

# 5

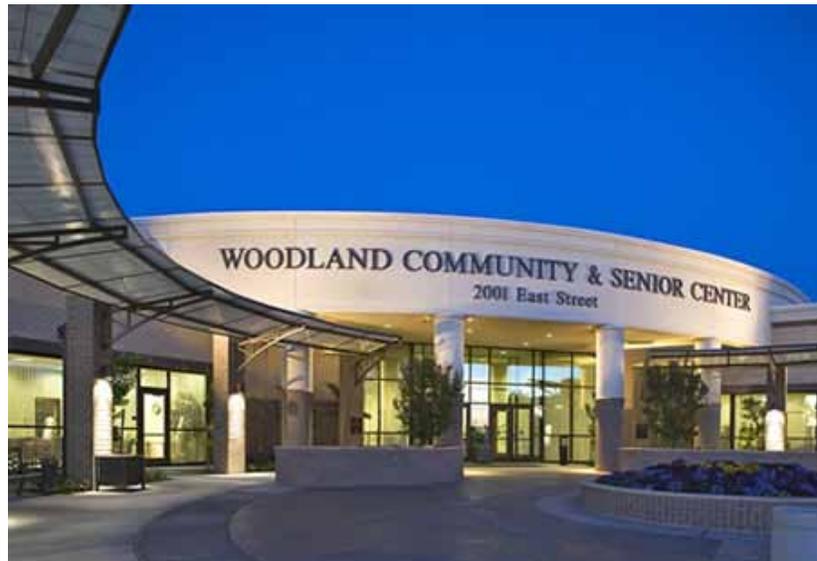
## PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT



## 5.1 Introduction and Purpose

City development is dependent on a comprehensive network of public facilities and services. Each type of service has a unique set of opportunities and constraints and must adapt to growth and change differently.

The purpose of the Public Facilities and Services Element is to provide a policy framework for the City to manage infrastructure and services, identify areas for improvement, and ensure that public utilities and services meet the needs of the community as the city grows. More specifically, the Public Facilities and Services Element addresses the planning, provision, and maintenance of police and fire services; parks and recreational facilities and programs; schools; water, recycled water, wastewater, drainage/stormwater, solid waste systems; and other public facilities.



The Woodland community takes great pride in the diversity and quality of its parks and recreation activities.

## The Public Facilities and Services Element is organized as follows:

- **Section 5.1: Introduction and Purpose.** Introduces the topics covered in this Element and outlines the Element's relationship to State law, and the Visioning Statement and Guiding Principles.
- **Section 5.2: Police.** Describes police services in Woodland, response times, and service standards.
- **Section 5.3: Fire and Emergency Medical Services.** Describes fire and emergency medical services in Woodland, response times, and international service organization rating.
- **Section 5.4: Parks and Recreation.** Presents existing parks and recreational facilities and programs, planning improvements, and current standards and deficiencies.
- **Section 5.5: Schools.** Provides an overview of existing educational facilities in Woodland, including public and private schools and higher education. Describes current unmet facility needs and joint use agreements for facilities.
- **Section 5.6: Public Utilities.** Discusses potable water, including water supply and water demand. Provides an overview of current capacity and planning improvements of Woodland's wastewater collection and facilities. Describes existing storm drainage facilities, planned improvements, and low impact development, and presents solid waste collection and disposal in Woodland. Also presents other utilities, including natural gas and telecommunications such as broadband technology.
- **Section 5.7: Goals and Policies.**

### Relationship to State Law

While Public Facilities and Services is not a mandated element, it does include a number of topics that are required to be addressed in general plans, according to State law, as shown in Table 5-1. State law (Government Code Section 65302(a)) requires general plans to address land uses for education, public buildings and grounds, and solid and liquid waste disposal facilities. In addition, Government Code Section 65302(g) requires that they address the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks. This includes consideration of police, fire, and emergency medical services. Open space for outdoor recreation is another required

subject that is discussed in this Element. Water supply and demand is also required to be included in the general plan (Government Code Section 65302(d)) and is addressed in this Element. Water quality is discussed in the Sustainability, Conservation, and Open Space Element.

TABLE 5-1: LAND USE TOPICS REQUIRED BY STATE LAW

<i>Required Topic</i>	<i>Addressed in this Element</i>
Police and Fire Services	Yes
Open space for outdoor recreation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of outstanding scenic, historic, and cultural value</li> <li>• Areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes</li> <li>• Access to lakeshores, beaches, rivers, and streams</li> <li>• Areas that link major recreation and open space land such as utility easements, river banks, stream banks, and scenic highway corridors</li> </ul>	Yes
Education	Yes
Public Buildings and Grounds	Yes
Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal Facilities	Yes
Water Supply and Demand	Yes
Stormwater Management	Yes
Public Utilities and Facilities	Yes

### Relationship to Visioning Statement and Guiding Principles

The Public Facilities and Services Element reflects several values expressed in the community’s Visioning Statement and Guiding Principles, including providing a “well-maintained infrastructure” and “excellent schools.” In addition, the Element directly supports the following Guiding Principles:

- **Public Services:** Provide realistic, supportable and appropriate levels of public service that are sustainable and fiscally sound.
- **Safety:** Ensure that Woodland remains a safe place to live, protected from natural and manmade hazards.
- **Quality Education:** Foster quality educational and enrichment opportunities.

## 5.2 Police

Law enforcement services are provided by the City of Woodland Police Department. The Department has a staff of 79 paid employees, including 64 sworn patrol officers and 15 non-sworn support personnel. The City of Woodland Police Department is located at 1000 Lincoln Avenue, as shown on Figure 5-1.

The Police Department currently staffs four full time beats in the northeast, northwest, southwest and southeast quadrants of the city. An additional fifth beat covering Downtown is staffed during the daytime. However, given calls for service under existing conditions, the Police Chief has expressed that this fifth beat should be staffed full-time. Ultimately to adequately cover existing development plus the anticipated buildout of Spring Lake and future development in SP-1 and SP-3, the City would require six police beats, staffed continuously. Development in SP-2 would require a seventh police beat, staffed continuously. Beyond this, additional staff and policing resources will be needed to account for workload and to meet response time standards.

### Response Time Standards

The Police Department dispatches police personnel based on priority level, Priority One being the highest. Priority One calls are major crimes or incidents “In-Progress”, requiring immediate dispatch. Priority Two calls are minor crimes or incidents “In-Progress” or just occurred within 10 minutes. Priority Three calls are



Woodland's Police Department provides law enforcement services for the community.

*Police dispatch calls are based on priority level.*

any major crimes or incidents that are not “In-Progress.” Priority Four calls are any minor crimes or incidents that are not “In-Progress.” Lastly, Priority Five calls are the lowest priority call (e.g. follow up on a cold case) that police personnel deal with as time permits.

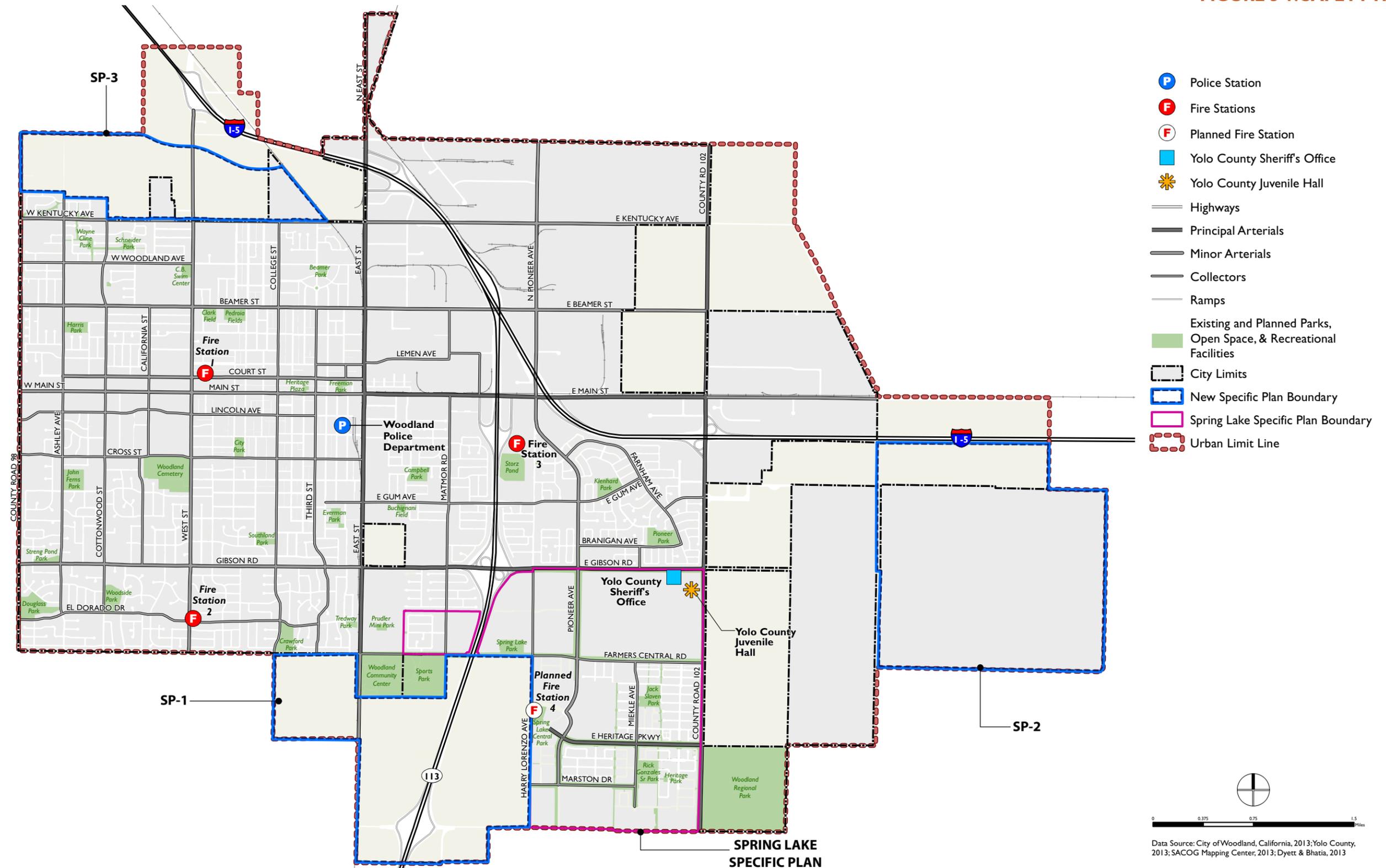
Standards for response times are based on the dispatch time (measured from the start of the call) until the first unit’s arrival. The Police Department’s response time standard is five minutes for Priority One calls, six minutes for Priority Two calls, 25 minutes for Priority Three calls, 40 minutes for Priority Four calls and 45 minutes for Priority Five calls. As shown in Table 5-2, in 2015, the Police Department’s average actual response time for Priority One, Two, and Three calls was about two or three minutes longer than the department’s standard, while response times for Priority Four and Five calls were well within the response time standard. In contrast to the other calls, Priority Five calls have a much lower response time because officers are often responding to pending calls with higher priorities, so Priority Five calls are often closed at the dispatch level.

TABLE 5-2: POLICE DEPARTMENT RESPONSE TIMES, 2015

<b>Priority Level</b>	<b>Policy Department Standards (minutes)</b>	<b>Average Actual Response Time (minutes)</b>
Priority One	5:00	7:30
Priority Two	6:00	9:26
Priority Three	25:00	28:00
Priority Four	40:00	30:25
Priority Five	45:00	4:52

Source: City of Woodland Police Department, 2016.

FIGURE 5-1: SAFETY FACILITIES



Data Source: City of Woodland, California, 2013; Yolo County, 2013; SACOG Mapping Center, 2013; Dyett & Bhatia, 2013

*This page intentionally left blank.*

## Service Standards

The Police Department does not have service standards based on population. Rather, the department determines staffing needs based on the amount of uncommitted time per officer, number of calls for service per officer per day, and number of major crimes assigned to detectives per day. Patrol officers should average a minimum of 40 percent of unobligated patrol time per shift. Currently, they average 15 percent unobligated time. As the city continues to develop, the average unobligated patrol time should never drop below 15 percent, and the Police Department should take active steps to achieve the 40 percent standard.



The Woodland Fire Department has served and protected the Planning Area since 1982.

## 5.3 Fire and Emergency Medical Services

The Woodland Fire Department provides fire and emergency medical services (EMS) in the Planning Area. In 1982, the City of Woodland Fire Department merged with the Springlake Fire Protection District, and it now protects an area of 56 square miles, which includes 41 square miles of rural area located north, east, and south of the city limits.

As shown on Figure 5-1, the City of Woodland Fire Department operates three fire stations, with an engine company at each one: 101 Court Street (Station #1), 1619 West Street (Station #2), and 1550 Springlake Court (Station #3). The Department operates a ladder truck out of Station #3 that is utilized for suppression activities, air support, technical rescue, and light support. Currently, the Fire Department provides service to the Springlake Fire Protection District from the three existing fire stations located in Woodland. The Fire Department is staffed with 45 personnel and is assisted by a part-time administrative staff person. Currently, the Fire Department is only staffed to meet National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards for low hazard fires, and they currently rely heavily on their mutual aid partners for support to meet NFPA standards for higher risk fire incidents.

---

*Land use decisions, such as the location and density of new development, bear a significant relationship to the adequacy and cost of fire protection.*

Land use decisions, such as the location and density of new development, bear a significant relationship to the adequacy and cost of fire protection. To help maintain adequate response times, the Fire Department has identified a need for additional fire stations in the city. To serve the Spring Lake Specific Plan area, a fourth fire station is planned for the Spring Lake Specific Plan area on a one-acre site, as part of the Spring Lake Center that will adjoin the Central Park; alternatively, fire services could be provided by relocating an existing station to serve the Spring Lake Specific Plan area, instead of constructing a new station in the area. In addition, as SP-3 develops, it may be necessary to relocate one of the City's existing fire stations in order to improve coverage in the northern area of the city. A fifth station will need to be added in the SP-2 area to service the substantial new population on the east side of the city.

## Response Time Standards

The Fire Department establishes response time standards for its services, measured from the time the unit leaves the station to the time the unit arrives at the scene. In alignment with NFPA 1710 standards, the Fire Department's standards are a 60 second turnout time for EMS calls and an 80 second turnout time for fire and special operations. The first engine should have a travel time of four minutes or less for a fire suppression incident and eight minutes or less for the deployment of an initial full alarm assignment. For an emergency medical incident, travel time should also be four minutes or less. NFPA standards require that the Fire Department meet these response time standards 90 percent of the time. In 2015, as shown in Table 5-3, the Fire Department met the NFPA standard for deployment of an initial full alarm assignment nearly 94 percent of the time, arrival at an emergency medical incident 81 percent of the time, and arrival at fire suppression incidents 70 percent of the time.

