

Disclaimer: Western Riverside Council of Governments assumes no warranty or legal responsibility for the information contained on this map. Data and information represented on this map is subject to updates, modifications and may not be complete or appropriate for all purposes.

## ES.5 TUMF Nexus Analysis

There is a reasonable relationship between the future growth and the need for improvements to the TUMF system. These factors include:

- Western Riverside County is expected to continue growing as a result of future new development.
- Continuing new growth will result in increasing congestion on arterial roadways.
- The future arterial roadway congestion is directly attributable to the cumulative regional transportation impacts of future development in Western Riverside County.
- Capacity improvements to the transportation system will be needed to mitigate the cumulative regional impacts of new development.
- Roads on the TUMF network are the facilities that merit improvement through this fee program.
- Improvements to the public transportation system will be needed to provide adequate mobility for transit-dependent travelers and to provide an alternative to automobile travel.

The split of fee revenues between the backbone and secondary highway networks is related to the proportion of highway vehicle travel that is relatively local (between adjacent communities) and longer distance (between more distant communities but still within Western Riverside County). To estimate a rational fee split between the respective networks, the future travel forecast estimates were aggregated to a matrix of peak period trips between zones. The overall result is that 50.7% of the regional travel is attributable to the backbone network and 49.3% is assigned to the secondary network.

In order to establish the approximate proportionality of the future traffic impacts associated with new residential development and new non-residential development, peak period growth in VMT between 2012 and 2040 was derived from RivTAM and aggregated by trip purpose. It was concluded that home-based person trips represent 71.0% of the total future person trips, and the non-home-based person trips represent 29.0% of the total future person trips.

## ES.6 Fair-Share Fee Calculation

The balance of the unfunded TUMF system improvement needs is \$2.96 billion which is the maximum value attributable to the mitigation of the cumulative regional transportation impacts of future new development in the WRCOG region, and will be captured through the TUMF Program. By levying the uniform fee directly on future new developments (and indirectly on new residents and new employees to Western Riverside County), these transportation system users are assigned their "fair share" of the



costs to address the cumulative impacts of additional traffic they will generate on the regional transportation system.

Of the \$2.96 billion in unfunded future improvement needs, 71.0% (\$2.10 billion) will be assigned to future new residential development and 29.0% (\$858.7 million) will be assigned to future new non-residential development.

## ES.7 Conclusions

Based on the results of the Nexus Study evaluation, it can be demonstrated that there is reasonable relationship between the cumulative regional transportation impacts of new land development projects in Western Riverside County and the need to mitigate these transportation impacts using funds levied through the proposed TUMF Program. Factors that reflect this reasonable relationship include:

- Western Riverside County is expected to continue growing as a result of future new development.
- Continuing new growth will result in increasing congestion on arterial roadways;
- The future arterial roadway congestion is directly attributable to the cumulative regional transportation impacts of future development in Western Riverside County;
- Capacity improvements to the transportation system will be needed to mitigate the cumulative impacts of new development;
- Roads on the TUMF network are the facilities that merit improvement through this fee program;
- Improvements to the public transportation system will be needed to provide adequate mobility for transit-dependent travelers and to provide an alternative to automotive travel.

The Nexus Study evaluation has established a proportional “fair share” of the improvement cost attributable to new development based on the impacts of existing development and the availability of obligated funding through traditional sources. The fair share fee allocable to future new residential and non-residential development in Western Riverside County is summarized for differing use types in **Table ES.1**.

Table ES.1 - Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee for Western Riverside County				
Land Use Type	Units	Development Change	Fee Per Unit	Total Revenue (\$ million)
Single Family Residential	DU	173,043	\$9,418	\$1,629.8
Multi Family Residential	DU	77,039	\$6,134	\$472.5
Industrial	SF GFA	64,710,138	\$1.77	\$114.8
Retail	SF GFA	17,920,500	\$12.31	\$220.5
Service	SF GFA	105,211,915	\$4.56	\$480.0
Government/Public	SF GFA	2,696,349	\$16.08	\$43.4
<b>MAXIMUM TUMF VALUE</b>				<b>\$2,961.0</b>

Attachment: 2016 TUMF Nexus Study (2774 : SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF THE NEXUS STUDY

### 1.1 Background

Western Riverside County includes 18 incorporated cities and the unincorporated county covering an area of approximately 2,100 square miles. Through the mid 2000's, this portion of Riverside County was growing at a pace exceeding the capacity of existing financial resources to meet increasing demand for transportation infrastructure. Although the economic recession of the late 2000's, and the associated crises in the mortgage and housing industries, slowed this rate of growth, the regional economy is continuing to rebound and the projected rate of development in Western Riverside County is expected to increase. This increase in growth could significantly increase congestion and degrade mobility if substantial investments are not made in transportation infrastructure. This challenge is especially critical for arterial roadways of regional significance, since traditional sources of transportation funding (such as the gasoline tax and local general funds) will not be nearly sufficient to fund the needed improvements. Development exactions only provide improvements near the development site, and the broad-based county-level funding sources (i.e., Riverside County's half-cent sales tax known as Measure A) designate only a small portion of their revenues for arterial roadway improvements.

In anticipation of the continued future growth projected in Riverside County, several county-wide planning processes were initiated in 1999. These planning processes include the Riverside County General Plan Update, the Community Environmental Transportation Acceptability Process (CETAP) and the Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Related to these planning processes is the need to fund the mitigation of the cumulative regional transportation impacts of future new development.

Regional arterial highways in Western Riverside County are forecast to carry significant traffic volumes by 2040. While some localized fee programs exist to mitigate the local impacts of new development on the transportation system in specific areas, and while these programs are effective locally, they are insufficient in their ability to meet the regional demand for transportation infrastructure. Former Riverside County Supervisor Buster recognized the need to establish a comprehensive funding source to mitigate the cumulative regional transportation impacts of new development on regional arterial highways. The need to establish a comprehensive funding source for arterial highway improvements has evolved into the development of the Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (TUMF) for Western Riverside County.

In February 1999, the cities of Temecula, Murrieta and Lake Elsinore, the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG), the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) and the Building Industry Association (BIA) met to discuss the concept of a TUMF. The intent of this effort was to have the southwest area of Western Riverside County act as a demonstration for the development of policies and a process for a regional TUMF Program before applying the concept countywide. From February 1999 to September 2000, the Southwest Area Transportation Infrastructure System

Funding Year 2020 (SATISFY 2020) Program progressed with policy development, the identification of transportation improvements, traffic modeling, cost estimates, fee scenarios and a draft Implementation Agreement.

In May 2000, Riverside County Supervisor Tavaglione initiated discussions in the northwest area of Western Riverside County to determine the level of interest in developing a TUMF for that area of the county. Interest in the development of a northwest area fee program was high. In August 2000, the WRCOG Executive Committee took action to build upon the work completed in the southwest area for the SATISFY 2020 program and to develop a single consolidated mitigation fee program for all of Western Riverside County. This action was predicated on the desire to establish a single uniform mitigation fee program to mitigate the cumulative regional impacts of new development on the regional arterial highway system, rather than multiple discrete and disparate fee programs with varying policies, fees and improvement projects. A TUMF Policy Committee comprising regional elected officials was formed to recommend and set policies for staff to develop the TUMF Program and provide overall guidance to all other staff committees.

While the TUMF cannot fund all necessary transportation system improvements, it is intended to address a current transportation funding shortfall by establishing a new revenue source that ensures future new development will contribute toward addressing its indirect cumulative traffic impacts on regional transportation infrastructure. Funding accumulated through the TUMF Program will be used to construct transportation improvements such as new arterial highway lanes, reconfigured freeway interchanges, railroad grade separations and new regional express bus services that will be needed to accommodate future travel demand in Western Riverside County. By levying a fee on new developments in the region, local agencies will be establishing a mechanism by which developers and in turn new county residents and employees will effectively contribute their "fair share" toward sustaining the regional transportation system.

This TUMF Nexus Study is intended to satisfy the requirements of California Government Code Chapter 5 Section 66000-66008 Fees for Development Projects (also known as California Assembly Bill 1600 (AB 1600) or the Mitigation Fee Act), which governs imposing development impact fees in California. The Mitigation Fee Act requires that all local agencies in California, including cities, counties, and special districts follow two basic rules when instituting impact fees. These rules are as follows:

- 1) Establish a nexus or reasonable relationship between the development impact fee's use and the type of project for which the fee is required.
- 2) The fee must not exceed the project's proportional "fair share" of the proposed improvement and cannot be used to correct current problems or to make improvements for existing development.

**1.2 TUMF Nexus Study History**

The TUMF Program is implemented through the auspices of WRCOG. As the council of governments for Western Riverside County, WRCOG provides a forum for

representatives from 18 cities, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, the Eastern and Western Municipal Water Districts, the Riverside County Superintendent of Schools, the March Joint Powers Authority, the Riverside Transit Agency and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians to collaborate on issues that affect the entire subregion, such as air quality, solid waste, transportation and the environment. A current list of the standing WRCOG TUMF related committees and committee membership is included in **Appendix A**.

The initial WRCOG TUMF Nexus Study was completed in October 2002 and adopted by the WRCOG Executive Committee in November 2002. Its purpose was to establish the nexus or reasonable relationship between new land development projects in Western Riverside County and the proposed development impact fee that would be used to improve regional transportation facilities. It also identified the proportional “fair share” of the improvement cost attributable to new development.

Consistent with the provisions of the Mitigation Fee Act, the WRCOG Executive Committee has established that the TUMF Nexus Study will be subject of a comprehensive review of the underlying program assumptions at least every five years to confirm the Nexus. Acknowledging the unprecedented and unique nature of the TUMF Program, the Executive Committee determined that the first comprehensive review of the Program should be initiated within two years of initial adoption of the Program primarily to validate the findings and recommendations of the study and to correct any program oversights. The results of the first review of the Program were documented in the TUMF Nexus Study 2005 Update adopted by the WRCOG Executive Committee on February 6, 2006. A second comprehensive review of the TUMF Program was conducted in 2008 and 2009 in part to address the impacts of the economic recession on the rate of development within the region and on transportation project costs. The findings of the 2009 review of the program were adopted by the WRCOG Executive Committee on October 5, 2009.

A third comprehensive review of the TUMF Program was conducted in 2014 and 2015 leading to a Draft Nexus Study document being distributed for review in August 2015. The WRCOG Executive Committee subsequently considered comments related to the Draft Nexus Study 2015 Update at the meeting held on September 14, 2015 where it was resolved to “delay finalizing the Nexus Study for the TUMF Program Update until the 2016 Southern California Association of Governments’ 2016 Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy growth forecast is available for inclusion in the Nexus Study”. The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) adopted the 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/ Sustainable Communities Strategy (2016 RTP/SCS) on April 7, 2016 enabling WRCOG staff to proceed with finalizing the update of the TUMF Nexus Study. This version of the WRCOG TUMF Nexus Study Report documents the final results of the third comprehensive review of the TUMF Program to incorporate the revisions completed during 2016. The findings of this report were ultimately adopted by the WRCOG Executive Committee on July 10, 2017.

To ensure new development continues to contribute a fair share of the cost to mitigate its cumulative regional transportation impacts in the period between the comprehensive review of program assumptions completed at least every five years, the



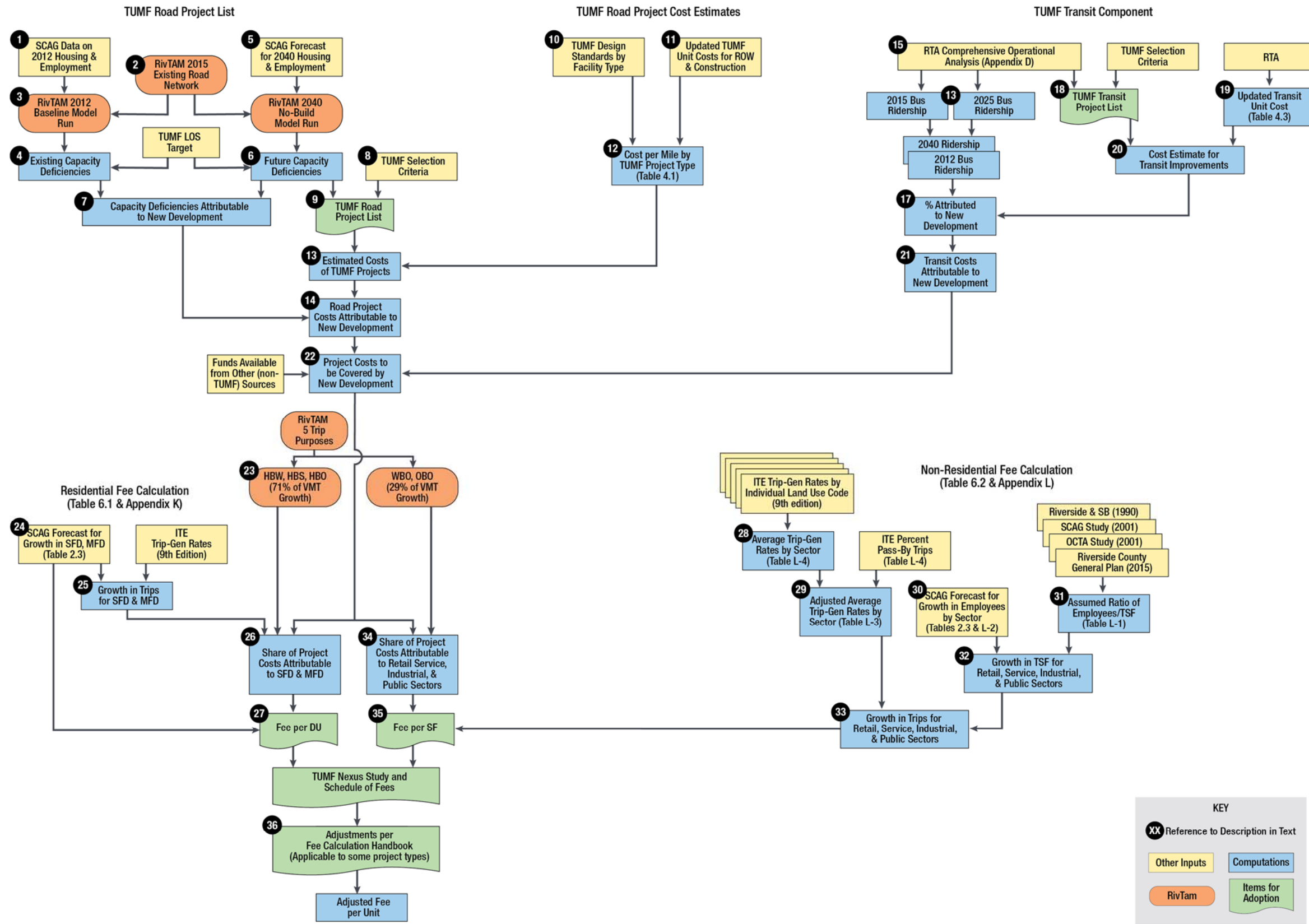
WRCOG Executive Committee has also established that the TUMF Schedule of Fees will be reviewed annually, and adjusted, as needed, on July 1<sup>st</sup> to reflect current costs. The revised schedule of fees will be recalculated in February of each year based on the percentage increase or decrease in the Engineering News Record (ENR) Construction Cost Index (CCI) for the twelve (12) month period from January of the prior year to January of the current year, and the percentage increase or decrease in the National Association of Realtors (NAR) Median Sales Price of Existing Single Family Homes in the Riverside/San Bernardino Metropolitan Statistical Area for the twelve (12) month period from the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of the second year prior to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of the prior year (to coincide with the publication of the most recently updated index). If approved by the Executive Committee, the resultant percentage change for each of the indices will be applied to the unit cost assumptions for roadway and bus transit costs, and land acquisition costs, respectively, to reflect the combined effects of changes in eligible project costs on the resultant per unit fee for each defined land use category.

### 1.3 TUMF Nexus Study Process

In coordination with WRCOG, city and county representatives, developers, and other interested parties reviewed and updated the underlying assumptions of the Nexus Study as part of this comprehensive program review. In particular, the most recent socioeconomic forecasts developed by SCAG as the basis for the 2016 RTP/SCS were incorporated, as resolved by the WRCOG Executive Committee at the September 14, 2015 meeting. This use of the most recent SCAG forecasts resulted in a shift of the program base year from 2007 to 2012, as well as a shift in the program horizon year from 2035 to 2040. Furthermore, the TUMF Network was re-examined in detail based on travel demand forecasts derived from the most recent version of the Riverside County Transportation and Analysis Model (RivTAM) to more accurately reflect future project needs to address the cumulative regional impacts of new development in Western Riverside County as well as eliminating those projects having been completed prior to the commencement of the Nexus review in 2016.

The subsequent chapters of this Nexus Study document describe the various assumptions, data inputs and analysis leading to the determination of each major variable in the TUMF calculation, and ultimately leading to the determination of the TUMF Schedule of Fees that indicates the maximum "fair share" fee for each of the various use types defined in the TUMF program. The overall process for establishing the TUMF nexus is summarized in this section, including the flow chart in **Figure 1.1** that illustrates the various technical steps in this fee calculation process. Each technical step that was followed to determine the TUMF Schedule of Fees and establish the program nexus is summarized below, with the numbers denoted on the flow chart correlating to the steps described. The flow chart also incorporates color coding of the steps to indicate those steps that involved the application of RivTAM, steps that utilized other input data, steps that are computations of various inputs, and steps that required specific actions of the various WRCOG committees to confirm major variables. Where appropriate, the flow chart also includes specific cross references to the sections or tables included in this Nexus Study document that correlate to the particular step.

Figure 1.1 - Flowchart of Key Steps in the TUMF Nexus Study Process



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### 1.1.1. Establish the TUMF Network Project List

The roadway network in Western Riverside County must be evaluated to determine how new development activity will impact the performance of the network, and how the resultant traffic impacts can be mitigated by completing various roadway improvements. The following steps integrate the latest SCAG socio-economic forecasts into RivTAM as the basis for determining future roadway deficiencies and identifying the list of eligible improvements to address these future deficiencies. The rational and methodology for accomplishing these steps is further explained in **Chapters 2 and 3** of this report, with the resultant TUMF Network described in **Chapter 4**.

- 1) The SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS was developed using housing and employment data for 2012 as its base year. This officially-adopted dataset was updated for the base for the TUMF 2016 Nexus Update, including redistribution of the SCAG data to correspond to the RivTAM TAZ structure.
- 2) The RivTAM model<sup>1</sup> has datasets available that represent the capacity of the different facilities in the road network for several different study years. For this nexus update, the RivTAM 2012 base network that was developed following the adoption of the SCAG 2012 RTP was selected as the one most closely resembling current conditions. This network was subsequently reviewed and updated, including a detailed review by WRCOG and participating jurisdictions, as well as partner entities, including BIA, to identify projects that were completed on the arterial network in the period between 2012 and December 2015. The arterial network was then recoded to reflect the changes to the TUMF Network to create a 2015 existing network as the basis for analysis.
- 3) RivTAM was run using the 2012 socio-economic data (SED) and the 2015 road network to produce the baseline volumes on the roads in the TUMF Network.
- 4) The baseline volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio was then determined. The target LOS for TUMF facilities is "D", meaning that facilities with LOS "E" or "F", i.e. those with a V/C ratio of 0.9 or higher, are deemed to have inadequate capacity. The result of this step is a list of roads that have existing capacity deficiencies.
- 5) The SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS was developed using housing and employment data for 2040 as its forecast horizon year. This officially-adopted dataset was also used as the future base year for the TUMF update calculation.
- 6) RivTAM was run using the arterial road network for 2015 with the land use assumptions for 2040. This "No Build" scenario was used to determine where

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<sup>1</sup> The macro-level traffic forecasting was conducted using the Riverside County Transportation and Analysis Model (RivTAM). RivTAM is a version of SCAG's six-county model with additional detail (traffic analysis zones and local roads) added within Riverside County. It was developed for use in traffic studies in Riverside County as a replacement for several older models that covered different portions of the county. RivTAM has both the geographic scope needed to analyze all TUMF facilities and conformity with regional planning assumptions. There is a memorandum of understanding among the jurisdictions of Riverside County that encourages the use of the RivTAM model for use in traffic studies.

deficiencies would occur in the roadway system if development occurred as expected but no roadway improvements were implemented.

- 7) Comparing the existing capacity deficiencies with the future deficiencies showed where new deficiencies would occur that are entirely attributable to new development. Comparing the existing and future traffic volume to capacity ratio on the roads that are currently deficient shows the portion of the future deficiency that is attributable to new development.
- 8) It is generally acknowledged that the TUMF program cannot and should not attempt to fund every roadway improvement needed in Western Riverside County. WRCOG has adopted a set of selection criteria that was used to choose which roadway improvements would be eligible for TUMF funding.
- 9) The selection criteria were applied to the forecast deficiencies to identify projects for the TUMF Project List. The project list was subsequently reviewed to confirm the eligibility of proposed projects, including projects previously included in the TUMF program, as well as additional projects requested for inclusion as part of the current update. The project list was then subsequently updated to reflect those projects considered eligible for TUMF funding as part of the 2016 Nexus.

**1.1.2. Determine the TUMF Network Project Costs**

The estimated costs of proposed improvements on the TUMF Network are calculated based on the prices of construction materials, labor and land values for the various eligible project types included as part of the TUMF program. The approach and outcomes of the following steps is described in Chapter 4 of this report.

- 10) The TUMF program has design standards covering the road project components that are eligible for TUMF funding. This ensures that projects in jurisdictions with different design standards are treated equally<sup>2</sup>.
- 11) The unit costs for the various construction components were updated based on the current cost values for labor and materials such as cement, asphalt, reinforcing steel, etc., as derived from Caltrans cost database, RCTC and other sources, effective March 2016. Additionally, the ROW cost components per square foot for various land use types were also updated based on current property valuations in Riverside County as researched by Overland, Pacific and Cutler in March 2016.
- 12) The design standards and the unit costs were combined to create conceptual engineering cost estimates for different eligible project types (road costs per lane-mile, typical costs per arterial-freeway interchange, bridge costs per linear foot, etc.). The unit costs from the previous step were then applied to the project list to estimate the costs of the improvements on the TUMF project list.

<sup>2</sup> A jurisdiction may choose to design to a higher standard, but if it does so TUMF will only fund up to the equivalent of what costs would have been had the TUMF design standards been followed.

- 13) The percentage of each project that was attributable to new development was then applied to the costs of TUMF road projects to find the total road project cost that is attributable to new development.

### 1.1.3. Determine the TUMF Transit Component

A portion of the TUMF funding is made available for transit services that provide an alternative to car travel for medium-to-long distance intra-regional trips. The eligible transit projects and their associated costs are determined using the following steps, with additional explanation provided in **Chapter 4** of this report.

- 14) The Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) commissioned a Comprehensive Operational Analysis (COA) that was completed in January 2015. This analysis looked at existing and future ridership and identified potential projects to expand and improve transit service in Riverside County.
- 15) The COA's ridership figures for 2015 and 2025 were extrapolated to 2012 and 2040 to match the analysis years used for TUMF road projects.
- 16) The growth in ridership between 2012 and 2040 was compared to total ridership in 2040 to determine the portion of 2040 ridership that is attributable to existing passengers and the portion attributable to new growth.
- 17) As was the case for road improvements, possible transit projects from the COA were screened using a set of criteria to determine whether they should receive TUMF funding. The COA project list was then reviewed by WRCOG and RTA staff to confirm the validity of the project list and to reflect any changes in RTA project recommendations established since the adoption of the COA to establish a final recommended transit project list to be included as part of the program. The result was the TUMF Transit Project List.
- 18) RTA provided information on current costs for transit infrastructure.
- 19) The cost information was then used to determine the cost of the items on the TUMF Transit Project List.
- 20) The percent attribution from Step 21 was applied to the project cost estimates from Step 24 to determine the cost of transit improvements that are attributable to new development.
- 21) The costs for road and transit projects that are attributable to new development are then combined along with information on other (non-TUMF) funds to determine the total cost for TUMF projects that is to be cover by new development through the imposition of the fees. The available alternate funding sources were reviewed as part of the Nexus update, specifically including the completion of a detailed review of available federal, state and local funding sources administered by RCTC.

### 1.1.4. Computing the Fee for Residential Developments

Having determined the total project costs to be covered by new development under the TUMF program, it is necessary to divide these costs among different types of



developments roughly in proportion to their expected traffic impacts. The following steps described the process for determining the proportion attributable to new residential development. These approach for accomplishing these steps along with the findings of this analysis are described in detail in **Chapter 5** and **Chapter 6** of this report.

- 22) California legislation encourages the use of vehicle miles of travel (VMT) as the primary indicator of traffic impacts because it takes into account both to the number of vehicle trips and the average length of those trips to reflect the proportional impact to the roadway network. As a result, the methodology for determining the relative distribution of traffic impacts between residential and non-residential uses for the purposes of TUMF was revised from a trip based approach used in the earlier nexus studies to a VMT based approach for the 2016 update. The RivTAM 2012 existing and 2040 no-build model runs were examined to determine the VMT of various trip types that would take place in Western Riverside County (excluding through trips). The results were compared to determine the growth in VMT for each trip type. Per WRCOG policy (based on National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) recommended practice) trips originating in or destined for a home are attributed to residential development while trips where neither the origin nor the destination are a home are attributed to non-residential development.
- 23) The SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS socio-economic forecasts were used to estimate the number of single-family and multi-family dwelling units that will be developed during the 2012 to 2040 period.
- 24) The Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE's) trip generation rates, which come from surveys of existing sites for various development types, were then used to estimate the daily number of trips that will be generated by future single- and multi-family developments that will occur in the region from 2012 to 2040.
- 25) The cost to be covered by residential development was divided into the portion attributable to new single-family dwellings and portion attributable to new multi-family development to calculate the cost share for each use.
- 26) The cost share for single-family dwellings and multi-family dwellings was divided by the number of dwellings of each type to determine the fee level required from each new dwelling unit to cover their fair share of the cost to mitigate the impacts of new developments.

#### 1.1.5. Computing the Fee for Non-Residential Developments

A process similar to that used for residential units was used to determine the fee level for non-residential development. However, the determination of fees for non-residential development involves additional steps due to the additional complexity of accounting for a greater variety of development types within each use category. **Chapter 5** and **Chapter 6** of this report provide additional explanation regarding the methodology for accomplishing these steps along with the results of this analysis.

- 27) Like most impact fee programs, TUMF groups similar development projects together into general use categories in order to simplify the administration of the program. TUMF groups the various land use categories found in ITE's Trip

Generation Manual into four non-residential categories (industrial, retail, service, and government/public sector) based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which is also used by the U.S. Census Bureau and SCAG for demographic classifications, and is the basis for such classifications in the SCAG Regional Travel Demand Model as well as and the RivTAM model. The ITE trip generation rates for all uses were reviewed for accuracy updated to reflect the most current ITE published rates. The median value for the trip-generation rates for all uses within each category was used in the nexus study to represent the trip-generation characteristics for the category as a whole.

- 28) The trip-generation rates of retail uses and service uses were adjusted to take into account the share of pass-by trips these uses generate. Pass by trip rates for various retail and service uses were derived from the ITE Trip Generation Manual to determine the median value of all uses as the basis for the adjustment. The ITE pass by trip rates for all uses were reviewed for accuracy and updated to reflect the most current ITE published rates.
- 29) The SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS socio economic forecasts included non-residential employment for 2012 and 2040. These forecasts were used to estimate the growth in employment in each of the four non-residential uses.
- 30) The SCAG employment forecasts are denominated in jobs while development applications are typically denominated in square feet of floorspace. The ratio of floorspace per employee was determined as a median value derived from four studies, including a comprehensive study San Bernardino and Riverside Counties conducted in 1990, an OCTA study conducted in 2001, a SCAG study (including a specific focus on Riverside County) conducted in 2001, and the Riverside County General Plan adopted in 2015. It should be noted the SCAG study and Riverside County General Plan were identified and included as part of the 2016 Nexus Update in response to a recommendation made during the review of the prior draft 2015 Nexus Study.
- 31) The forecast growth in employees was multiplied by the floorspace per employee to produce a forecast of the floorspace that will be developed for each of the four non-residential use types.
- 32) The trip-generation rate for each of the four uses was multiplied by the forecast of new floorspace to estimate the number of trips generated by each use.
- 33) The amount of project costs to be covered by non-residential development was split between the four non-residential uses to determine the TUMF cast share for each.
- 34) The TUMF cost share for each of the four non-residential uses was divided by the forecast growth in floorspace to determine the fee level required from each new square foot of non-residential development to cover their fair share of the cost to mitigate the impacts of new developments.
- 35) WRCOG has adopted a TUMF Fee Calculation Handbook that allows for fee adjustments to be made to account for unusual circumstances for certain types of residential and non-residential development (fuel filling stations, golf courses, high-cube warehouses, wineries, electric charging stations, etc.) These

adjustments are intended to calculate a fairer proportional fee based on the unique trip generation characteristics of these particular development types.

The outcome of this process is a schedule of fees for the various use categories identified as part of the TUMF program. The study conclusions including the Schedule of Fees is presented in **Chapter 7** of this report. The schedule of fees represents the maximum fee permissible under California law for the purposes of the TUMF program. The WRCOG Executive Committee has the option to adopt lower fees, however, in doing so each use category subject to a lower fee would not be contributing a fair share of the cost of their impacts. This would in turn create a funding gap for the program that would necessitate identifying additional project funding from some other source in order to ensure the cumulative regional impacts of new development are being mitigated fully in accordance with the program.



## 2.0 FUTURE GROWTH

### 2.1 Recent Historical Trend

Western Riverside County experienced robust growth in the period from the late 1990's to the mid 2000's. The results of Census 2000 indicate that in the year 2000, Western Riverside County had a population of 1.187 million representing a 30% increase (or 2.7% average annual increase) from the 1990 population of 912,000. Total employment in Western Riverside County in 2000 was estimated by the SCAG to be 381,000 representing a 46% increase (or 3.9% average annual increase) over the 1990 employment of 261,000.

Despite the impacts of the Great Recession and the associated residential mortgage and foreclosure crisis, Western Riverside County continued to grow due to the availability of relatively affordable residential and commercial property, and a generally well-educated workforce. By 2010, the population of the region had grown to 1.742 million, a further 47% growth in population from 2000. Similarly, total employment in the region had also grown from 2000 to 2010 with 434,000 employees estimated to be working in Western Riverside County. This represents a 12% increase from the 381,000 employees working in the region in 2000.

### 2.2 Available Demographic Data

A variety of alternate demographic information that quantifies future population, household and employment growth is available for Western Riverside County. For earlier versions of the TUMF Nexus Study, the primary available source of consolidated demographic information for Western Riverside County was provided by SCAG. SCAG is the largest of nearly 700 Councils of Government (COG) in the United States and functions as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for six counties in Southern California including Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura and Imperial. SCAG is mandated by the federal government to research and plan for issues of regional significance including transportation and growth management. As part of these responsibilities, SCAG maintains a comprehensive database of regional socioeconomic data and develops demographic projections and travel demand forecasts for Southern California.

Recognizing the need to develop a more comprehensive source of socioeconomic data for Riverside County, the Riverside County Center for Demographic Research (RCCDR) was established under the joint efforts of the County of Riverside, the Western Riverside Council of Governments, the Coachella Valley Association of Governments, and the University of California, Riverside in 2005. RCCDR was responsible for establishing and maintaining demographic information and ensuring data consistency through a centralized data source of demographic characteristics. RCCDR provided demographic estimates and forecasts for Riverside County as input to the SCAG regional forecasts as well as providing the demographic basis for RivTAM. RCCDR forecasts were utilized as the basis for the TUMF Nexus Study 2009 Update.

The functions of the RCCDR have been subsequently integrated into the Riverside County Information Technology – Geographic Information Systems (RCIT-GIS) group, and their role in the development and distribution of SED has recently diminished. Although RCIT-GIS, WRCOG and other regional partners participated in the process to develop regional demographic forecasts as part of the SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS, SCAG remained the lead agency in the compilation and dissemination of the forecasts that were ultimately adopted in 2016, including those specific to Western Riverside County. For this reason, the SCAG forecasts adopted for the 2016 RTP/SCS were used as the basis for the TUMF Nexus Study 2016 Update, with the adopted SCAG data being disaggregated to correlate to the traffic analysis zone (TAZ) structure utilized for RivTAM.

### 2.3 Demographic Assumptions Used for the Nexus Study Analysis

A major distinction between RCCDR data used for the TUMF Nexus Study 2009 Update and the SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS data used for this 2016 Update is the change in the base year from 2007 to 2012, as well as the change in the horizon year from 2035 to 2040. This shift in the base year and horizon year demographic assumptions of the program carries through all aspects of the nexus analysis, including the travel demand forecasting, network review and fee calculation.

The SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS data were compared to the RCCDR 2007 data used in the TUMF Nexus Study 2009 Update. As can be seen in **Table 2.1** and **Figure 2.1**, the 2012 data reflects a modest increase in population, a very slight decline in households, and a modest decline in overall employment, with a notable shift in employment away from industry and government/public sector to retail. These changes reflect a restructuring of the regional economy in response to the influences of the Great Recession during this time.

**Table 2.1 - Base Year Socioeconomic Estimates for Western Riverside County**

SED Type	2009 Update (2007)	2016 Update (2012)	Change	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	1,569,393	1,773,935	204,542	13%
<b>Total Households</b>	530,289	525,149	-5,140	-1%
Single-Family	395,409	366,588	-28,821	-7%
Multi-Family	134,880	158,561	23,681	18%
<b>Total Employment</b>	515,914	460,787	-55,127	-11%
Industrial	175,571	120,736	-54,835	-31%
Retail	39,576	65,888	26,312	66%
Service	256,813	253,372	-3,441	-1%
Government/Public Sector	43,954	20,791	-23,163	-53%

Source: Riverside County CDR, May 2008; SCAG 2016 RTP; WSP, April 2016

Figure 2.1 – Base Year Socioeconomic Estimates for Western Riverside County

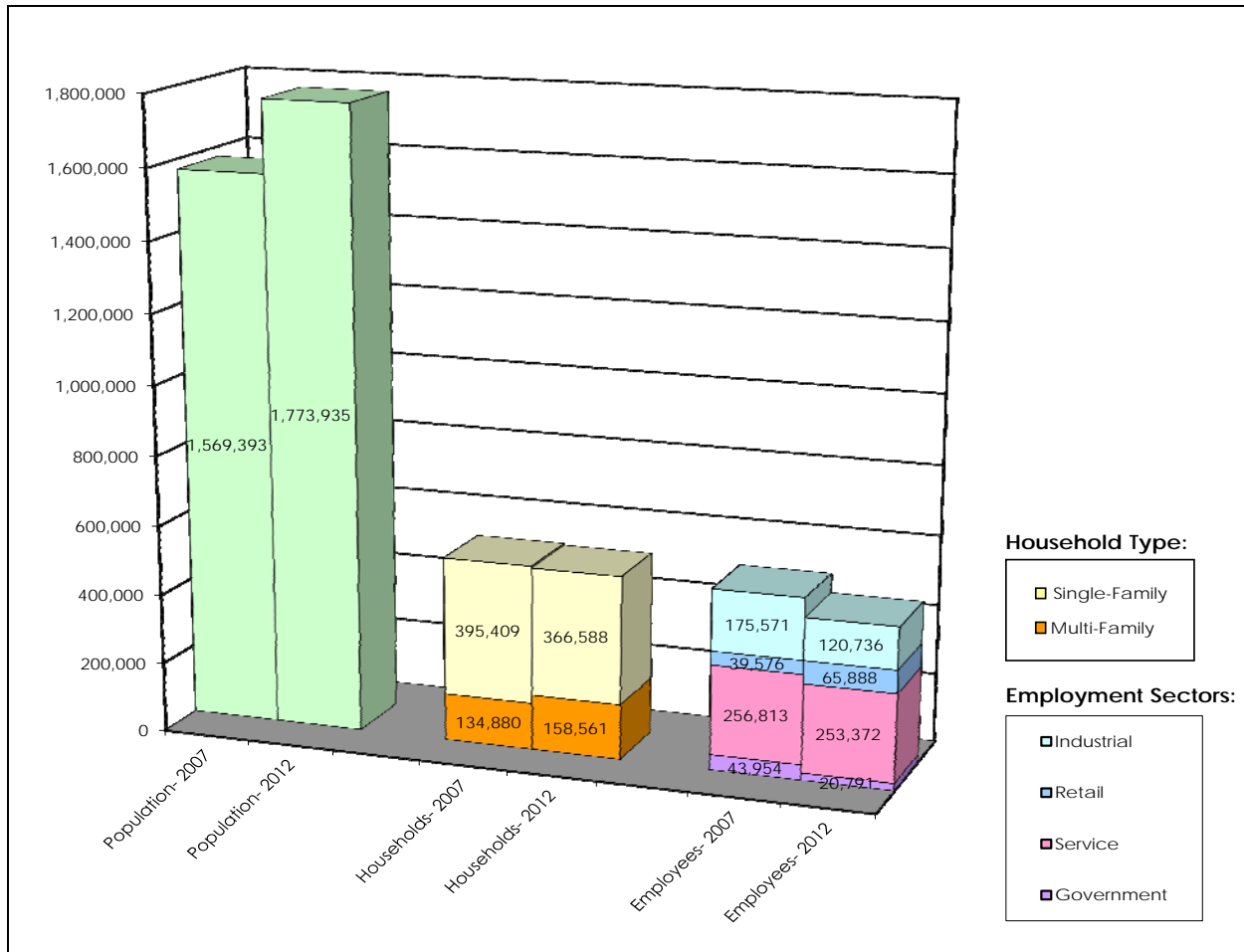


Table 2.2 and Figure 2.2 compare the socioeconomic forecasts for the program horizon year of 2035 used in the TUMF Nexus Study 2009 Update and 2040 for this study. The most recent forecasts reflect a reduction in the horizon year population, households and overall employment in Western Riverside County, as well as shifts in the projected growth in employment sectors away from government/public sector and service towards retail. These changes are considered to be consistent with the influence of the economic recession on the rate of growth in Western Riverside County.

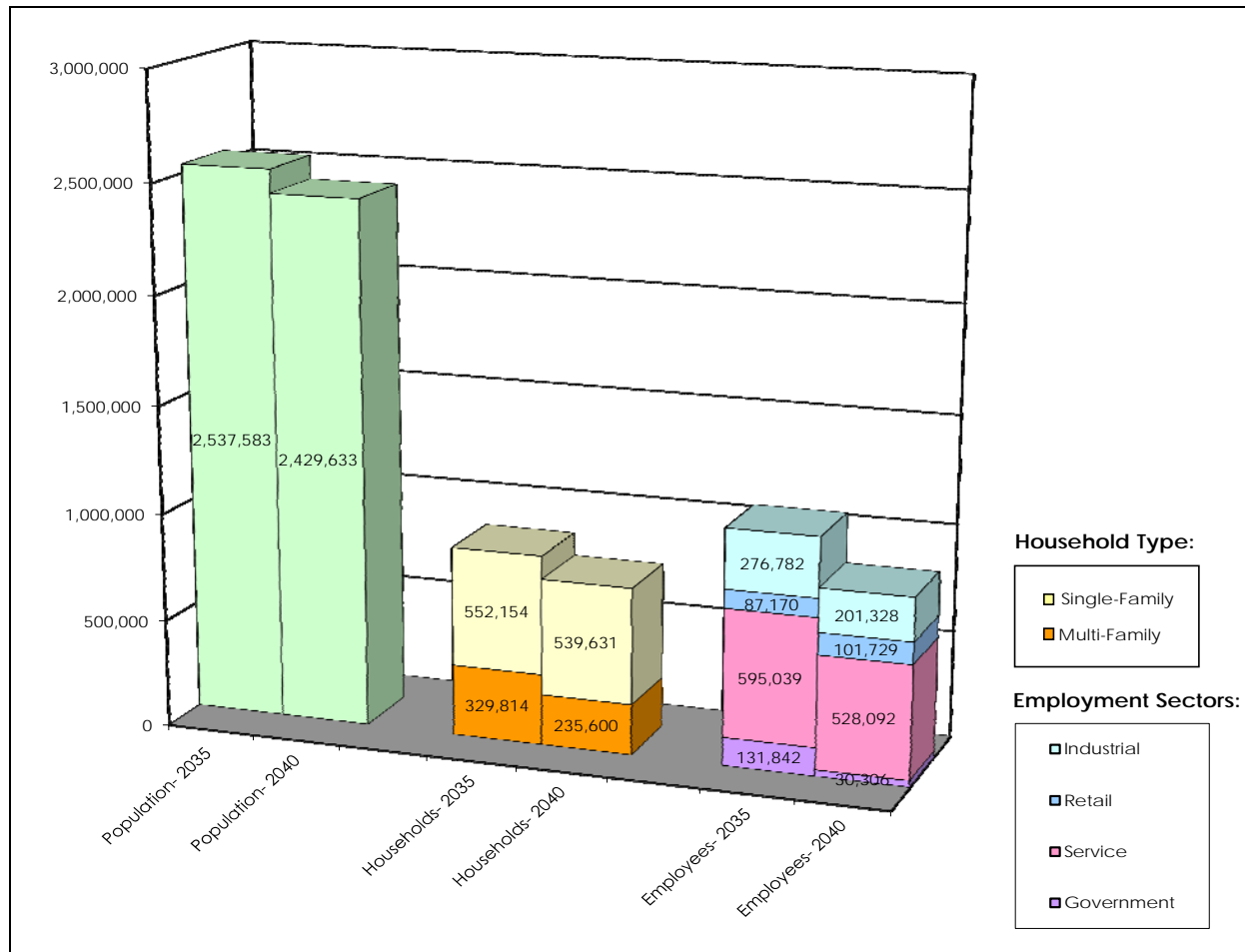
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Table 2.2 - Horizon Year Socioeconomic Estimates for Western Riverside County

SED Type	2009 Update (2035)	2016 Update (2040)	Change	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,537,583</b>	<b>2,429,633</b>	<b>-107,950</b>	<b>-4%</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>881,968</b>	<b>775,231</b>	<b>-106,737</b>	<b>-12%</b>
Single-Family	552,154	539,631	-12,523	-2%
Multi-Family	329,814	235,600	-94,214	-29%
<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>1,090,833</b>	<b>861,455</b>	<b>-229,378</b>	<b>-21%</b>
TUMF Industrial	276,782	201,328	-75,454	-27%
TUMF Retail	87,170	101,729	14,559	17%
TUMF Service	595,039	528,092	-66,947	-11%
TUMF Government/Public Sector	131,842	30,306	-101,536	-77%

Source: Riverside County CDR, May 2008; SCAG 2016 RTP; WSP, April 2016

Figure 2.2 - Horizon Year Socioeconomic Estimates for Western Riverside County



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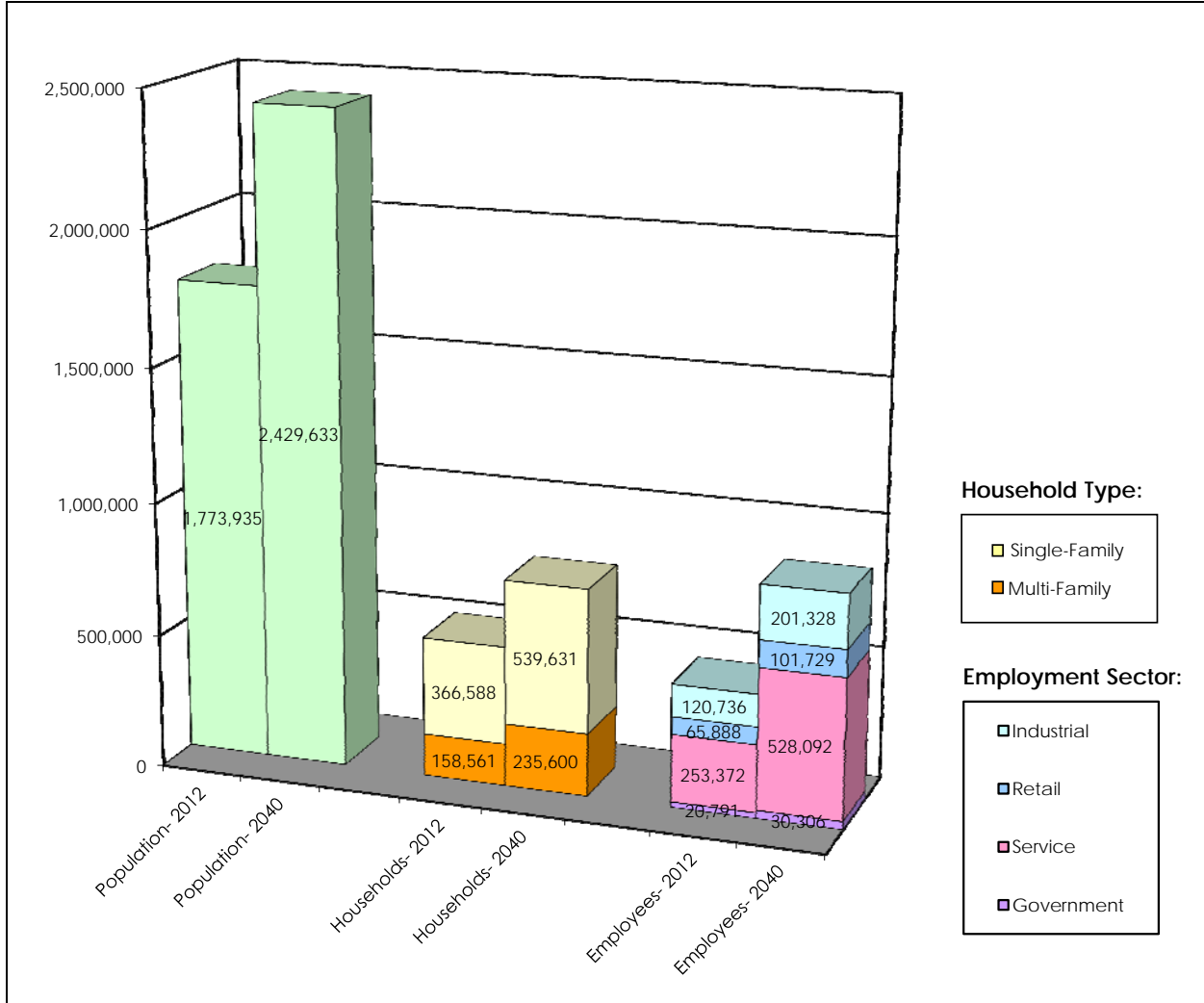
**Table 2.3** and **Figure 2.3** summarize the socioeconomic data obtained from SCAG and used as the basis for completing this Nexus Study analysis. The SCAG employment data for 2012 and 2040 was provided for thirteen employment sectors consistent with the California Employment Development Department (EDD) Major Groups including: Farming, Natural Resources and Mining; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities; Information; Financial Activities; Professional and Business Service; Education and Health Service; Leisure and Hospitality; Other Service; and Government. For the purposes of the Nexus Study, the EDD Major Groups were aggregated to Industrial (Farming, Natural Resources and Mining; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities), Retail (Retail Trade), Service (Information; Financial Activities; Professional and Business Service; Education and Health Service; Leisure and Hospitality; Other Service) and Government/Public Sector (Government). These four aggregated sector types were used as the basis for calculating the fee as described in **Section 6.2**. **Appendix B** provides a table detailing the EDD Major Groups and corresponding North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Categories that are included in each non-residential sector type.

**Table 2.3 - Population, Households and Employment in Western Riverside County (2012 to 2040)**

SED Type	2012	2040	Change	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,773,935</b>	<b>2,429,633</b>	<b>655,698</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>525,149</b>	<b>775,231</b>	<b>250,082</b>	<b>48%</b>
Single-Family	366,588	539,631	173,043	47%
Multi-Family	158,561	235,600	77,039	49%
<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>460,787</b>	<b>861,455</b>	<b>400,668</b>	<b>87%</b>
TUMF Industrial	120,736	201,328	80,592	67%
TUMF Retail	65,888	101,729	35,841	54%
TUMF Service	253,372	528,092	274,720	108%
TUMF Government/Public Sector	20,791	30,306	9,515	46%

Source: SCAG 2016 RTP; WSP, April 2016

Figure 2.3 - Population, Households and Employment in Western Riverside County (2012 to 2040)



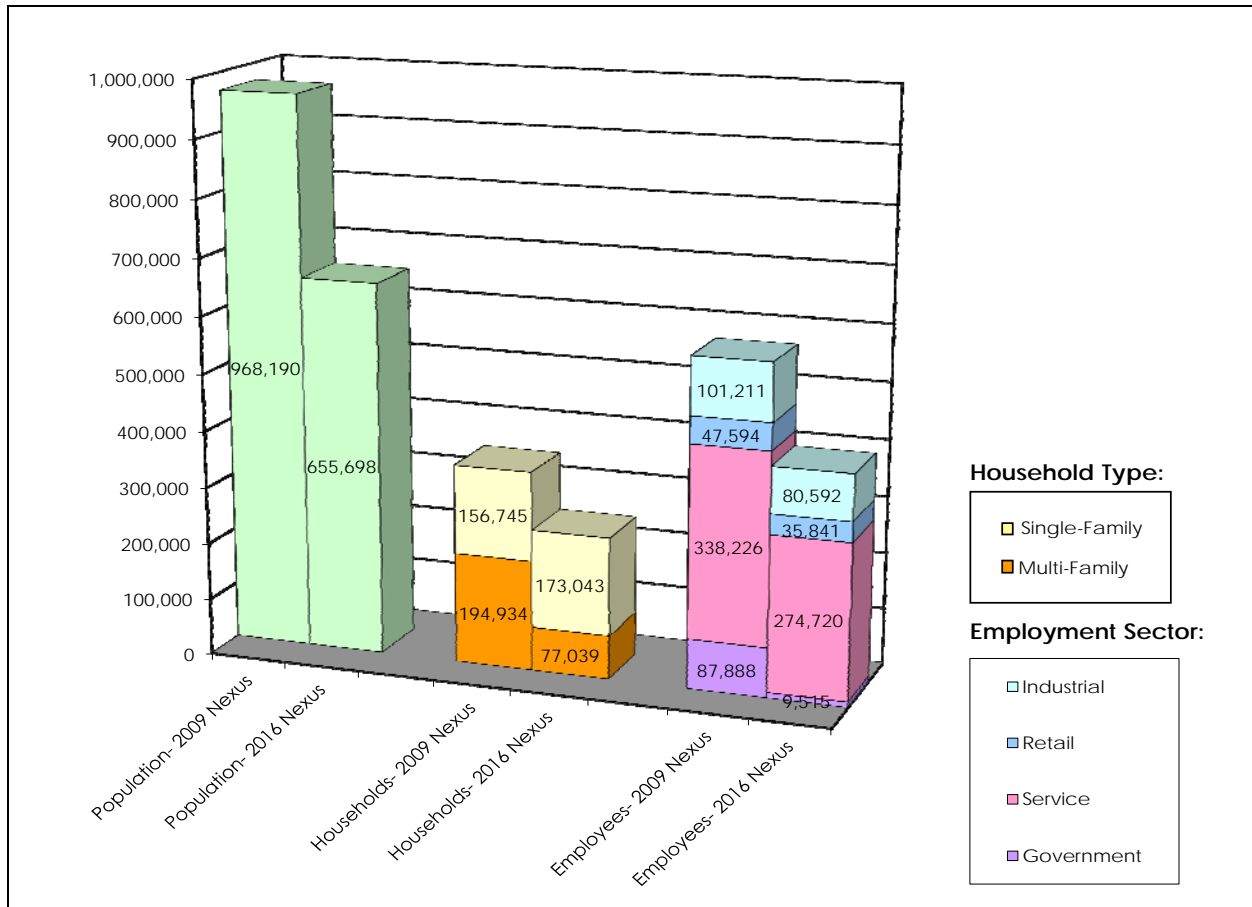
The combined effects of the changes in the base year and horizon year socioeconomic data is a notable reduction in the total growth in population, households and employment for the current Nexus Update compared to the 2009 Nexus Update. **Table 2.4** and **Figure 2.4** provide a comparison of the changes in population, households and employment between the 2016 Nexus Update and the 2009 Nexus Update. The table and figure clearly illustrate the reduction in the rate of growth in Western Riverside County largely attributable to the effects of the economic recession. This reduced rate of growth in the region will serve as the basis for reevaluating the level of impact of new development on the transportation system in the next section, as well as providing the basis for the determination of the fair share fee for each land use type.

**Table 2.4 - Population, Households and Employment in Western Riverside County  
(Existing to Future Change Comparison)**

SED Type	2009 Update (2007-2035)	2015 Update (2012-2040)	Difference	Percent
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>968,190</b>	<b>655,698</b>	<b>-312,492</b>	<b>-32%</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>351,679</b>	<b>250,082</b>	<b>-101,597</b>	<b>-29%</b>
Single-Family	156,745	173,043	16,298	10%
Multi-Family	194,934	77,039	-117,895	-60%
<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>574,919</b>	<b>400,668</b>	<b>-174,251</b>	<b>-30%</b>
TUMF Industrial	101,211	80,592	-20,619	-20%
TUMF Retail	47,594	35,841	-11,753	-25%
TUMF Service	338,226	274,720	-63,506	-19%
TUMF Government/Public Sector	87,888	9,515	-78,373	-89%

Source: Riverside County CDR, May 2008; SCAG 2016 RTP; WSP, April 2016

**Figure 2.4 - Population, Households and Employment in Western Riverside County  
(Existing to Future Change Comparison)**



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### 3.0 NEED FOR THE TUMF

All new development has some effect on the transportation infrastructure in a community, city or county due to an increase in travel demand. Increasing usage of the transportation facilities leads to more traffic, progressively increasing VMT, traffic congestion and decreasing the level of service (LOS)<sup>3</sup>. In order to meet the increased travel demand and keep traffic flowing, improvements to transportation facilities become necessary to sustain pre-development traffic conditions.

The projected growth in Western Riverside County (37% growth in population and 87% growth in employment in under 30 years) and the related growth in VMT can be expected to significantly increase congestion and degrade mobility if substantial investments are not made in the transportation infrastructure. This challenge is especially critical for arterial highways and roadways that carry a significant number of the trips between cities, since traditional sources of transportation improvement funding (such as the gasoline tax and local general funds) will not be nearly sufficient to fund the improvements needed to serve new development. Development exactions generally provide only a fraction of the improvements with improvements confined to the area immediately adjacent to the respective development, and the broad-based county-level funding sources (i.e., Riverside County’s half-cent sales tax known as Measure A) designate only a small portion of their revenues for arterial roadway improvements.

This section documents the existing and future congestion levels that demonstrate the need for future improvements to the transportation system to specifically mitigate the cumulative regional transportation impacts of new development. It then describes the TUMF concept that has been developed to fund future new developments’ fair share of needed improvements.

The forecast of future congestion levels is derived from Year 2040 No-Build travel demand forecasts for Western Riverside County developed using RivTAM. The Year 2040 No-Build scenario evaluates the effects of 2040 population, employment and resultant traffic generation on the 2015 existing arterial highway network.

### 3.1 Future Highway Congestion Levels

To support the evaluation of the cumulative regional impacts of new development on the existing arterial highway system in Western Riverside County, existing (2012) and

<sup>3</sup> The Highway Capacity Manual (Transportation Research Board, National Research Council, Washington, D.C., 2010, pp 2-2, 2-3) describes LOS as a “quality measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream, generally in terms of such service measures as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, and comfort and convenience.” Letters are used to designate each of six LOS (A to F), with LOS A representing the best operating conditions and LOS F representing the worst. According to the Highway Capacity Manual, LOS C or D is typically used in planning efforts to ensure an acceptable operating service for facility users. Therefore, LOS E represents the threshold for unacceptable LOS.



future (2040) SED were modeled on the existing (2015) arterial highway network using RivTAM. To quantify traffic growth impacts, various traffic measures of effectiveness were calculated for the AM and PM peak periods for each of the two scenarios. The WRCOG TUMF study area was extracted from the greater regional model network for the purpose of calculating measures for Western Riverside County only. Peak period performance measures for the Western Riverside County TUMF study area included total VMT, total vehicle hours of travel (VHT), total combined vehicle hours of delay (VHD), and total VMT experiencing unacceptable level of service (LOS E). These results were tabulated in **Table 3.1**. Plots of the Network Extents are attached in **Appendix C**.

Total Arterial VMT, VHT, VHD and LOS E Threshold VMT were calculated to include all principal arterials, minor arterials and major connectors, respectively. Regional values for each threshold were calculated for a total of all facilities including arterials, freeways, freeway ramps and High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes.

**Table 3.1 - Regional Highway System Measures of Performance (2012 Baseline to 2040 No-Build)**

Measure of Performance*	Peak Periods (Total)			
	2012	2040	% Change	% Annual
VMT - Total ALL FACILITIES	19,532,437	29,277,587	50%	1.5%
VMT - FREEWAYS	11,019,155	14,487,570	31%	1.0%
VMT - ALL ARTERIALS	8,513,282	14,790,016	74%	2.0%
<b>TOTAL - TUMF ARTERIAL VMT</b>	<b>5,585,202</b>	<b>9,089,495</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
VHT - TOTAL ALL FACILITIES	575,154	1,361,907	137%	3.1%
VHT - FREEWAYS	296,542	736,433	148%	3.3%
VHT - ALL ARTERIALS	278,611	625,474	124%	2.9%
<b>TOTAL TUMF ARTERIAL VHT</b>	<b>181,151</b>	<b>396,981</b>	<b>119%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
VHD - TOTAL ALL FACILITIES	175,765	739,075	320%	5.3%
VHD - FREEWAYS	117,430	502,549	328%	5.3%
VHD - ALL ARTERIALS	58,334	236,527	305%	5.1%
<b>TOTAL TUMF ARTERIAL VHD</b>	<b>45,080</b>	<b>172,944</b>	<b>284%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
VMT LOS E - TOTAL ALL FACILITIES	6,188,644	16,966,992	174%	3.7%
VMT LOS E - FREEWAYS	4,532,703	10,156,363	124%	2.9%
VMT LOS E & F - ALL ARTERIALS	1,655,941	6,810,629	311%	5.2%
<b>TOTAL TUMF ARTERIAL VMT w/ LOS E or worse</b>	<b>1,462,061</b>	<b>5,160,911</b>	<b>253%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>% of TUMF ARTERIAL VMT w/ LOS E or worse</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>57%</b>		

\* Based on RivTAM 2012 network provided by Riverside County Transportation Department and SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS SED with updated 2015 arterial network completed by WSP, September 2016.

NOTES:

Volume is adjusted by PCE factor

VMT = vehicle miles of travel (the total combined distance that all vehicles travel on the system)

VHT = vehicle hours of travel (the total combined time that all vehicles are traveling on the system)

VHD = vehicle hours of delay (the total combined time that all vehicles have been delayed on the system based on the difference between forecast travel time and free-flow (ideal) travel time)

LOS = level of service (based on forecast volume to capacity ratios).

LOS E or Worse was determined by V/C ratio that exceeds 0.9 thresholds as indicated in the Riverside County General Plan.

The following formulas were used to calculate the respective values:

- VMT = Link Distance \* Total Daily Volume
- VHT = Average Loaded (Congested) Link Travel Time \* Total Daily Volume
- VHD = VHT – (Free-flow (Uncongested) Link Travel Time \* Total Daily Volume)
- VMT LOS E or F = VMT (on links where Daily V/C exceeded 0.90)

Note: Volume to capacity (v/c) ratio thresholds for LOS E are based on the Transportation Research Board 2010 Edition of the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM 2010) LOS Maximum V/C Criteria for Multilane Highways with 45 mph Free Flow Speed (Exhibit 14-5, Chapter 14, Page 14-5).

The calculated values were compared to assess the total change between 2012 Baseline and 2040 No-Build, and the average annual change between 2012 Baseline and 2040 No-Build. As can be seen from the RivTAM outputs summarized in **Table 3.1**, the additional traffic generated by new development will cause VMT on the arterial highway network to increase by approximately 74% by the year 2040 (approximately 2.0% per year). In the absence of additional improvements to the transportation network in Western Riverside County, the growth in VMT will cause congestion on the highway system to increase almost exponentially, with the most significant increase in congestion observed on the arterial highway system that includes the TUMF Network. Many facilities will experience a significant increase in vehicle delay and deterioration in LOS to unacceptable levels as a result of new development and the associated growth in traffic. According to the Highway Capacity Manual (Transportation Research Board, 2010), LOS C or D are required to “ensure an acceptable operating service for facility users.” LOS E is generally recognized to represent the threshold of unacceptable operating service and the onset of substantial systemic traffic congestion.

The Congestion Management Program for Riverside County (CMP) published by the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) in 2011 designates LOS E as the “traffic standards must be set no lower than LOS E for any segment or intersection along the CMP System of Highways and Roadways” in Riverside County. “The intent of the CMP is to more directly link land use, transportation, and air quality, thereby prompting reasonable growth management programs that will effectively utilize new transportation funds, alleviate traffic congestion and related impacts, and improve air quality.”<sup>4</sup> The CMP provides a mechanism for monitoring congestion on the highway system and, where congestion is observed, establishes procedures for developing a deficiency plan to address improvement needs. The reactive nature of the CMP to identify and remediate existing congestion differs from the proactive nature of the TUMF program to anticipate and provide for future traffic needs. For this reason, the TUMF program follows the guidance of the Highway Capacity Manual in establishing LOS E as the threshold for unacceptable level of service, and subsequently as the basis for measuring system performance and accounting for existing needs. This approach ensures a more conservative accounting of existing system needs as part of the

<sup>4</sup> Congestion Management Program for Riverside County – Executive Summary (Riverside County Transportation Commission, 2011) Page ES-3, ES-1

determination of the “fair share” of mitigating the cumulative regional impacts of future new development on the transportation system.

The continuing need for a mitigation fee on new development is shown by the adverse impact that new development will have on Western Riverside County’s transportation infrastructure, and in particular, the arterial highway network. As a result of the new development and associated growth in population and employment in Western Riverside County, additional pressure will be placed on the transportation infrastructure with the total VMT on the Western Riverside County Regional System of Highways and Arterials (RSHA; also referred to as the TUMF Network) estimated to increase by approximately 63% or 1.8% compounded annually.

As shown in **Table 3.1**, the VMT on arterial facilities within the TUMF Network experiencing LOS of E or worse will increase by approximately 253% or 4.6% compounded annually in Western Riverside County in the period between 2012 and 2040. By 2040, 57% of the total VMT on the TUMF arterial highway system is forecast to be traveling on facilities experiencing daily LOS E or worse. Without improvements to the TUMF arterial highway system, the total vehicle hours of delay (VHD) experienced by area motorists on TUMF arterial highways will increase by approximately 4.9% per year. The combined influences of increased travel demand and worsened LOS that manifest themselves in severe congestion and delay highlight the continuing need to complete substantial capacity expansion on the TUMF arterial highway system to mitigate the cumulative regional impact of new development.

The RivTAM outputs summarized in **Table 3.1** clearly demonstrate that the travel demands generated by future new development in the region will lead to increasing levels of traffic congestion, especially on the arterial roadways. The need to improve these roadways to accommodate the anticipated growth in VMT and relieve future congestion is therefore directly linked to the future development which generates the additional travel demand.

### 3.2 Future Transit Utilization Levels

In addition to the roadway network, public transportation will play a role in serving future travel demand in the region. Transit represents a critical component of the transportation system by providing an alternative mode choice for those not wanting to use an automobile, and particularly for those who do not readily have access to an automobile. As population and employment in Western Riverside County grows as a result of new development, demand for regional transit services in the region is also expected to grow.

While some future transit trips will be accommodated by inter-regional transit services such as Metrolink, a substantial number of the trips within Western Riverside County will be served by bus transit services and for this reason the provision of regional bus transit service is considered integral to addressing the cumulative regional transportation impacts of new developments. Regional bus transit services within Western Riverside County are primarily provided by RTA. To support the evaluation of regional bus service

needs to accommodate new development, daily transit trip forecasts were derived from the RTA Comprehensive Operational Analysis<sup>5</sup>. Weekday projected system ridership for 2015 and 2025 were interpolated to 2012 and 2040 to represent existing and future transit trips consistent with the analysis of highway trips described in **Section 3.1**. The interpolated year 2012 and year 2040 existing and future transit ridership were compared in order to assess the impact of new development on transit demand. The weekday projected system ridership indicates that RTA bus transit services accommodate approximately 31,016 riders per day in Western Riverside County in 2015. By 2025, bus transit services are forecast to serve approximately 46,572 riders per weekday. This represents an increase in projected weekday ridership of 15,556 between 2015 and 2025, or an average increase of 1,414 weekday riders each year. Based on these projected weekday ridership levels and rate of ridership growth each year, the interpolated weekday ridership for 2012 is 26,773 while the interpolated weekday ridership for 2040 would be 67,785. This translates into an increase of 41,011 riders per weekday between 2012 and 2040. Weekday projected system ridership for 2015 and 2025, as presented in Table 7 of the RTA Comprehensive Operational Analysis Executive Summary, along with the interpolated weekday system ridership in 2012 and 2040 are included in **Appendix D**.

The significant future growth in demand for public transit services is reflective of the cumulative regional impacts of new development, and the associated increase in demand for all types of transportation infrastructure and services to accommodate this growth. Furthermore, bus transit ridership is expected to grow as the improved services being planned and implemented by RTA attracts new riders and encourages existing riders to use transit more often as an alternative to driving. Attracting additional riders to bus transit services contributes to the mitigation of the cumulative regional transportation impacts of new development by reducing the number of trips that need to be served on the highway system. The need to provide additional bus transit services within Western Riverside County to satisfy this future demand is therefore directly linked to the future development that generates the demand.

**3.3 The TUMF Concept**

A sizable percentage of trip-making for any given local community extends beyond the bounds of the individual community as residents pursue employment, education, shopping and entertainment opportunities elsewhere. As new development occurs within a particular local community, this migration of trips of all purposes by new residents and the new business that serve them contributes to the need for transportation improvements within their community and in the other communities of Western Riverside County. The idea behind a uniform mitigation fee is to have new development throughout the region contribute uniformly to paying the fair share cost of improving the transportation facilities that serve these longer-distance trips between communities. Thus, the fee is intended to be used primarily to improve transportation

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<sup>5</sup> Riverside Transit Agency (RTA), Comprehensive Operational Analysis Executive Summary, January 2015, Table 7

facilities that serve trips between communities within the region (in particular, arterial roadways and regional bus transit services).

Some roadways serve trips between adjacent communities, while some also serve trips between more distant communities within the region. The differing roadway functions led to the concept of using a portion of the fee revenues for a backbone system of arterial roadways that serve the longer-distance trips (i.e. using TUMF revenues from the entire region), while using a second portion of the fee revenues for a secondary system of arterials that serve inter-community trips within a specific subregion or zone (i.e. using TUMF revenues from the communities most directly served by these roads – in effect, a return-to-source of that portion of the funds). Reflecting the importance of public transit service in meeting regional travel needs, a third portion of fee revenues was reserved for improvements to regional bus transit services (i.e. using TUMF revenues from the entire region).

Much, but not all, of the new trip-making in a given area is generated by residential development (i.e. when people move into new homes, they create new trips on the transportation system as they travel to work, school, shopping or entertainment). Some of the new trips are generated simply by activities associated with new businesses (i.e. new businesses will create new trips through the delivery of goods and services, etc.). With the exception of commute trips by local residents coming to and from work, and the trips of local residents coming to and from new businesses to get goods and services, the travel demands of new businesses are not directly attributable to residential development. The consideration of different sources of new travel demand is therefore reflected in the concept of assessing both residential and non-residential development for their related transportation impacts.

In summary, the TUMF concept includes the following:

- A uniform fee that is levied on new development throughout Western Riverside County.
- The fee is assessed roughly proportionately on new residential and non-residential development based on the relative impact of each new use on the transportation system.
- A portion of the fee is used to fund capacity improvements on a backbone system of arterial roadways that serve longer-distance trips within the region; a portion of the fee is returned to the subregion or zone in which it was generated to fund capacity improvements on a secondary system of arterial roadways that link the communities in that area; and a portion of the fee is used to fund improvements to regional bus transit services that serve longer-distance trips between the communities within the region.



## 4.0 THE TUMF NETWORK

### 4.1 Identification of the TUMF Roadway Network

An integral element of the initial Nexus Study was the designation of the Western Riverside County Regional System of Highways and Arterials. This network of regionally significant highways represents those arterial and collector highway and roadway facilities that primarily support inter-community trips in Western Riverside County and supplement the regional freeway system. As a result, this system also represents the extents of the network of highways and roadways that would be eligible for TUMF funded improvements. The TUMF Network does **not** include the freeways of Western Riverside County as these facilities primarily serve longer distance inter-regional trips and a significant number of pass-through trips that have no origin or destination in Western Riverside County<sup>6</sup>.

The TUMF Network is the system of roadways that serve inter-community trips within Western Riverside County and therefore are eligible for improvement funding with TUMF funds. The RSHA for Western Riverside County was identified based on several transportation network and performance guidelines as follows:

1. Arterial highway facilities proposed to have a minimum of four lanes at ultimate build-out (not including freeways).
2. Facilities that serve multiple jurisdictions and/or provide connectivity between communities both within and adjoining Western Riverside County.
3. Facilities with forecast traffic volumes in excess of 20,000 vehicles per day in the future horizon year.
4. Facilities with forecast volume to capacity ratio of 0.90 (LOS E) or greater in the future horizon year.
5. Facilities that accommodate regional fixed route transit services.
6. Facilities that provide direct access to major commercial, industrial, institutional, recreational or tourist activity centers, and multi-modal transportation facilities (such as airports, railway terminals and transit centers).

**Appendix E** includes exhibits illustrating the various performance measures assessed during the definition of the RSHA.

Transportation facilities in Western Riverside County that generally satisfied the respective guidelines were initially identified, and a skeletal regional transportation framework evolved from facilities where multiple guidelines were observed. Representatives of all WRCOG constituent jurisdictions reviewed this framework in the context of current local transportation plans to define the TUMF Network, which was

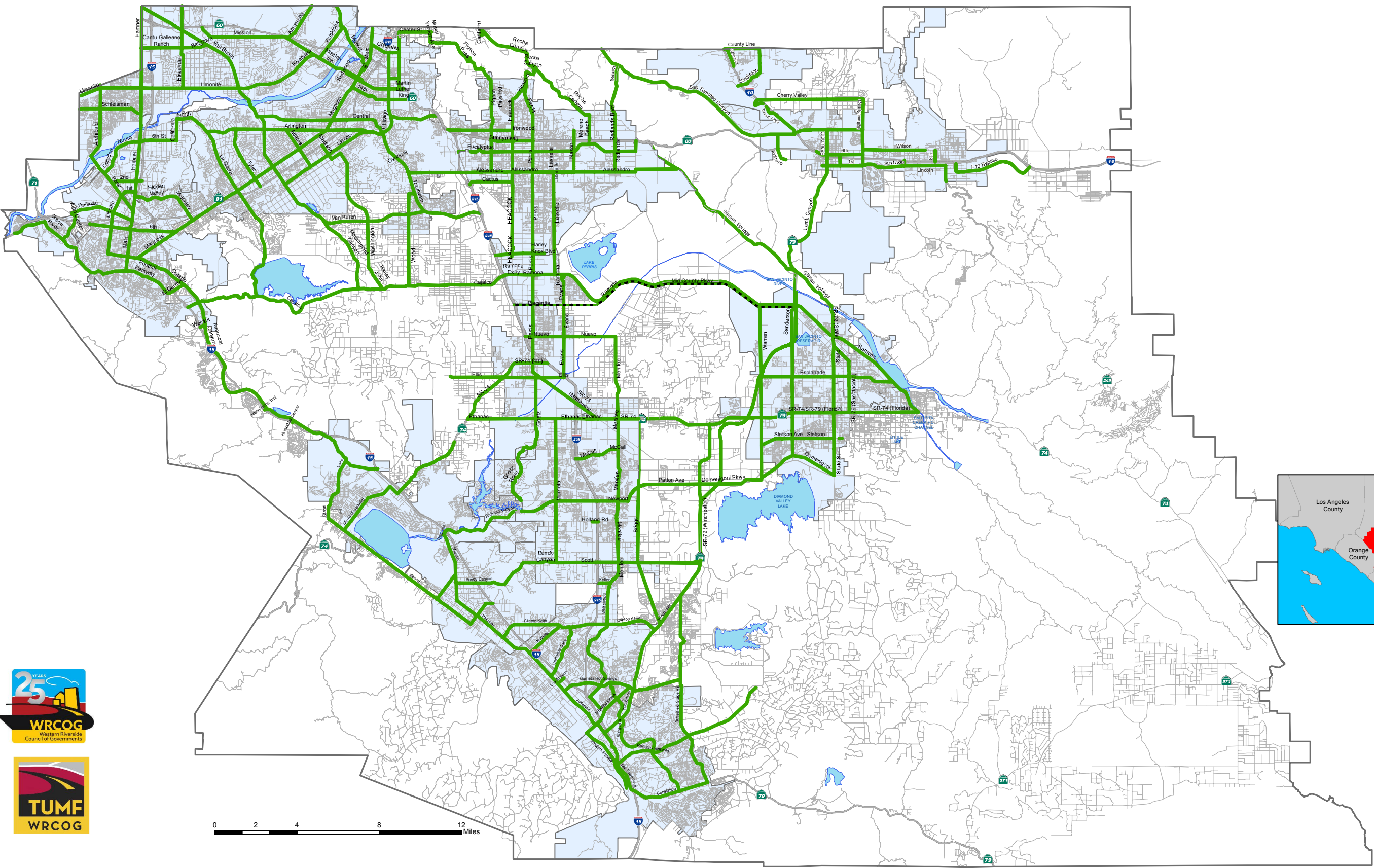
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<sup>6</sup> Since pass-through trips have no origin or destination in Western Riverside County, new development within Western Riverside County cannot be considered responsible for mitigating the impacts of pass through trips. The impact of pass-through trips and the associated cost to mitigate the impact of pass through trips (and other inter-regional freeway trips) is addressed in the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RTC) Western Riverside County Freeway Strategic Plan, Phase II – Detailed Evaluation and Impact Fee Nexus Determination, Final Report dated May 31, 2008.







subsequently endorsed by the WRCOG Public Works Committee, WRCOG Technical Advisory Committee, TUMF Policy Committee and the WRCOG Executive Committee.

The RSHA is illustrated in **Figure 4.1**. As stated previously, the RSHA represents those regional significant highway facilities that primarily serve inter-community trips in Western Riverside County and therefore also represents the extents of the network of highways and roadways that would be eligible for TUMF funded improvements.

Consistent with the declining rate of new development forecast for Western Riverside County post the Great Recession, the TUMF Network was reviewed as part of the 2016 Nexus Update to ensure facilities generally still met the previously described performance guidelines, and/or that the scope and magnitude of specific improvements to the TUMF Network were roughly proportional to the impacts needing to be mitigated. This review process resulted in the removal of various facilities from the TUMF Network, as well as various changes in the scope and magnitude of specific improvements to the TUMF Network are discussed in **Section 4.3** of this report.



**Legend**

-  TUMF Network
-  Mid County Parkw
-  Freeways
-  Lakes & Rivers
-  Streets & Roads
-  City Boundaries

A.17.c



# Regional System of Highways and Arterials - Western Riverside County

Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program | Figure 4.1

Disclaimer:  
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## 4.2 Backbone Network and Secondary Network








As indicated previously, the TUMF roadway network was refined to distinguish between facilities of “Regional Significance” and facilities of “Zonal Significance.” Facilities of Regional Significance were identified as those that typically are proposed to have a minimum of six lanes at general plan build-out<sup>7</sup>, extend across and/or between multiple Area Planning Districts<sup>8</sup>, and are forecast to carry at least 25,000 vehicles per day in 2040. The Facilities of Regional Significance have been identified as the “backbone” highway network for Western Riverside County. A portion of the TUMF fee is specifically designated for improvement projects on the backbone system. The backbone network is illustrated in **Figure 4.2**.

Facilities of Zonal Significance (the “secondary” network) represent the balance of the RSHA for Western Riverside County. These facilities are typically within one zone and carry comparatively lesser traffic volumes than the backbone highway network, although they are considered significant for circulation within the respective zone. A portion of the TUMF is specifically designated for improvement projects on the secondary network within the zone in which it is collected. The WRCOG APD or zones are illustrated in **Figure 4.3**.

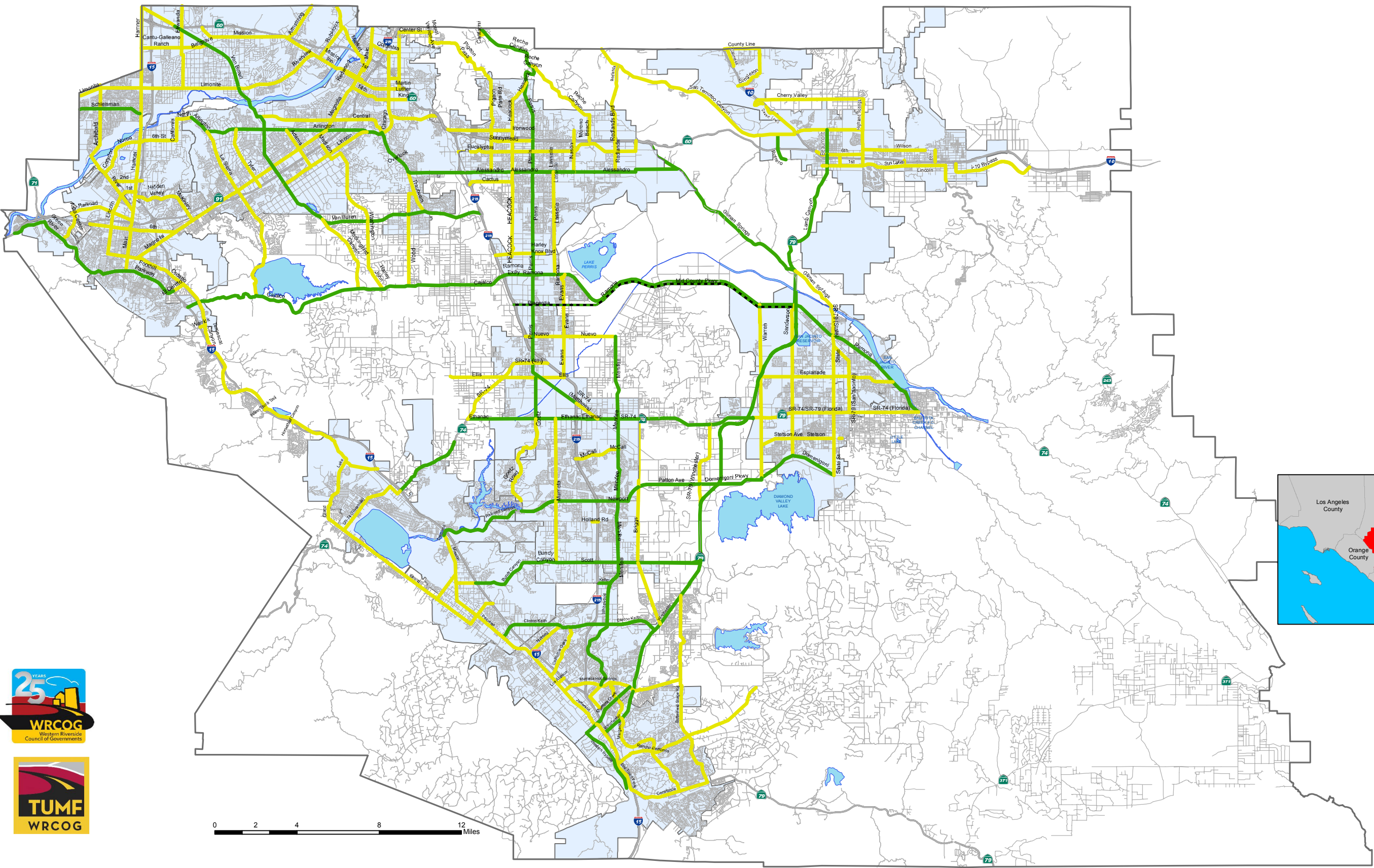
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<sup>7</sup> Although facilities were identified based on the minimum number of lanes anticipated at general plan buildout, in some cases it was determined that sufficient demand for all additional lanes facilities may not exist on some facilities until beyond the current timeframe of the TUMF Program (2040). As a result, only a portion of the additional lanes on these facilities have currently been identified for funding with TUMF revenues, reflecting the cumulative impact of new development through the current duration of the TUMF Program.

<sup>8</sup> Area Planning Districts (APD) are the five aggregations of communities used for regional planning functions within the WRCOG area. Area Planning Districts are interchangeably referred to as TUMF Zones.

-  Backbone Network
-  Secondary Network
-  Mid County Parkw
-  Freeways
-  Lakes & Rivers
-  Streets & Roads
-  City Boundaries

Attachment: 2016 TUMF Nexus Study (2774 : SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE










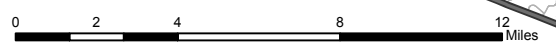
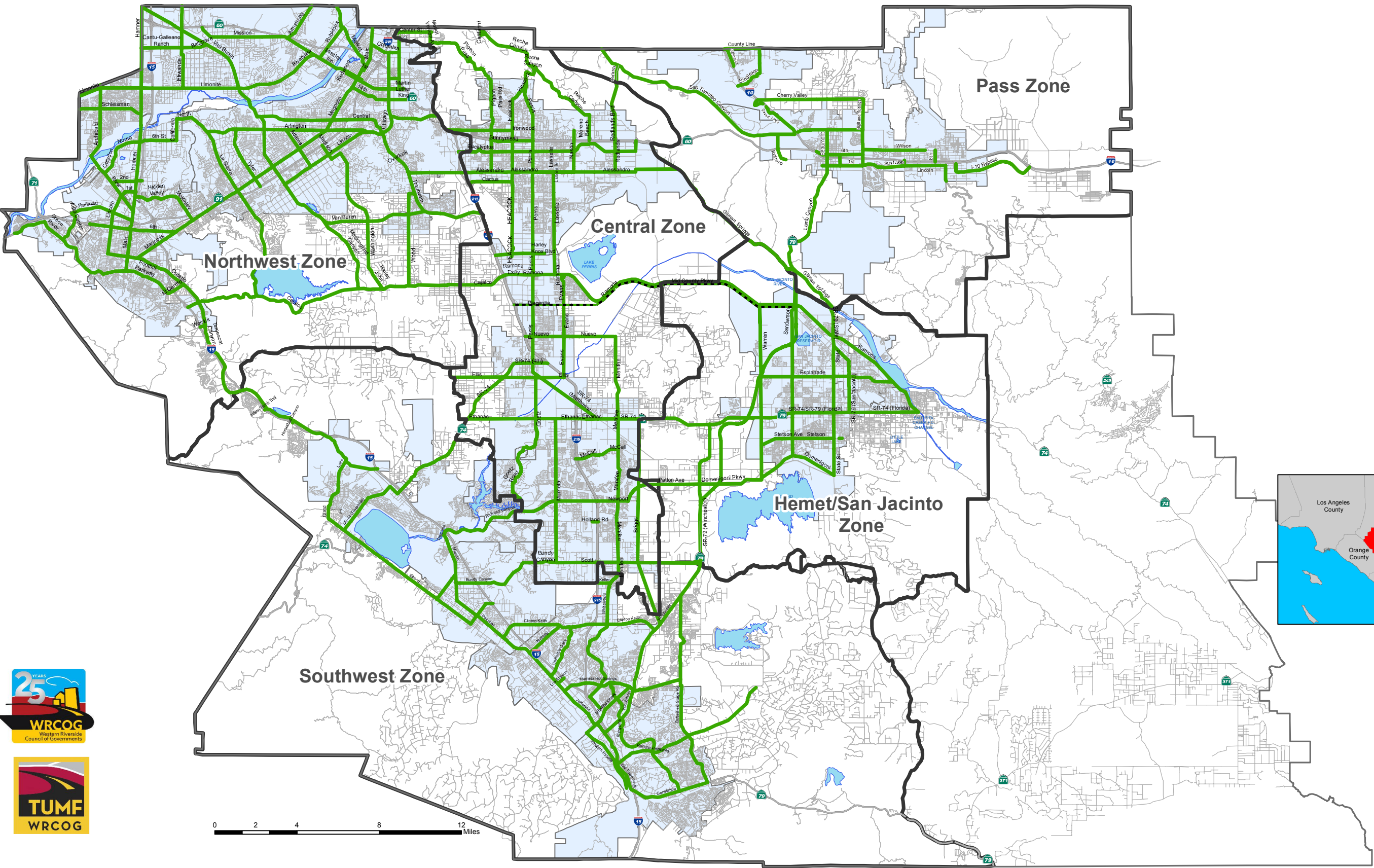
# Backbone Network of Highways and Arterials - Western Riverside County

Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program | Figure 4.2

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-  TUMF Network
-  Mid County Parkway
-  Freeways
-  Lakes & Rivers
-  TUMF Zone Bound
-  Streets & Roads
-  City Boundaries



# Western Riverside County Area Planning Districts (TUMF Zones)

Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program | Figure 4.3

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### 4.3 Future Roadway Transportation Needs

For the purpose of calculating a “fair share” fee for new development, it is necessary to estimate the cost of improvements on the TUMF system that will be needed to mitigate the cumulative regional impacts of future transportation demands created by new development. Estimates of the cost to improve the network to mitigate the cumulative impacts of new development were originally developed based on unit costs prepared for the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) Regional Arterial Cost Estimate (RACE)<sup>9</sup>, and the WRCOG Southwest District SATISFY 2020 Summary of Cost Estimates<sup>10</sup> (TKC/WRCOG 2000). The RACE cost estimates were developed based on a summary of actual construction costs for projects constructed in Riverside County in 1998.

The initial unit cost estimates for the TUMF (based on inflated RACE cost estimates) were reviewed in the context of the SATISFY 2020 Draft Cost Estimates and were consolidated to provide typical improvement costs for each eligible improvement type. The refinement of unit costs was completed to simplify the process of estimating the cost to improve the entire TUMF network. Based on RACE and SATISFY 2020, consolidated cost estimates included typical per mile or lump sum costs for each of the improvement types eligible under the TUMF Program. The resultant revised unit cost estimates were used as the basis for estimating the cost to complete the necessary improvements to the TUMF network to mitigate the cumulative regional transportation impacts of new development.

Variations in the consolidated cost estimates for specific improvement types were provided to reflect differences in topography and land use across the region. Unit costs for roadway construction were originally varied to account for variations in construction cost (and in particular, roadway excavation and embankment cost) associated with construction on level (code 1) rolling (code 2) and mountainous (code 3) terrain, respectively. Right-of-way acquisition costs which originally included consideration for land acquisition, documentation and legal fees, relocation and demolition costs, condemnation compensation requirements, utility relocation, and environmental mitigation costs were also varied to account for variations in right-of-way costs associated with urban (developed commercial/residential mixed uses – code 1), suburban (developed residential uses – code 2) and rural (undeveloped uses – code 3) land uses, respectively. Lump sum costs for interchange improvements were originally varied to account for variations in cost associated with new complex, new standard (or fully reconstructed), or major (or partially reconstructed) or minor (individual ramp improvements) interchange improvements.

As part of the 2016 TUMF Nexus Update, the original unit cost categories were revised to generate entirely new unit cost values based on the most recent available construction cost, labor cost and land acquisition cost values for comparable projects within

<sup>9</sup> Parsons Brinckerhoff/Coachella Valley Association of Governments, 1999, Regional Arterial Cost Estimate (RACE)

<sup>10</sup> TKC/Western Riverside Council of Governments, 2000, SATISFY 2020 Summary of Cost Estimates

Riverside County. The recalculation of the TUMF unit cost components was completed as part of the 2016 Nexus Update to reflect the effects of the ongoing recovery from the economic recession that has seen the costs of materials, labor and land acquisition in California rebound from relative historical lows. **Appendix F** provides a detailed outline of the assumptions and methodology leading to the revised TUMF unit cost assumptions developed as part of the 2016 Nexus Update. In addition, supplemental categories were added to the cost assumptions to better delineate the need to mitigate the cumulative multi-species habitat impacts of TUMF arterial highway improvements in accordance with the Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), and to account for the costs associated with WRCOG administration of the TUMF Program.

Section 8.5.1 of the Riverside County Integrated Project (RCIP) MSHCP adopted by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors on June 17, 2003 states that “each new transportation project will contribute to Plan implementation. Historically, these projects have budgeted 3% - 5% of their construction costs to mitigate environmental impacts.” This provision is reiterated in the MSHCP Final Mitigation Fee Nexus Report (David Taussig and Associates, Inc., July 1, 2003) section 5.3.1.2 which states that “over the next 25 years, regional infrastructure projects are expected to generate approximately \$250 million in funding for the MSHCP” based on mitigation at 5% of construction costs. To clearly demonstrate compliance with the provisions of the MSHCP, the TUMF Program will incorporate a cost element to account for the required MSHCP contribution to mitigate the multi-species habitat impacts of constructing TUMF projects. In accordance with the MSHCP Nexus Report, an amount equal to 5% of the construction cost for new TUMF network lanes, bridges and railroad grade separations will be specifically included as part of TUMF Program with revenues to be provided to the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA) for the acquisition of land identified in the MSHCP. The relevant sections of the MSHCP document and the MSHCP Nexus Report are included in **Appendix F**.

**Table 4.1** summarizes the unit cost estimate assumptions used to develop the TUMF network cost estimate as part of the current Nexus Update. **Table 4.1** also includes a comparison of the original TUMF unit cost assumptions, and the 2009 Nexus Update unit cost assumptions. Cost estimates are provided in current year values as indicated.

To estimate the cost of improving the regional transportation system to provide for future traffic growth from new development, the transportation network characteristics and performance guidelines (outlined in **Section 4.1**) were initially used as a basis for determining the needed network improvements. The initial list of improvements needed to provide for the traffic generated by new development was then compared with local General Plan Circulation Elements to ensure that the TUMF network included planned arterial roadways of regional significance. A consolidated list of proposed improvements and the unit cost assumptions were then used to establish an initial estimate of the cost to improve the network to provide for future traffic growth associated with new development. This initial list of proposed improvements has since been revised and updated as part of each subsequent Nexus Update to reflect the changing levels of new development and the associated travel demand and transportation system impacts to be mitigated as part of the TUMF program.



As discussed in **Section 2.3**, the effects of the economic recession since the 2009 Nexus Update have included a reduction in the rate of forecasted growth in Western Riverside County. As indicated in **Table 2.4** and **Figure 2.4**, the anticipated rate of forecasted growth in Western Riverside County has been reduced overall by 32% for population, 29% for households and 30% for employment. This reduced rate of socioeconomic growth is reflected in a reduction in the forecast horizon year population, households and employment depicted in **Table 2.2** and **Figure 2.2**, with the 2040 forecasts used as the basis for the 2016 Nexus Update being reduced by 4% for population, 12% for households and 21% for employment compared to the 2035 horizon year forecasts used as the basis for the 2009 Nexus Update, despite the horizon year being extended out by 5 years in the most recent SCAG forecasts. This reduced rate of forecasted socioeconomic growth has a commensurate impact on the forecasted daily traffic in the region as demonstrated by the 2009 Nexus Update VMT compared to the 2016 Nexus Update VMT in **Table 4.2**. As shown in the table, the forecast daily traffic is reduced by about 7% in the year 2040 as the basis for the 2016 Nexus Update compared to the year 2035 as used for the 2009 Nexus Update. As a result of the reduced traffic growth in the region, it is anticipated that the cumulative regional impacts of new development on the arterial highway and transit systems in the region is also reduced necessitating a reduction in the projects identified on the TUMF Network to mitigate the impacts of new development.

**Table 4.1 - Unit Costs for Arterial Highway and Street Construction**

Component Type	Original Cost Assumptions as published October 18, 2002	Cost Assumptions per 2009 Nexus Update October 5, 2009	Cost Assumptions per 2016 Nexus Update	Description
Terrain 1	\$550,000	\$628,000	<b>\$692,000</b>	Construction cost per lane mile - level terrain
Terrain 2	\$850,000	\$761,000	<b>\$878,000</b>	Construction cost per lane mile - rolling terrain
Terrain 3	\$1,150,000	\$895,000	<b>\$1,064,000</b>	Construction cost per lane mile - mountainous terrain
Landuse 1	\$900,000	\$1,682,000	<b>\$2,509,000</b>	ROW cost factor per lane mile - urban areas
Landuse 2	\$420,000	\$803,000	<b>\$2,263,000</b>	ROW cost factor per lane mile - suburban areas
Landuse 3	\$240,000	\$237,000	<b>\$287,000</b>	ROW cost factor per lane mile - rural areas
Interchange 1	n/a	\$43,780,000	<b>\$50,032,000</b>	Complex new interchange/interchange modification cost
Interchange 2	\$20,000,000	\$22,280,000	<b>\$25,558,000</b>	New interchange/interchange modification total cost
Interchange 3	\$10,000,000	\$10,890,000	<b>\$12,343,000</b>	Major interchange improvement total cost
Bridge 1	\$2,000	\$2,880	<b>\$3,180</b>	Bridge total cost per lane per linear foot
RRXing 1	\$4,500,000	\$4,550,000	<b>\$6,376,000</b>	New Rail Grade Crossing per lane
RRXing 2	\$2,250,000	\$2,120,000	<b>\$2,733,000</b>	Existing Rail Grade Crossing per lane
Planning	10%	10%	<b>10%</b>	Planning, preliminary engineering and environmental assessment costs based on construction cost only
Engineering	25%	25%	<b>25%</b>	Project study report, design, permitting and construction oversight costs based on construction cost only
Contingency	10%	10%	<b>10%</b>	Contingency costs based on total segment cost
Administration		3%	<b>4%</b>	TUMF program administration based on total TUMF eligible network cost
MSHCP		5%	<b>5%</b>	TUMF component of MSHCP based on total TUMF eligible construction cost

**Table 4.2 - Forecasted Daily Traffic in Western Riverside County**

Measure of Performance	2016 Nexus Update		2009 Nexus Update	
	Daily		Daily	
	2012 Baseline	2040 No-Build	2007	2035
VMT - Total ALL FACILITIES	36,844,082	56,574,656	39,187,718	60,772,353
VMT - FREEWAYS	21,798,155	30,678,958	24,056,704	32,920,502
<b>VMT - ALL ARTERIALS</b>	<b>15,045,927</b>	<b>25,895,698</b>	<b>15,131,014</b>	<b>27,851,851</b>
TOTAL - TUMF ARTERIAL VMT	10,059,547	16,515,642		

Source: Based on RivTAM 2012 network provided by Riverside County Transportation Department and SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS SED with updated 2015 arterial network completed by WSP, September 2016; RivTAM provided by Iteris (2008)

Attachment: 2016 TUMF Nexus Study (2774 : SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE



A peer review process utilizing real world experience and perspectives from both the private and public sectors was critical in developing a realistic network of proposed improvements to mitigate the additional traffic resulting from future development in Western Riverside County. Representatives of private development firms and the BIA have continued to participate in the process of developing and updating the TUMF Program. This involvement has included active participation of private developer staff at various workshops conducted at critical milestone points in the process of completing the Nexus update, as well as a formal review of the TUMF Network and associated elements of the Nexus Study by the BIA and their hired consultant staff.

As part of the 2015 Nexus Update, the list of proposed improvements included in the initial Nexus Study and validated during the subsequent Nexus updates was reviewed for accuracy and, where necessary, amended to remove or modify projects that have changed in need to mitigate impacts based on changes in the patterns of growth and travel demand within the region. Projects completed since the adoption of the 2009 Nexus Update were also removed from the network to reflect the fact that mitigation at these locations is no longer required. The specific network changes were screened by the WRCOG Public Works Committee for consistency with TUMF network guidelines including travel demand and traffic performance, and were subsequently reviewed by representatives of the public and private sectors at a series of workshop meetings conducted between November 2014 and January 2015.

In response to the release of the 2015 Nexus Update draft study document, the TUMF Network was further reviewed by a consultant team hired by the BIA, with findings and recommendations provided in a letter dated August 8, 2015. A final review of the TUMF Network and associated improvements was conducted by WRCOG staff in cooperation with the Public Works Committee during the summer and fall of 2016 specifically in conjunction with the 2016 Nexus Update to include consideration of the revised travel forecasts based on the SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS demographic forecasts.

Based on the findings of the network screening, workshop meetings and other reviews, elements of specific projects were revised to reflect necessary network corrections and modifications to project assumptions. Matrices summarizing the disposition of the requests received as part of both the 2015 and 2016 TUMF Nexus Updates were developed and are included in **Appendix G**.

Eligible arterial highway and street improvement types to mitigate the cumulative regional transportation impacts of new development on Network facilities include:

1. Construction of additional Network roadway lanes;
2. Construction of new Network roadway segments;
3. Expansion of existing Network bridge structures;
4. Construction of new Network bridge structures;
5. Expansion of existing Network interchanges with freeways;
6. Construction of new Network interchanges with freeways;
7. Grade separation of existing Network at-grade railroad crossings;

All eligible improvement types provide additional capacity to Network facilities to accommodate future traffic growth generated by new development in Western Riverside County. Following the comprehensive update of the TUMF Program, the estimated total cost to improve the RSHA for Western Riverside County is \$3.45 billion with this cost including all arterial highway and street planning, engineering, design, right-of-way acquisition and capital construction costs, but not including transit, MSHCP or program administration costs that will be subsequently described. It should be noted that the full cost to improve the TUMF Network cannot be entirely attributed to new development and must be adjusted to account for the previous obligation of other funds to complete necessary improvements and unfunded existing needs. **Sections 4.5** and **4.6** describe the adjustments to the total TUMF Network improvement need to account for existing needs and obligated funds.

In addition to the arterial highway and street improvement costs indicated above, the TUMF Nexus Update included specific consideration for the TUMF Program obligation to the MSHCP program to mitigate the impact of TUMF network improvements on species and habitat within Western Riverside County. The TUMF obligation to MSHCP was calculated at a rate of 5% of the total construction (capital) cost of new lane segments, bridges and railroad grade separations on the TUMF Network. The total obligation to the MSHCP as indicated in the TUMF Network cost fee table is approximately \$45.4 million, although the total obligation specific to the TUMF program is reduced to account for MSHCP obligations associated with improvements addressing existing needs and therefore excluded from TUMF.

The TUMF 2016 Nexus Update similarly includes specific consideration of the costs associated with WRCOG administration of the TUMF Program. The average cost for WRCOG to administer the TUMF Program was calculated at a rate of 4% of the total eligible cost of new lane segments (including interchanges, bridges and railroad grade separations) on the TUMF Network and new transit services. Administration costs incurred by WRCOG include direct salary, fringe benefit and overhead costs for WRCOG staff assigned to administer the program and support participating jurisdictions, and costs for consultant, legal and auditing services to support the implementation of the TUMF program. The total cost for WRCOG administration of the TUMF Program as indicated in the TUMF Network cost fee table is approximately \$112.2 million.

The detailed TUMF network cost calculations are provided in **Section 4.7**, including each of the individual segments and cost components considered as part of the TUMF Program, and the maximum eligible TUMF share for each segment following adjustments for obligated funding and unfunded existing needs as described in subsequent sections.

**4.4 Public Transportation Component of the TUMF System**

In addition to the roadway network, public transportation plays a key role in serving future travel demand in the region. Public transportation serving inter-community trips is generally provided in the form of public bus transit services and in particular express bus

or other high frequency services between strategically located community transit centers. In Western Riverside County, these bus transit services are typically provided by RTA. Transit needs to serve future regional travel in Western Riverside County via bus transit include vehicle acquisitions, transit centers, express bus stop upgrades, maintenance facilities and other associated capital improvements to develop express bus or other high frequency inter-community transit bus services within the region. Metrolink commuter rail service improvements were not included in the TUMF Program as they typically serve longer inter-regional commute trips equivalent to freeway trips on the inter-regional highway system.

The network of regionally significant bus transit services represents those express bus and other high frequency transit bus services that primarily support inter-community trips in Western Riverside County and supplement the regional highway system and inter-regional commuter rail services. As a result, this portion of the bus transit system also represents the extents of the network of bus services that would be eligible for TUMF funded improvements.

The TUMF Bus Transit Network is the system of bus services that serve inter-community trips within Western Riverside County and therefore are eligible for improvement funding with TUMF funds. The Bus Transit Network for Western Riverside County was identified based on several transit network and performance guidelines as follows:

1. Bus transit routes (or corridors comprised of multiple overlapping routes) proposed to have a frequency of greater than three buses per direction during peak hours at ultimate build out.
2. Routes or corridors that serve multiple jurisdictions and/or provide connectivity between communities, both within and adjoining western Riverside County.
3. Routes or corridors with forecast weekday bus ridership in excess of 1,000 person trips per day by 2040.
4. Routes or corridors that are proposed to provide timed interconnections with at least four other routes or corridors at ultimate build out.
5. Routes or corridors that utilize the majority of travel along the TUMF RSHA.
6. Routes or corridors that provide direct access to areas of forecast population and employment growth, major commercial, industrial, institutional, recreational or tourist activity centers, and multi-modal transportation facilities (such as airports, railway terminals and transit centers).

Express bus routes and other high-frequency bus transit routes and corridors in Western Riverside County that generally satisfied the respective guidelines were identified by RTA based on service information developed as part of the RTA Comprehensive Operational Analysis completed in January 2015. The TUMF Bus Transit Network was subsequently endorsed by the WRCOG Public Works Committee, WRCOG Technical Advisory Committee, and the WRCOG Executive Committee as the basis for the transit component of the 2016 Nexus Update.

Updated cost estimates for improving the infrastructure serving public transportation, including construction of transit centers and transfer facilities, express bus stop upgrades, and capital improvements needed to develop express bus and other high

frequency bus transit service within the region were provided by RTA. The updated transit unit cost data provided by RTA are shown in **Table 4.3**.

**Table 4.3 - Unit Costs for Transit Capital Expenditures**

Component Type*	Cost Assumptions as published October 18, 2002	Cost Assumptions per 2009 Nexus Update October 5, 2009	Cost Assumptions per 2015 Nexus Update	Description
Transit Center 1			\$6,000,000	Relocation/expansion of existing Regional Transit Center with up to 14 bus bays and park and ride
Transit Center 2	\$6,000,000	\$5,655,000	\$9,000,000	New Regional Transit Center with up to 14 bus bays and park and ride
Transfer Facility			\$1,000,000	Multiple route transfer hub
O & M Facility			\$50,000,000	Regional Operations and Maintenance Facility
Bus Stop	\$10,000	\$27,000	\$40,000	Bus Stop Amenities Upgrade on TUMF Network
BRT Service Capital	\$540,000	\$550,000	\$60,000	BRT/Limited Stop Service Capital (per stop**)
Vehicle Fleet 1			\$155,000	Medium Sized Bus Contract Operated
Vehicle Fleet 2	\$325,125	\$550,000	\$585,000	Large Sized Bus Directly Operated
COA Study			\$950,000	Comprehensive Operational Analysis Study component of Nexus Study Update

\* Transit Cost Component Types were restructured as part of the 2015 Nexus Update in accordance with the RTA Comprehensive Operational Analysis (January 2015)

\*\* BRT Service Capital Cost Assumption was based on a per mile unit in 2009 Nexus Update. 2016 Nexus Update uses a per stop unit cost for BRT Service Capital

The estimated total cost for future RTA bus transit services to accommodate forecast transit demand is approximately \$153.1 million with this cost including all planning, engineering, design and capital improvement costs. Detailed transit component cost estimates are included in **Section 4.7**.

## 4.5 Existing Obligated Funding

For some of the facilities identified in the TUMF network, existing obligated funding has previously been secured through traditional funding sources to complete necessary improvements, including most recently California Senate Bill (SB) 1 Transportation Funding approved by Governor Brown on April 28, 2017. Since funding has been obligated to provide for the completion of needed improvements to the TUMF system, the funded cost of these improvements will not be recaptured from future developments through the TUMF Program. As a result, the TUMF network cost was adjusted accordingly to reflect the availability of obligated funds.

To determine the availability of obligated funds, each jurisdiction in Western Riverside County (including the County of Riverside, the participating cities, and RCTC) was asked to review their current multi-year capital improvement programs to identify transportation projects on the TUMF system. A detailed table identifying the obligated funds for segments of the TUMF network is included in **Appendix H**. A total of \$303.5 million in obligated funding was identified for improvements to the TUMF system. The estimated TUMF network cost was subsequently reduced by this amount.

## 4.6 Unfunded Existing Improvement Needs

A review of the existing traffic conditions on the TUMF network (as presented in **Table 3.1**) indicates that some segments of the roadways on the TUMF system currently experience congestion and operate at unacceptable levels of service. In addition, demand for inter-community transit service already exists and future utilization of proposed inter-community transit services will partially reflect this existing demand. The need to improve these portions of the system is generated by existing demand, rather than the cumulative regional impacts of future new development, so future new development cannot be assessed for the equivalent cost share of improvements providing for this existing need.

In the initial TUMF Nexus Study, the cost of existing improvement needs was estimated by identifying the roadway segments on the TUMF network that operate at LOS E or F according to the modeled 2000 base year volumes. The application of the LOS E threshold is consistent with national traffic analysis guidance that stipulates LOS D as the minimum acceptable LOS for arterial roadway facilities. The cost to improve these roadway segments with existing unacceptable LOS was calculated using the same method applied to estimate the overall system improvement cost. This method estimated the share of the particular roadway segment (including all associated ROW, interchange, structure and soft costs) that was experiencing unacceptable LOS, and reduced the estimated cost to reflect the relative share. The adjusted value reflected the maximum eligible under the TUMF Program to improve only those portions of the segment (and the relative share of associated improvement costs) that were not experiencing an existing need and were therefore considered to be exclusively addressing the cumulative impacts of new development.

By the application of this methodology, the initial TUMF Nexus Study did not account for the incremental cumulative impact of new development on those segments with an identified existing need. For this reason, the methodology to account for existing need was reviewed as part of the TUMF 2005 update to provide for the inclusion of incremental traffic growth on those segments with existing need.

As part of the 2016 Nexus Update, the methodology to account for existing need on arterial segments was further refined to utilize peak period traffic conditions as the basis for the calculation, rather than daily traffic conditions. Peak period performance measures typically reflect the highest level of demand for transportation facilities and therefore are typically utilized as the basis for project design making peak period a more appropriate basis for determining existing need (and future mitigation needs) as part of the TUMF program. The existing need methodology for the 2016 Nexus Update was also expanded to include spot improvements on the TUMF Network (including interchanges, bridges and railroad crossings). Due to limitations in previously available traffic forecast data, prior versions of the TUMF Nexus Study only determined existing need for arterial segments and did not explicitly include existing need for spot improvements.

To account for existing need in the TUMF Network as part of the 2016 Nexus Update, the cost for facilities identified as currently experiencing LOS E or F was adjusted. This was done by identifying the portion of any TUMF facility in the RivTAM 2012 Baseline scenario with a volume to capacity (v/c) ratio of greater than 0.9 (the threshold for LOS E), and extracting the share of the overall facility cost to improve that portion. This cost adjustment provides for the mitigation of incremental traffic growth on those TUMF segments with an existing high level of congestion. The following approach was applied to account for incremental traffic growth associated with new development as part of the existing need methodology:

1. Facilities with an existing need were identified by reviewing the RivTAM 2012 Baseline scenario assigned traffic on the 2015 existing network and delineating those facilities included on the TUMF Cost Fee Summary Table that have an average directional v/c exceeding 0.90.
  - a. Weighted directional v/c values were used to determine existing need for network segments, which was calculated by:
    - i. Determining the length for the portion of each segment (model link), and calculating the ratio of link length to the overall segment length
    - ii. Generating the average directional v/c for each link, for both directions in AM and PM periods, and multiplying by link/segment length ratio
    - iii. Determining the maximum peak-period peak-direction v/c for each link, representing the highest directional v/c in either AM or PM
    - iv. Calculating weighted average v/c for each TUMF segment, based on the sum of all weighted max v/c values of each link within a segment



- b. A similar method was used to determine existing need for spot improvements including interchanges, railroad crossings and bridges. However, no weighting was used in the calculation of existing need for spot improvements. For these facilities, the peak-period peak-direction v/c values (highest directional v/c in either AM or PM) were utilized in the existing need calculation. This was based on the individual link within a network segment where a bridge or railroad crossing is located, or on- and off-ramps in the case of interchanges.
2. Initial costs of addressing the existing need were calculated by estimating the share of a particular roadway segments "new lane" cost, or individual spot improvement cost (including all associated ROW and soft costs).
3. Incremental growth in v/c was determined by comparing the average directional base year v/c for the TUMF facilities (delineated under step one) with the horizon year v/c for the corresponding segments and spot improvements calculated based on the RivTAM 2040 No-Build scenario assigned traffic on the 2012 existing network using the same methodology as the base year v/c.
4. The proportion of the incremental growth attributable to new development was determined by dividing the result of step three with the total 2040 No-Build scenario v/c in excess of LOS E.
5. For those segments experiencing a net increase in v/c over the base year, TUMF will 'discount' the cost of existing need improvements by the proportion of the incremental v/c growth through 2040 No-Build compared to the 2012 Baseline v/c (up to a maximum of 100%).

The unfunded cost of existing highway improvement needs (including the related MSHCP obligation) totals \$431.7 million. **Appendix H** includes a detailed breakdown of the existing highway improvement needs on the TUMF network, including the associated unfunded improvement cost estimate for each segment and spot improvement experiencing unacceptable LOS.

For transit service improvements, the cost to provide for existing demand was determined by multiplying the total transit component cost by the share of future transit trips representing existing demand. The cost of existing transit service improvement needs is \$60.5 million representing 39.5% of the TUMF transit component. **Appendix H** includes tables reflecting the calculation of the existing transit need share and the existing transit need cost.

#### 4.7 Maximum TUMF Eligible Cost

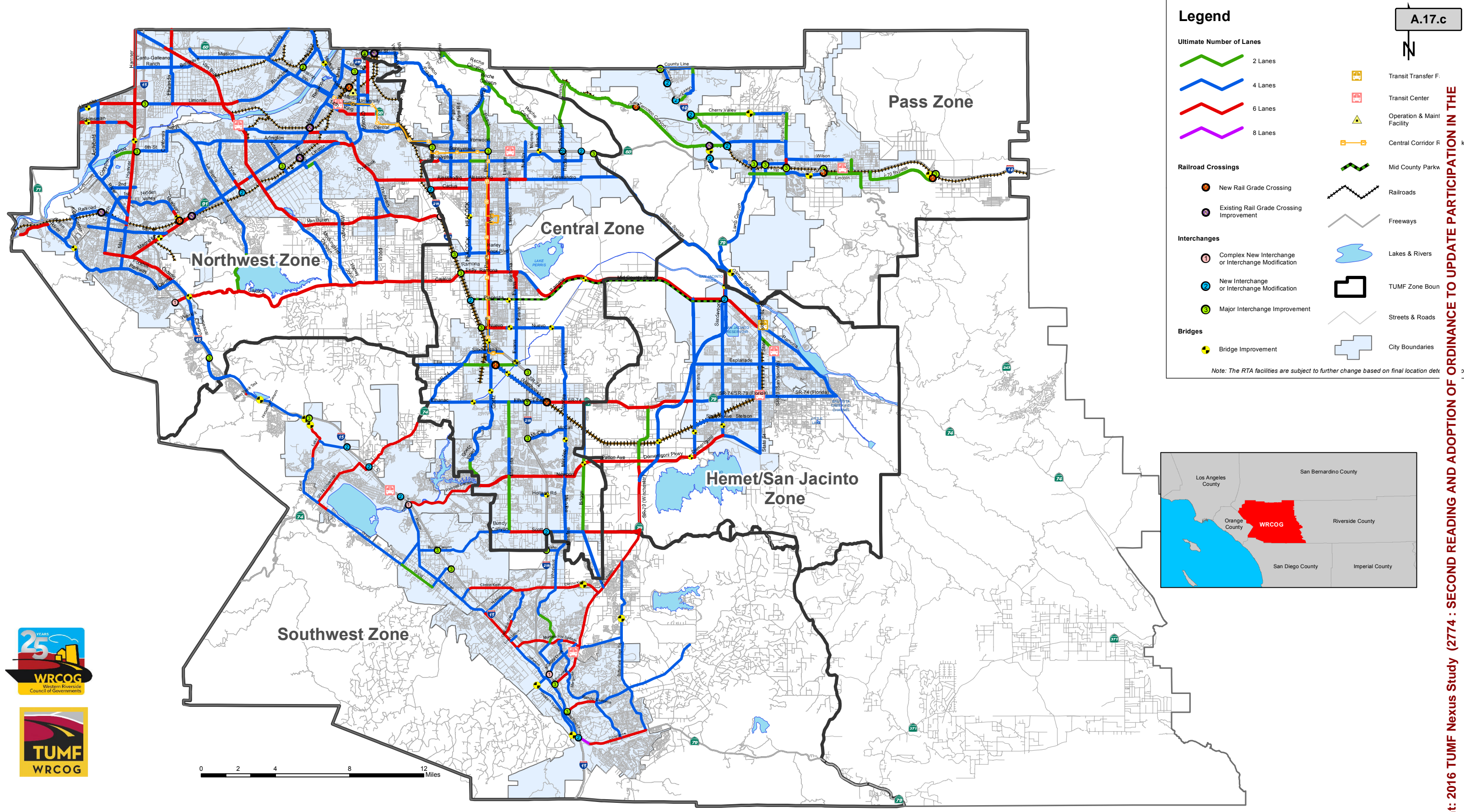
A total of \$303.5 million in obligated funding was identified for improvements to the TUMF system. Since these improvements are already funded with other available revenue sources, the funded portion of these projects cannot also be funded with TUMF revenues. Furthermore, the total cost of the unfunded existing improvement need is



\$492.2 million. These improvements are needed to mitigate existing transportation deficiencies and therefore their costs cannot be assigned to new development through the TUMF.

Based on the estimated costs described in **Sections 4.3** and **4.4**, the total value to complete the identified TUMF network and transit improvements, and administer the program is \$3.76 billion. Having accounted for obligated funds and unfunded existing needs as described in **Sections 4.5** and **4.6**, respectively, the estimated maximum eligible value of the TUMF Program is \$2.96 billion. The maximum eligible value of the TUMF Program includes approximately \$2.71 billion in eligible arterial highway and street related improvements and \$92.6 million in eligible transit related improvements. An additional \$43.3 million is also eligible as part of the TUMF Program to mitigate the impact of eligible TUMF related arterial highway and street projects on critical native species and wildlife habitat, while \$112.2 million is provided to cover the costs incurred by WRCOG to administer the TUMF Program.

