



This document is a support annex to the
Yolo County Multijurisdictional Hazard
Mitigation Plan

City of Davis Community Profile



Version 1.0

December 2018



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Davis would like to thank those Yolo County Operational Area collaborators and partners who participated in the planning and development of this document.

The official Yolo County Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee provided the oversight and dedication to this project that was required and without their commitment; this project would not be possible.

As with any working plan, this document represents planning strategies and guidance as understood as of the date of this plan's release. This plan identifies natural hazards and risks and identifies the hazard mitigation strategy to reduce vulnerability and make the City of Davis more disaster resistant and sustainable.

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LETTER OF PROMULGATION

December 2018

To: Officials and Employees of the City of Davis

The preservation of life and property is an inherent responsibility of city government. As disasters occur in devastating form at any time, the City of Davis must provide safeguards which will save lives and minimize property damage through mitigation planning and training. Sound mitigation planning carried out by knowledgeable and well-trained personnel can and will minimize losses.

The Yolo County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) identifies the hazard risks and vulnerabilities for the Yolo County Operational Area and identifies mitigation projects and actions to help reduce those risks. It provides for the integration and coordination of planning efforts of multiple jurisdictions within Yolo County as well as the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and the Housing Authority of Yolo County.

This City of Davis Community Profile is an extension of the HMP. The content is based upon guidance approved and provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. The intent is to provide direction for the City of Davis on how to mitigate against the threat of disaster through effective mitigation strategies and initiatives.

Once adopted, the HMP and Community Profile will be reviewed and tested periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions and requirements.

The City of Davis City Council gives its full support to this Community Profile and urges all employees and individuals to mitigate against the threat of disaster before they occur.

Mayor, City Council

City of Davis

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SECTION 1.0: INTRODUCTION

The City of Davis Community Profile has been prepared in conjunction with the Yolo County Operational Area Hazard Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan (HMP), establishing an inter-jurisdictional process for the development and implementation of effective hazard mitigation strategies in association with identified hazards that pose real or potential threats to the City of Davis.

1.1 HISTORY

Founded in 1868, the City of Davis served as an agricultural hub for early settlers. Known for its fertile soil and temperate climate, Davis became a popular destination for farmers. The completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 spurred further development eventually leading to the City's official incorporation in 1917.

Celebrating its centennial in 2017, Davis has grown significantly from its quaint roots as an agricultural community. Often deemed the most bicycle friendly town in the nation, Davis became the first city in the U.S. to create bicycle lanes as well as to develop bicycle lane safety regulations that were ultimately adopted by Caltrans and replicated nationwide. Davis is also a pioneer in environmental sustainability, as one of the first cities in California to provide curbside recycling to residents, decades before the State adopted recycling requirements.

Closely tied to the community's history is the University of California at Davis. Established in 1908, UC Davis served as an agricultural school for the University of California system. Over the next 50 years, the campus expanded and in 1962, UC Davis became the seventh general campus of the University of California system. Today, UC Davis is widely recognized as a premier research institution, earning the recognition of first in the world for veterinary medicine, first in the nation for agriculture, and sixth in the nation among public universities.

1.2 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 located 11 miles west of Sacramento, 385 miles north of Los Angeles, and 72 miles northeast of San Francisco. Davis is the most populated city within the county and is a significant service and retail area within Yolo County, and contributes substantially to the economic, social, cultural, and educational dimension of the county.

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 2,500 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. See Figure 1 for a map of the City of Davis.

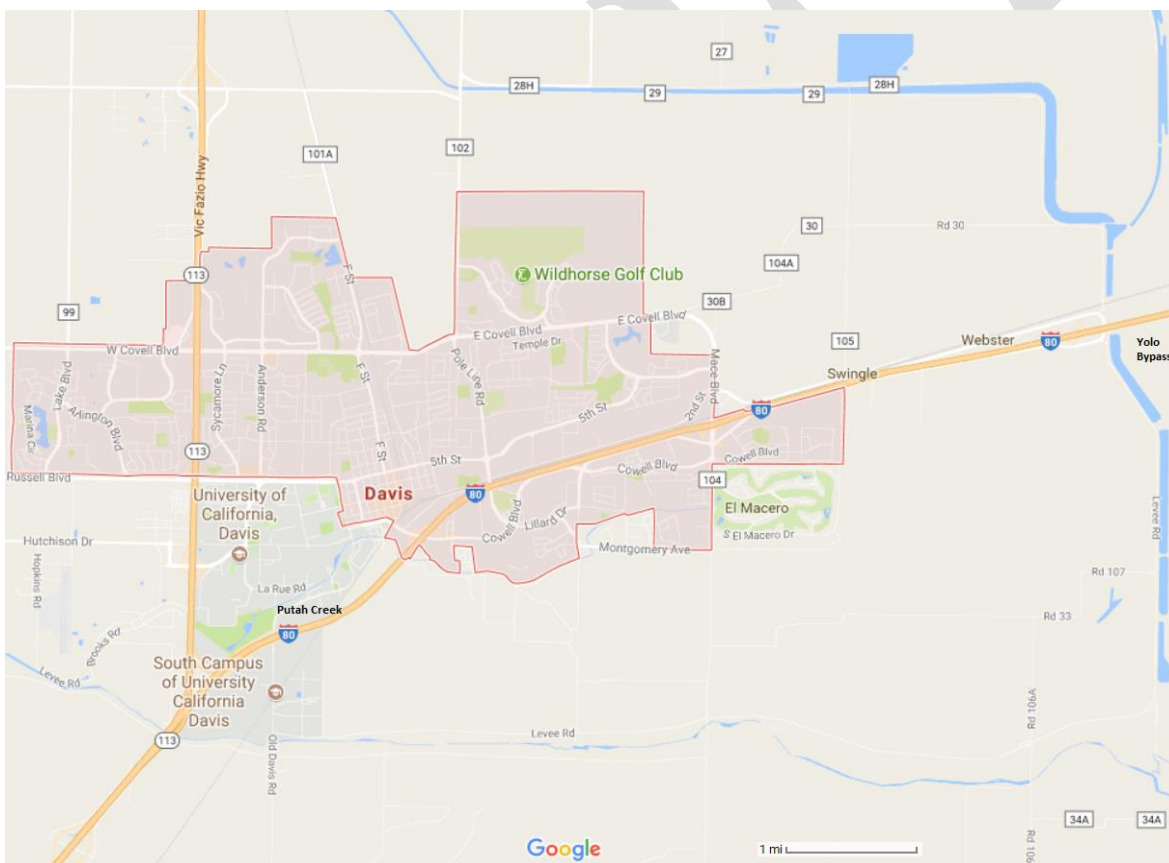


Figure 1: Map of the City of Davis
Source: Google Maps

1.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

1.3.1 POPULATION

According to the California Department of Finance, Davis had approximately 68,314 residents in 2017. This represents a 1.49% increase from 2016, when the estimated population was 67,731 residents. When comparing Davis' percent increase to other cities in California, Davis ranked 82 out of 482. If Davis continues on its current growth trajectory, the City could reach a population of 79,240 by 2036, which accounts for roughly 15% of Yolo County's projected population growth.

1.3.2 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Figure 2 below shows the age distribution of both the City and the County in 2000 and 2015. While the City's trends largely follow the County's trends, there are two notable discrepancies.

First, Davis' proportion of young adults aged 18 to 24 far exceeds the County, which is largely attributed to UC Davis' student population.

Second, the City also has a slightly larger proportion of residents over the age of 65, compared to the County. Roughly 12.6% of Davis residents were over the age of 65, which was 0.6% higher than 12% countywide. Since 2000, Davis' share of residents over 65 increased 5.9% compared to the countywide increase of 2.6%, indicating the City experienced more than two times the growth in this age group than that experienced by the County.

