



Chapter 7: Public Facilities and Infrastructure

R A N C H O C U C A M O N G A G E N E R A L P L A N

Introduction

Vital to any city's health, safety, livability, and economic well-being is an efficient and reliable system of public facilities and infrastructure. This Chapter addresses the following infrastructure needed to support the land use plan and long-term community needs: water storage and distribution, wastewater treatment, storm drainage, and solid waste disposal. In addition, this Chapter focuses on public facilities that support community educational, cultural, and civic pursuits, such as schools and libraries. Well-designed and well-maintained public facilities and infrastructure are necessary to support future growth in the City and enable lifelong learning and enrichment opportunities to maintain our quality of life.

Chapter 7: Public Facilities and Infrastructure

This Chapter consists of the following sections:

- Public Facilities
- Schools and Educational Facilities
- Library Services
- Animal Care and Services
- Infrastructure

Achieving Our Vision

The vision for Rancho Cucamonga includes the provision of high-quality public facilities, support for educational opportunities and life-long learning pursuits, and maintenance and expansion of public infrastructure to meet the planned growth of the City. The City of Rancho Cucamonga's vision for public facilities and infrastructure is reflected in the following Spirit of Rancho Cucamonga Guiding Principles:

The Spirit of Family

- Our economic development priorities are to support individuals and families by providing high-quality services and facilities.

The Spirit of Discovery and Knowledge

- Rancho Cucamonga is a community committed to lifelong learning that promotes educational opportunities for people of all ages.
- Rancho Cucamonga's schools and colleges are a valuable asset. The quality of our schools draws people to our City. Partnerships among schools, the City, businesses, as well as service, non-profit and faith-based organizations are a model for all California cities.
- We promote participation in the arts, offering a variety of entertainment and education venues for enrichment, as well as providing opportunities for people to gather with friends and neighbors.
- We promote diverse programs and high-quality facilities such as our City-owned Libraries and our Community Centers.

The Spirit of Community

- Through programs such as Healthy RC, we inspire a lifestyle that embraces a Healthy Mind, Body and Earth. We support lifelong learning and enrichment, active and healthy living, and environmental sustainability. These values are reflected in our programs and facilities for our residents and businesses. The high quality of services the City provides strengthens community bonds and contributes to healthy lifestyles.

The Spirit of Leadership

- We have a strong dedication to community planning. The quality of our built environment is by design. Our government leads by example. We are committed to achieving higher standards for community development, architecture, and landscaping. Our streetscapes reflect the high-quality development that we demand while embracing the concept of water conservation and ease of maintenance.

The Spirit of Tomorrow

- We are dedicated to a sustainable balance in land use patterns (residential, business, educational, agricultural, recreational, open space, and historic uses) and supporting transportation.
- We recognize there is an interdependent relationship between an educated citizenry, economic development, and a thriving community.

Public Facilities

Public facilities include the Civic Center, Community and Senior Centers, and Libraries. These facilities are the community's gathering places, where people can go to participate in local government, attend community events, obtain information, and learn about resources in the community. Each of the City's different Community Centers provides a different focus to meet the needs of the area and populations served. Certain facilities, such as the two Community Centers located in Central Park, provide indoor spaces that are flexible and able to accommodate many uses, including fitness and athletic activities, child care, information and referral for human services, space for nonprofit groups, nutrition services, special event rentals, and classrooms. The City invests in itself through development of public facilities and the services it can offer to the community.

City Government Facilities

The City of Rancho Cucamonga manages a comprehensive range of community facilities to meet the varied needs of residents and businesses. One Senior Center, several youth centers, and multi-purpose Community Centers offer educational and recreational activities and services for all ages. Chapter 5: Community Services provides greater detail regarding parks and special use facilities operated by the City. Other public safety facilities, such as fire stations and police stations, are discussed further in Chapter 8: Public Health and Safety.

Table PF-1: Community Facilities and Figure PF-1: Public Facilities, identify the categories of public facilities located in Rancho Cucamonga: schools and parks, public safety facilities, City facilities, and San Bernardino County facilities. City government facilities include:

- **Civic Center.** Rancho Cucamonga's Civic Center consists of City Hall, which houses the Council Chambers as well as the City's various departments, including the Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District. The Public Safety Facility building is home to the Rancho Cucamonga Police Department. The Civic Center also includes the San Bernardino County/Foothill Communities Law and Justice Center.
- **Rancho Cucamonga Corporate Yard.** The City's Corporate Yard is comprised of two facilities. The first facility houses the administrative offices for the Public Works Department for the maintenance of the City's fleet of vehicles and equipment. The second facility is a 15,000-square-foot warehouse. The compressed natural gas (CNG) fueling station at the corporate yard allows for re-fueling of City fleet vehicles with an environmentally friendly alternative to gasoline, diesel, or propane.
- **Rancho Cucamonga Cultural Center.** The Rancho Cucamonga Cultural Center features the Lewis Family Playhouse. This state-of-the-art facility was opened in 2006 and can seat 560 people on two levels. In addition to the theater, there is 90,000 square feet of meeting and performing space in Celebration Hall and the Bank of America Imagination Courtyard. It includes the Paul A. Biane Public Library, home to over 100,000 books and media, and features a 21-seat technology center, a story room complete with fiber optic ceiling lights, a reading room with a fireplace, and a homework center.

- **Epicenter.** The Epicenter is a 52-acre sports complex that contains a professional sports stadium that is home to a Minor League baseball team, regulation soccer fields, adult softball fields, and a regulation Little League field. Other amenities include an open-air plaza and covered pavilion. The facility hosts a wide variety of events, including community-wide festivals, and is often used for film production.
- **Animal Care and Adoption Center.** Originally built in 1993, the Rancho Cucamonga Animal Care and Adoption Center has been managed by the City's Department of Animal Care and Services since 2006. The Center includes field services staff, veterinarians, animal handlers and caretakers, program coordinators, and support staff. The facility assists more than 6,000 animals a year.
- **Central Park.** Central Park will continue to develop into one of the community's greatest assets. Opened in 2005, the dedication of the James L. Brulte Senior Center and the Goldy S. Lewis Community Center marked the completion of Phase I of the 103-acre park project. Both facilities feature flexible and spacious meeting rooms that provide flexible space for small business meetings all the way up to large wedding receptions. The facility is large enough to host a community fair or expo of more than 1,000 persons.

