



City of Davis

Community Profile Information

Yolo County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

December 2012

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City of Davis

GENERAL INFORMATION

Overview

The City of Davis is a medium sized incorporated municipality located in the southern portion of Yolo County, immediately bordering Solano County. Davis is the most populated city within the county, and is linked closely to the University of California Davis campus, which is situated within the municipality and unincorporated county area. Davis is a significant service and retail area within Yolo County, and contributes substantially to the economic, social, cultural, and educational dimension of the county.

History

Founded in 1868, it was originally named Davisville for Jerome C. Davis, a prominent local farmer. The Davisville post office shortened the town name in 1907 and the change was official when the city incorporated in March 1917. From its beginnings as an agricultural community, Davis is now recognized internationally for its contributions to life sciences, agriculture, veterinary medicine, biotechnology, medical technology and engineering.

Closely tied to the community's history is the University of California at Davis. UC Davis was established in 1908 as the "University Farm School". The School of Veterinary Medicine was formed in 1948, with Letters and Science added in 1951. Engineering, Law and Medicine were established in the sixties, while the Division of Biological Science and Graduate School of Management came into being in 1970 and 1981 respectively.

Facts

Location & Topography

Situated in Yolo County, in the Central Valley of northern California, Davis is located 11 miles west of Sacramento, 385 miles north of Los Angeles, and 72 miles northeast of San Francisco.

There is unparalleled scenic beauty and many recreational opportunities within a few hours drive from Davis. Sierra Nevada Mountain range lies to the east - Coastal Range to the west. The Sacramento and American Rivers lie to the east along with historic gold country and Lake Tahoe, while to the west are the San Francisco Bay area, the great coastal redwood forest, and the beaches and rugged shores of the Pacific Ocean. The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region lies to the south.

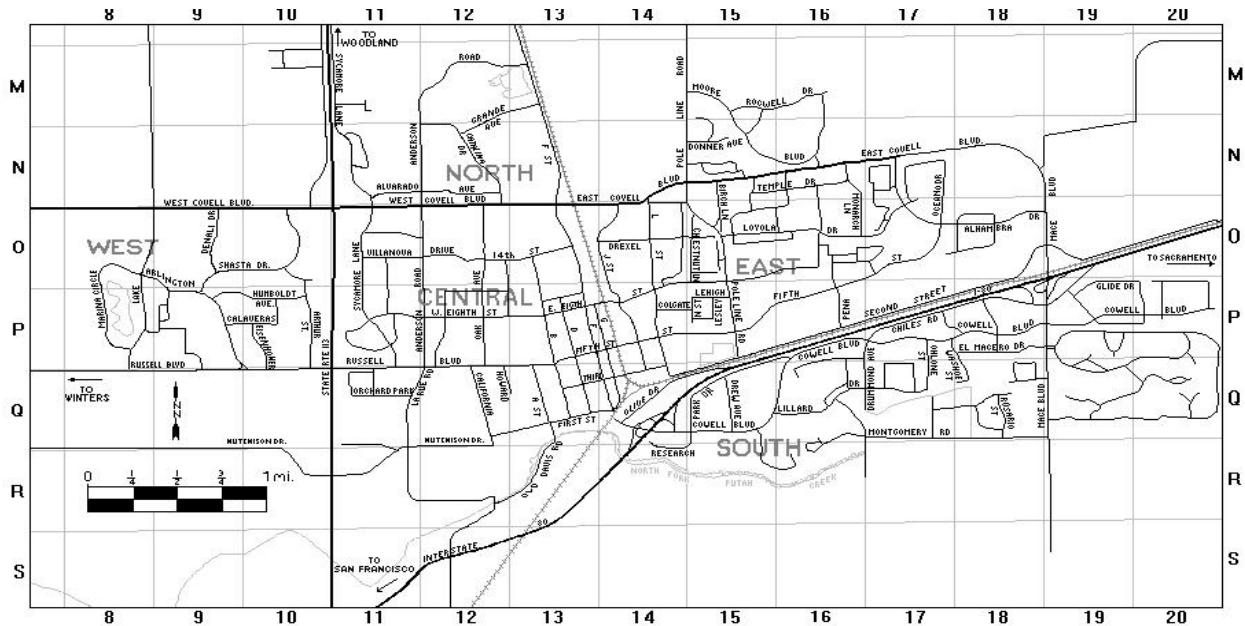
Davis sits in the Pacific Flyway, a major migration route for waterfowl and other North American birds. Several wildlife preserves, offering a natural environment, dot the landscape. The Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area - one of the most successful public-private partnerships for wildlife preservation - was recognized by President Clinton in 1999. It provides habitat for thousands of resident and migratory waterfowl on more than 2500 acres of seasonal and semi-permanent wetlands. Open to the public, the facility provides educational opportunities regarding wetlands and associated wildlife species.

The Central Valley is the agricultural heart of the state and provides one of the most highly developed and integrated agricultural systems in the world. Scientists conduct research in Davis because its physical location allows re-creation of nearly limitless soil and environmental conditions. The area surrounding Davis has some of the most productive agricultural land in California, sustaining hundreds of different crops - from rice to tomatoes to almonds. Thus conservation of prime agricultural land through limited urban growth is a priority as part of the

city's General Plan. Other directives include resource conservation and the efficient use of energy, open space and water resources. These priorities have garnered Davis international acclaim for accomplishments in recycling; water conservation; and innovative, energy-saving design.

Davis also sits in the eastern portion of the Putah Creek Plain, a major feature of the southwestern Sacramento River Valley. The land slopes at generally less than one percent. Elevations range from 60 feet in western parts of the city to 25 feet in some eastern parts, with an official elevation level of 51 feet. The city limits cover 9.9 square miles.

City of Davis Map



Weather & Climate

The Central Valley climate can be described as Mediterranean. During the hot, dry, sunny summers, temperatures can exceed 100 degrees F on some days, however more often summer temperatures are in the low 90s. The Sacramento River Delta breeze usually cools overnight temperatures into the 60s. Spring and fall has some of the most pleasant weather in the state. Winters in Davis are usually mild. Temperatures drop below freezing on only a few days. The rainy season typically runs from late fall through early spring and fog season last from November through March. Average annual rainfall is about 17 inches.

City of Davis Weather Averages

AVERAGE:	TEMPERATURE			RAIN	HUMIDITY		
	Min.	Mean	Max.		Inches	4 am	Noon
January	37	46	54	3.69	90	73	69
April	46	60	74	1.54	86	48	46
July	57	77	97	0.00	77	37	28
October	49	64	79	0.98	78	45	39
Annual	47	62	76	17.28	83	50	46

Source: University of California, Davis

Demographics
Population

Davis is located in Yolo County, which has been one of the fastest growing counties based on percentage of change. Davis has been characterized by robust economic and population growth, especially in the first 5 years of the millennium as people and businesses worldwide realized the many benefits of locating in this desirable California region.

Davis' greatest economic and social resource is its residents. Outstanding professional and technical skills, coupled with progressive and innovative thinking make the population a resource envied in surrounding communities and throughout the State. Davis residents boast the highest level of education in the state with more than 80% of Davis' adult population completing a minimum of one year of college training and more than 67% having attained at least a four-year college degree.

Davis Population & Housing Units

DAVIS POPULATION AND HOUSING ESTIMATED UNITS*				
Total Population	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Unit	Vacant Housing Unit	Percent Vacant
65,622	25,869	24,873	996	3.8%
* As of April 15, 2010		Source: U. S. Census Bureau (2010 Census)		

According to the 2010 U. S. Census, the population of Davis grew 8.8% from 2000 to 2010. However, population growth was less than 2% from 2005 to 2010, perhaps due to the slowing economy and the slow rate of new housing development. The median age in Davis is 25.2 years with a population of 31,178 male residents and 34,444 female residents. There are 11,925 family households and 12,948 non-family households probably due to the large student population that resides in the city.

