



Public Facilities

Chapter 9

City of Fremont
General Plan

Adopted December 2011



This page intentionally left blank.

Introduction

The Public Facilities Element of the General Plan addresses the provision of public facilities and services. Although the Public Facilities Element is not required by State law, the topics addressed here are an integral part of the City's overall planning strategy. Fremont has a long history of excellent police, fire, and human services, high quality child care, schools and libraries, and well maintained infrastructure. The policies in the Public Facilities element are intended to ensure that the community's public facilities will continue to serve Fremont's needs into the future.

Based on recent trends, between now and 2035 the number of Fremont schoolchildren is expected to remain stable, with growth occurring in the number of older adults. It is also likely that Fremont will become even more ethnically diverse in the future. As these demographic shifts continue, and as public budgets continue to be constrained, public agencies will need to adapt.

The City is only one of the public entities providing services to the community. Fremont is also served by the Fremont Unified School District, the Union Sanitary District, the Alameda County Water District, the Alameda County Flood Control District, the Alameda County Library, and Pacific Gas & Electric. The City's Human Services Department provides a variety of social services and plays an important role in integrating the efforts of an extensive network of non-profit agencies, faith communities, and a variety of fraternal and civic organizations providing community services.

The Public Facilities Element is divided into six parts related to the following topical issues:

- City Buildings and Facilities
- Utility Service and Providers
- Waste Management
- School Facilities
- Health and Human Services
- Child Care

CITY GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

City governments are typically responsible for services such as public safety, land use regulation, infrastructure maintenance, parks and recreation, local social services, garbage collection, and recycling. The City of Fremont provides all these services directly except for garbage collection and recycling which is the responsibility of Allied Waste, Inc.



Fremont City Hall

City Buildings and Facilities

The City owns and/or operates many facilities to aid in providing important city services, including administrative and police buildings, libraries, fire stations, and community and senior centers. As the connection between energy use and greenhouse gas emissions has become clearer and as the cost of energy has increased, the City has expended considerable effort to make both new and existing buildings more efficient.

The City's major buildings are described below and shown on Diagram 9-1. It should be noted that City parks are not included in this Element, but are separately discussed in the Parks and Recreation Element.

City Hall and Associated Facilities

Several of Fremont's major civic buildings, including City Hall, the Development Services Center, the Police Station complex and the Main Library (which is operated by Alameda County), are located in the City Center.

Fremont's City Hall is comprised of two buildings located on Capitol Avenue and houses the City's administrative functions and City Council Chambers. The Development Services Center is located in a separate building on Liberty Street and is home to the City's development review functions. The Family Resource Center, which opened in 1999, consists of two buildings also located on Liberty Street. The City owns these buildings which house State, County, City, and non-profit social service agencies that provide clients with convenient access to multiple services in one central location.

The City intends to consolidate its administrative offices into one City Hall building on City-owned land in the City Center by 2035. However, no dedicated source of funding for construction has been identified. The City considered the cost of this facility in the 2008 Development Impact Fee Technical Background Report and decided not to include costs for a City Hall in the Impact Fee update.

General Plan

Public Facilities

City Buildings

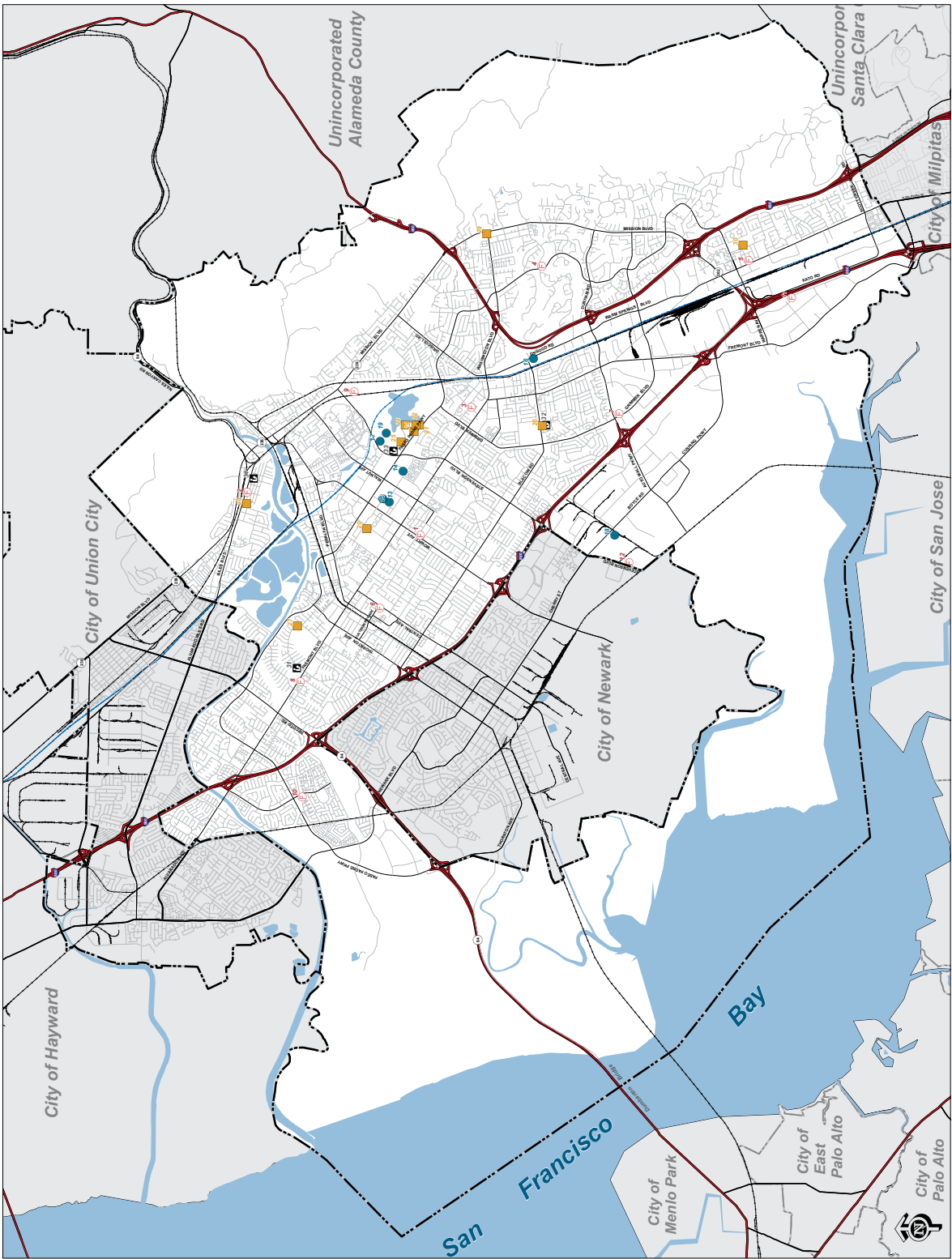
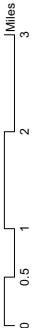
-  City Boundary
-  Fire Station
-  City Buildings
-  Community Centers
-  Libraries

Block ID	Site	Address
1	Fire Station 1	4200 Alameda Ave
2	Fire Station 2	37299 Niess Blvd
3	Fire Station 3	10000 Niess Blvd
4	Fire Station 4	1000 Pine St
5	Fire Station 5	95 Nicholls Ln
6	Fire Station 6	41500 S. Fremont Blvd
7	Fire Station 7	43600 S. Germaine Blvd
8	Fire Station 8	35609 Fremont Blvd
9	Fire Station 9	45000 S. Fremont Blvd
10	Fire Station 10	5000 Diego Creek Rd
11	Fire Station 11	47700 Lanewood Blvd
12	Police Safety Training Center	7250 Stevenson Blvd
13	City Hall/Council Chambers	3300 Central Ave
14	City Administration Center	3300 Central Ave
15	Fremont Family Resource Center	39135 Linden St
16	Fremont Maintenance Center	42551 Oswood Rd
17	Fremont Community Center	41500 S. Fremont Blvd
18	Fremont Recycling and Transfer Station	41149 Boyce Rd
19	Tri-City Animal Shelter	1950 Stevenson Blvd
20	Centerville Community Center	3355 Country Dr
21	Central Park Community Center	40504 Panojo Padre Pkwy
22	Central Park Community Center	40504 Panojo Padre Pkwy
23	Central Park Varsity Center	40510 Panojo Padre Pkwy
24	Fremont Senior Center	40508 Panojo Padre Pkwy
25	Central Park Varsity Center	40510 Panojo Padre Pkwy
26	Madison Community Center	41186 Blinnow Rd
27	Low-Cost Community Center	33177 Adler Ave
28	Low-Cost Community Center	33177 Adler Ave
29	Ohio Youth Program Center	1123 Washington Blvd
30	Warm Springs Community Center	47100 Fernald St
31	Centerville Library	3801 Nicoret Ave
32	Lincoln Library	41826 Greenpark Dr
33	Lincoln Library	41826 Greenpark Dr
34	Niess Reading Center	5001 Niess Blvd

This diagram illustrates Fire Stations, Public Facilities, Community Centers, and Libraries within the City of Fremont.