**Figure 4.4** illustrates the various improvements to the RSHA included as part of the TUMF network cost calculation. **Table 4.4** summarizes the TUMF network cost calculations for each of the individual segments. This table also identifies the maximum eligible TUMF share for each segment having accounted for obligated funding and unfunded existing need. A detailed breakdown of the individual cost components and values for the various TUMF Network segments is included in **Appendix H**. **Table 4.5** outlines the detailed transit component cost estimates. It should be noted that the detailed cost tables (and fee levels) are subject to regular review and updating by WRCOG and therefore WRCOG should be contacted directly to obtain the most recently adopted version of these tables (and to confirm the corresponding fee level).



# Regional System of Highways and Arterials (RSHA)

Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program | Figure 4.4

Disclaimer: Western Riverside Council of Governments assumes no warranty or legal responsibility for the information contained on this map. Data and information represented on this map is subject to updates, modifications and may not be complete or appropriate for all purposes.

Table 4.4 - TUMF Network Cost Estimates

AREA PLAN DIS/CITY	STREETNAME	SEGMENTFROM	SEGMENTTO	MILES	TOTAL COST	MAXIMUM TUMF SHARE	
Central	Menifee	Ethanac	Goetz	Murrieta	0.99	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Ethanac	Murrieta	I-215	0.90	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Ethanac	I-215	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$15,766,000
Central	Menifee	Ethanac	Sherman	Matthews	0.61	\$1,617,000	\$1,617,000
Central	Menifee	Ethanac	BNSF San Jacinto Branch	railroad crossing	0.00	\$36,980,000	\$33,018,000
Central	Menifee	Menifee	SR-74 (Pinacate)	Simpson	2.49	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Menifee	Salt Creek	bridge	0.00	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Menifee	Simpson	Aldergate	0.64	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Menifee	Aldergate	Newport	0.98	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Menifee	Newport	Holland	1.07	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Menifee	Holland	Garbani	1.03	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Menifee	Garbani	Scott	1.00	\$2,635,000	\$2,635,000
Central	Menifee	Menifee/Whitewood	Scott	Murrieta City Limit	0.53	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Newport	Goetz	Murrieta	1.81	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Newport	Murrieta	I-215	2.05	\$5,405,000	\$5,405,000
Central	Menifee	Newport	I-215	Menifee	0.95	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Newport	Menifee	Lindenberger	0.77	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Newport	Lindenberger	SR-79 (Winchester)	3.58	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Scott	I-215	Briggs	2.04	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee	Scott	I-215	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$37,060,000
Central	Menifee	Scott	Sunset	Murrieta	1.01	\$2,654,000	\$2,654,000
Central	Menifee	Scott	Murrieta	I-215	1.94	\$10,254,000	\$10,254,000
Central	Menifee	SR-74	Matthews	Briggs	1.89	\$4,994,000	\$4,994,000
Central	Moreno Valley	Alessandro	I-215	Perris	3.52	\$6,394,000	\$6,394,000
Central	Moreno Valley	Alessandro	Perris	Nason	2.00	\$22,632,000	\$22,632,000
Central	Moreno Valley	Alessandro	Nason	Moreno Beach	0.99	\$6,922,000	\$6,922,000
Central	Moreno Valley	Alessandro	Moreno Beach	Gilman Springs	4.13	\$10,902,000	\$10,902,000
Central	Moreno Valley	Gilman Springs	SR-60	Alessandro	1.67	\$4,411,000	\$3,724,000
Central	Moreno Valley	Gilman Springs	SR-60	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$17,897,000
Central	Moreno Valley	Perris	Reche Vista	Ironwood	2.09	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley	Perris	Ironwood	Sunnymead	0.52	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley	Perris	SR-60	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley	Perris	Sunnymead	Cactus	2.00	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley	Perris	Cactus	Harley Knox	3.50	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley	Reche Vista	Moreno Valley City Limit	Heacock	0.44	\$3,310,000	\$1,705,000
Central	Perris	11th/Case	Perris	Goetz	0.30	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000
Central	Perris	Case	Goetz	I-215	2.36	\$16,486,000	\$13,538,000
Central	Perris	Case	San Jacinto River	bridge	0.00	\$1,126,000	\$495,000
Central	Perris	Ethanac	Keystone	Goetz	2.24	\$7,327,000	\$7,327,000
Central	Perris	Ethanac	San Jacinto River	bridge	0.00	\$7,378,000	\$7,378,000
Central	Perris	Ethanac	I-215	Sherman	0.35	\$2,435,000	\$1,945,000
Central	Perris	Goetz	Case	Ethanac	2.00	\$5,267,000	\$2,506,000
Central	Perris	Goetz	San Jacinto River	bridge	0.00	\$3,688,000	\$1,925,000
Central	Perris	Mid-County (Placentia)	I-215	Perris	0.87	\$13,127,000	\$12,627,000
Central	Perris	Mid-County (Placentia)	I-215	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$12,354,000
Central	Perris	Mid-County	Perris	Evans	1.57	\$32,902,000	\$32,902,000
Central	Perris	Mid-County	Perris Valley Storm Channel	bridge	0.00	\$8,299,000	\$8,299,000
Central	Perris	Perris	Harley Knox	Ramona	1.00	\$0	\$0
Central	Perris	Perris	Ramona	Citrus	2.49	\$6,578,000	\$6,578,000
Central	Perris	Perris	Citrus	Nuevo	0.50	\$0	\$0
Central	Perris	Perris	Nuevo	11th	1.75	\$12,206,000	\$9,034,000
Central	Perris	Perris	I-215 overcrossing	bridge	0.00	\$2,767,000	\$1,356,000
Central	Perris	Ramona	I-215	Perris	1.47	\$2,769,000	\$2,769,000
Central	Perris	Ramona	I-215	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$5,965,000
Central	Perris	Ramona	Perris	Evans	1.00	\$0	\$0
Central	Perris	Ramona	Evans	Mid-County (2,800 ft E of Rider)	2.62	\$0	\$0
Central	Perris	SR-74 (4th)	Ellis	I-215	2.29	\$0	\$0
Central	Unincorporated	Ethanac	SR-74	Keystone	1.07	\$5,646,000	\$5,646,000
Central	Unincorporated	Gilman Springs	Alessandro	Bridge	4.98	\$15,815,000	\$8,105,000
Central	Unincorporated	Menifee	Nuevo	SR-74 (Pinacate)	4.07	\$10,737,000	\$10,737,000
Central	Unincorporated	Mid-County	Evans	Ramona (2,800 ft E of Rider)	0.77	\$8,587,000	\$8,587,000
Central	Unincorporated	Mid-County (Ramona)	Ramona (2,800 ft E of Rider)	Pico Avenue	0.44	\$1,161,000	\$1,161,000
Central	Unincorporated	Mid-County (Ramona)	Pico Avenue	Bridge	5.95	\$31,413,000	\$25,287,000
Central	Unincorporated	Mid-County (Ramona)	San Jacinto River	bridge	0.00	\$23,978,000	\$15,835,000
Central	Unincorporated	Reche Canyon	San Bernardino County	Reche Vista	3.35	\$12,457,000	\$9,429,000
Central	Unincorporated	Reche Vista	Reche Canyon	Moreno Valley City Limit	1.22	\$9,180,000	\$4,729,000
Central	Unincorporated	Scott	Briggs	SR-79 (Winchester)	3.04	\$16,042,000	\$0
Central	Unincorporated	SR-74	Ethanac	Ellis	2.68	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona	Cajalco	I-15	Temescal Canyon	0.66	\$2,306,000	\$2,306,000
Northwest	Corona	Cajalco	I-15	interchange	0.00	\$72,546,000	\$44,251,000
Northwest	Corona	Foothill	Paseo Grande	Lincoln	2.60	\$19,330,000	\$7,282,000
Northwest	Corona	Foothill	Wardlow Wash	bridge	0.00	\$5,534,000	\$0
Northwest	Corona	Foothill	Lincoln	California	2.81	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona	Foothill	California	I-15	0.89	\$6,207,000	\$4,304,000
Northwest	Corona	Green River	SR-91	Dominguez Ranch	0.52	\$3,624,000	\$1,000
Northwest	Corona	Green River	Dominguez Ranch	Palisades	0.56	\$4,214,000	\$1,639,000
Northwest	Corona	Green River	Palisades	Paseo Grande	2.01	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Eastvale	Schleisman	San Bernardino County	600' e/o Cucamonga Creek	0.65	\$2,271,000	\$2,271,000
Northwest	Eastvale	Schleisman	Cucamonga Creek	bridge	0.00	\$923,000	\$923,000
Northwest	Eastvale	Schleisman	600' e/o Cucamonga Creek	Harrison	0.87	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Eastvale	Schleisman	Harrison	Sumner	0.50	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Eastvale	Schleisman	Sumner	Scholar	0.50	\$3,493,000	\$3,493,000
Northwest	Eastvale	Schleisman	Scholar	A Street	0.31	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Eastvale	Schleisman	A Street	Hamner	0.27	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Jurupa Valley	Van Buren	SR-60	Bellegrave	1.43	\$9,976,000	\$3,628,000
Northwest	Jurupa Valley	Van Buren	Bellegrave	Santa Ana River	3.60	\$25,115,000	\$7,444,000

Attachment: 2016 TUMF Nexus Study (2774) : SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE



Table 4.4 - TUMF Network Cost Estimates (continued)

AREA	PLAN DIS	CITY	STREETNAME	SEGMENTFROM	SEGMENTO	MILES	TOTAL COST	MAXIMUM TUMF SHARE
Northwest	Riverside		Alessandro	Arlington	Trautwein	2.21	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Arlington	North	Magnolia	5.92	\$7,031,000	\$7,031,000
Northwest	Riverside		Arlington	Magnolia	Alessandro	2.02	\$13,957,000	\$10,001,000
Northwest	Riverside		Van Buren	Santa Ana River	SR-91	3.44	\$7,456,000	\$7,456,000
Northwest	Riverside		Van Buren	SR-91	Mockingbird Canyon	3.10	\$20,845,000	\$10,847,000
Northwest	Riverside		Van Buren	Wood	Trautwein	0.43	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Van Buren	Trautwein	Orange Terrace	1.27	\$3,470,000	\$3,470,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Alessandro	Trautwein	Vista Grande	1.22	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Unincorporated		Alessandro	Vista Grande	I-215	1.26	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Unincorporated		Cajalco	El Sobrante	Harley John	0.76	\$4,806,000	\$3,465,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Cajalco	Harley John	Harvil	5.79	\$80,889,000	\$66,905,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Cajalco	Harvil	I-215	0.28	\$749,000	\$749,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Cajalco	Temescal Canyon	La Sierra	3.21	\$23,864,000	\$23,864,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Cajalco	Temescal Wash	bridge	0.00	\$3,229,000	\$3,229,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Cajalco	La Sierra	El Sobrante	6.11	\$45,421,000	\$45,421,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Van Buren	Mockingbird Canyon	Wood	4.41	\$30,785,000	\$28,309,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Van Buren	Orange Terrace	I-215	1.89	\$7,637,000	\$7,637,000
Pass	Beaumont		Beaumont	Oak Valley (14th)	I-10	1.37	\$0	\$0
Pass	Beaumont		Potrero	Oak Valley (San Timoteo Car	SR-60	0.72	\$1,615,000	\$1,615,000
Pass	Beaumont		Potrero	SR-60	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$23,760,000
Pass	Beaumont		Potrero	UP	railroad crossing	0.00	\$7,927,000	\$7,927,000
Pass	Beaumont		Potrero	Noble Creek	bridge	0.00	\$2,306,000	\$2,306,000
Pass	Beaumont		Potrero	SR-60	4th	0.45	\$2,376,000	\$2,376,000
Pass	Beaumont		SR-79 (Beaumont)	I-10	Mellow	0.80	\$0	\$0
Pass	Beaumont		SR-79 (Beaumont)	I-10	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$5,369,000
Pass	Unincorporated		SR-79 (Beaumont)	Mellow	California	0.38	\$0	\$0
Pass	Unincorporated		SR-79 (Lamb Canyon)	Caifornia	Gilman Springs	4.87	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		Hemet	Domenigoni	Warren	1.77	\$4,674,000	\$4,674,000
San Jacinto	Hemet		Hemet	Domenigoni	Sanderson	2.14	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		Hemet	SR-74	Winchester	2.59	\$16,085,000	\$16,085,000
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		Mid-County (Ramona)	Warren	Sanderson	1.73	\$12,065,000	\$12,065,000
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		Mid-County (Ramona)	Sanderson/SR-79 (Hemet Bypa	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$37,060,000
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		Ramona	Sanderson	State	2.39	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		Ramona	State	Main	2.66	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		Ramona	Main	Cedar	2.08	\$11,623,000	\$11,139,000
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		Ramona	Cedar	SR-74	1.10	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		Domenigoni	SR-79 (Winchester)	Warren	3.10	\$8,173,000	\$8,173,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		Domenigoni	Domenigoni	San Diego Aqueduct	0.00	\$2,767,000	\$2,767,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		Gilman Springs	Bridge	Sanderson	2.95	\$7,782,000	\$7,782,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		Mid-County (Ramona)	Bridge	Warren	2.35	\$12,396,000	\$11,045,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		SR-74	Briggs	SR-79 (Winchester)	3.53	\$9,301,000	\$9,301,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		SR-79 (Hemet Bypass)	SR-74 (Florida)	Domenigoni	3.22	\$16,990,000	\$16,990,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		SR-79 (Hemet Bypass)	San Diego Aqueduct	bridge	0.00	\$5,534,000	\$5,534,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		SR-79 (Hemet Bypass)	Domenigoni	Winchester	1.50	\$7,914,000	\$7,914,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		SR-79 (San Jacinto Bypass)	Mid-County (Ramona)	SR-74 (Florida)	6.50	\$34,296,000	\$30,076,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		SR-79 (Sanderson)	Gilman Springs	Ramona	1.92	\$5,060,000	\$2,376,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		SR-79 (Sanderson)	San Jacinto River	bridge	0.00	\$12,910,000	\$6,100,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		SR-79 (Winchester)	Domenigoni	Keller	4.90	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Canyon Lake		Goetz	Railroad Canyon	Newport	0.50	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Canyon Lake		Railroad Canyon	Canyon Hills	Goetz	1.95	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Lake Elsinore		Railroad Canyon	I-15	Canyon Hills	2.29	\$3,021,000	\$3,021,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore		Railroad Canyon	I-15	interchange	0.00	\$72,546,000	\$28,636,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore		SR-74	I-15	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$17,725,000
Southwest	Murrieta		Clinton Keith	Copper Craft	Toulon	0.83	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta		Clinton Keith	Toulon	I-215	0.83	\$2,187,000	\$2,187,000
Southwest	Murrieta		Clinton Keith	I-215	Whitewood	0.75	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta		French Valley (Date)	Murrieta Hot Springs	Winchester Creek	0.24	\$3,352,000	\$3,352,000
Southwest	Murrieta		French Valley (Date)	Winchester Creek	Margarita	0.61	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta		Whitewood	Menifee City Limit	Keller	0.55	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta		Whitewood	Keller	Clinton Keith	2.00	\$2,111,000	\$2,111,000
Southwest	Temecula		French Valley (Date)	Margarita	Ynez	0.91	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Temecula		French Valley (Date)	Ynez	Jefferson	0.73	\$10,199,000	\$10,199,000
Southwest	Temecula		French Valley (Date)	I-15	interchange	0.00	\$72,546,000	\$55,760,000
Southwest	Temecula		French Valley (Cherry)	Jefferson	Diaz	0.56	\$5,711,000	\$5,711,000
Southwest	Temecula		French Valley (Cherry)	Murrieta Creek	bridge	0.00	\$7,746,000	\$7,746,000
Southwest	Temecula		Western Bypass (Diaz)	Cherry	Rancho California	2.14	\$5,382,000	\$5,382,000
Southwest	Temecula		Western Bypass (Vincent Mor	Rancho California	SR-79 (Front)	1.48	\$21,961,000	\$21,961,000
Southwest	Temecula		Western Bypass (Vincent Mor	I-15	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$20,682,000
Southwest	Temecula		Western Bypass (Vincent Mor	Murrieta Creek	bridge	0.00	\$5,534,000	\$5,534,000
Southwest	Temecula		SR-79 (Winchester)	Murrieta Hot Springs	Jefferson	2.70	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Temecula		SR-79 (Winchester)	I-15	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$8,442,000
Southwest	Unincorporated		Benton	SR-79	Eastern Bypass	2.40	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Unincorporated		Clinton Keith	Whitewood	SR-79	2.54	\$20,104,000	\$3,604,000
Southwest	Unincorporated		Clinton Keith	Warm Springs Creek	bridge	0.00	\$33,200,000	\$27,052,000
Southwest	Unincorporated		SR-74	I-15	Ethanac	4.89	\$13,064,000	\$13,064,000
Southwest	Unincorporated		SR-79 (Winchester)	Keller	Thompson	2.47	\$17,220,000	\$17,220,000
Southwest	Unincorporated		SR-79 (Winchester)	Thompson	La Alba	1.81	\$12,652,000	\$12,652,000
Southwest	Unincorporated		SR-79 (Winchester)	La Alba	Hunter	0.50	\$3,514,000	\$2,771,000
Southwest	Unincorporated		SR-79 (Winchester)	Hunter	Murrieta Hot Springs	1.14	\$513,000	\$513,000
Southwest	Wildomar		Bundy Canyon	I-15	Monte Vista	0.32	\$793,000	\$793,000
Southwest	Wildomar		Bundy Canyon	Monte Vista	Sunset	3.10	\$9,850,000	\$9,850,000
Southwest	Wildomar		Bundy Canyon	I-15	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$7,159,000
Southwest	Wildomar		Clinton Keith	Palomar	I-15	0.55	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Wildomar		Clinton Keith	I-15	Copper Craft	2.48	\$5,627,000	\$4,275,000
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>255.28</b>	<b>\$1,642,525,000</b>	<b>\$1,227,955,000</b>

Attachment: 2016 TUMF Nexus Study (2774) : SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE

Table 4.4 - TUMF Network Cost Estimates (continued)

AREA	PLAN DIS	CITY	STREETNAME	SEGMENTFROM	SEGMENTTO	MILES	TOTAL COST	MAXIMUM TUMF SHARE
Central	Menifee		Briggs	Newport	Scott	3.05	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee		Goetz	Juanita	Lesser Lane	2.61	\$6,884,000	\$6,593,000
Central	Menifee		Goetz	Newport	Juanita	1.36	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee		Holland		Hau	1.00	\$13,971,000	\$13,971,000
Central	Menifee		Holland	I-215 overcrossing	bridge	0.00	\$6,455,000	\$6,455,000
Central	Menifee		McCall	I-215	Aspel	1.23	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee		McCall	I-215	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$16,930,000
Central	Menifee		McCall	Aspel	Menifee	0.95	\$2,517,000	\$2,517,000
Central	Menifee		Murrieta	Ethanac	McCall	1.95	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee		Murrieta	McCall	Newport	2.03	\$0	\$0
Central	Menifee		Murrieta	Newport	Bundy Canyon	3.00	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Cactus	I-215	Heacock	1.81	\$2,022,000	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Cactus	I-215	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$37,060,000
Central	Moreno Valley		Day	Ironwood	SR-60	0.28	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Day	SR-60	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$17,897,000
Central	Moreno Valley		Day	SR-60	Eucalyptus	0.77	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Eucalyptus	I-215	Towngate	1.00	\$4,050,000	\$4,050,000
Central	Moreno Valley		Eucalyptus	Towngate	Frederick	0.67	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Eucalyptus	Frederick	Heacock	1.01	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Eucalyptus	Heacock	Kitching	1.01	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Eucalyptus	Kitching	Moreno Beach	2.42	\$339,000	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Eucalyptus	Moreno Beach	Theodore	2.28	\$16,882,000	\$16,882,000
Central	Moreno Valley		Frederick	SR-60	Alessandro	1.55	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Heacock	Cactus	San Michele	2.79	\$4,482,000	\$4,482,000
Central	Moreno Valley		Heacock	Reche Vista	Cactus	4.73	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Heacock	San Michele	Harley Knox	0.74	\$1,958,000	\$1,532,000
Central	Moreno Valley		Ironwood	SR-60	Day	1.33	\$2,695,000	\$2,695,000
Central	Moreno Valley		Ironwood	Day	Heacock	2.01	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Lasselle	Alessandro	John F Kennedy	1.00	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Lasselle	John F Kennedy	Oleander	3.14	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Moreno Beach	Reche Canyon	SR-60	1.37	\$9,548,000	\$9,548,000
Central	Moreno Valley		Moreno Beach	SR-60 overcrossing	bridge	0.00	\$2,306,000	\$2,306,000
Central	Moreno Valley		Nason	SR-60	Alessandro	1.51	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Pigeon Pass	Ironwood	SR-60	0.43	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Pigeon Pass/CETAP Corridor	Cantarini	Ironwood	3.23	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Reche Canyon	Moreno Valley City Limit	Locust	0.35	\$0	\$0
Central	Moreno Valley		Redlands	Locust	Alessandro	2.68	\$18,721,000	\$18,013,000
Central	Moreno Valley		Redlands	SR-60	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$37,060,000
Central	Moreno Valley		Theodore	SR-60	Eucalyptus	0.26	\$1,817,000	\$1,817,000
Central	Moreno Valley		Theodore	SR-60	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$19,096,000
Central	Perris		Evans	Oleander	Ramona	0.99	\$0	\$0
Central	Perris		Evans	Ramona	Morgan	0.59	\$1,562,000	\$1,562,000
Central	Perris		Evans	Morgan	Rider	0.49	\$0	\$0
Central	Perris		Evans	Rider	Placentia	0.58	\$0	\$0
Central	Perris		Evans	Placentia	Nuevo	1.50	\$1,347,000	\$1,347,000
Central	Perris		Evans	Nuevo	I-215	1.99	\$10,521,000	\$10,521,000
Central	Perris		Evans	San Jacinto River	bridge	0.00	\$7,378,000	\$7,378,000
Central	Perris		Goetz	Lesser	Ethanac	1.04	\$2,745,000	\$1,238,000
Central	Perris		Harley Knox	I-215	Indian	1.53	\$0	\$0
Central	Perris		Harley Knox	I-215	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$7,110,000
Central	Perris		Harley Knox	Indian	Perris	0.50	\$0	\$0
Central	Perris		Harley Knox	Perris	Redlands	0.50	\$0	\$0
Central	Perris		Nuevo	I-215	Murrieta	1.36	\$9,480,000	\$9,480,000
Central	Perris		Nuevo	I-215	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$17,897,000
Central	Perris		Nuevo	Murrieta	Dunlap	1.00	\$2,035,000	\$2,035,000
Central	Perris		Nuevo	Perris Valley Storm Channel	bridge	0.00	\$2,767,000	\$2,767,000
Central	Perris		SR-74 (Matthews)	I-215	Ethanac	1.25	\$0	\$0
Central	Perris		SR-74 (Matthews)	I-215	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$8,815,000
Central	Unincorporated		Briggs	SR-74 (Pinacate)	Simpson	2.50	\$6,596,000	\$6,596,000
Central	Unincorporated		Briggs	Simpson	Newport	1.53	\$0	\$0
Central	Unincorporated		Briggs	Salt Creek	Bridge	0.00	\$0	\$0
Central	Unincorporated		Center (Main)	I-215	Mt Vernon	1.50	\$0	\$0
Central	Unincorporated		Center (Main)	I-215	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$17,897,000
Central	Unincorporated		Center (Main)	BNSF	railroad crossing	0.00	\$7,927,000	\$7,927,000
Central	Unincorporated		Ellis	Post	SR-74	2.65	\$6,989,000	\$6,989,000
Central	Unincorporated		Mount Vernon/CETAP Corridor	Center	Pigeon Pass	0.61	\$2,252,000	\$2,252,000
Central	Unincorporated		Nuevo	Dunlap	Menifee	2.00	\$5,273,000	\$5,273,000
Central	Unincorporated		Nuevo	San Jacinto River	bridge	0.00	\$3,688,000	\$3,688,000
Central	Unincorporated		Pigeon Pass/CETAP Corridor	Cantarini	Mount Vernon	3.38	\$25,146,000	\$25,146,000
Central	Unincorporated		Post	Santa Rosa Mine	Ellis	0.44	\$0	\$0
Central	Unincorporated		Reche Canyon	Reche Vista	Moreno Valley City Limit	3.20	\$0	\$0
Central	Unincorporated		Redlands	San Timoteo Canyon	Locust	2.60	\$0	\$0

Attachment: 2016 TUMF Nexus Study (2774) : SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE

Table 4.4 - TUMF Network Cost Estimates (continued)

AREA	PLAN DISI	CITY	STREETNAME	SEGMENTFROM	SEGMENTTO	MILES	TOTAL COST	MAXIMUM TUMF SHARE
Northwest	Corona		6th	SR-91	Magnolia	4.50	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Auto Center	Railroad	SR-91	0.48	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Cajalco	Bedford Canyon	I-15	0.15	\$1,049,000	\$1,049,000
Northwest	Corona		Hidden Valley	Norco Hills	McKinley	0.59	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Lincoln	Parkridge	Ontario	3.20	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Magnolia	6th	Sherborn Bridge	0.47	\$3,283,000	\$3,283,000
Northwest	Corona		Magnolia	Temescal Creek	bridge	0.00	\$2,767,000	\$2,767,000
Northwest	Corona		Magnolia	Sherborn Bridge	Rimpau	0.52	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Magnolia	Rimpau	Ontario	1.17	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Main	Grand	Ontario	0.88	\$2,325,000	\$575,000
Northwest	Corona		Main	Ontario	Foothill	0.89	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Main	Hidden Valley	Parkridge	0.35	\$2,427,000	\$1,912,000
Northwest	Corona		Main	Parkridge	SR-91	0.86	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Main	SR-91	S. Grand	0.86	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		McKinley	Hidden Valley	Promenade	0.40	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		McKinley	Promenade	SR-91	0.33	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		McKinley	SR-91	Magnolia	0.31	\$2,346,000	\$2,346,000
Northwest	Corona		McKinley	Arlington Channel	bridge	0.00	\$923,000	\$923,000
Northwest	Corona		McKinley	BNSF	railroad crossing	0.00	\$55,472,000	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Ontario	I-15	El Cerrito	0.89	\$6,217,000	\$4,924,000
Northwest	Corona		Ontario	Lincoln	Buena Vista	0.32	\$2,242,000	\$1,883,000
Northwest	Corona		Ontario	Buena Vista	Main	0.65	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Ontario	Main	Kellogg	0.78	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Ontario	Kellogg	Fullerton	0.32	\$2,410,000	\$1,785,000
Northwest	Corona		Ontario	Fullerton	Rimpau	0.42	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Ontario	Rimpau	I-15	0.60	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Railroad	Auto Club	Buena Vista	2.45	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Railroad	BNSF	railroad crossing	0.00	\$15,851,000	\$15,851,000
Northwest	Corona		Railroad	Buena Vista	Main (at Grand)	0.58	\$4,052,000	\$3,203,000
Northwest	Corona		River	Corydon	Main	2.27	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Corona		Serfas Club	SR-91	Green River	0.96	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Eastvale		Archibald	San Bernardino County	River	3.63	\$1,725,000	\$1,725,000
Northwest	Eastvale		Hamner	Mission	Bellegrave	3.03	\$2,158,000	\$2,158,000
Northwest	Eastvale		Hamner	Bellegrave	Amberhill	0.20	\$528,000	\$528,000
Northwest	Eastvale		Hamner	Amberhill	Limonite	0.71	\$3,222,000	\$3,222,000
Northwest	Eastvale		Hamner	Limonite	Schleisman	1.00	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Eastvale		Hamner	Schleisman	Santa Ana River	1.00	\$2,638,000	\$2,638,000
Northwest	Eastvale		Limonite	I-15	East Center	0.35	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Eastvale		Limonite	I-15	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$0
Northwest	Eastvale		Limonite	East Center	Hamner	0.27	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Eastvale		Limonite	Hamner	Sumner	1.00	\$1,319,000	\$1,319,000
Northwest	Eastvale		Limonite	Sumner	Harrison	0.50	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Eastvale		Limonite	Harrison	Archibald	0.49	\$1,293,000	\$1,293,000
Northwest	Eastvale		Limonite	Archibald	Hellman (Keller SBD Co.)	1.12	\$5,910,000	\$5,910,000
Northwest	Eastvale		Limonite	Cucamonga Creek	bridge	0.00	\$3,688,000	\$3,688,000
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Armstrong	San Bernardino County	Valley	1.53	\$1,601,000	\$1,601,000
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Bellegrave	Cantu-Galleano Ranch	Van Buren	0.29	\$759,000	\$759,000
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Cantu-Galleano Ranch	Wineville	Bellegrave	1.82	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Etiwanda	San Bernardino County	SR-60	1.00	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Etiwanda	SR-60	Limonite	3.00	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Limonite	I-15	Wineville	0.40	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Limonite	Wineville	Etiwanda	0.99	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Limonite	Etiwanda	Van Buren	2.72	\$14,345,000	\$12,319,000
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Limonite	Van Buren	Clay	0.79	\$1,672,000	\$1,672,000
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Limonite	Clay	Riverview	2.45	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Market	Rubidoux	Santa Ana River	1.74	\$4,605,000	\$4,314,000
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Market	Santa Ana River	bridge	0.00	\$9,222,000	\$7,849,000
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Mission	Milliken	SR-60	1.61	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Mission	SR-60	Santa Ana River	7.39	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Riverview	Limonite	Mission	0.95	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Rubidoux	San Bernardino County	Mission	2.65	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Rubidoux	SR-60	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$8,948,000
Northwest	Jurupa Valley		Valley	Armstrong	Mission	0.48	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Norco		1st	Parkridge	Mountain	0.26	\$677,000	\$677,000
Northwest	Norco		1st	Mountain	Hamner	0.26	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Norco		2nd	River	I-15	1.44	\$3,789,000	\$3,789,000
Northwest	Norco		6th	Hamner	California	1.71	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Norco		6th	I-15	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$5,593,000
Northwest	Norco		Arlington	North	Arlington	0.97	\$2,570,000	\$2,570,000
Northwest	Norco		California	Arlington	6th	0.98	\$6,848,000	\$6,848,000
Northwest	Norco		Corydon	River	5th	1.46	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Norco		Hamner	Santa Ana River	bridge	0.00	\$22,132,000	\$0
Northwest	Norco		Hamner	Santa Ana River	Hidden Valley	3.05	\$21,325,000	\$21,325,000
Northwest	Norco		Hidden Valley	I-15	Norco Hills	1.52	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Norco		Hidden Valley	Hamner	I-15	0.13	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Norco		Norco	Corydon	Hamner	1.20	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Norco		North	Corydon	Arlington	0.81	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Norco		River	Archibald	Corydon	1.14	\$1,114,000	\$803,000

Table 4.4 - TUMF Network Cost Estimates (continued)

AREA	PLAN DIS	CITY	STREETNAME	SEGMENTFROM	SEGMENTTO	MILES	TOTAL COST	MAXIMUM TUMF SHARE
Northwest	Riverside		14th	Market	Martin Luther King	0.89	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		1st	Market	Main	0.08	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		3rd	SR-91	I-215	1.34	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		3rd	BNSF	railroad crossing	0.00	\$36,980,000	\$36,980,000
Northwest	Riverside		Adams	Arlington	SR-91	1.56	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Adams	SR-91	Lincoln	0.54	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Adams	SR-91	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$17,897,000
Northwest	Riverside		Buena Vista	Santa Ana River	Redwood	0.30	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Canyon Crest	Martin Luther King	Central	0.95	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Canyon Crest	Central	Country Club	0.59	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Canyon Crest	Country Club	Via Vista	0.94	\$2,990,000	\$1,855,000
Northwest	Riverside		Canyon Crest	Via Vista	Alessandro	0.68	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Central	Chicago	I-215/SR-60	2.15	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Central	SR-91	Magnolia	0.76	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Central	Alessandro	SR-91	2.05	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Central	Van Buren	Magnolia	3.53	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Chicago	Alessandro	Spruce	3.42	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Chicago	Spruce	Columbia	0.75	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Columbia	Main	Iowa	1.09	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Columbia	I-215	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$17,897,000
Northwest	Riverside		Iowa	Center	3rd	2.25	\$13,815,000	\$13,815,000
Northwest	Riverside		Iowa	3rd	University	0.51	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Iowa	University	Martin Luther King	0.51	\$3,530,000	\$3,265,000
Northwest	Riverside		JFK	Trautwein	Wood	0.48	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		La Sierra	Arlington	SR-91	3.56	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		La Sierra	SR-91	Indiana	0.19	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		La Sierra	Indiana	Victoria	0.78	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Lemon (NB One way)	Mission Inn	University	0.08	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Lincoln	Van Buren	Jefferson	2.00	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Lincoln	Jefferson	Washington	1.00	\$4,331,000	\$4,331,000
Northwest	Riverside		Lincoln	Washington	Victoria	1.43	\$8,193,000	\$8,193,000
Northwest	Riverside		Madison	SR-91	Victoria	0.86	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Madison	BNSF	railroad crossing	0.00	\$15,851,000	\$10,851,000
Northwest	Riverside		Magnolia	BNSF Railroad	Tyler	2.70	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Magnolia	BNSF	railroad crossing	0.00	\$15,851,000	\$15,851,000
Northwest	Riverside		Magnolia	Tyler	Harrison	0.65	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Magnolia	Harrison	14th	5.98	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Main	1st	San Bernardino County	2.19	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Market	14th	Santa Ana River	2.03	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Martin Luther King	14th	I-215/SR-60	2.11	\$6,340,000	\$6,340,000
Northwest	Riverside		Mission Inn	Redwood	Lemon	0.79	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Redwood (SB One way)	Mission Inn	University	0.08	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Trautwein	Alessandro	Van Buren	2.19	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Tyler	SR-91	Magnolia	0.43	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Tyler	SR-91	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$3,089,000
Northwest	Riverside		Tyler	Magnolia	Hole	0.27	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Tyler	Hole	Wells	1.06	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Tyler	Wells	Arlington	1.35	\$9,443,000	\$9,443,000
Northwest	Riverside		University	Redwood	SR-91	0.86	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		University	SR-91	I-215/SR-60	2.01	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Victoria	Lincoln	Arlington	0.16	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Victoria	Madison	Washington	0.52	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Washington	Victoria	Hermosa	2.05	\$14,352,000	\$14,352,000
Northwest	Riverside		Wood	JFK	Van Buren	0.70	\$923,000	\$923,000
Northwest	Riverside		Wood	Van Buren	Bergamont	0.11	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Riverside		Wood	Bergamont	Krameria	0.39	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Unincorporated		Cantu-Galleano Ranch	Hamner	Wineville	0.94	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Unincorporated		Dos Lagos (Weirick)	Temescal Canyon	I-15	0.21	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Unincorporated		El Cerrito	I-15	Ontario	0.56	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Unincorporated		El Sobrante	Mockingbird Canyon	Cajalco	1.05	\$3,337,000	\$3,226,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Harley John	Washington	Scottsdale	0.12	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Unincorporated		Harley John	Scottsdale	Cajalco	1.19	\$3,134,000	\$3,134,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		La Sierra	Victoria	El Sobrante	2.22	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Unincorporated		La Sierra	El Sobrante	Cajalco	2.36	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Unincorporated		Mockingbird Canyon	Van Buren	El Sobrante	3.29	\$10,454,000	\$9,003,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Temescal Canyon	Ontario	Tuscany	0.65	\$1,644,000	\$740,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Temescal Canyon	Tuscany	Dos Lagos	0.91	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Unincorporated		Temescal Canyon	Dos Lagos	Leroy	1.10	\$3,507,000	\$3,507,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Temescal Canyon	Leroy	Dawson Canyon	1.89	\$5,994,000	\$5,994,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Temescal Canyon	Dawson Canyon	I-15	0.28	\$0	\$0
Northwest	Unincorporated		Temescal Canyon	I-15	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$17,897,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Temescal Canyon	I-15	Park Canyon	3.41	\$12,661,000	\$12,661,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Temescal Canyon	Park Canyon	Indian Truck Trail	2.55	\$8,094,000	\$8,094,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Washington	Hermosa	Harley John	3.96	\$7,840,000	\$7,840,000
Northwest	Unincorporated		Wood	Krameria	Cajalco	2.99	\$7,880,000	\$7,880,000



Table 4.4 - TUMF Network Cost Estimates (continued)

AREA	PLAN DIS	CITY	STREETNAME	SEGMENTFROM	SEGMENTTO	MILES	TOTAL COST	MAXIMUM TUMF SHARE
Pass	Banning		8th	Wilson	I-10	0.54	\$0	\$0
Pass	Banning		Highland Springs	Wilson (8th)	Sun Lakes	0.76	\$2,661,000	\$2,661,000
Pass	Banning		Highland Springs	I-10	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$17,897,000
Pass	Banning		Highland Springs	Oak Valley (14th)	Wilson (8th)	0.73	\$5,128,000	\$5,128,000
Pass	Banning		Highland Springs	Cherry Valley	Oak Valley (14th)	1.53	\$0	\$0
Pass	Banning		I-10 Bypass South	I-10	Morongo Trail (Apache Trail)	3.29	\$22,952,000	\$22,952,000
Pass	Banning		I-10 Bypass South	I-10	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$17,897,000
Pass	Banning		I-10 Bypass South	San Geronio	bridge	0.00	\$2,767,000	\$2,767,000
Pass	Banning		I-10 Bypass South	UP	railroad crossing	0.00	\$18,490,000	\$18,490,000
Pass	Banning		Lincoln	Sunset	SR-243	2.01	\$0	\$0
Pass	Banning		Ramsey	I-10	8th	1.70	\$0	\$0
Pass	Banning		Ramsey	8th	Highland Springs	3.55	\$0	\$0
Pass	Banning		SR-243	I-10	Wesley	0.62	\$0	\$0
Pass	Banning		Sun Lakes	Highland Home	Sunset	1.00	\$13,971,000	\$13,971,000
Pass	Banning		Sun Lakes	Smith Creek	bridge	0.00	\$3,688,000	\$3,688,000
Pass	Banning		Sun Lakes	Highland Springs	Highland Home	1.33	\$0	\$0
Pass	Banning		Sunset	Ramsey	Lincoln	0.28	\$0	\$0
Pass	Banning		Sunset	I-10	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$17,897,000
Pass	Banning		Wilson	Highland Home	8th	2.51	\$0	\$0
Pass	Banning		Wilson	Highland Springs	Highland Home	1.01	\$0	\$0
Pass	Beaumont		1st	Viele	Pennsylvania	1.28	\$0	\$0
Pass	Beaumont		1st	Pennsylvania	Highland Springs	1.10	\$0	\$0
Pass	Beaumont		6th	I-10	Highland Springs	2.24	\$0	\$0
Pass	Beaumont		Desert Lawn	Champions	Oak Valley (STC)	0.99	\$912,000	\$912,000
Pass	Beaumont		Oak Valley (14th)	Highland Springs	Pennsylvania	1.13	\$0	\$0
Pass	Beaumont		Oak Valley (14th)	Pennsylvania	Oak View	1.40	\$0	\$0
Pass	Beaumont		Oak Valley (14th)	Oak View	I-10	0.65	\$2,270,000	\$2,270,000
Pass	Beaumont		Oak Valley (14th)	I-10	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$11,660,000
Pass	Beaumont		Oak Valley (STC)	Beaumont City Limits	Cherry Valley (J St / Central Over	3.46	\$0	\$0
Pass	Beaumont		Oak Valley (STC)	Cherry Valley (J St / Central C	I-10	1.67	\$0	\$0
Pass	Beaumont		Pennsylvania	6th	1st	0.53	\$3,018,000	\$3,018,000
Pass	Beaumont		Pennsylvania	I-10	interchange	0.00	\$8,949,000	\$0
Pass	Calimesa		Bryant	County Line	Avenue L	0.38	\$0	\$0
Pass	Calimesa		Calimesa	County Line	I-10	0.80	\$0	\$0
Pass	Calimesa		Calimesa	I-10	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$37,060,000
Pass	Calimesa		Tukwet Canyon	Roberts	Palmer	0.50	\$0	\$0
Pass	Calimesa		County Line	Roberts	Bryant	1.86	\$6,497,000	\$6,497,000
Pass	Calimesa		County Line	I-10	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$17,897,000
Pass	Calimesa		Desert Lawn	Palmer	Champions	1.42	\$0	\$0
Pass	Calimesa		Singleton	Avenue L	Condit	1.86	\$11,834,000	\$11,834,000
Pass	Calimesa		Singleton	Condit	Roberts	0.85	\$0	\$0
Pass	Calimesa		Singleton	I-10	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$37,060,000
Pass	Unincorporated		Cherry Valley	Noble	Desert Lawn	3.40	\$0	\$0
Pass	Unincorporated		Cherry Valley	I-10	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$36,617,000
Pass	Unincorporated		Cherry Valley	San Timoteo Wash	bridge	0.00	\$0	\$0
Pass	Unincorporated		Live Oak Canyon	Oak Valley (STC)	San Bernardino County	2.81	\$0	\$0
Pass	Unincorporated		Oak Valley (STC)	San Bernardino County	Beaumont City Limits	5.65	\$0	\$0
Pass	Unincorporated		Oak Valley (STC)	UP	railroad crossing	0.00	\$18,490,000	\$18,490,000
Pass	Unincorporated		Cherry Valley	Bellflower	Noble	1.47	\$7,757,000	\$7,757,000
Pass	Unincorporated		Cherry Valley	Highland Springs	Bellflower	0.44	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		Sanderson	Acacia	Menlo	0.98	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		Sanderson	Domenigoni	Stetson	1.08	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		Sanderson	RR Crossing	Acacia	0.42	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		Sanderson	Stetson	RR Crossing	0.58	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		Sanderson	Menlo	Esplanade	1.00	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		SR-74 (Florida)	Warren	Cawston	1.02	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		SR-74 (Florida)	Columbia	Ramona	2.58	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		SR-74/SR-79 (Florida)	Cawston	Columbia	4.03	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		State	Domenigoni	Chambers	1.31	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		State	Chambers	Stetson	0.51	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		State	Florida	Esplanade	1.74	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		State	Stetson	Florida	1.25	\$9,377,000	\$9,377,000
San Jacinto	Hemet		Stetson	Cawston	State	2.52	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	Hemet		Stetson	Warren	Cawston	1.00	\$2,635,000	\$2,635,000
San Jacinto	Hemet		Warren	Esplanade	Domenigoni	4.99	\$13,163,000	\$13,163,000
San Jacinto	Hemet		Warren	Salt Creek	bridge	0.00	\$2,767,000	\$2,490,000
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		Esplanade	Ramona	Mountain	0.20	\$2,794,000	\$2,794,000
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		Esplanade	Mountain	State	2.55	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		Esplanade	State	Warren	3.53	\$9,320,000	\$9,320,000
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		Sanderson	Ramona	Esplanade	3.55	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		SR-79 (North Ramona)	State	San Jacinto	1.02	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		SR-79 (San Jacinto)	North Ramona Blvd	7th	0.25	\$1,722,000	\$1,722,000
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		SR-79 (San Jacinto)	7th	SR-74	2.25	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		State	Ramona	Esplanade	1.99	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		State	Gilman Springs	Quandt Ranch	0.76	\$2,007,000	\$1,138,000
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		State	San Jacinto River	bridge	0.00	\$4,611,000	\$3,162,000
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		State	Quandt Ranch	Ramona	0.70	\$0	\$0
San Jacinto	San Jacinto		Warren	Ramona	Esplanade	3.47	\$9,156,000	\$9,156,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		Gilman Springs	Sanderson	State	2.54	\$6,714,000	\$3,462,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		Gilman Springs	Massacre Canyon Wash	bridge	0.00	\$923,000	\$570,000
San Jacinto	Unincorporated		SR-79 (Winchester)	SR-74 (Florida)	Domenigoni	3.23	\$0	\$0

Attachment: 2016 TUMF Nexus Study (2774) : SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE

Table 4.4 - TUMF Network Cost Estimates (continued)

AREA	PLAN DIS	CITY	STREETNAME	SEGMENTFROM	SEGMENTTO	MILES	TOTAL COST	MAXIMUM TUMF SHARE
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	Corydon	Mission	Grand	Grand	1.53	\$2,019,000	\$2,019,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	Diamond	Mission	I-15	I-15	0.24	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	Franklin (Integral to Railroad	I-15	interchange	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$14,629,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	Grand	Lincoln	Toft	Toft	1.29	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	Grand	Toft	SR-74 (Riverside)	SR-74 (Riverside)	0.86	\$1,357,000	\$1,357,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	Lake	I-15	Lincoln	Lincoln	3.10	\$14,794,000	\$13,592,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	Lake	I-15	interchange	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$7,291,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	Lake	Temescal Wash	bridge	bridge	0.00	\$1,973,000	\$822,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	Mission	Railroad Canyon	Bundy Canyon	Bundy Canyon	2.39	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	Nichols	I-15	Lake	Lake	1.80	\$3,324,000	\$3,324,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	Nichols	I-15	interchange	interchange	0.00	\$37,060,000	\$37,060,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	SR-74 (Collier/Riverside)	I-15	Lakeshore	Lakeshore	2.10	\$29,357,000	\$28,315,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	SR-74 (Grand)	Riverside	SR-74 (Ortega)	SR-74 (Ortega)	0.64	\$8,892,000	\$7,495,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	SR-74 (Riverside)	Lakeshore	Grand	Grand	1.74	\$21,830,000	\$21,830,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	Temescal Canyon	I-15	Lake	Lake	1.21	\$3,846,000	\$3,846,000
Southwest	Lake Elsinore	Temescal Canyon	Temescal Wash	bridge	bridge	0.00	\$2,270,000	\$2,270,000
Southwest	Murrieta	California Oaks	Jefferson	I-15	I-15	0.32	\$555,000	\$555,000
Southwest	Murrieta	California Oaks	I-15	Jackson	Jackson	0.50	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta	California Oaks	Jackson	Clinton Keith	Clinton Keith	1.76	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta	Jackson	Whitewood	Ynez	Ynez	0.53	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta	Jefferson	Palomar	Nutmeg	Nutmeg	1.02	\$2,691,000	\$2,691,000
Southwest	Murrieta	Jefferson	Nutmeg	Murrieta Hot Springs	Murrieta Hot Springs	2.37	\$21,520,000	\$21,520,000
Southwest	Murrieta	Jefferson	Murrieta Hot Springs	Cherry	Cherry	2.26	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta	Keller	I-215	Whitewood	Whitewood	0.75	\$1,571,000	\$1,571,000
Southwest	Murrieta	Keller	I-215	interchange	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$17,897,000
Southwest	Murrieta	Los Alamos	Jefferson	I-215	I-215	1.77	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta	Murrieta Hot Springs	Jefferson	I-215	I-215	1.11	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta	Murrieta Hot Springs	I-215	Margarita	Margarita	1.48	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta	Murrieta Hot Springs	Margarita	SR-79 (Winchester)	SR-79 (Winchester)	1.01	\$2,660,000	\$2,660,000
Southwest	Murrieta	Nutmeg	Jefferson	Clinton Keith	Clinton Keith	1.97	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta	Whitewood	Clinton Keith	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	2.01	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta	Whitewood	Los Alamos	Murrieta Hot Springs	Murrieta Hot Springs	1.93	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Murrieta	Whitewood	Murrieta Hot Springs	Jackson	Jackson	0.80	\$8,066,000	\$8,066,000
Southwest	Murrieta	Ynez	Jackson	SR-79 (Winchester)	SR-79 (Winchester)	1.22	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Temecula	Jefferson	Cherry	Rancho California	Rancho California	2.29	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Temecula	Margarita	Murrieta Hot Springs	SR-79 (Temecula Pkwy)	SR-79 (Temecula Pkwy)	7.38	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Temecula	Old Town Front	Rancho California	I-15/SR-79 (Temecula Pkwy)	I-15/SR-79 (Temecula Pkwy)	1.45	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Temecula	Pechanga Pkwy	SR-79 (Temecula Pkwy)	Via Gilberto	Via Gilberto	1.32	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Temecula	Pechanga Pkwy	Via Gilberto	Pechanga Pkwy	Pechanga Pkwy	1.44	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Temecula	Rancho California	Jefferson	Margarita	Margarita	1.89	\$6,824,000	\$6,824,000
Southwest	Temecula	Rancho California	I-15	interchange	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$12,009,000
Southwest	Temecula	Rancho California	Margarita	Butterfield Stage	Butterfield Stage	1.96	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Temecula	Rancho California	Butterfield Stage	Glen Oaks	Glen Oaks	4.26	\$32,064,000	\$32,064,000
Southwest	Temecula	SR-79 (Temecula Pkwy)	I-15	Pechanga Pkwy	Pechanga Pkwy	0.64	\$1,692,000	\$1,576,000
Southwest	Temecula	SR-79 (Temecula Pkwy)	Pechanga Pkwy	Butterfield Stage	Butterfield Stage	3.08	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Unincorporated	Briggs	Scott	SR-79 (Winchester)	SR-79 (Winchester)	3.39	\$8,950,000	\$8,950,000
Southwest	Unincorporated	Butterfield Stage	Murrieta Hot Springs	Calle Chapos	Calle Chapos	0.82	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Unincorporated	Butterfield Stage	Calle Chapos	La Serena	La Serena	0.70	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Unincorporated	Butterfield Stage	La Serena	Rancho California	Rancho California	0.90	\$2,860,000	\$2,860,000
Southwest	Unincorporated	Butterfield Stage	Rancho California	Pauba	Pauba	0.85	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Unincorporated	Butterfield Stage	Pauba	SR-79 (Temecula Pkwy)	SR-79 (Temecula Pkwy)	1.69	\$269,000	\$269,000
Southwest	Unincorporated	Butterfield Stage	SR-79 (Winchester)	Auld	Auld	2.28	\$7,245,000	\$7,245,000
Southwest	Unincorporated	Butterfield Stage	Auld	Murrieta Hot Springs	Murrieta Hot Springs	2.23	\$14,172,000	\$14,172,000
Southwest	Unincorporated	Butterfield Stage	Tucalota Creek	bridge	bridge	0.00	\$3,688,000	\$3,688,000
Southwest	Unincorporated	Horsethief Canyon	Temescal Canyon	I-15	I-15	0.17	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Unincorporated	Indian Truck Trail	Temescal Canyon	I-15	I-15	0.18	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Unincorporated	Murrieta Hot Springs	SR-79 (Winchester)	Pourroy	Pourroy	1.75	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Unincorporated	Pala	Pechanga	San Diego County	San Diego County	1.38	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Unincorporated	Temescal Canyon	Horsethief Canyon Wash	bridge	bridge	0.00	\$2,214,000	\$2,214,000
Southwest	Unincorporated	Temescal Canyon	Indian Truck Trail	I-15	I-15	2.57	\$8,166,000	\$8,166,000
Southwest	Unincorporated	Temescal Canyon	Indian Wash	bridge	bridge	0.00	\$941,000	\$941,000
Southwest	Wildomar	Baxter	I-15	Palomar	Palomar	0.37	\$974,000	\$921,000
Southwest	Wildomar	Baxter	I-15	interchange	interchange	0.00	\$17,897,000	\$7,159,000
Southwest	Wildomar	Bundy Canyon	Mission	I-15	I-15	0.94	\$6,537,000	\$6,537,000
Southwest	Wildomar	Central	Baxter	Palomar	Palomar	0.74	\$5,143,000	\$5,143,000
Southwest	Wildomar	Central	Palomar	Palomar	Palomar	0.51	\$3,570,000	\$3,570,000
Southwest	Wildomar	Grand	Ortega	Corydon	Corydon	4.96	\$34,648,000	\$25,011,000
Southwest	Wildomar	Grand	Corydon	Central	Central	2.02	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Wildomar	Mission	Bundy Canyon	Palomar	Palomar	0.84	\$0	\$0
Southwest	Wildomar	Palomar	Clinton Keith	Jefferson	Jefferson	0.74	\$1,941,000	\$1,691,000
Southwest	Wildomar	Palomar	Mission	Clinton Keith	Clinton Keith	2.79	\$7,358,000	\$7,358,000
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>473.09</b>	<b>\$1,803,495,000</b>	<b>\$1,484,916,000</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>Network</b>					<b>728.37</b>	<b>\$ 3,446,020,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,712,871,000</b>
	<b>Transit</b>						<b>\$ 153,120,000</b>	<b>\$ 92,639,000</b>
	<b>Administration</b>						<b>\$ 112,220,400</b>	<b>\$ 112,220,400</b>
	<b>MSHCP</b>						<b>\$ 45,401,000</b>	<b>\$ 43,308,000</b>
	<b>Total</b>						<b>\$ 3,756,761,400</b>	<b>\$ 2,961,038,400</b>

Attachment: 2016 TUMF Nexus Study (2774 : SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE

**Table 4.5 – TUMF Transit Cost Estimates**

AREA PLAN DIST	LEAD AGENCY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	UNITS (number/length in miles)	UNIT COST	TOTAL	MAXIMUM TUMF SHARE
Northwest	RTA	Riverside Mobility Hub at Vine Street	Riverside	1	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$3,630,000
Central	RTA	Moreno Valley Mobility Hub	Moreno Valley	1	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$5,445,000
Northwest	RTA	Jurupa Valley Mobility Hub	Jurupa Valley	1	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$5,445,000
Pass	RTA	Banning Mobility Hub	Banning	1	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$5,445,000
Southwest	RTA	Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake Mobility Hb	Lake Elsinore	1	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$5,445,000
Southwest	RTA	Temecula/Murrieta Mobility Hub	Temecula	1	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$5,445,000
San Jacinto	RTA	Hemet Mobility Hub	Hemet	1	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$5,445,000
San Jacinto	RTA	San Jacinto Mobility Hub	San Jacinto	1	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$5,445,000
San Jacinto	RTA	Mt. San Jacinto College Mobility Hub	San Jacinto	1	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$605,000
Regional	RTA	Regional Operations and Maintenance Facility	Riverside	1	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$30,251,000
Regional	RTA	Annual Transit Enhancements Program	Various locations region wide	290	\$40,000	\$11,600,000	\$7,018,000
Central	RTA	Central Corridor RapidLink Implementation	UCR, Riverside to Perris	42	\$60,000	\$2,520,000	\$1,525,000
Regional	RTA	Vehicle Fleet Medium Buses	Various locations region wide	7	\$155,000	\$1,085,000	\$656,000
Regional	RTA	Vehicle Fleet Large Buses	Various locations region wide	29	\$585,000	\$16,965,000	\$10,264,000
Regional	RTA	Comprehensive Operational Analysis Study	Various locations region wide	1	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$575,000
Total						\$153,120,000	\$92,639,000

### 4.8 TUMF Network Evaluation

To assess the effectiveness of the proposed TUMF Network improvements to mitigate the cumulative regional impact of new development in Western Riverside County, the proposed network improvements were added to the 2015 existing network in RivTAM and the model was run with 2040 socioeconomic data to determine the relative impacts on horizon year traffic conditions. To quantify the impacts of the TUMF Network improvements, the various traffic measures of effectiveness described in **Section 3.1** for the 2012 Baseline and 2040 No-Build scenarios were again calculated for the 2040 TUMF Build scenario. The results for VMT, VHT, VHD, and total VMT experiencing unacceptable level of service (LOS E) were then compared to the results presented in **Table 3.1** for the no-build conditions. The 2040 TUMF Build comparison results are provided in **Table 4.6**. Plots of the Network Extents are attached in **Appendix H**.

As shown in **Table 4.6**, the 2040 VMT on arterial facilities experiencing LOS of E or worse will decrease with the addition of the TUMF Network improvements while the share of VMT on the regional arterial highway system experiencing daily LOS E or worse will be reduced to 38% (which is still above the level experienced in 2012). It should be noted that the total VMT on the arterial system **increases** as a result of freeway trips being diverted to the arterial system to benefit from the proposed TUMF improvements.

Despite a greater share of the total VMT in 2040, the arterial system is able to more efficiently accommodate the increased demand with the proposed TUMF improvements. Although VMT on the TUMF improved arterial system increases by approximately 9% in 2040 compared to the No Build condition, VHT on the arterial system decreases by approximately 11% indicating traffic is able to move more efficiently. Additionally, a notable benefit is observed on the freeway system with VMT and VHT being substantially reduced following TUMF Network improvements. By completing TUMF improvements, the total VHD experienced by all area motorists would be reduced by over one third from the levels that would be experienced under the 2040 No-Build scenario. These results highlight the overall effectiveness of the TUMF Program to mitigate the cumulative regional transportation impacts of new development commensurate with the level of impact being created.

**Table 4.6 – Regional Highway System Measures of Performance  
(2012 Baseline and 2040 No-Build Scenarios to 2040 TUMF Build Scenario)**

Measure of Performance*	Peak Periods (Total)		
	2012 Baseline	2040 No-Build	2040 Build
VMT - Total ALL FACILITIES	19,532,437	29,277,587	31,022,272
VMT - FREEWAYS	11,019,155	14,487,570	13,411,377
VMT - ALL ARTERIALS	8,513,282	14,790,016	17,610,895
<b>TOTAL - TUMF ARTERIAL VMT</b>	<b>5,585,202</b>	<b>9,089,495</b>	<b>9,902,433</b>
VHT - TOTAL ALL FACILITIES	575,154	1,361,907	1,180,647
VHT - FREEWAYS	296,542	736,433	530,849
VHT - ALL ARTERIALS	278,611	625,474	649,797
<b>TOTAL TUMF ARTERIAL VHT</b>	<b>181,151</b>	<b>396,981</b>	<b>354,639</b>
VHD - TOTAL ALL FACILITIES	175,765	739,075	489,238
VHD - FREEWAYS	117,430	502,549	312,669
VHD - ALL ARTERIALS	58,334	236,527	176,569
<b>TOTAL TUMF ARTERIAL VHD</b>	<b>45,080</b>	<b>172,944</b>	<b>114,833</b>
VMT LOS E - TOTAL ALL FACILITIES	6,188,644	16,966,992	14,299,498
VMT LOS E - FREEWAYS	4,532,703	10,156,363	8,982,566
VMT LOS E & F - ALL ARTERIALS	1,655,941	6,810,629	5,316,932
<b>TOTAL TUMF ARTERIAL VMT w/ LOS E or worse</b>	<b>1,462,061</b>	<b>5,160,911</b>	<b>3,735,762</b>
<b>% of TUMF ARTERIAL VMT w/ LOS E or worse</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>38%</b>

\* Based on RivTAM 2012 network provided by Riverside County Transportation Department and SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS SED with updated 2015 arterial network completed by WSP, September 2016.

NOTES:

Volume is adjusted by PCE factor

VMT = vehicle miles of travel (the total combined distance that all vehicles travel on the system)

VHT = vehicle hours of travel (the total combined time that all vehicles are traveling on the system)

VHD = vehicle hours of delay (the total combined time that all vehicles have been delayed on the system based on the difference between forecast travel time and free-flow (ideal) travel time)

LOS = level of service (based on forecast volume to capacity ratios).

LOS E or Worse was determined by V/C ratio that exceeds 0.9 thresholds as indicated in the Riverside County General Plan.

## 5.0 TUMF NEXUS ANALYSIS

The objective of this section is to evaluate and document the rational nexus (or reasonable relationship) between the proposed fee and the transportation system improvements it will be used to help fund. The analysis starts by documenting the correlation between future development and the need for transportation system improvements on the TUMF network to mitigate the cumulative regional impacts of this new development, followed by analysis of the nexus evaluation of the key components of the TUMF concept.

### 5.1 Future Development and the Need for Improvements

Previous sections of this report documented the projected residential and employment growth in Western Riverside County, the expected increases in traffic congestion and travel delay, and the identification of the transportation system improvements that will serve these future inter-community travel demands. The following points coalesce this information in a synopsis of how the future growth relates to the need for improvements to the TUMF system.

- Western Riverside County is expected to continue growing.  
Development in Western Riverside County is expected to continue at a robust rate of growth into the foreseeable future. Current projections estimate the population is projected to grow from a level of approximately 1.77 million in 2012 to a future level of about 2.43 million in 2040, while employment is projected to grow from a level of about 461,000 in 2012 to approximately 861,000 in 2040 (as shown in **Table 2.3**).
- Continuing growth will result in increasing congestion on arterial roadways.  
Traffic congestion and delay on arterial roadways are projected to increase dramatically in the future (as shown in **Table 3.1**). Without improvements to the transportation system, congestion levels will grow rapidly and travelers will experience unacceptable travel conditions with slow travel speeds and lengthy delays.
- The future arterial roadway congestion is directly attributable to future development in Western Riverside County.  
Traffic using arterial roadways within Western Riverside County is virtually all generated within or attracted to Western Riverside County, since longer-distance trips passing through the region typically use the freeway system, not arterial roadways. Therefore, the future recurring congestion problems on these roadways will be attributable to new trips that originate in, terminate in, or travel within Western Riverside County.
- Capacity improvements to the transportation system will be needed to alleviate the future congestion caused by new development.  
To maintain transportation service at or near its current levels of efficiency, capacity enhancements will need to be made to the arterial roadway system. These enhancements could include new or realigned roads, additional lanes on existing

roads, new or expanded bridges, new or upgraded freeway interchanges, or grade separation of at-grade rail crossings. The completion of improvements to the arterial roadway system would enhance regional mobility, and reduce the total peak period vehicles hours of travel (VHT) by approximately 13%, reduce peak period vehicle hours of delay (VHD) by approximately 34%, and reduce the share of traffic experiencing congestion in the peak periods by 16% (as shown in **Table 4.6**). The specific needs and timing of implementation will depend on the location and rate of future development, so the specific improvements to be funded by the TUMF and their priority of implementation will be determined during future project programming activities as improvement needs unfold and as TUMF funds become available.

- Roads on the TUMF network are the facilities that merit improvement through this fee program.

The criteria used to identify roads for the TUMF network (future number of lanes, future traffic volume, future congestion level, and roadway function linking communities and activity centers and serving public transportation) were selected to ensure that these are the roadways that will serve inter-community travel and will require future improvement to alleviate congestion.

- Improvements to the public transportation system will be needed to provide adequate mobility for transit-dependent travelers and to provide an alternative to automobile travel.

Since a portion of the population does not own an automobile and depends on public transportation for mobility, the public transportation infrastructure and service will need to be enhanced and expanded to ensure continued mobility for this segment of the population. In addition, improvements to the public transportation system will be required to ensure that transit service can function as a viable option for future new Western Riverside County residents and employees who choose to avoid congestion by using public transportation.

For the reasons cited above, it can be readily concluded that there is a rational nexus between the future need for transportation improvements on the TUMF system and the future development upon which the proposed TUMF would be levied. The following sections evaluate the rational nexus in relation to the system components and the types of uses upon which the fee is assessed.

## 5.2 Application of Fee to System Components

As noted in **Section 3.2**, the TUMF concept includes splitting the fee revenues between the backbone system of arterials, the secondary system of arterials, and the public transportation system. This section evaluates the travel demands to determine the rational nexus between the future travel demands and the use of the fee to fund improvements to the future system components.

The split of fee revenues between the backbone and secondary highway networks is related to the proportion of highway vehicle trips that are relatively local (between



adjacent communities) and longer distance (between more distant communities but still within Western Riverside County). To estimate a rational fee split between the respective networks, the future combined AM and PM peak period travel forecast estimates were aggregated to a matrix of trips between zones to show the percentage of trips that remain within each zone in relation to the volume that travels to the other zones. This analysis was completed using the Year 2040 No-Build scenario trip tables from RivTAM.

The first step in the analysis was to create a correspondence table between the TAZs in the model and the five WRCOG TUMF zones (i.e. Northwest, Southwest, Central, Hemet/San Jacinto and Pass). The TAZs were then compressed into six districts (the five WRCOG zones and one for the rest of the SCAG region).

Table 5.1 shows the estimated peak period vehicle trips within and between each of the zones. Table 5.2 shows the percentage of peak period vehicle trips within and between the respective zones. Appendix I includes the detailed RivTAM outputs used to develop the regional trip distribution profile shown in Table 5.1 and 5.2.

**Table 5.1 - 2040 Peak Period Vehicle Trips By WRCOG Zone**

From \ To	Central	Hemet/San Jacinto	Northwest	Pass	Southwest	Outside WRCOG	TOTAL
Central	285,556	15,102	60,146	6,274	34,821	41,799	443,699
Hemet/San Jacinto	14,876	190,792	7,396	5,256	17,138	13,851	249,310
Northwest	64,066	8,082	742,299	6,569	25,648	211,686	1,058,350
Pass	6,721	5,563	6,536	103,901	1,791	32,830	157,341
Southwest	34,785	17,514	24,135	1,785	452,345	28,424	558,988
Outside WRCOG	43,352	14,690	212,699	33,337	29,242		333,320
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>449,357</b>	<b>251,743</b>	<b>1,053,210</b>	<b>157,123</b>	<b>560,984</b>	<b>328,590</b>	<b>2,801,008</b>

Based on RivTAM Year 2040 No-Build scenario

**Table 5.2 - 2040 Percent Peak Period Vehicle Trips By WRCOG Zone**

From \ To	Central	Hemet/San Jacinto	Northwest	Pass	Southwest	Outside WRCOG	TOTAL
Central	64.4%	3.4%	13.6%	1.4%	7.8%	9.4%	100%
Hemet/San Jacinto	6.0%	76.5%	3.0%	2.1%	6.9%	5.6%	100%
Northwest	6.1%	0.8%	70.1%	0.6%	2.4%	20.0%	100%
Pass	4.3%	3.5%	4.2%	66.0%	1.1%	20.9%	100%
Southwest	6.2%	3.1%	4.3%	0.3%	80.9%	5.1%	100%

Based on RivTAM Year 2040 No-Build scenario



**Table 5.3** summarizes the calculation of the split between the backbone and secondary highway networks as derived from the peak period trip values provided in **Table 5.1**. Peak period vehicle trips to and from areas outside Western Riverside County were subtracted from the calculation, on the presumption that most of their inter-regional travel would occur on the freeway system. Peak period trips between zones (regional) were assigned to the backbone network, since these trips are primarily served by the arterial roadways that provide connections between the zones. Peak period trips within zones (local) were split between the backbone network and the secondary network in proportion to their lane-miles, since roadways on both networks serve intra-zonal trips. The backbone network includes approximately 40.5% of the lane-miles on the future TUMF system, and the secondary network includes approximately 59.5% of the lane-miles.

The backbone network is therefore assigned all of the inter-zonal peak period trips plus 40.5% of the intra-zonal peak period trips. The secondary network is assigned 59.5% of the intra-zonal peak period trips and none of the inter-zonal peak period trips. The overall result is that 50.7% of the regional travel is assigned to the backbone network and 49.3% is assigned to the secondary network.

**Table 5.3 - Backbone-Secondary Network Share Calculation**

Calculation Value Description	Input Values	Backbone Value	Backbone Share	Secondary Value	Secondary Share
Total Western Riverside County Peak Period Vehicle Trips	2,801,008				
Less Internal/External Peak Period Vehicle Trips	-661,910				
<b>Total Peak Period Vehicle Trips Internal to Western Riverside County</b>	<b>2,139,098</b>				
Peak Period Vehicle Trips Between TUMF Zones	364,205				
Peak Period Vehicle Trips Within TUMF Zones	1,774,893				
TUMF Future Network Lane-Miles	3,151.1	1,277.7	40.5%	1,873.4	59.5%
Peak Period Vehicle Trips Between TUMF Zones	364,205	364,205	100.0%	0	0.0%
Peak Period Vehicle Trips Within TUMF Zones (as share of intra-zonal trips)	1,774,893	719,679	40.5%	1,055,214	59.5%
<b>Total Peak Period Vehicle Trips Assigned</b>	<b>2,139,098</b>	<b>1,083,884</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>1,055,214</b>	<b>49.3%</b>

Based on RivTAM Year 2040 No-Build scenario; TUMF Nexus Study Exhibit H-2

### 5.3 Application of Fee to Residential and Non-Residential Developments

In order to establish the approximate proportionality of the future traffic impacts associated with new residential development and new non-residential development, the growth in peak period VMT between the 2012 Baseline and 2040 No-Build Scenarios from RivTAM were aggregated by trip purpose. RivTAM produces person trips (irrespective of mode choice) on the basis of five trip purposes: home-based-work (HBW), home-based-other (HBO), home-based-school (HBSC), work-based-other (WBO), and other-based-other (OBO).

NCHRP Report #187 Quick Response Urban Travel Estimation Techniques and Transferable Parameters User's Guide (Transportation Research Board, 1978) details operational travel estimation techniques that are universally used for the travel demand modeling. Chapter 2 of this report, which details trip generation estimation, states that "HBW (Home Based Work) and HBNW (Home Based Non Work) trips are generated at the households, whereas the NHB (Non-Home Based) trips are generated elsewhere." In accordance with NCHRP Report #187, growth in peak period VMT was aggregated into home-based growth in peak period VMT (combining the first three purposes: HBW, HBO, HBS) and non-home-based growth in peak period VMT (combining the last two purposes: WBO, OBO). The home-based growth in peak period VMT represent 71.0% of the total future growth in VMT in the peak periods, and the non-home-based growth in peak period VMT represent 29.0% of the total future growth in VMT in the peak period as shown in **Table 5.4**. **Appendix J** includes the RivTAM outputs used to develop the trip purpose summary in **Table 5.4**.

**Table 5.4 - Peak Period VMT Growth by Trip Purpose for Western Riverside County (2012 - 2040)**

VEHICLE TRIP PURPOSE	2012 BASELINE PEAK PERIOD VMT	2040 NO-BUILD PEAK PERIOD VMT	PEAK PERIOD VMT GROWTH	PEAK PERIOD VMT GROWTH SHARE
Home-Based-Work	5,849,895	8,331,921	2,482,026	52.9%
Home-Based-Other	2,214,102	2,932,929	718,827	15.3%
Home-Based-School (K-12)	413,303	542,911	129,608	2.8%
Work-Based-Other	945,539	1,583,034	637,496	13.6%
Other-Based-Other	1,772,020	2,493,667	721,647	15.4%
TOTAL	11,194,859	15,884,463	4,689,605	100.00%
<b>Home-Based Trips (Residential Uses)</b>			<b>3,330,462</b>	<b>71.0%</b>
<b>Non-Home-Based Trips (Non-Residential Uses)</b>			<b>1,359,143</b>	<b>29.0%</b>

Based on RivTAM Year 2012 Baseline Scenario, September 2016 and RivTAM Year 2040 No Build Scenario, September 2016

Attachment: 2016 TUMF Nexus Study (2774 : SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE TO UPDATE PARTICIPATION IN THE

## 6.0 FAIR-SHARE FEE CALCULATION

The fee amounts, by type of development, that are justified to mitigate the cumulative regional impacts of new development on transportation facilities in Western Riverside County are quantified in this section. The total cost of improving the TUMF system is \$3.76 billion. Existing funding obligated for improvements to the TUMF system totals \$303.5 million while unfunded improvement needs generated by existing development represent \$492.2 million of the total cost. The balance of the unfunded TUMF system improvement needs is \$2.96 billion which is the maximum value attributable to the mitigation of the cumulative regional transportation impacts of future new development in the WRCOG region, and will be captured through the TUMF Program. By levying the uniform fee directly on future new developments (and indirectly on new residents and new employees to Western Riverside County), these transportation system users are assigned their "fair share" of the costs to address the cumulative impacts of additional traffic they will generate on the regional transportation system.

Of the \$2.96 billion in unfunded future improvement needs, 71.0% (\$2.10 billion) will be assigned to future new residential development and 29.0% (\$858.7 million) will be assigned to future new non-residential development.

### 6.1 Residential Fees

The portion of the unfunded future improvement cost allocable to new residential development through the TUMF is \$2.10 billion. Since this future transportation system improvement need is generated by new residential development anticipated through the Year 2040, the fee will be spread between the residential developments projected to be constructed between 2012 and 2040. The projected residential growth from year 2012 to 2040 is 250,082 households (or dwelling units) as is indicated in **Table 2.3**.

Different household types generate different numbers of trips. To reflect the difference in trip generation between lower density "single-family" dwelling units and higher density "multi-family" dwelling units, the TUMF was weighted based on the respective trip generation rates of these different dwelling unit types. For the purposes of the TUMF Program, single family dwelling units are those housing units with a density of less than 8 units per acre while multi-family units are those with a density of 8 or more units per acre. According to the SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS forecasts included in **Table 2.3** and **Appendix B**, single family dwelling units (including mobile homes) are forecast to constitute 69.2% of the growth in residential dwelling units in the region between 2012 and 2040.

Data provided in the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual, Ninth Edition (2012) show that, on average, single-family dwelling units generate 9.52 vehicle trips per dwelling unit per day, whereas apartments, condominiums and townhouses (considered to be representative of higher density multi-family dwelling units) generate a median of 6.20 vehicle trips per unit per day. The growth in dwelling units for single-family and multi-family, respectively, were multiplied by the corresponding trip generation rates to determine the weighted proportion of the

change in trips attributable to each use type as the basis for determining the per unit fee required to levy the necessary \$2.10 billion to mitigate the cumulative regional transportation impacts of future new residential development. **Table 6.1** summarizes the calculation of the fee for single-family and multi-family dwelling units. **Appendix K** includes worksheets detailing the calculation of the residential (and non-residential) TUMF for Western Riverside County.

**Table 6.1 - Fee Calculation for Residential Share**

Residential Sector	2012 Dwelling Units	2040 Dwelling Units	Dwelling Unit Change	Trip Generation Rate	Trip Change	Percentage of Trip Change	Fee/DU
Single-Family	366,588	539,631	173,043	9.52	1,647,369	77.5%	\$9,418
Multi-Family	158,561	235,600	77,039	6.20	477,642	22.5%	\$6,134
<b>Total</b>	<b>525,149</b>	<b>775,231</b>	<b>250,082</b>		<b>2,125,011</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Household data based on SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS and WSP, April 2016;  
 Trip Generation based on ITE Trip Generation (2012).

## 6.2 Non-Residential Fees

The portion of the unfunded future improvement cost allocable to new non-residential development through the TUMF is \$858.7 million. Estimates of employment by sector were obtained from the SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS socioeconomic data included in **Table 2.3** and **Appendix B**. From the 2040 employment forecast, the amount of employee growth in each sector was calculated. The employment figures were then translated into square footage of new development using typical ratios of square feet per employee derived from four sources including: Cordoba Corporation/Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade and Douglas (PBOD), Land Use Density Conversion Factors For Long Range Corridor Study San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, August 20, 1990; Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA), Orange County Subarea Model Guidelines Manual, June 2001; SCAG, Employment Density Study, October 31, 2001; and the County of Riverside, General Plan, As Amended December 15, 2015. Worksheets showing the development of the TUMF employee conversion factors and the application of the conversion factors to calculate the square footage of future new non-residential development in Western Riverside County are included in **Appendix L**.

To account for the differences in trip generation between various types of non-residential uses, the new non-residential development was weighted by trip generation rate for each sector. Typical trip generation rates per employee were obtained from the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation – Ninth Edition (2012), and were weighted based on a calculated value of trips per employee as derived from the employee conversion factors and ITE typical trip generation rates per square foot of development, before being assigned to the non-residential categories as follows: Industrial – 3.8 trips per employee, Retail – 16.2 trips per employee, Service – 4.6 trips per

employee, and Government/Public – 12.0 trips per employee<sup>11</sup>. These rates were applied to the employment growth in each sector to determine the relative contribution of each sector to new trip-making, and the \$858.7 million was then allocated among the non-residential categories on the basis of the percentage of new trips added. This proportionate non-residential fee share by sector was then divided by the estimated square footage of future new development to obtain the rate per square foot for each type of use. The calculation of the non-residential fee by sector is shown in **Table 6.2**.

**Table 6.2 - Fee Calculation for Non-Residential Share**

Non-Residential Sector	Employment Change	Trip Generation Rate per Employee	Trip Change	Percentage of Trip Change	Change in Square Feet of Gross Floor Area	Fee/SF
Industrial	80,592	3.8	302,220	13.4%	64,710,138	\$1.77
Retail	35,841	16.2	580,624	25.7%	17,920,500	\$12.31
Service	274,720	4.6	1,263,712	55.9%	105,211,915	\$4.56
Government/Public	9,515	12.0	114,180	5.1%	2,696,349	\$16.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,668</b>		<b>2,260,736</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>190,538,901</b>	

Employment Change data based on SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS; Trip Generation based on ITE (2012); Change in Square Feet conversion factor based on Cordoba (1990), OCTA (2001), SCAG (2001) and County of Riverside (2015).

<sup>11</sup> The median trip generation rate for 'Retail' and 'Service' was reduced to reflect the influence of pass-by trips using the weekday PM peak median pass-by trip rate for select uses as derived from the ITE Trip Generation Handbook (June 2004).

## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the Nexus Study evaluation, it can be seen that there is reasonable relationship between the cumulative regional transportation impacts of new land development projects in Western Riverside County and the need to mitigate these transportation impacts using funds levied through the ongoing TUMF Program. Factors that reflect this reasonable relationship include:

- Western Riverside County is expected to continue growing as a result of future new development.
- Continuing new growth will result in increasing congestion on arterial roadways.
- The future arterial roadway congestion is directly attributable to the cumulative regional transportation impacts of future development in Western Riverside County.
- Capacity improvements to the transportation system will be needed to mitigate the cumulative regional impacts of new development.
- Roads on the TUMF network are the facilities that merit improvement through this fee program.
- Improvements to the public transportation system will be needed to provide adequate mobility for transit-dependent travelers and to provide an alternative to automobile travel.

The Nexus Study evaluation has established a proportional “fair share” of the improvement cost attributable to new development based on the impacts of existing development and the availability of obligated funding through traditional sources. Furthermore, the Nexus Study evaluation has divided the fair share of the cost to mitigate the cumulative regional impacts of future new development in Western Riverside County in rough proportionality to the cumulative impacts of future residential and non-residential development in the region. The respective fee allocable to future new residential and non-residential development in Western Riverside County is summarized for differing use types in **Table 7.1**.

**Table 7.1 - Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee for Western Riverside County**

Land Use Type	Units	Development Change	Fee Per Unit	Total Revenue (\$ million)
Single Family Residential	DU	173,043	\$9,418	\$1,629.8
Multi Family Residential	DU	77,039	\$6,134	\$472.5
Industrial	SF GFA	64,710,138	\$1.77	\$114.8
Retail	SF GFA	17,920,500	\$12.31	\$220.5
Service	SF GFA	105,211,915	\$4.56	\$480.0
Government/Public	SF GFA	2,696,349	\$16.08	\$43.4
<b>MAXIMUM TUMF VALUE</b>				<b>\$2,961.0</b>



## Report to City Council

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**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Marshall Eyerman, Chief Financial Officer

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** APPROVE 2018 ANNUAL SYSTEM RESOURCE ADEQUACY PLAN FOR MORENO VALLEY UTILITY

---

### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

**Recommendation:**

1. Approve the Annual System Resource Adequacy Plan for 2018.

### **SUMMARY**

This report recommends that the City Council approve the Moreno Valley Utility (MVU) Annual System Resource Adequacy Plan (Plan) for 2018. The Plan represents the amount of capacity that is needed to meet the requirements of the California Independent System Operator (CAISO).

This item was presented to the Utilities Commission on August 23, 2017.

### **DISCUSSION**

The CAISO is the agency responsible for the reliable operation of the electric transmission system in California. The CAISO requires utilities to have a plan in place which ensures that they will have enough capacity available to meet customer demands for electricity. An annual report showing the utilities' purchases of adequate capacity, known as System Resource Adequacy (RA), is to be approved by the City Council and submitted to the CAISO by September 30 of each year for the following year.

The capacity requirement is calculated based upon a percentage of the utility's monthly forecasted peak demand. The capacity requirement needed to comply with the CAISO Tariff for 2018 is set at 115% of MVU's forecasted monthly peak demand. The System RA row included in the following table is the capacity requirement for 2018.



2018	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak (MW)	27	27	30	29	32	51	50	49	44	35	33	30
System RA (MW)	31	31	34	33	37	58	58	57	51	40	38	35

MVU has secured enough capacity through existing contracts to meet the Resource Adequacy requirement under the CAISO tariff.

**ALTERNATIVES**

1. Approve the 2018 Annual Resource Adequacy Plan as described above for Moreno Valley Utility. *Staff recommends this alternative as it will keep Moreno Valley Utility in compliance with CAISO requirements.*
2. Do not approve the 2018 Annual Resource Adequacy Plan for Moreno Valley Utility. *Staff does not recommend this alternative. MVU will not have a 2018 annual plan in place to comply with the CAISO Reliability Requirement Tariff and may be subject to a penalty of \$500 per day for non-submittal.*

**FISCAL IMPACT**

Staff has included funding for the Resource Adequacy Plan in the FY 2017/2018 budget. There are funds available in account 6010-30-80-45510-710146, Resource Adequacy. For the period January 1 – June 30, 2018, the fiscal impact to MVU will be \$292,087.

**NOTIFICATION**

Publication of the Agenda.

**PREPARATION OF STAFF REPORT**

Prepared By:  
Jeannette Olko  
Electric Utility Division Manager

Department Head Approval:  
Marshall Eyerman  
Chief Financial Officer/City Treasurer

**CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

**Positive Environment.** Create a positive environment for the development of Moreno Valley's future.

**CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

1. Economic Development
2. Public Safety
3. Library

- 4. Infrastructure
- 5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
- 6. Youth Programs

Objective 4.1: Develop a Moreno Valley Utility Strategic Plan to prepare for the 2020 expiration of the ENCO Utility Systems agreement.

**ATTACHMENTS**

None

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/29/17 5:51 PM
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/30/17 11:24 AM
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 12:51 PM



## Report to City Council

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**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Marshall Eyerman, Chief Financial Officer

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** APPROVE A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, DECLINING TO ESTABLISH AN ENERGY STORAGE TARGET FOR MORENO VALLEY UTILITY (MVU)

---

### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

#### **Recommendation:**

1. Approve Resolution No. 2017-\_\_\_\_, a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, California, declining to establish an Energy Storage target for Moreno Valley Utility (MVU).

### **SUMMARY**

California Public Utilities Code (PUC) Section 2836 requires publicly owned utilities to evaluate the use of energy storage as an element of their power supply plans and consider establishing an energy storage procurement target every three years.

On September 23, 2014, the City Council adopted Resolution 2014-77, declining to establish a procurement target for energy storage for Moreno Valley Utility because the available options of energy storage systems were not cost-effective or did not meet the needs of the utility.

This report recommends declining to establish a procurement target for energy storage because the available options of energy storage systems are still not cost effective. This report also recommends that staff be directed to continue implementing energy storage pilot projects and assess their cost-effectiveness and ability to meet the needs of the utility.

This item was presented to the Utilities Commission on August 23, 2017.

## **DISCUSSION**

Energy Storage systems absorb energy, store it for a period of time, and then release it. Storage can provide flexibility for times when the utility's supply and demand for electricity are not in balance. They are of most value when the utility needs to provide electricity to customers during peak hours or where there is a need to smooth out generation delivery patterns from generating facilities such as wind or solar, which are subject to variable weather conditions. The most common sources of storage include hydroelectric facilities, rechargeable batteries, and thermal energy storage. MVU has worked with Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA) to explore storage options that might be of value to MVU operations. The following is an evaluation of some of the options.

### **Thermal Energy Storage**

MVU has installed fifteen (15) Ice Bear units, which creates ice at night and uses that ice to cool buildings during the day. The units have provided some load reduction during peak hours. Staff is reviewing potential locations to test the Ice Bear unit designed for residential applications, and will evaluate the potential for an incentive in the future once the smart meter deployment project is complete.

### **Battery Energy Storage**

Battery storage systems are charged during periods of low demand to be used to level the load during peak times and will most likely be of considerable value to MVU given the amount of solar generation on the system. Traditional batteries are still expensive, have high maintenance costs, and limited lifespans. Generally, the technologies are not yet cost-effective for MVU to deploy on a large scale basis. However, a pilot project involving the installation of a 90kW battery storage unit will be included as part of the solar carport project at City Hall. The solar carport project is currently under design, and is scheduled for completion in February 2018. Staff is also considering a research, development, and demonstration project involving the installation of utility scale battery storage at one of MVU's substations.

### **Hydroelectric Energy Storage**

Hydroelectric energy storage uses the gravitational force of falling or flowing water to produce electrical power for storage. The cost of hydroelectricity and hydroelectric energy storage is relatively low but requires close proximity to a water source which does not make it a viable option for MVU.

### **Customer Options**

MVU has a relatively large amount of customer-owned solar facilities in its service area (over 6 MW) and expects more such facilities to be installed. Staff is developing an inspection and approval process for customers who wish to install battery storage units with their solar systems. These customers will likely maximize the benefits from the

addition of battery units when the utility completes installation of smart meters throughout its service territory and establishes residential time-of-use rates.

Staff has concluded that the available options of energy storage systems are currently not cost-effective or do not currently meet the needs of the utility. Nonetheless, research, development, and demonstration projects involving the use of battery storage systems will be considered and implemented so that staff can evaluate the potential inclusion of energy storage as an element of MVU's power supply plan. This is consistent with the conclusions made by other small publicly owned utilities. The City's decision to decline establishing a procurement target must be reevaluated at least once every three years and be reported to the California Energy Commission. Staff will continue reviewing energy storage technology to determine if issuing an RFP or establishing a procurement target in the future would be appropriate and will return to the City Council with a recommendation no later than October 1, 2020.

### **ALTERNATIVES**

1. Approve Resolution No. 2017-XX, a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, California, declining to establish an energy storage target for Moreno Valley Utility. *This provides time to continue to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of various energy storage technologies as they evolve.* Staff recommends this alternative.
2. Do not approve Resolution No. 2017-XX, a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, California, declining to establish an energy storage target for Moreno Valley Utility. *Staff does not recommend this alternative, as the utility would not be compliant with State Law, under California Public Utilities Code Section 2836.*

### **FISCAL IMPACT**

There is no fiscal impact associated with this Resolution. Specific budget appropriations will be brought before the City Council for approval as projects are developed utilizing energy storage technologies.

### **NOTIFICATION**

Publication of the Agenda.

### **PREPARATION OF STAFF REPORT**

Prepared By:  
Jeannette Olko  
Electric Utility Division Manager

Department Head Approval:  
Marshall Eyerman  
Chief Financial Officer/City Treasurer

### **CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

**Positive Environment.** Create a positive environment for the development of Moreno Valley's future.

**CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

- 1. Economic Development
- 2. Public Safety
- 3. Library
- 4. Infrastructure
- 5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
- 6. Youth Programs

Objective 4.1: Develop a Moreno Valley Utility Strategic Plan to prepare for the 2020 expiration of the ENCO Utility Systems agreement.

**ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. Resolution Energy Storage target 09192017

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/29/17 5:49 PM
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/30/17 11:21 AM
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 12:51 PM

## RESOLUTION NO. 2017-\_\_\_\_

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, DECLINING TO ESTABLISH AN ENERGY STORAGE TARGET FOR MORENO VALLEY UTILITY (MVU)

WHEREAS, in accordance with California Public Utilities Code (“PUC”) Section 2836(b), the Moreno Valley Utility initiated a process to determine appropriate targets, if any, for the utility to procure viable and cost-effective energy storage systems to be achieved by December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2020; and

WHEREAS, as part of that process, staff reviewed technical materials on various types of energy storage devices; reviewed cost-effectiveness evaluations performed by other publicly-owned utilities and the California Public Utilities Commission; and evaluated the applicability of energy storage devices to existing and future Moreno Valley Utility operations.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

1. Finds that no cost-effective technologies and/or applications have been identified for Moreno Valley Utility operations.
2. Sets no target for energy storage procurement by the Moreno Valley Utility.
3. Directs staff to:
  - a. Continue evaluating storage options as various relevant proceedings, initiatives, and policies in the State progress, including the evaluation of renewable flexible capacity and integration costs by the California Energy Commission and California Independent System Operator and the California Public Utility Commission’s Interconnection of Distributed Energy Resources and Improvements to Rule 21.
  - b. Evaluate the viability of customer programs providing incentives for adoption of storage options.
  - c. Plan a competitive procurement process for storage solutions as soon as it appears that storage may be cost effective.
4. Determines that, not less than once every three years, the City Council shall reevaluate its determinations made pursuant to PUC Section 2836.



APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 19th day of September, 2017.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor of the City of Moreno Valley

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Attorney

Resolution No. 2017-2  
Date Adopted: September 19, 2017

Attachment: Resolution Energy Storage target 09192017 (2758 : APPROVE A RESOLUTION DECLINING TO ESTABLISH AN ENERGY STORAGE

**RESOLUTION JURAT**

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

I, Pat Jacques-Nares, City Clerk of the City of Moreno Valley, California, do hereby certify that Resolution No. 2017-\_\_\_ was duly and regularly adopted by the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley at a regular meeting thereof held on the 19th day of September, 2017 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

(Council Members, Mayor Pro Tem and Mayor)

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK

(SEAL)

Resolution No. 2017-  3    
Date Adopted: September 19, 2017

Attachment: Resolution Energy Storage target 09192017 (2758 : APPROVE A RESOLUTION DECLINING TO ESTABLISH AN ENERGY STORAGE



## Report to City Council

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**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Marshall Eyerman, Chief Financial Officer

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** APPROVE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH SYNERGY COMPANIES FOR ENERGY AUDIT AND DIRECT INSTALLATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

---

### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

#### **Recommendation:**

1. Approve the Professional Services Agreement with Synergy Companies for Energy Audit and Direct Installation of Energy Efficiency Measures.
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Agreement.

### **SUMMARY**

Assembly Bill 2021 was signed into law in September 2006. The bill requires publicly owned electric utilities to identify all potentially achievable cost-effective energy efficiency savings and establish annual targets for energy efficiency savings and demand reduction over 10 years. Utilities are required to report those targets to the California Energy Commission (CEC) and to annually report expenditures, programs, cost-effectiveness, and energy savings achieved.

The cost-effective energy efficiency targets for Moreno Valley Electric Utility (MVU) were updated by Resolution 2017-11, which was approved by Council on February 21, 2017. The agreement with Synergy Companies to provide energy audits and energy efficiency measures to MVU customers will assist in achieving these recently re-established targets. This report recommends approval of the Professional Services Agreement with Synergy Companies.

This item was reviewed by the Utilities Commission on August 23.

## **DISCUSSION**

As part of the ongoing effort to promote energy efficiency and to provide opportunities for customers to reduce their bills through energy efficiency measures, MVU is proposing to continue an Energy Audit and Energy Efficiency Implementation Program. This program will initially target residential customers and consist of energy audits and direct installation of items such as energy efficient lighting, HVAC tune-ups, weatherization seals, and smart power strips.

The Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA) issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) for a Small Business Audit and Energy Efficiency Implementation Program where Synergy Companies was rewarded a contract in July of 2014. MVU staff is proposing to “piggy-back” on SCPPA’s RFP and utilize Synergy Companies for MVU’s program. The Scope of Services includes the following:

- Customer Marketing and Education
- Energy Survey
  - Use of a survey especially designed for residential customers
  - Use of an advanced survey for small to medium-sized businesses (with Demand up to 100kW)
- Customized Retrofit Recommendations
- Installation of Recommended Retrofits
- Program Reporting

The pricing for the Scope of Services is the same pricing that was offered to SCPPA members in 2014. MVU successfully utilized Synergy Companies for a small residential pilot program this summer and would like to expand the offering to additional MVU customers, including small to medium-sized business. The initial term of this new contract is for one year, with the option to extend the contract annually for up to four years at the same funding level of \$300,000 each year, for a total of \$1,500,000 over five years.

## **ALTERNATIVES**

1. Approve the Professional Services Agreement with Synergy Companies to provide an Energy Audit and Energy Efficiency Implementation Program. *Staff recommends the adoption of this Energy Efficiency Program that will allow the City’s utility to work towards meeting established energy efficiency targets and provide customers with the opportunity to save on their electric bills.*
2. Do not approve Professional Services Agreement with Synergy Companies to provide an Energy Audit and Energy Efficiency Implementation Program. *Staff does not recommend this alternative, as it would restrict the City’s utility in its ability to meet established energy efficiency targets and provide customers with the opportunity to save on their electric bills.*

## **FISCAL IMPACT**

The program is funded through the collection of state mandated Public Purpose Program funds, which the City Council formally adopted on January 13, 2004. **Public Purpose Program funds can only be utilized under a strict umbrella of programs, determined at the State level of government.**

The budget for fiscal year 2017/2018 allocated to Energy Efficiency in account GL# 6012-30-80-45511- 710144 is \$800,000. This budgeted amount is to be used for a variety of energy efficiency programs, including the smart thermostat program, energy star appliance rebates, commercial lighting rebates, and the Energy Audit and Energy Efficiency Implementation Program.

## **NOTIFICATION**

Publication of the Agenda.

## **PREPARATION OF STAFF REPORT**

Prepared By:  
Michael McLellan  
Electric Utility Program Coordinator

Department Head Approval:  
Marshall Eyerman  
Chief Financial Officer

Concurred By:  
Jeannette Olko  
Electric Utility Division Manager

## **CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

**Positive Environment.** Create a positive environment for the development of Moreno Valley's future.

**Community Image, Neighborhood Pride and Cleanliness.** Promote a sense of community pride and foster an excellent image about our City by developing and executing programs which will result in quality development, enhanced neighborhood preservation efforts, including home rehabilitation and neighborhood restoration.

## **CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

1. Economic Development
2. Public Safety
3. Library
4. Infrastructure
5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
6. Youth Programs

Objective 4.1: Develop a Moreno Valley Utility Strategic Plan to prepare for the 2020 expiration of the ENCO Utility Systems agreement.

**ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. Agreement for Professional Services (Synergy Companies)\_CC\_9\_19\_2017

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/30/17 1:21 PM
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/30/17 11:03 AM
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 12:50 PM

## City of Moreno Valley

**AGREEMENT FOR ON-SITE AND/OR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES**

This Agreement is made by and between the City of Moreno Valley, California, a municipal corporation, with its principal place of business at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, CA 92552, hereinafter referred to as the "City", and Eagle Systems International Inc DBA Synergy Companies, a Corporation, with its principal place of business at 90 Business Park, Perris, California 92571, hereinafter referred to as the "Contractor," based upon City policies and the following legal citations:

**RECITALS**

- A. Government Code Section 53060 authorizes the engagement of persons to perform special services as independent contractors;
- B. Contractor desires to perform and assume responsibility for the provision of professional Audit and Direct Install contracting services required by the City on the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement. Contractor represents that it is experienced in providing professional Audit and Direct Install contracting services, is licensed in the State of California, if applicable;
- C. City desires to engage Contractor to render such services for the Audit and Direct Install as set forth in this Agreement;
- D. The public interest, convenience, necessity and general welfare will be served by this Agreement; and
- E. This Agreement is made and entered into effective the date the City signs this Agreement.

**TERMS****1. CONTRACTOR INFORMATION:**

Contractor's Name: Synergy Companies  
 Address: 90 Business Park Drive  
 City: Perris State: CA Zip: 92571  
 Business Phone: (951) 230-6425 Fax No. (626) 793-9461  
 Other Contact Number: Matthew Clarke (951) 230-6425  
 Business License Number: 200319796  
 Federal Tax I.D. Number: 87-038961

**2. CONTRACTOR SERVICES, FEES, AND RELEVANT DATES:**

- A. The Contractor's scope of service is described in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.
- B. The City's responsibilities, other than payment, are described in Exhibit "B" attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.



- C. Payment terms are provided in Exhibit "C" attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.
- D. The term of this Agreement shall be from September 19, 2017 to June 30, 2022 unless terminated earlier as provided herein. The City acknowledges that it will not unreasonably withhold approval of the Contractor's requests for extensions of time in which to complete the work required. The Contractor shall not be responsible for performance delays caused by others or delays beyond the Contractor's reasonable control (excluding delays caused by non-performance or unjustified delay by Contractor, his/her/its employees, or subcontractors), and such delays shall extend the time for performance of the work by the Contractor.

### 3. STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- A. Control of Work. Contractor is solely responsible for the content and sequence of the work, and will not be subject to control and direction as to the details and means for accomplishing the anticipated results of services. The City will not provide any training to Contractor or his/her/its employees.
- B. Intent of Parties. Contractor is, and at all times shall be, an independent contractor and nothing contained herein shall be construed as making the Contractor or any individual whose compensation for services is paid by the Contractor, an agent or employee of the City, or authorizing the Contractor to create or assume any obligation or liability for or on behalf of the City, or entitling the Contractor to any right, benefit, or privilege applicable to any officer or employee of the City.
- C. Subcontracting. Contractor may retain or subcontract for the services of other necessary contractors with the prior written approval of the City. Payment for such services shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. Any and all subcontractors shall be subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, with the exception that the City shall have no obligation to pay for any subcontractor services rendered. Contractor shall be responsible for paying prevailing wages where required by law [See California Labor Code Sections 1770 through 1777.7].
- D. Conformance to Applicable Requirements. All work prepared by Contractor shall be subject to the approval of City.
- E. Substitution of Key Personnel. Contractor has represented to City that certain key personnel will perform and coordinate the services under this Agreement. Should one or more of such personnel become unavailable, Contractor may substitute other personnel of at least equal competence upon written approval of City. In the event that City and Contractor cannot agree as to the substitution of key personnel, City shall be entitled to terminate this Agreement for cause. As discussed below, any personnel who fail or refuse to perform the services in a manner acceptable to the City, or who are determined by the City to be uncooperative, incompetent, a threat to the adequate or timely completion of the project or a threat to the safety of persons or property, shall be promptly removed from the project by the

Contractor at the request of the City. The key personnel for performance of this Agreement are as follows: **Matthew Clarke**.

- F. City's Representative. The City hereby designates the City Manager, or his or her designee, to act as its representative for the performance of this Agreement ("City's Representative"). Contractor shall not accept direction or orders from any person other than the City's Representative or his or her designee.
- G. Contractor's Representative. Contractor hereby designates Matthew Clark, or his or her designee, to act as its representative for the performance of this Agreement ("Contractor's Representative"). Contractor's Representative shall have full authority to represent and act on behalf of the Contractor for all purposes under this Agreement. The Contractor's Representative shall supervise and direct the services, using his or her best skill and attention, and shall be responsible for all means, methods, techniques, sequences and procedures and for the satisfactory coordination of all portions of the services under this Agreement.
- H. Legal Considerations. The Contractor shall comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws in the performance of this Agreement. Contractor shall be liable for all violations of such laws and regulations in connection with services. If the Contractor performs any work knowing it to be contrary to such laws, rules and regulations and without giving written notice to the City, Contractor shall be solely responsible for all costs arising therefrom. Contractor shall defend, indemnify and hold City, its officials, directors, officers, employees and agents free and harmless, pursuant to the indemnification provisions of this Agreement, from any claim or liability arising out of any failure or alleged failure to comply with such laws, rules or regulations.
- I. Standard of Care; Performance of Employees. Contractor shall perform all services under this Agreement in a skillful and competent manner, consistent with the standards generally recognized as being employed by professionals in the same discipline in the State of California. Contractor represents and maintains that it is skilled in the profession necessary to perform the services. Contractor warrants that all employees and subcontractor shall have sufficient skill and experience to perform the services assigned to them. Finally, Contractor represents that it, its employees and subcontractors have all licenses, permits, qualifications and approvals of whatever nature that are legally required to perform the services and that such licenses and approvals shall be maintained throughout the term of this Agreement. Any employee of the Contractor or its subcontractors who is determined by the City to be uncooperative, incompetent, a threat to the adequate or timely completion of the project, a threat to the safety of persons or property, or any employee who fails or refuses to perform the services in a manner acceptable to the City, shall be promptly removed from the project by the Contractor and shall not be re-employed to perform any of the services or to work on the project.
- J. Contractor Indemnification. Contractor shall indemnify, defend and hold the City, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the Moreno Valley

Community Services District (CSD), their officers, agents and employees harmless from any and all claims, damages, losses, causes of action and demands, including, without limitation, the payment of all consequential damages, expert witness fees, reasonable attorney's fees and other related costs and expenses, incurred in connection with or in any manner arising out of Contractor's performance of the work contemplated by this Agreement and this Agreement. Acceptance of this Agreement signifies that the Contractor is not covered under the City's general liability insurance, employee benefits, or worker's compensation. It further establishes that the Contractor shall be fully responsible for such coverage. Contractor's obligation to indemnify shall survive expiration or termination of this Agreement, and shall not be restricted to insurance proceeds, if any, received by the City, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the CSD, and their officers, agents and employees.

- K. Additional Indemnity Obligations. Contractor shall defend, with counsel of City's choosing and at Contractor's own cost, expense and risk, any and all claims, suits, actions or other proceedings of every kind covered by Section "J" that may be brought or instituted against City, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the CSD, and their officers, agents and employees. Contractor shall pay and satisfy any judgment, award or decree that may be rendered against City, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the CSD, and their officers, agents and employees as part of any such claim, suit, action or other proceeding. Contractor shall also reimburse City for the cost of any settlement paid by City, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the CSD, and their officers, agents and employees as part of any such claim, suit, action or other proceeding. Such reimbursement shall include payment for City's attorney's fees and costs, including expert witness fees. Contractor shall reimburse City, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the CSD, and their officers, agents and employees for any and all legal expenses and costs incurred by each of them in connection therewith or in enforcing the indemnity herein provided.
- L. Insurance Requirements. The Contractor will comply with the following insurance requirements at its sole expense. Insurance companies shall be rated (A Minus: VII—Admitted) or better in Best's Insurance Rating Guide and shall be legally licensed and qualified to conduct business in the State of California:

The Contractor shall procure and maintain, at its sole expense, Workers' Compensation Insurance in such amounts as will fully comply with the laws of the State of California and which shall indemnify, insure and provide legal defense for the Contractor and the City, the Housing Authority and CSD against any loss, claim, or damage arising from any injuries or occupational diseases happening to any worker employed by the Contractor in the course of carrying out the Agreement. This coverage may be waived if the Contractor is determined to be functioning as a sole proprietor and the city provided form "Exception to Worker's Compensation Coverage" is signed, notarized and attached to this Agreement



General Liability Insurance—to protect against loss from liability imposed by law for damages on account of bodily injury, including death, and/or property damage suffered or alleged to be suffered by any person or persons whomever, resulting directly or indirectly from any act or activities of the Contractor, sub-Contractor, or any person acting for the Contractor or under its control or direction. Such insurance shall be maintained in full force and effect throughout the terms of the Agreement and any extension thereof in the minimum amounts provided below:

Bodily Injury	\$1,000,000 per occurrence/ \$2,000,000 aggregate
Property Damage	\$500,000 per occurrence/ \$500,000 aggregate

Professional Errors and Omission Insurance—such coverage shall not be less than \$1,000,000 per claim and aggregate.

Liability and Property Damage Insurance coverage for owned and non-owned automotive equipment operated on City/CSD/Housing Authority premises. Such coverage limits shall not be less than \$1,000,000 combined single limit.

A Certificate of Insurance and appropriate additional insured endorsement evidencing the above applicable insurance coverage shall be submitted to the City prior to the execution of this Agreement. The Certificate of Insurance or an appropriate binder shall bear an endorsement containing the following provisions:

Solely as respect to services done by or on behalf of the named insured for the City of Moreno Valley, it is agreed that the City of Moreno Valley, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the Moreno Valley Community Services District, their officers, employees and agents are included as additional insured under this policy and the coverage(s) provided shall be primary insurance and not contributing with any other insurance available to the City of Moreno Valley, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the Moreno Valley Community Services District, its officers, employees and agents, under any third party liability policy

The terms of the insurance policy or policies issued to provide the above coverage shall neither be amended to reduce the required insurance limits and coverages nor shall such policies be canceled by the carrier without thirty (30) days prior written notice by certified or registered mail of amendment or cancellation to the City, except that cancellation for non-payment of premium shall require ten (10) days prior written notice by certified or registered mail. In the event the insurance is canceled, the Contractor shall, prior to the cancellation date, submit new evidence of insurance in the amounts established.

M. Intellectual Property. Any system or documents developed, produced or provided under this Agreement, including any intellectual property discovered or developed by Contractor in the course of performing or otherwise as a result of its work, shall become the sole property of the City unless explicitly stated otherwise in this Agreement. The Contractor may retain copies of any and all material, including drawings, documents, and specifications, produced by the Contractor in performance of this Agreement. The City and the Contractor agree that to the extent permitted by law, until final approval by the City, all data shall be treated as confidential and will not be released to third parties without the prior written consent of both parties.

N. Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties. There are no understandings, agreements, or representations of warranties, expressed or implied, not specified in this Agreement. This Agreement applies only to the current proposal as attached. This Agreement may be modified or amended only by a subsequent written Agreement signed by both parties. Assignment of this Agreement is prohibited without prior written consent.

O. (a) The City may terminate the whole or any part of this Agreement at any time without cause by giving at least ten (10) days written notice to the Contractor. The written notice shall specify the date of termination. Upon receipt of such notice, the Contractor may continue work through the date of termination, provided that no work or service(s) shall be commenced or continued after receipt of the notice which is not intended to protect the interest of the City. The City shall pay the Contractor within thirty (30) days after receiving any invoice after the date of termination for all non-objected to services performed by the Contractor in accordance herewith through the date of termination.

(b) Either party may terminate this Agreement for cause. In the event the City terminates this Agreement for cause, the Contractor shall perform no further work or service(s) under the Agreement unless the notice of termination authorizes such further work.

(c) If this Agreement is terminated as provided herein, City may require Contractor to provide all finished or unfinished documents and data and other information of any kind prepared by Contractor in connection with the performance of services under this Agreement. Contractor shall be required to provide such documents and other information within fifteen (15) days of the request.

(d) In the event this Agreement is terminated in whole or in part as provided herein, City may procure, upon such terms and in such manner as it may determine appropriate, similar to those terminated.

P. Payment. Payments to the Contractor pursuant to this Agreement will be reported to Federal and State taxing authorities as required. The City will not withhold any sums from compensation payable to Contractor. Contractor is independently responsible for the payment of all applicable taxes. Where the payment terms provide for compensation on a time and materials basis, the Contractor shall maintain adequate records to permit inspection and audit of

the Contractor's time and materials charges under the Agreement. Such records shall be retained by the Contractor for three (3) years following completion of the services under the Agreement.

- Q. Restrictions on City Employees. The Contractor shall not employ any City employee or official in the work performed pursuant to this Agreement. No officer or employee of the City shall have any financial interest in this Agreement in violation of federal, state, or local law.
- R. Choice of Law and Venue. The laws of the State of California shall govern the rights, obligations, duties, and liabilities of the parties to this Agreement, and shall govern the interpretation of this Agreement. Any legal proceeding arising from this Agreement shall be brought in the appropriate court located in Riverside County, State of California.
- S. Delivery of Notices. All notices permitted or required under this Agreement shall be given to the respective parties at the following address, or at such other address as the respective parties may provide in writing for this purpose:

**Contractor:**

Synergy Companies  
90 Business Park Drive  
Perris, CA 92571  
Attn: Matthew Clark

**City:**

City of Moreno Valley  
14331 Frederick St.  
Moreno Valley, CA 92552  
Attn: Michael McLellan, FMS Department

Such notice shall be deemed made when personally delivered or when mailed, forty-eight (48) hours after deposit in the U.S. Mail, first class postage prepaid and addressed to the party at its applicable address. Actual notice shall be deemed adequate notice on the date actual notice occurred, regardless of the method of service.

- T. Time of Essence. Time is of the essence for each and every provision of this Agreement.
- U. City's Right to Employ Other Contractors. City reserves right to employ other contractors in connection with this project.
- V. Amendment; Modification. No supplement, modification, or amendment of this Agreement shall be binding unless executed in writing and signed by both parties.
- W. Waiver. No waiver of any default shall constitute a waiver of any other default or breach, whether of the same or other covenant or condition. No waiver, benefit, privilege, or service voluntarily given or performed by a party



shall give the other party any contractual rights by custom, estoppel, or otherwise.

- X. No Third Party Beneficiaries. There are no intended third party beneficiaries of any right or obligation assumed by the parties.
- Y. Counterparts. This Agreement may be signed in counterparts, each of which shall constitute an original.
- Z. Invalidity; Severability. If any portion of this Agreement is declared invalid, illegal, or otherwise unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall continue in full force and effect.
- AA. Assignment or Transfer. Contractor shall not assign, hypothecate, or transfer, either directly or by operation of law, this Agreement or any interest herein without the prior written consent of the City. Any attempt to do so shall be null and void, and any assignees, hypothecates or transferees shall acquire no right or interest by reason of such attempted assignment, hypothecation or transfer.
- BB. Supplementary General Conditions (for projects that are funded by Federal programs). The following provisions, pursuant to 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 13, Subpart C, Section 13.36, as it may be amended from time to time, are included in the Agreement and are required to be included in all subcontracts entered into by CONTRACTOR for work pursuant to the Agreement, unless otherwise expressly provided herein. These provisions supersede any conflicting provisions in the General Conditions and shall take precedence over the General Conditions for purposes of interpretation of the General Conditions. These provisions do not otherwise modify or replace General Conditions not in direct conflict with these provisions. Definitions used in these provisions are as contained in the General Conditions.
  1. CONTRACTOR shall be subject to the administrative, contractual, and legal remedies provided in the General Conditions in the event CONTRACTOR violates or breaches terms of the Agreement.
  2. CITY may terminate the Agreement for cause or for convenience, and CONTRACTOR may terminate the Agreement, as provided the General Conditions.
  3. CONTRACTOR shall comply with Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, entitled Equal Employment Opportunity, as amended by Executive Order 11375 of October 13, 1967, and as supplemented in Department of Labor regulations (41 CFR chapter 60). (All construction contracts awarded in excess of \$10,000 by CITY and/or subcontracts in excess of \$10,000 entered into by CONTRACTOR.)
  4. CONTRACTOR shall comply with the Copeland Anti-Kickback Act (18 U.S.C. 874) as supplemented in Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 3) (All contracts and subcontracts for construction or repair.)
  5. CONTRACTOR shall comply with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a to 276a7) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5).



6. CONTRACTOR shall comply with Sections 103 and 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327330) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5).
7. CONTRACTOR shall observe CITY requirements and regulations pertaining to reporting included in the General Conditions.
8. Patent rights with respect to any discovery or invention which arises or is developed in the course of or under the Agreement shall be retained by the CITY.
9. Copyrights and rights in data developed in the course of or under the Agreement shall be the property of the CITY. FEMA/CalOES reserve a royalty-free, nonexclusive, irrevocable license to reproduce, publish or otherwise use or authorize to others to use for federal purposes a copyright in any work developed under the Agreement and/or-subcontracts for work pursuant to the Agreement.
10. CONTRACTOR shall provide access by the City, the Federal grantor agency, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives to any books, documents, papers, and records of the contractor which are directly pertinent to that specific contract for the purpose of making audit, examination, excerpts, and transcriptions.
11. CONTRACTOR shall retain all required records for three years after CITY makes final payments and all other pending matters relating to the Agreement are closed.
12. CONTRACTOR shall comply with all applicable standards, orders, or requirements issued under section 306 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857(h)), section 508 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1368), Executive Order 11738, and Environmental Protection Agency regulations (40 CFR part 15). (This provision applies to contracts exceeding \$100,000 and to subcontracts entered into pursuant to such contracts.)
13. CONTRACTOR shall comply with mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency which are contained in the State energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Pub. L. 94163, 89 Stat. 871).

**SIGNATURE PAGE TO FOLLOW**

IN WITNESS HEREOF, the parties have each caused their authorized representative to execute this Agreement.

City of Moreno Valley

Insert Name of Contractor

BY: \_\_\_\_\_

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

(City Manager)

(Select only one please)

BY: [Signature]

TITLE: President

(President or Vice President)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

3 August 2017  
Date

BY: [Signature]

TITLE: Marketing Director

(Corporate Secretary)

4 August 2017  
Date

**INTERNAL USE ONLY**

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

(only needed if Mayor signs)

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Attorney

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Department Head  
(if contract exceeds 15,000)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Attachment: Agreement for Professional Services (Synergy Companies)\_CC\_9\_19\_2017 (2739 : APPROVE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

## EXHIBIT C

### TERMS OF PAYMENT

1. The Contractor's compensation shall not exceed \$300,000.00 annually with renewals over 4 consecutive years.
2. The Contractor will obtain, and keep current during the term of this Agreement, the required City of Moreno Valley business license. Proof of a current City of Moreno Valley business license will be required prior to any payments by the City. Any invoice not paid because the proof of a current City of Moreno Valley business license has not been provided will not incur any fees, late charges, or other penalties. Complete instructions for obtaining a City of Moreno Valley business license are located at: [http://www.moval.org/do\\_biz/biz-license.shtml](http://www.moval.org/do_biz/biz-license.shtml)
3. The Contractor will electronically submit an invoice to the City on a monthly basis for progress payments along with documentation evidencing services completed to date. The progress payment is based on actual time and materials expended in furnishing authorized professional services since the last invoice. At no time will the City pay for more services than have been satisfactorily completed and the City's determination of the amount due for any progress payment shall be final. The Contractor will submit all original invoices to Accounts Payable staff at [AccountsPayable@moval.org](mailto:AccountsPayable@moval.org)

Accounts Payable questions can be directed to (951) 413-3073.

Copies of invoices may be submitted to the FMS Department at

[michaelmc@moval.org](mailto:michaelmc@moval.org) or calls directed to (951) 413-3511.

3. The Contractor agrees that City payments will be received via Automated Clearing House (ACH) Direct Deposit and that the required ACH Authorization form will be completed prior to any payments by the City. Any invoice not paid because the completed ACH Authorization Form has not been provided will not incur any fees, late charges, or other penalties. The ACH Authorization Form is located at: [http://www.moval.org/city\\_hall/forms.shtml#bf](http://www.moval.org/city_hall/forms.shtml#bf)
4. The minimum information required on all invoices is:
  - A. Vendor Name, Mailing Address, and Phone Number
  - B. Invoice Date

- C. Vendor Invoice Number
  - D. City-provided Reference Number (e.g. Project, Activity)
  - E. Detailed work hours by class title (e.g. Manager, Technician, or Specialist), services performed and rates, explicit portion of a contract amount, or detailed billing information that is sufficient to justify the invoice amount; single, lump amounts without detail are not acceptable.
6. The City shall pay the Contractor for all invoiced, authorized professional services within thirty (30) days of receipt of the invoice for same.
7. Reimbursement for Expenses. Contractor shall not be reimbursed for any expenses unless authorized in writing by City.
8. Maintenance and Inspection. Contractor shall maintain complete and accurate records with respect to all costs and expenses incurred under this Agreement. All such records shall be clearly identifiable. Contractor shall allow a representative of City during normal business hours to examine, audit, and make transcripts or copies of such records and any other documents created pursuant to this Agreement. Contractor shall allow inspection of all work, data, documents, proceedings, and activities related to the Agreement for a period of three (3) years from the date of final payment under this Agreement.

