

Category	Standard and Source	Allowable Uses
Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park means a park, reservation, playground, golf course, swimming pool, recreation center, greenbelts, greenways, or any other area in the city, owned or used by the city and devoted to active or passive recreation.</li> <li>• To offer a full range of park amenities to Davis residents. (Source: City of Davis General Plan Sec. IV Chapter 1 pg. 86)</li> <li>• 5 acres/ 1000 people (Source: City of Davis General Plan Sec. V Chapter 9 Table 14 pg. 237)</li> <li>• <u>Community parks</u> should be a minimum of 15 net acres; 25 net acres is the preferred size. There should be a community park within 1 ½ miles of all dwelling units.</li> <li>• <u>Neighborhood parks</u> should be a minimum of five net acres, and should be within a distance of 3/8 of a mile relative to dwelling units. (Source: City of Davis General Plan Sec. V Chapter 9 Community and Neighborhood parks pgs. 226-227)</li> <li>• <u>Regional and Special Use Areas</u> are unique facilities that serve Davis residents and attract visitors from throughout the region. They are freestanding specialized use facilities such as community centers, aquatic centers, sports complexes, community gardens, golf courses, historic areas, or dog parks. Since special use areas vary widely in function there are no minimum sizes, but special use areas must be large enough to accommodate the intended use. Support facilities such as parking and restrooms are often included. (Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Guiding Principles and Implementation, Ch 5, pg.71)</li> <li>• <u>Mini Parks and Community Gathering Areas</u> are less than 5 acres. They are designed and maintained to provide aesthetic benefit and socializing opportunities, primarily in areas of high population density or commercial areas with high pedestrian use. Amenities may include children’s playgrounds, plazas, picnic areas, and special features. (Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Guiding Principles and Implementation, Ch 5, pg.72) Community gathering places and urban plazas can accommodate city-wide functions such as concerts, farmers’ markets, or fairs and festivals, or serve as casual social gathering spaces. (Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Glossary, Ch 6, pg.89)</li> <li>• <u>Recreation Programs</u>: A broad range of recreation programs and facilities should be provided to meet the needs of all city residents. City recreation programs should emphasize programs that are not offered by local organizations or the private sector. (Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Park and Facility Needs Assessment Ch 4, pg.56)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allowable Uses: Neighborhood, community and regional parks, golf courses, and other outdoor recreational facilities within urban development. Specific uses include public recreation sites, including golf courses, baseball fields, tot lots and play apparatus, adult playing fields, soccer fields, swimming pools, community center buildings, meeting facilities, libraries, art centers, after school care facilities, art in public places, facilities for night time recreation, trails, benches, interpretive markers, picnic areas, barbecue facilities, water fountains, landscaping and irrigation, city wells, trees for shade and wind protection, visual and sound screens, shade structures (including arbors and trellises) and natural habitat areas.</li> <li>• Neighborhood parks should be a minimum of 5 net acres. They are designed and maintained primarily to meet the needs of the neighborhood. Amenities may include children playgrounds, picnic facilities, natural/ landscaped areas, and multi-use open fields.</li> <li>• The City of Davis’ ideal park system contains a variety of clean and safe parks that support a mix of active and passive recreation opportunities. Collectively, these parks meet the needs of community members of all ages. Locating parks based on their function enables the City to provide efficient services and minimizes conflicts between park users and adjacent neighbors. Well-located parks and trails meet recreation needs, improve quality of life and provide alternative methods for getting around town. Neighborhood and community parks will be supplemented by other recreational resources, such as regional parks, special use areas, natural areas and greenbelts. These park types will serve the entire community and, to the extent possible, will be geographically located and linked to other parks so that they are accessible to most residents. Every park will be connected to every other park by a “green” circulation system of greenbelts, bikeways, streets and transit. (Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Goals and Guiding Principles, pg.7-8)</li> <li>• COMMUNITY NEEDS SUMMARY FOR PARK ASSETS: As a progressive and well-planned City, Davis is well positioned to build on its numerous assets and directly address these new trends. The extensive greenbelt system, dedication to enhancing natural areas and an already very active community will allow Davis to be a leader in creating innovative facilities and activities to serve its community. Some of the key concepts to consider based on the Community Needs Assessment include:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Maintain and enhance existing greenbelts and continue development of more greenbelts, particularly ones that improve connections to other greenbelts and trails.