The information conveyed on this map is dynamic and may have changed after this map was printed. Please consult the Planning Division or other appropriate agency for the most recent information or status.

Users should verify designations, policies, regulations, and restrictions before making project commitments.



Printed 01/10/08 08:00

This is a reduced image. Please see the most current color full-size maps available at the Fremont Planning Division or online at www.fremont.gov/planning. The information on this diagram is dynamic and may have changed since this page was last printed.

This page intentionally left blank.

Fire Stations

The City of Fremont Fire Department currently operates 11 fire stations. In 2002, the residents of Fremont passed Measure R, a Fire Safety Bond that allotted \$51 million in general obligation bonds to fund the replacement of three fire stations and modernization, including seismic upgrades, of the remaining stations. It also included the construction of a new public safety training center. Together, these 11 stations and the training center are anticipated to be sufficient to meet the community’s fire protection needs through 2035.

Maintenance Center

The City’s Maintenance Center opened in 2005 on a 13-acre site on Os-good Road. The Center houses employees who maintain the City's physical assets, including public buildings, park land, streets, street lights, medians, and the City's vehicle fleet. The Center has a soil testing laboratory and specialty workshops for painting, welding, and carpentry. This facility is expected to meet the City’s needs through 2035.

Police Station

The City has one police station located at 2000 Stevenson Boulevard. All City police functions are housed in this 67,000 square foot complex, including administration, the crime unit, the traffic unit, and neighborhood services. The Police Building has the capacity to expand to 80,000 square feet on the same site. Although this expansion is not currently planned, it could happen within the time frame of the General Plan. According to the 2008 Capital Facilities Development Impact Fee Technical Report, with the expansion, the Police Facility would serve the City’s needs through 2035.

The Fremont Police Detention facility opened in 2002, and is intended to provide temporary and safe custody of persons prior to arraignment in court or transfer to other detention facilities. Currently, the jail books and houses adult prisoners for the Fremont, Newark, Union City, BART, and East Bay Regional Park District Police Departments, as well as the California Highway Patrol and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

FIRE SAFETY BOND

Measure R (Fire Safety Bond) was passed by 74.4% of Fremont voters in November 2002. The Measure authorized the issuance of \$51 million in General Obligation bonds to provide funding to replace three fire stations with new modern stations, build a public safety training center, and make remodeling and seismic improvements to seven existing fire stations.



Fire Station 8



Police Station



Irvington Community Center

Community Centers, Senior Center and Family Resource Center

The City operates several community centers, one senior center, and the Family Resource Center. The community centers are primarily used for community meetings and recreation activities, including Tiny Tots, gymnastics, crafts, sports and other activities. The centers range in size from 1,200 square feet to 14,000 square feet. The City also operates a 10,000 square foot multi-purpose senior center located in Central Park that provides health, nutrition, fitness, educational, arts, crafts and cultural programs for seniors.

The 1991 General Plan called for construction of two additional Senior Centers in the northern and southern parts of Fremont to accommodate projected growth in numbers of seniors. Preliminary plans were completed in 2002 for a combination senior/community center in the Northgate area. Due to funding constraints, however, the Center was not constructed. Planning for a second additional senior center in Warm Springs was also put on hold because of funding shortfalls. As the population of seniors continues to grow and to become a larger percentage of the City's overall population, it remains a goal of the City to construct the two new centers by 2035 if funding permits.

The Fremont Family Resource Center, which opened in 1999 in the City Center, houses 25 government and non-profit agencies that provide integrated services to local residents.

Performing Arts Facility

The City also envisions the construction of a Performing Arts Facility for public performances and exhibits in or near the City Center. A Performing Arts Facility would provide a cultural venue and draw visitors to the City Center. However, no dedicated funding source or location for the facility has been identified. If funding becomes available, the facility could be constructed by 2035.

Libraries

The Alameda County Library System operates the Main Library in the City Center and branch libraries in Centerville, Irvington and Niles. The four libraries in Fremont are among 10 system-wide that serve Fremont, Newark, Dublin, Albany, Union City and unincorporated Castro Valley and San Lorenzo. The system is operated by the County. An appointed Fremont Library Commission advises the Fremont library staff on local issues.

While the County pays for staffing, materials and equipment, each city provides and maintains its own library facilities. The City financed construction of the Fremont Main Library through the sale of Certificates of Participation and a federal Library Service and Construction Act grant. The portion of the building occupied by County library administrative offices was paid for by the County. The Fremont Main Library opened in June 1989. The two-story, 97,513 square foot building is located on Stevenson Boulevard and contains the Main Library in approximately 69,000 square feet, and the County administrative offices for the entire Alameda County library system in approximately 28,500 square feet. The Main Library is considered the central library for the County system and has a circulation of up to 300,000 books. Its circulation is the highest in the Alameda County Library system. It includes a business reference center, a Local and California History center, study, conference, and public meeting rooms, and many other features. The County bookmobile also operates out of the Main Library.

The three branch libraries in Fremont have smaller collections and more limited hours. They are open one to two days a week. The City at one time funded additional operating hours at the library, but eliminated this funding during the budget decline in 2001-2002. Operating hours for both the Main Library and the branch libraries could be expanded depending on the availability of funding. The Fremont Main Library and existing branch libraries are expected to meet the City's needs through 2035.



Fremont Main Library

Energy Efficiency and Green Buildings

The City has taken a number of steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with its buildings. For example, the Police Station is cooled using an ice storage system that uses energy at off-peak hours. Lighting retrofits, installation of window film and installation of cool roofs at several buildings have reduced energy consumption. The City continues to add hybrid and natural gas-powered vehicles to its fleet.

In 2006, the City Council adopted a policy calling for all new municipal buildings greater than 10,000 square feet to attain Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) silver certification. Fire Station #11 was the first municipal building subject to the policy and the first building in Fremont to achieve LEED Silver Certification.

Electricity to power streetlights makes up about half of the City's annual utility usage. During the period covered by the General Plan, the City will likely convert all of its streetlights to energy efficient light-emitting diode (LED) or induction lamps.

While energy conservation is the most cost effective way to reduce emissions, production of renewable energy is another important strategy. The City anticipates completing its first solar electricity project, an installation of a rooftop solar voltaic system at the Irvington Community Center in 2012 or 2013. Additional rooftop solar and other alternative energy projects such as small wind turbines, solar shade structures, and solar hybrid re-fueling stations will likely be installed on City facilities and property between now and 2035.

School Facilities

Fremont Unified School District

Public schools in Fremont are operated by the Fremont Unified School District (FUSD), which is governed by a five-member elected board. FUSD is the second largest of the 18 school districts in Alameda County with 28 elementary schools, one pre-kindergarten campus, five junior high schools, five high schools and one continuation school. Twenty-six of the elementary schools serve grades K-6, one serves grades K-2, and one serves grades 3-6. The District operates one special education school for special needs children. The five junior high schools serve grades 7-8. The five high schools and the one continuation high school serve grades 9-12. The District also operates an adult school and is a participating District in a regional occupational training program.

Most of the District’s facilities were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s. After Fremont’s incorporation in 1956 student enrollment grew rapidly, reaching its peak of 32,900 in 1972. Enrollment began to decline thereafter as members of the baby boom generation finished school, but has gradually risen again since 1984. Enrollment in 2009-10 was just over 32,000.

The overall decline in enrollment in the early 1980s led to the closures of 12 schools by 1985; however, the decline was not evenly distributed, and enrollment actually increased in parts of the City where new housing development occurred. In response, the District opened up two new elementary schools: Ardenwood (1985) and Weibel (1987). The district’s newest elementary school is Forest Park, which opened in 1993.

Private Schools

Although private schools are not government-operated facilities, they do provide educational services, and options to families seeking alternatives to public schools. In 1991, Fremont had seven private schools (excluding kindergartens) with 2,285 students. In 2008, Fremont had 12 private schools (excluding private pre-schools and kindergartens) with an approximate enrollment of 3,500 students. This represented 10 percent of the City’s school aged children.

