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4.12 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 2003 LRDP. The analysis that follows evaluates the on-campus population increases under the 2003 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 City of Davis. While UC Davis would provide most public services needed on campus, campus and city service options available for the proposed neighborhood will be fully evaluated, and options will be selected that best provide operational and economic advantages to the campus, the City, and the future neighborhood residents. The cumulative impact analysis at the end of this chapter assesses the indirect effects of LRDP-related off-campus population growth on the public services in other communities in the region—Davis, Dixon, Winters, and Woodland. Existing public services on campus and in these regional communities are described below in the Environmental Setting to provide a context for the impact analysis. Effects associated with recreation services are evaluated in Section 4.13 Recreation (Volume II), and effects associated with the capacity of the domestic fire water system to provide adequate fire protection are evaluated in Section 4.15 Utilities (Volume II).

Public comments received in response to the Notice of Preparation expressed concerns about the 2003 LRDP's contribution to demand for fire and police protection, school district, and library services. These issues are addressed in the analysis that follows.

4.12.1 Environmental Setting

4.12.1.1 Law Enforcement

UC Davis. The UC Davis Police Department is responsible for providing 24-hour service to all UC-owned and leased facilities on the UC Davis campus, within the City of Davis, and at the UC Davis Medical Center in Sacramento. The UC Davis Police Department currently employs a total of 41 sworn officers, 10 public safety dispatchers, 28 career support staff, and more than 50 student employees (UC Davis 2002). Approximately 32 of the department's sworn officers serve the approximately 5,300-acre UC Davis campus and facilities owned and leased by UC Davis in the City of Davis, a service area including a campus population of approximately 36,445 people (including UC and non-UC employees, students, and dependents living in on-campus housing) (Chang 2001). Although the campus does not currently rely on any level of service standards, the Police Department has indicated that it would like to reach and maintain 1 sworn officer on the main campus per 1,000 members of the campus population. In 2001-02, the campus was just under this level, with approximately 0.9 sworn officers per 1,000 members of the campus population.

The UC Davis Police Department currently shares office space with the UC Davis Fire Department in an approximately 19,700-asf building located north of Hutchison Drive on Kleiber Hall Drive, on the central campus. The police department's Campus Violence Prevention Program, training unit, and emergency planner occupy the approximately 1,050-asf Police Annex trailer located northwest of the Fire and Police Building. The department also has three storage sheds for evidence and a fenced area for abandoned bicycles. In addition, approximately 7,000 asf of additional police office space was approved in February 2003 as part of the West Entry

Parking Structure and Office Building project. The space is anticipated to be constructed by winter 2005.

As part of the State of California's Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, UC Davis has a mutual aid agreement with the other law enforcement agencies in Yolo County (including the City of Davis Police Department 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. The UC Davis Police Department 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. The City of Davis Police Department's service area encompasses approximately 5,760 acres within the City limits, and serves a population of over 63,300 residents. The department currently employs approximately 54 sworn officers and 31 non-sworn regular full-time staff (City of Davis 2001a). The department currently operates out of an approximately 35,000-square-foot station building located at 2600 Fifth Street on a 6-acre site that is planned to accommodate the department's growth needs until at least 2015 (Jones & Stokes 2000).

The service standard established for the City of Davis Police Department is 1.3 officers per 1,000 residents (Jones & Stokes 2000). Based on an estimated City of Davis population of 63,300 in January 2002, the service ratio of 0.85 officers per 1,000 residents was below the stated service standard. Police service demand is anticipated to increase in direct proportion to growth in the City of Davis population and in business activity (Jones & Stokes 2000).

City of Woodland. The Woodland Police Department employs a staff of 64 sworn officers, 24 non-sworn officers, and six part-time employees to provide services to a population of approximately 50,600. A new police station currently under construction is expected to be complete by February 2004 (Wilts 2003). The City of Woodland General Plan sets a standard of service goal of two sworn and non-sworn personnel per 1,000 members of the City's population, and a response time goal for Priority 1 occurrences of 5 minutes. The General Plan sets a policy that the City shall require new development to develop or fund police facilities and equipment to maintain these standards. Based on these policies, new facility construction would be anticipated as the City's population grows. The population projected by the General Plan through 2020 is anticipated to create a demand for 48 new Police Department personnel (J. Laurence Mintier & Associates 1996). No specific sites for new police facilities are identified in the General Plan.

City of Dixon. As of 2003, the City of Dixon has a police staff of 23 sworn officers and 6 non-sworn officers, supplemented by reserve officers and volunteers (City of Dixon 2003). The City has a modern 28,000-square-foot police facility. Dixon did not anticipate specific development for the Police Department in its General Plan, but projected that additional police personnel and equipment would be needed to serve the increased population projected by the General Plan through 2010 (City of Dixon 1993). The General Plan includes policies that state: "The City shall ensure that development in the Dixon Planning Area does not exceed the capability of the Dixon Police Department to provide an adequate level of police protection," and "The City shall strive to maintain a police staffing level consistent with City needs." Therefore, expanded use of the existing facility would be expected as population in the City increases.

City of Winters. The Winters Police Department, which serves the City and also has a reciprocal services agreement with the County Sheriff's Department to serve unincorporated areas, had 10 police officers in 2003 (Godden 2003). In 2003, the department provided a level of service of 1.7 officers per 1,000 of service population. The current City of Winters General Plan identifies a service standard of 1.8 officers per 1,000 service population, and a goal of responding to Priority 1 emergencies within 3 minutes. The Police Station is located adjacent to the City Hall and includes about 2,000 square feet of space. The General Plan identified a need for a new or expanded Police Department facility to avoid a significant decrease in the level of service to the area's growing population (Duncan & Jones 1991). The Winters Police Department estimates that a facility including approximately 10,000 square feet of space will be needed by 2008, but the site for such a facility has not yet been identified (Godden 2003). The Winters General Plan includes policies with regard to police protection and provision of adequate services. Thus, expansion or new construction of facilities would be anticipated as the City's population increases.

4.12.1.2 Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

The UC Davis Fire Department 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 provides response to campus buildings in the City of Davis, and the West Plainfield Fire District currently serves Russell Ranch.

UC Davis. In 2001, the UC Davis Fire Department employed approximately 30 full-time personnel on the main campus, including 19 firefighters. In addition, the department also employed between 9 and 15 student residential firefighters (UC Davis 2001).