Attachment: Agreement for Professional Services (Synergy Companies)\_CC\_9\_19\_2017 (2739 : APPROVE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES



## SCOPE OF WORK AND DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES

### RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL AUDIT/DIRECT INSTALL PROGRAMS

<b>Regarding:</b>	City of Moreno Valley Residential/Commercial Audit/Direct Install
<b>Prepared For:</b>	Michael McLellan and Tanya Dunlap – Moreno Valley
<b>Date:</b>	7/28/2017
<b>Prepared By:</b>	Matthew Clark – Synergy Companies

### VISION

Supplying safe and reliable power through electric efficiency with the highest levels of customer satisfaction is what MVU can look forward to with Synergy Companies. Alignment with MVU's goals and priorities and demonstration of how to implement successful Residential Audit/Direct Install and Commercial Audit/Direct Install programs is the vision. Synergy's professional team is committed to a delightful experience for MVU ratepayers, program staff, and employees.

The bulk of the allocated resources and efforts will be dedicated to the residential sector, however as special needs arise in the small commercial sector Synergy is prepared and ready to service these small commercial ratepayers.

### RESIDENTIAL AUDIT/DIRECT INSTALL PROGRAM

#### Major Implementation Tasks & Subtasks

- **Management**
  - **Web Based Meeting and Workshops:** Ongoing meetings and workshops are hosted and attended by Synergy management to launch services, report how the services are going and improve skills and delivery. We believe the "Best is Yet to Be". These meetings provide opportunities to share recommendations, what is working well and what needs refining.
- **Marketing**
  - **Outreach:** Trained Synergy associates cordially reach out to residents in Moreno Valley by creating a positive presence in a community through meeting with HOA presidents, neighborhood advocates and respected residents, many of which have their home serviced first. These community leaders contact and point Synergy outreach to other residents who are interested in the service. These individuals are found by calling on residents one home at a time.



**Synergy**  
COMPANIES  
We Treat People Right

City of Moreno Valley  
Residential/Commercial Audit/Direct Install

STATE OF WORK AND DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES

RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL AUDIT/DIRECT INSTALL PROGRAMS

Project No. 17-001	City of Phoenix Water Mainline Replacement and Sewer Mainline Replacement
Project No. 17-002	City of Phoenix Water Mainline Replacement and Sewer Mainline Replacement
Project No. 17-003	City of Phoenix Water Mainline Replacement and Sewer Mainline Replacement
Project No. 17-004	City of Phoenix Water Mainline Replacement and Sewer Mainline Replacement
Project No. 17-005	City of Phoenix Water Mainline Replacement and Sewer Mainline Replacement

VISION

The goal of the program is to provide a high-quality, cost-effective service to our customers. We will continue to invest in our infrastructure and our people to ensure that we are providing the best possible service to our customers. We will continue to invest in our infrastructure and our people to ensure that we are providing the best possible service to our customers. We will continue to invest in our infrastructure and our people to ensure that we are providing the best possible service to our customers.

RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL AUDIT/DIRECT INSTALL PROGRAMS

The goal of the program is to provide a high-quality, cost-effective service to our customers. We will continue to invest in our infrastructure and our people to ensure that we are providing the best possible service to our customers. We will continue to invest in our infrastructure and our people to ensure that we are providing the best possible service to our customers. We will continue to invest in our infrastructure and our people to ensure that we are providing the best possible service to our customers.

- **Promotional Activities:** Articles in local newspapers, landing page on Moreno Valley website, mailers, yard signs, door hangers, social media all help to build awareness and lend credence to the services. Synergy's marketing department will prepare these marketing pieces and work with Moreno Valley staff for review and approval.
- **Scheduling**
  - **Data Entry:** Moreno Valley customer information is transferred from the field to the scheduling staff via Synergy's encrypted email system powered by Google Apps for Business. The customer data is entered into Synergy's proprietary scheduling and production data capture tool called Synergy Tech System. Moreno Valley staff can have their own personal log-in to check on the status of the jobs.
  - **Dispatching:** Synergy technicians report the outcome of each appointment to the dispatcher so that the proper next steps are taken with the customer. For example, (reschedule appointment, schedule the attic insulation visit, etc.)
- **Production**
  - **In-Home Energy Audits:** Building upon experience with Imperial Irrigation District and Colton Electric Audit programs, Synergy technicians conduct these evaluations using iPads with Adobe Forms and Fluix applications to gather the data, generate reports and email Moreno Valley customers their own copy of the audit report. The focus will be engaging the customer to increase their understanding of their energy use and provide recommendations for them to consider.

The data collected during the survey will include and inventory, key efficiency determining characteristics and where feasible, building or equipment age, for the following:

- Building Envelope
- Indoor and Outdoor Lighting
- Heating and Cooling Equipment (Central and Portable equipment)
- Water Heater
- Refrigerator(s) & Self-standing Freezer(s)
- Appliances
- Televisions and related home entertainment equipment (e.g., AV equipment, Set-Top Boxes, Game Consoles, DVRs, standard or smart power strip)
- Computers & Home Office Peripherals
- Spa & Pool Equipment



**Synergy**  
COMPANIES

We Treat People Right

City of Moreno Valley  
Residential/Commercial Audit/Direct Install



Department will provide these marketing plans and will work with the...  
staff for review and approval.

Marketing

Marketing staff will develop a marketing plan for the...  
department. The marketing plan will include...

Marketing staff will also be responsible for...  
the development of the marketing plan.

Marketing staff will also be responsible for...  
the development of the marketing plan.

The attached marketing plan will include...  
the following items:

- Marketing Plan
- Marketing Budget
- Marketing Strategy
- Marketing Tactics
- Marketing Goals
- Marketing Metrics
- Marketing Reporting
- Marketing Evaluation

- Other Miscellaneous Loads observed (e.g., dehumidifier, hot water recirculation pump, medical equipment, wine chillers).
- **Electric Measure Installations:** Lighting, HVAC and plug load measures are installed in one seamless visit. Synergy technicians are BPI certified and trained to do all measures and their vehicles are equipped with all necessary tools and products. Once completed the Synergy technician schedules the attic insulation appointment with the customer.
- **Attic Insulation:** The attic insulation installer builds barriers around all heat producing devices and then blows an even layer of blow-in fiberglass insulation.
- 
- **Tracking and Reporting**
  - **Customer Satisfaction:** Synergy utilizes a third party independent company, EEI, to evaluate customer satisfaction and how likely they would refer the service to a friend or neighbor leading to a net promoter score. EEI will be instructed to ask customers how likely they are to pursue additional energy saving measures and the responses will be recorded and shared with Moreno Valley designated staff.
  - **Distribution of Evaluations:** In the event the Moreno Valley customer does not have an active email address, a Synergy associate will mail a hard copy of the evaluation to the customer in a stamped envelope.
  - **Key Performance Indicator Reports:** Synergy Tech System generates key performance indicator reports that track energy savings to date, budget spent to date and other important data points that ensure the effort stays within budget and meets or exceeds energy savings goals. This data is available in excel and .pdf formats. Reports will be generated monthly and at the end of the fiscal year.
- **Invoicing**
  - **Audit Job Submissions:** Each job is audited to ensure accuracy and correctness of customer information and measures installed prior to adding to an invoice.
  - **Prepare Invoices:** Invoices include signed customer authorizations, measures installed by address, summary of energy savings and budget spent (amount to pay).
- **Data Procedures**
  - **IT Department:** Synergy has a fully staffed IT department with IT director. This team is responsible for protecting and securing sensitive program data including but not limited to customer account and status, energy consumption billing history, and if available, residence information and past



**Synergy**  
COMPANIES

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rebate participation. Each Synergy employee has a company email account that is based on the encrypted Google Apps for business platform. Cloud storage is also hosted on the encrypted Google Apps for business platform. Google forces HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure) for all transmissions between users and Google Apps services and uses Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) for all its services. Google also encrypts message transmissions with other mail servers using 256-bit Transport Layer Security (TLS) and utilizes 2048 RSA encryption keys for the validation and key exchange phases. This protects message communications when client users send and receive emails with external parties also using TLS.

- **Remotely Wipe:** Synergy's IT department is able to remotely wipe Synergy employee devices and accounts if the devices are lost or stolen or if accounts are logged into by a threat.
- **FLUIX and Synergy Tech System:** These applications automatically remove sensitive customer data from Synergy technician devices after jobs are completed and submitted.
- **Quality Control**
  - **Quality Production Managers:** To ensure high production quality and customer satisfaction Synergy employees full time quality production managers that inspect a minimum of 5% of all jobs completed on the program. The QPMs also actively resolve customer questions and concerns regarding workmanship and warranty.
  - **Product and Installation Warranty:** Synergy offers a no-hassle 1-year warranty for labor and 3-year warranty on materials. If there are any problems, we will quickly resolve it. We treat people right and make sure they are happy with the products, the program, PWP, and Synergy.

## MEASURE AND COST EVALUATION



Measure Prices -  
Residential Energy /

The installation of these measures provides proven and cost-effective energy savings for years.

**Energy Savings Validation:** It is Synergy's preference to agree from the beginning of the program on energy savings based upon the CMUA TRM or DEER database, CPUC approved workpapers, or similarly verifiable approved reliable energy savings.



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We are also open to other methods of tracking and reporting measures like Pay for Performance Savings. One approach to consider would be a Hybrid approach that includes both *Deemed* and *Performance Energy Savings Validation* depending on the measures installed.

**Proven Technologies:** The proposed measures in this program are proven technologies currently being used in both residential and commercial markets.

## COMMERCIAL AUDIT/DIRECT INSTALL PROGRAM

### KEY FEATURES

**Leveraging with Synergy/SoCalGas Small Commercial Gas Solutions Program:** The program will be delivered to all small business sub-segments (assisted living facilities, churches, schools, restaurants, lodging facilities, and multifamily properties with common areas) in the MVU service territory. In one seamless visit, this program will be leveraged with the SoCalGas Small Business Gas Solutions Program, awarded exclusively to Synergy Companies in 2016, offering MVU small businesses unparalleled comprehensiveness and benefit.

These are two separate programs coming together in one seamless visit maximizing the customer's overall experience.

### DISTINGUISHING POINTS

Synergy has a long history of implementing Commercial Direct/Multifamily Install programs with IOUs and SCPPA.

- Imperial Irrigation District Small Commercial Direct Install Program
- San Diego Gas and Electric Small Commercial Direct Install Program
- SoCalGas Small Commercial Gas Solutions Program
- San Diego Gas and Electric Multifamily Program
- Riverside Public Utility Commercial Common Area Program
- Colton Electric Small Commercial Direct Install Program

### SERVICE PLAN

#### Service Plan Objectives

Synergy is ready to deliver to MVU the objectives of partnering with a capable firm to develop and implement a direct-install commercial program that will serve as an entry point for commercial customers to evaluate their energy performance, install energy saving measures, and



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The proposed program is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the current market conditions and the impact of the proposed program on the various stakeholders. The program will be presented in a clear and concise manner, and will be available to all interested parties.

### COMMERCIAL AUDIT/DIRECT INVEST PROGRAM

#### FEATURES

The program will provide a comprehensive overview of the current market conditions and the impact of the proposed program on the various stakeholders. The program will be presented in a clear and concise manner, and will be available to all interested parties.

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identify additional savings opportunities. Two key performance metrics that will be fulfilled are 1. ensuring participating customers are satisfied with their involvement with this program and 2. assisting customers to see the benefit of further reducing their energy use.

### Major Program Implementation Tasks & Subtasks



The diagram above outlines the service plan from a high level.

Synergy Companies will begin by working to identify the businesses that will provide the best overall outcome in terms of the program's goals and objectives. Co-branded outreach materials will then be designed to promote the program in a way that is appealing, easily understood, and helpful for those businesses within the target communities. These marketing pieces will be distributed directly by a badged Synergy representative who will be visiting small businesses in order to provide the energy audits. Synergy's customer database (STS) will be used to retain customer contact information as well as the services provided at any given location. Routine inspections will take place to ensure that work quality meets standards expected to be met by both MVU and Synergy Companies. The final step will consist of invoicing the completed project.

### CUSTOMER/MARKET BARRIERS

There are a number of barriers to participating in energy efficiency programs. These barriers are listed below.

1. Business Size - They often lack dedicated human resources to shepherd projects through the EE participation process;



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Additional energy opportunities for your business that will be listed in the  
energy audit report are included with this program and  
energy audit report for the list of items related to this energy use.

Water Program Implementation Task 2 - Subtasks



The first step in the water program implementation process is to conduct a water audit. This audit will identify areas of the business that are using water and determine if there are any leaks or areas where water is being wasted. The audit will also determine if there are any opportunities for water conservation. The audit report will provide the business with a list of recommendations for water conservation measures. The business will then implement these measures and track their progress. The business will also receive a water bill that shows the amount of water used and the cost of that water. The business will then compare this bill to the previous bill to see if there is any change in water usage. The business will then track its water usage over time to see if there is any improvement in water conservation.

CUSTOMER SERVICE REPORTS

The customer service reports will provide the business with a list of recommendations for water conservation measures. The business will then implement these measures and track their progress. The business will also receive a water bill that shows the amount of water used and the cost of that water. The business will then compare this bill to the previous bill to see if there is any change in water usage. The business will then track its water usage over time to see if there is any improvement in water conservation.



2. Language – Sometimes, the primary language spoken by business owners is not English;
3. Available Capital - They lack the capital to spend on EE projects;
5. Familiarity with EE – They don't believe that energy efficiency improvements will make much of a difference to their bottom line and have a difficult time seeing how the benefits to their organization exceed the costs.

In addition to barriers listed above there are also barriers associated with no cost programs. These are the perceived risk due to "Nothing is for Free or What's the Catch" thoughts; and the perceived risk due to a not so delightful experience with past utility programs. Studies have shown that most organizations engage in the buying decision with the "low risk provider" and not necessarily the low-cost provider.

### CUTTING-EDGE RECRUITING TECHNIQUES

Synergy uses the "Whole Neighborhood Approach" for the majority of the small business sub-segments. This approach consists of targeting a tight geographic area. The technician places a sign near the work vehicle notifying the businesses around of the program taking place as the auditor reaches out to businesses and enrolls them in the program. This approach works well in commercial shopping centers and small commercial business parks.

This above described technique is enhanced when done in conjunction with SoCalGas Local Government Partnerships that include the City of Moreno Valley. These partnerships add tremendous credence to the program.

### CUSTOMER/MARKET SOLUTIONS

**Market Transformation:** Establishing a new-found appreciation and value for energy efficiency with each customer experience is one of the marketing plan goals. The MVU small commercial no cost measures will be an entry point for small business customers to begin the process of making their businesses more energy efficient and their operators more cognizant of the benefits of energy efficiency and water conservation. As a result, at the appropriate time, some participants may purchase deeper and wider measures like high seer air conditioning units, roof top solar, tankless water heaters, boilers, commercial kitchen appliances and pool heaters for example.

**Multilingual:** Language is not a barrier for Synergy. Most associates speak Spanish as a first or second language. There are associates that speak Vietnamese, Czech, Portuguese and even Hungarian.

**Credibility:** Synergy has found ways to overcome resistance to NO COST direct install measures through the "Whole Neighborhood Approach" for small businesses and through the helpful SoCalGas staff of the SoCalGas Local Government Partnerships.



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1. The purpose of this Agreement is to define the relationship between the Client and the Professional Services Provider for the provision of professional services. The Client and the Professional Services Provider have entered into this Agreement for the purpose of providing the Client with the services described herein.

2. The Client and the Professional Services Provider have agreed that the Professional Services Provider will provide the services described herein on a non-exclusive basis. The Client and the Professional Services Provider have agreed that the Professional Services Provider will not be bound by any other obligations or duties that may arise from this Agreement.

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**Leveraging:** Weaving in no cost direct install gas measures from the SoCalGas Small Commercial Gas Solutions program boosts the program's perceived value and offering to the customer. Water heater pipe insulation, swimming pool covers, water heater tank insulation, laminar flow restrictors and tankless water heaters offered by Synergy are very appealing and as a result, may open doors where electric measures may not. The SoCalGas Small Commercial Gas Solutions program will be around at least through 2019.

#### **PROPOSED MARKETING APPROACH**

Synergy Companies has decades of experience reaching out to thousands of utility customers, both commercial and residential, in order to create awareness of available utility programs as well as assist customers in making the decision to move forward. Because of this experience gained, Synergy Companies has achieved great insights into typical customer responses and reactions upon learning about these types of no-cost services. With this mature understanding of the utility customers and any doubts and concerns that they may have in terms of program participation, Synergy knows how to help them understand the value and legitimacy of the services being offered as well as the benefits that come as a result from program participation.

#### **TELLING THE CUSTOMER'S STORY**

In terms of marketing and outreach methods, the story of each project begins with identifying who and where the customer is. Synergy's strategy will be to identify which customers are to be targeted, based on program needs, savings, and customer circumstances, and then to help each customer along their own journey to energy and water savings. The end goal is that the customer's journey will not only result in greater savings but will empower the customer with a deeper understanding of how energy and water are being used in his or her own business and what things can be done to successfully continue down the path of energy and water efficiency. Through this new lens provided by Synergy Companies, the customer will see his or her business as a system with working parts and will therefore understand the need for a comprehensive package of measures to be performed and will act accordingly. Essentially, Synergy Companies' strategy is to help the business owner become the hero in his or her own story. Synergy Companies simply serves as the expert or guide to help them through the process from start to finish.

#### **MARKETING MATERIALS – ESTABLISH CREDIBILITY**

In order to establish itself as a credible guide in the customer's mind, Synergy Companies understands the importance of using professional and well-designed marketing pieces in order to help establish legitimacy and confidence in the program being offered. These pieces will be designed with the business owner in mind so that they address questions or reservations that the customer may have in terms of participation. The strategy involves making these pieces as easy to understand as possible for someone who is not familiar with all of the terms and concepts discussed within the energy industry. Synergy Companies will design a flyer and/or brochure, for



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The program is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the program and its objectives. The program will be implemented in a phased manner over a period of 12 months. The program will be implemented in a phased manner over a period of 12 months.

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distribution, which will help make the steps in the process, for participating in the program, seem as easy 1, 2, 3.

### **CO-BRANDING**

Being that MVU is already viewed by the customer as a legitimate and trusted source that can serve as a second witness as to the legitimacy of these types of no-cost programs, Synergy will ensure that the marketing pieces are designed to incorporate both Synergy Companies' and MVU logos. This helps the customer understand and feel at ease knowing that MVU is behind the program. With Synergy Companies' logo also present on the marketing pieces, the customer is then more comfortable working with Synergy's badged representative as a guide through the process.

### **DIRECT OUTREACH**

The primary method of distributing these marketing pieces, which will consist of flyers and/or brochures, will take place through direct outreach by a badged representative. Again, with Synergy's strategy of being the trusted guide in the customer's journey, this is crucial to be able to have a face-to-face visit, along with credible marketing pieces that will help the customer have a more intimate experience with the program and its benefits versus simply receiving information by mail or phone. This outreach method also helps to overcome a barrier often faced in this type of marketing which is that of getting to the decision maker. By reaching out directly to the business in person, it is much more effective in establishing a connection with the "gatekeepers" who, although they may not ultimately make the final decision, will play a vital role in being able to present program information to the one who can actually make the decision to participate.

### **STREAMLINED PROCESS**

Synergy Companies has a powerful outreach model which allows for a badged representative to do multiple steps all in one visit in order to reduce the amount of time that a project may take from start to finish. The representative will be prepared on the spot to introduce the program to the customer and then perform an onsite energy audit. Upon completion of the energy audit, and with the customer's approval to move forward, an appointment will then be scheduled for the actual work to be done shortly thereafter. This approach not only assists to complete projects within a timely manner but also serves as an effective strategy to help commit the customer to engage in a working relationship with Synergy Companies in order to see the project all the way through. This type of commitment upfront demonstrates that the customer sees the value in the services being offered and therefore any concerns at this point will likely be questions that need to be answered rather than objections to be overcome. At this point, the representative is no longer perceived as a salesman but as an expert to help them reach their goal of energy savings and upgrades.



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## DIVERSE NEEDS

With a diverse customer base, it is important to be able to adapt as much as possible to the respective needs of each business. Synergy Companies is mindful of these types of needs and works to cater to those needs in order to help the project go as smoothly and successfully as possible. Synergy has bilingual representatives in all of its departments and is therefore able to help many of the customers feel more comfortable in knowing exactly how the program operates and how the work that will be performed.

## REFERRALS

Synergy Companies' objective is to always achieve a high level of customer satisfaction. Aside from being the right way to do business, this goal also allows for additional opportunities to further promote the program. After completing the work, Synergy Companies follows up with many of its customers to ensure that they had a delightful experience and to ask them who else we might visit to help them with their energy efficiency needs. Because of the trust established and the high level of customer service provided, many customers are willing to refer others to the program. This is a huge indicator of the overall success that results from the strategies implemented by Synergy Companies.

## PARTNERSHIPS

Over the years, Synergy Companies has established relationships and worked with a large number of partnerships. Some examples of these partnerships include local government agencies, municipalities, energy-efficiency organizations, and the American Red Cross. This not only adds a unique way of setting Synergy Companies apart and establishing credibility but helps to leverage other resources and programs that add additional for the customers participating and can help with increasing overall participation.

## WALK-THROUGH ELECTRIC SITE AUDITS

Building upon experience with Imperial Irrigation District and Colton Electric Audit programs, Synergy auditors conduct these evaluations using iPads with Adobe Forms and Flux applications to gather the data, generate reports and email MVU small business customers their own copy of the evaluation report right on the spot. The focus will be on engaging the customer to increase their understanding of their energy and water use and provide recommendations for them to consider from list of options.

The data collected during the evaluation will include and inventory, key efficiency determining characteristics and where feasible, building or equipment age, for the following:

- HVAC Equipment
- Toilets, Urinals, Faucet Aerators, Showerheads
- Coolers, Freezers
- Vending Machines



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While diverse customer groups are expected to be able to adjust services as needed to the  
specific needs of each customer, Synergy will continue to monitor the needs of each and  
work to adjust to those needs in order to keep the work to be done in the most efficient  
manner possible. The different types of services provided by the department and the various  
tools that are used to provide those services will be reviewed to ensure that the most  
effective and efficient methods are being used.

REVENUE  
Synergy will continue to work with the various departments to ensure that the  
department is able to provide the most efficient and effective services possible.  
The department will continue to monitor the needs of each customer and will  
work to adjust to those needs in order to keep the work to be done in the most  
efficient manner possible. The different types of services provided by the department  
and the various tools that are used to provide those services will be reviewed to  
ensure that the most effective and efficient methods are being used.

PERFORMANCE  
Over the past several years, Synergy has continued to improve its performance  
and has been recognized as one of the most efficient and effective departments in  
the organization. The department will continue to monitor its performance and will  
work to adjust to those needs in order to keep the work to be done in the most  
efficient manner possible. The different types of services provided by the department  
and the various tools that are used to provide those services will be reviewed to  
ensure that the most effective and efficient methods are being used.

LOOKING THROUGH ELECTRICITY METER  
The department will continue to monitor the needs of each customer and will  
work to adjust to those needs in order to keep the work to be done in the most  
efficient manner possible. The different types of services provided by the department  
and the various tools that are used to provide those services will be reviewed to  
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and the various tools that are used to provide those services will be reviewed to  
ensure that the most effective and efficient methods are being used.

- Building Envelope
- Indoor and Outdoor Lighting
- Heating and Cooling Equipment (Central and Portable equipment)
- Water Heater
- Boiler
- Pool Heater
- Commercial Kitchen Appliances
- Computers & Home Office Peripherals
- Spa & Pool Equipment
- Other Miscellaneous Loads observed (e.g., dehumidifier, hot water recirculation pump, medical equipment, anything else MVU would like).

### DELIVERABLES

Below is a list of program deliverables:

1. Electric Measures: All feasible electric conservation measures will be installed in the MVU customer's business.
2. Customer Authorization Form: Each participating customer signs a customer authorization form at the conclusion of the energy evaluation.
3. Energy Evaluation: Each participating customer and MVU receives an electronic or hard copy energy evaluation.
4. Invoices: MVU will receive invoices summarizing the measures installed by address and a summary of energy savings, summary of water savings, and budget spent.
5. Reports: Monthly key performance indicator reports are provided on a monthly basis and a final report for the July 1 to June 30 fiscal year.

### TIMEFRAMES

1. Marketing and Scheduling: Interested MVU business customers are scheduled typically one to two days from the date of initial contact with Synergy outreach for the Synergy technician to provide the evaluation and delivery of all feasible program measures.
2. Production: The Synergy technician arrives performs the evaluation, installs all feasible measures.

The customer receives program services 2 to 4 business days from initial outreach contact. Synergy Vehicles are able to carry all necessary electric measures to get the job done.

3. Invoicing: Synergy is able to invoice bi-weekly or monthly, whichever is preferred.
4. Tracking and Reporting: Synergy will document customer evaluation and survey results and provide MVU monthly reports tracking customer participation, energy, water and potential cost savings.
5. Quality Control: 10% of the jobs are randomly selected for inspection.



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## WORK REQUIREMENTS

Synergy holds the below list of licenses to meet the programs broad work requirements.

License Classification	Description
B	General Building Contractor
C2	Insulation and Acoustical
C10	Electrical
C17	Glazing
C20	HVAC
C36	Plumbing
C46	Solar
ASB	Asbestos

## PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT TASKS

1. Create a MVU Energy Evaluation Template for iPad applications.
2. Program Synergy Tech System to incorporate the MVU commercial direct install services, energy measures and reports.
3. Collaborate with MVU staff to draft and finalize an implementation plan: final program design, program goals and performance metrics, marketing and outreach plan, program workflow and a standard operating procedure and policy manual.
4. Train Synergy staff on program goals, objectives and implementation plan.
5. Hold kick-off meeting with MVU staff.
6. Hold on-site field visit with MVU staff to observe the work being performed.

## MEASURE AND COST EVALUATION



Proposed MVU  
SBDI Program Desig

The installation of these measures provides proven and cost-effective energy savings for years.

**Energy Savings Validation:** It is Synergy's preference to agree from the beginning of the program on energy savings based upon the CMUA TRM or DEER database, CPUC approved workpapers, or similarly verifiable approved reliable energy savings.



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Item	Description	Quantity	Unit	Price	Total
1	Professional Services	1	Month	\$10,000	\$10,000
2	Travel Expenses	1	Month	\$5,000	\$5,000
3	Office Supplies	1	Month	\$1,000	\$1,000
4	Printing	1	Month	\$500	\$500
5	Telephone	1	Month	\$500	\$500
6	Internet	1	Month	\$500	\$500
7	Utilities	1	Month	\$500	\$500
8	Insurance	1	Month	\$500	\$500
9	Security	1	Month	\$500	\$500
10	Maintenance	1	Month	\$500	\$500
11	Repairs	1	Month	\$500	\$500
12	Other	1	Month	\$500	\$500

**PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TASK**

The first phase of the project is to conduct a thorough review of the current energy management system. This will involve a detailed audit of the existing system, including a review of the energy audit report, the energy management system (EMS) software, and the energy management system (EMS) hardware. The second phase of the project is to develop a comprehensive energy management plan. This plan will outline the goals and objectives of the energy management program, and will provide a detailed description of the energy management system (EMS) software and hardware to be installed. The third phase of the project is to implement the energy management plan. This will involve the installation of the energy management system (EMS) software and hardware, and the training of the energy management staff. The fourth phase of the project is to monitor and evaluate the performance of the energy management system. This will involve a regular review of the energy management system (EMS) software and hardware, and the training of the energy management staff.

**FEATURES AND COST EVALUATION**

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We are also open to other methods of tracking and reporting measures like Pay for Performance Savings. One approach to consider would be a Hybrid approach that includes both *Deemed* and *Performance* Energy Savings Validation depending on the measures installed.

**Proven Technologies:** The proposed measures in this program are proven technologies currently being used in both residential and commercial markets.



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## QUALIFICATIONS

<b>Program #1 Name:</b>		<b>SDGE Small Business Direct Install</b>			
<b>Customer:</b>		<b>SDG&amp;E</b>			
<b>Summary of Work:</b>		<b>DI HVAC, Lighting, Coolers and Freezers</b>			
<b>Year Started:</b>		<b>2012</b>			
<b>Year Completed:</b>		<b>2016</b>			
<b>Savings (kWh)</b>		<b>% Firm was Responsible</b>	<b>Customer Satisfaction</b>	<b>Costs (\$)</b>	
<b>Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>			<b>Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>
NA	35,142,857	33%	99%	24 MM	24 MM
<b>Program #2 Name:</b>		<b>Imperial Irrigation District "Open for Business"</b>			
<b>Customer:</b>		<b>Imperial Irrigation District</b>			
<b>Summary of Work:</b>		<b>DI HVAC, Lighting, Coolers and Freezers</b>			
<b>Year Started:</b>		<b>2012</b>			
<b>Year Completed:</b>		<b>2014</b>			
<b>Savings (kWh)</b>		<b>% Firm was Responsible</b>	<b>Customer Satisfaction</b>	<b>Costs (\$)</b>	
<b>Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>			<b>Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>
21,723,996	21,723,996	100%	99%	6 MM	6 MM
<b>Program #3 Name:</b>		<b>Colton Small Business Direct Install</b>			
<b>Customer:</b>		<b>Colton Electric</b>			
<b>Summary of Work:</b>		<b>DI HVAC and Lighting</b>			
<b>Year Started:</b>		<b>2015</b>			
<b>Year Completed:</b>		<b>Ongoing</b>			
<b>Savings (kWh)</b>		<b>% Firm was Responsible</b>	<b>Customer Satisfaction</b>	<b>Costs (\$)</b>	
<b>Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>			<b>Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>
243,902	100%	100%	99%	200,000	200,000
<b>Program #4 Name:</b>		<b>IRWD One Stop Shop Program</b>			
<b>Customer:</b>		<b>Irvine Ranch Water District</b>			
<b>Summary of Work:</b>		<b>DI Toilets, Showerheads and Aerators</b>			
<b>Year Started:</b>		<b>2015</b>			
<b>Year Completed:</b>		<b>Ongoing</b>			
<b>Savings (water acre feet)</b>		<b>% Firm was Responsible</b>	<b>Customer Satisfaction</b>	<b>Costs (\$)</b>	
<b>Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>			<b>Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>
NA	16 Ac. Ft	100%	99%	580,000	580,000



**Synergy**  
COMPANIES

We Treat People Right

City of Moreno Valley  
Residential/Commercial Audit/Direct Install





## INDUSTRY REFERENCES

<b>Reference 1:</b>	
Program #1 Name:	SDGE Small Business Direct Install Program
Company Name:	San Diego Gas and Electric
Contact Name:	Alden Kwok
Contact Title:	Program Manager
Contact Phone:	858-636-5775
Contact Email:	ckwok@semprautilities.com
<b>Reference 2:</b>	
Program #2 Name:	Imperial Irrigation District "Open for Business" Program
Company Name:	Imperial Irrigation District
Contact Name:	Joe Denton
Contact Title:	Program Manager
Contact Phone:	760-482-3682
Contact Email:	jadenton@iid.org
<b>Reference 3:</b>	
Program #3 Name:	Colton Small Business Direct Install
Company Name:	Colton Electric
Contact Name:	Jessica Sutorus
Contact Title:	Environmental Conservation Supervisor
Contact Phone:	909-370-5561
Contact Email:	jsutorus@coltonca.gov
<b>Reference 4:</b>	
Program #4 Name:	IRWD One Stop Shop
Company Name:	Irvine Ranch Water District
Contact Name:	Amy McNulty
Contact Title:	Water Efficiency Manager
Contact Phone:	949-453-5634
Contact Email:	mcnulty@irwd.com
<b>Reference 5:</b>	
Program #5 Name:	Small Commercial Gas Solutions
Company Name:	SoCalGas
Contact Name:	Tamie Chuong
Contact Title:	Program Manager
Contact Phone:	213-244-4646
Contact Email:	tchuong@semprautilities.com



**Synergy**  
COMPANIES

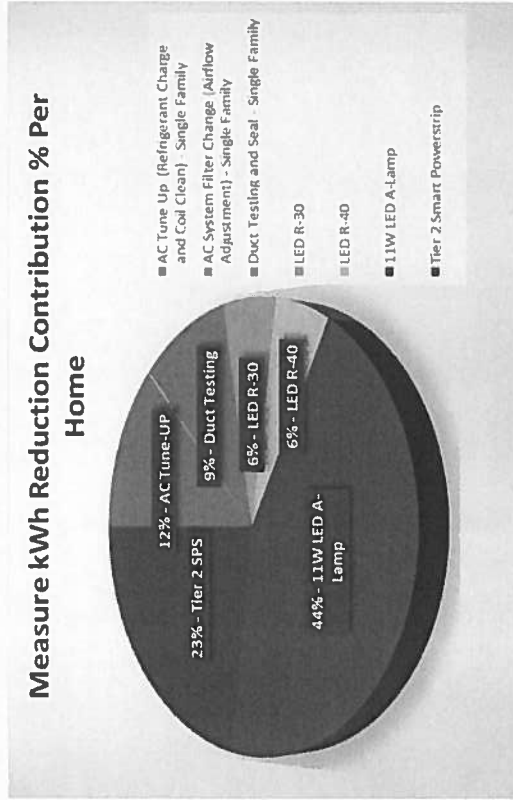
We Treat People Right

City of Moreno Valley  
Residential/Commercial Audit/Direct Install



MVU - Residential Audit & Direct Install Program		Source	CZ	EUL	Unit	Price	Annual kWh Savings	kW	Measure Quantity Per Home	Total Price	Total kWh	Total kW	\$/kWh
In Home Energy Audit													
AC Tune Up (Refrigerant Charge and Coil Clean) - Single Family		CMUA TRM 2016	10	5	per home	\$49.00	0	0.000	1	\$49.00	0	0.0	
AC System Filter Change (Airflow Adjustment) - Single Family		CMUA TRM 2016	10	5	per system	\$55.00	94	0.179	3	\$165.00	282	0.5	\$0.59
Duct Testing and Seal - Single Family		DEER 2011	10	5	per system	\$365.99	212	0.437	1	\$365.99	212	0.4	\$1.73
LED R-30		DEER 2011	10	12	per lamp	\$26.00	125	0.040	1	\$26.00	125	0.0	\$0.21
LED R-40		DEER 2011	10	12	per lamp	\$36.00	125	0.040	1	\$36.00	125	0.0	\$0.29
11W LED A-Lamp		DEER 2011	10	12	per lamp	\$18.23	125	0.040	8	\$145.84	1,000	0.3	\$0.15
Tier 2 Smart Powerstrip		CalPlug Workpaper	10	8	per plug	\$110.00	346		1.5	\$165.00	519	0.0	\$0.32
			10							\$0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00
			10							\$0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00
									<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$972.83</b>	<b>2,268.00</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>\$ 0.43</b>

Budget \$ 5,000.00  
 Time Period 10/1/16 to 12/31/16  
 Average Unit Cost (Forecast) \$972.83  
 Units Treated (Forecast) 5  
 \$/kWh \$ 0.43  
 \$/kW \$703.42







MVU Small Business Direct Install Program 2017

Source	CZ	EUL	Unit	Price	Annual kWh Savings	kW	Average Measure Quantity Per Business	Total Spend Per Unit	Total kWh	Total kW	\$/kWh
T12 Fluorescent to LED - Delamp 4 foot, 4-lamp to 2-lamp w/new driver & recycling	10	12	per luminaire	\$159.63	611	0.116	1.00	\$159.63	611	0.116	\$0.26
T12 Fluorescent to LED - Delamp 4 foot, 3-lamp to 2-lamp w/new driver & recycling	10	12	per luminaire	\$159.63	465	0.088	0.25	\$39.91	116	0.022	\$0.34
T8 Fluorescent to LED - Delamp 4 ft, 4-lamp to 2-lamp w/new driver & recycling	10	12	per luminaire	\$159.63	418	0.079	9.00	\$1,436.67	3,765	0.713	\$0.38
T8 Fluorescent to LED - Delamp 4 ft, 3-lamp to 2-lamp w/new driver & recycling	10	12	per luminaire	\$159.63	273	0.052	0.50	\$79.82	136	0.026	\$0.59
T8 Fluorescent to LED - 4 ft, 2-lamp to 2-lamp w/new driver & recycling	10	12	per luminaire	\$159.63	123	0.02332	0.25	\$39.91	31	0.006	\$1.30
T8 Fluorescent to LED - 4 ft, 1-lamp to 1-lamp w/new driver & recycling	10	12	per luminaire	108.59	71	0.01344	0.25	\$27.15	18	0.003	\$1.53
LED Screw-in A-Lamp 11 Watt - Replaces 60 W Incandescent Light Bulb	10	12	per lamp	\$18.23	230	0.044	6.00	\$109.38	1,380	0.262	\$0.08
LED Screw-in A-Lamp 13 Watt - Replaces 100 W Incandescent Light Bulb	10	12	per lamp	\$22.80	409	0.077	5.00	\$114.00	2,045	0.387	\$0.06
AC Tune-Up	10	3	per ton	\$55.00	120	0.094	5.00	\$275.00	600	0.470	\$0.46
Duct Test & Seal Per System	10	5	per system	\$370.50	200	0.084	0.50	\$185.25	100	0.042	\$1.86
PC Embargling for Office Computers	10	8	per plug	\$110.00	529	0.058	1.00	\$110.00	529	0.058	\$0.21
Energy Audit, Education & Report	10	8	per plug	\$95.00	529	0.058	1.00	\$95.00	0	0.000	
<b>Per Business Averages TOTAL</b>										<b>2.10</b>	<b>\$ 0.276</b>
<b>Per Business Averages</b>										<b>9,331.25</b>	<b>\$2,576.71</b>







## Report to City Council

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**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Marshall Eyerman, Chief Financial Officer

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY SERVING AS THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY APPROVING THE AMENDED RECOGNIZED OBLIGATION PAYMENT SCHEDULE AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1, 2018 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2018 (ROPS 17-18B)

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### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

#### **Recommendations: That the City Council as Successor Agency:**

1. Adopt Resolution No. SA 2017-\_\_\_\_. A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley, California, Serving as Successor Agency to the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley Approving the Amended Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule and Administrative Budget for the Period of January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018 (ROPS 17-18B), and Authorizing the City Manager acting for the Successor Agency or her Designee to Make Modifications Thereto.
2. Authorize the City Manager acting for the Successor Agency or her Designee to make modifications to the Schedule.
3. Authorize the transmittal of the ROPS 17-18B, for the period of January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018, including Administrative Budget for the said period, ("Exhibit A") to the Oversight Board for review and approval.

### **SUMMARY**

This report recommends adoption of the proposed Resolution approving the amended Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (ROPS 17-18B), including the Administrative

Budget, for the period of January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018. The ROPS 17-18B amendment is being proposed to increase the payment to Robertson's Ready Mix Inc. based on revenues received by the City.

As successor agency ("Successor Agency") to the Community Redevelopment Agency (RDA) of the City of Moreno Valley, the City is responsible for winding down the affairs of the former RDA including disposing of its assets, making payments and performing other obligations owed for Enforceable Obligations. The Recognized Obligation Payment Schedules for certain applicable periods provide the details necessary for the City serving as the Successor Agency to fulfill the former RDA's legally binding and enforceable agreements as required by law.

## **DISCUSSION**

ABX1 26 has required the Successor Agency to approve a Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule ("ROPS") for each six-month period. Now, each ROPS will be submitted to and approved by the Department of Finance on an annual basis and may be amended once each year. The required content of the ROPS, set forth in Health and Safety Code Section 34177(l)(1), details all of the Successor Agency's legally binding and enforceable obligations, anticipated payments, and sources of payments. Recognized obligations include bonds, loans, judgments, settlements, any legally binding and enforceable agreements or contracts, and contracts and agreements for agency administration or operation. AB 1484 further clarifies certain matters associated with the dissolution of former redevelopment agencies and addresses substantive issues related to administrative processes, affordable housing activities, and repayment of loans from communities, use of existing bond proceeds, and the disposition or retention of Successor Agency assets.

In order to facilitate the wind down process, on behalf of the Successor Agency, the City Council has adopted the following Resolutions:

- Resolution No. 2012-13, adopted on February 28, 2012, approving a Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule for the period of January 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012.
- Resolution No. 2012-22, adopted on April 10, 2012, approving a Second Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule for the period of July 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012.
- Resolution No. 2012-71, adopted on August 28, 2012, approving a Second Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule for the period of January 1, 2013 through June 30, 2013.
- Resolution No. SA 2013-02, adopted on February 26, 2013, approving a Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (ROPS 13-14 A) for the period of July 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013.

- Resolution No. SA 2013-09, adopted on September 24, 2013, approving a Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (ROPS 13-14 B) for the period of January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014.
- Resolution No. SA 2014-01, adopted on February 25, 2014, approving a Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (ROPS 14-15 A) for the period of July 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014.
- Resolution No. SA 2014-02, adopted on September 23, 2014, approving a Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (ROPS 14-15 B) for the period of January 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015.
- Resolution No. SA 2015-01, adopted on February 24, 2015, approving a Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (ROPS 15-16 A) for the period of July 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015.
- Resolution No. SA 2015-02, adopted on September 22, 2015, approving a Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (ROPS 15-16 B) for the period of January 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016.
- Resolution No. SA 2016-01, adopted on January 19, 2016, approving a Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (ROPS 16-17) for the period of July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017.
- Resolution No. SA 2016-02, adopted on September 6, 2016, approving a Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (ROPS 16-17B) for the period of January 1, 2017 through June 30, 2017.
- Resolution No. SA 2016-04, adopted on December 12, 2016, approving a Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (ROPS 17-18) for the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018.

Once approved, the ROPS 17-18B will be submitted to the Successor Agency's oversight board ("Oversight Board") for review and approval. Upon approval by the Oversight Board, a copy of the approved ROPS will be transmitted to the County-Auditor Controller, the State Controller's Office, the State Department of Finance, and posted to the City's website.

### **ALTERNATIVES**

1. Adopt the attached proposed resolution, which approves the amended Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule, including the administrative budget, for the period of January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018 and authorizing the transmittal of said Schedules to the Oversight Board for review and approval. *Staff recommends this alternative because it allows the City serving as the Successor Agency to make required debt service payments in accordance with*

*the State legislation.*

2. Decline to adopt the attached proposed resolution which would not allow the City, serving as the Successor Agency, to maintain the operations, and fulfill debt obligations of the former RDA as required by law. *Staff does not recommend this alternative.*

## **FISCAL IMPACT**

The Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule provides the details necessary for the City serving as the Successor Agency to fulfill the former RDA's legally binding and enforceable agreements. The ROPS 17-18B will serve as authorization to pay obligations listed during the noted period including allowable administrative costs of \$125,000.

With the dissolution of the former RDA, there are continued risks that the payment of certain agreements may not be approved by the California Department of Finance, which will impact the General Fund. When these costs can be considered a short-term loan from the City to the Successor Agency and thus considered an enforceable obligation of the Successor Agency, the City shall seek reimbursement as available.

## **NOTIFICATION**

No public notice is required prior to the City Council taking action on this item. However, the agenda for the meeting during which this item may be considered has been posted in the three locations that have been designated for the posting of City Council agendas.

## **PREPARATION OF STAFF REPORT**

Prepared By:  
Marshall Eyerman  
Chief Financial Officer

Department Head Approval:  
Marshall Eyerman  
Chief Financial Officer

## **CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

**Revenue Diversification and Preservation.** Develop a variety of City revenue sources and policies to create a stable revenue base and fiscal policies to support essential City services, regardless of economic climate.

## **CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

1. Economic Development
2. Public Safety
3. Library
4. Infrastructure
5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
6. Youth Programs

**ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. SA Resolution2017 v1
- 2. Moreno Valley\_Amended\_ROPS\_17-18B v1

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/22/17 9:49 AM
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/30/17 10:54 AM
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 12:50 PM



RESOLUTION NO. SA 2017-\_\_

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, SERVING AS SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY APPROVING THE RECOGNIZED OBLIGATION PAYMENT SCHEDULE AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1, 2018 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2018 (ROPS 17-18B), AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER ACTING FOR THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY OR HIS/HER DESIGNEE TO MAKE MINOR MODIFICATIONS THERETO

**WHEREAS**, the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley agreed to serve as successor agency to the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Moreno Valley (“Former RDA”) commencing upon dissolution of the Former RDA on February 1, 2012 pursuant to Assembly Bill x1 26, as amended by AB 1484; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 34177(l), before each six-month fiscal period, the successor agency to a dissolved redevelopment agency such as the Former RDA is required to adopt a draft Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (“ROPS”) that lists all of the obligations that are “enforceable obligations” within the meaning of Health and Safety Code Section 34171, and which identifies a source of payment for each such obligation from among (i) the Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund; (ii) bond proceeds; (iii) reserve balances; (iv) the administrative cost allowance; (v) revenues from rents, concessions, interest earnings, and asset sales; and (vi) the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund established by the County Auditor-Controller to the extent no other source of funding is available or payment from property tax is contractually or statutorily required; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Moreno Valley (“City”), acting as the successor agency to the Former RDA (“Successor Agency”) has prepared a ROPS and an administrative budget covering the period January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018 (“ROPS 17-18B”); and

**WHEREAS**, the draft ROPS must be concurrently submitted to the County Administrative Officer, the County Auditor-Controller, the State Department of Finance, and the Successor Agency’s oversight board (“Oversight Board”).

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, SERVING AS THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

1  
Resolution No. SA 2017-\_\_  
Date Adopted: September 19, 2017

Attachment: SA Resolution2017 v1 (2732 : RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY SERVING AS THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR

**SECTION 1. RECITALS**

That the foregoing recitals are incorporated into this Resolution by this reference, and constitute a material part of this Resolution.

**SECTION 2. APPROVAL OF ROPS 17-18B AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET**

That the City Council acting on behalf of the Successor Agency hereby approve and adopt ROPS 17-18B and the related administrative budget, in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit "A."

**SECTION 3. TRANSMITTAL**

That City staff, acting for the Successor Agency, is directed to transmit the ROPS 17-18B to the Oversight Board, County Administrative Officer, the County Auditor-Controller, and the State Department of Finance.

**Section 4. OTHER ACTS**

That the City Manager, acting for the Successor Agency, or his/her designee is hereby authorized to make minor modifications to the ROPS 17-18B, and each officer of the City, acting for the Successor Agency, is hereby authorized and directed, jointly and severally, to execute and deliver such documents and instruments and to do such things which may be necessary or proper to effectuate the purposes of this Resolution, and any such actions previously taken by such officers are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed. Such acts shall include, but shall not be limited to, reformatting of the ROPS 17-18B as may be required by the Department of Finance.

**Section 5. SEVERABILITY**

That if any provision of this Resolution or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this Resolution which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Resolution are severable. The City Council acting for the Successor Agency hereby declares that it would have adopted this Resolution irrespective of the invalidity of any particular portion thereof.

**Section 6. EFFECTIVE DATE**

That this Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

Resolution No. SA 2017-2  
Date Adopted: September 19, 2017

Attachment: SA Resolution2017 v1 (2732 : RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY SERVING AS THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR

**Section 7. CERTIFICATION**

That the City Clerk acting for the Successor Agency shall certify to the passage of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 19<sup>th</sup> day of September 2017.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor acting for Successor Agency

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk acting for Successor Agency

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Attorney acting for Successor Agency

Resolution No. SA 2017-<sup>3</sup>  
Date Adopted: September 19, 2017

Attachment: SA Resolution2017 v1 (2732 : RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY SERVING AS THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR

**RESOLUTION JURAT**

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

I, \_\_\_\_\_, City Clerk of the City of Moreno Valley, California, do hereby certify that Resolution No. SA 2017-\_\_ was duly and regularly adopted by the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley at a regular meeting thereof held on the 19th day of September, 2017 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

(Council Members, Mayor Pro Tem and Mayor)

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK

(SEAL)

Resolution No. SA 2017-<sup>4</sup>  
Date Adopted: September 19, 2017

Attachment: SA Resolution2017 v1 (2732 : RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY SERVING AS THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR

**EXHIBIT "A"**

**ROPS 17-18B COVERING JANUARY 1, 2018 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2018**

**SEE ATTACHED**

Resolution No. SA 2017-<sup>5</sup>  
Date Adopted: September 19, 2017

**Attachment: SA Resolution2017 v1 (2732 : RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY SERVING AS THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR**

**Amended Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule (ROPS 17-18B) - Summary**  
 Filed for the January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018 Period

Attachment: Moreno Valley\_Amended\_ROPS\_17-18B v1 (2732 : RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY SERVING AS THE

Successor Agency: Moreno Valley  
 County: Riverside

Current Period Requested Funding for Enforceable Obligations (ROPS Detail)	ROPS 17-18B Authorized Amounts	ROPS 17-18B Requested Adjustments	ROPS 17-18 Amended To	
<b>A Enforceable Obligations Funded as Follows (B+C+D):</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
B Bond Proceeds	-	-		-
C Reserve Balance	-	-		-
D Other Funds	-	-		-
<b>E Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund (RPTTF) (F+G):</b>	\$ 2,787,997	\$ 66,568	\$ 2,8	5
F RPTTF	2,662,997	66,568	2,7	5
G Administrative RPTTF	125,000	-	1	0
<b>H Current Period Enforceable Obligations (A+E):</b>	\$ 2,787,997	\$ 66,568	\$ 2,8	5

Certification of Oversight Board Chairman:  
 Pursuant to Section 34177 (o) of the Health and Safety code, I hereby certify that the above is a true and accurate Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule for the above named successor agency.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Name Title  
 /s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature Date







## Report to City Council

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**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Allen Brock, Community Development Director

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** ACCEPTANCE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE (BJA) EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) GRANT AWARD

---

### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

#### **Recommendation:**

1. Accept the Fiscal Year 2017 Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) grant award of \$42,900 from the Riverside County Sheriff's Department.
2. Adjust revenue and expenditure budget appropriations for Fiscal Year 2017/2018.
3. Authorize the City Manager, or her designee, to execute for and on behalf of the City of Moreno Valley, applications and other related documents required by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for participation in the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

### **SUMMARY**

This report recommends acceptance of the Fiscal Year 2017 Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) grant award in the amount of \$42,900. Funds will be utilized to support Code and Neighborhood Services Weekend Code Enforcement Program.

### **DISCUSSION**

The U.S. Department of Justice, through the Office of Justice Programs, provides federal leadership for the development of programs nationally aimed at preventing and

suppressing crime. This effort is carried out through the formation of partnerships with other federal, state and local agencies. Additionally, the Office of Justice administers grants that assist states, tribes and local governments to focus on programs that address youth crime, substance abuse, family violence and other enforcement needs, the prosecution of offenders, crime prevention and education of the community.

In 2017, the JAG program has allocated a total of \$411,391 to Riverside County, including \$42,900 awarded to the City of Moreno Valley, as a sub-grantee for programs with an emphasis on crime prevention through enforcement efforts. As part of JAG, Moreno Valley's Code and Neighborhood Services Division is proposing the continued funding of the City's Weekend Code Enforcement Program.

Staff has applied for JAG allocations annually since 2009, and has subsequently been awarded an estimated \$584,626 to support the City's Weekend Code Enforcement Program. This is in direct alignment with the Council's desire to pursue alternate funding sources.

Code and Neighborhood Services expends the grant award annually to fund three part-time Code Officers currently assigned to the Weekend Code Enforcement Program.

### **ALTERNATIVES**

1. Accept the Fiscal Year 2017 BJA Edward Byrne Memorial JAG grant award and approve revenue and expenditure allocation adjustments. *This alternative will allow the City to receive Fiscal Year 2017 BJA Edward Byrne Memorial JAG funding which will allow Code and Neighborhood Services to continue the Weekend Code Enforcement Program activities and ongoing efforts to reduce crime in the community.*
2. Do not accept the Fiscal Year 2017 BJA Edward Byrne Memorial JAG grant award. *This alternative will prohibit the City from receiving Fiscal Year 2017 BJA Edward Byrne Memorial JAG funding which will hinder the continuation of the Weekend Code Enforcement program activities and efforts to reduce crime in the community.*

### **FISCAL IMPACT**

The budget for this annual grant was approved by City Council through the adopted budget process in May 2017.

This grant has no requirement for matching funds. The revenue and expenditures for this grant have been budgeted in 2715-20-26-72115. Acceptance of this grant award will necessitate the adjustments outlined below.

All expenses are reimbursed by the grant. Therefore, this is cost neutral to the City and there is no impact to the General Fund.

Description	Fund	GL Account No.	Type (Rev/Exp)	FY 17/18 Budget	Proposed Adjustments	FY 17/18 Amended Budget
Receipt of Grant	JAG	2715-20-26-72115-485000	Rev	\$46,292	(\$3,392)	\$42,900
Administration	JAG	2715-20-26-72115-611310	Exp	\$44,752	(\$1,852)	\$42,900
Administration	JAG	2715-20-26-72115-620410	Exp	\$1,540	(\$1,540)	\$0

**NOTIFICATION**

Publication of the Agenda

**PREPARATION OF STAFF REPORT**

Prepared By:  
Steve Wilkinson  
Management Analyst

Department Head Approval:  
Allen D. Brock, CBO  
Community Development Director

**CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

**Public Safety.** Provide a safe and secure environment for people and property in the community, control the number and severity of fire and hazardous material incidents, and provide protection for citizens who live, work and visit the City of Moreno Valley.

**Positive Environment.** Create a positive environment for the development of Moreno Valley's future.

**Community Image, Neighborhood Pride and Cleanliness.** Promote a sense of community pride and foster an excellent image about our City by developing and executing programs which will result in quality development, enhanced neighborhood preservation efforts, including home rehabilitation and neighborhood restoration.

**CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

1. Economic Development
2. Public Safety
3. Library
4. Infrastructure
5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
6. Youth Programs

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. 1\_FY17 JAG Interlocal Agreement

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/22/17 9:52 AM
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/30/17 11:30 AM
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 12:55 PM

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT  
 BETWEEN THE CITIES OF BANNING, CATHEDRAL CITY, COACHELLA, CORONA, DESERT  
 HOT SPRINGS, HEMET, INDIO, JURUPA, MORENO VALLEY, PALM SPRINGS, PERRIS, THE  
 CITY OF RIVERSIDE AND  
 THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CA

CONCERNING DISTRIBUTION OF THE  
 2017 JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT AWARD

This Agreement is made and entered into this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2017, by and between THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, acting by and through its governing body, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors (hereinafter referred to as "COUNTY"), and named CITIES (hereinafter referred to as "CITIES"), acting by and through their respective governing bodies, the City Councils, all of whom are situated within the County of Riverside, State of California, as follows:

**WHEREAS**, each governing body, in performing governmental functions or in paying for the performance of governmental functions hereunder, shall make that performance or those payments from current revenues legally available to that party; and

**WHEREAS**, each governing body finds that the performance of this Agreement is in the best interests of all parties, that the undertaking will benefit the public, and that the division of costs fairly compensates the performing party for the services or functions under this Agreement; and

**WHEREAS**, the COUNTY agrees to release to CITIES their respective grant allocation from the JAG Award, less ten percent (10%) re-allocated to COUNTY, as reflected on Appendix 1 here attached and hereby incorporated by reference as part of this agreement, on a reimbursement basis; and COUNTY agrees to provide the administration of COUNTY's and CITIES' programs during the entire permissible duration of said programs; and additionally the COUNTY and CITIES each agree that it is their responsibility to ensure these funds are expended in accordance with JAG guidelines; and

**WHEREAS**, the COUNTY and CITIES believe it to be in their best interests to reallocate the JAG funds,

**NOW THEREFORE, the COUNTY and CITIES agree as follows:**

**Section 1.**

COUNTY agrees to release to CITIES up to their respective grant allocation from the JAG Award, less ten percent (10%) re-allocated to COUNTY, as reflected in Appendix 1 here attached and hereby incorporated by reference as part of this Agreement, on a reimbursement basis, from the JAG Award within (45) days upon receipt of fully documented reimbursement request, and; COUNTY agrees to provide the administration of COUNTY's and CITIES' programs during the entire permissible duration of said programs.

**Section 2.**

COUNTY and CITIES each agree that it is their responsibility to ensure these funds are expended in accordance with JAG guidelines.



**Section 3.**

CITIES agree to provide COUNTY with sufficient timely information as necessary within five business days after receiving written request from COUNTY to meet JAG requirements for quarterly and annual financial and performance reports.

**Section 4.**

Nothing arising from this Agreement shall impose any liability for claims or actions against COUNTY other than what is authorized by law.

**Section 5.**

Nothing arising from this Agreement shall impose any liability for claims or actions against CITIES other than what is authorized by law.

**Section 6.**

Each party to this Agreement will be responsible for its own actions in providing services under this Agreement and shall not be liable to any other party to this Agreement for any claim or action arising from the services provided under this Agreement.

**Section 7.**

The parties to this Agreement do not intend for any third party to obtain a right by virtue of this Agreement.

**Section 8.**

By entering into this Agreement, the parties do not intend to create any obligations, either express or implied, other than those set out herein; further, this Agreement shall not create any rights in any party not a signatory hereto.

WHEREFORE, all parties freely and voluntarily agree to all of the above terms.

CITY OF MORENO VALLEY

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Manager

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Attorney

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Eligible Agencies in FY2017 JAG Disparate Area				
Riverside County (Sheriff's Department) FA	BJA Formula	To Fiscal Agent (Sheriff's Department)	New Allocation	% to FA
Riverside County	59,449	35,194	94,643	
Banning	11,604	1,160	10,444	10.00%
Cathedral City	10,070	1,007	9,063	10.00%
Coachella	11,169	1,117	10,052	10.00%
Corona	13,929	1,393	12,536	10.00%
Desert Hot Springs	17,303	1,730	15,573	10.00%
Hemet	37,878	3,788	34,090	10.00%
Indio	38,823	3,882	34,941	10.00%
Jurupa	20,805	2,081	18,725	10.00%
Moreno Valley	47,667	4,767	42,900	10.00%
Palm Springs	21,188	2,119	19,069	10.00%
Perris	15,310	1,531	13,779	10.00%
Riverside City	106,196	10,620	95,576	10.00%
	411,391	-	411,391	
% To Fiscal Agent	8.55%			
\$ To FA	35,194			



## Report to City Council

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**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Joel Ontiveros, Chief of Police

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** CONTRACT APPROVAL AND AWARD A PURCHASE ORDER TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18

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### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

#### **Recommendation:**

1. Approve a contract with Bio-Tox Laboratories in the amount of \$100,000 for toxicology testing services.
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the contract.
3. Authorize the Moreno Valley Police Department to execute a Purchase Order to Bio-Tox Laboratories for \$100,000.

### **SUMMARY**

Bio-Tox Laboratories collects samples of both blood and urine. A sample sent to Bio-Tox may be tested for multiple drugs and/or alcohol. Based on the type of drug(s) located, an additional test is then conducted to confirm each drug's presence and quantity. Alcohol tests range from \$39-\$95/per test, and drug tests range from \$19-\$195/per test. Multiple tests are often conducted on each submitted sample.

### **DISCUSSION**

Toxicology testing services is not included in the Public Safety contract between the City and the County of Riverside; therefore, a separate contract is needed for these services. The County of Riverside contracts with Bio-Tox Laboratories for toxicology testing services, to include both blood and urine. The City of Moreno Valley participates

in this contract. Pursuant to 3.12.260, Materials, supplies and equipment—Cooperative purchasing, where advantageous for the City and to the extent consistent with state law, the City Manager may authorize the Financial & Administrative Services Director or the Purchasing Manager to purchase supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services through legal, competitively awarded contracts with or of other governmental jurisdictions or public agencies, including California Multiple Award Schedules (CMAS) commonly referred to as “piggybacking,” without further contracting, solicitation or formal bidding as described in this chapter. (Ord. 624 § 1.7, 2003: Ord. 587 § 2.1 (part), 2001).

Over the last few years, the Moreno Valley Police Department has had a substantial increase in the number of Bio-Tox Laboratories toxicology tests. This increase is partially due to increased DUI enforcement; however, toxicology testing has become more frequent in other types of investigations like fatal collisions, child endangerment, sexual assaults, suspicious deaths, substance abuse and employee exposure to blood borne pathogens. The actual cost for Bio-Tox Laboratories for FY16/17 was \$96,373.52.

## **ALTERNATIVES**

The City Council has the following alternatives:

- 1) Approve and authorize the recommended actions as presented in this staff report. *This alternative will provide for the continued toxicology testing to be conducted by investigation services.*
- 2) Do not approve and authorize the recommended actions as presented in this staff report. *This alternative will not allow for the continued toxicology testing to be conducted, which could negatively impact investigation services.*

## **FISCAL IMPACT**

The budget for fiscal year 2017/2018 in account GL# 1010-60-65-40010-625099 is \$846,714. This budgeted amount is to be used for a variety of contractual services, including the Bio-Tox Laboratories.

## **NOTIFICATION**

Publication of the agenda.

## **PREPARATION OF STAFF REPORT**

Prepared By:  
Tyler Clark  
Lieutenant

Department Head Approval:  
Joel Ontiveros  
Chief of Police

Concurred By:  
Felicia London

**CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

**Public Safety**. Provide a safe and secure environment for people and property in the community, control the number and severity of fire and hazardous material incidents, and provide protection for citizens who live, work and visit the City of Moreno Valley.

**CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

- 1. Economic Development
- 2. Public Safety
- 3. Library
- 4. Infrastructure
- 5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
- 6. Youth Programs

See the Discussion section above for details of how this action supports the City Council’s Strategic Priorities.

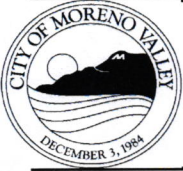
**ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract
- 2. FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Insurance

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 11:44 AM
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/30/17 11:42 AM
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 12:58 PM





# REQUEST FOR LEGAL SERVICES

<b>DATE OF REQUEST:</b> 08.08.2017	<b>DEPT/DIV FILE ID:</b> Police
<b>REQUESTER:</b> Myrna Rodriguez	<b>EXTENSION/EMAIL:</b> 486.6711
<b>Department:</b> Police	<b>DIVISION:</b> Administration/Accounting
<b>DEPT./DIV. PROJECT TITLE/I.D.:</b> Bio-tox Laboratories	<b>RESPONSIBLE SUPERVISOR:</b> 
<b>CITY COUNCIL INITIATED? (check one)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<b>SIGNATURE OF DEPT HEAD:</b> 
<b>RELATED REQUEST PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO    If YES: Attorney: _____ City Attorney's File ID Number: _____ Please attach a copy of the original request and response from our office.	
<b>TITLE OF ITEM OR DOCUMENT:</b> Bio-tox Laboratories Contract & Insurance	
<b>SERVICES REQUESTED:</b> (Include specific Legal Issues or questions to be addressed and provide all relevant background information and attach all necessary document.)  Attached is the contract and insurance documents approved by Bio-tox Laboratories for FY 17/18. The contract will need to be reviewed and approved by the City Attorney. Thank you	

**Note: Requests will generally be completed within 10 business days. Therefore please submit your requests allowing for this response time.**

**CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE RESPONSE:**

<b>DATE SUBMITTED:</b> 8/8/17	<b>LOGGED BY:</b> Jmr	<b>ASSIGNED TO:</b> RJE / DCZ
<b>CA MATTER NO.:</b> 2012-0385	<b>CA MATTER NAME:</b> Bio-tox Labs. COI + Agmt	

**CONFIDENTIAL: PROTECTED BY ATTORNEY-CLIENT AND ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT PRIVILEGES**

**ATTORNEY RESPONSE/COMMENTS:**

8/14 COI lists no aggregate for General liability. Please provide additional insured endorsement for auto. Please provide waiver of subrogation for workers comp - E or with insurance, vendor signature and council approval. PJE 8-16-17

- Scanned In       Scanned Out
- Return to Dept.     Forward to \_\_\_\_\_     Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)

City of Moreno Valley

**AGREEMENT FOR ON-SITE AND/OR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES**

This Agreement is made by and between the City of Moreno Valley, California, a municipal corporation, with its principal place of business at 14177 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, CA 92552, hereinafter referred to as the "City", and **Bio-tox Laboratories, Inc., a Corporation**, with its principal place of business at **1965 Chicago Avenue, Suite C, Riverside, CA 92507**, hereinafter referred to as the "Contractor," based upon City policies and the following legal citations:

**RECITALS**

- A. Government Code Section 53060 authorizes the engagement of persons to perform special services as independent contractors;
- B. Contractor desires to perform and assume responsibility for the provision of professional **forensics toxicology analysis** contracting services required by the City on the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement. Contractor represents that it is experienced in providing professional **forensics toxicology analysis** contracting services, is licensed in the State of California, if applicable;
- C. City desires to engage Contractor to render such services for the **forensics toxicology analysis** as set forth in this Agreement;
- D. The public interest, convenience, necessity and general welfare will be served by this Agreement; and
- E. This Agreement is made and entered into effective the date the City signs this Agreement.

**TERMS**

**1. CONTRACTOR INFORMATION:**

Contractor's Name: Bio-tox Laboratories, Inc.  
 Address: 1965 Chicago Avenue #C  
 City: Riverside State: CA Zip: 92507  
 Business Phone: 951-341-9355 Fax No. 951-341-9359  
 Other Contact Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Business License Number: 0070911  
 Federal Tax I.D. Number: 33-0766246

**2. CONTRACTOR SERVICES, FEES, AND RELEVANT DATES:**

- A. The Contractor's scope of service is described in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.
- B. The City's responsibilities, other than payment, are described in Exhibit "B" attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)



- C. Payment terms are provided in Exhibit “C” attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.
- D. The term of this Agreement shall be from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018. This Agreement may be terminated by City with or without cause upon thirty (30) days written notice to Contractor/Vendor. City shall be responsible for payment of all services rendered and costs incurred by Contractor/Vendor prior to the termination date. Contractor/Vendor may terminate this Agreement with or without cause upon thirty (30) days written notice to City and only if City will suffer no actual or perceived harm or prejudice in any pending matter by Contractor/Vendor’s termination.
- The City acknowledges that it will not unreasonably withhold approval of the Contractor’s requests for extensions of time in which to complete the work required. The Contractor shall not be responsible for performance delays caused by others or delays beyond the Contractor’s reasonable control (excluding delays caused by non-performance or unjustified delay by Contractor, his/her/its employees, or subcontractors), and such delays shall extend the time for performance of the work by the Contractor.

3. **STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS:**

- A. Control of Work. Contractor is solely responsible for the content and sequence of the work, and will not be subject to control and direction as to the details and means for accomplishing the anticipated results of services. The City will not provide any training to Contractor or his/her/its employees.
- B. Intent of Parties. Contractor is, and at all times shall be, an independent contractor and nothing contained herein shall be construed as making the Contractor or any individual whose compensation for services is paid by the Contractor, an agent or employee of the City, or authorizing the Contractor to create or assume any obligation or liability for or on behalf of the City, or entitling the Contractor to any right, benefit, or privilege applicable to any officer or employee of the City.
- C. Subcontracting. Contractor may retain or subcontract for the services of other necessary contractors with the prior written approval of the City. Payment for such services shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. Any and all subcontractors shall be subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, with the exception that the City shall have no obligation to pay for any subcontractor services rendered. Contractor shall be responsible for paying prevailing wages where required by law [See California Labor Code Sections 1770 through 1777.7].
- D. Conformance to Applicable Requirements. All work prepared by Contractor shall be subject to the approval of City.
- E. Substitution of Key Personnel. Contractor has represented to City that certain key personnel will perform and coordinate the services under this Agreement. Should one or more of such personnel become unavailable, Contractor may substitute other personnel of at least equal competence upon written approval of City. In the event that City and Contractor cannot agree as to the

substitution of key personnel, City shall be entitled to terminate this Agreement for cause. As discussed below, any personnel who fail or refuse to perform the services in a manner acceptable to the City, or who are determined by the City to be uncooperative, incompetent, a threat to the adequate or timely completion of the project or a threat to the safety of persons or property, shall be promptly removed from the project by the Contractor at the request of the City. The key personnel for performance of this Agreement are as follows: **Tracey Stangarone**.

- F. City's Representative. The City hereby designates the City Manager, or his or her designee, to act as its representative for the performance of this Agreement ("City's Representative"). Contractor shall not accept direction or orders from any person other than the City's Representative or his or her designee.
- G. Contractor's Representative. Contractor hereby designates **Tracey Stangarone, Business Manager**, or his or her designee, to act as its representative for the performance of this Agreement ("Contractor's Representative"). Contractor's Representative shall have full authority to represent and act on behalf of the Contractor for all purposes under this Agreement. The Contractor's Representative shall supervise and direct the services, using his or her best skill and attention, and shall be responsible for all means, methods, techniques, sequences and procedures and for the satisfactory coordination of all portions of the services under this Agreement.
- H. Legal Considerations. The Contractor shall comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws in the performance of this Agreement. Contractor shall be liable for all violations of such laws and regulations in connection with services. If the Contractor performs any work knowing it to be contrary to such laws, rules and regulations and without giving written notice to the City, Contractor shall be solely responsible for all costs arising therefrom. Contractor shall defend, indemnify and hold City, its officials, directors, officers, employees and agents free and harmless, pursuant to the indemnification provisions of this Agreement, from any claim or liability arising out of any failure or alleged failure to comply with such laws, rules or regulations.
- I. Standard of Care; Performance of Employees. Contractor shall perform all services under this Agreement in a skillful and competent manner, consistent with the standards generally recognized as being employed by professionals in the same discipline in the State of California. Contractor represents and maintains that it is skilled in the profession necessary to perform the services. Contractor warrants that all employees and subcontractor shall have sufficient skill and experience to perform the services assigned to them. Finally, Contractor represents that it, its employees and subcontractors have all licenses, permits, qualifications and approvals of whatever nature that are legally required to perform the services and that such licenses and approvals shall be maintained throughout the term of this Agreement. Any employee of the Contractor or its subcontractors who is determined by the City to be uncooperative, incompetent, a threat to the adequate or timely completion of



the project, a threat to the safety of persons or property, or any employee who fails or refuses to perform the services in a manner acceptable to the City, shall be promptly removed from the project by the Contractor and shall not be re-employed to perform any of the services or to work on the project.

- J. Contractor Indemnification. Contractor shall indemnify, defend and hold the City, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the Moreno Valley Community Services District (CSD), their officers, agents and employees harmless from any and all claims, damages, losses, causes of action and demands, including, without limitation, the payment of all consequential damages, expert witness fees, reasonable attorney's fees and other related costs and expenses, incurred in connection with or in any manner arising out of Contractor's performance of the work contemplated by this Agreement and this Agreement. Acceptance of this Agreement signifies that the Contractor is not covered under the City's general liability insurance, employee benefits, or worker's compensation. It further establishes that the Contractor shall be fully responsible for such coverage. Contractor's obligation to indemnify shall survive expiration or termination of this Agreement, and shall not be restricted to insurance proceeds, if any, received by the City, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the CSD, and their officers, agents and employees.
- K. Additional Indemnity Obligations. Contractor shall defend, with counsel of City's choosing and at Contractor's own cost, expense and risk, any and all claims, suits, actions or other proceedings of every kind covered by Section "J" that may be brought or instituted against City, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the CSD, and their officers, agents and employees. Contractor shall pay and satisfy any judgment, award or decree that may be rendered against City, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the CSD, and their officers, agents and employees as part of any such claim, suit, action or other proceeding. Contractor shall also reimburse City for the cost of any settlement paid by City, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the CSD, and their officers, agents and employees as part of any such claim, suit, action or other proceeding. Such reimbursement shall include payment for City's attorney's fees and costs, including expert witness fees. Contractor shall reimburse City, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the CSD, and their officers, agents and employees for any and all legal expenses and costs incurred by each of them in connection therewith or in enforcing the indemnity herein provided.
- L. Insurance Requirements. The Contractor will comply with the following insurance requirements at its sole expense. Insurance companies shall be rated (A Minus: VII—Admitted) or better in Best's Insurance Rating Guide and shall be legally licensed and qualified to conduct business in the State of California:

The Contractor shall procure and maintain, at its sole expense, Workers' Compensation Insurance in such amounts as will fully comply with the laws of the State of California and which shall indemnify, insure and provide legal defense for the Contractor and the City, the Housing Authority and CSD

against any loss, claim, or damage arising from any injuries or occupational diseases happening to any worker employed by the Contractor in the course of carrying out the Agreement. This coverage may be waived if the Contractor is determined to be functioning as a sole proprietor and the city provided form "Exception to Worker's Compensation Coverage" is signed, notarized and attached to this Agreement

General Liability Insurance—to protect against loss from liability imposed by law for damages on account of bodily injury, including death, and/or property damage suffered or alleged to be suffered by any person or persons whomever, resulting directly or indirectly from any act or activities of the Contractor, sub-Contractor, or any person acting for the Contractor or under its control or direction. Such insurance shall be maintained in full force and effect throughout the terms of the Agreement and any extension thereof in the minimum amounts provided below:

Bodily Injury	\$1,000,000 per occurrence/ \$2,000,000 aggregate
Property Damage	\$500,000 per occurrence/ \$500,000 aggregate

Professional Errors and Omission Insurance—such coverage shall not be less than \$1,000,000 per claim and aggregate.

Liability and Property Damage Insurance coverage for owned and non-owned automotive equipment operated on City/CSD/Housing Authority premises. Such coverage limits shall not be less than \$1,000,000 combined single limit.

A Certificate of Insurance and appropriate additional insured endorsement evidencing the above applicable insurance coverage shall be submitted to the City prior to the execution of this Agreement. The Certificate of Insurance or an appropriate binder shall bear an endorsement containing the following provisions:

Solely as respect to services done by or on behalf of the named insured for the City of Moreno Valley, it is agreed that the City of Moreno Valley, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the Moreno Valley Community Services District, their officers, employees and agents are included as additional insured under this policy and the coverage(s) provided shall be primary insurance and not contributing with any other insurance available to the City of Moreno Valley, the Moreno Valley Housing Authority, and the Moreno Valley Community Services District, its officers, employees and agents, under any third party liability policy

The terms of the insurance policy or policies issued to provide the above coverage shall neither be amended to reduce the required insurance limits and coverages nor shall such policies be canceled by the carrier without thirty (30)

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)



days prior written notice by certified or registered mail of amendment or cancellation to the City, except that cancellation for non-payment of premium shall require ten (10) days prior written notice by certified or registered mail. In the event the insurance is canceled, the Contractor shall, prior to the cancellation date, submit new evidence of insurance in the amounts established.

- M. Intellectual Property. Any system or documents developed, produced or provided under this Agreement, including any intellectual property discovered or developed by Contractor in the course of performing or otherwise as a result of its work, shall become the sole property of the City unless explicitly stated otherwise in this Agreement. The Contractor may retain copies of any and all material, including drawings, documents, and specifications, produced by the Contractor in performance of this Agreement. The City and the Contractor agree that to the extent permitted by law, until final approval by the City, all data shall be treated as confidential and will not be released to third parties without the prior written consent of both parties.
- N. Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties. There are no understandings, agreements, or representations of warranties, expressed or implied, not specified in this Agreement. This Agreement applies only to the current proposal as attached. This Agreement may be modified or amended only by a subsequent written Agreement signed by both parties. Assignment of this Agreement is prohibited without prior written consent.
- O. (a) The City may terminate the whole or any part of this Agreement at any time without cause by giving at least thirty (30) days written notice to the Contractor. The written notice shall specify the date of termination. Upon receipt of such notice, the Contractor may continue work through the date of termination, provided that no work or service(s) shall be commenced or continued after receipt of the notice which is not intended to protect the interest of the City. The City shall pay the Contractor within thirty (30) days after receiving any invoice after the date of termination for all non-objected to services performed by the Contractor in accordance herewith through the date of termination.
- (b) Either party may terminate this Agreement for cause. In the event the City terminates this Agreement for cause, the Contractor shall perform no further work or service(s) under the Agreement unless the notice of termination authorizes such further work.
- (c) If this Agreement is terminated as provided herein, City may require Contractor to provide all finished or unfinished documents and data and other information of any kind prepared by Contractor in connection with the performance of services under this Agreement. Contractor shall be required to provide such documents and other information within fifteen (15) days of the request.
- (d) In the event this Agreement is terminated in whole or in part as provided herein, City may procure, upon such terms and in such manner as it may determine appropriate, similar to those terminated.



- P. Payment. Payments to the Contractor pursuant to this Agreement will be reported to Federal and State taxing authorities as required. The City will not withhold any sums from compensation payable to Contractor. Contractor is independently responsible for the payment of all applicable taxes. Where the payment terms provide for compensation on a time and materials basis, the Contractor shall maintain adequate records to permit inspection and audit of the Contractor's time and materials charges under the Agreement. Such records shall be retained by the Contractor for three (3) years following completion of the services under the Agreement.
- Q. Restrictions on City Employees. The Contractor shall not employ any City employee or official in the work performed pursuant to this Agreement. No officer or employee of the City shall have any financial interest in this Agreement in violation of federal, state, or local law.
- R. Choice of Law and Venue. The laws of the State of California shall govern the rights, obligations, duties, and liabilities of the parties to this Agreement, and shall govern the interpretation of this Agreement. Any legal proceeding arising from this Agreement shall be brought in the appropriate court located in Riverside County, State of California.
- S. Delivery of Notices. All notices permitted or required under this Agreement shall be given to the respective parties at the following address, or at such other address as the respective parties may provide in writing for this purpose:

**Contractor:**

Bio-tox Laboratories, Inc.  
 1965 Chicago Avenue #C  
 Riverside, CA 92507  
 Attn: Tracey Stangarone

**City:**

City of Moreno Valley  
 14177 Frederick Street  
 P.O. Box 88005  
 Moreno Valley, CA 92552  
 Attn: Chief of Police Joel Ontiveros

Such notice shall be deemed made when personally delivered or when mailed, forty-eight (48) hours after deposit in the U.S. Mail, first class postage prepaid and addressed to the party at its applicable address. Actual notice shall be deemed adequate notice on the date actual notice occurred, regardless of the method of service.

- T. Time of Essence. Time is of the essence for each and every provision of this Agreement.

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)

- U. City’s Right to Employ Other Contractors. City reserves right to employ other contractors in connection with this project.
- V. Amendment; Modification. No supplement, modification, or amendment of this Agreement shall be binding unless executed in writing and signed by both parties.
- W. Waiver. No waiver of any default shall constitute a waiver of any other default or breach, whether of the same or other covenant or condition. No waiver, benefit, privilege, or service voluntarily given or performed by a party shall give the other party any contractual rights by custom, estoppel, or otherwise.
- X. No Third Party Beneficiaries. There are no intended third party beneficiaries of any right or obligation assumed by the parties.
- Y. Counterparts. This Agreement may be signed in counterparts, each of which shall constitute an original.
- Z. Invalidity; Severability. If any portion of this Agreement is declared invalid, illegal, or otherwise unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall continue in full force and effect.
- AA. Assignment or Transfer. Contractor shall not assign, hypothecate, or transfer, either directly or by operation of law, this Agreement or any interest herein without the prior written consent of the City. Any attempt to do so shall be null and void, and any assignees, hypothecates or transferees shall acquire no right or interest by reason of such attempted assignment, hypothecation or transfer.
- BB Supplementary General Conditions (for projects that are funded by Federal programs). The following provisions, pursuant to 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 13, Subpart C, Section 13.36, as it may be amended from time to time, are included in the Agreement and are required to be included in all subcontracts entered into by CONTRACTOR for work pursuant to the Agreement, unless otherwise expressly provided herein. These provisions supersede any conflicting provisions in the General Conditions and shall take precedence over the General Conditions for purposes of interpretation of the General Conditions. These provisions do not otherwise modify or replace General Conditions not in direct conflict with these provisions. Definitions used in these provisions are as contained in the General Conditions.
  1. CONTRACTOR shall be subject to the administrative, contractual, and legal remedies provided in the General Conditions in the event CONTRACTOR violates or breaches terms of the Agreement.
  2. CITY may terminate the Agreement for cause or for convenience, and CONTRACTOR may terminate the Agreement, as provided the General Conditions.
  3. CONTRACTOR shall comply with Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, entitled Equal Employment Opportunity, as amended by Executive Order 11375 of October 13, 1967, and as supplemented in Department of Labor regulations (41 CFR chapter 60). (All construction contracts awarded in

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)



excess of \$10,000 by CITY and/or subcontracts in excess of \$10,000 entered into by CONTRACTOR.)

4. CONTRACTOR shall comply with the Copeland Anti-Kickback Act (18 U.S.C. 874) as supplemented in Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 3) (All contracts and subcontracts for construction or repair.)

5. CONTRACTOR shall comply with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a to 276a7) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5).

6. CONTRACTOR shall comply with Sections 103 and 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327330) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5).

7. CONTRACTOR shall observe CITY requirements and regulations pertaining to reporting included in the General Conditions.

8. Patent rights with respect to any discovery or invention which arises or is developed in the course of or under the Agreement shall be retained by the CITY.

9. Copyrights and rights in data developed in the course of or under the Agreement shall be the property of the CITY. FEMA/CalOES reserve a royalty-free, nonexclusive, irrevocable license to reproduce, publish or otherwise use or authorize to others to use for federal purposes a copyright in any work developed under the Agreement and/or subcontracts for work pursuant to the Agreement.

10. CONTRACTOR shall provide access by the City, the Federal grantor agency, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives to any books, documents, papers, and records of the contractor which are directly pertinent to that specific contract for the purpose of making audit, examination, excerpts, and transcriptions.

11. CONTRACTOR shall retain all required records for three years after CITY makes final payments and all other pending matters relating to the Agreement are closed.

12. CONTRACTOR shall comply with all applicable standards, orders, or requirements issued under section 306 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857(h)), section 508 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1368), Executive Order 11738, and Environmental Protection Agency regulations (40 CFR part 15). (This provision applies to contracts exceeding \$100,000 and to subcontracts entered into pursuant to such contracts.)

13. CONTRACTOR shall comply with mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency which are contained in the State energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Pub. L. 94163, 89 Stat. 871).

**SIGNATURE PAGE TO FOLLOW**

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)

IN WITNESS HEREOF, the parties have each caused their authorized representative to execute this Agreement.

City of Moreno Valley

Bio-tox Laboratories, Inc.

BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
City Manager

BY: J. Stangarone  
Tracey Stangarone

TITLE: Business Manager

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

8/23/17  
Date

BY: Tracey Stangarone  
J. Stangarone

TITLE: Secretary  
(Corporate Secretary)

8/23/17  
Date

**INTERNAL USE ONLY**

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk  
*(Only needed if Mayor Signs)*

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Attorney

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

J. Stangarone 1532  
Department Head  
*(If contract exceeds 15,000)*

8-23-17  
Date

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)



## EXHIBIT A

### Scope of Service

**1.0 Response Time:** Contractor will provide an acceptable response time from notification that a specimen is ready for pickup. Preliminary drug screening results should be available within 24 to 48 hours after pick up, followed by confirmation testing of presumptive positive screened results. "Stat" sample testing will be completed in 24 hours or less. Delivery/postmark if mailing of final report, is no longer than (3) three working days (working days are 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday). Final laboratory reports are to be delivered to the requesting agency. The laboratory shall be appropriately staffed to allow for STAT drug testing when requested by the agency.

### **2.0 Licenses & Certification:**

- a. Qualifications of the lab director should include being licensed by the California Department of Health Services as a Supervising Clinical Toxicologist or a Board Certified Forensic Toxicologist;
- b. Supervisors of analyst must be licensed by the California Department of Health Services in Clinical Toxicology;
- c. It is recommended that the laboratory meet the Scientific and Technical Guidelines, and Standards for Certification of Laboratories engaged in urine drug testing for Federal agencies. The laboratory must be accredited in Forensic Toxicology by the American Board of Forensic Toxicology (ABFT).

**3.0 Experience:** Suppliers and agents of Contractor must be familiar with the handling of evidence and the proper protocol for documenting and maintaining the correct chain of evidence. All aspects of testing must be appropriately documented. The documentation will include personnel files on analysts, supervisors, directors, and all persons with access to specimens; chain of custody documents; quality assurance/control records; all test data; performance on proficiency testing can be accomplished and there is no deterioration of these items of evidence.

**4.0 Expert Witness:** The Riverside County Sheriff's Department/Moreno Valley Police Department reserves the right to request replacement of any professional during the life of this agreement that is found to be unacceptable to the Court. Contractor shall provide analysts and expert witnesses that have previously been established in court proceedings by judges and attorneys. Coroner Review consultations shall be provided by toxicologists familiar with post mortem cases and work in conjunction with coroner staff with additional investigative measures are warranted.

### **5.0 Testing Procedures:**

- a. Testing must consist of the screening of appropriate bodily liquids (e.g., blood, urine, bile, vitreous, gastric contents) and tissues (e.g., liver, brain, spleen, muscle) for the presence or absence of drugs, followed by confirmation of the amounts of drugs by a second procedure based on a different chemical principle.

b. Initial screening can be done by Enzyme Multiplied Immunoassay Test (EMIT) or Radioactive Immunoassay Test (RIA); however, only gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy will be considered acceptable for confirmation testing (thin layer chromatography is unacceptable). Example of drug panels, which may be required for testing, are noted in Exhibit B – Payment Provisions.

c. Procedures for testing samples will include screening techniques such as Immunoassay Elisa kits, used in conjunction with Tecan instrumentation. The assays are used to determine the presence of parent molecule and/or metabolite of drugs of abuse in forensic samples such as whole blood, serum, plasma, urine, and/or tissues.

d. Contractor may also use Liquid Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry/Mass Spectrometry (LC/MS/MS) analytical equipment for detecting the presence of drugs. Confirmation analysis will consist of LC/MS/MS. The second MS denotes tandem Mass Spectrometry, an additional separation step. LC/MS/MS will be used to provide quantitative results in most cases. In an effort to provide optimum result accuracy and efficiency, Contractor may enhance analytical methods to include new equipment and procedures.

e. Contractor may utilize one or more secondary toxicology laboratories for forensic testing of substances not provided by the primary laboratory (Send out of other reference laboratory).

f. The secondary facility shall conform to the license and certification requirements of the primary laboratory. Analysis not performed by Contractor may be sent to a secondary toxicology laboratory whereby Contractor acts as a pass-through laboratory for convenience to the Riverside County Sheriff's Department/Moreno Valley Police Department.

g. Contractor has existing accounts with reference laboratories and will handle the sample packaging and shipping once in house testing has been completed. Contractor will accept the routine billing and payment responsibilities for these tests and pass through the results from the specified laboratory. Fees for these services will be filled accordingly during monthly invoice cycles.

h. Chain of custody will be maintained by Contractor until the point of shipping, at which time the chain of custody is transferred to the reference lab. Reference lab will maintain chain of custody and provide the sample return upon request.

**6.0 Locations:** Locations where the lab may expect to obtain specimens from however, this is not to be considered a complete list. It is only a representation of the major places that were used in the past:

- Riverside County Sheriff-Coroner Forensic Center West, Perris, CA
- Riverside County Sheriff-Coroner Forensic Center East, Indio, Ca
- Riverside County Sheriff-Jail, Riverside, CA
- Riverside County Sheriff-Jail, Indio, CA
- Riverside County Sheriff-Jail, Southwest Justice Center, CA
- Riverside County Sheriff Station's-Jurupa Valley, Moreno Valley, Southwest, Lake Elsinore, Perris, Cabazon, Palm Desert, and Indio.

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)



**City of Corona Police Department**

Corona Police Department  
 849 W. Sixth Street  
 Corona, CA 92882  
 951-279-3685

**Riverside Police Department**

10540 Magnolia Avenue  
 Riverside, CA 92505  
 951-353-7100

**City of Riverside Police Department**

Riverside Police Department  
 4102 Orange Street  
 Riverside, CA 92501  
 951-787-7911

**Riverside Community Hospital**

4445 Magnolia Avenue  
 Riverside, CA 92501  
 951-788-3200

**County Regional Medical Center**

26520 Cactus Avenue  
 Moreno Valley, CA 92555  
 951-486-5650

**Parkview Community Hospital**

3865 Jackson Street  
 Riverside, CA 92503  
 951-688-2211

**Kaiser Riverside-Park Sierra**

10800 Magnolia Avenue  
 Riverside, CA 92505  
 951-353-3790

**7.0 Special Considerations:** The Contractor shall include an itemized listing of any potential special fees (e.g., handling charges, chain of custody, tissue preparation) and listing of tests requiring a secondary laboratory (send outs). It shall specify approximate turnaround times for reporting of results on routine, rush and STAT cases. Specimens are to be maintained for duration to be specified by the agency (at least three (3) years). At the present time, the Riverside County Sheriff-Coroner (to include the Moreno Valley Police Department) performs approximately 1100-1500 autopsies per year and 1000 consultations (examination of the decedent without autopsy). The investigation of most of the autopsied decedents requires varying degrees of toxicological support on one or

more specimens. A number of decedents not requiring autopsy will be expected to have a toxicological workup.

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)

**EXHIBIT B**

City's Responsibilities

1. To provide Contractor preserved biological specimens for testing. To be used for criminal prosecution.

**EXHIBIT C**TERMS OF PAYMENT

1. The Contractor's compensation shall not exceed \$100,000.00.
2. The Contractor will obtain, and keep current during the term of this Agreement, the required City of Moreno Valley business license. Proof of a current City of Moreno Valley business license will be required prior to any payments by the City. Any invoice not paid because the proof of a current City of Moreno Valley business license has not been provided will not incur any fees, late charges, or other penalties. Complete instructions for obtaining a City of Moreno Valley business license are located at: [http://www.moval.org/do\\_biz/biz-license.shtml](http://www.moval.org/do_biz/biz-license.shtml)
3. The Contractor will electronically submit an invoice to the City on a monthly basis for progress payments along with documentation evidencing services completed to date. The progress payment is based on actual time and materials expended in furnishing authorized professional services since the last invoice. At no time will the City pay for more services than have been satisfactorily completed and the City's determination of the amount due for any progress payment shall be final. The Contractor will submit all original invoices to Accounts Payable staff at [AccountsPayable@moval.org](mailto:AccountsPayable@moval.org)

Copies of invoices may be submitted to the Police Department at:

22850 Calle San Juan De Los Lagos  
P.O. Box 88005  
Moreno Valley, CA 92552-0805

Questions can be directed to:

Dana Leggett (951) 486-6840 or Maggi Bollinger (951) 486-6712

3. The Contractor agrees that City payments will be received via Automated Clearing House (ACH) Direct Deposit and that the required ACH Authorization form will be completed prior to any payments by the City. Any invoice not paid because the completed ACH Authorization Form has not been provided will not incur any fees, late charges, or other penalties. The ACH Authorization Form is located at: [http://www.moval.org/city\\_hall/forms.shtml#bf](http://www.moval.org/city_hall/forms.shtml#bf)

4. The minimum information required on all invoices is:
  - A. Vendor Name, Mailing Address, and Phone Number
  - B. Invoice Date
  - C. Vendor Invoice Number
  - D. City-provided Reference Number (e.g. Project, Activity)
  - E. Detailed work hours by class title (e.g. Manager, Technician, or Specialist), services performed and rates, explicit portion of a contract amount, or detailed billing information that is sufficient to justify the invoice amount; single, lump amounts without detail are not acceptable.
6. The City shall pay the Contractor for all invoiced, authorized professional services within thirty (30) days of receipt of the invoice for same.
7. Reimbursement for Expenses. Contractor shall not be reimbursed for any expenses unless authorized in writing by City.
8. Maintenance and Inspection. Contractor shall maintain complete and accurate records with respect to all costs and expenses incurred under this Agreement. All such records shall be clearly identifiable. Contractor shall allow a representative of City during normal business hours to examine, audit, and make transcripts or copies of such records and any other documents created pursuant to this Agreement. Contractor shall allow inspection of all work, data, documents, proceedings, and activities related to the Agreement for a period of three (3) years from the date of final payment under this Agreement.



Payment Provisions

TEST DESCRIPTION	FEE
<b>ALCOHOL</b>	
ALCOHOL, URINE	\$ 39.00
ALCOHOL, VITREOUS	\$ 39.00
ALCOHOL, BLOOD	\$ 39.00
ALCOHOL, TISSUE	\$ 49.00
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE (including Pruno)	\$ 95.00
VOLITALES PANEL (ACETONE, ISOPROPNOL, METHANOL)	\$ 78.00
<b>ANTICONVULSANT PANEL</b>	
<b>ANTICONVULSANT PANEL, SCREEN</b>	\$ 125.00
ETHOSUXIMIDE	
10-HYDROXYCARBAZEPINE	
BUTABARBITAL	
BUTABITAL	
CARBAMAZEPINE	
CARBAMAZEPINE, 10, 11-EPOXIDE	
DIAZEPAM	
GABAPENTIN	
GLUTETHIMIDE	
LAMOTRIGINE	
LEVETIRACETAM	
MEPHENYTOIN	
MEPHOARBITAL	
METHSUXIMIDE	
NORDIAZEPAM	
NORMETHSUXIMIDE	
OXCARBAZEPINE	
PENTOBARBITAL	
PHENYTOIN	
PRIMIDONE	
SECODBARBITAL	
TOPIRAMATE	
<b>BARBITURATE CONFIRMATION, LC/MS/MS</b>	
<b>BARBITURATE CONFIRMATION, LC/MS/MS</b>	\$ 125.00
BUTALBITAL	
PHENOBARBITAL	
PENTOBARBITAL	
SECOBARBITAL	
<b>BENZODIAZEPINES CONFIRMATION, LC/MS/MS</b>	

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)



<b>BENZODIAZEPINES CONFIRMATION, LC/MS/MS</b>	\$ 145.00
ALPRAZOLAM	
CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE	
CLONAZEPAM	
DIAZEPAM	
ESTAZOLAM	
FLUNITRAZEPAM	
FLURAZEPAM	
LORAZEPAM	
MIDAZOLAM	
OXAZEPAM	
TEMAZEPAM (RESTORIL)	
TRIAZOLAM (HALCION)	
HYDROXALPRAZOLAM	
7-AMINOCLOAZEPAM	
NORCHLORDIAZEPOXIDE	
NORDIAZEPAM	
DESALKYFLURAZEPAM	
AMINOFLUNITRAZEPAM	
HYDROXYTRIAZOLAM	
<b>CANNABINOIDS CONFIRMATION, LC/MS/MS</b>	
<b>CANNABINOIDS CONFIRMATION, LC/MS/MS (BLOOD OR URINE)</b>	\$ 85.00
<b>COCAINE CONFIRMATION LC/MS/MS</b>	
<b>COCAINE CONFIRMATION LC/MS/MS</b>	\$69.00
BENZOLECOGONINE	
COCAETHYLENE	
<b>COMPREHENSIVE PANEL DRUG SCREEN</b>	
COMPREHENSIVE PANEL DRUG SCREEN (BLOOD, URINE, OR VITREOUS)-OVER 150 PRESCRIPTION DRUGS	\$114.94
COMPREHENSIVE PANEL DRUG SCREEN (TISSUE)	\$124.94
<b>CORONER PANEL DRUG SCREEN (URINE, BLOOD, OR VITREOUS)-AMPHETAMINES, BARBITURATES, BENZODIAZEPINES, CANNABINOIDS, COCAINE METABOLITE, OPIATES, PCP, ALCOHOL</b>	
CORONER PANEL DRUG SCREEN (URINE, BLOOD, OR VITREOUS)-AMPHETAMINES, BARBITURATES, BENZODIAZEPINES, CANNABINOIDS, COCAINE METABOLITE, OPIATES, PCP, ALCOHOL	\$55.00
CORONER PANEL DRUG SCREEN (TISSUE)	\$65.00
<b>OTHER DRUG SCREENS</b>	
4 PANEL DRUG SCREEN (COCAINE METABOLITE, METHAMPHETAMINE, OPIATES, PCP)-ANTI MORTEM CASES ONLY	\$25.00
AMPHETAMINES SCREEN (URINE, BLOOD, OR VITREOUS)	\$19.00
AMPHETAMINES SCREEN, TISSUE	\$25.00
BARBITURATES SCREEN	\$35.00
BATH SALTS DRUG SCREEN	\$125.00

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)

BENZODIAZEPINES SCREEN	\$19.00
CANNABINOIDS SCREEN	\$19.00
COCAINE METABOLITE SCREEN	\$19.00
DESIGNER STIMULANT SCREEN	\$125.00
EXPANDED IA SCREEN (BENZODIAZEPINES, CANNABINOIDS +4 PANEL)-ANTI MORTEM CASES ONLY	\$35.00
LSD SCREEN	\$75.00
METHADONE SCREEN, LC/MS/MS	\$45.00
OPIATES SCREEN, TISSUE	\$25.00
OPIATES SCREEN (URINE, BLOOD, OR VITREOUS)	\$19.00
PHENCYCLIDINE SCREEN	\$19.00
<b>METHAMPHETAMINE CONFIRMATION, LC/MS/MS</b>	
METHAMPHETAMINE CONFIRMATION, LC/MS/MS	\$69.00
AMPHETAMINE	
METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (MDA)	
METHYLENEDIOXYMETHAMPHETAMINE (MDMA)	
BETA-PHENETHYLAMINE	
<b>OPIATE CONFIRMATION LC/MS/MS</b>	
OPIATE CONFIRMATION LC/MS/MS	\$85.00
MORPHINE	
CODEINE	
OXYCODONE	
HYDROCODONE	
HYDROMORPHONE	
OXYMORPHONE	
MONACETYLMORPHINE	
<b>PHENCYCLIDINE CONFIRMATION, LC/MS/MS</b>	
PHENCYCLIDINE CONFIRMATION, LC/MS/MS	\$35.00
<b>PRESCRIPTION DRUGS (WITH METABOLITE) AND OTHER</b>	
ACETAMINOPHEN	\$75.00
ALBUTEROL	\$99.00
AMITRIPTYLINE	\$99.00
ATENOLOL	\$99.00
BACLOFEN	\$125.00
BENZTROPINE	\$75.00
BROMPHENIRAMINE	\$99.00
BUPRENORPHINE	\$99.00
BUPROPION	\$125.00
BUSPIRONE (BUSPAR)	\$99.00
CARBAMAZEPINE	\$99.00
CARISOPRODOL	\$99.00
CHLORPHENIRAMINE	\$99.00

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)

CHLORPROMAZINE	\$99.00
CITALOPRAM	\$99.00
CLOMIPRAMINE	\$99.00
CLONIDINE	\$99.00
CYCLOBENZAPRINE	\$99.00
DESIGNER STIMULANT CONFIRMATION, PER DRUG	\$105.00
DEXTROMETHORPHAN	\$99.00
DIPHENHYDRAMINE	\$79.00
DOXEPIN	\$79.00
DOXYLAMINE	\$99.00
DULOXETINE	\$99.00
FENTANYL	\$99.00
FLUOXETINE	\$99.00
GABAPENTIN	\$125.00
GAMMA-HYDROXYBUTYRIC	\$195.00
HALOPERICOL	\$99.00
HYDORXYZINE	\$99.00
KETAMINE	\$99.00
LAMOTRIGINE	\$99.00
LEVETIRACETAM	\$99.00
LEVORPHANOL	\$99.00
LIDOCAINE	\$99.00
MECLIZINE	\$89.00
MEPERIDINE	\$99.00
MESCALINE	\$75.00
METHADONE SCREEN, LC/MS/MS	\$75.00
METHOCARBAMOL	\$99.00
METHYLPHENIDATE	\$99.00
MIRTAZAPINE	\$99.00
NALOXONE	\$99.00
OLANZAPINE	\$99.00
OXCARBAZEPINE	\$99.00
PAROXETINE	\$99.00
PHENAZEPAM	\$99.00
PHENTERMINE	\$99.00
PHENYLPROPANOLAMINE	\$99.00
PHENYTOIN	\$125.00
PRIMIDONE	\$99.00
PROMETHAZINE	\$125.00
PROPRANOLOL	\$99.00
PSEUDOEPHEDRINE	\$99.00

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)



QUETIAPINE	\$99.00
RESPERIDONE	\$99.00
SCOPOLAMINE	\$99.00
SERTALINE	\$99.00
TOPIRAMATE	\$99.00
TRAMADOL	\$99.00
TRAZODONE	\$99.00
VENLAFAXINE	\$99.00
VERPAMIL	\$99.00
ZALEPLON	\$99.00
ZIPRASIDONE	\$99.00
ZOLPICLONE	\$99.00
ZOLPIDEM	\$99.00
<b>SPECIAL FEES</b>	
CAPITATION CORONER PANEL*	\$375
CAPITATION COMPREHENSIVE PANEL*	\$600
CAPITATION CORONER REVIEW*	\$800
CHAIN OF CUSTODY - storage only per sample; no testing; anti mortem	\$12
CHAIN OF CUSTODY - storage only per sample; no testing post mortem after first 3 samples	\$12
HANDLING, SHIPPING, & SPECIAL CARE	AT COST
LEAKING SAMPLE	\$15
MATRIX EFFECT - Unsuccessful analysis due to unusual problems with submitted sample.	\$150
NAME DISCREPANCY	\$15
RUSH SAMPLE ANALYSIS 1-2 weeks turnaround time depending on complexity of case	no charge
STAT PICK UP FEE-60 MILE MAXIMUM (Call for other arrangements outside of 60 miles)	\$75
SAMPLE RETURN	\$15
STAT FEE, PER TEST-24 to 48 hours turnaround time	\$200
TISSUE PREPARATION	\$50

\*Capitation fees only include drugs tested at Contractor and are inclusive of the coroner panel or comprehensive panel drugs, (i.e. Bath salts not included and GHB are not included in cap rates.

Note: Drugs listed are subject to review and change as deemed necessary by laboratory management.

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Contract (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)



# CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)  
05/24/2017

**THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.**

**IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).**

PRODUCER CA LIC 0B29370      1-925-244-7700 Edgewood Partners Insurance Centers (EPIC) [Inland Empire - Branch ID 14542] P.O. Box 5003  San Ramon, CA 94583  INSURED Biotox Laboratories  1965 Chicago Avenue, Suite C  Riverside, CA 92507	CONTACT NAME: Certificate Department PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): (925) 244-7700      FAX (A/C, No): (925) 901-0671 E-MAIL ADDRESS: EPICcerts@epicbrokers.com  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NAIC #</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>INSURER A: LANDMARK AMER INS CO <i>A+(xiv)</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">33138</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSURER B: OHIO SECURITY INS CO <i>A+(xiv) CA</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">24082</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSURER C:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSURER D:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSURER E:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>INSURER F:</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE	NAIC #	INSURER A: LANDMARK AMER INS CO <i>A+(xiv)</i>	33138	INSURER B: OHIO SECURITY INS CO <i>A+(xiv) CA</i>	24082	INSURER C:		INSURER D:		INSURER E:		INSURER F:	
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INSURER D:															
INSURER E:															
INSURER F:															

**COVERAGES**

CERTIFICATE NUMBER: 49938270

REVISION NUMBER:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL SUBR INSD WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS	
A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY</b>		LHC832123	06/01/17	06/01/18	EACH OCCURRENCE	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLAIMS-MADE <input type="checkbox"/> OCCUR	DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence)				\$ 1,000,000	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BI/PD Ded: 2,500	MED EXP (Any one person)				\$ 50,000	
	GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLICY <input type="checkbox"/> PROJ <input type="checkbox"/> LOC	PERSONAL & ADV INJURY				\$ 5,000	
	OTHER:					GENERAL AGGREGATE	\$ 1,000,000
						PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG	\$
B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY</b>		BASS57312760	06/01/17	06/01/18	COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident)	\$ 1,000,000
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ANY AUTO	<input type="checkbox"/> SCHEDULED AUTOS				BODILY INJURY (Per person)	\$
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALL OWNED AUTOS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NON-OWNED AUTOS				BODILY INJURY (Per accident)	\$
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HIRED AUTOS					PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident)	\$
	<input type="checkbox"/> UMBRELLA LIAB <input type="checkbox"/> OCCUR					EACH OCCURRENCE	\$
	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCESS LIAB <input type="checkbox"/> CLAIMS-MADE					AGGREGATE	\$
	<input type="checkbox"/> DED <input type="checkbox"/> RETENTION \$						\$
	<b>WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY</b>	Y/N				PER STATUTE	\$
	ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? (Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below	N/A				OTHER	\$
						E.L. EACH ACCIDENT	\$
						E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE	\$
						E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT	\$
A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>E&amp;O</b>		LHC832123	06/01/17	06/01/18	Med Prof Liab	1,000,000
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claims Made					Per Claim	1,000,000
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ded \$2,500/Claim					Combined Agg	3,000,000

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, may be attached if more space is required)

RE: Operations of the Named Insured  
 ADDITIONAL INSURED: City of Moreno Valley, Moreno Valley Community Services District and Moreno Valley Housing Authority

**CERTIFICATE HOLDER**

City of Moreno Valley  
 Moreno Valley Community Services  
 Distr Redevelopment Agency Valley  
 1477 Freder  
  
 Moreno Valley, CA 92553  
 USA

**CANCELLATION**

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

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ACORD 25 (2014/01)  
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 49938270

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Attachment: FY17-18 Bio-Tox Insurance (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)



## LANDMARK AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY

*This Endorsement Changes The Policy. Please Read It Carefully.*

## ADDITIONAL INSURED (BLANKET – PRIMARY)

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This endorsement modifies insurance provided under the following:

**COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY COVERAGE PART  
OWNERS AND CONTRACTORS PROTECTIVE LIABILITY COVERAGE PART  
PRODUCTS/COMPLETED OPERATIONS LIABILITY COVERAGE PART**

WHO IS AN INSURED (Section II) is amended to include as an insured: any person, organization, trustee, estate or Governmental entity to whom or to which you are obligated, by virtue of a written contract or by the issuance or existence of a permit, to provide insurance such as is afforded by this policy, but only with respect to operations performed by you or on your behalf or to facilities used by you and then only for the limits of liability specified in such contract, but in no event for limits of liability in excess of the applicable limits of liability of this policy; provided that such person, organization, trustee, estate or Governmental entity shall be an Insured only with respect to occurrences taking place after such written contract has been executed or such permit has been issued.

If you are required by a written contract to provide primary insurance this policy shall be primary as respects your negligence and Section IV, Condition 4. Other Insurance does not apply, but only with respect to coverage provided by this policy.

All other terms and conditions of this policy remain unchanged.

This endorsement effective 06/01/2017  
forms part of Policy Number LHC832123  
issued to BIO TOX LABORATORIES INC  
by Landmark American Insurance Company

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RSG 95001 0903

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Insurance (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)



<b>ACORD</b>		<b>CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE</b>				DATE(MM/DD/YYYY) 07/20/2017	
<p><b>THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.</b></p> <p><b>IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).</b></p>							
<b>PRODUCER</b> PAYCHEX INSURANCE AGENCY, INC. 150 SAWGRASS DRIVE ROCHESTER, NY 14620			<b>CONTACT NAME:</b> Paychex Insurance Agency Inc				
			<b>PHONE (A/C, NO. EXT):</b> 800-472-0072		<b>FAX (A/C, No):</b> 585-389-7426		
			<b>E-MAIL ADDRESS:</b> Certs@paychex.com				
			<b>INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE</b>			<b>NAIC #</b>	
<b>INSURED</b> Bio-tox Laboratories Inc 1965 CHICAGO AVE STE C RIVERSIDE, CA 92507-0000			<b>INSURER A:</b> Liberty Mutual Fire Insurance		23035		
			<b>INSURER B:</b>		A(X)CA		
			<b>INSURER C:</b>				
			<b>INSURER D:</b>				
			<b>INSURER E:</b>				
			<b>INSURER F:</b>				
<b>COVERAGES</b>		<b>CERTIFICATE NUMBER:</b>			<b>REVISION NUMBER:</b>		
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.							
<b>INSR LTR</b>	<b>TYPE OF INSURANCE</b>	<b>ADDL INSR</b>	<b>SUBR NVD</b>	<b>POLICY NUMBER</b>	<b>POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)</b>	<b>POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)</b>	<b>LIMITS</b>
	<b>GENERAL LIABILITY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> CLAIMS-MADE <input type="checkbox"/> OCCUR  GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER: <input type="checkbox"/> POLICY <input type="checkbox"/> PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> LOC						EACH OCCURRENCE \$ DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence) \$ MED EXP (Any one person) \$ PERSONAL & ADV INJURY \$ GENERAL AGGREGATE \$ PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG \$ \$
	<b>AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ANY AUTO <input type="checkbox"/> ALL OWNED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> SCHEDULED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> HIRED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> NON-OWNED AUTOS						COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident) \$ BODILY INJURY (Per person) \$ BODILY INJURY (Per accident) \$ PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident) \$ \$
	<input type="checkbox"/> UMBRELLA LIAB <input type="checkbox"/> OCCUR <input type="checkbox"/> EXCESS LIAB <input type="checkbox"/> CLAIMS-MADE DED RETENTION \$						EACH OCCURRENCE \$ AGGREGATE \$ \$
A	<b>WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY</b> ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N (Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below		N/A	WC291464217017	06/01/2017	06/01/2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WC STATUTORY LIMITS <input type="checkbox"/> OTH-ER E.L. EACH ACCIDENT \$ 1,000,000.00 E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE \$ 1,000,000.00 E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT \$ 1,000,000.00
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (Attach ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, if more space is required)							
<b>CERTIFICATE HOLDER</b> PROOF OF COVERAGE FOR THE ABOVE NAMED INSURED				<b>CANCELLATION</b> SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS, BUT FAILURE TO MAIL SUCH NOTICE SHALL IMPOSE NO OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY OF ANY KIND UPON THE COMPANY, ITS AGENTS OR REPRESENTATIVES.			
				AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE			

Attachment: FY17-18\_Bio-Tox Insurance (2775 : APPROVE CONTRACT TO BIO-TOX LABORATORIES FOR \$100,000 IN FY17/18)



## Report to City Council

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**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Pat Jacquez-Nares, City Clerk

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** ADOPT ORDINANCE 924. AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING ZONE CHANGE APPLICATION NO. PEN16-0042: AN AMENDMENT TO THE OFFICIAL ZONING ATLAS, CHANGING THE ZONING CLASSIFICATION FROM RESIDENTIAL 1 (R1) TO RESIDENTIAL 2 (R2) FOR APPROXIMATELY 10 ACRES GENERALLY LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF MOUNTAIN RANCH ROAD AT NORTHSORE DRIVE, NORTHERLY OF IRONWOOD AVENUE (ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 474-250-003). (RECEIVED INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING ON SEPTEMBER 5, 2017 BY A 5-0 VOTE)

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### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

#### **Recommendation: That the City Council:**

1. Adopt Ordinance No. 924. AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING ZONE CHANGE APPLICATION NO. PEN16-0042: AN AMENDMENT TO THE OFFICIAL ZONING ATLAS, CHANGING THE ZONING CLASSIFICATION FROM RESIDENTIAL 1 (R1) TO RESIDENTIAL 2 (R2) FOR APPROXIMATELY 10 ACRES GENERALLY LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF MOUNTAIN RANCH ROAD AT NORTHSORE DRIVE, NORTHERLY OF IRONWOOD AVENUE (ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 474-250-003).

### **CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

None

**CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

- 1. Economic Development
- 2. Public Safety
- 3. Library
- 4. Infrastructure
- 5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
- 6. Youth Programs

**ATTACHMENTS**

None

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>



## Report to City Council

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**TO:** Mayor and City Council Acting in its Capacity as President and Members of the Board of Directors of the Moreno Valley Community Services District (CSD)

**FROM:** Betsy Adams, Parks & Community Services Director

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** APPROVE FIFTH AMENDMENT TO THINK TOGETHER, INC. CONTRACT FOR OPERATION OF THE CITY'S AFTER SCHOOL EDUCATION AND SAFETY (ASES) EXPANDED LEARNING PROGRAM

---

### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

#### **Recommendation:**

1. Authorize the City Manager to execute a contract amendment with THINK Together, Inc. to utilize additional per-student funding authorized in the California Budget Act of 2017 for the ASES expanded learning program.
2. Authorize a budget adjustment of \$467,350 to appropriate the additional 69 cents of State funding per student, per day for the ASES expanded learning program.

### **SUMMARY**

The Fifth Amendment to the THINK Together contract is needed to utilize \$467,350.80 in additional per-student funding awarded by the California Department of Education to the City's ASES expanded learning program for Fiscal Year 2017/18.

### **DISCUSSION**

The City, in partnership with the Moreno Valley Unified School District (MVUSD) and the Val Verde Unified School District (VVUSD), applied for and received the ASES grant in Fiscal Year 2006/07 at a funding level of \$7.50 per student, per day. This increase in funding is the first in eleven years, and was recently approved in the

California Budget Act of 2017, increasing the per-student rate per day by 69 cents, from \$7.50 to \$8.19.

**ALTERNATIVES**

1. Authorize the City Manager to execute a contract amendment with THINK Together, Inc. to utilize additional per-student funding authorized in the California Budget Act of 2017 and appropriate the additional State funding to the ASES expanded learning program for Fiscal Year 2017/18. **Staff recommends this alternative as it will allow the City, in partnership with MVUSD and VVUSD, to continue to offer the ASES expanded learning program at 43 school sites.**
  
2. Do not authorize the contract amendment and the additional per-student ASES funding budget appropriation and provide direction to staff. **Staff does not recommend this alternative as it will cause this ASES expanded learning program to not be fully funded.**

**FISCAL IMPACT**

The budget adjustment will allocate the additional funding received from the California Department of Education for Fiscal Year 2017/18 in Fund 2202 (ASES Grant). **All grant funds must be used for ASES expanded learning program expenditures. There is no impact to the General Fund.**

Description	Fund	GL Account No.	Type (Rev/Exp)	FY 17/18 Budget	Proposed Adjustments	FY 17/18 Amended Budget
Grant Award	ASES	2202-50-58-75312-486000	Rev	\$5,079,900	\$467,350	\$5,547,250
Contributions In Kind (1/3 Match)	ASES	2202-50-58-75312-582012	Rev	\$1,693,300	\$155,783	\$1,849,083
Donated Goods & Svc (1/3 Match)	ASES	2202-50-58-75312-625025	Exp	\$1,692,018	\$157,065	\$1,849,083
Grant Program Expenditures	ASES	2202-50-58-75312-various	Exp	\$5,079,900	\$467,350	\$5,547,250

**NOTIFICATION**

Posting of the agenda

**PREPARATION OF STAFF REPORT**

Prepared By:  
Sandra Contreras  
Senior Management Analyst

Department Head Approval:  
Betsy Adams  
Interim Director of Parks & Community Services

**CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

**Revenue Diversification and Preservation.** Develop a variety of City revenue sources and policies to create a stable revenue base and fiscal policies to support essential City services, regardless of economic climate.

