

3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section characterizes existing and proposed public services and evaluates changes to the physical environment that may result from the expansion of such services under the 2018 LRDP. The analysis that follows evaluates the on-campus population increases under the 2018 LRDP and the associated demand for public services, including police, fire, schools, and libraries that could be provided by the campus and/or by the adjacent community that could be affected, the City of Davis. Existing public services on campus and in the City of Davis are described below in the Environmental Setting to provide a context for the impact analysis. Impacts associated with recreation services (i.e., parks and other facilities related to recreation) are evaluated in Section 3.15, “Recreation.”

Comments received in response to the NOP related to public services were primarily concerned with impacts to City of Davis public services from the new campus population increase. These concerns are addressed within this section.

3.14.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

Higher Education Opportunity Act

The Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act in the Higher Education Opportunity Act was signed by President Bush on August 1, 2008. Specifically, the legislation requires that a Fire Safety Report be distributed by the University containing statistics concerning the following in each on-campus student housing facility during the most recent calendar year for which data are available:

- ▲ The number of fires and the cause of each fire.
- ▲ The number of injuries related to a fire that resulted in treatment at a medical facility.
- ▲ The number of deaths related to a fire.
- ▲ The value of property damage caused by a fire.
- ▲ A description of each on-campus student housing facility’s fire safety system, including the fire sprinkler system.
- ▲ The number of regular mandatory supervised fire drills.
- ▲ Policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames (such as candles); procedures for evacuation; and policies regarding fire safety education and training programs provided to students, faculty, and staff.
- ▲ Plans for future improvements in fire safety, if determined necessary by such institution.

STATE

Uniform Fire Code

The Uniform Fire Code with the State of California Amendments contains regulations relating to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the California Fire Code (CFC) include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire-safety

requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The Fire Code contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety. It is located in Part 9 of Title 24 of the CCR. The CFC is revised and published every three years by the California Building Standards Commissions.

California Health and Safety Code

State fire regulations are set forth in Sections 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code. This includes regulations for building standards (as also set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

In accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 8 Sections 1270 “Fire Prevention” and 6773 “Fire Protection and Fire Equipment,” the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services. The standards include guidelines on the handling of highly combustible materials, fire hose sizing requirements, restrictions on the use of compressed air, access roads, and the testing, maintenance and use of all firefighting and emergency medical equipment.

California Code of Regulations

The California Code of Regulations, Title 5 Education Code, governs all aspects of education within the State.

Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998

This bill, commonly known as “SB 50,” was passed in 1998 and placed limitations on cities and counties with respect to mitigation requirements for school facilities. SB 50 permits school districts to levy fees, based on justification studies, for the purposes of funding construction of school facilities, subject to established limits. The limits were set in 2000, can be adjusted annually for inflation, and can be leveled based on the square footage of residential (\$1.93 per square foot in 2000) and commercial-industrial square footage (\$0.31 per square foot in 2000). These fees do not apply to development at University of California campuses because they are not under the jurisdiction of a city or county.

California Building Code

The State of California provides minimum standards for building design through the California Building Code (CBC), which is located in Part 2 of Title 24 (California Building Standards Code) of the CCR. The CBC is based on the International Building Code, but has been amended for California conditions. It is generally adopted on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis, subject to further modification based on local conditions. Commercial and residential buildings are plan-checked by local building officials for compliance with the CBC. Typical fire safety requirements of the CBC include: the installation of sprinklers in all high-rise buildings; the establishment of fire resistance standards for fire doors, building materials, and particular types of construction; and the clearance of debris and vegetation within a prescribed distance from occupied structures in wildfire hazard areas.

California Fire Plan

The California Fire Plan is the State’s “road map” for reducing the risk of wildfire. The overall goal of the plan is to reduce total costs and losses from wildland fire in California through focused pre-fire management prescriptions and increased initial attack success. The current plan was finalized in 2010. The Plan provides guidance to local jurisdictions in meeting State goals.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

There are no UC regulations specifically related to public services that apply to the 2018 LRDP.

LOCAL

As noted in Section 3.0.2, “University of California Autonomy,” UC Davis, a constitutionally created State entity, is not subject to municipal regulations of surrounding local governments for uses on property owned or controlled by UC Davis that are in furtherance of the university’s education purposes. However, UC Davis may consider, for coordination purposes, aspects of local plans and policies for the communities surrounding the campus when it is appropriate and feasible, but it is not bound by those plans and policies in its planning efforts.

