

5 PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

This element seeks to establish County service standards that improve existing conditions but are lower by design than in more urban areas. The County's rural character and severe fiscal constraints dictate a lower level of community services overall than might be attainable or appropriate for more urban areas, such as the incorporated cities. While this is a realistic and defensible position, it is made more difficult by the fact that new residents are often from more urban areas where they have experienced a municipal level of service. There is often a conflict between the expectations of newer residents and the ability of the County to provide services. The goals and policies in this element emphasize financial responsibility for facilities and maintenance at the community level, as well as collaboration and multiple-use to efficiently serve a variety of needs. Several actions speak to the use of centralized satellite government centers to serve outlying areas once appropriate thresholds are reached.

A. Introduction

1. Context

The Public Facilities and Services Element provides information and policy guidance to ensure that infrastructure and services will be sufficient to support existing and new development in Yolo County. It addresses the changing public services and infrastructure needs of the County and provides for their logical and timely extension to keep pace with growth. Policies supporting community-based schools and libraries, basic police and fire services, and adequately maintained infrastructure are essential to sustain existing communities and support them in the future.

2. Contents

This element covers the following topics:

1. Sewer and Septic Systems (Goal PF-1)
2. Stormwater and Drainage (Goal PF-2)
3. Community Parks (Goal PF-3)
4. Law Enforcement (Goal PF-4)
5. Fire and Emergency Medical Service (Goal PF-5)
6. Schools (Goal PF-6)
7. Library Services (Goal PF-7)
8. Childcare (Goal PF-8)
9. Solid Waste and Recycling (Goal PF-9)

10. Sources of Energy (Goal PF-10)

11. Utilities and Communication Technology (Goal PF-11)

12. General Government Services (Goal PF-12)

Municipal water systems and water resources are addressed in Section G of the Conservation and Open Space Element.

The sub-section for each of these topics is formatted as follows: Background Information, Policy Framework, and Implementation Program. Within the Policy Framework and Implementation Program sections, policies and actions related to climate change are denoted with the symbol “🌍”.

3. Background Information

Summary background information for each topic of this element is provided with the relevant sub-section below.

B. Regulatory Framework

Although the Public Facilities and Services Element is not explicitly required by State law, the topics addressed here are integral to the County’s overall planning strategy and form an important basis for setting growth and development policy. State law (Section 65302a of the Government Code) requires the County to address “the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for...solid and liquid waste disposal facilities.” State law (Section 65302b) also requires the County to include information on “the general location and extent of existing and proposed... public utilities and facilities.” The County has addressed these items in this element.

1. Sewer and Septic Systems

a. Background Information

There are a variety of municipal wastewater systems that currently serve the cities and towns of Yolo County. West Sacramento is connected to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater System. The cities of Davis, Winters, and Woodland utilize secondary treatment systems. North Davis Meadows, El Macero, and the Royal Oak Mobile Home park are also connected into the City of Davis system, while UC Davis has its own separate sewer system. Both Wild Wings and the Cache Creek Casino Resort have tertiary treatment. Esparto, Madison and Knights Landing have primary/secondary treatment. Country Fair Mobile Home Park in Dunnigan has primary treatment, as do several other businesses in Dunnigan.

Cities serve development in the unincorporated county only if the development is within the sphere of influence of the city and annexation is anticipated. Absent municipal wastewater systems, private on-site septic systems are the most common method of wastewater treatment in the unincorporated county. Private septic systems face three

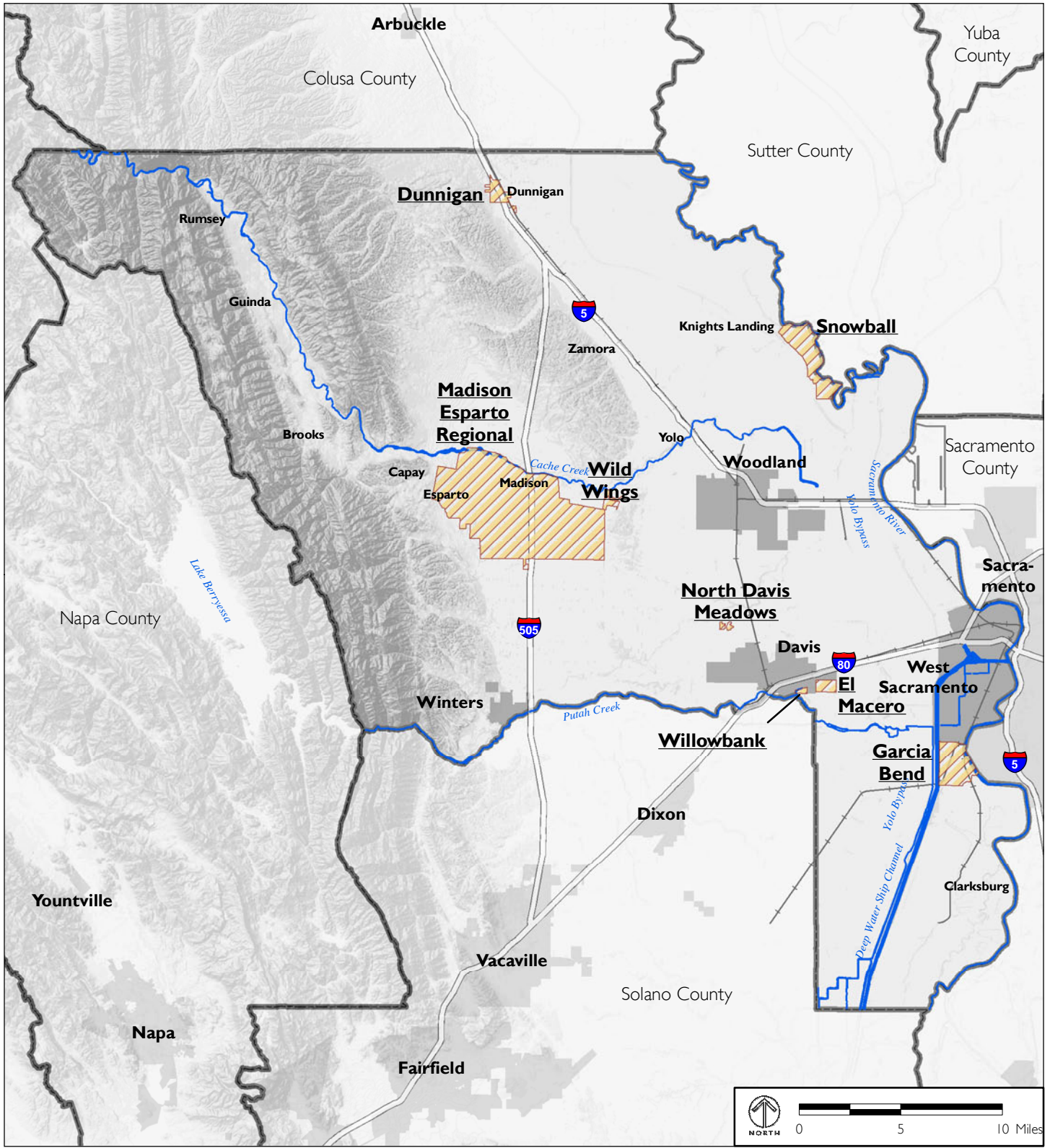
major problems: 1) regulation and monitoring of many individual systems is inefficient and difficult to manage; 2) concentrated use of these septic systems contributes to high nitrate levels in groundwater, a serious concern in parts of the county such as Dunnigan, Madison, and the area between Woodland and Davis, and 3) there is no local disposal site for the septage that is pumped from the on-site septic systems. Septage pumped from Yolo County tanks must be hauled as far away as Hayward, Vallejo and Lincoln for disposal, which significantly increases disposal costs.

Community systems tend to be more efficient than private systems and are appropriate for residential development in closer proximity than typical farm dwellings. Community systems allow lower unit cost, the use of advanced technologies that attain a higher level of treatment, more control over desired locations and types of development, and more site planning flexibility. All existing community systems in unincorporated Yolo County are managed by a County Service Area (CSA) or Community Service District (CSD). A CSA is managed by the Board of Supervisors, while a CSD is managed by an independently elected Board of Directors. See Figure PF-1 for a map of the major CSAs in Yolo County. Generally, developments at densities of approximately one unit per acre or more require shared septic or pond systems.

Disposal of treated wastewater, after treatment by a municipal, private or community facility, is becoming a more significant issue as water quality standards become increasingly stringent. Disposal usually occurs by discharge to a water body, by evaporation/percolation, or by irrigation of farmland and ornamental landscaping. Tertiary treatment, resulting in the removal of nutrients and nearly all suspended organic matter, is now commonly required for discharges to water, particularly where human contact is possible. Tertiary reclaimed water from wastewater treatment facilities is increasingly used for the irrigation of agricultural fields, landscaping, and golf courses.

Most of the municipal and community wastewater systems in the county dispose of some or all of their residual solids (e.g. grits, rags, sludge) at the Central Landfill. However, septage from septic tanks is mostly liquid and must be partially dewatered before it can be placed in the landfill. The Integrated Waste Management Division is looking into the economics and feasibility of constructing and operating a septage treatment facility at the landfill.

Because of new regulations being drafted by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), as required by California Assembly Bill 885 of 2000 (AB 885), Yolo County may need to update its septic regulations. AB 885 requires the SWRCB to develop statewide regulations for on-site wastewater treatment systems. These regulations will include separation between discharge and groundwater, setbacks from surface waters, and monitoring and maintenance requirements to achieve discharge limits for biological oxygen demand, suspended solids and total nitrates. The draft regulations have proven to be more controversial than anticipated. Adoption is currently anticipated in June of 2009. Current conditions in the unincorporated areas of Yolo County are listed in Table PF-1.



Source: Yolo County GIS, 2007.

FIGURE PF-1
 COUNTY SERVICE AREAS

TABLE PF-1 WASTEWATER (SEWER/SEPTIC) SYSTEM CONDITIONS BY UNINCORPORATED AREA

Unincorporated Area(s)	Wastewater Treatment System Conditions
Clarksburg	No community wastewater system. Individual on-site septic systems. Due to high local water table, septic systems require special design (e.g. above-ground mounded systems).
Dunnigan	No community wastewater system. Nine private wastewater pond treatment systems. Ponds do not receive secondary treatment.
Esparto	Community clay pipe system managed by a CSA. Two additional ponds are being constructed; treatment plant will be at capacity for currently planned construction.
Knights Landing	Community wastewater system, managed by a CSA, is currently at capacity. However, nine more acres of treatment and disposal ponds are planned. Land is available for additional expansion.
Madison	Community clay pipe system, managed by a CSA. System is severely over-capacity. The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board has issued a cease-and-desist order pending improvements and a revenue plan. Planned improvements will meet current demand.
Monument Hills	No community wastewater system except for Wild Wings development, which has a tertiary treatment facility that re-uses wastewater for golf course irrigation, and is managed by a CSA. Mostly private septic systems and wells.
Yolo, Zamora, Willow Oak, West Kentucky, Binning Farms, Patwin Road, West Plainfield, Willowbank	No community wastewater system. Private and individual septic systems.
Davis, El Macero, North Davis Meadows, and Royal Oaks	Wastewater system provided by City of Davis. The Davis sewer plant needs to be upgraded to meet increasingly stringent discharge requirements for Yolo Bypass.
West Sacramento	Community wastewater system planned for closure in order to connect to Sacramento Regional Sanitation District's new 19-mile Lower Northwest Interceptor.
Winters	Wastewater system provided by City of Winters. Treatment plant is nearing capacity. City is exploring funding options for plant expansion.
Woodland	Wastewater system provided by City of Woodland. Plant currently being upgraded to provide tertiary treatment.

b. Policy Framework


GOAL PF-1 Wastewater Management. Provide efficient and sustainable solutions for wastewater collection, treatment and disposal.