Housing

Housing prices in Davis are generally higher than the rest of the Greater Sacramento Area, California, and the nation. The median value of an owner-occupied housing unit was \$571,700 during the 2005-2009 period compared to \$479,200 for California and \$185,400 for the nation during that period. This can be attributed to many reasons, including an excellent quality of life, a low crime rate, a premier local school system, the presence of UC Davis, and a convenient location on the I-80 corridor between Sacramento and the bay area. These qualities combined create a high demand to move into this community.

Because UC Davis is adjacent to the city limits of Davis, a significant portion of the housing units in the city are rentals. Approximately 57% of the 25,869 housing units in Davis are rental properties and 55% of Davis residents live in rental housing. More than 43% of the housing units in Davis are

multi-unit structures (apartment complexes). Home ownership in Davis is 43.8% compared to the national average of 66.9%.

Davis did not see significant new home development during the 2000s. No new land for development was annexed to the city between 2005 and 2010. There were 619 new in-fill housing units added to Davis between 2005 and 2010. The limited potential for new development will continue to affect the Davis housing market and its affordability. Further adding pressure to the housing market will be the projected increase in the UCD student population through 2010, of an additional 5,000 to 6,000 students and about 500 new faculty members, plus additional staff. Affordable housing is a major priority for City Council.

The primary market area of Davis includes the City of Davis, the adjacent unincorporated golf course communities of El Macero and North Davis Meadows, and the main University of California, Davis campus.

Labor & Employment

Davis has a highly skilled professional and technical labor force with unemployment rates lower than the national average of 9.1% and lower than the California average of 11.9% (September 2011).

Davis Labor Force

COMMUNITY LABOR FORCE AVAILABILITY				
Sept. 2011	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
City of Davis	37,400	34,900	2,600	6.8%
Yolo County	95,300	85,100	10,200	10.7%

Source: California Employment Development Dept.
Labor Market Information Division

The work force is engaged in a broad spectrum of employment with primary representation in professional, technical, and governmental (managerial and administrative) occupations. This distribution is due mainly to the City's close relationship with the University of California campus and the professional and technical environment the university creates.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Communications

Telephone & Data Networks

Telephone & DSL service is provided by AT&T.

Community Cable TV

Cable television service is provided by Comcast (<http://www.comcast.com>).

Broadcast Media

- KCRA <http://www.kcra.com/index.html>
- FOX 40 <http://www.fox40.com/>
- Davis Media Access <http://davismedia.org/>

Print Media

- Davis Enterprise <http://www.davisenterprise.com/>
- Sacramento Bee <http://www.sacbee.com/>

Transportation

Highways

Interstate 80 and State Highway 113 run through Davis with the junction of these two major roadways sitting just outside town at UC Davis on the Solano/Yolo border. Interstate 5 is 11 miles to the north and 13 miles to the east. The Interstate 505 junction is 14 miles west.

Public Transit

Three transit systems serve the City of Davis. Unitrans, which is owned by the University, provides bus service within the city. Yolobus connects to other cities in Yolo County. Davis Community Transit provides door-to-door demand response service to the general public, seniors and the disabled.

Davis has a strong history of bicycle use and planning. An estimated 53,000 bicycles are in use in Davis and on the UCD campus. An estimated 25% of personal trips in Davis are made by bicycle. City planning integrates bicycle lanes and bike paths on city streets and through community greenbelts.

Rail

Davis sits at the junction of the north/south, east/west lines for both the Southern Pacific Railroad and AMTRAK. Capital corridor trains stop at Davis daily for service between Sacramento and the San Francisco Bay area. AMTRAK and the Greyhound bus company stop at the historic Southern Pacific Depot, adjacent to the downtown. The city recently renovated the circa 1910 depot building and expanded parking at this facility.

Airports

Situated 19 miles to the northeast is the Sacramento International Airport. Served by half a dozen major national and international carriers as well as several commuter airlines, it has about 135 arriving and departing flights daily with about 14,000 passengers. By the year 2005, the airport is forecasted to serve 23,000 passengers daily. Yolobus and several private airport shuttles provide service between Davis and the airport. The Yolo County Airport, five miles northwest of Davis, has a 6,000 foot runway that can accommodate medium-sized corporate jets or private planes. The UC Davis Airport, open to the public, offers general utility services for light aircraft.

Marine

There are no navigable waterways in the City of Davis jurisdiction.

Pipeline

There are three significant underground transmission pipelines in the City of Davis area.

The Davis Fire Department Home Page includes "Natural Gas Safety Tips" at the following link: http://cityofdavis.org/fire/Natural_Gas_Safety.cfm. This page explains how to recognize natural gas leaks, what to look for, what to do and not to do.

Also, there is a link to the National Pipeline Mapping System: <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/PublicViewer/>. This link depicts both major PG&E Gas Transmission lines in Davis, and the Kinder-Morgan Hazardous Materials Liquid Pipeline. At this site, by navigating a series of (3) pull down menus, it is possible to locate pipelines by state, county, city, zip code, street address or latitude/longitude coordinates. The resolution is at a 1-mile scale-- Here is a quick synopsis:

- The City of Davis main gas transmission pipeline runs west from the causeway down the railroad ROW, along 2nd Street to the PG&E terminal; then a branch heads north under L Street to Woodland. There is a parallel branch running north, just west of L Street, (from 6th to Covell), terminating at the ConAgra site—this branch is decommissioned.
- The east/west line continues down the ROW branching into three parallel lines along Olive Lane, between L Street and the creek (circumnavigating a rail undercrossing to service a commercial/light industry section of town), it continues west in a single line in the ROW.
- The UC-Davis gas transmission pipeline exposure picks up the main line west of the creek, near Arboretum Drive, continuing west along the ROW (passing Hyatt Place & the Conference Center). Then, a branch line jogs under the parking lot & the Mondavi Institute for Wine & Food Services, on Old Davis Road. The branch turns north on California Ave., then west on LaRue Rd. It then "T-s" into terminals on campus, at Dairy Rd. and Garrod Dr.
- Kinder-Morgan has a Hazardous Materials Liquid Pipeline parallel to Interstate 80, turning south at County Rd. 32 on the Yolo Bypass. This line does not run in the corporate city limits of Davis.

Utilities & Lifelines

Power

Electrical service is provided by [Pacific Gas & Electric \(http://www.pge.com/\)](http://www.pge.com/) 800-743-5000.

Water

The city's water supply, maintained by the Public Works Department, is drawn from aquifers ranging from 180 to 1,600 feet underground. The system contains twenty-one water wells, one elevated storage tank with a 200,000 gallon capacity and over 170 miles of water distribution pipes. The supply system produces an average of 11 million gallons per day. The normal water pressure is 45 PSI. The quantity of water available has been estimated as adequate to meet the city's projected demand through 2010 (build-out of the system is included in the General Plan).

Generally, Davis groundwater is very hard and high in dissolved solids. Selenium and nitrates are two primary substances found in Davis tap water. Selenium is a natural element in the soil which may dissolve into groundwater and nitrates are chemicals that may occur from agricultural irrigation and cultivation of the soil due to fertilizers or leaching of water from septic systems. Both selenium and nitrate levels at all city wells are below the maximum standards set by federal and/or state agencies. Long term development of water wells over 1,500 feet deep are planned to improve the aesthetic characteristics of Davis water.

Natural Gas

Natural gas service is provided by [Pacific Gas & Electric \(http://www.pge.com/\)](http://www.pge.com/) 800-743-5000.

Sewage Treatment

Information regarding the City of Davis sewage and waste water treatment is found on the City website, at the following link: <http://cityofdavis.org/pw/water/WasteWater.cfm>.