City of Davis General Plan

The City of Davis General Plan contains the following goals and policies that are relevant to public services:

GOAL LU 1: Maintain Davis as a small, University-oriented city surrounded by and containing farmland, greenbelt, and natural habitats and reserves.

- ▲ **Policy LU 1.7:** Plan for the timing and costs of infrastructure when developing new areas. The planning process shall include working with public transit providers and the Davis Joint Unified School District.

GOAL POLFIRE 1: Provide high quality police and fire protection services to all areas of the City.

- ▲ **Policy POLFIRE 1.2:** Develop and maintain the capacity to reach all areas of the City with emergency police and fire service within a five-minute emergency response time, 90 percent of the time. Response time includes alarm processing, turnout time, and travel time.

GOAL POLFIRE 3: Increase fire safety through provision of adequate fire protection infrastructure, public education and outreach programs.

- ▲ **Policy POLFIRE 3.1:** Provide adequate infrastructure to fight fires in Davis.
- ▲ **Policy POLFIRE 3.2:** Ensure that all new development includes adequate provision for fire safety.

3.14.2 Environmental Setting

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

The UC Davis Fire Department (UC Davis FD) provides primary fire response and prevention, natural disaster response, hazardous materials incident response, and emergency medical service to the main campus (including the west, south, and central campus units). The City of Davis Fire Department (City of Davis FD) provides response to campus buildings in the City of Davis, and the West Plainfield Fire District currently serves Russell Ranch.

UC Davis

The UC Davis FD employs approximately 25 full-time personnel on the main campus, including 15 student firefighters (UC Davis FD 2017), and operates out of a building shared with the UC Davis Police Department (UC Davis PD) located north of Hutchison Drive on Kleiber Hall Drive, on the

central campus. Primary equipment for UC Davis FD includes one hazardous materials vehicle, one pumper engine, one aerial ladder truck, and one reserve pumper engine available for use during special circumstances (City of Davis FD 2015).

UC Davis FD is staffed 24-hours per day by at least one captain, two engineers, and two fire specialists. The response goal for UC Davis FD is that the first-unit arrives at scene in 7 minutes or less from time of receipt of call (total response time), 90 percent of the time (UC Davis FD 2012).

UC Davis FD entered into an automatic aid agreement with the cities of Davis, Dixon, West Sacramento, and Woodland in 1994 to provide mutual emergency response aid when incidents surpass the capabilities of any party. In addition, in 1995, UC Davis entered into the Yolo County Agreement for Hazardous Materials Automatic Aid with Yolo County and the cities of Davis, West Sacramento, and Woodland to provide mutual response (including hazardous material, trained personnel, equipment, materials and supplies) in the case of hazardous material emergencies that are beyond the capacity of any party.

City of Davis

The City of Davis FD provides emergency response and fire prevention services to the city of Davis and aid to three fire protection districts (East Davis County District, Springlake, and No Man's Land). The city and these three districts are divided into seven emergency first-response areas. These areas provide a clearly defined territory for dispatching the nearest fire and emergency medical services personnel and equipment to an emergency. City of Davis FD has an automatic aid agreement with the surrounding fire protection agencies as described above.

City of Davis FD responds to all incidents including medical emergencies, fires, hazardous materials and conditions, technical rescues, and public assistance. The prevention services provided by the City of Davis FD include: fire and life safety inspections; plan review services; fire safety and prevention public education; fire investigations; and a youth fire diversion program. City of Davis FD has a staff of approximately 43, including 36 firefighters and captains. City of Davis FD also has three engines, one rescue, one squad, two grass/wildland units, one water tender, two reserve engines, three command vehicles, two fire prevention staff vehicles, and two antique fire apparatus (City of Davis FD 2017).

Calls for service have increased from approximately 3,500 calls in fiscal year 2005/2006 to 4,700 calls in fiscal year 2014/2015 (Table 3.14-1). Fires account for 3.3 percent of all calls, while calls for emergency medical service account for 61 percent. This is similar to what is reported for fire agencies throughout California (3.5 and 62 percent, respectively) (City of Davis FD 2015:5).