TABLE 5-3: FIRE DEPARTMENT SERVICES STANDARDS

<i>Service</i>	<i>Time Standard</i>	<i>Percentage of Services that Achieve the Time Standard</i>
Emergency Medical Service Call	60 seconds turnout time, at least 90% of the time	Unknown
Fire and Special Operations Response	80 seconds turnout time, at least 90% of the time	Unknown
Arrival at Fire Suppression Incident	4 minutes or less travel time of the first arriving engine, at least 90% of the time	70.0%
Deployment of an Initial Full Alarm Assignment	8 minutes or less travel time of the first arriving engine, at least 90% of the time	93.6%
Arrival at Emergency Medical Incident	4 minutes or less travel time, at least 90% of the time	81.0%
Dispatch Call Answering Time <sup>1</sup>	15 seconds or less, at least 95% of the time, and 40 seconds or less, at least 99% of the time	n/a
Dispatch Call Processing Time <sup>1</sup>	60 seconds or less, 90% of the time; and 90 seconds or less, 99% of the time	n/a

Notes:

1. While the City has a time standard for Dispatch Call Answering and Processing Times, Dispatch is a separate entity and the City has limited control over its performance.

Source: City of Woodland, 2016.



The City of Woodland Fire Department has been able to meet response time standards. New facilities may need to be developed in order to serve new growth.

### Insurance Service Organization (ISO) Rating

Fire departments are rated by ISO's Public Protection Classification (PPC) program. The program uses the Fire Suppression Rating Schedule (FSRS), which is comprised of a long list of elements a community may use to fight fires effectively. Each element is given a point score. Using the point scores and various formulas, ISO derives a PPC rating. On a scale of 1 (exemplary fire protection) to 10 (not meeting minimum criteria), Woodland scored a 3 for areas inside the city limits and 8B for areas in the Springlake Fire Protection District, which means that the community provides superior fire-protection services and fire-alarm facilities but lacks the water supply required of scores 8 and lower. The Fire Department will continue to strive to maintain a rating of 3 or better.

## 5.4 Parks and Recreation

Parks and recreation activities foster community interaction and a sense of community involvement. Woodland's diverse population has varied parks and recreation interests. The City seeks to provide an opportunity for all segments of the population to enjoy an integrated system of passive and active recreation facilities.

### Park Classifications

The City provides its residents with several types of parks and recreation facilities, which are classified as follows:

- **Mini Parks/Plazas:** A small park that provides a neighborhood amenity of passive recreation to small neighborhood areas. Mini parks and plazas typically range from 0.1 to 2.5 acres. These parks may have picnic areas, play structures, open lawn and trees, paved areas, and contribute to giving green space to neighborhood streets that would ordinarily be developed all in residential lots. Small hardscaped plazas with seating areas, fountains, public art, or similar amenities may also function as mini parks or plazas in the Downtown, along corridors, or other mixed use environments.
- **Neighborhood Park:** A small, mostly passive recreation area that serves an individual neighborhood with a range of about one-half mile (10-minute walking distance). They typically range in size from 2.5 to 15 acres. Neighborhood parks may have informal multi-use turf areas, a pair of full-court basketball courts, a pair of tennis courts, toddler and youth play areas (separated), group or individual picnic areas, restrooms, and/or a youth sport practice field (multi-use turf area).
- **Community Park:** A large, mostly passive recreation area dominated by open turf, shade trees, picnic areas, plazas, trails, and playgrounds. Community parks typically range in size from 15 to 25 acres. These parks serve multiple neighborhoods, and may have areas for basketball, tennis, handball, bocce, horseshoes, shuffleboard, or other similar activities. A community focal point or point of interest is common and suggested in a community park, such as a swimming pool, water feature, dog park, or amphitheater. Community parks may have a single or pair of active sport fields for competition and/or practice but do not have a concentration of active sports fields, and may contain community recreation buildings parking and restroom buildings.

*Refer to the Sustainability, Conservation, and Open Space Element for greater detail on open space in Woodland.*



The Woodland Sports Park provides space for youth and adult athletic teams and tournaments.

- **Community Sports Park:** A large, active, concentrated youth and/or adult sports-oriented park, with lighted fields and courts, parking areas, restrooms, concessions buildings, maintenance buildings, group picnic areas, bike and pedestrian trails, dog park, and toddler and youth playgrounds.
- **Recreational Facilities:** A single or multi-active recreational feature such as a swimming pool or ballfield complex with restrooms. May also include a parking lot.
- **Linear Park/Greenbelts:** A landscaped, linear shaped open area used for recreation and non-motorized transportation. Greenbelts may have playgrounds, open turf or planted areas, shade trees, plazas, and picnic areas connected by continuous bike/walking paths.
- **Open Space:** Minimally-maintained, undeveloped areas set aside for passive uses, scenic beauty, and relief from developed areas, and should contain and be accessible by a trail system. May be part of a habitat conservation easement area and/or include environmental education facilities. Also includes stormwater detention basins, which assist in containing peak storm flows and are publicly accessible when dry.

## Existing Facilities and Recreation Programs

The City of Woodland owns and operates numerous parks and recreation facilities, with programming of park resources and maintenance of facilities provided by the Community Services Department. The City has nine mini parks/plazas, 15 neighborhood parks, one community sports park, and six recreational facilities, including the 13-acre Woodland Community and Senior Center. The City also owns a 154-acre undeveloped park site known as Woodland Regional Park, which is located just beyond new residential development along County Road 102 (CR 102) and County Road 25 (CR 25) on the east side of Woodland. This site has significant habitat value and the majority will be protected through a habitat conservation easement. Improvements will be made to provide public access via a trail network on the site, including parking and structures to support public use of the property consistent with the conservation easement. The former borrow pit will be converted to a stormwater runoff/detention pond and improved to enhance the habitat value of the property.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Woodland Regional Park has remnants of an old waste fill site and is populated with Special-Status species.

There is limited linear park space in Woodland today. The most developed areas for linear greenbelts are located within the Spring Lake Specific Plan area, approved in 2001. Otherwise, there are areas that include wider sidewalks (such as CR102, a portion of the east side of County Road 98, and the greenbelt south of Kentucky Avenue), where walking, biking, and running is facilitated; however, this system is incomplete. Where feasible, linear trails, paths, and greenbelts throughout the city should connect and be linked to regional bike routes in order to create an integrated system of trails. Safe linkages for pedestrian and biking use on a more regional scale are highly encouraged, such as an off-street linked path between Woodland and Davis.

Altogether, Woodland contains a total of approximately 408 acres of parks and recreation facilities. This total includes about 139 acres of developed parkland, 246 acres of undeveloped parkland (including undeveloped parks and stormwater detention basins), and 24 acres of other facilities. The City also anticipates that additional parkland will be created as part of future development. Woodland's current inventory of parks and recreation facilities is listed in Table 5-4 and shown in Figure 5-2.

The Community Services Department provides recreation programs to more than 50,000 Woodland residents annually. Examples of programs include youth sports, adult sports, youth and adult aquatics classes, senior services, youth and adult enrichment programs and various other leisure and recreation opportunities. Priorities for recreation programs in the coming years include increasing use of existing programs and facilities by expanding contract classes, art classes, and teen programs. For more detail on recreation programs and community facilities, refer to the Healthy Lifestyles Element.

### Planned Improvements to Parks and Recreation Facilities

The City plans additional park development as part of the Spring Lake Specific Plan (SLSP), which at buildout will include more than 4,000 new housing units. Jack Slaven Park (8 acres) is the first of the neighborhood parks to be developed in Spring Lake, which will total 30 acres of parkland when fully developed.

Moreover, for any new future master or specific plan area, parkland will be required to support residential development. The precise amount, type, and location of the new parkland would be determined during the planning process, and it must be consistent with the parkland requirements in this General Plan.

*For more detail on recreation programs and community facilities, refer to the Healthy Community Element.*



Jack Slaven Park is the first to be developed in the Spring Lake Specific Plan area and includes a water play feature.

TABLE 5-4: PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

<i>Park or Recreation Facility Name</i>	<i>Facility Location</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
<b><i>Mini Parks/Plazas</i></b>		
Beamer Circle	Palm Avenue	0.5
Heritage Plaza and Parking Lot	713 Main Street	0.7
Heritage Park	Summerset (Spring Lake Area)	1.0
Jeff Roddy Park	264 Mallard Drive	0.5
North Park (Small Park)	313 Redwing Drive	0.3
North Park L&L (Small Unnamed Park)	Cardinal Drive and Robin Drive	0.3
Traynham Park	313 Redwing Drive	1.1
Tredway Park	1701 Sixth Street	1.2
Woodland West	412 Dove Drive	0.4
<b>Subtotal Mini Parks/Plazas</b>		<b>6.0</b>
<b><i>Neighborhood Parks</i></b>		
Beamer Park	810 Hollister Road	2.3
Campbell Park	701 Thomas Street	5.6
Christiansen Park	202 Beamer Street	2.0
City Park	629 Cleveland Street	3.9
Cline Park	223 Teton Place	3.8
Crawford Park	1733 College Street	8.3
Everman Park	929 Cottage Drive	3.4
John Ferns Park	750 W. Southwood Drive	9.3
Freeman Park	1001 Main Street	2.3
Harris Park	100 Imperial Street	3.1
Jack Slaven Park	1705 Mickle Drive	8.0
Pioneer Park	1925 Branigan Avenue	10.0
Rick Gonzales Sr Park	2109 Mickle Avenue	7.0
Schneider Park (Greenbelt Park)	179 Schuler Ranch Drive	3.2
Southland Park	1310 College Street	4.0
Spring Lake Park	1904 Shellhammer Drive	2.0
Woodside Park	1615 Cottonwood Street	8.2
<b>Subtotal Neighborhood Parks</b>		<b>86.4</b>
<b><i>Community Sports Parks</i></b>		
Sports Park (developed areas)	2001 East Street	17.6
<b>Subtotal Community Sports Parks</b>		<b>17.6</b>

TABLE 5-4: PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

<i>Park or Recreation Facility Name</i>	<i>Facility Location</i>	<i>Acreege</i>
<b><i>Recreational Facilities</i></b>		
Camarena / Pedroia Field	202 Beamer Street	3.7
Clark Field	70 Beamer Street	3.5
Community and Senior Center	2001 East Street	12.9
Community Swim Center	155 N. West Street	2.8
Harris Field	Ashley Avenue	2.4
Klenhard Park	1771 East Gum Avenue	7.2
<b>Subtotal Recreational Facilities</b>		<b>32.5</b>
<b><i>Linear Park</i></b>		
Spring Lake (Greenbelts)	Various, within Spring Lake	5.0
<b>Subtotal Linear Park Facilities</b>		<b>5.0</b>
<b>TOTAL DEVELOPED PARKLAND</b>		<b>147.5</b>
<b><i>Undeveloped Parkland</i></b>		
Prudler Mini Park	East Street and Sports Park Drive	1.4
Regional Park <sup>1</sup>	County Roads 102 & 25	154.2
Spring Lake Neighborhood Parks (undeveloped)	Spring Lake, Rick Gonzales Sr, and Jack Slaven remainder parks, Spring Lake Central Park	14.8
Greenbelts/Linear Parks (undeveloped)	Various	14.0
Sports Park (undeveloped)	2001 East Street	39.5
<b>Subtotal Undeveloped Parkland</b>		<b>223.9</b>
<b><i>Detention Basins</i></b>		
Douglass Park (Holding Pond) Detention Basin	827 Saratoga Drive	11.3
Streng Park Pond	Gibson & Columbia Drive	2.5
Sports Park	2001 East Street	5.0
Storz Pond	SR 113 & Saipan Drive	13.8
<b>Subtotal Detention Basins</b>		<b>32.6</b>
<b>TOTAL UNDEVELOPED PARKLAND</b>		<b>256.5</b>
<b>TOTAL DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED PARKLAND</b>		<b>404.0</b>
<b><i>Other Facilities</i></b>		
Woodland Cemetery	800 West Street	23.5
<b>TOTAL OTHER FACILITIES</b>		<b>23.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES</b>		<b>427.5</b>

Note: Some totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

1. The Regional Park has the remnants of an old waste fill site and is populated with Special Status species. It is unclear at this time whether the site will be used as park space for the city. It may in the future be designated as habitat through a conservation easement.

Source: City of Woodland, 2016.

### Parkland Standards

This General Plan establishes a goal to provide 6.0 acres of parks for every 1,000 residents. As shown in Table 5-5, based on the 2013 population, Woodland currently provides a ratio of 2.6 acres of developed park area per 1,000 residents, while the current undeveloped park area ratio is 4.6 acres per 1,000 residents. Together, the overall ratio is 7.3 acres of developed and undeveloped park area per 1,000 residents, which is higher than the General Plan’s parkland standard of 6.0 acres.