**Public Safety.** Provide a safe and secure environment for people and property in the community, control the number and severity of fire and hazardous material incidents, and provide protection for citizens who live, work and visit the City of Moreno Valley.

**Positive Environment.** Create a positive environment for the development of Moreno Valley's future.

**CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

- 1. Economic Development
- 2. Public Safety
- 3. Library
- 4. Infrastructure
- 5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
- 6. Youth Programs

Objective 6.2: Improve health, wellness and fitness for Moreno Valley youth through recreation and sports programs.

**ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. 17-18 5th Contract Amendment

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/30/17 6:33 PM
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/30/17 11:08 AM
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 12:51 PM



**ATTACHMENT A-5**  
**FIFTH AMENDMENT TO**  
**THINK TOGETHER, INC. CONTRACT**

This Fifth Amendment to the THINK Together, Inc., Contract is made and entered into between the Community Services District of the City of Moreno Valley (hereinafter referred to as "CSD"), and THINK Together, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "Contractor") and is effective the date the CSD signs this Amendment.

Whereas, the CSD and Contractor entered into an Agreement dated July 13, 2011; and

Whereas, the Contractor is providing operation of the After School Education and Safety Grant (ASES) Expanded Learning Program; and

Whereas, the CSD desires to maintain the Agreement with the Contractor for the July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2019 grant cycle; and

Whereas, the CSD received an increase of \$467,350.80 in ASES Grant funding effective FY 2017/18; and

Whereas, the Contractor desires to continue to operate the ASES program

Section 1 – Amendment to THINK Together, Inc., Contract

- 1.1 The Contractor will continue to provide services for the remainder of the current grant cycle, July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2019, for the ASES expanded learning program.
- 1.2 The Contractor's compensation shall be changed to 100% of the grant award from California Department of Education (CDE), less \$135,000 for administrative costs per fiscal year, according to Schedule A – Fifth Amendment, attached hereto.

Section 2 – Other Terms to Remain

- 2.1 Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Amendment, the terms and conditions of the Contract shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties have each caused their authorized representative to execute this Contract.

**SIGNATURE PAGE TO FOLLOW:**

Attachment: 17-18 5th Contract Amendment (2743 : AMEND CONTRACT WITH THINK TOGETHER EFFECTIVE FY 2017/18)

**FIFTH AMENDMENT TO THINK TOGETHER, INC. CONTRACT**

Community Services District of the  
City of Moreno Valley

THINK Together, Inc.

BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
City Manager

BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
Randy Barth

TITLE: Founder and CEO

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

<b><u>INTERNAL USE ONLY</u></b>
ATTEST:
_____ City Clerk <i>(only needed if Mayor signs)</i>
APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM:
_____ City Attorney
_____ Date
RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:
_____ Department Head
_____ Date

Attachment: 17-18 5th Contract Amendment (2743 : AMEND CONTRACT WITH THINK TOGETHER EFFECTIVE FY 2017/18)

Schedule A-5 – Fifth Amendment  
Payment Schedule

Ten monthly payments, due on the 1<sup>st</sup> of each month from September 1 through June 1 of each fiscal year, according to the following:

School Name	Components	Amount Awarded	Total Payment to THINK Together	Monthly Payment Amount (x10)
			(after \$135,000 carve-out)	10%
Armada Elementary	ASES After School Base	\$ 122,850.00	\$ 119,860.27	\$ 11,986.03
Badger Springs Middle	ASES After School Base	163,800.00	159,813.70	15,981.37
Bear Valley Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.27	11,986.03
Box Springs Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.27	11,986.03
Butterfield Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.27	11,986.03
Chaparral Hills Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.27	11,986.03
Cloverdale Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.27	11,986.03
Creekside Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.27	11,986.03
Edgemont Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.27	11,986.03
Hendrick Ranch Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.27	11,986.03
Hidden Springs Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.27	11,986.03
Honey Hollow Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.27	11,986.03
La Jolla Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.27	11,986.03
Landmark Middle	ASES After School Base	163,800.00	159,813.70	15,981.36
March Middle	ASES After School Base	163,800.00	159,813.70	15,981.36
Midland Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.27	11,986.03
Moreno Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Mountain View Middle	ASES After School Base	163,800.00	159,813.70	15,981.36
Palm Middle	ASES After School Base	163,800.00	159,813.70	15,981.36
Ramona Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Ridge Crest Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Seneca Elementary	ASES After School Base	107,616.60	104,997.60	10,499.76
Serrano Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Sugar Hill Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Sunnymead Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Sunnymead Middle	ASES After School Base	163,800.00	159,813.70	15,981.37
Sunnymeads Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
TownGate Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Avalon Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Columbia Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Lakeside Middle	ASES After School Base	163,800.00	159,813.70	15,981.37
Lasselle Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Manuel L. Real Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Mary McLeod Bethune Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
May Ranch Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Mead Valley Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Rainbow Ridge Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.03
Sierra Vista Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.02
Tomas Rivera Middle	ASES After School Base	163,800.00	159,813.70	15,981.36
Triple Crown Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.02
Val Verde Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.02
Victoriano Elementary	ASES After School Base	122,850.00	119,860.28	11,986.02
Vista Verde Middle	ASES After School Base	75,184.20	73,354.49	7,335.46
		<b>\$5,547,250.80</b>	<b>\$ 5,412,250.80</b>	<b>\$ 541,225.08</b>

Attachment: 17-18 5th Contract Amendment (2743 : AMEND CONTRACT WITH THINK TOGETHER EFFECTIVE FY 2017/18)



## Report to City Council

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**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Marshall Eyerman, Chief Financial Officer

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE COMMENT PERIOD  
AND TO ADOPT THE ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING

---

### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

#### **Recommendations: That the City Council:**

1. Conduct a Public Hearing, in accordance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirements, to allow the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed Assessment of Fair Housing report.
2. Review and approve the draft Assessment of Fair Housing and authorize the Chief Financial Officer, or designee, to submit the documents to HUD.

### **SUMMARY**

The City receives annual entitlement grant allocations of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds, and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As a condition of receiving federal funding, the City must comply with federal regulations when implementing housing and community development programs.

The Fair Housing Act of 1968 declares that it is “the policy of the United States to provide, within constitutional limitations, for fair housing throughout the United States” by prohibiting discrimination in housing because of race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or disability. In addition, the Fair Housing Act requires that HUD administer programs relating to housing and urban development that affirmatively further the policies of the Fair Housing Act.

As recently as 2014, the City of Moreno Valley completed an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) for purposes of affirmatively furthering fair housing (AFFH). In 2015, the HUD adopted a new AFFH rule and replaced the AI with an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). The AFH must include:

- Analysis of fair housing data (tables and maps)
- Assessment of fair housing issues
- Description of factors that contribute to fair housing issues
- Identification of fair housing goals and priorities

## **DISCUSSION**

The Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) is a five-year planning document that examines housing and demographic data to identify fair housing issues, determines contributing factors and establishes goals to take meaningful actions to address and overcome any fair housing issues identified. The draft AFH identified nine core factors that contribute to Moreno Valley's fair housing issues. The chart below summarizes the issues and contributing factors identified in the AFH.

<b>Fair Housing Issue</b>	<b>Contributing Factor</b>
Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty	• Poverty
Disparities in Access to Opportunity and Disproportionate Housing Needs	• Housing Discrimination • Poverty
Disproportionate Housing Needs	• Limited Funding for Affordable Housing Development • Loss of Redevelopment Funding • Housing Costs in Relation to Income
Publicly Supported Housing	• Lack of Admission Policies • Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing
Disability and Access	• Lack of Access to Opportunity Due to High Housing Costs • Dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies

For each fair housing issue with significant contributing factors, Section VI of the AFH identifies one or more goals designed to overcome the identified contributing factor and related fair housing issue(s). The AFH further explains how the goal will overcome each issue along with metrics and milestones for determining what fair housing results will be achieved, and indicate the timeframe for achievement. The goals proposed include:

- Goal #1: Reduce the poverty rates of the City's population and neighborhoods
- Goal #2: Improve the quality of life for residents living in high and extreme poverty neighborhoods
- Goal #3: Reduce housing discrimination by aggressively conducting fair housing outreach, education, technical assistance and enforcement in coordination with a fair housing organization.

- Goal #4: Attempt to secure funding to facilitate the development of affordable housing for families with children, households with disabled persons, and other families having housing problems.
- Goal #5: Increase the number of Moreno Valley families and householders who are able to occupy housing units in new affordable housing developments.
- Goal #6: Identify adequate sites to meet the City's share of the regional housing need.

The AFH has continuity with other City policy documents such as the ConPlan, Housing Element, and Specific Plans. In accordance with the HUD requirements, all comments will be addressed at the Public Hearing and included in the document submitted to HUD no later than October 4, 2017. Following submittal, HUD has 60 days to review and comment on the City's submittal. Subsequently, the City will be afforded 45 days to address HUD's comments.

Also in accordance with HUD requirements, the AFH for the City of Moreno Valley followed the updated Citizens Participation Plan to encourage participation by residents and other interested parties. The City encouraged the participation of local and regional institutions, the homeless Continuum of Care, public housing authorities operating in the City's jurisdiction, and other organizations (including businesses, developers, nonprofit organization, philanthropic organizations, and community-based and faith-based organizations).

The City made the draft document available for public review for a period of 30 days to give interested persons an opportunity to review and comment on the document. A public notice was published in the Press Enterprise, as well as the MoVal At Work Newsletter. Community meetings were held on Wednesday, August 30<sup>th</sup> at 5:30 p.m. and Tuesday, September 12<sup>th</sup> at 10:30 a.m. in the City Council Chambers to review the Draft AFH and seek input. Furthermore, the Draft document was made available at City Hall and other public counters, as well as electronically on the City's website. Assistance was provided to non-English speaking residents of the community including a Spanish translated survey and other reasonable accommodations were available upon request.

The HUD Deadline to submit the adopted AFH is October 4, 2017.

## **ALTERNATIVES**

The Council has the following alternatives:

1. Conduct a public hearing, review and approve the recommended action for the adoption of the Assessment of Fair Housing. *Staff recommends this alternative as it will allow the City to meet the requirements in accordance with HUD's regulations.*



- 2. Do not approve the recommended action to adopt the Assessment of Fair Housing. *Staff does not recommend this alternative as it will not allow the City to meet the requirements in accordance with HUD’s regulations.*

**FISCAL IMPACT**

The recommended actions will pose **NO FISCAL IMPACT TO THE GENERAL FUND.**

**NOTIFICATION**

Notice of this meeting was published on the City website for public review and comment. Respondents were given the opportunity to provide comments via email, telephone, and mail.

**PREPARATION OF STAFF REPORT**

*Prepared By:  
Dena Heald  
Financial Operations Division Manager*

*Department Head Approval:  
Marshall Eyerman  
Chief Financial Officer*

**CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

**Community Image, Neighborhood Pride and Cleanliness.** Promote a sense of community pride and foster an excellent image about our City by developing and executing programs which will result in quality development, enhanced neighborhood preservation efforts, including home rehabilitation and neighborhood restoration.

**CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

- 1. Economic Development
- 2. Public Safety
- 3. Library
- 4. Infrastructure
- 5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
- 6. Youth Programs

**ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. Moreno Valley AFH Document September 2017
- 2. Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/30/17 1:22 PM
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	8/30/17 11:36 AM
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/07/17 12:57 PM



# **DRAFT**

## **ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING (AFH)**

**CITY OF MORENO VALLEY**

**FINANCIAL & MANAGEMENT  
SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

**PUBLIC HEARING DRAFT**

**SEPTEMBER 19, 2017**

City of Moreno Valley  
Assessment of Fair Housing  
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**SECTION I  
COVER SHEET**



**I. Cover Sheet**

1. Submission date:
2. Submitter name:
3. Type of submission (*e.g.*, single program participant, joint submission):
4. Type of program participant(s) (*e.g.*, consolidated plan participant, PHA):
5. For PHAs, Jurisdiction in which the program participant is located:
6. Submitter members (if applicable):
7. Sole or lead submitter contact information:
  - a. Name:
  - b. Title:
  - c. Department:
  - d. Street address:
  - e. City:
  - f. State:
  - g. Zip code:
8. Period covered by this assessment:
9. Initial, amended, or renewal AFH:
10. To the best of its knowledge and belief, the statements and information contained herein are true, accurate, and complete and the program participant has developed this AFH in compliance with the requirements of 24 C.F.R. §§ 5.150-5.180 or comparable replacement regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development;
11. The program participant will take meaningful actions to further the goals identified in its AFH conducted in accordance with the requirements in §§ 5.150 through 5.180 and 24 C.F.R. §§ 91.225(a)(1), 91.325(a)(1), 91.425(a)(1), 570.487(b)(1), 570.601, 903.7(o), and 903.15(d), as applicable.

\*\*\**(Print Name)* *(Program Participant/Title)* *(Signature)* *(date)*

\*\*\**(Print Name)* *(Program Participant/Title)* *(Signature)* *(date)*

\*\*\**(Print Name)* *(Program Participant/Title)* *(Signature)* *(date)*

Comments

## SECTION II EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## SECTION II

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. Summarize the fair housing issues, significant contributing factors, and goals. Also include an overview of the process and analysis used to reach the goals.

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (aka the Fair Housing Act) identifies seven protected classes:

- Race
- Color
- Religion
- National Origin
- Sex
- Disability
- Familial Status (children under age 18 in a household)

It is illegal, for example, for a landlord to discriminate because of a person's race or national origin.

The Fair Housing Act always has required meaningful actions to affirmatively further fair housing by recipients of federal funds. The City annually receives federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, HOME Investments Partnership Program (HOME) funds, and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program.

As recently as 2014, the City of Moreno Valley completed an *Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice* (AI) for purposes of affirmatively furthering fair housing (AFFH). In 2015, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) adopted a new AFFH rule and replaced the AI with an *Assessment of Fair Housing* (AFH). The AFH must include:

- Analysis of fair housing data (tables and maps)
- Assessment of fair housing issues
- Description of factors that contribute to fair housing issues
- Identification of fair housing goals and priorities

Section V identifies nine core factors that contribute to Moreno Valley's fair housing issues. Chart II-1 lists the core factors that contribute to each of the identified fair housing issues.

## SECTION II

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Chart II-1**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Fair Housing Assessment**  
**Summary of Fair Housing Issues**  
**and Contributing Factors**

<b>Fair Housing Issue</b>	<b>Contributing Factor</b>
Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty</li> </ul>
Disparities in Access to Opportunity and Disproportionate Housing Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing Discrimination</li> <li>• Poverty</li> </ul>
Disproportionate Housing Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited Funding for Affordable Housing Development</li> <li>• Loss of Redevelopment Funding</li> <li>• Housing Costs in Relation to Income</li> </ul>
Publicly Supported Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Admission Policies</li> <li>• Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing</li> </ul>
Disability and Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Access to Opportunity Due to High Housing Costs</li> <li>• Dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies</li> </ul>

Chart VI-2 in Section VI describes the association between the contributing factors and fair housing issues as well as each contributing factor's priority level and justification for the assigned priority. The list below describes the six fair housing goals:

- Goal #1: Reduce the poverty rates of the City's population and neighborhoods
- Goal #2: Improve the quality of life for residents living in high and extreme poverty neighborhoods
- Goal #3: Reduce housing discrimination by aggressively conducting fair housing outreach, education, technical assistance and enforcement in coordination with a fair housing organization
- Goal #4: Attempt to secure funding to facilitate the development of affordable housing for families with children, households with disabled persons, and other families having housing problems
- Goal #5: Increase the number of Moreno Valley families and householders who are able to occupy housing units in new affordable housing developments
- Goal #6: Utilize the siting policies of affordable housing funding programs to the extent they are appropriate to guide the identification of sites to accommodate the City's share of the regional housing need for the 2021-2029 time period

The goals were set to overcome the adverse impacts of each significant factor that contributes to a fair housing issue in Moreno Valley. After the significant contributing factors were identified, alternative goals were evaluated. For example, the goals established in adopted planning documents such as the *2013-2018 Consolidated Plan* and *2014-2021 Housing Element* were evaluated in terms of their relevancy to the AFH.

# SECTION III COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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## SECTION III

## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROCESS

1. Describe outreach activities undertaken to encourage and broaden meaningful community participation in the AFH process, including the types of outreach activities and dates of public hearings or meetings. Identify media outlets used and include a description of efforts made to reach the public, including those representing populations that are typically underrepresented in the planning process such as persons who reside in areas identified as R/ECAPs, persons who are limited English proficient (LEP), and persons with disabilities. Briefly explain how these communications were designed to reach the broadest audience possible. For PHAs, identify your meetings with the Resident Advisory Board and other resident outreach.

### a. Availability of HUD-Provided Maps and Data

On the Financial Management & Services Department webpage, the City posted a link to the HUD-provided data and maps and to the AFFH Tool.

In addition, the *Draft Assessment of Fair Housing* included the HUD Maps, HUD Tables and the descriptions of the Access to Opportunity Indices.

### b. AFH Public Hearings

August 15, 2017

The City Council held a public hearing on August 15, 2017 prior to the start of the 30-day public review period. The City Council was provided background information on the Assessment of Fair Housing and the community participation process. The public was provided an opportunity to ask questions or make comments regarding the nature and scope of the AFH.

September 19, 2017

The City Council will hold a second public hearing on September 19, 2017. At that meeting the City Council will consider approving the Draft AFH and authorizing its submittal to HUD.

### c. Community Meetings

Two Community Meetings are scheduled to discuss with the public fair housing issues and to share with the public the findings and recommendations of the *Draft Assessment of Fair Housing*. The HUD Maps and Data will be made available to the public at the Community Meetings as well as the link to the maps and data and AFFH Tool. The Community Meetings are scheduled for August 30, 2017 and September 12, 2017.

### d. Other Planning Initiatives

The *Draft Assessment of Fair Housing* was prepared in light of other planning and public participation efforts undertaken in past few years. The planning initiatives included the *2013-2018 Consolidated Plan*, *2014-2021 Housing Element* and the ADA Transition Plan. In addition, to spur economic growth the City is embarking on an update of the Economic Development Action Plan.

## SECTION III

## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROCESS

### e. Use of Media Outlets

Public notices and other information on the *Draft Assessment of Fair Housing* were published in the Press Enterprise and the City's website.

### f. Fair Housing Survey

A Fair Housing Survey was posted on the Financial Management & Services Department webpage. Among the questions included in the Survey are: whether the respondent has encountered housing discrimination; what type or form of discrimination; and knowledge of where to report housing discrimination. As of late-August 2017, there were too few responses to the survey to include an analysis in the Public Hearing Draft AFH.

### g. Public Review and Availability of Copies

The public will be given a 30-day period to review the Draft AFH. The 30-day comment period will start on August 16, 2017 and end on September 14, 2017.

Copies of the *Draft Assessment of Fair Housing* will be available at several locations for public review. These locations are: the Library, the Community Senior Center, City Hall, and the Conference and Recreation Center, along with the City's public website. Documents remain at each of the designated locations for the entire required review and comment period. All final documents are available for public review at City Hall during normal business hours.

### h. Input from Fair Housing Organizations

The FHCRC provided valuable input throughout the process of preparing the Draft AFH. The FHCRC prepared information on their accomplishments in ameliorating or eliminating private sector impediments described in the 2013 AI; compiled housing discrimination statistics; edited Part E of Section V regarding fair housing enforcement, outreach and resources; and reviewed the Public Hearing Draft AFH including Section VI – Fair Housing Goals and Priorities.

## 2. Provide a list of organizations consulted during the community participation process.

The list below identifies the organizations contacted during the course of preparing the Draft AFH. A brief description is given of the types of data, information and insights provided by the organizations.

Moreno Valley Unified School District: The District's Strategic Plan was obtained and reviewed. A summary was included in the Draft AFH to supplement data obtained from the State Department of Education. In addition, the Attendance Boundary Maps were obtained and reviewed,

County of Riverside Housing Authority: Outreach efforts resulted in obtaining data on the number of Section 8 HCV holders by zip code; information on administrative policies such as residency preferences; Section 8 wait list; project based Section 8 projects in the pipeline; and maps identifying high opportunity neighborhoods.

Riverside University Health System – Public Health and Behavioral Health: The Mental Health Department provided information on Mental Health Services Act units in affordable housing

## SECTION III

## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROCESS

developments. One of these developments is located in Moreno Valley. Needs assessment and service area planning data also was reviewed during the preparation of the Draft AFH.

County of Riverside Department of Public Social Services: DPSS provided information on the number of persons receiving safety net program services who live in a Moreno Valley by zip code.

Riverside County Office of Aging: The Office on Aging provided information on the *2016-2020 Area Plan* and an inventory of affordable housing developments located in Riverside County serving seniors and disabled persons.

Riverside County Continuum of Care (CofC): During the preparation of the Draft AFH, the CofC provided the City with the 2017 Homeless Count.

Inland Regional Center: The Inland Regional Center stated that their adult clients need affordable housing because they have low incomes.

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG): Information from SCAG was obtained on poverty, population projections, place of work, and job growth.

California Department of Development Disabilities: Statewide statistics were provided to the City including the living arrangements of children and adults with developmental disabilities.

California Department of Education: The Department was contacted to obtain data on enrollment levels by race and ethnicity as well as the State school rankings.

California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH): The DFEH transmitted to the City information on housing discrimination complaints filed with the state between 2010 and 2016. Information also was provided on the basis for the discrimination complaints and alleged acts.

California Department of Finance: The Department provided the City with population projections by race/ethnicity for Riverside County. Such projections are unavailable for the City, however.

California Department of Health: The Department's Health Facilities Consumer Information System was consulted for purposes of developing an inventory of Intermediate Care Facilities for Developmentally Disabled Persons and Congregate Living Health Facilities which are located in the City.

California Department of Social Services: Information was obtained from the Community Care Licensing Division on the number, capacity and location of Adult Residential Facilities and Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly which are located in the City.

California Environmental Protection Agency: In connection with the analysis of environmentally healthy neighborhoods, information was obtained on CalEnviroScreen 3.0. CalEnviroScreen is a screening methodology that can be used to help identify California communities that are disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution.

**SECTION III****COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

California Tax Credit Allocation Committee: Information was obtained from TCAC on the Inland Empire Opportunity Mapping and on the census tract scores pertaining to each of the opportunity indicators as well as the composite score.

State Independent Living Council (SILC): From SILC, needs assessment data was obtained on independent living services and needs by race and ethnicity.

3. **Describe whether the outreach activities elicited broad community participation during the development of the AFH. If there was low participation, or low participation among particular protected class groups, what additional steps might improve or increase community participation in the future, including overall participation or among specific protected class groups?**

To be Added

4. **Summarize all comments obtained in the community participation process. Include a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons why.**

The comments received at the community meetings and public consultation meetings will be discussed in Part 1 of Section III.

## SECTION IV ASSESSMENT OF PAST GOALS, ACTIONS AND STRATEGIES

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## SECTION IV ASSESSMENT OF PAST GOALS, ACTIONS & STRATEGIES

Section IV describes the goals, policies and strategies of the adopted *FY 2013/14-FY to 2017-2018 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI)*. It also discusses whether those goals, actions and strategies were successful, and if not successful or not as successful as envisioned, the reasons why. This section must also discuss how previous experience with past goals has influenced the selection of goals in the *Assessment of Fair Housing*.

### 1. Indicate what fair housing goals were selected by program participant(s) in recent Analyses of Impediments, Assessments of Fair Housing, or other relevant planning documents:

The City's *AI* did not contain fair housing "goals". Instead the *AI* focused on the elimination or amelioration of impediments to fair housing by describing specific actions which were to be implemented during the 5-year period from mid-2013 to mid-2018.

With regard to the public sector, the *AI* focused on an analysis that distinguished between regulatory impediments based on specific code provisions and practice impediments, which arise from City practices or implementing policies.

The private sector impediments were identified on the basis of practices prohibited by the 1968 Federal Fair Housing Act, as amended, and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act. The impediments included prohibited practices such as housing discrimination, steering and redlining.

#### a. Discuss what progress has been made toward the achievement of fair housing goals.

Progress is described below first for public sector impediments and second for private sector impediments.

#### Public Sector Impediments

1. In order to affirmatively further fair housing, the City will establish a specific **disability definition** that is identical to the one in the Federal Fair Housing Act. The definition will be included in the Reasonable Accommodation Procedure.

Section 9.02.320 of the Municipal Code – Reasonable Accommodations – contains the following definition:

"Disabled person" or "person with a disability" means an individual who has a physical or mental impairment that limits one or more of that person's major life activities; anyone who is regarded as having such impairment; or anyone who has a record of having such an impairment. Such an impairment shall not include an individual's current, illegal use of a controlled substance.

The City will request input from HUD-LA concerning whether the definition meets the letter and spirit of fair housing laws.



## SECTION IV ASSESSMENT OF PAST GOALS, ACTIONS & STRATEGIES

- The Planning and Zoning Code will be revised to define **transitional and supportive housing** and to indicate the residential zones in which such housing is permitted.

According to the *2014-2021 Housing Element*:

Any existing single-family or multiple-family dwelling can be used as licensed transitional or supportive housing, without any city licensing or permits. In addition, boarding and rooming houses can be operated in the multiple-family residential zones, without a conditional use permit. Transitional and supportive housing will continue to be treated as residential uses pursuant to the requirements of SB2.

- The City will adopt a **reasonable accommodation procedure**.

Moreno Valley added reasonable accommodation procedures to Chapter 9.02 (Permits and Approvals) of the City's Municipal Code in May 2013. It is the purpose of this section to provide reasonable accommodations in the city's zoning and land use regulations, policies, and practices when needed to provide an individual with a disability an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.

- The City will address **special needs populations** through the policies of the Consolidated Plan and Housing Element. In the Housing Element Update (to be adopted by October 2013).

The *2013-2018 Consolidated Plan* discusses special needs in Section NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment and NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment. The Consolidated Plan also assigns a high priority level to special needs populations.

The *2014-2021 Housing Element* describes housing needs of special populations on pages 41-46. The special needs populations include: elderly, farmworkers, female householders, persons with disabilities, large families, and homeless persons. Housing goals, policies and action programs addressing the housing needs of special populations are described on pages 18-20.

- The City will amend the Planning and Zoning Code by adding a senior housing definition. Many cities define senior housing as follows:

Senior citizen housing shall mean a housing development consistent with the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code Section 12900 et. seq., including 12955.9 in particular), which has been "designed to meet the physical and social needs of senior citizens," and which otherwise qualifies as "housing for older persons" as that phrase is used in the Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act (42 U.S.C. 3607(b)) and implementing regulations and as that phrase is used in California Civil Code Section 51.2 and 51.3.

The City will add a senior housing definition to the Zoning Code by January 2019.

**SECTION IV****ASSESSMENT OF PAST GOALS, ACTIONS & STRATEGIES****Private Sector Impediments**

1. The City and Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc. will continue to offer to its residents fair housing services.

Per its Agreement with the City, the FHCRC provided fair housing services to residents of Moreno Valley. During the past five years, the FHCRC processed an estimated 150 housing discrimination complaints.

2. The City and Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc. will arrange a meeting with IVAR's Fair Housing Committee, which meets the third Tuesday of every month, to explore fair housing topics.

The FHCRC completed a Cultural Diversity Grant through the National Association of REALTORS (NAR) for the Inland Valleys Association of REALTORS (IVAR) members to attend the 2017 Housing Conference.

FHCRC also is a continuing credit training agency through the Bureau of Real Estate (BRE) effective January 2017.

3. The Fair Housing Council - as part of its home buyer counseling services – will provide examples of how to detect “steering” during the home search process and how to detect “loan steering.”

The FHCRC prepared a brochure on “What is Steering” (e.g., trying to assign a person to a certain floor or section of a building.) The brochure is available in English and Spanish.

The FHCRC also prepared a brochure on “Discrimination in Advertising” (e.g., advertising a preference for a certain group – Christians or seniors preferred.) The brochure is available in English and Spanish.

4. The Fair Housing Council will offer information to renters attending workshops on how to detect steering behavior by resident property managers.

The FHCRC conducted several workshops in Moreno Valley on topics such as Fair Housing, Tenant and Landlord, Steering, Fair Lending, and Predatory Lending/Scams.

5. The City should prepare a Hate Crime Victims Resource Directory.

The City was unable to allocate the resources to prepare a Crime Victims Resource Directory. When that Directory is completed, it will be transmitted to the Police Department to use as a referral resource.

- b. Discuss how successful in achieving past goals, and/or how it has fallen short of achieving those goals (including potentially harmful unintended consequences).**

As described above, the City has been very successful in accomplishing the actions to ameliorate or eliminate public and private sector impediments to fair housing choice. Although certain amendments to the Zoning Ordinance were not accomplished, they will be made in the future. It often is more effective to package a series of amendments such as those intended to

**SECTION IV ASSESSMENT OF PAST GOALS, ACTIONS & STRATEGIES**

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implement the *AI* and incorporate them as part of a comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update and revision.

- c. Discuss any additional policies, actions, or steps that the program participant could take to achieve past goals, or mitigate the problems it has experienced.**

As noted above, the public sector actions which were not implemented require amendments to the Zoning Ordinance. These amendments all should occur as part of a comprehensive package, rather than incrementally.

- d. Discuss how the experience of program participant(s) with past goals has influenced the selection of current goals.**

The *AI* described in detail both public and private sector impediments.

The *AI*'s analysis of public sector impediments provides valuable information on what the *AFH* defines as Contributing Factors and also the setting of goals. The latter terms refers to impediments such as land use and zoning laws, occupancy codes and restrictions, and accessibility requirements.

Among the private sector impediments described in the *AI* were those pertaining to lending discrimination, location and type of affordable housing, and private discrimination. This prior analysis of impediments provides valuable information to the *AFH*'s analysis of Contributing Factors and the setting of goals.

# SECTION V FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

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## SECTION V

## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

### Scope of Fair Housing Analysis

- A. Demographic Summary: an analysis of demographic patterns overtime including race, ethnicity, national origin, disability, and other demographics.
- B. General Fair Housing Issues:
- Segregation/Integration: an analysis of levels of segregation and integration for the Region and City.
  - Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty: an analysis of neighborhoods with a minority population of 50% or more and a poverty rate of 40% or more.
  - Disparities in Access to Opportunity: an analysis of education, employment, transportation, low poverty neighborhoods, and environmentally healthy neighborhoods.
  - Disproportionate Housing Needs: an analysis of housing problems experienced by the different racial and ethnic populations.
- C. Publicly Supported Housing Analysis: an analysis of the types, numbers and locations of publicly supported housing located in Moreno Valley.
- D. Disability and Access Analysis: an analysis of the disabled population and how they are housed.
- E. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity and Resources Analysis: an analysis focused on the Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc., the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

#### A. DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

HUD provided the City with several maps and tables to assist in the completion of the *Fair Housing Analysis*. The **HUD Maps are found in Appendix A and HUD Tables are included in Appendix B**. HUD encourages cities to supplement HUD data with local data and knowledge. The tables prepared with local data and knowledge are referred to as City Tables.

HUD also gave specific instructions on how to complete each part of the *Fair Housing Analysis*. The HUD instructions are shown in italics.

#### 1. Describe demographic patterns in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time (since 1990).

*For question (1), HUD Tables 1 and 2 present demographic summary data for Moreno Valley and the Region.*

*Table 1 includes the total population, 7 racial/ethnic groups, the 10 most populous countries of origin, the 10 most common languages, disability by type, sex, age, and families with children.*

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*Table 2 contains this demographic data, but displays trends for the City and Region over time, including data from 1990, 2000 and 2010.*

### a. Defining “The Region”

As noted above, HUD requires the fair housing analysis to be accomplished at both the regional and city levels. The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has identified 917 Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) for the United States. The OMB defines a Core Based Statistical Area as one of more adjacent counties or county equivalents that have at least one urban area of at least 10,000 people plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. The “Region” statistics included in HUD Tables 1-4, Tables 9-10 and Tables 12-16 encompass all the cities and unincorporated communities located in Riverside County and San Bernardino County, a vast geographic area of some 27,408 square miles. The distance from the city halls of Blythe (Riverside County) and Ontario (San Bernardino County) is 188 miles, a 3 hour drive. The distance from the city halls of Needles (San Bernardino County) and Rancho Cucamonga (San Bernardino County) is 215 miles, a 3 and 1/2 hour drive.

### b. San Bernardino County

San Bernardino County is located in southeastern California, with Inyo and Tulare Counties to the north, Kern and Los Angeles Counties to the west, and Orange and Riverside Counties to the south. San Bernardino County is bordered on the east by the states of Nevada and Arizona. The county is commonly divided into three regions, including the Valley Region (sometimes divided into East and West Valley), the Mountain Region and the Desert Region:

- The Valley Region contains the majority of the county’s incorporated areas and is the most populous region.
- The Mountain Region is primarily comprised of public lands owned and managed by federal and state agencies.
- The Desert Region is the largest region (approximately 93% of the county’s land area) and includes parts of the Mojave Desert.

### c. Riverside County

Riverside County is roughly divided into eastern and western halves by the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains. A deep valley known as the San Gorgonio Pass, framed by the San Jacinto and San Gorgonio Mountains, creates an accessible corridor linking these two halves. The San Bernardino and Little San Bernardino Mountains form a portion of the northern boundary while numerous mountain ranges, including those in the Santa Rosa Wilderness and Cleveland National Forest, among others, serve as boundaries along the southern and western edges of the county. These eastern and western halves of the county are distinguished by their physical characteristics as well as their historic growth patterns.

The western portion of the county is roughly half the size of the eastern half and is bounded by the Santa Ana Mountains and Cleveland National Forest on the west and the San Jacinto Mountains and the San Bernardino National Forest on the east. Compared to eastern Riverside County, the western portion of the county contains the greatest concentration of population and has experienced the greatest growth pressures. The majority of this population is concentrated in the incorporated cities of Corona, Riverside, Beaumont, Banning, Norco, Lake Elsinore, Perris, Hemet, San Jacinto, **Moreno Valley**, Calimesa, Canyon Lake, Murrieta, and Temecula.



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The eastern portion of Riverside County is distinguished from the western portion of the county by its desert terrain and relatively less populated and congested communities. The vast majority of eastern Riverside County's population is concentrated in the Coachella Valley within the incorporated cities of Desert Hot Springs, Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells, Palm Desert, La Quinta, Indio, and Coachella. Many of these communities are noted for their focus on second homes, retirement living, and golf resorts.

The Joshua Tree National Park, known for its rich desert habitat, forms a permanent natural boundary at the northern end of the Coachella Valley. The Whitewater River, a seasonal river which forms in the San Bernardino Mountains, flows through the Coachella Valley and eventually into the Salton Sea at the Valley's southern end. The City of Blythe is located in the Palo Verde Valley along the Colorado River, which provides the source for one of the most productive agricultural regions in the county.

### d. Riverside County's Northwest Region

The Northwest portion of Riverside County is clearly the largest region in terms of population, home to more than 800,000 residents and the three largest cities: Riverside, Corona and **Moreno Valley**. It also includes the cities of Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Norco, and Perris, along with the unincorporated communities of Home Gardens, Highgrove, and Mead Valley.

The Northwest Region provides excellent transportation access by way of Interstates 15 and 215 and State Routes 60 (Moreno Valley Freeway) and 91.

The Northwest Region has the largest concentration of industry in Riverside County, including a large distribution and manufacturing base for Southern California. The Northwest Region has diversified into a large number of clusters, such as logistics, business and information services, and high-tech development. These industries are compatible with the type of labor skills available in the region and can utilize the transportation assets. Overall, the primary issue in this region is the design and funding to support infrastructure development. This issue is especially apparent in the unincorporated areas that are in need of transportation, water distribution, and flood control improvements.

### e. City of Moreno Valley

Moreno Valley is characterized by a beautiful valley bounded by mountains and hills on three sides. The city limits are bounded on the north by the Box Springs Mountains. The gullied hills of the Badlands lie to the east. The mountains of the Lake Perris Recreation Area, the floodplain of Mystic Lake and the San Jacinto Wildlife Area and level terrain in the City of Perris are located to the south. Gently sloping terrain lies west of the city limits within March Air Reserve Base, the City of Riverside and the County of Riverside.

Moreno Valley is located approximately 52 miles east of downtown Los Angeles and 42 miles west of Palm Springs. The City is located near the eastern edge of the Los Angeles metropolitan area. Moreno Valley is situated along two major freeways. The Moreno Valley Freeway (State Route 60) connects directly to downtown Los Angeles and the regional freeway system. State Route 60 connects to Orange County via the Riverside Freeway (State Route 91). To the east, State Route 60 connects with Interstate 10, running to Palm Springs, Phoenix, and beyond. Interstate 215 runs by the westerly city limits, and is an important north-south link from San Diego through western Riverside and San Bernardino counties and beyond.

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The Pass, or more specifically the San Gorgonio Pass Area, provides a passage between Moreno Valley and the desert areas to the east located in Coachella Valley. The Pass is a distinctive geographical area between the Coachella, San Jacinto, and Moreno Valley's. The Pass derives its name from its location: the narrow gap between two of southern California's most spectacular mountain ranges - the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. These two ranges are accented by the distinctive San Gorgonio Mountain on the north, reaching to an elevation of 11,485 feet, and the southerly Mount San Jacinto, at a height of 10,831 feet.

### f. Neighboring Land Uses

The Riverside County Waste Resources Management District owns and operates the Badlands Sanitary Landfill at the eastern end of Ironwood Avenue. Riverside County Parks and Open Space District maintains a natural open space area in the hills around the landfill.

The San Jacinto Wildlife Area is located southeast of the City. It was created by the State of California as mitigation for loss of wildlife habitat resulting from construction of the State Water Project. Additional habitat area continued to be added to encompass adjacent wetlands and to provide a corridor to the Badlands. It contains open grasslands and natural and man-made wetlands that attract and support migratory birds and resident wildlife. Bird watching is a popular activity in the area as it is a major stop on the Pacific flyway.

Part of the San Jacinto Wildlife Area is within the historic floodplain of the San Jacinto River and is subject to periodic flooding. The resulting floodwater, known as Mystic Lake, has been known to inundate the area for months or years at a time.

The Lake Perris Recreation Area, operated by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, is situated along the southern boundary of the City. Visitors to the park enjoy boating, fishing, picnicking and camping. Riverside County operates Box Springs Mountain Park along the northwest city boundary. It is a passive park suited to hiking and horseback riding.

March Air Reserve Base, located southwest of the city limits, was once an active duty aerial refueling and deployment base. With over 9,000 military and civilian employees, the base played a major role in the local economy. The base was realigned from active duty to reserve status on April 1, 1996, creating March Air Reserve Base. It is home to the 452nd Air Mobility Wing. In addition, the Base is used by the 4th Air Force, 163rd California Air National Guard and 120th Montana Air National Guard Fighter Wing.

Parts of the former active duty base not needed for the military mission were transferred to other agencies, including the March Joint Powers Authority (JPA). The March JPA was created in 1993 through a Joint Powers Agreement between the cities of Moreno Valley, Perris and Riverside and the County of Riverside. The March JPA has land use jurisdiction over military surplus property, including the March Inland Port. The March Inland Port is a joint-use military and civilian airport. The civilian aviation emphasis is on air cargo.

### g. Regional Governments

Three "regional" governmental agencies operate in this vast Region. The San Bernardino Council of Governments (sbcog) is an association of local San Bernardino governments and includes 25 member jurisdictions.

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The purpose of Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) is to unify Western Riverside County so that it can speak with a collective voice on important issues that affect its members. Representatives from 17 cities, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, the Eastern and Western Municipal Water Districts, and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians have seats on the WRCOG Executive Committee, the group that sets policy for the organization.

The Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) is a California joint powers authority made up of the cities of Blythe, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, and Rancho Mirage; the County of Riverside; and two Indian Tribes: Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.

Because of the vast geography encompassed in the Region and the differences in the characteristics between Riverside County and San Bernardino County and between Riverside County and the Coachella Valley, the HUD tables are occasionally supplemented by information specific to Riverside County and its sub-regions.

Exhibit V-1 shows the boundaries of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties in the context of the Southern California Region.

Exhibit V-2 delineates the boundaries of the City of Moreno Valley and its Sphere of Influence.

Exhibit V-3 shows the City's neighboring land uses.

Some of the tables in the AFH contain data at the census tract level. Exhibit V-4 shows the boundaries of Moreno Valley's census tracts. Greater detail of the census tract boundaries can be found at the following link:

<https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/maps/2010tract.html>

To the extent possible, HUD advises that the data be described by neighborhoods rather than census tracts. Exhibit V-5 shows the boundaries of Moreno Valley's neighborhoods. Whenever possible the analysis refers to neighborhoods. However, there is not a one-to-one correspondence between the boundaries of census tracts and those of the neighborhoods.

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Exhibit V-1  
Southern California Region



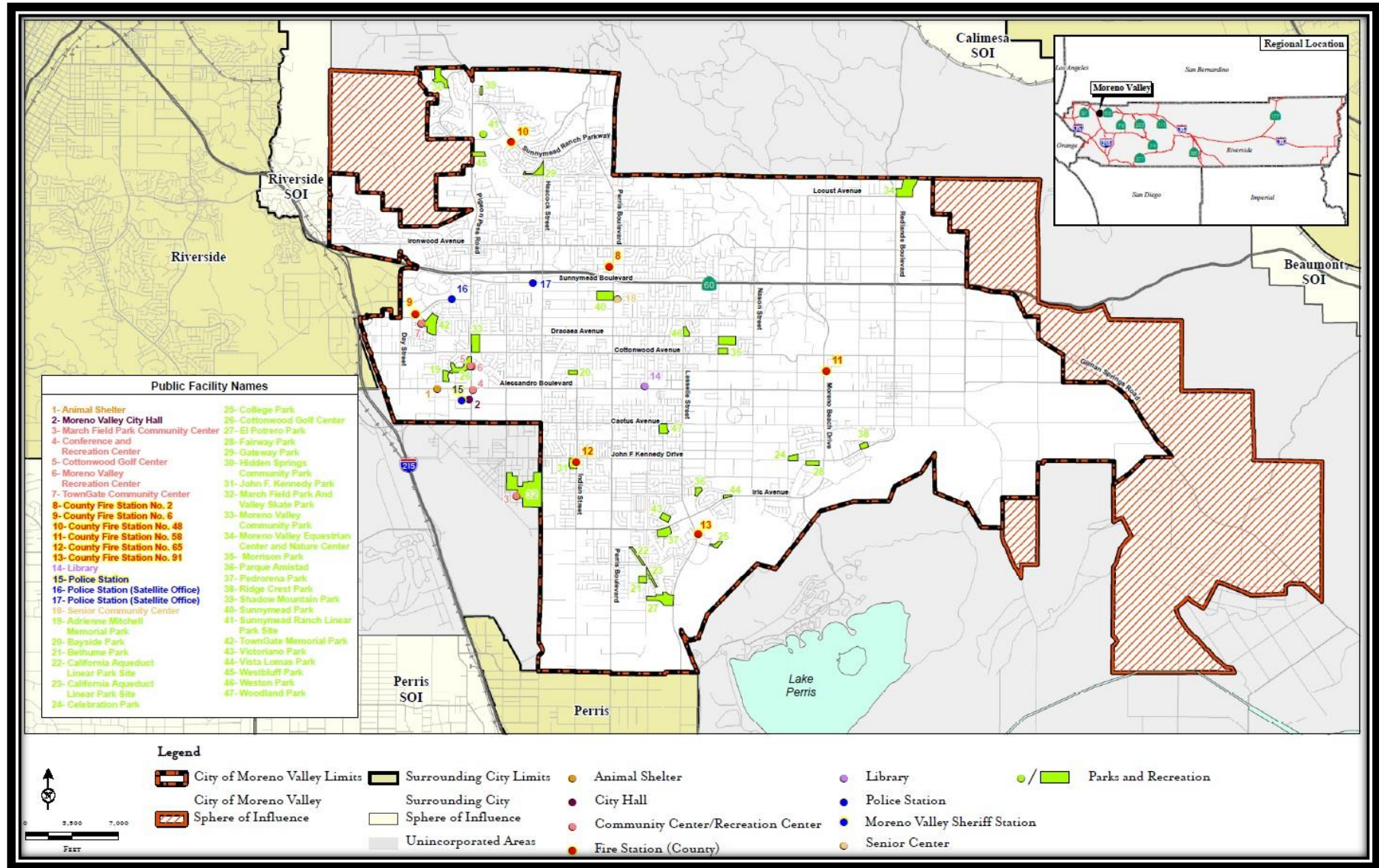
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Exhibit V-2  
City Limits and Sphere of Influence

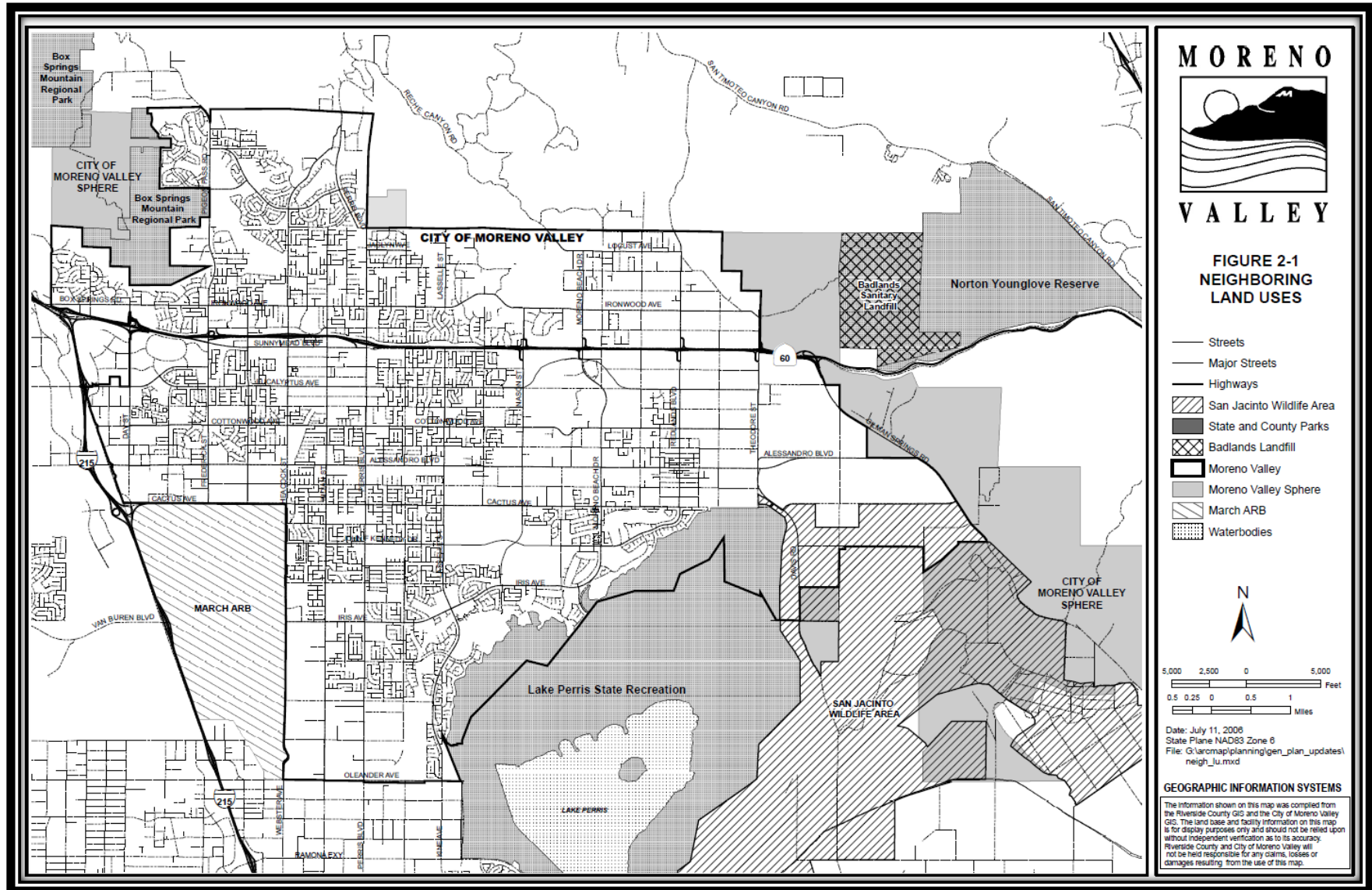


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Exhibit V-3  
Neighboring Land Uses

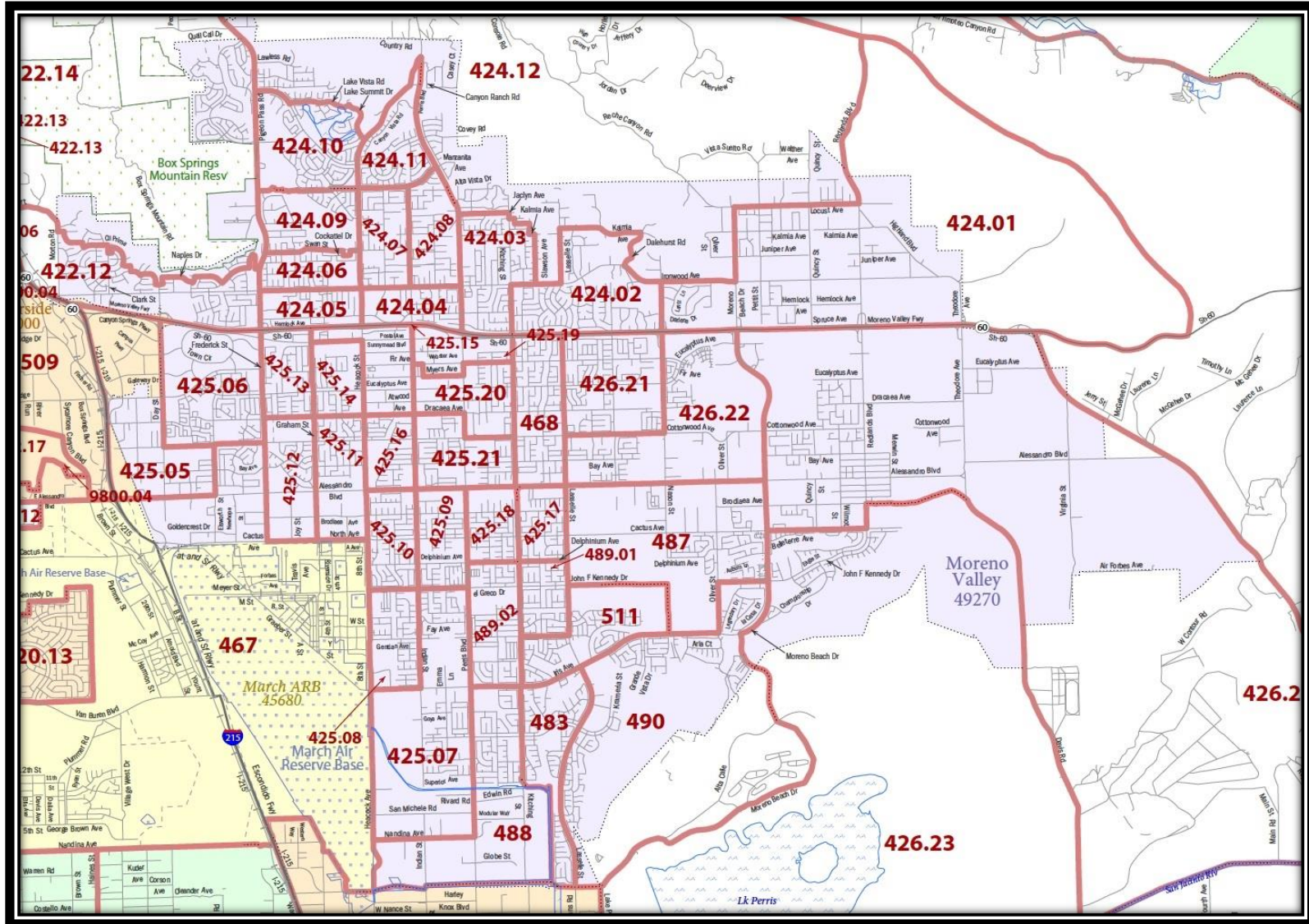




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Exhibit V-4  
Census Tract Boundaries

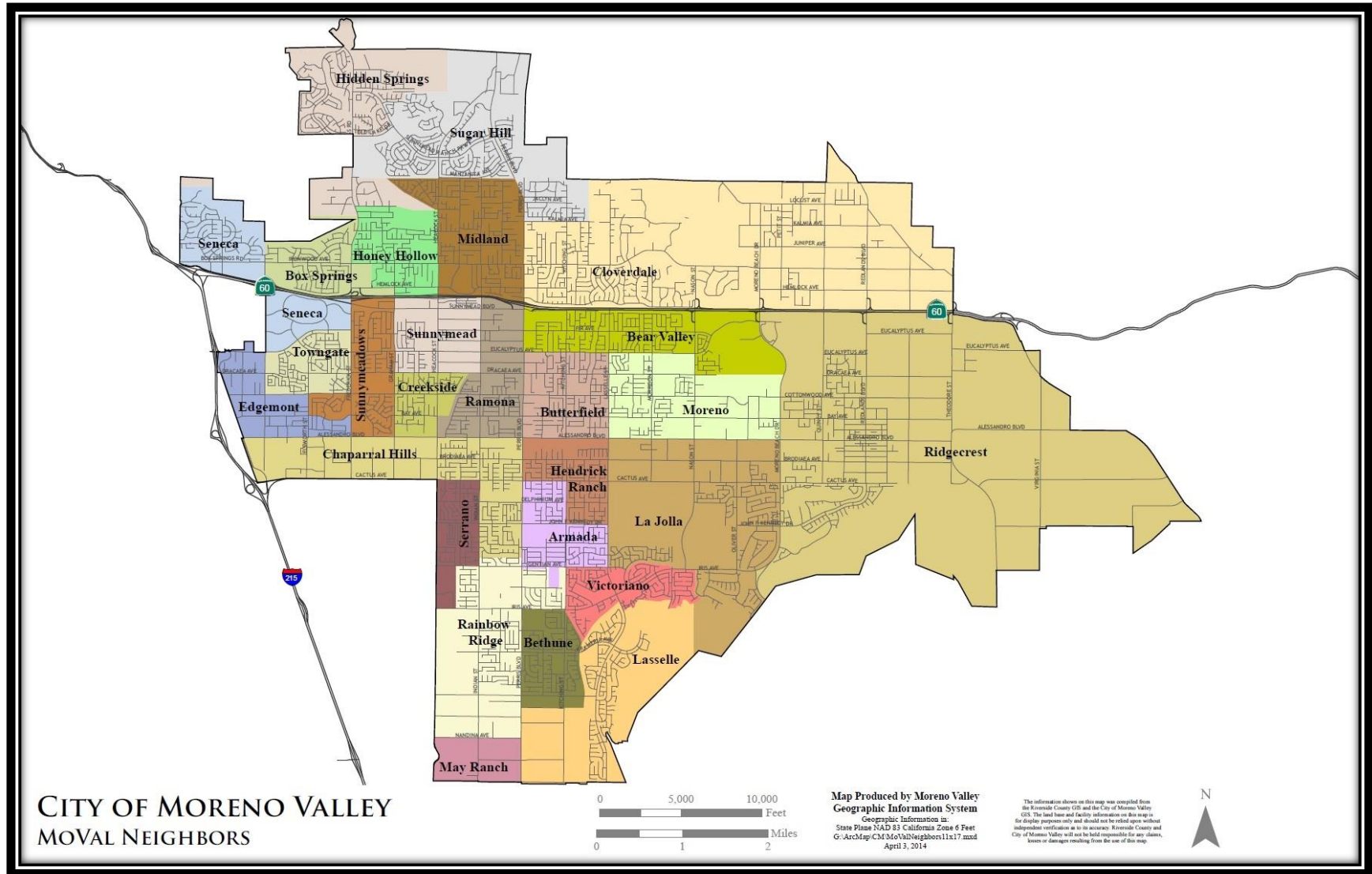


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Exhibit V-5  
Moreno Valley's Neighborhoods



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### 2. Demographics

This part presents demographic summary data for the Region and City with regard to: racial/ethnic populations; national origin populations, including any limited English proficient populations; individuals with disabilities by disability type; and families with children.

HUD Table 1 shows that in 2010 the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Region had a population of almost 4,225,000 persons. Of the Region's total population, approximately 47% was Hispanic and 37% was White, Non-Hispanic.

In contrast to the Region, Moreno Valley has a lower percentage (17%) of White, Non-Hispanic persons and a higher percentage (56%) of Hispanic persons.

Almost 14% of the Region's population state that Mexico is their country of origin. By comparison, 18% of the City's population states that Mexico is their country of origin, respectively.

In both the Region (13%) and City (16%), the most common Limited English Proficiency (LEP) language is Spanish.

The disability type categories are: hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, and independent living difficulty. In both the Region and City, the largest number and percentage of disabilities are ambulatory difficulties.

In the Region, the percentage of males and females is nearly identical. Moreno Valley has a higher percentage of females (51.3%) than males (48.7%).

The City has a higher percentage of families (57%) compared to the Region (51%).

### 3. Demographic Trends

HUD Table 2 presents data on demographic trends between 1990 and 2010.

In terms of race/ethnicity, in both the Region and City the White, Non-Hispanic population has decreased as a percentage of the total population while the Hispanic population has increased. The Region includes all the cities and unincorporated communities located in Riverside County and San Bernardino County.

Since 1990 the population of Riverside County has become more diverse. According to the 2010 Census, 13 cities in Riverside County have become majority-minority cities: Banning, Beaumont, *Blythe*, *Cathedral City*, *Coachella*, *Corona*, *Desert Hot Springs*, *Indio*, *Moreno Valley*, *Perris*, *Riverside*, and *San Jacinto*. The cities noted in italics also were majority-Hispanic per the 2010 Census. Within the County unincorporated area, there were 35 majority-minority Census Division Places (CDPs) in 2010.

Also, since 1990 San Bernardino County has become more diverse. By 2010, 17 cities in San Bernardino County had become majority-minority cities: *Adelanto*, Barstow, *Chino*, Chino Hills, *Colton*, *Fontana*, Grand Terrace, Hesperia, Highland, Loma Linda, *Montclair*, *Ontario*, Rancho Cucamonga, *Rialto*, *San Bernardino*, Upland and Victorville. The cities noted in italics also were majority-Hispanic, according to the 2010 Census. Within the County unincorporated area, there were five majority-minority Census Division Places (CDPs) in 2010.



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In Riverside County, the Hispanic population increased by almost 435,700 persons between 2000 and 2010. The Hispanic share of the total Riverside County population increased from 36.2% in 2000 to 45.5% in 2010. During the 2000-2010 decade the Asian population also increased in Riverside County in both absolute and relative terms. However, the White population decreased during the decade while Black and All Other populations remained the same in relative terms.

Trend data indicate that in both the Region and City the percentage of foreign-born persons and persons with LEP has increased.

The male/female distributions in the Region and City have not changed since 1990.

Trends in the Region reveal that the age distribution has not changed significantly since 1990. Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of families decreased in the Region and City by 2.6% and 8.7%, respectively.

### B. GENERAL ISSUES

#### i. Segregation/Integration

##### 1. Analysis

##### a. Describe and compare segregation levels in the jurisdiction and region. Identify the racial/ethnic groups that experience the highest levels of segregation.

*For questions (1)(a) and (1)(b), HUD Table 3 presents the dissimilarity index for the City and Region for White/non-White, Black/White, Hispanic/White, and Asian/White populations for multiple census years.*

*For question 1(a) the City is to analyze whether the measures shown generally indicate that segregation in the City and Region is low, moderate or high for each racial/ethnic group represented in Table 3, and note which groups experience the highest levels of segregation.*

The dissimilarity index, according to HUD's *Assessment of Fair Housing Tool for Local Governments*, measures the degree to which two groups are evenly distributed across a geographic area and is a commonly used tool for assessing residential segregation between two groups. The University of Michigan explains the dissimilarity index as follows:

The most commonly used measure of neighborhood segregation is the ***index of dissimilarity***. This is a measure of the evenness with which two groups are distributed across the component geographic areas that make up a larger area. For purposes of census taking, metropolises are divided into census tracts that contain, on average, about 4,000 residents. We could consider a metropolitan area such as Los Angeles and determine the evenness with which Whites and Blacks are distributed across census tracts.

One extreme possibility would be an American Apartheid situation in which all Blacks lived in exclusively Black census tracts while all Whites lived in all-White census tracts. Of course this does not occur but this would be the maximum residential segregation of Blacks from Whites. If there were such an apartheid situation, the ***index of dissimilarity*** would take on its peak value of 100. Another extreme example would

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be a situation in which Blacks and Whites were randomly assigned to their census tracts of residence. This never happens but, if it did, the *index of dissimilarity* would equal 0 meaning that Blacks and Whites were evenly distributed across census tracts.

In metropolitan Los Angeles in 2000, the *index of dissimilarity* comparing the distribution of Blacks and Whites across census tracts was 69 indicating a moderately high degree of residential segregation. This value reports that either 69 percent of the White or 69 percent of the Black population would have to move from one census tract to another to produce a completely even distribution of the two races across census tracts; that is, an *index of dissimilarity* of 0.

University of Michigan, Population Studies Center, *Residential Segregation: What It Is and How We Measure It*, page 1

The HUD-provided dissimilarity index provides values ranging from 0 to 100, where higher numbers indicate a higher degree of segregation among the two groups measured. Generally, dissimilarity index values between 0 and 39.99 generally indicate low segregation, values between 40 and 54.99 generally indicate moderate segregation, and values between 55 and 100 generally indicate a high level of segregation, as follows:

	Value	Level of Segregation
<b>Dissimilarity Index Value (0-100)</b>	0-39.99	Low Segregation
	40-54.99	Moderate Segregation
	55-100	High Segregation

HUD Table 3 shows that the Region currently experiences a Moderate Level of Segregation among all four groups: Non-White/White, Black/White, Hispanic/White and Asian or Pacific Islander/White, as follows:

- Non-White/White 41.29
- Black/White 47.66
- Hispanic/White 43.96
- Asian or Pacific Islander/White 43.07

The Dissimilarity Index for the City shows a Low Segregation Level for each racial/ethnic group represented in HUD Table 3, as follows:

- Non-White/White 19.03
- Black/White 21.92
- Hispanic/White 20.61
- Asian or Pacific Islander/White 25.31

**b. Identify areas in the jurisdiction and region with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area.**

*For question (1)(b), HUD Maps 1, 3, and 4 are dot density maps showing the residential distribution of racial/ethnic, national origin, and limited English proficient (LEP) populations in the City and Region. All HUD Maps are included in Appendix A.*

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*For question (1)(b), the City is to refer to Maps 1, 3, and 4 to identify areas on the map that reveal clusters of race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP groups, and areas that the map indicates are particularly segregated or integrated. In identifying those areas, and all areas throughout the tool, the City, if possible, is to use commonly used neighborhood or area names.*

*Map 1 Race/Ethnicity – Current (2010) race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs*

*Map 3 National Origin – Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs*

*Map 4 LEP – LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs*

**Dot Density Maps**

HUD has provided the City with dot density maps. In these maps, each dot represents a specific number – say 100 – of a certain characteristic – say Hispanic persons, or persons with Mexico as their country of origin, or persons with limited English speaking proficiency. The dots are located within the boundaries of a given census tract. The dot density maps help to determine whether the characteristic under study (e.g., Asian persons) are more or less dispersed or concentrated, or have less or greater access to opportunity. Additionally, areas with multiple colors indicate integration while areas with one color mean segregation. “While maps are great tools,” HUD has warned, “the data provided in tables may be more useful for certain analyses.”

**Regional Race/Ethnicity and Segregation/Integration Map and Data Analysis**

Dissimilarity Indices have not been prepared for “areas” - that is, neighborhoods or census tracts – located within the Region. Because the Region is so vast geographically and has 50 incorporated cities, an “area” analysis should focus on the city level as opposed to a census tract/neighborhood analysis.

None of the cities in the region have a High Segregation Level. However, City Table 1 shows that four cities and the two counties have Moderate Segregation Levels. The reference to “county” means the unincorporated area and cities participating in the Urban County CDBG program. San Bernardino County has a Moderate Segregation Level across all four racial/ethnic groups. Cathedral City and Riverside County have a Moderate Segregation Level across three of the four racial/ethnic groups.



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**City Table 1**  
**Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Region**  
**Jurisdictions with Current Moderate Levels of Segregation**

Jurisdiction	Racial/Ethnic Groups			
	Non-White/White	Black/White	Hispanic/White	Asian or Pacific Islander/White
Cathedral City	X	-	X	X
Indio	X	-	X	-
Riverside County	-	X	X	X
San Bernardino	-	-	X	X
San Bernardino County	X	X	X	X
Upland	-	X	-	-

Note: X means a moderate level of segregation for a specific group. – means not applicable

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Assessment of Fair Housing Data Tables, Table 3 Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends

Table construction Castañeda & Associates

The following paragraphs provide additional data on the racial balance of cities located within the Inland Empire. Comparable information on other fair housing protected groups is not available.

According to a USC population study, from 2000 to 2010, the decline of the White share in suburban counties - Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura - was more noticeable than that of Los Angeles County, even though the loss of White residents was observed throughout Southern California. The White share of the total population declined more in these four counties than in Los Angeles, according to the USC study. Conversely, gains in the Latino share occurred throughout the five counties, with the largest in inland San Bernardino and Riverside counties, respectively. Increases in the Asian share were also recorded throughout the region, with the largest in Orange and Riverside counties, respectively. Shifts in the Black share, however, varied throughout the region. Shares of the African-American population decreased the most in Los Angeles County, but also in San Bernardino and Ventura counties; the Black share slightly increased in Riverside County and did not change in Orange County. Across the five-county region, the Black share declined from 7.6% in 2000 to 6.9% in 2010.

USC Sol Price School of Public Policy, Population Dynamics Research Group, *Racially Balanced Cities in Southern California, 1990-2010*, page 4

The USC study defines four categories of racially balanced cities as follows:

One-Way Cities: These are cities where one group constitutes a majority and no other group accounts for at least 20% of the population. Examples include Malibu (88.5% White); Huntington Park (97.1% Latino); Cerritos (63.7% Asian); and Ojai (78.0% White). All counties have one-way cities throughout Southern California.

Two-Way Cities: These multi-racial cities are those where there are two population groups that each account for at least 20% of the population. Examples include Alhambra, Compton, Palmdale, Irvine, San Juan Capistrano, Riverside, Redlands, and Ventura. Two-way cities are prevalent throughout the five-county region.

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Three-Way Cities: These cities have three significant population groups, with the smallest accounting for at least 15% of the total population. A lower threshold for determining the third largest group is appropriate considering that Asians and Blacks each comprise less than 15% of the population. Three-way cities include Glendale, Lancaster, Lomita, Torrance, Anaheim, **Moreno Valley**, and Chino Hills; most are in Los Angeles and Orange counties.

Four-Way Cities: These are the most racially balanced with significant populations of all four groups. "Four-way" cities are defined as follows: the fourth largest group is at least 8% of the population with the largest group comprising no more than 55% of the population; the second- and third-largest groups exceed 8% of the population but have no other limits. Examples include Los Angeles, Long Beach, Pasadena, Loma Linda, and Rancho Cucamonga. The only four-way cities in the five-county region are in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties.

City Tables 2 and 3 list the cities in Riverside County and San Bernardino County according to the four categories. According to the USC demographic study, it is challenging for cities in inland Riverside County to attain 3-way and 4-way balance considering the small Asian and Pacific Islander (7.1%) and Black (6.4%) shares in the County.

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**City Table 2  
Riverside County Cities  
Racial/Ethnic Mix in 2010**

	White	Black	Asian	Latino
<b>3-Way Cities</b>				
Moreno Valley	3	3	-	2
<b>2-Way Cities</b>				
Banning	2	-	-	2
Beaumont	2	-	4	2
Blythe	2	4	-	2
Calimesa	1	-	-	2
Cathedral City	2	-	-	1
Corona	2	-	4	2
Desert Hot Springs	2	4	-	2
Hemet	2	-	-	2
Indio	2	-	-	1
Lake Elsinore	2	-	-	2
La Quinta	1	-	-	2
Menifee	1	-	-	2
Murrieta	1	-	4	2
Norco	1	-	-	2
Palm Desert	1	-	-	2
Palm Springs	1	-	-	2
Riverside	2	-	4	2
San Jacinto	2	-	-	2
Temecula	1	-	4	2
Wildomar	2	-	-	2
<b>Former Multi Race</b>				
Perris	4	4	-	1

## Category Values

1 = at least 55% of total population

2 = 20-54.9%

3 = 15-19.9%

4 = 8-14.9%

USC Sol Price School of Public Policy, Population Dynamics  
Research Group, *Racially Balanced Cities in Southern  
California, 1990-2010*

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**City Table 3**  
**San Bernardino County Cities**  
**Racial/Ethnic Mix in 2010**

	White	Black	Asian	Latino
<b>4-Way Cities</b>				
Highland	2	4	4	2
Loma Linda	2	4	2	2
Rancho Cucamonga	2	4	4	2
<b>3-Way Cities</b>				
Adelanto	3	2	-	1
Chino Hills	2	-	2	2
Victorville	2	3	-	2
<b>2-Way Cities</b>				
Apple Valley	1	4	-	2
Barstow	2	4	-	2
Big Bear Lake	1	-	-	2
Chino	2	-	4	2
Grand Terrace	2	-	-	2
Hesperia	2	-	-	2
Needles	1	-	-	2
Redlands	1	-	4	2
Twenty Nine Palms	1	4	-	2
Upland	2	-	4	2
Yucaipa	1	-	-	2
<b>Former Multiethnic Cities</b>				
Colton	4	4	-	1
Fontana	3	4	-	1
Montclair	4	-	4	1
Ontario	3	-	-	1
Rialto	4	3	-	1
San Bernardino	3	4	-	1

Category Values

1 = at least 55% of total population

2 = 20-54.9%

3 = 15-19.9%

4 = 8-14.9%

USC Sol Price School of Public Policy, Population Dynamics Research Group, *Racially Balanced Cities in Southern California, 1990-2010*

### Moreno Valley Race/Ethnicity and Segregation/Integration Map and Data Analysis

There are no neighborhoods having a majority of Whites, Blacks, Asian, Native American or other non-Hispanic populations. As 54% of Moreno Valley's population identify as Hispanics, there are several neighborhoods that are majority-Hispanic. In fact, in 29 of the City's 44 census tracts, Hispanics comprise 50% or more of the population. These same neighborhoods also

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have populations with Mexico as their country of origin and populations with limited English speaking proficiency.

Map 1 – Demographics 2010 - shows that Hispanics - the City's largest minority population group – live in all census tracts/neighborhoods.

Maps 2 and 3, which contain the demographics for 1990 and 2000, also reveal the same, but less, dense pattern.

Additional detailed information on the racial and ethnic makeup of the City's population can be found in Appendix C – Fair Housing Protected Groups.

**c. Explain how these segregation levels and patterns in the jurisdiction and region have changed over time (since 1990).**

*For question 1(c), the City is to refer to HUD Table 3, which also provides dissimilarity index values for 1990, 2000, and 2010. The City is to note whether the dissimilarity index values have increased or decreased over time. Increasing values may indicate increasing segregation, and decreasing values may indicate decreasing segregation.*

*Maps 1 and 2 provide residential living patterns by race/ethnicity over time (1990, 2000, 2010) with dot density.*

Since 1990 the Dissimilarity Index trend line for the Region demonstrates an increase in the level of segregation from “low” to “moderate.” Changes in the Region's racial/ethnic segregation/integration are discussed in the analysis include in response to “b” above.

Since 1990 the Dissimilarity Index trend line for the City shows an increase in the level of segregation but has remained in the Low Level category during the past 20 years. In fact, the current Dissimilarity Index scores can be considered “very low” because the upper limit of the “low” category is 39.99 and Moreno Valley scores range between 19 and 25.

**d. Consider and describe the location of owner and renter occupied housing in the jurisdiction and region in determining whether such housing is located in segregated or integrated areas, and describe trends over time.**

*For question (1)(d), the City is to refer to Map 16, which shows the locations of owner occupied housing and renter occupied housing in the jurisdiction and region. Note whether each type of housing is located in segregated or integrated areas. Local data and local knowledge may also be particularly useful in answering this question, including for the portion of the question relating to trends for homeownership and rental housing over time. Include any geographic patterns in the location of owner-occupied properties compared to renter-occupied properties over time. Program participants may also describe trends in the availability of affordable housing in the jurisdiction and region for that time period.*

**SECTION V****FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS****Location of Regional Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing**

The regional housing inventory, according to the 2010 Census, totals almost 1,300,000 housing units. City Table 4 shows that approximately two-thirds of the housing units in both Riverside County and San Bernardino County are owner occupied.

**City Table 4**  
**Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Region**  
**Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units: 2010**

<b>County</b>	<b>Owner-Occupied</b>	<b>Percent Distribution</b>	<b>Renter-Occupied</b>	<b>Percent Distribution</b>	<b>Total Occupied Units</b>
Riverside	462,212	67.4%	224,048	32.6%	686,260
San Bernardino	383,573	62.7%	228,045	37.3%	611,618
Total	845,785	65.2%	452,093	34.8%	1,297,878

Source: 2010 Census Summary File 1, Table DP-1 Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics, Housing Tenure  
Table construction Castañeda & Associates

In Riverside County all areas – cities and Census Division Places – have a majority of the housing stock owner-occupied except for the City of Desert Hot Springs and the following Census Division Places (CDPs): March AFB, Mecca, Oasis, Ripley, Thermal and Warm Springs. The six cities with the largest number of owner-occupied housing units include Riverside (51,185); Moreno Valley (33,393); Corona (30,210); Murrieta (23,110); Temecula (21,984); and Menifee (21,104).

In San Bernardino County all areas have a majority of the housing stock owner-occupied except for the City of Barstow and the Fort Irwin CDP and Twenty-Nine Palms CDP. The five cities with the largest number of owner-occupied housing units include Rancho Cucamonga (35,250); Fontana (33,862); San Bernardino (29,838); Ontario (24,832); and Victorville (20,137).

**Location of the City's Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing**

In 2010, of Moreno Valley's 51,592 occupied units, 33,393 (64.7%) were owner occupied and 18,199 (35.3%) were renter occupied. Over time owner-occupied units and renter occupied have comprised about 2/3 and 1/3 of all occupied housing units, respectively.

Map 16 and City Table 5 show the census tract location of owner- and renter-occupied housing. The map indicates that the higher percentages of owner-occupied housing are primarily located north of the Moreno Valley Freeway and south of the Freeway and east of Perris Boulevard. Census tracts with 1,000 or more owner-occupied units include: 422.12, 422.14, 424.02, 424.10, 424.12, 425.06, 426.21, 468.00 and 483.00. Two census tracts contain 1,000 or more renter-occupied housing units: 424.05 and 425.06.



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**City Table 5**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Location of Owner and Renter Housing**

Census Tract	Owner Occupied	Percent of City Total	Renter Occupied	Percent of City Total	Total	Percent of City Total	Percent Minority
422.12	1,253	3.8%	747	4.1%	2,000	3.9%	73.1%
422.14	1,244	3.7%	265	1.5%	1,509	2.9%	66.7%
424.01	551	1.7%	60	0.3%	611	1.2%	53.3%
424.02	1,078	3.2%	212	1.2%	1,290	2.5%	72.3%
424.04	937	2.8%	182	1.0%	1,119	2.2%	83.1%
424.03	310	0.9%	216	1.2%	526	1.0%	71.6%
424.05	231	0.7%	1,400	7.7%	1,631	3.2%	85.5%
424.06	922	2.8%	292	1.6%	1,214	2.4%	76.8%
424.07	660	2.0%	203	1.1%	863	1.7%	68.7%
424.08	649	1.9%	204	1.1%	853	1.7%	73.1%
424.09	647	1.9%	274	1.5%	921	1.8%	75.9%
424.10	1,083	3.2%	261	1.4%	1,344	2.6%	72.5%
424.11	655	2.0%	115	0.6%	770	1.5%	65.0%
424.12	1,089	3.3%	110	0.6%	1,199	2.3%	55.8%
425.05	309	0.9%	562	3.1%	871	1.7%	91.1%
425.06	1,091	3.3%	1,705	9.4%	2,796	5.4%	86.0%
425.07	891	2.7%	254	1.4%	1,145	2.2%	85.2%
425.08	763	2.3%	420	2.3%	1,183	2.3%	90.2%
425.09	579	1.7%	232	1.3%	811	1.6%	81.4%
425.10	802	2.4%	344	1.9%	1,146	2.2%	87.4%
425.11	494	1.5%	319	1.8%	813	1.6%	85.7%
425.12	351	1.1%	523	2.9%	874	1.7%	90.2%
425.13	629	1.9%	166	0.9%	795	1.5%	82.4%
425.14	404	1.2%	447	2.5%	851	1.6%	85.3%
425.15	130	0.4%	892	4.9%	1,022	2.0%	90.7%
425.16	498	1.5%	517	2.8%	1,015	2.0%	89.5%
425.17	621	1.9%	208	1.1%	829	1.6%	84.1%
425.18	503	1.5%	455	2.5%	958	1.9%	84.3%
425.19	146	0.4%	336	1.8%	482	0.9%	88.9%
425.20	559	1.7%	740	4.1%	1,299	2.5%	87.7%
425.21	780	2.3%	387	2.1%	1,167	2.3%	87.1%
426.20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
426.21	1,182	3.5%	469	2.6%	1,651	3.2%	85.8%
426.22	651	1.9%	583	3.2%	1,234	2.4%	81.8%
426.23	937	2.8%	322	1.8%	1,259	2.4%	67.5%
426.24	869	2.6%	152	0.8%	1,021	2.0%	68.2%
438.22	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
467.00	242	0.7%	590	3.2%	832	1.6%	90.3%
468.00	1,163	3.5%	305	1.7%	1,468	2.8%	83.3%
483.00	1,312	3.9%	392	2.2%	1,704	3.3%	87.5%
487.00	863	2.6%	303	1.7%	1,166	2.3%	82.7%
488.00	811	2.4%	269	1.5%	1,080	2.1%	89.2%

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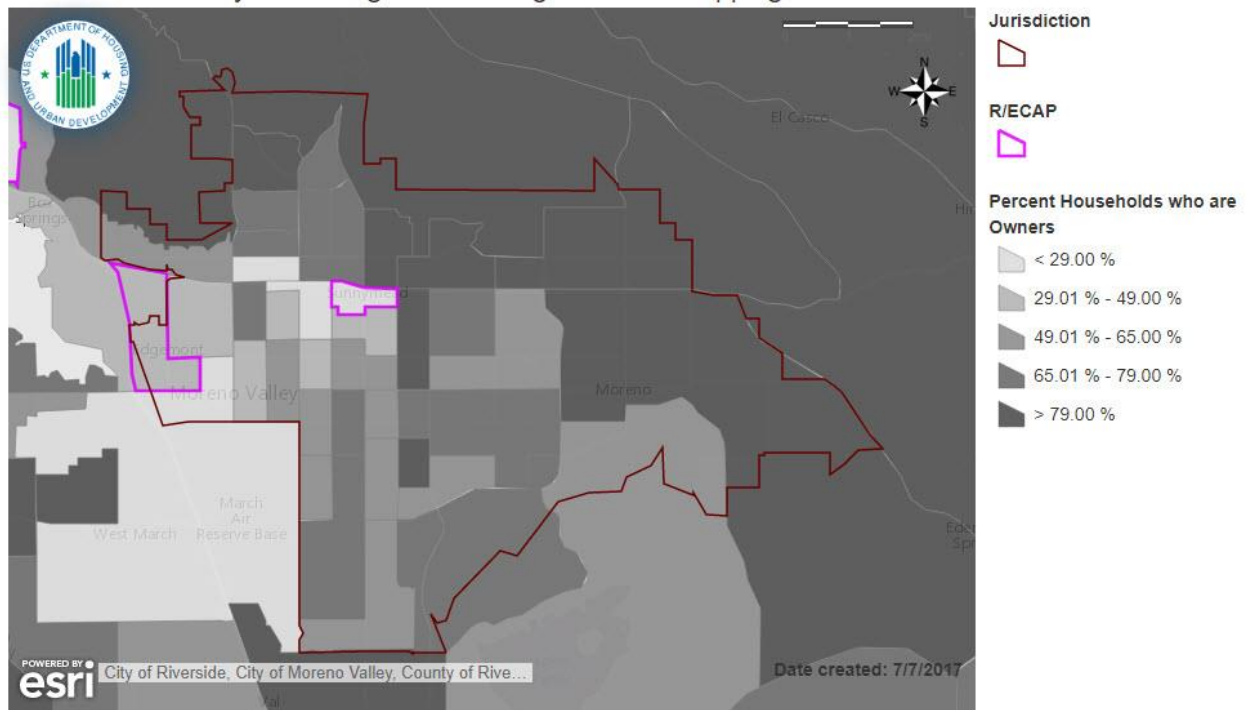
**FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS**

**City Table 5 continued  
City of Moreno Valley  
Location of Owner and Renter Housing**

Census Tract	Owner Occupied	Percent of City Total	Renter Occupied	Percent of City Total	Total	Percent of City Total	Percent Minority
489.01	727	2.2%	244	1.3%	971	1.9%	80.3%
489.02	958	2.9%	489	2.7%	1,447	2.8%	85.9%
490.00	1,747	5.2%	377	2.1%	2,124	4.1%	0.0%
509.00	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
511.00	1,072	3.2%	656	3.6%	1,728	3.3%	84.5%
Total	33,393	100.0%	18,199	100.0%	51,592	100.0%	81.1%

Source is American FactFinder, Census 2010, and Table H4: Tenure and Table P9: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race  
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



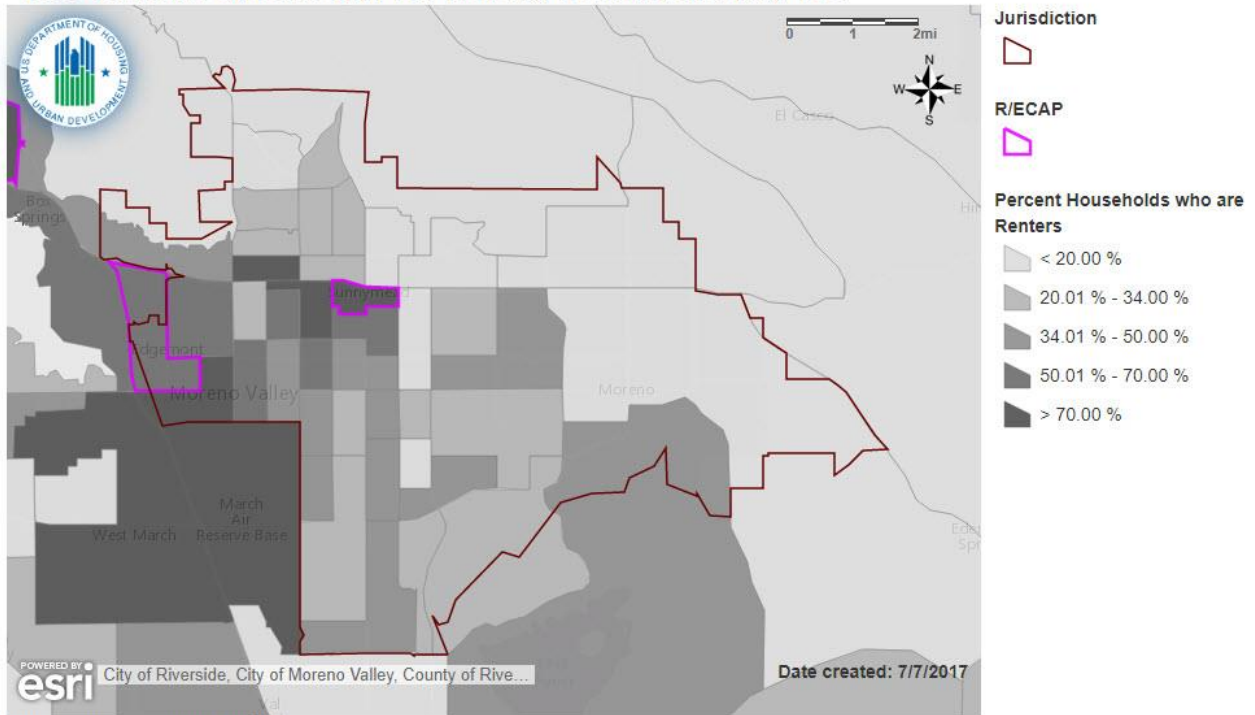
**Name:** Map 16 - Housing Tenure  
**Description:** Housing Tenure by Owners with R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)  
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Document September 2017 [Revision 1] (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE COMMENT PERIOD AND TO

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# FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 16 - Housing Tenure

**Description:** Housing Tenure by Renters with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Document September 2017 [Revision 1] (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE COMMENT PERIOD AND TO

**SECTION V****FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS****Homeownership By Race and Ethnicity**

Existing and would be home owners may experience housing discrimination during the process of buying a home. For instance, discriminatory behavior could be made by real estate agents, appraisers, lenders, and home insurance agents. Renters, on the other hand, could be denied access to housing while in-place tenants could be discriminated against by landlords. Most housing discrimination complaints are made by renters.

City Table 6 shows that the City has about 33,400 owner and 18,200 renter households. Hispanic or Latino renters comprise about 8,100 of the 18,200 renters. The City's homeownership rate was almost 65% in 2010. Homeownership rates ranged from a low of 48.2% (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) to a high of almost 76% (White). Only two groups – Asians and White – had home ownership rates higher than the City's average.

**City Table 6  
City of Moreno Valley  
Homeownership Rates by Race and Ethnicity: 2010**

<b>Race/Ethnicity of Householder</b>	<b>Owners</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Renters</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total Households</b>	<b>Percent*</b>
White	10,382	75.9%	3,290	24.1%	13,672	26.5%
Black or African American	5,354	50.9%	5,166	49.1%	10,520	20.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	104	55.3%	84	44.7%	188	0.4%
Asian	2,312	72.9%	861	27.1%	3,173	6.2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	106	48.2%	114	51.8%	220	0.4%
Some Other Race	54	50.9%	52	49.1%	106	0.2%
Two or More Races	569	54.0%	484	46.0%	1,053	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	14,512	64.0%	8,148	36.0%	22,660	43.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,393</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>18,199</b>	<b>35.3%</b>	<b>51,592</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Refers to % of all households

Sources: American FactFinder, Census 2010 Summary File 1, Table HCT1: Tenure by Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder by Race of Householder

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

- e. Discuss whether there are any demographic trends, policies, or practices that could lead to higher segregation in the jurisdiction in the future. Participants should focus on patterns that affect the jurisdiction and region rather than creating an inventory of local laws, policies, or practices.

*For question (1)(e), local data and local knowledge may be particularly useful in answering this question.*

HUD Table 3 shows that the Region currently experiences a Moderate Level of Segregation among all four groups: Non-White/White, Black/White, Hispanic/White and Asian or Pacific Islander/White. A High Segregation Level is reached when the Dissimilarity Index value reaches 55 or more. In the Region, the Black/White value is 47.66, which is the highest among the four racial/ethnic groups.

City Table 7 shows Riverside County's population projections by race and ethnicity through the year 2030. Neither the White nor Black populations will comprise a large share of the population growth in the County. It is possible that a High Segregation Level could be reached among the Black/White populations if the Black population growth happens in neighborhoods that currently are predominantly Black. A High Segregation Level also could occur if the White population growth settles in predominantly White neighborhoods.

**City Table 7  
Riverside County  
Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity: 2010-2030**

Race/Ethnicity	2010	2030	Increase	Percent of Total Increase
Hispanic	999,666	1,417,853	418,187	62.7%
White	873,629	999,872	126,243	18.9%
Asian	127,711	170,159	42,448	6.4%
Black	132,381	174,343	41,962	6.3%
Multi-Race	45,670	82,051	36,381	5.4%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	6,002	6,184	182	--%
Am. Indian/Alaska Nat.	11,078	12,798	1,720	0.3%
Total	2,196,137	2,863,260	667,123	100.0%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Report P-2 Total Estimated and Projected Population for California Counties by Race/Ethnicity, July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2060 in 5-Year Increments, March 8, 2017

Note: all groups are non-Hispanic

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

City Table 7 also shows that Hispanics will comprise almost 63% of the population growth. In contrast, the White population will account for almost 19% of the population growth. Given the relatively low White population growth, there is a low probability that many neighborhoods in the Region that are presently majority-minority could change to majority White Non-Hispanic neighborhoods by 2030.

**SECTION V****FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS**

The constraint to integration created by a low White population growth has been discussed in the context of school desegregation:

Even if desegregation was a good idea, another argument goes; it is too late, since there are simply not enough Whites to go around. Obviously it would have been much better if we had been serious about this issue during the civil rights era. If one thinks about making all the schools of Southern California majority White, it is obviously impossible at a time when the entire region has only one-fourth White students. More than a third of the students, however, are White and Asian, and many more are middle class. While all schools cannot become diverse by race, ethnicity and class, a great many could.

Source: UCLA Civil Rights Project, Gary Orfield, Genevieve Siegal-Hawley and John Kucsera, *Divided We Fail: Segregation and Inequality in the Southland's Schools*, March 18, 2011, page 4

Population projections by race and ethnicity are unavailable at the City level as they have not been prepared by the State Department of Finance (DOF), Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) or the County of Riverside. SCAG does project that the City will add a population of 31,500 persons between 2015 and 2030 and thereby increase the total population to 235,650 persons. City Table 8 shows the population by race and ethnicity based on the assumption that the City's growth by race/ethnicity will be the same on a percentage basis as Riverside County's.

**City Table 8**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2030**

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percent Distribution</b>
Hispanic	131,700	55.9%
White	44,600	18.9%
Black	35,850	15.2%
Asian	14,100	6.0%
Other	9,400	4.0%
Total	235,650	100.0%

Source: Southern California Association of Governments,  
Demographics & Growth Forecast, RTPSCS, April 2016  
Table C-3  
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates



## SECTION V

## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

### 2. Additional Information

- a. **Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about segregation in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.**

*Understanding the limitations of the HUD-provided data, HUD suggests using local data and knowledge to complete question (2)(a) to the extent available.*

*HUD has provided data for this section only on race/ethnicity and national origin and suggests including any relevant information about other protected characteristics*

#### **Sex of Householder**

Of the City's approximately 51,600 householders in 2010, 62% are male and 38% are female. Male householders living in family households comprise the 54.5% of all householders. Women living in family households comprise 29% of all householders.

Census tract data demonstrate that male householders are not concentrated or segregated in a few neighborhoods or census tracts. 1,000 or more male householders live in the following seven census tracts: 422.12, 422.14, 425.06, 426.21, 483.00, 490.00 and 511.00. A total of 8,451 male householders live in these seven census tracts, a sum that represents 26.2% of all the City male householders.

Female householders (19,388) are not concentrated or segregated in a few neighborhoods. The census tract percentage of female householders ranges from a low of 0.9% (CT 425.01) to a high of 6.0% (CT 425.06). Census Tract 425.06 also is the only one in which 1,000 or more female householders live.

More detailed information is included in Appendix C – Fair Housing Protected Groups.

#### **National Origin**

According to the 2011-2015 ACS, the foreign born population consisted of an estimated 50,178 persons or almost 25% of the City's total population. Mexico was the place of birth of almost two-thirds of the foreign born population and almost 16% of Moreno Valley's total population. The Philippines was the country of origin of 8.3% of the foreign born population and 2.1% of the City's total population. All other places of birth accounted for fewer than 500 persons.

More detailed information is included in Appendix C – Fair Housing Protected Groups.

#### **Households with Disabled Members**

Census tract data demonstrate that disabled householders are not concentrated or segregated in a few neighborhoods or census tracts. Approximately one of every four households has a member with 1 or more disability. An estimated 13,555 households with a disabled person live in Moreno Valley, a figure that represented 26.3% of all households. The census tract percentage of disabled householders ranges from a low of 0.7% (CT 424.01) to a high of 3.9% (CTs 425.06, 425.20, and 468.00).

More detailed information is included in Appendix C – Fair Housing Protected Groups.

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### Families with Children

There are an estimated 24,115 *families with children*, which comprise about 47% of all households living in Moreno Valley. Listed below are the types of families with children:

• Husband-wife families	16,210	67.2%
• Male householder, no wife present	2,218	9.2%
• Female householder, no husband present	5,687	23.6%

On a census tract basis the percentage of families with children ranged from a low of 27.8% (census tract 424.01) to a high of 59.3% (census tract 425.08)

More detailed information is included in Appendix C – Fair Housing Protected Groups.

- b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of segregation, including activities such as place-based investments and geographic mobility options for protected class groups.**

*For question (2)(b), program participants may include any additional relevant information related to their analysis of segregation in the City and Region, including the removal of barriers that prevent people from accessing housing in areas of opportunity, the development of affordable housing in such areas, housing mobility programs, housing preservation, and community revitalization efforts, where any such actions are designed to achieve fair housing outcomes such as increasing integration.*

### Housing in Areas of Housing Opportunity

The Housing Authority of the County of Riverside has prepared Housing Opportunity Area Maps that are intended to help Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) holders to identify neighborhoods likely to provide high quality housing and neighborhood conditions. Each neighborhood is given a score ranging from a low of 40 to a high of 90. Eight Moreno Valley neighborhoods had scores of 60 or more:

- CT 424.12, BG 2
- CT 423.03, BG 1
- CT 424.02, BG 2
- CT 424.06, BG 2
- CT 425.13, BG 3
- CT 426.24, BG 1
- CT 426.23, BG 1
- CT 425.07, BG 1

Thus, there is several high opportunity neighborhoods located in the City.

### 3. Contributing Factors of Segregation

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation.*

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- Community opposition
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Lack of community revitalization strategies
- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities
- Lack of regional cooperation
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending discrimination
- Location and type of affordable housing
- Loss of Affordable Housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Private discrimination
- Source of income discrimination
- Other

The Region has a moderate segregation level across all four population groups. It is unknown what factors, if any, could create the Region moving from a moderate to high segregation level.

Because Moreno Valley has what can be considered a “very low” segregation level, it is unlikely to move to a high segregation level in the near future.

### ii. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)

#### 1. Analysis

##### a. Identify any R/ECAPs or groupings of R/ECAP tracts within the jurisdiction and region.

*For question (1)(a), HUD instructs the City to refer to Maps 1, 3 and 4, which include outlined census tracts that meet the threshold criteria for racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs). The area within the outline meets the definition of an R/ECAP, as set forth in the rule at 24 C.F.R. § 5.152.*

*Map 1 Race/Ethnicity – Current (2010) race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs*

*Map 3 National Origin – Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs*

*Map 4 LEP – LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs*

To assist communities in identifying racially or ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs), HUD has developed a census tract-based definition of R/ECAPs. The definition involves a racial/ethnic concentration threshold and a poverty test. The racial/ethnic concentration threshold is straightforward: R/ECAPs must have a non-White population of 50% or more. Regarding the poverty threshold, a neighborhood can be an R/ECAP if it has a poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower. Census tracts with this extreme poverty that satisfy the racial/ethnic concentration threshold are deemed by HUD to be R/ECAPs.

**SECTION V****FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS**

The Region has R/ECAPs located in cities and unincorporated areas of the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino. The total population living in the Region's R/ECAPs is almost 217,000. Most of this population resides in San Bernardino County (45%) and the City of San Bernardino (31%).

City Table 9 lists the R/ECAPs located in Riverside County based on the more recent data available from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

**City Table 9**  
**R/ECAPs Located in Riverside County**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Percent Minority</b>	<b>Percent Poverty</b>	<b>Total Population</b>
Moreno Valley	425.05	91.9%	41.0%	3,691
Moreno Valley	425.15	96.1%	40.1%	4,248
Blythe	461.02	79.3%	40.9%	2,140
Thermal (unincorporated)	456.05	85.9%	41.0%	9,431
Coachella	457.05	99.8%	50.0%	9,585
Indio	453.03	95.9%	45.2%	2,904
Desert Hot Springs	445.07	76.7%	43.6%	7,414
Desert Hot Springs	445.09	65.6%	48.9%	4,042
Banning	442.00	85.5%	42.9%	5,894
Hemet	434.01	69.6%	43.7%	6,495
Hemet	434.05	55.5%	42.3%	4,450
Perris	429.04	89.2%	44.7%	9,434
Riverside	422.09	77.1%	41.9%	4,453
Riverside	465.00	82.7%	56.1%	7,477

Source: American FactFinder American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months and Table B03002: Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

The two R/ECAPs in nearest proximity to Moreno Valley are located in the cities of Riverside and Indio.

Moreno Valley's AFH must identify, describe and analyze R/ECAPs located within the City limits. As noted earlier R/ECAPs are "racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty" meaning "a geographic area with significant concentrations of poverty and minority concentrations." As mentioned earlier, "racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty" refer to census tracts that –

- Have a minority population of 50% or more
- Have 40% or more individuals living at or below the poverty line

The HUD produced dot density maps show that the following two census tracts as falling within the meaning of R/ECAPs: 425.05 and 425.19. However, the more recent 2011-2015 ACS data indicates the poverty rate for Census Tract 425.19 has decreased to 28%, which is below the 40% threshold. On the other hand, Census Tract 425.15 now has a poverty rate of 40.1%.

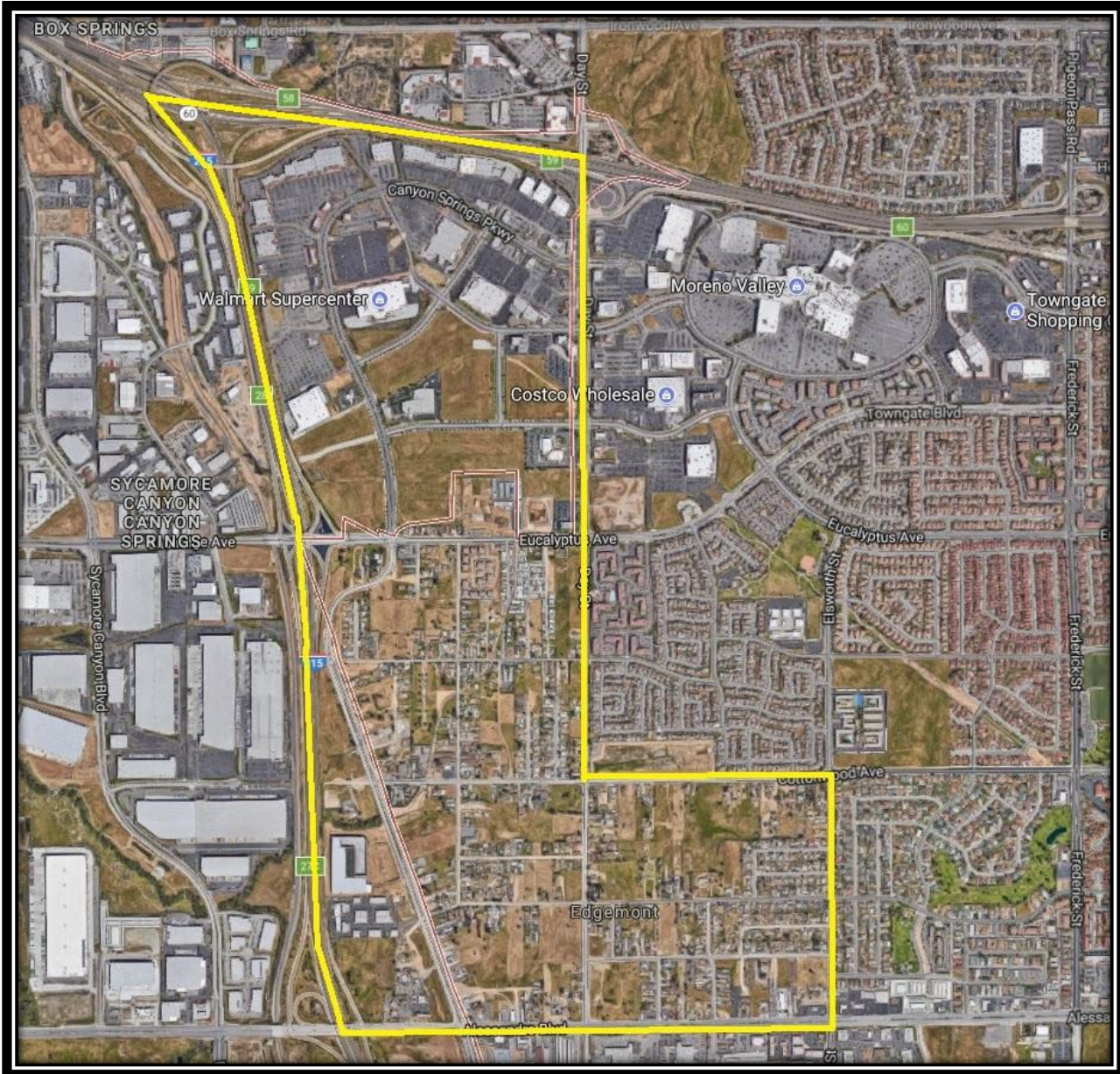


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Exhibits V-6, V-7 and V-8 delineate the boundaries of the three census tracts.

Exhibit V-6  
Census Tract 425.05



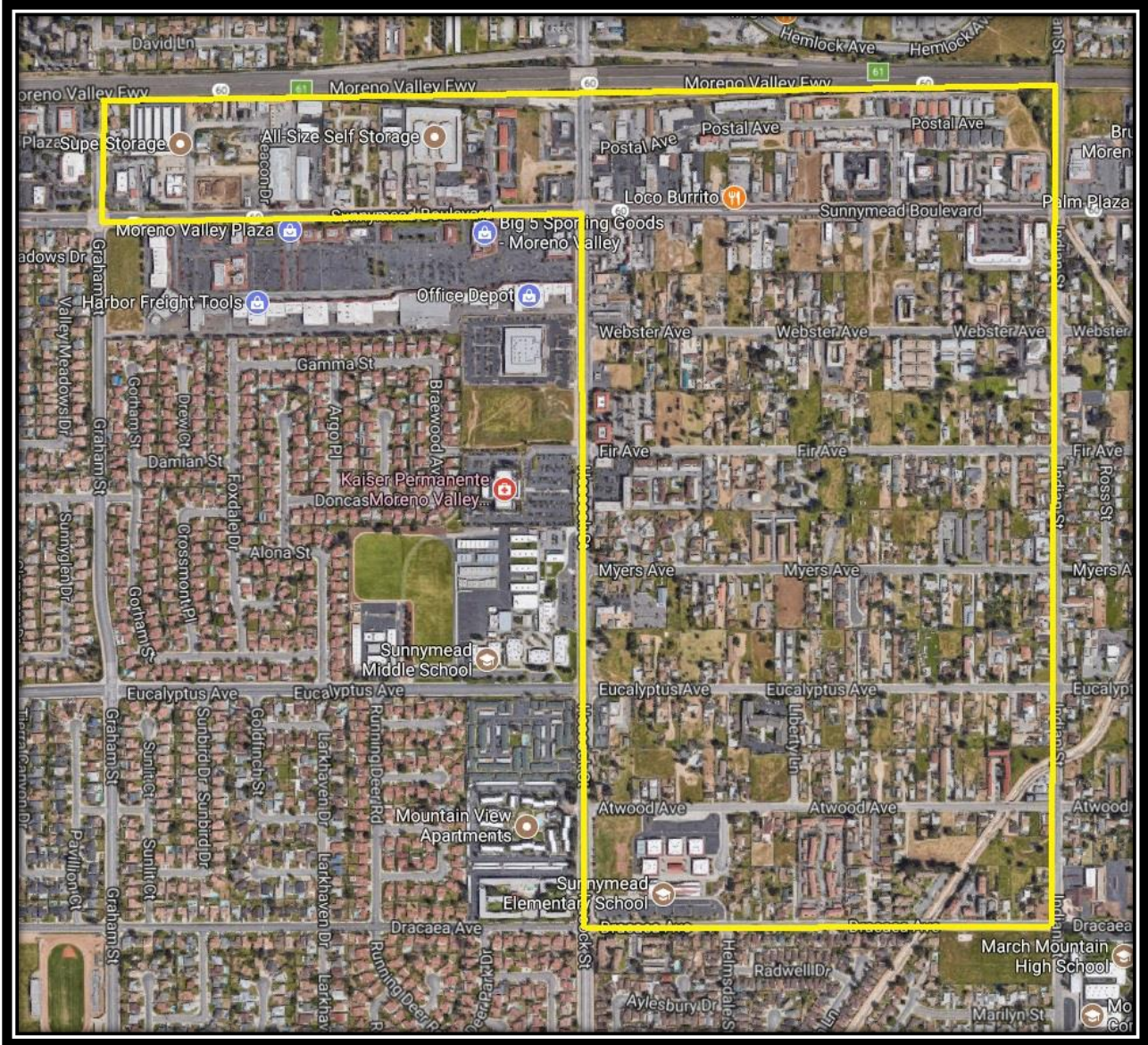
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Exhibit V-7  
Census Tract 425.15



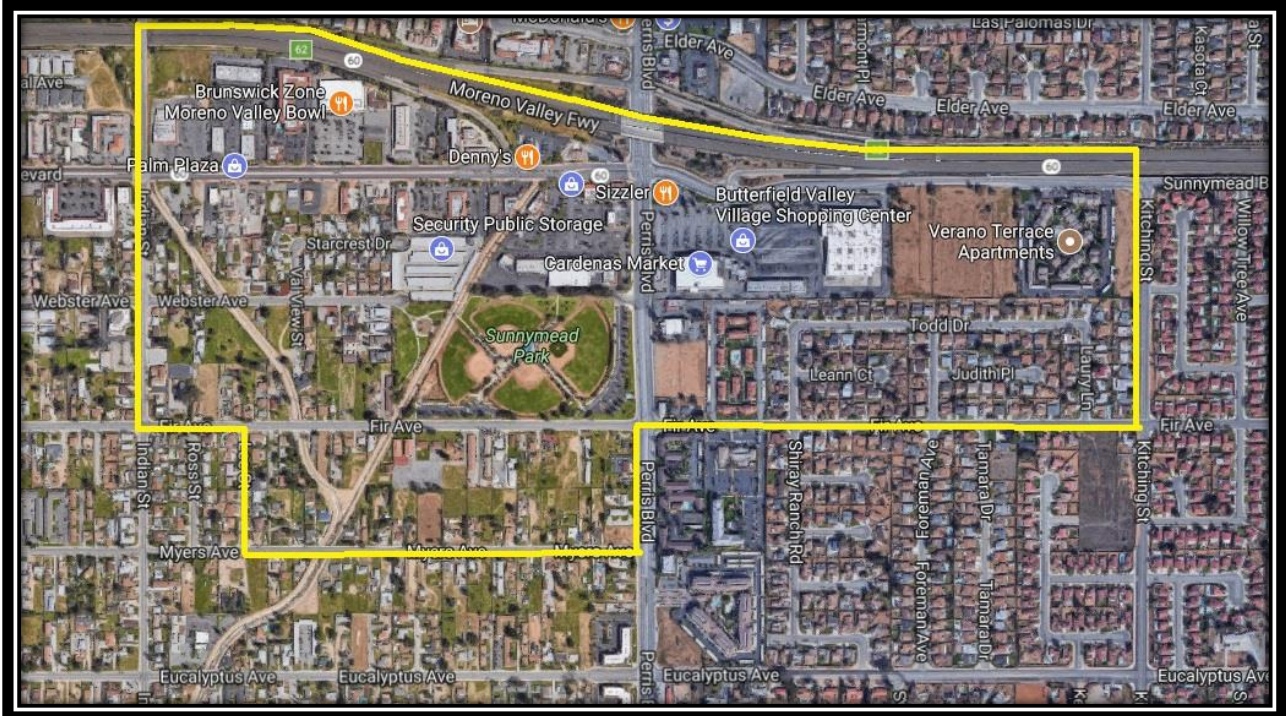
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Exhibit V-8  
Census Tract 425.19



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Portions of Census Tract 425.05 are located in City of Riverside and City of Moreno Valley. However, all of population is located within the portion located in Moreno Valley. The boundaries of CT 425.05 generally correspond to the Edgemont Neighborhood.

Census Tract 425.15 is bounded by the Moreno Valley Freeway, Heacock Street, Dracaea Avenue and Indian Street. It is a part of the Sunnymead Neighborhood.

Census Tract 425.19 is bounded by the Moreno Valley Freeway, Indian Street, Fir Avenue and Kitching Street. It is a part of the Ramona and Bear Valley Neighborhoods.

**b. Describe and identify the predominant protected groups residing in the R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region. How do these demographics of the R/ECAPs compare to the demographics of the jurisdiction and region?**

Hispanics comprise approximately 69% of the persons living in the Region's R/ECAPs compared to 47% of the Region's total population. In the Region's R/ECAPs, 23% say that Mexico is their country of origin compared to 14% of the region's total population. In the Region's R/ECAPs 63% of the families have children compared to 51% of the total regional population.

Compared to the Region as a whole, the population living in the Region's R/ECAPs tends to be more Hispanic, claim Mexico as a country of origin, and have a higher percentage of families with children.

Hispanics represent almost 71% of the population residing in the City's R/ECAPs compared to 56% of Moreno Valley's total population. Approximately 31% of the population living in the R/ECAPs state Mexico as their country of origin. In contrast, 17.5% of the City's total population claims Mexico as their country of origin. Almost 62% of the families living in the R/ECAPs have children compared to 57% of the City's families.

Thus, the characteristics of the protected groups living in Moreno Valley's R/ECAPs compared to the entire City are very similar to the Region's: predominantly more Hispanics, higher percentages of persons stating that Mexico is their country of origin, and more families with children.

HUD Tables 1 and 4 are the basis for the analysis contained in the preceding paragraphs.

**c. Describe how R/ECAPs have changed over time in the jurisdiction and region (since 1990).**

Table 4 – R/ECAP Demographics does not provide additional information on R/ECAPs existing in the Region in 1990, 2000, 2010, or 2017.

Census Tract 425.05 did not meet the threshold requirements of an R/ECAP in 2000 but did so in 2010 and 2015.

Census Tract 425.15 met the definition of an R/ECAP in 2000 but not in 2010. However, in 2015 it once again met the criteria to be designated an R/ECAP.

As noted above, Census Tract 425.19 does not presently R/ECAP thresholds.

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### 2. Additional Information

- a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.**

*Understanding the limitations of the HUD-provided data, use local data and knowledge to complete question (2)(a). The Fair Housing Act protects individuals on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability. HUD has provided data for this section only on race/ethnicity and national origin.*

Additional data are limited regarding other protected groups living the R/ECAPs located in either the region or Moreno Valley.

An estimated 871 households live in Census Tract 425.05. The majority of the population living in the census tract is Hispanic. The sex of the householders is 485 male and 386 female. An estimated 247 households have 1 or more member with a disability. An estimated 495 of the 871 households have children under the 18 years of age.

An estimated 1,022 households live in Census Tract 425.15. The majority of the population living in the census tract is Hispanic. The sex of the householders is 527 male and 495 female. An estimated 325 households have 1 or more member with a disability. An estimated 582 of the 1,022 households have children under the 18 years of age.

An estimated 482 households live in Census Tract 425.19. The majority of the population living in the census tract is Hispanic. The sex of the householders is 258 male and 224 female. An estimated 164 households have 1 or more member with a disability. An estimated 207 of the 482 households have children under the 18 years of age.

- b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of R/ECAPs, including activities such as placed-based investment and geographic mobility for protected groups.**

*For question (2)(b), program participants may include any additional relevant information related to their analysis of R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region, including the removal of barriers that prevent people from accessing housing in areas of opportunity, the development of affordable housing in such areas, housing mobility programs, housing preservation and community revitalization efforts, where any such actions are designed to achieve fair housing outcomes such as expanding opportunity in R/ECAPs by addressing the combined effects of segregation and poverty. Relevant information may also include local assets and organizations.*

### Safety Net Programs

Federal and state safety net programs contribute to reducing poverty. According to the Riverside County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), the number of Moreno Valley residents who are participating in three safety net programs is as follows:

- CalWORKs      8,900
- Medi-Cal      29,800
- CalFresh      29,900

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Absent these and other safety net programs, the poverty rate in Moreno Valley would increase significantly. According to the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC), the California Poverty Measure (CPM) for the state as a whole would increase from 22% to 29.8% if all safety net programs except Social Security were not counted, and it would soar to 34.4% percent if all programs, including Social Security, were not counted. In the absence of cash-based, in-kind, and tax-based safety net programs, the PPIC estimate of child poverty would be 39.0%, 13.9% higher than the actual estimate of 25.1 %.

Sources: Public Policy Institute of California, *The California Poverty Measure: A New Look at the Social Safety Net*, October 2013, page 1

Research completed by the City has identified a number of poverty reducing strategies that can be accomplished citywide as well as on a neighborhood basis. The potential strategies will be examined in greater detail during the process of updating the Consolidated Plan's Anti-Poverty Strategy.

### Regional Cooperation on Poverty

In August 2014, the Southern California Association of Governments and the Southern California Leadership Council hosted a summit to help raise awareness, develop a broad coalition of stakeholders to help find solutions, identify specific actions needed to move people out of poverty and into jobs, assure Southern California's future prosperity for the economy and residents, and outline ways for attendees to get involved.

One conclusion of the Summit was that more needs to be done to address the poverty, jobs, and economic development challenges facing the SCAG region. Increased education on the part of workers was cited as an essential vehicle to lift people's income above the poverty threshold.

### Geographic Mobility Programs

The Housing Authority of the County of Riverside has prepared Housing Opportunity Area Maps that are intended to help Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) holders to identify neighborhoods likely to provide high quality housing and neighborhood conditions and low exposure to poverty.