Table 3.14-1 City of Davis Fire Department Calls for Service (2005 to 2015)

Year	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total FD Calls for Service	3,481	3,799	4,122	4,017	3,928	4,008	4,243	4,748	4,759	4,683

Source: City of Davis 2017:138

The City of Davis FD and UC Davis FD have the following four fire stations:

- ▲ Station 31 – Fire Department Headquarters: 530 5th Street. The station with the highest call volume; more than 50 percent of the calls occurring in the City are responded to by the staff at this station. The Fire Department business office is also housed at this station.
- ▲ Station 32 – West Davis Station: 1350 Arlington Boulevard. The response area for this station includes the west and north sections of Davis and the Springlake Fire Protection District which is outside of City limits.
- ▲ Station 33 – South Davis Station: 425 Mace Boulevard. The response area for this station is the east and south sections of Davis, including I-80 and the Causeway. Station personnel are also responsible for responding to the East Davis County Fire Protection District (which includes El Macero) and the No Man’s Land Fire Protection District which is south of Davis.
- ▲ Station 34 – UC Davis Fire Station: 625 Kleiber Hall Drive. Placed into service in 2007, Engine 34 is the first-out Engine Company at station 34. It is dispatched to all emergency calls in the district. Engine 34 is staffed by a minimum of three personnel 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The station also houses apparatus, including an engine, a tiller truck with a 100-foot aerial ladder and a hazardous materials unit (UC Davis FD 2017).

West Plainfield Volunteer Fire Department

UC Davis’s Russell Ranch campus is located within the West Plainfield Volunteer Fire Department’s (West Plainfield FD) jurisdiction. West Plainfield FD provides fire, basic rescue, emergency medical, and hazardous materials response to unincorporated rural and residential areas west of the city of Davis. West Plainfield FD has two full-time firefighter/emergency medical technicians, one part-time assistant chief, seven officers, and 16 volunteer firefighters (West Plainfield FD 2017).

POLICE PROTECTION

UC Davis

The UC Davis PD is responsible for providing 24-hour service to all UC-owned and leased facilities on the UC Davis campus and within the city of Davis, as well as at the UC Davis Medical Center in Sacramento. UC Davis PD includes about 50 officers that patrol the campus and UC Davis Health System. They enforce applicable local, state, and federal laws; arrest violators; investigate and suppress crime; investigate traffic and bicycle accidents; and provide a full range of police-related services, including immediate response to all medical and fire emergencies. The communication center operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and can receive calls from Telecommunication Device for the Deaf machines (UC Davis 2016). UC Davis PD works closely with City of Davis PD and has a written agreement with City of Davis PD to provide mutual aid.

The UC Davis PD currently shares office space with the UC Davis FD on the central campus, as described above. As part of the State of California’s Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, UC Davis PD has a mutual aid agreement with the other law enforcement agencies in Yolo County (including the City of Davis PD and the Yolo County Sheriff’s Department), in the region (an area termed “Region IV” including Yolo and ten other neighboring counties), and in the state. UC Davis PD may request assistance from other agencies in the county when an emergency situation surpasses the department’s resources. If the combined resources in the county are insufficient to resolve an emergency, the county may request resources from the region, and if a region cannot address an emergency, then additional assistance must be requested from the state.

City of Davis

City of Davis PD is located at 2600 5th Street, Davis and employs 61 sworn officers, 34 civilian support professionals, and more than 60 volunteers (City of Davis PD 2017). City of Davis PD provides professional law enforcement, order maintenance, and crime prevention planning and coordination services. There are four divisions in the department; administration, patrol, investigations, and records and communications.

The civilian employees provide essential services such finance, executive support, records, dispatch, property and evidence, crime analysis, crime prevention programs, youth intervention and diversion services, code compliance, graffiti abatement, parking enforcement, vehicle maintenance, and volunteer services. Civilian volunteers and cadets provide services such as code compliance, graffiti abatement, vehicle and bicycle abatement, parking enforcement, vacation house checks, downtown host services, and they assist patrol with events such as Picnic Day, Davis Neighbors' Night Out, and the annual holiday parade and tree lighting.

The City police department handles an average of 3,920 calls per month for service. These include calls related to criminal investigations, traffic collisions and suspicious circumstances, domestic violence cases, driving under the influence of alcohol, alarms at residential and commercial buildings, medical aid calls and calls to assist other allied agencies such as the UC Davis PD (City of Davis PD 2015).