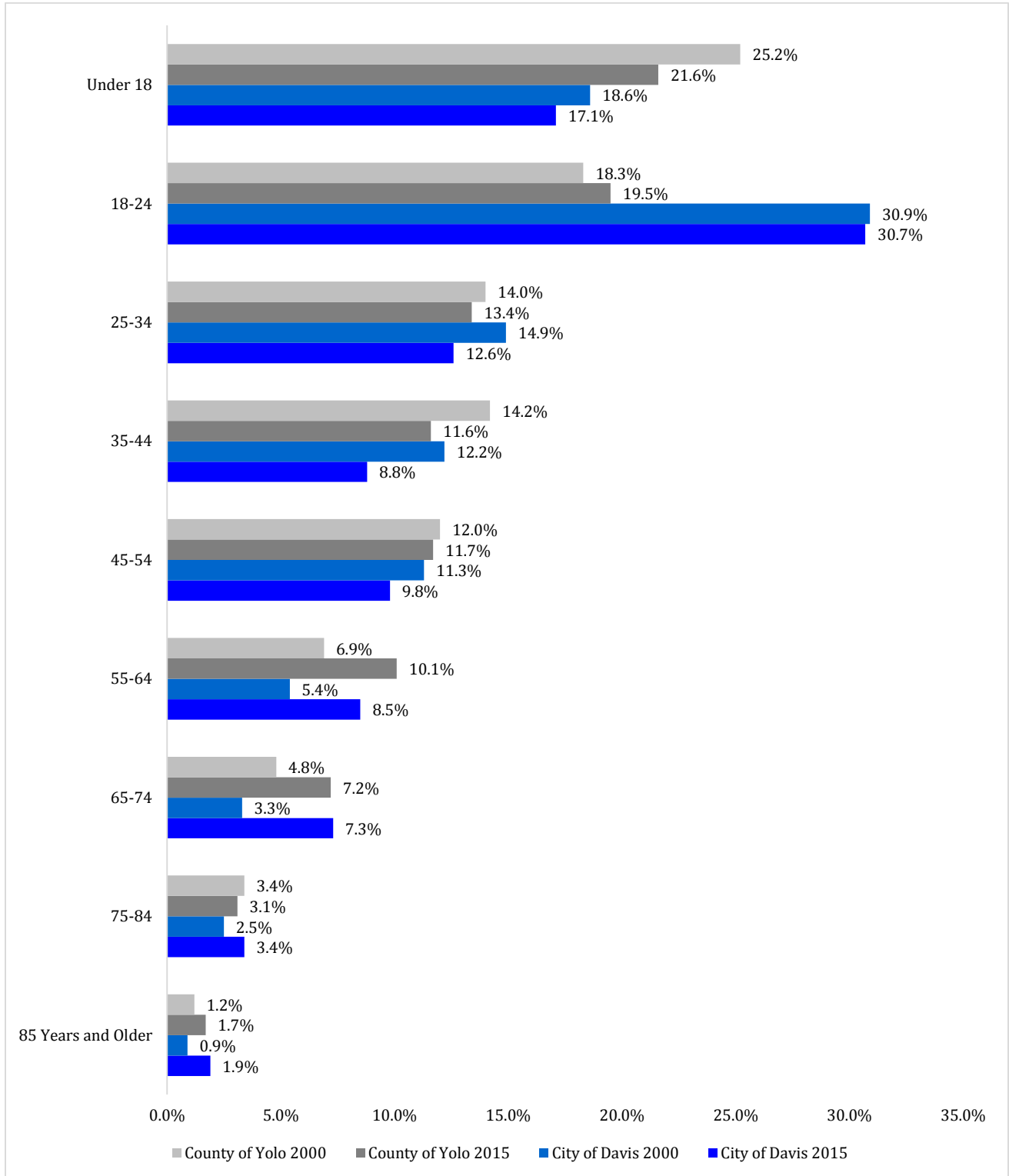


Figure 2: Age Distribution of City of Davis and County of Yolo Residents in 2000 and 2015
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, 2016;
U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey, 2016

1.3.3 RACIAL AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION

In 2015, non-Hispanic Whites and Asians constituted the two largest racial and ethnic groups residing in Davis, comprising 56.5% and 21.7% of the population. Hispanics were the third largest subgroup, comprising 13.4% of the population. Except for persons belonging to Some Other Race or Two or More Races, all minority subgroups were generally underrepresented in the City, compared to the County.

1.3.4 INCOME

Historically, Davis residents report earning higher incomes than County residents. However, in 2015, Davis' median household income of \$58,176 was slightly lower than the countywide median of \$58,966. Since 2010, median household incomes in Davis decreased an average of 10% or \$6,390 after adjusting for inflation, compared to a decrease of 4% or \$2,334 countywide.

Despite having slightly below average median household income, Davis family households still have considerably higher incomes than the County. In 2015, Davis' median family household income was \$110,271, compared to \$74,561 countywide.

Similar to other demographic categories, this anomaly suggests that the UC Davis student population is skewing the City's income statistics. Evidence of this is particularly apparent when comparing the City's poverty rate to the City's non-student poverty rate. Using methodology published by the U.S. Census Bureau, Davis calculates its non-student poverty rate to be 10.32%, which is 18.48% lower than the City's overall poverty rate of 28.8%.

1.3.5 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In 2015, the Davis population boasted high educational attainment levels. Specifically, 93.7% of Davis residents age 25 years and older received a high school diploma or more, compared to 69.6% of Yolo County residents. Moreover, 33.4% of Davis residents earned a bachelor's degree, 20.7% earned a master's degree, and 16.7% earned a doctorate degree, compared to 22%, 10.3%, and 6.5% of County residents.

1.4 ECONOMY

Despite being impacted by the recession of 2008, current economic indicators suggest the City is returning to pre-recession levels.

1.4.1 EMPLOYMENT

According to the California Employment Development Department, Davis had 13,847 jobs in 2015, which accounted for 14.2% of countywide employment. Between 2010 and 2015, the City added 2,031 jobs, for an increase of 17.2%. Five industry sectors accounted for the majority of the City's employment, including Accommodation and Food Services (18.3%), Health Care and Social Assistance (16.6%), Government (13%), and Professional and Business Services (12.2%).

1.4.2 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF UC DAVIS

While difficult to quantify, the economic impacts of UC Davis in the region are significant. According to an Economic Impact Analysis, the University estimates that including student and visitor

expenditures and employee compensation, UC Davis generated \$6.8 billion of economic output and 65,000 jobs within the greater Sacramento region.

1.5 HOUSING

The following section summarizes current housing market conditions and affordability in the City of Davis.

1.5.1 HOUSING STOCK

Data from the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that more than half of the City’s housing stock (51.8%) was built since 1980, compared to 47.9% countywide, indicating the City has a larger proportion of newer housing stock compared to the County. As shown in the table below, the City experienced a housing construction boom between 1960 and 2000. Since then, however, Davis has experienced slower growth, with only 10.9% of the City’s housing stock built since the year 2000, compared to 21.3% countywide. Most of the City’s housing built since 2000 (8.9%) was built prior to 2010, with only 3% or 769 units, built between 2010 and 2016.

Year Built	City of Davis		County of Yolo	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Built 1939 or earlier	442	1.7%	3,438	4.5%
Built 1940 to 1949	548	2.1%	3,262	4.2%
Built 1950 to 1959	1,795	7.0%	8,903	11.6%
Built 1960 to 1969	3,165	12.4%	8,606	11.2%
Built 1970 to 1979	6,271	24.5%	15,897	20.7%
Built 1980 to 1989	4,646	18.1%	11,173	14.5%
Built 1990 to 1999	5,721	22.3%	9,288	12.1%
Built 2000 to 2009	2,269	8.9%	13,893	18.1%
Built 2010 or later	769*	3.0%	2,506	3.3%
Total, All Units	25,626	100%	76,966	100%

Table 1: Housing Units by Year Built
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey, 2016;
*City of Davis, Building Permit Records, 2016

1.5.2 VACANCY RATES

Davis’ housing unit vacancy rate has remained lower than the countywide average since the year 2000. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau indicates the City vacancy rate was 3.7% in 2015, which is 1.3% lower than 2010, and 1.7% lower than the countywide vacancy rate of 4.2%. Although 2015 vacancy status data is unavailable for Davis, data shows rental units accounted for the majority of the City’s vacancies in 2000 and 2010.

Results of the annual UC Davis Apartment Vacancy and Rental Rate Survey showed 15 vacant units in 2016, representing a 0.2% apartment vacancy rate. The data indicated little to no vacancy across all unit size categories. Units rented under multiple lease agreements, otherwise known as “bed

leases”, accounted for 11% of reported units, which represents an increase of 2% over 2015, indicating that this lease type is becoming more common.

1.5.3 HOUSING COSTS

OWNERSHIP COSTS

According to information from ListSource, a private data vendor, the median purchase price for a single-family home in Davis from November 2015 to November 2016 was \$566,000. In comparison, the Yolo County Association of Realtors reported a countywide median sale price of \$407,000 for the month of September 2016. Although data provided by ListSource and the Yolo County Association of Realtors cover different time periods, it demonstrates that housing purchase prices in Davis are generally higher than the rest of the county.

According to the 2013-2021 Housing Element, annual household incomes generally must exceed \$100,000 in order to afford homeownership, which poses a significant barrier. Households are considered to have an excessive housing cost burden when monthly costs exceed 30% of monthly household income, while households are considered to have a severe housing cost burden when monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly household income. Data from the 2009-2013 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy shows that 14.2% of homeowners experienced excessive housing cost burdens, while another 8% experienced severe housing cost burdens.

RENTAL COSTS

The UC Davis Apartment and Rental Survey reported an average apartment rental rate of \$1,489 per month in 2015, which was a 5.3% increase over 2014. Average monthly rents for individual unit types were as follows: \$916 for a studio unit; \$1,119 for a one-bedroom; \$1,462 for a two-bedroom unit; \$1,993 for a three-bedroom unit; and \$2,587 for a four-bedroom unit.

According to the 2013-2021 Housing Element, annual household incomes required to afford rental apartments in the City generally ranged from \$34,840 to \$114,800 after accounting for utility costs; however, large and generally more expensive units were limited. Annual income required for one and two bedroom units, which comprise the majority of the City’s rental housing stock, ranged from \$39,920 to \$52,280.

Given the high cost of homeownership, renting is a more affordable option to many households in the City, however, 20.3% of renter households experience excessive housing cost burdens, while 40.7% experience severe housing cost burdens, indicating that renter households are more cost burdened than owner occupied households. More than 76% of extremely low-income, 89.6% of very low-income, and 76.9% of low-income households were burdened by housing costs.

1.5.4 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Historically, Davis has adopted an active approach in the assessment of housing need and the provision of housing. The City’s efforts ultimately culminated in the creation and adoption of an inclusionary housing policy in 1987. The ordinance requires most rental-housing developers to either dedicate at least 15% of a project’s total units to low and 10% to very low-income households in perpetuity or pay an in-lieu fee. Due to revisions that limit the type of projects eligible to pay an

in-lieu fee, the City of Davis Housing Trust Fund, which collects affordable housing in-lieu fees and shared appreciation payments, has not experienced much revenue growth.

1.6 LAND USE

The use of land affects all aspects of the City including housing, business, jobs, traffic, noise, air quality, and community character. This section provides basic facts on existing and planned land uses.

1.6.1 EXISTING LAND USES

Table 2 features gross acres of existing land uses within the City.