The UC Davis Fire Department currently operates out of space shared with the UC Davis Police Department in an approximately 19,700-asf building located north of Hutchison Drive on Kleiber Hall Drive, on the central campus. There is also a currently unused, older, firehouse facility on the west campus, west of the University Airport. The department's primary equipment includes one hazardous materials vehicle, one pumper engine, and one aerial ladder truck. The Department has one reserve pumper engine available for use during special circumstances.

The department is staffed on a 24-hour basis by at least one captain, two engineers, and two fire specialists. The fire department's goal is to respond to 90 percent of campus emergency calls within 6 minutes (UC Davis Fire Department 2003). This goal relates to the standards in the National Fire Protection Association sections 1710 and 1221 (Chandler 2003a). The 6-minute response time includes time for dispatch (the time from when the dispatcher receives a call to when the dispatcher initiates an alarm and announcement about the call), turnout (from the time the response force receives a call until it announces that it is responding), and travel (the time from when the response force announces that it is responding to when it arrives on-scene or, in the case of medical response force, to when patient contact is made). The UC Davis Fire Department currently achieves its stated standard of response (Chandler 2003b).

The UC Davis Fire Department 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.

Peak hour capacity of the campus' domestic/fire water system in 2000 (including wells, storage, and booster pumping) was estimated at approximately 9,000 gpm. With the recent addition of a new water tank, the system's capacity has increased since 2000, and as of summer 2003 the system's capacity is approximately 10,130 gpm (Philips 2003d). Additional information on the domestic/fire water system is included in Section 4.15 Utilities (Volume II).

City of Davis. The City of Davis Fire Department provides fire and hazardous materials incident response, natural disaster response, emergency medical service, and fire and emergency prevention services within the City of Davis. In 2001-02, the department employed 52 regular full-time personnel, including approximately 45 career firefighters (City of Davis 2001b).

As shown in Table 4.12-1, the City of Davis Fire Department currently operates three fire stations. The City plans to construct a fourth fire station within the northeast area of the City that would accommodate 15 additional City of Davis firefighters (Jones & Stokes 2000).

**Table 4.12-1
City of Davis Fire Department Stations and Equipment**

Station Number	Location	Equipment
Station 31 (Department Headquarters)	530 Fifth Street in downtown Davis	Two fire engines One water tender One rescue vehicle
Station 32	1350 Arlington Boulevard in west Davis	One fire engine One grass rig
Station 33	425 Mace Boulevard in south Davis	One engine One squad vehicle One grass rig One reserve engine

Source: City of Davis 2002

The City of Davis Fire Department measures performance based on response time. The department's goal is to respond to 90 percent of emergency calls within 5 minutes after the call is received (Conroy 2003). Currently, the City of Davis Fire Department responds to approximately 50 percent of calls within 5 minutes, which does not meet its level of service goal (Wilhoff 2003).

The City of Davis Fire Department has contractual agreements with East Davis County, Springlake, and No Man's Land Fire Protection districts. These agreements designate emergency first-response in the region. In addition, the department has automatic aid agreements with UC Davis and the cities of Woodland, West Sacramento, and Dixon, as noted above.

West Plainfield Volunteer Fire Department. UC Davis' Russell Ranch is located within the West Plainfield Volunteer Fire Department's jurisdiction. The department provides fire, basic rescue, emergency medical, and hazardous materials response to unincorporated rural and residential areas west of the City of Davis. The department has one paid staff and 16 volunteer firefighters (Chandler 2003c).

City of Woodland. The Woodland Fire Department provides fire protection and emergency medical services in the City of Woodland. The Woodland Fire Department's average response time within the Woodland planning area was approximately 5 minutes in 2003 (Hessell 2003). The City of Woodland General Plan policies set a response time standard of 4 minutes, and set standards to maintain an Insurance Service Organization (ISO) rating of 3. The Department maintains a staff of 45, with 25 additional volunteers, and operates three fire stations (City of Woodland 2003). The City also owns a site in the northwestern part of the city that would be sufficient for the development of another fire station. Population growth under the City of Woodland General Plan would create a demand for approximately 25 additional firefighters, as well as additional support personnel and fire volunteers, by 2020. The City of Woodland anticipates that fees on anticipated development would fund increased personnel and facilities. Impacts on fire protection equipment and operations are to be addressed in specific development plans (J. Laurence Mintier & Associates 1996).

City of Dixon. The City of Dixon has a staff of 18 full-time firefighters and 40 fire volunteers, who provide fire protection services for both the City of Dixon and an additional 300-square-mile rural area under contract with the Dixon Fire District (City of Dixon Fire Department 2003). The department operates a main fire station in Dixon, an additional unmanned downtown fire station used primarily for storage, and a third rural station 8 miles west of the City. The City of Dixon General Plan anticipated that new fire stations would be needed in both the southwest and northeast annexation areas to maintain reasonable and adequate response times (City of Dixon 1993). These areas were annexed in 1996. The City of Dixon collects an AB 1600 fire protection impacts fee on new development to fund the expansion of fire protection facilities. The General Plan includes a policy that states: "The City shall ensure that development in the Dixon Planning Area does not exceed the capability of the Dixon Fire Department to provide an adequate level of fire protection." The City also sets fire equipment and staffing standards "consistent with ISO criteria," requires built-in protection for commercial buildings over 4,000 square feet in size, and requires maintenance of water storage and distribution systems capable of providing 4,000 gpm of sustained flow for at least two hours. As a result of these policies, fire services expansion would be expected to keep pace with the anticipated population increases.

City of Winters. The City of Winters contracts with the Winters Fire Protection District for fire protection. The fire district, which is headquartered in Winters, has an overall service area of about 90 square miles. The fire district has a paid staff of 4 as of 2003, along with 26 volunteer firefighters (The Reporter 2003). The district responds to structural and wildland fires, and also provides first response for medical aid. The City's 1991 General Plan noted that fire protection will become increasingly difficult in the future because of the restrictions of existing staffing and aging equipment. The existing fire station is inadequate to serve the northern area of the district, and a new station would be needed in this area under the General Plan. The Plan identifies a 4-acre site for this purpose at the southwestern corner of Railroad Avenue and a proposed new loop arterial roadway. The station would serve the northern area of Winters, as well as areas to the east and west, with a staff of 14. The facility would be shared with the Winters Police Department. Maximum emergency response time from this site would range from 2 to 4 minutes from departure from the station. The Winters General Plan includes policies with regard to fire protection and provision of adequate services. Thus, expansion or new construction of fire facilities would be expected as population increases. The district also imposes standards for new development to ensure that ISO ratings are maintained. These require fire flow of at least 1,000

gpm, as well as requirements for hydrants, sprinklers, street standards, and roofing standards (Duncan & Jones 1991). According to the Winters Fire Department, as of 2003, no site for the needed facility has been confirmed, but the City hopes to start construction by 2008 (Lopez 2003).