Policy PF-1.1 Require discretionary projects to demonstrate adequate long-term wastewater collection, treatment and disposal capacity, including full funding for land acquisition, facility design and construction, and long-term operations and maintenance for needed wastewater treatment and disposal facilities. Where such funding is dependent upon a

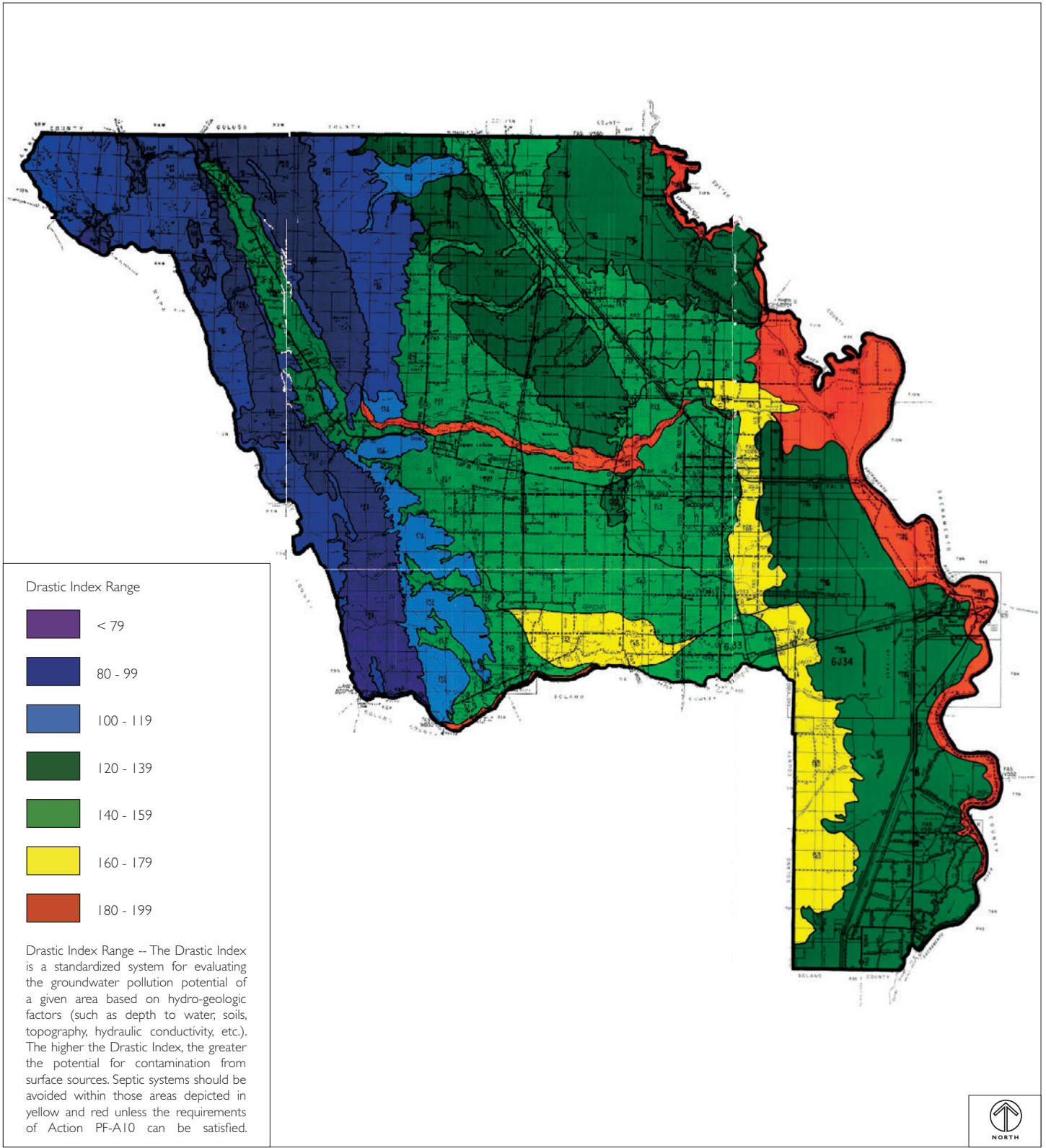
community vote, approval of the project by the County shall be contingent upon a successful voting outcome.

- Policy PF-1.2 Promote innovative and efficient options for sewage and septic treatment that are appropriate for the type of development to be served, existing facilities available, and administrative alternatives.
- Policy PF-1.3 Ensure that nitrates and other pollutants of concern entering the groundwater from septic disposal systems will not significantly impair groundwater quality.
- Policy PF-1.4 Encourage the use of small package wastewater systems to facilitate clustering of homes and preservation of agricultural land.
- Policy PF-1.5 Encourage the development or expansion of community wastewater treatment systems in areas with widespread septic system problems.
- Policy PF-1.6 Facilitate the extension of sewer service to nearby underserved existing unincorporated development, such as Binning Farms.
- Policy PF-1.7 Promote treatment facilities that remove or destroy pathogens while minimizing or eliminating contaminated discharge.

c. Implementation Program

- Action PF-A1 Establish the cost of operating and maintaining wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal systems/facilities and assign those costs proportionately to those receiving benefit, through the establishment of an appropriate special district. (Policy PF-1.1)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A2 Revise County permitting requirements to include requirements for permitting small package wastewater systems to facilitate clustering of homes and preservation of agricultural land. Examine appropriate funding mechanisms to address adequate maintenance and to monitor effluent quality. (Policy PF-1.2, Policy PF-1.4) 
Responsibility: Health Department
Timeframe: 2010/2011
- Action PF-A3 Require service hook-up for all septic users within a community when new sewer treatment facilities are made available. (Policy PF-1.2, Policy PF-1.5)
Responsibility: Health Department, Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

- Action PF-A4 Connect development to the regional sanitation system, where feasible and does not create new demand for growth. (Policy PF-1.2, Policy PF-1.5)
Responsibility: County Administrator's Office, Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A5 Include the reuse of wastewater for landscaping and other non-potable functions in treatment solutions, where feasible. (Policy PF-1.2, Policy PF-1.4)
Responsibility: Health Department, Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A6 Review and revise septic system standards to reduce allowances for nitrate and other pollutants in groundwater. (Policy PF-1.3)
Responsibility: Health Department
Timeframe: 2010/2011
- Action PF-A7 Enforce the abatement of ailing septic systems that have been demonstrated as causing a health and safety hazard. (Policy PF-1.3)
Responsibility: Health Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A8 Amend the County Code to create a new septic system permit process that would include site specific evaluation criteria and construction performance standards. Require an approved site evaluation for septic system suitability prior to the approval of any new subdivision, lot line adjustment, or building permit that includes a bathroom. (Policy PF-1.3)
Responsibility: Health Department, County Counsel
Timeframe: 2009/2010
- Action PF-A9 Revise the County Code to prohibit the installation of septic systems or leach fields within a minimum of 100 feet of all natural waterways, including perennial or intermittent streams, seasonal water channels and natural bodies of standing water. An exception may be made for the repair of existing systems, if the buffer cannot be maintained, and adequate provisions are made for water quality protection. (Policy PF-1.3)
Responsibility: Health Department
Timeframe: 2010/2011



Source: National Water Well Association

FIGURE PF-2
 GROUND WATER POLLUTION POTENTIAL

- Action PF-A10 Prohibit the location of septic systems within areas with high groundwater pollution potential shown as yellow or red on Figure PF-2 (Groundwater Pollution Potential), unless the system includes supplemental nitrate reduction treatment and annual monitoring of system performance. Where no other feasible alternative exists, emergency repairs may utilize shall disposal areas without supplemental treatment. (Policy PF-1.3)
Responsibility: Health Department
Timeframe: 2010/2011
- Action PF-A11 Establish a funding program to identify all septic systems and wells, both operational and non-operational, and map them into the County's Geographic Information System. (Policy PF-1.3)
Responsibility: Health Department, Information Technology Department
Timeframe: 2009/2010
- Action PF-A12 Monitor development by SRWQCB of State regulations for septic systems (On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems or OWTSSs) pursuant to AB 885 of 2000. (Policy PF-1.3)
Responsibility: Health Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A13 Investigate the feasibility of a countywide septage district to collect user fees for the purpose of development and operation of a centralized facility to accept and treat septic waste from the unincorporated area. (Policy PF-1.1, Policy PF-1.2)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: 2010/2012

2. Stormwater and Drainage

a. Background Information

Drainage facilities in the unincorporated county are limited. Localized flooding frequently occurs. Much of the county's drainage system is in poor condition and requires improvements that often exceed the capacity of local service districts. On-site ditches that convey water to existing roadside ditches are used by most agricultural land uses, although roadside ditches are intended to only carry runoff from the paved roadway and were never designed to serve as an informal flood control system. Planned development within and adjacent to existing communities and more intense industrial and/or commercial developments elsewhere will require an on-site collection network (e.g. curbs and gutters) to convey runoff to on-site detention basins or to future community basins. Management of these types of facilities requires either the expansion of responsibilities for an existing service district or the creation of a new service district.

Table PF-2 lists current stormwater drainage service providers for each unincorporated area.

b. Policy Framework

GOAL PF-2 Stormwater Management. Provide efficient and sustainable stormwater management to reduce local flooding in existing and planned land uses.

- Policy PF-2.1 Improve stormwater runoff quality and reduce impacts to groundwater and surface water resources. 🌍

- Policy PF-2.2 Construct on-site stormwater detention facilities that are designed so that runoff from the 100-year storm event does not: (1) result in an increase in peak release rate; (2) result in a time decrease associated with the time of concentration; (3) contribute to adjacent flood problems; and/or (4) significantly alter the direction of runoff.

- Policy PF-2.3 Design new stormwater facilities to enhance recreational, habitat, and/or aesthetic benefits, as well as to integrate with existing parks and open space features.