State Special Education Schools

The State of California operates two special schools in Fremont: The School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind. The two schools share a

FREMONT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT HISTORIC ENROLLMENT

Year	Enrollment
1963	23,311
1966	30,310
1969	32,354
1972	32,916
1975	31,375
1979	27,723
1991	25,255
1984	24,609
1987	26,043
1989	26,831
1995	29,587
2005	32,121
2008	32,135
2010	32,304

Source:
Fremont Unified School District

SCHOOL DIVERSITY

The FUSD student population is extremely diverse, with students of Asian, Asian-Indian, and Pacific Islander descent representing about 56 percent of the student body in 2009-10, followed by White students at 21 percent and Hispanic students at 15 percent.

Fremont's public schools vary in land area and capacity. Overall, elementary schools average 10 acres in size with an average capacity of 560 students. Junior high campuses average 12 acres, and high schools average 43 acres. Two of FUSD's elementary schools—Ardenwood Elementary and Forest Park Elementary—are located on City-owned parkland leased to the District. Charter schools also operate in District and privately-owned buildings.

Source:
Fremont Unified School District

96-acre site, most of which is has been left as undeveloped open space and is used for recreational purposes.

California School for the Deaf

The California School for the Deaf (CSD) was founded in 1860 and was the first special education program established in California. The School for the Deaf was originally located in San Francisco, then moved to Berkeley and finally settled in the City of Fremont in 1980. The Fremont campus is one of two in the State and serves all of northern California.

California School for the Blind

Like CSD, the California School for the Blind (CSB) was also founded in 1860. The school moved to Berkeley and relocated to its present site in Fremont in 1980. It is the only state sponsored school for the blind. The School provides comprehensive educational services to students who are visually impaired, deaf-blind and visually impaired, and multi-handicapped from infancy through age 21.

Both CSD and CSB are under jurisdiction of the State Office of Education.

Public school sites and facilities are shown in Diagram 9-2.

General Plan Public Facilities Public School Sites and Facilities

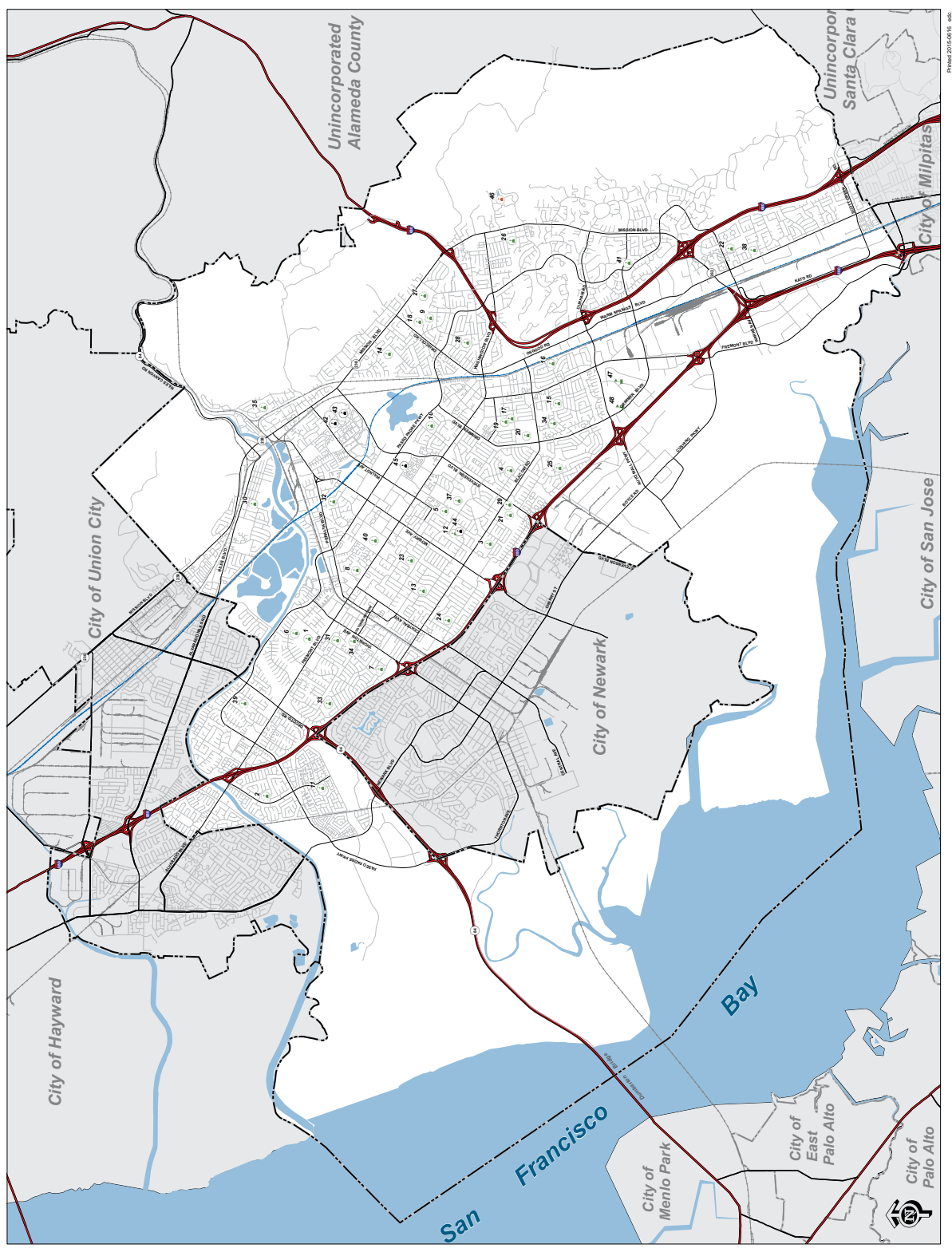
- City Boundary
- Public School- FUSD
- FUSD Facility
- Public School- Charter
- Public College

MAP ID	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	OPERATOR
1	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
2	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
3	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
4	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
5	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
6	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
7	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
8	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
9	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
10	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
11	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
12	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
13	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
14	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
15	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
16	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
17	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
18	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
19	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
20	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
21	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
22	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
23	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
24	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
25	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
26	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
27	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
28	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
29	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
30	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
31	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
32	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
33	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
34	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
35	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
36	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
37	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
38	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
39	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
40	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
41	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
42	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
43	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
44	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
45	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
46	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
47	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
48	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
49	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD
50	ATWOOD ELEMENTARY	30000 Fremont Blvd	Unincorporated Alameda County	Public School - FUSD

This diagram illustrates existing Public School sites and facilities within the City of Fremont.

The information conveyed on this map is dynamic and may change over time. For more information, please contact the Planning Division or other appropriate agency for the most recent information or status.

Users should verify designations, policies, regulations, and restrictions before making project commitments.



Printed 2015/06/16 08:45

This is a reduced image. Please see the most current color full-size maps available at the Fremont Planning Division or online at www.fremont.gov/planning. The information on this diagram is dynamic and may have changed since this page was last printed.

This page intentionally left blank.

Challenges

Public education is a top priority in Fremont. Many residents choose to live in Fremont because of its excellent public schools. Throughout the public input process for the General Plan, community members highlighted high-quality education as an important community value. Residents also repeatedly raised concerns about maintaining the high quality of Fremont schools.

The most prevalent concern raised at General Plan workshops was that of overcrowding at selected Fremont Unified School District campuses. There are no easy answers to the challenge of providing sufficient school facilities to accommodate the housing growth that Fremont is mandated to plan for by law. Because of State limits on impact fees for new school facilities, development fees typically lag behind the true cost of new facilities. FUSD has used a variety of strategies to address overcrowding, including combination classes, boundary changes, and others, but there is no ideal solution. Policies and actions in this General Plan emphasize ongoing communication and collaboration between the City and FUSD to ensure that the District can participate in City planning efforts and review and comment on proposed projects.

Issues such as traffic and parking around school campuses, crossing guards and student safety, and the use of school fields for City recreation programs, require a close working relationship between City and School District staff. Additionally, programs to provide counseling services on school campuses and recreation programs for youth result from collaboration between the City and FUSD. Community-wide sustainability efforts, including waste minimization and greenhouse gas reduction, are also important issues for collaboration. Pick-up and drop-off traffic patterns associated with the district's attendance area boundaries and bussing policies have effects on vehicular and pedestrian safety of public streets. Policies and actions supporting joint efforts in these areas are found in this Public Facilities Element, as well as the Parks and Recreation, Mobility, Community Character and Sustainability Elements.