</li> <li>○ Identify, rehabilitate and strengthen natural areas.</li> <li>○ Look for ways to sensitively integrate technology as a recreational amenity</li> <li>○ Maintain and increase community gathering areas and plazas in the core city and in other neighborhoods.</li> <li>○ Consider “Complete Streets” concept and how that can work with providing urban open space and strong community connections.</li> <li>○ Boost health and wellness activities through coordinated programming and facility development.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<p><b>Parks Continued</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan is guided by the goals articulated in Parks, Recreation and Open Space (POS) element of the General Plan.</li> </ul> <p>Goal POS 1: Provide ample, diverse, safe, affordable and accessible parks, open spaces and recreation facilities and programs to meet the current and future needs of Davis’ various age and interest groups and to promote a sense of community, pride, family and cross-age interaction.</p> <p>GOAL POS 4: Distribute parks, open spaces and recreation programs and facilities throughout the City.</p> <p>GOAL POS 5: Respect natural habitat areas and agricultural land in planning and maintaining the City’s park system.</p> <p>GOAL POS 6: Encourage local organizations, the Davis Joint Unified School district, UC Davis, and the private sector to provide, develop and maintain needed parks, open space, recreation facilities, programs, activities and special events to the greatest extent possible.</p> <p>GOAL POS 7: Reflect a balance between preservation, education, recreation and public health and safety in park and open space planning.  <i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Goals and Guiding Principles, pg.7, and Environmental Scan, pg.15; City of Davis General Plan, Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other Relevant City Plans and Documents: park planning must be consistent with plans that may impact and influence park planning, including the Bikeway Plan.  <i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Environmental Scan, pg.17)</i></li> <li>Transportation modes: The primary modes of travel to parks include walking, bicycling, driving and using public transportation.  <i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Park and Facility Needs Assessment Ch 4, pg.60)</i></li> <li>Parks, shopping centers, schools and other institutional uses should be located on prominent, central sites where they will “belong” to the neighborhood they serve with strong pedestrian connections to these central sites.  <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Urban Design UD 3.1 pg. 161)</i></li> <li>Make all parks, greenbelts, open space areas and recreation facilities attractive, safe and easy to maintain.</li> </ul>	<p><i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Park and Facility Needs Assessment Ch 4, pg.46-47, selected)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>MOST POPULAR ACTIVITIES:</b> Walking/hiking for exercise; watching wildlife and exercising a dog.</li> </ul> <p><b>FACILITY PRIORITIES:</b> Overall the highest priorities for recreational facilities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Neighborhood parks</li> <li>2. Walking or hiking trails</li> <li>3. Greenbelts</li> <li>4. Open space</li> <li>5. Public swimming pools</li> <li>6. Sports fields</li> </ol> <p><b>ACTIVITY PRIORITIES:</b> The highest priorities in terms of activities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Biking</li> <li>2. Walking</li> <li>3. Recreational swimming</li> <li>4. Jogging</li> <li>5. Soccer</li> <li>6. Basketball</li> <li>7. Dog Walking</li> <li>8. Tennis</li> </ol> <p><i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Community Needs Assessment Ch 3, pg.27)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community parks are designed and maintained to meet the needs of the entire Davis community, and to meet specialized needs. Amenities may include regulation facilities for organized individual and team sports, including multi-use turf areas for field sports such as softball, baseball, and soccer; aquatic facilities for recreation, fitness and competitive water sports; and tennis courts. Natural/landscape areas and facilities for city-wide use such as community centers, amphitheatres, or gymnasiums may also be included. Outdoor lighting, when included, should be designed for minimum interference with adjacent residences. Accessible public phones, adequate restrooms, storage rooms, group picnic areas, and children’s playgrounds are required. Community parks should be located on arterial or collector streets, and have at least two major street frontages. Adequate off-street parking shall be provided.  <i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Park and Facility Needs Assessment Ch 4, pg.55)</i></li> </ul>