- Policy PF-2.4 Encourage sustainable practices for stormwater management that provide for groundwater recharge and/or improve the quality of runoff through biological filtering and environmental restoration.

c. Implementation Program

- Action PF-A14 Minimize pollution of stormwater, receiving water bodies and groundwater, and maximize groundwater recharge potential by:
 - Implementing planning and engineering design standards that use low impact development techniques and approaches to maintain and mimic the natural hydrologic regime.
 - Utilizing “infiltration” style low-impact development technologies.
 - Following stormwater Best Management Practices during and after construction. (Policy PF-2.1)
 Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
 Timeframe: Ongoing

TABLE PF-2 **STORMWATER DRAINAGE SERVICE PROVIDERS**

Unincorporated Area(s)	Stormwater Drainage Service Providers
Clarksburg	Reclamation District 999. Collects in roadside swales and low spots and drains into local irrigation ditches.
Dunnigan	No drainage service. Collects in roadside swales and low spots and drains towards Colusa Basin Drain.
Esparto	Madison-Esparto Regional County Service Area. Newer development includes on-site detention basins, while older areas drain directly to Lamb Valley Slough.
Knights Landing	Knights Landing County Service Area. Newer development includes an on-site detention basin, while older areas drain into roadside ditches to the Ridge Cut Slough.
Madison	Madison-Esparto Regional County Service Area. Stormwater drains directly to the Madison Drain, which empties into Willow Slough.
Monument Hills	On-site detention ponds designed for 100-year flood (Wild Wing only). The rest of the community collects in roadside swales.
Yolo	Yolo County Planning and Public Works Department. Stormwater collects in pipes and drains into Cache Creek.
Zamora, Willow Oak, West Kentucky, Binning Farms, Patwin Road, Willow Bank, West Plainfield	No drainage service. Collects in roadside swales and low spots and drains into various sloughs and irrigation ditches.
Davis, El Macero, and Royal Oaks	City of Davis. Municipal system drains into the Yolo Bypass.
West Sacramento	Reclamation Districts 537, 811, and 900. Municipal system drains into the Sacramento River.
Winters	City of Winters. Municipal system drains into Putah Creek.
Woodland	City of Woodland. Municipal system drains into the Yolo Bypass.

Action PF-A15 Continue to implement and enforce stormwater management requirements, guidelines and best practices that enable existing and new systems to meet applicable State and federal permit requirements. (Policy PF-2.1)
 Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
 Timeframe: Ongoing

3. Community Parks

a. Background Information

i. Existing Community Parks

This section addresses community parks in Yolo County. Other regional and open space parks are addressed in the Open Space and Conservation Element. All existing county parks are shown on Figure CO-1 and listed in Table CO-1.

Community (or neighborhood) parks are small in area (less than 10 acres), usually located in or near small population centers, and developed for a variety of community uses, gatherings, and events. These parks are intended to provide active recreational areas, such as playgrounds, sports fields, and sports courts. In contrast, resource parks are addressed in Section C of the Conservation and Open Space Element. The term “resource” parks is used herein to refer to regional and open space parkland, typically much larger in size than a community park, that are characterized by passive and/or very low-management uses.

There are two existing community parks in Yolo County: the Esparto Community Park and the Dunnigan Community Park.

- The Esparto Community Park is a 1-acre site with picnic tables, a barbecue, a turf area, a playground, restrooms and large trees providing shade. A second 3-acre community park is planned for Esparto in the northwest part of town, with a gazebo, basketball court, picnic tables, playground, and restrooms. The new park may also include a community swimming pool. The Esparto General Plan calls for a pedestrian/bicycle trail to encircle the town, separated from local streets with a minimum of crossings. To date, over a mile of this trail has been constructed within a network of greenbelts, with another mile to be built concurrent with pending residential developments. Several stormwater detention basins in Esparto also provide passive recreation opportunities.
- The Dunnigan Community Park is a ½-acre site with picnic tables, barbecues, a playground, a basketball court, a restroom and drinking fountain.

The County also owns and operates the Yolo County Historical Museum. The museum occupies a 2.5-acre site with a history museum containing both permanent and rotating exhibits regarding local history, gardens, outbuildings containing agricultural historical exhibits, and the offices of the Yolo County Historical Society. It provides a venue for community and private events.

Local elementary schools serve in place of community parks for Clarksburg and Knights Landing. Madison has a park that is owned and maintained by the Madison Community Services District.

ii. Future Community Parks

Yolo County has the potential to acquire and develop new facilities. Expanding park and recreation opportunities is required to meeting the needs of the population as it increases over the life of this General Plan. As shown in Figure CO-2, the County plans to add new community parks to support population in existing and planned communities, particularly in Dunnigan, Esparto, Knights Landing, and Madison.

b. Policy Framework

GOAL PF-3 Community Parks. Provide access to community and neighborhood parks in all unincorporated communities.

- Policy PF-3.1 Establish a service threshold of 5 acres of community (neighborhood) park per 1,000 people in each unincorporated community.
- Policy PF-3.2 Design sustainable parks and recreational facilities that complement nearby land uses and serve all segments of the community.
- Policy PF-3.3 Design community parks to ensure equal opportunities for access for all residents, including the handicapped and senior populations.
- Policy PF-3.4 Create greenbelts to connect schools, community parks, and residential areas in unincorporated communities wherever possible. Connect community parks to existing trails, walkways, and bikeways where feasible. 🌍
- Policy PF-3.5 Include buffers, hedgerows, directed lighting, and other features to ensure the compatibility of recreational activities with surrounding land uses.
- Policy PF-3.6 Construct neighborhood and community parks within walking and bicycling distance of residential areas. 🌍
- Policy PF-3.7 Ensure that community parks and recreational facilities have stable and self-sufficient funding resources, paid by those who derive benefit.

c. Implementation Program

- Action PF-A16 New development shall be required to provide turnkey community parks at the required standard of 5 acres per 1,000 people to serve existing and new residents, at locations within unincorporated communities within planned residential neighborhoods. An appropriate service district shall be formed to provide operation and maintenance. (Policy PF-3.1)
Responsibility: Parks and Resources Department, Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A17 Incorporate sustainable management into park development and maintenance practices including: the use of local materials and native plants; designs that minimize the need for fossil fuel-powered maintenance equipment; integrated pest management; and recycling/composting areas, where appropriate. (Policy PF-3.2) 🌍

Responsibility: Parks and Resources Department
Timeframe: 2010/2011

Action PF-A18 Integrate security measures to ensure public safety in the design of parks and recreational facilities. (Policy PF-3.2, Policy PF-3.5)
Responsibility: Parks and Resources Department, Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A19 Provide infrastructure (e.g. restrooms, parking, pump-out facilities, trash containers, oil waste disposal, etc.) to meet the needs of users appropriate to the type of facility. (Policy PF-3.2)
Responsibility: Parks and Resources Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A20 Establish new or expand existing special districts to provide operation and maintenance costs for community parks. Also consider transferring existing Esparto and Dunnigan community parks into special districts. (Policy PF-3.7)
Responsibility: Parks and Resources Department, Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A21 Adopt appropriate regulations to require park land dedication and adopt park impact fees for all new development projects in both the incorporated and unincorporated areas to pay for the planning, acquisition, and development of parks and open space. (Policy PF-3.7)
Responsibility: County Administrator's Office, Parks and Resources Department
Timeframe: 2009/2010

Action PF-A22 Create "Friends of Yolo Parks" and "Adopt-A-Park" programs and encourage participation by non-profit organizations. (Policy PF-3.3, Policy PF-3.3, Policy PF-3.7)
Responsibility: Parks and Resources Department
Timeframe: 2010/2011

Action PF-A23 Maintain reasonable fee structures for the use of County parks and recreation facilities by resident and non-resident patrons. (Policy PF-3.7)
Responsibility: Parks and Resources Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

- Action PF-A24 Partner with the private sector and non-government organizations to provide services and/or maintain all or components of park facilities, wherever practical. (Policy PF-3.2, Policy PF-3.7)
Responsibility: Parks and Resources Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A25 Provide access for disabled populations at all community park and recreational areas, where appropriate.

4. Law Enforcement

a. Background Information

Law enforcement services in Yolo County are provided by the County Sheriff–Coroner. This department patrols the County, administers the County Jail and work program, provides animal control services, and serves as the County Coroner.

The department has 276 full time employees, plus 28 extra help employees, as follows:

- 95 full-time sworn employees in the following capacities: Sheriff, Undersheriff, Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, Deputy, Chief Deputy Coroner and Deputy Coroner.
- 181 full-time non-sworn employees, including correctional officers, management/administrative professionals, and animal care workers.
- 27 non-sworn part-time extra help employees and one sworn extra help deputy, for a total of 28 extra help employees.

According to data extrapolated from statistics in the FBI 2006 Report “Crime in the United States,” there were 26,641 sworn officers in the 37 counties designated as metropolitan, including Yolo County. The total unincorporated population of the metropolitan counties in 2006 was approximately 6,822,000, resulting in an average of 3.9 sworn officers per 1,000 people. In 2006, Yolo County had 91 sworn officers and an unincorporated population of 22,800, for a ratio of 4.0 officers per 1,000 people. Nationwide, the ratio was 2.4 sworn officers per 1,000 people. However, counties tend to have higher levels of staffing due to their responsibility for maintaining jail facilities and larger patrol territory.

Yolo County experiences a low rate of crime, including violent crimes. Crime and violent crime rates in Yolo County are decreasing. The number of violent crimes per year declined steadily from 1996 to 2005 from 1,038 to 778. This represented a rate of 680.7 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 1996 and 411.9 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 2005. Statewide, 848.2 violent crimes per 100,000 people were committed in 1996 and 512.3 violent crimes per 100,000 people were committed in 2005.¹ This declining crime rate is consistent with national trends.

¹ California Attorney General, *Crime in California*, Crime Index.

b. Policy Framework

GOAL PF-4	<u>Law Enforcement.</u> Enhance public safety to prevent crime and improve neighborhood relations.
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- Policy PF-4.1 Ensure the provision of appropriate law enforcement service and facilities to serve existing and planned land uses.
- Policy PF-4.2 Strive to maintain an average response time of 12 minutes for 90 percent of priority law enforcement calls in the rural areas.
- Policy PF-4.3 Maintain a minimum ratio of 3.9 sworn officers per 1,000 people, including the necessary facilities, equipment and non-uniformed personnel to support that ratio.
- Policy PF-4.4 Incorporate law enforcement concerns into land use planning, including the following measures:
 - Identify and mitigate potential law enforcement hazards of new development during the project review and approval process.
 - Work with local community groups to prevent crime.
 - Promote the creation of Neighborhood Watch Groups in residential areas.
 - Coordinate with Chambers of Commerce, business associations, and others to increase public safety within commercial areas.
- Policy PF-4.5 Strive to maintain Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) standards for staffing in operating the Monroe Detention Center.
- Policy PF-4.6 Work with the State to locate and operate the proposed re-entry facility.
- Policy PF-4.7 Improve emergency communications technologies to provide interoperable service in rural areas.
- Policy PF-4.8 Work with the school districts to reduce truancy as a means of addressing gang-related violence and improving community safety.

c. Implementation Program

- Action PF-A26 Ensure that new development in Dunnigan includes a satellite Sheriff's station and related facilities, established and (to the extent feasible) maintained through the use of development impact fees, development

agreements, special districts, and/or other enforceable mechanisms. (Policy PF-4.1, Policy PF-4.2, Policy PF-4.3) 🌐

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department, Sheriff-Coroner Department, General Services Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A27 Establish special districts in other appropriate community areas to pay for law enforcement services. (Policy PF-4.1, Policy PF-4.2, Policy PF-4.3) 🌐