Utility Services and Providers

Water

The Alameda County Water District (ACWD) provides potable water to Fremont. As required by State law, ACWD updates its master plan, or Urban Water Management Plan, every five years. The last update occurred in 2010 and covered the period from 2011-2015. Much of the information in this section was taken from the Urban Water Management Plan, although more up-to-date information was used if available.

Population growth, recurring drought conditions and the need to set aside water to protect fisheries are making it more challenging than ever for water purveyors to ensure adequate supplies. ACWD will increasingly rely on conservation and use of recycled water to meet customer needs. Conservation and recycling also offer the ancillary benefits of reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

ACWD supplies water to a service area of approximately 104.8 square miles encompassing the cities of Fremont, Newark and Union City (“Tri-Cities”). Approximately 68 percent of ACWD’s demand is from residential customers, with the balance utilized by commercial, industrial, institutional and large landscape customers. Total distribution system water use (excluding system losses) was approximately 137 acre-feet per day, or 45 million gallons per day (mgd) (50,000 acre-feet per year) in fiscal year 2007-2008.

Groundwater system use includes private (non-ACWD) groundwater pumping used primarily for industrial, agriculture and municipal landscape irrigation uses. In addition, the Aquifer Reclamation Program (ARP) is an ongoing ACWD program to pump saline groundwater out of the groundwater basin and replace it with fresh water at the District’s recharge facilities which consists of Alameda Creek and Quarry Lakes. Saline groundwater outflow to San Francisco Bay is required to prevent seawater intrusion into the local aquifer and drinking water system. ACWD also operates the Newark Desalination Facility which treats brackish groundwater to remove salts and other impurities.

ACWD currently has three primary sources of water. About 27 percent of the total water supply is purchased from the State Water Project. Approximately 19 percent of the total supply originates from the San Francisco Regional Water system, which is operated by the San Francisco Public

Utilities Commission (SFPUC). The remainder — about 54 percent of the total water supply — originates locally from the Dell Valle Reservoir, Alameda Creek Watershed, and the Niles Cone groundwater basin. ACWD treats its water to meet and surpass all state and federal drinking water standards.

Water Distribution

ACWD distributes water to customers via a series of treated water storage facilities, water mains and laterals located throughout Fremont. ACWD is responsible for maintaining the distribution network. Much of the Hill Area is served by private on-site wells because of the low number of residents and the difficulty of providing water distribution to this area.

Although the current water distribution network is capable of meeting existing needs, significant increases in demand or new special water service requirements could require distribution system upgrades such as new or increased treated water storage, larger pipes, pumps, pressure regulators, and/or other infrastructure depending on the location and service requirements. Older portions of the distribution system, particularly residential areas developed prior to 1960 are more likely to require upgrades in order to meet new water service and fire flow requirements.

Projections of Future Water Demands

ACWD has compared anticipated supplies under a number of different scenarios (normal precipitation years, dry years, critical dry years, etc.) The analysis showed that demand would exceed supply by as much as 11,200 acre feet in a critical dry year in 2035 (as compared to an 11,100 acre foot shortfall in 2010 in a critical dry year.) Under normal precipitation conditions, supply would exceed demand by about 5000 acre-feet/year in 2035.

Reliability of water supply in California is rapidly becoming more uncertain, not only for future development but also for existing development. All three of ACWD's sources face increased uncertainty. Major challenges to reliability are summarized below:

- Climate Change will impact local supplies and groundwater management, imported supplies, and demands for water.
- Local Supplies will also see reliability impacts from operational and facility modifications to accommodate on-going Alameda Creek fishery restoration efforts. Upstream land use, flood control and water

FLOOD CONTROL

The Public Facilities Element addresses topics identified as part of California General Plan law. In particular, in regards to California Government Code Section 65302(d), the Element identifies areas that may accommodate floodwater for purposes of groundwater recharge and stormwater management which are Alameda Creek and Quarry Lakes. These topics are further addressed in the Water and Flood Control sections.

supply projects in the Alameda Creek Watershed may also impact this supply. Similarly, efforts to develop groundwater supplies by agencies in the South East Bay Plain (north of ACWD) may also impact ACWD's groundwater supply availability. However, the extent of these impacts on ACWD's local supplies, if any, is not currently known.

- Imported supplies from SFPUC and the State Water Project (SWP) face substantial environmental challenges and are both in need for physical improvements. The reliability of the SWP supply specifically will continue to remain uncertain due to the on-going concerns regarding the sustainability of the Delta. These concerns include the Delta ecosystem and potential future environmental regulations, levee stability and the potential for catastrophic failure of these levees, urban encroachment within the Delta, and water quality within the Delta due to urban and agricultural discharges.

Given this uncertainty, ACWD will rely heavily on conservation efforts to reduce consumption and manage demand. ACWD has a multi-faceted demand management program that includes a variety of activities that reach out to residential, commercial, industrial, and landscape customers. Some of these programs include water surveys and audits; plumbing retrofits; water budget and survey for large landscape customers; and conservation pricing.

Flood Control

The Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (ACFC/WCD) and the City of Fremont share the responsibility for storm drainage. The District was formed in 1949 to respond to the rapid development taking place in potentially flood-prone areas. The District's primary focus is to plan, design and inspect construction of flood control projects. Additionally, the District maintains flood control infrastructure and preserves the natural environment through pollution control regulations.

The ACFC/WCD has delineated watersheds into management zones. In the Fremont area, two management zones exist, Zone 5 generally located in the northern part of the City, and Zone 6 in the south. Each zone contains several watersheds. The boundary between the two zones generally runs northeast to southwest along Stevenson Avenue and Grimmer Boulevard:

- Zone 5, one of ACFC/WCD's largest zones, incorporates over 36 miles of natural waterways including Alameda Creek, Crandall Creek, Dry Creek, and Plummer Creek. It also includes 50 miles of engineered flood control channels. Stormwater in this watershed travels

through channels, pipelines, and underground culverts to three pump stations which lift and discharge stormwater to San Francisco Bay.

- Zone 6 includes the following creeks: Laguna, Mission, Canada Del Aliso, Agua Caliente, Agua Fria, Toroges and Scott. Water from these creeks flows to a series of pipelines and channels that discharge to either Coyote Creek or Mowry Slough before continuing to San Francisco Bay. Lake Elizabeth is a reservoir in Zone 6.

The City of Fremont has responsibility for maintaining the majority of the storm drainage system and ensuring that adequate storm drainage facilities are built to support new development. ACFC/WCD also reviews development proposals and advises the City on appropriate measures. Drainage improvements are constructed as new development occurs. The City maintains local storm drains, replacing pipes and other facilities as needed.

The City and ACFC/WCD partner to manage Lake Elizabeth and the adjacent silt pond. The 83-acre lake was created by the District for flood control purposes, but the City manages it for recreational use. The District and the City have also worked together to develop trails along some segments of Mission Creek and improve the natural portions of Laguna Creek. The District has also worked with the East Bay Regional Park District to provide recreational facilities along Alameda Creek and the salt marshes near Coyote Hills Regional Park. The City anticipates a continued partnership to offer additional trail opportunities throughout the City.

Alameda Creek, as well as all the creeks and channels that comprise the ACFC drainage facilities, along with Lake Elizabeth, accommodate floodwater for purposes of stormwater management.

ACFC/WCD Management Zones and Drainage Channels are shown in Diagram 9-3.

See the Safety Element for further discussion regarding flood hazards, and the Conservation Element for a discussion of water quality.

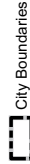
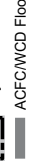
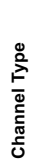
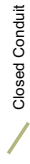

This page intentionally left blank.

General Plan

Public Facilities

ACFC/WCD

Management Zones and Drainage Channels

-  City Boundaries
-  ACFC/WCD Flood Control Zone Boundary
- Channel Type**
-  Closed Conduit
-  Concrete or Earth Channel
-  Natural or Improved Creek or Spillway

Alameda County Flood Control & Water Conservation District (ACFC/WCD) Management Zones and Drainage Channels are shown on this diagram.

Zone 5 Hydrology

Watersheds stretch from the Fremont and Hayward hills to the shoreline of San Francisco Bay in Zone 5, one of the District's largest zones. In the rainy season, stormwater travels down from the hills through the creeks, as well as through almost 50 miles of closed conduit and over 6 miles of concrete channel.