This General Plan anticipates a total buildout population of 75,000 residents by 2035. If no additional parkland were to be established, the City would not meet the General Plan standard of 6.0 acres per 1,000 residents for the projected 2035 population, as shown in Table 5-5, with ratios of 2.0 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents and an additional 3.4 acres of undeveloped parkland per 1,000 residents by 2035. However, it is required that new parkland would be created to serve new growth, ensuring that the parkland standard would still be met

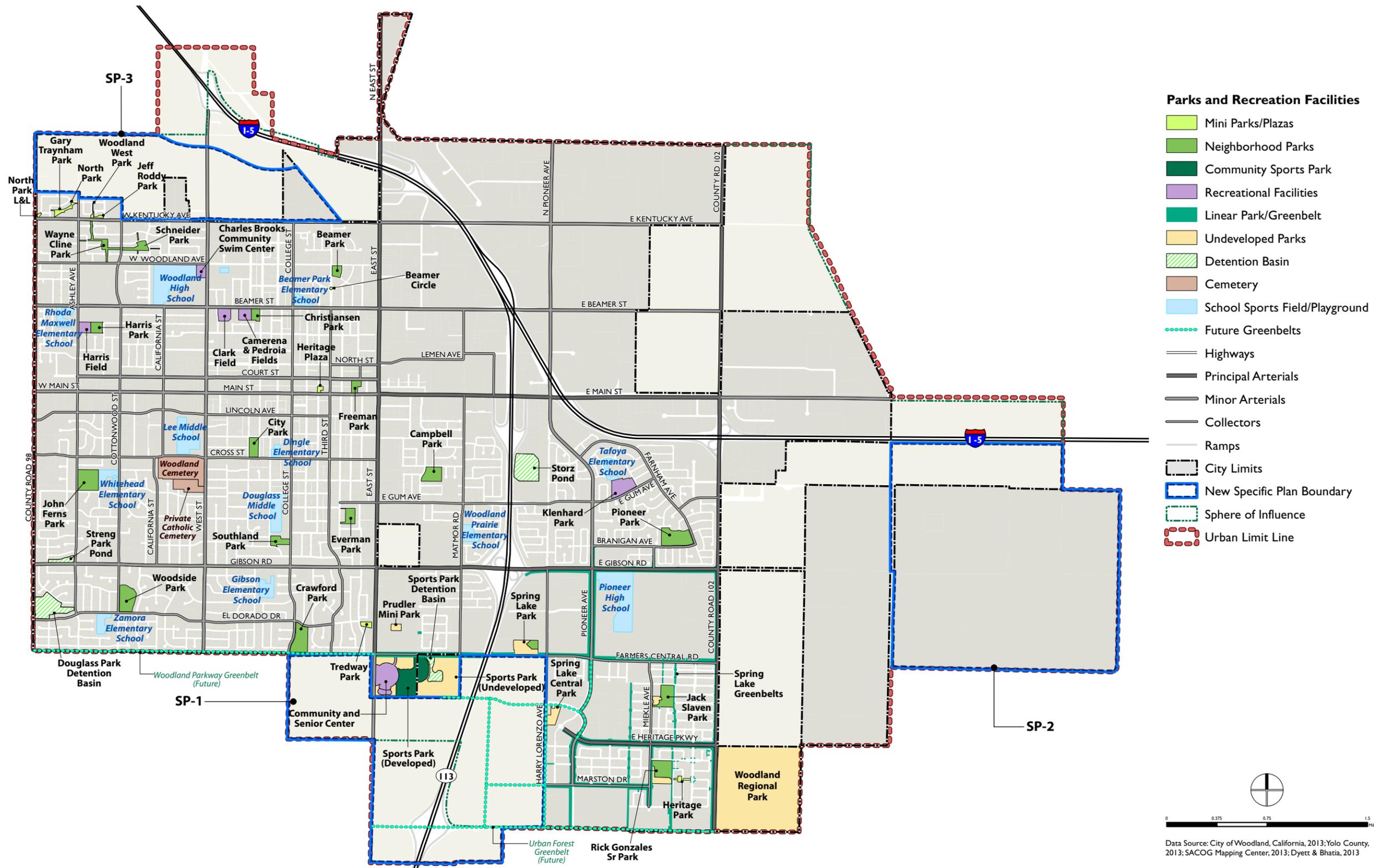
TABLE 5-5: CURRENT AND FUTURE PARK RATIOS

<i>Existing Parks and Recreation Facilities</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Current Parks Ratio: Acreage per 1,000 Residents<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Future Parks Ratio: Acreage per 1,000 Residents<sup>2</sup></i>
Developed Parkland Total Acres	147.5	2.6	2.0
Undeveloped Parkland Total Acres	256.5	4.6	3.4
<b>Developed and Undeveloped Parkland Total Acres<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>404.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>General Park Parkland Standard</b>		<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>

Notes:

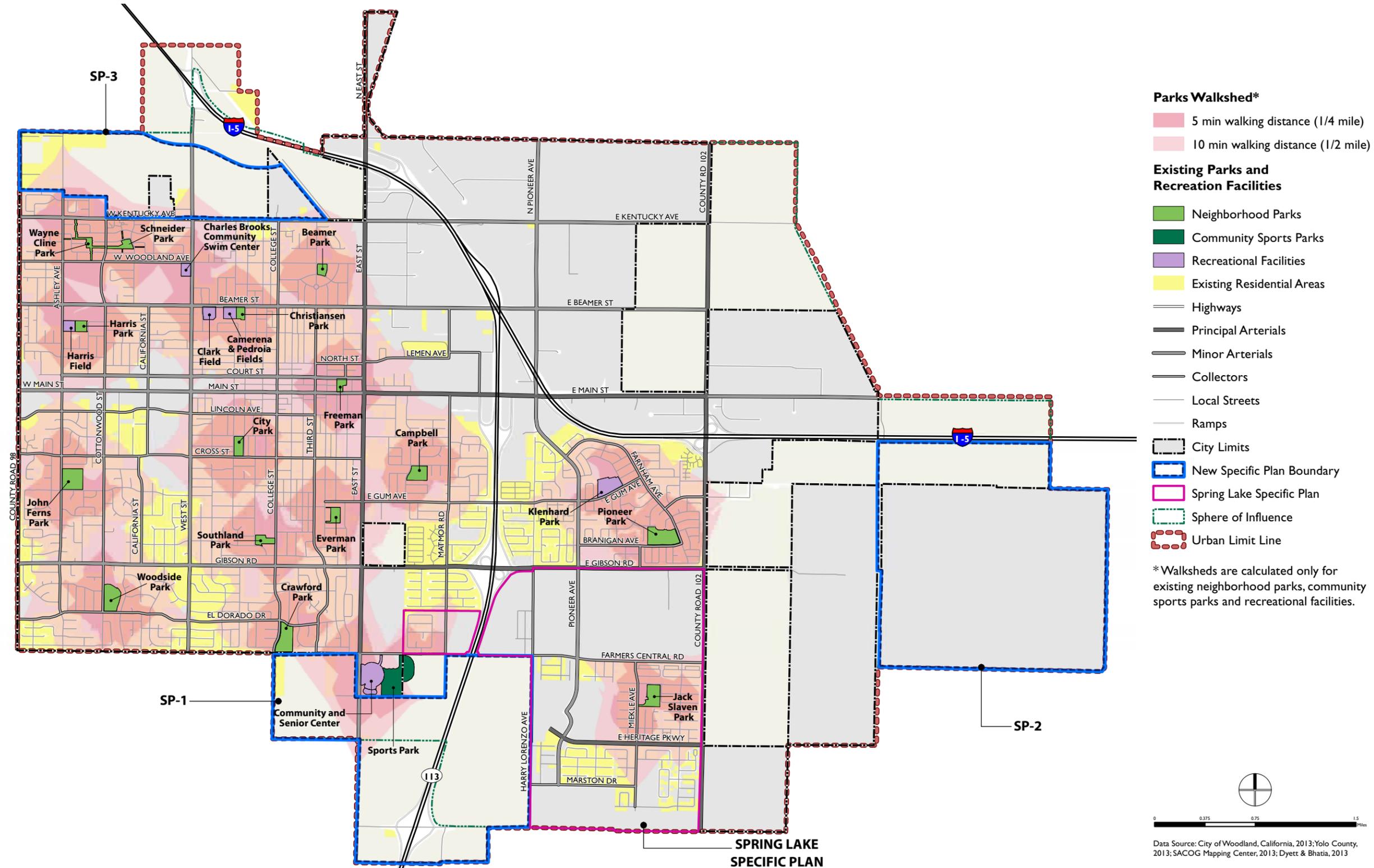
1. Current Parks Ratio based on the 2013 existing population of 55,700 residents and existing parks and recreation facilities acreage.
2. Future Parks Ratio based on the projected 2035 population of 75,000 residents and existing parks and recreation facilities acreage.
3. Numbers may not total due to rounding.

FIGURE 5-2: PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES



Data Source: City of Woodland, California, 2013; Yolo County, 2013; SACOG Mapping Center, 2013; Dyett & Bhatia, 2013

FIGURE 5-3: ACCESS TO NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES



While Woodland does currently meet its parkland standard, parkland is not evenly distributed throughout the city. As a general rule of recreation planning, every residence should be within a quarter-mile (5-minute walking distance) of a neighborhood park. Figure 5-3 shows the quarter mile and half-mile walk-sheds from existing parks, and highlights existing residential areas that do not fall into that area.

The General Plan sets standards and seeks to provide for the development and maintenance of parks and recreation facilities, sports and ball fields and expanded recreation activities. The City plans for the development, operation, improvement, and maintenance of parks and recreational facilities in the Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Master Plan. It contains an inventory and analysis of existing parks and open spaces, as well as potential new park areas; the Master Plan also provides an analysis of current demand and future trends for parks and recreational facilities. The Master Plan identifies detailed policies and standards for parks and recreational facilities, and it contains an implementation plan with actions, costs, and funding sources. Last adopted in 2004, an update to the Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Master Plan was commenced in 2015 and will be finalized upon adoption of the General Plan to reflect the policies outlined in the General Plan. The City also has a Master Plan to plan for improvements and maintenance of the Sports Park at the Community and Senior Center.

Recreation and community services and programming are important to the Woodland community, and a diversity of classes and programs will continue to be provided for the benefit of the community over the next twenty years. The Parks and Recreation Commission and the Commission on Aging are integral to recreation and community services in Woodland, as they guide implementation measures for parks and recreational facilities and programming, influence the type and amount of recreational programming, and encourage volunteers to assist with parks and recreation programming, services, and maintenance. In addition, the City will continue to work with the school district and other public and community groups to jointly use facilities and operate programs. The precise location of future park sites will be determined by the City in conjunction with new development and based upon available and appropriately located land.



New neighborhood and community parks are built in new residential areas to serve and support growth. The Woodland General Plan establishes a standard for parkland per population that serves community needs and that can be realistically maintained by the City.

*The section on Open Space for the Preservation of Natural Resources in the Sustainability, Conservation, and Open Space Element also addresses the use of parks for open space.*



Pioneer High School and Woodland High School both exceeded the District's target graduation rate of 90 percent in the 2011-2012 school year.

## 5.5 Schools

Schools often act as focal points for neighborhoods and can serve as gathering places and provide open space and recreation opportunities. The City does not operate any of the schools in Woodland, nor does it have land use authority over school location, design, or construction decisions. However, the City does maintain a collaborative relationship with the public school district, the Woodland Community College, and private schools in the area.

### Existing Facilities

#### Public Schools

Woodland Joint Unified School District (WJUSD) provides public education from kindergarten through 12th grade to residents in the Planning Area, as well as nearby unincorporated areas of Knight's Landing, Yolo, and Zamora. The District includes 10 elementary schools, one charter elementary school, two middle schools, two comprehensive senior high schools for grades 9-12, and one continuation high school. Additionally, there are three alternative education programs, six pre-schools, three infant-toddler programs, and an adult education center. Two of the District's elementary schools and one of the District's high schools are located outside the Planning Area. Altogether, just over 10,100 students attend public schools in WJUSD, 9,400 of whom attend school in the Planning Area. Public schools and enrollment for all schools are detailed in Table 5-6 and are mapped on Figure 5-4.

#### Private Schools

Private schools located in Woodland include Woodland Christian School (preschool and K-12) and Holy Rosary Parish School (preschool and K-8). The Woodland Christian School has two campuses, the West Campus (K-8) located at 1515 West Street and the Matmor Campus (9-12) located at 1787 Matmor Road. The Holy Rosary Parish School is located at 505 California Street. Both schools are accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

## Higher Education

Accredited in 2008, Woodland Community College (WCC) is a two-year community college located at 2300 East Gibson Road in Woodland on a 112-acre parcel in the northeast corner of the Spring Lake area. WCC provides a number of academic, transfer, and enrichment programs to students throughout Yolo County. In 2007, WCC completed a new 72,000 square foot learning resource center, doubling the existing footprint of the college. The new center provides 25 lecture rooms and classrooms, an expanded library, math and writing labs, and a large community events room. WCC also completed a newly remodeled student services center in 2010. During the 2015-16 school year, about 3,980 students attended WCC.

## Quality Education Opportunities

Woodland takes pride in its educational sector, and schools are an important and valued asset in the community. While the City of Woodland does not operate schools, it does frequently partner and collaborate with public, private, and higher education providers to support high quality educational opportunities for all residents. The City also partners with educational providers to ensure adequate access is available and that facilities are well-maintained.

## Standards and Student Generation Rates

The Woodland Joint Unified School District calculates school capacities for each school based on the number of permanent classrooms, the number of portable classrooms, the number of classrooms used for programs other than classroom instruction, and loading standards. The District currently uses a 24 student per classroom loading factor for kindergarten and first grade, a 32 student per classroom loading factor for grades 2-6, and a 36 student per classroom loading factor for grades 7-12; these are the permitted class sizes per union contract language. By comparison, State standards for student loading factors are 25 students per classroom for elementary schools and 27 students per classroom for middle and high schools.

The District projects an ongoing decline of 0.5 percent in student enrollment in the near term, based on projections made in January 2013. The District uses student generation factors (students per new dwelling units) for single- and multi-family development



Woodland Community College serves approximately 4,000 students from across Yolo County, offering programs in liberal arts, humanities, social services, and technology.

TABLE 5-6: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN WOODLAND JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