Solid Waste Management

Garbage and Recycling collection is provided by [Davis Waste Removal](http://www.dwrco.com/) (http://www.dwrco.com/) under contract with the City of Davis. (530) 756-4646

Infrastructure Profile

One major advantage of the Davis region is its proximity to major markets. Virtually the entire state of California is within a one-day driving distance. Situated at the hub of several highways, and enjoying a nearby deep-water port, a major airport and transcontinental rail lines - the area enjoys considerable location advantages.

Infrastructure	
Transportation & Shipping	
Airport Access	
Sacramento International Airport	19 miles
Davis University Airport	1 mile
Yolo County Airport	5 miles
Interstate Freeways	
Interstate 80	1 mile
Interstate 5	11 miles
Highways	
U.S. Highway 50	17 miles
U.S. Highway 99	17 Miles
Highway 113	1 mile
Rail Access	Public Transportation
Amtrak	Greyhound Bus
Southern Pacific Railroad	Yolobus
	Unitrans
	Davis Community Transit

Education

The Davis Joint Unified School District is a premier California school district that provides for primary and secondary (K-12) public education in Davis. The student body totaled more than 8,700 students in the fall of 2004. Many residents live in the Davis community to enjoy the advantages of its open spaces, the ambiance of the university, and the quality of Davis public schools. The past few years have brought new additions to the District. Marguerite Montgomery Elementary School opened with grades K-1 for 2001-02 school year; the school began serving students in grades K-6 during the 2002-03 school year.

The District also added a Montessori program at BirchLane Elementary School in 2001-02. Francis Harper Junior High School opened for the 2004-05 school year with another elementary school planned in the coming years. The District offers a variety of special programs and services. Each year, approximately 90 percent of Davis Senior High School graduates enroll in post-secondary institutions.

Davis students have one of the highest scholastic achievement test scores in the region. Davis schools have won numerous awards and recognition nationally and internationally including California Distinguished School Awards and American mathematics Competition Awards. The Davis High School Madrigals have performed at the White House and in Europe.

The University

Davis is the home to the University of California at Davis, making it one the state's few remaining "college towns." UC Davis is a world class university with such varied attractions as the arboretum along Putah Creek, cultural performances, galleries, and one of the premier research general medical, and the law libraries in North America. The highly ranked University of California, Davis has over 30,000 students. Though many students live in Davis and contribute to a low housing vacancy rate, a great number of student's commute from the surrounding communities.

UC Davis has emerged as an acknowledged international leader in agricultural, biological, biotechnological and environmental sciences. It is gaining similar recognition for excellence of its teaching and research in the arts, humanities, social sciences, engineering, health sciences, law and management. UC Davis is the largest of the 10 University of California campuses, with 5,200 acres, second in total expenditures and third in enrollment. UC Davis' three undergraduate colleges offer students more than 100 undergraduate major programs. In addition to more than 80 minors and graduate programs, the university has four professional programs: the Graduate School of Management (ranked as one of the best business schools in the country), the School of Law, the School of Medicine, and the School of Veterinary Medicine, the latter being the only such school in California.

The UC Davis campus' reputation has attracted a distinguished faculty of scholars and scientists in all fields. The faculty ranks 16th in quality among comprehensive public universities nationwide. UC Davis stands 24th in research funding among universities in the United States, according to the most recent statistics from the National Science Foundation. Four years ago, UCD was admitted into the prestigious Association of American Universities.

Membership in this group of 62 institutions of higher learning is by invitation only. U.S. News & World Report has repeatedly ranked UC Davis among the top public universities nationwide, placing it 10 in 2000. In addition, many of the UCD programs ranked in the top 10 nationwide.

More than 150 new varieties of fruits, grains and vegetables have sprung from agricultural research at UC Davis. The University's viticulture and enology department has influenced winemakers around the world. The University Arboretum is home to one of the best collections of dry lands plants in the country, and occupies about 200 acres along the north fork of Putah Creek. The Arboretum contains 2,000 trees, flowers and bushes, including more than a dozen rare or endangered species, and serves as an important teaching and research resource as well as a campus and community open space amenity.

UC Davis--home of the Aggies--offers a variety of intercollegiate athletic programs, club sports and recreation for everyone from the dedicated competitor to the casual enthusiast. UC Davis is two-time winner of the Sears Directors' Cup for National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II schools.

UC Davis has a wide range of diverse offerings in music, drama, dance, the visual arts and design throughout the year. The Department of Music sponsors nearly 100 concerts each year, including

those by the University Symphony, Chorus, Chamber Singers, Early Music Ensemble, Concert Band and Electronic Music Studio. The Robert and Margrit Mondavi Center for the Performing Arts has been open since April 2002. The Mondavi Center boasts an intimate, state-of-the-art, 1,800 seat performance hall, a versatile 250 seat studio theater each with superior acoustics and all the amenities you could ask for.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

The Steering Committee for the City of Davis identified hazards that affect the city and developed hazard profiles based upon the countywide risk assessment, past events and their impacts. Definitions for the rankings and a detailed explanation of the hazards can be found in Element B: Hazard identification and Risk Assessment of the Yolo County MHMP Base Plan.

City of Davis—Hazard Profiles

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Geographic Extent & Potential Magnitude	Priority Hazard
Dam Failure	Unlikely	Critical	No
Drought	Likely	Critical	Yes
Earthquake	Occasional	Critical	Yes
Flood	Likely	Catastrophic	Yes
Severe Weather	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	Yes
Volcanic Activity	Unlikely	Critical	No
Wildfire	Highly Likely	Critical	Yes

Previous Occurrences

Information on previous occurrences for the hazards is located in Element B of the Yolo County MHMP Base Plan.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The vulnerability assessment analyses the population, property and other assets at risk to natural hazards in the City of Davis. This section lists assets at risk to natural hazards including critical facilities and infrastructure. It also discusses the impacts that occurred in past events and vulnerability to specific hazards ranked affecting the City of Davis with a high or medium significance.



Estimating Potential Losses

The **Total Exposure to Hazards** table shows the maximum population and building exposure in the City of Davis in terms of population and the number and values of structures. More information on how these estimates were calculated can be found in Element B.3 Vulnerability Assessment of the Yolo MHMP Base Plan.

Total Exposure to Hazards

Jurisdiction	Exposed Population	Buildings	
		Number	Value
City of Davis	65,622	24,500	\$6.4 billion
Total	65,622	24,500	\$6.4 billion

Source: City of Davis Steering Committee; Yolo County GIS

Asset Inventory

The following list of facilities has been determined to be critical to the ability of the City of Davis to fulfill the requirements of its mission during an emergency:

Critical City Facilities & Assets

Facility	Function/Service	Address
City Hall	City administration center	23 Russell Blvd
Corporation Yard	City maintenance facility	1717 & 1818 5 th Street
Police Station	Law Enforcement	2600 5 th Street
Fire Station #31	Fire protection	530 5 th Street
Fire Station #32	Fire protection	1350 Arlington Blvd
Fire Station #33	Fire Protection	425 Mace Blvd
Wastewater Treatment	Wastewater treatment	County Rd 28 H
Drainage Pump Station	Drainage of low-lying land	H Street
Drainage Pump Station	Drainage of low-lying land	Road 32
Drainage Pump Station	Drainage of low-lying land	Road 99D
Drainage Pump Station	Drainage of low-lying land	Evergreen Road
Drainage Pump Station	Drainage of low-lying land	180 & Levee Bypass
Covell Park Drainage Pump	Drainage of low-lying land	Road 102
Sewer Lift Station #1	Removal of sewage to processing sites	44501 So. El Macero Drive
Sewer Lift Station #4	Removal of sewage to processing sites	1717 Fifth Street
Sewer Lift Station-Northstar	Removal of sewage to processing sites	3434 Anderson Road
Sewer Lift Station-Aggie Village	Removal of sewage to processing sites	First & Richards
Sewer Lift Station	Removal of sewage to processing sites	5454 Covell Blvd
Sewer Lift Station	Removal of sewage to processing sites	1812 Manzanita Lane
Water Storage Tank #2	Provision of water	530 W. 8 th
Well #1	Provision of water	615 E Street
Well #7	Provision of water	810 11 th Street
Well #11	Provision of water	1405 F Street
Well #12	Provision of water	921 Sycamore Lane
Well #13	Provision of water	1212 L Street