SCHOOLS

City of Davis

The Davis Joint Unified School District (DJUSD) provides kindergarten through grade 12 education for the city of Davis. The service area covers the city of Davis, portions of Yolo County, and UC Davis; facilities within DJUSD include nine elementary schools, three junior high schools, two high schools, and five alternative schools (Ed-Data 2017a). The school enrollment for 2015-2016 for these schools is found in Table 3.14-2.

Table 3.14-2 Baseline Enrollment and Capacity in the Davis Joint Unified School District

School	Capacity	Enrollment
Elementary Schools		
Birch Lane, K-6	640	610
Cesar Chavez, K-6	720	622
Fairfield, K-3	56	48
Korematsu, K-6	560	520
Marguerite Montgomery, K-6	480	443
North Davis, K-6	640	555
Patwin, K-6	480	404
Pioneer, K-6	560	555
Robert E. Willett, K-6	560	529
<i>Subtotal</i>	4,696	4,286
Junior High Schools		
Emerson, 7-9	800	477

Table 3.14-2 Baseline Enrollment and Capacity in the Davis Joint Unified School District

School	Capacity	Enrollment
Holmes, 7-9	800	731
Harper, 7-9	800	622
<i>Subtotal</i>	2,400	1,830
High Schools		
Davis, 10-12	1,920	1,683
Davis School for Independent Study, 10-12	140	119
<i>Subtotal</i>	2,060	1,852
Total	9,156	8,562¹

Notes:

¹ Total includes five alternative schools not listed above.

Source: Ed-Data 2017a

DJUSD's policy for desired school size is:

- ▲ elementary, 600 enrollment and 12 net acres site;
- ▲ junior high, 800 enrollment and 22 net acres site; and
- ▲ high school, 2,000 enrollment and 50 net acres site (City of Davis 2007).

Other School Districts

Due to the potential for employees and staff associated with the 2018 LRDP to live outside of UC Davis and the City of Davis, facility and attendance information for other nearby school districts is provided below.

City of Woodland

The Woodland Joint Unified School District (Woodland JUSD) provides K–12 school services to the communities of Woodland, Knights Landing, and Zamora, as well as portions of unincorporated Yolo county. During the 2016-2017 school year, 10,853 students were enrolled in the District in 11 elementary, two middle, and three high schools (including one continuation school) (Woodland JUSD 2017). Woodland JUSD has remaining facility capacity in all grades (City of Woodland 2016). Development under the City of Woodland 2035 General Plan is projected to generate approximately 3,581 and 3,759 students within the Woodland JUSD by 2035 (City of Woodland 2016).

City of West Sacramento

Washington Unified School District (WUSD) provides primary, secondary, and high school education services to the City of West Sacramento. For the 2016-2017 academic year, approximately 7,600 students are enrolled within WUSD, distributed over seven K-8 schools and one high school. WUSD has remaining facility capacity, assuming loading standards remain constant and no additional facilities are built or removed (West Sacramento 2017). In addition, the WUSD has several school sites within planned developments that could be operational prior to 2030-2031.

City of Dixon

The Dixon Unified School District (DUSD) serves the City of Dixon and the northern portion of Solano County, an area of about 200 square miles. The DUSD operates seven schools, all in Dixon, including three elementary schools, a middle school, a high school, and a continuation school (DUSD 2017). During the 2015-2016 school year, DUSD had an enrollment of 3,742 students (Ed-Data 2017b).

To accommodate anticipated population increases, the City's 1993 General Plan anticipated construction of two additional elementary schools (one of which has since been constructed), and expansion of capacity at the middle school and high school. The General Plan noted that a site size of at least 10 acres was required for each new school. Locations of new schools were to be determined based on the actual patterns of new development, and specific sites are not identified.

The City General Plan includes a policy that notes that proponents of new development projects are required to contribute to the acquisition of sufficient land for educational facilities to accommodate students generated by the development. The City General Plan also indicates that developers must obtain certification from the DUSD that adequate school facilities for future residents are available. In addition, the City has a policy that it will ensure that future growth does not exceed DUSD capacities. Thus, the City either would limit future growth by limiting permitted development, or it would ensure that sufficient school facilities are developed as needed to serve the anticipated population expansions.