### General Plan

In December 1984, Edgemont, Moreno, Sunnymead and other areas incorporated as the City of Moreno Valley. At the time of incorporation, the developed parts of the Edgemont Neighborhood (CT 425.05) had been built under County standards. To this day, some streets do not have curb, gutters, sidewalks, or street lights.

The General Plan map (November 2014) designates the vast majority of the Edgemont Neighborhood to non-residential land uses, primarily Business Park and Residential/Office. The latter designation "provides for areas for the establishment of office-based working environments or residential developments of up to 15 dwelling units per acre." Commercial land uses are designated along Alessandro Boulevard and Eucalyptus Avenue. Thus, most of the land uses located within CT 425.05 are planned to transition to newer and more intense land uses.



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In areas designated for multi-family housing, new private investment has happened in the neighborhood as demonstrated by a 112 apartment development (Villa Camille) located at Eucalyptus Avenue and Edgemont Street. This new construction was completed in the summer of 2017. Five blocks within the neighborhood will continue as single-family residential. These blocks are located along Ella Avenue, Bertie Avenue, Bay Avenue, Phyllis Avenue, Farragut Avenue, Sherman Avenue and Grant Street.

### **Village Specific Plan**

Census Tracts 425.15 and 425.19 are located with the geographic area of the Village Specific Plan. A purpose of the Village Plan – refer to Exhibit V-9 - is to revitalize the neighborhoods by providing a vision for the area and to create a balanced distribution of land uses. CDBG funds have been expended in the Village area including the installation of curb, gutter and sidewalks; park improvements; and street improvements.

### **Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts**

#### NSP-3 Target Areas

The two current and one former R/ECAPs are located within NSP-3 Target Areas. Program activities include demolition, redevelopment, land banking and homebuyer assistance.

#### CDBG Target Areas

The FY 2013/2014 – FY 2017/18 Consolidated Plan established geographic priorities in form of CDBG Target Areas. According to the Consolidated Plan, when determining the geographic locations of where investment will be allocated, staff considers if the project or program is physically located with a CDBG Target Area and whether the project or program will benefit the low- and moderate-income population living in the area. The two current and one former R/ECAP are located in CDBG Target Areas.

#### Neighborhood Code Enforcement

All three census tracts – 425.05, 425.15 and 425.19 – are located within the CDBG Target Areas. Within the CDBG Code Compliance personnel provide an enhanced level of service to help to eliminate substandard housing, blight, property deterioration, and to encourage revitalization of neighborhoods suffering from a proliferation of rental/foreclosed/vacant houses. Through the promotion of neighborhood participation and voluntary compliance, staff works with property owners and residents, educating and encouraging them to get involved to help improve and preserve their neighborhoods. In addition, Code Compliance personnel actively promote the City's housing rehabilitation programs.

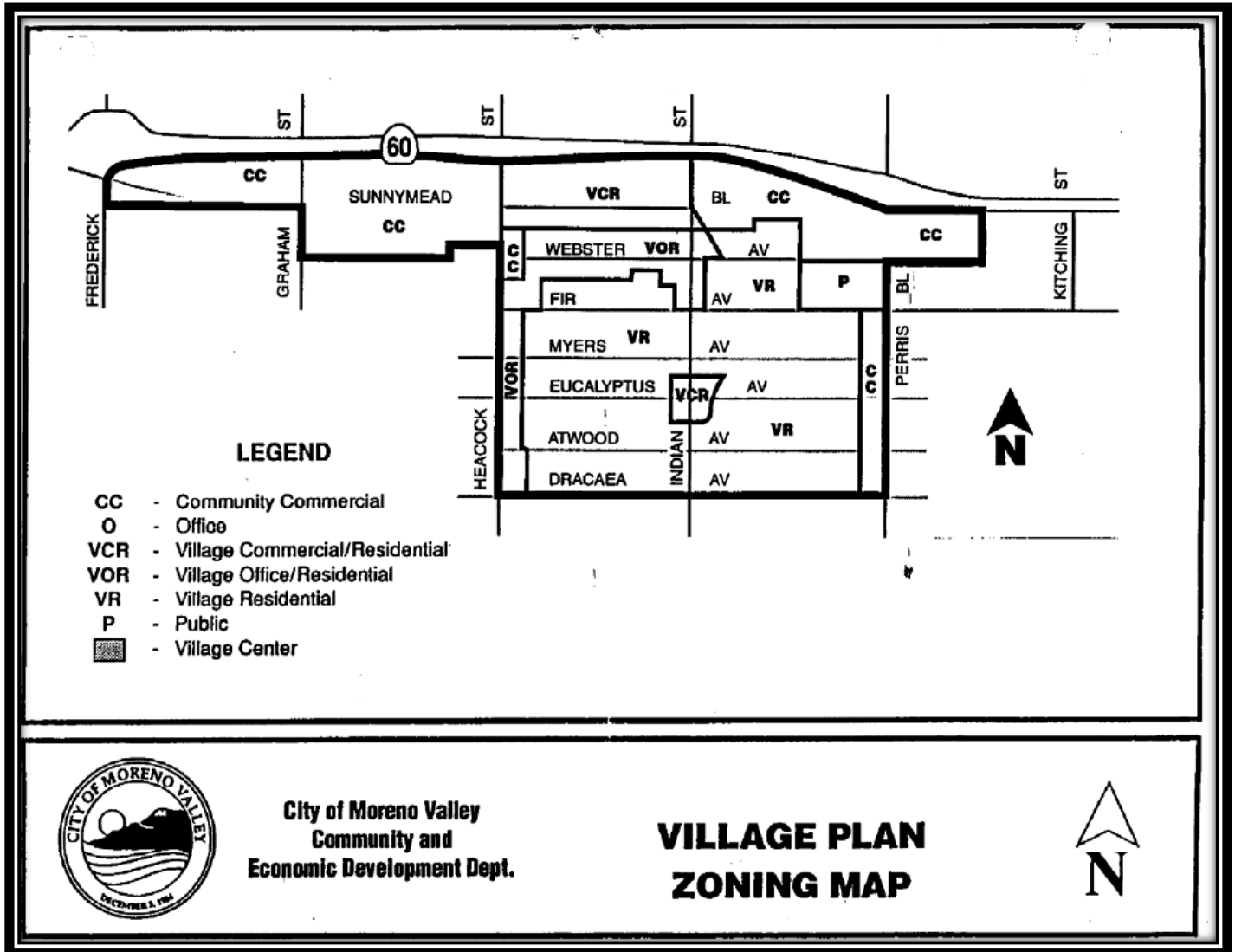
#### Adopt a Neighborhood Program

The City's role in the Program is to help link residents, resident groups and neighborhoods with community partners. The Program fosters partnerships between neighborhood residents, churches, civic organizations and businesses to address neighborhood needs. Residents may submit to the City a request for sponsorship and describe the specific needs requested (e.g., materials, services, etc.) Efforts by the City are then made to link the request for sponsorships with those organizations that can provide the requested assistance. The staff maintains a list of organizations that have indicated their interest in being a sponsor.

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Exhibit V-9  
Village Specific Plan



City of Moreno Valley  
Community and  
Economic Development Dept.

**VILLAGE PLAN  
ZONING MAP**



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### 3. Contributing Factors of R/ECAPs

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of R/ECAPs.*

- Community opposition
- Deteriorated and abandoned properties
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Lack of community revitalization strategies
- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities
- Land use and zoning laws
- Location and type of affordable housing
- Loss of Affordable Housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Private discrimination
- Source of income discrimination
- **Other-Poverty**

HUD identified the R/ECAPs based on the data included in the 2009-2013 American Community Survey. Since that survey date, some R/ECAPs that were identified on the basis of that data no longer meet the thresholds – 50% non-White, 40% poverty. The number and location of R/ECAPs may change from year-to-year, particularly if the economy continues to improve which could result in a reduction in poverty. On the other hand, if funding is reduced for the federal safety net programs or the programs eliminated altogether, then a spike in poverty rates can be expected. The spike in poverty rates would likely create additional R/ECAPs because there are several census tracts in the Region which exceed the 50% non-White threshold but not the 40% poverty threshold.

#### **Other – Poverty**

Demographic trends in the Region and City mean that neighborhoods that presently are 50% non-white probably will continue to be so in the future. The Citywide and neighborhood poverty rates will likely increase if funding is reduced or eliminated for the Federal and California safety net programs.

However, assuming that the Federal Safety Net programs stay in place, it may be possible to reduce poverty rates in the two R/ECAPs to below 40%. The City will update the Consolidated Plan Anti-Poverty Strategy by May 2018. The Anti-Poverty Strategy will examine efforts to reduce poverty at the citywide and neighborhood levels and seek to involve groups such as Community Action Partnership of Riverside County (War on Poverty agency) and United Way of the Inland Valleys (UWIV). The Anti-Poverty Strategy will examine if it is possible to implement poverty-reducing strategies at the neighborhood level, particularly in the R/ECAP neighborhoods.

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### ii. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

#### 1. Analysis

##### a. Education

- i. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to proficient schools in the jurisdiction and region.**

*For the question in (1)(a)(i), HUD instructions state that the City is to use the School Proficiency Index in Table 12. The School Proficiency Index measures which neighborhoods have high performing elementary schools nearby and which are near lower performing elementary schools. The values for the School Proficiency Index are determined by the performance of 4<sup>th</sup> grade students on state exams.*

#### School Proficiency Index

The school proficiency index, according to HUD, uses school-level data on the performance of 4<sup>th</sup> grade students on state exams to describe which neighborhoods have high-performing elementary schools nearby and which are near lower performing elementary schools. The school proficiency index is a function of the percent of 4<sup>th</sup> grade students proficient in reading and math on state test scores for up to three schools within 1.5 miles of a block-group's centroid. The source for the HUD school data is the Great Schools Rating.

Values are percentile ranked and range from 0 to 100. The higher the score, the higher the school system quality is in a neighborhood.

#### Region and City Index Scores

HUD Table 12 lists the School Proficiency Index for the Region and City by race and ethnicity and by population below the federal poverty line.

For each population group, the Region's school proficiency scores are higher than the City's. The same is true for the Region's and City's populations with incomes below the federal poverty level. In other words, the City has less proficient schools compared to the Region.

The School Proficiency Index does not vary significantly between the difference races and the Hispanic population. The Native American (29.58) and Asian (33.28) populations experience the lowest and highest index scores – a difference of only 3.70. Except for Hispanics, all the poverty income populations have scores lower than the non-poor population.

- ii. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how the disparities in access to proficient schools relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.**

*For question (1)(a)(ii) refer to Map 7 which shows residential living patterns by race/ethnicity, national origin, and familial status. The map can be used to assess how residency patterns for each of these protected classes compares to the location of proficient schools. The map shows values for the School Proficiency Index with shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level. Darker shaded tracts indicate better access to higher proficiency schools. Lighter shading*

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*indicates lower index values, with these neighborhoods being near lower performing elementary schools (as measured by the Index).*

*Note that, to the extent the questions require consideration of middle and high schools, or local policies and practices such as school enrollment policies, then local knowledge (as defined at 24 C.F.R. § 5.152) will be relevant.*

In the Region, there are 58 school districts and hundreds of elementary schools, middle schools, high schools and private schools. Nearly 836,500 students are enrolled in a school located in the Region. The vast majority of students are Hispanic (63.4%) or White (20.4%). As HUD Table 12 demonstrates, the Region's school proficiency score indicates that it is likely that many students live in neighborhoods that do not provide access to highly proficient schools.

The City of Moreno Valley does not have jurisdiction over the public schools. The Moreno Valley Unified School District (MVUSD) is governed by a 5-member Board of Trustees. The Board is responsible for approving the District's budget and adopting all policies and curriculum, in accordance with State law and the Education Code.

The MVUSD is the largest school system in Moreno Valley. According to the General Plan, the District operates 23 elementary schools, six middle schools and four high schools within the city limits.

The Val Verde Unified School District serves the portion of the City south of Gentian Avenue between Heacock Street and Nason Street and parts of the City of Perris and unincorporated Riverside County. The Val Verde Unified School District operates four elementary schools, one middle school and one high school within the City limits.

The portion of the study area east of Virginia Street is within the San Jacinto Unified School District. A small area between Theodore Street and Virginia Street, south of the prolongation of John F. Kennedy Drive is within the Nuview Union School District and the Perris Union High School District. There were no schools facilities in those two areas.

The Moreno Valley campus of Riverside Community College is located on Lasselle Street, south of Iris Avenue. The campus is 132 acres in area. Additional educational opportunities are available at the University of California campus in the nearby City of Riverside.

Map 7 has three versions: school proficiency and *race/ethnicity* dot density; school proficiency and *national origin* dot density; and school proficiency and the percentage of households that are *families with children*.

To supplement the HUD-provided Table 12 and Map 7 versions, the City measured access to proficient schools across its neighborhoods by completing research on the Great Schools Rating and the decile ranking developed by the California Department of Education.

The Great Schools Rating is an index of how well schools do on several measures of student success compared to all other students in the state. The rating accounts for test scores, student growth and college readiness. Each Great Schools rating is on a 1-10 scale and is categorized as follows: 1-3 = "below average," 4-7 = "average," 8-10 = "above average."

The overall Great Schools Rating is not a decile rating, however, because it is an average of multiple subratings. For example, in order to get a rating of 1, a school would have to receive a

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1 on all sub-ratings. As such, the distribution of the Great Schools Rating looks more like a bell curve, with higher numbers of schools getting ratings in the “average” category, and fewer schools getting ratings in the “above average” or “below average” categories.

The City also consulted the 2013 State Ranks developed by California Department of Education. The State Rank is determined by a school's Academic Performance Index (API) Score in comparison to all other schools in California. (1 is the worst, 10 is the best). An equal number of schools occupy each decile rank. The rank comes from the 2013 California Academic Performance Index (API) Growth report. The API Score is a number between 200 and 1000 that reflects a school's or school district's ranking. The API was replaced with a new system in September 2016.

The City identified 12 “below average” elementary and two “below average” middle schools which were defined as having both a Great Schools Rating of 3 or less *and* an API decile ranking of 3 or less.

The 14 schools exhibit dispersed geographic locations as four schools are located in three census tracts north of the Moreno Valley Freeway; seven schools are located in six census tracts south of the Freeway and west of Perris Boulevard; and three schools are located in three census tracts south of the Freeway and east of Perris Boulevard.

Based on 2010 Census and 2011-2015 ACS data, the City computed the minority population percentages for all 12 census tracts. The 2011-2015 ACS data show that 81.7% of the City's population identify with a minority group. The number of census tracts below and above the citywide percentage was six each. Map 7 race/ethnicity dot density confirms what the City found in terms of census tract minority percentages.

The City also computed the poverty rates for each census tract based on 2011-2015 ACS data. The ACS data indicate that the citywide poverty rate was 19.2%. The number of census tracts below and above the citywide percentage was six each. Notably, the census tract with the highest poverty rate (40.1%) is one of the two racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty.

Moreno Valley has a large foreign born population of approximately 50,200 residents. The majority (32,160, 64.1%) of the foreign born population claim Mexico as their country of birth. Map 7 shows that the foreign born population is served by below average, average and above average elementary schools.

Almost 47% of all the City's households have children (24,115/51,592). Seven of the 12 census tracts with below average school proficiency have a percentage of families higher than the citywide average. Approximately 5,700 families with children live in the 12 census tracts.

Map 7 confirms that the City and its census tracts have a high percentage of families. Therefore, families with children are served by below average, average, and above average schools.

**III. Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participants own local data and local knowledge, discuss programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to proficient schools.**

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*Question (1)(a)(iii), may be answered using local data or local knowledge. Program participants should consider whether local school policies provide for alternative means of access to schools, such as local enrollment policies, that are not reflected in the HUD-provided data.*

The City does not have jurisdiction over the Moreno Valley Unified School District. In an April 2017 report, the Public Policy Institute of California made the following findings regarding K-12 student achievement:

California's recent emphasis on local control for public K–12 schools recognizes that the work of improving student performance is largely the responsibility of school districts. The Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) and the Local Control and Accountability Plans (LCAPs) provide the resources and structure to help districts meet their goals, with a particular focus on closing achievement gaps. Yet in the first few years, LCAPs have been criticized for having poorly articulated goals, especially for high-need students. Now that two years of data from California's new standardized test are available, we are in a better position to evaluate early implementation of both the Common Core State Standards and the new Local Control Funding Formula, particularly its impact on economically disadvantaged students and English Learners.

We find that California's school children did much better in the second year of the new statewide standardized tests, though achievement gaps have not substantially narrowed.

- About 49 percent of students met grade-level achievement standards in English Language Arts, while 37 percent met the standard in Mathematics. Compared to the other large states using the same test, those shares were somewhat lower, but California's increases from the year before were nearly twice as large.
- Economically disadvantaged students and English Learners also largely showed improvement in the shares of students meeting the standards—although those increases were not at rates fast enough to close substantial achievement gaps with students who are not disadvantaged.
- High-need districts (where over 55 percent of students are economically disadvantaged or English Learners) saw lower levels of achievement on average, with about 33 percent of students meeting the standards compared to about 60 percent for districts with fewer high-need students.
- While most districts saw similar growth regardless of their share of disadvantaged students, districts with low levels of achievement and growth tended to have higher shares of high-need students. These results are especially troubling because they indicate that disadvantaged students are falling further behind.

Another way to understand school and district performance is to compare performance after adjusting for student demographics. We find that the districts and schools that either exceeded or failed to meet expectations according to estimates based on their student demographics often differed from those identified as outliers by the state's new academic accountability measure. We also find that some schools have exceeded or failed to meet expectations repeatedly over the past several years. Finally, we find that results at many schools outperformed or — more often — lagged behind the overall results in their districts.

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This report can help districts assess student performance—overall and for high-need students in particular—compared to other districts with similar demographics. The districts and schools with better-than-expected performance on the Smarter Balanced tests can be a valuable resource to the districts and schools that are still struggling to implement the new state standards and adapt to their new responsibilities to improve their own accountability plans.

Source: Public Policy Institute of California, Iwunze Ugo and Laura Hill, *Student Achievement and Growth on California's K-12 Assessments*, April, 2017, pages 3 and 4

The California Department of Education has developed a new system to measure school success after the Academic Performance Index was suspended in 2014. The California School Dashboard has six state and four local indicators of success. Schools and district receive one of five colored performance levels on each of the six state indicators. The overall performance level is based on how current performance (status) compares to past performance (change). The highest color code is blue and the second highest is green. According to the MVUSD Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP), results from Dashboard data reflect for graduation two areas of blue and five areas in which overall performance is green. They include:

### Blue

1. Asian
2. White

### Green

1. All Students
2. Socioeconomically Disadvantaged
3. Black or African American
4. Filipino
5. Hispanic or Latino

The one remaining area for graduation is Students with Disabilities which is red, the lowest value. The District points out that this is an area that has increased significantly and will remain an area of focus for the district.

Other indicators of Moreno Valley Unified School District successes include:

- District graduation rate has soared 20.5% in just five years, more than any other district in Riverside County, and continues to exceed both the state and national averages.
- Class of 2016 awarded a record \$35 million in college scholarships and grants.
- Four high schools chosen by U.S. News & World Report are among America's very best.
- Winner of seven California School boards Association Golden Bell Awards: Hidden Springs Elementary, Valley View High School, Moreno Valley High School, Canyon Springs High School (2) and MVUSD (2).
- Twelve schools win state's Gold Ribbon School Award.
- Nine MVUSD programs selected by Riverside County Office of Education as "Models of Excellence."



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- Winner of four federal i3 (Investing in Innovation) grants totaling approximately \$10 million in additional funds for professional development, curriculum and assessment – the most i3 grants awarded to any school district in America.
- “Guaranteed Admission” agreement with Cal State San Bernardino for qualified MVUSD graduates
- 23 Career Technical Education (CTE) high school pathway programs.

Source: Moreno Valley Unified School District, *Local Control Accountability Plan and Annual Update (LCAP) Template, 2017-2020 Plan Summary*, pages 1-2

### b. Employment

- For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to jobs and labor markets by protected class groups in the jurisdiction and region.**

*For the questions (1)(b)(i), refer to the Jobs Proximity Index and Labor Market Engagement Index in HUD Table 12. The Jobs Proximity Index measures the physical distances between place of residence and jobs by race/ethnicity. The Labor Market Engagement Index provides a measure of unemployment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population ages 25 and above with at least a bachelor’s degree, by neighborhood (census tract).*

#### Citywide Jobs Proximity Index

The Jobs Proximity Index in Table 12 Opportunity Indicators quantifies the accessibility of the City’s neighborhoods to all job locations in the Region, with the larger employment centers weighted more heavily. In effect, the index measures the physical distances between place of residence and jobs by race and ethnicity. Values are percentile ranked with values ranging from 0 to 100. The higher the index value, the better the access to employment opportunities for residents in a neighborhood.

In the Region, the Jobs Proximity Index ranged between 47.81 for Hispanics to 50.16 for Native Americans. When compared to the Region, the City residents score lower, ranging between 39.65 for White, Non-Hispanics to 43.09 for Black Non-Hispanics. In the City, three groups with incomes below the poverty level scored higher than the non-poor: White, Non-Hispanic, Black Non-Hispanic, and Hispanic. Within the City there are no significant disparities among the different fair housing protected groups.

City Table 10 shows the top 10 places where residents commute to work. Approximately 13% of all workers who live in the City also work in Moreno Valley. Other nearby work destinations include Riverside (16.3%), San Bernardino (5.1%) and Perris (2.9%).

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**City Table 10**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Top 10 Places Where Residents Commute to Work: 2014**

Rank	Local Jurisdiction	Number of Commuters	Percent of Total Commuters
1	Riverside	9,925	16.3%
2	Moreno Valley	7,958	13.1%
3	San Bernardino	3,111	5.1%
4	Los Angeles	2,758	4.5%
5	Perris	1,755	2.9%
6	Ontario	1,554	2.6%
7	Corona	1,516	2.5%
8	Jurupa Valley	1,182	1.9%
9	San Diego County	1,156	1.9%
10	Rancho Cucamonga	1,025	1.7%
All Other Destinations		28,842	47.5%

Source: Southern California Association of Governments, (Draft) Profile of the City of Moreno Valley, May 2017, page 21 and U.S. Census Bureau, 2017, LODES Data; Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program, <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/lodes/>

The Western Riverside Council of Governments has twice interviewed commuters driving from Riverside County to Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego about their housing preferences. When asked as a homeowner, would you prefer to move closer to work if it involved a townhome or condo, 87.5% responded no. When asked as a renter, would you prefer to move closer to work if it involved a townhouse or condo, 72.3% answered no. From these survey results, a report prepared for SCAG concluded:

There thus appears to be a stronger preference than expected for the kind of single family detached homes for which only the Inland Empire in Southern California has the undeveloped property to accommodate.

Source: John E. Husing, Ph.D., *SCAG Economic Conference Preparation Report: Inland Empire*, October 28, 2016, page 18

### Citywide Labor Market Engagement Index

The Labor Market Engagement Index is based on three factors: unemployment rate, labor-force participation rate and educational achievement (the percent of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher). The Index scores are based on a scale from 1 to 100. The higher scores represent higher labor force participation and human capital in a neighborhood.

In the Region, the Labor Market Engagement Index for the various races and ethnicities range from 24.20 for Hispanics to 43.02 for Asians. These scores would be in the below average range based on HUD's perspective nationwide.

When compared with the Region, the City's residents had somewhat lower scores. The City's scores ranged from 21.94 for Hispanics to 29.42 for Asians. This is a much narrower range than

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

the Region and demonstrates there are no significant disparities in labor market access experienced by the different racial and ethnic populations *within* the City.

All of the City's population groups with incomes below the poverty line had scores below those of Moreno Valley's non-poor.

Given the factors used to create the Index; it appears that the scores of Moreno Valley's population are driven by higher than average unemployment, below average labor force participation and below average educational attainment. The data base used to construct the Index was the 2006-2010 American Community Survey. During this period, southern California and Moreno Valley were experiencing the adverse impacts created by the Great Recession. Over the past 6½ years, the economy has improved and unemployment is lower than in 2006 to 2010, and the labor force participation and educational attainment probably is higher.

- ii. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to employment relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.**

*To answer questions (1)(b)(ii), refer to Maps 8 and 9. Maps 8 and 9 both show residency patterns of racial/ethnic and national origin groups and families with children. Map 8 shows values for the Jobs Proximity Index with shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level. Map 9 shows values for the Labor Market Engagement Index with shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level. Darker shaded tracts indicate a higher (better) value for the Index being used. Thus, darker shaded tracts would indicate closer proximity to jobs or a higher level of "labor engagement" (employment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population age 25 and above with at least a bachelor's degree) for the households living there. Lighter shaded tracts would show lower (worse) index values for these index measures.*

### Neighborhood Jobs Proximity Index

"Total jobs" include wage and salary jobs and jobs held by business owners and self-employed persons. The total job count does not include unpaid volunteers or family workers, and private household workers.

In 2015, total jobs in Riverside County numbered 709,940, an increase of 3.8% from 2007.

In 2015, total jobs in San Bernardino County numbered 716,793, a decrease of 1.1% from 2007.

In 2015, total jobs in the Moreno Valley numbered 39,811, an *increase of 22.5%* from 2007.

Map 8 shows that many of the City's census tract block groups had scores below 30. A detailed analysis of Map 8 reveals that 36 block groups had jobs proximity scores of 30 or less. (A block group is a part of a census tract.) Map 8 also shows that some of these block groups are home to predominantly Hispanic people and people having Mexico as a country of origin as well as families with children. City Table 11 identifies the census tract locations of the 36 block groups and the percentage of families in the block group. In most block groups, families with children comprise a majority of all households.

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**City Table 11**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Census Tract Block Groups with Job Proximity Scores**  
**of Less than 30 and Percent of Families with Children**

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Block Group</b>	<b>Percent of Families With Children</b>
424.12	1	30.0%
424.11	1	37.4%
424.12	3	40.2%
424.03	1	41.3%
424.09	1	44.0%
426.23	1	44.1%
490.00	3	44.7%
424.11	2	45.8%
424.10	1	47.1%
425.13	2	47.2%
424.07	1	47.7%
424.08	1	49.5%
425.09	2	50.0%
489.01	1	50.8%
424.02	1	51.5%
425.10	1	55.0%
468.00	3	56.3%
425.11	2	57.3%
424.06	1	57.4%
489.02	2	58.0%
425.12	1	58.8%
490.00	1	59.8%
425.10	2	60.5%
425.17	1	60.5%
426.21	2	61.1%
425.18	2	61.2%
425.17	2	61.9%
425.08	2	65.0%
425.16	2	65.1%
483.00	2	65.2%
425.08	3	65.5%
425.06	1	66.5%
511.00	2	66.8%
425.14	1	69.0%
425.08	1	70.6%

Source: HUD Map 8 - Demographics and Jobs Proximity, Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with Race/Ethnicity, National Origin, Family Status and R/ECAPs

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

City Table 12 indicates the time it takes local workers to commute to their jobs. Workers living in the 43 census tracts have the following commute times:

- Less than 30 minutes                      6 census tracts
- 30.1 to 35 minutes                        21 census tracts
- 35.1 to 40 minutes                        13 census tracts
- 40.1 plus minutes                         3 census tracts

Thus, the majority of workers have commute time of approximately one-half hour.

**City Table 12**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Mean Travel Time to Work**  
**by Census Tract: 2011-2015**

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Total Workers 16 Years and Over</b>	<b>Mean Travel Time to Work (Minutes)</b>
422.12	2,935	30.4
422.14	2,944	30.4
424.01	850	35.6
424.02	1,936	37.1
424.03	1,918	36.8
424.04	755	30.4
424.05	1,715	31.9
424.06	1,733	32.4
424.07	1,415	30.6
424.08	1,423	30.5
424.09	1,147	44.3
424.10	2,177	37.5
424.11	1,158	37.7
424.12	2,324	34.6
425.05	1,193	28.6
425.06	4,061	28.6
425.07	1,823	36.0
425.08	1,968	35.4
425.09	1,151	35.2
425.10	1,800	31.4
425.11	1,290	24.3
425.12	1,172	30.2
425.13	1,495	31.5
425.14	1,092	31.1
425.15	1,414	25.4
425.16	1,549	31.4
425.17	1,179	33.6
425.18	1,303	40.4
425.19	583	20.2
425.20	1,510	38.1
425.21	1,872	28.1

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**City Table 12 continued  
City of Moreno Valley  
Mean Travel Time to Work  
by Census Tract: 2011-2015**

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Total Workers 16 Years and Over</b>	<b>Mean Travel Time to Work (Minutes)</b>
426.21	2,581	40.8
426.22	1,977	33.3
426.23	1,741	37.4
426.24	1,916	31.1
468.00	2,812	34.6
483.00	2,832	30.4
487.00	1,903	37.7
488.00	1,667	31.2
489.01	1,501	35.4
489.02	2,909	31.4
490.00	3,580	39.2
511.00	2,565	34.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,869</b>	

Note: Source: American FactFinder, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S0801 Commuting Patterns by Sex.

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

Moreno Valley is home to several major employers who provide plenty of jobs for the local workforce. City Table 13 lists the community's major employers. The top four employers provide approximately 22,500 jobs. Exhibit V-10, which shows the locations of the major employers, demonstrates that jobs are in close proximity to persons in the local labor force.



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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**City Table 13  
City of Moreno Valley  
Principal Employers: 2016**

Employer Number	Employer	Business Type	Number of Employees	Location
1	March Air Reserve Base	Military Reserve Base	8,600	March Air Force Base
2	Amazon	Retail Distribution	7,500	24208 San Michele Rd.
3*	Moreno Valley Unified School District	Public Schools	3,489	25634 Alessandro Boulevard
4	Riverside University Health System (formerly RCRMC)	County Hospital	2,987	26520 Cactus Avenue
5	Ross Dress for Less	Retail Distribution	1,921	17800 Perris Blvd.
6	Moreno Valley Mall	Retail Mall	1,390	22500 Town Circle
7	Harbor Freight Tools	Retail Distribution	800	23400 Cactus Avenue
8	Kaiser Permanente Community Hospital/Office	Hospital/Medical Services	789	12815 Heacock Street
9	City of Moreno Valley	Municipal Government	713	14177 Frederick Street
N/A*	Val Verde Unified School District (MV Only)	Public Schools	680	975 West Morgan Street Perris, CA 92571
10	Walgreens Co.	Retail Distribution	600	17500 Perris Boulevard
11	Thor California	RV & Camper Manufacturer	595	14255 Ellsworth Street
12	Moreno Valley College	Higher Education	515	16130 Lasselle Street

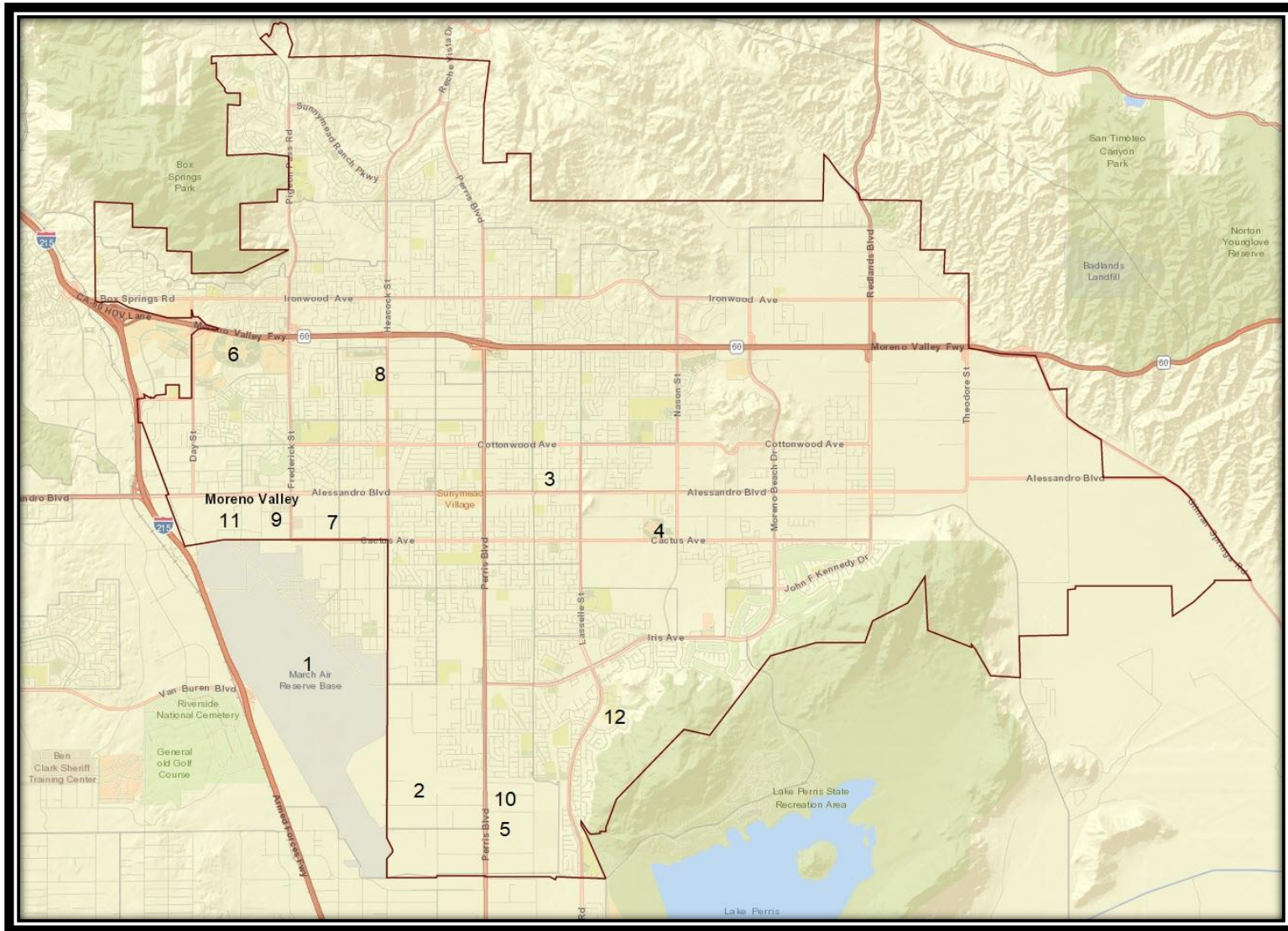
Notes: Employer #3 is the location of the school district office. Employees are located throughout Moreno Valley at school locations as well as support facilities. The location of the Val Verde Unified School District is not shown since the office is located in the City of Perris. Employees are located throughout Moreno Valley at school locations as well as support facilities.

Source: City of Moreno Valley, *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016*, Principal Employers and City of Moreno Valley Full-time and Part-time Employees by Function  
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

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Exhibit V-10  
City of Moreno Valley  
Location of Major Employers



**SECTION V****FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS****Neighborhood Labor Market Engagement Index**

Map 9 contains data showing that 27 census tracts have scores of 30 or less indicating higher unemployment, lower labor force participation, and lower educational attainment than the City's other census tracts. City Table 14 shows that six of the 27 census reacts are located north of the Moreno Valley Freeway; 14 are located south of the Freeway and west of Perris Boulevard; and seven are located south of the Freeway and east of Perris Boulevard. Map 9 also shows that these census tracts are home to predominantly Hispanic people and people having Mexico as a country of origin as well as families with children.

A major reason why the labor market engagement scores are low is the comparatively high unemployment rate. City Table 15 contains census tract data on the labor force and unemployment. On a census tract basis, the unemployment rate ranges from al low of 3.7% (426.23) to a high of 25.4% (424.05). The list below shows the number of tracts with unemployment rates in one of six categories:

- Less than 5% 1
- 5.1% to 10% 7
- 10.1% to 15% 19
- 15.1% to 20% 13
- 20.1% to 25.0% 2
- 25.1%+ 1

In City Table 15 the two current and one former R/ECAP are bolded.

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**City Table 14**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Census Tracts with Labor Market Engagement Scores**  
**of Less than 30 by Location**

Location	Census Tracts
North of Moreno Valley Freeway	422.12
	424.01
	424.02
	424.04
	424.05
	424.08
South of Moreno Valley Freeway/ West of Perris Boulevard	425.05 (a R/ECAP)
	425.06
	425.07
	425.08
	425.09
	425.10
	425.11
	425.12
	425.13
	425.14
	425.15 (a R/ECAP)
	425.20
	467.00
	488.00
South of Moreno Valley Freeway/East of Perris Boulevard	425.17
	425.18
	425.19 (previously a R/ECAP)*
	426.24
	489.01
	489.02
511.00	

\*partly located both west and east of Perris Boulevard

Source: HUD Map 9 - Demographics and Labor Market, Labor Engagement Index with Race/Ethnicity, National Origin, Family Status and R/ECAPs

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**City Table 15**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Labor Force and Unemployment Characteristics by Census Tract: 2011-2015**

Census Tract	Total Population 16 Years and Over	Percent in Labor Force	Number in the Labor Force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
422.12	5,200	62.4%	3,243	299	9.2%
422.14	5,245	68.0%	3,567	457	12.8%
424.01	1,495	61.4%	918	60	6.5%
424.02	3,793	59.6%	2,261	286	12.6%
424.03	3,508	60.9%	2,137	173	8.1%
424.04	1,600	61.3%	981	182	18.6%
424.05	3,749	65.3%	2,449	621	25.4%
424.06	3,282	63.7%	2,090	245	11.7%
424.07	2,325	69.3%	1,612	192	11.9%
424.08	2,598	64.4%	1,674	209	12.5%
424.09	2,325	60.4%	1,405	211	15.0%
424.10	4,032	62.4%	2,514	280	11.1%
424.11	2,128	62.1%	1,322	144	10.9%
424.12	4,609	60.6%	2,792	341	12.2%
<b>425.05</b>	2,375	65.2%	1,548	317	20.5%
425.06	7,176	67.3%	4,827	722	15.0%
425.07	3,562	63.4%	2,257	421	18.7%
425.08	3,835	61.6%	2,364	356	15.1%
425.09	2,476	56.7%	1,403	199	14.2%
425.10	3,813	60.1%	2,291	442	19.3%
425.11	2,569	60.9%	1,565	258	16.5%
425.12	2,314	62.9%	1,456	247	17.0%
425.13	2,589	65.0%	1,684	158	9.4%
425.14	2,173	59.8%	1,300	204	15.7%
<b>425.15</b>	2,754	60.4%	1,663	214	12.9%
425.16	2,746	65.9%	1,810	261	14.4%
425.17	2,386	58.5%	1,397	178	12.7%
425.18	2,626	63.9%	1,679	375	22.3%
<b>425.19</b>	1,208	57.5%	695	83	11.9%
425.20	3,499	53.1%	1,859	303	16.3%
425.21	3,564	59.7%	2,126	254	11.9%
426.21	4,557	64.8%	2,953	286	9.7%
426.22	3,143	68.4%	2,151	118	5.5%
426.23	3,008	60.5%	1,821	67	3.7%
426.24	3,347	75.0%	2,510	443	17.6%
468.00	5,010	63.3%	3,173	309	9.7%
483.00	5,300	64.8%	3,433	526	15.3%
487.00	3,347	64.9%	2,171	269	12.4%
488.00	3,317	63.3%	2,101	379	18.0%
489.01	2,965	58.8%	1,742	223	12.8%



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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**City Table 15 continued**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Labor Force and Unemployment Characteristics by Census Tract: 2011-2015**

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Total Population 16 Years and Over</b>	<b>Percent in Labor Force</b>	<b>Number in the Labor Force</b>	<b>Number Unemployed</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate</b>
489.02	5,567	63.9%	3,555	615	17.3%
490.00	7,080	64.3%	4,549	728	16.0%
511.00	4,934	67.4%	3,324	630	19.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,129</b>	<b>63.3%</b>	<b>94,372</b>	<b>13,285</b>	<b>14.1%</b>

Source: American FactFinder, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B23025 Employment Status in the Past 12 Months for the Population 16 Years and Over. Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

- iii. **Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to employment.**

According to the *2013-2018 Consolidated Plan*, the highest priority workforce need is increased job creation and job retention in order to reduce the high unemployment rate. The following paragraphs describe the City's multi-pronged initiatives to reduce disparities in access to employment.

#### **Local Jobs Producing Projects**

In the future more jobs will be in closer proximity to residents as approved jobs producing developments are constructed. For example, the World Logistics Center, which was approved in August 2015, will create an estimated 13,000 construction jobs and 20,000 permanent jobs at a variety of skill levels. The World Logistics Center is located in the easterly portion of Moreno Valley – east of Redlands Boulevard, south of the Moreno Valley Freeway (State Route 60), and west of Gilman Springs Road. Its 2,610-acre campus will encompass more than 40 million square feet of next generation logistics facilities, creating one of the largest and most advanced centers in the country. The local workforce will be able to fill many of the jobs. Additionally, the developer Highland Fairview has committed to provide nearly \$7 million to promote education, library, training and workforce development to further prepare Moreno Valley residents for the estimated 20,000 jobs that will be created by the WLC. Exhibit V-11 shows the location of the World Logistics Center.

#### **Economic Development Strategy Plan**

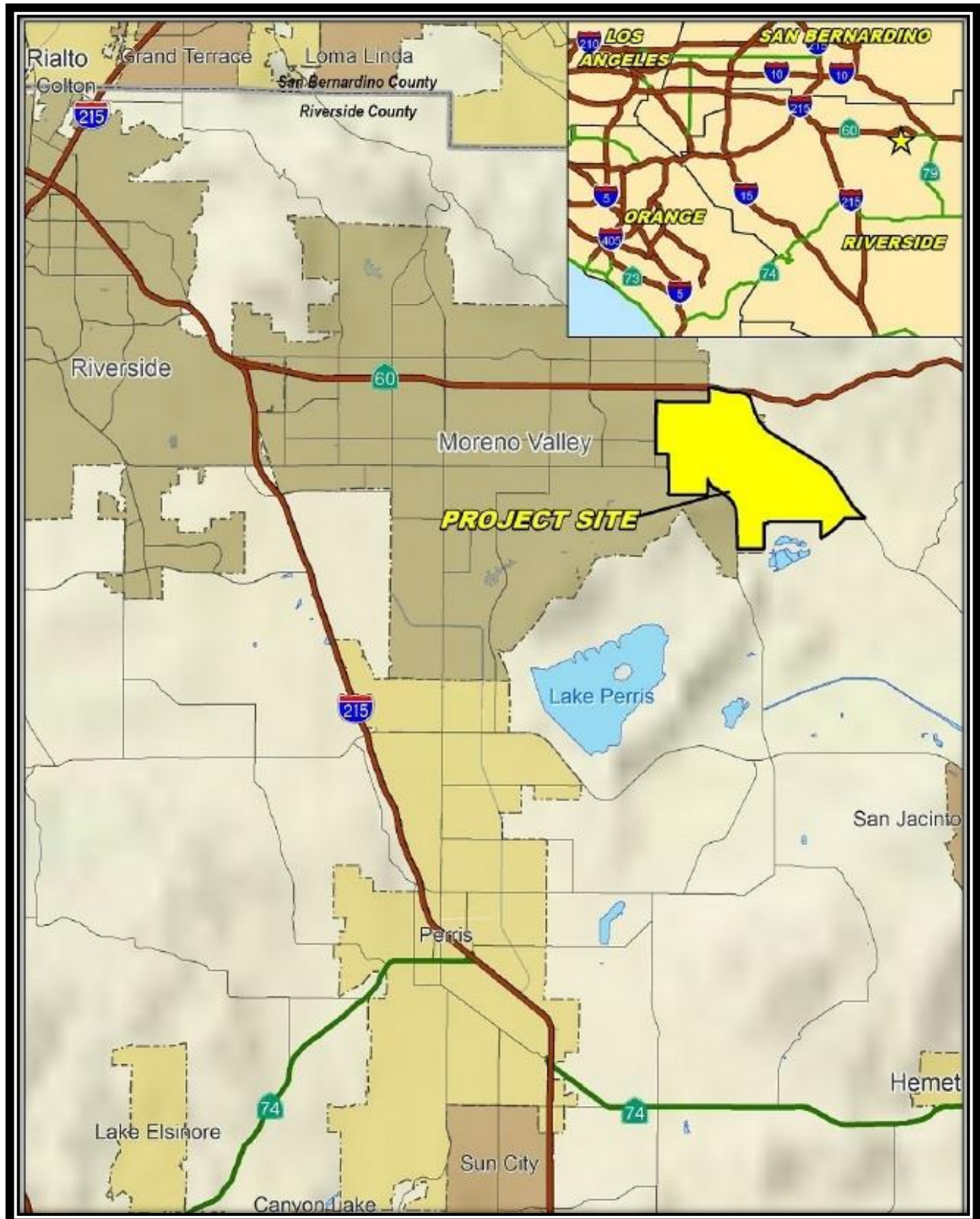
The City also is embarking on updating its Economic Development Strategy Plan. The plan will “focus on business attraction efforts on key growth industries conducive to the Moreno Valley market, such as logistics, green and clean technology, defense, aerospace, e-commerce, healthcare, medical device manufacturing, auto manufacturing, (and related fields) robotics, and global trade.”



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Exhibit V-11  
World Logistics Center Location Map



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Therefore, the World Logistics Center, other approved projects, and the implementation of the Economic Development Strategy Plan will bring jobs in closer proximity to workers residing in the City.

### **County of Riverside's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy**

The City is a participating jurisdiction in the County of Riverside's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. The strategy is intended to create new jobs, foster stable and diversified economies with high wages and increase capital investment, thereby improving the living conditions throughout the various regions of Riverside County.

### **Riverside County Workforce Investment Board**

The Riverside County Workforce Investment Board is one of 600 private-sector led Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) in the country. The City in collaboration with the Workforce Investment Center, operates a One-Stop Career Center in the City. One Stop Career Centers serve as a hub of the county-wide service delivery vehicle for workforce/education/business services. Workforce funds allocated to Local Boards support the job training, placement and business services delivered through the One-Stop Career Centers.

### **Inland Empire Small Business Development Center**

The Inland Empire Small Business Development Center provides business consulting, training services and workshops to existing and start-up business enterprises which are located in the City. The goal of the Center is to create and support stronger, more competitive enterprises that generate jobs, higher and more profitable sales, access capital and produce better financial results. The Inland Empire SBDC establishes objectives for business start-ups, retaining jobs and creating jobs.

### **City of Moreno Valley Employment Resource Center (ERC)**

The ERC provides job seekers with access to resources that are necessary to search and acquire employment within the city and surrounding areas. On-site job seekers have access to knowledgeable staff that assists with services such as job searches, job applications, one-on-one mock interviews and assist in preparing resumes. Resources include 29 computers with internet access, a computer lab for training purposes and a conference room for workshops and group activities.

### **Hire MoVal Grad Program**

The City Council approved this program in March 2017. The Hire a MoVal Grad Program provides a cash incentive to businesses that hire and retain Moreno Valley residents that have earned a degree or certificate from among the accredited Riverside County education institutions or completed a Career Technical Certificate course sequence from the Riverside County Office of Education. The City Council approved a \$50,000 General Fund allocation to jump start the program.

### **Improving Workforce Educational Opportunities**

The City is working with California Baptist University to open an educational center in Moreno Valley. The University is planning to offer programs for its online students and new online

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courses for those in the logistics and medical fields. University officials say those programs could benefit residents who work at Amazon, Proctor & Gamble and Skechers warehouses.

In addition, the City Council has approved a Letter of Interest (LOI) between the City and Moreno Valley College to develop a strategic educational partnership. The strategic partnership seeks to pursue educational initiatives that enhance the quality of life for Moreno Valley residents, address the critical workforce development needs of the business community and help to prepare local residents for the jobs of the future in the growing fields such as, but not limited to, logistics, health care and technology.

### c. Transportation

- i. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to transportation related costs and access to public transit in the jurisdiction and region.**

*For the questions in (1)(c)(i), refer to Table 12 (Low Transportation Cost Index and the Transit Trips Index). The Low Transportation Cost Index measures cost of transportation and proximity to public transportation by neighborhood. The Transit Trips Index measures how often low-income families in a neighborhood use public transportation.*

#### Citywide Low Transportation Cost Index

This index is based on estimates of transportation costs for a family that meets the following description: *a 3-person single-parent family with income at 50% of the median income for renters for the region (i.e. CBSA). Transportation costs are expressed as a percent of income for renters. Values range from 0 to 100. Higher scores mean lower transportation costs in that neighborhood. Transportation costs may be low for a range of reasons, including greater access to public transportation and the density of homes, services, and jobs in the neighborhood and surrounding community.*

The Region and City have similar index scores. Within the City there are no significant disparities between the different population groups. The scores range from 23.75 for the White Non-Hispanic population to the 28.27 for the Hispanic population. All groups with incomes below the poverty threshold score higher than the non-poor. This finding could result from a higher use of public transit by the income poor.

#### Citywide Transit Trips Index

This index is based on estimates of transit trips taken by a family that meets the following description: *a 3-person single-parent family with income at 50% of the median income for renters for the Region. Annual transit trips are modeled for renters. Index values range from 0-100. Higher scores indicate that residents in that neighborhood are more likely to utilize public transit. The index controls for income such that a higher index value will often reflect better access to public transit.*

According to HUD Table 12, Moreno Valley residents utilize public transit to the same degree as the Region's population. In the City, the index scores range from 36.52 for the White non-Hispanic population to 41.32 for the Hispanic population. HUD Table 12 data indicate that the populations with poverty incomes utilize public transit to a higher degree than the non-poor.

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- ii. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to transportation relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.**

*To answer questions (1)(c)(ii), refer to Maps 10 and 11. These maps both show residency patterns of racial/ethnic and national origin groups and families with children. Map 10 shows values for the Low Transportation Cost Index with shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level. Map 11 shows values for the Transit Trips Index with shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level. For these maps, darker shading in a tract indicates a higher (better) value for the Index being used. Thus, darker shaded tracts would indicate lower transportation costs or better access to public transit for the households living there. Lighter shaded tracts would show higher transportation costs and less access to transit.*

### Neighborhood Low Transportation Cost Index

Higher scores mean lower transportation costs in a particular neighborhood. A detailed review of Map 10 shows that 25 of the City's census tracts have below average scores of 30 or less. City Table 16 identifies that 10 of the 25 census tracts are located north of the Moreno Valley Freeway; seven are located south of the Freeway and west of Perris Boulevard; and eight are located south of the Freeway and east of Perris Boulevard. Map 9 also shows that these census tracts are home to predominantly Hispanic people and people having Mexico as a country of origin as well as families with children.

### Neighborhood Transit Trips Index

A detailed review of HUD Map 11 indicates that six census tracts have scores of 51 or more: 424.05, 424.06, 424.14, 425.08, 425.18, and 489.02. All other census tracts/neighborhoods had scores of 50 or less. That means that most neighborhoods in the City have low transit trips index score. However, it is important to recall that higher scores mean it is more likely that residents in a census tract utilize public transit. But few people in the City utilize public transit and, therefore, individual census tracts would not score high on this indicator.

- iii. **Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to transportation.**

*For question (1)(c)(iii), program participants should consider whether transportation-related local programs, policies, and practices affect a person's access to proficient school, jobs, and other areas with opportunities. In answering this question, local knowledge (as defined at 24 C.F.R. § 5.152) will be relevant. Program participants should consider whether transportation systems designed for use of personal vehicles impact the ability of protected class groups' access to transportation due to the lack of vehicle ownership.*

### Means of Transportation to Work

City Table 17 contains the data on means of transportation to work for the years 1999, 2010 and 2015. A major reason why none of the scores are particularly high is that the vast majority (92.7%) of workers use cars to commute to work. In addition, almost 3% of all workers work at home. Only 1.5% of workers utilize public transit as their means of transportation to work. In all



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three time periods there were a very high percentage of workers using a car to commute to work and a very low percentage using public transit.

**City Table 16**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Census Tracts with Low Transportation Cost Scores**  
**of Less than 30 by Location**

Location	Census Tracts
North of Moreno Valley Freeway	422.14
	424.02
	424.03
	424.04
	424.06
	424.07
	424.08
	424.10
	424.11
	424.12
South of Moreno Valley Freeway/ West of Perris Boulevard	425.07
	425.09
	425.10
	425.12
	425.13
	425.21*
South of Moreno Valley Freeway/East of Perris Boulevard	488.00*
	425.17
	426.22
	426.23
	426.24
	468.00
	483.00
487.00	
490.00	

\*partly located both west and east of Perris Boulevard

Source: HUD Map 11 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost, Low Transportation Cost Index with Race/Ethnicity, National Origin, Family Status and R/ECAPs  
 Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

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According to the 2015 ACS one-year estimates, vehicle ownership is high in Moreno Valley as only 1.3% of all workers have no vehicle available.

**City Table 17**  
**City of Moreno Valley: Transportation to Work — 1999, 2010 and 2015**

Means of Transportation	Number of Workers 1999	Percent	Number of Workers 2010	Percent	Number of Workers 2015	Percent
Drove alone	40,866	74.2%	57,048	79.2%	64,644	75.0%
Carpool	10,424	18.9%	8,551	11.9%	15,228	17.7%
Public transportation	1,044	1.9%	1,171	1.6%	1,308	1.5%
Bicycle	138	0.3%	0	0.0%	416	0.5%
Walked	398	0.7%	1,503	2.1%	781	0.9%
Taxicab, Motorcycle or other	564	1.0%	2,604	3.6%	1,438	1.6%
Worked at Home	1,655	3.0%	1,118	1.6%	2,412	2.8%
Total	55,089	100.0%	71,995	100.0%	86,227	100.0%

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3, Table P30, Means of Transportation to Work for Workers 16 Years and Over. American Community Survey (ACS), 2010 1-Year and 2015 1-Year Estimates, Table B08301 Means of Transportation to Work.

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

**Transit Trips**

According to the Riverside Transportation Commission (RCTC):

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) has identified trips per capita as a significant measure of the relationship between transit trips provided and population growth.

Riverside County as a whole and considering all public transportation modes of rail, fixed route, demand response and specialized transportation, the last Countywide Report calculates a trips per capita rate of 7.2.

Comparing available National Transit Database (NTD) information for 2014, Riverside County's trips per capita rate of 7.2 is well behind Los Angeles County's rate of 41.9, San Diego's MTS rate of 23.3 and Orange County's rate of 16.1. Riverside County is on par with San Bernardino County Omnitrans at 10.2 trips per capita....Riverside County does not presently have sufficient funding to double its trips per capita rate, as examined carefully in the *Strategic Assessment*, 2016.

Riverside County has low population per square mile of 378 compared to other transit systems operating in southern California and other places in the country.

Source: Riverside County Transportation Commission, *Riverside County Public Transportation – Annual Countywide Performance Report: Audit Year 2014/2015*, June 2016, pages 10 and 11



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### City Paratransit Services

CDBG funding supports the Senior Van Transportation Program "Mo-Van" to transport senior citizens over the age of 60 years old and disabled adults to necessary destinations for medical, dental, optical, Senior Center and grocery stores. The Mo Van is a paratransit bus providing "Curb to Curb Service" for up to 12 passengers and 2 wheel chair tie downs. The Mo Van provides low cost intra-city (non-ADA) service and covers a 35 mile radius. The fare is \$1.00 for one way trips and \$2.50 for one way trips outside of the city limits but no-one is turned away due to their inability to donate. The "MoVan" is available to transport Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 3:00 pm. Riders must make reservations 24 hours in advance.

#### d. Access to Low Poverty Neighborhoods

- i. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods in the jurisdiction and region.

Riverside County's leading economist has remarked on the profound problem of poverty:

It has become apparent that the great unresolved issue facing the Inland Empire is its growing level of poverty...poverty is migrating to the top of the agenda.

Ultimately, the need is for job growth in sectors with few education barriers to entry and skill ladders up which workers can migrate to middle class incomes. ...There are basically four sectors with median incomes that can put workers in this position: health care, manufacturing, construction and logistics. With a secondary wage worker in the lower paying sectors (*median income: \$28,385*), they can put a family above \$70,000 a year.

Source: John E. Husing, Ph.D., Inland Quarterly Economic Report, *Addressing the Inland Empire's Near Term Poverty*, January 2014, pages 1 and 2

*For question (1)(d)(i), the City is to refer to the Low Poverty Index in HUD Table 12. The Low Poverty Index measures concentration of poverty by neighborhood. In effect, a **higher value** on this index indicates a **higher likelihood** that a family may live in a **low poverty neighborhood**. A **lower** value on the Index indicates that households in the protected group have a higher likelihood of living in a neighborhood with **higher concentrations of poverty**.*

The low poverty index scores range from 0 to 100. A *higher* score means *less* exposure to poverty in a neighborhood. HUD Table 12 shows that the Region's population has less exposure to poverty than City residents. In the two-county region, White Non-Hispanics and Asians experience considerably lower exposure to poverty compared to other groups.

In the City, there were no major differences between the population groups. Indices ranged from 34.06 for Hispanics to 42.55 for Asians. There was more exposure to poverty experienced by all groups with incomes below the poverty level especially for Native Americans.

City Table 18 shows the age breakdown of the estimated 31,280 persons with incomes below the poverty level. The table demonstrates that poverty rates decline with age.

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**City Table 18  
City of Moreno Valley  
Poverty Rates by Age: 2015**

Age Group	Number	Percent
Under 18 years	10,979	19.3%
18-64 years	18,734	14.5%
65 years and over	1,567	9.1%
Total	31,280	15.4%

Source: 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S1701 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

City Table 19 reports on poverty rates by race and ethnicity. The poverty rates are reported for the population groups that had a low margin of error. Black or African American and Hispanic populations each experience poverty rates exceeding 20%. Although these poverty rates could be deemed in the “normal” range as discussed below, it is extremely difficult to enjoy a quality of life in southern California when you are income poor.

**City Table 19  
City of Moreno Valley  
Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity: 2015**

Race/Ethnicity	Total Population	Number Below the Poverty Level	Percent Below the Poverty Level	Margin of Error
White, Not Hispanic	35,916	4,263	11.9%	+/-1.9%
Black or African American	35,395	8,377	23.7%	+/-3.1%
Asian	11,768	984	8.4%	+/-2.8%
Hispanic or Latino	112,498	23,727	21.1%	+/-1.6%

Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey, Table S1701 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months  
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

- ii. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods relate to residential living patterns of those groups in the jurisdiction and region.**

*For question (1)(d)(ii) use Map 12, which shows residency patterns of racial/ethnic and national origin groups and families with children. The map also shows values for the Low Poverty Index with shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level. Darker shading (i.e. a higher value on the index) in a tract indicates a lower level of poverty. Lighter shading in a tract indicates a lower (worse) value on the Index and thus a higher concentration of poverty in that tract.*

HUD Map 12 shows that the Region has a higher access to low poverty neighborhoods than Moreno Valley. A detailed review of Map 12 indicates that 19 census tracts have scores of 30 or less which indicates the neighborhoods having the highest exposure to poverty.

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It should be noted that the HUD poverty indices are based on the ACS, 2009-2013. More recent ACS data from 2011-2015 were used to calculate the percentage of the population with incomes below the poverty level which are listed in City Table 20.

**City Table 20  
City of Moreno Valley  
Census Tracts with the Highest Exposure to Poverty**

Location	Census Tracts
North of Moreno Valley Freeway	424.04
	424.05
	424.07
	424.09
South of Moreno Valley Freeway/ West of Perris Boulevard	425.05 (a R/ECAP)
	425.08
	425.10
	425.11
	425.12
	425.13
	425.14
	425.15 (a R/ECAP)
	425.16
	425.19 (previously a R/ECAP)
	425.20
425.21*	
South of Moreno Valley Freeway/East of Perris Boulevard	467.00
	425.17
	425.18
	489.02

\*partly located both west and east of Perris Boulevard

Source: HUD Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty, Low Poverty Index with Race/Ethnicity, National Origin, Family Status and R/ECAPs

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

HUD has declared that neighborhoods of *extreme* poverty are those having a poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan area, whichever is lower.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Data Documentation*, July 7, 2015, page 9

In connection with the Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) certification, 24 CFR 985.3(h) defines "low poverty":

A low poverty census tract is defined as a census tract where the poverty rate of the tract is at or below 10 percent, or at or below the overall poverty rate for the principal operating area of the PHA, whichever is greater. The PHA [public housing authority] determines the overall poverty rate for its principal operating area using the most recent available decennial Census data.

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The poverty rate for Riverside County (the principal operating area of the Housing Authority) is 16.8% and, thus, that percentage is the upper limit of a “low poverty” census tract. Based on the above analysis, four categories are appropriate for a proper analysis:

- Low Poverty 16.8% or less
- Normal Poverty 16.9% to 30%
- High Poverty 30.1% to 40.0%
- Extreme Poverty 40.1%+

Based on this classification, City Table 21 shows the number of census tracts by category:

- Low Poverty 19
- Normal Poverty 18
- High Poverty 4
- Extreme Poverty 2

- iii. **Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant’s own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods.**

*For question (1)(d)(iv), to the extent local policies and practices are discussed, local knowledge (as defined at 24 C.F.R. § 5.152) will be relevant.*

Two programs increase access to low poverty neighborhoods: 1) Section 8 Housing Opportunity Maps and 2) City’s Anti-Poverty Strategy.

### Housing Opportunity Area Maps

The Housing Authority of the County of Riverside has prepared Housing Opportunity Area Maps that are intended to help Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) holders to identify neighborhoods likely to provide high quality housing and neighborhood conditions and low exposure to poverty.

### Consolidated Plan Anti-Poverty Strategy

Moreno Valley’s Consolidated Plan includes an Anti-Poverty Strategy the components of which include:

- Economic Development and Job Creation/Retention
- Housing Programs
- Public Service Providers
- Coordination Efforts

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**City Table 21**  
**City of Moreno Valley: Poverty By Poverty Category and Census Tract**

Poverty Category	Census Tract
Low Poverty (16.8% or less)	422.12
	422.14
	424.01
	424.03
	424.06
	424.07
	424.08
	424.10
	424.11
	424.12
	426.21
	426.22
	426.23
	426.24
	483.00
	487.00
	489.01
490.00	
511.00	
Normal Poverty (16.9%-30%)	424.02
	424.09
	425.06
	425.07
	425.08
	425.09
	425.10
	425.11
	425.12
	425.13
	425.16
	425.17
	425.18
	425.19
	425.21
468.00	
488.00	
489.02	
High Poverty (30.1%-40.0%)	424.04
	424.05
	425.14
	425.20
Extreme Poverty (40.1%+)	425.05
	425.15

Source: American FactFinder, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months and Table B03002 Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race.

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

One of the key recommendations of the *Assessment of Fair Housing* is that the Anti-Poverty Strategy be updated during course of the City's preparation of the *FY 2018-2023 Consolidated Plan*. During the development of the Anti-Poverty Strategy the City will coordinate its efforts with the Community Action Partnership, the local War on Poverty agency.

### e. Access to Environmentally Healthy Neighborhoods

#### i. For the protected class groups, HUD has provided data, describe any disparities to environmentally healthy neighborhoods in the jurisdiction and region

*For question (1)(e)(i), refer to the Environmental Health Index in Table 12. The Environmental Health Index measures exposure based on EPA estimates of air quality carcinogenic, respiratory and neurological toxins by neighborhood.*

The environmental health index summarizes potential exposure to harmful toxins at a neighborhood level. The index is a linear combination of standardized EPA estimates of air quality carcinogenic, respiratory and neurological hazards. Values or scores range from 0 to 100. A *higher* index value means *less exposure* to toxins harmful to human health and, therefore, better neighborhood environmental quality, where a neighborhood is a census block-group.

HUD Table 12 Opportunity Indicators by Race/Ethnicity shows that the City's environmental health scores for all populations are somewhat lower than the Region's. The City's environmental index scores range from 47.01 for Black Non-Hispanic to 49.34 for the White Non-Hispanic population. All populations with incomes below the poverty level also have environmental index scores comparable to the populations who are not poor. Thus, within the City there are no significant disparities between the racial groups and Hispanics.

#### ii. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.

*For question (1)(e)(ii), use Map 13, which shows residency patterns of racial/ethnic and national origin groups and families with children. The map also shows values for the Environmental Health Index with shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level indicating levels of exposure to environmental health hazards for the jurisdiction and the region. To answer the question, examine Map 13, by race/ethnicity, national origin, and familial status, to identify differences in exposure to environmental health hazards by protected characteristic. In general, Map 13 may be more useful in showing broader overall patterns, rather than in differences between individual neighborhoods.*

Map 13 does not provide uniform Environmental Health Hazard information throughout the Region. Similarly, index score are not available for all of Moreno Valley's census tracts or neighborhoods. According to City Table 22 the Environmental Index scores for 31 census tracts range from a low of 30 to a high of 64. Fourteen of the 31 census tracts have scores of 50 or more. Thus, the scores could indicate the approximately one-half of the census tracts have average environmental health and one-half have below average environmental health. The two current and one former R/ECAP are bolded in City Table 22.



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**Table 22**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Environmental Health Index**

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Environmental Health Index</b>
422.12	37
422.14	57
424.01	64
424.02	48
424.03	47
424.04	38
424.05	30
424.06	42
424.07	49
424.08	50
424.09	51
424.10	53
424.11	51
424.12	60
<b>425.05</b>	48
425.06	44
425.07	52
425.08	48
425.09	51
425.10	51
425.11	53
425.12	56
425.13	46
425.14	49
<b>425.15</b>	40
425.16	49
425.17	52
425.18	52
<b>425.19</b>	40
425.20	49
425.21	49

Source: HUD Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health, Environmental Health Index with Race/Ethnicity, National Origin, Family Status and R/ECAPs

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

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- iii. **Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods.**

*While the Environmental Health Index is limited to issues related to air quality, for these questions on environmentally healthy neighborhoods program participants may also discuss other indicators of environmental health, based on local data and local knowledge. Environmental-related policies may include the siting of highways, industrial plants, or waste sites.*

### **Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool: CalEnviroScreen Version 3.0**

CalEnviroScreen identifies the communities most burdened by multiple sources of pollution and that are especially vulnerable to its effects. The tool ranks each of the California's 8,000 census tracts using data on 20 indicators of pollution, environmental quality, and socioeconomic and public health conditions.

CalEnviroScreen helps to prioritize efforts to revitalize disadvantaged communities, whether it's through investing cap-and-trade auction proceeds or by improving compliance with environmental laws. As of March 2016, half of cap-and-trade investments statewide – \$469 million of \$912 million – went to projects providing benefits to disadvantaged communities identified using CalEnviroScreen and more than a third of those investments – \$356 million – went to projects located within those communities.

A review of CalEnviroScreen Version 3.0 revealed that some of Moreno Valley census tracts are identified as disadvantaged communities.

### **California Environmental Quality Act**

CEQA, or the California Environmental Quality Act, is a statute that requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible. Most proposals for physical development in California are subject to the provisions of CEQA, as are many governmental decisions which do not immediately result in physical development (such as adoption of a general or community plan). Every development project which requires a discretionary governmental approval will require at least some environmental review pursuant to CEQA, unless an exemption applies. The City of Moreno Valley adheres to the CEQA rules and guidelines and potential adverse impacts on health are considered during the environmental review process.

#### **f. Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

- i. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, identify and discuss any overarching patterns of access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community factors. Include how these patterns compare to patterns of segregation, integration, and R/ECAPs. Describe these patterns for the jurisdiction and region.**

*For question (1)(f)(i), refer to the answers provided in question (1)(a)-(e).*

The analysis of school proficiency, employment, transportation, poverty and environmental health reveals that several neighborhoods are impacted by adverse community factors. The

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adverse community factors impact not only the current and former R/ECAPs but also other neighborhoods. The City is addressing the adverse community factors through initiatives which include but are not limited to the Consolidated Plan (CDBG and HOME funding); neighborhood development programs; the update of the Economic Development Strategy; and the update of the Anti-Poverty Strategy.

- ii. Based on the opportunity indicators assessed above, identify areas that experience:**  
**(a) high access; and (b) low access across multiple indicators.**

*For question (1)(f)(ii), refer to the answers provided in questions (1)(a)-(e) identify areas that experience high access and low access across multiple opportunity indicators. Include in the response whether these areas align with previously identified patterns of segregation, integration, and R/ECAPs for both the jurisdiction and the region. Program participants may also refer to Maps 7-13.*

As discussed in “i” above several neighborhoods have low access across multiple indicators. The neighborhoods with the highest access tend to be located north of the Moreno Valley Freeway and south of the Freeway and east of Perris Boulevard. The City’s future neighborhood improvement efforts and poverty reducing strategies will focus (but not exclusively) on the two current and former R/ECAPs: census tracts 425.05, 425.15 and 425.19.

### 2. Additional Information

- a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disparities in access to opportunity in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.**

*Understanding the limitations of the HUD-provided data, use local data and knowledge to complete question (2)(a). The Fair Housing Act protects individuals on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability. HUD has provided data for this section only on race/ethnicity, national origin, and familial status. Include any relevant information about other protected characteristics, but note that the analysis of disability is specifically considered in Section V(D). Program participants may include relevant information relating to persons with disabilities here, but still must address the questions in Section V(D). Program participants should provide any relevant information relating to disparities in access to opportunity based on protected class for each opportunity area (education, employment, transportation, low poverty, and environmental health).*

The City has a large population whose national origin is Mexico. Moreno Valley also is a family community and has a large percentage of families with children. These two fair housing protected groups are by adverse community factors such as below average environmental health, poverty and higher than average unemployment rates.

Additionally, the HUD-provided data was supplemented by several tables that the City prepared. Thus, the analysis of disparities in access to opportunity was based on data supplied by HUD and the City.

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- b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disparities in access to opportunity, including any activities aimed at improving access to opportunities for areas that may lack such access, or in promoting access to opportunity (e.g., proficient schools, employment opportunities, and transportation).

*For question (2)(b), program participants may include any additional relevant information related to their analysis of disparities in access to opportunity in the jurisdiction and region, including the removal of barriers that prevent people from accessing housing in areas of opportunity, the development of affordable housing in such areas, housing mobility programs, housing preservation and community revitalization efforts, where any such actions are designed to achieve fair housing outcomes such as increasing access to opportunity.*

### Housing Opportunity Area Maps

The Housing Authority of the County of Riverside has prepared Housing Opportunity Area Maps that are intended to help Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) holders to identify neighborhoods likely to provide high quality housing and neighborhood conditions and low exposure to poverty.

### Housing Preservation and Community Revitalization Efforts

The City implements an array of neighborhood improvement programs. Page V-37 contains a brief description of each program.

### Housing Sites for Affordable Housing

Under California law, each city must prepare a Housing Element of the General Plan. In 2013, the City adopted the most recent Housing Element which covers the period from 2014 to 2021. The City's share of the regional housing need for low and moderate income (<80% of area median income) housing was almost 2,500 housing units.

To accommodate this need, the City identified vacant sites and sites that required re-zoning. According to the *2014-2021 Housing Element* (page 96), all the vacant sites are zoned for multiple-family housing with zoning densities at 15 units per acre, with the exception of a 26 acre site, bounded by Dracaea Avenue on the north, Cottonwood on the south and Ellsworth Street on the west. The site is sufficiently large to accommodate a large residential development and a proposed project can take advantage of the City's density bonus program. An additional four sites total 5.60 acres and are zoned Residential R15 (R15). These sites are located within walking distance of a large shopping center at State Highway 60 and Moreno Beach, as well as an existing multiple-family community at Moreno Beach and Trail Ridge Way, as well as employment opportunities at the Auto Mall on Moreno Beach. Infill sites within the Village at Sunnymead (SP 204) also can accommodate the housing need. The sites are zoned R15 and the majority of the sites are adjacent to one or more vacant parcels, so lot consolidation can be achieved in order to facilitate the development of affordable housing, using the City's lot consolidation incentives.

The Housing Element also includes policies and programs that encourage the construction of new affordable housing.

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### 3. Contributing Factors of Disparities in Access to Opportunity

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disparities in access to opportunity.*

- Access to financial services
- Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation
- Impediments to mobility
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities
- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending discrimination
- Location and type of affordable housing
- Location of employers
- Location of environmental health hazards
- Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies
- Loss of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Private discrimination
- Source of income discrimination
- **Housing discrimination**
- **Poverty**

#### Housing Discrimination

Housing discrimination refers to the contributing factors of both “private” and “lending” discrimination. Housing discrimination adversely impacts fair housing protected classes in numerous ways. It can prevent people of color, for instance, from accessing housing in low poverty and high opportunity neighborhoods. It can also cause female households, for example, to pay more on home loan interest rates.

Equal access to credit so that borrowers can purchase a home is a fundamental goal of fair housing. Section 805 of the 1968 Federal Fair Housing Act, as amended, and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1976 prohibit the denial of access to credit because of a loan applicant’s race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin.

In 2013, FHCRC completed a comprehensive lending audit based on the following protected classes: race, disability, familial status and national origin. For the six lending audits, there were 12 instances of differential treatment, which occurred primarily on the bases of race and national origin. The major issue in the lending audit is the practice of the agent providing more information to the control auditor regarding the loan process than was provided to the protected auditor.

Although the FHCRC findings are not specific to Moreno Valley, they do indicate that lending discrimination affects the home loan approval process.

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According to the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data for calendar years 2012 through 2015, 7,355 loan applications were made to buy a home in Moreno Valley. Hispanics comprised 62% of all loan applicants while White and Black borrowers accounted for 20% and 11% of all loan applicants, respectively. The loan denial rates by race/ethnicity are listed below:

- White, Non Hispanic 10.3%
- Hispanic 14.9%
- Black 17.6%
- Asian 20.1%
- All Other 18.5%
- Race/ethnicity unknown 23.8%
- All loan applicants 15.3%

Housing discrimination complaints are an indicator of how pervasive discrimination is. Because housing discrimination is underreported, the number of complaints does not accurately measure its extent. A 2006 HUD study found that about 8% of the public had experiences when trying to buy or rent a house or apartment that might plausibly have been protected by the Fair Housing Act.

Source: The Urban Institute, *Do We Know More Now? Trends in Public Knowledge, Support and Use of Fair Housing Law*, prepared for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, February 2006, pg. iii

Based on past trends, the FHCRRC probably will process 150-200 housing discrimination complaints in the next five years of which about two-thirds will be filed by Black householders. White and Hispanic householders will each file about 15% of all complaints, respectively. Disability and race will be the basis for approximately 48% and 23% of the entire bases for filing a housing discrimination complaint.

During the 4 ½ year period from July 1, 2012 – December 31, 2016, 13 complaints were filed with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing. Nine of the 13 complaints were dismissed due to insufficient evidence or there was no basis to proceed.

The City does not have jurisdiction over the Moreno Valley Unified School District. Improvements to school proficiency are addressed by the School District as it complies with State law and by its strategic planning efforts.

Lower than average labor force participation, higher than average unemployment rates and lower than average educational attainment are being addressed by city, county and regional strategies and programs. The City is updating the Economic Development Strategy Plan which will describe strategies to increase labor force participation and reduce unemployment rates.

Public transportation is the responsibility of the Riverside County Transportation Commission. The low trips per capita are partly the result of Riverside County low density and reliance on cars as the means to commute to work. The City does allocate CDBG funding so paratransit is available to seniors and disabled persons.

The State of California is providing resources to improve the environmental health of disadvantaged communities. Through the CEQA process, the City identifies measures to mitigate the adverse consequences of environmental hazards.



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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

### Poverty

Poverty contributes to and may also be a major cause of disparities in access to opportunity. The City will update the Consolidated Plan Anti-Poverty Strategy by May 2018. The Anti-Poverty Strategy will examine poverty reducing strategies that can be implemented at the neighborhood level (particularly in the R/ECAPs) and involve groups such as the Community Action Partnership of Riverside County (War on Poverty agency) and United Way of the Inland Valleys (UWIV).

#### iv. Disproportionate Housing Needs

##### 1. Analysis

CFR 5.152 defines disproportionate housing needs as follows:

*Disproportionate housing needs* refers to a condition in which there are *significant disparities* in the proportion of members of a *protected class* experiencing a category of housing need when compared to the proportion of members of any other relevant groups or the total population experiencing that category of housing need in the applicable geographic area. For purposes of this definition, categories of housing need are based on such factors as cost burden, severe cost burden, overcrowding, and substandard housing conditions.... [Emphasis added]

Neither the above definition nor the AFFH Guidebook defines what “significant disparities” are. The Consolidated Plan Regulations at CFR 91.205(b)(2) provide guidance on how to quantify significant disparities:

...disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group in a category of need is at least *10 percentage points higher* than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole. [Emphasis added]

HUD provides data on housing problems and *severe* housing problems. Housing problems include:

1. Housing units that lack complete kitchen facilities
2. Housing units that lack complete plumbing facilities
3. Households with more than one person per room (i.e., overcrowding)
4. Cost Burden - monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceeding 30% of monthly income

HUD also provides data on the number and share of households with one or more of the above problems and “severe cost burden” which means monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceeding 50% of monthly income.

Housing problems data are available for the entire City and by race/ethnicity, household type and household size. The race/ethnicity categories presented are the same as in other HUD-provided data. The household type and size categories presented are family households of less than five people, family households of five or more people, and non-family households of any size.

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- a. Which protected class groups (by race/ethnicity and familial status) experience higher rates of housing problems (cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing) when compared to other groups for the jurisdiction and region? Which groups also experience higher rates of severe housing cost burdens when compared to other groups?

*For question (1)(a), HUD Tables 9 and 10 are to be used for the analysis. HUD Table 9 shows the number and percent of households that are experiencing either 1) any of four housing problems; or 2) any of four severe housing problems. HUD Table 10 shows the number and percent of households experiencing severe housing cost burden (usually the most common of any of the severe housing problem).*

According to HUD Table 9, there are 28,120 households living in Moreno Valley who experience one or more of the four housing problems. Based on 2010-2014 ACS data, it is estimated that 14,340 owners and 13,780 renters have one or more housing problems. Low- and moderate-income owners comprise 55% of all owners having a housing problem. Low- and moderate-income renters comprise 80% of all renters with a housing problem.

The City's percentage of "households experiencing any of 4 housing problems" is less than the Region's for White, Non-Hispanic households. All other groups residing in the City have a higher percentage experiencing housing problems than the Region's. Approximately 77% of the City's Native American households incur housing problems compared to 49% of the Region's Native Americans.

In the City, the most significant disparity is between White, Non-Hispanic households and all other households. All other groups experience housing problems at significantly higher percentages – 15% to 41% higher.

The City and Region's percentages are similar for households with fewer than five persons, large families and non-family households.

The Region's and City's percentages of "households experiencing any of 4 severe housing problems" are very similar for White, Black, Hispanic, Asian and Other households. However, almost 39% of the City's Native Americans have severe housing problems compared to 26% of the Region's Native American households.

The Region's and City's percentages of households experiencing severe housing cost burdens are very similar. A slightly lower percentage of the City's White, Non-Hispanic and Native American households experience severe housing cost burden compared to Region's.

Based on HUD Table 10, the list below shows the percentage of all households by race/ethnicity experiencing severe housing cost burdens:

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| • Native American, Non-Hispanic           | 15.75% |
| • White, Non-Hispanic                     | 16.37% |
| • Other, Non-Hispanic                     | 22.19% |
| • Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 24.64% |
| • Hispanic                                | 25.33% |
| • Black, Non-Hispanic                     | 32.23% |
| • Total City                              | 24.23% |

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Within the City, the most significant cost burden disparity is between Black households (32.23%) and all other households.

Moreno Valley's FY 2013-2014 – FY 2017-2018 Consolidated Plan discusses disproportionate housing cost burdens based on 2005-2009 CHAS data. The information contained in City Table 23 confirms that Black or African American and Hispanic households experience severe housing cost burdens to a higher degree than other households.

**City Table 23**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Housing Cost Burden by Race/Ethnicity: 2005-2009**

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>&lt;=30%</b>	<b>30-50%</b>	<b>&gt;50%</b>	<b>Total Households</b>
Pacific Islander	63.9%	36.1%	0.0%	180
White	60.7%	25.0%	14.3%	14,375
Alaska Native/Am. Indian	57.1%	23.8%	19.1%	105
Asian	51.1%	23.1%	25.8%	3,005
Hispanic	39.0%	30.4%	30.6%	20,505
Black/African American	32.7%	33.9%	34.4%	9,185
City as a Whole	45.4%	29.0%	25.6%	47,355

Source: City of Moreno Valley, FY2013-2014 – FY 2017-2017 Consolidated Plan and 2005-2009 CHAS

Table construction by Castaneda & Associates

Two-thirds of Black or African American households and three of every five Hispanic households experience housing cost burdens – that is, they spend 30% or more on housing expenses, respectively. Severe cost burdens are experienced by one-third of all Black or African households and three of every 10 Hispanic households. When compared to the jurisdiction as a whole, Black or African American households is the one group that definitely has disproportionate housing needs.

Low and moderate income households are especially adversely impacted by severe housing cost burdens. A recent Harvard study remarked on the consequences of high housing costs:

After paying large shares of their incomes for housing, cost burdened households cut back spending on other vital needs. According to the 2014 Consumer Expenditure Survey, severely burdened households in the bottom expenditure quartile (a proxy for low income) had just \$500 left over to cover all other monthly expenses, while otherwise similar households living in affordable housing had more than twice that amount to spend. As a result, severely cost-burdened households spent 41 percent less on food and 74 percent less on healthcare than their counterparts living in housing they could afford. To avoid cost burdens, low-income households often trade off location for affordability. In consequence, low-income households living in housing they can afford spend nearly three times more on transportation than households with severe burdens. Low-income households without cost burdens are also more likely to live in inadequate units (Figure 33). [Emphases added]

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City Table 24 describes the number of *low and moderate income* renter and owner households that experience cost burden and severe cost burden. Among low and moderate income *renters*, 86% are cost burdened and 56% are extremely cost burdened. The data demonstrate that 76% of all low and moderate income *owners* are cost burdened and 46% are severely cost burdened.

**City Table 24**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden**  
**by Income and Tenure: 2014**

Tenure	Total Low/Moderate Income	Number Cost Burdened	Percent Cost Burdened	Number Severely Cost Burdened	Percent Severely Cost Burdened
Renters	11,935	10,215	86%	6,705	56%
Owners	9,585	7,240	76%	4,390	46%

Note: Low/moderate income means less than 80% of the area median income

Cost burden = 30% or more of income spent on housing costs

Severe cost burden = 50% or more spent on housing costs

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy ("CHAS") Data, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

Based on the percentages in HUD Table 10 and City Table 24, the following among the *low and moderate income households* probably would experience severe housing cost burdens to the greatest extent: Black Non-Hispanic and Hispanic households.

An additional indicator of disproportionate housing need is the demographics of persons on the Section 8 waiting list. According to the County of Riverside Housing Authority, approximately 29,700 families or 49% of all families on the waiting list are Black or African American.

In the Region and City large family and non-family households experience severe cost burden to about the same degree. However, a slightly higher percentage (24.26%) of the City's family households with fewer than five persons experience severe housing cost burden compared to the Region's. (19.62%).

- b. Which areas in the jurisdiction and region experience the greatest housing burdens? Which of these areas align with segregated areas, integrated areas, or R/ECAPs and what are the predominant race/ethnicity or national origin groups in such areas?**

*For question (1)(b), Map 6 shows the residential living patterns for persons by race/ethnicity, national origin, and families with children overlaid on shading indicating the percentage of households experiencing one or more housing problems in a particular census tract. Darker shading indicates a higher prevalence of such problems. The map also includes R/ECAP outlines.*

There are almost 273,000 households living in the Region who are adversely impacted by severe housing cost burdens. In the Region, Hispanics (112,350) comprise the largest number of severely cost burdened households. An unknown number of the severely cost burdened Hispanic households would claim Mexico as their country of origin. In the Region, the second largest group of severely cost burdened households is White Non-Hispanic households (109,075).

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A review of Map 6 – Housing Problems Race/Ethnicity Dot Density Map and National Origin Dot Density Map – revealed that a high percentage of households living in 10 census tracts experience housing problems. Two of the census tracts are located north of the Moreno Valley Freeway, six are located south of the Freeway and west of Perris Boulevard, and two are located south of the Freeway and east of Perris Boulevard.

City Table 25 shows for each of the 10 census tracts the number and percentage of households with one or more of the four housing problems. Three of the census tracts currently meet or previously met the thresholds to be designated an R/ECAP: 425.05, 425.15 and 425.19.

**City Table 25**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Households with Housing Problems by Census Tract**

Census Tract	Total Households with Any Problems	Total Households	Percent
<b>425.19</b>	380	515	74%
425.12	655	910	72%
<b>425.05</b>	630	875	72%
425.08	805	1,150	70%
425.11	615	890	69%
<b>425.15</b>	695	1,025	68%
489.02	1,205	1,790	67%
425.10	790	1,175	67%
425.21	740	1,120	66%
424.05	1,130	1,730	65%

Source: Map 6 – Housing Problems Race/Ethnicity Dot Density Map and National Origin Dot Density Map  
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

Substandard housing does not contribute greatly to housing problems. The *2013-2021 Housing Element* estimates that the housing stock includes 840 substandard housing units.

Overcrowding also does not contribute significantly to housing problems. The 2011-2015 ACS estimates that approximately 2,100 owners and 3,400 renters are overcrowded (1.01 or more occupants per room). When the standard of 1.51 or more occupants per room is used to measure overcrowding, the scope of the problem is reduced to 300 owners and 1,000 renters.

Cost burdens, therefore, create the bulk of housing problems, particularly in neighborhoods that have a high proportion of renter-occupied housing.

- c. Compare the needs of families with children for housing units with two, and three or more bedrooms with the available existing housing stock in each category of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction and region.**

*For question (1)(c), local data and local knowledge may be particularly useful. Tables 9 and 11 may also be useful in providing some relevant information for the jurisdiction. Table 9 shows housing needs experienced by families with 5 or more persons (used to approximate the population of families with children). Table 11 shows the number of households occupying units of various sizes (0-1 bedrooms, 2 bedrooms, 3 or more bedrooms) in four publicly supported*

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*housing program categories (public housing, Project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily, and HCV). Table 11 shows the number of households with children currently residing in each of those four program categories.*

HUD Table 9 indicates that 67% of the estimated 14,000 large families with children experience housing problems.

HUD Table 11 shows that almost 50% of the publicly supported housing units have 3 or more bedrooms and can meet the needs of large families (5+ persons). The bedroom distribution of the publicly supported housing units is listed below:

- 0-1 bedroom 364 units 25.8%
- 2-bedrooms 360 units 25.5%
- 3+ bedrooms 688 units 48.7%

According to HUD Table 11, 57% of the publicly supported housing units are occupied by households with children.

According to the 2011-2015 ACS, the owner occupied housing stock contains approximately 15,300 2- or 3-bedrooms units and 15,700 4+ bedroom units. The renter occupied housing stock contains approximately 12,500 2- or 3-bedroom units and 4,600 4+ bedroom units. HUD Table 9 indicates that there are 9,345 large families experiencing a housing problem. It is possible that the rental housing stock has too few units to accommodate the needs of large families.

### **d. Describe the differences in rates of renter and owner occupied housing by race/ethnicity in the jurisdiction and region.**

For question (1)(d), refer to HUD Table 16, which shows homeownership and rental rates by race/ethnicity for the jurisdiction. Local data and local knowledge may also be particularly useful in answering this question.

In the Region all but one population group enjoys a home ownership rate of more than 50%. There are almost 96,400 Black, Non-Hispanic households residing in the Region of which 45% are owners and 55% are renters.

According to HUD Table 16, 61.5% of Moreno Valley's housing stock is owner-occupied. Two population groups have an ownership rate of less than 50%: Black, Non-Hispanics at 48% and Native Americans at 44%.

## **2. Additional Information**

### **a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disproportionate housing needs in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.**

*Understanding the limitations of the HUD-provided data, use local data and knowledge to complete question (2). The Fair Housing Act protects individuals on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability. HUD has provided data for this section only on race/ethnicity, national origin, and familial status. Include any relevant information about other protected characteristics, but note that the analysis of disability is specifically considered in Section V(D). Program participants may include any*



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relevant information relating to persons with disabilities here, but still must address the questions in Section V(D).

Local data and local knowledge may be particularly useful in answering the Disproportionate Housing Needs questions. For instance, the HUD-provided tables do not include data on homeless persons. Information on homeless individuals and families, including some information on their demographic characteristics (e.g., race/ethnicity, persons with disabilities) is available from a variety of sources. HUD guidance can provide additional information on this topic.

### Homeless

The 2017 homeless count found that Moreno Valley had 78 unsheltered homeless persons. Of the 78 homeless persons, 17 were Hispanic and 50 were not. The ethnicity of 11 unsheltered homeless people is unknown. In terms of race, 26 of the homeless persons were Black or African American, 25 were White, three each were American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian and two each were Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander or Multiple Race. The balance were either other or the race is unknown due to a refusal to answer the question.

In 2017, at the recommendation of city officials and representatives from the Riverside County Continuum of Care (CoC), a new question was added to the homeless interview tool in order to capture the primary reasons for individuals becoming homeless within Riverside County. Among the unsheltered homeless population, 33% selected unemployment and 27% selected lack of income for housing, respectively, as their primary reasons for homelessness.

Source: Riverside County Department of Public Social Services, *2017 Point-in-Time Homeless Count Report*, May 10, 2017

### Disabled

An indicator of disproportionate housing need is the demographics of persons on the Section 8 waiting list. According to the County of Riverside Housing Authority, approximately 14,300 families or 24% of all families on the waiting list are disabled. The *2014-2021 Housing Element* has documented the need for housing for disabled households.

### Families with Children

An indicator of disproportionate housing need is the demographics of persons on the Section 8 waiting list. According to the County of Riverside Housing Authority, approximately 37,200 families or 62% of all families on the waiting list are families with children.

An estimated 24,115 *families with children*, which comprise about 47% of all households, live in Moreno Valley. Listed below are the types of families with children:

- |  |        |       |
|--|--------|-------|
| • Husband-wife families                  | 16,210 | 67.2% |
| • Male householder, no wife present      | 2,218  | 9.2%  |
| • Female householder, no husband present | 5,687  | 23.6% |

Most families with children are husband-wife, two parent families. But almost 5,700 female householders have children less than 18 years of age which represents nearly one-fourth of all families with children.

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- b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disproportionate housing needs. For PHAs, such information may include a PHA's overriding housing needs analysis.

*For question (2)(b), program participants may include any additional relevant information related to their analysis of disproportionate housing needs in the jurisdiction and region, including the removal of barriers that prevent people from accessing housing in areas of opportunity, the development of affordable housing in such areas, housing mobility programs, housing preservation and community revitalization efforts, where any such actions are designed to achieve fair housing outcomes such as reducing disproportionate housing needs.*

### Housing Element

Under California law, each city must prepare a Housing Element of the General Plan. In 2013, the City adopted the most recent Housing Element which covers the period from 2014 to 2021. The Housing Element includes policies and programs that encourage the construction of new affordable housing.

The adopted Housing Element includes the following action program:

Encourage a mixture of diverse housing types and densities in new developments, guided by specific plans and the Mixed Use Overlay District, around Sunnymead and Alessandro Boulevards and throughout the City. Focus development activity within the Village Specific Plan (SP 204) area to suitably zoned underutilized land and the potential for mixed-use projects exists for the development of affordable housing.

One former (CT 425.19) and one current (425.15) R/ECAP are located within the boundaries of the Village Specific Plan (SP 204).

The adopted Housing Element includes the following policies:

- **Policy 2.4:** Support innovative public, private and non-profit efforts in the development of affordable housing, particularly for special needs groups.
- **Policy 2.5:** Encourage the development of rental units with three or more bedrooms to provide affordable housing for large families.
- **Policy 2.6:** Promote the City's Density Bonus Ordinance through incentives to potential developers. (This policy encourages mixed income developments.)

### 3. Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disproportionate housing needs.*

- Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods

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- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending discrimination
- Private discrimination
- Loss of affordable housing
- Source of income discrimination
- **Other - Limited funding for affordable housing development**
- **Other – Loss of redevelopment funding**
- **Other – Housing costs in relation to income**

### **Other - Limited Funding for Affordable Housing Development**

The lack of enough affordable housing is recognized by all cities within the Region and the respective regional planning bodies: Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG), San Bernardino Council of Governments (sbcog), and the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG).

Cities too are very much aware of dearth of affordable housing because they all must analyze this problem and potential solutions during their preparation of housing elements of the general plan.

Limited funding to facilitate the development of affordable housing hinders regional and city efforts to expand the stock of affordable housing. In 2011 the California legislature approved the dissolution of the state's 400 plus redevelopment agencies (RDAs). RDAs were officially dissolved as of February 1, 2012. By ending the RDAs the State took control of billions of dollar of property taxes controlled by cities that had established redevelopment agencies, including funds aside to facilitate the development of affordable housing.

The *2014-2021 Housing Element* estimated that redevelopment housing set-aside revenues to support affordable housing development ranged from \$4,197,384 to \$4,583,576 annually. The action by the State also prevented Moreno Valley and other cities with RDAs from accumulating redevelopment funds in year's post 2012.

### **Other - Loss of Redevelopment Funding**

In previous years, according to the *2014-2021 Housing Element*, the primary source of funds for affordable housing activities in Moreno Valley was from the 20 percent Redevelopment Agency housing set-aside fund. On December 29, 2011 the California Supreme Court ruled to uphold ABx1 26, which dissolved all redevelopment agencies (RDAs) in the State. A companion bill, ABx1 27, which would have allowed RDAs to continue to exist, was also declared invalid by the court. The court's decision required that all RDAs within California be eliminated no later than February 1, 2012. Per Resolution OB 2012-07, the City of Moreno Valley Redevelopment Agency was dissolved. The Moreno Valley Housing Authority was selected to be the Successor Agency responsible for all of enforceable obligations owed.

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A HUD study concluded the following:

Taken together, the removal of RDAs as a source of funding for affordable housing development is expected to result in a statewide average annual loss of 4,500 to 6,500 new affordable units through the foreseeable future after all enforceable obligations have been met. This estimated annual loss represents a total that would likely have been delivered under RDA financing had the RDAs been allowed to continue and includes both agency-specific developments as well as developments that relied on RDA gap financing.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, Casey Blount, Wendy Ip, Ikuo Nakano and Elaine Ng, *Redevelopment Agencies in California: History, Benefits, Excesses and Closure*, Economic Market Analysis Working Paper Series, January 2014, page 7

Another factor is the limited amount of Low Income Housing Tax Credits that the state allocates to support affordable housing in the Region, also known as the Inland Empire. The Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) makes annual apportionments of Federal and State low income housing tax credits. TCAC apportions 8.3% of the state total to the Inland Empire Region which includes San Bernardino, Riverside and Imperial Counties.

### Other - Housing Costs in Relation to Income

Housing needs are experienced by all groups. White Non-Hispanic households have the lowest percentage of households experiencing a housing problem. In contrast, Black households have the highest percentage of households having a housing problem. Cost burden and severe cost burden is the most serious problem and it is experienced by all groups.

Because renter costs are rising at rates faster than incomes, the number of cost burdened households has increased. City Table 26 indicates that in the four years between 2010 and 2014, the City has seen an *increase* of 1,875 in the number of low- and moderate income renter households. This numerical increase converts to an increase of almost 19%.

**City Table 26**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Change in Number of Low and Moderate Income Households**  
**by Tenure: 2010-2014**

Income Group	Renter Households		Owner Households	
	2010	2014	2010	2014
Extremely Low	3,690	4,600	2,370	1,585
Low	2,735	3,165	2,965	2,425
Moderate	3,635	4,170	6,130	5,575
Total	10,060	11,935	11,465	9,585

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy ("CHAS") Data, 2006-2010 American Community Survey and 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table construction by Castaneda & Associates

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Dr. John Husing, the City's economic development consultant, has remarked on the lack of income gains among most households:

Median household income has retreated since 1999. Using median incomes adjusted to 2015 price levels, the 1999 level was \$59,898. In the early 2000s, the trend for the Inland Empire's household purchasing power was up reaching a peak during the mortgage boom at \$66,607 in 2006. That was 11.2% over the 1999 level. However, the Great Recession and its aftermath saw household purchasing power fall by 2011 to \$54,594 or -8.9% below the 1999 level. Since then, there has been in a slow recovery taking the level to \$57,743 in 2015, still -3.6% below the 1999 level.

Source: John E. Husing, Ph.D., Economics & Politics, Inc., *Inland Empire: SCAG Economic Conference Preparation Report*, October 28, 2016, page 6

Whereas incomes have not increased over the past few years, rents have continued to rise. The rental housing cost index of the Consumer Price Index increased by 5.1% between April 2016 and April 2017 in the southern California area. The Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA. metropolitan area covered in the most recent release is comprised of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties.

While efforts to produce affordable housing are important to reducing disproportionate housing needs, it also is important to find ways to increase household incomes through jobs having higher wages and other economic development strategies.

### C. PUBLICLY SUPPORTED HOUSING ANALYSIS

#### 1. Analysis

##### a. Publicly Supported Housing Demographics

- i. **Are certain racial/ethnic groups more likely to be residing in one program category of publicly supported housing than other program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)) in the jurisdiction?**

Moreno Valley's inventory of publicly supported housing includes the following program categories:

• Public Housing	0
• Project Based Section 8	0
• HCV Program	1,139
• Multifamily Developments	288
• LIHTC Developments	981

With regard to Project Based Section 8, the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside (HACR) currently has 48 project-based vouchers at two developments; 10 units in Blythe and 38 units in Cathedral City. The HACR plans to expand affordable housing opportunities via project-based vouchers at five new developments throughout Riverside County. Multi-family properties are in varying stages of development at the following locations:

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- Vista Rio Apartments in Jurupa Valley (8 PBV at a 39 unit development)
- Summerhouse/Madera Vista Apartments in Temecula (7 PBV at a 30 unit development)
- Illinois Avenue Apartments in Beaumont (21 PBV at a 38 unit development)
- Cedar Glen II Apartments in Riverside (23 PBV at a 50 unit development)
- Operation Safe House in Riverside (3 PBV at a 14 unit development)

The ethnic breakdown of the 1,139 households currently assisted by the HCV program is as follows:

- 932 are non-Hispanic                      82%
- 207 are Hispanic                              18%

The Housing Authority will be able to transmit the breakdown by race in August 2017.

There are 288 affordable housing units in multi-family developments not supported by low income housing tax credits. HUD Table 8 contains demographic data on the occupants of 166 of the 288 affordable housing units. The race/ethnicity of the occupants is listed below:

- White                      16.3%
- Black                      26.5%
- Hispanic                      42.8%
- Asian                      14.4%

There are 981 affordable housing units in 11 developments supported by low income housing tax credits. The staff of the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee provided the City with demographic information on the ethnicity of the persons living in the 11 developments. The ethnic distribution of the 3,101 occupants is as follows:

- Hispanic                      1,836                      59.2%
- Not Hispanic                      1,265                      40.8%

The racial distribution is as follows:

- White    28.4%
- Black    31.6%
- Asian    1.9%
- Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander                      0.8%
- Other    37.3%

Based on the data, the race/ethnicity of the occupants of tax credit projects is generally 60% Hispanic and approximately 20% each for the White and Black populations.

- ii. **Compare the racial/ethnic demographics of each program category of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction to the demographics of the same program category in the region.**

Public Housing: In the Region, this program category is predominantly occupied by Hispanic (41.82%) and Black (34.30%) households. Public housing is not located in Moreno Valley.



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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

Project Based Section 8: In the Region, almost one-half (45.78%) of the housing units in this program category is occupied by Hispanic households. White and Black households each occupy approximately 23% of the Region's Section 8 project based housing units. Housing units in this program category are not located in Moreno Valley.

HVC Program: In the Region, Black households occupy almost one-half (45.43%) of the housing units in this program category. White and Hispanic households each occupy approximately 25% of the HCV units.

Based on HUD Table 6, the race/ethnicity of the HCV assisted households living in Moreno Valley is listed below:

- Blacks 67%
- Hispanics 17%
- White 14%
- Asian 2%

Thus, a higher percentage of Black or African Americans occupy HCV assisted units than what this population group represents of Moreno Valley's total population.

Other Multifamily: In the Region, more than one-third (36.47%) of the housing units are occupied by Hispanic households. White households occupy 30.53% of the housing units in this program category. Compared to the Region, a higher percentage of Hispanics (52%) occupy the City's other multifamily housing while White and Black populations occupy a smaller percentage of the units.

LIHTC Projects: For the Region, there are no demographic data on the race and ethnicity of the persons living in affordable housing developments supported by low income housing tax credits.

- iii. **Compare the demographics, in terms of protected class, of residents of each program category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, and HCV) to the population in general, and persons who meet the income eligibility requirements for the relevant program category of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region. Include in the comparison, a description of whether there is a higher or lower proportion of groups based on protected class.**

In the Region, across all program categories Black households occupy publicly supported housing units at proportion higher than they represent of the total population, which is 7%. Hispanic and White households each occupy such housing at a proportion lower than they represent of the total population, which is 47.25% and 36.61%. The Asian or Pacific Islander households occupy the affordable housing stock in roughly the same proportion as they represent of the total regional population with the exception of other multifamily units. The Asian or Pacific Islander households occupy almost 21% of the other family housing units but represent only 6.19% of the population.

City Table 27 compares the demographics of the occupants of publicly supported housing to the City's total population. A higher percentage of Black households are assisted by the HCV Program than they represent of Moreno Valley's total population. Compared to what they

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

represent of the community's total population, a small percentage of Hispanic households receive rental assistance from the HCV Program. A higher percentage of Hispanic households and a lower percentage of Black households occupy "Other Multifamily" housing, respectively. LIHTC projects are occupied by the different groups in roughly the same proportion that they represent of the total population. White households occupy housing in the different program category in generally the same proportion that they represent of the entire population.

**City Table 27**  
**Comparison of the Demographics of Moreno Valley Residents**  
**Living in Publicly Supported Housing to the City's Total Population**

<b>Program/Population</b>	<b>Hispanics</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Asian/Other</b>
HCV Program	17%	14%	67%	2%
Other Multifamily <sup>1</sup>	43%	16%	27%	14%
LIHTC	59%	15%	15%	10%
City Population	59%	18%	16%	7%

<sup>1</sup>includes Ability First, Eucalyptus Towers and Telacu Villa

Source: Table C-4 in Appendix C

Table construction by Castaneda & Associates

### b. Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

- i. Describe patterns in the geographic location of publicly supported housing by program category (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, HCV, and LIHTC) in relation to previously discussed segregated areas and R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region.

Data are unavailable on the number and type of publicly supported housing that is located in segregated areas and R/ECAPs located in the Region.

### Multifamily and Tax Credit Developments

City Table 28 shows census tract location of Moreno Valley's affordable rental housing. Exhibit V-12 shows the locations of the 22 developments

HUD-provided data indicates that Moreno Valley has a low level of segregation. The City has two current and one former R/ECAP. Three developments with a total of 92 affordable housing units are located in one R/ECAP (CT 425.15). None of the other multifamily and tax credit projects are located in census tracts 425.05 or 425.19.

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**City Table 28**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Location of Affordable Apartment Communities**  
**By Census Tract, Percent Low Income and Percent Minority**

Map	2010 Census Tract	Apartment Community	Number of Units	Affordable Units	Year Built
I	424.04	Casitas del Valle*	40	39	2006
U	424.04	Hemlock Family Apts*	78	77	2012
E	425.06	Amber Ridge	225	45	1973
V	425.07	Oakwood Apartments*	241	239	2010
K	425.15	Eucalyptus Towers	70	69	2004
M	425.15	Postal Avenue	8	8	1970
R	425.15	Walker Terrace	48	15	1975
J	425.16	Cottonwood Place**	273	270	1996
F	425.20	Atwood Street	5	5	1966
L	425.20	Perris Isle*	189	148	2006
Q	425.20	Telacu Villa	75	74	Late 80's
A	425.21	Ability First	25	24	1996
B	467.00	Adrienne III	8	8	N/A
C	467.00	Adrienne IV	8	8	1975
D	467.00	Allies	8	8	N/A
G	467.00	Bay Avenue	4	4	N/A
H	467.00	Bay Family*	61	60	2005
N	489.02	Sheila I	8	8	1985
O	489.02	Sheila II	8	8	N/A
P	489.02	Shelia Street	4	4	1975
S	489.02	Rancho Dorado II*	71	70	2009
T	489.02	Rancho Dorado South*	79	78	2013
Total			1,536	1,269	

\*denotes low income housing tax credit project

\*\*tax credit project which includes Cottonwood Place I, II, III and IV

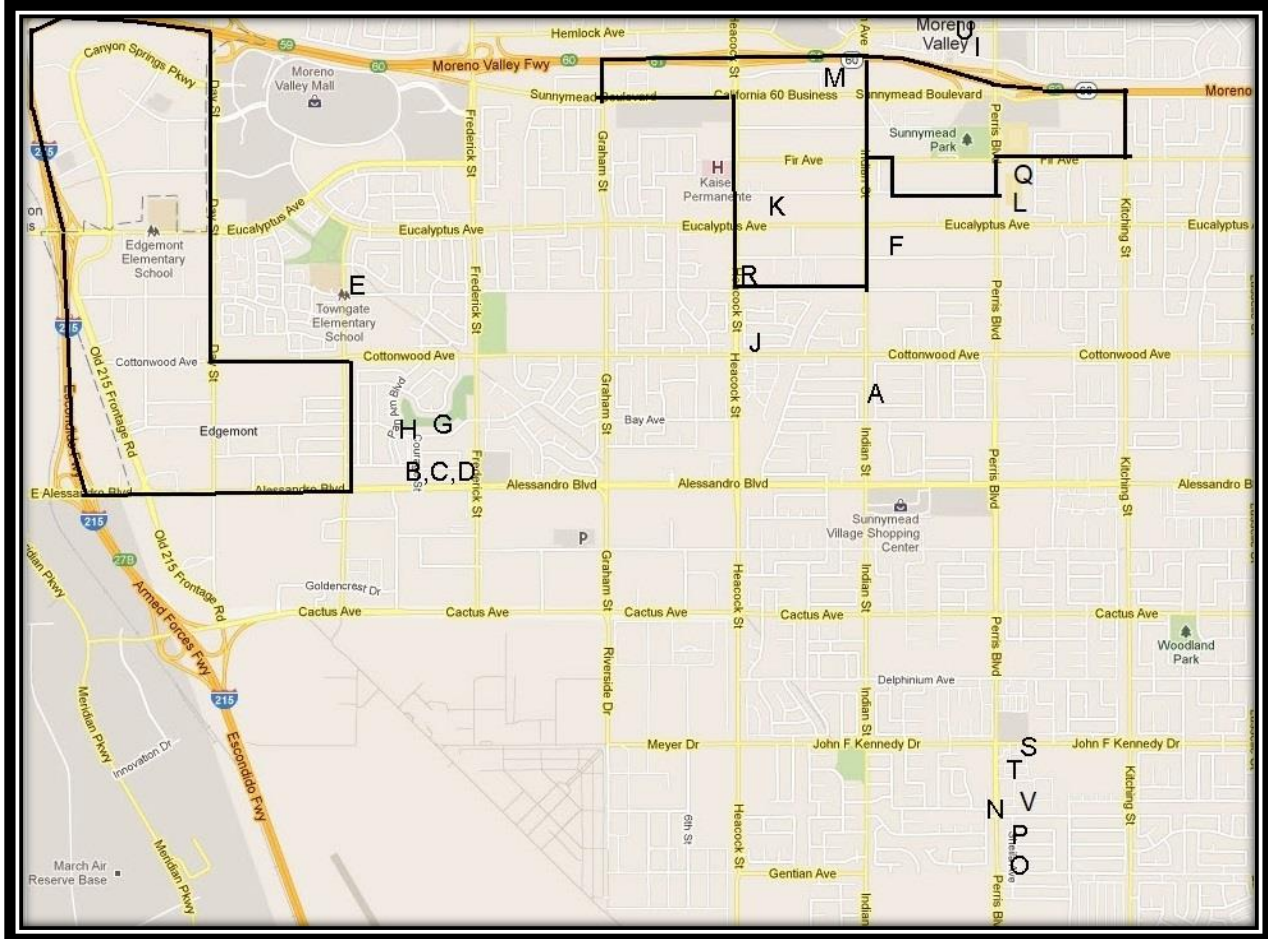
**Note:**

Year built obtained from assessor data, multiple listing service data, telephone interviews, and tax credit history for Perris Isle and Bay Family

Source: California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, Project History 1987 to Present; City of Moreno Valley, Affordable Housing Units in Moreno Valley; and Riverside County Office on Aging, *Housing Matrix: Affordable Housing in Riverside County for Seniors & Adults with Disabilities*, May 2008

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

**Exhibit V-12**  
**Location of Affordable Apartment Communities with R/ECAP Boundaries**



**Section 8 Rental Housing (Vouchers)**

There are 1,139 Moreno Valley families receiving rental assistance from the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. HUD Table 7 shows that only 5% of the Section 8 voucher holders reside in a racially/ethnically concentrated area of poverty.

The Housing Authority of Riverside County provided the City with the zip code (not census tract) location in which the assisted families are living. City Table 29 shows that approximately one-half of all voucher holders reside in Zip Code 92553. City Table 30 indicates that approximately 73,700 people live in Zip Code 92553 which represents 38% of Moreno Valley’s total population. Voucher holders could be attracted to this zip code because of the availability of rental units and landlords willing to participate in the Section 8 program as well as other factors.

Exhibit V-13 shows the boundaries of the zip code areas. The boundaries of Zip Code 92553 include Moreno Valley Freeway on the north; Cactus Avenue/John F. Kennedy Drive on the south; Day Street/Old 215/Frontage Road on the west; and Lasselle on east.

## SECTION V

## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**City Table 29**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Location of Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers by Zip Code**

Zip Code	Number of Section 8 Vouchers	Percent
92551	198	17.4%
92553	571	50.1%
92555	72	6.3%
92557	298	26.2%
Total	1,139	100.0%

Source: Housing Authority of the County of Riverside, July 10, 2017

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

**City Table 30**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Population by Race and Ethnicity by Zip Code**

Race and Ethnicity	92551	Percent	92553	Percent	92555	Percent	92557	Percent	Total	Perce
White	4,029	13.1%	9,950	13.5%	9,113	23.3%	13,730	27.3%	36,822	19.0
Black of African American	5,721	18.6%	11,334	15.4%	7,582	19.4%	8,566	17.0%	33,203	17.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	79	0.3%	195	0.3%	121	0.3%	184	0.4%	579	0.3
Asian	1,711	5.6%	3,438	4.7%	3,733	9.6%	2,552	5.1%	11,434	5.9
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	154	0.5%	454	0.6%	174	0.4%	214	0.4%	996	0.5
Some Other Race Alone	67	0.2%	131	0.2%	114	0.3%	76	0.2%	388	0.2
Two or More Races	733	2.4%	1,631	2.2%	1,191	3.0%	1,509	3.0%	5,064	2.6
Hispanic or Latino	18,321	59.5%	46,589	63.2%	17,048	43.6%	23,489	46.7%	105,447	54.4
Total	30,815	100.0%	73,722	100.0%	39,076	100.0%	50,320	100.0%	193,933	100.0
Percent	15.9%		38.0%		20.1%		26.0%		100.0%	

Source: DP-1, 2010 Demographic Profile Data: Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010 for Zip Codes 92551, 92553, 92555 and 92557

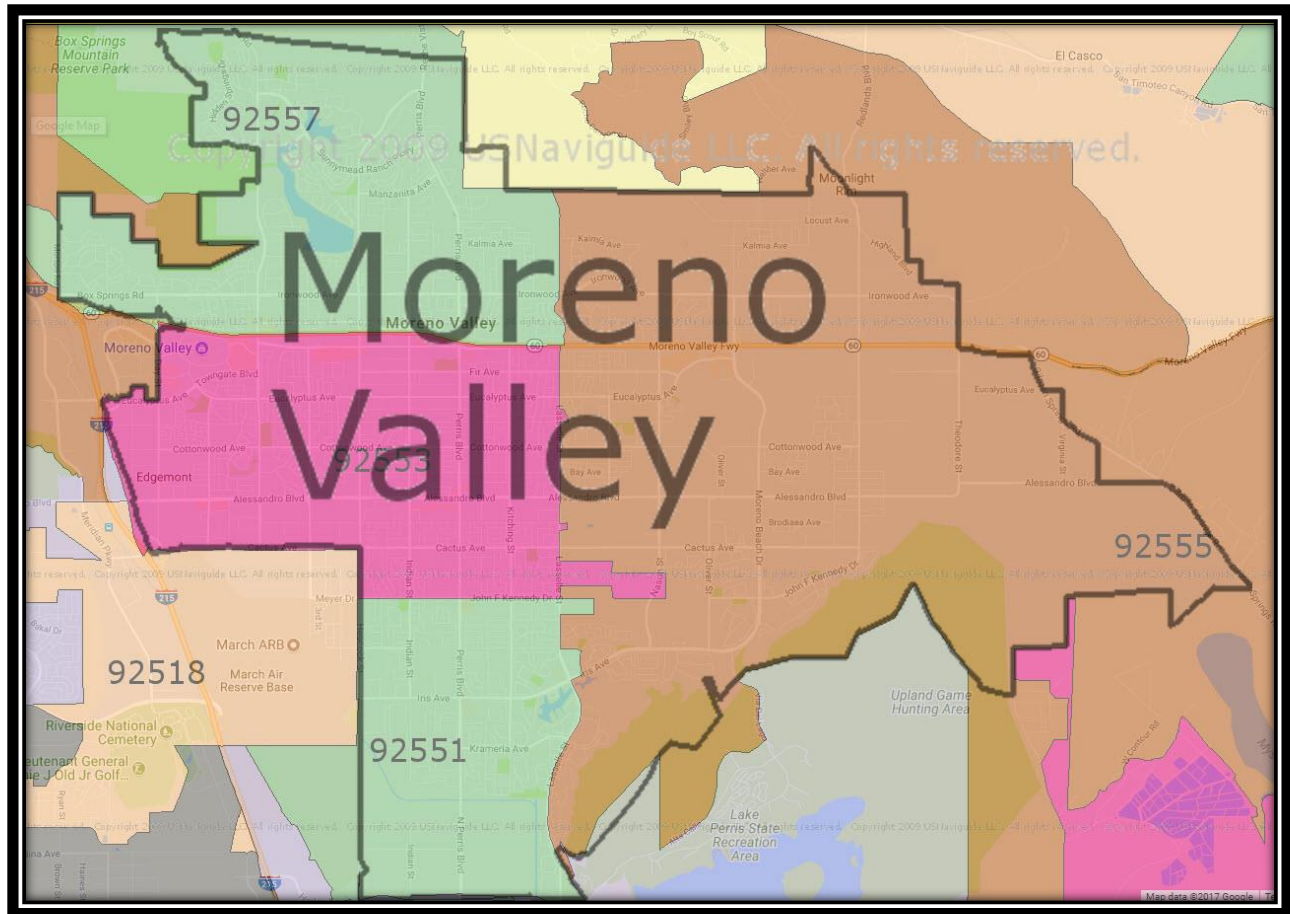
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates



## SECTION V

## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**Exhibit V-13  
City of Moreno Valley  
Zip Code Boundary Map**



- ii. Describe patterns in the geographic location for publicly supported housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities in relation to previously discussed segregated areas or R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region.