San Bernardino County Government Facilities

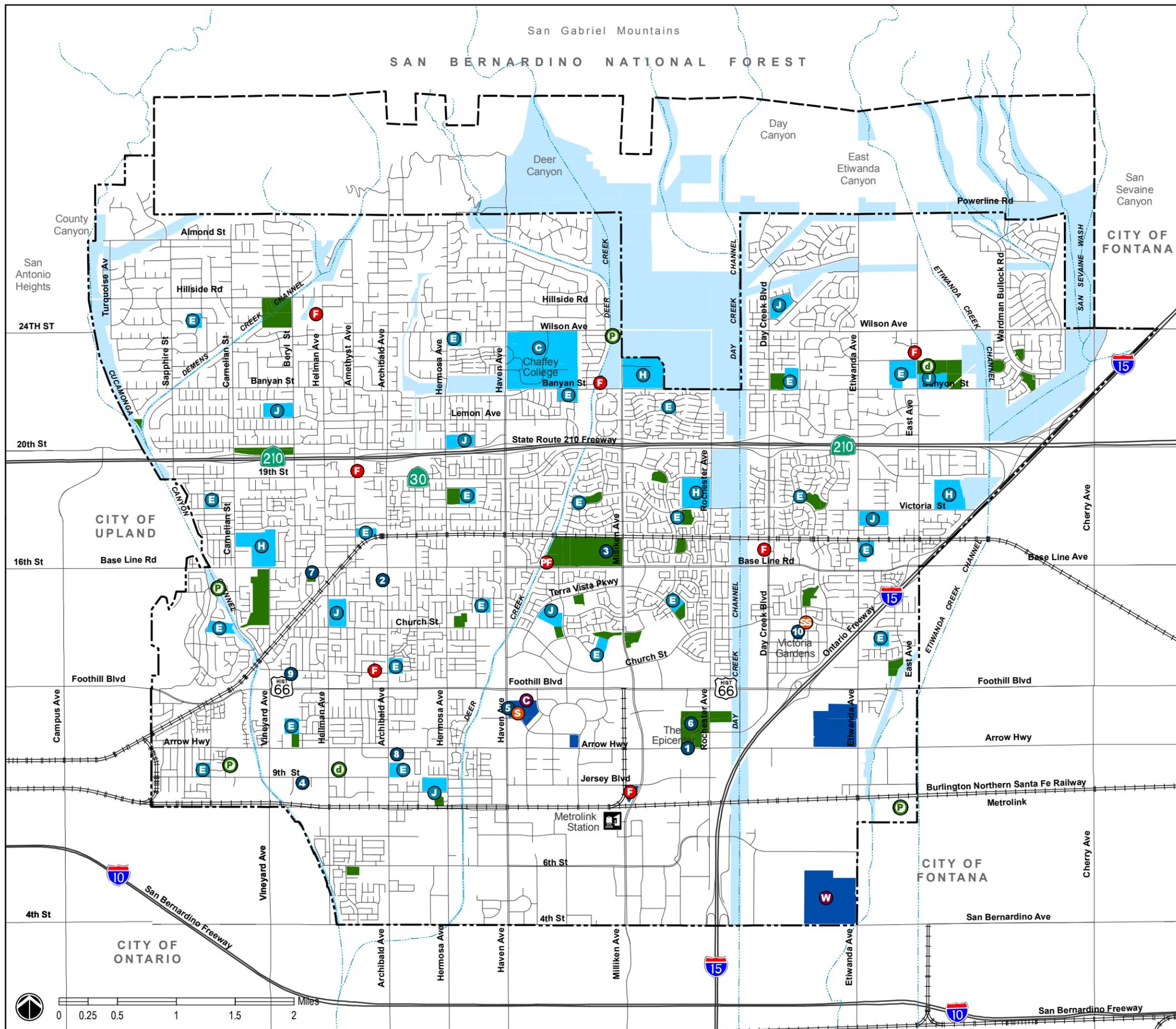
Several San Bernardino County facilities are located in Rancho Cucamonga:

- **San Bernardino County/Foothill Communities Law and Justice Center.** The San Bernardino County Superior Court has one courthouse located within the Rancho Cucamonga Civic Center. Known as the Rancho Cucamonga Courthouse, this regional facility serves the communities of Rancho Cucamonga, Montclair, Ontario, Upland, and unincorporated areas of Mount Baldy.
- **West Valley Detention Center.** The West Valley Detention Center is a San Bernardino County jail facility located on Etiwanda Avenue. With a capacity of 3,291, the facility is one of the largest county jails in California. The facility is supported by over 600 employees. In addition to serving as a detention center, the facility is the first stop for new San Bernardino deputies who enter law enforcement. Graduates of the San Bernardino Training Center Academy entering the Sheriff's Department are assigned to the detention center for initial training.

Table PF-1: Community Facilities

Facility	Address	Features
City Government Facilities		
Animal Care and Adoption Center	11780 Arrow Highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal care and adoption services
Archibald Library	7368 Archibald Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Library
Central Park	11200 Base Line Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goldy S. Lewis Community Center James L. Brulte Senior Center
Corporate Yard	9153 9th Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City maintenance and storage facility
Civic Center	10500 Civic Center Drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Hall Fire Protection District Offices Rancho Cucamonga Police Department
Epicenter/Adults Sports Complex	8408 Rochester Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor league baseball stadium and sports fields
Lions Center East	9191 Base Line Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-use facility
Lions Center West	9161 Base Line Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-use facility
RC Family Resource Center	9791 Arrow Route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social services center
RC Family Sports Center	9059 San Bernardino Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indoor sports facility
Victoria Gardens Cultural Center	12505 Cultural Center Drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul A. Biane Library Lewis Family Playhouse Celebration Hall Bank of America Imagination Courtyard
San Bernardino Government Facilities		
San Bernardino/Foothill Communities Law and Justice Center	8303 North Haven Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> San Bernardino County Superior Court (Located at Civic Center)
West Valley Detention Center	9500 Etiwanda Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department jail facility

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Public Facility Land Use Designations

- Civic/Regional (Max. 1.0 FAR)
- Schools (Max. 0.20 FAR)
- Parks
- Flood Control/Utility Corridor

Schools and Parks

- E Elementary School
- J Junior High/Middle School
- H High School
- C College
- P Future Park (1)
- d Dog Park

Public Safety Facilities

- F Fire Station
- PF Future Fire Station
- S Sheriff's Station
- SS Sheriff's Sub-Station

San Bernardino Government Facilities

- C Rancho Cucamonga Courthouse
- W West Valley Detention Center

City Facilities

- 1 Animal Care and Adoption Center
- 2 Archibald Library
- 3 Central Park: Senior and Community Centers
- 4 City Corporate Yard
- 5 Civic Center
- 6 Epicenter/Adult Sports Complex
- 7 Lions Center East and West
- 8 RC Family Resources Center
- 9 RC Family Sports Center
- 10 Victoria Gardens Cultural Center (Theater/Library)

Base Layers

- City Boundary
- Sphere of Influence
- Waterways
- Freeway
- Roads
- Railroads

Notes: (1) Location of future parks are not fixed and may be adjusted to accommodate future planning needs.

Source: Rancho Cucamonga, 2001 and San Bernardino County Assessor, 2009.



Figure PF-1:
Public Facilities

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Schools and Educational Facilities

The City values and promotes education and life-long learning. Education provides the foundation for the development of healthy minds, prepares young students for a successful future, and enriches the lives of older students. For these reasons, Rancho Cucamonga strongly promotes quality learning opportunities in all of the City's public and private schools, local community college, and continuing education centers. Although schools are not the direct responsibility of the City, the General Plan supports cooperation between the City and the school districts to further improve schools serving the Rancho Cucamonga community.

Schools

Four elementary school districts and one high school district serve residents of Rancho Cucamonga, as indicated in Table PF-2: Schools Serving Rancho Cucamonga and Figure PF-2: Schools and School Districts. Table PF-3: School District Student Capacity, identifies school capacity for each school district.

Rancho Cucamonga is located entirely within the Chaffey Joint Union High School District, which provides all secondary public education. The district operates four high schools: Alta Loma on the west, Rancho Cucamonga in the central area, Etiwanda on the east, and Los Osos in the north central portion of the City.

Primary-level public education services are provided by four elementary and junior high/middle school districts: Alta Loma serving the northwest portion, Central serving the west central portion, Cucamonga serving the south portion, and Etiwanda serving the eastern portion of the City. The unincorporated Sphere of Influence to the north is served by the Alta Loma and Etiwanda districts.

Each school district has different school planning programs, site development schedules, and policies regarding joint-use of school facilities. Consequently, the City faces the challenges represented by these differences when coordinating City activities and the use of school facilities.