Zone 6 Hydrology

Watersheds flow from the foothills of Mission Peak, Mt. Allison, and Mt. Diablo above Fremont toward the city. With the rain, stormwater flows through the city by flowing through a series of pipelines and earthen and concrete channels to either Mowry Slough or Coyote Creek, which form the border between Alameda and Santa Clara Counties.

Sources: ACFC/WCD, Alameda County Public Works Agency, Alameda County LAFCO Municipal Service Review-2005.

The information conveyed on this map is dynamic and may have changed after this map was printed. Please consult the Planning Division or other appropriate agency for the most recent information or status.

Users should verify designations, policies, regulations, and restrictions before making project commitments.



PHWD-2015-0016_406

Diagram 9-3 ACFC/WCD Management Zones and Drainage Channels

This is a reduced image. Please see the most current color full-size maps available at the Fremont Planning Division or online at www.fremont.gov/planning. The information on this diagram is dynamic and may have changed since this page was last printed.

This page intentionally left blank.

Wastewater Treatment

The Union Sanitary District (USD) is an independent fee-supported special district that provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services to the residents and businesses of the cities of Fremont, Newark and Union City. USD's mission is to "safely and responsibly collect and treat wastewater for the Tri-Cities while protecting human health and improving the environment in a way that benefits customers, employees and the community."

USD serves a total of 60.2 square miles, including 36.4 square miles in Fremont. USD serves residential, commercial and industrial customers. Areas not served by USD include isolated portions of Fremont near the Baylands, Hill Area and North Fremont area. There are no residents or commercial users in the Baylands, and therefore no need for wastewater collection. Portions of the Hill Area outside the USD service area are served by private septic systems on site. The 2002 Hill Area Initiative ensures a low demand for future services in the Hill Area.

As of 2007, USD maintained approximately 777 miles of sewer infrastructure and treated approximately 27.5 million gallons of wastewater each day. The wastewater treatment plant, located in Union City, provides both primary and secondary treatment.

Wastewater generated within the USD service area is collected and conveyed by gravity sewers to three major pump stations. The Irvington Pump Station serves the southern portion of the service area, the Newark Pump Station serves the central portion and the Alvarado Pump Station serves the northern portion. Wastewater collected in the southern and central areas is transported to the Alvarado Wastewater Treatment Plant (Alvarado WWTP) in Union City via dual 33-inch and 39-inch force mains prior to outfall in the San Francisco Bay after treatment. The northern area wastewater is pumped directly to the WWTP from the Alvarado Pump Station.

Natural Gas and Electric Service

Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) provides natural gas and electric service to approximately 15 million people throughout a 70,000 square-mile service area in northern and central California, including Fremont. Power is generated from various sources, including fossil fuel, hydroelectric, nuclear, wind, solar and geothermal plants, and is fed into a large grid system serving Northern California. PG&E also purchases electricity from independent producers and out of state suppliers.

PG&E brings power into Fremont on overhead transmission lines crossing the City from east to west in an alignment parallel with Durham Road. One set of lines carries power from the Hetch-Hetchy hydroelectric plant in the Sierra Nevada. These high voltage lines, which carry 115,000 to 230,000 volts each, feed into the large Newark substation located west of I-880 on Auto Mall Parkway and Boyce Roads. The Fremont substation at Paseo Padre Parkway and Grimmer Road and the Jarvis substation on Decoto Road in Union City also serve Fremont. Power is stepped down at the substations and fed into supply lines throughout the City. The power is then distributed through overhead and underground electric lines which provide service to individual residences and businesses.

Natural gas is provided to Fremont through an interconnected network of underground pipelines and distribution mains. Gas is provided from a variety of sources across North America.

The City's development process includes PG&E to ensure the utility provider is aware of all new development proposed. The City also has an ongoing relationship with PG&E to respond to power outages and service interruptions and repairs in a coordinated manner.

Telecommunications

Telecommunication infrastructure is a vital community asset. New communication technology has and will continue to revolutionize the way residents in the City communicate, work and live.

Traditional telephone service has been provided for many years by AT&T and its various precursor companies. Other forms of communications—including cellular phones, cable internet, and wireless devices—have seen rapid growth in recent years. In the mid-1990s, Fremont was one of the first communities in the United States with a high-speed broadband network. Subsequently, wireless technology has also improved dramatically. Over the next twenty years, ensuring that the communications network continues to evolve with advances in technology will be critical in helping the City sustain its role as a contributor and leader in technological innovation.

Cable

Prior to March 2009, Comcast operated a fiber-optic cable communications network throughout Fremont under a franchise agreement with the City. As part of the agreement, the company provided the City with public access, government channels, paid franchise fees, and was subject to cus-

customer service standards. In March 2009, the franchise agreement expired and Comcast began operations under a statewide franchise that restricts the conditions that local jurisdictions can place on the operator. Comcast is still required to pay franchise fees and to support municipal and local access channels, but other requirements such as customer service standards are no longer in effect.

Cellular Phone and Wireless Services

A variety of cellular and wireless service companies operate in Fremont, providing important voice and data connections for the community. The City has received a significant number of requests from these providers for approval of cellular towers and wireless antennas and equipment. While recognizing the importance of the services, the City is faced with the challenge of trying to accommodate this infrastructure and technology without compromising aesthetics or view corridors and while also complying with Federal Communications Commission and Federal Aviation Administration regulations regarding communications towers.

While cellular phone service is generally available throughout Fremont, local wireless network (“Wi-Fi”) coverage is not always available. Many cities across the country are conducting studies and/or have already established Wi-Fi service to residents. Wi-Fi provides continuous access to digital data that can be retrieved via the internet on a laptop, handheld wireless device or cellular phone. As the technology continues to evolve and become more accessible and less expensive, free City-wide Wi-Fi may become more feasible.

Utility Easements

Utilities operating in Fremont, and also those whose distribution systems traverse Fremont (such as the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission) own a variety of easements. These easements often take the form of linear corridors where other land uses are limited to those that do not adversely impact the utility. These easements form an important component of Fremont’s landscape, and offer opportunities for recreational uses.

Waste Management

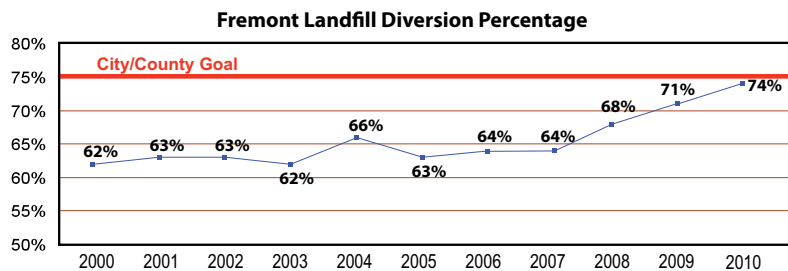
Background

Waste reduction, recycling and organics processing help to preserve natural resources and landfill capacity. Increasing waste diversion from landfills directly reduces greenhouse gas emissions. The City of Fremont is committed to encouraging development of innovative, sustainable and locally-based solutions for waste management.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill AB 939) was passed due to concerns about an increase in waste and the decrease in landfill capacity. AB 939 mandated jurisdictions to divert 50% of their landfill waste by the year 2000 and established a disposal reporting system and solid waste facility compliance. The Alameda County Waste Management Authority (now known as Stopwaste.org) and the Alameda County Recycling Board were created through a Joint Powers Agreement between Fremont, Alameda County, all other incorporated cities, and two sanitary districts within the county. Stopwaste.org is responsible for developing and implementing a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP). This plan includes a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), a Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE) and a Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE).

In the 1990s, Fremont established a goal of diverting 50% of solid waste from the landfill to comply with AB 939. The City reached this goal, and in 1999, the City Council increased the goal to diverting 75% of solid waste generated in Fremont, consistent with the countywide goal established by Alameda County Measure D. Since adoption of the 75% goal, the City has made progress, reaching 74% diversion in 2010. Fremont strives to achieve even more diversion, and ultimately aims to have no waste going to landfills.