Facility	Function/Service	Address
Well #14	Provision of water	530 L Street
Well #15	Provision of water	1812 Manzanita Lane
Well #19	Provision of water	2857 Catalina Drive
Well #20	Provision of water	2300 Evenstar Lane
Well #21	Provision of water	5050 Chiles Road
Well #22	Provision of water	1414 Tulip Lane
Well #23	Provision of water	527 B Street
Well #24	Provision of water	1600 Olive Drive
Well #25	Provision of water	188 Arlington Blvd
Well #26	Provision of water	2850 Chiles Road
Well #27	Provision of water	3030 Sycamore Lane
Well #28	Provision of water	21012 Glacier Drive
Well #29	Provision of water	Alhambra Drive

Sutter Davis Hospital, which was constructed as recently as 1994, and Kaiser Permanente Medical Facilities provide excellent primary and continuing health care for the residents of Davis. Private clinics and physicians' groups are available to meet a variety of health care needs. There is also another group of Sutter facilities call the Sutter Foundation Yolo Division. This is a separate system from the hospital and they over 100 individual providers throughout Yolo County, which are centralized out of Davis.

Major Support Facilities

Major Davis Support Facilities & Businesses	
Save Mart	1900 A Anderson Road
Circle K Food Stores	1930 Lake Blvd
Davis Food CoOp	620 G Street
Ethnic Foods & Halal Meats	1760 E. 8 th Street
Fast & Easy Mart	140 B Street
Kim's Mart	636 4 th Street
Longs Drug	1550 E. Covell Blvd. 1471 W. Covell Blvd.
Nugget Market	409 Mace Blvd. 1414 E. Covell Blvd.
Quick Stop Market	1964 E. 8 th
Rite Aid Pharmacies	2135 Covell Blvd. 655 Russell Blvd.
Safeway Food & Drug	1431 W. Covell Blvd. 2121 Covell Blvd.

Library

The City of Davis is host to the Yolo County Library system, **MARY L. STEPHENS DAVIS BRANCH**, located at:

315 E. 14th St.

Davis, CA 95616

(530) 757-5593

FAX: (530) 757-5590

DavisLibrary@yolocounty.org

Impacts of Hazards

The impacts of past events and vulnerability to specific hazards are summarized in the following:

Davis is drained by Putah Creek, Dry Slough, and the Willow Slough Bypass. The old North Fork of Putah Creek east of Interstate 80 no longer contains flowing water because it has been diverted into the South Fork for flood control. The South Fork of Putah Creek runs through the UC Davis campus eastward and terminates in the Putah Creek Sinks, located in the Yolo Bypass at the eastern edge of Davis. Groundwater is naturally recharged in this area.

The California Department of Water Resources maintains the Willow Slough Bypass, which directs water away from Willow Slough and Dry Slough, in the eastern section of Davis, and carries water eastward to the Yolo Bypass at the eastern boundary of Davis. Willow Slough drains the valley floor between Putah and Cache Creeks. Agricultural runoff contributes water to the slough during irrigation season. Dry Slough, which forks with Willow Slough in Plainfield, has an intermittent flow. The Yolo Bypass, which runs north-south, is flooded when the Sacramento River carries high stormwater runoff levels. Water is released into the Bypass from the Fremont Weir located downstream from Knight's Landing.

Flood hazards in Davis generally consist of shallow sheet flooding caused by surface water runoff during large rain storms. Flooding could be caused by creeks and other waterways overflowing their banks along Putah Creek, Willow Slough, Dry Slough, and the edge of the Yolo Bypass.

Davis is also in the path of flooding that would occur in the event of the failure of Monticello Dam on Putah Creek (Lake Berryessa). An inundation map prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation to analyze the effects of dam failure shows that the flooding in Davis would not be significantly greater than in a 100-year flood. This is because of the 23-mile distance between the dam and Davis.

Future Development Trends

The City is currently focused on addressing local greenhouse gas emissions. The City is conducting an inventory of community greenhouse gas emissions and will set reduction targets when the inventory is complete early next year. The City is also coordinating with UC Davis and other organizations to identify where efforts on sustainability and climate change overlap. This will allow the City to partner with other organizations and groups to increase the effectiveness of its actions.

Sustainability

Davis can trace its sustainability roots back more than 40 years to the date the community decided to establish the first bike lanes in the United States. With this seemingly simple act of painting lines on its streets, the Davis community set in motion a series of local actions that established it as one of the early leaders in the sustainable communities' movement.

This movement has taken hold in recent years as the potential consequences of climate change, species decline, and reliance on non-renewable energy supplies have come into sharper focus. With its early actions to establish alternatives to automobile travel, energy conservation, solar energy production, farmland and habitat protections, inclusionary housing programs, and innovative land use policies, Davis is well positioned to fight global warming and work toward a more sustainable future.

Sustainability is a general concept used to describe a community that considers the long-term effects of its decisions on future generations and the natural world. It is a tool that helps individuals, communities, states, and nations focus on what needs to be done to ensure that future generations and natural communities are stable and thrive. In practice this means that a community recognizes that economy, society, and environment are mutually dependent and need to be balanced. To move toward sustainability, communities and individuals must incorporate this concept into both long-term and day-to-day decisions.

For most communities this requires a new mindset. For Davis this means a renewed focus on established core community values of innovation and conservation and building on existing programs. This will allow Davis to take positive steps toward sustainability and provide an even stronger example of a community designed to address and adapt to the environmental challenges on the horizon.

In 2000, the City of Davis had a population of 60,308 people. As of 2006, estimates indicated that the city’s population had increased to 64,606 people in total, and with the 2010 release of census data the city’s population was tallied at 65,622 individuals. This represents approximately a 1.57% population increase since 2006.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Capabilities are the programs and polices currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. The capability assessment is divided into five sections: regulatory, administrative and technical, fiscal, outreach and partnerships, and other mitigation efforts.

Regulatory Capability

The legal and regulatory capabilities of each jurisdiction are shown in the table below, which presents the existing ordinances and codes that affect the physical or built environment of each jurisdiction. Examples of legal and/or regulatory capabilities can include: a jurisdiction’s building codes, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, special purpose ordinances, growth management ordinances, site plan review, general plans, capital improvement plans, economic development plans, emergency response plans, and real estate disclosure plans.

City of Davis Regulatory and Planning Capabilities

Regulatory Tools	YOA	WLD	DAV	WSAC	WIN	YDH
Building code	√	√	√	√	√	√
Zoning ordinance	√	√	√	√	√	√
Subdivision ordinance or regulations	√	√	√	√	√	
Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, storm water management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	√	√	√	√	√	√
Growth management ordinances (also called “smart growth” or anti-sprawl programs)	√	√	√	√	√	√
Site plan review requirements	√	√	√	√	√	√
General or comprehensive plan	√	√	√	√	√	

Regulatory Tools	YOA	WLD	DAV	WSAC	WIN	YDH
A capital improvements plan	√	√	√		√	√
An economic development plan	√	√	√	√	√	√
An emergency response plan	√	√	√	√	√	√
A post-disaster recovery plan				√		√
A post-disaster recovery ordinance						
Real estate disclosure requirements	√	√	√	√	√	
Habitat Management Plan	√	√	√	√	√	
Master Drainage, Sewer, Water, & Reclaimed Water	√	√	√	√	√	√
Redevelopment Master Plan	√	√	√	√	√	

Source: Steering Committee

Executive Governance

Davis operates under the Council-Manager form of government with a five-member council, elected at large by city residents. The City Manager serves as the administrative head of city government overseeing the departments of Fire, Police, Parks and Community Services, Finance, Community Development and Sustainability, and Public Works.

