

CHAPTER ELEVEN



PUBLIC/QUASI-PUBLIC SERVICES

11. Public/Quasi-Public Services

The County and other agencies provide a range of public services to the community including law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services, library services, schools, parks and recreational facilities, water, sewer, and flood control. Ensuring that these facilities and services are provided and maintained is an important responsibility of the County and others. This Community Plan describes the existing public services and infrastructure system as well as infrastructure and service improvements required to accommodate existing development and future growth. Fire protection and recreational facilities are covered in other chapters.

Granite Bay is well served by a comprehensive network of infrastructure and utilities that supports its economic function and growth. Infrastructure and related services will be provided in a coordinated, timely manner and maintained at a level that is financially sustainable to meet the needs of the existing businesses and residents, as well as providing for future growth as provided for in the Community Plan Land Use Diagram.

For the purposes of this Plan, public/quasi-public services includes sanitary sewer and water supply, schools, law enforcement protection, other public services such as libraries and solid waste disposal and, electric power distribution and transmission facilities, telecommunications and other cabled services. These are provided by various government agencies, public bodies and the private sector.

11.1 PUBLIC SANITARY SEWER

It is the purpose of this section to identify sewage disposal issues and limitations as they relate to the Granite Bay Community Plan area.

There are currently three wastewater agencies that serve the Granite Bay Community Plan area (see Map Eight). Placer County Sewer Maintenance District 2 (SMD 2) serves the majority of the Plan area on public sanitary sewer. A northern portion of the plan area is served by Placer County Sewer Maintenance District 3 (SMD 3) and a central portion of the plan area is served by South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD). All of the wastewater collected by SMD 2 and SPMUD is conveyed to the City of Roseville Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (Dry Creek WWTP) for treatment and disposal. SMD 3 wastewater is treated at the Placer County SMD 3 Wastewater Treatment Plant (Plant 3) located on Auburn-Folsom Road at Dick Cook Road. As of 2011, a project is being developed to abandon Plant 3 and pump wastewater through portions of the SMD 2 trunk system for treatment at the Dry Creek WWTP.



Figure 11.1.1: A Placer County Facility Services crew performs routine maintenance in Granite Bay.

11.1.1 GOAL AND POLICIES

GOAL

1. Require sanitary sewer facilities, both collection and treatment, which are sufficient to serve the Plan area's proposed density of residential, commercial, and public/institutional uses in a way which protects the public and environment from adverse water quality or health impacts.

POLICIES

1. Allow annexations into the sewer service areas to developments where public connection to sanitary sewer systems can be provided.
2. Require developments needing new connections to construct sanitary sewer collection facilities for their project which are adequately sized and located to provide sewer service which support development based on the permitted densities of the Granite Bay Community Plan/Land Use Element. Sanitary sewer collection systems shall be designed for gravity flow. The agency providing service may approve pumping service where a site specific engineering analysis demonstrates the long-term cost effectiveness of pumped facilities.
3. Require all public sanitary sewer facilities to be designed and built to the current standards of the agency providing service.
4. Require developments needing new connections to pay their fair share of the cost for future public sanitary sewer facilities which support development based on the permitted densities of the Granite Bay Community Plan/Land Use Element. The fair share will be based on the demand for these facilities attributable to the new development.
5. Prior to acceptance of completed project improvements, require proponents of new development within a sewer service area to provide written certification from the service provider that collection and treatment services are available.
6. Encourage pretreatment of commercial and industrial wastes prior to their entering community collection and treatment systems.
7. Facilitate extension of septic tank effluent pumping (STEP) service or conventional wastewater collection service to areas with failing onsite systems.

Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant

Placer County, the City of Roseville, and the South Placer Municipal Utilities District (SPMUD) formed a joint powers authority called the South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA) to facilitate financing, operations and maintenance of jointly shared trunk sewer collection systems and the two Roseville Regional Wastewater Treatment Plants (Dry Creek WWTP and Pleasant Grove WWTP). Both WWTPs are located in, and owned and operated by, the City of Roseville and produce recycled water which is currently used by projects in the West Placer area and the City of Roseville. Currently, there is no infrastructure for delivery of recycled water to the Granite Bay Community Plan area.