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department, Sheriff-Coroner Department, General Services Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A28 Enhance public safety through implementation of “Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design” strategies including designing the placement of activities and physical features, such as buildings, entrances and exits, corridors, fences, pavement, signs, lighting and landscaping, in such a way as to clearly define public and private space, maximize visibility, control access and circulation, and foster positive social interaction. (Policy PF-4.4)

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A29 Develop a capital facilities plan to expand and eventually relocate the Monroe Detention Center to accommodate future growth needs. (Policy PF-4.1, Policy PF-4.2, Policy PF-4.3)

Responsibility: County Administrator’s Office, Sheriff-Coroner Department, General Services Department

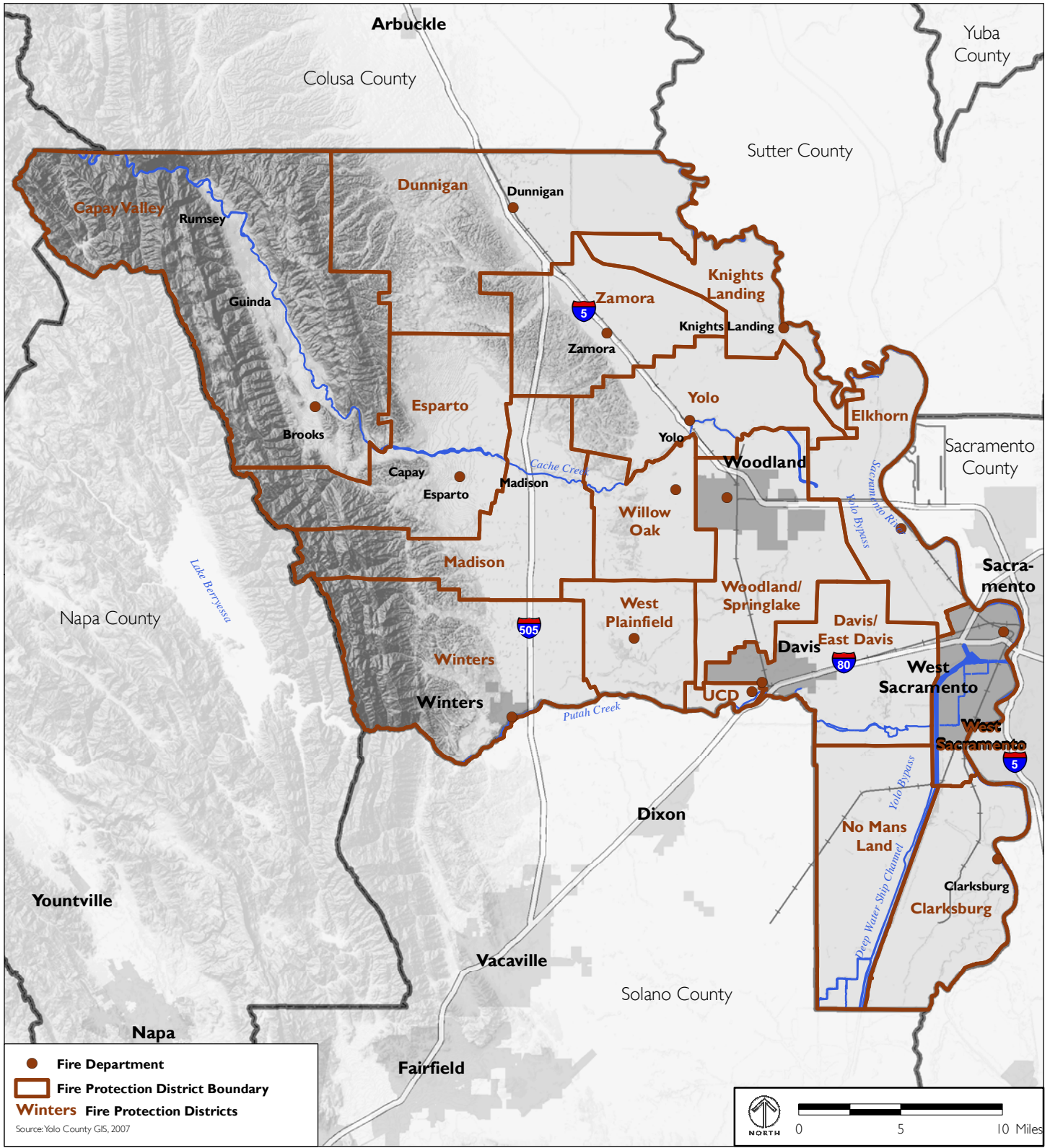
Timeframe: 2020/2022

5. Fire and Emergency Medical Service

a. Background Information

A large number of fire districts and the Rumsey Tribe provide fire protection, rescue, emergency medical services, hazardous material response within the unincorporated areas of Yolo County. Such services are provided by the following entities, locations of which are shown in Figure PF-3:

- Capay Valley Fire Protection District (FPD) – one fire station; 17 volunteer firefighters; one paid chief
- Clarksburg FPD – one fire station; 19 volunteer firefighters; one paid chief; one paid secretary
- Dunnigan FPD – one fire station; 18 volunteer firefighters
- East Davis FPD—Receives contract services from the City of Davis Fire Department
- Elkhorn FPD – one fire station; 12 volunteer firefighters



Source: Yolo County GIS, 2006.

FIGURE PF-3
FIRE DISTRICTS

- Esparto FPD – one fire station; 23 volunteer firefighters; one paid chief; one paid office manager
- Knights Landing FPD – one fire station; 14 volunteer firefighters; five non-firefighting employees
- Madison FPD – one fire station; 16 volunteer firefighters; one paid mechanic; one paid secretary
- No-Man's Land FPD – Receives contract services from the City of Davis Fire Department
- Rumsey Rancheria Fire Department – three firefighters/paramedics; two engineers, two captains; one battalion chief per shift
- West Plainfield FPD – one fire station; two paid firefighters; 18 volunteer firefighters; one paid chief; one paid secretary
- Willow Oak FPD – one fire station; two paid firefighters; 25 volunteer firefighters; one paid chief; one paid office manager
- Winters FPD – Provides contract services to the City of Winters; three paid firefighters; one paid chief; one paid secretary; 21 volunteer firefighters and emergency medical technicians
- Springlake FPD – Receives contract services from the City of Woodland Fire Department and the City of Davis Fire Department
- Yolo FPD – one fire station; 24 volunteer firefighters; one independently elected Fire Commissioner
- Zamora FPD – one fire station; 21 volunteer firefighters

In addition to these local districts, the California Department of Forestry (CAL FIRE) has equipment and staff available in Yolo County during fire season, which is May through October. CAL FIRE has one engine, a minimum of three firefighters and a battalion chief in Brooks.

b. Policy Framework

GOAL PF-5 Fire and Emergency Medical Services. Support fire and emergency service providers to enhance the protection of life and property.

- Policy PF-5.1 Improve the performance and efficiency of fire protection and emergency medical services.
- Policy PF-5.2 Maintain mutual aid agreements between fire districts and other emergency medical service providers to ensure efficient use of available resources.

- Policy PF-5.3 Require assertive fire protection measures in all development to supplement limited rural fire district resources. 🌐
- Policy PF-5.4 Encourage fire districts and other emergency medical service providers to achieve National Fire Protection Association standards of an average response time for emergency calls of nine minutes at least 90 percent of the time in the unincorporated communities and 15 minutes at least 80 percent of the time in rural areas, with the exception of remote areas (requiring a travel distance of more than 8 miles).
- Policy PF-5.5 Encourage fire districts to maintain an overall fire insurance (ISO) public protection classification (PPC) rating of Rural 7 or better for fire protection service within the unincorporated communities.
- Policy PF-5.6 Work with each community to upgrade its water system to meet sprinkler requirements. Support/require improvements to water infrastructure to achieve appropriate water pressure to adequately fight fires and operate sprinkler systems.
- Policy PF-5.7 Encourage fire districts to support narrow streets and other desirable community design features promoted by this General Plan.

c. Implementation Program

- Action PF-A30 Work to consolidate fire districts, where warranted, and/or consider contracting with CAL FIRE. (Policy PF-5.1)
Responsibility: County Administrator's Office
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A31 Amend the County Code to incorporate measures such as fire-safe building materials, clear spaces and fuel reduction, fire breaks, and fire suppression systems for all new development located in high fire hazard areas. (Policy PF-5.3) 🌐
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: 2010/2011
- Action PF-A32 Require that new development comply with all State and local requirements within the State Responsibility Area. (Policy PF-5.3)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

- Action PF-A33 Maintain requirements that fire sprinklers be installed in all new residences and commercial/industrial areas where appropriate. (Policy PF-5.3)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

6. Schools

a. Background Information

i. *Public Schools*

The county is served by the following public school districts:

- Davis Joint Unified School District. This district has 10 elementary schools, three junior high schools, one high school, and one alternative high school.
- Esparto Unified School District. This district has one elementary school, one junior high school and two high schools.
- Pierce Joint Unified School District. This district has two elementary schools, one junior high school and two high schools. The schools are located in Colusa County, but the district includes a portion of northern Yolo County, including Dunnigan.
- River Delta Joint Unified School District. This district has five elementary schools, two junior high schools and three high schools. One junior high school and one elementary school are located in Yolo County (in Clarksburg) and the district extends into Solano and Sacramento Counties.
- Washington Unified School District. This district serves West Sacramento and its surroundings. It has eight elementary schools, one junior high school and two high schools.
- Winters Joint Unified School District. This district has three elementary school one junior high school, one high school and one continuation high school.
- Woodland Joint Unified School District. This district has 12 elementary schools, two junior high schools, two high schools, one continuation high school, and two home-study schools.
- In addition, the Yolo County Office of Education runs eight special education schools and three alternative education schools. Yolo County is served by two Community College Districts. Woodland Community College is a campus of the Yuba Community College District. Located in the incorporated City of Woodland this facility, offers two-year educational programs within the area. Los Rios Community College District has an existing satellite campus in Davis and is currently constructing a second satellite campus in West Sacramento.
- The County is also home to the University of California, Davis campus. UC Davis is one of the 10 campuses that comprise the University of California system, considered the best public university system in the world. Created as the University Farm in 1905, it was formally established as the third general UC campus by the Regents of the University of California in 1959. UC Davis is a four-year university enrolling

students from California and abroad, offering undergraduate and graduate degrees. It is the largest campus in the UC system and is world-renowned for its programs in the arts, humanities, life sciences, veterinary medicine, health sciences, and engineering.

School locations and district boundaries are shown in Figure PF-4.

ii. Private Schools

There are also a variety of parochial and other private schools in Yolo County, primarily within the incorporated cities.

D-Q University (DQU) is a private, independent, nonprofit, two-year college. Located on 640 acres conditionally granted to the college by the Federal government, it is the only tribal university in California and the only off-reservation Native tribal college in the United States. D-Q stands for Deganawidah-Quetzalcoatl, named for a prominent Iroquois and an Aztec prophet. Deganawidah is known as the "Great Peacemaker" who inspired the founding of the Iroquois Confederacy. Quetzalcoatl ("feathered snake") is the major Aztec God. Founded in 1971, its mission was to unite indigenous people on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border through education.