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<p><b>Parks Continued</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park design and planning should incorporate short- and long-distance views as appropriate.</li> <li>• Wherever possible, new parks should include natural habitat and other “unimproved” areas.</li> <li>• Parks, greenbelts and recreation facilities should be designed to eliminate hidden and difficult-access areas where security problems would be likely to occur.</li> <li>• Parks, greenbelts, open space areas and recreation facilities should allow emergency and police vehicles access for routine patrol or medical response.</li> <li>• Children’s play areas and other appropriate park areas should have adequate shade and wind protection provided through landscaping and constructed elements.</li> <li>• The park system should include multi-functional spaces and facilities to provide for cultural events.</li> <li>• Open space in rural areas, intended for public access, should be acquired in large blocks in order to maximize management advantages, although linear corridor open space goals also apply to the acquisition of open space areas.</li> <li>• Include art features designed by local artists in parks where possible.</li> <li>• Require the review of all projects constructed as part of the Davis open space system by appropriate City departments to ensure that public safety concerns are met.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Parks and Open Space POS 1.4 a-f, h-j pg. 240-241)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attempt to provide all city residents with convenient access to parks and recreation programs and facilities.</li> <li>• Parks, recreation facilities and open space areas should be located to be easily accessible by various transportation modes including car, bus, and bicycle.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan POS 1.5 pg.241)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct new parks and recreation facilities.</li> <li>• The equitable location of school sites, greenbelts, bike paths and open spaces throughout the community shall be considered in prioritizing construction of new parks.</li> <li>• All new shopping centers, research, business or industrial parks, and apartment complexes should include open areas to serve as mini/pocket-parks that may include picnic tables, shade and recreation amenities.</li> <li>• Each new neighborhood park should be located near the center of the neighborhood that it will serve.</li> <li>• Develop and follow a prioritized list of planned parks in the parks and recreation facilities Master Plan.</li> <li>• Study potential development of new parks focusing on underutilized land or existing City-owned land with attention given to the potential impacts on wildlife and other resources.</li> <li>• Acquire and develop park land to meet the standards for neighborhood and community parks outlined above, with the highest priority for park development in those areas that do not currently meet the distance-from-dwelling standard.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan POS 4.2 a-f pg. 248)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mini parks and neighborhood parks are designed to provide nearby recreation opportunities accessible to pedestrians and bicyclists. Community parks are typically accessible by foot, bicycle, bus transit and car within a reasonable driving distance.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Park and Facility Needs Assessment Ch 4, pg.60)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Passive Recreation-Orientation parks Sheet 9, Ag Buffer.</li> <li>• VALUE ADDED IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop additional community gardens</li> <li>2. Develop an outdoor exercise park</li> <li>3. Add a Frisbee golf course (along Covell greenbelt)</li> <li>4. Lighted full size basketball court</li> <li>5. Natural Adventure play park</li> <li>6. A new year-round Off-leash Dog Park</li> <li>7. Covered reservable picnic area (convert an uncovered reservable picnic area to a covered one similar to the one in Mace Ranch Park)</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Guiding Principles and Implementation, Ch 5, pg.77)</i></p>

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<p><b>Parks Continued</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate open space, recreation and child care programs and facilities with other City or school district programs.</li> <li>Encourage and support the development and maintenance of recreation and park facilities by the private sector.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan POS 6 e, f pg. 250)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require dedication of land and/or payment of an in-lieu fee for park and recreational purposes as a condition of approval for subdivisions, as allowed by the Quimby Act (Government Code 66477).</li> <li>Land that is not suitable for recreation or wildlife habitat may not be counted toward fulfilling parkland dedication requirements.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan POS 6.2 and 6.2a pg. 250)</i></p>	
<p><b>Greenbelts</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide safe and secure linear parkways and connectors close to residences as alternatives to biking or walking on streets. Neighborhood greenbelts connect to the Urban/ Agricultural Transition Area, Greenstreets, parks, other open space network elements, activity centers and public facilities.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Sec. IV Chapter 1 pg. 86)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Required neighborhood greenbelts in all new residential development areas. Require that a minimum of 10% of newly-developing residential land be designated for use as open space primarily for neighborhood greenbelts.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Sec. IV Chapter 1 Policy LU A.5 pg. 78)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greenbelts should vary from a minimum of width of 35 feet to an average of 100 feet.