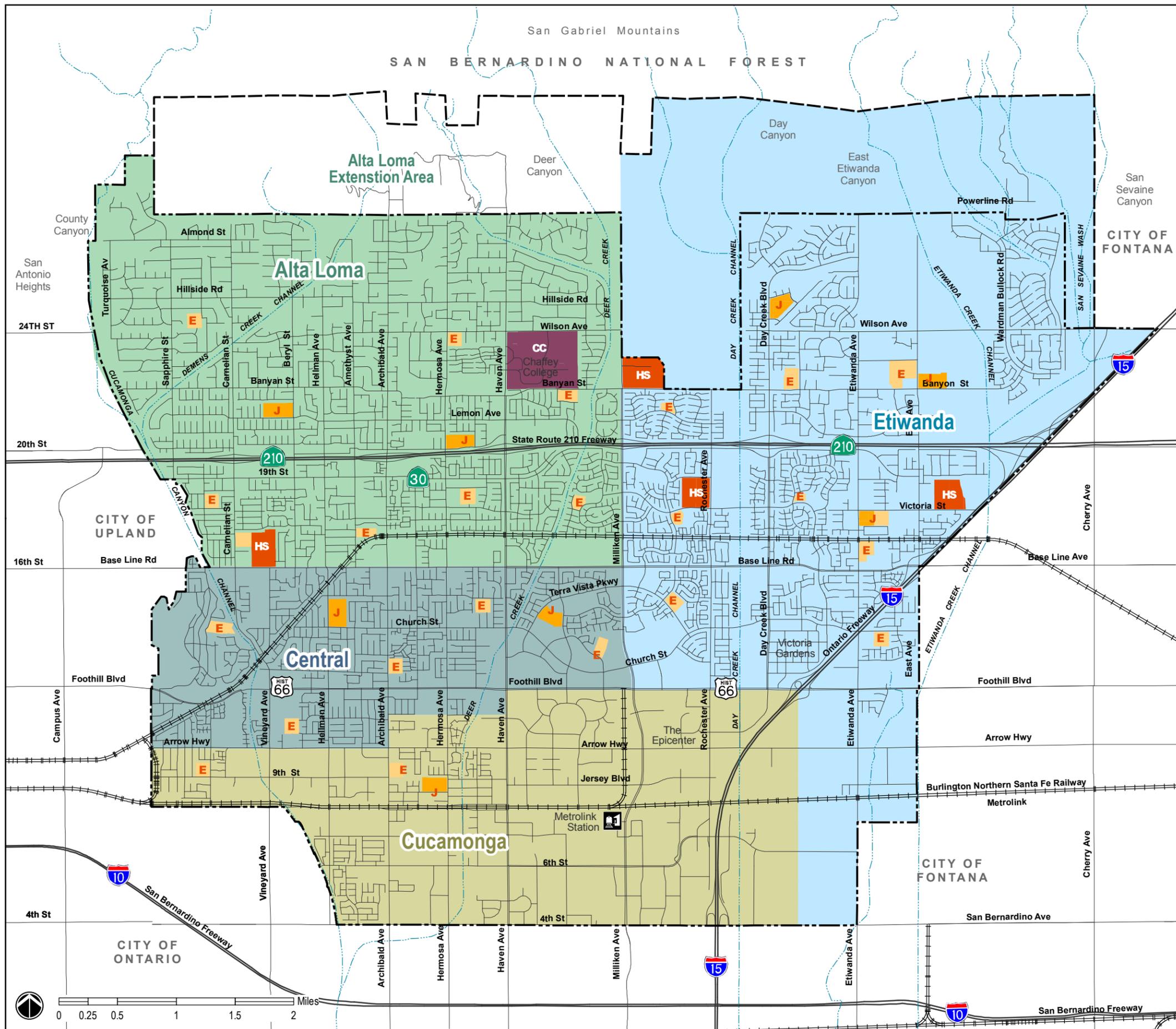
The City also has many religious institutions on large properties that have K-12 schools now and possibly in the future.



Day Creek Intermediate School, part of the Etiwanda School District, was awarded the California Distinguished School Award for the 2006/2007 school year.

Table PF-2: Schools Serving Rancho Cucamonga

School Type	School Name
Alta Loma School District	
Elementary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alta Loma ▪ Banyan ▪ Carnelian ▪ Deer Canyon ▪ Hermosa ▪ Jasper ▪ Floyd M. Stork ▪ Victoria Groves
Middle/Junior High Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alta Loma Junior High ▪ Vineyard Junior High
Central School District	
Elementary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bear Gulch ▪ Central ▪ Coyote Canyon ▪ Doña Merced ▪ Valley Vista
Middle/Junior High Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cucamonga Middle ▪ Ruth Musser Middle
Cucamonga School District	
Elementary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cucamonga ▪ Los Amigos
Middle/Junior High Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rancho Cucamonga Middle
Etiwanda School District	
Elementary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caryn ▪ Etiwanda Colony ▪ John L. Golden ▪ Grapeland ▪ Carleton P. Lightfoot ▪ Perdew ▪ Terra Vista ▪ Windrows
Middle/Junior High Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Day Creek Intermediate ▪ Etiwanda Intermediate ▪ Summit Intermediate
Chaffey Joint Union High School District	
High Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alta Loma ▪ Etiwanda ▪ Los Osos ▪ Rancho Cucamonga



- School Districts**
- Alta Loma School District
 - Central School District
 - Cucamonga School District
 - Etiwanda School District
- School Types**
- E Elementary School
 - J Junior High/Middle School
 - HS High School
 - CC Chaffey Community College

- Base Layers**
- City Boundary
 - Sphere of Influence
 - Waterways
 - Freeway
 - Roads
 - Railroads

Sources: Etiwanda School District; Alta Loma School District; Cucamonga School District, and Central School District.

Figure PF-2:
Schools and School Districts

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Table PF-3: School District Student Capacity

School District	Area Served	Schools			2009/2010 Capacity
		Elementary	Junior High/Middle School	High	
Alta Loma	Northwest	8	2	0	6,570
Central	West Central	5	2	0	4,872
Cucamonga	South	2	1	0	1,962
Etiwanda	East	8	3	0	8,836
Chaffey Joint Unified High School	Entire Planning Area	0	0	4	12,200
Totals		23	8	4	34,440

Sources: Alta Loma, Central, Cucamonga, Etiwanda, and Chaffey Joint Unified High School Districts.

Note: Schools not located within the City of Rancho Cucamonga are omitted.



Chaffey Community College Student Services and Administration building.

Chaffey Community College

Chaffey Community College serves the Rancho Cucamonga community and surrounding region. Founded in 1883 as a private college, Chaffey has been a publicly funded college since 1916 and is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. Chaffey Community College is a full-service community college occupying a 200-acre site along north Haven Avenue. The college offers a wide range of educational programs, including the following schools: Business and Applied Technology; Health Sciences; Language Arts; Mathematics and Science; Social and Behavioral Sciences; and Visual, Performing, and Communication Arts.

Other Facilities for Higher Education

In addition to Chaffey Community College, Rancho Cucamonga can boast a number of satellite campuses from major institutions of higher learning. Within the City limits these include facilities operated by the University of Redlands and the University of La Verne.

Public Facilities and Infrastructure

Library Services

Libraries promote creativity, knowledge, and learning throughout people's lives, all of which contribute to healthier minds. Libraries provide a place where people can study and research school projects, read current issues of newspapers and magazines, or simply relax and pick up a good book. Libraries can also be places for personal reinvention by offering resources on jobs, careers, and hobbies.

Rancho Cucamonga Public Library

Rancho Cucamonga's Library was established in 1994 when the City took over operation of the local library from the San Bernardino County Library System. In addition to the circulation and processing of library materials, the City's Library Services Department is responsible for children's services, programs, and special events; adult information services; and adult and family literacy services. The Library Services Department is overseen by a five-member Board of Trustees. Additional support comes from the Library Foundation Board that provides fundraising support. The Rancho Cucamonga Public Library has two library facilities, and is consistently one of the busiest library systems in California.

Started in 1994, the Rancho Cucamonga Library Board of Trustees serves as a volunteer advisory group to the City Council and Library staff. This five member group meets once a month and assists Library staff with developing Library goals, determining needs for Library services and programs, and being an advocate for Library services in the community.

The Paul A. Biane Library opened alongside the Lewis Family Playhouse within the Victoria Gardens Cultural Center in 2006.



Archibald Library

The Archibald Library was the first municipal library in Rancho Cucamonga, opening in 1994. Originally intended to be an "interim" main library, the Archibald Library was created from a converted office building and was designed to accommodate 65,000 volumes. The same facility has been renovated since its inception and still serves the community. The Archibald Library now contains over 120,000 volumes and other

materials, performing at nearly double the capacity for which it was originally intended. The renovation has allowed for an enhanced technology center.

Paul A. Biane Library

The Paul A. Biane Library, located as part of the Victoria Gardens Cultural Center, opened in 2006. The opening of this second facility has nearly doubled the capacity of the Rancho Cucamonga Public Library system. The Paul A. Biane Library is home to a book and media collection of approximately 100,000 items and features amenities such as a 21-seat technology center, a story room complete with fiber optic ceiling lights, a traditional reading room with a fireplace, a homework center, and the Local History Room (which displays historic artifacts and where recording of digital stories of the City's history takes place).