A study titled *South Placer Regional Wastewater and Recycled Water Systems Evaluation* dated June 2007 was prepared on behalf of the SPWA. The purpose of this Systems Evaluation was to provide the SPWA with a baseline characterization of its wastewater and recycled water systems and build out conditions, and to provide a long-term planning tool for identifying and implementing capital improvement projects.

South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD)

SPMUD provides operation and maintenance of the sewer collection system within its service area which includes the City of Rocklin, the Town of Loomis, the community of Penryn, and a portion of Granite Bay. SPMUD is a non-County public agency and is governed by an elected Board of Directors. All of the wastewater collected by SPMUD is conveyed to the City of Roseville Dry Creek WWTP.

Sewer Maintenance District 2 (SMD 2)

Placer County provides sanitary sewer service to the majority of the Granite Bay Community Plan area through SMD 2. SMD 2 provides operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system within its service area boundary. It is operated by the County and governed by the Placer County Board of Supervisors. Wastewater collected by the SMD 2 sanitary sewer system is conveyed to the City of Roseville Dry Creek WWTP located at the west side of Roseville. The SPWA Systems Evaluation study identified capacity issues in the SMD 2 collection system for build out conditions of the Granite Bay area. There are locations of potential deficiency and recommended pipe upsizing in the conveyance system to accommodate build out of the SMD 2 service area.

Sewer Maintenance District 3 (SMD 3)

SMD 3 provides operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system and Plant 3 that serves a portion of the GBCP area. Plant 3 is located on Auburn-Folsom Road at Dick Cook Road and discharges treated effluent into Miner's Ravine under a permit issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board. SMD 3 is operated by the County and governed by the Placer County Board of Supervisors. Plant 3 needs major upgrades to comply with more strict discharge permit requirements. Through a financial assistance agreement with the Army Corps of Engineers, the County is developing a project to abandon Plant 3 and pump wastewater through portions of the SMD 2 trunk system to then be treated at the City of Roseville Dry Creek WWTP.



Figure 11.1.2: A County worker inspects a new septic tank effluent pumping system.

Development of Public Sewer

Developers, joint ventures and individual property owners must extend the public sewer at the owner's expense based on the project requirements and applicable County ordinances and standards. The public sewer design must be completed by a California registered civil engineer and submitted to the responsible agency for plan checking and subsequent approval. After construction of the sewer extension and upon acceptance of the improvements by the responsible agency, the sewer line becomes public and maintenance then becomes the responsibility of the operating agency.

In order for sewer service to be provided to a project, the project must verify that sufficient wastewater treatment capacity and collection system capacity are available. The development project is required to obtain a Sewer Will-Serve letter prior to sewer service. Once public sewer is available and prior to issuance of a building permit(s), the developer/property owner will be required to purchase a sewer permit(s). The developer/property owner will be responsible for the cost of all private building sewer services, force mains and/or pumps. The agency providing sewer collection service is subject to new restrictions at any time which could effectively reduce the capacity of the system. Therefore, service is available for individual connections on a first come, first serve basis.

11.2 ONSITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There is no public sewer system in much of the northwest portion of the Community Plan area. Future growth in this area, generally in the form of parcel maps, will continue to be served by septic systems unless required by Placer County Environmental Health Services to connect with a community sewer system. Sewer systems may be necessary for development of higher densities that generate high sewage flows or concentrate large quantities of sewage in limited areas.

The effectiveness of septic systems remains limited in some areas by shallow soils and granite rock complexes and may be a constraint on development in the areas not served by sewers. Since septic systems largely rely upon dilution for the removal of nutrients which adversely affect water quality, and since other sources of such nutrients are only mitigated by dilution (e.g. unregulated barnyard runoff), rural building sites should be kept fairly large.

11.2.1 GOAL AND POLICIES

In order to assure long-term acceptability of septic systems in the Plan area, help insure overall integrity of the Community Plan, and to protect the health of residents, the following goals and policies have been established.

GOAL

1. Require sanitary sewer facilities, both collection and treatment, which are sufficient to serve Plan area's proposed density of residential, commercial, and public/institutional uses in a way which protects the public and environment from adverse water quality or health impacts.