Dedicated to citizen participation, the city has fifteen council-appointed commissions that are devoted to various aspects of community life, including such elements as planning, recreation, finance/economics, natural resources and university student relations.

Policy & Direction

The primary government of the City of Davis includes the activities of the city as well as the Davis Redevelopment Agency (RDA), the Public Facilities Financing Authority, and the Davis Comstock Recreation Corporation. All of which are controlled by and dependent on the city.

Overview

Cities are “local” governments, voluntarily formed by and for their citizens, to provide for local self-determination of community issues. The City of Davis is a municipal corporation operating under the general laws of the State of California. It endeavors to create a livable community with a high quality of life through land-use policies that balance the need for housing, jobs, open space and essential services. The city is a legally separate and fiscally independent agency. It can issue debt, set and modify budgets, fees and sue or be sued.

The RDA was established to assist in the clearance and rehabilitation of city areas determined to be in a declining condition. The Agency has the same governing board as the city. Its activities are intended to finance capital improvements and economic development to benefit the city.

All accounting and administrative functions are performed by city staff. City Council members serve as Directors of the RDA. The City Manager is the Executive Director.

The Public Facilities Financing Authority was established solely to assist in the issuance of certain bonds for a series of Community Facilities Districts for the construction of infrastructure and

improvements under the State Mello-Roos Act. The authority is controlled by and financially dependent on the city. Its financial activities are included in the capital projects and fiduciary funds.

The Davis Comstock Recreation Corporation is a non-profit organization established in 1967 to finance the acquisition and improvement of the Davis Municipal Golf Course. The city leases the golf course from the corporation. City management controls and directs the affairs of the corporation and when the lease expires the city will receive title to all remaining assets of the corporation.

As a “general-purpose” city, Davis provides essential frontline municipal services, described below. The city funds these activities through a variety of locally enacted revenues (parcel taxes, user and license fees, etc.) and with state shared revenues (property tax, sales tax, motor vehicle license fees).

City Departments

Police

The Davis Police Department provides a law enforcement system that uses departmental, civic and community resources to protect lives and property of its citizens.

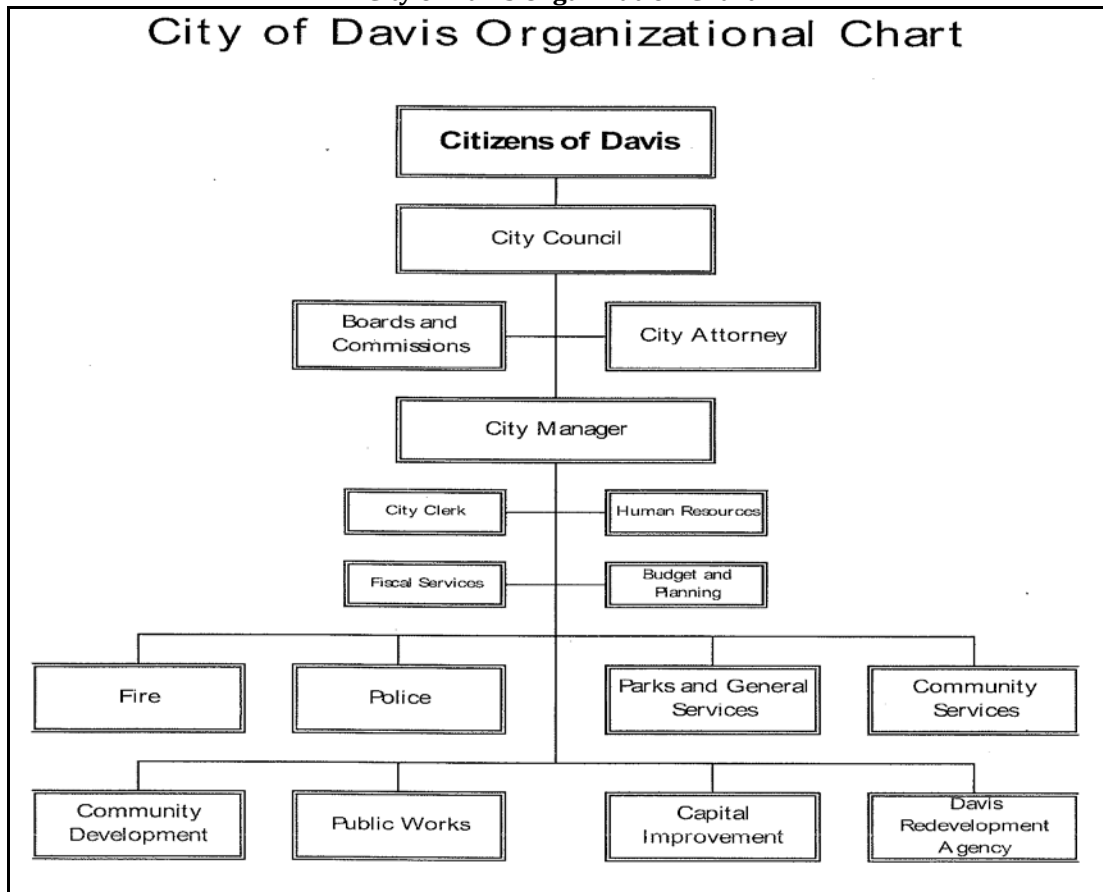
Fire

In addition to responding to fires, environmental accidents and natural disasters, the Davis Fire Department also offers comprehensive fire safety programs and is the “first responder” in providing emergency medical services.

Parks and Recreation

The City of Davis provides swimming pools, parks, ball fields, greenbelts, bike paths and bike trails. There is one public golf course, two private golf courses and a skateboard park. The city also sponsors many recreational activities for seniors, other adults and youth of all ages and abilities.

City of Davis Organization Chart



Community Services Division of the Administrative Services Department

The Community Services Department provides for various programs to promote the physical and social well-being of Davis residents, including operating recreation programs, a Senior Center and teen programs, child care referral services and funding.

Public Transit, Transportation and Streets

Maintains and improves a coordinated local transportation network system including senior transit, dial-a-ride programs and funding assistance for UNITRANS. Plans for the safe and convenient movement of pedestrians and vehicles on city streets, maintain and repairs 155 miles of city streets, 54 signal controlled intersections and 4,983 street lights.

Planning and Development Services

Helps guide the physical and economic growth of the community. Ensures that buildings are safe and that developments improve the city environment and promote economic vitality.

Public Utilities

The city's Public Works Department provides the clean water used by citizens every time they turn on a faucet, wash clothes, or jump into a pool or hot tub. They also provide sewer and drainage services as well as garbage removal and recycling.

General Plan

The following elements of the City of Davis General plan are associated with hazard mitigation. The full text of the documents can be found on the City of Davis web site at: <http://community-development.cityofdavis.org/city-of-davis-general-plan-december-2007>

Municipal Ordinances

The following City of Davis ordinances are applicable to affecting mitigation development and emergencies. The full text of the documents can be found on the City of Davis web site at: <http://cityofdavis.org/municipal-code>

- [9.01.010 Purposes.](#)
- [9.01.020 Definition.](#)
- [9.01.030 Disaster council membership.](#)
- [9.01.040 Disaster council powers and duties.](#)
- [9.01.050 Director and assistant director of emergency services.](#)
- [9.01.060 Powers and duties of the director and assistant director of emergency services.](#)
- [9.01.070 Emergency organization.](#)
- [9.01.080 Emergency plan.](#)
- [9.01.090 Expenditures.](#)
- [9.01.100 Punishment of violations.](#)

Administrative and Technical Capability

The **Administrative and Technical Capability** table identifies the city personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in the City of Davis. Many positions are full time and/or filled by the same person. A summary of technical resources follows.