Library Programs and Services

The Rancho Cucamonga Public Library offers programs and services for people of all ages, including a bookmobile, technology classes, storytime for children, programs for teens, book clubs, literacy programs, and special programs that all help develop healthy minds.

- **Bookmobile.** Rancho Cucamonga's Bookmobile aids in the distribution of books by visiting schools around the City and providing a bus full of children-oriented and educational books that students can check out.
- **Adult Literacy.** The Adult Literacy Program provides free adult literacy services to the local community. Adults may participate as students or as volunteer tutors.
- **Back to Basics.** Back to Basics is an after-school tutoring program. The program targets elementary school-aged children 7 to 12 years old who are reading below their grade level and want to improve their reading and writing skills.
- **Virtual Library.** The Library's website or "Virtual Library" allows residents to access certain library services from the internet 24 hours a day. The Virtual Library allows the community to apply for a library card, download audio books, conduct research using library databases, or check availability of library materials.
- **Technology Classes and Public Computers.** The Library offers all library patrons the use of public computers for free. Both Libraries also offer computer classes that cover a variety of computer-related topics and basic computer skills. In addition, both the Archibald and Biane Libraries offer the use of free Wi-Fi for personal computers.
- **Other Programs for Children and Teens.** Both Libraries offer storytime sessions with a wide range of stories that appeal to children ranging in age from babies and toddlers, to children up to 11 years old. Through the Library's Teen Scene program, a variety of teen activities such as reading clubs and teen social gatherings are offered. The Library also accepts volunteers for its Teen Action Group, which serves an advisory role, making suggestions for library services and helping plan teen programs.

Animal Care and Services

Pet owners in Rancho Cucamonga enjoy many pet-friendly benefits, including many places to walk and exercise including a dedicated dog park, parks and open space areas to relax in, and animal services programs that care for their animal companions. Pets enrich families and communities with their companionship and loyalty, and pets have been shown to have positive impacts on people's physical and mental health. To address and encourage these positive affects, the City looks to support programs that respond to the needs of pet owners and their animal companions.

In 1993, the City of Rancho Cucamonga constructed the current Animal Center at 11780 Arrow Highway (sharing the parking lot with the Epicenter) and contracted with San Bernardino County to administer the Center. In 2005, citizens expressed a strong interest in a more progressive animal services program focused on building a community in which every adoptable pet finds a home. The City Council created the Department of Animal Care and Services and took over administration on May 1, 2006. The Department has increased community involvement with strong volunteer and fundraising programs and promoted spaying, neutering, community outreach, and education.

The Rancho Cucamonga Animal Care and Adoption Center is managed by the Animal Care and Services Department and provides the community with services specific to animals. The Department's goal is to build a community in which every adoptable pet finds a home. The Department also provides public health and safety programs oriented toward animal care and community service. Some of the services provided include homeless animal adoptions; services for lost animals, medical care and foster care for sick, injured, or young animals; low-cost vaccination clinics; spay and neuter services; licensing; microchipping; and public awareness and education programs on animal care.

The Animal Care and Services Department includes field services staff, veterinarians, animal handlers and caretakers, program coordinators, and support staff. The Department typically assists over 6,000 animals a year. In addition to the services mentioned above, the Department also provides strong support for community and volunteer programs, field services, behavior training, and education and outreach.

Department staff is committed to working with animals to socialize them and to encourage better behavior, calm frightened animals, and improve overall adoptability. The Adoption Center provides proactive socialization programs, as well as education tips for adopters to help pets succeed in fitting into their new homes. The Center also provides medical services.

Community Programs and Volunteering

The City is committed to providing and encouraging community and volunteer programs. The Adoption Center has more than 200 volunteers who actively help keep pets loved, exercised, socialized, trained, and active while seeking new homes. They also participate in special events to help raise donations such as the "Bark in the Park" nights during baseball games at the Epicenter. Volunteers and fundraising are the primary ways to enable foster care, and are essential to outreach events, dog walking, fundraisers, and many other services.

Field Services

The Field Services Officers are on call seven days a week, 24 hours a day to respond to animal law enforcement and rescue concerns in the City. The services they provide include capturing vicious or dangerous animals and rescuing stray, sick, injured, or abandoned animals. They also investigate cases of animal cruelty or neglect; pick up confined, stray, or deceased animals; and respond to common complaints such as excessive barking, and leash and licensing violations.

Education and Outreach

A major emphasis of the Animal Care and Services Department is related to education and public outreach. The Department has a multimedia website that actively engages the public and provides information on animal care, the services provided by the Department, and the ability to view stray and adoptable animals. The Department also takes educational materials and adoptable pets to events and locations in the area to increase knowledge and awareness of proper pet care and showcase adoptable pets.

In addition to focusing on pets, the Department reaches out to increase public awareness regarding wild animals. Development in the foothills can impact natural open space, displacing animals that are involuntarily forced to live closer to urban development. The Department looks to minimize wildlife accidents on roads and deter raccoons, opossums, skunks, mice and rats, mountain lions, birds, and coyotes from urban areas. Department programs emphasize education over extermination.

Infrastructure

Rancho Cucamonga requires a sophisticated system of public facilities and infrastructure to keep the City running. Water distribution and wastewater facilities are necessary for the daily needs of residential and non-residential uses. Integrated waste management and flood control facilities help ensure the health and safety of the community. The City depends upon state-of-the-art telecommunications infrastructure for fast and efficient methods of obtaining and transmitting information and data. Maintaining and adding new infrastructure systems are costly but vital to the long-term health and prosperity of the community. The City of Rancho Cucamonga is committed to providing the most affordable options for ensuring a high-quality infrastructure system.

Water Facilities

Water services in Rancho Cucamonga are provided by the Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD), a special district created as a separate entity from the City, and with the sole purpose of providing high-quality, safe, and reliable water services. In addition to Rancho Cucamonga, the CVWD serves portions of the cities of Upland, Ontario, and Fontana, and some unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. In total, CVWD has approximately 49,600 water connections and serves a population of approximately 186,000 within a 47 square-mile area. This section describes the infrastructure that treats, stores, and distributes the water. The Resource Conservation Chapter (Chapter 6) describes the water supply sources utilized by CVWD.

Water Storage and Distribution

As of 2006, CVWD maintained 23 groundwater wells, of which 13 were in service with a maximum production capacity of 20,490 gallons per minute (or an annual production equivalent of 33,076 acre-feet).¹

CVWD's water distribution system is comprised of 690 miles of distribution mains, 22 pump stations, and 39 pressure-reducing valve stations. The CVWD has 34 water storage facilities that vary in size from 13 to 16 million gallons, with a combined design storage capacity of 89.6 million gallons. Seven storage facilities are located in the higher elevations above 2,267 feet.

The CVWD continues to refine and improve its water system maintenance and operation procedures to ensure reliability. Its maintenance practices help reduce water loss from leaks in the distribution system, which contributes to the amount of available potable water in the City.

Water Treatment

With a large portion of water coming from local sources that include canyon surface waters and groundwater, CVWD has developed three water treatment facilities so that water quality meets all Federal and State requirements:

- Arthur H. Bridge Treatment Plant
- Royer Nesbit Treatment Plant
- Lloyd W. Michael Treatment Plant

Water that is imported from the Metropolitan Water District is treated at the Lloyd W. Michael Water Treatment Plant. The treated water flows into storage reservoirs and then into the distribution system. Groundwater and surface water is treated at the Arthur H. Bridge and Royer Nesbit Water Treatment Plants. After treatment, the water is stored in enclosed reservoirs ready for distribution to consumers.

Cucamonga Valley Water District water storage tank.