POLICIES

1. Require commercial, industrial, and institutional projects to install and connect to a public sewer system. Encourage residential subdivisions to install and connect to a public sewer system.
2. Where connection to public sewer is not required, permit onsite sewage disposal on parcels where all current regulations can be met and where parcels have the area, soils, and other characteristics which permit such disposal facilities without threatening surface or groundwater quality or present any other health hazards.
3. Require that the onsite treatment, development, operation, and maintenance of disposal systems comply with the requirements and standards of the County Division of Environmental Health and the Placer County Code.
4. The County shall continue use of technically-based criteria in review and approval of septic tank/leachfield systems for rural development.

11.3 WATER SERVICE

The Placer County Water Agency and San Juan Water District supply potable water to much of Granite Bay. Water is supplied through a system of trunk feeder mains, storage reservoirs, pumping stations and in the case of Placer County Water Agency, canals.

New State legislation requires the reduction of water usage on a per capita basis from a baseline ten year average per capita water usage. Implementation of this and other state and federal regulations and legislation are increasing the cost of water supply to the consumer at the same time reducing the water available for use by the consumer. Upcoming regulations and legislation have the potential to further limit water usage by consumers as well as significantly increase the anticipated costs associated with water delivery, which in turn have the potential to increase water rates significantly.



Figure 11.3.1: The San Juan Water District serves much of the Granite Bay community.

San Juan Water District

San Juan Water District has sufficient water to serve the Granite Bay area's expected build-out. The District is presently entitled to obtain up to 82,200 acre-feet per year (afa) of surface water from Folsom Lake. 33,000 afa is based on pre-1914 water rights, 24,200 afa if from the District's Central Valley Project (CVP) contract, and the remaining 25,000 from contract water from Placer County Water Agency. Historically, this water supply has been sufficient to meet the needs of the District's retail community.

The District's current retail water system consists of one surface water treatment plant, three treated water storage reservoirs, one hydropneumatic tank, eight pump stations, and approximately 200 miles of transmission and distribution mains.

In 2006, San Juan Water District updated its Water Master Plan to reflect changes that have occurred since the previous plan was prepared in 1995. In that time, there has been considerable growth within its retail service area. The plan identified existing system deficiencies and required system improvements and formulated a comprehensive ten-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) designed to meet the needs of existing and future retail customers.

Infrastructure that increases capacity for new development will be funded by connection fees. Replacement and upgraded infrastructure for existing customers will be paid through reserves and water rates as practical. Large infrastructure costs are expected to be funded through debt. According to the District, its facilities are "more than adequate" to meet current and future populations of its Retail Service Area.

Placer County Water Agency

Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) was created in 1957 and acquired its first and primary water system in 1968. With subsequent acquisitions and growth, PCWA has become the largest water purveyor in Placer County. The backbone of its water system is the 165 miles of canals, ditches, flumes and several small

reservoirs that PCWA owns and operates, most of which were built in the Gold Rush era. PCWA delivers and sells a significant amount of raw water for irrigation of pastures, orchards, rice fields, farms, ranches, and golf courses.

PCWA currently obtains approximately 90 percent of its water supply for its Western Water System from the Yuba and Bear Rivers through PG&E's Drum-Spauling Unit Power System, which consists of several reservoirs and a series of canals, tunnels and hydroelectric generation facilities. The remaining water comes from the Middle Fork of the American River.

11.3.1 GOALS AND POLICIES

GOALS

1. Provide an adequate quantity and quality of water to the Granite Bay Community Plan area.
2. Supply the highest quality of water available and best service possible, meeting applicable federal and state water quality standards at fair and reasonable rates.
3. Maintain historic water use quantities necessary to support the allowable uses depicted in the Land Use and Zoning Maps of the Granite Bay Community Plan, while balancing the requirement to reduce water usage by 20 percent from the baseline 10 year average per capita water usage required by State law.
4. Preserve Plan residents' access to untreated canal and ditch water for agricultural, animal, and landscape uses.

POLICIES

1. Encourage the existing water service entities, San Juan Water District and Placer County Water Agency, to develop the most effective water delivery systems possible.
2. Allow development only where an adequate water supply and distribution system is available to serve such development.
3. Work with the water districts to ensure that distribution systems are incrementally upgraded as the means become available to do so, either through new development activity or district-funded improvement projects.
4. Protect existing untreated canal and ditch water usage access rights for Granite Bay residents.
5. Encourage the development and maintenance of the most cost-effective water treatment and delivery systems possible.
6. Allow development only where an adequate supply and distribution system is in place or can be installed to serve such development at the developer's cost.
7. Encourage water conservation whenever possible and in accordance with state law and regulations, and District Ordinances. Current State law requires a 20 percent reduction in water use from the baseline 10 year average per capital water usage. Although there is currently adequate water supply, the State law requires a reduction in the amount of water used per person. This law does not restrict new development, but new development must also meet the reduced water requirement on a per capita basis.