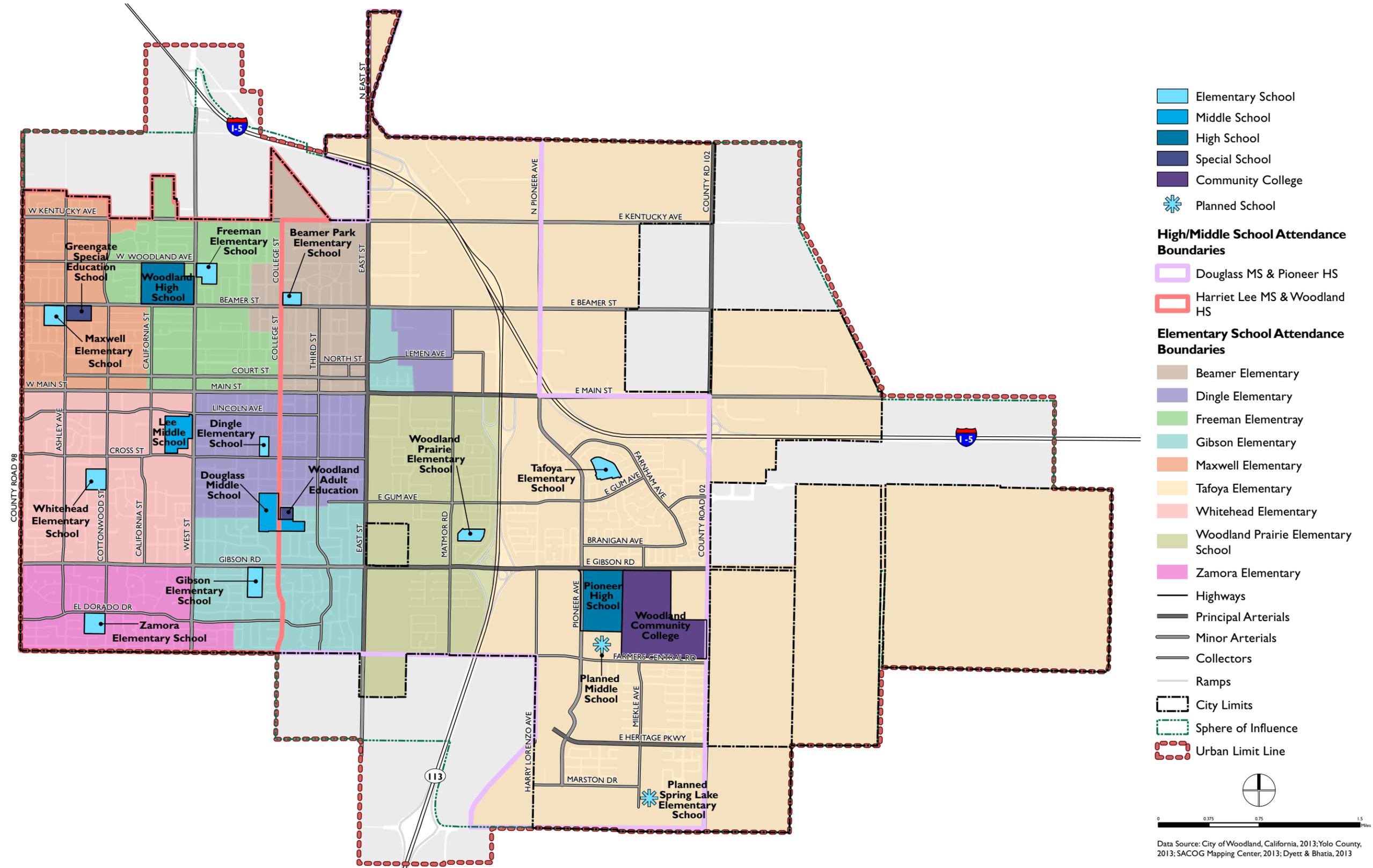
School	Total Enrollment 2012-2013	State Loading Capacity		District Loading Capacity	
		Total Capacity <sup>2</sup>	Percent Under-utilized	Total Capacity <sup>3</sup>	Percent Under-utilized
<b>Elementary Schools (K-6)</b>					
Beamer	504	550	8%	704	28%
Dingle	406	525	23%	672	40%
Freeman	485	600	19%	768	37%
Gibson	631	725	13%	928	32%
Maxwell	501	675	26%	864	42%
Plainfield	313	450	30%	576	46%
Tafoya	831	875	5%	1,120	26%
Whitehead	423	575	26%	736	43%
Woodland Prairie	645	750	14%	960	33%
Zamora	575	550	-5%	704	18%
Sci-Tech	252	275	8%	352	28%
Subtotal Elementary	5,566	6,550	15%	8,384	34%
<b>Middle Schools (7-8)</b>					
Douglass	865	1,107	22%	1,312	34%
Lee	673	1,134	41%	1,344	50%
Subtotal Middle Schools	1,538	2,241	31%	2,656	42%
<b>High Schools (9-12)</b>					
Cache Creek	149	297	50%	352	58%
Pioneer	1,557	1,944	20%	2,304	32%
Woodland	1,297	2,187	41%	2,592	50%
Subtotal High Schools	3,003	4,428	32%	5,248	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,107</b>	<b>13,219</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>16,288</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>Total Within Planning Area</b>	<b>9,393</b>	<b>12,197</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>15,008</b>	<b>37%</b>

Notes:

1. Schools located outside Planning Area.
2. Total capacity based on a 25 student loading factor for elementary and 27 student loading factor for middle and high school.
3. Total capacity based on a 24 student loading factor for kindergarten and first grade, 32 student loading factor for grades 2-6, and a 36 student loading factor for grades 7-12.

Source: Woodland Joint Unified School District, 2013; Jack Schreder &amp; Associates, 2011; California Department of Education, 2013; CDE Data quest.

FIGURE 5-4: PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN PLANNING AREA



*This page intentionally left blank.*

in order to project student enrollment. Table 5-7 summarizes the student generation factors used by the District.

### Current Unmet Facility Needs

Should new development occur primarily to the south, this General Plan projects that Woodland would add up to 7,000 dwelling units by 2035. If this were to occur, it is assumed that there would be a higher amount of infill development with multi-family dwelling units accounting for approximately 39 percent of all new dwelling units citywide. Based on these assumptions, it is estimated that the District would add 3,589 new student enrollments by 2035, using the student generation factors provided in Table 5-7 below.

Should new development occur primarily to the east, this General Plan projects that Woodland would add up to 7,000 dwelling units by 2035. If this were to occur, it is assumed that multi-family dwelling units would account for approximately 30 percent of all new dwelling units citywide. Based on these assumptions, it is estimated that the District would add 3,759 new student enrollments by 2035, using the student generation factors provided in Table 5-7 below.

Using the District's classroom loading factors for determining school capacity, existing facilities accommodate student enrollment growth generated by new development, irregardless of whether new growth occurs primarily to the south or to the east, as shown in Tables 5-8a and 5-8b. However, when using the State's classroom loading factors of 25 for elementary and 27 for middle and high schools, the projected enrollment exceeds the available capacity for elementary schools if growth occurs primarily to the south, and for elementary and middle schools if growth occurs primarily



Many of Woodland's public schools are underutilized based on State and District loading factors, meaning that there is capacity in existing schools to serve new population growth in Woodland.

TABLE 5-7: STUDENT GENERATION FACTORS USED BY WJUSD

Unit Type	Elementary (K-6)	Middle School (7-8)	High School (9-12)	Total Rate (K-12)
Single-family Unit <sup>1</sup>	0.3174	0.1250	0.1809	0.6233
Multi-family Unit <sup>2</sup>	0.1820	0.0599	0.0922	0.3341

Notes:

1. Single-family units are detached homes and homes that share a single wall.
2. Multi-family units are attached units that share multiple walls.

Source: Woodland Joint Unified School District, 2013.

to the east. Ultimately, the District must at least meet the State's standards for classroom capacity.

### Planned Facilities

A new elementary school is planned for the Spring Lake Specific Plan area to serve surrounding neighborhoods. Construction of Spring Lake Elementary School (K-6) is anticipated in 2017. Shown on Figure 5-3, the future school is sited at the corner of Banks Drive and Mickle Avenue in Spring Lake.

In addition, there is a vacant WJUSD school site south of Pioneer High School that is intended for a future middle school; detailed plans may be developed in the coming years and the additional middle school may be constructed over the horizon of the General Plan.

Should development occur to the east in SP-2, a new school may be necessary to serve new residential development on the eastern side of the city. Detailed plans for this potential school may be developed if necessary over the horizon of the General Plan.

### Aging Facilities

According to the WJUSD 2011 Facilities Master Plan, the District's aging facilities are in need of renovation and modernization, as they were designed for the educational needs of over 50 years ago. Of the District's 18 school facilities, 50 percent were constructed prior to 1960, and an additional two facilities were constructed prior to 1930. The District reports that the aging infrastructure can no longer be repaired, and pipes, heating units, electrical wiring, fire alarms, and other life safety systems need to be replaced. The cost to replace and upgrade existing facilities is estimated to be in the millions, well beyond what the District's operating fund can provide; however, the District will continue to implement renovation and modernization projects as feasible over the planning horizon of the General Plan.

### Joint Use Agreements for Facilities

The City of Woodland has two joint-use agreements for facilities with the Woodland Joint Unified School District. One agreement concerns the installation and operation of an electricity cogeneration facility. The second agreement, which recently expired, involves the use of City and District facilities; currently, the City

**TABLE 5-8A: ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY IN WJUSD IF NEW GROWTH PRIMARILY OCCURS TO THE SOUTH AND/OR IS INFILL**

Grade	2012-2013					2035
	WJUSD Enrollment	State Loading Capacity		District Loading Capacity		Projected New Enrollment <sup>3</sup>
		Existing Total Capacity <sup>1</sup>	Available Capacity	Existing Total Capacity <sup>2</sup>	Available Capacity	
K-6	5,566	6,550	984	8,384	2,818	1,856
7-8	1,538	2,241	703	2,656	1,118	699
9-12	3,003	4,428	1,425	5,248	2,245	1,026
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,107</b>	<b>13,219</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>16,288</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>3,581</b>

Notes:

1. Total capacity based on State standards of 25 students per classroom for elementary and 27 students per classroom for middle and high schools.
2. Total capacity based on a 24 student loading factor for kindergarten and first grade, 32 student loading factor for grades 2-6, and a 36 student loading factor for grades 7-12.
3. Based on General Plan's projected construction of 7,000 new dwelling units in Woodland by 2035. Assumes that multi-family dwelling units will account for 39 percent of all dwelling units citywide. Calculated using WJUSD student generation factors provided in Table 5-2.

Source: Woodland Joint Unified School District, 2011; Jack Schreder & Associates, 2011; California Department of Education, 2013; Dyett & Bhatia, 2016

**TABLE 5-8B: ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY IN WJUSD IF NEW GROWTH PRIMARILY OCCURS TO THE EAST**

Grade	2012-2013					2035
	WJUSD Enrollment	State Loading Capacity		District Loading Capacity		Projected New Enrollment <sup>3</sup>
		Existing Total Capacity <sup>1</sup>	Available Capacity	Existing Total Capacity <sup>2</sup>	Available Capacity	
K-6	5,566	6,550	984	8,384	2,818	1,939
7-8	1,538	2,241	703	2,656	1,118	739
9-12	3,003	4,428	1,425	5,248	2,245	1,081
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,107</b>	<b>13,219</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>16,288</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>3,759</b>

Notes:

1. Total capacity based on State standards of 25 students per classroom for elementary and 27 students per classroom for middle and high schools.
2. Total capacity based on a 24 student loading factor for kindergarten and first grade, 32 student loading factor for grades 2-6, and a 36 student loading factor for grades 7-12.
3. Based on General Plan's projected construction of 7,000 new dwelling units in Woodland by 2035. Assumes that multi-family dwelling units will account for 30 percent of all dwelling units citywide. Calculated using WJUSD student generation factors provided in Table 5-2.

Source: Woodland Joint Unified School District, 2011; Jack Schreder & Associates, 2011; California Department of Education, 2013; Dyett & Bhatia, 2016

uses the District's facilities for one after-school program and several recreational programs while the District uses the City's pool, parks, and baseball field. Renegotiating and renewing this agreement to ensure long-term cooperation in the joint use of City and District recreational facilities is an implementation priority of this General Plan.

## 5.6 Public Utilities

This section presents the public utilities that serve the Planning Area, including water supply and demand, waste collection and treatment, storm drainage facilities, solid waste collection and disposal, and other utilities.

### Potable Water

The City of Woodland Public Works Department currently provides municipal water to residents in the Planning Area. Treated Sacramento River water supplied by the Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency's Regional Water Treatment Facility (RWTF) is the primary source of drinking water within the Planning Area. Groundwater is a backup to the surface water supply and will supplement surface water during times of high demand or reduced surface water availability.

The City maintains an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) that is updated every five years and describes the current and future water uses, sources of supply and its reliability, and existing and planned conservation measures. The 2015 UWMP was adopted by City Council in June 2016. The City also has a Groundwater Management Plan to manage groundwater resources, which was adopted in 2010.

### Water Supply

#### Surface Water

Faced with meeting anticipated water quality, reliable water supply needs, and wastewater discharge regulations, in September 2009, the cities of Woodland and Davis established the Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency (WDCWA). The WDCWA project is a regional surface water supply project to supplement local ground water supplies in the region. The project diverts up to 45,000 acre-feet of water per year from the Sacramento River and serves more than two-thirds of the urban population of Yolo County, as well as UC Davis as a project partner. Groundwater from Woodland and Davis continues to supplement water supplies when local water demand cannot be met, particularly during summer months



In 2011, water meters were installed at every home in Woodland in order to comply with State law. Water customers are now billed based on how much water they use, which is anticipated to reduce demand and help conserve water supplies.

*Water resources and water quality are discussed in the Sustainability, Conservation, and Open Space Element.*



The WDCWA Intake Facility at the Sacramento River.

---

*Woodland has a dedicated capacity of 18 million gallons per day of supply from the water treatment plant.*

and other dry periods when Term 91<sup>2</sup> and Shasta Critical Year Reductions may limit WDCWA's water diversions from the Sacramento River.<sup>2</sup>

WDCWA has also secured a senior Sacramento River water right for 10,000 acre-feet from the Conaway Preservation Group that is limited to the months of April through October. The WDCWA project included a newly constructed river water intake structure and pipeline that transports "raw" water 5.1 miles from the Sacramento River to a new 30-million gallons per day (mgd) water treatment plant located 1.4 miles south of Woodland. Woodland has a dedicated capacity of 18 mgd of supply from the water treatment plant. Woodland also has an additional 2,000,000 gallons of storage and a dedicated 4-mgd pump to supplement this supply. Groundwater is used to supplement surface water supplies and could account for up to 30 percent of total demand in dry years.

### *Groundwater*

Woodland continues to operate several groundwater wells located throughout the City to supplement surface water supplies. Of the 18 wells owned and operated by the City, 70 percent have been in operation for 30 years or longer. The typical life of a well is between 30 and 50 years. Historically, groundwater elevations in the region have ranged from roughly -20 feet to -60 feet mean sea level (msl). Several of the older wells are planned to be converted to landscape irrigation or destroyed in the near future. Groundwater elevations generally declined from the 1950s to the 1970s; however, in response to regional water supply projects implemented by Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, groundwater elevations have increased since that time. In the vicinity of Woodland, the base of fresh groundwater occurs at a depth of approximately 2,500 feet below msl. The groundwater aquifer in Woodland and the surrounding area is not considered to be in overdraft. Woodland is planning to implement an Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) program beginning in fall 2016, which will further improve groundwater supplies in Woodland. The ASR program is discussed further below.

### *Distribution and Storage*

The municipal water supply distribution system consists of 260 miles of transmission and distribution lines, a 3 million gallon ground level storage tank, and a 400,000 gallon elevated storage tank, which is generally sufficient for peak demands and to regulate

---

<sup>2</sup> Term 91 (Stored Water Bypass Requirements) is a permit condition that curtails downstream diverters from taking diversions from streams when the State Water Project and Central Valley project are releasing water from storage to meet water quality standards.

water pressure. There are about 15,635 existing service connections in the distribution system. The groundwater supply is filtered naturally by sand and gravel as it passes through the aquifers, and receives minimal treatment at each well site (0.2 parts per million liquid chlorine) for disinfection. Figure 5-5 shows Woodland's municipal water infrastructure. The City has planned for the use of aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) wells to store treated surface water from excess supply in winter months to supplement supply in peak demand summer months. The ASR wells are also intended to store large quantities of treated surface water to meet peak summer demands and to prepare for future drought conditions. One ASR well was completed in 2013 and two additional wells are planned to complete construction in early 2017. Ultimately, five ASR wells are planned for the system. Three ASR wells are planned to be operational by mid-2017.

Table 5-9 shows the actual and projected water supplies in Woodland from the City's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan. Groundwater provided the 2015 water supply, but by 2020, most water supply is projected to come from surface water, supplemented by recycled water, and groundwater will serve as supplemental for emergency conditions. The City's surface water availability is projected to grow to a water supply of approximately 24,650 acre-feet per year (af/yr) by 2035.