Data are unavailable on the number and type of publicly supported housing that is located in segregated areas and R/ECAPs located in the Region.

The geographic location of Moreno Valley's publicly supported housing is discussed in the following paragraphs.

The City has 11 tax credit support projects - 10 large family developments and one senior housing development. None are located within an R/ECAP.

In addition, the City has two senior housing developments supported by HUD Sections 201 and 811 programs: Eucalyptus Towers (69 units) and Telacu Villa (74 units). Eucalyptus Towers is located in an R/ECAP (CT 425.15).



## SECTION V

## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

The affordable housing inventory also includes 61 housing units located in nine small developments. These nine developments contain 50 2-bedroom units and 11 3-bedroom units. An 8-unit affordable housing development is located in an R/ECAP (CT 425.15).

Two developments address the needs of disabled persons: 24 units in the Ability First development and 15 units in the Rancho Dorado development located at the southeast corner of Perris Boulevard and John F. Kennedy Drive. These two developments are not located in an R/ECAP.

**iii. How does the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing in R/ECAPS compare to the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing outside of R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region?**

No data are available regarding the demographic characteristics of persons residing in publicly supported housing inside or outside the Region's R/ECAPs.

The demographic characteristics of persons occupying affordable housing developments located in an R/ECAP are described below in connection with CT 425.15.

**iv. (A) Do any developments of public housing, properties converted under the RAD, and LIHTC developments have a significantly different demographic composition, in terms of protected class, than other developments of the same category for the jurisdiction? Describe how these developments differ.**

HUD has conditionally approved the Housing Authority of Riverside County's conversion of its 469 public housing units to Project Based Vouchers under the Rental Assistance Demonstration Program (RAD). None of the public housing units are located in Moreno Valley.

**(B) Provide additional relevant information, if any, about occupancy, by protected class, in other types of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction and region.**

HUD Table 15 indicates that in the Region almost 6,300 disabled persons occupying publicly supported housing.

Thirty-nine households live in two developments located in Moreno Valley: Ability First and Rancho Dorado South.

**v. Compare the demographics of occupants of developments in the jurisdiction, for each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, properties converted under RAD, and LIHTC) to the demographic composition of the areas in which they are located. For the jurisdiction, describe whether developments that are primarily occupied by one race/ethnicity are located in areas occupied largely by the same race/ethnicity. Describe any differences for housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities.**

Publicly supported housing (not including the HCV Program) is located in nine census tracts. City Table 31 reports on the demographic characteristics of these nine census tracts.

## SECTION V

## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**City Table 31**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Demographics of the Census Tracts**  
**In Which Affordable Housing is Located**

Census Tract	Percent White, Non-Hispanic	Percent Hispanic	Percent Black, Non-Hispanic	Percent Asian, Non-Hispanic	Percent All Other, Non-Hispanic	Total Population
424.04	16.9%	57.7%	18.0%	3.5%	3.9%	2,038
425.06	14.0%	50.0%	21.3%	10.5%	4.2%	9,483
425.07	14.8%	58.8%	17.3%	5.7%	3.4%	5,011
425.15	9.3%	70.8%	15.4%	2.4%	2.2%	3,803
425.16	10.5%	67.2%	15.1%	3.3%	3.9%	4,177
425.20	12.3%	69.5%	10.7%	4.5%	3.1%	4,669
425.21	12.9%	64.5%	15.0%	4.0%	3.6%	4,922
467.00	9.7%	70.1%	14.7%	2.3%	3.2%	3,280
489.02	14.1%	66.4%	13.5%	2.9%	3.1%	5,957

Source: American FactFinder, Census 2010, Summary File 1, Table P9, Hispanic or Latino by Race  
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

Race data is available for three affordable housing developments based on HUD Table 8. The TCAC race data does not provide separate tallies for white, non-Hispanic persons. Therefore, the most useful comparisons of project to census tract demographics are the percent of the population who are Hispanic and not Hispanic.

#### **Census Tract 424.04**

Two affordable housing developments are located in this census tract: Casitas Del Valle and Hemlock Family Apartments. There are a total 116 housing units in these two apartment communities. Of the 332 persons living in these two developments, 55% are Hispanic and 45% are not Hispanic. The demographics of the two developments are essentially the same as the census tract in which Hispanics comprise 58% of the population.

#### **Census Tract 425.06**

Tenant demographic data are unavailable on Amber Ridge.

#### **Census Tract 425.07**

Oakwood Apartments is located in this census tract. The development has a total of 239 affordable housing units. Of the 770 persons living in the Oakwood Apartments, 58% are Hispanic and 42% are not Hispanic. The demographics of the affordable housing development are essentially the same as those of the census tract in which Hispanics comprise 59% of the population

**SECTION V****FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS****Census Tract 425.15**

Eucalyptus Towers is located in this census tract. The development has a total of 69 affordable housing units. HUD Table 8 provides the data in terms of the number of housing units occupied by Hispanic and non-Hispanic households. The race/ethnicity breakdown of the 69 householders is as follows:

- Hispanic 41
- Black 17
- Asian 6
- White, Not Hispanic 5

Thus, 59% of the householders are Hispanic and 41% are not Hispanic.

Tenant demographic data are unavailable for Postal Avenue (8 units) and Walker Terrace (48 units).

In Census Tract 425.15 Hispanics comprise 71% of the population, a percentage that is higher than that of Eucalyptus Towers.

**Census Tract 425.16**

Cottonwood Place I, II, III and IV are located in this census tract. The developments have a total of 270 affordable housing units. Of the 1,059 persons living in the apartment communities, 58% are Hispanic and 42% are not Hispanic.

In Census Tract 425.16 Hispanics comprise 67% of the population, a percentage that is higher than that of Cottonwood Place.

**Census Tract 425.20**

Perris Isle is located in this census tract. This development has a total of 148 affordable housing units. Of the 199 persons living in this apartment community, 44% are Hispanic and 56% are not Hispanic.

Telacu Villa is located in this census tract. Per HUD Table 8, the race/ethnicity breakdown of the 74 householders is as follows:

- Hispanic 25
- Black 12
- Asian 18
- White, Not Hispanic 19

Thus, 34% of the householders are Hispanic and 66% are not Hispanic.

It is estimated that 41% of the occupants of the two developments are Hispanic and 59% are not Hispanic.

In Census Tract 425.20 Hispanics comprise 69.5% of the population, a percentage that is higher than that of the two affordable housing developments.

**SECTION V****FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS****Census Tract 425.21**

Ability First is located in this census tract. The race/ethnicity breakdown of the 23 householders is as follows:

- Hispanic 5
- Black 15
- Asian 0
- White, Not Hispanic 3

Of the 23 householders, 22% are Hispanic and 78% are not Hispanic.

In Census Tract 425.21 Hispanics comprise 64.5% of the population, a percentage that is higher than that of the Ability First housing development.

Atwood Street – a five unit affordable development – is located in Census Tract 425.21. However, tenant demographic data is unavailable for Atwood Street.

**Census Tract 467.00**

Bay Family Apartments is located in this census tract. This development has a total of 60 affordable housing units. Of the 201 persons living in this apartment community, 91% are Hispanic and 9% are not Hispanic.

Tenant demographic data are unavailable for four developments having a total of 28 affordable housing developments.

In Census Tract 467.00 Hispanics comprise 70% of the population, a percentage that is lower than that of Bay Family Apartments.

**Census Tract 489.02**

Rancho Dorado II and Rancho Dorado South are located in this census tract. The two developments have a total of 148 housing units. Of the 451 persons living in the apartment communities, 58% are Hispanic and 42% are not Hispanic.

Tenant demographic data are unavailable for three developments having a total of 28 affordable housing developments.

In Census Tract 489.02 Hispanics comprise 66% of the population, a percentage that is similar to that of the two affordable housing developments.

The tenant demographics of the affordable apartment communities are for the most part similar to the census tracts/neighborhoods in which they are located. In some projects, Hispanics occupy the affordable housing developments in a proportion less than they represent of the census tract population.

## SECTION V

## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

### c. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

- i. Describe any disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region, including within different program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted Developments, HCV, and LIHTC) and between types (housing primarily serving families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities) of publicly supported housing.

The analysis of access to opportunity involved education, employment, transportation, poverty and environmental health. Affordable housing is located in nine census tracts/neighborhoods and, therefore, is not concentrated geographically. Thus, the residents of affordable housing share the same access to opportunity that the occupants of market rate housing do.

Three developments with a total of 92 affordable housing units are located in an R/ECAP (CT 425.15). Eucalyptus Towers is a 69-unit senior housing development. Another development is mixed income as 15 of 48 units are rent restricted. Postal Avenue is an eight-unit affordable housing development.

### 2. Additional Information

- a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region, particularly information about groups with other protected characteristics and about housing not captured in the HUD-provided data.

The foregoing analysis is based on the HUD-provided data as well as local data and knowledge. Several City tables supplemented HUD tables and maps.

- b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of publicly supported housing. Information may include relevant programs, actions, or activities, such as tenant self-sufficiency, place-based investments, or geographic mobility programs.

The Housing Element and Land Use Element of the General Plan are the policy documents that establish guidelines for the location of new affordable housing. The *2014-2021 Housing Element* contains the following policy:

**Policy 1.3:** Avoid concentrating housing constructed expressly for lower income households in any single portion of any a neighborhood.

Additional policies, actions and programs of the Housing Element are described on pages V-72 and V-81.

### 3. Contributing Factors-of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing issues related to publicly supported housing, including Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor that is significant, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.*

## SECTION V

## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

- **Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing**
- Community opposition
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Impediments to mobility
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of meaningful language access
- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities
- Land use and zoning laws
- Loss of Affordable Housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Quality of affordable housing information programs
- **Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs**
- Source of income discrimination

### Admission Policies

Low and moderate income households who belong to protected classes (race, color, national origin, families with children and disabled) experience housing problems, particularly cost burden and severe cost burden. It may be appropriate for the City to consider adopting admission policies that give preference to families and other households who live in Moreno Valley or who both live and work in the City. In this way, Moreno Valley's fair housing protected classes experiencing housing cost burdens could have their rents reduced.

### Siting Selection Policies, Practices and Decisions

According to HUD the term "siting selection" refers to the placement of new publicly supported housing developments. Placement of new housing refers to new construction or acquisition with rehabilitation of previously unsubsidized housing. State and local policies, practices, and decisions can significantly affect the location of new publicly supported housing. A state policy of concern to HUD is the priorities and requirements set out in the governing Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) of Housing Finance Agencies that influence where developments are located. There is concern that such policies have not affirmatively furthered fair housing.

In California, the Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) adopts the QAP regulations. In February 2017, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and TCAC convened a group of independent organizations and research centers with the purpose of establishing a state fair housing taskforce.



## SECTION V

## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

HCD provided a problem statement related to fair housing:

Housing policy, program guidelines and regulations have untapped potential to both prevent further segregation and poverty concentration as well as encourage access to opportunity.

HCD also shared its policy goals:

- Avoid further segregation and concentrations of poverty, and
- Encourage additional access to opportunity through land use policy and affordable housing program design and implementation.

The Fair Housing Taskforce was established with the following purpose:

To provide research, evidence-based policy recommendations, and other strategic recommendations to HCD and other related state agencies/departments to further the fair housing goals (as defined by HCD).

The first task for the group was to assist TCAC and HCD in creating evidence-based approaches to increasing access to opportunity for families with children living in housing subsidized by the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program. TCAC and HCD asked the taskforce to create a statewide opportunity mapping tool that could be adopted into the QAP to *accompany regulations to incentivize development of large-family, new construction developments with 9% LIHTCs in neighborhoods whose characteristics have been shown by research to support childhood development and economic mobility for low-income families.* This mapping tool could also be used in HCD programs and policies. {Emphasis added}

The draft mapping tool was completed in early August 2017 for California regions. Among the indicators used to construct the opportunity maps are poverty, employment, commute times, math and reading proficiency, and high school graduation. Comments on the Inland Empire Opportunity Map are due to TCAC by September 15, 2017. The Fall 2017 QAP change proposals will likely reference and seek to define the use of the opportunity maps.

The HCD/TCAC effort, as noted earlier, is to incentivize development of large-family, new construction developments in high opportunity/high resource neighborhoods. The City's current demographics indicate that there is a need for large family (5+ persons) housing developments. In addition, the TCAC/LIHTC program or perhaps other funding programs may in the near future adopt siting policies regarding the location of housing for small families, seniors and special needs households. For example, in May 2017 TCAC announced that it is evaluating criteria for special needs housing in order to avoid concentrating persons with disabilities which could raise issues of compliance with the *Olmstead* decision. According to TCAC:

In *Olmstead*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that people with disabilities have a qualified right to receive state funded supports and services in the community rather than institutions and prohibits unjustified segregation of individuals with disabilities.

One possible criterion is a ceiling on the number of special needs housing units in a single development (e.g., 50).

## SECTION V

## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

### D. DISABILITY AND ACCESS ANALYSIS

#### 1. Population Profile

- a. **How are persons with disabilities geographically dispersed or concentrated in the jurisdiction and region, including R/ECAPs and other segregated areas identified in previous sections?**

Data are unavailable on the regional geographic dispersion of disabled persons. The disability prevalence rates are highest among seniors 65 years of age or older. Thus, communities with a higher proportion of elderly persons – such as retirement communities – would be expected to have a larger share of disabled persons compared to communities with a younger age profile.

HUD Table 13 – Disability by Type – shows disabilities according to six types:

*Hearing difficulty* refers to persons who are deaf or have serious difficulty hearing.

*Vision difficulty* refers to persons who are blind or have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses.

*Cognitive difficulty* refers to persons who have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions.

*Ambulatory difficulty* refers to persons who have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.

*Self-care difficulty* refers to persons who have difficulty dressing or bathing. Difficulty with these activities are two of six specific Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) often used by health care providers to assess patients' self-care needs.

*Independent living difficulty* refers to persons who, if due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition, have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping. Difficulty with this activity is one of several Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) used by health care providers in making care decisions.

The most prevalent disabilities are ambulatory difficulty (10,192), cognitive difficulty (7,829) and independent living difficulty (7,101).

HUD Table 14 – Disability by Age Group – indicates that approximately 18,313 disabled persons live in Moreno Valley. Persons 18-64 years of age comprise 57% of all disabled persons.

With regard to geographic dispersion or concentration, City Table 32 indicates by census tract the number and percentage of persons with hearing, vision or cognitive difficulties. All census tracts have persons with these difficulties. A summary of City Table 32 is presented below:

- On a census tract basis, the percentage of persons with hearing difficulties ranges from a low of 0.4% (CT 425.19) to a high of 6.8% (CT 487.00) of the City total of 4,342.
- On a census tract basis, the percentage of persons with vision difficulties ranges from a low of 0.3% (CT 425.08) to a high of 4.9% (CT 483.00) of the City total of 3,014.

**SECTION V****FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS**

- On a census tract basis, the percentage of persons with cognitive difficulties ranges from a low of 0.6% (CT 424.08) to a high of 4.8% (CT 422.12) of the City total of 7,757.

No census tract exceeds 7% or more of the persons with a hearing, vision or cognitive difficulty. Thus, the data demonstrate there is not a geographic concentration of persons with these difficulties.

With regard to geographic dispersion or concentration, City Table 33 indicates by census tract the number and percentage of persons with ambulatory, self-care or independent living difficulties. All census tracts have persons with these difficulties. A summary of City Table 33 is presented below:

- On a census tract basis, the percentage of persons with ambulatory difficulties ranges from a low of 0.8% (CTs 424.09 and 425.17) to a high of 4.9% (CT 489.02) of the City total of 10,138.
- On a census tract basis, the percentage of persons with self-care difficulties ranges from a low of 0.3% (CTs 425.17 and 426.24) to a high of 4.5% (489.02) of the City total of 4,509.
- On a census tract basis, the percentage of persons with independent living difficulties ranges from a low of 0.3% (CT 425.17) to a high of 4.4% (487.00) of the City total of 7,015.

The data indicate a geographic dispersion of the vast majority of the persons having ambulatory, self-care and ambulatory difficulties.

## SECTION V

## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**City Table 32**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Number and Percentage of Disabilities by Type and Census Tract**  
**(Hearing, Vision and Cognitive Difficulties)**

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Hearing Difficulty</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Vision Difficulty</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Cognitive Difficulty</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
422.12	71	1.6%	67	2.2%	372	4.8%
422.14	179	4.1%	71	2.4%	248	3.2%
424.01	48	1.1%	20	0.7%	78	1.0%
424.02	83	1.9%	33	1.1%	152	2.0%
424.03	128	2.9%	36	1.2%	244	3.1%
424.04	32	0.7%	65	2.2%	85	1.1%
424.05	112	2.6%	96	3.2%	341	4.4%
424.06	119	2.7%	82	2.7%	160	2.1%
424.07	112	2.6%	117	3.9%	171	2.2%
424.08	88	2.0%	31	1.0%	45	0.6%
424.09	86	2.0%	69	2.3%	131	1.7%
424.10	140	3.2%	86	2.9%	300	3.9%
424.11	84	1.9%	39	1.3%	60	0.8%
424.12	176	4.1%	81	2.7%	191	2.5%
425.05	113	2.6%	65	2.2%	135	1.7%
425.06	254	5.8%	31	1.0%	255	3.3%
425.07	89	2.0%	23	0.8%	139	1.8%
425.08	68	1.6%	8	0.3%	109	1.4%
425.09	87	2.0%	52	1.7%	221	2.8%
425.10	125	2.9%	128	4.2%	297	3.8%
425.11	88	2.0%	44	1.5%	143	1.8%
425.12	62	1.4%	38	1.3%	87	1.1%
425.13	154	3.5%	50	1.7%	97	1.3%
425.14	108	2.5%	82	2.7%	222	2.9%
425.15	114	2.6%	49	1.6%	270	3.5%
425.16	43	1.0%	61	2.0%	149	1.9%
425.17	63	1.5%	24	0.8%	57	0.7%
425.18	107	2.5%	101	3.4%	150	1.9%
425.19	17	0.4%	45	1.5%	128	1.7%
425.20	124	2.9%	100	3.3%	295	3.8%
425.21	87	2.0%	123	4.1%	86	1.1%
426.20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
426.21	142	3.3%	59	2.0%	281	3.6%
426.22	75	1.7%	74	2.5%	114	1.5%
426.23	72	1.7%	36	1.2%	91	1.2%
426.24	37	0.9%	101	3.4%	102	1.3%
468.00	92	2.1%	110	3.6%	274	3.5%
483.00	83	1.9%	149	4.9%	220	2.8%
487.00	295	6.8%	135	4.5%	268	3.5%
488.00	74	1.7%	64	2.1%	155	2.0%
489.01	25	0.6%	107	3.6%	181	2.3%

## SECTION V

## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**City Table 32 continued**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Number and Percentage of Disabilities by Type and Census Tract**  
**(Hearing, Vision and Cognitive Difficulties)**

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Hearing Difficulty</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Vision Difficulty</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Cognitive Difficulty</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
489.02	178	4.1%	141	4.7%	311	4.0%
490.00	26	0.6%	75	2.5%	170	2.2%
511.00	82	1.9%	46	1.5%	172	2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,757</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Percent of total means the number with a difficulty within a census tract divided by the total persons with that difficulty – 71 persons in Census Tract 422.12 divided by sum of all persons with a hearing difficulty – 4,342 – living in that census tract.

Source: HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool, Map 14 – Disability by Type – Vision, Hearing, and Cognitive Disabilities  
 Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**City Table 33**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Number and Percentage of Disabilities by Type and Census Tract**  
**(Ambulatory, Self Care and Independent Living Difficulties)**

Census Tract	Ambulatory Difficulty	Percent of Total	Self-care Difficulty	Percent of Total	Independent Living Difficulty	Percent of Total
422.12	368	3.6%	151	3.3%	282	4.0%
422.14	366	3.6%	177	3.9%	243	3.5%
424.01	123	1.2%	40	0.9%	94	1.3%
424.02	310	3.1%	158	3.5%	146	2.1%
424.03	350	3.5%	94	2.1%	197	2.8%
424.04	163	1.6%	57	1.3%	71	1.0%
424.05	290	2.9%	146	3.2%	238	3.4%
424.06	228	2.2%	132	2.9%	139	2.0%
424.07	160	1.6%	84	1.9%	102	1.5%
424.08	107	1.1%	54	1.2%	50	0.7%
424.09	86	0.8%	73	1.6%	152	2.2%
424.10	356	3.5%	106	2.4%	246	3.5%
424.11	118	1.2%	49	1.1%	74	1.1%
424.12	380	3.7%	94	2.1%	178	2.5%
425.05	213	2.1%	87	1.9%	129	1.8%
425.06	237	2.3%	30	0.7%	271	3.9%
425.07	240	2.4%	98	2.2%	195	2.8%
425.08	183	1.8%	98	2.2%	102	1.5%
425.09	225	2.2%	104	2.3%	212	3.0%
425.10	340	3.4%	113	2.5%	215	3.1%
425.11	167	1.6%	77	1.7%	168	2.4%
425.12	122	1.2%	62	1.4%	105	1.5%
425.13	191	1.9%	79	1.8%	100	1.4%
425.14	150	1.5%	74	1.6%	131	1.9%
425.15	201	2.0%	78	1.7%	239	3.4%
425.16	128	1.3%	116	2.6%	170	2.4%
425.17	86	0.8%	15	0.3%	19	0.3%
425.18	206	2.0%	137	3.0%	165	2.4%
425.19	114	1.1%	62	1.4%	88	1.3%
425.20	360	3.6%	144	3.2%	252	3.6%
425.21	280	2.8%	139	3.1%	185	2.6%
426.20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
426.21	243	2.4%	170	3.8%	139	2.0%
426.22	159	1.6%	86	1.9%	103	1.5%
426.23	148	1.5%	35	0.8%	108	1.5%
426.24	252	2.5%	13	0.3%	76	1.1%
468.00	327	3.2%	191	4.2%	239	3.4%
483.00	254	2.5%	125	2.8%	107	1.5%
487.00	270	2.7%	169	3.7%	306	4.4%
488.00	299	2.9%	170	3.8%	210	3.0%



## SECTION V

## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**City Table 33 continued**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Number and Percentage of Disabilities by Type and Census Tract**  
**(Ambulatory, Self Care and Independent Living Difficulties)**

Census Tract	Ambulatory Difficulty	Percent of Total	Self-care Difficulty	Percent of Total	Independent Living Difficulty	Percent of Total
489.01	270	2.7%	145	3.2%	152	2.2%
489.02	495	4.9%	202	4.5%	264	3.8%
490.00	314	3.1%	189	4.2%	222	3.2%
511.00	259	2.6%	86	1.9%	131	1.9%
Total	10,138	100.0%	4,509	100.0%	7,015	100.0%

Note: Percent of total means the number with a difficulty within a census tract divided by the total persons with that difficulty – 368 persons in Census Tract 422.12 divided by sum of all persons with an ambulatory difficulty – 10,138 – living in that census tract.

Source: HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool, Map 14 – Disability by Type – Ambulatory, Self-Care, and Independent Disabilities

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

- b. Describe whether these geographic patterns vary for persons with each type of disability or for persons with disabilities in different age ranges for the jurisdiction and region.**

Data are unavailable on the regional geographic dispersion of disabled persons by each type of disability.

Within Moreno Valley, the six disability types show a dispersed pattern with no concentrations. Census Tract 487.00 has the highest percentage of persons with hearing difficulties (6.8%, 295 persons) and independent living difficulties (4.4%, 306 persons). Census Tract 489.02 has the highest percentage of persons with ambulatory difficulties (4.9%, 495 persons) and self-care difficulties (4.5%, 202 persons). These are the only two census tracts that have the highest percentages on two of the six difficulties.

City Table 34 shows the number and percentage of disabled persons by census tract and three age groups. A summary of the table data is presented below:

- Census Tract 422.12 has the largest number (150) and the highest percentage (7.8%) of disabled persons ages 5-17 years.
- Census Tract 489.02 has the largest number (500) and highest percentage (4.8%) of disabled persons ages 18-64 years.
- Census Tract 487.00 has the largest number (290) and the highest percentage (4.9%) of disabled persons 65 years of age and older.

Thus, there is no geographic concentration of disabled persons on the basis of age.

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

**City Table 34**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Number and percentage of Disabled Persons by Age and Census Tract**

Census Tract	Age 5-17 Years	Percent of Total	Age 18-64 Years	Percent of Total	Age 65 Years+	Percent of Total	Total	Percent of Total
422.12	150	7.8%	426	4.1%	104	1.7%	680	3.7%
422.14	23	1.2%	373	3.6%	225	3.8%	621	3.4%
424.01	16	0.8%	89	0.9%	89	1.5%	194	1.1%
424.02	32	1.7%	324	3.1%	142	2.4%	498	2.7%
424.03	85	4.4%	281	2.7%	220	3.7%	586	3.2%
424.04	28	1.5%	99	0.9%	74	1.2%	201	1.1%
424.05	89	4.6%	404	3.9%	132	2.2%	625	3.4%
424.06	47	2.4%	233	2.2%	117	2.0%	397	2.2%
424.07	27	1.4%	270	2.6%	39	0.7%	336	1.8%
424.08	20	1.0%	92	0.9%	76	1.3%	188	1.0%
424.09	25	1.3%	206	2.0%	42	0.7%	273	1.5%
424.10	0	0.0%	393	3.8%	209	3.5%	602	3.3%
424.11	0	0.0%	94	0.9%	79	1.3%	173	0.9%
424.12	22	1.1%	368	3.5%	237	4.0%	627	3.4%
425.05	18	0.9%	234	2.2%	110	1.8%	362	2.0%
425.06	0	0.0%	418	4.0%	287	4.8%	705	3.8%
425.07	45	2.3%	210	2.0%	173	2.9%	428	2.3%
425.08	123	6.4%	156	1.5%	32	0.5%	311	1.7%
425.09	25	1.3%	255	2.4%	123	2.1%	403	2.2%
425.10	85	4.4%	375	3.6%	203	3.4%	663	3.6%
425.11	0	0.0%	174	1.7%	120	2.0%	294	1.6%
425.12	26	1.4%	198	1.9%	47	0.8%	271	1.5%
425.13	17	0.9%	197	1.9%	112	1.9%	326	1.8%
425.14	55	2.9%	254	2.4%	107	1.8%	416	2.3%
425.15	58	3.0%	293	2.8%	142	2.4%	493	2.7%
425.16	42	2.2%	208	2.0%	62	1.0%	312	1.7%
425.17	12	0.6%	104	1.0%	47	0.8%	163	0.9%
425.18	93	4.8%	153	1.5%	126	2.1%	372	2.0%
425.19	0	0.0%	198	1.9%	37	0.6%	235	1.3%
425.20	36	1.9%	289	2.8%	234	3.9%	559	3.1%
425.21	46	2.4%	238	2.3%	131	2.2%	415	2.3%
426.20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
426.21	82	4.3%	267	2.6%	242	4.1%	591	3.2%
426.22	70	3.6%	163	1.6%	79	1.3%	312	1.7%
426.23	30	1.6%	52	0.5%	202	3.4%	284	1.6%
426.24	11	0.6%	237	2.3%	168	2.8%	416	2.3%
468.00	29	1.5%	320	3.1%	147	2.5%	496	2.7%
483.00	127	6.6%	245	2.4%	186	3.1%	558	3.0%
487.00	0	0.0%	79	0.8%	290	4.9%	369	2.0%
488.00	34	1.8%	355	3.4%	127	2.1%	516	2.8%
489.01	83	4.3%	200	1.9%	81	1.4%	364	2.0%
489.02	71	3.7%	500	4.8%	227	3.8%	798	4.4%

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**City Table 34 continued**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Number and percentage of Disabled Persons by Age and Census Tract**

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Age 5-17 Years</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Age 18-64 Years</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Age 65 Years+</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
490.00	14	0.7%	148	1.4%	238	4.0%	400	2.2%
511.00	128	6.7%	251	2.4%	101	1.7%	480	2.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>10,423</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,966</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18,313</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Percent of total means the number of disabled persons by age group within a census tract divided by the total disabled persons – 150 disabled persons age 5-17 years in Census Tract 422.12 divided by sum of all disabled persons– 1,924.

Source: HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool, Map 15 – Disability by Age Group

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

## **2. Housing Accessibility**

### **a. Describe whether the jurisdiction and region have sufficient affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes.**

Data are unavailable on the question of whether the Region has a sufficient supply of affordable, accessible housing. However, regional agencies have expressed serious concerns about the lack of affordable housing for disabled persons.

According to a report prepared by the Riverside County Office on Aging:

Affordable housing is a serious problem for seniors and adults with disabilities at this time in Riverside County and will increase in importance as efforts are made to reduce institutionalization and provide support to individuals living in community settings.

According to the State Department of Developmental Services:

Affordable housing is a cornerstone to individuals with developmental disabilities residing in their local communities. Due to the high cost of housing in California, many individuals served by the regional centers require deep subsidies in order to make housing affordable. DDS is actively pursuing projects that will increase capacity and precipitate the construction of new affordable housing.

The Inland Regional Center has commented that “our clients will require HUD based affordable housing options due to the low amount of monthly income they receive.”

An inventory completed by the Riverside County Office on Aging indicates that three affordable housing developments located in Moreno Valley have one or more accessible housing units. The affordable housing developments include: Eucalyptus Towers, Ability First, and Telacu Villa.

In mid-year 2013, the City completed a survey of the managers of 22 apartment complexes. Nineteen out of 22 apartment complexes were built prior to the ADA becoming effective in 1991. The 19 apartment communities had a total of 2,895± units with 268± units identified by the

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

apartment managers as disabled accessible. Three complexes were built after 1991 for a total of 340± units with 43± units identified by the apartment managers as disabled accessible.

The apartment managers also were asked if they had policies allowing disabled tenants to make physical modifications to their unit. Of the 22 apartment managers interviewed, 14 said yes, one said no, five did not know or were not sure, one stated already totally compliant and one would not disclose.

The *2014-2021 Housing Element* explains that for new construction, the City's building code requires new housing to comply with the 1998 amendment to the Fair Housing Act, with multi-family development also subject to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards. New apartment buildings are subject to requirements for unit "adaptability" on ground floor units. Adaptable units are built for easy conversion to disabled access, such as doorway and hallway widths, and added structural support in the bathroom to allow the addition of handrails.

**b. Describe the areas where affordable accessible housing units are located in the jurisdiction and region. Do they align with R/ECAPs or other areas that are segregated?**

Data are unavailable on the types of living arrangements experienced by Moreno Valley's developmentally disabled population. In California, the persons served by DDS in both the "Birth through 17" and "18 and Older" age groups increased for those residing in the home of a parent, guardian, or conservator (labeled "Own Home-Family"). In 2016, approximately 94% of the developmentally disabled persons 17 years of age or less resided in a home. Almost 51% of the "18 and Older" age group lived in a home in 2016. Concurrently, the percentage decreased for those residing in community care settings and developmental centers.

These changes are consistent with the high priority the Lanterman Act places on providing opportunities for children with developmental disabilities to live with families and for people of all ages to live in homelike environments. The percentage of people 18 years of age and older residing in supported living and independent settings decreased between January 2006 and January 2016. This change follows the Lanterman Act's direction to provide, "*opportunities for individuals with developmental disabilities to be integrated into the mainstream of life in their home communities, including supported living and other appropriate community living arrangements.*"

Source: California Department of Developmental Services, *Fact Book – Fourteenth Edition*, June 2017, page 13

Data are unavailable on the question of where affordable accessible housing units are located in the Region. However, information was obtained from the Riverside County Office on Aging regarding accessible units in affordable housing developments located in Riverside County. These are developments, which according to the Office on Aging, have at least one accessible apartment unit. Funding sources for the projects included HUD Sections 202/811, Low Income Housing Tax Credits, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and local sources such as redevelopment agency low and moderate income housing fund. The list below identifies the number of projects with "accessible units" and the city or community in which they are located.

- Beaumont 2
- Cathedral City 5
- Corona 3

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- Hemet 2
- Indian Wells 2
- Indio 1
- Lake Elsinore 1
- La Quinta 1
- Moreno Valley 4
- Palm Desert 5
- Palm Springs 3
- Rancho Mirage 2
- Riverside 10
- San Jacinto 1
- Temecula 1

The first units of Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) permanent supportive housing in Riverside County were completed and available for occupancy in October 2010 to serve Transitional Age Youth (TAY), adults and older adults. The 15 MHSA units are included within the total 150 units located in Rancho Dorado, which is located in Moreno Valley at the southeast corner of Perris Boulevard and John F. Kennedy Drive. The MHSA units at Rancho Dorado have been continuously occupied since the development was opened. One full-time equivalent Jefferson Wellness Center partner is assigned to provide on-site supportive services and act as the primary support staff for residents of the project.

Other MHSA units embedded in affordable housing communities include:

- Vintage at Strawberry City of Riverside
- The Vineyards City of Menifee
- Legacy City of Riverside

Fifteen MHSA units were located in each development.

Moreno Valley's three affordable housing developments with accessible units include: Ability First, Eucalyptus Towers and Telacu Villa. Each is located in a different census tract. Thus, there is not a concentration of accessible housing units in Moreno Valley.

**c. To what extent are persons with different disabilities able to access and live in the different categories of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region?**

Data are unavailable on number of persons with different disabilities who live or are able to live in publicly supported housing. However, generally speaking physically disabled persons are able to live in Sections 202/811 housing and some low income housing tax credit developments. Persons with mental disabilities have opportunities to live in MHSA units in mixed populations developments. Additionally, some projects are being proposed in the Region to meet the housing needs of persons with developmental disabilities.

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### 3. Integration of Persons with Disabilities Living in Institutions and Other Segregated Settings

#### a. To what extent do persons with disabilities in or from the jurisdiction or region reside in segregated or integrated settings?

In this question, HUD is asking the City to assess the integration of persons with disabilities living in institutions or other segregated settings. A significant component of this analysis is the assessment of issues related to the Supreme Court's decision in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999). Individuals with disabilities have historically faced discrimination that limited their opportunity to live independently in the community with appropriate supports and required them to live in institutions or other segregated settings. In *Olmstead*, the Court held that the unjustified segregation of individuals with disabilities is a form of discrimination prohibited by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Following this decision, there have been increased efforts across the country to assist individuals who are living in institutional settings or who are housed in other segregated settings to move to integrated, community-based settings. HUD programs, for example, serve as an important resource for affordable housing opportunities for individuals with disabilities, including individuals who are transitioning out of, or at serious risk of entering, institutions.

In this portion of the assessment, HUD is asking the City to assess to what extent persons with disabilities reside in segregated or integrated settings, as well as the range of options for persons with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services in community-based settings within the City and region.

#### California Olmstead Plan

The Court decision required states to prepare Olmstead Plans. The *California Olmstead Plan Update on its Implementation* was prepared in November 2012. The update was organized into four categories:

- State Commitment
- Assessment and Transition
- Diversion
- Data and Research

The "Transition from Institutional Settings" sub-category describes services that facilitate transitions from institutional settings to the most integrated settings appropriate for their needs, based on informed consumer choice.

#### Transition from Institutional Settings

Examples of transitions from institutional settings are described below:

- Developmental Center Closures. The Department of Developmental Services successfully closed Agnews Developmental Center and the Sierra Vista Community Facility. These closures transitioned most residents into the community, ensuring continuity of services between the centers and the community and specifically enhancing community-based services in the San Francisco Bay Area by developing 60 homes that



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will remain available to people with developmental disabilities in perpetuity. The Department of Developmental Disabilities is also implementing the closure of Lanterman Developmental Center, which the Legislature approved as part of the 2010-2011 budget.

- California Community Transitions (CCT). California Community Transitions (CCT) is California's Money Follows the Person demonstration to transition long-term residents from long-term care facilities to community environments. CCT lead organizations include Independent Living Centers, Home Health Agencies, Area Agencies on Aging and Multipurpose Senior Services Program providers as well as the Department of Developmental Services. Fifteen lead organizations are currently serving potential demonstration participants in 42 counties. Another seven providers are actively pursuing lead organization status. The Department of Developmental Services serves as lead for all California Community Transitions facilitated by regional centers. Through October 2010, lead organizations and the Department of Developmental Services have supported 286 individuals in their transitions with 244 individuals currently in various stages of transition planning.
- Independent Living Centers. The State Independent Living Plan identifies transition services as part of its 2010-2013 priorities. Approximately \$150,000 is allocated annually for independent living centers to provide necessary services to individuals they are assisting to transition to the community, limited to \$4,000 per individual. Individuals served do not need to be on Medi-Cal. These efforts funded by the Rehabilitation Act, Title VIIB, have transitioned hundreds of people with disabilities back to community living.
- Mental Health Services Act Housing Program. The Department of Health Care Services and the California Housing Finance Administration jointly administered the Mental Health Services Act Housing Program. This program was funded by revenue from the state Mental Health Services Act (passed by California voters as Proposition 63 in 2004) for the development, acquisition, and rehabilitation of permanent supportive housing for individuals with mental illness and their families, especially homeless individuals with mental illness and their families. Approximately \$400 million in Mental Health Services Act funding was set aside for this program. Funding for this program is no longer available. However, 15 units were funded in an affordable housing development located in Moreno Valley.

### State Housing Element Law and Health and Safety Code

According to the California Department of Housing and Community Development:

Many individuals with a disability live on a small, fixed income, limiting their ability to pay for housing. Individuals with mental, physical, and developmental disabilities need affordable, conveniently located housing that has been (or can be) specially adapted to address accessibility issues and include on- or offsite support services, including inpatient/outpatient day-treatment programs.

The City's land use and zoning policies and practices adhere to Housing Element Law as well as Health and Safety Code sections 1267.8, 1566.3, 1568.08 which require local governments to treat licensed group homes and residential care facilities with six or fewer residents no differently than other by-right single-family housing uses. "Six or fewer persons" does not include the operator, the operator's family, or persons employed as staff. Local agencies must

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allow these licensed, residential-care facilities in any area zoned for residential use, and may not require licensed, residential-care facilities for six residents or less to obtain conditional use permits or variances that are not required of other family dwellings.

In addition, the Municipal Code defines “family” as one or more individuals occupying a dwelling unit and living as a single household unit. This definition of family does not place limitations on the number of related and unrelated persons living together, and therefore does not constrain the provision of group housing.

Furthermore, the California Community Care Facilities Act requires the Department of Social Services to take “overconcentration” of residential care facilities into account when making its licensing decisions for such facilities. “Overconcentration” means like facilities should be separated by a distance of 300 feet or more. However, residential care facilities for the elderly are exempt from this requirement while adult residential facilities and intermediate care facilities are not. Congregate living health facilities must be separated by 1,000 feet.

### Housing for Disabled Persons

In Moreno Valley, almost one of every four households has a member with 1 or more disability. The City has approximately 13,500 households with a disabled person, according to the 2010 Census and data from the American Community Survey. Ninety-six percent of disabled people live in a housing unit – mobile home, apartment, condominium or single-family home – rather than in an assisted living facility or other types of housing designed to meet the needs of people with disabilities. Therefore, the vast majority of disabled persons live in integrated neighborhood settings. The elderly and frail elderly may need in home supportive services and eventually, as disabilities worsen, may need to relocate to one of the City’s assisted living facilities.

Approximately 650 disabled persons live in a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly, Adult Residential Facility, Intermediate Care Facility or a Congregate Living Health Facility.

Some disabled persons live in a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE). According to the California Department of Social Services, a RCFE is a residential home for seniors aged 60 and over who require or prefer assistance with care and supervision. They may also be known as assisted living facilities, retirement homes and board and care homes. In the City, there are 28 residential care facilities for the elderly located in single-family homes. Most of the homes have a maximum capacity of six disabled elderly persons.

In addition, some disabled persons live in an Adult Residential Facility (ARF). According to the California Department of Social Services, an ARF is a residential home for adults ages 18 through 59 with mental health care needs or who have physical or developmental disabilities and require or prefer assistance with care and supervision. There are 66 adult residential care facilities located in Moreno Valley. Each is located in a single family home and each has a capacity of six persons. Thus, the total bed capacity is 396. The 66 facilities are not concentrated because they are separated from one another by a minimum distance set forth by State law.

Single family homes also provide housing and supportive care for developmentally disabled persons in Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled/Habilitative and Intermediate Care Facilities for Developmentally Disabled/Nursing.

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An intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled habilitative is a health facility with a capacity of 4 to 15 beds which provides 24-hour personal care, habilitation, developmental, and supportive health services to 15 or fewer developmentally disabled persons with intermittent recurring needs for nursing services, but have been certified by a physician and surgeon as not requiring the availability of continuous skilled nursing care. There are located within the City limits 12 such intermediate care facilities. The intermediate care facilities are located in single-family homes and each has a six bed capacity. Thus a total 72 developmentally disabled persons could be housed in these intermediate care facilities. The 12 facilities are not concentrated because they are separated from one another by a minimum distance set forth by State law.

An intermediate care facility for developmentally disabled/nursing is a health facility with a capacity of 4 to 15 beds that provides 24-hour personal care, developmental services, and nursing supervision for developmentally disabled persons who have intermittent recurring needs for skilled nursing care but have been certified by a physician and surgeon as not requiring continuous skilled nursing care. The facility serves medically fragile persons who have developmental disabilities or demonstrate significant developmental delay that may lead to a developmental disability if not treated. There are located within the City limits three such intermediate care facilities. The intermediate care facilities are located in single-family homes and each has a six bed capacity. Thus a total 18 developmentally disabled persons could be housed in these intermediate care facilities. The three facilities are not concentrated because they are separated from one another by a minimum distance set forth by State law.

In addition, two Congregate Living Health Facilities are located within Moreno Valley. The total bed capacity of the two facilities is 12. The primary need of the facility residents is the availability of skilled nursing care on a recurring, intermittent, extended, or continuous basis. This care is generally less intense than that provided in general acute hospitals but more intense than that provided in skilled nursing facilities.

**b. Describe the range of options for persons with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services in the jurisdiction and region.**

The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is administered by the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside (HA). The HA has adopted an Administrative Plan for the Housing Choice Voucher Program, effective July 1, 2016. According to the Administrative Plan, the Housing Authority implements HUD and HA eligibility admission criteria. With regard to the selection of families from the Section 8 waiting list, disabled families are in the second level which involves a County of Riverside residency preference and working families with minors or elderly families or disabled families.

The HA assists families with disabilities in locating accessible units by:

1. Providing a rental listing (which includes handicapped accessible units) of owners willing to rent to Housing Choice Voucher Program participants, and
2. Providing a listing of service agencies that provide services to help the disabled, and
3. Providing reasonable accommodation by extending the term of the voucher, if warranted.

Source: Housing Authority of the County of Riverside, *Administrative Plan for the Housing Choice Voucher Program*, effective July 1, 2016, page 40

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Riverside County's In Home Supportive Services Program helps elders, dependent adults and minors to live safely in their own homes or other non-institutional settings. Services may include assistance with meal preparation and clean-up, food shopping, bathing, dressing, personal care, house cleaning, assistance with medications and certain other paramedical assistance (with physician approval). Eligibility for IHSS includes:

- Elders, dependent adults and minors whose disability is expected to continue longer than 12 months.
- Elders, dependent adults and minors whose physician or a medical professional has determined that they are unable to remain safely in their own home without IHSS.

**4. Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

**a. To what extent are persons with disabilities able to access the following in the jurisdiction and region? Identify major barriers faced concerning:**

**i. Government services and facilities**

Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination on the basis of disability in services, programs, and activities provided by State and local governments. The City's Public Works Department administers the implementation of ADA standards and upgrades to meet ADA requirements under State and Federal law and in accordance with the City's adopted Public Right-of-Way Access Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Transition Plan.

Individuals who need a modification or accommodation to a program, service, or activity of the City of Moreno Valley may file a written request for Accommodation and Compliant /Grievance Form with either the City's ADA Coordinator or with the City's ADA Administrator.

**ii. Public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals)**

Sidewalks are an important component of a walking route to school. Undeveloped segments of curbs, gutters, and sidewalks are a concern for students, parents, schools, and the City. Resources from federal and county grants as well as Community Development Block Grants fund several projects to construct sidewalk improvements with ADA ramp upgrade at various locations throughout the City.

Projects listed in the Capital Improvement Plan include:

- Annual ADA Park Improvements
- Cycle 6 ADA Pedestrian Ramp Improvements
- Edgemont Neighborhood Pavement Rehabilitation
- Cycle 7 ADA Pedestrian Access Ramps
- Annual ADA Compliant Curb Ramp Upgrades

CDBG funds are allocated to ADA projects such as the Cycle 6 ADA Pedestrian Ramp Improvements. This project was completed in mid-year 2017 and it re-constructed 28 curb ramps at eight intersections to meet ADA standards. Some of the re-constructed curb ramps are located in a former (CT 425.19) and current (425.15) R/ECAP.

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

The Cycle 7 ADA Pedestrian Access Ramps project is to re-construct a number of pedestrian ramps to meet ADA requirements. CDBG is the funding source for this project and improvements will be accomplished in CDBG Target Areas. The current and previous R/ECAPs are located in the CDBG Target Areas.

The Annual ADA Compliant Curb Ramp Upgrades is an annual commitment of \$200,000 to upgrade existing ADA non-compliant curb, ramps and sidewalks, missing curb ramps and sidewalks, and other non-compliant issues within the public right-of-way (PROW) throughout the City. The ADA administrator provides annual recommendations for curb ramp and sidewalk improvements including an ADA Transition Plan inspection.

Source: City of Moreno Valley, *Adopted Capital Improvement Plan: Fiscal Years 2017/18 & 2018/2019*

CDBG funds are also allocated to complete ADA improvements at public buildings. For example, in Fiscal Year 2016/2017 funds were allocated to fund some of the ADA improvements found by Disability Access Consultants (DAC) in reference to the Senior Center parking lot and restrooms. Another example is the installation of ADA compliant flooring at the Parks & Community Services Department.

### iii. Transportation

As previously noted, the City allocated CDBG funds to support the Senior Van Transportation Program "Mo-Van." "Mo-Van" transports senior citizens over the age of 60 years old and disabled adults to necessary destinations for medical, dental, optical, Senior Center and grocery stores.

### iv. Proficient schools and educational programs

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) ensures that all children with disabilities are entitled to a free appropriate public education to meet their unique needs and prepare them for further education, employment, and independent living. Prior to IDEA, over 4 million children with disabilities were denied appropriate access to public education. Many children were denied entry into public schools altogether, while others were placed in segregated classrooms, or in regular classrooms without adequate support for their special needs

Source: U.S. Department of Education, 2010

The Moreno Valley Unified School District provides special education instruction and services for individuals with exceptional needs in accordance with the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

### v. Jobs

Data are unavailable on the number of disabled persons who are in the labor force and their employment status. According to the State Council on Disabilities, a high priority is meaningful jobs that are not below the minimum wage for working adults with disabilities.

- b. Describe the processes that exist in the jurisdiction and region for persons with disabilities to request and obtain reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications to address the barriers discussed above.**



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California's housing element law requires cities to adopt a reasonable accommodation procedure. Thus, cities in the Region either have either adopted such a procedure or have stated in their housing elements that they plan to do so.

In 2001, the California Attorney General transmitted a letter advising localities to consider adoption of a reasonable accommodation procedure. In that letter, the Attorney General stated:

Both the federal Fair Housing Act ('FHA') and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act ('FEHA') impose an affirmative duty on local governments to make reasonable accommodations (i.e., modifications or exceptions) in their zoning laws and other land use regulations and practices when such accommodations 'may be necessary to afford' disabled persons 'an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.

The Office of Attorney General pointed out that while a city may deny a disabled applicant's request from relief under variance or conditional use permit procedures, the procedures may be insufficient to justify the denial when judged in light of the fair housing laws' reasonable accommodations mandate.

As noted above and explained in the *2014-2021 Housing Element*, both the Federal Fair Housing Act and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act impose an affirmative duty on local governments to make reasonable accommodations in their zoning and other land use regulations as necessary to afford disabled persons an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. For example, it may be a reasonable accommodation to allow covered ramps in the setbacks of properties that have already been developed to accommodate residents with mobility impairments.

Moreno Valley added reasonable accommodation procedures to Chapter 9.02 (Permits and Approvals) of the City's Municipal Code in May 2013. It is the purpose of this section to provide reasonable accommodations in the city's zoning and land use regulations, policies, and practices when needed to provide an individual with a disability an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. It is consistent with the recommendations of the California Attorney General, HUD, U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and Mental Health Advisory Services, Inc. The latter agency has published guidelines for the development of a reasonable accommodation procedure.

**c. Describe any difficulties in achieving homeownership experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with different types of disabilities in the jurisdiction and region.**

Data are unavailable on the difficulties encountered by disabled persons to purchase a home. However, The Inland Regional Center has commented that "our clients will require HUD based affordable housing options due to the low amount of monthly income they receive."

A few programs assist disabled householders to buy a home. HUD's Homeownership Voucher Program assists disabled and low income households by subsidizing monthly mortgage payments through vouchers. The Housing Authority of the County of Riverside has reached the maximum capacity for the Homeownership Program and is not accepting any applications at this time.

Another resource is the Fannie Mae Community HomeChoice Program which offers disabled borrowers low down payment programs, mortgage-qualification aid such as lower debt-to-



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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

income requirements, lenient credit evaluations and the ability to include rent payments from boarders in income calculations.

Additionally, the *2014-2021 Housing Element* includes action program 4.1 to facilitate home ownership:

Continue to provide favorable home purchasing options to lower and moderate-income households, when funds are available, through the County of Riverside's First Time Homebuyers Down Payment Assistance Program and homeownership assistance with the County Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) program.

### 5. Disproportionate Housing Needs

- a. Describe any disproportionate housing needs experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with certain types of disabilities in the jurisdiction and region.**

Specific data are unavailable on the housing problems (i.e., cost burden) experienced by disabled householders. Since there are approximately 13,500 households with one or more disabled person, it is reasonable to assume that such households also experience housing problems to the same or greater extent that households with no disabled members do. That is, problems such as cost burden and severe cost burden are also problems confronting households with a disabled member.

Another indicator of disproportionate housing need is the disabled persons on the Section 8 waiting list. As previously noted, approximately 14,300 families or 24% of all families on the County of Riverside Housing Authority Section 8 waiting list are disabled. The Housing Element has also documented the need for housing for disabled households.

In consulting with the FHCRC the highest proportion of fair housing complaints are from persons with disabilities.

### 6. Additional Information

- a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disability and access issues in the jurisdiction and region including those affecting persons with disabilities with other protected characteristics.**

The HUD-provided data has been supplemented by other data pertaining to disability such households with one or more disabled member, and community care facilities, and data on the developmentally disabled population.

- b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disability and access issues.**

### Needs Assessment

According to a needs assessment report prepared for the State Independent Living Council, Riverside County is one of five "highly in need" Independent Living Councils in California. That same study examined the number of persons in each racial/ethnic group served as a

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

percentage of all disabled persons in each group. The study found that Asians are most in need of additional services because they have the lowest percentage of persons served.

Source: Mission Analytics Group, *California State Independent Living Council (SILC) Needs Assessment for the 2014-2015 State Plan for Independent Living (SPIL)*, December 2012, pages 9, 10 and 15

### Universal Design

The State of California Health and Safety Code, Section 17959.6 (enacted by Assembly Bill 1400, Chapter 648 of the Statutes of 2003) requires California builders constructing new for-sale residential dwelling units to provide a “checklist” of Universal Accessibility features to a purchaser. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) certified a model checklist on October 28, 2005; therefore a checklist must be offered to a buyer for which a building permit application is submitted on or after January 26, 2006.

### Housing for Persons with Disabilities

Under California law, cities and county must analyze in their housing elements the special needs of several population groups including families with children and disabled persons. The following policies, which are a part of the adopted *2014-2021 Housing Element*, guide the City's efforts to address the special needs of disabled persons:

- **Policy 2.1:** Encourage the development of residential units which are accessible to persons with disabilities or are adaptable for conversion to residential use by persons with disabilities.
- **Policy 2.4:** Support innovative public, private and non-profit efforts in the development of affordable housing, particularly for the special needs groups.

The following action program is included in the adopted Housing Element:

#### Action 7.2

The housing needs of persons with developmental disabilities are typically not addressed by Title 24 Regulations, and requires in addition to basic affordability, slight modifications to existing units, and in some instances, a varying range of supportive housing facilities. To accommodate residents with developmental disabilities, the City will seek State and Federal monies, as funding becomes available, in support of housing construction and rehabilitation targeted for persons with developmental disabilities. Moreno Valley will also provide regulatory incentives, such as expedited permit processing, and fee waivers and deferrals, to projects targeted for persons with developmental disabilities. To further facilitate the development of units to accommodate persons with developmental disabilities, the City shall reach out to developers of supportive housing to encourage development of projects targeted for special needs groups. Finally, as housing is developed or identified, Moreno Valley will work with the Inland Regional Center to implement an outreach program informing families within the City of housing and services available for persons with developmental disabilities. Information will be made available on the City's website.

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### 7. Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disability and access issues and the fair housing issues, which are Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.*

- Access for persons with disabilities to proficient schools
- **Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities**
- Access to transportation for persons with disabilities
- Inaccessible government facilities or services
- Inaccessible public or private infrastructure
- **Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs**
- Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services
- **Lack of affordable, accessible housing in range of unit sizes**
- Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services
- Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications
- Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing
- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending discrimination
- Location of accessible housing
- Loss of Affordable Housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities
- Source of income discrimination
- State or local laws, policies, or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from living in apartments, family homes, supportive housing, shared housing and other integrated settings
- **Other – Dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies**

#### **Access to Publicly Supported Housing for Persons with Disabilities**

The exact number of accessible units in publicly supported housing is unknown. However, the Riverside County Office on Aging states that the lack of affordable housing is a serious problem facing adults with disabilities and the need for affordable, accessible housing will increase in importance as efforts are made to reduce institutionalization and provide support to individuals living in community settings

#### **Lack of Access to Opportunity Due to High Housing Costs**

High housing costs impede the ability of disabled and non-disabled householders to access opportunity. Low/moderate income householders in particular experience cost burdens and severe cost burdens. There is insufficient housing at affordable housing costs to meet the needs of low/moderate income disabled householders as demonstrated by the large number of disabled families on the Section 8 waiting list (14,300).

**SECTION V****FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS****Lack of Affordable, Accessible Housing in a Range of Unit Sizes**

The distribution of household sizes of householders with one or more members with a disability is not known. However, it is reasonable to assume that disabled householders would need a range of housing unit sizes to accommodate their housing needs. For example, the Inland Regional Center has observed that the stress on families with children with autism is creating a need for housing units with additional bedrooms. Children with autism require housing units to address sensory needs such as dimmer lights and controls on hot water faucets.

**Other - Dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies**

The Riverside County Mental Health Department offered the following analysis of the impact of losing redevelopment agency funds on housing for disabled persons:

The elimination of Redevelopment Agencies statewide ... has withdrawn a source of funding for affordable housing that has traditionally been a powerful driver of new housing. It is not clear what, if any, new mechanisms will evolve in place of Redevelopment Agencies to provide the crucial gap funding that has historically been the engine to help affordable housing to be created. Affordable housing communities provide a natural setting and partnership for the development of MHSA units. The vacuum brought about by the elimination of Redevelopment Agencies raises the concern that any reduction in affordable housing development activity may also reduce the opportunities for MHSA units in the future.

Source: Riverside County Department of Mental Health, *Riverside County Mental Health Services Act FY 2013/2014 Plan Update*, June 2013, page 77

**E. FAIR HOUSING ENFORCEMENT, OUTREACH CAPACITY, AND RESOURCES ANALYSIS****1. List and summarize any of the following that have not been resolved:**

- A charge or letter of finding from HUD concerning a violation of a civil rights-related law;
- A cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning a violation of a state or local fair housing law;
- Any voluntary compliance agreements, conciliation agreements, or settlement agreements entered into with HUD or the Department of Justice;
- A letter of findings issued by or lawsuit filed or joined by the Department of Justice alleging a pattern or practice or systemic violation of a fair housing or civil rights law;
- A claim under the False Claims Act related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, or civil rights generally, including an alleged failure to affirmatively further fair housing; or
- A pending administrative complaints or lawsuits against the locality alleging fair housing violations or discrimination.

The City of Moreno Valley has not been subject to any of the above actions.

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### 2. Describe any state or local fair housing laws. What characteristics are protected under each law?

The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) prohibits unlawful practices similar to those that are described in the Federal Fair Housing Act. For example, Article 2 – Housing Discrimination - Section 12955 of FEHA states the following are unlawful practices:

(a) For the owner of any housing accommodation to discriminate against or harass any person because of the race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, source of income, or disability of that person.

(b) For the owner of any housing accommodation to make or to cause to be made any written or oral inquiry concerning the race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, or disability of any person seeking to purchase, rent or lease any housing accommodation.

(f) For any owner of housing accommodations to harass, evict, or otherwise discriminate against any person in the sale or rental of housing accommodations when the owner's dominant purpose is *retaliation* against a person who has opposed practices unlawful under this section, informed law enforcement agencies of practices believed unlawful under this section, has testified or assisted in any proceeding under this part, or has aided or encouraged a person to exercise or enjoy the rights secured by this part. Nothing herein is intended to cause or permit the delay of an unlawful detainer action.

(k) To otherwise make unavailable or deny a dwelling based on discrimination because of *race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, familial status, source of income, disability, or national origin*. [Emphasis added]

The list below identifies all of the protected classes under California law:

- Age
- Race, color
- Ancestry, national origin
- Religion
- Disability, mental or physical
- Sex, gender
- Sexual orientation
- Gender identity, gender expression
- Genetic information
- Marital status
- Familial status
- Source of income
- Or other arbitrary factors

There are also three new protections under California fair housing laws: primary language, citizenship and immigration status.

The law prohibits discrimination in all aspects of the housing business, including:

- Renting or leasing
- Sales

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- Mortgage lending and insurance
- Advertising
- Practices such as restrictive covenants
- New construction

The law applies to landlords, real estate agents, home sellers, builders, mortgage lenders, and others.

Some examples of housing discriminations are listed below:

- Refuse to sell, rent, or lease rooms, apartments, condos or houses
- Represent that a housing accommodation is not available for inspection, sale, or rental when it is in fact available
- Deny a home loan or homeowner's insurance
- Offer inferior terms, conditions, privileges, facilities or services in connection with the housing accommodation
- Refuse to permit, at a disabled tenant's expense, reasonable modifications when necessary to accommodate a disability
- Refuse to make reasonable accommodations in housing rules, policies, practices, or services where necessary to afford a disabled person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling
- Retaliate against someone filing a complaint or asserting their rights under the fair housing law.

### **3. Identify any local and regional agencies and organizations that provide fair housing information, outreach, and enforcement, including their capacity and the resources available to them.**

The enforcement of fair housing laws is accomplished by HUD, the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) and the Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc. (FHCRC).

The DFEH is responsible for enforcing state fair housing laws that make it illegal to discriminate. The DFEH may file signed complaints with HUD if the matter falls within the jurisdiction of that agency. As a substantially equivalent agency, DFEH's findings are usually accepted by HUD.

Locally, the FHCRC takes part in a variety of activities to fight housing discrimination, such as free educational workshops, outreach to the community, and the investigation of housing discrimination complaints. The capacity of the FHCRC enables it to provide fair housing information, outreach and enforcement to 24 cities and communities located in Riverside County plus the unincorporated area of the County.

FHCRC includes a total of 15 staff: two Housing Counselors, five Fair Housing Counselors, two Program Managers, Fair Housing Training Specialist, Program Administrator, an accountant, a controller, an Executive Director and an administrative staff member. FHCRC also has three interns.

The funding that supports the efforts of the FHCRC includes CDBG funds received from participating jurisdictions within its service area and grant funds such as HUD's Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) and Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP).



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FHIP provides funds to eligible organizations through competitive grants under three initiatives that are designed to prevent or eliminate discriminatory housing practices and inform individuals of their rights and responsibilities under the Fair Housing Act. In FY 2016, the FHIP program awarded \$38 million in grants to 155 organizations to meet the objectives under one or more of the core program initiatives: enforcing the Fair Housing Act under the Private Enforcement Initiative, educating the public and industry stakeholders on fair housing under the Education and Outreach Initiative, and building organizational capacity under the Fair Housing Organizations Initiative.

HUD provides FHAP funding annually on a noncompetitive basis to state and local agencies that enforce fair housing laws that are substantially equivalent to the Fair Housing Act. FHAP agencies support a variety of fair housing administrative and enforcement activities, including complaint investigation, conciliation, administrative and/or judicial enforcement; training; implementation of data and information systems; and education and outreach.

The FHCRC was awarded a FHIP grant of \$300,000 to undertake various, enforcement, education and outreach activities that Affirmatively Further Fair Housing. The activities are designed to minimize and eliminate impediments to fair housing choice. Specifically, FHCRC will conduct systemic investigations, provide technical assistance to municipalities regarding compliance with fair housing laws, and provide fair housing education to the population of Riverside County. FHCRC's proposed activities include conducting fair housing tests on rentals, sales and design and construction; hosting the 2017 Annual Housing Conference during National Fair Housing Month; creating partnerships with local agencies and three partnerships with universities and colleges, conducting town hall meetings to connect the public with housing professionals and industry leaders and systemic investigations which will help remove barriers to fair housing.

HUD also awarded the FHCRC a Community Compass Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Grant. Through this grant, the FHCRC will provide technical assistance and capacity building to entitlement communities located in Riverside County. One purpose of this grant is to assist HUD customers to learn how to use the Fair Housing Cross Cutting Issues Tool Kit to increase their ability to deal with fair housing and non-discrimination.

#### 4. Additional Information

##### a. Provide additional relevant information, if any, about fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources in the jurisdiction and region.

The FHCRC provides a full range of services including:

- Anti-discrimination
- Landlord/tenant counseling
- First time homebuyer seminars
- Foreclosure prevention
- Loan modification
- Back-to-Work FHA
- Training

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## FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

Additionally, the FHCRC completed a Cultural Diversity Grant through the National Association of REALTORS (NAR) for the Inland Valleys Association of REALTORS (IVAR) members to attend the 2017 Housing Conference.

FHCRC also is a continuing credit training agency through the Bureau of Real Estate (BRE) effective January 2017.

**b. The program participant may also include information relevant to programs, actions, or activities to promote fair housing outcomes and capacity.**

The *Assessment of Fair Housing* includes in other sections many examples of activities that promote positive fair housing outcomes. Additionally, the City's *2014-2021 Housing Element* includes programs promoting fair housing.

### 5. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Contributing Factors

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the lack of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the severity of fair housing issues, which are Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each significant contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor impacts.*

- Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement
- Lack of local public fair housing enforcement
- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
- Lack of state or local fair housing laws
- Unresolved violations of fair housing or civil rights law
- Other

The term "local private fair housing outreach and enforcement" refers to outreach and enforcement actions by private individuals and organizations, including such actions as fair housing education, conducting testing, bringing lawsuits, arranging and implementing settlement agreements.

The California Bureau of Real Estate requires sales persons and brokers to complete a 3-hour course on fair housing and ethics. These courses are periodically advertised by the California Association of REALTORS. The fair housing course includes topics such as:

- Fair housing laws
- Real Estate Commissioners regulations
- Bureau of Real Estate regulations
- Types of properties exempt from the Fair Housing Act
- Prohibited practices
- Complaint procedures
- Penalties for violating the Fair Housing Act

The Apartment Owners Association (AOA) is a 30-year old organization that provides California apartment owners with full service land lording services. It frequently holds seminars on fair housing issues. These seminars have the major purpose of helping owners avoid fair housing

**SECTION V****FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS**

complaints. For instance, one recent seminar was conducted to help ensure that owners adhered to fair and professional marketing applications and pre-screening procedures. The owners were advised to establish written, objective criteria and policies that are both in compliance with fair housing laws and applied consistently for all people.

Riverside Legal Aid provides pro bono legal services in the area of evictions among other areas.

There is no lack of public fair housing enforcement as HUD, DFEH and FHCRC can assist protected classes to file a housing discrimination complaint.

The FHCRC depends on the vast majority of its funding from HUD and the cities that allocate a portion of their CDBG funds to support fair housing. The efforts of the FHCRC will be adversely impacted if CDBG funds are significantly reduced or eliminated.

California has enacted fair housing laws which expand upon the fair housing protected classes included in the Federal Fair Housing Act.

The City of Moreno Valley does not have any unresolved violations of fair housing or civil rights law.

# SECTION VI FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

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## SECTION VI FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

1. For each fair housing issue as analyzed in the Fair Housing Analysis section, prioritize the identified contributing factors. Justify the prioritization of the contributing factors that will be addressed by the goals set below in Question 2. Give the highest priority to those factors that limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity, or negatively impact fair housing or civil rights compliance.

### a. Summary of Fair Housing Issues and Contributing Factors

Although Section V lists several factors that may contribute to a fair housing issue, quantified data that would prove a nexus between a contributing factor and a fair housing was sometimes unavailable. Section V, however, did identify nine core factors that contribute to Moreno Valley's fair housing issues. Chart VI-1 lists the core factors that contribute to each of the identified fair housing issues.

**Chart VI-1**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Fair Housing Assessment**  
**Summary of Fair Housing Issues**  
**and Contributing Factors**

Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factor
Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty</li> </ul>
Disparities in Access to Opportunity and Disproportionate Housing Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing Discrimination</li> <li>• Poverty</li> </ul>
Disproportionate Housing Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited Funding for Affordable Housing Development</li> <li>• Loss of Redevelopment Funding</li> <li>• Housing Costs in Relation to Income</li> </ul>
Publicly Supported Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Admission Policies</li> <li>• Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing</li> </ul>
Disability and Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Access to Opportunity Due to High Housing Costs</li> <li>• Dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies</li> </ul>

### b. Affordable Housing and Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

HUD guidance on how affordable housing affirmatively furthers fair housing is quoted below:

Program participants may develop a variety of fair housing strategies and actions based on their AFH. For example, a program participant may develop affordable housing that promotes integration in areas of high opportunity or preserve affordable housing in other areas as part of a place-based strategy to revitalize a racially or ethnically concentrated area of poverty. Program participants may also remove barriers to the development of affordable housing in areas with low poverty and proficient schools by, for example, seeking the amendment of local zoning and land use laws or allocating funding for affordable housing through the HOME Program and/or through Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). Alternatively, program participants may overcome disparities in access to opportunity by revitalizing areas with existing affordable housing to improve services, schools and other community assets, sidewalks, and other infrastructure.

## SECTION VI FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

It should be noted that providing affordable housing is not synonymous with AFFH. While the concepts may be related, there is distinction between AFFH strategies and strategies to provide affordable housing. Providing affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families is not, in and of itself, sufficient to affirmatively further fair housing. The delivery of decent, safe, and affordable housing provides a useful service, but by itself does not necessarily fulfill the goals and purposes of affirmatively further fair housing.

To affirmatively further fair housing, a program participant must take steps to ensure that the housing is available regardless of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, or familial status. The program participant also must consider the location of affordable housing and strategically leverage affordable housing as a means to overcome patterns of segregation, promote fair housing choice, and eliminate disparities in access to opportunity and disproportionate housing needs.

Affordable housing can be a tool that program participants use to affirmatively further fair housing. But, if affordable housing is predominantly occupied by low-income racial or ethnic minorities and it is concentrated in or adjacent to geographic areas occupied by racial or ethnic minorities, program participants will need to develop strategies to overcome segregation, including the siting of affordable housing in areas of opportunity and mobility strategies that provide access to areas of opportunity.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *AFFH Rule Guidebook*, December 31, 2015, page 11

Mobility strategies to improve access to opportunity have been adopted by the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside (HA). The HA has prepared Housing Opportunity Area Maps that are intended to help Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) holders to identify neighborhoods likely to provide high quality housing and neighborhood conditions. There are several high opportunity neighborhoods for Section 8 HCV holders located in the City.

### c. Prioritization and Justification of Contributing Factors

The AFH process is designed to assist program participants in more effectively carrying out the obligation to affirmatively further fair housing by providing a method for them to identify fair housing issues facing the jurisdiction and region, identify and prioritize factors that have significantly contributed to these issues, and set fair housing goals and priorities that will inform the strategies and actions contained in program participants' future plans. The future plans that relate most directly to fair housing issues are the Consolidated Plan and the Housing Element of the General Plan.

HUD has offered the following guidance on the prioritization of contributing factors and the justification of the prioritization:

The identification and prioritization of contributing factors is a process intended to inform goal setting, and help identify strategies, actions, and policy responses to fair housing issues. For each fair housing issue, program participants must prioritize the identified contributing factors, giving the highest priority to those factors that limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity, or negatively impact fair housing or civil rights compliance. Program participants must also justify the prioritization of the contributing factors that are addressed by goals identified in the AFH.



## SECTION VI FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Some examples of how program participants may prioritize contributing factors include, but are not limited to:

- List contributing factors as having low, moderate, or high priority;
- List contributing factors numerically from highest to lowest priority; or
- Mark contributing factors as either priority or non-priority items.

Despite the discretion program participants have in methodology used to prioritize factors, the method of prioritization must give the highest priority to those factors that limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity, or negatively impact fair housing or civil rights compliance. The prioritization of contributing factors must also be justified. It is important to note that program participants are required to, “set goals for overcoming the effects of contributing factors as prioritized,” in this process. It would be expected therefore that a “high priority” contributing factor would have a corresponding goal established to overcome the effects of that factor.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *AFFH Rule Guidebook*, December 31, 2015, page 109

In deciding on the priority levels and their justification, the City used High, Medium and Low as the priority levels.

*High* was assigned to a contributing factor that limits or denies fair housing choice – that is, violates the Fair Housing Act.

*High* also was assigned to poverty because it leads to disparities in access to opportunity and disproportionate housing needs. Fair housing protected classes – race, color, national origin, families with children, the disabled – experience the pain of living in poverty and the burden of housing costs beyond their means.

*Medium* was assigned to contributing factors which, while not violating the Fair Housing Act, should nonetheless be addressed in the near term.

*Low* was assigned to contributing factors that are desired and essential but do not need to be addressed immediately and can be scheduled for a later date within the five year plan cycle.

Chart VI-2 describes the association between the contributing factors and fair housing issues as well as for each contributing factor the priority level and justification for the priority level.

## SECTION VI

## FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Chart VI-2  
City of Moreno Valley  
Assessment of Fair Housing  
Priority Levels of Contributing Factors

Fair Housing Issue	Description of Contributing Factors	Prioritization and Justification
<p><b>Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)</b></p>	<p><b>Poverty:</b> R/ECAPs are neighborhoods in which 50% of the population is Non-White and 40% or more of the population has below poverty level incomes. The Non-White populations comprise the majority of the population in all of Moreno Valley's neighborhoods. There are only two neighborhoods, however, in which the poverty rate exceeds 40%. Extreme poverty, therefore, is the factor that contributes to designating a neighborhood as a racially or ethnically concentrated area of poverty. The factors that contribute to creating poverty-income families are many and may include, depending on individual family circumstances, low work rates among men; low wages; unemployment; low education levels; rising share of children live in female-head families; and less than full participation in public safety net programs, as well as other factors.</p>	<p><b>High:</b> Poverty adversely impacts the quality of life of people, especially for children, who live in racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty. Reducing poverty is the aim of several Federal safety net programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). Through the Assessment of Fair Housing process HUD encourages cities to ameliorate poverty that is concentrated in minority neighborhoods.</p>

## SECTION VI

## FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Chart VI-2 continued  
City of Moreno Valley  
Assessment of Fair Housing  
Priority Levels of Contributing Factors

Fair Housing Issue	Description of Contributing Factors	Prioritization and Justification
<p><b>Disparities In Access to Opportunity and Disproportionate Housing Needs</b></p>	<p><b>Housing Discrimination:</b> Housing discrimination adversely impacts fair housing protected classes in numerous ways. It can prevent people of color, for instance, from accessing housing in low poverty and high opportunity neighborhoods. Based on past trends, the FHCRRC probably will process 150-200 housing discrimination complaints in the next five years of which about two-thirds will be filed by Black householders. White and Hispanic householders will each file about 15% of all complaints, respectively. Disability and race will be the basis for approximately 48% and 23% of the entire bases for filing a housing discrimination complaint.</p> <p>In addition, research completed by the FHCRRC demonstrates that fair housing protected borrowers (e.g., race and national origin) receive less information than other borrowers during the lending process. Although the FHCRRC findings are not specific to Moreno Valley, they do indicate that lending discrimination affects the home loan approval process. Disparities in loan denial rates also are an indicator of potential lending discrimination. In calendar years 2012 through 2015, HMDA data for Moreno Valley shows Asian borrowers experienced a loan denial rate almost twice as high as White borrowers (20.1% vs. 10.3%).</p>	<p><b>High:</b> A high priority is assigned to housing discrimination because it limits or denies fair housing choice – that is, it violates the Fair Housing Act.</p>
<p><b>Disparities In Access to Opportunity and Disproportionate Housing Needs</b></p>	<p><b>Poverty:</b> According to the Riverside County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), the number of Moreno Valley residents who are participating in three safety net programs is as follows: CalWORKs, 8,900; Medi-Cal, 29,800; and CalFresh, 29,900.</p> <p>Absent the Federal safety net programs, the poverty rate in Moreno Valley would probably increase significantly. According to the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC), the California Poverty Measure (CPM) for the state as a whole would increase from 22% to 29.8% if all safety net programs except Social Security were not counted, and it would soar to 34.4% percent if all programs, including Social Security, were not counted. Therefore, it is likely that Moreno Valley’s poverty rate would increase if the Federal safety net program were eliminated. Four “high poverty” census tracts and two “extreme poverty” census tracts are located in the City. Families living in these neighborhoods have a high exposure to poverty.</p>	<p><b>High:</b> A high priority was assigned to poverty because it leads to disparities in access to opportunity and disproportionate housing needs.</p>

## SECTION VI

## FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Chart VI-2 continued  
 City of Moreno Valley  
 Assessment of Fair Housing  
 Priority Levels of Contributing Factors

Fair Housing Issue	Description of Contributing Factors	Prioritization and Justification
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>	<p><b>Limited Funding for Affordable Housing Development:</b> Limited funding to facilitate the development of affordable housing hinders regional and City efforts to expand the stock of affordable housing and to address disproportionate housing needs. There is a limited amount of Low Income Housing Tax Credits that the state allocates to support affordable housing in the Region, also known as the Inland Empire. The Tax Credit Allocation Committee apportions 8.3% of the state total in tax credits to the Inland Empire Region which includes, for TCAC purposes, San Bernardino, Riverside and Imperial Counties.</p>	<p><b>Medium:</b> A medium priority was assigned because the contributing factor does not violate fair housing laws. However, work in coordination with affordable housing developers should begin in the near future to identify and seek funding sources.</p>
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>	<p><b>Housing Costs in Relation to Income:</b> Cost burdens are experienced by 86% and 76% of low- and moderate income renters and owners, respectively. Severe cost burdens are experienced by 56% and 46% of low- and moderate-income renters and owners, respectively. Fair housing protected groups (e.g., race, color, families with children, disabled) are among the cost burdened low- and moderate-income households.</p> <p>(Cost burden means householders spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs. Severe cost burden means householders spend 50% or more of their income on housing costs.)</p>	<p><b>Medium:</b> Reducing severe cost burdens is a medium priority because the cost of housing greatly reduces the income available to meet other family needs including food, child care, and medical expenses. This contributing factor also impacts households with one or more disabled member.</p>
<b>Disproportionate Housing Needs</b>	<p><b>Loss of Redevelopment Funding:</b> The 2014-2021 Housing Element estimated that redevelopment housing set-aside revenues to support affordable housing development ranged from \$4,197,384 to \$4,583,576 annually. The dissolution of its redevelopment agency prevented Moreno Valley and other cities with RDAs from accumulating redevelopment funds in year's post 2012.</p>	<p><b>Medium:</b> This priority level was selected for the same reasons as for "limited funding for affordable housing development."</p>

## SECTION VI

## FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Chart VI-2 continued  
 City of Moreno Valley  
 Assessment of Fair Housing  
 Priority Levels of Contributing Factors

Fair Housing Issue	Description of Contributing Factors	Prioritization and Justification
<b>Publicly Supported Housing</b>	<b>Lack of Admission Policies:</b> Low and moderate income households who belong to protected classes (e.g., race, color, national origin, families with children and disabled) experience housing problems, particularly cost burden and severe cost burden. It may be appropriate for the City to consider adopting admission policies that give preference for admission to new affordable housing developments to families and other households who live in Moreno Valley or who both live and work in the City. In this way, Moreno Valley's fair housing protected classes experiencing housing cost burdens could have housing costs within their means.	<b>Medium:</b> A medium priority was assigned because the contributing factor does not violate fair housing laws. However, work should be started and completed in advance of the approval of the next affordable housing development.
<b>Publicly Supported Housing</b>	<b>Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing:</b> In the Region, many affordable housing developments depend on Low Income Housing Tax Credits as a key funding source. Eleven affordable housing developments located in Moreno Valley have obtained financial support through the tax credit program. The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) is in the process of adopting policies that would promote the siting of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods. The siting policies are likely to define the sites located in Moreno Valley that will be competitive during the evaluation of tax credit applications.	<b>Low:</b> This priority level is assigned because the City's share of the regional housing need will not be determined by SCAG until October 2020. After that date, the City will identify sites to accommodate its share of the regional housing need.

## SECTION VI

## FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Chart VI-2 continued  
 City of Moreno Valley  
 Assessment of Fair Housing  
 Priority Levels of Contributing Factors

Fair Housing Issue	Description of Contributing Factors	Prioritization and Justification
<b>Disability and Access</b>	<b>Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities:</b> Moreno Valley has 39 housing units in two affordable housing developments that provide housing for persons with disabilities. Several agencies, including the Riverside County Office on Aging, have commented on the lack of access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities.	<b>Medium:</b> Disabled persons are one of the groups protected under the Federal Fair Housing Act. This population group also has a high need for accessible housing. The improved access for disabled persons likely will be the result of a new affordable housing development that probably would be constructed later in the AFH five-year planning cycle which ends in mid-year 2023.
<b>Disability and Access</b>	<b>Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes:</b> A range of unit sizes are needed by disabled people. For instance, the Inland Regional Center has observed that the stress on families with children with autism is creating a need for housing units with additional bedrooms. In addition, live-in aides living permanently with a disabled person need their own bedroom. Group homes provide housing to disabled persons in homes with 4-or 5-bedrooms.	<b>Medium:</b> Disabled persons are one of the groups protected under the Federal Fair Housing Act. This population group also has a high need for accessible housing.
<b>Disability and Access</b>	<b>Lack of Access to Opportunity Due to High Housing Costs:</b> Disabled householders are among the households who have low- and moderate-incomes and who lack housing with costs within their means as well as accessible housing units. The Inland Regional Center stated that their developmentally disabled clients need HUD housing because of their low monthly incomes. The State Independent Living Council reports that people with disabilities tend to have low incomes because only 20.5% of adults with disabilities are in the workforce compared to 69.1% for people without disabilities.	<b>Medium:</b> Disabled persons are one of the groups protected under the Federal Fair Housing Act. This population group also has a high need for accessible housing.



## SECTION VI

## FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Chart VI-2 continued  
 City of Moreno Valley  
 Assessment of Fair Housing  
 Priority Levels of Contributing Factors

Fair Housing Issue	Description of Contributing Factors	Prioritization and Justification
<b><i>Disability and Access</i></b>	<b><i>Dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies:</i></b> The Riverside County Mental Health Department has remarked: "The vacuum brought about by the elimination of Redevelopment Agencies raises the concern that any reduction in affordable housing development activity may also reduce the opportunities for MHSA units in the future." Housing units supported by the Mental Health Services Act have comprised 10% of the units in affordable housing developments that received Low Income Housing Tax Credits.	<b><i>Medium:</i></b> A medium priority was assigned because the contributing factor does not violate fair housing laws. However, work in coordination with affordable housing developers should begin in the near future to identify and seek funding sources.

## SECTION VI FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

2. For each fair housing issue with significant contributing factors identified in Question 1, set one or more goals. Using the table below, explain how each goal is designed to overcome the identified contributing factor and related fair housing issue(s). For goals designed to overcome more than one fair housing issue, explain how the goal will overcome each issue and the related contributing factors. For each goal, identify metrics and milestones for determining what fair housing results will be achieved, and indicate the timeframe for achievement.

City of Moreno Valley Fair Housing Goals	
<b>Goal #1:</b>	<b>Reduce the poverty rates of the City's population and neighborhoods</b>
<b>Goal #2:</b>	<b>Improve the quality of life for residents living in high and extreme poverty neighborhoods</b>
<b>Goal #3:</b>	<b>Reduce housing discrimination by aggressively conducting fair housing outreach, education, technical assistance and enforcement in coordination with a fair housing organization</b>
<b>Goal #4:</b>	<b>Attempt to secure funding to facilitate the development of affordable housing for families with children, households with disabled persons, and other families having housing problems</b>
<b>Goal #5:</b>	<b>Increase the number of Moreno Valley families and householders who are able to occupy housing units in new affordable housing developments</b>
<b>Goal #6:</b>	<b>Utilize the siting policies of affordable housing funding programs to the extent they are appropriate to guide the identification of sites to accommodate the City's share of the regional housing need for the 2021-2029 time period</b>

Chart VI-3 which begins on the next page states list the seven goals as well as the contributing factors, fair housing issues, metrics and milestones, and responsible program participants.

Progress toward achieving the goals, metrics, milestones and timeframes will be described in the *2018-2013 Consolidated Plan* and Consolidated Plan Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

The *2018-2023 Consolidated Plan* will include an Anti-Poverty Strategy that describes poverty reducing strategies that will contribute to reducing poverty rates for the City's population and neighborhoods.

Information from the FHCRC will be obtained on housing discrimination complaints and on the outreach, education and technical assistance provided to benefit Moreno Valley Residents.

The Annual Housing Element Progress Report will provide data on the progress made toward meeting the Housing Element's quantified objectives as well as program implementation. Government Code Section 65400 establishes the requirement that each city, county or city, and county planning agency prepare an annual report on the status of the housing element of its general plan and progress in its implementation.

# SECTION VI FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

**Chart VI-3  
City of Moreno Valley  
Assessment of Fair Housing  
Fair Housing Goals to Address Contributing Factors**

Goal #1	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issue(s)	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Reduce the poverty rates of the City's population and neighborhoods	<p>Poverty is a problem for people and neighborhoods</p> <p>Black or African Americans have a poverty rate of 23.7% and Hispanics have a poverty rate of 21.1%</p> <p>Moreno Valley has two racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (50%+ minority, 40%+ poverty)</p>	<p>Racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs)</p> <p>Exposure to high and extreme poverty in six neighborhoods</p>	<p>Reduce the number of R/ECAPs to zero by 2023</p> <p>Achieve poverty reducing strategies that lower poverty rates in the R/ECAPs and high poverty neighborhoods</p> <p>Adopt the updated Consolidated Plan Anti-Poverty Strategy by May 2018</p>	<p>Financial &amp; Management Services Department</p> <p>Economic Development Department</p> <p>Community Action Partnership of Riverside County (official War on Poverty Agency) and United Way of the Inland Valleys</p> <p>(United Way of the Inland Valleys is an independent 501(c)3 organization and serves Moreno Valley and other inland cities)</p>

**Discussion:** Riverside County's leading economist has remarked on the profound problem of poverty: "It has become apparent that the great unresolved issue facing the Inland Empire is its growing level of poverty...poverty is migrating to the top of the agenda." One major purpose of the AFH is to inform other planning efforts by describing strategies and actions that should be taken to address fair housing issues. Reducing poverty is a one of the purposes of the Consolidated Plan. The Anti-Poverty Strategy must provide a concise summary of the City's goals, programs, and policies for *reducing* the number of poverty-level families. The Strategy should focus on activities designed to reduce the number of persons in poverty rather than on services provided to persons in poverty such as 1) the coordination of housing programs funded through the Consolidated Plan with the jurisdiction's other programs and services in order to reduce the number of poverty-level families and 2) job training, job placement, life skills training, and welfare to work programs designed to reduce the number of poverty-level families.

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## SECTION VI

## FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Chart VI-3 continued  
 City of Moreno Valley  
 Assessment of Fair Housing  
 Fair Housing Goals to Address Contributing Factors

Goal #2	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issue(s)	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Improve the quality of life for residents living in high and extreme poverty neighborhoods	Poverty is high or extreme in six neighborhoods	Exposure to high and extreme poverty in six neighborhoods	<p>Implement current and future Neighborhood Development Programs in the six neighborhoods and other poverty income neighborhoods</p> <p>Incorporate the Neighborhood Development Programs into the Anti-Poverty Strategy (e.g., NSP, CDBG, HOME, Adopt A Neighborhood)</p> <p>Explore funding tools which can be used to revitalize neighborhoods.</p>	<p>Financial &amp; Management Services Department</p> <p>Community Development Department</p> <p>Economic Development Department</p>
<p><b>Discussion:</b> One of the overarching goals of Moreno Valley's Consolidated Plan is achieving a suitable living environment by improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods, increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services, and the revitalization of deteriorating or deteriorated neighborhoods. The <i>2013-2018 Consolidated Plan</i> concluded that in older neighborhoods the housing stock, public improvements and community facilities are deteriorating and businesses are declining. In effect, the goal of improving the quality of life in high and extreme poverty neighborhoods (and other income poor neighborhoods) will be met by a placed-based strategy.</p>				

## SECTION VI FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Chart VI-3 continued  
City of Moreno Valley  
Assessment of Fair Housing  
Fair Housing Goals to Address Contributing Factors

Goal #3	Contributing Factor	Fair Housing Issue(s)	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Reduce housing discrimination by aggressively conducting fair housing outreach, education, technical assistance and enforcement in coordination with a fair housing organization	Housing discrimination (private and lending discrimination)	Disparities in access to opportunity  Disproportionate housing needs	Targets will be set in the <i>2018-2023 Consolidated Plan</i> which will be adopted by the City Council in May 2018  (Targets are in part a function of the CDBG funds allocated to the FHCRC)	Financial & Management Services Department  Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc.
<p><b>Discussion:</b> Private housing and lending discrimination contribute to a lack of access to housing opportunities and disproportionate housing needs. Housing discrimination is underreported. Thus, there are an unknown number of housing discriminatory acts that prevent individuals and families from access to housing opportunities. The vast majority of housing discrimination complaints is filed in-place tenants already living in an apartment. Few complaints are made by householders whose access to housing opportunities is impeded because of steering, lending discrimination, refusal to rent, or other discriminatory acts.</p> <p>Through outreach and by educating the public at workshops and seminars, the FHCRC increases the awareness of illegal discrimination and informs people about how to detect discriminatory behavior and how to file a complaint. Technical assistance also increases the awareness of fair housing issues and housing discrimination in Moreno Valley. The FHCRC enforcement activities provide the public with the means to file discrimination complaints and to have them resolved.</p> <p>The FHCRC efforts improve access to housing opportunities and mitigate disproportionate housing needs.</p>				

## SECTION VI FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

**Chart VI-3 continued  
City of Moreno Valley  
Assessment of Fair Housing  
Fair Housing Goals to Address Contributing Factors**

Goal #4	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issue(s)	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Attempt to secure funding to facilitate the development of affordable housing for families with children, households with disabled persons, and other families having housing problems	Limited funding for affordable housing development  Loss of redevelopment funding  Housing costs in relation to income	Disproportionate housing needs	Work with affordable housing developers to identify by early 2019 funding sources to support the development of one or more affordable housing developments  Funding sources may include Low Income Housing Tax Credits, Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program, CalHFA Special Needs Housing Program, and others that may be feasible	Financial & Management Services Department  Moreno Valley Housing Authority  Riverside County Mental Health Department  Affordable housing developers

**Discussion:** During the preparation of the *2014-2021 Housing Element* the City documented the need for housing experienced by persons with disabilities and large families. The adopted Housing Element includes the following policies:

- Encourage the development of residential units which are accessible to persons with disabilities or are adaptable for conversion to residential use by persons with disabilities.
- Encourage the development of rental units with three or more bedrooms to provide affordable housing for large families.

The loss of redevelopment funding eliminated this important source of gap financing. Thus, it is imperative to determine other sources that can finance affordable housing developments. Newly constructed then can reduce the number of cost burden households and increase opportunities for large families and persons with disabilities.

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## SECTION VI

## FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Chart VI-3 continued  
 City of Moreno Valley  
 Assessment of Fair Housing  
 Fair Housing Goals to Address Contributing Factors

Goal #5	Contributing Factor	Fair Housing Issue(s)	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Increase the number of Moreno Valley families and householders who are able to occupy housing units in new affordable housing developments	Lack of admission policies giving preference to families who live in Moreno Valley or who live and work in the City	Publicly Supported Housing	Adopt admission policies giving preferences to families who work and live in the City by the 1 <sup>st</sup> Q 2019	Financial & Management Services Department  City Attorney's Office  Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc.  Affordable housing developers
<p><b>Discussion:</b> There are a large number of cost burden households who belong to fair housing protected classes such as race, national origin, sex, and families with children and disabled persons. The housing needs of these residents could be met if they were given preference to occupying newly developed affordable housing units. In the future as commercial and industrial developments are completed new residents will fill some of the jobs and need a place to call home in Moreno Valley or other nearby communities. Therefore, the City will explore admission policies giving preference to families who work in Moreno Valley and/o work and live in the City.</p> <p>By way of example, the County of Riverside Housing Authority gives preference to a County of Riverside residency when selecting families from the Section 8 waiting list. California's Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program states that: "Community involvement and leadership are crucial to ensuring that both the principle objectives and co-benefits of the project respond to the true needs of local residents." The State Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program states: "Applicants shall provide evidence that the type of housing proposed, including proposed rent levels, is needed and affordable to the targeted population within the community in which it is located." HUD allows owners to adopt residency preferences subject to HUD review and approval.</p>				

## SECTION VI

## FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

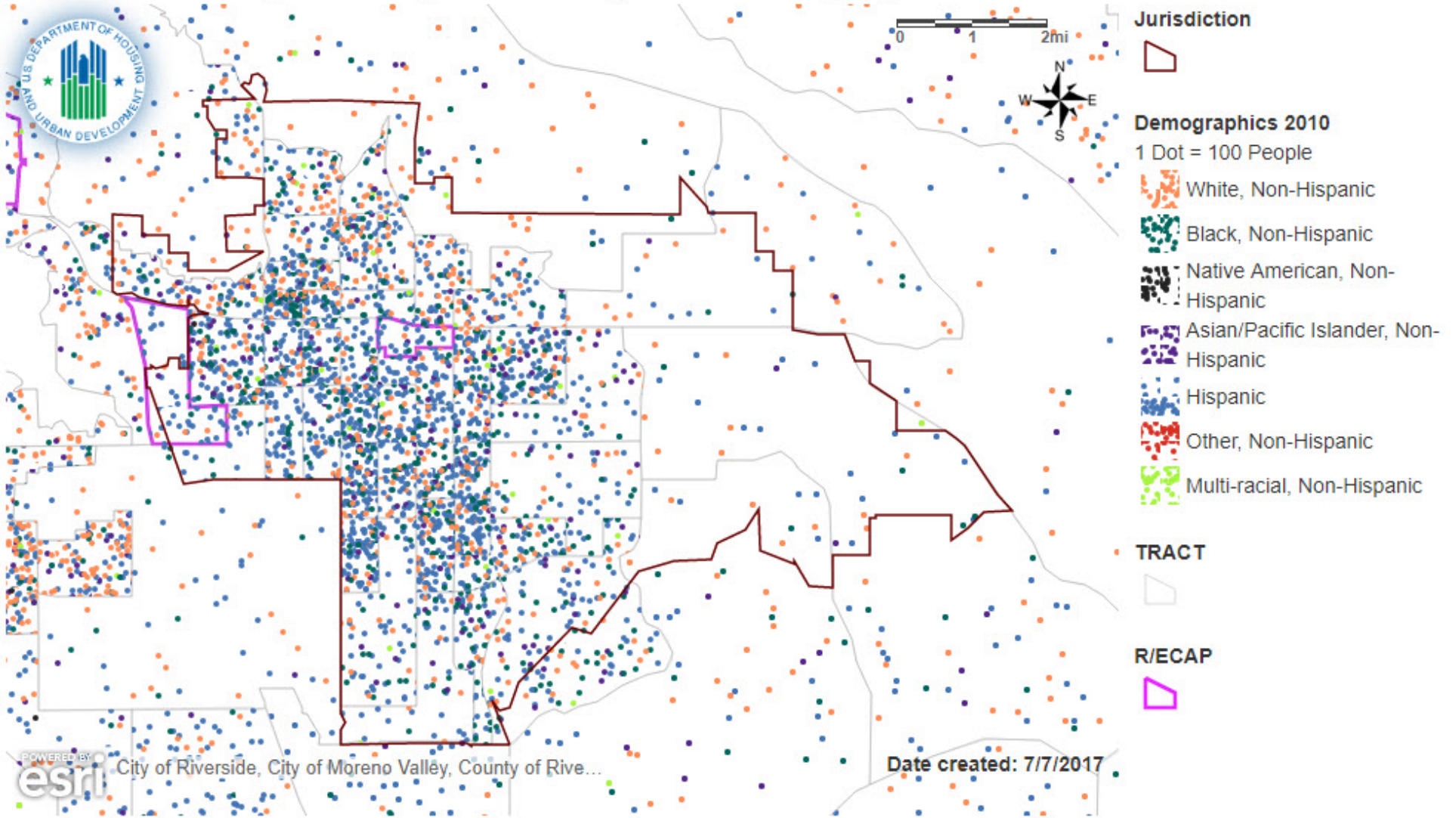
Chart VI-3 continued  
 City of Moreno Valley  
 Assessment of Fair Housing  
 Fair Housing Goals to Address Contributing Factors

Goal #6	Contributing Factor	Fair Housing Issue(s)	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Utilize the siting policies of affordable housing funding programs to the extent they are appropriate to guide the identification of sites to accommodate the City's share of the regional housing need for the 2021-2029 time period	Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs	Disparities in access to opportunity  Disproportionate housing needs	By October 2021, or sooner the City will complete an evaluation of sites in terms of how well they meet the siting selection policies of one or more affordable housing funding programs	Community Development Department
<p><b>Discussion:</b> The <i>2014-2021 Housing Element</i> identified sufficient sites to accommodate Moreno Valley's share of the regional housing need of approximately 6,200 housing units. The regional share of the very low- and low- housing need was approximately 2,500 housing units. A policy of the Housing Element is to "Promote the construction of units consistent with the new construction needs identified in the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA)."</p> <p>In October 2020, the City will be informed by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) of its share of regional housing need. The need could be the same, less or more than the 6,200 housing units allocated in the previous planning cycle. Under California law, the <i>2021 - 2029 Housing Element</i> must identify sites to accommodate the housing need no later than October 2021.</p> <p>The City will determine if "siting policies" of various affordable housing programs can be used to guide the identification of sites to accommodate its share of the regional housing need for 2021-2029 time period. One funding program example is the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program. The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee will adopt in the Fall 2017 siting policies to incentivize the development of <i>large-family</i>, new construction developments in neighborhoods whose characteristics have been shown by research to support childhood development and economic mobility for low-income families.</p> <p>The City's current demographics indicate a need for large family (5+ persons) housing developments. In addition, in the future, the TCAC/LIHTC program or perhaps other funding programs may adopt siting policies regarding the location of housing for small families, seniors and special needs households.</p>				

# APPENDIX A HUD-PROVIDED MAPS



# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

**Description:** Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

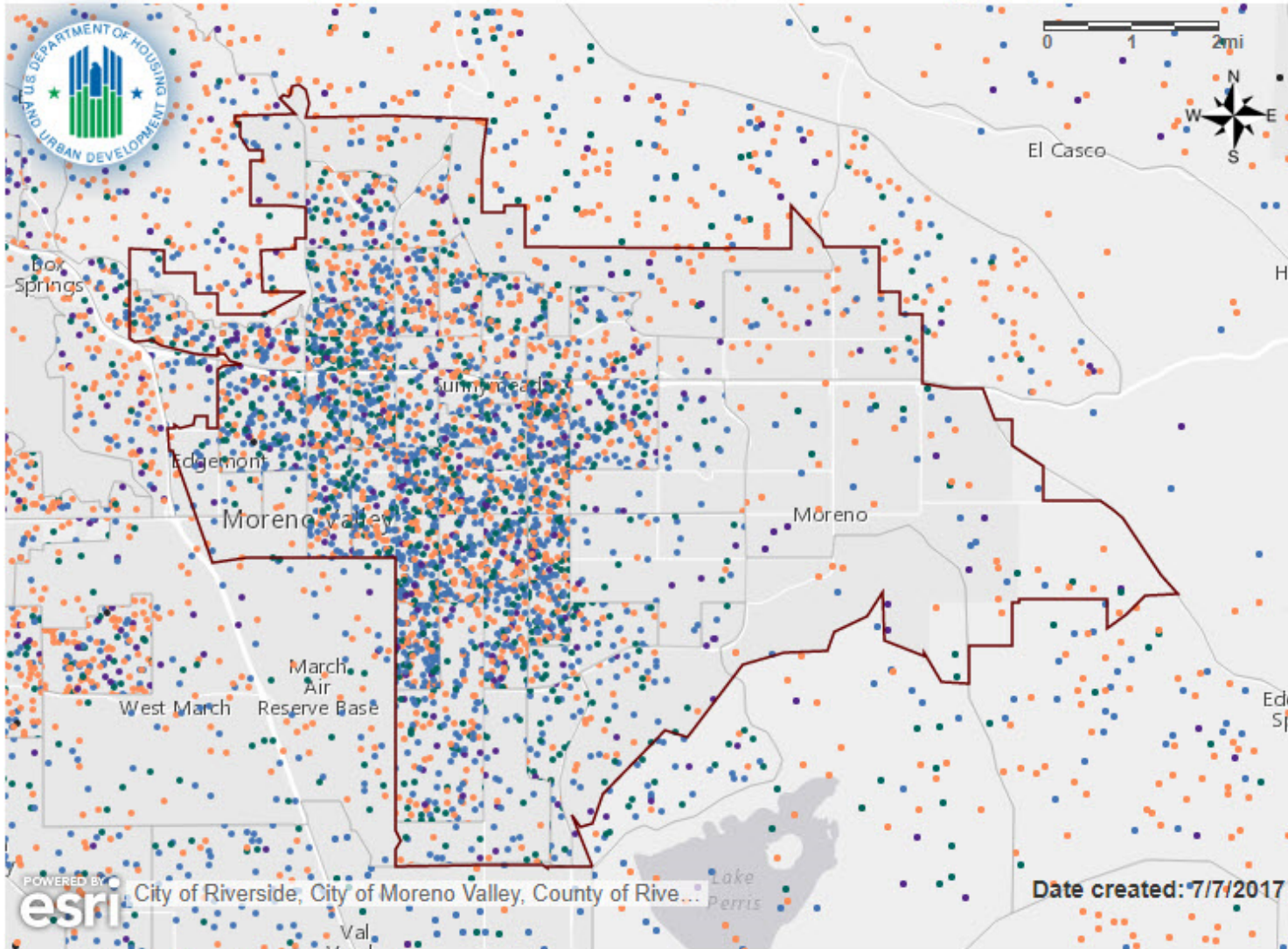
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE



# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



- Jurisdiction**  
[Red outline symbol]
- Demographics 1990**  
1 Dot = 100 People
  - [Orange dot symbol] White, Non-Hispanic
  - [Green dot symbol] Black, Non-Hispanic
  - [Black dot symbol] Native American, Non-Hispanic
  - [Purple dot symbol] Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
  - [Blue dot symbol] Hispanic
- TRACT**  
[White outline symbol]
- R/ECAP**  
[Purple outline symbol]

**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

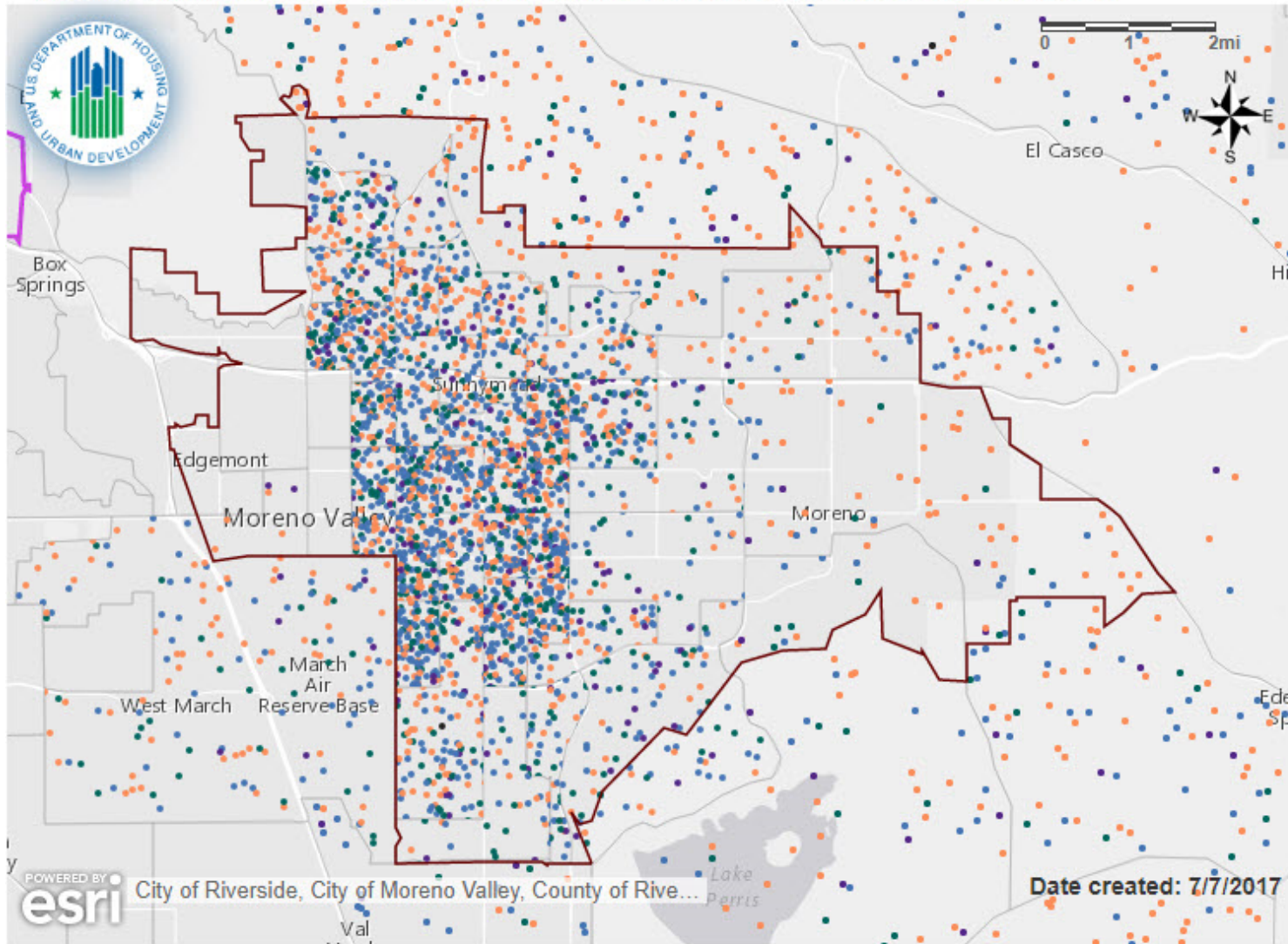
**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Jurisdiction**

**Demographics 2000**  
 1 Dot = 100 People  
 White, Non-Hispanic  
 Black, Non-Hispanic  
 Native American, Non-Hispanic  
 Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic  
 Hispanic

**TRACT**

**R/ECAP**

**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

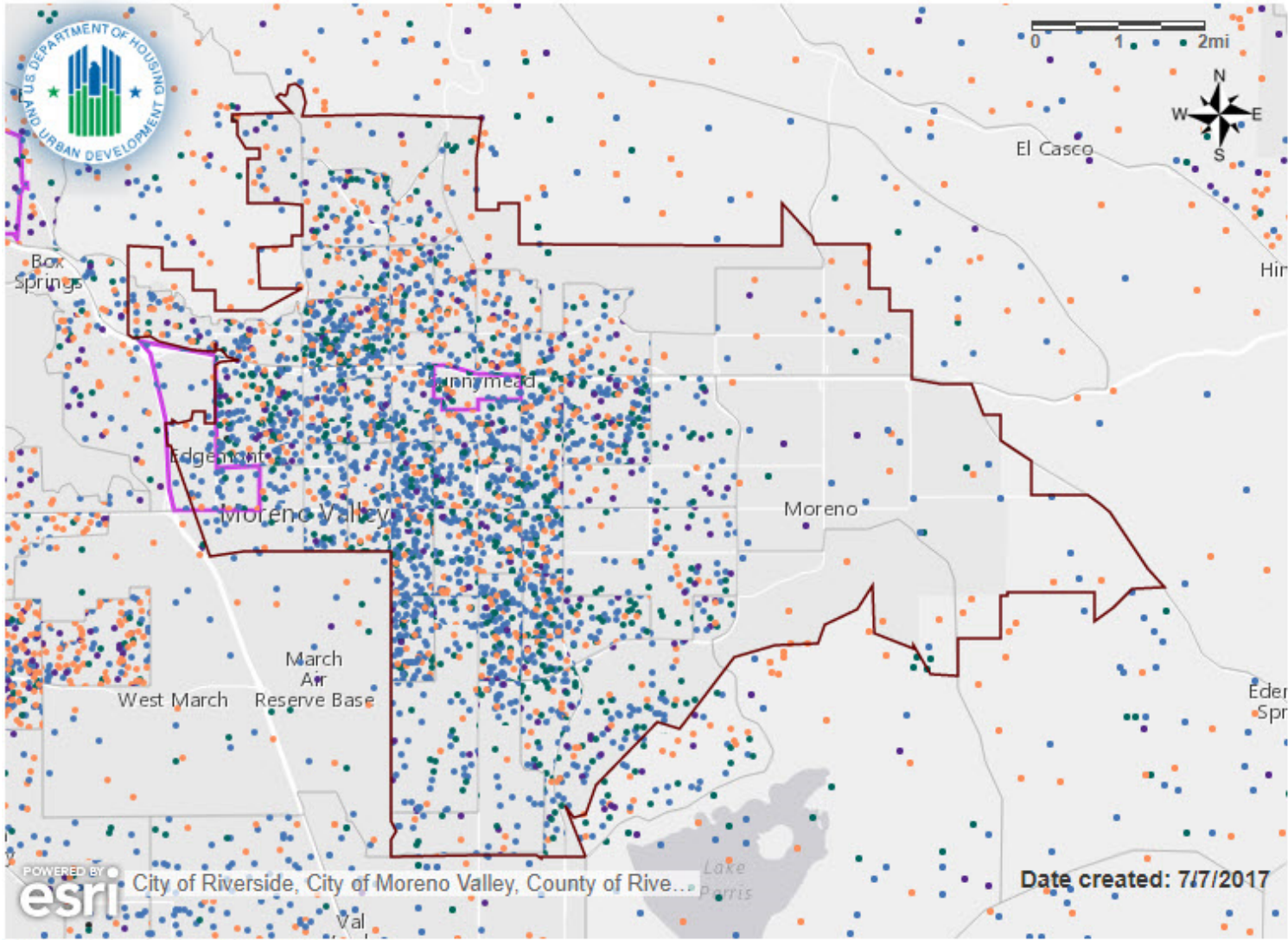
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)


**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA





Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE





# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Jurisdiction**  


**Demographics 2010**  
 1 Dot = 100 People  
 White, Non-Hispanic  
 Black, Non-Hispanic  
 Native American, Non-Hispanic  
 Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic  
 Hispanic

**TRACT**  


**R/ECAP**  


**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

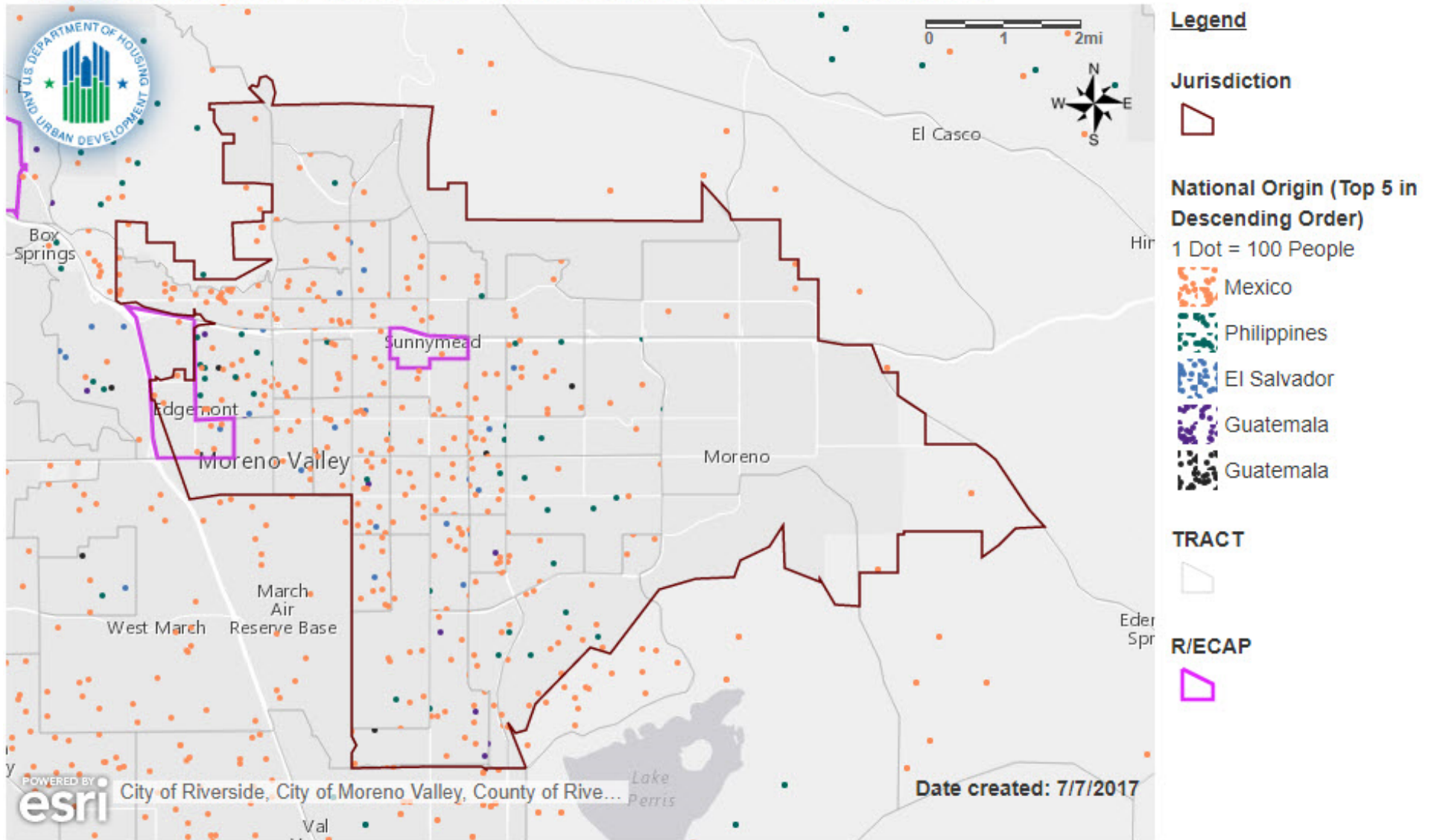
**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

**Description:** Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

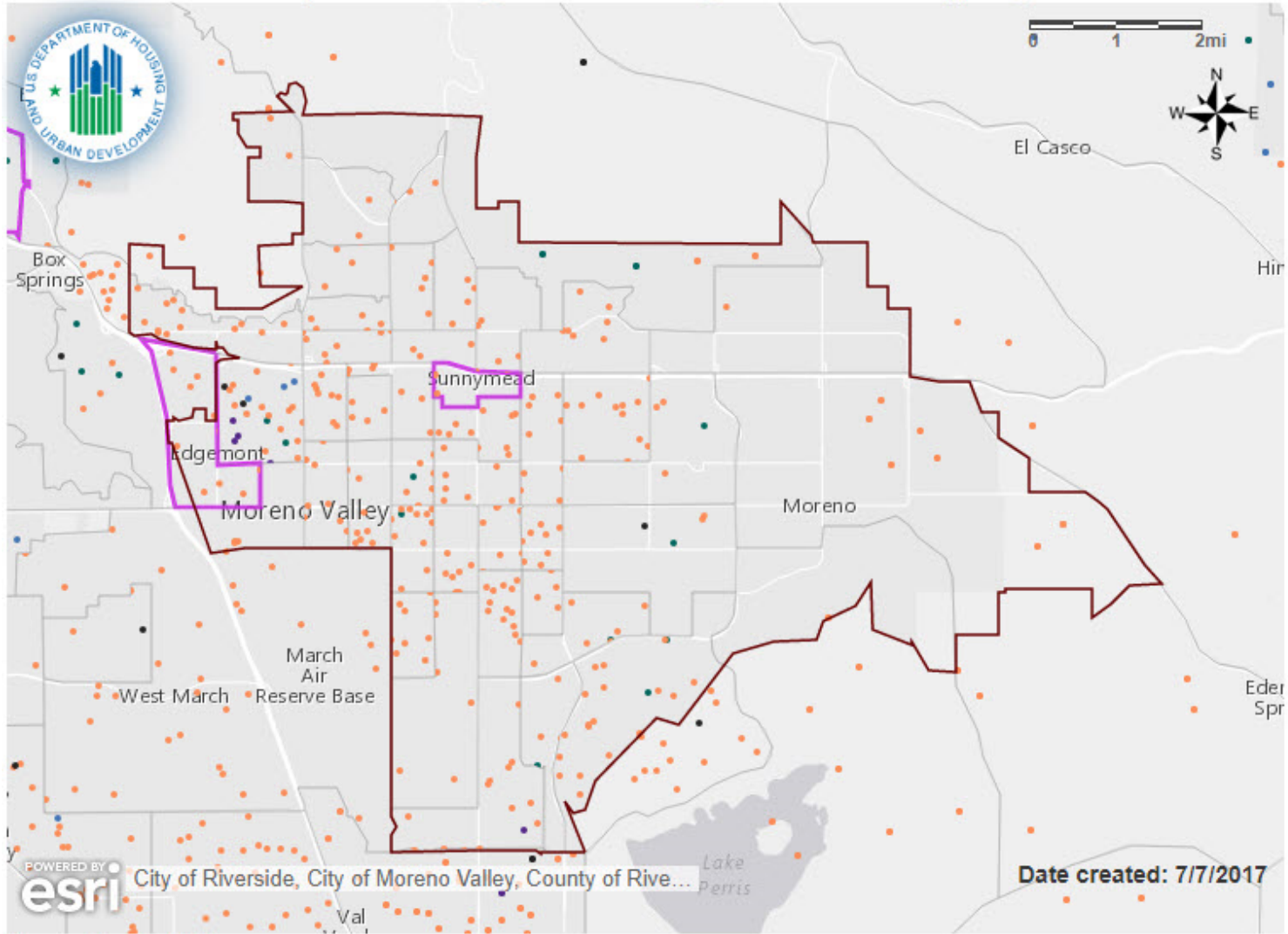
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE



# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Legend**

**Jurisdiction**

**Limited English Proficiency (Top 5 in Descending Order)**  
 1 Dot = 100 People  
 Spanish  
 Chinese  
 Korean  
 Arabic  
 Chinese

**TRACT**

**R/ECAP**

**Name:** Map 4 - LEP

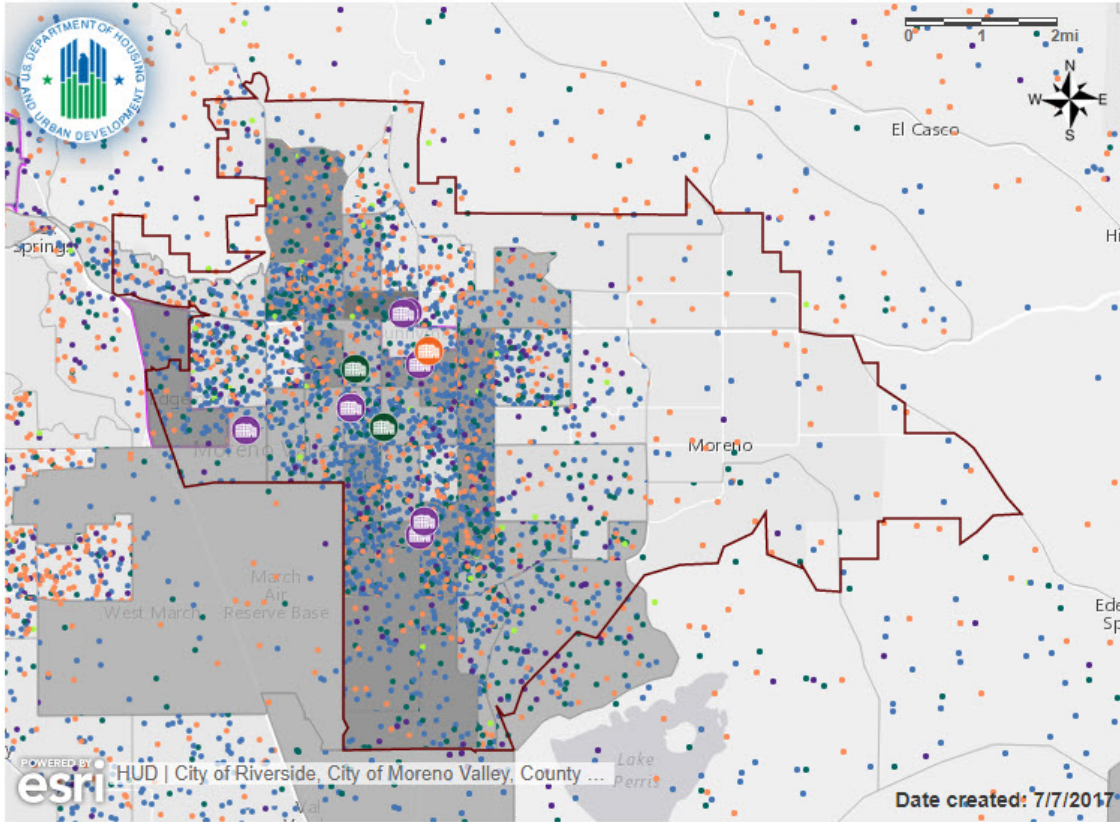
**Description:** LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



- Jurisdiction**  
[Red outline symbol]
- Public Housing**  
[Blue circle with building icon]
- Other Multifamily**  
[Green circle with building icon]
- Project-Based Section 8**  
[Orange circle with building icon]
- Low Income Housing Tax Credit**  
[Purple circle with building icon]
- Demographics 2010**  
1 Dot = 100 People
  - [Orange dot] White, Non-Hispanic
  - [Green dot] Black, Non-Hispanic
  - [Black dot] Native American, Non-Hispanic
  - [Purple dot] Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
  - [Blue dot] Hispanic
  - [Red dot] Other, Non-Hispanic
  - [Light green dot] Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic

### TRACT



### Percent Voucher Units

- [Lightest gray square] < 4.55 %
- [Light gray square] 4.56 % - 8.69 %
- [Medium gray square] 8.70 % - 15.24 %
- [Dark gray square] 15.25 % - 31.02 %
- [Darkest gray square] > 31.02 %

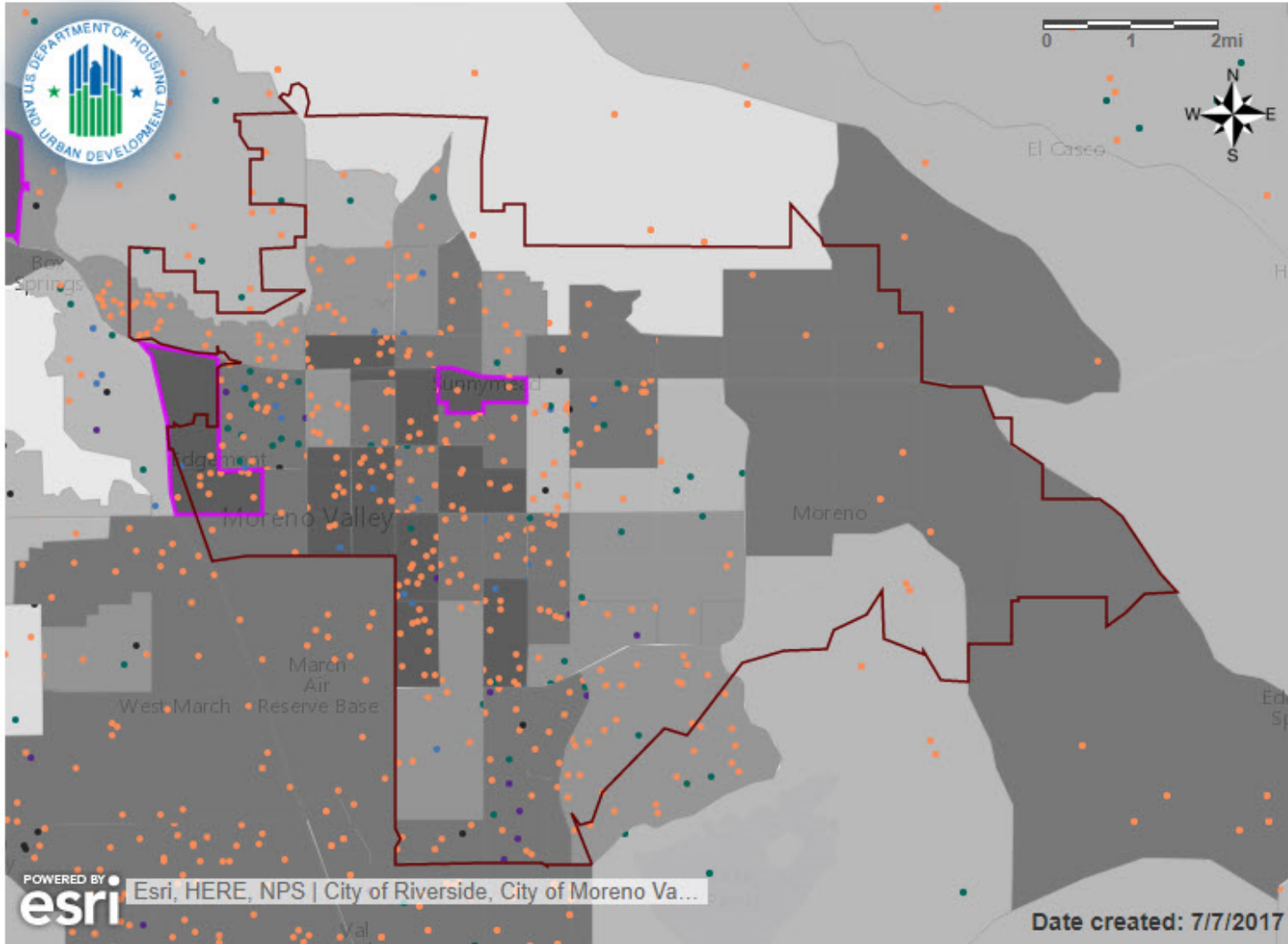
### R/ECAP



**Name:** Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity  
**Description:** Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily, and LIHTC locations mapped with race/ethnicity dot density map with R/ECAPs, distinguishing categories of publicly supported housing by color  
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)  
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Legend**

**Jurisdiction**  
 Jurisdiction boundary

**National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)**  
 1 Dot = 100 People  
 Mexico  
 Philippines  
 El Salvador  
 Guatemala  
 Guatemala

**R/ECAP**  
 R/ECAP boundary

**Percent Households with Burden**

	< 34.19 %
	34.20 % - 43.87 %
	43.88 % - 52.76 %
	52.77 % - 63.13 %
	> 63.13 %

**Name:** Map 6 - Housing Problems

**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and national origin dot density

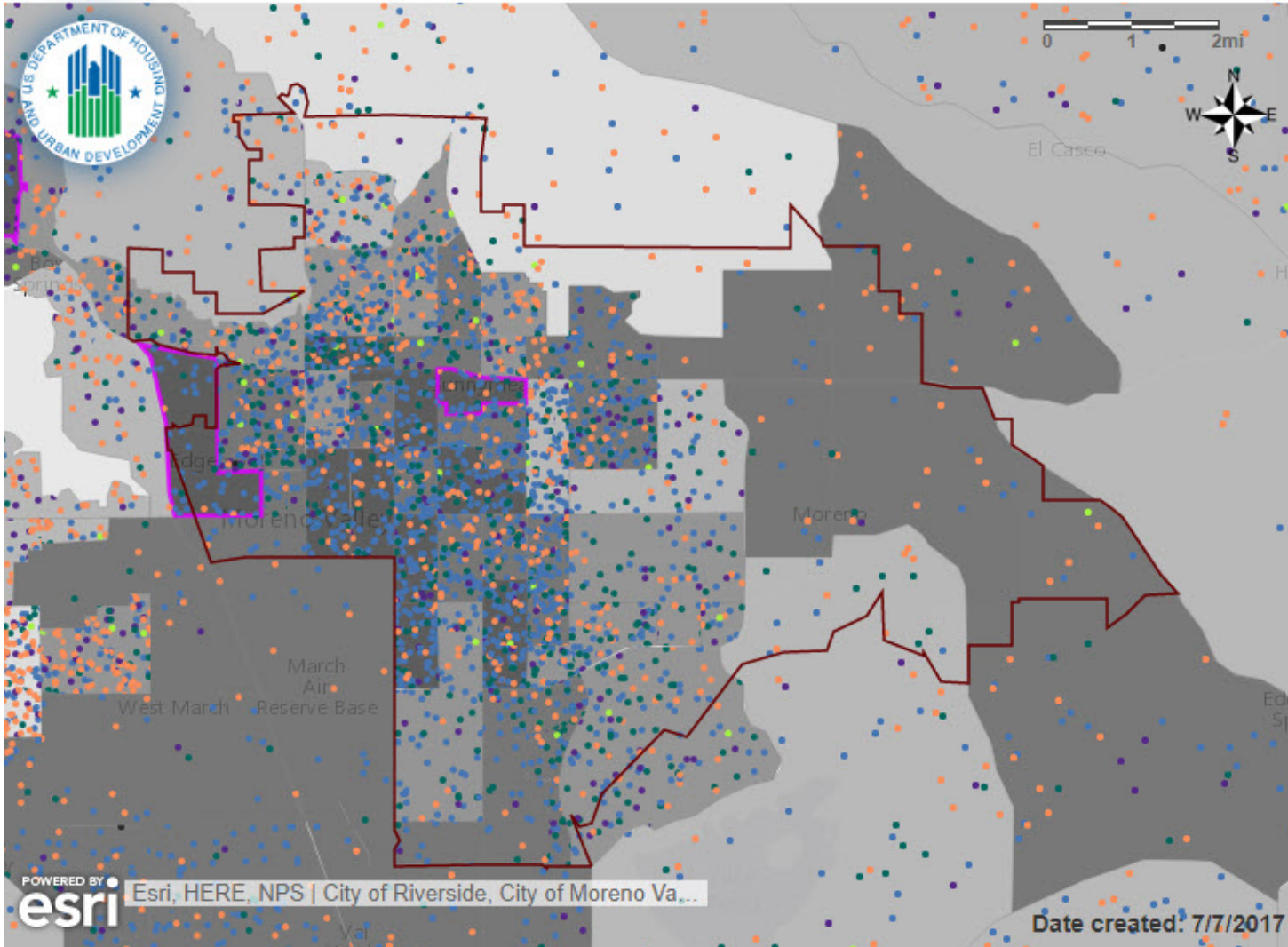
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Jurisdiction



### Demographics 2010

1 Dot = 100 People

- White, Non-Hispanic
- Black, Non-Hispanic
- Native American, Non-Hispanic
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Other, Non-Hispanic
- Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic

### R/ECAP



### Percent Households with Burden

- < 34.19 %
- 34.20 % - 43.87 %
- 43.88 % - 52.76 %
- 52.77 % - 63.13 %
- > 63.13 %

**Name:** Map 6 - Housing Problems

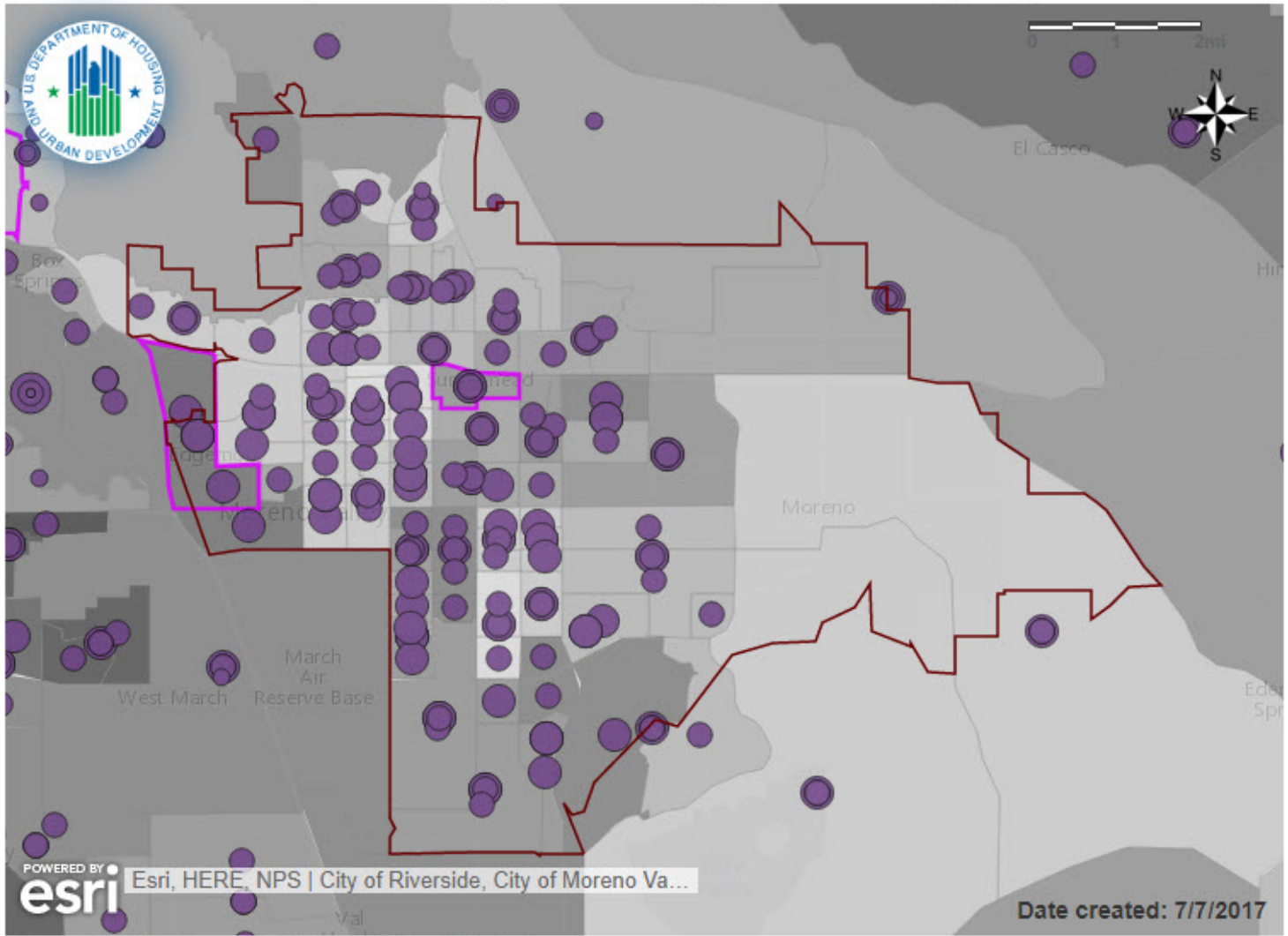
**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and race/ethnicity dot density

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA



# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Jurisdiction



### % of Households that are Families with Children

- 0% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 80%
- 80.1% - 100%

### R/ECAP



### School Proficiency Index

- ▒ 0 - 10
- ▒ 10.1 - 20
- ▒ 20.1 - 30
- ▒ 30.1 - 40
- ▒ 40.1 - 50
- ▒ 50.1 - 60
- ▒ 60.1 - 70
- ▒ 70.1 - 80
- ▒ 80.1 - 90
- ▒ 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 7 - Demographics and School Proficiency

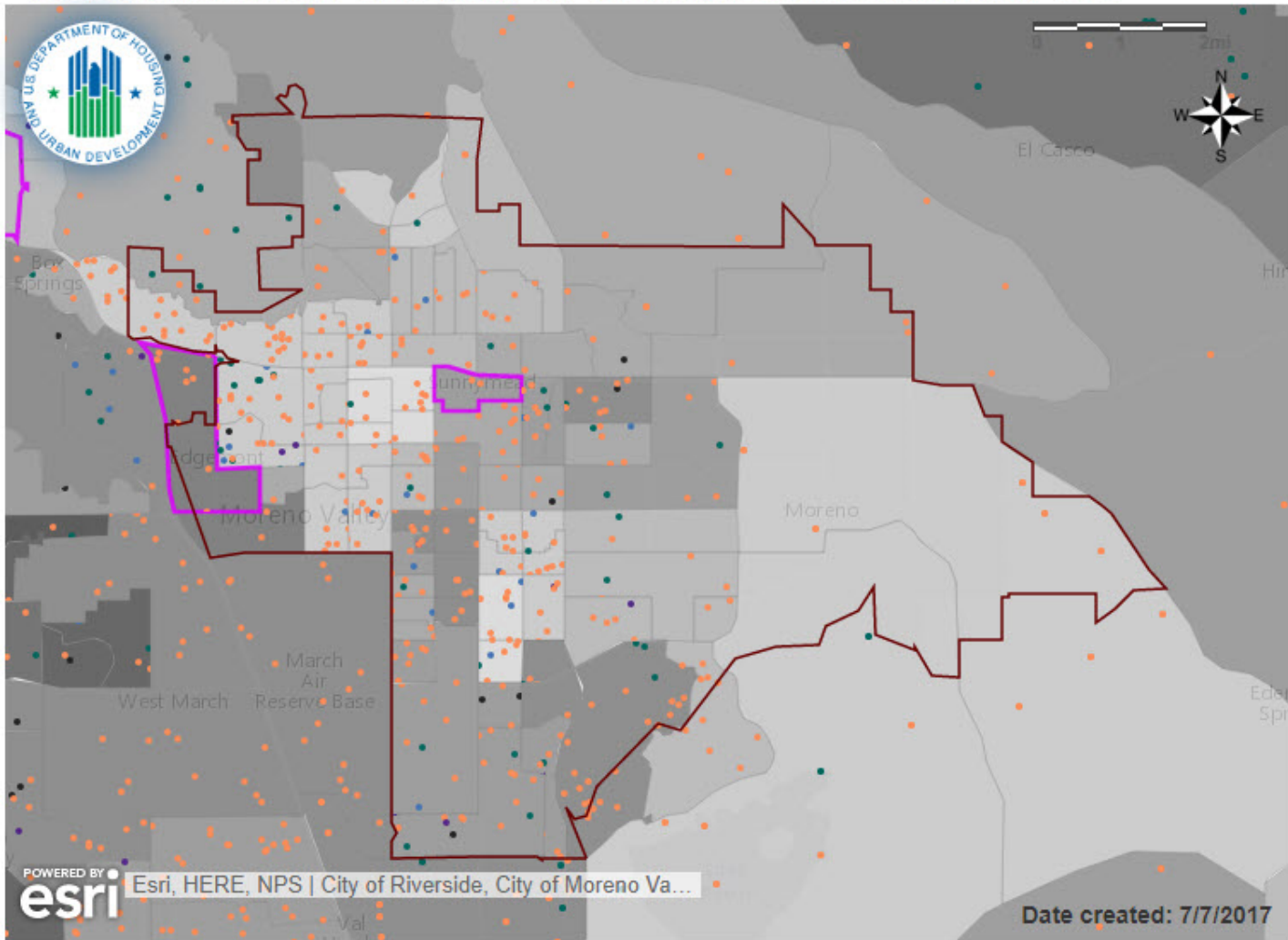
**Description:** School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Legend

#### Jurisdiction



#### National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)

1 Dot = 100 People

- Mexico
- Philippines
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Guatemala

#### R/ECAP



#### School Proficiency Index

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 7 - Demographics and School Proficiency

**Description:** School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

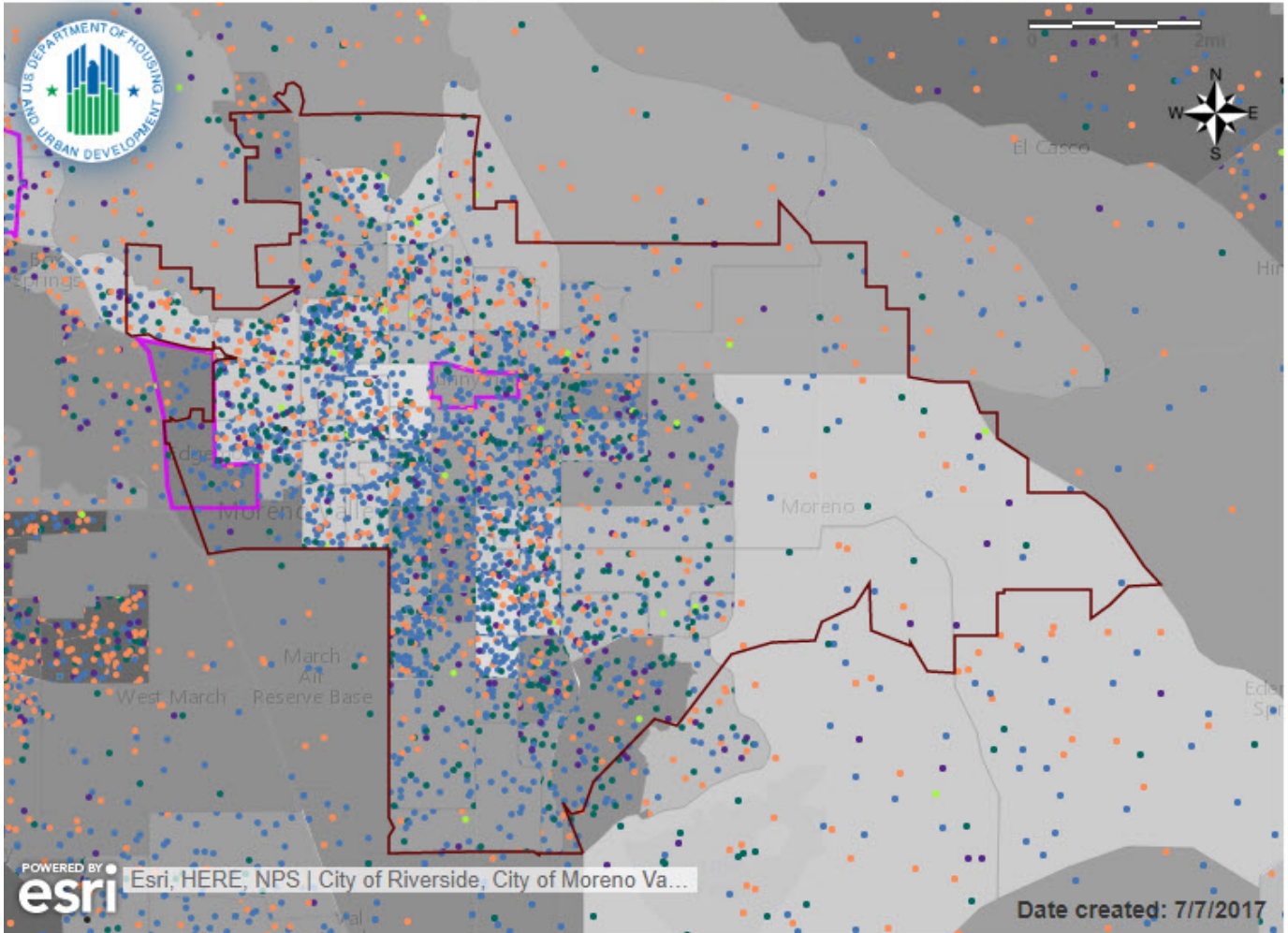
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



- Jurisdiction**
- Demographics 2010**  
 1 Dot = 100 People
- White, Non-Hispanic
  - Black, Non-Hispanic
  - Native American, Non-Hispanic
  - Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
  - Hispanic
  - Other, Non-Hispanic
  - Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic
- R/ECAP**
- School Proficiency Index**
- 0 - 10
  - 10.1 - 20
  - 20.1 - 30
  - 30.1 - 40
  - 40.1 - 50
  - 50.1 - 60
  - 60.1 - 70
  - 70.1 - 80
  - 80.1 - 90
  - 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 7 - Demographics and School Proficiency

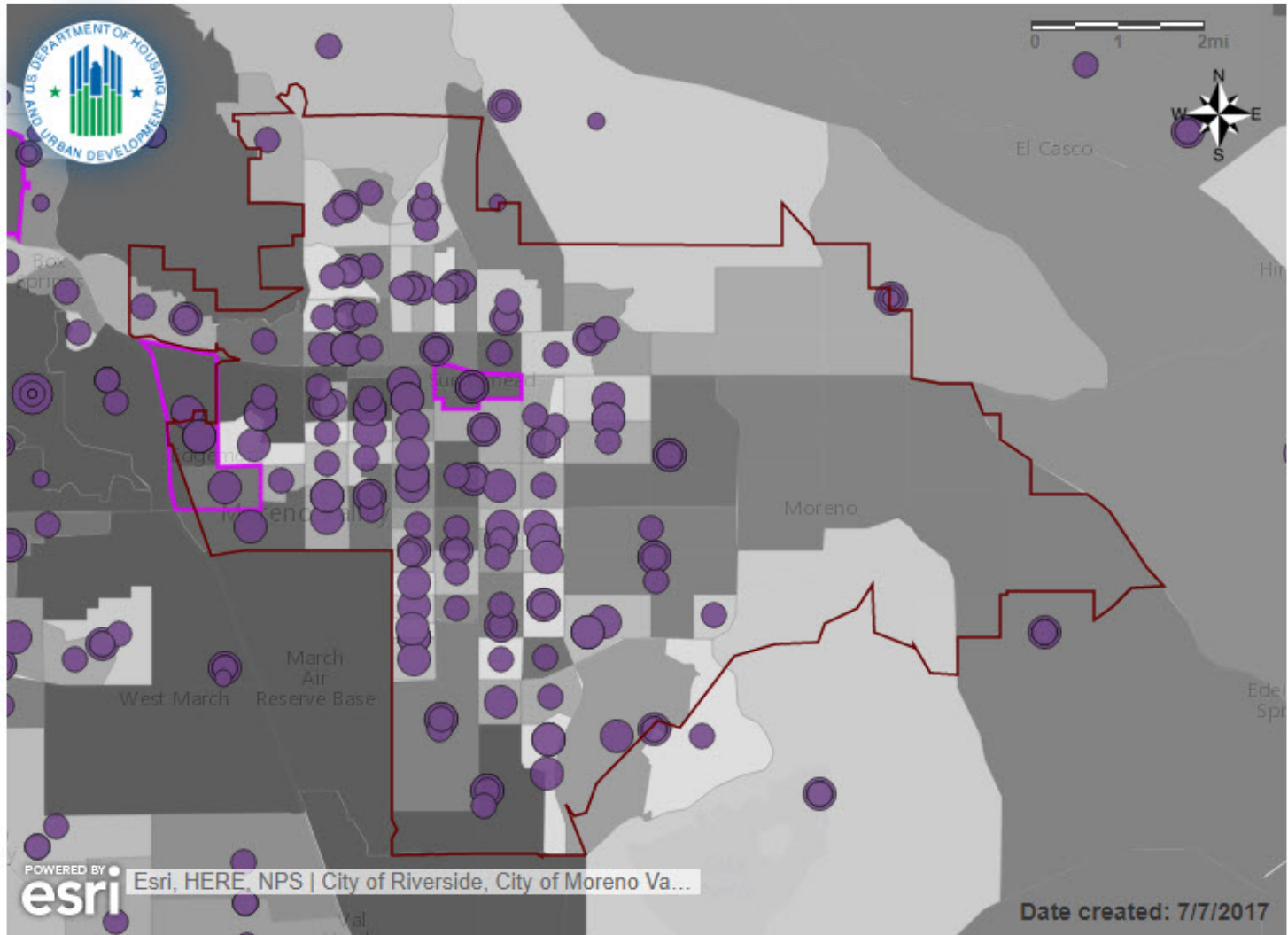
**Description:** School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Jurisdiction



### % of Households that are Families with Children

- 0% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 80%
- 80.1% - 100%

### R/ECAP



### Jobs Proximity Index

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 8 - Demographics and Job Proximity

**Description:** Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

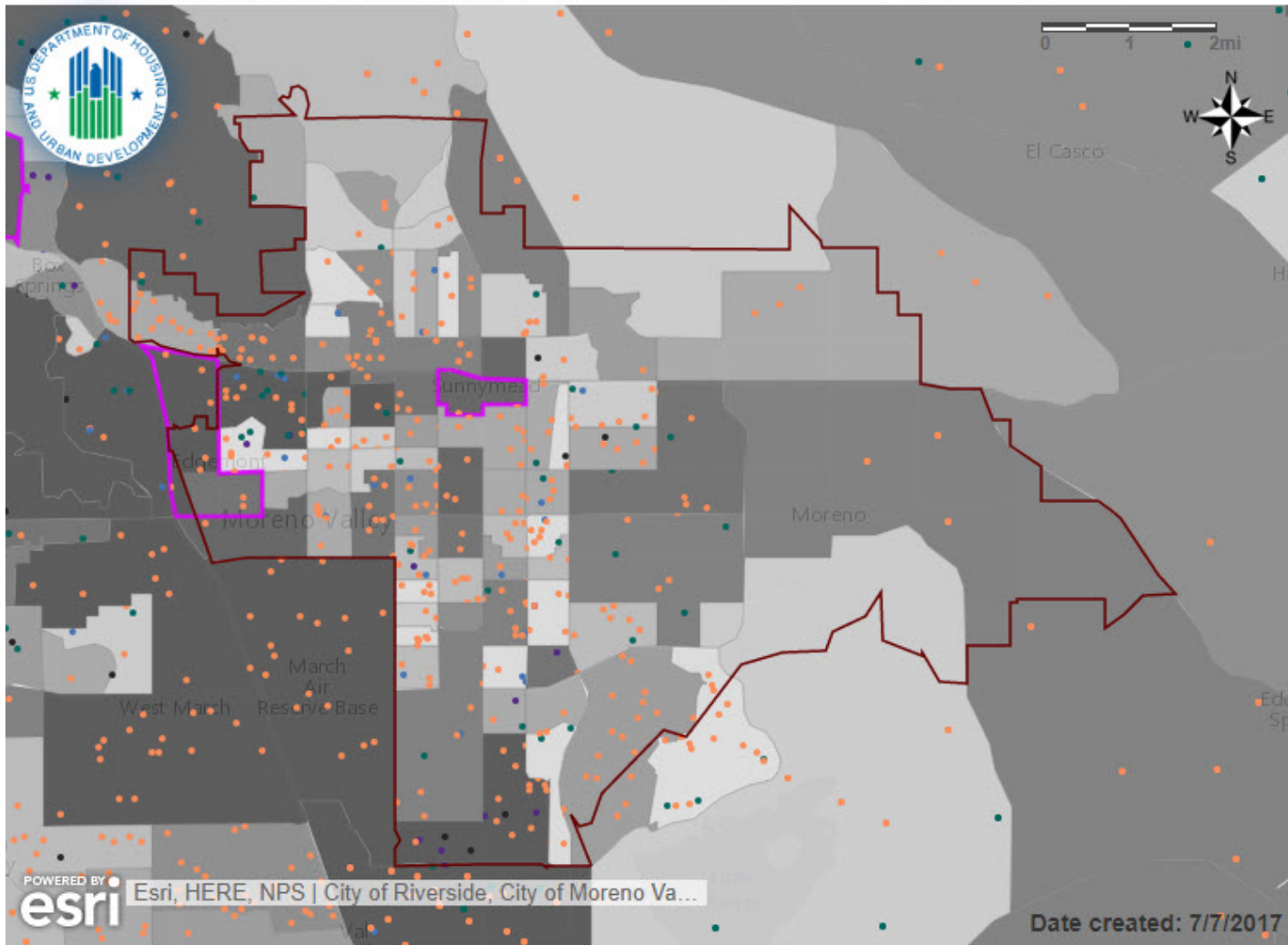
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Legend

#### Jurisdiction



#### National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)

1 Dot = 100 People



Mexico



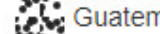
Philippines



El Salvador



Guatemala

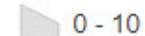


Guatemala

#### R/ECAP



#### Jobs Proximity Index



0 - 10



10.1 - 20



20.1 - 30



30.1 - 40



40.1 - 50



50.1 - 60



60.1 - 70



70.1 - 80



80.1 - 90



90.1 - 100

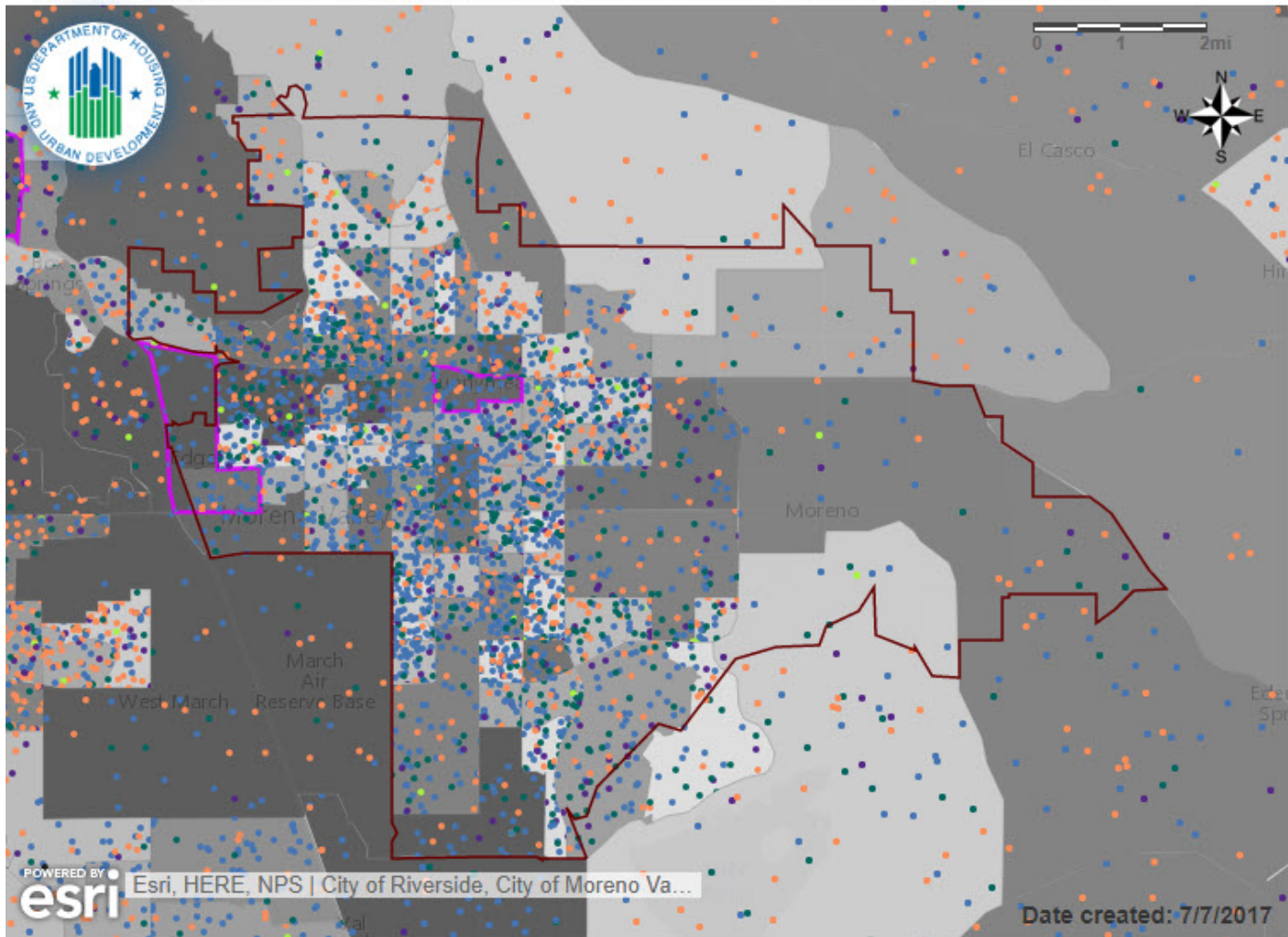
**Name:** Map 8 - Demographics and Job Proximity

**Description:** Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



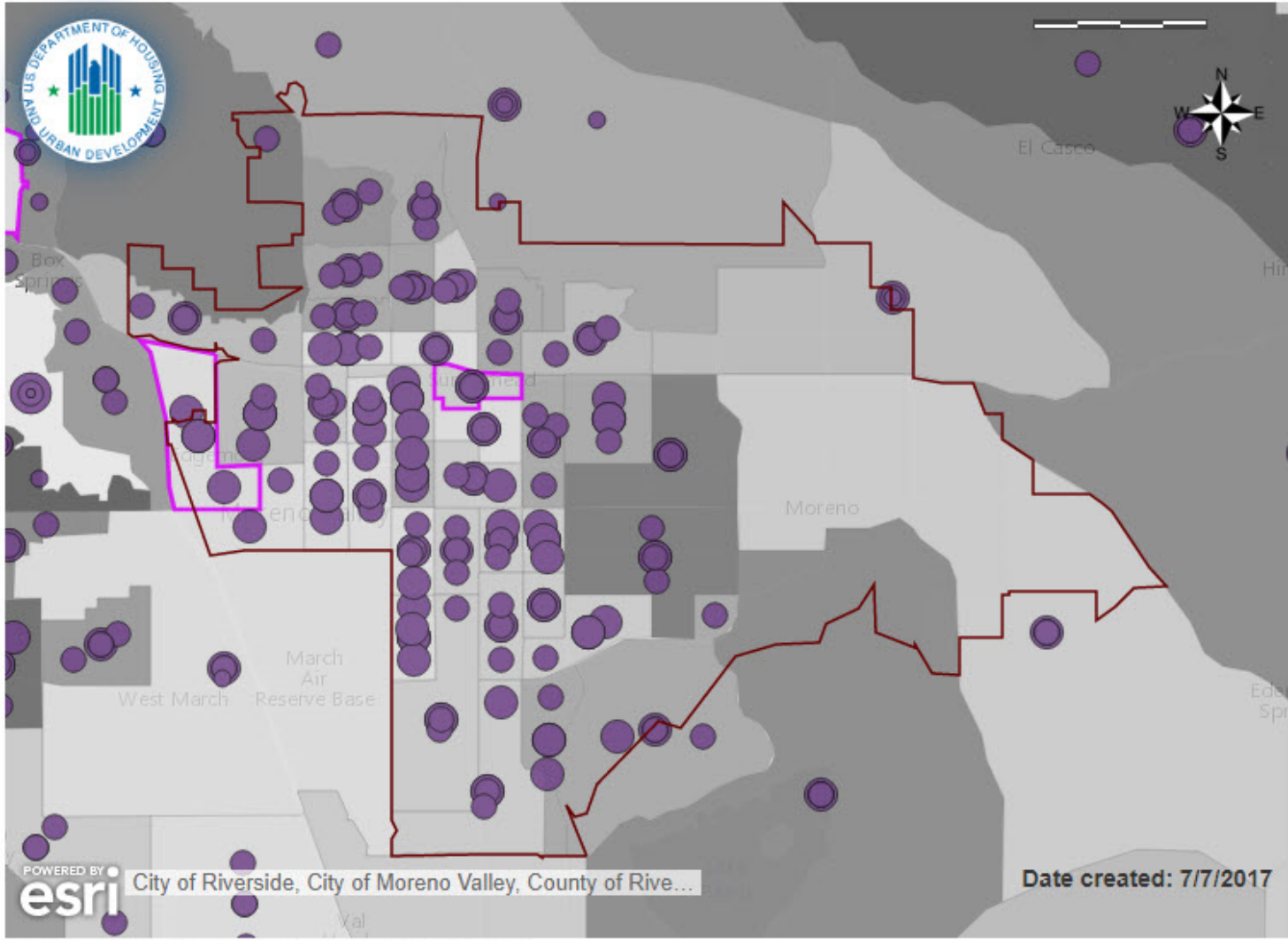
- Jurisdiction**  
[Red outline symbol]
- Demographics 2010**  
1 Dot = 100 People
  - [Orange dot] White, Non-Hispanic
  - [Green dot] Black, Non-Hispanic
  - [Black dot] Native American, Non-Hispanic
  - [Purple dot] Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
  - [Blue dot] Hispanic
  - [Red dot] Other, Non-Hispanic
  - [Light green dot] Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic
- R/ECAP**  
[Purple outline symbol]
- Jobs Proximity Index**
  - [Lightest gray] 0 - 10
  - [Light gray] 10.1 - 20
  - [Medium-light gray] 20.1 - 30
  - [Medium gray] 30.1 - 40
  - [Medium-dark gray] 40.1 - 50
  - [Dark gray] 50.1 - 60
  - [Very dark gray] 60.1 - 70
  - [Darkest gray] 70.1 - 80
  - [Black] 80.1 - 90
  - [Black] 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 8 - Demographics and Job Proximity  
**Description:** Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)  
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Jurisdiction**

**% of Households that are Families with Children**

- 0% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 80%
- 80.1% - 100%

**R/ECAP**

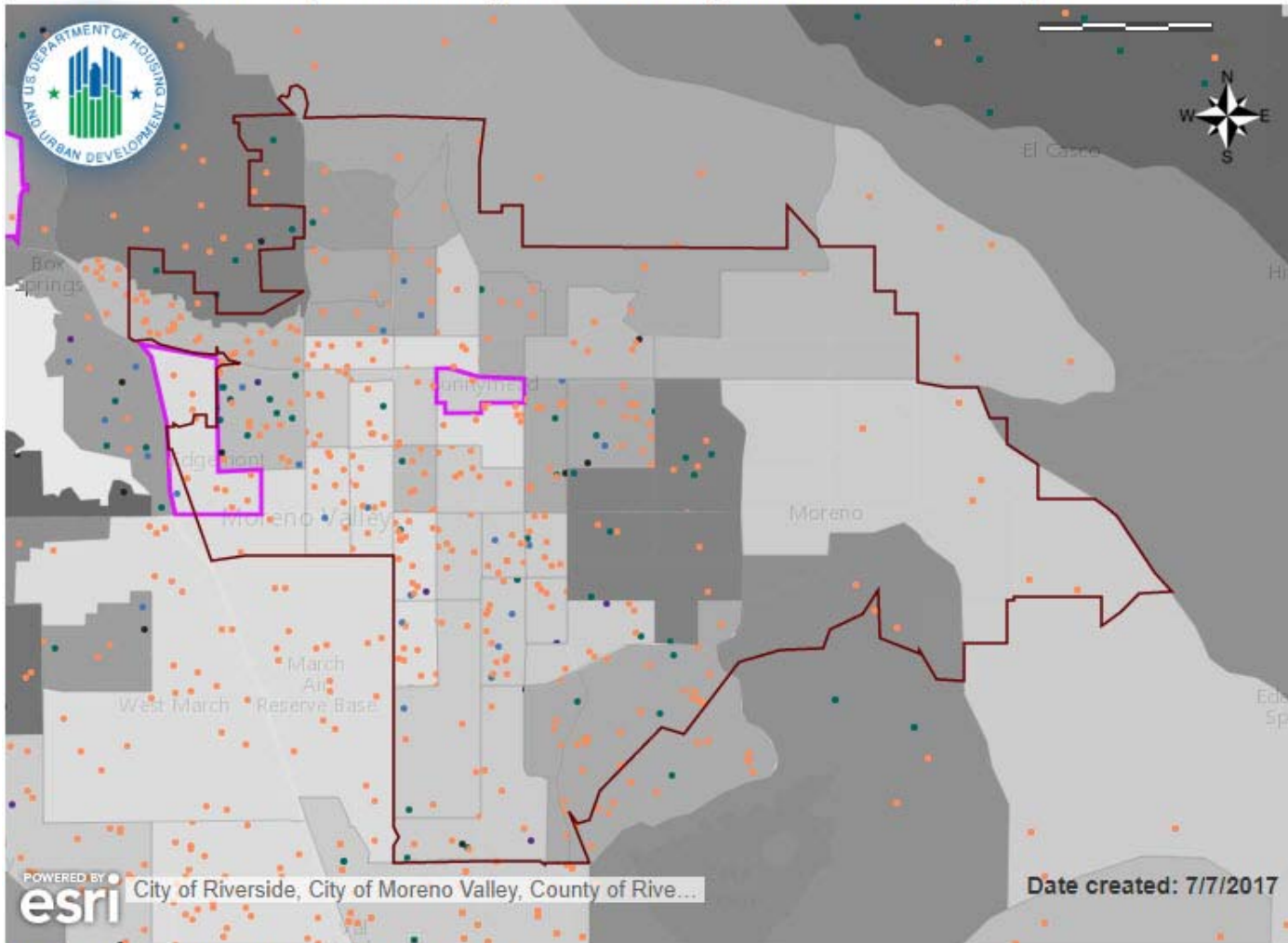
**Labor Market Index**

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and Labor Market  
**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)  
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



- Legend**
- Jurisdiction**
- National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)**  
 1 Dot = 100 People  
 Mexico  
 Philippines  
 El Salvador  
 Guatemala  
 Guatemala
- R/ECAP**
- Labor Market Index**
- 0 - 10
  - 10.1 - 20
  - 20.1 - 30
  - 30.1 - 40
  - 40.1 - 50
  - 50.1 - 60
  - 60.1 - 70
  - 70.1 - 80
  - 80.1 - 90
  - 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and Labor Market

**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

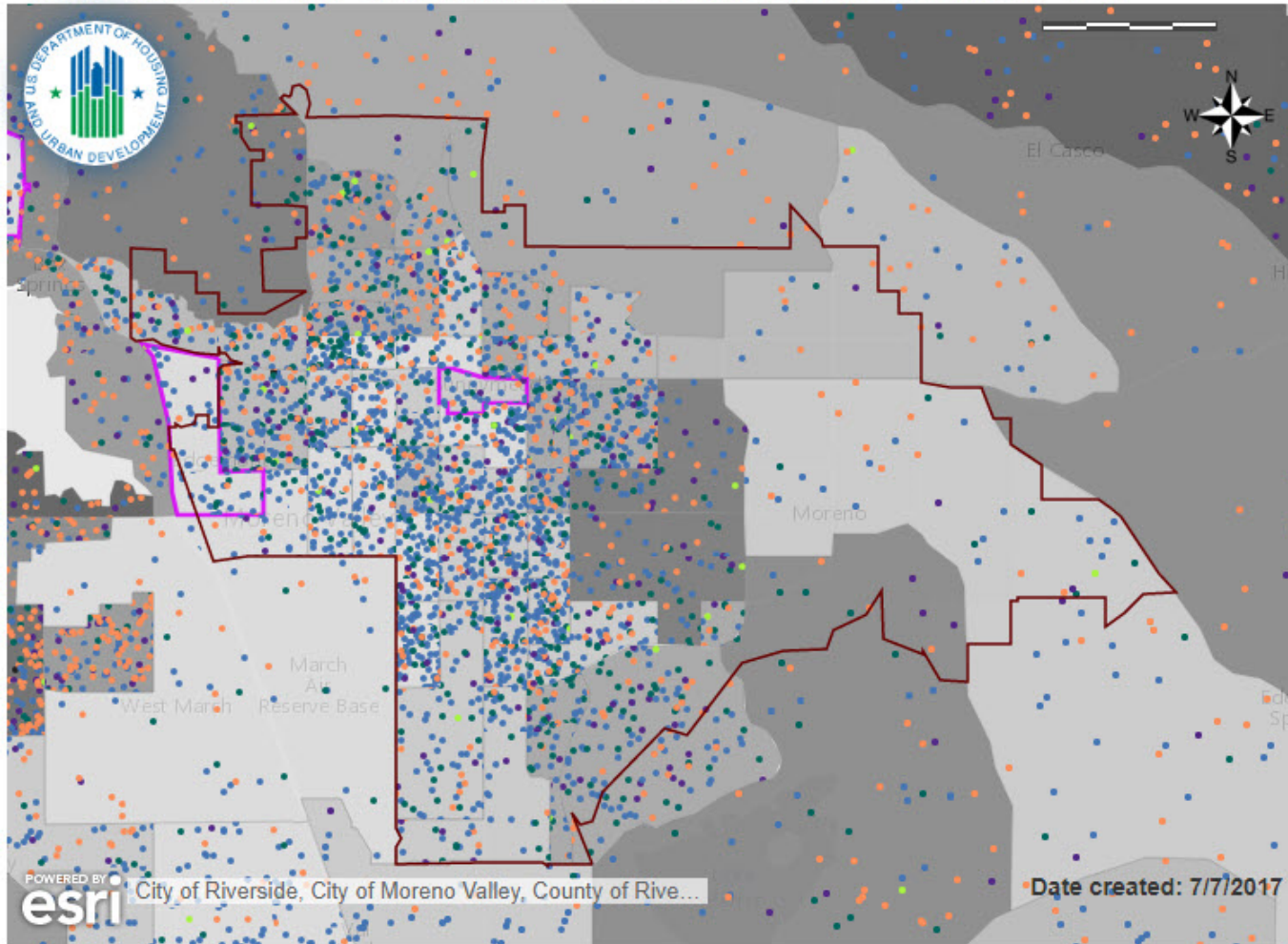
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Jurisdiction



### Demographics 2010

1 Dot = 100 People

White, Non-Hispanic

Black, Non-Hispanic

Native American, Non-Hispanic

Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic

Hispanic

Other, Non-Hispanic

Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic

### R/ECAP



### Labor Market Index

0 - 10

10.1 - 20

20.1 - 30

30.1 - 40

40.1 - 50

50.1 - 60

60.1 - 70

70.1 - 80

80.1 - 90

90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and Labor Market

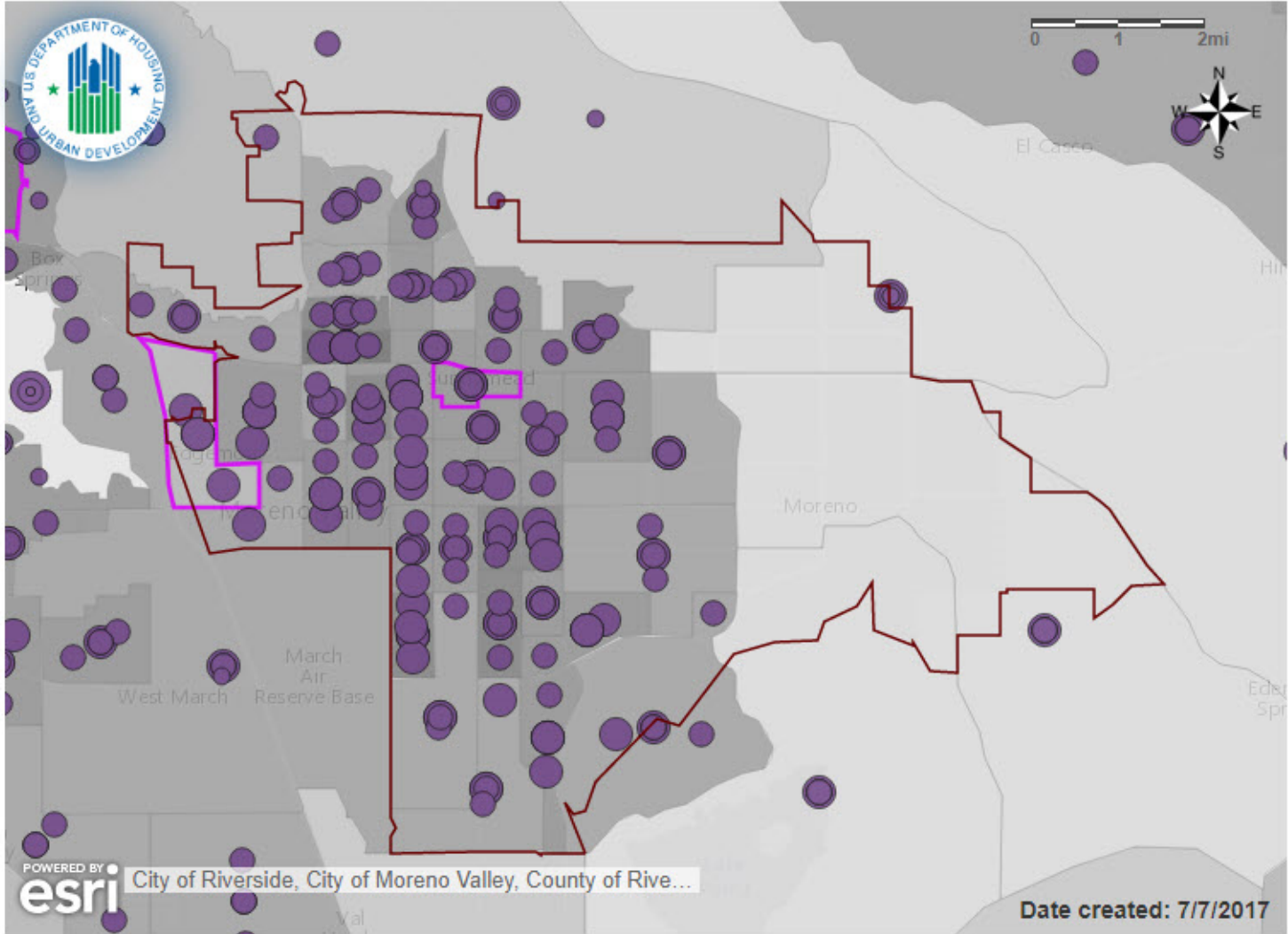
**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Jurisdiction



### % of Households that are Families with Children

- 0% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 80%
- 80.1% - 100%

### R/ECAP



### Transit Trips Index

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 10 - Demographics and Transit Trips

**Description:** Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

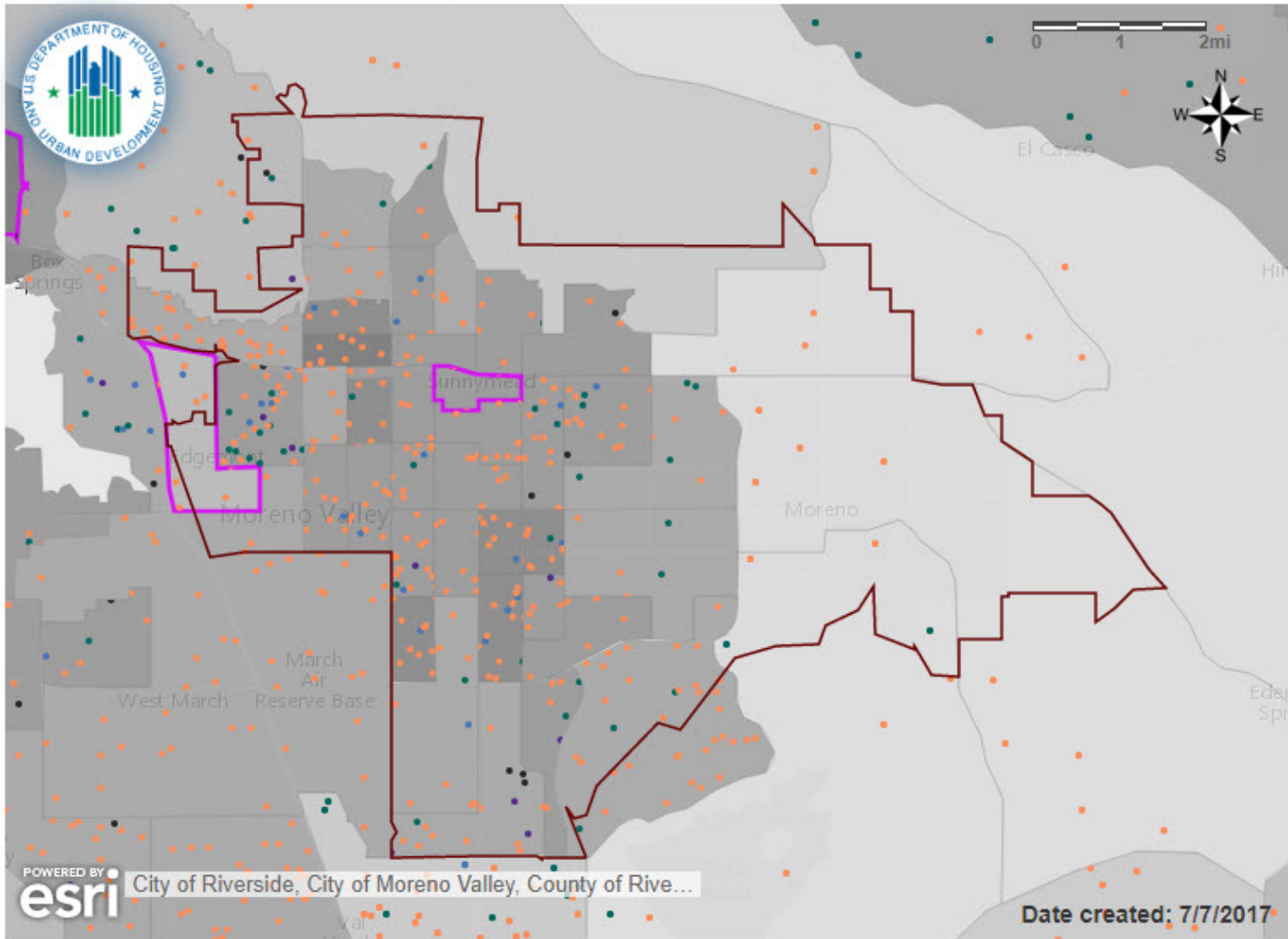
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



- Legend**
- Jurisdiction**  
 Jurisdiction boundary
- National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)**  
 1 Dot = 100 People
- Mexico
  - Philippines
  - El Salvador
  - Guatemala
  - Guatemala
- R/ECAP**  
 R/ECAP boundary
- Transit Trips Index**
- 0 - 10
  - 10.1 - 20
  - 20.1 - 30
  - 30.1 - 40
  - 40.1 - 50
  - 50.1 - 60
  - 60.1 - 70
  - 70.1 - 80
  - 80.1 - 90
  - 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 10 - Demographics and Transit Trips

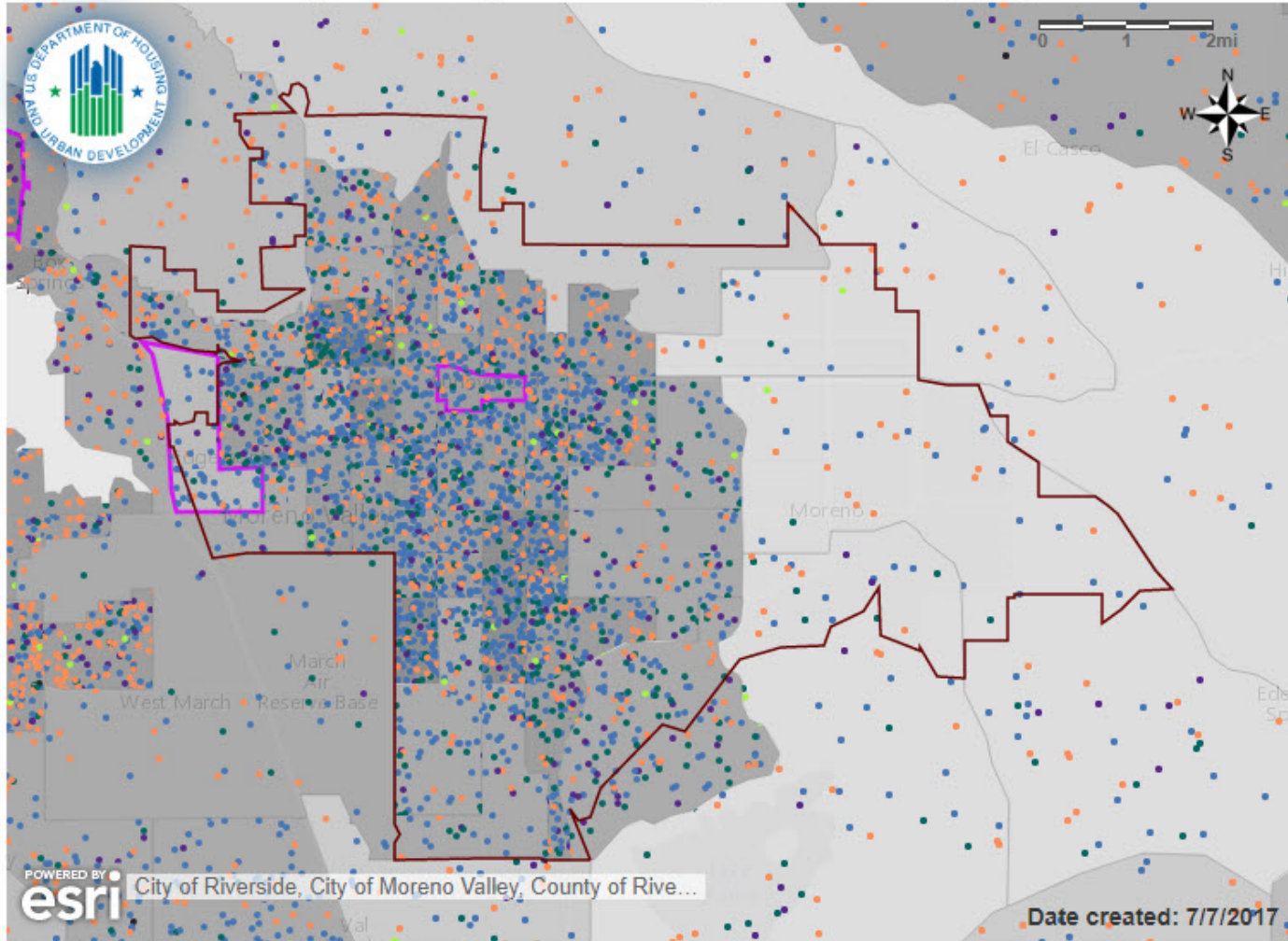
**Description:** Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Jurisdiction



### Demographics 2010

1 Dot = 100 People

- White, Non-Hispanic
- Black, Non-Hispanic
- Native American, Non-Hispanic
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Other, Non-Hispanic
- Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic

### R/ECAP



### Transit Trips Index

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 10 - Demographics and Transit Trips

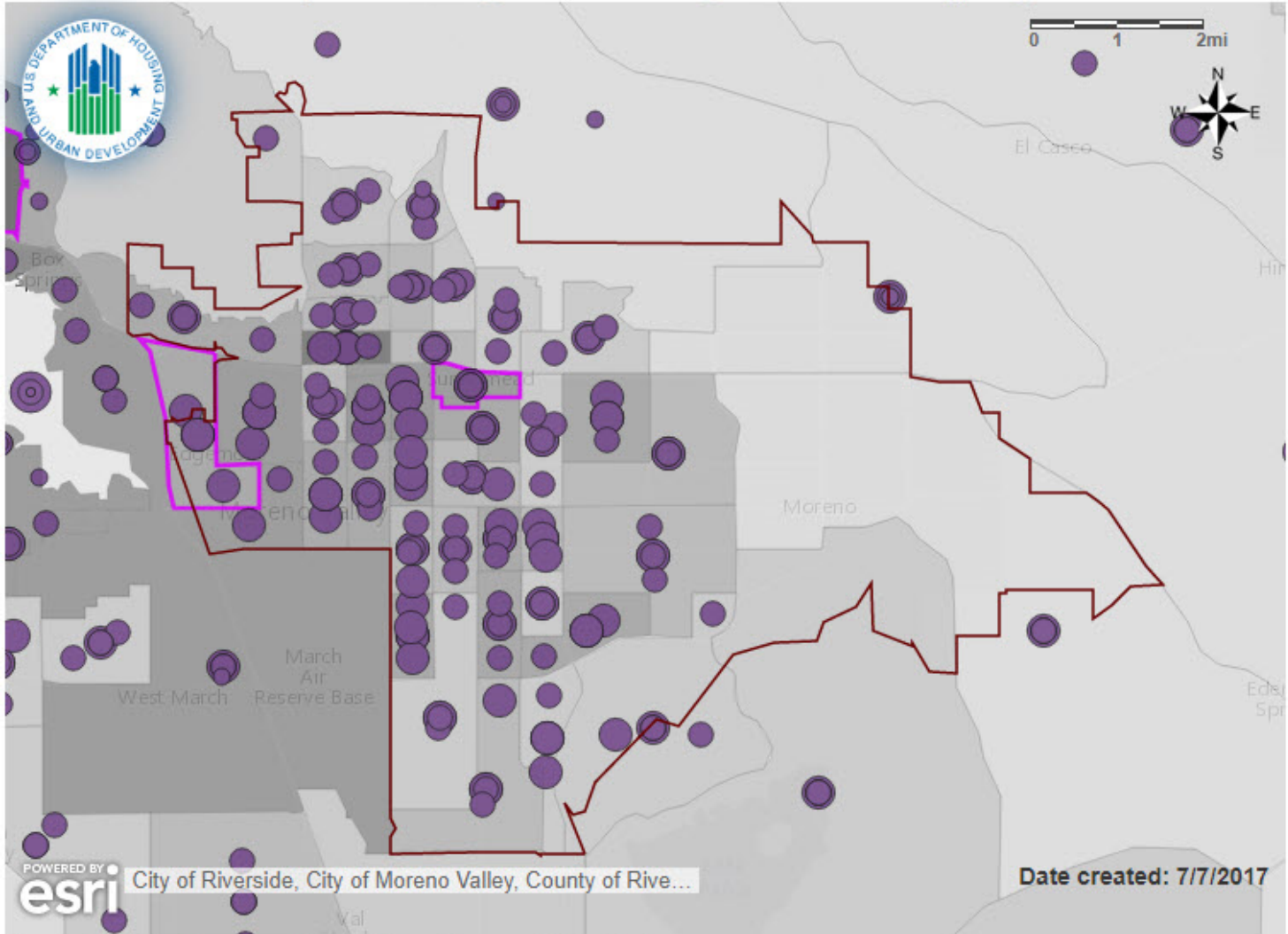
**Description:** Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA



# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Jurisdiction**

**% of Households that are Families with Children**

- 0% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 80%
- 80.1% - 100%

**R/ECAP**

**Low Transportation Cost Index**

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 11 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

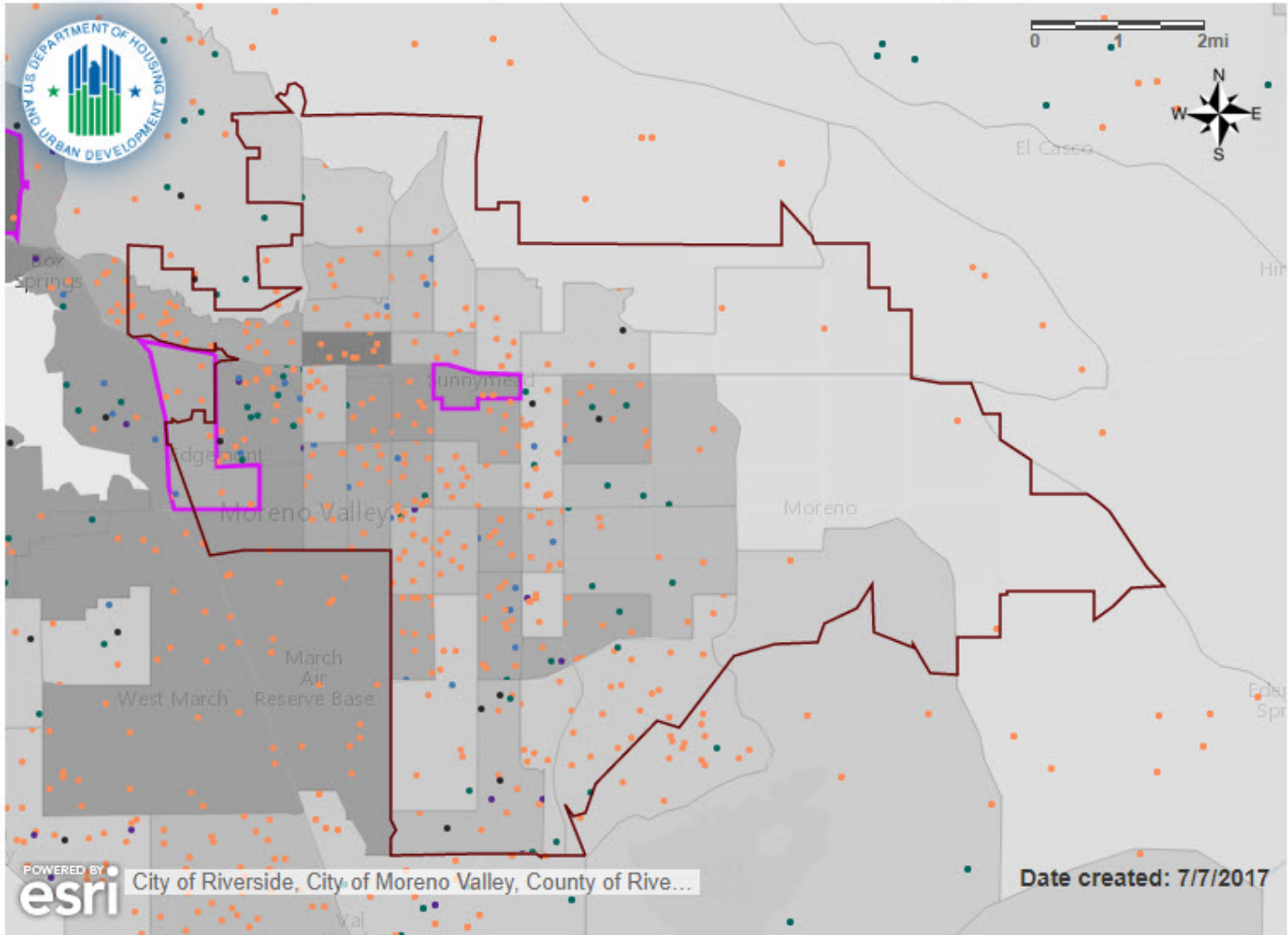
**Description:** Low Transportation Cost Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Legend

#### Jurisdiction



#### National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)

1 Dot = 100 People

- Mexico
- Philippines
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Guatemala

#### R/ECAP



#### Low Transportation Cost Index

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 11 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

**Description:** Low Transportation Cost with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

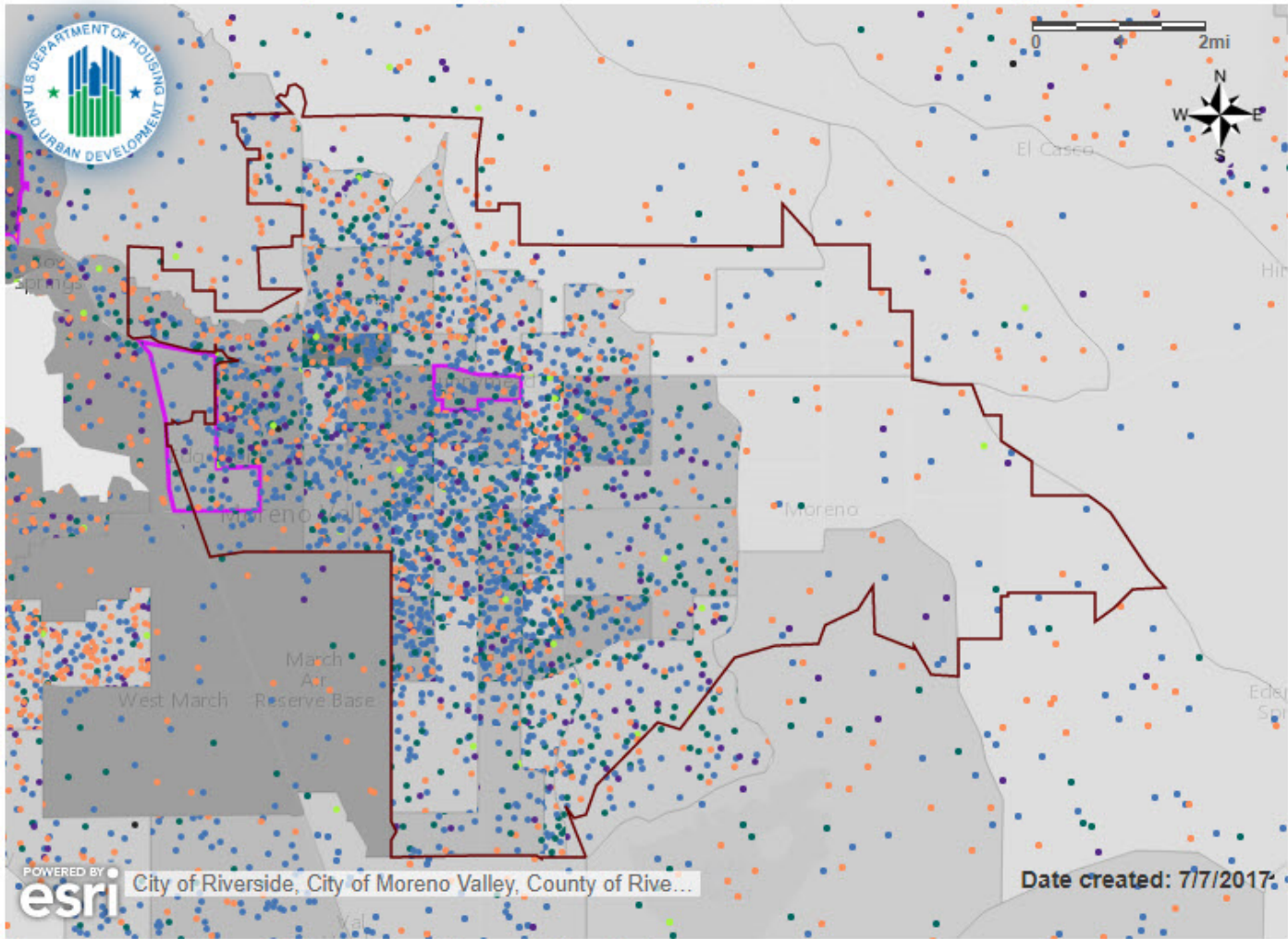
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



- Jurisdiction**
- Demographics 2010**  
 1 Dot = 100 People
  - White, Non-Hispanic
  - Black, Non-Hispanic
  - Native American, Non-Hispanic
  - Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
  - Hispanic
  - Other, Non-Hispanic
  - Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic
- R/ECAP**
- Low Transportation Cost Index**
  - 0 - 10
  - 10.1 - 20
  - 20.1 - 30
  - 30.1 - 40
  - 40.1 - 50
  - 50.1 - 60
  - 60.1 - 70
  - 70.1 - 80
  - 80.1 - 90
  - 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 11 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

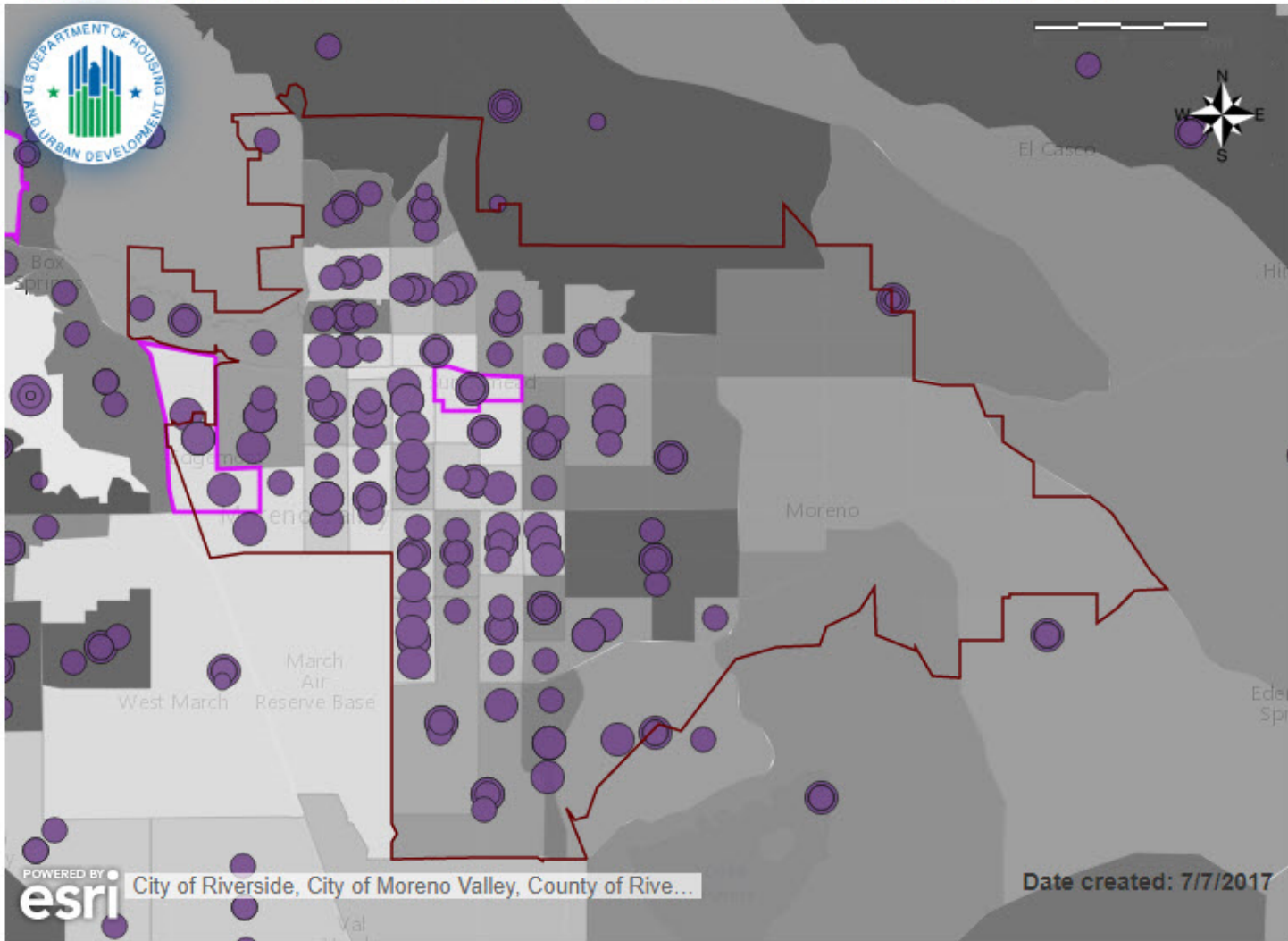
**Description:** Low Transportation Cost Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Jurisdiction**

**% of Households that are Families with Children**

- 0% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 80%
- 80.1% - 100%

**R/ECAP**

**Low Poverty Index**

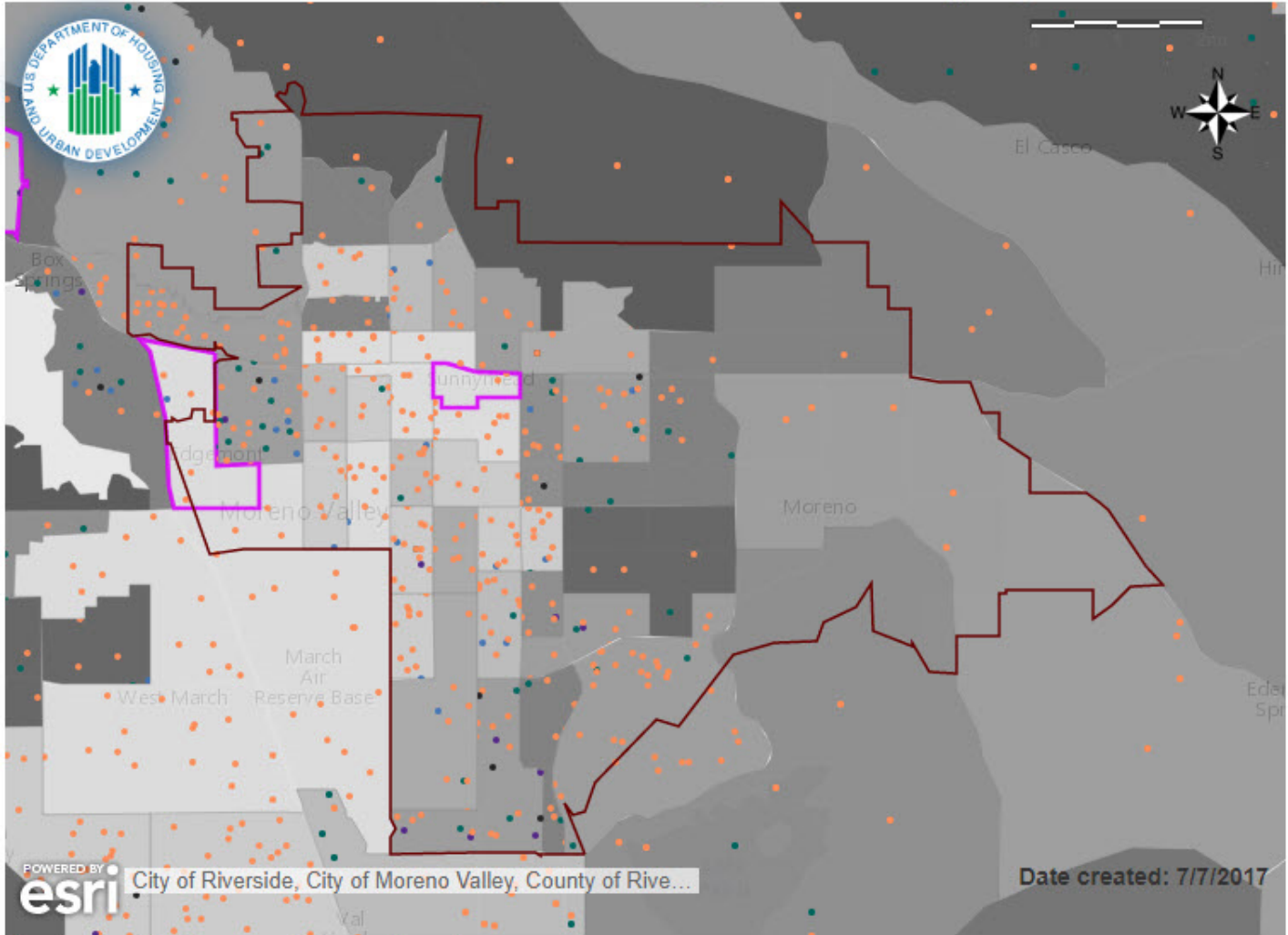
- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty  
**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)  
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Legend**

**Jurisdiction**

**National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)**  
 1 Dot = 100 People  
 Mexico  
 Philippines  
 El Salvador  
 Guatemala  
 Guatemala

**R/ECAP**

**Low Poverty Index**

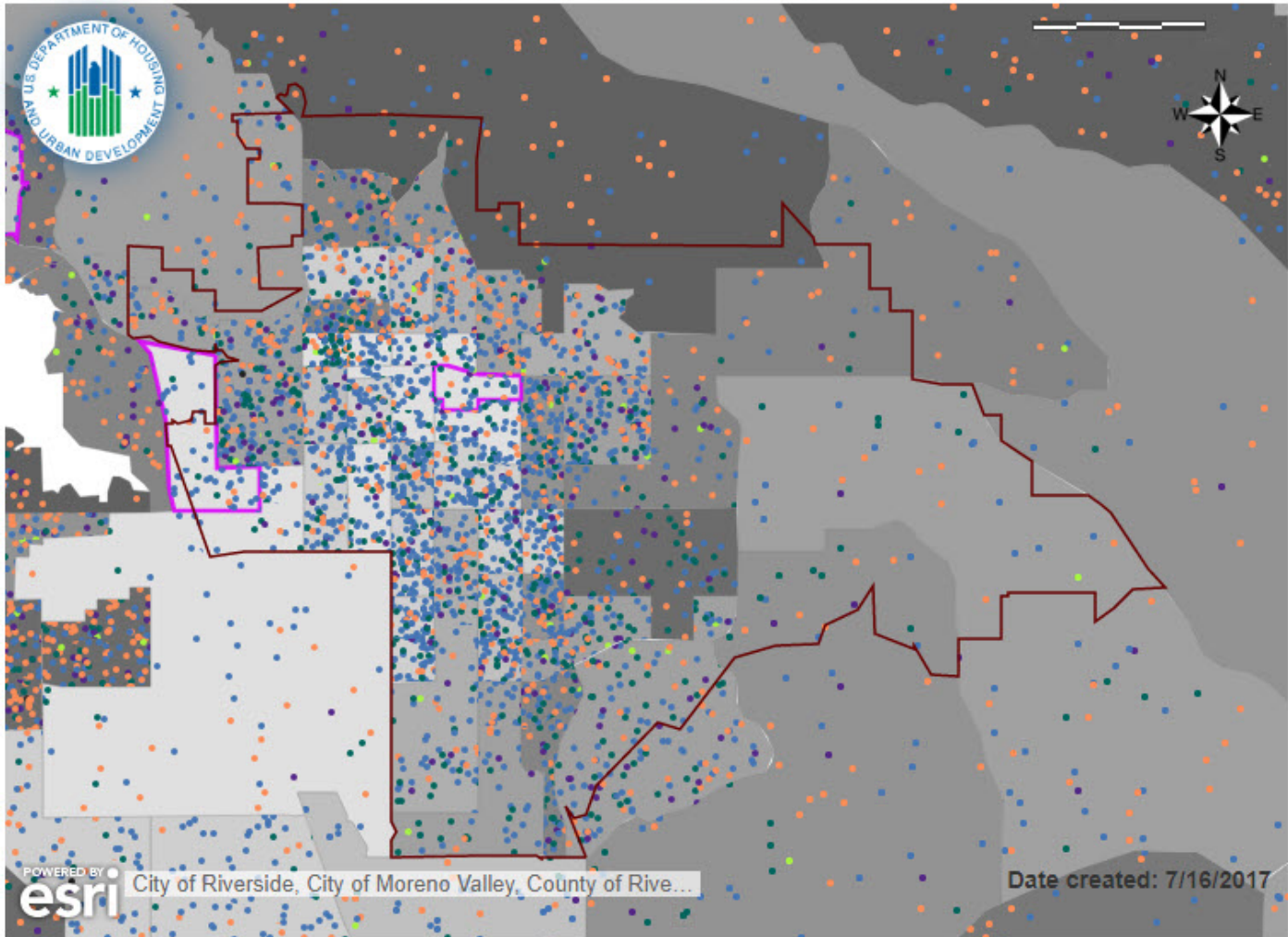
	0 - 10
	10.1 - 20
	20.1 - 30
	30.1 - 40
	40.1 - 50
	50.1 - 60
	60.1 - 70
	70.1 - 80
	80.1 - 90
	90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty  
**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)  
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

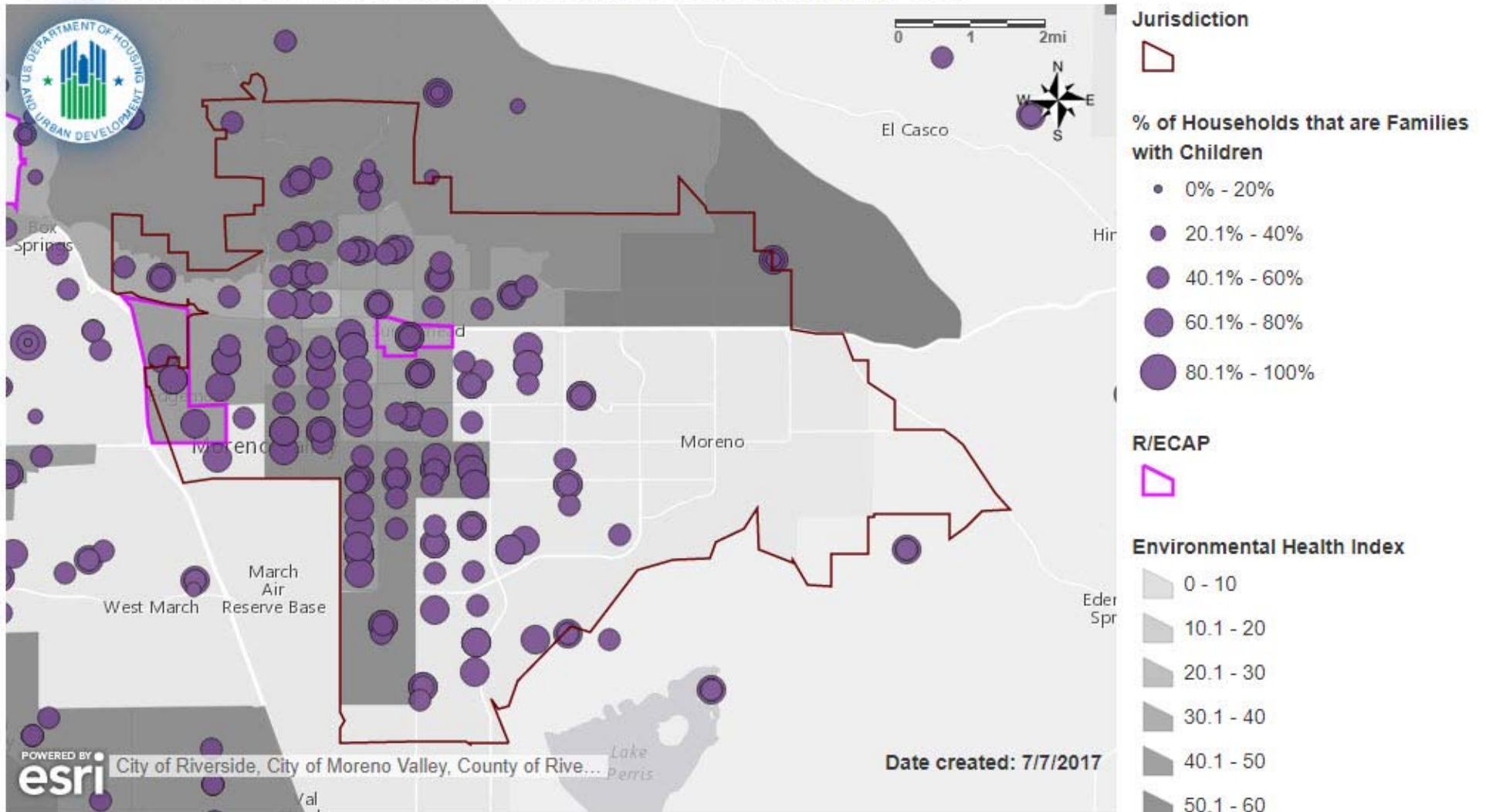


- Jurisdiction**
- Demographics 2010**  
 1 Dot = 100 People
  - White, Non-Hispanic
  - Black, Non-Hispanic
  - Native American, Non-Hispanic
  - Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
  - Hispanic
  - Other, Non-Hispanic
  - Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic
- R/ECAP**
- Low Poverty Index**
  - 0 - 10
  - 10.1 - 20
  - 20.1 - 30
  - 30.1 - 40
  - 40.1 - 50
  - 50.1 - 60
  - 60.1 - 70
  - 70.1 - 80
  - 80.1 - 90
  - 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty  
**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)  
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health

**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

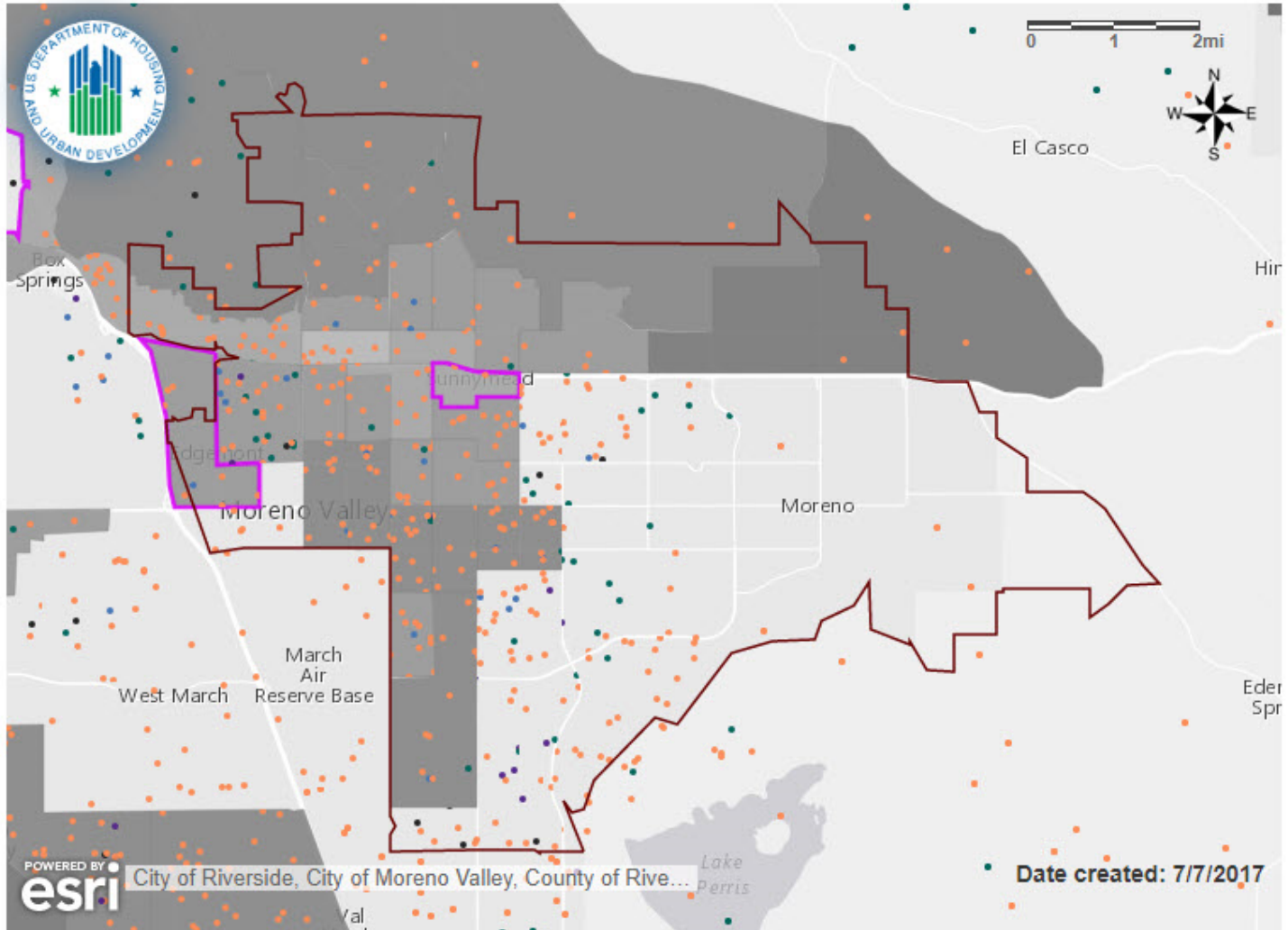
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Legend

#### Jurisdiction



#### National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)

1 Dot = 100 People

- Mexico
- Philippines
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Guatemala

#### R/ECAP



#### Environmental Health Index

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health

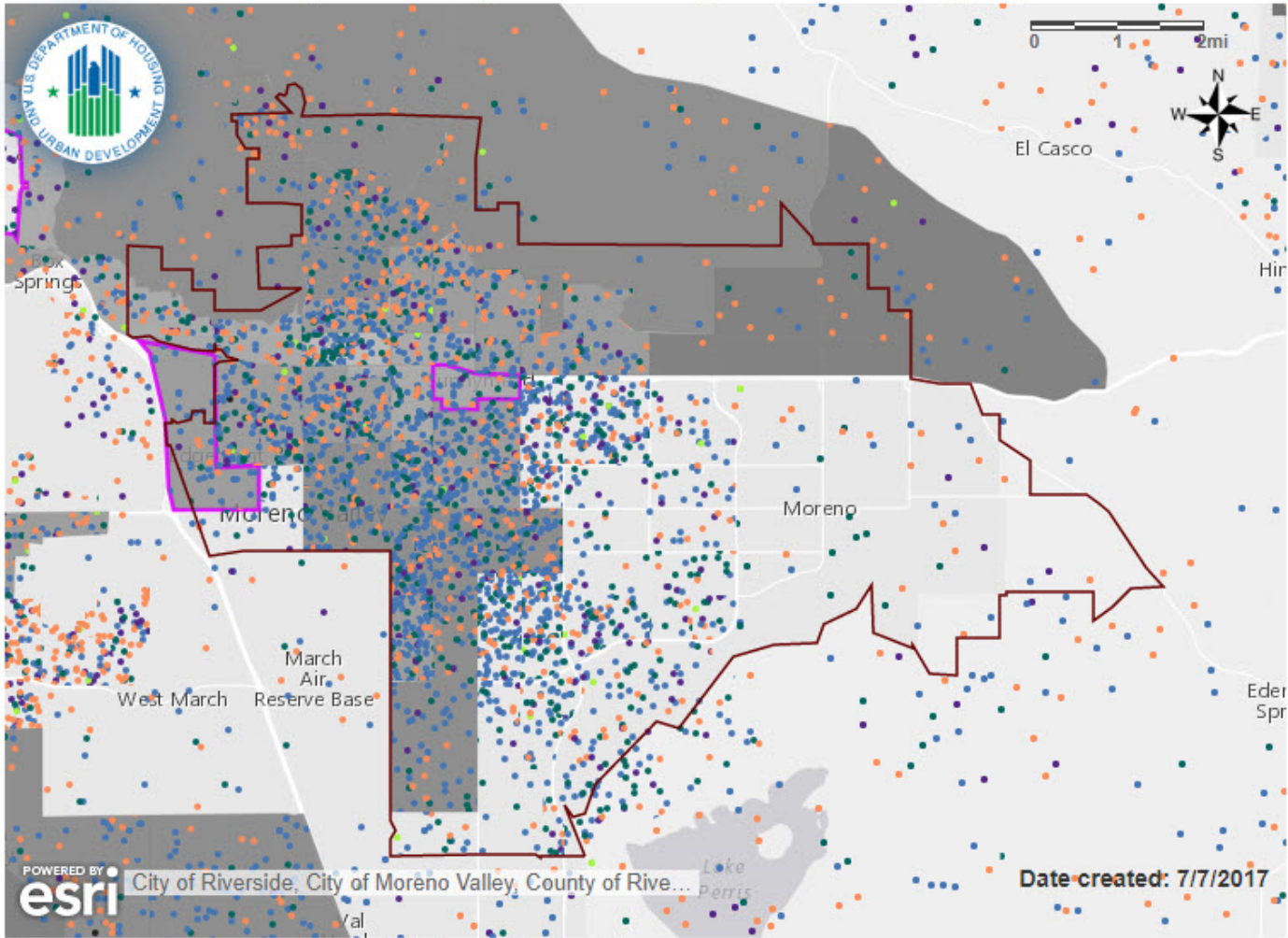
**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Jurisdiction**  
 Jurisdiction boundary

**Demographics 2010**  
 1 Dot = 100 People

- White, Non-Hispanic
- Black, Non-Hispanic
- Native American, Non-Hispanic
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Other, Non-Hispanic
- Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic

**R/ECAP**  
 R/ECAP boundary

**Environmental Health Index**

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

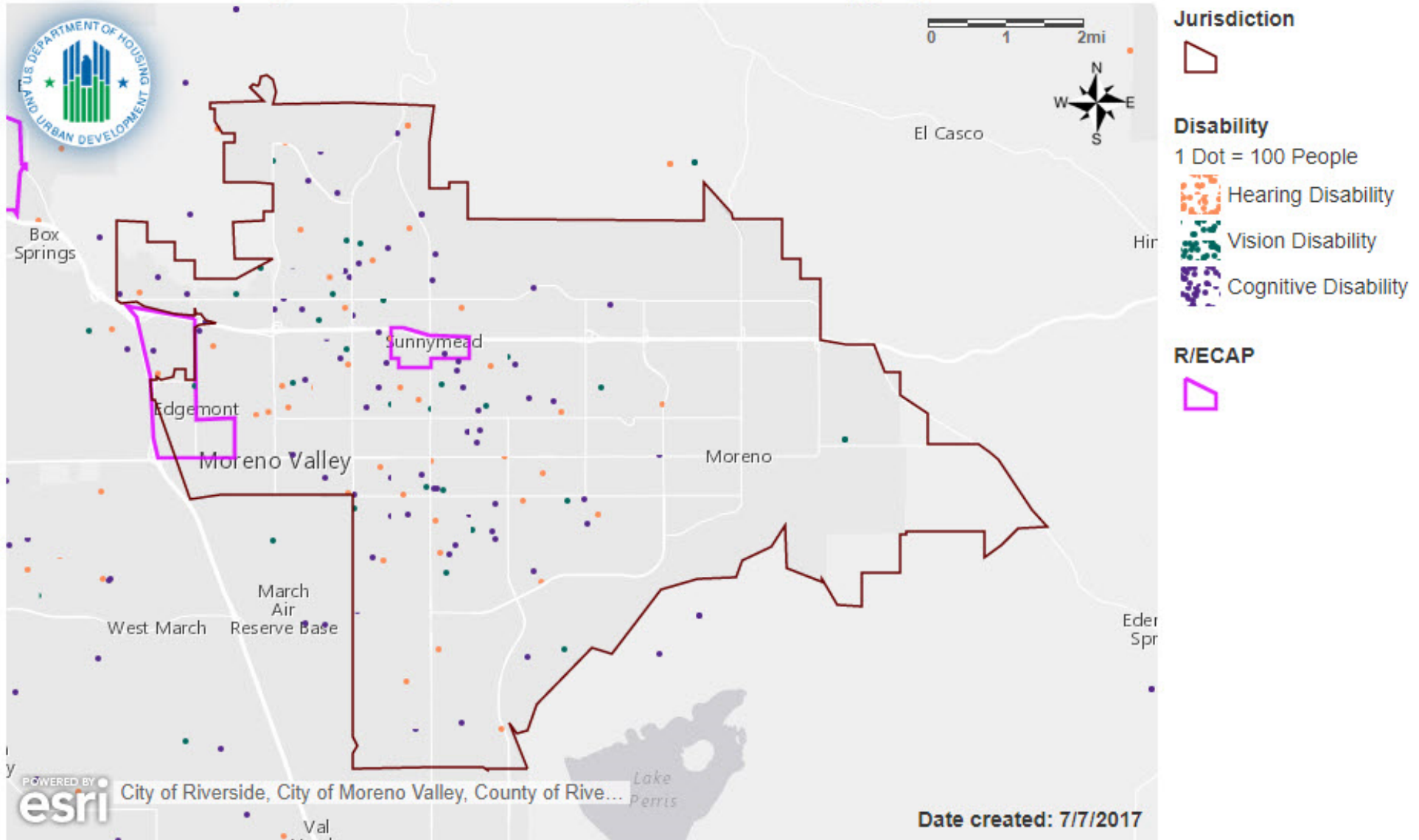
**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health  
**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)  
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Date created: 7/7/2017

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE



# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 14 - Disability by Type

**Description:** Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

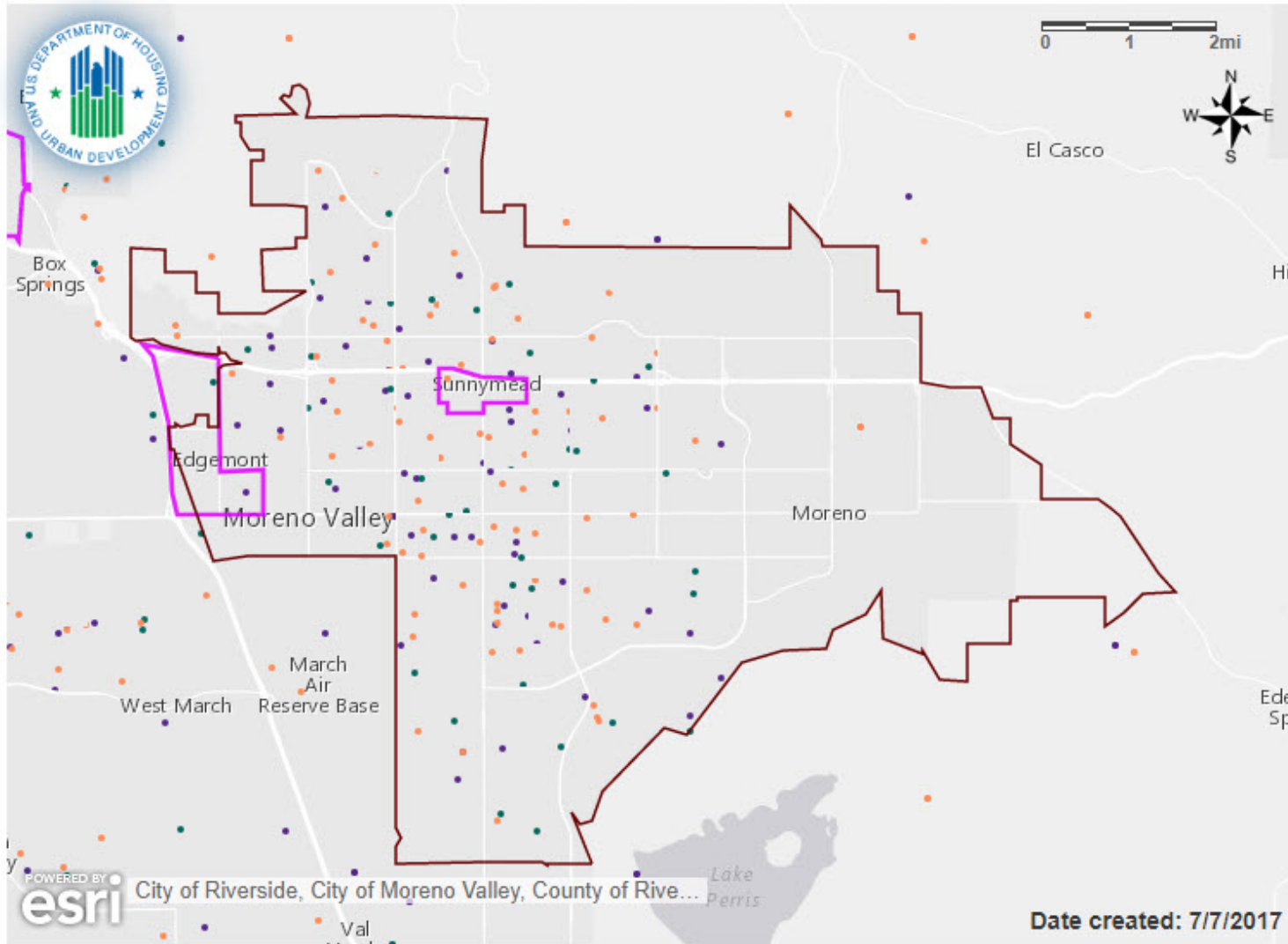
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE



# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 14 - Disability by Type

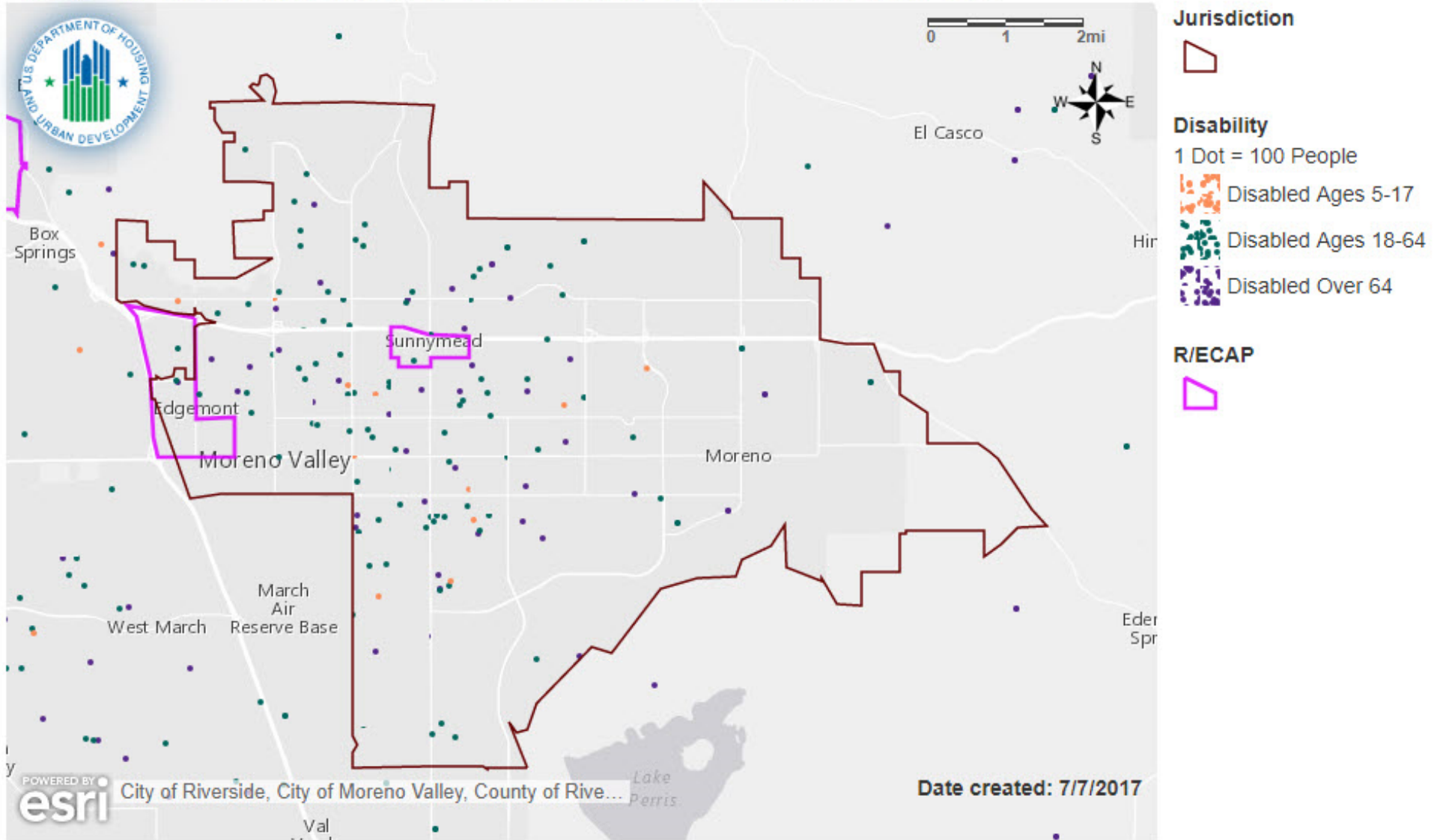
**Description:** Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE

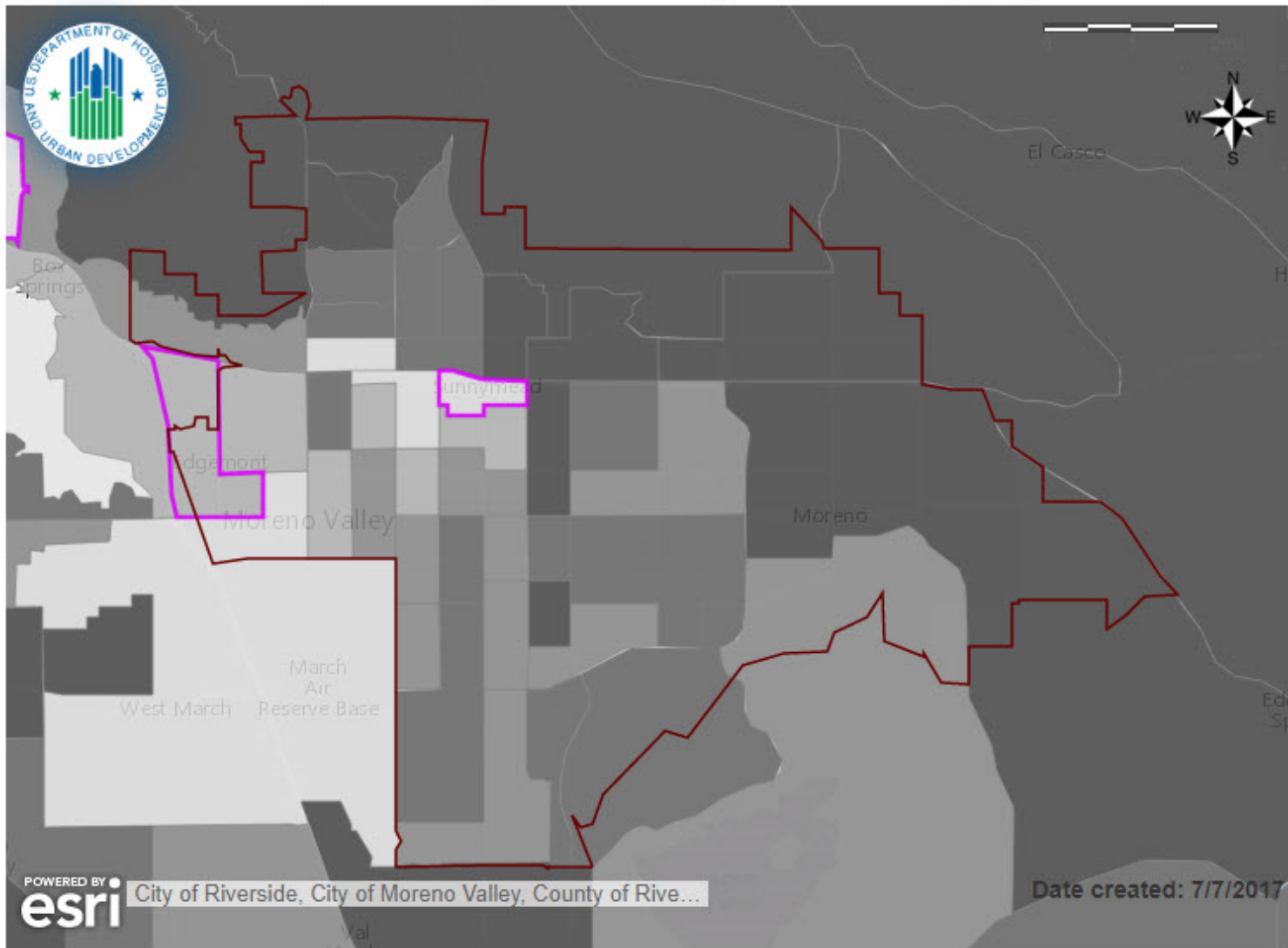
# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool





**Name:** Map 15 - Disability by Age Group  
**Description:** All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)  
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE






# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Jurisdiction**  


**R/ECAP**  


**Percent Households who are Owners**

-  < 29.00 %
-  29.01 % - 49.00 %
-  49.01 % - 65.00 %
-  65.01 % - 79.00 %
-  > 79.00 %

**Name:** Map 16 - Housing Tenure

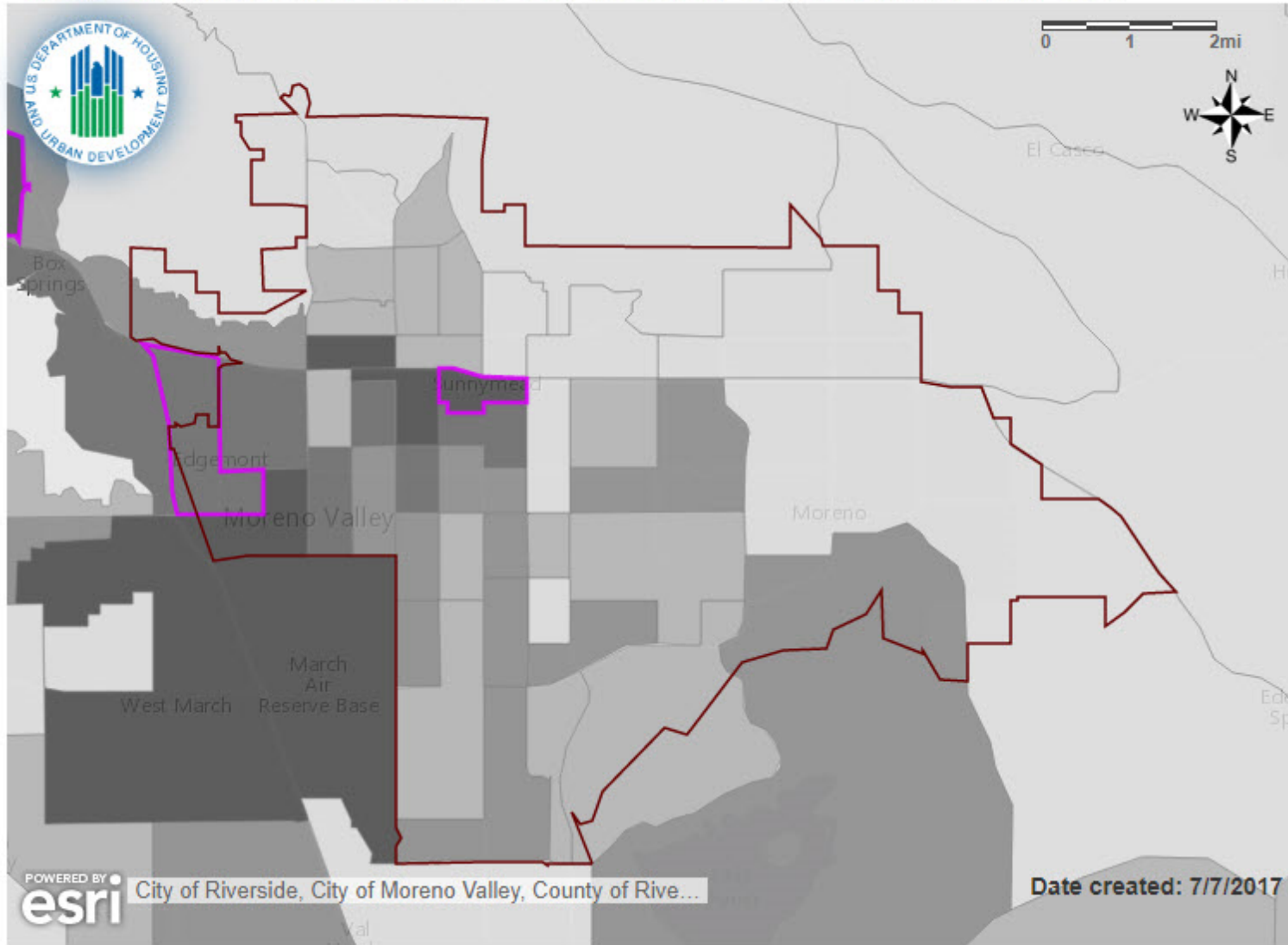
**Description:** Housing Tenure by Owners with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 16 - Housing Tenure

**Description:** Housing Tenure by Renters with R/ECAPs

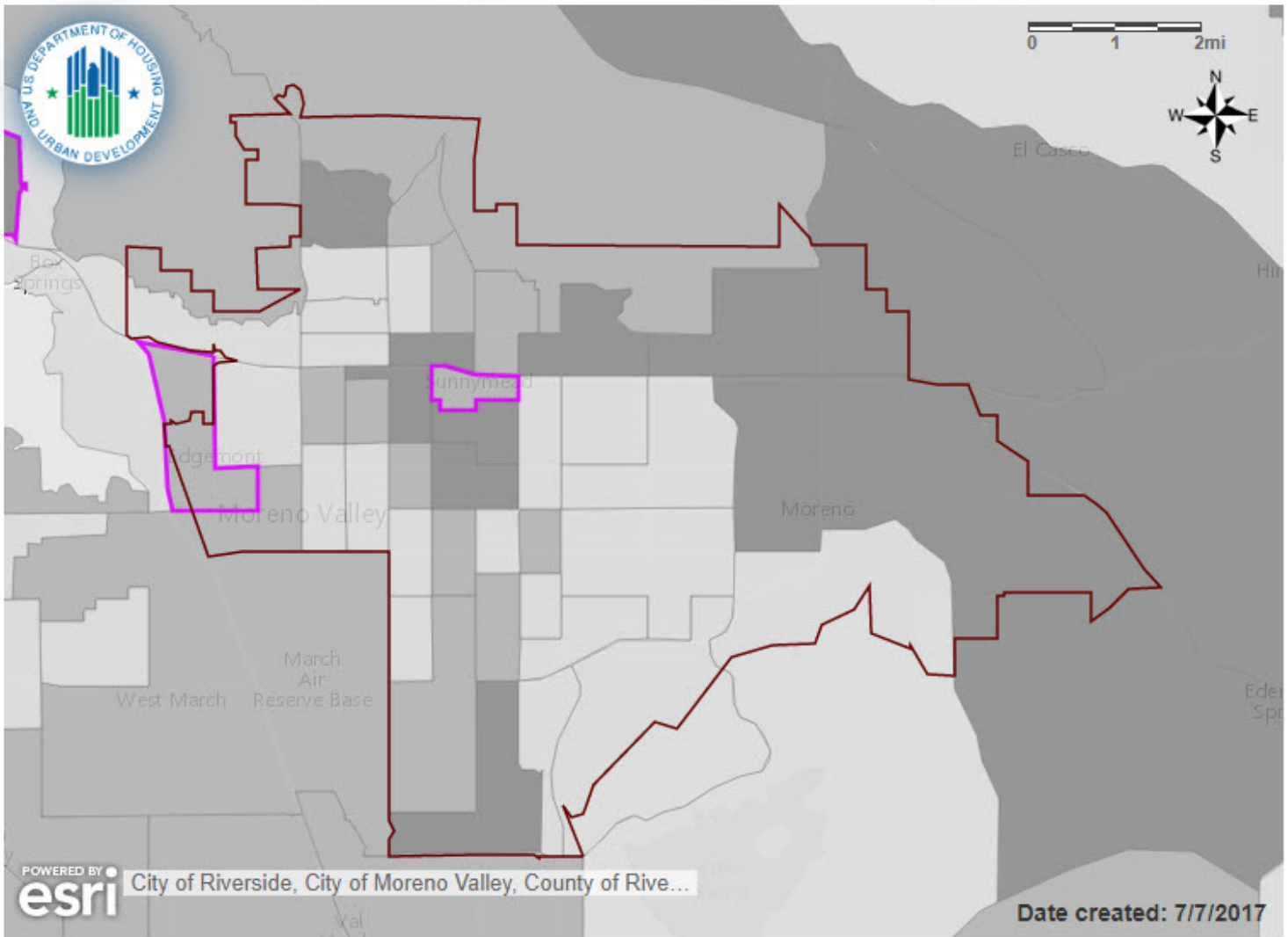
**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE



# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 17 - Location of Affordable Rental Housing (% Rental Units Affordable to 50% AMI)

**Description:** Map of percent of rental units affordable, defined as units renting at or less than 30% of household income for a household with income at 50% of AMI.