Existing Land Use	Gross Acres	Percentages
Residential	3,004	47.3%
Residential Single Family 1-4 Units	2,411	37.9%
Residential Multi-Family 5+ Units	593	9.3%
Commercial	419	6.6%
Public/Semi-Public	389	6.1%
Schools	206	3.2%
Cemetery District	26	0.4%
Church	44	0.7%
City-Owned	48	0.8%
Government	65	1.0%
Industrial	103	1.6%
Parks	252	4.0%
Open Space	505	7.9%
Public	262	4.1%
Private	243	3.8%
Natural Habitat Area	61	1.0%
Agricultural	0	0.0%
Vacant	212	3.3%
Total Land Use	4,945	77.8%
Rights of Way (freeways, streets, railroads)	1,411	22.2%
Grand Total	6,356	100%

Table 2: Gross Acres of Existing Land Uses with the City of Davis
Source: City of Davis, 2017

1.6.2 VACANT LAND

Figure 3 identifies the locations of vacant land sites of at least one acre within the City of Davis. The existing vacant land consists of more than 200 acres, but continues to decrease as the land develops. Most of the existing vacant land is located in the eastern half of the City, both north and south of Interstate 80.

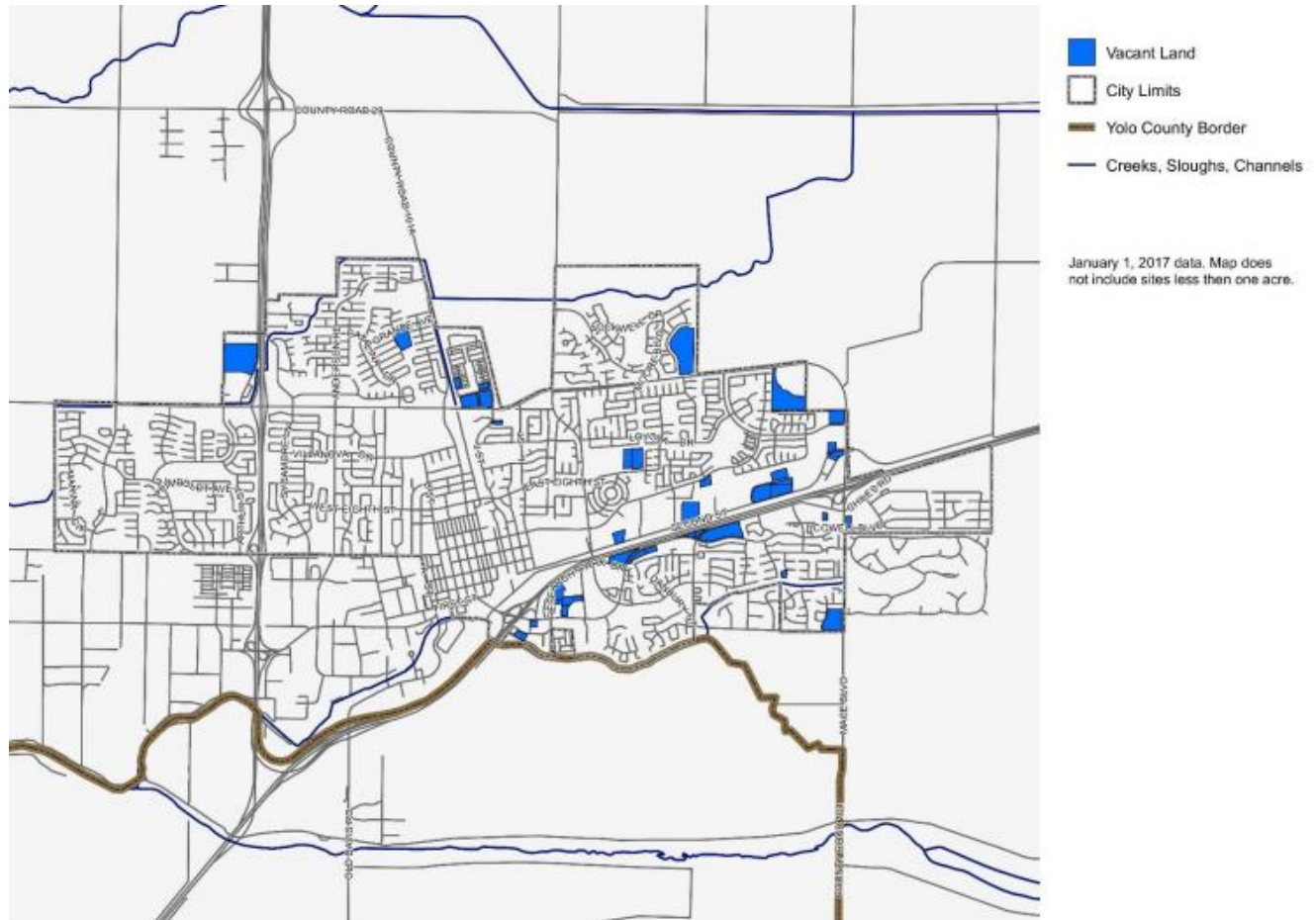


Figure 3: Map of Vacant Land within the City of Davis
Source: City of Davis, 2017

1.6.3 POTENTIAL HOUSING SITES

In 2008, a Housing Steering Committee identified potential sites for infill development with a focus on residential use. The sites were designated “Green Light”, referring to sites recommended beyond those currently planned / zoned for housing, and “Yellow Light”, referring to other sites that could be considered for housing if needed. The Council subsequently adopted Resolution No. 11-077 establishing a process for considering development applications for the potential sites. Figure 4 shows the potential housing sites. It is important to note that the map of sites is not all-inclusive or static because new sites may become candidates for infill development as uses, markets, and other conditions change.

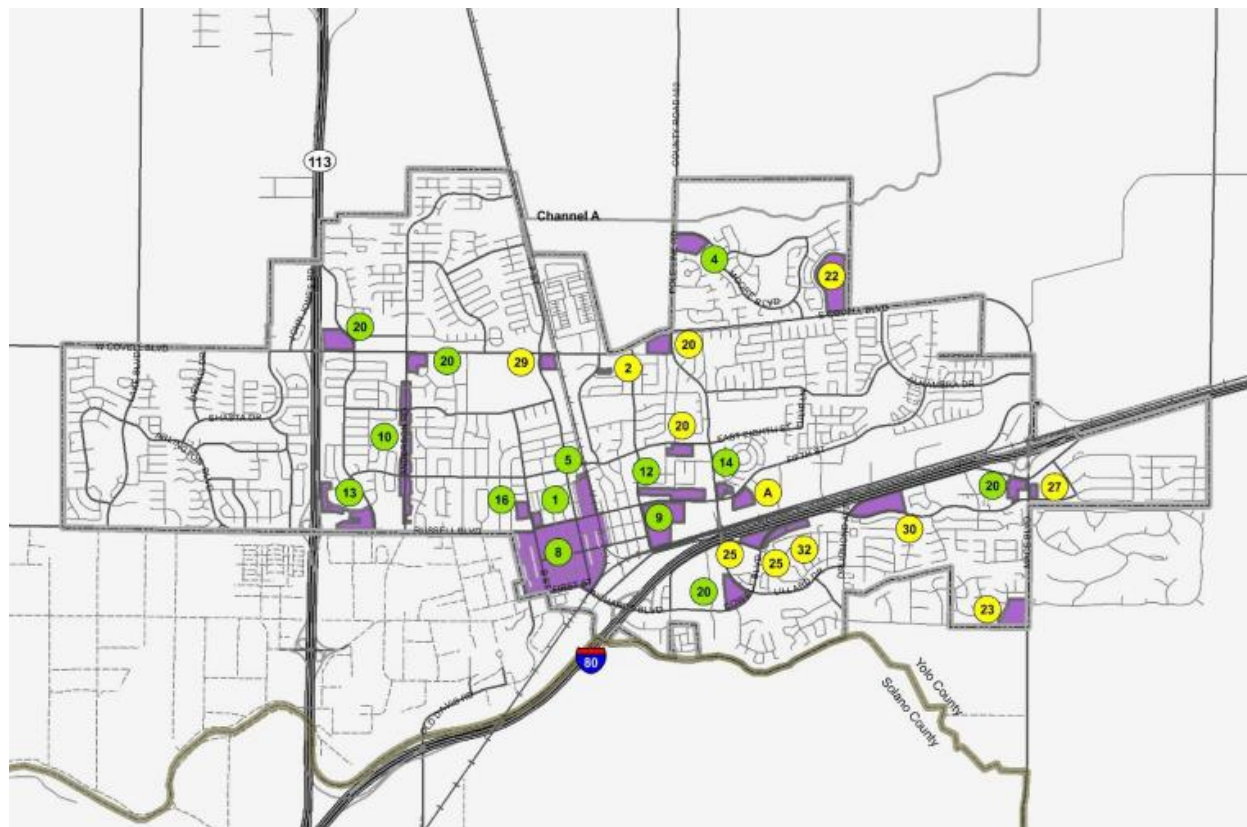


Figure 4: Potential Housing Sites
Source: City of Davis, 2017

1.6.4 POTENTIAL COMMERCIAL SITES

The City intends to identify potential commercial sites in similar depth to the housing sites recommendations described above, either as part of the next General Plan Update or before.

Figure 5 shows potential commercial sites based on studies since 2010. The map includes vacant commercial sites, internal business park opportunity sites, and potential external business park locations. It should be recognized that the map does not show the downtown area, which should also be studied for potential commercial development.

