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Related Documents
(can be reviewed at the Facilities Design & Construction offices)

- 1994 Landscape Master Plan
- 2009 Utilities Master Plan
- UC Davis Sacramento Campus Signage Guidelines
- UC Davis Sacramento Campus 2010 Long Range Development Plan
Introduction

The UC Davis Sacramento Campus Physical Design Framework sets forth the vision for the physical environment of this campus that supports the UC Davis Health System. A world leader in advancing health through an education, research and patient-care enterprise, the Health System includes the nationally-ranked UC Davis School of Medicine, Betty Irene Moore School of Nursing, 645-bed UC Davis Medical Center, and a network of community care clinics. This Physical Design Framework will guide the development of the 142-acre Sacramento campus.

Together with the 2010 LRDP, this Framework creates a foundation on which the Sacramento campus will plan, design and build future projects according to a clear and comprehensive set of design principles and guidelines. The Physical Design Framework will be used by campus staff as well as outside consultants – planners, architects and landscape architects – as they shape academic, research, clinical and support facilities as well as site improvements for the campus.
## Content

The Physical Design Framework is organized in the following manner:

- **Planning and Design Principles**: describes the three guiding principles underlying the framework and all succeeding elements, and explains how they also support the goals of the 2010 LRDP
- **Campus Context**: describes the physical context of the campus, including climate, development history, urban and neighborhood character; it also details the challenges and opportunities facing the campus
- **Campus Framework**: discusses the five overarching strategies that will guide future development
- **Campus Fabric**: presents guidelines for the physical form and design performance of the buildings, site elements and landscaping of the campus
- **Campus Systems**: discusses the layout and performance of campus-wide infrastructure, including circulation components, utilities and signage
- **Process**: delineates the facilities design review and approval process.

## Relationship to Other Documents

This Physical Design Framework is closely related to and serves to help implement the UC Davis Sacramento Campus 2010 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP). The LRDP is a comprehensive planning document that sets the land use patterns and relevant policies to guide implementation of facilities and infrastructure for the campus. In describing the anticipated development of the UC Sacramento campus, it sets the overall direction for the future of this hub of the UC Davis Health System. The LRDP’s stated objective is to “create a framework that helps enhance the quality of the Sacramento campus environment while providing the flexibility to support program expansion over the next 15 years.” The LRDP describes current conditions on the campus and presents a land use plan for the campus site that will accommodate projected growth in education and research, clinical and support program elements.

The Capital Financial Plan for this campus is presented as a joint document with the UC Davis campus and is closely related to the UCDSC 2010 LRDP and this Physical Design Framework.
Health System Mission

The UC Davis Sacramento campus supports the mission and activities of the Health System. The mission of the UC Davis Health System is discovering and sharing knowledge to advance health. The mission is pursued through:

- The education of physicians, nurses, scientists and other healthcare professionals
- Research into new medical knowledge and applying it to the health challenges that face the world
- Patient care, and
- Engagement with the local and global community.

Education

The educational mission of the UC Davis Health System involves several groups: medical students, residents and fellows, the Family Nurse Practitioner/Physician Assistant (F.N.P./P.A.) students, nurses, Master of Public Health (M.P.H.) students, and practicing health-care professionals requiring continuing medical education.

The UC Davis School of Medicine has developed a national reputation for specialty and primary-care programs. Medical students can enroll in a fully accredited master’s degree program in public health or business administration. The school also conducts a doctoral program to train physician-scientists in ways to respond to the scientific, social, ethical and political obstacles of health care.

The Betty Irene Moore School of Nursing will foster nursing excellence through an expansive educational model that incorporates scientific rigor and immersive, inter-professional education. It will allow nursing students and medical students to learn shoulder-to-shoulder in academic courses with common standards and practice.

Physicians in the region have access to a continuing education program that presents more than 300 seminars, workshops, on-site hospital tutorials, distance learning, online classes, special lectures and one-hour weekly and monthly medical grand rounds every year.