DQU has faced severe financial challenges and lost accreditation in 2005. The future of this community college remains uncertain.

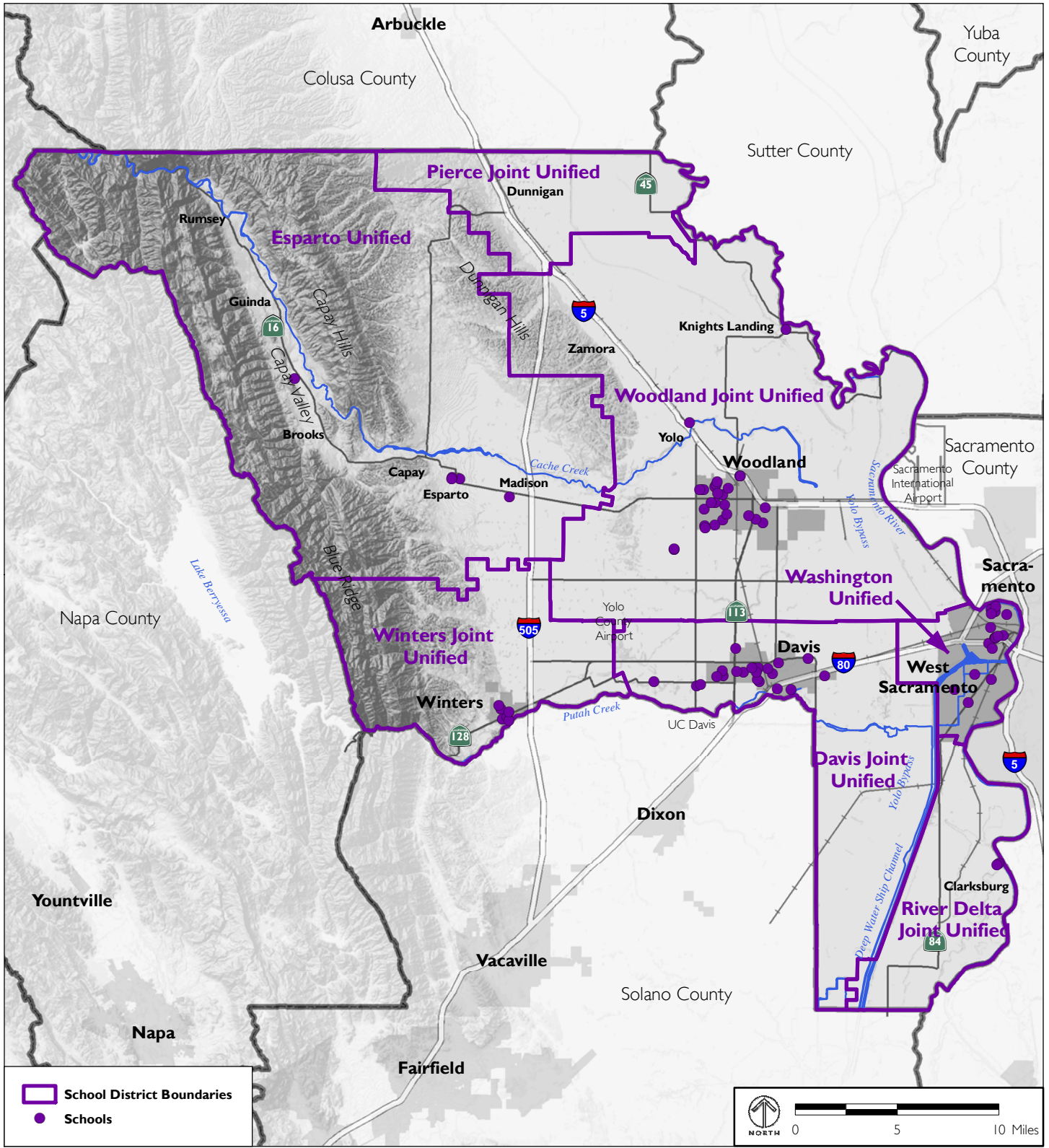
b. Policy Framework

GOAL PF-6	<u>Schools.</u> Collaborate with educational groups to develop school facilities and programs that serve the evolving needs of current and future residents.
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Policy PF-6.1 Encourage school districts to service each community with local schools, where feasible. 🌐

Policy PF-6.2 Work to ensure that schools to serve new development are constructed concurrent with the need, to the extent allowed by State law. 🌐

Policy PF-6.3 Include school districts in the County's development review process for new residential development and provide them with adequate time to review and evaluate proposals that could impact school facilities and services.



Source: Sacramento Area Council of Governments, 2006.

FIGURE PF-4

SCHOOLS

- Policy PF-6.4 Identify appropriate locations for school sites, in consultation with the local school district, as early in the planning process as possible.
- Policy PF-6.5 Support infrastructure and programs that encourage children to safely walk or ride a bicycle to school. 🌐
- Policy PF-6.6 Encourage schools, community colleges, and universities to provide educational programs that facilitate life-long learning.

c. Implementation Program

- Action PF-A34 Integrate school facilities with adjoining community parks and recreation facilities, wherever possible, and encourage the joint use of facilities. (Policy PF-6.4, Policy PF-6.5) 🌐
Responsibility: School Districts, Planning and Public Works Department, Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A35 Locate school sites in Specific Plan areas central to the population being served. (Policy PF-6.1, Policy PF-6.4) 🌐
Responsibility: School Districts
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A36 Coordinate with school districts to ensure that school sites have safe access and trails that encourage walking or bicycling to schools. Develop a Safe Routes to School program in each community. (Policy PF-6.3, Policy PF-6.4) 🌐
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A37 Ensure that designated school sites in newly developing areas have utilities and infrastructure provided to the property line. (Policy PF-6.2, Policy PF-6.3 , Policy PF-6.4)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

7. Library Services

a. Background Information

The Yolo County library system provides library services throughout the county, including all incorporated cities except for Woodland (which has its own City library). The library system has branches in the following locations:

- Clarksburg
- Davis
- Esparto
- Knights Landing
- West Sacramento

- Winters
- Yolo

The library administrative center and County Archives are located in Woodland. The Davis Library is currently undergoing a significant remodel, while new libraries are being constructed in the cities of West Sacramento and Winters. The locations of the libraries are shown in Figure PF-5.

There are over 325,000 volumes in the system. The County currently provides 2.5 volumes per capita and 0.47 square feet of library space per capita. The system is funded by property taxes, State funds, library fines and fees, and donations. A bookmobile has historically provided service in other areas of the County but is not currently in service. A special tax funds additional services at the Davis Branch including Sunday hours.

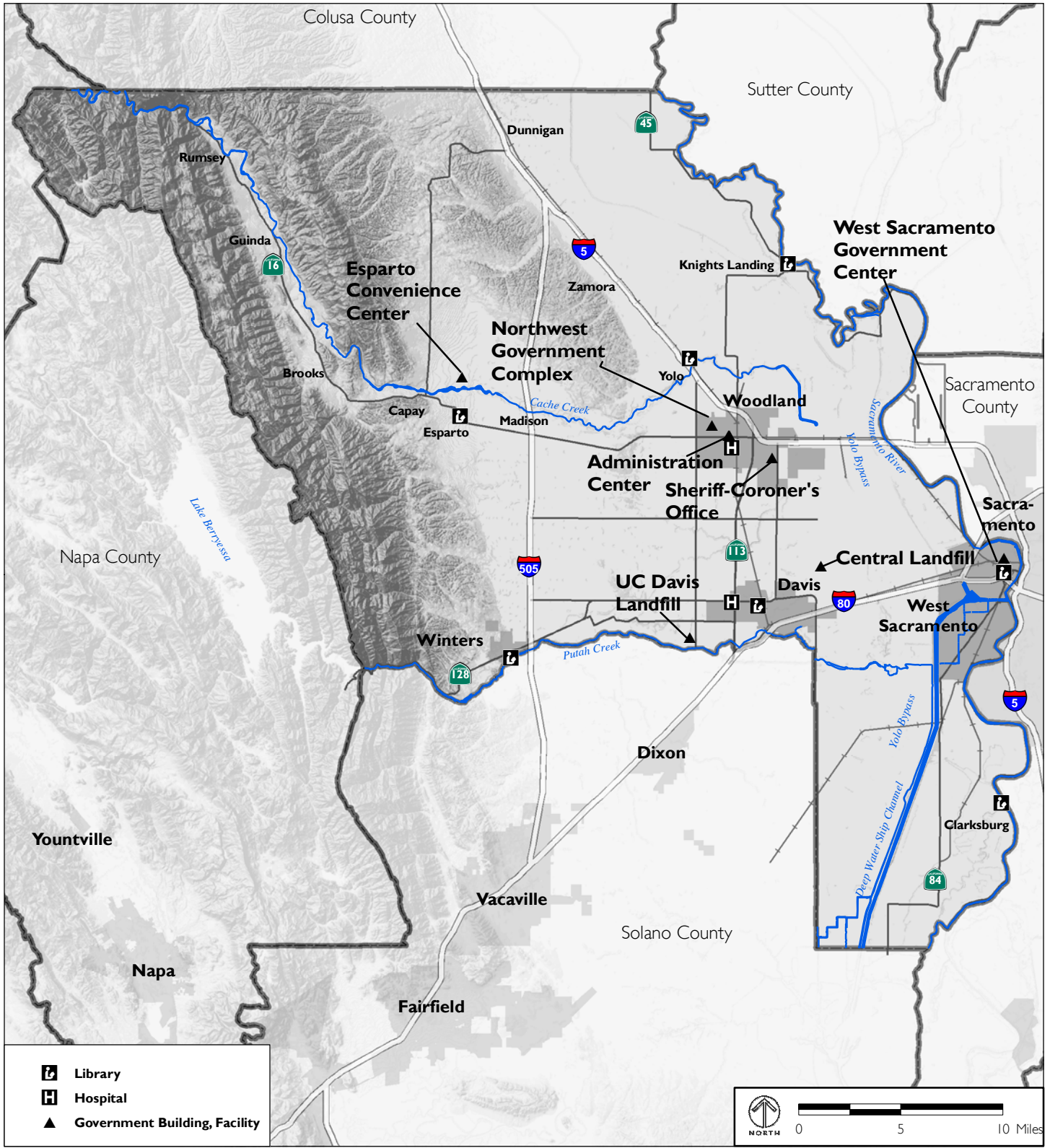
b. Policy Framework

GOAL PF-7 Library Services. Provide library services to meet the changing informational and social needs of each community.