¹ (1 acre) foot = 325,851.4 US gallons

Water Quality

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), California Department of Health Services, and California Public Utilities Commission are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards. To ensure that drinking water is safe for consumption, the EPA sets Federal regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the layers in the ground, naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials dissolve, and water can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean water may be a health risk. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Nitrate, viruses, and coliform bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, over fertilization, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring, or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

Since 1991, California water utilities, including CVWD, have mailed an annual Water Quality Report to customers. Potable water provided by CVWD to Rancho Cucamonga has consistently met Federal and State standards.

Wastewater

Wastewater is any water that drains from showers, sinks, and toilets in buildings. Other sources of wastewater include laundry facilities and industrial and manufacturing operations. Wastewater conveyance is handled by the City and CVWD, and wastewater is processed by CVWD and the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA). CVWD oversees the facilities and infrastructure that transport wastewater to treatment plants operated by the IEUA. At IEUA treatment plants, wastewater is subject to tertiary-level water treatment, an advanced process that produces effluent suitable for re-use.

The IEUA operates the wastewater Regional Plant No. 4 located at the intersection of 6th Street and Etiwanda Avenue in Rancho Cucamonga. This wastewater plant has been in operation since 1997 and treats an annual flow of seven million gallons per day, with an ultimate build-out capacity of 28 million gallons per day.

Recycled Water

CVWD and IEUA have been working to increase the supply of recycled water through the Regional Water Recycling Project. Recycled water is former wastewater that has been treated to remove solids and certain impurities, and is available for non-potable

uses. CVWD has been upgrading infrastructure to further distribute recycled water throughout its service area. Recycled water is a new source of water for CVWD and is a sustainable method of efficiently re-using water.

In addition to receiving recycled water from IEUA, CVWD will also be providing recycled water to users. CVWD is considering constructing two wastewater recycling facilities. These state-of-the-art facilities would treat wastewater to strict Federal and State standards so it can be used for irrigation and other beneficial purposes. Working with IEUA and by constructing two wastewater recycling facilities, CVWD's goal is to produce and distribute up to 21,600 acre-feet of recycled water each year by 2030. This would free enough drinkable water to supply the annual needs of over 10,000 homes within the CVWD service area. For more information regarding recycled water, see Chapter 6: Resource Conservation.

Storm Drainage and Flood Control

Rancho Cucamonga's storm drainage and flood control system provides both regional and local drainage, and provides debris basins and spreading grounds designed to reduce mud flows. The City, through its Engineering and Public Works Departments, is responsible for the localized facilities. The Streets and Storm Drain Maintenance group of the City's Public Works Department maintains 104 miles of storm drains and an additional 2,200 drainage structures throughout the City. The San Bernardino County Flood Control District is responsible for the regional facilities. Together, the City and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District coordinate the preparation of drainage plans and review development projects using design criteria established by the County Flood Control District.

The City has prepared two drainage plans for the east and west portions of the community. The purpose of the drainage plans is to establish a means to collect revenue from development to offset the cost of constructing the system.

Storm drainage channel facility.



Drainage Plans

- **The City Master Plan of Drainage-Westside Area.** This plan applies to the area located primarily between the Deer Creek Channel on the east and the Cucamonga Channel on the west.
- **Etiwanda/San Sevaine Area Drainage Policy.** This policy document, with its associated Etiwanda Area Master Plan of Drainage, identifies drainage facilities and fees for the area located along the west side of Etiwanda Avenue extending to the easterly City limits, north of 4th Street.

The City’s drainage plans provide a drainage system consisting of regional mainline, secondary regional, and master plan facilities that will adequately convey a 100-year storm event based upon certain drainage criteria. The plans provide for the establishment of a drainage system hierarchy as shown in Table PF-4.

Facility Type	Owner/Operator	Characteristics
Regional Mainline Facilities	San Bernardino County Flood Control District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open channels with a flow in excess of 3,000 cubic feet per second ▪ Debris basins or dams at the upstream end of Regional Mainline Facilities ▪ Spreading grounds, percolation basins and flood peak attenuation facilities on or adjacent to Mainline Regional channels
Secondary Regional Facilities	San Bernardino County Flood Control District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smaller area than that of the Regional Mainline Facility ▪ Open channels with a minimum flow of 750 cubic feet per second ▪ Flood peak attenuation facilities adjacent to Regional Mainline Facilities ▪ Interceptor channels collecting debris laden mountain runoff
Master Plan Facilities	City of Rancho Cucamonga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serve a minimum drainage area of 80 acres ▪ Consist of reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) with a minimum diameter of 48 inches ▪ Facility may consist of RCP or open channel
Local Drainage Facilities	City of Rancho Cucamonga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serve a local drainage area or combination of local drainage areas not meeting the minimum criteria for a Master Plan Facility ▪ Consist of a RCP with a minimum main line diameter of 24 inches ▪ May consist of RCP or open channel ▪ Local drainage does not include private on-site systems
Interim Drainage Facilities	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Optional Interim Regional and Master Planned retention basins to be used prior to the construction of the ultimate Regional and/or Master Planned Facilities

Stormwater Quality

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act prohibits the discharge of any pollutant to navigable waters from a point source unless the discharge is authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. NPDES permit requirements were established in 1987 with the passage of the Water Quality Act. The NPDES permit program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into the so-called waters of the United States.

In Rancho Cucamonga, NPDES permits are issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (RWQCB) as part of its Stormwater Program. The Santa Ana Region issues permits to three counties — Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino — and all incorporated cities within those counties.

Rancho Cucamonga's Environmental Programs Section of the Engineering Department leads educational efforts that encourage protection of natural resources and prevention of stormwater pollution. These educational efforts are implemented through school presentations, community outreach, and site and business inspections.

The Environmental Programs Section is also responsible for the administration of the City's Integrated Waste Management and Household Hazardous Waste programs, which follow guidelines that have been set forth in Assembly Bill 939, as well as the San Bernardino County Stormwater NPDES permit rules as prescribed by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Integrated Waste Management

Integrated Waste Management contributes to Healthy RC goals by focusing on reducing materials that enter the landfill through encouraging waste reduction, re-use, recycling, and composting. Minimizing the volume of trash that enters landfills conserves resources and protects the environment from the negative impacts associated with waste disposal. As landfill space diminishes, waste reduction, re-use, recycling, and composting become even more necessary to reduce demand on nonrenewable resources. Using recycled products also lowers energy consumption, as manufacturing new products from recycled materials often uses significantly less energy than manufacturing from raw materials. Reducing the amount of waste going to landfills also helps curb global warming, as waste in landfills decomposes anaerobically and produces methane, which has approximately 23 times more greenhouse gas effects than CO₂.

In addition to using disposed material for recycling, organic solid waste such as food scraps, fallen leaves, grass clippings, and plant and tree trimmings can be used for compost. Construction and building demolition debris produces large quantities of solid waste, much of which can be recycled or processed for re-use. One of the basic principles of "Green Building," which is discussed in Chapter 8: Resource Conservation, is to use recycled and re-used materials in new construction.

Solid waste collection and transport are handled by contracted private firms that haul collected materials to several regional landfills and materials recycling facilities. For household waste disposal, Rancho Cucamonga contracts with a private hauling firm that utilizes a three container system for recycling and waste disposal. The blue bin allows for recyclable materials including paper, cartons, metal cans and trays, glass bottles and jars, and plastic container items. The green bin allows for green waste such as grass clippings, brush, prunings, leaves, tree trimmings, twigs, weeds, and

other green waste. The black bin allows for materials that are not recyclable or compostable.

The City also implements various programs with local businesses and public agencies to increase recycling efforts. See Table PF-5: Recycling Programs for additional recycling programs. Chapter 8: Public Health and Safety includes discussion on hazardous disposal facilities.