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Sec. V Chapter 9 Standard H pg. 246)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to 20% of a project's greenbelt requirement may be used towards increasing the size of parks or other open-space within a development.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Sec. V Chapter 9 Standard M pg. 247)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and develop linkages, corridors and other connectors to provide an aesthetically pleasing and functional network of parks, open space areas, greenbelts and bike paths throughout the City. Establish standards for greenbelts and access ways in non-residential areas, with bicycle access as the key design goal.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Environmental Scan, pg.15; In reference to City of Davis General Plan Sec. V Chapter 9 POS 3; 3.2 Action A pg. 248)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greenbelts in Davis are an outstanding feature that residents use frequently for many purposes, from bicycle commuting and walking the dog to enjoying nature. They are a high priority for facility expansion.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Community Needs Assessment Ch 3, pg.27)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neighborhood open space corridors required by Policy LUA.5 and developed with landscaping and trees, natural habitat areas, bikeways, benches, picnic areas, lighting, barbecue site, play areas, open space meadow areas, horseshoe pits, and volleyball courts.</li> <li><u>Neighborhood greenbelts</u> are linear parcels located throughout Davis that are undeveloped and landscaped, which are used for recreation and non-motorized transportation, providing public access and connections to parks and Davis neighborhoods. Greenbelts sometimes include viewpoints, seating areas and interpretive displays and can support passive and limited active recreational activity.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Guiding Principles and Implementation, Ch 5, pg.71-72)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passive Recreation-Oriented Parks see information, Sheet 9 Ag Buffer.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Greenbelts Continued</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The General Plan Conservation Element section...Energy (addresses) reduction of per capita energy consumption...directly relevant to the maintenance and enhancement of alternative mobility routes such as greenbelts and trails for walking and bicycling. <i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Environmental Scan, pg.15-16)</i></li> <li>• Other Relevant City Plans and Documents: park planning must be consistent with plans that may impact and influence park planning, including the Bikeway Plan. <i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Environmental Scan, pg.17)</i></li> <li>• Per GP interpretation: Gross residential area shall be the residential portion of a development INCLUDING collector and local streets and EXCLUDING arterial streets and non-residential land uses (such as neighborhood greenbelts, parks, drainage ponds, schools, commercial, office, industrial)</li> <li>• Neighborhood-Oriented Transportation System                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Promote alternative transportation modes such as bicycling, walking, public transit, and telecommuting.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Vision # 8 pg. 43)</i></p>	
<p><b>Greenstreets</b></p>	<p>Per GP interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenstreet spaces on new streets (see sections): Major arterial: 35' (40' if noise wall), Minor arterial: 25' (30' if noise wall), Collector: 12' (17' if noise wall)</li> <li>• Median improvements</li> <li>• Up to 20 percent of a project's greenbelt requirements may be used towards increasing the size of parks or other open-space within a development.</li> <li>• Allow flexibility in design of greenbelt/park/open space areas within new development as long as non-auto, internal circulation corridors (for school children, bicycles, pedestrians, etc) are provided and the overall dedication requirement for greenbelt and park facilities is met.</li> <li>• Encourage provision of open space in excess of minimum neighborhood greenbelt and open space requirements through regulatory concessions.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan POS 3 m, o, p pg. 247)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Complete Streets" is a policy and concept that advocates for multi-modal streets with the development and redevelopment of arterials and boulevards to serve pedestrians, bicyclists, transit and vehicles more equally. While similar to Greenstreets, complete streets emphasize design improvements that support improved human interactions whereas Greenstreet improvements primarily focus on storm water retention and pollution reduction. <i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Glossary, Ch 6, pg.89-90)</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Drainage /Detention</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood retention and detention facilities should be integrated with parks, athletic fields and natural areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood hazard abatement, stormwater treatment, wildlife habitat that does not require permanent open water (ex. seasonal wetlands and adjacent grasslands/ riparian habitat), naturalistic amenity with limited public access.