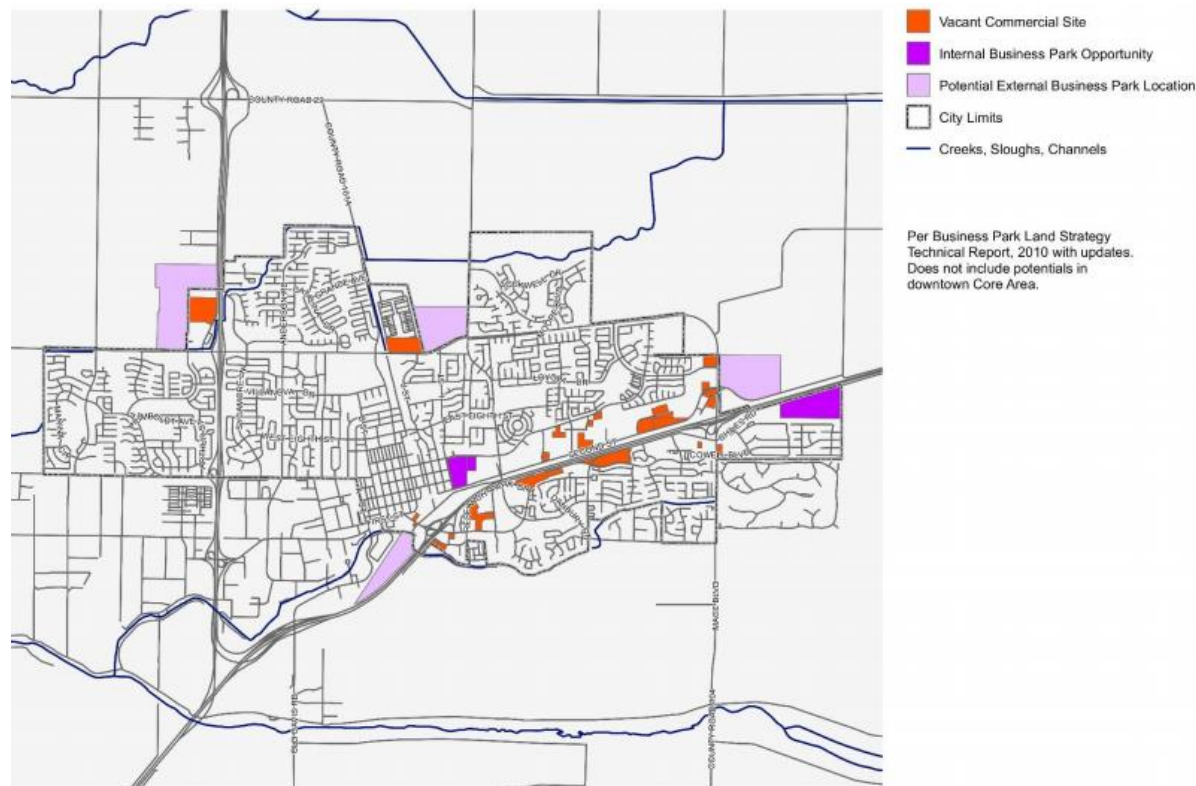


Figure 5: Potential Commercial Sites
Source: City of Davis, 2017

1.7 INFRASTRUCTURE

Providing the backbone for everyday functioning, infrastructure is a priority for Davis. As such, the City is committed to not only maintaining existing infrastructure, but also creating new infrastructure. Given its history as a quaint agricultural community, the City is cognizant however of finding a balance between growth and environmental considerations.

1.7.1 COMMUNICATIONS

AT&T provides the City with telephone and DSL service. Comcast provides cable television services. Davis Media Access, KCRA, and Fox 40 provide broadcast media. The Davis Enterprise and Sacramento Bee provide print media.

1.7.2 TRANSPORTATION

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 in Solano County.

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. The

City maintains over 50 miles of bicycle lanes and 55 miles of bike paths on city streets and through community greenbelts.

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.

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.

There are no navigable waterways in the City of Davis jurisdiction. Putah Creek runs through the southern area of the City

1.7.3 UTILITIES

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

- 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.

Natural gas and electrical service is provided by [Pacific Gas & Electric](#)

The City's water supply, maintained by the Public Works Department, is a conjunctive use system consisting of treated surface water from the Sacramento River (delivered by the Woodland Davis Clean Water Agency) and groundwater drawn from aquifers ranging from 180 to 1,600 feet

underground. The system contains eleven water wells, one elevated storage tank with a 200,000-gallon capacity, two ground level storage tanks with a total of 8 million gallon capacity (4 million gallons each) and over 180 miles of water distribution pipes. The conjunctive water system can supply 23.4 million gallons per day (mgd), 10.2 mgd from surface water and 13.2 mgd from groundwater. The normal water pressure is 40-50 PSI. The system is operated to maximize the use of treated surface water with groundwater augmenting during peak demands as required. Treated surface water is delivered via a pipeline from the regional water plant in Woodland to the Davis city limit. The pipeline runs down County Road 103 and enters Davis city limits on Pole Line Road. The quantity of water available has been estimated as adequate to meet the City's projected demand through 2035 (based on 2015 Urban Water Management 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.

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) provides electric power to all areas of Yolo County. Recently, however, the City in partnership with the City of Woodland and County of Yolo formed a local community choice energy program called the Valley Clean Energy Alliance (VCEA). A joint powers agency, VCEA's mission is to deliver cost-competitive clean electricity, product choice, price stability, energy efficiency, and greenhouse gas emission reductions to its customers. In October 2018, VCEA submitted an implementation to the State's Public Utilities Commission and approved a contract with the Sacramento Municipal Utility District to provide energy services.

Centralized wastewater and sewage treatment is managed by all four municipalities, UC Davis, and several special districts that cover various unincorporated communities. Solid waste collection and disposal is provided through established contracts with commercial providers in most unincorporated areas of the county. Yolo County maintains a sanitary landfill site, located between Woodland and Davis, where solid waste is processed and buried. In addition, the County landfill also receives and processes various recyclables for all areas of the county. Davis is not served by Waste Management and has a contract with Davis Waste Removal.

1.7.4 HEALTH CARE

There are two hospital facilities in Yolo County. Sutter Davis Hospital is a technologically advanced acute care hospital with a strong offering of outpatient services and community outreach programs, including STEMI, stroke, and trauma. The 48-bed hospital and its programs provide care and support to the residents of Davis, Dixon, Winters, Woodland, West Sacramento, Vacaville and rural communities throughout Yolo and Eastern Solano Counties. Woodland Memorial Hospital is the largest in the County and provides a full range of surgical and acute care medical services for both inpatient and outpatient visits. The hospital is a 120 bed, acute care, non-profit facility with an outstanding mix of state-of-the-art equipment and community health and wellness programs. Additionally, the hospital is recognized as the most comprehensive provider of women's and

children's medical services in the county, equipped to handle high-risk pregnancies and high-risk infants, as well as the needs of children. This facility also houses a behavioral health unit.

1.7.5 EDUCATION

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Davis Joint Unified School District (DJUSD) provides primary and secondary (K-12) public education in the City. Comprised of nine elementary schools, four junior high schools, and two high schools, DJUSD experienced a decline in local enrollment during seven of the last 11 years. The causes of the declining enrollment are due to myriad factors including a dropping birthrate, a decreasing proportion of young families due to rising house prices, and a growing proportion of seniors. As such, DJUSD is accepting increasing numbers of students who transfer into the district from other communities including Woodland and West Sacramento. Without these transfer students, DJUSD would face reduced enrollment and loss of per-student revenue from the State. In addition to DJUSD, the City houses a satellite campus for Sacramento City College. Located in UC Davis' West Village, the Davis Center offers varied curriculum and programming including an advanced education program allowing qualified students to enroll in Davis Center courses while still attending high school. In addition to DJUSD, Sacramento City College's Davis Center, and UC Davis, Davis has four private schools: Davis Waldorf School (pre-school through 8th grade); Peregrine Elementary School (K through 8th grade); St. James School (K through 8th grade); and Merryhill Pre-School.

As referenced in the history section, the City is also home to the University of California, Davis or UC Davis. 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. During the 2015-16 academic year, UC Davis enrolled approximately 34,535 students. Per the University's Long-Range Development Plan, on-campus enrollment is projected to increase to 39,000 students by the 2027-28 academic year. However, 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.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

In addition to DJUSD and UC Davis, Davis has four private schools: Davis Waldorf School (pre-school through 8th grade); Peregrine Elementary School (K through 8th grade); St. James School (K through 8th grade); and Merryhill Pre-School.

1.8 WEATHER AND CLIMATE

The Central Valley climate can be described as Mediterranean. During the hot, dry, sunny summers, temperatures can exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit 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. Table 3 shows the City of Davis weather averages.

Temperature

Rain

Humidity

	Min.	Mean	Max.	Inches	4 am	Noon	4 pm
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

Table 3: City of Davis Weather Averages
Source: University of California, Davis

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SECTION 2.0: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

The City of Davis identified hazards that affect the city and developed natural hazard profiles based upon the countywide risk assessment, past events and their impacts (see Figure 6).