Research

Faculty members in the School of Medicine specialize in a wide range of basic and applied research, including studies related to cancer biology, vascular biology, genetic diseases, functional genomics, health services, infectious diseases, neuroscience, nutrition, vision science, and telemedicine. As of October 2009, extramural funding for the School of Medicine topped $167 million, up 278 percent from $60 million in 2001.

More than 775 research studies were under way in School of Medicine facilities in Davis and Sacramento in June 2009, funded by federal, state, foundation, and pharmaceutical and biotechnology sources. In addition, School of Medicine faculty members engage in innovative collaborations with the Shriners Hospital for Children, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Health System, U.S. Department of Agriculture Western Human Nutrition Research Center, and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories. Within the UC Davis community, research collaboration occurs with the California National Primate Research Center, School of Veterinary Medicine, College of Biological Sciences,
College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, and the College of Engineering.

The dramatic growth in research funding is the result of strategic decisions to invest in the expansion of research faculty and infrastructure, as well as a relatively favorable funding environment for medical research. These investments in research reflect a commitment to become one of the nation’s top medical research centers.

Patient Care

The UC Davis Health System is at the forefront of providing access to the latest discoveries and best treatments for patients in Northern California and beyond. UCDHS includes the UC Davis Medical Center and the UC Davis Primary Care Network. With 645 licensed beds, the Medical Center serves as a regional tertiary care center and it is inland Northern California’s largest and busiest hospital. In 2008, there were approximately 34,000 inpatient admissions and 871,000 outpatient visits to the UC Davis Medical Center and its outlying clinics. The UC Davis Health System serves approximately 6 million residents in 33 counties encompassing 65,000 square miles in Northern and Central California. It plays a pivotal role in the healthcare delivery system in this region:

- UC Davis operates inland Northern California’s only Level 1 trauma center, with comprehensive adult and pediatric emergency departments. The trauma center has been instrumental in keeping Sacramento County’s preventable death rate at or below 1 percent, less than half the national average.
- With the region’s only full-service children’s hospital, UC Davis Medical Center offers a comprehensive pediatric cardiology program in Sacramento, as well as more than 30 other children’s specialties.
- UC Davis Medical Center has the only National Cancer Institute-designated cancer center serving inland Northern California, and one of the nation’s largest clinical trials programs. It offers comprehensive care to adults and children with both rare and common cancers.
- UC Davis Medical Center has ranked among U.S. News and World Report’s top hospitals in the nation for 15 consecutive years and won the Consumer Choice Award for the ninth time in a row for best overall quality and reputation among all hospitals in the Sacramento region, based on National Research Corporation consumer surveys.

Engagement

The UC Davis Health System is an international leader in the field of telemedicine. Established in 1996, the Telehealth Program began seeking technological solutions to improving health care in rural communities. Today, UC Davis partners with many community hospitals and clinics throughout Northern California to provide residents and their physicians with access to specialized medical care and education through the use of telecommunications technology.

In November 2007, the University of California, in partnership with a coalition of government agencies, health care providers and others, received a three-year, $22 million award from the Federal Communications Commission to help develop a new California Telehealth Network. The UC Davis Telehealth Program will play a key role in coordinating this statewide effort.
The Heath System shares in a variety of collaborative alliances with the Veterans Administration, Shriners Hospital and UC Davis campus colleagues. These partnerships encompass a wide range of activities from clinical training programs to cooperative research initiatives.

**Sustainability**

One of the core principles of the 2010 Long Range Development Plan is “Continue to Plan and Operate a Sustainable Campus.” Like the UC Davis main campus, the Sacramento campus considers strategies to embrace sustainability in its built environment, in the landscape setting of the campus, in its daily operations, and in the culture of the campus community. As a consequence, sustainability forms an overarching principle for this design framework.
This section describes three guiding principles and why they are important to future growth and development of the campus. These three principles shaped the Physical Design Framework for the UC Davis Campus and apply equally well on the UC Davis Sacramento campus.