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Drainage/ Detention Continued</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new development shall include drainage facilities that are designed to accommodate a minimum of a 10-year recurrence design flow. In addition, all new development shall route the 100-year recurrence event and appropriately mitigate for both the increase in flows from the site due to development, and for runoff volumes which have historically occurred on the site. Storm drainage facilities with open, naturalistic channels are encouraged, where feasible. Such facilities can minimize impacts on the city’s system, add to the water table, and provide an open space amenity, although long term maintenance costs must be considered. In addition, properly designed plantings within and adjacent to drainage facilities can serve to treat urban runoff, reducing downstream impacts.</li> <li>New development’s detention and retention facilities shall be designed so as not to cause significant negative impact to other drainage facilities in the watershed. <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Sec. V Chapter 6 pg. 211-212)</i></li> <li>Continue to provide flood control improvements that are sensitive to wildlife habitat and open space preservation.</li> <li>When designing new or retrofitted flood control facilities, include wildlife and/or public open space facilities in them to the extent possible. <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Hazards Element HAZ 1.2 and 1.2a pg. 323)</i></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Open Space</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Open space</b> means land in a predominantly natural state or altered for natural resources based uses (i.e., farming, parks), and may include, but is not limited to, riparian areas, agricultural lands, watersheds, forests, floodplains, and habitat areas. For the purpose of this article, the definition of <b>parks</b> shall be limited to those areas providing recreational opportunities where the use is consistent with the primary use of the property (e.g., protection of agricultural resources, wildlife habitat, natural resources, etc.).</li> <li>Open space area means a natural, open space area owned, used or maintained by the city, and devoted to habitat, agriculture or passive recreation and not designated a park by the city.</li> <li>General Plan does not include quantified open space objective. Despite the lack of such provisions, substantial progress has been made in providing open space. <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Sec. V Chapter 9 pg. 228)</i></li> <li>Overall intent of POS policies: Take advantage of opportunities to implement an Open Space Plan for the City / County / UC Davis area (aka “Greenway Plan”) to create a connected network of linked parks and open spaces. <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Section V Chapter 9 POS policies (including but not limited to Goal POS 3)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain lands for open space land uses, including outdoor recreation, natural habitat preserves and agriculture within and beyond the proposed urban-development boundaries. <i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Environmental Scan, pg.14;In reference to City of Davis General Plan, Land Use Element Guiding Principles and Policies</i></li> <li>Natural Resources: The City of Davis is located in the eastern portion of the Putah Creek Plain with the primary native habitats of Riparian Woodland along the south fork of the Creek Corridor and Valley Oak woodland along the north fork. Much of the historic natural diversity of the area has been lost due to agricultural industry and more recently from continuing suburban growth. Nevertheless, Davis is known for its unique and rich natural setting with a comprehensive network of greenbelts and open spaces. <i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Environmental Scan, pg.12)</i></li> </ul>

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<p><b>Open Space Continued</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Connected open space network and grade separated crossings.</b> This involves looking at all parks and open space policies holistically (not just as individual components) to create a connected network of linked parks and open spaces. Some grade separated crossings shown in GP maps may be amended with a new peripheral urban project.</li> <li>• <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Section V Ch. 9 Goal POS 3 pg. 246 &amp; Figure 31b Open Space map pg. 235)</i></li> <li>• <b>Open space in a planned development zone.</b> All new projects are planned development zoning districts. Criteria include “more efficient and desirable use of open area” and “standards for open space are at least equivalent to standards otherwise specified in the zoning chapter.”             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Purpose of a PD: To allow diversification in the relationship of buildings and open spaces to be relieved of the standards of conventional zoning. Criteria include more efficient and desirable use of open area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Other open spaces</b> may be identified as important in individual developments that should be included in a development agreement especially projects with General Plan amendments. <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Section V Ch. 9 GOAL POS 5-7 pg. 249-250)</i></li> <li>• Develop a system of trails around the edge of the city and within the city for recreational use and to allow pedestrians and bicyclists to reach open space and natural areas.