**Jurisdiction:** Moreno Valley (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE



# APPENDIX B HUD-PROVIDED TABLES



Table 1 - Demographics

	(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA) Region			
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%		
White, Non-Hispanic	30,371	17.39%	1,546,666	36.61%		
Black, Non-Hispanic	30,254	17.33%	301,523	7.14%		
Hispanic	97,655	55.93%	1,996,402	47.25%		
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	10,995	6.30%	261,593	6.19%		
Native American, Non-Hispanic	542	0.31%	19,454	0.46%		
Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	4,441	2.54%	91,476	2.17%		
Other, Non-Hispanic	344	0.20%	7,737	0.18%		
<b>National Origin</b>						
#1 country of origin	Mexico	31,794	17.56%	Mexico	553,493	13.95%
#2 country of origin	Philippines	3,828	2.11%	Philippines	62,019	1.56%
#3 country of origin	El Salvador	2,202	1.22%	El Salvador	30,455	0.77%
#4 country of origin	Vietnam	1,083	0.60%	Guatemala	19,549	0.49%
#5 country of origin	Guatemala	830	0.46%	Vietnam	19,525	0.49%
#6 country of origin	India	424	0.23%	Korea	18,565	0.47%
#7 country of origin	Peru	401	0.22%	India	15,522	0.39%
#8 country of origin	Thailand	400	0.22%	Canada	14,763	0.37%
#9 country of origin	Pakistan	394	0.22%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	14,055	0.35%
#10 country of origin	Korea	356	0.20%	Taiwan	9,245	0.23%
<b>Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language</b>						
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	28,788	15.90%	Spanish	533,544	13.45%
#2 LEP Language	Tagalog	1,024	0.57%	Chinese	20,495	0.52%
#3 LEP Language	Vietnamese	770	0.43%	Tagalog	16,986	0.43%
#4 LEP Language	Arabic	393	0.22%	Vietnamese	12,570	0.32%
#5 LEP Language	Chinese	328	0.18%	Korean	11,883	0.30%
#6 LEP Language	Korean	314	0.17%	Arabic	6,835	0.17%
#7 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island Language	280	0.15%	Other Pacific Island Language	5,360	0.14%
#8 LEP Language	Thai	205	0.11%	Other Indic Language	3,125	0.08%
#9 LEP Language	Persian	156	0.09%	Cambodian	3,117	0.08%
#10 LEP Language	Other Indic Language	155	0.09%	Thai	2,576	0.06%
<b>Disability Type</b>						
Hearing difficulty		4,180	2.31%		125,033	3.20%
Vision difficulty		2,969	1.64%		86,934	2.23%
Cognitive difficulty		7,829	4.33%		170,114	4.36%
Ambulatory difficulty		10,192	5.64%		241,262	6.18%
Self-care difficulty		4,570	2.53%		102,841	2.63%
Independent living difficulty		7,101	3.93%		170,490	4.37%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male		85,047	48.71%		2,101,083	49.73%
Female		89,555	51.29%		2,123,768	50.27%
<b>Age</b>						
Under 18		57,389	32.87%		1,214,696	28.75%
18-64		106,807	61.17%		2,570,221	60.84%
65+		10,406	5.96%		439,934	10.41%
<b>Family Type</b>						
Families with children		22,068	57.17%		500,062	50.99%
Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except family type, which is out of total families.						
Note 2: 10 most populous places of birth and languages at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.						
Note 3: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS						
Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ( <a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a> ).						

**Table 2 - Demographic Trends**

Race/Ethnicity	(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction								(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA) Region							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current		1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	70,566	57.92%	46,889	32.80%	37,322	19.29%	30,371	17.39%	1,615,830	62.41%	1,540,776	47.33%	1,546,666	36.61%	1,546,666	36.61%
Black, Non-Hispanic	15,979	13.12%	29,267	20.47%	35,933	18.57%	30,254	17.33%	168,731	6.52%	263,322	8.09%	336,944	7.98%	301,523	7.14%
Hispanic	26,867	22.05%	54,423	38.07%	104,713	54.12%	97,655	55.93%	18,007	0.70%	36,061	1.11%	1,996,402	47.25%	1,996,402	47.25%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	7,406	6.08%	10,194	7.13%	13,982	7.23%	10,995	6.30%	93,331	3.60%	164,035	5.04%	298,585	7.07%	261,593	6.19%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	612	0.50%	1,125	0.79%	1,043	0.54%	542	0.31%	685,672	26.48%	1,228,683	37.75%	36,077	0.85%	19,454	0.46%
<b>National Origin</b>																
Foreign-born	14,726	12.08%	28,462	19.91%	46,092	23.84%	48,278	24.97%	360,666	13.93%	612,354	18.81%	904,558	21.41%	920,860	21.80%
<b>LEP</b>																
Limited English Proficiency	8,063	6.61%	19,962	13.96%	32,120	16.61%	33,012	17.07%	252,012	9.73%	462,538	14.21%	660,791	15.64%	640,802	15.17%
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	60,771	49.85%	69,843	48.82%	85,047	48.71%	85,047	48.71%	1,294,274	50.00%	1,618,466	49.73%	2,101,083	49.73%	2,101,083	49.73%
Female	61,134	50.15%	73,218	51.18%	89,555	51.29%	89,555	51.29%	1,294,518	50.00%	1,636,316	50.27%	2,123,768	50.27%	2,123,768	50.27%
<b>Age</b>																
Under 18	43,820	35.95%	53,624	37.48%	57,389	32.87%	57,389	32.87%	771,845	29.81%	1,044,686	32.10%	1,214,696	28.75%	1,214,696	28.75%
18-64	72,969	59.86%	81,737	57.13%	106,807	61.17%	106,807	61.17%	1,539,215	59.46%	1,869,817	57.45%	2,570,221	60.84%	2,570,221	60.84%
65+	5,116	4.20%	7,700	5.38%	10,406	5.96%	10,406	5.96%	277,732	10.73%	340,280	10.45%	439,934	10.41%	439,934	10.41%
<b>Family Type</b>																
Families with children	20,061	65.85%	17,002	62.71%	22,068	57.17%	22,068	57.17%	350,701	53.60%	266,840	54.97%	500,062	50.99%	500,062	50.99%

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region for that year, except family type, which is out of total families.

Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

**Table 3 - Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends**

	<b>(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>				<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA) Region</b>			
<b>Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index</b>	<b>1990 Trend</b>	<b>2000 Trend</b>	<b>2010 Trend</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>1990 Trend</b>	<b>2000 Trend</b>	<b>2010 Trend</b>	<b>Current</b>
Non-White/White	10.83	20.37	24.96	19.03	32.92	38.90	38.95	41.29
Black/White	12.31	22.14	25.41	21.92	43.74	45.48	43.96	47.66
Hispanic/White	13.58	22.62	27.05	20.61	35.57	42.40	42.36	43.96
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	5.43	14.80	22.25	25.31	33.17	37.31	38.31	43.07

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census

[Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details \(www.hudexchange.info\).](http://www.hudexchange.info)

**Table 4 - R/ECAP Demographics**

	<b>(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>		<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA) Region</b>	
<b>R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Total Population in R/ECAPs	3,455	-	216,883	-
White, Non-Hispanic	388	11.23%	31,772	14.65%
Black, Non-Hispanic	435	12.59%	21,220	9.78%
Hispanic	2,449	70.88%	150,371	69.33%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	95	2.75%	8,676	4.00%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	14	0.41%	938	0.43%
Other, Non-Hispanic	10	0.29%	390	0.18%
<b>R/ECAP Family Type</b>				
Total Families in R/ECAPs	721	-	42,614	-
Families with children	445	61.72%	26,863	63.04%
<b>R/ECAP National Origin</b>				
Total Population in R/ECAPs	3,455	-	216,883	-
#1 country of origin	Mexico	1,074 31.08%	Mexico	50,507 23.29%
#2 country of origin	El Salvador	106 3.07%	El Salvador	2,563 1.18%
#3 country of origin	Thailand	42 1.21%	Guatemala	1,424 0.66%
#4 country of origin	Cuba	41 1.18%	Philippines	775 0.36%
#5 country of origin	Philippines	40 1.15%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	750 0.35%
#6 country of origin	Korea	26 0.75%	Vietnam	619 0.29%
#7 country of origin	Belize	22 0.63%	Honduras	556 0.26%
#8 country of origin	Bolivia	21 0.61%	Korea	384 0.18%
#9 country of origin	Guatemala	15 0.43%	Canada	239 0.11%
#10 country of origin	Uruguay	13 0.37%	Taiwan	239 0.11%

Note 1: 10 most populous groups at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.

Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).



**Table 5 - Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category**

	<b>(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>	
<b>Housing Units</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Total housing units	49,799	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	74	0.15%
Other Multifamily	92	0.18%
HCV Program	1,381	2.77%

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH  
Note 2: [Refer to the Data Documentation for details \(www.hudexchange.info\).](http://www.hudexchange.info)

Table 6 - Publicly Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity

(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	19	26.39%	11	15.28%	25	34.72%	17	23.61%
Other Multifamily	6	6.59%	32	35.16%	47	51.65%	6	6.59%
HCV Program	173	14.20%	813	66.75%	204	16.75%	27	2.22%
Total Households	13,377	26.11%	10,240	19.99%	23,274	45.43%	3,166	6.18%
0-30% of AMI	968	15.15%	1,830	28.64%	3,029	47.40%	494	7.73%
0-50% of AMI	1,608	13.19%	3,065	25.13%	6,219	51.00%	713	5.85%
0-80% of AMI	3,223	14.39%	4,870	21.75%	12,249	54.71%	1,193	5.33%
(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA) Region	Race/Ethnicity							
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	207	18.11%	392	34.30%	478	41.82%	64	5.60%
Project-Based Section 8	1,795	23.52%	1,758	23.03%	3,494	45.78%	517	6.77%
Other Multifamily	924	30.53%	357	11.79%	1,104	36.47%	626	20.68%
HCV Program	4,542	24.88%	8,293	45.43%	4,965	27.20%	386	2.11%
Total Households	615,660	47.84%	96,380	7.49%	469,370	36.47%	75,739	5.88%
0-30% of AMI	61,410	38.82%	18,475	11.68%	65,705	41.54%	7,940	5.02%
0-50% of AMI	101,180	32.18%	30,355	9.65%	137,770	43.82%	13,890	4.42%
0-80% of AMI	192,920	36.04%	45,500	8.50%	237,820	44.42%	23,430	4.38%
Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS								
Note 2: #s presented are numbers of households not individuals.								
<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).</a>								

**Table 7 - R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category**

(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	Total # units (occupied)				% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Families with children	% Elderly	% with a disability
	% White	% Black	% Hispanic					
<b>Public Housing</b>								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
<b>Project-based Section 8</b>								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	74	26.39%	15.28%	34.72%	23.61%	0.00%	95.95%	12.16%
<b>Other HUD Multifamily</b>								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	89	6.59%	35.16%	51.65%	6.59%	3.19%	78.72%	19.15%
<b>HCV Program</b>								
R/ECAP tracts	67	16.95%	52.54%	23.73%	6.78%	26.98%	28.57%	28.57%
Non R/ECAP tracts	1,272	14.06%	67.47%	16.39%	1.98%	58.82%	15.91%	16.57%
<p>Note 1: Disability information is often reported for heads of household or spouse/co-head only. Here, the data reflect information on all members of the household.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: APSH</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>).</p>								

**Table 8 - Demographics of Publicly Supported Housing Developments, by Program Category**

Project-Based Section 8								
(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction								
Development Name	PHA Code	PHA Name	# Units	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Households with Children
Telacu Villa	N/a	N/a	74	26%	16%	34%	24%	N/a

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Other HUD Multifamily Assisted Housing (Moreno Valley, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction								
Development Name	PHA Code	PHA Name	# Units	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Households with Children
Moreno Valley Senior Housing	N/a	N/a	69	7%	24%	60%	9%	N/a
Moreno Valley Housing	N/a	N/a	23	12%	67%	21%	N/a	16%

Note 1: For LIHTC properties, this information will be supplied by local knowledge.

Note 2: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding error.

Note 3: Data Sources: APSH

[Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details \(www.hudexchange.info\).](http://www.hudexchange.info)



**Table 9 - Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs**

Disproportionate Housing Needs	(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA) Region		
	# with problems	# households	% with problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems</b>						
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, Non-Hispanic	4,815	13,377	35.99%	248,500	615,660	40.36%
Black, Non-Hispanic	6,425	10,240	62.74%	56,215	96,380	58.33%
Hispanic	14,540	23,274	62.47%	276,310	469,370	58.87%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,603	3,166	50.63%	37,085	75,739	48.96%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	98	127	77.17%	2,874	5,864	49.01%
Other, Non-Hispanic	620	1,014	61.14%	12,120	24,015	50.47%
<i>Total</i>	<i>28,120</i>	<i>51,225</i>	<i>54.90%</i>	<i>633,100</i>	<i>1,287,025</i>	<i>49.19%</i>
<b>Household Type and Size</b>						
Family households, <5 people	14,345	28,860	49.71%	310,890	715,300	43.46%
Family households, 5+ people	9,345	13,994	66.78%	160,795	249,069	64.56%
Non-family households	4,425	8,380	52.80%	161,420	322,655	50.03%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, Non-Hispanic	2,430	13,377	18.17%	122,935	615,660	19.97%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,655	10,240	35.69%	32,125	96,380	33.33%
Hispanic	9,060	23,274	38.93%	174,310	469,370	37.14%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	994	3,166	31.40%	20,279	75,739	26.77%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	49	127	38.58%	1,499	5,864	25.56%
Other, Non-Hispanic	253	1,014	24.95%	6,870	24,015	28.61%
<i>Total</i>	<i>16,430</i>	<i>51,225</i>	<i>32.07%</i>	<i>358,025</i>	<i>1,287,025</i>	<i>27.82%</i>
<p>Note 1: The four housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30%. The four severe housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 50%.</p> <p>Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.</p> <p>Note 3: Data Sources: CHAS</p> <p>Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>).</p>						

**Table 10 - Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden**

Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA) Region		
	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, Non-Hispanic	2,190	13,377	16.37%	109,075	615,660	17.72%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,300	10,240	32.23%	28,670	96,380	29.75%
Hispanic	5,895	23,274	25.33%	112,350	469,370	23.94%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	780	3,166	24.64%	16,065	75,739	21.21%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	20	127	15.75%	1,145	5,864	19.53%
Other, Non-Hispanic	225	1,014	22.19%	5,605	24,015	23.34%
<i>Total</i>	<i>12,410</i>	<i>51,225</i>	<i>24.23%</i>	<i>272,910</i>	<i>1,287,025</i>	<i>21.20%</i>
<b>Household Type and Size</b>						
Family households, <5 people	7,000	28,860	24.26%	140,335	715,300	19.62%
Family households, 5+ people	2,970	13,994	21.22%	46,785	249,069	18.78%
Non-family households	2,401	8,380	28.65%	85,810	322,655	26.59%

Note 1: Severe housing cost burden is defined as greater than 50% of income.  
 Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.  
 Note 3: The # households is the denominator for the % with problems, and may differ from the # households for the table on severe housing problems.  
 Note 4: Data Sources: CHAS  
 Note 5: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

**Table 11 - Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children**

	(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction							
	Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households in 3+ Bedroom Units		Households with Children	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	74	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Other Multifamily	85	90.43%	7	7.45%	0	0.00%	3	3.19%
HCV Program	205	15.99%	353	27.54%	688	53.67%	734	57.25%

Note 1: Data Sources: APSH  
 Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

**Table 12 - Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity**

<b>(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Low Poverty Index</b>	<b>School Proficiency Index</b>	<b>Labor Market Index</b>	<b>Transit Index</b>	<b>Low Transportation Cost Index</b>	<b>Jobs Proximity Index</b>	<b>Environmental Health Index</b>
<b>Total Population</b>							
White, Non-Hispanic	41.70	30.52	27.85	36.52	23.75	39.65	49.34
Black, Non-Hispanic	38.75	31.45	25.56	40.67	27.97	43.09	47.01
Hispanic	34.06	31.08	21.94	41.32	28.27	41.10	47.91
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	42.55	33.28	29.42	38.12	25.59	42.21	48.33
Native American, Non-Hispanic	38.33	29.58	26.16	40.41	27.78	39.82	47.19
<b>Population below federal poverty line</b>							
White, Non-Hispanic	31.56	27.63	23.87	38.92	30.34	45.05	45.88
Black, Non-Hispanic	32.50	27.68	20.14	43.28	32.89	43.31	45.41
Hispanic	25.14	32.55	16.25	41.85	31.61	47.20	47.20
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	37.41	28.48	19.65	41.54	29.26	37.44	47.67
Native American, Non-Hispanic	12.46	19.83	11.06	49.46	39.61	38.52	43.94
<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA) Region</b>							
<b>Total Population</b>							
White, Non-Hispanic	52.61	53.16	34.50	37.96	25.75	49.50	61.98
Black, Non-Hispanic	42.80	43.79	27.18	42.55	31.82	49.72	52.97
Hispanic	37.51	41.01	24.20	43.12	32.68	47.81	52.59
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	60.42	59.23	43.02	41.92	29.18	48.25	52.51
Native American, Non-Hispanic	41.19	45.54	25.06	36.84	26.34	50.16	61.60
<b>Population below federal poverty line</b>							
White, Non-Hispanic	38.39	44.64	25.55	38.74	29.20	49.95	62.31
Black, Non-Hispanic	27.15	35.04	17.39	43.48	34.78	48.95	51.90
Hispanic	23.78	34.76	16.42	44.76	36.54	49.34	52.37
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	42.30	44.82	30.51	45.00	37.05	51.32	49.15
Native American, Non-Hispanic	30.24	39.41	20.61	39.17	32.05	52.23	58.72
<p>Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA</p> <p><a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).</a></p>							

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**Table 13 - Disability by Type**

	<b>(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>		<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA) Region</b>	
<b>Disability Type</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Hearing difficulty	4,180	2.31%	125,033	3.20%
Vision difficulty	2,969	1.64%	86,934	2.23%
Cognitive difficulty	7,829	4.33%	170,114	4.36%
Ambulatory difficulty	10,192	5.64%	241,262	6.18%
Self-care difficulty	4,570	2.53%	102,841	2.63%
Independent living difficulty	7,101	3.93%	170,490	4.37%

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Note 2: Data Sources: ACS

[Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details \(www.hudexchange.info\).](http://www.hudexchange.info)



**Table 14 - Disability by Age Group**

	<b>(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>		<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA) Region</b>	
<b>Age of People with Disabilities</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
age 5-17 with Disabilities	1,906	1.05%	37,092	0.95%
age 18-64 with Disabilities	10,463	5.79%	241,640	6.19%
age 65+ with Disabilities	5,944	3.29%	174,002	4.46%

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Note 2: Data Sources: ACS

[Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details \(www.hudexchange.info\).](http://www.hudexchange.info)

**Table 15 - Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category**

<b>(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	9	12.16%
Other Multifamily	18	19.15%
HCV Program	220	17.16%
<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA) Region</b>		
Public Housing	150	12.62%
Project-Based Section 8	785	10.03%
Other Multifamily	98	3.13%
HCV Program	5,235	27.51%
<p>Note 1: The definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: ACS</p> <p><a href="#">Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).</a></p>		

**Table 16 - Homeownership and Rental Rates by Race/Ethnicity**

Race/Ethnicity	(Moreno Valley, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction				(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA) Region			
	Homeowners		Renters		Homeowners		Renters	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	9,485	30.11%	3,900	19.78%	446,425	53.90%	169,245	36.89%
Black, Non-Hispanic	4,905	15.57%	5,340	27.08%	43,075	5.20%	53,295	11.62%
Hispanic	14,100	44.75%	9,170	46.50%	268,520	32.42%	200,830	43.78%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2,264	7.19%	925	4.69%	53,205	6.42%	22,550	4.92%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	55	0.17%	70	0.35%	3,275	0.40%	2,590	0.56%
Other, Non-Hispanic	700	2.22%	310	1.57%	13,770	1.66%	10,245	2.23%
Total Household Units	31,505	-	19,720	-	828,270	-	458,755	-

Note 1: Data presented are numbers of households, not individuals.  
 Note 2: Data Sources: CHAS  
 Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

# APPENDIX C FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED GROUPS

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**City of Moreno Valley  
Affirmatively Further Fair Housing  
Appendix C Fair Housing Protected Groups  
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## APPENDIX C

## FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED GROUPS

### A. FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED CLASSES

The term "protected class" refers to people who belong to a group whom the law protects against illegal housing discrimination. A protected class is named for the characteristic that these people share, such as race or religion.

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which is referred to as the Fair Housing Act (FHA), prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental and financing of dwellings based on a persons':

- Race
- Color
- Religion
- Sex or
- National Origin

Title VIII was amended in 1988 (effective March 12, 1989) by the Fair Housing Amendments Act, which expands the protected classes to include:

- Handicap/Disability
- Familial status (presence of children under age of 18 and pregnant women)

The list below identifies all of the protected classes under California law:

- Age
- Race, color
- Ancestry, national origin
- Religion
- Disability, mental or physical
- Sex, gender
- Sexual orientation
- Gender identity, gender expression
- Genetic information
- Marital status
- Familial status
- Source of income
- Or other arbitrary factors

There are also three new protections under California fair housing laws: primary language, citizenship and immigration status.

Appendix C provides information on the following:

- A profile of the federal fair housing protected classes
- Information based on local knowledge and data that supplements HUD's data
- Data on the location by census tract of persons and households having characteristics protected by fair housing laws: race/color, sex of householder, disabled, and families with children
- Data to provide insights on segregation/integration which is required as part of the Section V Fair Housing Analysis

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## FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED GROUPS

Data on the size of protected classes is based primarily on population and whenever possible households.

Definitions of the fair housing protected classes are included in Attachment A.

### B. RACE/COLOR

#### 1. Race and Ethnic Categories

The Fair Housing Act does not define race. The racial categories included in the census form generally reflect a *social definition* of race recognized in this country, and are not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically or genetically. In addition, the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes that the race categories include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups. Census 2010 and the American Community Survey provide for six race categories:

- White Alone
- Black, African American or Negro Alone
- American Indian or Alaska Native Alone
- Asian Alone
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone
- Some Other Race Alone

Individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the *two or more races* population. All respondents who indicated more than one race can be collapsed into the *two or more races* category, which combined with the six *alone* categories, yields seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Thus, the six race *alone* categories and the *two or more races* category sum to the total population.

The 2000 and 2010 Census race and ethnic categories follow the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) Policy Directive No. 15 (May 12, 1977) and the 1997 revisions. The OMB's efforts are to standardize the racial and ethnic categories so that federal government agencies can monitor discrimination, as required by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Fair Housing Act of 1968, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974, and the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975.

Source: Victoria Hattam, "Ethnicity & the American Boundaries of Race: Rereading Directive 15," *Daedalus* – Journal of the American Academy of the Arts & Sciences, Winter 2005, pgs. 61-62

Ethnicity means being of Hispanic or Latino Origin or not being of such origin.

#### 2. Definitions of Minority Populations

The populations comprising "minority" groups are defined in the same way by the OMB, Federal Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), and Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ - environmental justice guidelines). The OMB and DOT both define the minority populations as Black, Hispanic (regardless of race), Asians (including Pacific Islanders) and American Indian and Alaskan Native. The FFIEC, for purposes of Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data collection, states that:

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## FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED GROUPS

...the percentage minority population means, for a particular census tract, the percentage of persons of minority races and whites of Hispanic or Latino Origin, in relation to the census tract's total population.

The CEQ environmental justice guidelines define minority population as follows:

Minority individuals – Individuals who are members of the following population groups: Hispanic or Latino, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, multiracial minority (two or more races, at least one of which is a minority race).

The non-minority population is White, Non-Hispanic or Latino.

### 3. Population Growth in Riverside County

#### a. Population Trends and Change by Race and Ethnicity

The racial and ethnic composition of Riverside County's population has been experiencing dramatic change for the past few decades. It passed a major milestone in the 2010 when Riverside County became a majority-minority county. Table C-1 shows in percentage terms the population trends of the White and minority populations from 1990 to 2015.

**Table C-1**  
**Riverside County: Population Trends – 1990 to 2015**

Year	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Other
1990	57.1%	22.9%	13.2%	6.1%	0.7%
2000	51.0%	36.2%	6.0%	3.6%	3.2%
2010	39.7%	45.5%	6.0%	5.7%	3.1%
2015	36.6%	47.9%	6.0%	6.2%	3.3%

Note: All Other Races includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Some Other Race, and Two or More Races

Sources: 1990 Census, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas, CPH-3-215D, Table 8, Census 2000, Summary File 1 Table P004 - Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race

American FactFinder, Census 2010, Summary File 1, Table P9: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race

American Factfinder, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, B03002, Hispanic or Latino by Race

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

Table C-2 shows the population change between 1990 and 2015. During the 25 year period, Riverside County experienced a population increase of almost 1.2 million persons. Hispanics comprised almost 70% of the population increase. The Asian and White populations each accounted for approximately 9% of the population gain.

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## FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED GROUPS

**Table C-2**  
**Riverside County**  
**Population Increase by Race and Ethnicity: 1990-2015**

Race/Ethnicity	1990	2015	Population Increase	Percent Distribution
Hispanic	307,514	1,130,651	823,137	69.2%
Black	59,966	141,253	81,287	6.8%
Asian	32,500	146,651	114,151	9.6%
Other	16,293	77,256	60,963	5.1%
White	754,140	865,215	111,075	9.3%
Total	1,170,413	2,361,026	1,190,613	100.0%

Sources: 1990 Census, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas, CPH-3-215D, Table 8 and American Factfinder, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, B03002, Hispanic or Latino by Race  
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

b. Population Projections and Change by Race and Ethnicity – 2010 to 2030

Table C-3 shows Riverside County's population projections by race and ethnicity from 2010 to 2030. Hispanics will comprise almost 63% of the population growth. In contrast, the White population will account for almost 19% of the population growth. All other groups – Asian, Blacks, etc. – will each comprise less than 7% of Riverside County's projected population growth.

**Table C-3**  
**Riverside County**  
**Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity: 2010-2030**

Race/Ethnicity	2010	2030	Increase	Percent of Total Increase
Hispanic	999,666	1,417,853	418,187	62.7%
White	873,629	999,872	126,243	18.9%
Asian	127,711	170,159	42,448	6.4%
Black	132,381	174,343	41,962	6.3%
Multi-Race	45,670	82,051	36,381	5.4%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	6,002	6,184	182	--%
Am. Indian/Alaska Nat.	11,078	12,798	1,720	0.3%
Total	2,196,137	2,863,260	667,123	100.0%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Report P-2 Total Estimated and Projected Population for California Counties by Race/Ethnicity, July 1, 2010 to July 1, 2060 in 5-Year Increments, March 8, 2017

Note: all groups are non-Hispanic

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates



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## FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED GROUPS

Given the relatively low White, Non-Hispanic population growth, there is a low probability that many neighborhoods in the Region that are presently majority-minority could change to majority-White, Non-Hispanic neighborhoods by 2030. The constraint to integration created by a low White population growth has been discussed in the context of school desegregation:

Even if desegregation was a good idea, another argument goes; it is too late, since there are simply not enough whites to go around. Obviously it would have been much better if we had been serious about this issue during the civil rights era. If one thinks about making all the schools of Southern California majority white, it is obviously impossible at a time when the entire region has only one-fourth white students. More than a third of the students, however, are white and Asian, and many more are middle class. While all schools cannot become diverse by race, ethnicity and class, a great many could.

Source: UCLA Civil Rights Project, Gary Orfield, Genevieve Siegal-Hawley and John Kucsera, *Divided We Fail: Segregation and Inequality in the Southland's Schools*, March 18, 2011, page 4

### 4. Moreno Valley's Population by Race and Ethnicity

#### a. Population Growth Trends

Table C-4 shows Moreno Valley's population by race and ethnicity in 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2015. During this period, the Hispanic population grew from approximately 27,200 to 120,600 persons and now comprises almost 60% of the City's population. The Black or African American population more than doubled in size, increasing from approximately 15,700 to 32,700 persons. In contrast, the White population declined from approximately 67,800 to 36,800 persons.

Table C-5 describes the City's share of the overall County's growth by race and ethnicity. Between 1990 and 2015, the Hispanic population grew by 93,445 persons which comprised about 11% of the County's population gain. Moreno Valley's Black population increase of approximately 17,000 persons represented 21% of the County's Black population growth.

Population projections by race and ethnicity are unavailable at the City level as they have not been prepared by the State Department of Finance (DOF), Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) or the County of Riverside. SCAG projects that the City will add a population of 31,500 persons between 2015 and 2030 and thereby increase the total population to 235,650 persons. Table C-6 shows the population by race and ethnicity based on the assumption that the City's growth will be the same on a percentage basis as Riverside County's (i.e. Table C-3).

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## FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED GROUPS

**Table C-4**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Total Population by Race and Ethnicity – April 1990 and April 2015**

Race/Ethnicity	1990	Percent	2000	Percent	2010	Percent	2015	Percent
White	67,815	57.1%	45,881	32.2%	36,573	18.9%	36,819	18.0%
Hispanic or Latino	27,165	22.9%	54,689	38.4%	105,169	54.4%	120,610	59.1%
Black or African American	15,656	13.2%	27,536	19.3%	33,195	17.2%	32,679	16.0%
Asian Alone	7,258	5.3%	8,214	5.8%	11,423	5.9%	9,768	4.8%
All Other	885	1.6%	6,061	4.3%	7,005	3.6%	4,305	2.1%
Total Population	118,779	100.0%	142,381	100.0%	193,365	100.0%	204,181	100.0%
Minority Population	50,964		96,500		156,792		167,362	
Percent Minority	42.9%		67.8%		81.1%		82.0%	

Source: 1990 Census, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas, CPH-3-215C Table 8, Census 2000, Summary File 1 Table P004 - Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race, American FactFinder, Census 2010, Summary File 1, Table P9: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race American Factfinder, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, B03002, Hispanic or Latino by Race  
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

**Table C-5**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Population Increase by Race and Ethnicity: 1990-2015**

Race/Ethnicity	1990	2015	Population Increase	City Population Increase as % of Riverside County
Hispanic	27,165	120,610	93,445	11.4%
Black	15,656	32,679	17,023	20.9%
Asian	6,268	9,768	3,500	3.1%
Other	1,875	4,305	2,430	4.0%
White	67,815	36,819	-30,996	0.0%
Total	118,779	204,181	85,402	

Sources: 1990 Census, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas, CPH-3-215D, Table 8 and American Factfinder, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, B03002, Hispanic or Latino by Race  
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

**Table C-6**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2030**

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Percent Distribution
Hispanic	131,700	55.9%
White	44,600	18.9%
Black	35,850	15.2%
Asian	14,100	6.0%
Other	9,400	4.0%
Total	235,650	100.0%

Source: Southern California Association of Governments,  
Demographics & Growth Forecast, RTPSCS, April 2016  
Table C-3  
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

b. Race of Hispanic Or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino Populations

Table C-7 shows the 2010 Hispanic or Latino and not Hispanic or Latino populations by race.

When the April 2010 Census was taken, 105,169 persons identified themselves as being of Hispanic or Latino Origin. With respect to race –

- About 42% of the Hispanic population said that their race was White Alone
- About 49% said they belonged to Some Other Race
- About 6% identified themselves as having Two or More Races

Thus, many Hispanic or Latino people do not identify with the White Race Category but rather consider themselves as belonging to Some Other Race. Indeed, 99.3% (51,353/51,741) of the Some Other Race population is Hispanic or Latino. Moreno Valley is not unusual in terms of the racial identification of the Hispanic or Latino population.

A research study of the 2000 Census found:

Almost 6 million Californians departed from the federal government’s racial categories by selecting “some other race.” Of these respondents, 99 percent were Latinos. In effect, this pattern of response converted the residual “some other race” category into a de facto Latino racial category. This conversion occurred not because of administrative need; indeed, the Hispanic ethnicity question satisfies all legal mandates. Nor did it take place because Latinos petitioned the government for change. Rather, it emerged spontaneously from a subset of Americans whose racial perceptions differed from those codified by the federal government. In the long run, this pattern of response may lead to changes in the federal government’s racial and ethnic classification system.

Source: Sonya M. Tafoya, *Latinos and Racial Identification in California*, Public Policy Institute of California. Volume 4, Number 4, May 2003, May 2003, page 12

## APPENDIX C

## FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED GROUPS

**Table C-7**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Race of Hispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino Populations: 2010**

Race	Hispanic or Latino	Percent Distribution	Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Distribution	Total	Percent Distribution
White Alone	44,396	42.2%	36,573	41.5%	80,969	41.9%
Black or African American Alone	1,694	1.6%	33,195	37.6%	34,889	18.0%
Asian Alone	444	0.4%	11,423	13.0%	11,867	6.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	1,148	1.1%	573	0.6%	1,721	0.9%
Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	127	0.1%	990	1.1%	1,117	0.6%
Some Other Race Alone	51,353	48.8%	388	0.4%	51,741	26.8%
Two or More Races	6,007	5.7%	5,054	5.7%	11,061	5.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,169</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>88,196</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>193,365</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: 2010 Census, DP-1 Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010, Hispanic or Latino and Race  
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

c. Origins of the Hispanic or Latino Population

There are an estimated 105,169 Hispanic or Latino persons residing in Moreno Valley, according to the 2010 Census. Table C-8 shows that 85.6% of the Hispanic or Latino population is of Mexican origin.

**Table C-8**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Persons of Hispanic Origin — 2000 and 2010**

Hispanic Origin	2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Mexican</b>	46,485	79.5%	90,054	<b>85.6%</b>
Puerto Rican	1,177	2.2%	1,636	1.6%
Cuban	417	0.8%	606	0.6%
Other Spanish/Hispanic*	9,610	17.6%	12,873	12.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,689</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>105,169</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*The Census 2000 category is "Other Hispanic or Latino"  
Census 2000, Table DP-1, Profile of General Demographic Characteristics, Hispanic or Latino and Race  
Census 2010 Summary File 1 Table QT-P10  
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

d. Asian Population by Sub-Group

Table C-9 shows the Asian population by sub-group. Almost one half of the Asian population is Filipino. All other sub-groups comprise a relatively small percentage of the Asian population.

**Table C-9**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Asian Population by Sub-Group**

<b>Sub-Group</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Asian Indian	794	6.7%
Chinese	922	7.8%
<b>Filipino</b>	<b>5,437</b>	<b>45.8%</b>
Japanese	362	3.1%
Korean	678	5.7%
Vietnamese	1,394	11.7%
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	2,280	19.2%
Total	11,867	100.0%

<sup>1</sup>Other Asian Alone, or two or more Asian Categories  
Source: 2010 Census, Table DP-1 Profile of General  
Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010  
Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

e. Population by Race and Ethnicity by Census Tract

In 2010, the City's population was 193,365 of which 81.1% belonged to a minority population group (i.e., everyone except White not Hispanic people). Table C-10 shows the City's population by race and ethnicity by census tract. At the census tract level, the minority population ranges from a low of 53.3% (424.01) to a high of 91.1% (424.12). The list below shows the number of census tracts that had minority population percentages below and above the citywide average:

- Below citywide average of 81.1%                      15 census tracts
- Above citywide average of 81.1%                      29 census tracts

Many of the "above citywide average" neighborhoods also are home to populations with Mexico as a country of origin and populations with limited English speaking proficiency.

The City's Consolidated Plan must identify any areas within Moreno Valley ... "with concentrations of racial/ethnic minorities...stating how it defines...area of minority concentration. The locations and degree of these concentrations must be identified, either in a narrative or on one or more maps. [CFR 91.210]

To qualify as an area of minority concentration, a census tract's minority population percentage should exceed the citywide percentage of 81.1%. The Consolidated Plan regulations do not establish a criterion that defines "concentration" but instead allow cities to establish their own standard. The one standard that the regulations do explicitly establish pertains to "disproportionate housing needs" which is defined as 10% above the average for a specific community housing need. Using this criterion, an area of minority population concentration is defined as a census tract having 91.1% or more of its population belonging to a minority racial or ethnic group. Table C-10 shows that the only census tract having a minority population of at least 91.1% is 425.05.



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Table C-10  
City of Moreno Valley  
Race/Ethnicity by Census Tract (Rank Ordered by Percent Minority): 2010

Census Tract	White Alone	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American Alone	American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	Some Other Race alone	Two or More Races	Total	Percent Minority
425.05	321	2,892	245	8	67	21	10	48	3,612	91.1%
425.15	352	2,691	587	21	90	5	5	52	3,803	90.7%
467.00	317	2,298	482	3	77	26	2	75	3,280	90.3%
425.12	313	2,258	437	8	64	41	1	78	3,200	90.2%
425.08	480	3,540	597	8	125	34	11	93	4,888	90.2%
425.16	438	2,809	632	18	137	41	15	87	4,177	89.5%
488.00	489	2,702	860	3	330	18	11	99	4,512	89.2%
425.19	190	1,087	322	6	53	6	1	41	1,706	88.9%
425.20	573	3,245	499	16	208	20	14	94	4,669	87.7%
483.00	831	3,288	1,701	16	595	17	5	196	6,649	87.5%
425.10	638	3,323	723	12	230	46	2	74	5,048	87.4%
425.21	637	3,176	737	15	195	52	11	99	4,922	87.1%
425.06	1,324	4,743	2,023	28	999	25	14	327	9,483	86.0%
489.02	837	3,954	806	12	174	48	15	111	5,957	85.9%
426.21	934	3,562	1,205	25	611	21	23	175	6,556	85.8%
425.11	472	2,129	524	5	97	9	5	67	3,308	85.7%
424.05	725	2,436	1,539	27	113	22	8	127	4,997	85.5%
425.14	466	1,913	521	6	158	4	2	95	3,165	85.3%
425.07	741	2,944	869	19	288	15	7	128	5,011	85.2%
511.00	960	2,908	1,632	19	409	50	21	189	6,188	84.5%
425.18	576	1,994	801	10	206	8	7	68	3,670	84.3%
425.17	520	2,053	465	2	144	23	20	51	3,278	84.1%
468.00	1,063	3,748	1,001	26	323	37	10	157	6,365	83.3%
424.04	344	1,176	367	2	71	6	2	70	2,038	83.1%
487.00	776	1,826	1,216	32	450	15	24	150	4,489	82.7%
425.13	595	2,144	346	3	141	69	7	74	3,379	82.4%

## APPENDIX C

## FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED GROUPS

Table C-10 continued  
 City of Moreno Valley  
 Race/Ethnicity by Census Tract (Rank Ordered by Percent Minority): 2010

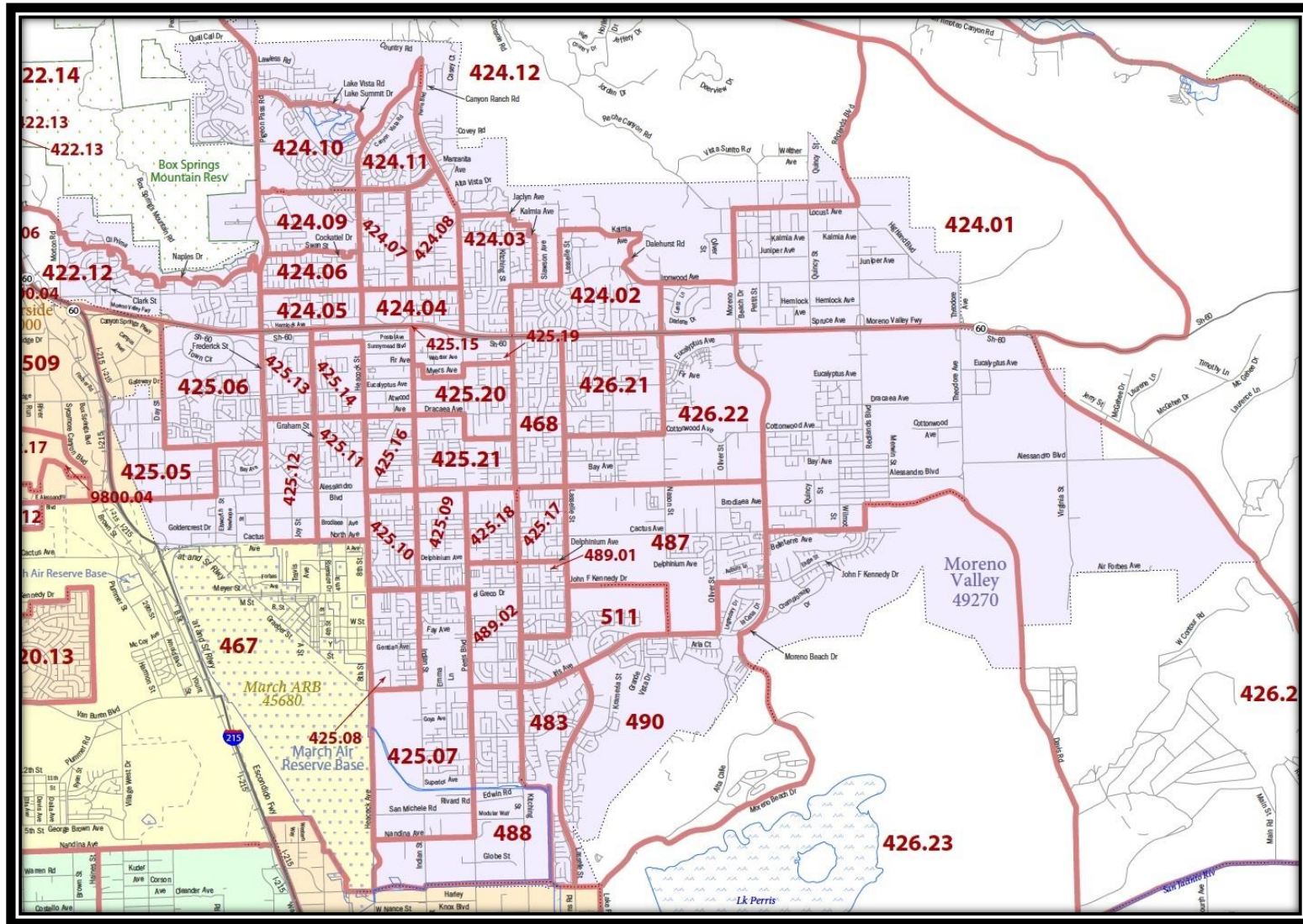
Census Tract	White Alone	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American Alone	American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	Some Other Race alone	Two or More Races	Total	Percent Minority
426.22	749	1,816	740	11	631	8	12	140	4,107	81.8%
490.00	1,523	3,420	1,999	15	978	58	16	236	8,245	81.5%
425.09	594	2,071	317	2	139	3	0	67	3,193	81.4%
489.01	748	2,274	553	14	103	17	3	93	3,805	80.3%
424.06	961	2,348	573	6	133	21	4	104	4,150	76.8%
424.09	794	1,725	577	7	103	14	5	74	3,299	75.9%
424.08	848	1,632	384	15	122	44	13	94	3,152	73.1%
422.12	1,811	3,088	1,097	22	468	24	11	206	6,727	73.1%
424.10	1,344	1,892	1,070	15	375	8	4	174	4,882	72.5%
424.02	1,322	2,522	547	20	222	11	14	122	4,780	72.3%
424.03	1,157	1,996	575	21	207	24	4	87	4,071	71.6%
424.07	1,022	1,653	353	28	104	9	2	91	3,262	68.7%
426.24	1,188	1,675	471	10	220	15	12	140	3,731	68.2%
426.23	1,197	1,100	835	8	383	22	13	124	3,682	67.5%
422.14	1,742	2,203	687	5	412	16	5	169	5,239	66.7%
424.11	889	932	489	10	122	10	5	83	2,540	65.0%
424.12	1,800	1,204	618	8	254	4	7	175	4,070	55.8%
424.01	972	779	173	6	92	3	5	50	2,080	53.3%
426.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
438.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
509.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	36,573	105,169	33,195	573	11,423	990	388	5,054	193,365	81.1%

Source: American FactFinder, Census 2010, Summary File 1, Table P9, Hispanic or Latino by Race  
 Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

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Exhibit C-1  
Census Tract Boundaries



C-12

Attachment: Moreno Valley AFH Appendices September 2017 (2772 : PUBLIC HEARING TO CLOSE THE

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### C. RELIGION

#### 1. Definitions

The United States Supreme Court has interpreted religion to mean a sincere and meaningful belief that occupies in the life of its possessor a place parallel to the place held by God in the lives of other persons. The religion or religious concept need not include belief in the existence of God or a supreme being to be within the scope of the First Amendment (“Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof”). People may adhere to a “religion” by sharing a particular system of faith and worship.

In California, religion includes “all aspects of religious belief, observance, and practice, including religious dress and grooming practices. “Religious dress practice” refers to the wearing or carrying of religious clothing, head or face coverings, jewelry, artifacts, and any other item that is part of the observance by an individual of his or her religious creed. “Religious grooming practice” includes all forms of head, facial, and body hair that are part of the observance by an individual of his or her religious creed.

#### 2. Examples of Discriminatory Practices

According to the United States Department of Justice (DOJ), the prohibition on religious discrimination covers overt discrimination against members of a particular religion as well as less direct actions, such as zoning ordinances designed to limit the use of private homes as places of worship.

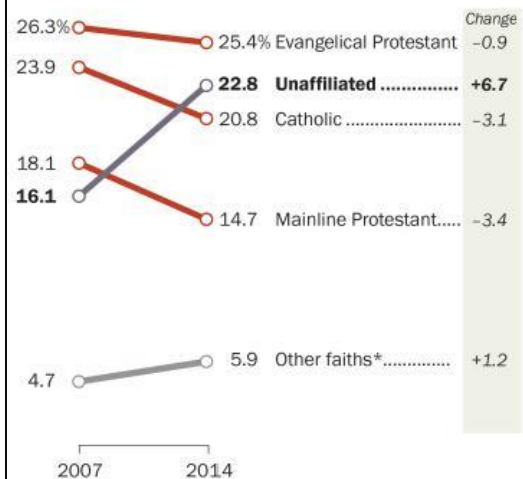
A law study noted:

...there is no question that there is a long history of religious discrimination in the private housing market. The most notable example was the prevalence of restrictive covenants in certain residential areas against Jewish people. Though prevalent, religious discrimination has not generated a large number of cases under the Fair Housing Act. However, such cases may arise in the future. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and the resulting “War on Terrorism” have focused attention on Arab-Americans and Muslims and could realistically result in increased housing discrimination against these persons because of their religion.

Source: Michael P. Seng, *The Fair Housing Act and Religious Freedom*, 11 Texas Journal on Civil Liberties & Civil Rights, Fall 2005, 36 pages

#### Changing U.S. Religious Landscape

Between 2007 and 2014, the Christian share of the population fell from 78.4% to 70.6%, driven mainly by declines among mainline Protestants and Catholics. The unaffiliated experienced the most growth, and the share of Americans who belong to non-Christian faiths also increased.



\* Includes Jews, Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus, other world religions and other faiths. Those who did not answer the religious identity question, as well as groups whose share of the population did not change significantly, including the historically black Protestant tradition, Mormons and others, are not shown.

Source: 2014 Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014

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A survey conducted in December 2015 found that 82% of Americans said religious liberty protections were important for Christians compared to 61% who said the same for Muslims.

Source: Los Angeles Times, *Poll on Religious Freedom Shows Bias Against Muslims*, December 31, 2015, page A-5

### 3. Riverside County's Religious Affiliations

The Christian share of the U.S. population is declining, while the number of U.S. adults who do not identify with any organized religion is growing, according to an extensive new survey by the Pew Research Center. While 73% of the population is religiously affiliated, almost 23% of Americans are religiously *unaffiliated* – describing themselves as atheist, agnostic or “nothing in particular.”

The PEW study notes:

Even as their numbers decline, American Christians – like the U.S. population as a whole – are becoming more racially and ethnically diverse. Non-Hispanic whites now account for smaller shares of evangelical Protestants, mainline Protestants and Catholics than they did seven years earlier, while Hispanics have grown as a share of all three religious groups. Racial and ethnic minorities now make up 41% of Catholics (up from 35% in 2007), 24% of evangelical Protestants (up from 19%) and 14% of mainline Protestants (up from 9%).

Source: PEW Research Center, *America's Changing Religious Landscape*, May 12, 2015

Table C-11 shows the number and percentage of Riverside County adherents to a specific religion. The paragraph below explains the meaning of adherent:

The adherent figure is meant to be the most complete count of people affiliated with a congregation, and the most comparable count of people across all participating groups. Adherents may include all those with an affiliation to a congregation (children, members, and attendees who are not members). If a participating group does not provide the number of adherents, RCMS [*Religious Congregations & Membership Study*] 2010 may estimate the number of adherents through the use of a statistical procedure (this will only be done with the approval of the participating group). For groups that report the number of members but not adherents, the general formula for estimating adherents is: Compute what percentage the group's membership is of the county's adult population (14 and older), and then apply that percentage to the county's child population (13 and younger), and then take the resulting figure and add it to the group's membership figure.

Source: 2010 U.S. Religion Census: *Religious Congregations & Membership Study*



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**Table C-11**  
**Riverside County**  
**Number and Percentage of Congregational Adherents by Religious Tradition: 2010**

<b>Religious Tradition</b>	<b>Religion Adherents</b>	<b>Percentage Distribution</b>
Catholic	602,765	27.5%
Evangelical Protestant	240,306	11.0%
Other	77,581	3.5%
Mainline Protestant	29,535	1.3%
Black Protestant	19,170	0.9%
Orthodox	3,674	0.2%
Unclaimed	1,216,637	55.6%
<b>Total Riverside County Adherents</b>	<b>2,189,641</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Association of Religion Data Archives, County Membership Report: Riverside County, California, Religious Traditions, 2010

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

Table C-11 shows that “unclaimed” is the largest group. The unclaimed population includes people that are not adherents of any of the 236 groups included in the *2010 Religious Congregations & Membership Study*. This number should not be used as an indicator of irreligion or atheism, as it also includes adherents of groups not included in the data.

Congregational adherents include all full members, their children, and others who regularly attend services. Of all adherents, approximately 27.5% and 11.0% are affiliated with the Catholic Church and identify as Evangelical Protestant, respectively.

*Assuming* that Moreno Valley’s 2010 distribution of religious adherents was the same as Riverside County’s, the unclaimed population would number approximately 107,500 persons. Adherents to the Catholic Church and Evangelical Protestants would number 53,175 and 21,270 persons, respectively.

#### **4. Definitions of Denominations**

##### **a. Catholic Denominations**

Roman Catholicism is an ancient, liturgical, sacramental, and western form of Christianity. Roman Catholic doctrine emphasizes the Trinity and Jesus Christ’s incarnation. The Roman Catholic organizational structure is hierarchical with the Pope presiding over all Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic Church is currently the largest religious body in the United States. This family also includes the Polish National Catholic Church.

The following Catholic denominations are included in the *2010 Religious Congregations & Membership Study*:

- Catholic Church
- Polish National Catholic Church
- United Catholic Church, Inc.

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### b. Evangelical Protestant Denominations

Evangelical Protestant denominations emphasize a personal relationship with Christ, the inspiration of the Bible, and the importance of sharing faith with non-believers. Evangelical Protestantism is usually seen as more theologically and socially conservative than Mainline Protestantism, although there is obviously variation between denominations, congregations, and individuals within the "Evangelical" category.

The *2010 Religious Congregations & Membership Study* includes 146 Evangelical Protestant denominations.

### c. Mainline Protestant Denominations

Mainline Protestantism is a branch of Protestantism encompassing what are considered theologically liberal and moderate denominations, such as the Presbyterian Church (USA), the United Methodist Church, The Reformed Church in America, the Episcopal Church, the United Church of Christ, and the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. While Mainline Protestantism is usually seen as more theologically and socially liberal than Evangelical Protestantism, there is obviously variation between denominations, congregations, and individuals within the "Mainline" category.

Twenty-three Mainline Protestant denominations are included in the *2010 Religious Congregations & Membership Study*.

### d. Black Protestant Denominations

Historically, the Black Church has been composed of seven major denominations: the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, the Church of God in Christ, the National Baptist Convention of America, the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc. and the Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc.

While the religious-meaning system and social organization of these denominations are similar to those found in white evangelical denominations, African American Protestants emphasize different aspects of Christian doctrine, especially the importance of freedom and the quest for justice. Black Protestants tend to be liberal on economic attitudes and conservative on social issues.

Twelve Black Protestant denominations are included in *2010 Religious Congregations & Membership Study*.

### e. Orthodox Denominations

Orthodox Christianity is an ancient, liturgical, sacramental, and eastern form of Christianity. Orthodox doctrine emphasizes the Trinity and Jesus Christ's incarnation. Many Orthodox jurisdictions have immigrant roots from Greek, Arab, and Slavic nations, although Americans from other ethnic groups also convert to these churches. This family includes both Chalcedonian and non-Chalcedonian Orthodox.

Twenty-three Orthodox groups are included in the *2010 Religious Congregations & Membership Study*.

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### f. Other Denominations

Denominations listed in the "other" category are simply those that do not fit into the Evangelical, Mainline, Black Protestants, Orthodox or Catholic categories.

Twenty-nine "other" denominations are included in the *2010 Religious Congregations & Membership Study*.

### D. SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER

In the sale and rental of housing, fair housing laws protect several "classes" from discrimination. Federal and State fair housing laws prohibit discrimination based on a person's sex. The United States Department of Justice (DOJ) has stated:

The Fair Housing Act makes it unlawful to discriminate in housing on the basis of sex. In recent years, the Department's focus in this area has been to challenge *sexual harassment* in housing. Women, particularly those who are *poor*, and with limited housing options, often have little recourse but to tolerate the humiliation and degradation of sexual harassment or risk having their families and themselves removed from their homes.

In addition, *pricing discrimination* in mortgage lending may also adversely affect women, particularly minority women. This type of discrimination is unlawful under both the Fair Housing Act and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. [Emphasis added]

Source: United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Housing and Civil Enforcement Section, *The Fair Housing Act*, July 25, 2008, pages 2 and 3

Table C-12 shows that of the City's approximately 51,600 householders in 2010, 62% are male and 38% are female. Male householders living in family households comprise the 54.5% of all householders. Women living in family households comprise 29% of all householders.

**Table C-12**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Sex of Householder by Family Type: 2010**

Household Type	Male Householder	Percent Distribution	Female Householder	Percent Distribution	Total	Percent Distribution
In Family Households	28,103	54.5%	15,078	29.2%	43,181	83.7%
Non-Family Households						
Living Alone	2,754	5.3%	3,340	6.5%	6,094	11.8%
Not Living Alone	1,347	2.6%	970	1.9%	2,317	4.5%
Total	32,204	62.4%	19,388	37.6%	51,592	100.0%

Note: percent refers to percent of all households 51,592  
2010 Census Summary File 1, Table P29 Household Type by Relationship  
Table construction by Castaneda & Associates

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## FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED GROUPS

Census tract data demonstrate that male householders are not concentrated or segregated in a few neighborhoods or census tracts. Table C-12 shows that 1,000 or more male householders live in the following seven census tracts: 422.12, 422.14, 425.06, 426.21, 483.00, 490.00 and 511.00. A total of 8,451 male householders live in these seven census tracts, a sum that represents 26.2% of all the City male householders.

Table C-13 shows for each census tract the number of male householders and what that number represents as a percentage of all the City's male householders (32,204). The census tract percentage of male householders ranges from a low of 0.8% (CT 425.19) to a high of 5.1% (CT 425.06). In summary:

- In 19 census tracts male householders comprise 2.0% or less of all the City's male householders
- In 23 census tracts male householders comprise 2.1% to 4.0% of all the City's male householders
- In 2 census tracts male householders comprise 4.1% or more of all the City's male householders

Table C-13 also shows that female householders (19,388) are not concentrated or segregated in a few neighborhoods. The census tract percentage of female householders ranges from a low of 0.9% (CT 425.01) to a high of 6.0% (CT 425.06). Census Tract 425.06 also is the only one in which 1,000 or more female householders live. In summary:

- In 24 census tracts female householders comprise 2.0% or less of all the City's female householders
- In 18 census tracts female householders comprise 2.1% to 4.0% of all the City's female householders
- In 2 census tracts female householders comprise 4.1% or more of all the City's female householders

**Table C-13**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Sex of Householder by Family Type by Census Tract: 2010**

Census Tract	Male Householder				Female Householder			
	Family Household	Non-Family Household	Total	Percent	Family Household	Non-Family Household	Total	Percent
422.12	1,033	208	1,241	3.9%	564	195	759	3.9%
422.14	929	116	1,045	3.2%	365	99	464	2.4%
424.01	411	34	445	1.4%	123	43	166	0.9%
424.02	815	91	906	2.8%	306	78	384	2.0%
424.03	657	90	747	2.3%	284	88	372	1.9%
424.04	275	41	316	1.0%	169	41	210	1.1%
424.05	532	217	749	2.3%	654	228	882	4.5%
424.06	635	103	738	2.3%	318	158	476	2.5%
424.07	507	60	567	1.8%	228	68	296	1.5%
424.08	495	67	562	1.7%	214	77	291	1.5%
424.09	501	70	571	1.8%	280	70	350	1.8%
424.10	795	83	878	2.7%	383	83	466	2.4%

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## FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED GROUPS

Table C-13 continued  
 City of Moreno Valley  
 Sex of Householder by Family Type by Census Tract: 2010

Census Tract	Male Householder				Female Householder			
	Family Household	Non-Family Household	Total	Percent	Family Household	Non-Family Household	Total	Percent
424.12	783	70	853	2.6%	262	84	346	1.8%
425.05	397	88	485	1.5%	318	68	386	2.0%
425.06	1,275	353	1,628	5.1%	859	309	1,168	6.0%
425.07	717	62	779	2.4%	325	41	366	1.9%
425.08	659	84	743	2.3%	382	58	440	2.3%
425.09	433	68	501	1.6%	230	80	310	1.6%
425.10	699	58	757	2.4%	331	58	389	2.0%
425.11	446	53	499	1.5%	269	45	314	1.6%
425.12	407	77	484	1.5%	319	71	390	2.0%
425.13	511	41	552	1.7%	192	51	243	1.3%
425.14	404	74	478	1.5%	290	83	373	1.9%
425.15	442	85	527	1.6%	385	110	495	2.6%
425.16	496	72	568	1.8%	386	61	447	2.3%
425.17	476	76	552	1.7%	228	49	277	1.4%
425.18	502	69	571	1.8%	314	73	387	2.0%
425.19	207	51	258	0.8%	166	58	224	1.2%
425.20	615	120	735	2.3%	349	215	564	2.9%
425.21	620	76	696	2.2%	404	67	471	2.4%
426.20	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
426.21	948	92	1,040	3.2%	506	105	611	3.2%
426.22	616	170	786	2.4%	308	140	448	2.3%
426.23	727	102	829	2.6%	263	167	430	2.2%
426.24	651	69	720	2.2%	230	71	301	1.6%
438.22	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
467.00	393	57	450	1.4%	324	58	382	2.0%
468.00	888	94	982	3.0%	417	69	486	2.5%
483.00	967	109	1,076	3.3%	506	122	628	3.2%
487.00	652	86	738	2.3%	314	114	428	2.2%
488.00	689	59	748	2.3%	274	58	332	1.7%
489.01	554	64	618	1.9%	286	67	353	1.8%
489.02	786	92	878	2.7%	450	119	569	2.9%
490.00	1,264	137	1,401	4.4%	557	166	723	3.7%
509.00	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
511.00	858	162	1,020	3.2%	536	172	708	3.7%
Total	28,103	4,101	32,204	100.0%	15,078	4,310	19,388	100.0%

Source: American FactFinder, Census 2010 Summary File 1, Table P29: Household Type by Relationship.

Note: Percent distribution refers to the number of all census tract male householders as a percent of all male householders in the City:  $422.12 \frac{1,241}{32,204} = 3.9\%$

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates



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### E. NATIONAL ORIGIN

The federal Fair Housing Act and California's Fair Employment and Housing Act prohibit discrimination based upon national origin. According to the United States Department of Justice, such discrimination can be based either upon the country of an individual's birth or where his or her ancestors originated.

According to the 2011-2015 ACS, the foreign born population consisted of an estimated 50,178 persons or almost 25% of the City's total population. Mexico was the place of birth of almost two-thirds of the foreign born population and almost 16% of Moreno Valley's total population. The Philippines was the country of origin of 8.3% of the foreign born population and 2.1% of the City's total population. All other places of birth accounted for fewer than 500 persons. Table C-14 lists the places of birth of Moreno Valley's foreign born population.

**Table C-14**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Place of Birth for the**  
**Foreign Born Population: 2011-2015**

Place of Birth	Number	Percent of Foreign Born	Percent of Total Population
China	610	1.2%	0.3%
El Salvador	2,351	4.7%	1.2%
Guatemala	1,061	2.1%	0.5%
India	712	1.4%	0.4%
Mexico	32,160	64.1%	16.0%
Pakistan	698	1.4%	0.3%
Philippines	4,151	8.3%	2.1%
Vietnam	932	1.9%	0.5%
All Other	7,503	15.0%	3.7%
Total	50,178	100.0%	25.0%

Note: According to 2011-2015 ACS data the total population is 200,788.

Source: American FactFinder, American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates. Table B05006: Place of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population (excluding born at sea)

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

### F. DISABILITY

#### 1. Background

The federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 prohibits discriminatory housing practices based on handicap/disability status in all types of housing transactions. Among other prohibitions, the Act is intended to prohibit the application of special restrictive covenants and conditional or special use permits that have the effect of limiting the ability of such individuals to live in the residence of their choice. Fair housing laws, therefore, make it illegal to deny a housing opportunity on the basis of disabilities.

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In addition, the law prohibits applying one standard to one class of individuals while applying a different standard to another class of individuals. For example, it would be illegal to ask a disabled individual applying for an apartment to provide a credit report if non-disabled applicants do not have to provide one.

Housing opportunities for disabled persons are impeded by practices in both the private and public sectors. For instance, “denied reasonable modification/accommodation” is often cited as an alleged act in housing discrimination complaints. Additionally, apartment rental ads often state “no pets allowed,” even though disabled persons may have service or companion animals. In the public sector, housing opportunities can be impeded because a community has not adopted a reasonable accommodation procedure, or if adopted has not made the procedure widely known in the community.

The United States Department of Justice has indicated a major focus of its efforts is on public sector impediments that may restrict housing opportunities for disabled persons. The Department has stated:

The Division’s enforcement of the Fair Housing Act’s protections for persons with disabilities has concentrated on two major areas. One is insuring that zoning and other regulations concerning land use are not employed to hinder the residential choices of these individuals, including unnecessarily restricting communal, or congregate, residential arrangements, such as group homes. The second area is insuring that newly constructed multifamily housing is built in accordance with the Fair Housing Act’s accessibility requirements so that it is accessible to and usable by people with disabilities, and, in particular, those who use wheelchairs.

Source: United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Housing and Civil Enforcement Section, *The Fair Housing Act*, July 25, 2008, page 4

### 2. Households with One or More Disabled Member

Census tract data demonstrate that disabled householders are not concentrated or segregated in a few neighborhoods or census tracts. Approximately one of every four households has a member with 1 or more disability, according to the data in Table C-15. An estimated 13,555 households with a disabled person live in Moreno Valley, a figure that represented 26.3% of all households.

Table C-15 shows for each census tract the number of disabled households and what that number represents as a percentage of all the City’s households (13,555). The census tract percentage of disabled householders ranges from a low of 0.7% (CT 424.01) to a high of 3.9% (CTs 425.06, 425.20, and 468.00). In summary:

- In 1 census tracts disabled households comprise less than 1% of all the City’s disabled householders
- In 18 census tracts disabled households comprise 1.1% to 2.0% of all the City’s disabled householders
- In 15 census tracts disabled householders comprise 2.1% to 3.0% of all the City’s disabled householders
- In 9 census tracts disabled householders comprise 3.1% to 3.9% of all the City’s disabled householders

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500 or more households with a disabled member live in five census tracts: 424.12, 425.06, 425.20, 468.00 and 489.02. These numbers also are reflected dot density Map 14 – Disability by Type and Map 15 – Disability by Age Group.

**Table C-15**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Households with Persons with 1 or More Disability by Census Tract**

Census Tract	Total Households	Total Households with 1 or More Disabilities	Percent	Census Tract % of Households with a Disabled Member as a % of All households with a Disabled Member
422.12	1,875	425	22.7%	3.1%
422.14	1,808	463	25.6%	3.4%
424.01	543	89	16.4%	0.7%
424.02	1,303	267	20.5%	2.0%
424.03	1,112	306	27.5%	2.3%
424.04	592	173	29.2%	1.3%
424.05	1,703	449	26.4%	3.3%
424.06	1,216	306	25.2%	2.3%
424.07	850	276	32.5%	2.0%
424.08	846	191	22.6%	1.4%
424.09	911	258	28.3%	1.9%
424.10	1,395	477	34.2%	3.5%
424.11	738	150	20.3%	1.1%
424.12	1,501	509	33.9%	3.8%
425.05	868	247	28.5%	1.8%
425.06	2,703	532	19.7%	3.9%
425.07	1,071	342	31.9%	2.5%
425.08	1,245	297	23.9%	2.2%
425.09	798	307	38.5%	2.3%
425.10	1,139	297	26.1%	2.2%
425.11	822	272	33.1%	2.0%
425.12	894	220	24.6%	1.6%
425.13	782	295	37.7%	2.2%
425.14	799	244	30.5%	1.8%
425.15	1,069	325	30.4%	2.4%
425.16	992	206	20.8%	1.5%
425.17	816	167	20.5%	1.2%
425.18	868	252	29.0%	1.9%
425.19	525	164	31.2%	1.2%
425.20	1,307	530	40.6%	3.9%

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## FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED GROUPS

**Table C-15 continued  
City of Moreno Valley  
Households with Persons with 1 or More Disability by Census Tract**

Census Tract	Total Households	Total Households with 1 or More Disabilities	Percent	Census Tract % of Households with a Disabled Member as a % of All households with a Disabled Member
425.21	1,151	317	27.5%	2.3%
426.21	1,678	391	23.3%	2.9%
426.22	1,188	277	23.3%	2.0%
426.23	1,208	267	22.1%	2.0%
426.24	1,024	236	23.0%	1.7%
468.00	1,437	530	36.9%	3.9%
483.00	1,772	329	18.6%	2.4%
487.00	1,135	285	25.1%	2.1%
488.00	1,124	350	31.1%	2.6%
489.01	976	246	25.2%	1.8%
489.02	1,873	511	27.3%	3.8%
490.00	2,115	389	18.4%	2.9%
511.00	1,709	391	22.9%	2.9%
Total	51,481	13,555	26.3%	100.0%

Note: The following Census Tracts were not included since they were not entirely within the City of Moreno Valley based on 2010 Census percent of housing units within Moreno Valley: 426.20 (0.0%), 438.22 (0.0%), 467.00 (56.5%) and 509.00 (0.0%).

Source: American FactFinder, American Community Survey (ACS) 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates, Table B22010: Receipt of Food Stamps/SNAP in the Past 12 Months by Disability Status for Households.

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

## G. FAMILIAL STATUS

The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 prohibits discriminatory housing practices based on familial status. In most instances, according to the United States Department of Justice, the Act prohibits a housing provider from refusing to rent or sell to families with children. However, housing may be designated as housing for older persons (55 years + of age). This type of housing, which meets the standards set forth in the Housing for Older Persons Act of 1995, may operate as "senior housing" and exclude families with children.

The Act protects families with children less than 18 years of age, pregnant women, or families in the process of securing custody of a child under 18 years of age. The Department of Justice (DOJ) has stated:

In addition to prohibiting the outright denial of housing to families with children, the Act also prevents housing providers from imposing any special requirements or conditions on tenants with children. For example, landlords may not locate families with children in any single portion of a complex, place an unreasonable restriction on the number of

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persons who may reside in a dwelling, or limit their access to recreational services provided to other tenants.

Source: United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Housing and Civil Enforcement Section, *The Fair Housing Act*, July 25, 2008, page 3

The DOJ points out that would be renters can be denied access to housing because of prohibited discriminatory practices while in-place renters can face housing discrimination due to the practices of housing providers.

Table C-16 shows there are an estimated 24,115 *families with children*, which comprise about 47% of all households. Listed below are the types of families with children:

- Husband-wife families 16,210 67.2%
- Male householder, no wife present 2,218 9.2%
- Female householder, no husband present 5,687 23.6%

Most families with children are husband-wife, two parent families. But almost 5,700 female householders have children less than 18 years of age which represents nearly one-fourth of all families with children.

Table C-16 shows families with children as a percentage of all households by census tract. As noted above, only 47% of Moreno Valley's households have children. At the census tract level, families with children comprise from a low of 0.3% (CT 424.01) to a high of 2.6% (CT 425.06) of all households. However, as the last column in Table C-16 shows, the number of families with children in each census tract is a very small percentage of all the City's households. Thus, it is concluded that families with children comprise a small percentage of all the Moreno Valley's households and they are not segregated in particular neighborhoods.

**Table C-16**  
**City of Moreno Valley**  
**Families with Children as Percent of All Households by Census Tract: 2010**

Census Tract	Husband-wife family	Male householder, no wife present	Female householder, no husband present	Total Families With Children	Total Households	Percent of Census Tract	Percent of City Total
422.12	539	59	210	808	2,000	40.4%	1.6%
422.14	437	48	85	570	1,509	37.8%	1.1%
424.01	142	10	18	170	611	27.8%	0.3%
424.02	418	39	78	535	1,290	41.5%	1.0%
424.03	319	33	78	430	1,119	38.4%	0.8%
424.04	154	17	76	247	526	47.0%	0.5%
424.05	318	98	396	812	1,631	49.8%	1.6%
424.06	329	43	111	483	1,214	39.8%	0.9%
424.07	281	38	66	385	863	44.6%	0.7%
424.08	254	33	65	352	853	41.3%	0.7%
424.09	276	29	103	408	921	44.3%	0.8%
424.10	418	37	100	555	1,344	41.3%	1.1%



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## FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED GROUPS

Table C-16 continued  
 City of Moreno Valley  
 Families with Children as Percent of All Households by Census Tract: 2010

Census Tract	Husband-wife family	Male householder, no wife present	Female householder, no husband present	Total Families With Children	Total Households	Percent of Census Tract	Percent of City Total
424.11	206	21	48	275	770	35.7%	0.5%
424.12	335	18	44	397	1,199	33.1%	0.8%
425.05	300	60	135	495	871	56.8%	1.0%
425.06	790	155	384	1,329	2,796	47.5%	2.6%
425.07	410	48	102	560	1,145	48.9%	1.1%
425.08	473	73	155	701	1,183	59.3%	1.4%
425.09	235	34	65	334	811	41.2%	0.6%
425.10	400	67	119	586	1,146	51.1%	1.1%
425.11	269	33	113	415	813	51.0%	0.8%
425.12	264	52	157	473	874	54.1%	0.9%
425.13	257	31	54	342	795	43.0%	0.7%
425.14	252	36	142	430	851	50.5%	0.8%
425.15	292	76	214	582	1,022	56.9%	1.1%
425.16	323	57	202	582	1,015	57.3%	1.1%
425.17	306	39	87	432	829	52.1%	0.8%
425.18	295	43	120	458	958	47.8%	0.9%
425.19	106	23	78	207	482	42.9%	0.4%
425.20	356	62	128	546	1,299	42.0%	1.1%
425.21	369	65	166	600	1,167	51.4%	1.2%
426.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
426.21	627	56	197	880	1,651	53.3%	1.7%
426.22	393	52	107	552	1,234	44.7%	1.1%
426.23	339	30	68	437	1,259	34.7%	0.8%
426.24	341	35	68	444	1,021	43.5%	0.9%
438.22	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
467.00	269	52	164	485	832	58.3%	0.9%
468.00	527	60	120	707	1,468	48.2%	1.4%
483.00	667	68	172	907	1,704	53.2%	1.8%
487.00	385	59	118	562	1,166	48.2%	1.1%
488.00	426	58	100	584	1,080	54.1%	1.1%
489.01	300	38	89	427	971	44.0%	0.8%
489.02	464	68	169	701	1,447	48.4%	1.4%
490.00	789	80	197	1,066	2,124	50.2%	2.1%
509.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
511.00	560	85	219	864	1,728	50.0%	1.7%
Total	16,210	2,218	5,687	24,115	51,592	46.7%	46.7%

Note: Percent of City total means "families with children" divided by all the City's households. For example, CT 422.12 – 808/51,592 = 1.6%.

Source: American FactFinder, Census 2010 Table P19: Household Size by Household Type by Presence of Own Children.

Table construction by Castañeda & Associates

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**Attachment A**  
**Fair Housing Protected Classes**

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Fair Housing Act), as amended, prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of dwellings, and in other housing-related transactions, based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status (including children under the age of 18 living with parents or legal custodians, pregnant women, and people securing custody of children under the age of 18), and handicap (disability). These categories of persons are “protected classes” under the provisions of the Fair Housing Act.

**Race:** The Fair Housing Act does not define race. Data on race is required for many federal programs and the Census Bureau collects race data in accordance with guidelines provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and these data are based on self-identification. The racial categories included in the census form generally reflect a *social definition* of race recognized in this country, and are not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically or genetically. In addition, the Census Bureau recognizes that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups. Census 2010 and the American Community Survey provide for six race categories: White; Black, African American or Negro; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and Some Other Race.

**Color:** The Fair Housing Act does not define color. However, it must refer to the complexion of a person's skin color or pigmentation. The 2010 racial categories can be traced to Statistical Policy Directive No.15, promulgated by the OMB on May 12, 1977. “The four racial categories stipulated in the (1977) directive parallel the classic nineteenth-century color designations of black, white, red (American Indian or Alaska native), and yellow (Asian or Pacific Islander); there is no brown race in the American ethnracial taxonomy.” [Victoria Hattam, “Ethnicity & the Boundaries of Race: Re-reading Directive 15,” *Daedalus*, Winter 2005, page 63]

**Religion:** According to the United States Department of Justice, this prohibition covers instances of overt discrimination against members of a particular religion as well as less direct actions, such as zoning ordinances designed to limit the use of private homes as places of worship.

**Sex:** This basis refers to gender identity. California’s Fair Employment and Housing Act defines “sex” as including, but not limited to, pregnancy, childbirth, medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth and a person's gender, as defined in Section 422.56 of the Penal Code. Government Code Section 12926(p).

**National Origin:** This basis refers to the real or perceived country of an individual’s birth, ancestry, language and/or customs.

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**Familial Status:** According to Section 802(k) of the Fair Housing Act, as amended, means one or more individuals (who have not attained the age of 18 years) being domiciled with--

- (1) a parent or another person having legal custody of such individual or individuals;  
or
- (2) the designee of such parent or other person having such custody, with the written permission of such parent or other person.

The protections afforded against discrimination on the basis of familial status shall apply to any person who is pregnant or is in the process of securing legal custody of any individual who has not attained the age of 18 years.

**Handicap (Disability):** According to Section 802(h) of the Fair Housing Act, as amended, handicap/disability means -

- (1) a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of such person's major life activities,
- (2) a record of having such an impairment, or
- (3) being regarded as having such an impairment, but such term does not include current, illegal use of or addiction to a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)).

The two special rights extended to the disabled include: 1) the right to make reasonable modifications to a dwelling to enable them to live there comfortably, and 2) the responsibility of management to make reasonable accommodations in order to allow the disabled person to fully enjoy their tenancy. An accommodation, in most cases, involves modifying a policy, procedure, service or rule, such as allowing assistive animals when no pets are allowed, or assigned special parking spaces.

California's Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) is the primary state law which prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, lease negotiation, or financing of housing. The FEHA has five additional protected classes: sexual orientation, marital status, ancestry, source of income and age.

**Sexual Orientation:** The FEHA defines this basis as heterosexuality, homosexuality, and bisexuality. Government Code Section 12926(q)

**Marital Status:** The applicable state regulation defines marital status as "(a)n individual's state of marriage, non-marriage, divorce or dissolution, separation, widowhood, annulment, or other marital status."

**Ancestry:** According to the U.S. Census Bureau, "Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin, heritage, descent, or "roots," which may reflect their place of birth or that of previous generations of their family. Some ethnic identities, such as 'Egyptian' or 'Polish' can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as 'Pennsylvania German' or 'Cajun' evolved in the United States.

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**Source of Income:** Source of income means lawful, verifiable income paid directly to tenant or paid to a representative of a tenant. A landlord is not considered a representative of a tenant. For purposes of the FEHA, it shall not constitute discrimination based on source of income to make a written or oral inquiry concerning the level or source of income.

**Age:** Age refers to the chronological age of any individual who has reached his or her 40th birthday.

**Arbitrary:** Arbitrary discrimination is prohibited. For instance, this means when management deliberately or arbitrarily discriminates against a person or group of persons based on personal characteristics. This might include, for example, persons with tattoos, numerous body piercings, unusual hair styles, overweight persons, etc.

# APPENDIX D ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITY INDICES

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### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool Description of Access to Opportunity Indices

HUD has developed a series of indices to help inform communities about segregation in their jurisdiction and region, as well as about disparities in access to opportunity. A description of the methodology for each of the following indices may be found below:

1. Dissimilarity Index
2. Low Poverty Index
3. School Proficiency Index
4. Jobs Proximity Index
5. Labor Market Engagement Index
6. Low Transportation Cost Index
7. Transit Trips Index
8. Environmental Health Index

Table 3 of the AFFH data tables provides values for the dissimilarity index. Table 12 of the AFFH data tables provides values for all the remaining indices.

To generate Table 12, index values were calculated for each census tract. These tract values were averaged and then weighted based on the distribution of people of different races and ethnicities within the CDBG jurisdiction, HOME jurisdiction, or CBSA to generate composite index values for each race and ethnicity. A similar process was applied to weight the data based on the distribution of people of different races and ethnicities who are living below the federal poverty line within the CDBG or HOME jurisdiction and CBSA. The population estimates are based on the 2010 Decennial Census at the census tract or block-group level, depending on the geographic level at which the index was originally calculated.

The indices from Table 12 are also used to populate maps generated by the AFFH data and mapping tool, showing the overall index values of census tracts juxtaposed against data on race/ethnicity, national origin, and family type.

The following details each of the eight indices used in the AFFH Template.

#### A. Analyzing Segregation

##### 1. Dissimilarity Index

###### *Summary*

The dissimilarity index (or the index of dissimilarity) is a commonly used measure of community-level segregation. The dissimilarity index represents the extent to which the distribution of any two groups (frequently racial or ethnic groups) differs across census tracts or block-groups. It is calculated as:

$$D_j^{WB} = 100 * \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left| \frac{W_i}{W_j} - \frac{B_i}{B_j} \right|$$

Where  $i$  indexes census block-groups or tracts,  $j$  is the  $j$ th jurisdiction,  $W$  is group one and  $B$  is group two, and  $N$  is the number of block-groups or tracts  $i$  in jurisdiction  $j$ .

## APPENDIX D

## DATA DOCUMENTATION

*Interpretation*

The values of the dissimilarity index range from 0 to 100, with a value of zero representing perfect integration between the racial groups in question, and a value of 100 representing perfect segregation between the racial groups. The following is one way to understand these values:

Measure	Values	Description
Dissimilarity Index	<40	Low Segregation
[range 0-100]	40-54	Moderate Segregation
	>55	High Segregation

In Table 3, the dissimilarity indices for 2010 exclude multiracial individuals, while the 1990 and 2000 racial data from the Brown Longitudinal Tract Database includes multiracial individuals in the racial categories. The public use files include 2010 dissimilarity indices based on data from the Brown Longitudinal Tract Database consistent with its 1990 and 2000 data. These 2010 dissimilarity indices will be added into a future update of the mapping tool.

Data Source: Decennial Census, 2010; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database (LTDB) based on decennial census data, 2010, 2000 & 1990. Block-group level data were used for 2010, and census tracts were used for 2000 and 1990.

Related Template Tables/Maps: Table 3

References: Massey, Douglas S. and Nancy A. Denton. 1988. The Dimensions of Residential Segregation. *Social Forces*, 67(2): 281-315.

## B. Analyzing Disparities in Access to Opportunity

HUD has developed a two-stage process for analyzing disparities in access to opportunity. The first stage involves quantifying the degree to which a neighborhood offers features commonly viewed as important opportunity indicators such as education, employment, and transportation, among others. This stage uses metrics that rank each neighborhood along a set of key dimensions. In the second stage, HUD compares these rankings across people in particular racial and economic subgroups to characterize disparities in access to opportunity. HUD considers opportunity indicators a multi-dimensional notion. To focus the analysis, HUD developed methods to quantify a selected number of the important opportunity indicators in every neighborhood. These dimensions were selected because existing research suggests they have a bearing on a range of individual outcomes. HUD has selected five dimensions upon which to focus: poverty, education, employment, transportation, and health.

Invariably, these dimensions do not capture everything that is important to the well-being of individuals and families. In quantifying indicators of access to opportunity, HUD is not making a definitive assessment of one's life chances based on geography. HUD is quantifying features of neighborhoods for the purpose of assessing whether significant disparities exist in the spatial access or exposure of particular groups to these quality of life factors. While these important dimensions capture a number of key concepts identified by research as important to quality of life, the measures are not without limitations. HUD constrained the scope of HUD-provided items to those that are closely linked to neighborhood geographies and could be measured consistently at small area levels across the country. For example, HUD's measure of school performance only reflects elementary school proficiency. It does not capture academic

achievement for higher grades of schooling, which is important to a community's well-being, but likely less geographically tied to individual neighborhoods than elementary schools. Similarly, the health hazard measure only captures outdoor toxins, missing indoor exposures. The national-availability restriction is a necessity given that all HUD program participants must complete an Assessment of Fair Housing. HUD realizes that there are other assets that are relevant, such as neighborhood crime or housing unit lead and radon levels. However, these lack consistent neighborhood-level data across all program participant geographies. As a consequence, HUD encourages program participants to supplement the data it provides with robust locally-available data on these other assets so that the analysis is as all-encompassing as possible. The five dimensions are operationalized by seven indices, described below.

## 2. Low Poverty Index

### *Summary*

The low poverty index captures poverty in a given neighborhood. The index is based on the poverty rate ( $pv$ ).

$$POV_i = \left[ \left( \frac{pv_i - \mu_{pv}}{\sigma_{pv}} \right) * -1 \right]$$

The mean ( $\mu_{pv}$ ) and standard error ( $\sigma_{pv}$ ) are estimated over the national distribution.

The poverty rate is determined at the census tract level.

### *Interpretation*

Values are inverted and percentile ranked nationally. The resulting values range from 0 to 100. ***The higher the score, the less exposure to poverty in a neighborhood.***

Data Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

Related Template Tables/Maps: Table 12; Map 14

### **Low Poverty Index**

**0-10**

**10.1-20**

**20.1-30**

30.1-40

40.1-50

50.1-60

60.1-70

70.1-80

80.1-90

90.1-100

Census tract or neighborhoods with scores of 30 or less have the highest exposure to poverty.

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## 3. School Proficiency Index

*Summary*

The school proficiency index uses school-level data on the performance of 4<sup>th</sup> grade students on state exams to describe which neighborhoods have high-performing elementary schools nearby and which are near lower performing elementary schools. The school proficiency index is a function of the percent of 4<sup>th</sup> grade students proficient in reading ( $r$ ) and math ( $m$ ) on state test scores for up to three schools ( $i=1,2,3$ ) within 1.5 miles of the block-group centroid.  $S$  denotes 4<sup>th</sup> grade school enrollment:

$$School_i = \sum_{n=i}^3 \left( \frac{S_i}{\sum^n S_i} \right) * \left[ \frac{1}{2} * r_i + \frac{1}{2} * m_i \right]$$

Elementary schools are linked with block-groups based on a geographic mapping of attendance area zones from School Attendance Boundary Information System (SABINS), where available, or within-district proximity matches of up to the three-closest schools within 1.5 miles. In cases with multiple school matches, an enrollment-weighted score is calculated following the equation above.

*Interpretation*

Values are percentile ranked and range from 0 to 100. ***The higher the score, the higher the school system quality is in a neighborhood.***

Data Source: Great Schools (proficiency data, 2011-12 or more recent); Common Core of Data (school addresses and enrollment, 2011-12); SABINS (attendance boundaries, 2011-12).

Related Template Tables/Maps: Table 12; Map 9

**School Proficiency Index****0-10****10.1-20****20.1-30**

30.1-40

40.1-50

50.1-60

60.1-70

70.1-80

80.1-90

90.1-100

Census tract or neighborhoods with scores of 30 or less have lower school system quality.

#### 4. Jobs Proximity Index

##### Summary

The jobs proximity index quantifies the accessibility of a given residential neighborhood as a function of its distance to all job locations within a CBSA, with larger employment centers weighted more heavily. Specifically, a gravity model is used, where the accessibility ( $A_i$ ) of a given residential block-group is a summary description of the distance to all job locations, with the distance from any single job location positively weighted by the size of employment (job opportunities) at that location and inversely weighted by the labor supply (competition) to that location. More formally, the model has the following specification:

$$A_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{E_j}{d_{i,j}^2}}{\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{L_j}{d_{i,j}^2}}$$

Where  $i$  indexes a given residential block-group, and  $j$  indexes all  $n$  block groups within a CBSA. Distance,  $d$ , is measured as “as the crow flies” between block-groups  $i$  and  $j$ , with distances less than 1 mile set equal to 1.  $E$  represents the number of jobs in block-group  $j$ , and  $L$  is the number of workers in block-group  $j$ .

The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) has missing jobs data in all of Puerto Rico and a concentration of missing records in Massachusetts.

##### Interpretation

Values are percentile ranked with values ranging from 0 to 100. ***The higher the index value, the better the access to employment opportunities for residents in a neighborhood.***

Data Source: Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data, 2013

Related Template Tables/Maps: Table 12; Map 10

##### Jobs Proximity Index

0-10

10.1-20

20.1-30

30.1-40

40.1-50

50.1-60

60.1-70

70.1-80

80.1-90

90.1-100

Census tract or neighborhoods with scores of 30 or less have poorest access to employment opportunities.



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### 5. Labor Market Engagement Index

#### Summary

The labor market engagement index provides a summary description of the relative intensity of labor market engagement and human capital in a neighborhood. This is based upon the level of employment, labor force participation, and educational attainment in a census tract ( $i$ ). Formally, the labor market index is a linear combination of three standardized vectors: unemployment rate ( $u$ ), labor-force participation rate ( $l$ ), and percent with a bachelor's degree or higher ( $b$ ), using the following formula:

$$LBM_i = \left[ \left( \frac{u_i - \mu_u}{\sigma_u} \right) * -1 \right] + \left( \frac{l_i - \mu_l}{\sigma_l} \right) + \left( \frac{b_i - \mu_b}{\sigma_b} \right)$$

Where the means ( $\mu_u, \mu_l, \mu_b$ ) and standard errors ( $\sigma_u, \sigma_l, \sigma_b$ ) are estimated over the national distribution. Also, the value for the standardized unemployment rate is multiplied by -1.

#### Interpretation

Values are percentile ranked nationally and range from 0 to 100. ***The higher the score, the higher the labor force participation and human capital in a neighborhood.***

Data Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2010

Related Template Tables/Maps: Table 12; Map 11

#### Labor Market Engagement Index

0-10

10.1-20

20.1-30

30.1-40

40.1-50

50.1-60

60.1-70

70.1-80

80.1-90

90.1-100

Census tract or neighborhoods with scores of 30 or less have higher unemployment, lower labor participation rates, and lower educational attainment compared to other census tracts.

### 6. Low Transportation Cost Index

#### Summary

This index is based on estimates of transportation costs for a family that meets the following description: a 3-person single-parent family with income at 50% of the median income for renters for the region (i.e. CBSA). The estimates come from the Location Affordability Index (LAI). The data used in the AFFH Tool correspond to those for household type 6 (hh\_type6\_) as noted in the LAI data dictionary. More specifically, among this household type, we model

## APPENDIX D

## DATA DOCUMENTATION

transportation costs as a percent of income for renters (t\_rent). Neighborhoods are defined as census tracts. The LAI data do not contain transportation cost information for Puerto Rico.

### *Interpretation*

Values are inverted and percentile ranked nationally, with values ranging from 0 to 100. ***The higher the index, the lower the cost of transportation in that neighborhood.*** Transportation costs may be low for a range of reasons, including greater access to public transportation and the density of homes, services, and jobs in the neighborhood and surrounding community.

Data Source: Location Affordability Index (LAI) data, 2008-2012

Related Template Tables/Maps: Table 12; Map 13

### References:

[www.locationaffordability.info](http://www.locationaffordability.info)

[http://lai.locationaffordability.info//lai\\_data\\_dictionary.pdf](http://lai.locationaffordability.info//lai_data_dictionary.pdf)

### **Low Transportation Cost Index**

***0-10***

***10.1-20***

***20.1-30***

30.1-40

40.1-50

50.1-60

60.1-70

70.1-80

80.1-90

90.1-100

Census tract or neighborhoods with scores of 30 or less have higher transportation costs compared to other census tracts.

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### 7. Transit Trips Index

#### *Summary*

This index is based on estimates of transit trips taken by a family that meets the following description: a 3-person single-parent family with income at 50% of the median income for renters for the region (i.e. the Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA)). The estimates come from the Location Affordability Index (LAI). The data used in the AFFH tool correspond to those for household type 6 (hh\_type6\_) as noted in the LAI data dictionary. More specifically, among this household type, we model annual transit trips for renters (transit\_trips\_rent). Neighborhoods are defined as census tracts. The LAI has missing transit trip information for Puerto Rico.

#### *Interpretation*

Values are percentile ranked nationally, with values ranging from 0 to 100. ***The higher the transit trips index, the more likely residents in that neighborhood utilize public transit.*** The index controls for income such that a higher index value will often reflect better access to public transit.

Data Source: Location Affordability Index (LAI) data, 2008-2012

Related Template Tables/Maps: Table 12; Map 12

#### References:

www.locationaffordability.info

[http://lai.locationaffordability.info//lai\\_data\\_dictionary.pdf](http://lai.locationaffordability.info//lai_data_dictionary.pdf)

### Transit Trips Index

**0-10**

**10.1-20**

**20.1-30**

30.1-40

40.1-50

50.1-60

60.1-70

70.1-80

80.1-90

90.1-100

Census tract or neighborhoods with scores of 30 or less utilize public transit less compared to other census tracts.

### 8. Environmental Health Index

#### *Summary*

The environmental health index summarizes potential exposure to harmful toxins at a neighborhood level. The index is a linear combination of standardized EPA estimates of air

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quality carcinogenic ( $c$ ), respiratory ( $r$ ) and neurological ( $n$ ) hazards with  $i$  indexing census tracts.

$$EnvHealth_i = \left[ \left( \frac{c_i - \mu_c}{\sigma_c} \right) + \left( \frac{r_i - \mu_r}{\sigma_r} \right) + \left( \frac{n_i - \mu_n}{\sigma_n} \right) \right] * -1$$

Where means ( $\mu_c, \mu_r, \mu_n$ ) and standard errors ( $\sigma_c, \sigma_r, \sigma_n$ ) are estimated over the national distribution.

### *Interpretation*

Values are inverted and then percentile ranked nationally. Values range from 0 to 100. ***The higher the index value, the less exposure to toxins harmful to human health.*** Therefore, the higher the value, the better the environmental quality of a neighborhood, where a neighborhood is a census block-group.

Data Source: National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) data, 2005

Related Template Tables/Maps: Table 12; Map 15

References: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/natamain/>

### **Environmental Health Index**

**0-10**

**10.1-20**

**20.1-30**

30.1-40

40.1-50

50.1-60

60.1-70

70.1-80

80.1-90

90.1-100

Census tract or neighborhoods with scores of 30 or less have more exposure to toxins harmful to human health compared to other census tracts.

# APPENDIX E DATA SOURCES



## APPENDIX E

## DATA SOURCES

### City of Moreno Valley Documents

- 2013-2018 Consolidated Plan, May 2013
- Draft Housing Element: 2014-2021, October 2013
- General Plan, Chapter 2 - Community Development Element
- The Village Specific Plan, 1995, 74 pages
- World Logistics Center Background Information
- Adopted Capital Improvement Plan, Fiscal Years 2017/18 & 2018/2019,
- Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016, Principal Employers, page 205
- Public Right of Way Access: Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan, September 14, 2010, Revised September 2014, 61 pages

### California Department of Developmental Services

- Fact Book – Fourteenth Edition, June 2017, page 13

### California Department of Fair Employment and Housing

- Moreno Valley Housing Discrimination Database

### California Tax Credit Allocation Committee

- Project History, 1987 to Present
- Tenant Demographics for Tax Credit Projects Located in Moreno Valley

### Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc.

- City of Moreno Valley Housing Discrimination Complaint Database
- Riverside County: 2013 Rental, Sales and Lending Audit Analysis. 39 pages

### Housing Authority of the County of Riverside

- Administrative Plan for the Housing Choice Voucher Program, effective July 1, 2016
- Five-Year Agency Plan

### Moreno Valley Unified School District

- 2014-2020 Strategic Plan, 12 pages

### Riverside County Department of Mental Health

- Draft Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) Annual Plan Update, FY16/17, April 2016, 174 pages
- MHSA - Riverside County Mental Health Services Act Plan Update, FY 2013/2014



**APPENDIX E****DATA SOURCES****Riverside County Department of Public Health/Community Action Partnership**

- 2016-2017 Community Action Plan, 45 pages
- 2014-2015 Annual Report, 24 pages
- Strategic Plan 2013-2015

**Riverside County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) [Continuum of Care]**

- 2017 Point-in-Time Homeless Count Report, May 2017
- Statistical Report, 2014 (Public Assistance Figures)

**Riverside County Office on Aging**

- 2016-2020 Area Plan on Aging, 174 pages
- Housing Matrix: Affordable Housing in Riverside County for Seniors & Adults with Disabilities, May 2008, 26 pages

**Southern California Association of Governments Documents (SCAG)**

- Final 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategies, Appendix – Demographics & Growth Forecast. April 2016
- 2017 Profile of the City of Moreno Valley, May 2017, 45 pages

**State Independent Living Council**

- California State Independent Living Council, (SILC), Needs Assessment for 2014-2016 State Plan for Independent Living (SPIL), 45 pages
- Mission Analytics Group, California State Independent Living Council (SILC) Needs Assessment for 2014-2016 State Plan for Independent Living (SPIL), December 2012, 34 pages

**U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Region IX Regional Office – San Francisco**

- Moreno Valley Housing Discrimination Complaint Database

**U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research**

- Economic Market Analysis, Working Paper Series, *Redevelopment Agencies in California: History, Benefits, Excesses, and Closure*, January 2014, 9 pages

## APPENDIX E

## DATA SOURCES

The following are reports and publications which provided background information on the preparation of Moreno Valley's Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).

### Economy

- University of California, Riverside, School of Business Administration, Center for Economic Forecasting and Development, *Inland Empire Regional Intelligence Report*, March 2017, page 4
- John E. Husing, Ph.D, Economics & Politics, Inc., *Inland Empire: SCAG Economic Conference Preparation Report*, October 28, 2016, page 6

### Housing

- Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Barbara Sard, *The Future of Housing In America: A Better Way to Increase Efficiencies for Housing Vouchers and Create Upward Mobility*, Testimony of Barbara Sard, Vice President for Housing Policy, Before the House Financial Services Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance, September 21, 2016, 15 pages
- Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Policy Basics: Federal Rental Assistance*, 3 pages
- Legislative Analyst Office, *Do Communities Adequately Plan for Housing?* March 8, 2017, 12 pages
- The Russell Sage Foundation and The Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality, Ingrid Gould Ellen and Samuel Bastrup, *Housing and the Great Recession*, October 2012, 6 pages
- Michael D. M. Bader and Siri Warkentien, *The Fragmented Evolution of Racial Integration since the Civil Rights Movement*, June 2015, 51 pages

### Housing Costs

- University of California, Berkeley, Institute of Governmental Studies, Urban Displacement Project, Dr. Miriam Zuk and Prof. Karen Chapple, *Housing Production, Filtering and Displacement: Untangling the Relationships*, February 2012, 17 pages
- Community Partners, Inc. and Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, (Allison Charette, Chris Herbert, Andrew Jakobovics, Ellen Tracy Marya and Daniel T. McCue), *Projecting Trends in Severely Cost-Burdened Renters: 2015-2025*, September 2015, 27 pages
- Federal Reserve Board of Philadelphia, Daniel McCue, Research Manager, Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, *The Burden of High Housing Costs*, published in Cascade: A Community Development Publication, No. 86 Winter 2015, page 21
- Legislative Analyst Office, *California's High Housing Costs: Causes and Consequences*, March 17, 2015, 44 pages
- Legislative Analyst Office, *Perspectives on Helping Low-Income Californians Afford Housing*, February 9, 2016, 16 pages
- State of California, *Affordable Housing Cost Study: Analysis of the Factors that Influence the Cost of Building Multi-Family Affordable Housing in California*, October 2014, 72 pages [prepared by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAV), California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA), and California Debt Limit Allocation Committee (CDLAC)]

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## DATA SOURCES

- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, (CHAS) Data, 2006-2010 ACS and 2010-2014 ACS

### Housing Discrimination

- The Urban Institute, *How Much Do We Know: Public Awareness of the Nation's Fair Housing Laws*, prepared for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, April 2002, pg. 7
- The Urban Institute, *Do We Know More Now? Trends in Public Knowledge, Support and Use of Fair Housing Law*, prepared for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, February 2006, pg. iii

### Income Inequality

- California Budget & Policy Center, *The Growth of Top Incomes Across California*, Issue Brief February 2016, 10 pages
- Public Policy Institute of California, Sarah Bohn and Caroline Danielson, *Income Inequality and the Safety Net in California*, May 2016, 23 pages

### Integration/Segregation

- Michael D. M. Bader and Siri Warkentien, *The Fragmented Evolution of Racial Integration since the Civil Rights Movement*, June 2015, 51 pages
- Leah Platt Boustan, *Racial Residential Segregation in American Cities*, University of California – Los Angeles, February 22, 2016, unpaginated
- Marc Seitles, *The Perpetuation of Residential Racial Segregation in America: Historical Discrimination, Modern Forms of Exclusion, and Inclusionary Remedies*, Journal of Land Use & Environmental Law, 1996, 31 pages
- Benjamin Forman and Caroline Koch, *Geographic Segregation: The Role of Income Inequality*, Communities and Banking, Fall 2012, pages 24-26
- I Kawachi, *Income Inequality and Economic Residential Segregation*, Journal of Epidemial Community Health, 2002, pages 165-166
- Jacob S. Rugh and Douglas S. Massey, *Racial Segregation and the American Foreclosure Crisis*, American Sociological Review, Volume 75, Number 5, October 2010, pages 629-651
- USC Sol Price School of Public Policy, Population Dynamics Research Group, *Racially Balanced Cities in Southern California, 1990-2010*, 36 pages
- University of Michigan, Population Studies Center, *Residential Segregation: What It Is and How We Measure It*

### Planning Reports

- City of Seattle, Department of Planning & Development, *Seattle 2035: Your City, Your Future*, May 2015, 39 pages

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## DATA SOURCES

### Schools

- Richard Rothstein, *The Racial Achievement Gap, Segregated Schools, and Segregated Neighborhoods: A Constitutional Insult*, Economic Policy Institute, November 12, 2014, 9 pages
- UCLA Civil Rights Project, Gary Orfield, Genevieve Siegal-Hawley and John Kucsera, *Divided We Fail: Segregation and Inequality in the Southland's Schools*, March 18, 2011, 61 pages
- UCLA Civil Rights Project, Gary Orfield, Jongyeon Ee, Erica Frankenberg, and Genevieve Siegel-Hawley, *Brown at 62: School Segregation by Race, Poverty and State*, May 16, 2016, 9 pages
- United States Government Accounting Office, *K-12 Education: Better Use of Information Could Help Agencies Identify Disparities and Address Racial Discrimination*, April 2016, 100 pages

### Poverty

- Brookings Institute, Rebecca M. Blank, *High Priority Poverty Reduction Strategies for the Next Decade*, August 2008, 13 pages
- California Budget Project, *Making Ends Meet: How Much Does It Cost to Raise a Family in California*, December 2013, 74 pages
- California Budget & Policy Center, *New Poverty Figures Underscore that California Should Do More to Ensure the State's Economy Works for Everyone*, September 17, 2015, 6 pages
- California Budget & Policy Center, *Strategies to Reduce Poverty in California*, May 2015, 29 pages
- John E. Husing, Ph.D., *Addressing the Inland Empire's Near Term Poverty*, Inland Empire Quarterly Economic Report, Vol. 26, No.1, January 2014, 6 pages
- John E. Husing, Ph.D., *Collective Impact & Attacking Poverty*, Inland Empire Quarterly Economic Report, Vol. 26, No.3, July 2014, 3 pages
- John E. Husing, Ph.D., *Education & The Future Inland Empire Workforce*, Inland Empire Quarterly Economic Report, Vol. 28, No.3, July 2016, 5 pages
- Public Policy Institute of California, Sarah Bohn, Caroline Danielson, Matt Levin, Marybeth Mattingly, and Christopher Wimer, *The California Poverty Measure: A New Look at the Social Safety Net*, October 2013, 25 pages
- Stanford Center on Poverty & Inequality, Christopher Wimer, Marybeth Mattingly, Sara Kimberlin, Caroline Danielson, and Sarah Bohn, *The California Poverty Measure: Poverty and Deep Poverty in California*, 10 pages

### U.S. Census

- John R. Logan, Zengwang Xu and Brian J. Stults, *Interpolating U.S. Decennial Census Tract Data from as Early as 1970 to 2010: A Longitudinal Tract Database*, The Professional Geographer, May 2014, pages 412-420



## Report to City Council

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**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Allen Brock, Community Development Director

**AGENDA DATE:** September 19, 2017

**TITLE:** CONSIDERATION OF EXTENDED DELIBERATION REGARDING THE PROPOSED MORENO VALLEY LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT FROM THE CURRENT DATE OF OCTOBER 2, 2017

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### **RECOMMENDED ACTION**

#### **Recommendation:**

1. That the Council consider a Continuance of the deliberation period regarding the proposed Moreno Valley Logistics Center project and provide direction to staff.

### **DISCUSSION**

On September 5, 2017, the Council concluded the Public Hearing for the proposed Moreno Valley Logistics Center project and continued the matter until October 2 to allow further deliberation over new information provided during the Public Hearing.

Staff has received a request to further continue the deliberation period.

Should the Council wish to reschedule its consideration of this proposed project beyond October 2, a new date can be set by majority vote of the City Council.

### **ALTERNATIVES**

1. That the Council consider a Continuance of the deliberation period regarding the proposed Moreno Valley Logistics Center project and provide direction to staff.
2. That the Council provide alternate direction to staff.

### **NOTIFICATION**

Publication of the Agenda.

**PREPARATION OF STAFF REPORT**

Prepared By:  
Allen Brock  
Community Development Director

Department Head Approval:  
Allen Brock  
Community Development Director

**CITY COUNCIL GOALS**

None

**CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

- 1. Economic Development
- 2. Public Safety
- 3. Library
- 4. Infrastructure
- 5. Beautification, Community Engagement, and Quality of Life
- 6. Youth Programs

**ATTACHMENTS**

None

**APPROVALS**

Budget Officer Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/15/17 1:56 PM
City Attorney Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/15/17 1:59 PM
City Manager Approval	<u>✓ Approved</u>	9/15/17 2:07 PM