The principles are:

- Mission: Create supportive places
- Campus Life: Create connected and meaningful places
- Environment: Create sustainable places.

Collectively, the principles are intended to:

- Reinforce the Health System’s image as a world-class academic health center and support the vision and strategic plan.
- Provide an environment that helps attract a diverse mix of patients and retain outstanding faculty, students, and staff.
- Create a more campus-like atmosphere where appropriate with quality open space.
- Respect neighborhood concerns.
- Identify and mitigate adverse environmental effects.
MISSION: Create Supportive Places that advance learning and discovery, interdisciplinary collaboration, innovative research and patient care excellence.

To support the education and research efforts of today’s faculty, staff and students, UC Davis Sacramento campus buildings and landscapes need to be founded on a solid basis of design, be safe, healthy and physically comfortable, and be flexible and adaptable. In support of its patient care mission, the facilities and sites of the hospital and ambulatory care facilities must provide comfortable and supportive interior and exterior places for patients and visitors, places that are attractive, accessible and help result in a positive patient experience.

The characteristics of facilities and spaces that are supportive and that help fulfill the campus mission include:

**Longevity**
The design of facilities and sites must recognize that the institution is characterized by permanence and longevity that should be reflected in the built and landscape environments. At the same time, careful use of durable materials that balance cost with return on investment and permanence must be a basic approach. All proposed facilities and site improvements must be evaluated on the basis of their contribution to and ability to enhance the overall campus environment and its cohesiveness.

**Interactivity**
The success of UC Davis Health Services and its supporting education and research mission is built on a foundation of collaboration and interdisciplinary strength. The physical environment should support this collaboration from the smallest scale to the largest. An example of this collaboration is the M.I.N.D. Institute, which combines research, clinical and education facilities in a single physical setting.

**Flexibility**
Inherent in the health sciences are their constantly evolving nature. Facilities to support this mission must be flexible to respond to evolving demands for space and program. Site planning and landscapes must be set in a flexible framework that will adapt when expansion of existing or new facilities are required. Some key attributes of an adaptable built environment include:
- office and research space designed to accommodate multiple uses
- circulation within and between buildings as a framework for development
- thoughtfully distributed infrastructure and support facilities to accommodate changing uses over time.
CAMPUS LIFE: Create Connected and Meaningful Places that enrich people’s experience, support their endeavors, and build a sense of community.

Continuing to achieve the mission, vision and goals for the Sacramento campus means facilitating the interactions and endeavors that encourage creativity while supporting a sense of community. Building dynamic and effective campus community relationships are important within the campus and with neighbors and the larger Sacramento community.

In support of its patient care mission, the Sacramento campus must also provide convenient access to the hospital and its clinics and all facilities must be organized to facilitate efficient movement of patients, visitors, students, faculty and staff.

In support of this, the LRDP and this Physical Design Framework outline strategies to:

Enhance the campus through building, open space and landscape design.

As the Sacramento campus expands, there will be important opportunities to create more usable outdoor space that can provide places for the informal interaction and contemplation that support collaborative endeavors. Spaces can also be created that further the healing mission of the Health System, providing places of respite, inspiration and support.

Provide convenient access and appropriate adjacencies.

The complex daily endeavors of the campus students, faculty and staff in patient care, research, teaching and learning mean that a compact layout of facilities and appropriate adjacencies are critical. In addition, easy, stress-free access for patients and visitors to patient facilities is required.

Improve pedestrian connections throughout the campus.

Sacramento enjoys a moderate climate that supports walking between destinations and enjoyment of outdoor spaces during lunch or on breaks. Encouraging walking between destinations will not only reduce the campus carbon footprint but will also support the health and well-being of everyone involved with the Health System.

Provide attractive campus entries and edges.