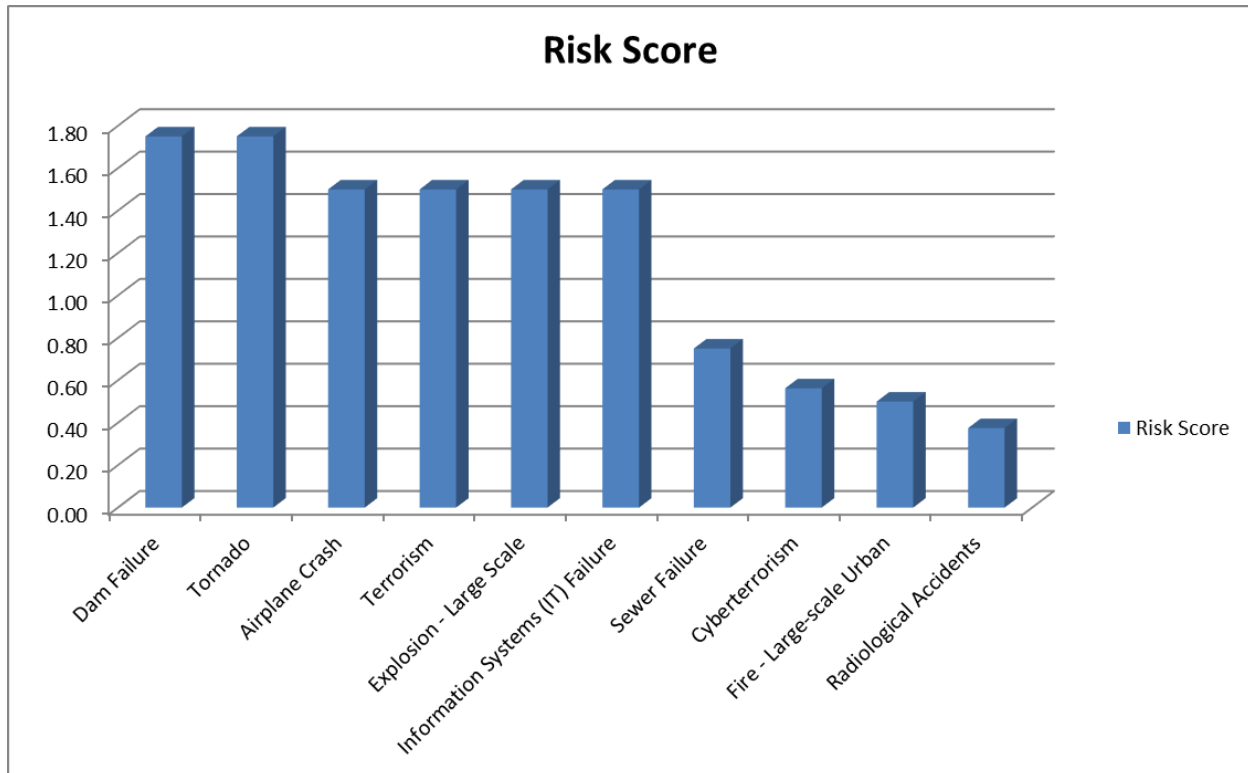


Figure 6: City of Davis Risk Assessment

Definitions for the rankings and a detailed explanation of the hazards can be found in the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment of the Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP).

2.1 NATURAL HAZARDS

Of the natural hazards profiled in the Yolo County HMP for the Yolo County Operational Area, landslide has been omitted for the City of Davis. There are no landslide prone areas within the city limits. See Table 4 for the probability and extent of each natural hazard profiled for Davis.

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Geographic Extent & Potential Magnitude
Flooding	Likely	Critical
Dam Failure	Unlikely	Catastrophic

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Geographic Extent & Potential Magnitude
Levee Failure	Unlikely	Critical
Earthquake	Occasional	Critical
Land Subsidence	Likely	Limited
Severe Weather - Fog	Highly Likely	Catastrophic
Severe Weather - Tornado	Occasional	Critical
Severe Weather – High Wind	Highly Likely	Critical
Severe Weather – Extreme Heat	Highly Likely	Critical
Severe Weather - Freeze	Likely	Critical
Volcano	Unlikely	Catastrophic
Wildfire	Likely	Limited
Drought	Likely	Critical
Climate Change	Highly Likely	Critical

Table 4: Probability and Extent for Natural Hazards in the City of Davis

2.1.1 FLOODING

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 carries flow from the upstream Putah Creek watershed. Rather, the North Fork only carries minor local flow from the abutting watershed downstream of the UC Davis Arboretum. This is primarily because the water 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.

The city's Public Works Department currently maintains (or contracts for the maintenance of) seven main channels and six detention ponds which provide for drainage and storm water detention. A seventh pond, the North Stonegate Retention Pond, is operated by a local maintenance association as well as by the City's Public Works Department. Maintenance of the channels includes removal of silt, control of weeds, and removal of brush. The Public Works Department also operates nine major and ten minor drainage pump stations.

Flood control services outside of the City are provided by the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and the State Department of Water Resources.

2.1.2 DAM FAILURE

Davis is 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 could be between one and five feet throughout the city.

2.1.3 LEVEE FAILURE

Due to Davis' geographic proximity to the Sacramento River, the City has concerns about levee failure, particularly on the eastern edge of city limits. Thus, while the Yolo Bypass, Sacramento Bypass, and SPFC facilities are adequate, a high water event does pose a threat.

Specifically, the City is concerned about effects to its existing wastewater treatment facility as well as municipal water intake and conveyance system. Besides being subject to flooding by a failure of the Willow Slough Bypass left levee, the wastewater treatment facility and the Yolo County landfill are subject to flooding from breaches in the CCSB west and south levees, the abandoned south levee of the pre-1992 CCSB, and the Yolo Bypass west levee. The City is constructing a local levee system around its WWTP in 2018 to provide flood protection for this critical facility.

2.1.4 EARTHQUAKE

Earthquakes can occur anywhere in Davis. The city lies along the eastern edge of the Coast Range-Sierran Block Boundary (CRSBB), where the Midland Fault is located (see Figure 7). The Midland Fault and the Dunnigan Hills Fault north of Woodland (see the Yolo County HMP) are the two closest active fault lines to Davis.

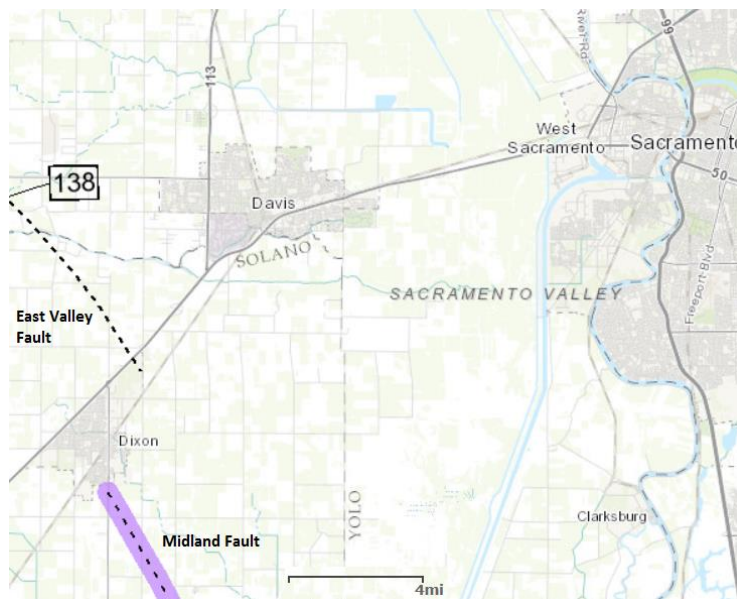


Figure 7: Fault Line near Davis

Further away, the San Andreas Fault system is located to the west and the Western Sierra Fault system is located to the east of Davis (see Yolo County HMP). Numerous quakes along these faults have been felt in Davis, most recently during the Loma Prieta Earthquake in 1989, but Davis suffered no significant damage.

The City of Davis Building Division has placed the Davis area in Seismic Design Category D. An earthquake could result in “slight damage in specifically designed structures; considerable in ordinary buildings, with partial collapse; great damage in poorly built structures.”

2.1.5 LAND SUBSIDENCE

Land subsidence could essentially occur anywhere in Davis. See the Yolo County HMP for maps of expansive soils and causes of land subsidence in Yolo County. For Davis, lower expansive soils are found closer to Putah Creek on the southern end of the city while higher expansive soils are found on the northern and western sides of the city. These areas are closer to agricultural fields where there is a higher instance of groundwater pumping, a primary cause of land subsidence. Land subsidence could have numerous impacts for Davis, including the settling of homes and businesses as well as the shifting of railroad tracks and pipelines that run through the city. Both Union Pacific and Amtrak operate trains along the Capital Corridor that runs along the southern edge of the city. This is also the location of the Kinder Morgan pipeline that runs from Sacramento to the Bay Area.

2.1.6 SEVERE WEATHER

HIGH WIND

High wind could occur anywhere in Davis and could be compounded by atmospheric river events. High winds can fell trees, which can cause subsequent damages to cars and structures as well as critical infrastructure such as power lines and water mains throughout Davis. The University Airport in Davis is also susceptible to high winds, which can cause damages to aircraft and affect airport operations.

FOG

Fog can be prevalent throughout Davis as it is located in the valley of Yolo County where fog is more apt to form. Impacts from fog can be compounded in Davis due the presence of two major highways, Interstate 80 and State Route 113, which run through the City. The potential for serious accidents exist due to fog, which could result in injuries and fatalities to motorists and first responders.

TORNADO

A tornado could touch down anywhere in Davis, and is documented as one of the top ten hazards that the city is at highest risk from (see city risk assessment). Though tornados in the Central Valley of California are often rare and of low intensity (EF-0 or EF-1), the potential exists for an EF-2 tornado to touch down in Davis as it did in Sacramento in 1978. While unlikely, impacts from such a tornado could be extensive depending on where the tornado touches down and how long it travels. Roofs of structures could be significantly damaged, trees could be knocked over, and cars could be overturned. A less intense EF-0 or EF-1 tornado could cause flying debris and damage to fences. Tornados can also produce hail, which can be damaging to cars and buildings. Figure 8 shows a tornado that was observed in Davis in 2011.



Figure 8: 2011 Tornado in Davis
Source: Sacramento Bee

EXTREME HEAT

Extreme heat can occur at any location in Davis due to its location in the valley of Yolo County. Temperatures can feel warmer in the city due to the widespread presence of concrete and asphalt, which stores heat longer. Heat waves can cause power outages and can sicken people who are exposed to high temperatures too long, particularly infants and the elderly.