</li> <li>• <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Transportation Element UD 3.1 pg. 42)</i> Provide informal areas for people of all ages to interact with natural landscapes, and preserve open space between urban and agricultural uses to provide a physical and visual edge to the City.</li> <li>• The City's park and open space system shall include opportunities for active and passive recreation.</li> <li>• Incorporate existing habitat areas, including Putah Creek, Dry Slough, and Willow Slough, into the open space network, while maintaining the emphasis on wildlife and habitat preservation in these areas.</li> <li>• Establish criteria for location and design of natural habitat areas accessible to the public, including criteria for natural habitat areas that can complement and accommodate other open space uses such as viable wildlife habitat.</li> <li>• Set policies and criteria for the establishment of trails and picnic areas in natural open space areas. <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Parks and Open Space POS 1.2 a,d,g,h p. 238)</i></li> <li>• <b>Measure O</b> The special tax levied in this article, if approved by two-thirds of the voters voting on the special tax will provide revenue for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of lands and easements for open space, habitat and agricultural uses and preservation in the areas surrounding the city. (Ord. 2033 § 1, 2000)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open space is a general category that includes all undeveloped land whose fee title or development rights are owned by the City, another public agency, or an open space trust or organization, and which is set aside for passive recreation, habitat preservation, buffering of the City from surrounding uses, and/or agriculture. Open space also includes agricultural lands whose fee title or development rights are privately owned when such private land is contained within the UATA. Some examples of open space include the UATA (which could be publicly or privately owned), lands secured through the Farmland Preservation Ordinance, and the South Fork Preserve. The land within one mile of the landfill and sewage treatment facilities is designated ‘Open Space for Public Health and Safety’. <i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Park and Facility Needs Assessment Ch 4, pg.55-56)</i></li> <li>• Passive Recreation-Oriented Parks see information, Sheet 9 Ag Buffer.</li> <li>• Examples include the combined use of drainage facilities as habitat areas; the promotion of native vegetation and integrated pest management in urban landscaping; the Davis Wetlands and South Fork Preservation projects; the farmland preservation ordinance; and the neighborhood greenbelt network.</li> <li>• Within urban open space areas, provide habitat elements (e.g. roosting trees, nesting trees, etc.) for birds, such as songbirds, hawks, owls, and for other wildlife as appropriate. <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Parks and Open Space POS 1.2 e. pg. 238)</i></li> </ul>

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<p><b>Habitat, Wildlife, &amp; Natural Areas</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage oak trees and City-designated signature trees shall be protected. Sensitive biological resources should be protected.</li> <li>• Project design shall demonstrate that avoidance of sensitive resources has been integrated into project design. Where avoidance is not feasible, the project proponent shall compensate for the loss or disturbance within Yolo County. The type and amount of compensation shall be determined in conjunction with the appropriate local, state, and/or federal regulatory agency involved.</li> <li>• Active recreation facilities should be minimized within natural habitat areas.</li> <li>• Recreation or interpretive facilities within natural areas should be designed to be site-sensitive and minimally intrusive. Public access into Sensitive Habitat Areas should be limited.</li> <li>• New developments shall incorporate setbacks from creeks and channels.</li> <li>• Restoration plans are required for all habitats that are to be restored in new development areas.</li> <li>• Storm-retention ponds and drainage ponds that have become wildlife habitats should be restored as habitat.</li> <li>• Develop a list of wildlife species that should be encouraged or protected. A map should be developed that indicates the areas where these species should be encouraged or protected.</li> <li>• The City shall require a biological survey be prepared by a qualified biologist for proposed development areas that may contain sensitive resources as defined by the City or appropriate state or federal regulatory agencies. The biological study shall be prepared as a requirement of the environmental assessment of a given project unless the City’s Planning Director determines, based on previous studies or other evidence, that the site’s current state would preclude the finding of sensitive resources. Agricultural use or plowing of a site does not eliminate the probability of sensitive resources. Such studies, when required, shall include:                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ surveys and mapping of special-status plants and wildlife during the appropriate identification periods;</li> <li>○ mapping and quantification of sensitive habitat loss; and</li> <li>○ Delineation and quantification of waters of the U.S., including vernal pools, swales, alkali wetlands, seasonal wetlands, and other wetlands shall be done using the current USACE wetland delineation manual.