**TABLE 5-9: CITY OF WOODLAND ACTUAL AND PROJECTED WATER SUPPLIES IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR (AF/YR)**

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Surface Water	—	20,160	20,160	20,160	24,650
Groundwater <sup>1</sup>	8,650	—	—	—	—
Purchased or Imported Water	—	—	—	—	—
Recycled Water	—	800	800	800	800
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,650</b>	<b>20,960</b>	<b>20,960</b>	<b>20,960</b>	<b>25,450</b>

Notes:

1. Groundwater provided actual water supplies in 2015. Water supplies are projected to be sourced by surface water and recycled water by 2020. According to the 2015 UWMP, "the City plans to use groundwater as an emergency supply in the future and plans to maintain and replace groundwater wells as needed to meet all future demands for the near-term and provide a minimum emergency supply capacity in the future."

Source: City of Woodland, 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

### Water Demand

In 2015, the city’s water demand was approximately 2.8 billion gallons per year (7.6 mgd), down from 4.5 billion gallons per year (12.4 mgd) in 2010. From 2007-2009 and 2012-2015, California experienced drought conditions that resulted in increased water conservation and water use awareness. In 2015, single family residential uses accounted for nearly half of demand (46 percent), followed by multi-family residential and commercial (15 percent each), industrial and landscape (7 percent each), and institutional/ governmental (4 percent).<sup>3</sup>

*Water conservation is discussed in more detail in the Sustainability, Conservation, and Open Space Element.*

Future water demand in Woodland is expected to grow over the planning horizon. As shown in Table 5-10, the City’s buildout water demand is projected to reach approximately 18,700 af/yr in the year 2035.<sup>4</sup> This water demand projection is based on the City’s compliance with its 2009 Water Conservation Act (Senate Bill x7-7 or SBx7-7) per capita water use targets (interim target of 261 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) in 2015 and final target of 232 gpcd in 2020 and in subsequent years).

**TABLE 5-10: CITY OF WOODLAND TOTAL WATER DEMANDS, AF/YR**

<b>Demand</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035<sup>1</sup></b>
Potable and Raw Water Demand	8,650	15,113	16,226	17,417	18,691
Recycled Water Demand	0	800	800	800	800
<b>Total Water Demand</b>	<b>8,650</b>	<b>15,913</b>	<b>17,026</b>	<b>18,217</b>	<b>19,491</b>

Notes:

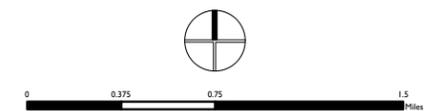
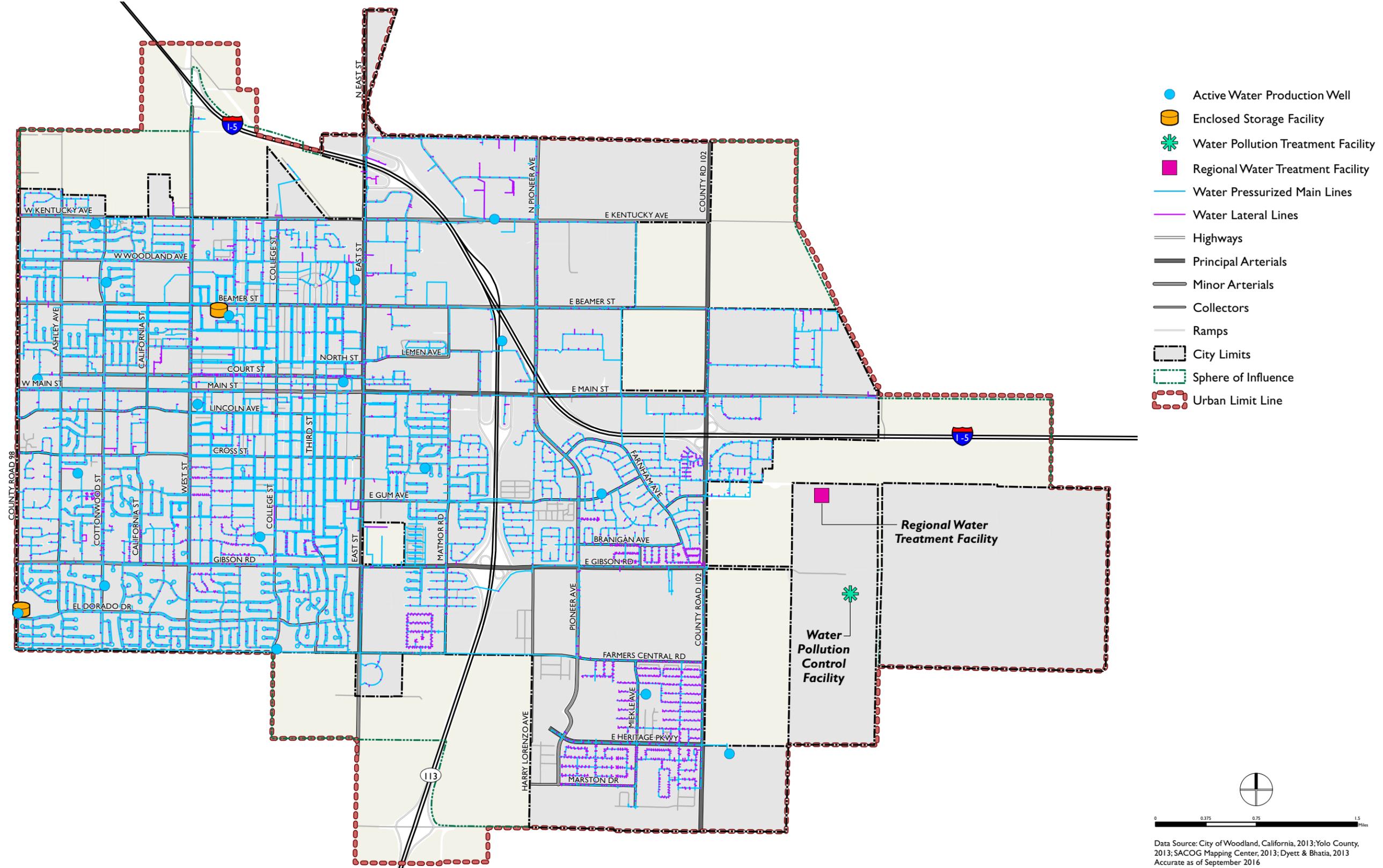
1. Recycled water demands are based on projected water use for Woodland BioMass customer and park irrigation needs.
2. Potable and raw water demand projections are calculated based on projected population and 2020 target gallons per capita per day, as calculated using Department of Water Resources methodologies for SB X7-7.

Source: *City of Woodland, 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, 2016.*

<sup>3</sup> As defined in the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, a single-family residential use is a single-family dwelling unit, or a lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling. A multi-family use is multiple dwelling units contained within one building or several buildings within a complex.

<sup>4</sup> One million gallons per day is equivalent to 1,120 acre-feet per year. 18 million gallons per day is equivalent to 20,160 acre-feet per year.

FIGURE 5-5: MUNICIPAL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE



Data Source: City of Woodland, California, 2013; Yolo County, 2013; SACOG Mapping Center, 2013; Dyett & Bhatia, 2013  
 Accurate as of September 2016

*This page intentionally left blank.*

TABLE 5-II: CITY OF WOODLAND SUPPLY AND DEMAND COMPARISON—  
NORMAL YEAR, AF/YR

<i>Demand</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2030</i>	<i>2035'</i>
Supply Totals (from Table 5-9)	8,650	20,960	20,960	20,960	25,450
Demand Totals (from Table 5-10)	8,650	15,913	17,026	18,217	19,491
Difference	0	5,047	3,934	2,743	4,617

Notes:

1. Supply totals for normal year projections reflect anticipated surface water and recycled water supply sources.

Source: City of Woodland, 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, 2016.

### Recycled Water

The City of Woodland has evaluated the feasibility of recycled water and has planned for a new recycled water utility. The initial recycled water program would extend purple pipe to the Industrial Area of the City and also serve two City parks with recycled water. Additional connections to the recycled water system may be added over time as feasible. The project is expected to be constructed in 2016 and begin recycled water deliveries in fall 2016. The recycled water utility is planned to be expanded to serve primarily industrial uses and landscape irrigation.



The Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency (WDCWA) facility.

### Planned Improvements

The Davis-Woodland Water Supply project has allowed Woodland to secure surface water supplies for current and future demand. The City plans to utilize ASR wells to balance winter surface water supply with summer demand and store treated surface water ahead of the next drought. The City has planned for five ASR wells to be ultimately constructed, which will require two additional ASR wells to be constructed after 2017. The State's new hexavalent chromium regulation generally prohibits long term use of existing wells; any new native groundwater wells would likely require a wellhead treatment system over the planning period.

The City has several miles of old and undersized cast iron pipe dating back to the early 1900s. There has been an increase in the frequency of breaks in these pipes. The City has begun a program to replace the aging water mains over time.

*The City of Woodland's Public Works Department is the community's wastewater service provider.*



The Woodland Water Pollution Control Facility, located in the southeastern portion of the Planning Area, will have ample capacity for treating wastewater when upgrades to address solids treatment are complete (underway, anticipated completion in 2016).

## Wastewater Collection and Treatment

The City of Woodland's Public Works Department is the community's wastewater service provider. Woodland's wastewater collection system conveys wastewater by gravity pipelines to the Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) located east of the city along County Road 103, where it is treated and then discharged to a large unimproved channel. Treated wastewater eventually drains to the Tule Canal on the east side of the Yolo Bypass.

Woodland's wastewater collection system consists of 270 miles of sewer main and 80 miles of service line. It has more than 15,000 wastewater service connections and serves the city of Woodland as well as a small area north of the city—Barnard Court. Figure 5-6 shows the city's existing wastewater infrastructure system.

### Current Capacity

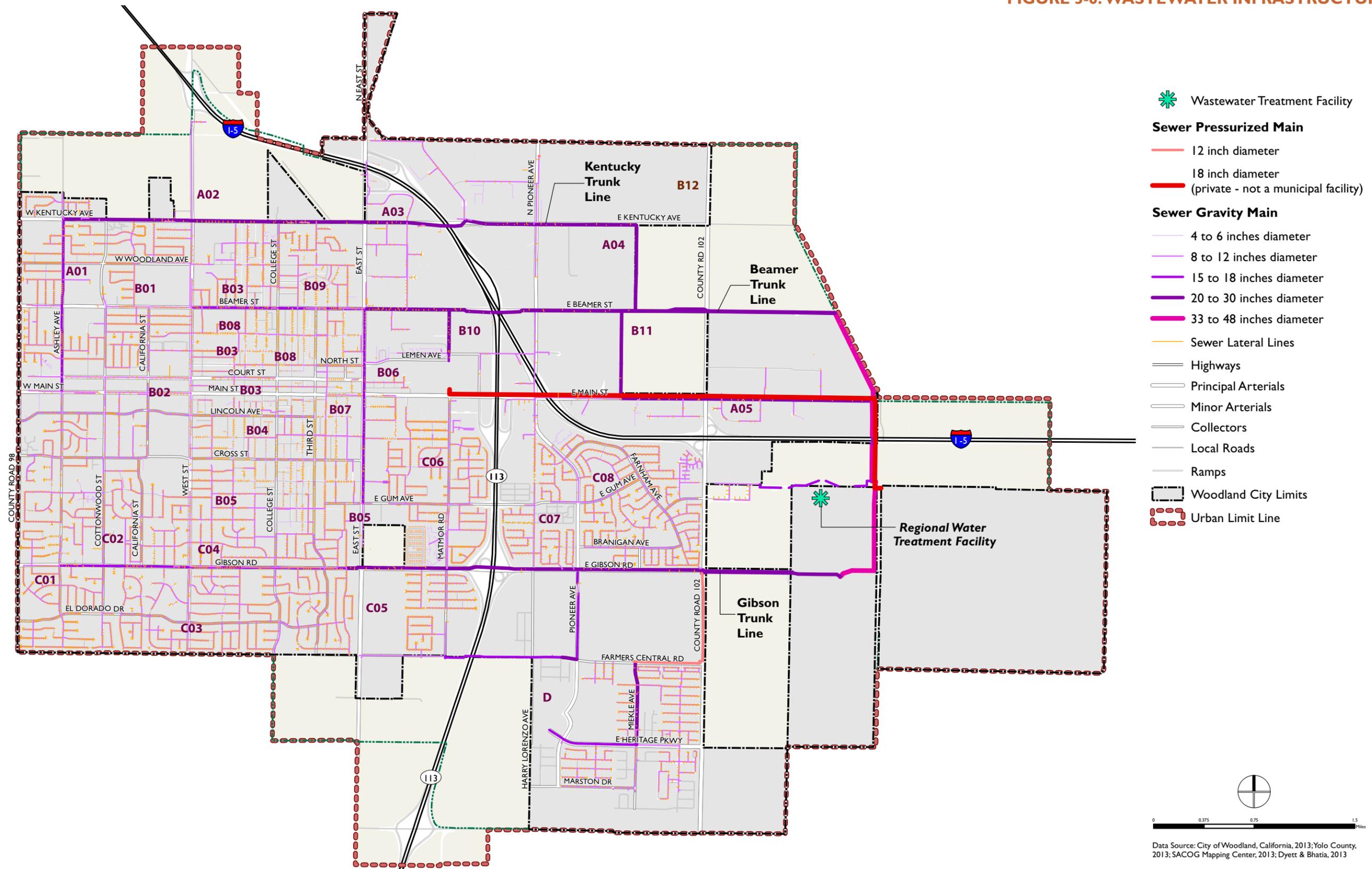
While most of the City's wastewater infrastructure can meet existing and future demand, the capacity of the sewer system in the Downtown area is currently strained and improvements are planned.

The City constructed the Water Pollution Control Facility in 1989. Since that time, the City has upgraded the facility twice—once in 1999 and a second time in 2006, when the City expanded and upgraded the treatment plant's hydraulic capacity from 7.8 million mgd to 10.4 mgd. The wastewater treatment plant capacity is measured in two ways: (1) hydraulic capacity, which is the maximum inflow/outflow (gallons per day) that a plant can treat; and (2) solids (biological oxygen demand) capacity, which are the maximum biological solids (pounds per day) that a plant can adequately treat.

In recent years, hydraulic inflows to WPCF have gone down due to water conservation, and the average flow to WPCF is currently about 5.0 mgd, according to a technical report that was completed to evaluate the General Plan impacts on the WPCF. Future average flow to WPCF is expected to grow moderately, from about 6.6 mgd by 2020 to 8.3 mgd by 2035. The projected future capacity of the WPCF is about 9.2 mgd for average wastewater flows, which could serve up to 105,000 residents.