Another risk with excessive heat in combination with unseasonably wet winters and springs is evapotranspiration. This process occurs when plants and trees experience an increase in growth or “push” foliage. Coupled with near 80 degree or higher temperatures will trigger trees to draw excessive amounts of water up to the tree to be expelled by the foliage. The catalyst to this event is the winds causing excess stress to weight bearing limbs, which can cause stress cracks furthering the potential for sudden limb failure. This event, also known as summer branch drop, can also occur with no wind at all, the excess water that is drawn up by the tree increases excessive weight on the limbs that can fail at any time. Other issues associated with excessive heat is Sun Scald, which is a severe burn to the trunk of thin barked trees. This will eventually degrade the outer bark, cambium layer and eventually weaken the structural integrity of the tree.

FREEZE

Freezing temperatures can occur at any location in Davis. Prolonged exposure to the cold can cause frostbite or hypothermia and can become life-threatening. Infants and the elderly are most susceptible. Pipes may freeze and burst in homes or buildings that are poorly insulated or without heat. Extreme cold can disrupt or impair communications facilities.

2.1.7 VOLCANO

Davis is not located close to any active volcanoes where there is the threat of a lahar flow. Davis could be impacted by ash fall, however, if there were to occur a significant eruption of any of the active volcanoes located throughout the state. Particular areas of concern include the Mt. Shasta, Lassen Volcanic Center, Medicine Lake, and the Clear Lake/Mt. Konocti Volcanic Field. People susceptible to respiratory illnesses would be most impacted by ash fall.

2.1.8 WILDFIRE

While Davis does have some pockets of heavy brush and timber, the more common wildfire threat comes from grass and other light, flashy fuels surrounding the City. Under the right conditions, these fires could spread to homes and infrastructure. Poor air quality from wildfires can also negatively affect health. Grass fires in Davis along roadsides and freeways may cause traffic problems due to limited visibility as well. A grass fire could occur in the Vic Fazio wildlife preserve of the Yolo Bypass east of the city.

2.1.9 DROUGHT

Drought can increase risk of wildfires. Prolonged drought conditions can also cause trees to be more susceptible to pest infestations such as Mountain Pine Beetle, Emerald Ash Borer, Asian Long-Horned Beetle and Shot Hole Borer. All of these pests can cause detrimental or fatal consequences to an Urban Forest as the primary tree species found in the City are hosts for these pests.

2.1.10 CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change can bring a host of issues to Davis trees, as the majority of the mature species are native to a climate that is warming and cannot acclimatize. This will cause most of the native mature species to become heavily drought stressed, which can lead to limb or total tree failure. Moreover, drought stricken trees are more susceptible to invasive pests that can accelerate the decline of a tree.

2.2 HAZARD RISK ASSESSMENT – TECHNOLOGICAL AND HUMAN-CAUSED HAZARDS

2.2.1 AGRICULTURAL PESTS AND DISEASES

The City of Davis is vulnerable to myriad agricultural pests and diseases. Some of the most common threats include the yellow starthistle, Japanese dodder, walnut twig beetle, and the California ground squirrel. Given the City's and County's large agricultural community, these pests and diseases pose major threats.

2.2.2 EPIDEMIC/PANDEMIC

The City of Davis can experience the same epidemics and pandemics that occur throughout the rest of Yolo County. Mitigation measures would be taken under the general direction of the Yolo County Public Health Officer. Davis has prepared for previous potential outbreaks including swine flu, avian flu and ebola. Preparation will vary based on the nature of the disease, but primarily consists of planning for a diminished workforce, treating large numbers of affected citizens, assistance with vaccine clinics due to large crowds, and personal prevention measures.

2.2.3 HAZMAT INCIDENTS

RADIOLOGICAL

The City does not have any meaningful exposure to a nuclear power plant. It could be affected, however, by a transportation accident, a terrorist incident or war.

CHEMICAL

Chemical spills or fires may present serious health risks as well as environmental damage. Necessities such as safe drinking water and clean air may be affected.

BIOLOGICAL

A biological incident or attack would cause a strain on the emergency health system including emergency response, local hospitals and other health care facilities.

2.2.4 TRANSPORTATION COLLISIONS

VEHICLE COLLISIONS

Two major highways pass through Davis, the most prominent being Interstate 80. The potential exists for a major vehicle collision to occur on the highway, resulting in a mass casualty and/or hazmat incident. A major traffic collision on Interstate 80 involving 70 vehicles occurred in West Sacramento due to fog in 1984, causing multiple injuries.

TRAIN ACCIDENTS

Several major rail lines pass through Davis. The Union Pacific Railroad as well as the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe railroad both operate freight trains through the city. Amtrak operates passenger trains through the city with one stop. The California Northern Railroad operates freight traffic through the center of downtown Davis.

AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS

The University Airport lies on the western side of the city, and primarily handles small to medium sized private aircraft. Davis also lies in the path of several flight paths from Sacramento International Airport.

2.2.5 POWER/UTILITY FAILURE

In the event of utility failures, the City has plans in place to survive short-term disruption to these key services to maintain basic City functions.

ELECTRICAL

The City maintains back-up generators to provide power to key city facilities, including: portions of City Hall, Public Works and Parks corporation yards, Police Station, Veteran's Memorial Center, Wastewater Treatment Plant, both Water storage tanks and two water wells, one sewer lift station, and one storm water pump station. The City also maintains portable power generators to support infrastructure as needed. All generators are diesel fueled and provide a minimum of 12 hours run time before refueling is required.

GAS

The City does not have any critical infrastructure tied to PG&E gas supply. Numerous natural gas lines cross through the city. The Kinder Morgan Pipeline runs along Interstate 80 and carries hazardous liquids.

WASTEWATER SEWER

The Wastewater Treatment Plant has 100% diesel fueled backup power supply in case of PG&E power failure. On-site propane supplies all gas-fueled equipment, but no critical equipment is operated with propane.

The collection system will continue to operate in the event of a power failure. The collection system has six lift stations that are electrically powered. Only one station has an existing stationary backup generator. The collection system feeding each station has the capacity to hold wastewater a minimum of 24-hours. In the event of a major event, a portable generator would be rotated between each station to maintain adequate wastewater levels in the collection system to prevent sanitary sewer overflows.

The City Wastewater Treatment Plant is vulnerable to flooding from a levee break along the West Bypass Levee.

WATER

The City is supplied by two sources of potable water. Treated surface water is supplied by a regional water treatment plant in Woodland. This plant has 100% diesel fueled backup power supply at both the treatment plant and the intake facility located on the Sacramento River. The City has eleven active groundwater wells. Two have stationary diesel fueled backup power supply and the other wells can be powered by a portable generator as needed. Both water storage tanks (eight million gallons total capacity) have stationary diesel fueled backup power supply.

In the event of a major power failure at the regional water plant the City system is designed to maintain potable water supply via groundwater wells and the water storage tanks. The storage tanks provide the time necessary to stage any portable generators at wells that are needed for supply in the event of a long-term service interruption in treated surface water delivery. Groundwater supplies are sufficient to meet all but peak summer demand requirements. Mandatory reductions in water use would be in effect during peak summer events to ensure adequate water supply for human health needs.

STORM WATER

The City's storm water system consists of nine storm water pumping stations. One station is powered by a diesel fueled stationary generator. All but one station has the ability to be powered by a portable generator. One storm station has pumps that are operated via diesel-fueled engines but still requires a portable backup generator to maintain operations.

In 2018, City plans to commission a study on utility infrastructure backup power generation needs which will provide the basis to enhance the ability of the City utility infrastructure in the event of a major power incident.

2.2.6 COMMUNICATIONS/IT FAILURE

In the event of a communications/IT failure, the City relies on a redundant system for internet, phone, and radio access.

INTERNET

The City maintains two diverse paths with two different providers for internet access. Should one provider fail, the City configured a BGP automatic failover.

PHONE

The City has a primary and secondary VoIP installation. Thus, similar to the internet, should one installation fail, the City configured an automatic failover.

RADIO

The City maintains an 800 MHZ radio system. In the event of an outage, the City executed a memorandum of understanding with UC Davis to utilize their radio system.

2.2.7 TERRORISM

Terrorism in Davis can occur in many forms, including from an incident on the University of Davis campus during a large event.

2.2.8 CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Civil disturbance in Davis can occur as a result of numerous different activities including from a police shooting or an event at U.C. Davis. On November 8th, 2012, UC Davis police pepper sprayed a group of demonstrators who were part of the Occupy movement. Though no major violence occurred afterwards, the incident had the potential to lead to a large-scale civil disturbance event. In 2017, other large demonstrations occurred on campus.

2.2.9 URBAN CONFLAGRATION

Building and fire codes have greatly improved since a major fire swept through downtown Davis over 100 years ago, however the potential still exists for a conflagration involving multiple commercial and residential structures. This is true of any area of the City with multiple structures in close proximity. The City’s fire department will mitigate fires with the intent to keep them from becoming large conflagrations. In the event that the City’s limited resources are overwhelmed, help will be requested from neighboring fire departments. For large-scale conflagrations, help will be requested from the state’s Office of Emergency Services. CalOES will coordinate mutual-aid response from surrounding agencies throughout the state if necessary.

2.3 PARTICIPATION IN THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

The City of Davis participates in the NFIP and continues to enforce the compliance with the NFIP through their Flood Plain Management Ordinance. However, as in much of California, FEMA is working with local governments to refine and remap the floodplains. These changes to flood mapping and zoning may result in additional properties needing to be insured and evaluated in future plans.