The Sacramento campus plays a regional role in health, education and research, but it is also a neighbor and resource for the city and its immediate environs. Fitting into the neighborhood and urban context in a way that is respectful of neighbors and supportive of services and amenities is an important goal of the campus.
ENVIRONMENT: Create Sustainable Places that preserve health and well-being, use resources wisely, and assist future generations in achieving the first two principles.

Stewardship challenges us to look for ways to satisfy current needs without limiting future generations or transferring negative impacts to others. To create a sustainable campus, we need to foster healthy conditions for social, economic, environmental, and educational pursuits. Buildings and landscapes should promote these healthy conditions.

Health and Well-Being
The importance of the Health System’s role in health and well-being is obvious in the care of patients. However, maintaining the health of its own staff and visitors is equally important. Human comfort in the built environment (air temperature, lighting level and glare, ergonomics and noise levels and privacy) and in the outdoor spaces are important to address because of their impact on productivity and learning outcomes, as well as creating environments people respect.

Wise Resource Use
In daily operations as well as in long term planning and facilities implementation, the Sacramento campus has an obligation to use resources wisely and with an eye to preserving options for future generations. This mandate extends to the construction or reuse of buildings, the maintenance and care of the landscaped resources of the site, and the options for access to and around the campus.

Like its sister campus UC Davis, the Sacramento campus will be a leader in growing and maintaining a sustainable campus, devoted to the health and well-being of current and future generations.
Vision and Goals

The three principles - Mission, Campus Life and Environment - also support the vision and four goals articulated in the 2010 LRDP.

Vision

The UC Davis Health System aspires to be a healthcare provider of choice for its community, offering leadership and achieving excellence in medical education, state-of-the-art research and high-quality, compassionate clinical care. As a diverse community of faculty, staff, trainees and partners, UCDHS is collaborating to shape the future of medicine through innovative scientific discovery, continuous learning and state-of-the-art clinical care.

Goals

To accomplish this vision, the organization will:

1. Provide learning opportunities for students to attain the skills and passion they need for success in medicine.
   - Administer a dynamic curriculum to train the next generation of physicians and medical researchers.
   - Expand graduate and professional postgraduate training programs.
   - Encourage lifelong learning.
   - Integrate state-of-the-art technologies to enhance educational programs.
   - Conduct education programs to ensure a well-trained workforce.

2. Position UC Davis as a recognized leader in innovative research and influential discoveries in focused areas of excellence.
   - Furnish resources and support innovative research programs in key areas, including cancer, vascular disease, regenerative medicine, neuroscience and telemedicine.
   - Emphasize collaboration and ensure a balance of excellent basic, translational and clinical research programs.
   - Establish and maintain state-of-the-art research facilities and core support services, as well as
     - Responsive research management.
     - Deliver comprehensive clinical research training programs to scholars, faculty and staff members.
     - Support mentoring opportunities and collaborative and interdisciplinary research opportunities for faculty and scholars.

3. Provide high-quality, patient-oriented services that respond to the needs of our community and attract patients from around the world.
   - Develop and ensure access to programs that offer high quality compassionate care, with a special emphasis on cancer, vascular services, trauma and emergency medicine, and telemedicine.
   - Optimize clinical services through an enriching academic environment and research programs.
   - Respond to national obstacles in health care.
   - Strive to deliver services in a cost-effective manner.

4. Participate as a valued member of the community by enhancing the quality of life and the economic strength of our region.
   - Contribute locally and globally through academic discovery and community service.
   - Enhance relations with alumni and other community partners by encouraging involvement and support of UC Davis Health System programs.
   - Stimulate the economic strength of the region through employment, investment and innovative public and private partnerships.
This Campus Context section describes the physical setting of the campus itself as well as the city and immediate neighborhoods in which it is situated, delineates the development history of the campus, and identifies challenges and opportunities facing the campus.

**Environmental Factors**
A variety of environmental factors influence the Sacramento campus and need to be considered in the design of buildings and open spaces.