City of Davis Personnel Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Department/Position
Engineer and/or Planner with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Planning and Development Services; Public Utilities
Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Planning and Development Services; Building Official, Public Utilities Department
Full time Building Official	Planning and Development Services; Building Official; Public Utilities
Floodplain Manager	Planning and Development Services
Emergency Manager	City Manager's Office, Fire Department
Grant Writer	Various Departments
Other Personnel Resources	Various Departments

Source: Steering Committee

Davis Police Department

The Davis Police Department is a municipal law enforcement agency, currently staffed with 62 sworn police officers, 45 support professionals and normally one police patrol dog, plus the ever important Police Department volunteers. As part of the City of Davis' public safety team, the Police Department provides professional law enforcement, order maintenance, crime prevention planning, and coordination services that contribute to discouraging criminal behavior and enhance community livability and sustainability. To further accomplish the public safety mission, the city works closely with the Davis Fire Department and the University of California Davis Police

Department, as well as fellow Yolo County and regional law enforcement and criminal justice partners. The Department values those partnerships. The city's sharing resources and best practices theory helps strengthen and improve the quality of public safety in and around Davis.

Davis Fire Department

The Fire Department provides pre-hospital emergency medical services at the EMT-1D level; minimizes loss from fires, hazardous materials incidents and natural disasters and other emergency services; and ensures that the community's emergency service resources are effectively and efficiently managed. The Fire Department coordinates citywide planning for large scale disasters and emergency incidents.

The City of Davis Fire Department is staffed by 36 shift personnel (9 captains and 27 firefighters), one fire chief, three division chiefs, one fire prevention division chief and three administrative staff. The department consists of three fire stations located in Central, West, and South Davis. The shift personnel (firefighters) are divided into three shifts, each shift working a 24 hour day (56 hour work week).

Department equipment consists of 3 engines, 1 rescue, 1 squad, 2 grass/wildland units, 1 water tender, 2 reserve engines and two antique fire apparatus.

The Fire Department has contractual agreements with the East Davis County Fire Protection District, the Springlake Fire Protection District and No Man's Land Fire Protection District for emergency response to these areas. The city and these three districts are divided into 3 emergency first-response areas. These areas provide a clearly defined territory for dispatching the nearest fire and EMS personnel and equipment to an emergency.

The department has an automatic aid agreement with the University of California at Davis and the cities of Woodland, West Sacramento and Dixon and a mutual aid agreement with all other fire protection agencies in Yolo County and in the State of California.

Emergency Management/Preparedness

Reference, City of Davis Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Sec. 1.0 (Basic Plan)

The Basic Emergency Plan addresses the City of Davis planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural, technological and human caused emergencies or disasters within or affecting the City of Davis. This plan is the principal guide for the City of Davis response to, management of, and recovery from real or potential emergencies and disasters occurring within its designated geographic boundaries. Specifically, this plan is intended to:

- Facilitate multi-jurisdictional and interagency coordination, particularly between local government, operational area (geographic county boundary), and state response levels, and appropriate federal agencies, in emergency operations.
- Serve as an operational plan as well as a reference document and may be used for pre-emergency planning as well as emergency operations.
- To be utilized in coordination with applicable local, state and federal contingency plans.
- Guide users through the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

- Identify the components of an Emergency Management Organization (EMO), and establish associated protocols required to effectively respond to, manage and recover from major emergencies and disasters.
- Establish the operational concepts and procedures associated with field response to emergencies, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activities, and the recovery process.
- Establish the organizational framework for implementation of the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), within the City of Davis.

Fiscal Capability

The **Fiscal Capability** table shows specific financial and budgetary tools available to the jurisdictions such as community development block grants; capital improvements project funding; authority to levy taxes for specific purposes; fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services; impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new development; ability to incur debt through general obligations bonds; and withholding spending in hazard-prone areas.

City of Davis Available Financial Tools and Resources

Financial Resources	YOA	WLD	DAV	WSAC	WIN	YDH
Community Development Block Grants	√	√	√	√	√*	
Capital improvements project funding	√	√	√	√	√	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	√	√	√	√	√**	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	√	√	√	√	√	
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	√	√	√	√	√	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	√	√	√	√	√**	
Incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds	√	√	√	√	√**	
Incur debt through private activity bonds	√	√	√	√	√**	
Withhold spending in hazard-prone areas	√	√	√	√	√	

* Subject to grant from State
** Subject to voter approval

Source: Steering Committee

Financing

Major revenue sources for the overall city budget include: property tax (12.4%), sales tax (6.2%), service charges (26.6%), intergovernmental revenue (20.3%), other taxes (10.7%) and all other revenues (23.8%). Within the General Fund budget, principal revenue sources are taxes (62.6%), fees and charges (17.9%), intergovernmental (15%), and other revenues (4.5%). Major expenditures in the General Fund are: Police and Fire (48.9%, combined) and Parks & Community Services (27.4%).

**Outreach and Partnerships
Community Programs**

The following community programs links, are hosted through the City of Davis and are listed on the City web site main page under: <http://cityofdavis.org/visitors>

Community Profile

Davis is noted for its desirable quality of life, its seemingly small town atmosphere, and an emphasis on parks and open spaces. Twenty-two miles of greenbelts wind their way through the neighborhoods of North Davis and South Davis. Davis' parks contain picnic facilities, ball fields and swimming pools. An expanded Central Park includes a Teen Center and the Davis Farmer's Market.

The Davis Farmers Market is held year-round twice weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays in Central Park. It is a unique grocery shopping experience. In addition to fresh fruits and vegetables sold by local farmers, often organic, attendees can find gourmet foods, live entertainment, specialty products, arts and crafts, and even splash fountains for children's enjoyment.

The Davis community combines the right blend of safe neighborhoods, convenient retail and service establishments, and cultural amenities for a variety of tastes and plentiful recreational activities. There are 31 parks included in the 521 acres of parks, greenbelts and open space areas owned and maintained by the city.

The area offers a myriad of cultural and entertainment attractions. A Northern California Mecca for artists of many media, Davis features a community-built Art Center, more than two dozen private and public galleries, an annual downtown Street Faire, an exciting collection of unusual public objects d'art and the restored downtown Varsity Theater performing arts and conference center. In almost any direction one turns, the stroke of the local artist is evident. Demonstrating the city's dedication to art in public places, nearly \$200,000 of publicly owned art can be seen in a walk around downtown Davis.

Galleries like "The Artery", a local artists' cooperative, provide an opportunity for artists to show and sell their work. Longtime downtown anchor, the "Pence Gallery", hosts exhibits year-round and the outdoor performing area is home to music concerts and theater productions. The Davis Musical Theater Company is the west's only full time, year-round, musical theater, company, and the Davis Comic Opera Company stages classic operettas. The quaint Palms Playhouse produces intimate live music concerts with big name stars and UCD Presents brings world class entertainers to the area. More than a dozen major dance concerts are produced in town each year and the UC Davis Drama Department always has a top-notch theater season.

The International House is a haven for foreign visitors, scholars and students with facilities to welcome and serve guests from all over the world.

As a university town, Davis has the advantages of a small town coupled with the numerous intellectual, recreational and cultural activities serving a wide variety of interests. In fact, Davis has been named one of the healthiest U.S. communities in which to live and retire.