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If a biological study of a site determines the presence of sensitive biological resources, the project proponent will retain a qualified biologist, approved by the agency(s) with regulatory responsibility, to monitor construction activities in sensitive biological resource areas.</li> <li>• Sensitive biological resources located in or adjacent to the construction area will be protected by placing orange construction barrier fencing, or stakes and flags, including buffer zone ( where appropriate and depending on the type of resource). Adjacent resources that may require protection include oak woodland, riparian woodland and scrub vegetation, drainages, vernal pools and swales, other wetlands, native grassland, special-status species populations, and elderberry shrubs.</li> <li>• <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Sec. VI Chapter 14 pg. 284-285)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife preserves, habitat for permanent and migratory waterfowl and other species, native tree and plant areas, seasonal and permanent wetlands, drainage facilities. Agriculture, low intensity recreation, nature study and interpretive centers are also allowed provided they are compatible with habitat uses.</li> </ul>



Category	Standard and Source	Allowable Uses
<p><b>Ag Buffer</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The agricultural buffer/agricultural transition area shall be a minimum of one hundred fifty feet measured from the edge of the agricultural, greenbelt, or habitat area. Optimally, to achieve a maximum separation and to comply with the five-hundred-foot aerial spray setback established by the counties of Yolo and Solano, a buffer wider than one hundred fifty feet is encouraged.</li> <li>The minimum one-hundred-fifty-foot agricultural buffer/agricultural transition area shall be comprised of two components: a fifty-foot-wide agricultural transition area located contiguous to a one-hundred-foot-wide agricultural buffer located contiguous to the agricultural, greenbelt, or habitat area. The one-hundred-fifty-foot agricultural buffer/transition area shall not qualify as farmland mitigation pursuant to Article 40A.03 of this chapter. <i>(Source: City of Davis Municipal Code Chapter 40A)</i></li> <li>Minimum distances required for various types of pesticide applications:                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>500 Feet required for Aerial Spraying ----- Warning/ Caution at 300 Feet</li> <li>300 Feet required for Air Blast Orchard Sprayer ----- Warning/ Caution at 50 Feet</li> <li>100 Feet required for Ground Rigs ----- Warning/ Caution at 50 Feet</li> </ul> <i>(Source: Yolo County Ag Commissioner Conditions Covering the Use of Restricted Materials)</i> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create an open space buffer between urban and agricultural uses to maintain integrity of the adjoining agricultural/natural areas, to serve as a transitional space between urban and rural lands, to provide a visual edge, and to be an aesthetic and recreational resource. <i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Environmental Scan, pg.14 in reference to City of Davis General Plan, Land Use Element Guiding Principles and Policies)</i></li> <li>The following uses shall be permitted in the fifty foot agricultural transition area: bike paths, community gardens, organic agriculture, native plants, tree and hedge rows, benches, lights, trash enclosures, fencing, and any other use determined by the planning commission to be of the same general character as the foregoing enumerated uses. There shall be public access to the fifty-foot agricultural transition area.</li> <li>The following uses shall be permitted in the one-hundred-foot agricultural buffer: native plants, tree or hedge rows, drainage channels, storm retention ponds, natural areas such as creeks or drainage swales, railroad tracks or other utility corridors and any other use, including agricultural uses, determined by the planning commission to be consistent with the use of the property as an agricultural buffer.</li> <li>There shall be no public access to the one-hundred-foot agricultural buffer unless otherwise permitted due to the nature of the area. <i>(Source: City of Davis Municipal Code Ch. 40 A.01.050)</i></li> <li>Passive Recreation-Oriented Parks do not require dedicated, specialized facilities such as sports fields or courts. Examples of passive recreational activities include wildlife viewing, picnicking, bird-watching, fishing, and trail-related activities such as walking, hiking, bicycling, and running. Accessory uses can be provided in this type of park, such as playgrounds, and even small turf areas, provided they are accessory to the park's passive-oriented uses. <i>(Source: Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Glossary, Ch 6, pg.91)</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Urban Ag Transition Area</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an UATA around Davis, as shown on the Land Use Map in the Land Use and Growth Management chapter and according to the concepts illustrated in figure 32. <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Section V Ch. 9 policy POS 2 pg. 243)</i></li> <li>Widths: Policy LU N.3: Segments can vary in size and width but to the greatest extent possible, a minimum 150-foot width should be pursued. Wider segments should be pursued when opportunity permits.