4.12.1.3 Schools

City of Davis. The Davis Joint Unified School District (DJUSD) serves the City of Davis and portions of Yolo and Solano counties. As shown in Table 4.12-2, in 2001-02 a total of approximately 8,677 students were enrolled in the DJUSD's nine elementary schools, two junior high schools, one high school, one continuation high school, and one independent study program. All DJUSD schools are located within the City of Davis boundaries except for the Fairfield Elementary School, which is located west of the city, at the corner of County Roads 96 and 32.

The DJUSD estimates student enrollment based on a rate of 0.69 student per single-family residential unit and 0.44 student per multi-family residential unit. At these rates, student enrollment under the current City General Plan would be over 10,500 by 2010 (Jones & Stokes 2000). Capacity of the school district, not including portable units, is approximately 8,272. In addition, the DJUSD is currently building a new 800-student junior high school that is projected to be complete in the summer of 2004. This would bring capacity of the school district up to 9,072 (DJUSD 2003). The DJUSD's current Ten-Year Facilities Master Plan, which extends through 2009-10, identifies the need for an additional elementary school located in the Mace Ranch area and expansion of the existing Davis Senior High School (DJUSD 2002). The campus and the DJUSD have been coordinating throughout the planning process for the NMP regarding its school facilities.

City of Woodland. The Woodland Joint Unified School District (Woodland JUSD) provides K-12 school services to the cities of Woodland, Knights Landing, Yolo, and Zamora. In 2003, 10,321 students were enrolled in the District in 12 elementary, two middle, and two high schools (including one continuation school) (Brown 2003). Woodland JUSD has remaining facility capacity in all grades (Brown 2003).

Development under the 1996 General Plan was projected to generate approximately 5,280 students within the Woodland JUSD by 2020. Serving these students would require the development of six new elementary schools, one new junior high, and one new high school. With an increase in enrollment from the proposed Southeast Area Specific Plan, the Woodland JUSD anticipated that it might be possible to move to year-round elementary schools, which would increase capacity by 20 percent. The Woodland JUSD prepared an EIR to evaluate potential junior high school and high school sites south of the existing city limits in 1996 (J. Laurence Mintier & Associates 1996).

General Plan policy calls for the City to incorporate school sites in Specific Area planning and to develop a process to require development projects to contribute funding for the development of new schools on the basis of their school impacts. Furthermore, new developments cannot be approved until it is demonstrated that adequate school facilities can be provided when the need is generated by new development. Specific plans for new residential neighborhoods are required to specify the locations of parks and schools.

**Table 4.12-2
Baseline Enrollment and Capacity in the Davis Joint Unified School District
(not including portable units)**

School	Capacity ^a	Enrollment ^b
Elementary Schools		
Birch Lane, K-6	581	740
Cesar Chavez, K-6	581	572
Fairfield, K-3	60	59
Marguerite Montgomery, K-1	581	107
North Davis, K-6	581	573
Patwin, K-6	581	520
Pioneer, K-6	581	734
Valley Oak, K-6	581	646
Robert E. Willett, K-6	581	615
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>4,708*</i>	<i>4,566</i>
Junior High Schools		
Emerson, 7-9	800	980
Holmes, 7-9	800	1,066
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>2,046</i>
High Schools		
Davis, 10-12	1,800	1,899
King (continuation), 10-12	70	72
Davis School for Independent Study, 10-12	94	94
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,964</i>	<i>2,065</i>
Total	8,272	8,677

^a DJUSD 2003. Does not include capacity in portable units.

^b DJUSD 2001 (October 2001 Enrollment) and DJUSD 2003

^c Assumed capacity after construction (anticipated to be complete in 2004-05). Montgomery Elementary opened only K and 1st classes in 2001-02.

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 four elementary schools, a middle school, a high school, and a continuation school (Dixon Unified School District 2003). In 2003, the system has a K-12 capacity of 2,386 students and an enrollment of 3,683 (Hurtado 2003; Eusebio 2003).

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 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 a kindergarten, two elementary school facilities (one serving grades 1-3 and the other serving grades 4-5), a middle school, a high school, and a continuation school. In 2003, 2,054 students were enrolled in the Winters JUSD, and the capacity of the school district is currently 2,125 students. Although spaces are available at kindergarten through 6th grade levels, facilities are overcrowded at grades 7 through 12 (Ramos 2003).

According to the City's 1991 General Plan, the Winters JUSD estimates that growth under the plan would add approximately 5,586 K-12 students to the District by 2010. On the basis of these projections, the Winters JUSD would need to build two elementary schools, two middle schools, and one high school. The General Plan designated 468 acres for public and municipal uses, including schools and other public facilities, although the school district does not own these sites. The designated areas include a 19-acre site for a new 900-student middle school, a 10-acre site for a new 550-student elementary school, and a 30-acre site for a 1,600-student high school (Duncan & Jones 1991).

4.12.1.4 Libraries

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
- 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, Davis Branch Library is located at 315 East 14th Street near the Davis High School and provides service to residents in the City of Davis. The Davis Branch Library has a building size standard based on a ratio of one-half square foot per capita of service

population (Jones & Stokes 2000). With a facility size of approximately 30,000 square feet, the library was under this standard in 2002 by approximately 1,650 square feet.

City of Woodland. The City of Woodland operates a public library. The City of Woodland General Plan sets a policy standard of 507 square feet of library space per 1,000 members of the City population. Based on General Plan population projections, an additional 12,300 square feet of library space would be needed by 2020 to maintain this standard. General Plan policy requires that new development shall fund “its fair share” of new and expanded library facilities. The expanded space could be accommodated in one or two branch libraries and improvements to the downtown central facility (J. Laurence Mintier & Associates 1996). No library branch sites have been identified.

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).

4.12.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

4.12.2.1 Standards of Significance

The following standard of significance is based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. For the purposes of this EIR, public services impacts are considered significant if implementation of the 2003 LRDP would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services.