Table PF-5: Recycling Programs	
Program Type	Programs
Composting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Residential Curbside Green Waste Collection ▪ Commercial Self-Haul Green Waste ▪ Food Waste Composting
Facility Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Material Recovery Facility ▪ Landfill ▪ Composting Facility
Household Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent Facility ▪ Education Programs
Policy Incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Product and Landfill Bans ▪ Economic Incentives ▪ Ordinances
Public Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electronic (radio, television, web, telephone hotlines) ▪ Print (brochures, flyers, guides, news articles) ▪ Outreach (technical assistance, presentations, awards, fairs, field trips)
Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Residential Curbside ▪ Residential Buy-Back ▪ Commercial On-Site Pickup ▪ School Recycling Programs ▪ Government Recycling Programs ▪ Special Seasonal Collection (regular) ▪ Other Recycling
Source Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Efficient Landscaping ▪ Backyard and On-Site Composting/Mulching ▪ Business Waste Reduction Program ▪ Procurement ▪ Government Source Reduction Programs ▪ Material Exchange, Thrift Shops
Special Waste Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ White Goods ▪ Scrap Metal ▪ Wood Waste ▪ Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board, 2008.

Rancho Cucamonga utilizes a three-container system for disposal and recycling.



In order to reduce the amount of solid waste generated in California, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) was created in 1989 to oversee the reporting of solid waste disposal by cities and counties. The CIWMB required that the amount of solid waste sent to landfills be reduced by 50 percent by the year 2000, per Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939). Rancho Cucamonga implemented a series of programs for recycling materials that significantly decreased the amount of waste the City sent to landfills. In 2000, Rancho Cucamonga was diverting 35 percent of its waste from landfills. By 2006, Rancho Cucamonga diverted 57 percent of its waste from landfills through recycling and re-use.

In 2008, the California State Senate passed Senate Bill 1016 (SB 1016) that builds upon AB 939. Instead of looking at diversion rates for cities and counties, the new law requires jurisdictions to report waste generation factors based on disposal weight, as reported by disposal facilities, and reported population and employment data. Table PF-6: Disposal Rates identifies target and disposal rates for 2007 and 2008. The City of Rancho Cucamonga has achieved and exceeded the target numbers identified by CIWMB in SB 1016 and continues to improve existing programs, as well as develop and implement new programs to minimize waste generation and increase recycling.

Table PF-6: Disposal Rates

Calculated Disposal Rates	Pounds Per Person Per Day		
	Target	2007	2008
Per Resident Disposal Rate	6.8	5.3	4.5
Per Employee Disposal Rate	16.7	12.9	11.5

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board, 2008.

<<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/>>

Note: Target rate is the minimum and the City would be out of compliance if it exceeded the target numbers. The lower number is best.

Communications

Residents, businesses, and institutions in Rancho Cucamonga rely on communications infrastructure systems — telephone lines, fiber optic cables, and the airwaves — that allow them to stay connected to friends and family and run their operations efficiently.

Telecommunications

Telecommunications is the transmission of communication over a long distance. Telecommunications consists of technologies such as fiber optics, electric wave transmission lines, and wireless transmissions, with the methods of transmission evolving rapidly as science and technology advance. These technologies have been incorporated into daily life, and businesses find it critical to use new telecommunications technologies and devices to remain successful and competitive. Residents expect good access and service for entertainment, education, and social purposes.

Because telecommunications service providers are private enterprises, the City's role is focused on quality service and equal access to telecommunication technologies for all local users, and on helping businesses attain competitive advantages through state-of-the-art telecommunication systems. The City supports the use of continually evolving telecommunications technology to help improve local businesses and improve the quality of life for residents.

RCTV-3

RCTV-3, the government access cable television channel managed by the City of Rancho Cucamonga, provides Rancho Cucamonga area viewers with informational messages concerning programs and events sponsored or co-sponsored by the City, local school districts, and other local government agencies. In addition to these community messages, RCTV-3 broadcasts the Rancho Cucamonga City Council meetings. RCTV-3 also provides public educational video programming regarding various safety, environmental, recreational, and government-related issues.

Public Facilities and Infrastructure Issues

Key issues relative to public facilities and infrastructure include:

- **Well-designed Public Facilities.** Multi-functional public facilities provide programmable space that can adapt to meet the diverse program and service needs of an evolving population. Multi-functional facilities provide a more efficient use of space than specialized facilities. As the number of different programs offered by the City outpaces the construction of new facilities, multi-functioning facilities will be even more important.
- **Library Facilities and Services Expansion.** Libraries serve as an educational resource, a place for personal enrichment, and a place for engagement and entertainment. The increasing popularity of the City's Libraries has resulted in a few issues. First, library facilities have suffered

from limited space, impacting the amount of materials that can be put in circulation. Additionally, there is a growing demand for diverse programs and materials, and more on-line and technology services are being requested by library patrons.

- **Animal Services.** Caring for domestic animals and pets is a major responsibility and commitment for residents. Spaying and neutering, vaccinations, licensing, and animal care education are just some of the important services for maintaining healthy pets. It is also important to understand about coexisting with local area wildlife.
- **Coordination with Local School Districts.** Rancho Cucamonga is served by multiple school districts and faces challenges in coordinating with all the districts. Each district has developed different standards for school planning programs, site development schedules, and policies regarding joint use of school facilities. The City will have to continue coordinating independently with each individual school district for programs, services, or developments.
- **Accommodate New School Sites.** As the City continues to grow, the City must consider the accommodation of additional school sites to meet the needs of the community. Although school capacity issues are largely the responsibility of the various school districts, the location of any new schools must be coordinated and planned jointly by the City and the school district involved. Planning considerations such as appropriate surrounding land uses, the physical location of any new schools, and the potential to develop joint use facilities must be coordinated.
- **Maintenance and Expansion of Storm Drain Facilities.** Storm drain and other flood control facilities must be maintained, and as new development occurs, the system must be developed further to serve our needs. Future development can decrease the amount of permeable ground area that can absorb water, which in turn can increase stormwater runoff volumes that must be controlled. Continual monitoring of both local and regional water facilities by a concerted effort of the City's Engineering and Public Works Departments and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District will be needed.

Certain areas within the Industrial Specific Plan planning area (located in the southern portion of the City) may require additional detention facilities on a case-by-case basis to provide 100-year flood protection for the structures on these properties. These detention facilities are important in that they prevent flooding in the case of a major storm.

- **Waste Management.** Excessive product waste, building and construction waste, and landscaping materials can enter landfills when many of these materials can be reused, recycled, and composted. Local landfills are slowly being filled to capacity. It will become costlier to transport waste to disposal sites farther away.
- **Communications.** Technology is continually changing. Rancho Cucamonga is committed to providing the state-of-the-art technology wherever and whenever feasible. The City is also focused on maintaining affordability and equal access to all users, including individuals, businesses, educational institutions, and government functions.

Public Facilities and Infrastructure Goals and Policies

The following goals and policies are aimed at providing guidance and policy direction for public facilities and infrastructure in Rancho Cucamonga. These goals and policies ensure that public facilities and infrastructure will continually be expanded, improved, and maintained.

GOAL PF-1: Provide state-of-the-art public and community facilities that support existing programs, accommodate future needs, and are accessible to all members of the community.

Policy PF-1.1: Continue to implement high-quality standards for new public facilities and improvements to existing buildings.

Discussion: Rancho Cucamonga enjoys quality public facilities due to a community heritage of insisting upon quality projects. The results are evident throughout the community, and the expectation for high-quality facilities is reflected in the community values. High-quality facilities have contributed significantly to the attractiveness of Rancho Cucamonga as a place in which investment in property is a wise decision. While initial costs are greater for superior quality, long-term value is well worth the investment.

The City shall explore various ways to measure and manage the impacts of incorporating innovative sustainability features within new construction and the retrofit of older structures. The City's program will focus on identifying minimum standards based on Green Building programs. Project review will remain in house with City staff.

Policy PF-1.2: Promote community facilities as focal points for gatherings, events, and celebrations.

Discussion: Community facilities act as the hub of activity in the community. Within these facilities, many services and programs important to the community are provided. In addition, many of the facilities are physically located in areas that are highly trafficked. In combination, these facilities become key natural focal points in the community and should be maintained as such.

Policy PF-1.3: Locate new community facilities in neighborhoods and centers where they will serve populations with the greatest needs.



Discussion: Community facilities are intended to provide programs and services to the community and serve the greatest purpose when located in areas that have the greatest needs. Locating community facilities where populations are underserved and have great needs serves two functions: it creates equal access to community programs and services throughout the community, and it helps provide local focal points.