</li> <li>Policy LU N.4: Where public access is desired, the width of the buffer must be sufficient to also include a 100-foot wide area where public access is restricted to allow for ground spraying on adjacent agricultural land. <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Section IV Ch. 1 policy LU N 3-4 pg. 87)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open space also includes agricultural lands whose fee title or development rights are privately owned when such private land is contained within the UATA. Some examples of open space include the UATA (which could be publicly or privately owned), lands secured through the Farmland Preservation Ordinance, and the South Fork Preserve. <i>(Source: Parks Recreation Facilities Master Plan Park and Facility Needs Assessment Ch 4, pg.55-56)</i></li> <li>See Passive Recreation-Oriented parks information, Sheet 9, Ag Buffer.</li> <li>Passive open space recreation such as trails and bikeways, wildlife and habitat preservation, drainage ways, community gardens, plant stock portions of nurseries, Ag. <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Section IV Ch.1 N. pg. 86)</i></li> <li>Establish a distinct permanent urban edge which shall be defined by an open space, hedgerows, tree rows, similar landscape features, passive recreation spaces, buffer containing transitional agricultural uses, or similar elements. <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Land use and Growth Management LU 1.4 pg. 94)</i></li> </ul>

Category	Standard and Source	Allowable Uses
<b>Urban Ag Transition Area Continued</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Locations: Per GP Land Use map, shown conceptually at a width of approximately 500'. Locations be added as appropriate as part of a GP amendment per GP intent.  <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Section IV Ch. 1 Figure 11b Land Use- City Area map pg.69)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hedgerows and other features to provide habitat for beneficial insects and wildlife are encouraged within Urban Agricultural Transition Areas and other agricultural areas.  <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Sec. VI Chapter 14 Policy HAB 1.2 pg. 286)</i></li> </ul>
<b>Ag Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The city shall require agricultural mitigation as a condition of approval for any development project that would change the general plan designation or zoning from agricultural land to nonagricultural land and for discretionary land use approvals that would change an agricultural use to a nonagricultural use.</li> <li>The city has determined that effectively locating mitigation lands provides increased protection of agricultural lands threatened with conversion to non-agricultural uses. Requirements and incentives are established in this article to direct mitigation to areas that are under threat of conversion. In recognizing the importance of the location of mitigation, the city has identified two general categories of agricultural mitigation: (1) adjacent mitigation; and (2) remainder mitigation. For every applicable development project, the determination as to whether a combination of adjacent and remainder mitigation shall be required or whether only remainder mitigation shall be required shall be based on site specific factors, as specified in this article. Adjacent mitigation is addressed in Section 40A.03.030; remainder mitigation is addressed in Section 40A.03.035.</li> <li>Total mitigation for a development project shall not be less than a ratio of two acres of protected agricultural land for each acre converted from agricultural land to nonagricultural land. Location based factors (credits) for remainder mitigation contained in Section 40A.03.035 may result in ratios greater than 2:1. (Ord. 2300 § 1, 2007)  <i>(Source: City of Davis Municipal code Chapter 40A.03.025)</i></li> <li>Segments can vary in size and width but to the greatest extent possible, a minimum 150-foot width should be pursued. Wider segments should be pursued when opportunity permits.  <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Sec. IV Chapter 1 Policy LU N.3 pg. 87)</i></li> <li>Where public access is desired, the width of the buffer must be sufficient to also include a 100-foot wide area where public access is restricted to allow for ground spraying on adjacent agricultural land.  <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Sec. IV Chapter 1 Policy LU N.4 pg. 87)</i></li> <li>The minimum one-hundred-fifty-foot agricultural buffer/agricultural transition area shall be comprised of two components: a fifty-foot-wide agricultural transition area located contiguous to a one-hundred-foot-wide agricultural buffer located contiguous to the agricultural, greenbelt, or habitat area. The one-hundred-fifty-foot agricultural buffer/transition area shall not qualify as farmland mitigation pursuant to Article 40A.03 of this chapter.  <i>(Source: City of Davis Municipal code Chapter 40A.01.050)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passive open space recreation such as trails and bikeways, wildlife and habitat preservation, drainage ways, community gardens, plant stock portions of nurseries, agriculture.  <i>(Source: City of Davis General Plan Section IV Chapter 1 N. Allowable uses pg. 86)</i></li> </ul>