This standard differs from the standards of significance used in the 1994 LRDP EIR. The 1994 LRDP EIR evaluated increase in demand placed on public services, but did not include a standard relative to the environmental impacts of the construction of new or physically altered governmental facilities. The current standard focuses on the adverse physical environmental effects that would result from the proposed 2003 LRDP, consistent with CEQA. Effects associated with recreation services are evaluated in Section 4.13, Recreation (Volume II), and effects associated with the capacity of the domestic fire water system to provide adequate fire protection are evaluated in Section 4.15 Utilities (Volume II).

4.12.2.2 CEQA Checklist Items Adequately Addressed in the Initial Study

The Initial Study determined that all items on the CEQA checklist should be analyzed in the EIR.

4.12.2.3 Analytical Method

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 2003 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 2003 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. Some communities have indicated that current facilities will accommodate increased demand.

The cumulative impacts analysis of this section evaluates the potential for implementation of the 2003 LRDP, in conjunction with regional growth, to generate a cumulative demand for new or expanded public services facilities that could result in significant adverse environmental effects. Mitigation measures are provided to reduce the campus' contribution to significant adverse environmental impacts to the extent feasible. Throughout this discussion, the term "fair share" is defined to mean that the University has agreed to negotiate for a contribution to the environmental mitigation pursuant to procedures similar to those described in Government Code Sections 54999 et seq. for contributions to utilities. In addition, in each case a fair share contribution is agreed upon, the University will pay its fair share only if the applicable jurisdiction has established and implemented a mechanism for collecting environmental mitigation funds from any other developers or entities contributing to the need for public services, and the jurisdiction builds the relevant public services facilities and undertakes the environmental mitigation. It should be noted that because of *City of Marina versus California State University* lawsuit that is currently pending decision in the California Supreme Court, there is uncertainty regarding whether the University can in fact make fair share contributions for certain improvements that are not within the jurisdiction of the University. Therefore, this fair share measure may be modified in response to the ultimate decision in that case.

4.12.2.4 2003 LRDP Impacts and Mitigation Measures

On-campus growth under the 2003 LRDP is expected to primarily affect the campus service providers such as the UC Davis Police and Fire Departments and campus libraries. Because certain services for the proposed NMP may be provided by the City of Davis, effects on city services from on-campus population are also considered below. The effects of LRDP-related population that would reside off campus on regional public services are evaluated under cumulative impacts because the demand placed on public services by the off-campus LRDP-related population would combine with demand from other regional growth to potentially result in the need for new or expanded facilities.

LRDP Impact 4.12-1: Implementation of the 2003 LRDP would not result in significant environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or altered facilities for the UC Davis Police Department or the City of Davis' Police Department in order to maintain each department's applicable service objective.

Significance: Less than significant

LRDP Mitigation: Mitigation is not required.

The UC Davis Police Department provides law enforcement on campus and will continue to provide these services under the 2003 LRDP. However, police services for the proposed Neighborhood on the west campus may be provided either by the UC Davis Police Department or the City of Davis Police Department, therefore the discussion below addresses effects on both departments.

Impacts on the UC Davis Police Department. The UC Davis Police Department 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, if the UC Davis Police Department did not serve the proposed Neighborhood, it would need to hire an additional 17.5 officers (for a total of 49.5 officers) to adequately serve the projected 2015-16 campus population of 49,565 (including students, UC employees, non-UC employees, and dependents residing in existing on-campus housing). If the campus Police Department provides service to the NMP, which includes an additional 3,170 people (including 850 dependents of UC affiliates, 190 employees, and 2,130 CEC students), 3.2 additional officers (for a total of 52.7) would be needed to meet the desired level of service. In addition, the campus may need to take one or more of the following actions:

- Expand the existing UC Davis Police Department facilities located on the core campus
- Provide space for certain office-based police services within an area designated for Support in the south campus
- Supply technologically improved equipment for use in communication, data processing, and response
- Implement improved management techniques
- If the Campus Police Department provides service to the proposed Neighborhood, provide a UC Davis police substation within the proposed Neighborhood's mixed-use housing area and/or within the Neighborhood's Support parcel

Physical construction, resource demand, and police employee population growth associated with these actions are included in the 2003 LRDP growth projections analyzed in this EIR. Physical alterations, including expansion of the existing UC Davis Police Department facility or construction within Support areas in the Neighborhood or in the south campus are expected to disturb up to approximately one acre. The potential environmental effects associated with providing a police substation in the proposed Neighborhood are further evaluated in Volume III of this EIR. While the expansion and construction of police facilities could contribute to the effects on air, noise, traffic, agriculture, biological resources, cultural resources, utilities, and other resource areas that are fully analyzed for the 2003 LRDP in Sections 4.1 through 4.15 of this EIR, with the incorporation of mitigation discussed in other sections of this document and due to the relatively small areas that would be disturbed, the construction of these facilities would not individually result in significant environmental impacts. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

Impacts on the City of Davis Police Department. The City of Davis Police Department has identified a service standard of 1.3 officers per 1,000 residents, and it currently employs approximately 54 sworn officers (City of Davis 2001b). While the City of Davis would not

provide police services to the academic areas of the campus, it could provide service to the proposed Neighborhood. If the City of Davis Police Department serves the approximately 4,350 residents in the Neighborhood, the department would need to hire approximately 4.4 additional police officers to adequately serve this area. The existing City of Davis Police Department building site is sufficient in size to provide for anticipated growth through 2015, and would likely provide space needed for these additional employees through minor modifications within the existing facility or expansion of the facility on the existing developed Police Department site. Because this development would be on an existing developed site, it is not expected to result in significant environmental impacts. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

In summary, the potential environmental impacts associated with the provision of any new or altered facilities for the UC Davis Police Department are reduced to less-than-significant levels through mitigation provided in this EIR. Environmental effects associated with any likely facility modifications for the City of Davis Police Department are anticipated to be less than significant. Therefore, this impact considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

* * *

LRDP Impact 4.12-2: Implementation of the 2003 LRDP would not result in significant environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or altered facilities for the UC Davis Fire Department or the West Plainfield Volunteer Fire Department in order to maintain each department's preferred response standard.

Significance: Less than significant

LRDP Mitigation: Mitigation is not required.

The UC Davis Fire Department provides fire protection on the main campus, and the West Plainfield Volunteer Fire Department provides fire protection at Russell Ranch. These departments will continue to provide services to the respective campus areas under the 2003 LRDP. Fire protection for the proposed Neighborhood could be provided either by the UC Davis Fire Department or the City of Davis Fire Department. Environmental effects associated with the provision of new or altered facilities that could be needed by the City of Davis Fire Department so that it could adequately serve the proposed Neighborhood are evaluated in the discussion below on LRDP Impact 4.12-3.