**Figure 9-1
Fremont Historic Trend-Diversion from Landfill**



Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board, 2011

Waste Management Programs

The City has increased waste diversion rates through new and expanded recycling programs. The City established mandatory single-family and multi-family residential recycling, along with drop-off disposal sites for items such as motor oil, electronic waste, batteries and household hazardous waste. In 2003, the residential program expanded to include additional plastics and comingled single stream recycling. The single-stream recycling program improved the convenience of the recycling program and increased the amount of material collected. Food scraps were also added to the curbside collection of yard waste. A commercial food waste recycling program began in 2005. Businesses can receive standard recycling service every other week at no cost to the business. The City continues to add new materials as markets develop. The City adopted an Environmentally Preferable Purchasing policy in 2006 to help promote waste reduction and purchase of recycled materials. In January 2009, the City instituted a Construction and Demolition Debris Ordinance that requires minimum levels of recycling of construction and demolition debris, further increasing the City's diversion rate. The City is part of the State-sponsored Recycled Market Development Zone Program which encourages recycling based businesses to locate in Fremont.

Waste Management Facilities

As the Tri-Cities Refuse and Disposal Facility (formerly the Durham Road Landfill) began to reach capacity, the Fremont Recycling and Transfer Station facility was built and began accepting recyclables and yard waste in 2006. In July 2007, the Transfer Station began accepting municipal solid waste from the franchise hauler, coinciding with the closure of the Tri-Cities Landfill to the public. The Fremont Recycling and Transfer Station became fully operational in July 2008, with the addition of household hazardous waste collection. The Recycling and Transfer Station provides collection for electronic and household hazardous waste as well as garbage and recycling.

Since July 2010, the majority of Fremont municipal solid waste has been transported to the Altamont landfill near Livermore. Once the Tri-Cities Refuse and Disposal Facility reaches capacity and can no longer accept waste (anticipated 2012), 100% of Fremont's waste will go to Altamont.

Alameda County is planning to establish a countywide composting facility, which would further improve Fremont's diversion rate.

FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER MISSION

The Fremont FRC is a welcoming place where families and individuals are nurtured, encouraged, and provided quality services to build on their own strengths to help themselves and others.



Lunch at the Senior Center

Human Service Programs

Senior Programs

Human Services offers a continuum of services for seniors ranging from recreational and social activities at the Fremont Senior Center, to in-home support and service coordination for frail seniors. Through the Pathways to Positive Aging project funded by a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the City has engaged a large number of community organizations and individuals in efforts to make Fremont an even more aging-friendly community. The innovative senior programs pioneered by Human Services and its community partners have brought national recognition to Fremont.

Youth Programs

The Youth and Family Services Division (YFS) of Human Services provide counseling to youth and their families. YFS oversees graduate level interns who offer counseling to students at school sites, and also employs a team of counselors at the Fremont Family Resource Center and the Fremont Police Department who provide crisis intervention related to truancy or first-time juvenile offenses. YFS also offers workshops on a variety of parenting topics to the community.

Fremont Family Resource Center

The Fremont Family Resource Center (FRC) houses more than 25 non-profit and government agencies that provide services to families. The FRC was named one of the “Best of the Best” community development projects in the nation shortly after it opened in 1998, and continues to provide one-stop services to many local families. Available services include employment development, counseling, child care resource and referral, and many others. The FRC also focuses on helping families achieve economic self-sufficiency through food stamp registration, money management and credit repair services, and a volunteer income tax assistance program.

Non-Profit Agencies

Fremont benefits from the efforts of many non-profit social service agencies. Some of the services offered by these agencies include; emergency shelter for the homeless and for victims of domestic violence; subsidized child care; meal delivery for homebound seniors; health services; job training; assistance to residents with physical and developmental disabili-

ties; and emergency food assistance. The City has supported many of these programs with federal Community Development Block Grant funds as well as local funds.

Cultural and Faith-Based Organizations

Fremont's is home to a rich array of cultural and faith-based communities that mirror the diversity of the community. The Human Services Department works with many of these organizations to build their capacity to serve members of their own community. For example, as part of the City's Pathways to Positive Aging Project, training was provided to members of many cultural and faith organizations regarding how to support older adults. In addition, the Compassion Network, an alliance of more than 60 faith-based organizations, is one of the partner agencies at the FRC.

Other Government Agencies

Local offices of the State Employment Development Department, the State Department of Rehabilitation, and several Alameda County health and human service functions are housed at the FRC.

Child Care

Background

In-home child care businesses are regulated by the State, in part to ensure that local zoning regulations do not preclude their development. In Fremont, as in other cities throughout California, facilities providing care for eight children or less are a permitted use in residential areas. In-home facilities providing care for up to 14 children can be regulated locally, but the approval considerations may relate to concentration of facilities, traffic control, parking, and noise control only.

Commercial child care centers are allowed within most commercial zones and only selectively within industrial zones when incorporated as part of an employer. They are also allowed in residential zones subject to discretionary review.

The City recognizes child care, both in-home and commercial, not only as an essential service to working families, but also as an important part of the local economy. The Alameda County Child Care Planning Council estimated that child care was a \$44 million industry in Fremont in 2001, employing 1,076 persons in licensed establishments and creating nearly

798 other jobs in affiliated industries. Child care also enables greater participation in the workforce by working parents. In addition, affordable, reliable child care is particularly important for single parent and lower income households.

Ideally, child care facilities would be geographically dispersed across the community and integrated as a key part of a neighborhood. Locating child care near residential areas, high employment centers, or transit hubs can result in reduced commutes, reduced traffic congestion, and increased transit ridership for parents dropping off children before commuting to work. Integrating services also builds continuity and connections within neighborhoods.

Goals, Policies, and Implementing Actions

Goal 9-1: Public Facilities and Services

A range of public facilities and services to meet the needs of Fremont residents.

• Policy 9-1.1: City Hall in the Downtown District

Consolidate City administrative, development services, and selected other services in a single City Hall building located in the Downtown district of the City Center, in order to provide more convenient services to the community and to create a cohesive civic identity.

> Implementation 9-1.1.A: Downtown Community Plan

Include construction of a new City Hall building as part of planning efforts for the Downtown area.

> Implementation 9-1.1.B: Funding for a New City Hall

Explore options to generate funding for a new City Hall.

• Policy 9-1.2: Public Safety Facilities

Ensure public safety facilities are added or expanded as necessary to keep pace with population growth and meet operational needs. Take into account the availability of both capital and operating funds when determining the timing of new and expanded facilities.

> Implementation 9-1.2.A: Police Building Expansion

Expand the Fremont Police building as necessary to accommodate growth in the size of the police force.

> Implementation 9-1.2.B: Periodic Needs Assessment

Regularly conduct needs assessment studies and update impact fees to fund demands for any additional facilities caused by future growth.

See also the Safety Element for goals and policies related to emergency preparedness and emergency response.

• Policy 9-1.3: Provide Library, Cultural, and Community Facilities

Continue to provide library facilities and community centers, senior centers, and Family Resource Center to the community. Provide additional facilities and cultural facilities as funding allows.

> Implementation 9-1.3.A: Existing Facilities

Continue to provide facilities for the Fremont Main Library, the Fremont Senior Center, the Fremont Family Resource Center, and community centers.

> Implementation 9-1.3.B: Performing Arts Center

Support the construction and operation of a Performing Arts Center in the City Center, as available.

> **Implementation 9-1.3.C: Center Theater**

Continue efforts to towards developing a performing arts facility in the Center Theater building in Centerville.

> **Implementation 9-1.3.D: Northgate Community/Senior Center**

Construct and operate a combined community and senior center in Northgate Park, as funding allows.

> **Implementation 9-1.3.E: Warm Springs Senior Center**

Identify a site and construct and operate a new senior center in the Warm Springs Planning Area, as funding allows.

> **Implementation 9-1.3.F: Expanded Library Hours**

Expand library hours at the Fremont Main Library and branch libraries, as funding allows.

> **Implementation 9-1.3.G: Expansion of Family Resource Center**

As the community grows, evaluate alternatives for expanding the Family Resource Center to meet increasing service needs.

• **Policy 9-1.4: Facilitate Public Uses Within Public Easements**

> **Implementation 9-1.4.A: Utility Agency Partnerships**

Develop partnerships with utility agencies to allow publicly beneficial uses of public easements, such as trails and linear parks.

See the Parks and Recreation Element for a discussion of the possible use of utility easements for linear parks.

Goal 9-2: Green City Buildings

City buildings and facilities that are energy efficient, use renewable energy, and that offer other green features.

• **Policy 9-2-1: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from City Facilities**

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from municipal facilities through energy efficiency measures and production of on-site renewable energy.

> **Implementation 9-2.1.A: Efficiency Retrofits**


Continue to perform cost-effective energy efficiency retrofits on City buildings in order to reduce both greenhouse gas emissions and operating costs.

> **Implementation 9-2.1.B: Streetlights**

Reduce energy consumption of municipal streetlights by converting existing sodium vapor lamps to LED, induction, or another more efficient lighting technology.