City of Winters

The Winters Joint Unified School District (Winters JUSD) provides school services to the City of Winters and adjacent unincorporated areas. The Winters JUSD includes an elementary school, a middle school, a high school, and a continuation school. In 2016, approximately 1,550 students were enrolled in the Winters JUSD (Winters JUSD 2017). The City of Winters General Plan includes a policy stating that the City shall link the rate of growth in Winters to the provision of adequate services and infrastructure, including schools (City of Winters 1992).

LIBRARY SERVICES

UC Davis

UC Davis currently has four libraries, distributed among the academic centers of the central campus, which serve students, faculty, staff, and the general public, including:

- ▲ Shields Library, the main campus library located centrally on the core campus,
- ▲ Carlson Health Sciences Library located within the campus' Health Sciences District,
- ▲ Law Library located in King Hall, and
- ▲ Physical Sciences and Engineering Library located on the core campus near the Physics and Geology Building.

In addition, other specialized libraries on campus, such as the Agricultural and Resource Economics Library located in the Social Sciences and Humanities Building, serve the needs of individual departments.

City of Davis

The Yolo County Library system serves the communities of West Sacramento, Clarksburg, Esparto, Knights Landing, Winters, Yolo, and Davis with seven branch libraries. Library services in the city of Davis are provided at two locations: the Davis Branch Library (Mary L. Stephens Davis Library), and the South Davis Montgomery Satellite Library, located at 315 E. 14th Street and 1441 Danbury Street, respectively. Yolo County also operates an additional book drop at Patwin Elementary School in Davis. The City of Davis does not have an adopted services or facilities standard for libraries.

City of Woodland

The City of Woodland operates the Woodland Public Library. The City of Woodland General Plan sets a policy to expand Woodland library facilities and programs commensurate with the city's population growth (City of Woodland 2016).

City of Dixon

The City of Dixon General Plan includes a policy that indicates that the City shall cooperate with the Dixon Library to promote the provision of adequate library facilities. No library level of service standards or expansion projections are included in the City's General Plan (City of Dixon 1993).

City of Winters

Yolo County operates the Winters Community Library, which is a joint use facility with Winters Joint Union High School. No library level of service standards or expansion projections are included in the City's General Plan (City of Winters 1992).

3.14.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the plan would result in a potentially significant impact on public services if it would:

- ▲ result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, and/or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:
 - fire protection,
 - police protection,
 - schools,
 - parks, and
 - other public facilities (e.g. libraries).

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

This analysis evaluates the potential for adverse physical impacts to occur as a result of the provision of new or altered public service facilities under the 2018 LRDP, including facilities or facility expansions needed to accommodate increases in demand for services and service personnel, or to enable service providers to maintain level of service standards. Increased demand for public services that would result from implementation of the 2018 LRDP is determined by comparing projected population growth with existing service ratios, response times, capacities, and/or other performance objectives identified for each service to determine whether there would be unmet need. An unmet need for services could indicate that new facilities would be needed or that additional staff would be needed, which could result in a need for expanded facilities.

ISSUES NOT EVALUATED FURTHER

All issues applicable to public services listed under the significance criteria above are addressed in this chapter.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.14-1: Impacts on fire facilities.

Increased population and development under the 2018 LRDP could increase demand for fire services. However, implementation of the 2018 LRDP would not modify existing service area boundaries such that increases in demand would not result in the need for additional fire protection facilities beyond those anticipated as part of the 2018 LRDP, the construction of which could result in significant environmental impacts. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Potential new or expanded land uses under the 2018 LRDP would increase campus population and would result in some additional faculty and staff living in the surrounding communities (refer to Section 3.13, “Population and Housing” of this EIR). However, an increase in population, by itself, would not increase demand for fire protection services. Emergency response times are used by the UC Davis FD to determine adequacy of service. Therefore, the provision of fire stations varies more as a function of the geographic distribution of structures than of population increases. UC Davis campus is currently served by a central fire station with emergency response time goal of 7 minutes or less from time of receipt of call (total response time), 90 percent of the time (UC Davis FD 2012). The 2018 LRDP would not expand the geographic range of the campus, and thus is not anticipated to increase the demand for additional fire protection facilities (Trauernicht, pers. comm., 2018).