Impacts on the UC Davis Fire Department. The UC Davis Fire Department's goal is to continue to meet a standard of responding to 90 percent of campus emergency calls within 6 minutes. In order to continue to meet this goal under the 2003 LRDP, the campus may need to take one or more of the following actions:

- Expand the existing UC Davis Fire Department facilities located on the core campus
- Provide space for certain office-based fire services such as fire prevention within an area designated for Support in the south campus
- Reuse the old fire house facility on the west campus for storage
- Supply technologically improved equipment for use in dispatching, transmitting, or other aspects of response

- Implement improved management techniques
- Hire additional firefighters and other Fire Department staff
- If the Campus Fire Department provides service to the proposed Neighborhood, provide a new UC Davis fire station within the Neighborhood parcel designated for Support

Physical construction, resource demand, and employee population growth associated with these actions are included in the 2003 LRDP growth projections analyzed in this EIR. Physical alterations, including expansion of the existing UC Davis Fire Department facility or construction within Support areas in the Neighborhood or the south campus, are expected to disturb up to approximately one acre. The potential significant adverse environmental effects associated with providing a fire substation in the proposed Neighborhood are further evaluated in Volume III of this EIR. While the expansion and construction of fire facilities could contribute to the effects on air, noise, traffic, agriculture, biological resources, cultural resources, utilities, and other resource areas that are fully analyzed for the 2003 LRDP in Sections 4.1 through 4.15 of this EIR, with the incorporation of mitigation discussed in other sections of this document and due to the relatively small areas that would be disturbed, the construction of these facilities would not individually result in significant environmental impacts. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

Impacts on the West Plainfield Fire Department. Proposed campus operations at Russell Ranch (such as agricultural fields and support structures, a dairy, and equestrian facilities) would be comparable to other rural operations in the West Plainfield Volunteer Fire Department's jurisdiction, and would place relatively minor demands on the fire protection system. While this department does not have a response standard, it is expected to be able to provide adequate fire response to Russell Ranch through 2015-16 without a need for new or altered facilities as a result of campus activities (Chandler 2003b).

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LRDP Impact 4.12-3: If the City of Davis Fire Department provides services to the proposed Neighborhood, implementation of the 2003 LRDP could result in significant environmental impacts to agricultural prime farmland and habitat associated with the provision of new or altered facilities in order to maintain the department's preferred response standard.

Significance: Significant

LRDP Mitigation 4.12-3: If documented unmitigated significant environmental impacts are caused by construction of facilities for the City of Davis Fire Department that are needed in part to provide service to the proposed University Neighborhood, UC Davis shall negotiate with the City of Davis to determine the campus' fair share (as described in Section 4.12.2.3) of the costs to implement any feasible and required environmental mitigation measures so long as the unmitigated significant adverse impacts have not been otherwise reduced to less-than-significant levels through regulatory requirements, public funding, or agreements. This

mitigation measure shall not apply to any other costs associated with implementation of public service facilities.

Residual Significance: Significant and unavoidable

The City of Davis Fire Department has identified a goal to respond to 90 percent of its emergency calls within 5 minutes. The Department currently operates below this standard, responding to approximately 50 percent of emergency calls within 5 minutes. In order to provide service to the proposed Neighborhood, the City of Davis Fire Department would need to construct its planned fourth fire station located in northeast Davis (Wilhoff 2003). The City's preferred site for a fourth fire station is the Covell Center property, an undeveloped agricultural parcel located north of Covell Boulevard and west of Pole Line Road. To develop this property, the City would need to modify its General Plan and pass a Measure J vote.

Since a specific site has not been identified and it is uncertain whether the Covell Center site would be developed for a new fire station, environmental effects associated with such construction are not known. Should a new fire station be constructed, it would likely be constructed as part of a larger development, and the site for the station would likely be small (2 to 3 acres). Such a development would be subject to CEQA review, and most associated environmental impacts could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of site-specific mitigation measures. However, construction at the Covell Center property would result in the development of an agricultural area, which could result in the loss of prime farmland and habitat. Other potential environmental impacts are too speculative to determine at this time but are expected to be capable of being mitigated. If the City of Davis provides fire protection services to the Neighborhood, and to the extent that this service contributes to the demand for a new fire station, in compliance with LRDP Mitigation 4.12-3, the campus would negotiate with the City of Davis to determine the University's fair share of costs for feasible mitigation to reduce associated significant environmental impacts. The campus' contribution to mitigation for such effects could include implementation of preservation mechanisms for on-campus prime farmland and/or habitat conservation. However, impacts associated with an irreversible loss of prime farmland and habitat could not be mitigated to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, this impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

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LRDP Impact 4.12-4: Implementation of the 2003 LRDP would increase the number of school-age children residing in housing on campus. School facilities constructed in the Neighborhood component of the 2003 LRDP would offset the demand for new educational facilities associated with these children, and the construction of these facilities would not result in significant environmental impacts.

Significance: Less than significant

LRDP Mitigation: Mitigation is not required.

The DJUSD estimates student enrollment for kindergarten through grade 12 based on a rate of 0.69 students per single-family residence and 0.44 students per multi-family unit (DJUSD 2002 and Jones and Stokes 2000). Based on these rates, as shown in Table 4.12-3, the Neighborhood proposed as part of the 2003 LRDP is estimated to generate approximately 335 school-age

students. Based on the percentage of DJUSD students enrolled at each school level in 2001-02 (Table 4.12-2), of these 335 school-age children, approximately 178 would be elementary school students (53 percent), approximately 80 would be junior high students (24 percent), and approximately 77 would be high school students (23 percent).

**Table 4.12-3
Additional School-Age Children from NMP**

Housing Type ¹	Number of Housing Units ²	Generation Rate ³	Number of K-12 Students ⁴
Single-Family Units			
Single-family detached homes for faculty/staff	275	0.69	189
Attached townhouses for faculty/staff	80	0.69	55
<i>Single-Family Subtotal</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>244</i>
Multi-Family Units			
Family apartments for students	80	0.44	35
Faculty/staff apartments	100	0.44	44
Mixed-Use Housing Center Apartments	25	0.44	11
<i>Multi-Family Subtotal</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>90</i>
Total			335

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 Population numbers are those used in the Neighborhood Master Plan.

³ Generation rates from the DJUSD.