> **Implementation 9-2.1.C: Solar Recharging Stations**

Support efforts to install a Bay Area-wide network of solar recharging stations for hybrid and electric vehicles; also support other efforts to provide plug-in recharging stations.

 **> Implementation 9-2.1.D: Renewable Energy**

Continue evaluating possible solar, wind and other renewable energy sources for City facilities.

 **> Implementation 9-2.1.E: Alternate Fuel Vehicles**

Evaluate alternative fuel vehicles for City use and continue to purchase and use energy efficient vehicles.

 **> Implementation 9-2.1.F: Partnerships**

Continue to partner with PG&E and regional agencies to identify opportunities for energy efficiency in City operations.

 **• Policy 9-2-2: Sustainable City Buildings**

Ensure that new City buildings incorporate green building features and are models of sustainability.

 **> Implementation 9-2.2.A: City Buildings**

Continue to require that all new City buildings over 10,000 square feet qualify for a minimum LEED Silver certification. Periodically review the City’s Sustainability Policy to determine if the scope should be expanded or the target increased.

See also the Conservation Element for goals and policies related to community-wide energy conservation and green building.

Goal 9-3: Water, Sewer and Flood Control

Water, sewer and flood control systems that meet community needs and are efficient and environmentally friendly.

• Policy 9-3.1: Long Range Planning

Work with the Alameda County Water District, Union Sanitary District, and Alameda County Flood Control District to encourage their long range plans are consistent with the Fremont General Plan.

> Implementation 9-3.1.A: Review Capital Plans

Annually review capital plans for the water, sewer and flood control district to encourage consistency with the General Plan.

> Implementation 9-3.1.B: Agency Review of Development Projects

Continue to invite the water, sewer, and flood control districts to review and comment on all regionally significant development projects.

> Implementation 9-3.1.C: Housing Element Updates

Notify water and sewer providers of major amendments to the Housing Element of the General Plan to ensure consistency with management plans and infrastructure capacity for future growth.

> Implementation 9-3.1.D: ACWD Development Requirements

Individual development projects shall conform to Alameda County Water Districts' development specifications and standard specifications for water main installation and applicable ACWD policies related to development and redevelopment.

Goal 9-4: Gas and Electricity

Natural gas and electric infrastructure that meet the needs of new development.

• Policy 9-4.1: Planning Consistency

Work with PG&E to ensure that their long range plans are consistent with the Fremont General Plan and that infrastructure is sufficient to support new development.

> Implementation 9-4.1.A: General Plan Modifications

Inform PG&E of General Plan modifications and updates.

> Implementation 9-4.1.B: PG&E Project Review

Continue to provide opportunities for PG&E to review and comment on all major development projects.

• Policy 9-4.2: Encourage PG&E to Upgrade Infrastructure

> Implementation 9-4.2.A: Infrastructure Improvements

Encourage PG&E to evaluate and upgrade aging infrastructure throughout Fremont.

See the Conservation and Natural Resources Element for goals and policies related to community energy conservation.

Goal 9-5: Communications Infrastructure

High quality, inexpensive communications networks available to the community.

• Policy 9-5-1: Free Wireless Internet (Wi-Fi)

Encourage provision of free wireless internet services.

> Implementation 9-5-1.A: Work With Wireless Purveyors

As opportunities arise, work with purveyors of free wireless services to make these services available throughout Fremont. If funding becomes available, consider a City-led effort to provide free wireless internet access to the community.

• Policy 9-5-2: Enhanced Fiber Optic Network

Encourage upgrades to local fiber optic networks.

> Implementation 9-5-2.A: Work With Cable Providers

Encourage cable providers to complete upgrades to local fiber optic networks, taking into account the need to minimize traffic disruptions and return the streets to their pre-existing condition.

• Policy 9-5-3: Pre-Wiring for Communications

Encourage developers to pre-wire new and remodeled residential and non-residential structures to accommodate emerging technologies (fiber optic, wireless, Ethernet, digital subscriber line, voice over internet protocol, and many others) to allow seamless communications citywide.

Goal 9-6: Solid Waste Diversion

Waste diversion maximized with the long-term objective of eliminating landfill waste.

• **Policy 9-6.1: Increase Waste Diversion**

Divert more of the City's solid waste stream to beneficial reuse, with a long term objective of eliminating landfill waste.

> **Implementation 9-6.1.A: Expand Waste Diversion Programs**

Implement new and expand existing waste diversion programs.

• **Policy 9-6.2: Protect Public Health and Safety**

Implement waste diversion programs that protect public health and safety and the environment.

> **Implementation 9-6.2.A: Regulate Waste to Protect Public Health**

Regulate the handling, processing and disposal of waste to protect public health. Provide waste management services that minimize environmental impacts, and ensure public health and safety.

• **Policy 9-6.3: Prioritize Waste Diversion Strategies**

Implement waste diversion strategies in the following order, to promote the highest and best use of all materials: source reduction including redesign, reuse, recycling, organics processing, energy recovery and disposal in the landfill as the last option.

> **Implementation 9-6.3.A: Support Legislation to Increase Waste Diversion**

Support local, regional and state legislation that is aligned with the City's waste diversion goals, such as regulations restricting polystyrene and plastic packaging.

• **Policy 9-6.4: Consider Environmental Benefits and Impacts**

Implement waste diversion strategies that provide additional environmental benefits when feasible, such as energy recovery, clean water and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

> **Implementation 9-6.4.A: Expand Litter Reduction Efforts**

Implement programs that minimize litter and pollution generated within the City.

> **Implementation 9-6.4.B: Support Businesses with an Environmental Focus**

Encourage and support local businesses through programs such as the state's Recycled Market Development Zone.

• **Policy 9-6.5: Support Regional Public and Private Waste Diversion**

Support external, regional, global and other public and private initiatives that are aligned with the City's waste diversion goals.

 **> Implementation 9-6.5.A: Encourage Redesign of Products**

Encourage redesign of consumer products so that they do not become waste, requiring end of life disposal, but are incorporated back into useful products or materials for other processes.

 **> Implementation 9-6.5.B: Support Extended Producer Responsibility**

Support Extended Producer Responsibility initiatives and similar legislation that drive end of product life management, encourage redesign of products and provide "take back" programs at the end of the products' useful life.

Goal 9-7: Waste-Handling Infrastructure

Infrastructure that manages the City's waste in a cost effective manner.

• Policy 9-7.1: Develop/Utilize Infrastructure and Processing Facilities

Develop or utilize infrastructure that leverages contracts, partnerships and new technologies to ensure that the required processing capacity exists to effectively manage the City's waste and achieve diversion goals. Utilize existing infrastructure when possible to support innovative "take back" programs and recycling or processing of waste.

 **> Implementation 9-7.1.A: Expand Diversion Processing Facilities**

Improve and increase the capability of local or regional reuse, recycling and organics processing facilities.

 **> Implementation 9-7.1.B: Maintain a Local Household Hazardous Waste Drop-off Location**

Maintain a convenient and accessible drop-off site for Household Hazardous Waste.

> Implementation 9-7.1.C: Waste Disposal

Provide continuous, efficient, cost-effective collection, processing and disposal services, utilizing the waste management infrastructure.

 **> Implementation 9-7.1.D: Evaluate Potential Materials for Diversion**

Implement diversion programs that capture recyclable materials currently being sent to the landfill. Increase the amount of recyclable material collected and processed before it gets to the landfill.

 **> Implementation 9-7.1.E: Support Tools and Infrastructure**

Support the development of tools and infrastructure to increase the quantity and quality of divertible materials collected and processed.

• Policy 9-7.2: Require Development Projects to Provide for Waste Handling

Ensure all development projects provide adequate space, design and labeling for indoor and outdoor waste management supplies and equipment, such as trash enclosures.

> Implementation 9-7.2.A: Provide Waste Handling Guidelines to Applicants

Require all applicants to incorporate the City's most current waste handling guidelines into development projects.

• **Policy 9-7.3: Utilize Innovative Technologies**

Explore new, alternative technologies for environmental and economic feasibility, such as processing or collection methods, wet/dry systems, conversion technologies and energy recovery systems that align with the City's waste diversion goals.

> Implementation 9-7.3.A: Implement New Technologies

Partner with local, regional and other agencies and private companies to develop and utilize new technologies and processes.

Goal 9-8: Waste Management Education

Continuous public education to achieve City's waste diversion and litter reduction goals.