**City/Neighborhood Context**
Unlike the UC Davis main campus, the Sacramento campus is an urban campus, located a downtown location surrounding by freeways, light rail, a variety of residential neighborhoods and commercial corridors. Fitting appropriately into this context while still achieving its overarching mission is a fundamental of this Physical Design Framework.

**Development History**
The development history of the campus extends from the establishment of a county hospital on the site in 1852, to the founding of the UC Davis Medical Center in 1965, through development up to the present. This development history sets the context for future development by providing an understanding of the influences that led to the campus as it is today.

**Challenges and Opportunities**
Moving forward, the Sacramento campus will face challenges as it continues its mission of patient care, education, research and community engagement, but the partially developed campus has many opportunities to become an even more functional and appealing site.
Environmental Factors

Location

The campus is within the City of Sacramento, approximately 2.5 miles southeast of downtown Sacramento, 17 miles east of the UC Davis Main Campus in Davis, and 90 miles northeast of San Francisco. At its closest point, the campus is located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the American River. It is located in an urbanized area in the City of Sacramento and is surrounded by residential and commercial development.

Geography

The City of Sacramento is located in the Sacramento Valley, the northern extent of the Great Valley of California that extends north and south through the center of California. The Sacramento Valley is bordered by the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the east, the California Coast ranges to the west, and the Siskiyou Mountains to the north. Situated at the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers, the topography of the city is mostly flat with an average elevation of about 25 feet above sea level. At its closest point, the campus is located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the American River. The campus site is also almost entirely flat with no views at ground level except to adjoining neighborhood development.
Climate

Sacramento has a Mediterranean climate characterized by cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. Humidity is typically high during winter but low during summer. The average year has 73 days with a high temperature over 90 °F. Summer heat waves often result in consecutive days with temperatures above 100 °F. During summer, the delta breeze blowing from the San Francisco Bay through the Sacramento/San Joaquin delta cools down the region in the evening. In winter, temperatures generally rise above 40 °F and are always above freezing.

Rain tends to fall only between mid-October and April, with an average of 58 days of annual rain, and resulting in an average yearly precipitation of 17.93 inches. On average, 96 days of the year have some degree of tule fog, mostly in the morning. Tule fog can be dense, lowering visibility to less than 100 feet. The tule fog season runs from October to March.
City/Neighborhood Context

Sacramento

Sacramento is the capital of the State of California, the county seat of Sacramento County, and is the seventh most populous city in California. It is also the core cultural and economic engine of a four-county metropolitan area exceeding 2.1 million residents (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento and Yolo counties). The Sacramento Metropolitan Area is the largest in the Central Valley and the fourth-largest in the state.

Surrounding Districts and Neighborhoods

The 142-acre Sacramento campus is located 2.5 miles southeast of downtown Sacramento, on Stockton Boulevard between V Street and Broadway.

Forming its western boundary, Stockton Boulevard, a major urban corridor, is lined mostly with one- to three-story office buildings and a small amount of retail; taller buildings include Shriners Hospital and the Glassrock Building. The UC Davis Health System currently leases several buildings along the corridor.

The Elmhurst neighborhood north of V Street and northeast of campus is a residential neighborhood consisting primarily of single-family homes. To the west of Stockton Boulevard is the North Oak Park neighborhood, also largely residential, with a mix of single-family and multi-family residences. These neighborhoods can be characterized as pre-World War II traditional neighborhoods. Multi-family residential uses predominate in the Fairgrounds neighborhood to the southwest of the campus.