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES AND RISK

The City of Davis reviewed data from the following sources to determine the nature and degree of risk for particular hazards: The Federal and State Disaster Declaration History, the State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan (2010), and many more documents.

Aside from human caused hazards (e.g. hazardous material spills and technological disasters), the following natural hazards are considered to be key issues: earthquake, fire, flood, and severe weather.

Earthquake

No earthquake fault runs through the Davis area, although the San Andreas Fault system is to the west and the Western Sierra Fault system is to the east. Numerous quakes along these faults have been felt in Davis, most recently in 1989, but Davis has suffered no significant damage.

The Office of Planning and Research has placed the Davis area in Seismic Activity Zone II, which indicates that the maximum intensity of an earthquake would be VII or VIII on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale. An earthquake of such magnitude would result in “slight damage in specifically designed structures; considerable in ordinary buildings, with partial collapse; great damage in poorly built structures.”

Fire

Fire is a concern in the entire county, not only for its destructive nature, but also because of the potential for toxic smoke that fires produce. Fires can occur as a result of a wide array of system failures (e.g., downed power lines, human action, lightning, or motor vehicle collisions). This is particularly true during the months of July through September when the Davis Fire Department is called to fight brush fires along the freeway and railway that bisects the City. The danger is particularly high during a hot day when flames can be fanned by high north winds.

Flood

Flooding occurs when water flow increases at a rate that exceeds the soils ability to absorb it through percolation over a short period of time; or the capacity of natural or manmade flood control structures (e.g. levees, damages, canals, etc.) is breached or its capacity is exceeded, allowing water to escape and spread across low lying areas. Flooding can occur from locally heavy rainfall or as a result of heavy runoff being channeled into Davis from distant sources along established canals.

Seasonal rain, coupled with a dependence on levees and creeks/canals and Davis’ low-lying topography, means that Davis is subject to periodic flooding. Davis has Putah Creek to the south and Channel A to the north of the City limits. Both move water into the Yolo Bypass, a major flood control plain, and could potentially flood if there were significant and sustained rain. The greatest likelihood for flooding occurs between November and April, with little to no chance between June and August.

In addition, there are a number of dams to the east (Folsom and Nimbus Dams), to the north (Shasta Dam and Oroville Dam) and close to the west (Monticello Dam and Indian Valley Dam). Depending on the time of year and the amount of water contained behind each dam, if there were a breach of any of these dams, Davis could expect to be impacted by flowing water. The estimated timeframe for this type of impact ranges from three hours (Monticello Dam) to ten days (Shasta Dam).

Finally, the American and Sacramento Rivers are to the east of Davis. While a levee breach of either river could impact Davis, the likelihood is low because of the Yolo Bypass.

Severe Weather

Davis is occasionally visited by severe summer and winter storms that can produce heavy winds, rain and thunderstorms. These storms are usually of short duration, but can still have a significant impact on people and critical infrastructure. The most likely impact is on utility service (power and phone), safe vehicle travel, and building damage from winds and flying debris.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The City of Davis adopts the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the Steering Committee and described in Element C Mitigation Goals.

MITIGATION ACTIONS

The Steering Committee for City of Davis identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the risk assessment.

2012 Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action #1 DAV

Action:	All Hazards Public Awareness and Disaster Preparedness
Jurisdiction:	City of Davis
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	There are many different jurisdictions within Yolo County. Each jurisdiction is responsible for their own public awareness and disaster preparedness program for hazards in their community. The level of effort varies by jurisdiction. All jurisdictions are faced with limited resources; some must sacrifice educational outreach campaigns to direct their limited resources to the most critical projects. A unified public awareness and disaster preparedness program will ascertain both broad and targeted needs. Resources will be leveraged by consolidating messaging where appropriate and reaching across jurisdictional lines would greatly benefit the entire county.
Responsible Office:	Davis Public Safety; Davis City Manager's Office – Public Information Officer
Partners:	Yolo County; Cities of Winters, West Sacramento, and Woodland, Yolo County Housing; Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation; Special Districts; Public Information Officers in each of the participating jurisdictions
Potential Funding:	Homeland Security Grant Programs, Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs, other funding sources as available
Cost Estimate:	\$150,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Increase in population knowledge of potential hazards and activities needed to mitigate the affects of those hazards
Hazards Addressed:	All Hazards

Mitigation Action #2 DAV

Action:	Convene Local Disaster Councils
Jurisdiction:	City of Davis
Priority:	Medium
Issue/Background:	<p>The emergency services ordinance establishes the local Disaster Council and designates the membership of the council. The council's powers include the development of emergency and mutual aid plans and agreements and the ordinances and resolutions to implement them, including the Hazard Mitigation Plan.</p> <p>The City of Davis would like to convene the formal inter-jurisdictional entity that meets regularly to coordinate emergency management and mitigation issues.</p>
Responsible Office:	Director of Emergency Services for the City of Davis
Partners:	City Departments and Agencies; Davis Public Safety; Yolo County OES;
Potential Funding:	General Fund
Cost Estimate:	Minimal, staff time
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Increase knowledge of potential hazards and activities needed to mitigate the affects of those hazards; hazard mitigation plan approval and oversight
Hazards Addressed:	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Severe Weather, Wildfire

Mitigation Action #3 DAV

Action:	Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan
Jurisdiction:	City of Davis
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Local jurisdiction reimbursement for mitigation projects and cost recovery after a disaster is guided by Government Code Section 8685.9. Specifically, this section requires that the County must adopt a local hazard mitigation plan in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as part of the safety element of its general plan adopted pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 65302. It is important for the City of Davis to incorporate the City's LHMP into the safety element as part of the next general plan update.
Responsible Office:	City Manger's Office; Public Utilities Department
Partners:	Davis Public Safety, other City Departments and Agencies
Potential Funding:	General Fund
Cost Estimate:	Minimal, staff time \$2,000 - \$5,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	AB 2140 Compliance; Provides General Plan policy direction for development activity with the county's unincorporated areas. Potential loss reductions in the \$1000's as any new development within the city will be considered within the context of the city's Safety Element.
Hazards Addressed:	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Severe Weather, Wildfire

Mitigation Action #4 DAV

Action:	Community Warning System
Jurisdiction:	City of Davis
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	The County and City existing emergency notification system that is exclusively phone based is antiquated and inefficient. It is estimated that due to the proliferation of cell phones and other electronic devices, existing landline based systems reach less than 60% of the targeted households during a notification event. Secondly, updating the core databases and incorporating new technologies is expensive and cumbersome. The County seeks to purchase an updated system that allows families to modify their profile online and alert all the communications devices each household possess to maximize the ability to alert and warn the residents of the county wherever they might be during times of emergency. This countywide system can integrate alert and warning, EAS messaging and customized notifications of first responders, targeted neighborhood or demographic groups as needed.
Responsible Office:	Davis Public Safety; County and City Public Safety Agencies; Yolo Emergency Communications Agency; Yolo County Office of Emergency Services
Partners:	City Departments and Agencies; Cities of Winters, and West Sacramento and Woodland; Yolo County Housing; Special Districts; Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation; County Departments and Agencies
Potential Funding:	Homeland Security Grant Programs; other funding as available
Cost Estimate:	Approximately \$300,000 for the complete Countywide system, \$30,000 annually to staff and maintain the system
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Timely alerting and warning to all segments of the county's population during a disaster or major event leads to appropriate and informed responses by the residents and populations. Simplifies sheltering, evacuation, resource efforts which will save time, resources and lives in an emergency.
Hazards Addressed:	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Severe Weather, Wildfire