However, while hydraulic inflows have decreased, biological solids have remained the same, or have slightly increased in recent years. The City is converting three of the WPCF's oxidation ditches to the Modified Ludzack-Ettinger (MLE) process, which enhances ni-

FIGURE 5-6: WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE



*This page intentionally left blank.*

trogen removal in addition to solids capacity. The upgrades to the oxidation ditches will result in a higher solids capacity of 13,300 lb/d from the current 10,300 lb/d. The construction work is expected to be completed in fall 2016. This capacity would be sufficient to serve a residential population of 70,000 (at 0.19 pounds BOD 5 per capita day). With conversion of a fourth oxidation ditch to MLE the WPCF can treat up to 19,900 lb/day. The WPCF has a “practical” limit of about 26,000 lb/day, with various additional upgrades and modifications to the plant, like the addition of primary treatment and anaerobic digestion.

Historically, wastewater flows and biological loads have been linked. However, water conservation has resulted in lower flows to WPCF with the same biological load. In the future, hydraulic capacity will not be the limiting system factor. Rather, the ability for WPCF to treat higher amounts of biological solids will determine overall wastewater system capacity, and the City will make modifications and upgrades to the WPCF as needed over the horizon of the General Plan.

### Woodland Water Pollution Control Facility

The WPCF includes the following processes: (1) mechanical treatment—bar screens and grit removal, (2) oxidation ditches, (3) secondary clarification, (4) polymer chemical addition, (5) cloth media filtration, (6) UV disinfection, and (7) discharge. The City also leases 800 acres to Pacific Coast Producers, which operates an Industrial Wastewater Treatment Process used to treat wastewater from a tomato processing facility located adjacent to the wastewater treatment facility. The City and Pacific Coast Producers are co-permitted and are jointly responsible for maintaining wastewater discharge standards. Treated wastewater is discharged to a large unimproved channel, which eventually drains to the Tule Canal on the east side of the Yolo Bypass.

Electrical Conductivity (EC) indicates the amount of salts or salinity of water. Salts that dissolve in water break into positively and negatively charged ions. Because dissolved ions increase salinity as well as conductivity, the two measures are related. High water salinity can limit the growth of certain crops. The city’s groundwater historically has had high naturally occurring EC levels. Water softeners, general water consumption, and effluent contribute to increased salt content, which can make the wastewater unsuitable for beneficial agricultural or other beneficial uses. EC is expected



The Water Pollution Control Facility in Woodland.

to decline as the City converts to primarily treated surface water and residents reduce reliance on water softeners.

### Planned Improvements

The City is reviewing alternatives for biosolids disposal to reduce the cost and remove the accumulated biosolids. The City will also continue to soil/cement line the sludge disposal ponds as the biosolids in each pond are excavated. In the coming years, the City will prioritize improvements to increase the capacity of the sewer system in Downtown, which is currently a significant limitation on the area's ability to intensify and accommodate more growth. In addition, the City will investigate potential mitigation strategies to the odor associated with WPCF. Additional discussion on odor issues can be found in the Air Quality section of the Sustainability, Conservation, and Open Space Element.

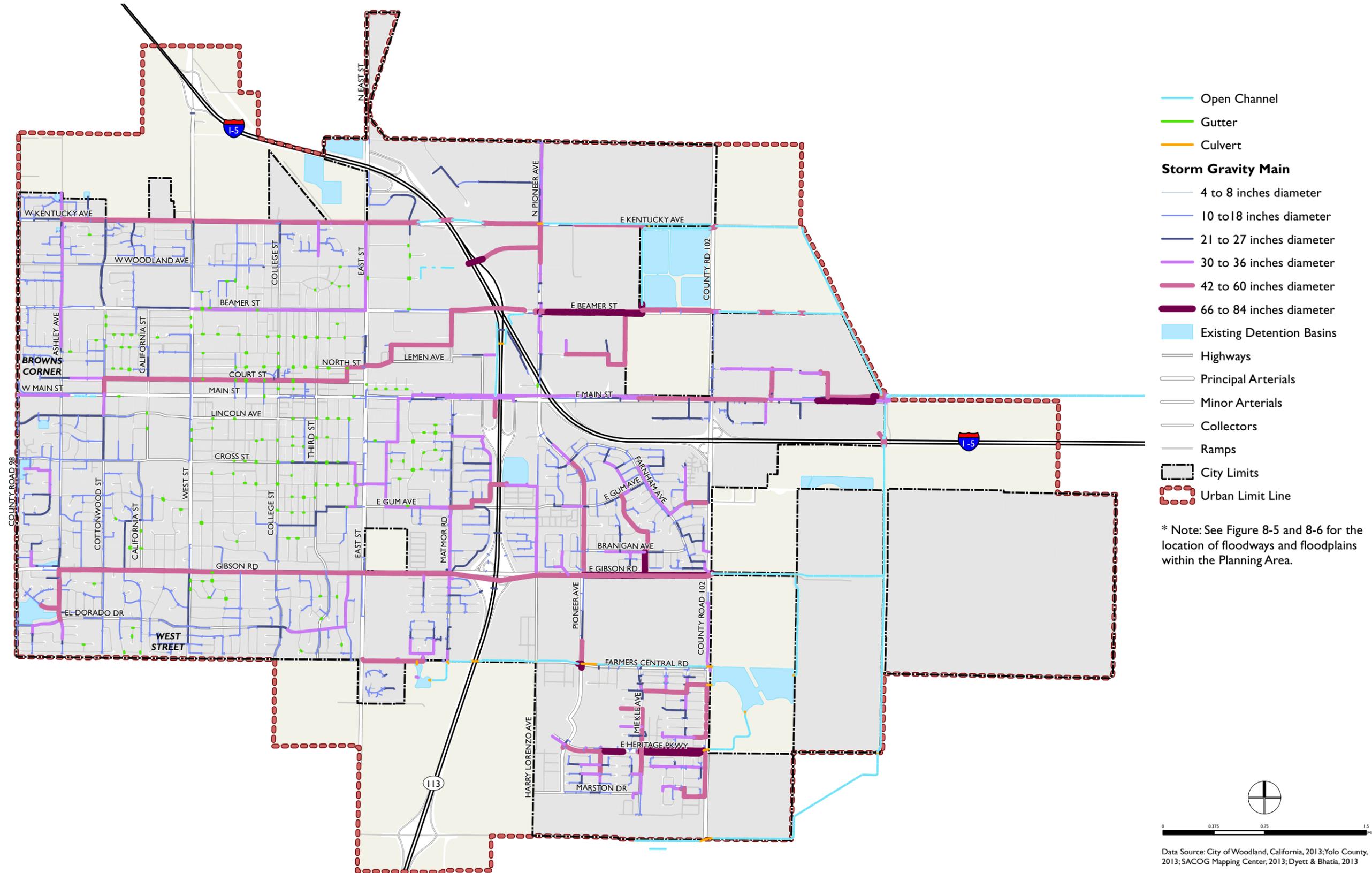
Additionally, as discussed in the Potable Water section, the City is currently constructing a recycled water pipeline to the northeast industrial area that will serve a large industrial user, two parks, and landscaping located along the pipeline route. Additional connections to the recycled water pipeline may be added over time as feasible.

### Storm Drainage Facilities

Much of the land area in Woodland is developed, resulting in impervious surfaces from the placement of roads, parking lots, buildings and other infrastructure. These facilities reduce the amount of water infiltration into the ground, increase direct runoff, and cause soil erosion and sedimentation, which can result in water quality degradation and flooding concerns.

The Environmental Services Division in the City of Woodland Public Works Department provides stormwater management services for the city. The Wastewater Operations Division is responsible for stormwater maintenance services. The city's stormwater system includes 130 miles of stormwater drain pipe, 14 miles of drainage channel, 1,600 catch basins, 1,874 drain inlets, nine detention ponds, and nine stormwater pumps in three locations. The City maintains a Storm Drainage Facilities Master Plan, which is used to plan and implement improvements to the stormwater infrastructure in Woodland. The existing stormwater infrastructure is mapped in Figure 5-7.

FIGURE 5-7: STORM DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE



*This page intentionally left blank.*

## Existing Storm Drain System

Woodland's storm drain system collects water through gutters, ditches, and catch basins. The storm drain system conveys water generally west to east by gravity through canals and four main trunk lines 30 to 84 inches in diameter. The trunk lines discharge into open channels that convey the flow to three pump stations located at the East Main Street Lift Pump Station. It is then pumped into a canal along the south side of Cache Creek Settling Basin and then flows into the Yolo Bypass, the Tule Canal, and the Sacramento River. The City also has several retention/detention basins around the city to slow and divert storm water from larger storms.

### *Flooding*

City streets are subject to flooding during periods of moderate to heavy rainfall, as the storm drain system is not adequately sized for these flows. Older parts of the city, particularly west of East Street, do not have a system of under-street storm drain pipes. Rather, runoff is conveyed through intersections in valley gutters, gutter culverts, or inverted siphons, and must travel long distances to reach a drain inlet. In these areas, when capacity of drain inlets and pipes is exceeded, localized street flooding occurs and remains for three to four hours after rainfall has subsided. Significant problem areas where localized street flooding occurs include Browns Corner (West Main Street and County Road 98) and West Street (South of Del Mar); flooding is discussed in more detail in the Safety Element.

- **Browns Corner.** Browns Corner has experienced significant flooding problems during the last several years from overland flows from unincorporated areas west of Woodland.
- **West Street.** West Street is experiencing problems with flows from fields south of Woodland that flow north on West Street and flood Del Mar Street and Miramonte Drive. The City is currently working with farmers to minimize impacts to residents.

Woodland also experiences shallow sheet flooding from surface water runoff (Cache Creek) during large rainstorms with depths generally less than two feet. For discussion of the flood risk associated with the Cache Creek 100-year floodplain, see the Safety Element.

### Planned Improvements

The City plans to continue to review the flooding issue, which will be studied in the Storm Drain Master Plan update.

### Low Impact Development

New development has the potential to cause erosion sediment and surface water run-off that will enter the City's storm drainage system. As more development occurs in Woodland, more land area is made impervious, and urban runoff increases. In order to minimize these impacts, the General Plan encourages future development projects to minimize runoff into the City's drainage system and to increase the use of low impact development techniques.

### Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

This section addresses land use compatibility, public sanitation, and aesthetic impacts associated with the City's solid waste management and community sanitation practices. Solid waste and yard waste collection and disposal and curbside recycling in Woodland are provided by a franchise agreement with Waste Management, with disposal and material processing at Yolo County Central Landfill. The General Plan policies ensure a consistent, citywide level of service for refuse collection, neighborhood cleanup, sanitation enforcement, and recycling programs. Existing waste disposal facilities are adequate to maintain a sufficient level of service for future population growth in the city over the planning period for this Plan; according to the Yolo County Integrated Waste Management Plan, as of 2012, the landfill has an estimated disposal capacity for another 79 years.

### Other Utilities

Utilities such as electricity, natural gas, and telecommunications, including broadband internet service, are considered common elements of contemporary life. It is necessary to ensure these services are available and adequate to meet the demands of all Woodland residents and businesses. Rising demand associated with population and employment growth will necessitate additional facilities. It is important that these new facilities and services be provided in a manner that minimizes impacts on the built and natural environments and on the health and safety of Woodland residents and businesses.

## Broadband Internet Service

Access to reliable, high speed internet service and to internal networks can be as critical as electricity and water for many businesses and residents. In contrast to traditional dial-up internet access, broadband internet service provides a faster, more reliable connection to the internet, using a wide bandwidth data transmission that has the ability to simultaneously transport multiple signals and traffic types. Broadband internet service can be provided via a cable modem, a digital subscriber line (DSL), fiber, wireless signals, satellites, or over powerlines. Wireless broadband can be mobile or fixed; with recent rapid advances in mobile device technology, both internet service providers and subscribers are increasingly looking towards mobile solutions to help fill communication gaps and provide alternatives to typical fixed deployments of broadband.

Woodland currently lacks broadband internet services of sufficient quality. According to the County's 2015 Yolo Broadband Strategic Plan, residents in Woodland are served by two primary providers, AT&T of California and Wave Broadband. Businesses in Woodland subscribe to a larger mix of wireline providers and resellers than residents, including AT&T of California, Wave Broadband, AFES Wireless Network Services, and Omsoft. Some residents and businesses also use fixed wireless providers, including Winters Broadband and DigitalPath. Regardless of the internet service provider, Woodland's businesses and residents have reported significant issues and high levels of dissatisfaction with the speed and overall reliability of their internet services.

According to the Yolo Broadband Strategic Plan, the City utilizes a combination of fiber and wireless connections for its municipal operations. These services provide connectivity between municipal facilities to connect departmental resources to a common network. The City maintains a small amount of its own fiber segments throughout the community and continues to build new fiber in conjunction with other capital projects that allow conduit to be installed for low costs. As more of these projects are completed, it allows the City to connect segments to one another to form a larger municipal network that can be utilized to interconnect its facilities. This municipal network permits the City to reduce its telecommunications costs and expand the bandwidth as its connectivity needs grow.

*Broadband internet service's role in economic development is discussed in the Economic Development Element.*

The City will develop a master plan for its fiber network in conjunction with the Yolo Community Broadband Network. This will allow the City to continue to build out local infrastructure in targeted areas, which can be used to reduce costs, create new opportunities for government collaboration, and provide a new source of fiber to local service providers. These activities will assist Woodland in promoting the expansion of broadband and potentially wireless services in key areas of the community, such as Downtown.

There is a strong interest from many segments of the community and the City in improving the quality, reliability, and accessibility of broadband internet services in Woodland. This General Plan places a high priority on broadband market development and the widespread deployment of this critical infrastructure as an economic development strategy.

### Natural Gas

Natural gas in Woodland is provided by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E). As shown in Figure 5-8, several major PG&E gas transmission pipelines extend through the Planning Area—roughly following I-5 to the northwest and Farnham Avenue to the southeast; along North Pioneer Avenue and Bourn Drive from East Beamer Street to the southern city limits; Main Street and East Gibson Road between Bourn Drive and East Street; and County Road 98 from I-5 to West Main Street. The transmission and distribution of natural gas is regulated by the State. While the City of Woodland is not responsible for the siting, design, construction, or operation of these transmission facilities, it has a significant interest in how they are operated and maintained, and works with PG&E to ensure their ongoing monitoring, safety, and efficacy.



*This page intentionally left blank.*

### Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation

It is possible to improve energy efficiency associated with transportation, industrial buildings, and homes and still maintain a high standard of living and a competitive local economy. By reducing the amount of energy consumed across land uses and transportation choices, as well as by using more renewable sources, such as solar and wind energy, residents and businesses in Woodland can see many benefits: better protection of the environment, improved public health, new “green energy” jobs, more stable energy prices, a more reliable and resilient energy system, and ultimately, a reduced cost of infrastructure and energy delivery.



The General Plan promotes the use of renewable energy for residential and business uses.