Policy PF-1.4: Maintain public facilities and optimize their usefulness during their lifespan.

Discussion: The maintenance, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities extends their life and usefulness. Inevitably, technologies in facilities will become outdated and buildings and furnishings suffer from the wear and tear of use. Continual maintenance and renovations are needed to ensure quality facility operations and keep technologies useful and current. Existing City facilities will potentially be retrofitted in the future as funding becomes available and sustainable features will be added to meet LEED standards or equivalent.

Policy PF-1.5: Continue to incorporate low-maintenance features into public facilities consistent with the City’s sustainability plan.



Discussion: In support of creating more sustainable public facilities and improvements, the City’s facilities should continue to incorporate low-maintenance features. This does not mean lower quality. Low maintenance means the use of building materials and landscape features that are well adapted to the climate and have long useful life cycles. Examples include use of plentiful river rock that has been a hallmark of the region for decades and plantings that follow water efficient landscaping principles.

Policy PF-1.6: Maintain multi-functional, flexible, and complementary space at community facilities.

Discussion: Existing City facilities contain spaces that are flexible, complement each other, and can function as business meeting rooms, celebration halls, community event spaces, and classrooms. Facilities need to retain these qualities to adapt to a wider array of events, remain flexible for any City or private programmable needs, and to ensure that a variety of programs, services, and events can be hosted at any time.

Policy PF-1.7: Maximize public facility use by sharing with nonprofit organizations, school districts, and community organizations. Look for opportunities to create joint-use community space at facilities owned by private organizations such as faith-based groups and service clubs.

Discussion: Existing meeting halls, spaces, and other facilities owned or operated by community organizations and school districts are abundant in Rancho Cucamonga. Supplementing City facilities by pursuing partnerships and joint use agreements to utilize or share these spaces provides the City with a larger service area and can extend public outreach throughout the City.

GOAL PF-2: Improve access for all Rancho Cucamonga residents to high-quality educational opportunities that satisfy each individual's needs, desires, and potential.

Policy PF-2.1: Consult with local school districts to enhance the development of joint-use agreements, allowing for optimum use of school facilities, to provide broad community benefits such as public safety and education.

Discussion: Rancho Cucamonga has been actively involved with the school districts serving the community in establishing agreements for joint facility use. The agreements vary in the degree to which mutually beneficial arrangements have been achieved. This effort needs to be sustained and expanded to achieve even greater optimization of school facilities to service the entire community. This effort may need to include even more creative sharing of responsibilities and costs, such as custodial and maintenance services, security, and supplementary facility construction to leverage existing school facilities. It may also be beneficial to seek establishment of new coordinating mechanisms, such as the formation of a joint City/Districts planning and design committee, creation of model contracts or memoranda of understanding, and documentation of program use where that has been particularly successful. To the extent that this effort could involve several districts and the City concurrently, there may be an opportunity to think much more broadly about shared facility opportunities, benefits, and equitable means of sharing costs.

Policy PF-2.2: Consider the needs of the school districts that serve Rancho Cucamonga in future planning and development activities.

Discussion: The City has historically indicated in the General Plan the location of existing school sites, and has carefully considered the land use impacts of planning policy and development in those general areas. In the past, the City has coordinated the location of City parks adjacent to future school sites, where feasible. This collaborative approach is the foundation for all other cooperative arrangements involving City and school district facilities. This approach continues to be reflected in the General Plan.



Policy PF-2.3: Partner with local public and private schools and Chaffey Community College to maintain effective educational programs for residents of all ages.

Discussion: The City understands that quality education helps strengthen the community by providing a more skilled workforce and citizens with greater awareness and understanding. Providing effective education programs, such as after-school tutoring, reading programs, etc., should be the responsibility of both the City and the educational institutions involved. Partnering with local public and private schools and Chaffey Community College can serve to identify populations that need educational programs the most and expand the amount of students that benefit from such programs.



Policy PF-2.4: Consult with school districts to explore grant funding opportunities for joint City and school district partnerships and programs.

Discussion: Partnering with school districts is a cost-effective method of sharing knowledge and resources for both the City and school districts, improving and expanding educational opportunities and funding that benefits all students in the City.

GOAL PF-3: Provide high-quality library resources to meet the educational, cultural, civic, and business needs of all residents.

Policy PF-3.1: Continue to provide high-quality library services to the community, including supporting the Archibald Library and Paul A. Biane Library.



Discussion: The quality of library services in the City can be considered very high; however, the City has identified some issues that need to be resolved to maintain the very high quality of service. The space limitation of existing facilities is a hindrance to expanding the Libraries collection of materials. In order to expand the materials available to the community, a long-term building program is necessary. The City has devised a plan consisting of short-, intermediate-, and long-term strategies to sustain quality library services to the community. The City intends to expand current levels of service by expanding document collections, improving storage capacity, providing expanded hours of operation, providing continuous on-line access, and diversifying outlet (physical access) locations.

Policy PF-3.2: Continue to improve the local Libraries system, complete with community facilities that provide knowledgeable, service-oriented staff and offer access to information, books, and other materials in a variety of formats, including emerging technologies. Consider future options for providing library services that are flexible, and will maximize library services while keeping costs affordable.



Discussion: The City has devised creative strategies that must be undertaken to improve the high quality of library services provided. The City strategy involves a three-tiered approach, each of which seeks to continue the cost effectiveness of library services under ever-changing circumstances. Short-term strategies focus on achieving maximum service with existing facilities and seeking a variety of non-conventional outlets for library materials to supplement the libraries and the bookmobile now in use. Intermediate strategies focus on possibly adding library facilities in the most underserved areas of the City and continually expanding use of technology. Long-term strategies encompass a new and expandable main library, expanding the eastern branch, and continued use of technology to diversify access modes.

Policy PF-3.3: Continue to foster pride in the Library as a place for the entire community.



Discussion: The strategy for sustaining quality services is focused on preserving community pride, not only in terms of superior access to reading and research materials, but also in terms of creativity in providing those services.

Policy PF-3.4: Lead by example by successfully considering the full “life-cycle” cost for new public library facilities and improvements to existing library facilities.



Discussion: Considering the full life-cycle costs of new public library facilities and improvements can provide economic and environmental benefits to the City. Designing new facilities to utilize natural processes such as lighting, heating, and cooling can help reduce the use of energy needed to operate library facilities as well as reduce operating costs. Actualizing a successful building model for developing facilities that reduces life-cycle costs can provide a template for other public facilities as well as private development to follow.

Policy PF-3.5: Assist and support life-long learning for adults through computer training programs and comprehensive library collections.



Discussion: Technical skills such as computer skills and access to comprehensive materials are beneficial to adults for numerous reasons. Learning new computer skills can help improve job prospects for adults entering the work force or changing careers, and it can help improve job skills of those adults currently employed. Life-long learning also helps exercise and expand the mind for those adults seeking to satisfy personal enrichment goals.

Policy PF-3.6: Encourage non-exclusive, cross-generational cultural activities and resources that are accessible to people of all ages and backgrounds.



Discussion: Inclusivity is a strong theme in the City. Activities and resources provided in the City need to appeal and be accessible to everyone. This means the City will encourage a wide array of programs, activities, and resources that can be utilized by anyone of any age, race, sex, fitness and health level, and are accessible to everyone regardless of where they live in the community.

GOAL PF-4: Provide animal care and services, including facilitation of adoptions, promotion of animal health and safety, and animal awareness education.

Policy PF-4.1: Provide and enhance services and programs that promote the health and safety of domestic animals.

Discussion: Services and programs that promote the health and safety of animals also indirectly benefit the community at large. The Animal Care and Adoption Center facility provides services such as administering preventative vaccinations. Vaccinations against rabies not only protects animals, but rabies can be easily transferred to humans and can pose a serious health risk. Lost and found services help collect stray animals that roam the streets and provide a central location for reuniting owners with their lost pets. Behavioral services help train and heal aggressive or feral animals that may pose a public risk or nuisance.

Policy PF-4.2: Provide and enhance programs dedicated to protecting the well-being of companion animals and ensuring a humane standard of care.