⁴ These numbers are rounded down so they may not match the student generation of the subtotals.

UC Davis would construct a DJUSD elementary school facility in the proposed Neighborhood that would accommodate approximately 200 students. This facility would adequately accommodate the approximately 178 elementary school students generated by the Neighborhood. The Neighborhood would also include a Community Education Center (CEC) that would accommodate a DJUSD High School satellite program with a capacity for up to 250 students. This program would offset the demand for DJUSD high school facilities associated with the Neighborhood’s approximately 77 high school students and it would provide additional capacity to compensate for the NMPs demand on DJUSD’s junior high facilities in the City of Davis. The campus and the DJUSD are operating with the shared planning principle that the satellite high school program would be an educational asset for the entire district, not just for students residing in the University Neighborhood. The approximately 80 junior high students generated by the Neighborhood would be adequately accommodated by DJUSD junior high school facilities that are either existing or are currently under construction.

As shown in Table 4.12-4 (revised), the DJUSD’s existing schools, its new junior high school that is currently under construction, and the DJUSD school facilities proposed as part of the Neighborhood would provide adequate capacity to serve existing DJUSD enrollment levels plus enrollment generated by the proposed Neighborhood.

**Table 4.12-4
DJUSD Capacity and Enrollment with NMP
(not including portable units)**

School Type	Year Completed	Capacity	Baseline Enrollments with NMP Students ^b
Elementary Schools			
Baseline Elementary Schools	2004-05	4,708 ^a	4,744
NMP Elementary School	By 2015-16	200	
<i>Elementary Subtotal</i>		<i>4,908</i>	
Junior High Schools			
Baseline Junior High Schools	Existing	1,600 ^a	2,126
Junior High under construction	2004-05	800 ^a	
<i>Junior High Subtotal</i>		<i>2,400</i>	
High Schools			
Existing High Schools	Existing	1,964 ^a	2,142
NMP High School Satellite at CEC	By 2015-16	250 ^b	
<i>High School Subtotal</i>		<i>2,214</i>	
Totals		9,522	9,012

^a DJUSD 2003(b)

^b The CEC's high school component would have capacity for up to 250 students.
CEC = Community Education Center

As discussed further in Section 2 Neighborhood Master Plan (Volume III), the NMP's elementary school facility would be constructed on approximately 3 acres within the northeastern area of the Neighborhood, and the CEC (only a portion of which would accommodate the high school program) would be constructed on approximately 6 acres located within the southeastern portion of the Neighborhood. While construction of these facilities would contribute to the effects on air, noise, traffic, agriculture, biological resources, cultural resources, and other resource areas that are analyzed for build-out of the NMP in Section 2 (Volume III), with the incorporation of mitigation measures identified for the NMP and due to the relatively small areas disturbed, the construction of these two facilities would not individually result in significant environmental impacts. In addition, the environmental impacts of the 800-student DJUSD junior high school that is currently under construction (scheduled for completion in summer, 2004) are not in any way caused by the 2003 LRDP and its associated NMP. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

* * *

LRDP Impact 4.12-5: Campus population growth under the 2003 LRDP would increase the demand for library facilities, the construction of which would not result in significant environmental impacts.

Significance: Less than significant

LRDP Mitigation: Mitigation is not required.

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 culled to remove outdated materials. This is a continual process. 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 2015-16, including needs associated with the proposed Neighborhood and additional demand generated by the general public. 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.

* * *

4.12.2.5 Cumulative 2003 LRDP Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The study area for cumulative impacts on public services is the three-county (Sacramento, Yolo and Solano) area in which the majority of the LRDP-related off-campus population is expected to reside. The LRDP-related off-campus population, in conjunction with other regional development, would contribute to increased demands for public services in the affected communities. The cumulative impacts on public services in the affected communities are examined below to determine whether the increased demand for services would require new or altered facilities, the construction of which would result in significant environmental impacts.

The methodology used to develop the pattern in which off-campus population would be distributed is discussed in Section 4.11 Population and Housing (Volume II). Based on the estimated distribution, four communities, namely Davis, Woodland, Winters, and Dixon, would likely experience an influx of LRDP-related population that would constitute more than 3 percent of each affected community's total population in 2015. It would be reasonable to assume that LRDP-related population in the rest of the regional communities would be too small (as a fraction of total population) to substantially affect public services in those communities. The analysis below therefore focuses on these four regional communities. In all of these communities, the new population would not be added at one time, but over the life of the 2003 LRDP. The LRDP-associated population would contribute to the growth anticipated by each city in its respective General Plan.

Because LRDP-related population growth in these communities is essentially a part of the overall regional growth, information in the General Plans of each of these communities was examined to determine what demand the projected growth would place on each community's public service infrastructure, and whether that demand would then require new or modified facilities that could result in environmental impacts. The results of this analysis are presented below.

LRDP Impact 4.12-6: Implementation of the 2003 LRDP, in conjunction with regional growth, could generate a cumulative demand for new or expanded police and fire service facilities in the region, the construction of which could result in significant adverse environmental impacts to prime farmland and habitat.

Significance: Significant

LRDP Mitigation 4.12-6: If documented unmitigated significant environmental impacts are caused by the construction of police or fire facilities in the Cities of Davis, Dixon, Woodland, and/or Winters that are needed in part due to implementation of the 2003 LRDP, UC Davis shall negotiate with the appropriate local jurisdiction to determine the campus' fair share (as described in Section 4.12.2.3) of the costs to implement any feasible and required environmental mitigation measures so long as the unmitigated impacts have not been otherwise reduced to less-than-significant levels through regulatory requirements, public funding, or agreements. This mitigation measure shall not apply to any other costs associated with implementation of public service facilities.

Residual Significance: Significant and unavoidable

Consistent with revised CEQA guidelines, the analysis below focuses on the adverse physical environmental effects of the construction of new or altered facilities that would be required as a result of increased demand for police and fire services by an increased population including the contribution of the off-campus 2003 LRDP-related population. The cities where the population increase generated by the 2003 LRDP would comprise more than 3 percent of the population through 2015 are Davis, Dixon, Woodland, and Winters. Environmental impacts associated with the demand for police and fire services in each of these cities are considered below.

