

Neighborhood Infrastructure.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

The neighborhood's physical infrastructure is the most visible and obvious. Whether in established or new neighborhoods, the standard systems are the same.

- 1. Legally platted lots and streets.** This seems an obvious given since most subdivisions have been reviewed and approved in the modern era, but many blighted and older neighborhoods do not have verifiable plats and sound property ownership records. Getting good deeds and plats is important.
- 2. Streets and drainage** go together. They are usually both dedicated to the city for maintenance with the exception of private, gated communities who retain these duties.
 - Streets need to be designed with bike riders, pedestrians and children in mind. Street trees, entrance features and aesthetic features are welcomed.
 - Drainage systems need to prevent flooding, maintain good water quality and serve as aesthetic features rather than fenced eyesores.
- 3. Water and sewer service** is standard. Areas with septic tanks are being pressured to retrofit the area with a central sewer system. Water conservation measures are usually instituted with a progressive water rate schedule that charges more per gallon for excessive usage.
- 4. Solid waste collection** is usually standard. Recycle bins are provided in addition to household waste receptacles.
- 5. Streetlights** may be provided as a special service with a special tax or fee charge. LED lights are being introduced in most systems. Light poles may also be candidates for 5G panels and other monitoring equipment.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE.

The **"Complete" Neighborhood** includes the housing and apartment areas plus the schools, parks and shopping districts. Each contributes to the neighborhood economy.

Residential property values and family livability factors are maintained through compassionate code enforcement, prompt waste disposal, neighborhood crime watch and maintenance of public streets and drainage systems.

Transportation systems must provide for mobility from the neighborhood to places of employment and education. Multi-modal systems serve the neighborhood best.

Taxes and fees to residents must be reasonable; sufficient to provide the necessary services and facilities to the neighborhood.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

Gathering places provided by the city or the neighborhood association are important to enable people to meet, formally and casually. Programmed festivals, celebrations and picnics form the neighborhood's infrastructural base.

Communication systems with social and traditional media foster trust with knowledge of city and neighborhood events.

Community health and safety are legitimate neighborhood issues. Health and wellness programs in the neighborhood are useful; and Crime Watch works. Neighborhoods taking responsibility for their own well-being work best.