Discussion: Just as a human would, animal companions can physically feel pain and stress associated with cruel acts or uncomfortable living circumstances. Programs and services that promote humane treatment of animals include the RC Pets Academy, which offers public information and resources about proper care of animals.

Policy PF-4.3: Continue to maintain and improve the Animal Care and Adoption Center facility.

Discussion: The Animal Care and Adoption Center facility is the main hub for the numerous animal services and programs that are provided in the City. The facility serves as an adoption center for those wanting to own an animal, a lost/found center for owners who have lost their pets, and as an emergency medical services center for animals in need. The facility also hosts many programs and services such as spaying and neutering, animal rehabilitation and training, animal licensing, and field services.

Policy PF-4.4: Coordinate with other agencies and jurisdictions to promote the health and welfare of animals.

Discussion: The coordination of services and resources provided by the City and other agencies and jurisdictions can help join similar efforts to produce greater results. The City will continue to support and participate in events and campaigns such as the low cost spay/neuter clinic program that was held in partnership with Upland and Base Line Veterinary Hospitals, and the Northtown Housing Development Corporation.

Policy PF-4.5: Continue to host and participate in special events, promotions, and fairs to increase awareness of adoptions and raise funds for animal care and services.

Discussion: Special events and fundraising have been critical to providing the resources needed to maintain the numerous animal programs and services provided by the City. The City is aware that events are a great tool for reaching out to the community and like-minded animal groups for support, as well as providing a fun and entertaining event for everyone to enjoy. Events that the City will continue to host and participate in include: “Bark in the Park,” where pets can attend a baseball event at the Epicenter; Rancho Raves for Rescues, where animal rescue groups showcase their organizations; Home for the Holidays and PetSmart National Pet Adoption campaigns, for animal placement; and “Ruff Ride,” a fundraising event.

Policy PF-4.6: Increase public awareness and knowledge of proper pet care, the importance of spaying and neutering, and coexisting with local area wildlife.

Discussion: Awareness of pet issues and a supportive community will help the Animal Care and Services Department with its mission of saving animals’ lives, bringing people and pets together, and ensuring public health and safety. To increase public awareness the City believes it is important to build a community relationship. Past and continual efforts to increase public awareness have included service and educational campaigns and events that have brought resources, staff, and volunteers out of the Animal Center and into the community.

Although wildlife in Rancho Cucamonga neighborhoods may initially seem to be a concern, most wild animals are not dangerous to humans. The Animal Care and Services Department assists residents in balancing wildlife “care” and “control.” The Department provides information and facts to residents about coexisting peacefully with local wildlife.

GOAL PF-5: Ensure provision of water infrastructure to support future growth needs and existing development.

Policy PF-5.1: Support programs of the CVWD that make every practical effort to minimize leaks in the water and recycled water distribution systems, through regular monitoring and maintenance.



Discussion: Maintaining water storage and the distribution system is very important when providing reliable water service. Continual maintenance and long-term improvements will reduce unnecessary disruptions in the supply of water.

Policy PF-5.2: Support the efforts of the CVWD and San Bernardino County agencies to provide and expand water treatment facilities to treat local water sources from canyon surface waters and groundwater.



Discussion: With the Cucamonga Valley Water District focusing on the expansion of local water supplies, it is important that they provide adequate water treatment facilities that will treat the necessary increase in water.

GOAL PF-6: Provide adequate and reliable wastewater collection and treatment facilities to meet current and future needs.

Policy PF-6.1: Continue to ensure an adequate treatment and collection system capacity for Rancho Cucamonga’s wastewater that is conveyed to the Inland Empire Utilities Agency water reclamation facilities, while protecting water quality and public health and minimizing adverse impacts to the environment.



Discussion: Rancho Cucamonga’s wastewater system is currently operating at sound levels. Periodic analysis by the CVWD and other responsible agencies is needed to ensure that operating levels remain the same. As development occurs, the City must work with the appropriate agencies to conduct analysis and expand accordingly to ensure the entire system remains adequate.

Policy PF-6.2: Consult with the Inland Empire Utilities Agency and the Cucamonga Valley Water District to ensure that the treatment facility has sufficient capacity to meet future wastewater treatment needs.



Discussion: Provision of wastewater treatment facilities includes consideration of both treatment plants and sewer lines. The City has worked closely with the responsible agencies to ensure that development conditions properly support expansion of these facilities and that management responsibility will continue to be provided as further growth occurs. Over time, the burden on wastewater facilities may be diminished to a limited degree by such techniques as water conservation programs and increased use of reclaimed water. The City intends to remain a leader in these techniques where they are practical as part of the commitment to responsible waste management practices. This is particularly critical, given the significance of waste management practices on the huge Santa Ana River watershed that constitutes an important natural system serving the community and much of the greater metropolitan region.

GOAL PF-7: Minimize the volume of solid waste that enters regional landfills and encourage recycling.

Policy PF-7.1: Continue to adopt programs and practices that minimize the amount of materials entering the waste stream. Encourage recycling and composting in all sectors of the community, including recycling of construction and demolition materials, in order to divert items from entering landfills.



Discussion: The City has conducted aggressive waste reduction programs to comply with provisions of State law. These programs ensure that the City does its part to minimize the amount of materials that enter the waste stream. In addition, the City supports educational efforts that encourage preventative practices such as recycling, re-using, and composting in both the private and public sectors.

Policy PF-7.2: Consult with public agencies and private contractors to ensure adequate refuse collection and disposal facilities are available.



Discussion: The City's refuse and disposal needs are jointly handled by a concerted effort of public agencies and private contractors. Periodic and productive consultations with these groups are needed to ensure that proper collection and disposal facilities will be available to the City for the immediate and long-term future.

Policy PF-7.3: Embrace the sustainability principle that recognizes and takes advantage of the life cycle of goods and materials.



Discussion: Understanding the environmental impacts of the life-cycle (how a product is made, used, and disposed of) of goods and materials is important to making more sustainable choices. City purchasing and operating habits can be altered to choose those goods and materials that are environmentally sustainable, yet cost-effective. Incorporating sustainable materials can be immediately implemented in City operations as a simple strategy to improve the environment. City use of sustainable goods and materials can be used as an example to educate the community on making better choices at home or in their workplace.

Policy PF-7.4: Serve as a role model to businesses and institutions regarding practices and procedures that minimize the generation of solid waste.



Discussion: The City already implements waste reducing measures such as the use of electronic documents and processing, reducing the need for paper use. Implementation measures developed and used by the City can serve as a best practice model and real world example of what private sector businesses can accomplish.

Policy PF-7.5: Continue to educate the community regarding the benefits of solid waste diversion, recycling and composting, and maintain programs that make it easy for all people in Rancho Cucamonga to work toward and achieve City waste reduction objectives.



Discussion: Recycling can reduce the pollutants emitted from the generation of new materials. The City will continue to promote local recycling of waste and use of recycled materials by implementing provisions of AB 939 and SB 1016 and adopting incentives, regulations, and procedures to specify local recycling requirements.

GOAL PF-8: Support access to high-quality established and emerging communications technologies to facilitate efficient and affordable communication for individuals, businesses, educational institutions, and government functions.

Policy PF-8.1: Support efforts to develop and utilize improved communications technologies in a manner that minimizes visual and environmental impacts to the surrounding area, while benefiting government, business, education, and public safety.



Discussion: Undergrounding of utility lines and regulations on placement of communication towers are currently underway in Rancho Cucamonga to ensure that communication technologies are accessible in the City, yet the aesthetics of the environment are protected. The City will continue to analyze any future communication technology improvements and adjust existing policies and regulations as necessary to ensure visual and environmental impacts are mitigated.

Policy PF-8.2: Make efforts to accommodate future communications and information technologies as they develop, and to replace or remove redundant or outdated technology and its associated equipment.

Discussion: Technology continually changes and Rancho Cucamonga supports accommodating any new technologies that are developed. The City recognizes that certain new technologies make life easier, assist in business development, and are useful for educational purposes. The City is committed to providing state-of-the-art technology wherever and whenever feasible.