CID #	Community Name	FHBM Identified	FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Reg-Emer Date	Tribal
060424	City of Davis	11/08/77	11/15/79	06/08/10	11/15/79	No
060728	City of West Sacramento		03/05/90	01/19/95	03/13/90	No
060425	City of Winters	01/23/74	12/01/78	06/18/10	12/01/78	No
060426	City of Woodland	02/01/74	10/16/79	05/16/12	10/16/70	No
060423	Yolo County	10/18/77	12/16/80	05/16/12	12/16/80	No

Data obtained from the FEMA Community Status Book Report, <http://www.fema.gov/fema/csb.shtm>

Below is the NFIP policy and claims statistics for the City of Davis as of March 2013. The NFIP claims statistics are historical back to 1982/1983 when NFIP started collecting this data.

Community	Total Premium	Current Policies	Total Coverage	Flood Losses	Dollars Paid Historical
Davis	\$234,692	304	\$94,104	11	\$189,021

As of 2017, there are three repetitive loss properties and zero severe repetitive loss properties in the City of Davis. Total RL payouts are \$80,350.20.

The City of Davis does not participate in the Community Rating System.

SECTION 3.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY

3.1 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.

3.1.1 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	√	√	√	√	√	
A capital improvements plan	√	√	√		√	√
An economic development plan	√	√	√	√	√	√
An emergency response plan	√	√	√	√	√	√
A post-disaster recovery plan				√		√
A post-disaster recovery ordinance						

Regulatory Tools	YOA	WLD	DAV	WSAC	WIN	YDH
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 Community Development and Sustainability, Fire, Parks and Community Services, Police, 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.

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).

Community Development and Sustainability Department

The Department of Community Development and Sustainability is responsible for a wide range of functions related to community change evolution, enhancement and preservation. Areas of responsibility include planning and zoning, building inspection and plan check services and economic development. Specific task areas include current and advanced planning, zoning administration, environmental impact studies, management of historic structures, sustainability management, agricultural conservation, city property acquisition and management, code compliance, resale inspections, downtown redevelopment and public information. The Department strives to provide vision and leadership within the context of innovative, high quality, equitable and efficient services which encompass and reflects community values.

Fire Department

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. See Section 3.1.2 for more information.

Parks and Community Services Department

The Parks and Community Services Department creates and enhances the quality of life for Davis residents and its visitors by providing a diverse array of programs, services and recreational facilities. The department consists of three distinct divisions including Aquatics and Pool Maintenance, Recreation and Community Services, and the Parks and Urban Forestry division.

A variety of recreational opportunities are provided for residents of all ages, including aquatics, alternative recreation for persons with disabilities, gymnastics and dance programs, outdoor education, specialty camps, special interest classes, teen services, senior services, youth and adult sports, paratransit, and the rental of community facilities, athletic fields, parks, and picnic areas. Davis is also proud to be responsible for the oversight and maintenance of over 485 acres of parks, greenbelts and an abundance of street trees.

Police Department

The Davis Police Department provides a law enforcement system that uses departmental, civic and community resources to protect lives and property of its citizens. See Section 3.1.2 for more information.

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department performs administrative, technical and operational activities in support of the City’s infrastructure and related services in the following areas; Transportation, Waste Water, Storm Drainage, Water, Engineering, Solid Waste, Fleet, Building Facilities and Capital Improvements. The Department strives to protect the City’s investment in its infrastructure and public facilities, plans for future improvements to address changing needs, and ensure the health and safety of the community in the most efficient and cost effective manner.

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.](#)

3.1.2 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	Community Development and Sustainability
Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Public Works
Full time Building Official	Community Development and Sustainability
Floodplain Manager	Community Development and Sustainability
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.

3.1.3 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 2017-18 city budget include: property tax (11.90%), sales tax (7.96%), service charges (26.00%), intergovernmental revenue (7.67%), other taxes (6.05%) and

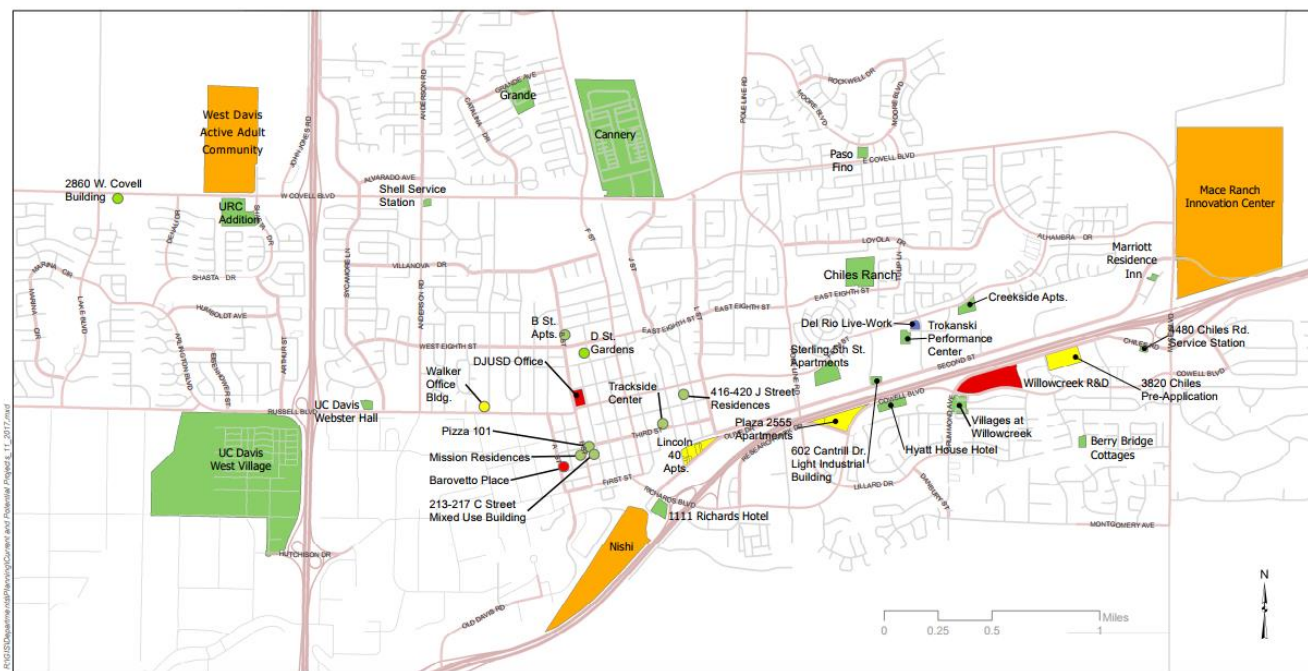
all other revenues (18.79%). Within the General Fund budget, principal revenue sources are property taxes (37.07%), sales and use taxes (29.34%), and other taxes (14.19%). Major expenditures in the General Fund include Police (32.26%), Parks and Community Services (20.39%); and Fire (16.86%).

3.1.4 COMMUNITY OUTREACH

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>.

3.2 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

As referenced in Section 1.0, the City is currently experiencing a development boom. According to the Community Development and Sustainability Department, the City recently approved six housing projects totaling 397 units. The Department estimates an additional five housing projects are under review, which could add another 3,179 units of housing with numerous other project applications anticipated. The map below highlights major projects as of November 2017 and identifies each project's stage in the development process.



Major Current and Potential Projects
For General Information Only
November 2017

- Potential, Land Entitlements Needed
- Subject to City Review and Measure R Vote
- Land Use Entitlements in Review
- Under Construction or Pending Construction
- Recently Completed

Figure 9: Map of Major Current and Potential Development Projects
Source: City of Davis, November 2017

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.

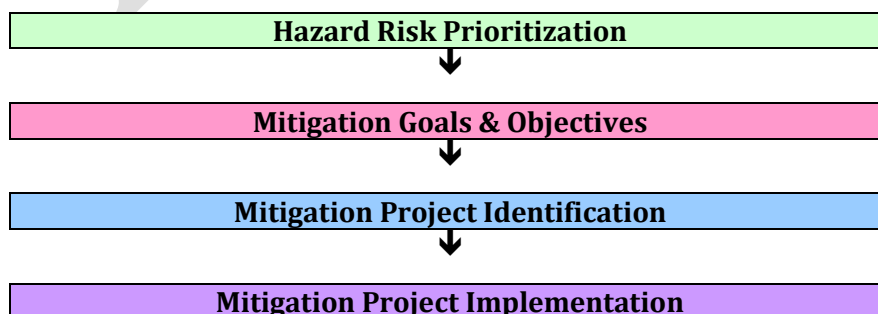
Sustainability is a general concept used to describe a community that considers the long-term effects of its decisions on future generations and the natural world. It is a tool that helps individuals, communities, states, and nations focus on what needs to be done to ensure that future generations and 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.

3.3 MITIGATION GOALS

The information developed for the risk assessment was used as the primary basis for developing mitigation goals and objectives. Mitigation goals are defined as general guidelines explaining what each jurisdiction wants to achieve in terms of hazard and loss prevention.



Goal statements are typically long-range, policy-oriented statements representing jurisdiction-wide visions. Objectives are statements that detail how each jurisdiction’s goals will be achieved, and typically define strategies or implementation steps to attain identified goals. Other important inputs to the development of jurisdiction-level goals and objectives include performing reviews of existing local plans, policy documents, and regulations for consistency and complementary goals, as well as soliciting input from the public.

The following represents overarching strategic goals associated with the identification and eventual implementation of appropriate and meaningful hazard mitigation efforts in relation to prioritized hazards and threats confronting the City of Davis. The City of Davis has adopted the hazard mitigation goals and objectives from the Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan. These goals form the basis for specific supporting process objectives and are shown from the highest priority, at the top of the list, to those of lesser importance.