Mitigation Action #5 DAV

Action:	Mass Care and Shelter Plan Development to include People with Disabilities, the Elderly and People with Access and Functional Needs
Jurisdiction:	City of Davis
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	The participating jurisdictions in this planning effort would like to develop some specialized planning for Mass Care and Shelter countywide. The focus would be to develop a plan for emergency response agencies to assist in providing Mass Care and Shelter services to members of the community. An additional component to this plan would be dedicated to addressing the affects of a Major Bay Area Earthquake and Yolo County's response to support that overall regional effort.
Responsible Office:	Davis Public Safety; County Public Health; County Department of Employment and Social Services; Yolo County Office of Emergency Services
Partners:	City Departments and Agencies; Cities of Winters, and West Sacramento and Woodland; Yolo County Housing; Special Districts; Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation; American Red Cross, County and City Public Safety Agencies;
Potential Funding:	Homeland Security Grant Programs; Emergency Management Performance Grant Program; other funding as available
Cost Estimate:	Approximately \$75,000 for the complete Countywide planning effort
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Emergency planning for a Mass Care and Shelter Response will help reduce loss of life and injury during emergency events. Increased community awareness and planning will also be beneficial.
Hazards Addressed:	Drought, Flood, Earthquake, Severe Weather, Wildfire

Mitigation Action #6 DAV

Action:	Develop Public Health and Mass Care Tiered Response System
Jurisdiction:	City of Davis
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	The participating jurisdictions in this planning effort would like to develop some specialized criteria for planning for Mass Care and Shelter responses countywide. The focus would be to memorialize a plan for mass prophylaxis during a health emergency. This should include sheltering in place and dealing with mass sheltering.
Responsible Office:	Davis Public Safety; County Public Health; County Department of Employment and Social Services; Yolo County Office of Emergency Services
Partners:	City Departments and Agencies; Cities of Winters, West Sacramento and Woodland; Yolo County Housing; Special Districts; Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation; American Red Cross, County and City Public Safety Agencies;
Potential Funding:	Homeland Security Grant Programs; Emergency Management Performance Grant Program; other funding as available
Cost Estimate:	Approximately \$25,000 for the complete Countywide planning effort
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Emergency planning for a Mass Care and Shelter Response will help reduce loss of life and injury during emergency events. Increased community awareness and planning will also be beneficial.
Hazards Addressed:	Drought, Floods, Severe Weather, Wildfires and Earthquakes

Mitigation Action #7 DAV

Action:	Drought Emergency Plan
Jurisdiction:	City of Davis
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	The participating jurisdictions in this planning effort would like to develop a drought emergency plan to include rationing criteria during drought conditions, develop agreements for secondary water sources, establish an irrigation scheduling program so that all agricultural land in Yolo County receives water needed and all water is not used at one particular time.
Responsible Office:	City Public Utilities; Davis Public Safety, Yolo County Agricultural Commissioner, Yolo County, Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
Partners:	County Departments and Agencies; Cities of Winters, West Sacramento and Woodland; Yolo County Housing; Special Districts; Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Potential Funding:	Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs; Homeland Security Grant Programs; Emergency Management Performance Grant Program; other funding as available
Cost Estimate:	Approximately \$75,000 for the complete Countywide planning effort
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Emergency planning for Drought will help reduce loss of water supply, provide criteria and set policy for use of water during drought conditions and increase community awareness and planning
Hazards Addressed:	Drought

Mitigation Action #8 DAV

Action:	Non-Structural and Structural Earthquake Mitigation Outreach Program
Jurisdiction:	City of Davis
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Existing structures can be retrofitted to better withstand damage from seismic events. By educating home and business owners about structural and non-structural retrofit techniques by teaching them how to seismically strengthen their homes and business locations can be an effective mitigation tool. Development of an outreach program to secure furnishings, storage cabinets and utilities to prevent injuries and damages, such as anchoring, installing lathes, using flexible connections on gas and water lines, and bracing propane tanks and water heaters.
Responsible Office:	City Public Utilities; Yolo County Planning and Public Works, Davis Public Safety
Partners:	City Departments and Agencies; Cities of Winters, West Sacramento and Woodland; Yolo County Housing; Special Districts; Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Potential Funding:	Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs; other funding as available
Cost Estimate:	\$100,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Increase in population knowledge of structural and non-structural mitigation activities needed to mitigate the affects of those hazards
Hazards Addressed:	Earthquake

Mitigation Action #9 DAV

Action:	Promote Flood Insurance
Jurisdiction:	City of Davis
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	This CRS activity credits communities that take an active role in encouraging residents and businesses to purchase and maintain adequate flood insurance coverage. It credits a four-step process that allows communities to assess their own needs and receive credit for improving their coverage.
Responsible Office:	City Planning and Community Development; Davis Public Safety
Partners:	City Manager's Office-Public Information Officer
Potential Funding:	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Cost Estimate:	Minimal Staff time \$2000 - \$8,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Property Protection during a flood event
Hazards Addressed:	Flooding

Mitigation Action #10 DAV

Action:	Winter Weather Preparedness Campaign
Jurisdiction:	City of DAVIS
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Severe Winter Weather and Flooding is a priority hazard in the City of Davis. A public awareness and disaster preparedness campaign specifically geared toward Winter Weather Preparedness with an emphasis on flooding and severe weather has not been done in many years. This is a program that will target all residents in Yolo County in the fall months.
Responsible Office:	City Manager's Office-Public Information Officer
Partners:	Davis Public Safety; Other City Departments and Agencies; Yolo County Office of Emergency Services
Potential Funding:	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; Homeland Security Grant Program; other funding as available
Cost Estimate:	\$100,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Increase in population knowledge of severe weather and flood hazards and activities needed to mitigate the affects of those hazards
Hazards Addressed:	Severe Weather; Flooding

Mitigation Action #11 DAV

Action:	Generator Project
Jurisdiction:	City of Davis
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Severe Winter Weather and Flooding is a priority hazard in the City of Davis. The City has operations locations at 1717 and 1818 Fifth Street that operate major city services including water systems, sewer systems, street maintenance, parks and tree maintenance, city fleet, and city facilities. These operational services become critical during times of emergency. These locations do not currently have back-up power generation in case of an emergency. The City also owns the Veterans Memorial Center at 203 E. 14 th Street, which is a large community complex that can accommodate a portion of local needs for care and shelter, including as a cooling center or warming center during extreme weather conditions. This center also does not currently have back-up power generation in case of an emergency.
Responsible Office:	Public Works Department; Asset Management Division, City Manager's Office Grants Coordination
Partners:	Davis Public Safety; Other City Departments and Agencies; Yolo County Office of Emergency Services
Potential Funding:	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Cost Estimate:	Approximately \$625,000 with design, construction, contingency and overhead costs, plus budgeted staff time
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Ability for City to maintain public works operations and other critical city services during times of emergency, even in case of a power outage. This will increase public safety, as the city will be able to better respond to street flooding, downed trees, etc. This project also provides a back-up power generator for the Veterans Memorial Center, which can provide shelter and care space for the community during times of emergency.
Hazards Addressed:	Severe Weather; Flooding

Mitigation Action #12 DAV

Action:	Reducing Wildfire Risk Maintenance Program
Jurisdiction:	City of Davis
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Fire fuel reduction mitigation measures in the local responsibility areas within the City of Davis is critical to gain and maintain defensible space and control the fire fuels on and near both public and private lands. Actions of the program will consist of debris clearance, recycling wood materials through chipping to be used for weed abatement; fire hydrant testing, arson prevention and cleanup of abandoned structures, power line tree trimming and maintenance and safe access for fire apparatus to wildland/urban interface (WUI) area neighborhoods and properties
Responsible Office:	City of DavisFire; Davis Public Safety
Partners:	Other City Departments and Agencies
Potential Funding:	FEMA grant funding as available
Cost Estimate:	Approximately \$100,000 - \$150,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Potential loss of numerous homes and structures from the uncontrolled spread of wildfire
Hazards Addressed:	Wildfire