Between the southern edge of the campus property and Broadway are located several public institutions and offices, including Marian Anderson School, and County and State office buildings. These public office uses continue south of Broadway as well. The Broadway Office building located at Broadway and 50th Street, is owned by the UC Davis Health System and houses administrative offices.
Neighborhoods near the campus are typical of downtown Sacramento, with narrow streets and mature shade trees. V Street (center and lower) forms the northern edge of the campus. Generally one story and a few two story homes line the street across from the campus.
UC Davis Sacramento Campus Development History

In 1852, Sacramento County founded a hospital to meet the health care needs of the county’s poor; in 1871 the county consolidated operations at three sites onto 22 acres adjoining Stockton Boulevard. In 1876 the county hospital was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt on the same site, opening again in 1879. Between 1928 and 1982, significant additions were made, including the North/South Wing and the East Wing (a nursing tower and dietary, outpatient and radiology departments).

In 1965, the State of California established the UC Davis School of Medicine and the first class was enrolled in 1968. With academic facilities located on the Davis campus, the School met part of its teaching and other program needs through an affiliation agreement with the Sacramento County Hospital. In 1978, the University of California assumed ownership of the hospital and it was renamed the UC Davis Medical Center.

Over time the Medical Center site grew in size and expanded its facilities and site. It acquired portions of the former California State Fairgrounds which had occupied much of the site between 1909 and 1968. Two of the fairgrounds buildings remain - Governors Hall and the Exhibition Hall (since renamed the Institute for Regenerative Cures). Other parcels were acquired so that today the campus occupies a majority of the property between Stockton Boulevard on the west, V Street on the north, Broadway on the south, and the residential neighborhoods on the east. Two major parcels, the Marion Anderson School site and the State Employment Development Department (EDD) facility, border the University’s property.
PLANNING CONTEXT

California State Fair Map - 1953

California State Fair Broadway Entrance

California State Fair Stockton Entrance

County Hospital - 1965

UC Davis Sacramento Campus - 2009
Challenges and Opportunities

While a number of challenges face the UC Davis Sacramento campus as it continues to grow and evolve, the opportunities are significant. The campus is well located in Sacramento to serve a growing urban center. With a strong transportation network nearby, it is convenient to most that need to access it as patients, staff, faculty or students. The campus site is large and still has capacity for the growth that will allow it to expand its education, clinical care and research programs. Today the campus site includes an increasing number of significant facilities that through their design and siting are beginning to cohere into an attractive, functional, well-integrated institution.

Chief among the challenges the Health System faces are those typical of a campus that is only partially built. Many surface parking lots still dominate the interior of the site, making the campus less attractive and acting as visual and physical barriers. Over time these parking lots will become building sites and parking will be moved to the periphery of the site. These parking lots as well as campus sidewalks can be very hot in the summer, discouraging walking. The campus is pursuing a strategy of planting large shade trees, especially along sidewalks and other walkways, but until this planting program is complete and the all trees are more mature, walking around the campus will be somewhat uncomfortable.

The Sacramento campus also lacks some of the amenities associated with teaching campuses, especially the usable common open spaces and outdoor activity areas that provide places to gather, have ceremonies, and to enjoy occasional informal recreation. These central open spaces, whether plazas, grassy quads or a combination, can be the locations of much of the important socializing that is intrinsic to a fine teaching institution. Today the campus is lacking in the malls, quads and other attractive open spaces that attract faculty, researchers and students and that provide areas of respite for patients and visitors. With the growth of the campus population, additional amenities such as food service, recreation facilities and other services will be possible and will further enliven the campus.
Today, the Sacramento campus encompasses 142 acres, more than two dozen buildings, and about 3.4 million gross square feet of facilities (excluding parking structures).

The 2010 Long Range Development Plan describes the capacity for growth of the Sacramento campus in the next 15 years. Included is the addition or growth of the Schools of Medicine, Nursing and Public Health. Growth in research, ambulatory care and support facilities is also projected.

As the Sacramento campus continues to evolve, it will be guided by five framework concepts. These framework concepts provide the overall organizing ideas that will help create a cohesive, attractive and functional campus that supports its wide ranging endeavors while achieving important milestones in sustainable practices and smart growth.