City of Davis. As discussed above in Section 4.12.1, the current Davis police station site is planned to accommodate anticipated growth until at least 2015 (Jones & Stokes 2000). No new major police facilities would be needed in Davis during the planning period, although minor modifications or expansions of the existing facility could occur. The City plans to construct a fourth fire station within the northeast area of the City that would accommodate 15 additional City of Davis firefighters (Jones & Stokes 2000). As discussed above under LRDP Impact 4.12-3, such a development would be subject to CEQA review, and most associated environmental impacts could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of site-specific mitigation measures. However, construction could result in the loss of prime farmland and habitat that could not be mitigated. Other potentially significant environmental impacts are too speculative to determine at this time.

City of Dixon. The 1993 City of Dixon's General Plan policies address the law enforcement and fire protection needs of the projected population, and provide for an adequate level of police and fire service and facility capacity as development occurs. The implementation of the 2003 LRDP, in conjunction with development in the City of Dixon, would contribute to growth in population and an increased need for police and fire protection services. The Dixon Police Station has sufficient space for substantial internal expansion, and additional police facilities would not be needed to serve the expanded population through the planning period. Additional fire station facilities, however, would be needed to accommodate projected population growth, particularly as outlying areas of the City are developed. No specific plans for such facilities were advanced in the General Plan. New fire facilities in the City of Dixon would be subject to CEQA review, and most associated environmental impacts could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of site-specific mitigation measures. However, construction of new fire

stations could result in the development of agricultural areas, which could result in the permanent loss of prime farmland and habitat that could not be mitigated. Other potentially significant environmental impacts are too speculative to determine at this time.

City of Winters. Implementation of the 2003 LRDP, cumulatively with development in the City of Winters, would contribute to growth in population, which would result in increased demand for the construction of police and fire facilities. The Winters General Plan policies address the law enforcement and fire protection needs of the projected population, and provide for an adequate level of police and fire service and facility capacity as development occurs. According to the General Plan, a new fire station, adequate pumpers, a new ambulance, additional technical equipment, and additional staffing would be needed in order adequately to serve the fire district's planning area under the proposed General Plan (Duncan & Jones 1991). Although a site was identified for fire station development in the General Plan, no site has been selected by the fire department (Godden 2003). The new facility would be shared with the police department, which also will have an increasing need for more facility space. New fire and police facilities in the City of Winters would be subject to CEQA review, and most associated environmental impacts could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of site-specific mitigation measures. However, construction such facilities could result in the development of agricultural areas, which could result in the permanent loss of prime farmland and habitat that could not be mitigated. Other potentially significant environmental impacts are too speculative to determine at this time.

City of Woodland. Implementation of the 2003 LRDP, cumulatively with development in the City of Woodland, would contribute to growth of the City's population. Woodland's General Plan policies address the law enforcement and fire protection needs of the projected population, provide for adequate levels of police and fire service and facility capacity as development occurs, and project the need for additional fire and police staff and facilities through 2020. The City owns a site in the northwest part of the city that would be large enough for a fourth fire station as development warrants. No new police facility site has been identified. New fire and police facilities in the City of Woodland would be subject to CEQA review, and most associated environmental impacts could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of site-specific mitigation measures. However, construction of such facilities could result in the development of agricultural areas, which could result in the permanent loss of prime farmland and habitat that could not be mitigated. Other potentially significant environmental impacts are too speculative to determine at this time.

Mitigation and Residual Significance. As described above, in all four affected communities, a need for some expansion of police and fire facilities have been identified to adequately serve the projected growth in population. Since in many cases, specific sites for the needed improvements have not been identified, environmental effects associated with facility alteration or development are not known. Police and fire stations generally occupy relatively small sites (less than 3 acres), and could be constructed as part of larger developments. These development projects would be subject to environmental review and mitigation under CEQA, and most associated environmental impacts could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of site-specific mitigation measures. However, construction of police and fire facilities in the Cities of Davis, Winters, Dixon, and Woodland could cause development on agricultural areas, which could result in the permanent loss of prime farmland and habitat. Other potentially significant environmental impacts are too speculative to determine at this time. To the extent that an

increase in off-campus population associated with the 2003 LRDP could contribute to the demand for new police and fire facilities, in compliance with LRDP Mitigation 4.12-6, the campus would negotiate with respective jurisdictions to determine the University's fair share (as described in Section 4.12.2.3) of costs for feasible mitigation to reduce associated significant environmental impacts. The campus' contribution to mitigation for such effects could include implementation of preservation mechanisms for on-campus prime farmland and/or habitat conservation. However, impacts associated with an irreversible loss of prime farmland and habitat could not be mitigated to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, the cumulative impacts related to police and fire facility construction in the Cities of Davis, Winters, Dixon, and Woodland would be significant and unavoidable.

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LRDP Impact 4.12-7: Implementation of the 2003 LRDP, in conjunction with regional growth, would increase the number of school-age children living in the area. This could generate a cumulative demand for new school facilities, the construction of which could result in significant environmental impacts to agricultural prime farmland and habitat.

Significance: Significant

LRDP Mitigation 4.12-7: If documented unmitigated significant environmental impacts are caused by the construction of school facilities in the Cities of Davis, Dixon, Woodland, and/or Winters that are needed in part due to implementation of the 2003 LRDP, UC Davis shall negotiate with the appropriate local jurisdiction to determine the campus' fair share (as described in Section 4.12.2.3) of the costs to implement any feasible and required environmental mitigation measures so long as the unmitigated impacts have not been otherwise reduced to less-than-significant levels through regulatory requirements, public funding, or agreements. This mitigation measure shall not apply to any other costs associated with implementation of public service facilities.

Residual Significance: Significant and unavoidable

Implementation of the 2003 LRDP could contribute approximately 4,820 school-age children to the surrounding area. This projection assumes a factor of approximately 0.68 children per each of the 7,090 new employees working on campus (this multiplier is extrapolated from the SACOG multiplier of 2.68 people per household and assumes two adults per household). This is a conservative overestimate because new employees on campus would not all be new residents to the region. As discussed above in the discussion for LRDP Impact 4.12-4, the proposed Neighborhood component of the 2003 LRDP would generate approximately 335 of these 4,100 school-age children, and school facilities constructed in the NMP would offset the demand for associated educational facilities. The approximately 3,765 remaining children of UC Davis employees associated with the 2003 LRDP, in conjunction with cumulative growth in the region, would increase demand for school facilities primarily within the three-county region comprised of Sacramento, Yolo, and Solano counties. The cities where the population increase generated by the 2003 LRDP would comprise more than 3 percent of the population through 2015 are Davis,

Dixon, Woodland, and Winters. Environmental impacts associated with the demand for new schools in each of these cities are considered below.