## 5.7 Goals and Policies

**Goal 5.A** **Law Enforcement Services.** Provide a comprehensive program of law enforcement services to deter crime, ensure public safety, and meet the growing demand for police services associated with increasing population and non-residential development.

**Policy 5.A.1** **Response Time.** Strive to maintain a high level of police service to the community by achieving the following response times:

- **Priority 1 (Major Crimes) – 5 Minutes.** Dispatch time: 1 minute; Police response time: 4 minutes
- **Priority 2 (Minor Crimes) – 6 minutes.** Dispatch time: 1 minute; Police response time: 5 minutes
- **Priority 3 (Major Crimes Cold) – 25 minutes.** Dispatch time: 15 minutes; Police response time: 10 minutes
- **Priority 4 (Minor Crimes Cold) – 40 minutes.** Dispatch time 30 minutes; Police response time: 10 minutes
- **Priority 5 (Service Calls) – 45 minutes.** Dispatch time: 35 minutes; Police response time: 10 minutes

**Policy 5.A.2** **Police Support.** Provide law enforcement support in an efficient and cost-effective manner to maintain service standards and provide staffing and equipment resources, including patrol and other vehicles, necessary equipment, and support personnel.

**Policy 5.A.3** **Development Project Requirements.** Require development projects to develop and/or fund police facilities, equipment, personnel, and operations and maintenance that maintain the City's standards, as demonstrated through positive fiscal impacts or through specific funding mechanisms in the event of fiscal deficits. New development should not result in a reduction in service levels (or capabilities) to existing service population. Explore new and innovative programs for at-risk youth and a diverse community, including those that employ restorative justice concepts.

**Policy 5.A.4** **Public Safety Programs.** Promote and fund public safety programs, including volunteers in policing, neighborhood watch, child identification and fingerprinting, substance abuse prevention, violence prevention, conflict resolution, and other public education and crime prevention efforts.

**Policy 5.A.5** **At-Risk Children and Youth.** Provide and promote services for children and youth at risk of abuse, neglect, youth violence, and exploitation.

**Policy 5.A.6** **Crime Prevention through Design.** Consider public safety issues in public facility, commercial, and residential project design, and enhance public safety through implementation of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies. These include designing the placement of activities and physical features, such as buildings, entrances and exits, corridors, fences, pavement, signs, lighting and landscaping, in such a way as to clearly define public and private space, maximize visibility, control access and circulation and foster positive social interaction.

**Policy 5.A.7** **Development Application Review by Police Department.** Continue Police Department review of all development applications, provide comments, and recommend conditions of approval that will ensure adequate on-site and off-site protection systems and features are provided.

**Goal 5.B** **Fire Protection Services.** Provide a comprehensive program of fire protection services to protect residents of and visitors to Woodland from injury and loss of life and to protect property from fires.

**Policy 5.B.1** **Response Time and Service Standards.** Strive to maintain a high level of fire protection service to the community by achieving the following response times:

- Emergency medical service calls: 60 seconds turnout time, at least 90 percent of the time.
- Fire and special operations response: 80 seconds turnout time, at least 90 percent of the time.
- Arrival at fire suppression incident: 4 minutes or less travel time of the first arriving engine, at least 90 percent of the time.
- Deployment of an initial full alarm assignment: 8 minutes or less travel time, at least 90 percent of the time.
- Arrival at an emergency medical incident: 4 minutes or less travel time, at least 90 percent of the time.
- Dispatch call answering time: 15 seconds or less, at least 95 percent of the time, and 40 seconds or less, at least 99 percent of the time.
- Dispatch call processing time: 60 seconds or less, 90 percent of the time, and 90 seconds or less, 99 percent of the time.

**Policy 5.B.2** **Staff Training and Competency.** Maintain a Fire Department staff training program that ensures that personnel receive a minimum of 240 hours of training per year. Ensure that personnel maintain competency to execute all responsibilities required for their position.

- Policy 5.B.3**      **ISO Target.** Strive to maintain an ISO rating of 3 or better for the city.
- Policy 5.B.4**      **Development Project Requirements.** Require development projects to develop and/or fund fire protection facilities, equipment, personnel, and operations and maintenance that maintain the City's standards, as demonstrated through positive fiscal impacts or through specific funding mechanisms in the event of fiscal deficits.
- Policy 5.B.5**      **Fire Safety Education.** Coordinate a public education program in order to foster public awareness of fire hazards with the intention of reducing injury and loss of life, damage to property, and degradation of the natural environment.
- Policy 5.B.6**      **Adequate Infrastructure.** Pursue the provision of adequate water supplies, hydrants, and appropriate property access to allow for adequate fire suppression throughout the city.
- Policy 5.B.7**      **Building Codes.** Adopt and enforce amendments to the City's construction and fire codes, as determined appropriate, to require adequate water infrastructure and automatic fire detection, control, and suppression systems, to systematically reduce the level of risk to life and property from fire, commensurate with the City's fire suppression capabilities.
- Policy 5.B.8**      **Development Application Review by Fire Department.** Continue Fire Department review of all development applications, provide comments, and recommend conditions of approval that will ensure adequate on-site and off-site fire protection systems and features are provided.
- Policy 5.B.9**      **Cost Recovery.** Continue to evaluate appropriate codes, policies, and methods to generate fees or other sources of revenue to offset the ongoing personnel and maintenance costs of providing fire prevention and response services.
- Policy 5.B.10**     **Construction of New Fire Stations.** Consider location of existing stations in relation to planned growth, and explore efficacy of current station locations as part of any new fire station location analysis. Consider where a station relocation might preclude need for a new station with a new engine company. Prior to approval and construction of new fire stations, ensure that adequate funding is available for both the construction and the ongoing operation, maintenance, and staffing of future fire stations. Park System. Establish and maintain a complete system of public parks and community and recreational facilities that provides opportunities for both passive and active recreation and is well suited to the needs of Woodland residents, employees, and visitors.

**Goal 5.C** **Park System.** Establish and maintain a complete system of public parks and community and recreational facilities that provides opportunities for both passive and active recreation and is well suited to the needs of Woodland residents, employees, and visitors.

*Goals and policies pertaining to open space are found in the Sustainability, Conservation, and Open Space Element. Additional goals and policies pertaining to physical activity and community facilities are found in the Healthy Community Element.*

- Policy 5.C.1** **Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Master Plan.** Maintain, implement, and update as necessary the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Master Plan to carry out the goals and policies of this General Plan. All new development will be consistent with the applicable provisions of the Parks Master Plan.
- Policy 5.C.2** **Sports Park Master Plan.** Maintain, implement, and update as necessary the Master Plan for the Sports Park at the Community and Senior Center to ensure the full buildout of the facility expected and required by the community.
- Policy 5.C.3** **Park Acreage Standard.** Ensure that the development of parks and recreation facilities keeps pace with development and growth within the city. Of the total acreage, strive to achieve and maintain a standard of 6.0 acres of parks per 1,000 residents for the development of City-owned park facilities.
- Policy 5.C.4** **New Development Goals.** Require that new residential development meet its fair share of the park acreage goal by either dedicating land for new parks, paying a fair share of the costs for new parks and recreation facilities, and/or renovating existing parks and facilities.
-  **Policy 5.C.5** **Proximity of Parks to Housing.** Strive to provide accessible public park, greenbelt, and/or recreational open space within one-quarter mile of all housing, especially in neighborhoods with higher density housing. Require new development in Specific Plan areas to meet this standard in site planning, and pursue opportunities to establish new parkland in proximity to underserved infill areas, as feasible.
- Policy 5.C.6** **Park Amenities.** Consistent with the Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Master Plan, develop picnic areas, trails, playground apparatus, restrooms, shade structures, and other similar facilities in existing parks and recreation facilities that currently lack such amenities, so that they can function as neighborhood parks for nearby residents.

- Policy 5.C.7** **Active Linear Connection System.** Establish and maintain an active linear park system that consists of a combination of existing and new greenbelts, bicycle paths, and pedestrian walkways that provide linkages within the city and allow alternative means of access to parks, schools, public facilities, and shopping.
-  **Policy 5.C.8** **Connections to Parks.** Plan connections between linear parks and regional bike routes to provide improved access to neighboring communities.
-  **Policy 5.C.9** **Greenbelt Requirements.** Require that a minimum of five percent of newly developed residential land within Specific Plan areas be designated for use as linear parks/neighborhood greenbelts. Link new greenbelts to existing or planned greenbelts to create a greenbelt network that connects housing with recreation, commercial and employment areas. *Note: Linear parks/neighborhood greenbelts are included in the City's total parkland acreage and count towards the City's parkland standard of 5.0 acres per 1,000 residents.*
- Policy 5.C.10** **Parks in Infill Areas.** Allow new development in infill areas to help meet park and recreation demands by providing mini parks or plazas that are accessible to the public. Seek opportunities to adaptively reuse underutilized infill sites for park uses.
- Policy 5.C.11** **Park Development Funding.** Identify appropriate funding mechanisms to adequately fund the development of new parks and recreational facilities; the renovation of existing parks and recreational facilities; and the ongoing preservation, maintenance and repair of the city's existing open space, parks and recreational resources and facilities.
- Policy 5.C.12** **Park Design.** Ensure that the City's parks, open space, and recreational resources and facilities include a variety of amenities and features to meet the needs of the diverse Woodland community. Consider the following factors in the design of new and renovated parks and recreation facilities:
- Safety
  - Security
  - Maintenance
  - Water conservation / use of recycled water
  - Urban forest canopy
  - Accessibility
  - Travel distance of users
  - Passive vs. active use areas

- Restroom facilities
- Drinking fountains
- Bike access and accommodations
- Citizen input
- Adequacy of off-street parking
- Flexibility for programming activities
- Lighting
- Small community gardens, as appropriate

**Policy 5.C.13** **Joint Use.** Cooperate with public and quasi-public agencies in the joint utilization, development, and maintenance of facilities. Continue to participate in the joint use agreements with the school district for the utilization of parks and school facilities.

**Policy 5.C.14** **Public/Private Partnerships.** Encourage the establishment or joint development of commercial or private recreation facilities within the Woodland area.

**Policy 5.C.15** **Collaboration with County.** Cooperate with Yolo County in the development of a countywide parks, open space, and trail system.

**Policy 5.C.16** **Park Safety and Law Enforcement.** Work with law enforcement agencies to create and maintain a safe environment for all users and reduce crime and vandalism at parks and recreation facilities.

**Policy 5.C.17** **Accessibility.** Enhance accessibility to and at parks and recreational facilities to ensure they are available for use by all community members, regardless of ability or income.

**Policy 5.C.18** **Special Facilities.** Support special use facilities that foster a variety of sports and recreational activities within the city including baseball, soccer, tennis, swimming, boxing, and others.

**Goal 5.D** **Programming.** Support recreation and community service programs that promote wellness, fun, lifelong learning, skill development, personal enrichment, and positive relationships and appreciation of the outdoors and natural resources.

**Policy 5.D.1** **Celebration and Diversity.** Provide recreation programming, special events and venues, and educational opportunities that honor, interpret, and celebrate the diversity, history, cultural heritage, and traditions of Woodland.

**Policy 5.D.2** **Senior Programs.** Encourage and support recreation programs that meet the needs of Woodland's aging population by promoting the enrichment and independence of older residents.

- Policy 5.D.3**      **Youth Programs.** Support and promote youth programs and services, especially those that provide positive educational and social influences to youth at risk.
- Policy 5.D.4**      **Economically Disadvantaged Programs.** Encourage and support recreation programs and activities that provide affordable opportunities for economically disadvantaged families and individuals.
- Policy 5.D.5**      **Partnerships in Service.** Partner with education agencies such as the Woodland Joint Unified School District, Woodland Community College, and the Yolo County Office of Education, to provide interpersonal skill development activities and programs for at-risk youth.

**Goal 5.E**      **Educational Opportunities.** Work cooperatively with school districts, private schools, and higher education institutions to provide superior educational opportunities for all members of the Woodland community.

- Policy 5.E.1**      **Renovation and Modernization.** Support the Woodland Joint Unified School District's efforts to renovate and modernize its aging facilities.
- Policy 5.E.2**      **School Location and Site Design.** Coordinate with the Woodland Joint Unified School District, private schools, and higher education institutions on site location and design to ensure that adequate educational facilities are available to meet the community's needs, are consistent with the General Plan and other City development regulations, and are integrated with neighborhoods.
- Policy 5.E.3**      **Connectivity to Schools.** Implement Complete Street and Safe Routes to Schools strategies to enable safer access and enhanced connectivity for all users and modes of transportation.
- See also Policies in the Circulation Element.*
- Policy 5.E.4**      **Community Use of School Facilities.** Encourage school multi-purpose facilities, recreational facilities, and open space for community uses to maximize their utilization.
- Policy 5.E.5**      **Joint Use Agreements.** Use cooperative joint-use agreements with the Woodland Joint Unified School District and Woodland Community College for shared use of facilities, including the cogeneration plant, recreational facilities, and open spaces.
- Policy 5.E.6**      **Student Generation Factors.** Encourage Woodland Joint Unified School District to update its student generation factors used to project student enrollment for consistency with the General Plan.

**Policy 5.E.7** **Higher Education and Workforce Development.** Support and encourage partnerships between local employers and post-secondary education providers (Woodland Community College and other institutions of higher learning) to promote the development of workforce development facilities and programs, and improve the match between workers' skills and employers' workforce needs in Woodland.

*See also Policies in the Economic Development Element.*

**Policy 5.E.8** **Education and Economic Development.** Promote Woodland Community College and the Woodland Joint Unified School District in the city's marketing and economic development efforts in order to foster a positive image of Woodland and communicate its desirability as a place to live and do business.

*See also Policies in the Economic Development Element.*

**Policy 5.E.9** **High Quality Educational Opportunities.** Partner with public, private, and higher education providers in Woodland to enrich educational opportunities and ensure adequate access for residents of all ages.

**Policy 5.E.10** **Other Educational Programs.** Support the development of vocational and trade schools and alternative and continuing education programs, such as Woodland Adult Education and Regional Occupation Programs (ROP), in appropriate locations to provide a diversity of local, high quality educational opportunities.

### Public Utilities and Services

**Goal 5.F** **Public Utilities and Services.** Ensure the timely development of public facilities, provision of public services, and the maintenance of specified service levels for these facilities.

**Policy 5.F.1** **New Development.** Ensure through the development review process that adequate public facilities and services are available to serve new development. Require that new development pay its fair share of the costs of constructing new public utilities; the costs of providing new public services; and the costs of upgrading of all existing facilities it uses, based on the demand for these facilities attributable to the new development. Exceptions may be made when new development generates significant public benefits (e.g., low-income housing, primary-wage-earner employment) and when alternative sources of funding can be obtained to offset foregone revenues.