The five organizing framework elements are:

- **Transform the Education and Research Zone**
  Facilities at the center of the Sacramento campus support the education and research functions of the university and are a hub of activity for students and faculty. The “heart” of the campus, the area of greatest activity, will
include teaching facilities, dining and recreation uses. Research uses will be expanded from the “heart” south to Broadway.

- **Strengthen Connections**
  Two primary pedestrian malls will improve access within the campus, connecting the campus “heart” with the various education, research and clinical facilities to the north, east and south.

- **Connect Appropriately with Adjoining Neighborhoods**
  The campus sits in the midst of residential and commercial neighborhoods of the city; it provides important services to the region but at the same time must be a complementary use in its context.

- **Enhance the Ambulatory Care Framework**
  Patients and visitors are constantly accessing the various facilities in the ambulatory care zone. It is extremely important that the zone is patient-focused to ensure that these visits are easily accomplished through convenient drop-off and parking, clear signage and wayfinding, and comfortable buildings and outdoor spaces.

- **Create a Framework for Hospital Expansion and Replacement**
  The complex hospital facilities and supporting services on the Sacramento campus will continue to expand and renew in response to programmatic and regulatory requirements.

The Illustrative Plan on the opposite page indicates the manner in which the Sacramento Campus may grow. It includes locations of new buildings, parking and open spaces which serve to realize the goals of the campus by implementing the intent of each of the five framework elements.

Each framework element is described and illustrated in the pages that follow. Included are discussions of design principles, supporting actions and planning, landscape and building patterns.
Illustrative Long Range Development Plan
(Note: New building configurations - shown in tan color - are illustrative only.)
**Transform the Education and Research Zone**

The Education and Research Zone will be transformed to:

- reinforce the “heart” of the campus at the Education Building and adjoining facilities and open space
- expand research uses from the “heart” along a new campus mall.

The Education and Research Zone lies at the center of the Sacramento campus and functions as the center of the teaching endeavor. The area between X Street and 2nd Avenue, and 45th (to be removed) and 48th Streets will become the central focus, or “heart,” of the campus, providing a place for learning, social and professional interaction, dining and recreation, within a short walk for virtually all staff, faculty and students. This 15-acre campus “heart” area is approximately 800 feet on a side, or the size of two large city blocks or four downtown Sacramento blocks. The Education Building, California Telehealth Resource Center and the Administrative Support Services Building are located along X Street and form the northern edge. The remainder of the site is dominated by a large parking lot which extends from the eastern edge at 48th Street to the southern edge and into the center of the block. Three research buildings, built from 1992 to 1997 lie at the southwest corner.

Over time additional research buildings will be added just south and west of Research Buildings I, II, and III, extending the research zone to the Institute of Regenerative Cures at the south.
The education functions of the Sacramento campus have recently been centralized in the Education Building, completed in 2007. Located at the intersection of X and 48th Streets, the new building includes a medical library, two large auditoriums, classrooms, student support spaces, and the offices of the dean and other administrators. Now the heart of the educational activities, it also includes a campus bookstore, cafe and a small outdoor courtyard with seating suitable for dining or studying.

Research uses are expected to grow significantly in coming years. The Education and Research Zone will be expanded to include additional research uses that will extend to the south all the way to the Institute for Regenerative Cures, which lies just north of Broadway at Stockton Boulevard.
Principles

1. MAIN QUAD
New and existing buildings frame a large quad that serves as the focal point and main gathering place for campus. The quad can be used for formal events such as graduation ceremonies as well as daily passive uses such as studying, meeting or relaxing. Activity areas of buildings, including main entries and public uses, front onto the Quad. Primary campus pedestrian circulation routes intersect at the Quad.

2. EAST/WEST MALL
The East/West Mall is the primary visual and physical connection between the Ambulatory Care District and the Main Quad. It also provides a connection along the southern edge of the Graduate Studies Building to the North/South Mall which leads to the Research District (see following Strengthen Connections framework section).