The establishment of hazard mitigation goals represents both individual and collective strategies that have been mutually agreed upon by the Steering Committee, and have not changed with the 2018 HMP update. Eventually, these goals will be adopted by each participating jurisdiction and public agency as the guiding policy behind local hazard mitigation efforts, in conjunction with other associated principles.

Goal 1:	Protection of life during and after the occurrence of disasters from identified hazards;
Goal 2:	Preventing loss of life and reducing the impact of damage where problems cannot be eliminated
Goal 3:	Protection of emergency response capability
Goal 4:	Protection of developed property, homes and businesses, industry, educational opportunities and the cultural fabric by combining hazard loss reduction with the community’s environmental, social and economic needs
Goal 5:	Promoting public awareness of community hazards and mitigation measures and encouraging public participation in the planning objectives
Goal 6:	Preserving or restoring natural mitigation values such as flood plains.
Goal 7:	Protection of natural resources and the environment.

Planning Process Objectives

The following objectives are meant to serve as a metric upon which the Yolo Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Plan can be evaluated. Meeting these objectives assures the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan as a functional document that identifies short-and long-term strategies, and describes each measure including:

Objective 1:	Identification of individuals, agencies or organizations responsible for project implementation.
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Objective 2:	Projecting a realistic and doable time frame for project implementation.
Objective 3:	Explanation of how the project will be financed including the conditions for financing and implementation as information is available.
Objective 4:	Identification of alternative measures, should financing not be available.
Objective 5:	Maintain consistent support for the implementation of existing hazard mitigation planning goals and objectives for the operational area.
Objective 6:	Base mitigation strategies on hazards as identified within the Yolo OA Risk Assessment.
Objective 7:	Provide significant potential for the effective reduction of damage to public and/or private property, or to costs associated with local, state, and federal recovery from future potential impacts.
Objective 8:	Establish and maintain a benchmark for identifying the most practical, cost effective, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound mitigation solution after consideration of available alternatives.
Objective 9:	Address a repetitive problem, or one that has the potential to have a major impact on an area, reducing the potential for loss of life, loss of essential services and personal property, damage to critical facilities, economic loss, hardship or human suffering.
Objective 10:	Meet applicable permit requirements.
Objective 11:	Develop mitigation standards for development in hazardous areas.
Objective 12:	Contribute to both the short-and long-term solution to the hazard vulnerability risk problem.
Objective 13:	Assuring the benefits of a mitigation measure is equal to or exceeds the cost of implementation.
Objective 14:	Have manageable maintenance and modification costs.
Objective 15:	When feasible, be designed to accomplish multiple objectives including improvement of life safety, damage reduction, restoration of essential services, protection of critical infrastructure, security of economic development, recovery, and environmental sustainability.
Objective 16:	Whenever feasible, use existing resources, agencies and programs to implement the project.

Objective 17:	Include regional hazard mitigation concerns and strategies
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3.4 MITIGATION PROJECTS

The following mitigation projects were identified based on the hazard vulnerability and risk analysis for the City of Davis:

MITIGATION PROJECTS					
Mitigation Project	Jurisdiction/ Responsible Agency	New/ Existing or Completed/ Deleted	Estimated Cost and Potential Funding Source	Timeframe of Completion	Comments/ Progress
ALL HAZARDS					
All Hazards Public Awareness and Disaster Preparedness	All / Yolo County Office of Emergency Services (OES)	Existing (2005)	Yolo County OES General Fund	Ongoing	Important element of CRS program
Convene Local/Tribal Disaster Councils	All / Yolo County OES	Existing (2013)	Yolo County OES General Fund	2020	Disaster Councils are being joined into one OA Coordinating Group
Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan	Yolo County and the Cities of Davis, West Sacramento, Winters, and Woodland / Yolo County OES	Existing (2013)	Yolo County OES General Fund	Ongoing	Ongoing
Community Warning System	All / Yolo County OES	COMPLETE D (2005)	Yolo County OES General Fund	Completed	These systems are continually updated due to changing technology
Care and Shelter Planning to include People with Disabilities, the Elderly, Access and Functional Needs, and Animals	All / Yolo County Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA)	Existing (2013)	Yolo County OES General Fund	Ongoing	Rapidly changing planning effort due to evolving best practices

MITIGATION PROJECTS					
Mitigation Project	Jurisdiction/ Responsible Agency	New/ Existing or Completed/ Deleted	Estimated Cost and Potential Funding Source	Timeframe of Completion	Comments/ Progress
Community Emergency Response Training	Cities of Davis / Fire Department and West Sacramento / Fire Department	COMPLETED (2013)	Yolo County OES General Fund	Completed	Basic level of preparedness for families and neighborhoods
Develop Public Health and Mass Care Tiered Response System Countywide	All / Yolo County HHSA	DELETED (2013)	DELETED	Deleted	Major advance in capability within medical and human services communities to meet needs of Yolo County residents
2018 Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update	All / Yolo County OES	NEW (2016)	PDM, HMGP	2018	Five-year required update
DROUGHT					
Drought Contingency Plan	All / Yolo County OES	Existing (2013)	PDM, HMGP	2018	Ongoing
Drought Mitigation Plan	All / Yolo County OES	NEW (2017)	PDM, HMGP	2018	Includes effects of climate change
EARTHQUAKE					
Non-Structural Mitigation Outreach Program	All / Yolo County Community Services Department	Existing (2013)	Yolo County OES General Fund	Ongoing	Ongoing

MITIGATION PROJECTS					
Mitigation Project	Jurisdiction/ Responsible Agency	New/ Existing or Completed/ Deleted	Estimated Cost and Potential Funding Source	Timeframe of Completion	Comments/ Progress
FLOODING/LEVEE FAILURE					
Promote Flood Insurance (Cont'd participation in the NFIP)	Yolo County and the Cities of Davis, West Sacramento, Winters, Woodland / Yolo County OES	Existing (2013)	Yolo County OES General Fund	Ongoing	Ongoing
Davis Wastewater Treatment Plant Road Elevation	Davis / Public Works Department	NEW (2017)	PDM, HMGP	2019	Ongoing
Davis Wastewater Treatment Plant Berm	Davis / Public Works Department	NEW (2017)	PDM, HMGP	2019	Designed to 500-year floodplain standards
FIRM Map Updates	Davis / Public Works Department	NEW (2017)	PDM, FMA	Ongoing	To include H Street Pump Station

The strategies presented are deemed appropriate and effective by recommendation of the City of Davis.

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SECTION 4.0: PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 PLAN ADOPTION

Upon submission to the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) for review, and subsequent approval by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan will be presented to local government for formal adoption. As appropriate, the adopted plan and accompanying City of Davis Community Profile will then be incorporated into local general plans for integration into organizational policy.

4.2 PLAN MONITORING

The process of hazard mitigation does not end with the completion, approval, and adoption of the Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan and the City of Davis Community Profile. Within the lifespan of these documents (five years), local government along with community-based organizations will ensure that the mitigation goals and strategies identified are monitored, that plan administration will continue under a collaborative and cooperative umbrella, and that the document itself will be properly maintained.

The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services, as lead coordination agency for hazard mitigation planning within the Yolo OA, and will assist and support the ongoing collaborative efforts of the City of Davis, through the established Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. Specific plan maintenance activities by the Yolo County Office of Emergency Services and the City of Davis may include:

- Distribution of the HMP and Community Profile to all interested parties, including both written and digital formats
- Monitoring of the City of Davis mitigation project activities and dissemination of status reports
- Generation of reports relative to plan status, project management, and revision updates to executive leadership
- Preparations for plan eventual revision and updating

4.3 PLAN EVALUATION

Upon approval and adoption by the City of Davis, the prioritized mitigation strategies will be further developed for funding and implementation by the lead agencies. The plan describes the potential sources of Hazard Mitigation Strategy funding, and general procedures to obtain that funding.

The mitigation strategies represented and adopted within this plan are recommendations only, and must be approved and funded in order to be implemented as official mitigation solutions. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of jurisdictional and agency officials within the Yolo Operational Area to undertake project implementation based upon identified mitigation strategies, funding availability,

and local need when it arises. The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services will meet with the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee to evaluate the plan after each update meeting.

4.4 PLAN UPDATE

During the five-year update cycle, the Yolo County Office of Emergency Services will hold tri-annual update meetings with the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee and local stakeholders to discuss revisions to the plan. The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services will continue to hold public meetings after the first and third update meetings annually, and will continue to invite public participation in the update process via updated public surveys.

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APPENDIX A: ADOPTION LETTER

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RESOLUTION NO. 18-162, SERIES 2018

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE YOLO COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), requires all jurisdictions to be covered by a Pre-Disaster All Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency pre- and post-disaster mitigation grants and funding; and

WHEREAS, the City of Davis recognizes that no jurisdiction is immune from natural, technological or human-caused hazards and recognizes the importance of enhancing its ability to withstand hazards as well as the importance of reducing human suffering, property damage, interruption of public services and economic losses caused by those hazards; and

WHEREAS, the City of Davis participated in a collaborative effort led by the County of Yolo, involving various local and tribal government jurisdictions, public authorities, special districts, and selected community-based organizations; and

WHEREAS, the Yolo County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Update focuses on potential impacts of natural hazards, and includes an assessment of these natural hazards, a plan to mitigate them, and methods of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the Plan at least once every five years.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Davis does hereby adopt the Yolo County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Davis on this 11th day of September, 2018 by the following vote:


AYES: Arnold, Carson, Frerichs, Partida, Lee

NOES: None



Brett Lee
Mayor

ATTEST:



S. Mirabile, CMC
City Clerk