As described in Section 3.13, “Population and Housing,” new employees associated with the 2018 LRDP are anticipated to reside in areas outside of Davis, such as Winters, Woodland, Sacramento, and West Sacramento. Through the collection of development impact fees and tax revenue, increases in the demand for public services, including fire facilities, would be addressed as part of general plan implementation for the respective jurisdiction (e.g., the cities of Winters, Woodland, Sacramento, West Sacramento, etc.). This would ensure that the level of fire protection services would be maintained. With respect to the City of Davis and as noted in Table 3.13-13 in Section 3.13, “Population and Housing,” projected employment increases at UC Davis are not anticipated to result in population increases within the City of Davis that could contribute to increased demand for public services within the City of Davis. As noted in Section 3.13, “Population and Housing,” this is primarily attributed to UC Davis staff and faculty members who may retire or find employment elsewhere during implementation of the 2018 LRDP and anticipates that those individuals would not be expected to move out of the City of Davis. Therefore, demand for Davis FD services would not be anticipated to increase as a result of the 2018 LRDP.

As development occurs under the 2018 LRDP, there is a potential for increases in congestion that may affect the response times within the campus. However, as noted in Section 3.16, “Transportation, Circulation, and Parking,” of Volume 1 of the EIR, implementation of the proposed 2018 LRDP would not substantially increase traffic volumes and worsen intersection operations on a campus-wide scale. Further, implementation of the 2018 LRDP would, at certain intersections, improve the traffic congestion from existing conditions, thereby having a potentially beneficial effect on the UC Davis FD’s ability to respond to emergency calls for service.

Furthermore, development under the 2018 LRDP would be designed to comply with building and fire codes and include appropriate fire safety measures and equipment, including but not limited to, use of fire retardant building materials, inclusion of emergency water infrastructure (fire hydrants and sprinkler systems), installation of smoke detectors and fire extinguishers, emergency response notification systems and provision of adequate emergency access ways for emergency vehicles.

Therefore, implementation of the 2018 LRDP would have a **less-than-significant** impact related to fire facilities.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact 3.14-2: Impacts on police facilities.

Increased population and development under the 2018 LRDP could increase demand for police services. However, implementation of the 2018 LRDP would not modify existing service area boundaries such that increases in demand would not result in the need for additional police protection facilities beyond those anticipated as part of the 2018 LRDP, the construction of which could result in significant environmental impacts. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

The UC Davis PD provides law enforcement on campus and would continue to provide these services under the 2018 LRDP. UC Davis PD currently includes approximately 50 officers that patrol the campus. The UC Davis PD does not currently rely on any level of service standard but has indicated that it would like to meet a staffing ratio of 1 officer to 1,000 members of the campus population. At this level, the UC Davis PD would need to hire seven additional officers to adequately serve the projected 2030-2031 campus population of 57,269 (including students, UC employees, non-UC employees, and dependents residing in existing on-campus housing). The addition of seven officers by the 2030-2031 academic year would not result in the need for new or additional police facilities. Funding and planning for additional staff members is carried out through UC Davis's capital planning process. As described in Chapter 1, "Introduction," capital planning is a continuous and iterative process that evaluates capital needs identified and assesses alternatives to meet such needs in the context of anticipated capital resources.

Similar to fire protection services, increases in UC Davis faculty and staff would likely result in a commensurate increase in the population of nearby local communities. Increases in the demand for public services, including police facilities, as a result of these faculty and staff increases would be addressed as part of general plan implementation for the respective jurisdiction (e.g., the cities of Winters, Woodland, Sacramento, West Sacramento, etc.) through the imposition of development impact fees and tax revenue. Collection of such fees would ensure that the level of police protection services would be maintained. With respect to the City of Davis and as noted in Table 3.13-13 in Section 3.13, "Population and Housing," projected employment increases at UC Davis are not anticipated to result in population increases within the City of Davis that could contribute to increased demand for police protection services within the City of Davis. As noted in Section 3.13, "Population and Housing," this is primarily attributed to UC Davis staff and faculty members who may retire or find employment elsewhere during implementation of the 2018 LRDP and anticipates that those individuals would not be expected to move out of the City of Davis. Therefore, demand for Davis PD services, in particular, would not be anticipated to increase as a result of the 2018 LRDP.