San Juan Suburban Water District has available to it sufficient water to serve the Granite Bay area. Existing water use is estimated to be 10,000 acre feet annually and the district has 25,000 acre feet available by contract with the Placer County Water Agency. Significant improvements to the water distribution system are needed and are being planned in order to better serve areas within the district.

Placer County Water Agency service area #1 covers the northern section of the Plan area. Placer County Water Agency also provides water to the *Lakeview Hills* and *Hidden Valley* subdivisions. Placer County Water Agency is currently applying for grants under the 1984 and 1986 Safe Drinking Water Bond Act, in order to upgrade their water service to serve people with ditch water now. Placer County Water Agency's long range plan targets the ultimate development of the area based on the County's General Plan and this Community Plan.

Water Conservation

Water is a valuable resource. Conservation is an important component of the water resource and Placer County recognizes that all area municipalities have a responsibility in developing and implementing water conservation strategies. Water conservation measures will ensure present and future generations have access to a safe and abundant water supply, which will sustain life and ensure economic prosperity. California water officials estimate that approximately 70 percent of water used at homes is for landscaping, not for human use. The State has set a goal of reducing water usage by 20 percent by 2020 and half-way to this target by 2015, which would reduce local per capita rates to 257 and then 230 gallons per day.

State law requires local governments to establish "water budgets" for future developments and conserve water by altering landscaping practices. AB 1881, the Water Efficient Landscape Act, requires all California cities and counties to adopt water efficiency laws or allow a Sacramento-crafted measure to take effect. The act set January 1, 2010 as the deadline for municipalities to pass their own laws. Placer County is utilizing the State's model ordinance but has not ruled out collaborating with area jurisdictions to adopt a regional ordinance.

As of this writing, Placer County is working on incorporating the specific requirements of AB 1881 into the land development process. The provisions of AB 1881 apply to the following projects:

Landscapes that require a building or landscape permit, plan check or design review and are:

- 2,500 sq.ft. or more (landscape area)
- Owned by a public agency (parks, schools, County properties)
- Private development (retail, industrial, commercial properties)
- Developer-installed at single family and multi-family projects

Single-Family Home (non-developer):

- 5000 sq ft. or more (landscape area)
- Homeowner-provided (DIY or contractor) single-family and multi-family

The new measures are designed to reduce water use for the yards and gardens of future homes, businesses and government buildings. Future projects could meet water-saving requirements by setting aside yard and garden space to native plants instead of turf. Other options include greater use of recycled water for landscaping. Specifically, AB 1881 requires that new landscapes:

- Minimize overspray and runoff
- Utilize landscape water budgets
- Appropriately group plants based on water needs

- Use automatic irrigation systems and schedules
- Capture and retain storm water onsite where possible
- Use recycled water where feasible

The law does not require retrofitting at existing projects. Placer County will work with the State of California and conservation authorities to promote conservation of water use through education and promotion initiatives, and through the development of policies, where appropriate.

11.4 SCHOOLS

The Granite Bay Community Plan area is served by the Roseville Joint Union High School District (RJUHS 9-12), the Eureka Union School District (EUSD K-6) and the Loomis Union School District (LUSD K-8). Schools within the community plan area are Granite Bay High (9-12) from RJUHS; Cavitt (7-8), Greenhills (K-3), Oakhills (K-3) and Ridgeview (4-6) from EUSD, and Franklin (K-8) and Loomis Basin Charter (K-6) from LUSD. Three other EUSD schools, Maidu (K-3), Excelsior (4-6) and Olympus (7-8) are located in Roseville, but also feed into Granite Bay High School.



Figure 11.4.1: Ridgeview Elementary School serves grades 4-6 and is located on Twin School Road.