• **Policy 9-8.1: Public Education**

Public education is an important and necessary component required to achieve the City's waste diversion goals.

> Implementation 9-8.1.A: Education on the Waste Management Hierarchy

Educate the public on the importance of handling waste in this order: source reduction up front, reuse, recycling, energy recovery and disposal in the landfill as the last option.

> Implementation 9-8.1.B: City Facilities as Models

Establish policies that direct employees to incorporate source reduction, reuse and recycling habits in their daily work practices.

> Implementation 9-8.1.C: Outreach Strategies Should Continually Evolve

Employ multiple marketing approaches and adapt to emerging technologies to successfully communicate waste diversion goals to the diverse Fremont community.

• **Policy 9-8.2: Promote Purchasing Decisions that Reduce Waste and Litter**

Educate the public to make informed purchasing decisions that reduce waste, litter, toxicity and pollution in the environment. Encourage the public to contribute to a healthier quality of life through environmentally sound practices.

> Implementation 9-8.2.A: Encourage Habits that Reduce Waste

Identify opportunities to purchase products that reduce waste, contain recycled-content or are less toxic. Discourage one-time use or disposable products by encouraging the use of durable items, such as reusable cups and bags.

• **Policy 9-8.3: Promote Discard Decisions that Reduce Waste and Pollution**

Educate the public to make informed discard decisions that reduce waste, toxicity and pollution in the environment.

> Implementation 9-8.3.A: Increase Awareness of Proper Disposal Methods

Educate the public on proper discard decisions and encourage the public to contribute to a healthier quality of life through environmentally sound practices.

Goal 9-9: Educational Facilities

Quality educational opportunities and facilities available to the community.

• Policy 9-9.1: Inform FUSD of Development Plans

Coordinate with FUSD so that the District Board and staff are aware of development plans.

> Implementation 9-9.1.A: Periodic Updates to FUSD Board

Provide periodic updates to the FUSD Board regarding development activity and long-range planning efforts.

> Implementation 9-9.1.B: Regular Updates to FUSD Staff

Provide regular updates to District staff regarding development activity and long-range planning efforts to assist the District in its enrollment projections and school site planning.

> Implementation 9-9.1.C: Uses for School Sites

Consult with the School District to ensure school locations are compatible with surrounding uses, and when formulating large-scale community and specific plans

• Policy 9-9.2: Impact Fees

Continue to work with FUSD to ensure school impact fees are collected in a timely manner

> Implementation 9-9.2.A: Require Payment of School Impact Fees

Issue building permits for new development only after developers have paid required development impact fees to the School District.

• Policy 9-9.3: Expand Higher Education Opportunities

Work with Ohlone College, the State University system, the University of California, and private institutions of higher education to expand the range of post-secondary educational opportunities in Fremont

> Implementation 9-9.3.A: Course Offerings in the City Center

Encourage Ohlone College and UC or other extension programs to offer courses in the City Center.

Goal 9-10: School Site Traffic and Parking

Safe school sites implemented through sound parking and transportation management plans.

• Policy 9-10.1: Addressing Circulation, Traffic and Parking Issues at Schools

Work with FUSD, Ohlone College, and other educational institutions to address circulation, traffic, and parking issues in the vicinity of school campuses, to encourage use of alternate modes of transportation, and to ensure the safety of students traveling to and from school.

 **> Implementation 9-10.1.A: Pedestrian Connections**


Ensure that pedestrian connections between new residential developments and existing streets and sidewalks allow children to access neighborhood schools as quickly and safely as possible. Promote school siting and site improvements that emphasize multiple points of access to a neighborhood.

 **> Implementation 9-10.1.B: Safe Routes to School Program**

Work with FUSD to ensure that Fremont qualifies for as much state and federal Safe Routes to School funding as possible.

 **> Implementation 9-10.1.C: AC Transit Service Improvements**

Work with AC Transit to promote transit service improvements between residential areas and local high and middle schools, and to provide suitable transit facilities such as bus shelters near school campuses.

 **> Implementation 9-10.1.D: School Bus Service**

Encourage FUSD and private schools to provide bus service to students as a way to lower vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gas emissions.

> Implementation 9-10.1.E: Traffic Management

Work with FUSD to provide traffic management during peak pickup and drop-off hours at school sites to minimize accident risks and traffic impacts.


See the Mobility Element for additional discussion regarding improved pedestrian and transit connections.

Goal 9-11: City/School Collaboration


Collaboration between City-sponsored programs and related programs of educational institutions.

 **• Policy 9-11.1: Collaboration on Sustainability**

Collaborate with FUSD and other educational institutions on sustainability programs.

 **> Implementation 9-11.1.A: School Site Recycling**

Continue to work with FUSD on school site recycling programs.

 **> Implementation 9-11.1.B: Greenhouse Gas Reduction**

Collaborate with FUSD and other educational institutions to achieve the community's greenhouse gas reduction goals.

 **> Implementation 9-11.1.C: Green Building Standards**

Encourage FUSD and other educational institutions to meet green building standards.

• Policy 9-11.2: Programs Serving Fremont Youth

Continue to collaborate with FUSD on programs serving Fremont youth

> Implementation 9-11.2.A: Human Services Programs

Continue collaboration between the City's Human Services Department and FUSD to offer school-site counseling and other programs to youth and their families as funding allows.

> Implementation 9-11.2.B: Recreation Programs

Continue collaboration between the City's Parks and Recreation Department and FUSD to provide recreational opportunities to youth.

Goal 9-12: Health and Human Service Programs

Effective and accessible health and human service programs.

• Policy 9-12.1: Funding for Local Service Providers

Continue to provide funding as available, to local human service providers.

> Implementation 9-12.1.A: CDBG and Local Funding

Continue to provide Community Development Block Grant and local funding, as available, to non-profit service providers.

• Policy 9-12.2: Direct Services

Continue to offer direct services to seniors, youths and families.

> Implementation 9-12.2.A: Human Services Department programs

Continue offering City Human Services Department programs to seniors, youths and families in the community.

• Policy 9-12-3: Health and Human Services Collaboration

Continue to facilitate collaboration to maximize the effectiveness of health and human service programs.

> Implementation 9-12.3.A: Family Resource Center

Work with non-profit agencies at the Fremont Family Resource Center to integrate services for families.

> Implementation 9-12.3.B: Pathways to Positive Aging

Continue implementation of the Pathways to Positive Aging program to enhance community support services for older adults.

> Implementation 9-12.3.C: Collaboration with Health Care Organizations

Collaborate with local health care organizations on programs aimed at improving public health.

> Implementation 9-12.3.D: Seize Opportunities to Leverage Funding

Facilitate collaborative efforts with non-profit, cultural, faith-based and government partners as opportunities arise to leverage funding and add beneficial programs in the community.

Goal 9-13: Child Care

Appropriately located, affordable and accessible child care in Fremont to meet the community's current and future needs.

• Policy 9-13.1: Non-Profit Agencies

Support non-profit agencies linking families to child care.

> Implementation 9-13.1.A: Funding for Child Care Agencies

As available funding permits, continue to provide Community Development Block Grant and other financial support to agencies providing child care training and resource and referral.

• Policy 9-13.2: A Range of Child Care Facilities

Encourage the siting of a range of child care facilities and programs compatible with community needs, land use and character, and encourage such facilities to be available, accessible, and affordable for all economic levels.

> Implementation 9-13.2.A: Child Care in Multi-Family Developments

Encourage the development of child care facilities in new multi-family housing developments, near major transportation hubs as part of high-density projects, and in residential areas lacking adequate child care.

See Implementation 7.02-B in the Housing Element for measures related to child care in affordable housing developments.

> Implementation 9-13.2.B: Protection from Incompatible Uses

Continue to apply standards that restrict the proximity of sensitive receptors near industrial operations that conflict with the health and safety needs of children.

> Implementation 9-13.2.C: Density Bonus for Child Care Facilities

Develop a formula for granting a bonus in density or intensity of use for large commercial, industrial and residential projects that provide child care facilities.

> Implementation 9-13.2.D: Before and After School Care

Encourage the school district to continue and expand the provision of before- and after-school care on or near school sites.

> Implementation 9-13.2.E: Child-Care-Friendly Regulations and Information

Review and revise as necessary Zoning Ordinance provisions affecting child care facilities to ensure that they do not pose unnecessary hindrances to the development of child care facilities and to allow child care in commercial and industrial locations when the location is safe for children. Create easy-to-use informational materials laying out City requirements for those intending to open a child care facility.

This page intentionally left blank.