While implementation of the 2018 LRDP could result in the need for seven additional UC Davis PD staff members, this would not necessitate the need for new or additional police facilities. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact 3.14.3: Impacts on schools.

The increase in campus population that is expected to occur under the 2018 LRDP would result in an increased demand for schools. However, enrollment for DJUSD has declined in 7 of the last 11 years and existing schools would have adequate capacity to accommodate the increase in students. No new facilities would be needed. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Under the 2018 LRDP, student families and faculty/staff are anticipated to increase which could contribute additional primary and secondary students to local school districts. For the purposes of this analysis a conservative approach was used; it is assumed that all students would be attributed to a single school district, which in this case is DJUSD. This is due in part to current opportunities for UC Davis employees, who live outside of the City of Davis, to enroll their dependents, who would otherwise attend a school near their residence, in DJUSD. Based on student yield averages established by DJUSD, a new single-family residential unit would generate 0.418 elementary students, 0.150 junior high students, and 0.130 high school students. Student yield averages for a new multi-family residential unit are 0.208 for elementary, 0.102 for junior high, and 0.034 for high school (DJUSD 2008). The enrollment for DJUSD has declined in 7 of the last 11 years (City of Davis 2017). Table 3.14-3 shows the existing enrollment and available capacity.

Table 3.14-3 Enrollment and Capacity in the DJUSD

	Capacity	Enrollment	Available Capacity
Elementary Schools	4,696	4,286	410
Middle Schools	2,400	1,830	570
High Schools	2,060	1,852	208

Source: Ed-Data 2017a

For the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that student yield averages within Davis and DJUSD are representative of student families and faculty/staff student generation rates. Therefore, the DJUSD student yield rates were used to determine the expected increase in school-age children. As shown in Table 3.14-4, the 2018 LRDP is estimated to generate approximately 251 elementary school, 95 middle school, and 72 high school students.

Table 3.14-4 Student Generation

Housing Type	# Units	K-6		7-8		9-12		Total	
		Rate	Enrollment	Rate	Enrollment	Rate	Enrollment	Rate	Enrollment
Single-family housing for employee/staff	485	0.418	203	0.150	73	0.130	63	0.698	339
Multi-family housing for student families	200	0.208	42	0.102	20	0.034	7	0.344	69
Total			251		95		72		418

Notes:

¹ It is assumed that no children would be associated with students living in residence halls, suites of shared rooms or apartment-style units on the central campus, or in student apartments and cottages in the new neighborhood. Faculty and staff apartments and student family apartments are assumed to include children.

² Generation rates from DJUSD.

Source: DJUSD 2008

As noted above, nearby school districts, including DJUSD, have available capacity within existing schools, in addition to planned increases in school capacity. Further, DJUSD has established procedures for interdistrict transfers to students who would otherwise attend a different district. As shown in Table 3.14-3 and assuming that all students generated by the potential faculty/staff increases associated with the 2018 LRDP would attend DJUSD school, DJUSD's existing schools have adequate capacity to serve existing enrollment levels in addition to enrollment generated by the 2018 LRDP (Ozga pers. comm., 2018). Therefore, implementation of the 2018 LRDP would have a **less-than-significant** impact on schools.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact 3.14-4: Impacts on other public facilities.

The increase in campus population that is expected to occur under the 2018 LRDP could result in an increased demand for public facilities such as libraries. However, this increase in demand is covered as part of the 2018 LRDP and is not expected to result in the need for new or expanded public facilities. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

UC Davis provides extensive academic library facilities in four general libraries that serve students, faculty, staff, and the general public, as well as in specialized libraries on campus. While the campus does not have a numeric standard for library facilities, it does have the objective to provide adequate library services to meet campus demand. Campus libraries typically are built to provide space for future collections. Collections are augmented as new material becomes available, and the collections may be removed when they become outdated. With its extensive existing libraries and ongoing update processes, UC Davis has the capacity to provide sufficient library services to serve the campus population's needs through 2030–2031. Additionally, because the 2018 LRDP would not substantially affect population levels within the City of Davis (refer to Impact 3.14-1 and 3.14-2 above), substantial increased demand for library services in the City is not anticipated to the extent that new or expand off-campus library facilities within the City of Davis would be necessary. Therefore, construction of additional library facilities as the result of an increase in the on-campus population is not anticipated. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are necessary.