- Policy PF-7.1 Develop and maintain library facilities and/or services in every city and community where services are not otherwise provided. New public library service should be established in communities with populations of 5,000 or more. 🌐
- Policy PF-7.2 Locate library facilities in areas easily accessible by motorized vehicles, bicycles and other non-motorized vehicles, pedestrians, and public transportation, such as downtown shopping areas or neighborhood business districts. 🌐
- Policy PF-7.3 Pursue joint-use agreements with schools, social service agencies, cultural institutions, and other organizations in communities to provide services where County library facilities are infeasible.

c. Implementation Program

- Action PF-A38 Ensure that new development in Dunnigan includes a library facility and related services, through the use of development impact fees, development agreements, or other enforceable mechanisms. (Policy PF-7.1)
 Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department, Library Department
 Timeframe: Ongoing



Source: Design, Community and Environment GIS, 2007

FIGURE PF-5
PUBLIC FACILITIES

Action PF-A39 Design libraries to include space for meeting rooms and other uses that support the concept of the library as a community-gathering place. (Policy PF-7.3) 🌐

Responsibility: Library Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A40 Meet the following minimum standards for new and existing libraries:

- 2,875 volumes per 1,000 residents;
- 0.4 to 0.6 square feet of library space per 1,000 residents;
- 3,000 audio and video recordings per branch library;
- 10 magazine and newspaper subscriptions per 1,000 residents;
- 2.5 reader seats per 1,000 residents;
- One computer per 750 to 1,250 residents (minimum 10 computer workstations per branch library);
- Trained staff to provide visitor-focused library programs and services.

Responsibility: Library Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

8. Childcare

a. Background Information

Yolo County has a Childcare Planning Council, which reports to the State on Yolo County's childcare needs and assists families with childcare and development services. The Yolo County Board of Supervisors and the Yolo County Superintendent of Schools appoint members to the Childcare and Development Planning Council. They also approve major council decisions. There is equal representation among childcare consumers, childcare providers, community representatives, public agency representatives and discretionary members. The council is overseen by the California Department of Education, Child Development Division, and provides services in five broad categories:

- Assess the County's childcare needs and plan to address those needs.
- Advise the Yolo County Board of Supervisors and the Yolo County Office of Education of the need for childcare.
- Make recommendations to the California Department of Education, when funding becomes available, about how and why funding should be used in Yolo County.
- Facilitate communication and cooperation between various childcare and development related agencies, businesses and individuals in the County.
- Participate in the community as volunteers.

In addition to the Childcare Planning Council, Yolo County has an agency that focuses on the County’s youngest residents. Yolo County’s First 5 Yolo Children and Families Commission provides services throughout the County to children aged 0 to 5 years. The Commission’s main programs include Access to Childcare and Early Education, Access to Quality Healthcare, School Readiness, Universal Preschool for West Sacramento, and Community Engagement. Funds for this program come from the State through Proposition 10 funds. Proposition 10 was passed by California voters in 1998 and places a 50-cent tax on every pack of cigarettes. The funds are used to promote early childhood development for children ages 0-5 and their families.

b. Policy Framework

GOAL PF-8 Childcare. Ensure opportunities for the provision of quality childcare to meet the variety of family needs.

- Policy PF-8.1 Encourage the location of childcare facilities in areas with compatible land uses and character, such as employment centers, homes, schools, community centers, and recreation facilities. 🌐
- Policy PF-8.2 Require mitigation for the impact of development on the available supply of childcare.
- Policy PF-8.3 Support existing childcare opportunities in Yolo County, and coordinate with community partners to expand such opportunities where possible.

c. Implementation Program

- Action PF-A41 Amend the County Code to allow for the establishment of childcare facilities in all appropriate residential, commercial, and public/quasi-public zones. (Policy PF-8.1) 🌐
 Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
 Timeframe: 2011/2012
- Action PF-A42 Amend the County Code to streamline the permitting process for large-family day care homes and childcare facilities. (Policy PF-8.1)
 Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
 Timeframe: 2011/2012
- Action PF-A43 Establish a fee waiver for family childcare projects that meet specified standards regarding affordability and/or the provision of services for special needs children. (Policy PF-8.1)
 Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
 Timeframe: 2011/2012

- Action PF-A44 Adopt an ordinance to require developers of projects that create additional needs for affordable childcare to mitigate project impacts by: provision of onsite or off-site childcare facilities; payment of in-lieu fees; or other measures to address the supply, affordability, and quality of childcare. (Policy PF-8.2)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: 2011/2012
- Action PF-A45 Collaborate with local childcare advocacy groups to promote childcare at businesses, shopping centers, schools, places of worship, churches, hospitals and other appropriate locations. (Policy PF-8.1, Policy PF-8.3)
Responsibility: First 5 Yolo Children and Family Commission
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A46 Work with school districts and civic organizations to use schools as community centers to provide a range of services, including extended childcare programs. (Policy PF-8.3) 🌐
Responsibility: First 5 Yolo Children and Family Commission
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A47 Work with the Childcare Planning Council to seek new funding sources for childcare operations, including services for low-income families; and professional development, mentoring and other related services to childcare providers. (Policy PF-8.3)
Responsibility: First 5 Yolo Children and Family Commission
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A48 Support the Childcare Services Resource and Referral administered by the City of Davis, and ensure comparable services are developed if the City of Davis program is discontinued. (Policy PF-8.3)
Responsibility: First 5 Yolo Children and Family Commission
Timeframe: Ongoing

9. Solid Waste and Recycling

a. Background Information

i. Solid Waste and Recycling Services

There are two public facilities for solid waste and recycling and one solid waste facility that is not open for public use. There are two greenwaste processing or composting facilities in the county which do not allow public access. All facilities are shown in Figure PF-5.

- Yolo County Central Landfill. This 722-acre facility is a Class III solid waste landfill which provides comprehensive solid waste and recycling services, including municipal solid waste, recycling, salvaging, household hazardous waste, and business hazardous waste. At the current waste disposal rate (assuming a diversion rate of 70

percent, no large increase of waste from outside the county, and future waste cells operated as bioreactors) the landfill's closure date is estimated as January 1, 2081, for a future operational life of about 72 years.

- **Esparto Convenience Center.** This 11-acre facility accepts residential municipal solid waste and recycling. The transfer station in Esparto does not have an estimated operational life. It will be closed when it is no longer needed.
- **UC Davis Landfill.** This 39-acre facility is a Class III solid waste landfill which provides solid waste disposal and greenwaste processing for waste generated on the campus and Medical Facility in Sacramento. Under its current permit, the UC Davis landfill is expected to close January 1, 2040, for a future operational life of about 31 years.
- **Grover Landscape Services, Zamora, Composting Facility.** This 56-acre facility provides greenwaste processing and composting for San Francisco Bay Area and Sacramento Area generated green and wood waste materials.
- **Davis Waste Removal's Green Material Facility.** This 15-acre facility is a chipping and grinding facility for greenwaste processing and transfer of materials generated in or near the City of Davis to another facility for composting.

The Central Landfill has several unique features and operations that distinguish it from typical waste management facilities and has been recognized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for its innovative approach to improving its impact on the environment, as follows:

- **Bioreactor.** A portion of the landfill is operated as a bioreactor, where the decomposition of waste is accelerated by adding liquid and recirculating the leachate. This enhances the growth of microbes that promote solid waste decomposition. As a result of this process, landfill waste can be decomposed and stabilized within 10 to 15 years, rather than decades. Benefits of bioreactor operations include: an increased rate of gas generation and energy production which allows increased gas collection efficiency and reduces greenhouse gas emissions; reduced pollution; extended use of the landfill facility by refilling stabilized areas; and reduced closure maintenance costs.
- **Phytoremediation.** The area surrounding the landfill has a high groundwater table. In order to keep the groundwater table low, groundwater is pumped from sixteen wells along the northern landfill boundary. Shallow groundwater in this area of the valley contains boron and selenium. These minerals are naturally-occurring but the amount in the water is too high for the water to be released into the adjacent Willow Slough bypass. As a result, the landfill uses phytoremediation (treating water with plant growth) to reduce the boron and selenium concentrations present in the groundwater. The water is stored and used to grow 45-acre parcels of kenaf, a hibiscus relative, which is known to accumulate boron and selenium. The kenaf is harvested and used as alternative daily cover in place of soil.

- Energy Production. A landfill gas-to-energy plant is located in the southwest portion of the landfill. The plant owner leases rights to the landfill gas and the energy production rights from the County under an agreement, and subcontracts with Minnesota Methane to operate the energy plant. The plant produces a maximum of 3,860 kilowatts per hour.

The County does not provide curbside collection services, but has executed franchise agreements to serve most communities and businesses in the unincorporated area through contracting with Waste Management of Woodland and Davis Waste Removal for waste and recycling hauling services. Communities close to Davis are served by Davis Waste Removal, and the remaining communities in the unincorporated county are served by Waste Management of Woodland.

ii. County Integrated Waste Management Plan

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Act) requires each county to prepare a County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP). Yolo County's CIWMP includes the following documents, the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), the Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), and the Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE) for Yolo County and the cities of Davis, West Sacramento, Winters, and Woodland, plus the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) and the County Summary Plan (SP). Yolo County's CIWMP documents were approved by the CIWMB on December 18, 1996.

These documents provide the goals, objectives and guidelines for the county and cities to meet the Act's diversion requirements to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed in landfills and transformed by 25 percent by 1995 and by 50 percent by the year 2000 through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Transformation may be used to reduce the wastes sent to landfills by no more than 10 percent in 2000 and subsequent years. The CIWMP documents cover the following issues:

- County demographics.
- Waste quantities generated in the county.
- Funding sources for administration of the countywide siting element and summary plan.
- Administrative responsibilities for the plan.
- Program implementation.
- Permitted disposal capacity and quantities of waste disposed of in the county.
- Available markets for recyclable materials.
- Plan implementation schedule.

State code requires each city and county to review its source reduction and recycling element (SRRE) or the CIWMP at least once every five years. Five-year reviews have

been completed twice by the County’s local task force and County staff and approved by the CIWMB. The next five-year CIWMP review is due in 2011.

b. Policy Framework

GOAL PF-9	<u>Solid Waste and Recycling</u>. Provide safe, cost-efficient, and environmentally responsible solid waste management.
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- Policy PF-9.1 Meet or exceed State waste diversion requirements. 🌍
- Policy PF-9.2 Manage property to ensure adequate landfill space for existing and planned land uses.
- Policy PF-9.3 Employ innovative strategies to ensure efficient and cost-effective solid waste and other discarded materials collection, disposal, transfer and processing.
- Policy PF-9.4 Prioritize disposal and processing capacity at the landfill for waste materials generated within Yolo County, but accept waste materials from outside the county when capacity is available and the rates cover the full cost of disposal and processing.
- Policy PF-9.5 Promote technologies, including biomass or biofuels, that allow the use of solid waste as an alternative energy source. 🌍
- Policy PF-9.6 Treat waste materials as potential revenue sources for the County, and maximize the revenue potential associated with the waste stream as new products, economies, needs, and technologies emerge.
- Policy PF-9.7 Solid waste franchisees shall support the smart growth policies for community design contained in this General Plan. This may result in restrictions on collection vehicle size in order to support narrow streets and other desirable community features.
- Policy PF-9.8 Require salvage, reuse or recycling of construction and demolition materials and debris at all construction sites. 🌍
- Policy PF-9.9 Encourage use of salvaged and recycled materials in construction. 🌍
- Policy PF-9.10 Work with private solid waste handlers to expand collection and recycling services within the unincorporated area.
- Policy PF-9.11 Expand opportunities for energy and/or fuel production resulting from the solid waste disposal process.