The enrollment in the Eureka Union School District has declined from a peak of 4,260 students in 2003-2004 to 3,430 in 2010-2011. This has resulted in the restructuring of Eureka School from a 4-6 general education school to a school for students with special needs from across the county, served by the Placer County Office of Education (PCOE) and the Placer Learning Center. PCOE also serves special needs students at Olive Ranch School.

School facilities do play an important part in family life and routine. Buildings and grounds serve the cultural, civic and recreational needs of the community. The distribution of school facilities throughout Granite Bay suggests that these facilities play an important role in neighborhood green space and recreation programming, especially in areas not currently served conveniently by County park facilities.

Public school and parks facilities are critical to promoting physical activity and accommodating demand for recreation opportunities. When school activities are not scheduled, the grassy areas, sports fields, courts, and children's play areas can potentially be used informally in much the same way as neighborhood parks. School District and County Park and Recreation representatives meet annually with representatives of local sports leagues to assign use of fields outside of school hours.

11.4.1 GOALS AND POLICIES

GOALS

1. Provide the best possible educational facilities to the residents of the Granite Bay area.
2. Provide new school facilities as they are needed.
3. Minimize the need for bussing and to increase the safety of children going to and from school through the proper location of school facilities.
4. Offer existing school facilities and grounds which are not presently needed for public general education uses to other agencies for educational purposes as determined by law through the Surplus Property process under the direction of the Board of Trustees of each school district.

POLICIES

1. County and school district personnel should continue to work together closely to monitor population increases in the area and to ensure that new school facilities are provided as needed. Adequate school facilities must be shown to be available, in a timely manner, before approval will be granted to new residential development.
2. New development in the area must, along with the State of California, continue to provide the funding necessary to meet the demand for new school facilities in a timely manner.
3. New school sites should be sited as close as possible to areas of the highest population densities, and where roads and pedestrian paths provide the safest access to the sites.
4. Joint use of school facilities for recreation and other public uses which do not conflict with the primary educational use are to be encouraged.
5. Levy developer impact fees to the fullest extent possible and, if necessary and consistent with state law, adjust the fees annually to reflect the inflation factors.
6. Designate future school sites on the Plan area map, identified by general location, size requirements, and likelihood of development.

Existing schools are encouraged to be held by the district and preserved for future use once demographic trends have cycled again, rather than allow the sites to be sold and have to replace the land and buildings in the future. However, the Board of Trustees of the Eureka Union School District has the responsibility of determining the use of facilities that are no longer needed for K-8 general public education needs. They are required to review those facilities to determine whether they will be held vacant, be leased out to other agencies or be sold.

In the Eureka Union School District, this has resulted in the use of facilities by the Placer County Office of Education and the Placer Learning Center to serve special needs students at the Olive Ranch and Eureka schools. The licensing and leasing process keeps the facilities under district control should a future change in the demographic pattern result in the need to again use those facilities for K-8 general education programs.

11.5 LAW ENFORCEMENT PROTECTION

The safety and security of residents and properties is key to maintaining social cohesion and citizen involvement in civic affairs. The law enforcement needs for Granite Bay are met by the Placer County Sheriff's Office.

The Plan area utilizes Sheriff-Coroner-Marshall public safety services that provide law enforcement patrol, investigative follow-up, crime prevention, community programs, emergency dispatch, civil services, court security, coroner services, corrections and detention.



Figure 11.5.1: Placer County Sherriff serves the Granite Bay community.

11.5.1 GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL

1. Provide adequate law enforcement protection services through the Placer County Sheriff's office to deter increases in crime and to meet the growing demand for services which the increasing population and commercial enterprises in the area require.

POLICIES

1. Identify a means by which new development in the area can be charged with the incremental increase in criminal justice services and costs which they generate.
2. Attempt to reduce response time and increase service levels through road circulation system improvements.
3. Seek to maintain Sheriff's office staff levels at an acceptable level as determined by the Board of Supervisors and County Executive's Office.
4. Consider public safety issues in all aspects of commercial and residential project design.

Implementation

The Placer County Sheriff's Office currently provides services to the Granite Bay area through the Sheriff's South Placer Substation in Loomis. Based on standards contained in the 1994 Placer County General Plan, target ratios are one deputy per 1,000 residents in the unincorporated areas. The current ratio of deputies to residents is one per 1,142 people.