City of Davis. While the NMP component of the 2003 LRDP would include DJUSD school facilities that would offset demand generated by the Neighborhood, additional DJUSD school facilities would be needed to meet the demands of City of Davis population growth through 2015-16, which includes a portion of the off-campus UC Davis population associated with the 2003 LRDP. The DJUSD's current Ten-Year Facilities Master Plan, which extends through 2009-10 and is based on the City of Davis General Plan's population projections, identifies the need for two new elementary schools (construction of one of which was completed in 2002), a new junior high school (which is currently under construction), and expansion of the Davis Senior High School to accommodate an additional 1,600 students (DJUSD 2002). The future elementary school is anticipated to be located in the Mace Ranch area of the City, and expansion of the high school could occur on site. In addition, new school facilities would likely be needed to accommodate City growth through 2015-16, which is beyond the DJUSD's current planning horizon. Each new DJUSD school would likely require 10 or more acres of land; these schools could be constructed at vacant infill sites in the City or with new development at the periphery of the City. Development at the periphery of the City could result in development of agricultural areas, which could result in the loss of prime farmland and habitat that could not be mitigated. Development of new schools would be subject to the CEQA review, and most associated environmental impacts could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of site-specific mitigation measures. However, construction of new schools could result in development of agricultural areas, which could result in the significant and unavoidable loss of prime farmland and habitat. Other potentially significant environmental impacts are too speculative to determine at this time.

Cities of Dixon. The City of Dixon's 1993 General Plan anticipated construction of two additional elementary schools (one of which has since been constructed), and expansion of the City's middle school and high school through 2020. Although specific sites are not identified, the General Plan notes that a site size of at least 10 acres is required for each new school (City of Dixon 1993). New schools in the Cities of Dixon would be subject to CEQA review, and most associated environmental impacts could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of site-specific mitigation measures. However, construction of new schools could result in the development of agricultural areas, which could result in the permanent loss of prime farmland and habitat that could not be mitigated. Other potentially significant environmental impacts are too speculative to determine at this time.

City of Winters. The City of Winters' 1991 General Plan identified that the Winters JUSD would need to build two elementary schools, two middle schools, and one high school through 2010. The General Plan identified three future Winters JUSD school sites, each between 10 and 30 acres in size. The impacts of development of these sites have not been assessed (Duncan & Jones 1991). In addition, new school facilities could be needed to accommodate City growth through 2015-16, which is beyond the City's current planning horizon. New schools in the City of Winters would be subject to CEQA review, and most associated environmental impacts could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of site-specific mitigation measures. However, construction of new schools could result in the development of agricultural areas, which could result in the permanent loss of prime farmland and habitat that could not be

mitigated. Other potentially significant environmental impacts are too speculative to determine at this time.

City of Woodland. Development under the City of Woodland’s 1996 General Plan projected school-age population increases that would require the development of six new elementary schools, one new junior high, and one new high school through 2020. The Woodland JUSD has performed environmental evaluation of potential junior high school and high school sites south of the existing city limits, but has not yet evaluated the elementary school sites. Based on General Plan policies, it can be assumed that new schools will be planned and developed concurrently with any new development to accommodate the associated population. New schools in the City of Woodland would be subject to CEQA review, and most associated environmental impacts could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of site-specific mitigation measures. However, construction of new schools could result in development of agricultural areas, which could result in the permanent loss of prime farmland and habitat that could not be mitigated. Other potentially significant environmental impacts are too speculative to determine at this time.

Mitigation and Residual Significance. Construction of new schools in the Cities of Davis, Winters, Dixon, and Woodland could result in development of agricultural areas, which could result in the permanent loss of prime farmland and habitat. Other potentially significant environmental impacts are too speculative to determine at this time. To the extent that the school-age dependents of new campus employees could contribute to the demand for new school facilities, in compliance with LRDP Mitigation 4.12-7, the campus would negotiate with respective school districts to determine the University’s fair share (as described in Section 4.12.2.3) of costs for feasible mitigation to reduce associated significant environmental impacts. The campus’ contribution to mitigation for such effects could include implementation of preservation mechanisms for on-campus prime farmland and/or habitat conservation. However, impacts associated with an irreversible loss of prime farmland and habitat could not be mitigated to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, the cumulative impacts related to school construction in the Cities of Davis, Winters, Dixon, and Woodland would be significant and unavoidable.

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LRDP Impact 4.12-8: Implementation of the 2003 LRDP and other regional development would increase the population of the area, which could generate a cumulative demand for new libraries, the construction of which would not result in significant environmental impacts.

Significance: Less than significant

LRDP Mitigation: Mitigation is not required.

The analysis below assesses the need for new libraries to serve projected population increases in the region, including the population contributed by the 2003 LRDP, and it evaluates the environmental effects of the construction to meet these needs. The cities where the population increase generated by the LRDP would comprise more than 3 percent of the population in 2015 are Davis, Dixon, Woodland, and Winters. Impacts on each of these cities are considered below.

City of Davis. The Yolo County Library has a building size standard based on a ratio of one-half square foot per capita of service population (Jones & Stokes 2000). The existing 30,000-square-

foot Yolo County Davis Branch Library in the City of Davis was slightly under the county standard, based on the estimated 2001-2002 City population. The City of Davis General Plan anticipated approximately 5,000 square feet of library expansion through 2010, but no specific proposals were identified.

City of Dixon. The City of Dixon General Plan includes a policy that the City 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, and no specific new facility development is identified.

City of Woodland. Based on the City of Woodland General Plan's population projections, the City of Woodland could need over 12,000 square feet of new library space by 2020 to maintain its level of service standard. The expanded space could be accommodated in one or two branch libraries and improvements to the downtown central facility. No library branch expansion sites were identified in the General Plan. The Woodland Library conducted a space utilization study that recommended remodeling the current downtown library rather than constructing new branch libraries. Such remodeling is not expected to occur until 2005 or 2006 (Bryant 2003).

City of Winters. The City's General Plan does not identify any improvements related to library services.

Mitigation and Residual Significance. The campus population in general would not place a significant demand on regional libraries because campus-related population would have easy access to the campus libraries. In addition, 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 2015-16, as well as additional demand generated by the general public. Furthermore, due to the small scale and infill nature of minor library expansions and renovations that could occur in the Cities of Davis, Dixon, Woodland, and Winters through the horizon of the 2003 LRDP, significant environmental impacts are not anticipated to result. Therefore, cumulative impacts associated with library services are considered less than significant.

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