c. Implementation Program

- Action PF-A49 Develop a program to encourage local businesses and farms to: 1) expand their diversion, reuse and recycling efforts including proper recycling or disposal of universal and hazardous wastes; 2) increase their use of recycled materials; and 3) reduce the amount of materials used to package products manufactured in the county. (Policy PF-9.1) 🌐
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A50 Distribute public education materials to residents on solid waste source reduction, recycling, composting, and the proper handling of universal and household hazardous waste, and to businesses and farms on source reduction, recycling, composting, and the proper handling of universal and hazardous wastes. (Policy PF-9.1) 🌐
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A51 Develop new and/or expand current diversion and recycling programs for residential, commercial, office, educational, agricultural, and recreational uses. (Policy PF-9.1) 🌐
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A52 Acquire sufficient land to maintain long-term landfill operations, including property for mitigation and soil cover. (Policy PF-9.2)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: FY 2009/2010
- Action PF-A53 Seek State and federal funding to complete remediation, where needed, of the former County burn dumps and landfills, and convert them to other public or private use. (Policy PF-9.2)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A54 Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of the Esparto Convenience Center. If no longer feasible to maintain, remediate the site and convert it to other public or private use. (Policy PF-9.2)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A55 Evaluate the need for and economics of solid waste transfer or processing facilities located in other areas of the county. Consider the option of partnering with private waste companies for construction and operation of the additional facilities. This could support use of smaller

collection trucks, and allow for consolidation of loads into large transfer trucks which would reduce truck traffic to the landfill. (Policy PF-9.3)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A56 Partner with the private sector to operate waste-related diversion, recycling facilities, LFG and energy production facilities or provide other landfill-related commodities and services at the landfill, or to agriculture-related facilities located on surrounding properties, whenever practicable. (Policy PF-9.3) 🌐
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A57 Research technological strategies and implement the cost-effective strategies to reclaim and reuse capacity of the landfill facility. (Policy PF-9.2, Policy PF-9.3, Policy PF-9.4) 🌐
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A58 Educate the public about the importance of properly handling household wastes to reduce the amount of incorrectly disposed waste, particularly “universal” waste (commonly-used materials that are considered hazardous and banned from disposal in the landfill) and other hazardous waste. (Policy PF-9.3)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A59 Reduce methane emissions from the landfill by closing the filled units, expanding bioreactor operations and the landfill gas collection system to future landfill units; and continuing the use of the landfill gas for energy or fuel. (Policy PF-9.3) 🌐
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A60 Maintain the current 70 percent waste diversion for the unincorporated county through 2030. (Policy PF-9.1, Policy PF-9.3, Policy PF-9.6)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A61 Designate lands in the vicinity of the landfill and other waste-related processing and transfer facilities through the Yolo County Zoning Code to ensure that potential incompatible land uses which may lead to safety hazards and/or which may imperil the continued operation of these facilities are prohibited. (Policy PF-9.2)

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A62 Acquire easements on properties adjacent to the Central Landfill to ensure that farming operations emphasize crops that require low or no irrigation to help continue successful operation of the landfill under high groundwater conditions. (Policy PF-9.2)

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A63 Require franchises to use vehicles that can service communities based on smart growth design principles. (Policy PF-9.7)

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

10. Sources of Energy

a. Background Information

Power is generated in the County from a variety of sources including: fossil fuels, natural gas fields, hydroelectric facilities, solar energy, hydrogen fuel and biofuels. UC Davis owns and operates a 2.7 megawatt natural gas jet turbine that generates just under ten percent of its power, and is exploring construction of a larger 47 megawatt natural gas cogeneration plant on campus. Natural gas is actively being produced from 25 gas fields located over the entire County, and there is also a storage area known to hold a maximum capacity of 3.25 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Although there are no hydroelectric facilities within the county, the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District operates two hydroelectric plants both of which are located in Lake County. The generator at Indian Valley Reservoir has a maximum capacity of 3,000 kilowatts, while the facility at Cache Creek Dam (downstream of Clear Lake) has a capacity of 1,750 kilowatts. The City of Davis and the Cache Creek Casino Resort are the two entities within the County that actively produce solar energy. The City of Davis owns solar panels and a solar research facility from which it sells energy into the public grid, and the Casino operates its solar panels for use on its private grounds. Hydrogen fuel is produced and sold by UC Davis from an on-site hydrogen fueling station that provides hydrogen enriched natural gas and pure hydrogen energy.

There are two waste-to-energy (WTE) facilities that operate on biofuels, specifically agricultural wastes, wood wastes and landfill gas. As discussed in Section K, one of the WTE sites is the Central Landfill facility in Woodland, where the County contracts with an outside company to recover the landfill gas and generate energy. Currently, the landfill plant, which is operated by Minnesota Methane, has a capacity of 2 to 3 megawatts. This energy is sold under contract to the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD). The other WTE facility is Woodland Biomass, located in the eastern industrial area of the City of Woodland. It burns discarded wood and plant material, such as pallets, tree trimmings, rice hulls, and agricultural waste, to power a steam turbine that has a capacity of 25 megawatts.

The County has explored other indigenous energy sources, such as geothermal and wind. The County has commissioned studies to determine the potential for indigenous energy production and concluded that there are no geothermal resource areas within the County, but there is potential for a large-scale application of wind power, which appears to be both technically and economically feasible. Wind power to date has only been developed at small scales by private landowners.

The County also has an opportunity to establish a Community-Choice Energy Alliance (enabled by Assembly Bill 117, Statutes of 2002), which would allow the County, through the alliance, to take over the role of purchasing electricity for its residents, businesses and municipal facilities.

b. Policy Framework

GOAL PF-10 **Sources of Energy. Provide opportunities for the development of energy alternatives.**

Policy PF-10.1 Pursuant to AB 117 (Statutes of 2002) explore “community choice aggregation” as a means of facilitating the purchase of electrical energy at the local level for community needs. 🌍

Policy PF-10.2 Streamline the permitting process for the production of biofuels, biomass, and other energy alternatives to reduce dependency on fossil fuels. 🌍

Policy PF-10.3 Provide financial and regulatory incentives for the installation of solar energy and other alternate conservation measures in all development approvals. 🌍

c. Implementation Program

Action PF-A64 Conduct a feasibility study regarding the applicability of “community choice aggregation” in Yolo County. (Policy PF-10.1) 🌍
 Responsibility: County Administrator’s Office
 Timeframe: 2011/2012

Action PF-A65 Amend the County Code to streamline permitting requirements for small community power systems that utilize clean resource-based renewable energy (e.g. wind, solar, and biodiesel). (Policy PF 10-1) 🌍
 Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
 Timeframe: 2010/2011

Action PF-A66 Amend the Master Fee Resolution to reduce permit fees for small alternative energy projects. (Policy PF 10-1) 🌍

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: 2010/2011

11. Utilities and Communication Technology

a. Background Information

This section addresses utilities and communications technologies in Yolo County. These include power generation and transmission, as well as information systems such as telephone and wireless communications.

Utility service in Yolo County is provided by Pacific, Gas and Electric (PG&E). Two major north-south transmission line corridors have been developed in Yolo County. One corridor runs along the Dunnigan Hills and Interstate 505 in the west and contains four separate transmission lines (230 kilovolts): Table Mountain/Vaca-Dixon; Pitt/Vaca-Dixon; Cottonwood/Vaca-Dixon; and Shasta-Tracy. The second corridor is located along the Yolo Bypass in the east: the Table Mountain-Telsa line (500 kilovolts). The primary natural gas transmission line is also aligned along the Capay Hills, the 400/401 line, with a capacity of 1,972 million cubic feet per day. This line brings in natural gas from the northwest United States and western Canada. Two new gas lines, 406/407, are proposed to run from Esparto to Yolo, and across Sacramento County. PG&E also operates the Pleasant Creek facility, near Woodland, that stores up to 2.3 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Figure PF-6 identifies known primary electrical and natural gas utility easements through the County.

The primary provider of land line telephone service is AT&T. A network of cell phone and wireless providers currently cover large areas of the county, however, there are gaps or poor reception in several of the unincorporated communities and remote rural areas.

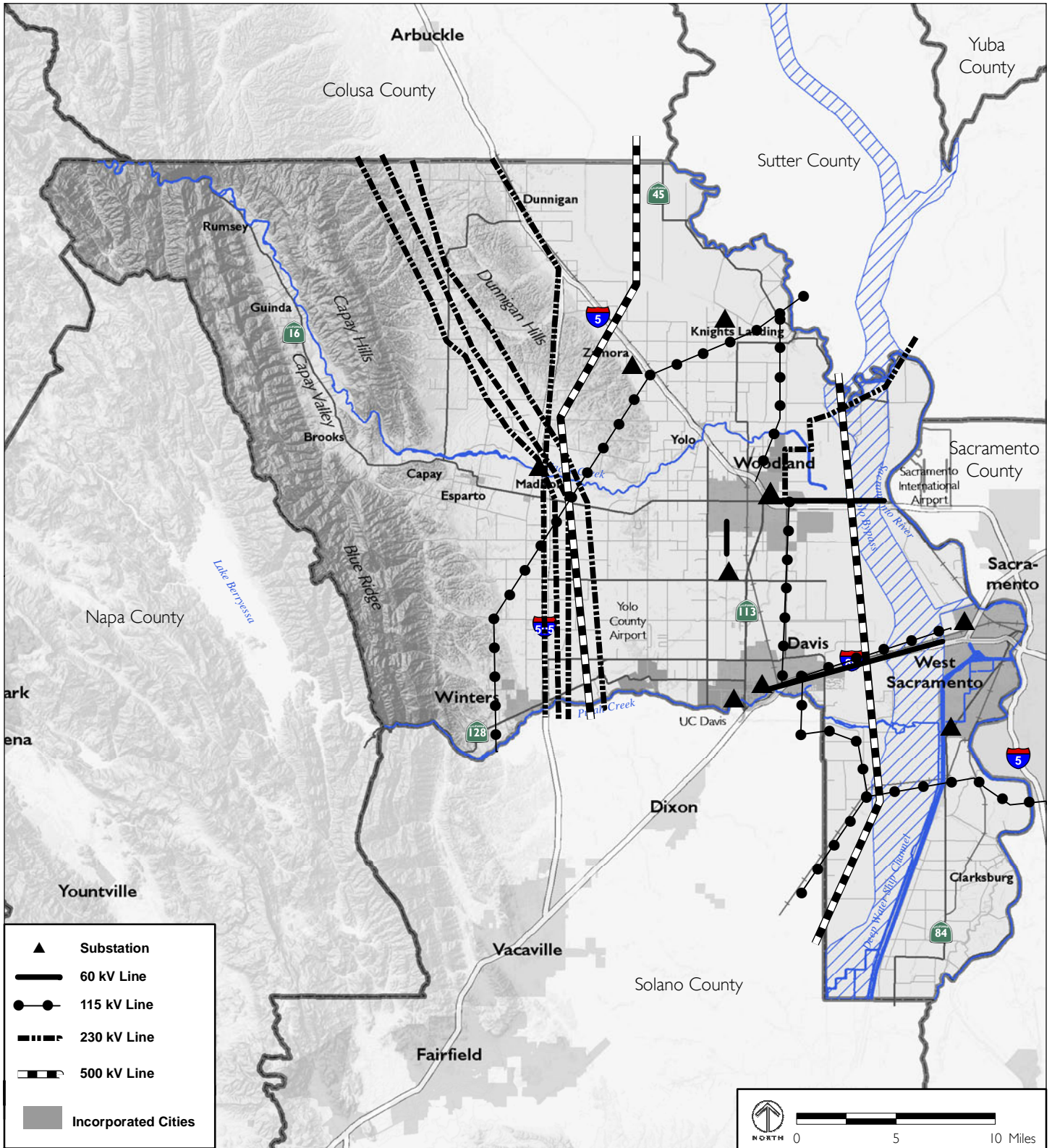
Cable TV providers include WAVE Broadband (West Sacramento, Woodland, and Winters), Comcast (Davis and Knights Landing), and Cableview Communications (Esparto).

b. Policy Framework

GOAL PF-11	<u>Utilities and Communications. Support a flexible network of utility services to sustain community livability and economic growth.</u>
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Policy PF-11.1 Encourage the development of power generating and transmission facilities sufficient to serve existing and planned land uses.