Target response times according to the General Plan are eight minutes in suburban areas and 15 minutes in rural areas. Due to budget/personnel constraints and rapid growth in the area, response times are not as rapid as they should be and are getting worse. It is recommended that the County seek alternative means of funding the increased level of service which the population density of the area requires, and that consideration be given to locating a Sheriff's substation in the area at some point in the future.

11.6 OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES

Additional Public Services are provided to the residents of the Plan area by Placer County and others. For example, Municipal and Superior Courts are a County function as are Animal Control and Agricultural Standardization and Weights and Measures.

11.6.1 Library Services

Libraries provide a collection of resources for information, knowledge and learning. Libraries also continue to serve as venues for community functions and events. Libraries are accessible to all residents regardless of social, economic or physical status.

The Granite Bay Library at 6475 Douglas Boulevard opened in May 1995 and replaced an outdated leased facility at 8715 Auburn Folsom Road.

The current library's construction was primarily a grass-roots effort. In 1990, Granite Bay Friends of the Library was formed. Friends conducted a petition drive and obtained 2,000 signatures in support of library service in Granite Bay. The Board of Supervisors directed the Library Director to plan for expanded services. Placer County Library was awarded \$1.5 million in Prop 85 bond funding to assist with the project. The County contributed \$858,000. Friends of the Library contributed \$45,000 for the 10,240 sq.ft. building and \$45,000 for the collection.



Figure 11.6.1: Granite Bay Branch Library opened in 1995.

11.6.2 Solid Waste/Recycling

Recology Auburn Placer is responsible for the collection, processing, transfer and safe disposal of waste generated by local residents. It is also responsible for collecting and transporting non-residential waste to waste disposal sites. The private firm provides residential and commercial garbage service, debris box service and recycling to residents and businesses in Unincorporated Placer County.

The Western Placer Waste Management Authority, or WPWMA, operates the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill, located near Highway 65 between the cities of Roseville and Lincoln. The current space available will enable the landfill to accept waste well into the 21st Century. WPWMA, is a regional agency established in 1978 through a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement between the County of Placer and the Cities of Roseville, Rocklin and Lincoln to acquire, own, operate, and maintain a sanitary landfill site and all related improvements.

Recycling

State Assembly Bill 939, passed in 1989, established a new direction for waste management in the state with the creation of the CA Integrated Waste Management Board and set up a new mandate for local jurisdictions to meet diversion goals. AB 939 mandated local jurisdictions to meet solid waste diversion goals of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000.

As a result of AB 939, WPWMA designed and built a Material Recovery Facility, or MRF, to divert solid waste from being disposed at the landfill. The MRF is a key element of the WPWMA program to help Placer County communities meet California's mandated recycling goals.

Materials that cannot be recycled are taken to the landfill. Currently, the MRF diverts approximately 40 percent of the material received from going to the landfill, helping Placer County comply with a State-mandated recycling rate.

In late-2011, AB 341 was signed into law. It calls for waste reduction, recycling, and composting in multi-family dwellings and commercial properties. The law also raises the state's diversion goal from 50 percent to 75 percent by 2020.

11.6.3 Other Utilities

In cooperation with appropriate agencies and the private sector, Placer County will ensure that all development will have adequate infrastructure and utilities. Granite Bay is well served by a comprehensive network of utilities. Electric power distribution and transmission facilities, telecommunications and other cabled services are provided by the private sector in Granite Bay.

In accordance with Community Plan Goals, infrastructure and related services are to be provided in a coordinated, timely fashion and maintained at a level that is financially sustainable and meets the needs of the existing community as well as the future growth. As well, the County will ensure that these provisions are consistent with the ecosystem planning approach and are environmentally sustainable.

GOALS

1. Work with utility providers to ensure that networks are established and phased to serve new development in a timely and efficient manner.
2. Support energy initiatives that will enable Granite Bay residents, businesses and transportation systems to conserve energy and reduce their dependence on fossil based energy sources by changing to alternative or renewable energy systems including food scrap diversion from the landfill.

POLICIES

1. Local service power lines, telecommunications and other cabled services will be located underground, where feasible and desirable.
2. Telecommunication facilities, satellite dishes and cellular antennas should be designed and located to minimize visual impact in high profile and sensitive areas.
3. Encourage the implementation of innovative strategies to achieve energy efficiencies.