- Policy 5.F.2**      **Fiscal Impact Analysis.** Require preparation of a fiscal impact analysis for all specific plans or significant general plan land use amendments. The analysis should examine the fiscal impacts on the City and other service providers that result from large-scale development. The fiscal analysis should project a positive fiscal impact from new development or include mechanisms to fund projected fiscal deficits; exceptions may be made when new development generates significant public benefits (e.g., low-income housing, primary-wage-earner employment) and when alternative sources of funding can be obtained to offset foregone revenues.
- Policy 5.F.3**      **Funding Sources.** Investigate available methods to provide funding for operations and maintenance of public facilities and services, including consideration of Mello-Roos community facilities districts.
- Policy 5.F.4**      **Master Plans.** Require Master Plan proposals to include plans for development and financing of public facilities and services.
- Policy 5.F.5**      **Major Projects Financing Plan.** Annually review the Major Projects Financing Plan (MPFP) and every five years update the MPFP to ensure the implementation and adequacy of the MPFP Plan.

### Potable Water

**Goal 5.G**      **Safe, Reliable, and Sufficient Potable Water.** Maintain a safe, reliable, and sufficient potable water supply and delivery system that meets the needs of the city.

- Policy 5.G.1**      **Potable Water Supply and Cost Recovery.** Provide potable water to the existing Woodland community. Ensure that potable water capacity (including surface water treatment capacity and Aquifer Storage and Recovery well capacity) is available to serve planned urban development within the planning area consistent with the General Plan. Accommodate increase in water demand from the existing community with the capital costs and benefits allocated equitably and fairly between existing users and new users, as authorized by law. Remain in compliance with existing and new water quality regulations.
- Policy 5.G.2**      **Water Supply Assessment.** Require preparation of a Water Supply Assessment for significant projects consistent with State law.
- Policy 5.G.3**      **Connection to Water System.** Require all potable water users within the City's service area to connect to the City's system, except those areas where the City has determined a connection to the City's potable water system would be infeasible.
-  **Policy 5.G.4**      **Water Management Plans.** Maintain and every five years update the Urban Water Management Plan and the Groundwater

Management Plan. Develop and maintain the Groundwater Sustainability Plan in conjunction with the Yolo Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan. Use available and “state of the practice” tools, such as computerized flow modeling to determine system capacity, as necessary to forecast demand on water production and distribution systems by urban development, and to determine appropriate facility needs.

**Policy 5.G.5**

**Recycled Water.** Expand the recycled water system as feasible and in accordance with a Recycled Water System Master Plan, which should provide an evaluation of potential recycled water uses, facilities planning, distribution service areas, recommended recycled water system, financial modeling, implementation strategies, and the feasibility of forming a recycled water utility.

**Policy 5.G.6**

**Conditions of Approval.** Set appropriate conditions of approval for each new development proposal to ensure that the necessary potable water production and supply facilities and water resources are in place prior to occupancy and that an adequate funding source is in place to finance system development and maintenance.

**Policy 5.G.7**

**Maintenance and Repairs.** Evaluate existing water production and distribution systems on an ongoing basis and plan for, fund, and implement necessary repair or enhancement of damaged or antiquated facilities, including wells and storage tanks.

**Policy 5.G.8**

**CIP Update.** Evaluate Capital Improvement Programs and update them, as appropriate, for the water infrastructure needs to meet the demands of both existing and planned development consistent with the General Plan.

**Policy 5.G.9**

**Regional Partnerships.** Partner with Yolo County, WDCWA, the City of Davis, and other public agencies in countywide watershed management efforts and water efficiency and conservation programs and projects, such as the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

**Policy 5.G.10**

**Adequate Financing for Water Systems Management.** Adequately finance water systems management while adhering to strict accountability, transparency, and ratepayer protections.

## Wastewater

**Goal 5.H Wastewater Collection, Treatment, Disposal, and Reuse.** Ensure that adequate wastewater collection, treatment, recycling and disposal facilities are provided in a timely fashion to serve existing and future needs.

- Policy 5.H.1 Treatment Capacity and Cost Recovery.** Provide wastewater collection and treatment services to the existing Woodland community. Ensure that increased wastewater treatment facility capacity is available to serve planned urban development within the Planning Area consistent with this General Plan. Accommodate increase in flows and loadings from the existing community with the capital costs and benefits allocated equitably and fairly between existing users and new users, as authorized by law.
- Policy 5.H.2 Sanitary Sewer Management Plan.** Maintain and periodically update the Sanitary Sewer Management Plan. Use available and “state of the practice” tools, such as computerized flow modeling to determine system capacity, as necessary to forecast demand by urban development, and to determine appropriate facility and system needs.
- Policy 5.H.3 Consider Capacity in Plan Amendments.** Monitor wastewater treatment plant flows and loadings. Consider the effects on wastewater treatment capacity and availability of potable water when evaluating proposed General Plan amendment proposals, community plans, specific plans, and master plans.
- Policy 5.H.4 Maintenance and Repairs.** Evaluate existing wastewater collection systems and treatment facilities and plan for, fund, and implement necessary repair or enhancement of damaged or antiquated facilities.
- Policy 5.H.5 CIP Update.** Evaluate Capital Improvement Programs and update them, as appropriate, for the wastewater infrastructure and treatment facility needs to meet the demands of both existing and planned development.
- Policy 5.H.6 Connection to Sewer System.** Require all sewage generators within its service area to connect to the City’s system, except those areas where the City has determined a connection to the City’s sewage collection system would be infeasible.
- Policy 5.H.7 Collection Systems.** Require that collection systems be designed on a gravity-flow basis except where sewer depths exceed 14 feet, then an analysis shall be performed to determine whether gravity sewers or a lift station would be most appropriate.

**Policy 5.H.8**      **Development Proposals.** Review development proposals in the vicinity of the wastewater treatment plant site (as delineated by Figure 7-6) to ensure their safety, compatibility, and sufficient mitigation of odor nuisances.

*See also goals and policies in the Sustainability, Conservation, and Open Space Element.*



**Policy 5.H.9**      **Reduce Demand.** Reduce wastewater system demand through efficient water use by requiring water-conserving design and equipment in new construction; encouraging retrofitting with water-conserving devices; and designing, constructing, and repairing wastewater systems to minimize inflow and infiltration to the extent economically feasible.

**Policy 5.H.10**     **Industrial Pretreatment Program.** Continue the industrial pretreatment program in accordance with State and federal requirements.

**Policy 5.H.11**     **Hazards and Nuisances.** Investigate hazards and nuisance potential associated with operations at the City's wastewater treatment plant, including odor nuisances, and identify and implement any buffering requirements or operational changes at the plant that may be necessary.

**Policy 5.H.12**     **Adequate Financing for Wastewater Management.** Adequately finance wastewater management while adhering to strict accountability, transparency, and ratepayer protections.

### Storm Drainage Facilities

**Goal 5.I**      **Stormwater Management.** Maintain the City's storm drainage system and promote best management practices to protect from flooding, enhance water quality, prevent infrastructure deterioration, and comply with State and federal laws.

**Policy 5.I.1**      **Storm Drainage System and Cost Recovery.** Maintain and improve the storm drainage system for the existing Woodland community. Ensure that increased storm drainage system capacity is available to serve planned urban development within the Planning Area consistent with this General Plan. Accommodate increase in flows and loadings from the existing community with the capital costs and benefits allocated equitably and fairly between existing users and new users, as authorized by law.

**Policy 5.I.2**      **Storm Drainage Facilities Master Plan.** Update the Storm Drainage Facilities Master Plan as needed to plan for and direct the collection, repurposing, and/or disposal of stormwater and to

provide site-appropriate solutions that protect surface water quality in the Planning Area waterways.

**Policy 5.1.3**

**Overland Flow Requirements in New Development.** Require development to provide for the overland flow of stormwater meeting or exceeding the City's standard design capacity of the storm drainage system. Overland flow waters should be conveyed over public streets where possible and should be at least one foot below building pad elevations and contain provisions for removal of silt and other contaminants.



**Policy 5.1.4**

**Low Impact Development.** Require new development and redevelopment projects to incorporate site design and low impact development runoff requirements, in accordance with the Municipal Code to reduce runoff rates, filter out pollutants, and facilitate groundwater infiltration. Such features may include, but are not limited to:

- Canopy trees or shrubs to absorb rainwater;
- Grading that lengthens flow paths over permeable surfaces and increases runoff travel time to reduce the peak hour flow rate and the number of required drain inlets;
- Partially removing curbs and gutters from parking areas where appropriate to allow stormwater sheet flow into vegetated areas;
- Use of permeable paving in parking lots and other areas characterized by significant impervious surfaces;
- On-site stormwater detention, use of bioswales and bioretention basins to facilitate infiltration;
- Integrated or subsurface water retention facilities to capture rainwater for use in landscape irrigation and other non-potable uses; and
- Innovative engineering practices that allow for compact, connected, and walkable urban design.

*(EIR Mitigation Measure 4.9-1)*

**Policy 5.1.5**

**Prohibiting Grading Activities in Rainy Season.** Prohibit grading activities during the rainy season, unless adequately mitigated, to avoid sedimentation of storm drainage facilities.



**Policy 5.1.6**

**Adequate Financing for Stormwater Management.** Adequately finance stormwater management while adhering to strict accountability, transparency, and ratepayer protections.

**Policy 5.1.7**

**Stormwater Detention Facilities.** Use stormwater detention facilities to mitigate drainage impacts and reduce storm drainage

system costs. To the extent practical, design stormwater detention facilities for multiple purposes, including recreational use in dry conditions and/or stormwater quality improvement.



**Policy 5.I.8**

**Reuse of Stormwater.** Allow for and encourage the capture, treatment, and reuse of stormwater of adequate quality to the maximum extent feasible in accordance with State and federal laws.

**Solid Waste**

**Goal 5.J**

**Solid Waste Collection, Transfer, Recycling, and Disposal.** Provide adequate solid waste services for the collection, transfer, recycling, and disposal of refuse.

**Policy 5.J.1**

**Waste Collection.** Provide adequate solid waste services, and promote maximum use of solid waste source reduction, recycling, composting, and environmentally safe transformation of wastes.

**Policy 5.J.2**

**New Development.** Require waste collection in all new development and ensure that all new development complies with applicable provisions of the City of Woodland Source Reduction and Recycling Element and the Yolo County Integrated Waste Management Plan.

**Policy 5.J.3**

**New Techniques.** Collaborate with affected stakeholders and partners to identify and support programs and new techniques of solid waste disposal, such as recycling, composting, waste to energy technology, and waste separation, to reduce the volume and toxicity of solid wastes that must be sent to landfill facilities. Encourage members of the Woodland community to engage in responsible buying and consumption practices to reduce unnecessary packaging and recycling.

**Policy 5.J.4**

**Compliance with State Law.** Pursue programs to maintain conformance with the Solid Waste Management Act of 1989 or as otherwise required by law and mandated diversion goals.

**Policy 5.J.5**

**Cleanup and Nuisance Abatement.** Enhance nuisance abatement efforts and services that discourage illegal dumping.

**Policy 5.J.6**

**Recycling Facilities.** Allow and encourage the development of regional and community-based recycling facilities and secondary resource businesses in areas designated for Regional Commercial and Industrial uses on the General Plan Land Use Diagram.



**Policy 5.J.7**

**Promote Waste Reduction.** Promote solid waste reduction, recycling, and composting to Woodland residents and business as an important way to conserve limited natural resources. Encourage businesses to use recycled products in their manufacturing processes and consumers to buy recycled products.

## Other Utilities

**Goal 5.K Provision of Other Utilities.** Promote adequate levels of utility services provided by private companies and ensure that these are constructed to minimize negative effects on surrounding development and neighborhoods.

- Policy 5.K.1**      **Coordinate with Private Utility Companies.** Continue to communicate major development plans with utility companies and coordinate planning of extension of necessary facilities.
- Policy 5.K.2**      **Coordinate with Government Agencies.** Work with Yolo County and other agencies to coordinate planning for telecommunication and other utilities infrastructure on a regional basis.
- Policy 5.K.3**      **Undergrounding of Utilities.** Require undergrounding of utility lines in new development and as areas are redeveloped.
- Policy 5.K.4**      **Safety of Underground Transmission Lines.** Work with PG&E to ensure the safety of underground transmission lines.
- Policy 5.K.5**      **Managing Underground Infrastructure.** Develop and manage underground infrastructure, including broadband infrastructure, as “basic infrastructure” that adheres to the City’s standards, is available for public use, and is managed as an asset in line with other public property.
-  **Policy 5.K.6**      **Promote Energy Conservation.** Promote energy-saving practices and encourage energy efficiency through good urban design and site-planning practices, as well as through building design, maintenance, and retrofit.
- Policy 5.K.7**      **Renewable Energy.** Promote the installation of public and private renewable energy production systems including photovoltaics, wind turbines, geothermal systems, and other appropriate technologies.
- Policy 5.K.8**      **Improved and Emerging Technologies.** Facilitate the upgrading of utility services and support development of the infrastructure necessary for all residents to use and benefit from improved and emerging technologies in Woodland, including communication technologies.
- Policy 5.K.9**      **Strategic Planning for Communications Infrastructure.** Establish a plan for the improvement and expansion of the communications infrastructure network. The plan should address infrastructure needs and development opportunities, provide cost-effective and efficient solutions, and explore the possibility of using City property and rights-of-way for communication infrastructure sites.

**Policy 5.K.10**      **Diversification of Utility Media.** Ensure that public utility infrastructure for telecommunications and other utilities allows for and incorporates a diversification of utility service providers, as appropriate.

**Policy 5.K.11**      **Government Access Television.** Continue to actively use a Government Access Television channel as a communications tool in providing governmental information to the viewing public.

**Goal 5.L**      **Broadband Distribution and Quality of Service.** Facilitate the distribution of the best broadband service possible, to as many users and key transportation corridors within the community as possible, in a timely and cost effective manner that minimizes impacts to visual and natural resources.

**Policy 5.L.1**      **High Quality Broadband Service.** Work with providers to deliver the best service possible to Woodland residents, businesses, and visitors.

**Policy 5.L.2**      **Increase Access to Broadband.** Deploy broadband to as many areas in the community and key transportation corridors as possible, and pursue additional providers to increase competition and improve quality of service.

**Policy 5.L.3**      **Free WiFi in Public Spaces.** Explore the feasibility of providing free WiFi in public spaces including City buildings, parks, and community centers.



**Policy 5.L.4**      **Minimize Impacts.** Strive to minimize or mitigate the impact of communications projects and infrastructure on the environment and scenic resources.

**Policy 5.L.5**      **Master Plan for the City's Fiber Network.** In conjunction with the Yolo Community Broadband Network, develop a Master Plan for the City's broadband fiber network to build out local infrastructure in targeted areas, reduce costs, create new opportunities for government collaboration, and provide a new source of fiber to local service providers.

*This page intentionally left blank.*