Policy PF-11.2 Encourage expanded coverage and enhanced quality for mobile connectivity, high speed wireless internet access, and emergency communication systems. 🌐



Source: Transmission Line Element, Yolo County General Plan, 1990.


FIGURE PF-6
 UTILITY EASEMENTS

Policy PF-11.3 Require utility lines to follow field edges to minimize impacts on agricultural operations.

Policy PF-11.4 Pipelines that cross agricultural areas shall be buried at a depth that avoids conflicts with expected agricultural practices.

c. Implementation Program

Action PF-A67 Re-evaluate the feasibility of annexing all or a portion of Yolo County into the Sacramento Municipal Utility District. (Policy PF-11.1)
Responsibility: County Administrator's Office
Timeframe: 2011/2012

Action PF-A68 Promote, and require where feasible, use of sustainable renewable energy sources to power homes, businesses, agriculture, and infrastructure. (Policy PF-11.1) 
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A69 Require underground utilities in new development within unincorporated communities, where feasible. (Policy PF-11.1)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A70 Establish location and design criteria for siting of power plants and transmission facilities. (Policy PF-11.1)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: 2012/2013

Action PF-A71 Develop an ordinance to require telecommunications facilities, such as cell phone towers and underground utility trenches, to reserve space and/or provide conduit available for County and emergency communications. (Policy PF-11.2)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department, Information Technology Department
Timeframe: 2011/2012

Action PF-A72 Streamline building and planning permit requirements to encourage the development of telecommunications systems, particularly in underserved communities. (Policy PF-11.2)
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works Department
Timeframe: 2011/2012

- Action PF-A73 Investigate joint use of utility easements/corridors to connect open space, link trails, supplement wildlife corridors, and link habitat areas. (Policy PF-11.3, Policy PF-11.4)
Responsibility: Parks and Resources Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A74 Enhance virtual county government services to improve accessibility, increase customer convenience, and provide access to populations where English is a second language. (Policy PF-11.2))
Responsibility: Information Technology Department
Timeframe: Ongoing
- Action PF-A75 Implement the County Communication Strategic Plan to ensure greater interoperability between various agencies and jurisdictions. (Policy PF-11.2)
Responsibility: Information Technology Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

12. General Government Services

a. Background Information

The County provides a variety of general government service functions that improve quality of life for County residents. Major functions (that are not separately addressed elsewhere in this General Plan) include:

- Agricultural Commissioner and Weights and Measures. Enforces agricultural related laws and regulations and carries out programs for pest detection, pesticide regulation, weed and pest management, crop and plant inspection, and consumer protection. This department is addressed in the Agriculture and Economic Development Element.
- Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services. Provides alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment services to adults and juveniles, and mental health services to seriously mentally ill adults, youth, and their families.
- Assessor. Provides appraisal of real property values and presents the tax roll to the Auditor-Controller annually.
- Auditor-Controller/Treasurer-Tax Collector. Provides treasury management, general accounting, property tax collection, financial reporting, auditing, cost accounting, budgeting, property tax accounting, payroll, debt management and countywide collection services.
- Clerk-Recorder/Elections. Files and records various records, issues marriage licenses and processes passport applications, issues certified copies of vital records and performs marriage ceremonies. The Elections Office maintains the roll of registered voters and is responsible for setup and oversight of elections affecting Yolo County.

- **Child Support Services.** Determines parentage, establishes orders for support and medical coverage, and collects and distributes funds from absent parents who have a financial responsibility to support their children.
- **Cooperative Extension.** Provides research and education regarding agricultural science, nutrition, urban horticulture, youth development, and the 4-H Club.
- **County Administrator.** Responsible for the implementation of policies of the Board of Supervisors as well as providing executive management for county departments and agencies. Direct responsibility includes: intergovernmental relations (including tribal relations), economic development and the community development block grant (CDBG) program, Office of Emergency Services, and staff for the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). This function is addressed throughout the General Plan document.
- **County Counsel.** Provides civil legal representation to the Board of Supervisors, the County Administrator's Office, and county departments and agencies, as well as to the boards and staff of several special districts and other specified public entities.
- **District Attorney.** Conducts prosecutions for public offenses, detects crime, investigates criminal activity, and is advisory to the Grand Jury.
- **In Home Supportive Services.** Promotes safety, stability, and self-sufficiency by administering transitional assistance programs, employment and training programs, child welfare services, adult protective services, and special investigations of welfare fraud. Also partners with the community to develop and strengthen the workforce.
- **General Services.** Provides internal support services for county departments and agencies, including planning, construction, maintenance and repair of county facilities, printing and copying services and purchasing. General Services also manages an intergovernmental courier service, the Yolo County Airport and Fleet Services. This department is addressed in this element.
- **Health.** Provides programs for the medically indigent, older adults and detainees; communicable disease prevention and control; protection of food and water; waste and vector control; emergency preparedness and response; vital records; nutrition and safety education; and public health nursing services. This department is addressed in the Health and Safety Element.
- **Human Resources.** Responsible for recruiting, selecting, developing and retaining a high quality workforce for county government.
- **Information Technology.** Oversees the operations and maintenance of the county's technology infrastructure, including hardware, software and telecommunications support. The department also provides these services to several client districts and agencies.
- **Library.** Provides library services to the cities and towns of the county and maintains the archives. Operates the YoloLINK community services directory and database and the Yolo Reads! adult literary services. This department is addressed in this element.

- **Planning and Public Works.** Provides building inspection, planning, business licenses, code enforcement, civil engineering, road maintenance, waste management, and stormwater management. This department is addressed throughout the General Plan document.
- **Parks and Resources.** Provides the services for the county parks and open spaces; historical museum; flood management and water resources; and the Cache Creek Management Plan. This department is addressed in this element and in the Open Space and Conservation Element.
- **Probation.** Supervises both juvenile and adult offenders who have been placed on probation; works in the community to prevent criminal activity; provides intervention programs for youth offenders; and operates the juvenile detention facility (juvenile hall) and work alternative sentencing programs.
- **Public Defender.** Provides legal services to the following: indigent persons accused of criminal violations; juveniles prosecuted for alleged conduct that would be criminal if they were adults; parents, legal guardians and children when children are detained by Child Protective Services for alleged abuse or neglect; proposed conservatees in mental health (conservatorship) cases; and other persons whose liberty or parenting interest may be affected by the government.
- **Public Guardian/Public Administrator.** Manages the estate and/or affairs of persons who cannot care for themselves due to serious physical illness, mental illness or other disability. Manages the indigent burial/cremation program and handles the estates of persons who die in Yolo County without a will, or without an administrator. Also assists veterans and their eligible dependents in accessing Veterans Administration benefits.
- **Sheriff-Coroner.** Serves as the chief law enforcement agency in the County of Yolo. Provides the following services: patrol, civil, detention, coroner, investigation, bailiff, and animal control. This department is addressed in this element.

b. Policy Framework

GOAL PF-12 General Government Services. Provide quality, cost-effective public facilities and services to Yolo County properties and residents.

- Policy PF-12.1 Design, construct, and operate County facilities to be environmentally sustainable, and beneficial to the community and/or region. 🌍
- Policy PF-12.2 Use life cycle analysis (taking into consideration all costs involved in production, transport, and disposal of a product) in decision making for materials and construction techniques. 🌍
- Policy PF-12.3 Design facilities that employ renewable energy resources, or reduce the use of fossil fuel for their operations and transport needs. 🌍

- Policy PF-12.4 Encourage the development of governmental and civic facilities (e.g. school yards, special district meeting rooms, etc.) that can accommodate multiple community uses. 🌐
- Policy PF-12.5 Within the Delta Primary Zone, ensure consistency of permitted land use activities with applicable properly adopted public and services policies of the Land Use and Resource Management Plan of the Delta Protection Commission.
- Policy PF-12.6 Provide the public facilities and services necessary to meet community needs, in an efficient manner. 🌐
- Policy PF-12.7 Encourage consolidation of special districts and responsibilities, wherever feasible.
- Policy PF-12.8 Ensure that fees and assessments used to fund facilities and services are paid for by those who benefit.
- Policy PF-12.9 Provide all service providers with appropriate opportunity to comment on pending development applications.
- Policy PF-12.10 Ensure that all basic community services (e.g. septic/sewage, water, drainage, roads, power, parks, schools, libraries, etc.) for new planned development, including all Specific Plan areas, are made available consistent with the target service levels established in this General Plan, prior to or concurrent with need, to the extent feasible.
- Policy PF-12.11 Centralize government facilities in consolidated satellite service centers when community populations reach appropriate thresholds.
- Policy PF-12.12 Work to ensure that Community Service Districts' facilities to serve new development are constructed concurrent with the need, to the extent allowed by State law.
- Policy PF-12.13 Include Community Service Districts in the County's development review process for new residential developments and provide them with adequate time to review and evaluate proposals that could impact infrastructure and/or service facilities.
- Policy PF-12.14 Identify appropriate locations for infrastructure sites, in consultation with the Community Service Districts, as early in the planning process as possible.

c. Implementation Program

- Action PF-A76 Implement the County Facility Master Plan and update as necessary. (Policy PF-12.1, Policy PF-12.2, Policy PF-12.6, Policy PF-12.8)

Responsibility: General Services Department
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A77 Maintain and update a system of countywide development impact fees to pay for the development and construction of public facilities. (Policy PF-12.1, Policy PF-12.6, Policy PF-12.8, Policy PF-12.12)
Responsibility: County Administrator's Office
Timeframe: Ongoing

Action PF-A78 Identify appropriate rural and community service standards, with the acknowledgement that both will be lower than typical service standards within the incorporated cities. (Policy PF-12.6, Policy PF-12-7, Policy PF-12.10)
Responsibility: County Administrator's Office
Timeframe: 2011/2012