3. GRADUATE STUDIES BUILDING
The proposed Graduate Studies Building frames and completes the western edge of the Main Quad. A main entry is located on the eastern end of the building, facing the Quad, with important secondary entries fronting the East/West and North/South Malls.

4. ACTIVITY CENTER
A small pavilion building frames the south edge of the Main Quad creating a focus for the Quad and a gathering place for the campus community and visitors. This building can host special events, dining and can also be the site of a small recreation facility serving the campus population.

5. RECREATION FIELDS
A large green extends south of the Activity Center, providing a venue for informal recreation activities. Large enough to accommodate a variety of recreational activities, it will also be a comfortable space for study or relaxation.

6. ACADEMIC BUILDING SITES
The eastern edge of the quad provides sites for three new academic or support buildings. Each will be sited to define the edges of the Main Quad. The Nursing School will occupy the northernmost site, adjoining the East/West Mall. The southernmost building site, like the Education Building, provides an important entry into the Education and Research Core area from the southeast.

7. SECONDARY QUADS AND ENTRY COURTS
Smaller quads and courtyards are provided adjacent to new buildings. These provide gathering spaces adjoining major building entries as well as places to sit and study.

8. SERVICE CORRIDORS
Service and loading areas are located to minimize their impact on adjoining uses. The Education Building and the Graduate Studies Building share a service and loading zone; other similar functional zones will be provide to be shared between the new buildings and sited so that they do not face major public spaces, streets or walkways.

Supporting Actions
- Relocate surface parking
- Locate new academic buildings on east side of core
- Locate a high activity center (food service, recreation uses, etc.) at southern edge of the Main Quad
- Maintain service access along the back of the three research buildings but screen
- Provide service for the proposed Graduate Studies Building along its north side, adjoining service for the Education Building
- Provide a pedestrian connection diagonally through the Main Quad from the Education Building at the northwest to a new education building at the southeast, facilitating movement to the Ambulatory Care zone.
The academic uses of the Sacramento campus will focus around a new main quad, located immediately adjoining the Education Building and lying at the intersection of important campus walkways. The new quad will accommodate formal events such as graduation as well as daily activities - studying, eating lunch, socializing - and can be a focus for tours and orientation of prospective students. The quad will be surrounded by new academic buildings. A small pavilion or gazebo-like structure will anchor the south edge of the quad and could include food and coffee service or recreation uses. South of the pavilion, an open space green will provide a space for informal recreation.
Buildings and Spaces on the Campus Quad

Buildings around the Main Quad of the Education and Research Zone are important destinations for students and faculty and support not only education and research uses, but also the services and amenities enjoyed by the campus population. As a result this is an active, civic zone and buildings must be planned and oriented to support it. The Education Building provides a good model, with a level of transparency that makes it feel accessible and welcoming. Ground floor uses such as the library, food service, and outdoor dining also support community activity.

Planning Patterns

Locate facilities such as education, recreation, and dining, to support the level of activity envisioned for the campus “heart.”

Define the civic space, the Main Quad, by locating and orientating the adjoining buildings to provide a sense of enclosure with amenities nearby and with pedestrian activity directed to and through the space.

Open Space and Landscape Patterns

Design the Main Quad to accommodate formal and informal activities, ranging from graduation ceremonies and commemorative events, to informal recreation, visiting, studying, outdoor dining, and informal meetings. Landscape materials range from extensive paving to support formal events, as well as plantings and trees for shade and visual relief.

Provide secondary courtyards and building entry plazas with seating to accommodate activities such as studying, meeting or eating lunch.

Align pedestrian circulation routes to clearly and efficiently link destinations within the Education and Research Zone; these pathways will also provide primary routes from the hospital and ambulatory care areas to other campus destinations.

Locate the East/West Mall alignment through the campus “heart” area to provide direct connections to and through the Main Quad from Ambulatory Care and from the North/South Mall.
Building Patterns

Orient buildings to the Main Quad. Although all buildings in the Education and Research Zone will require multiple building entries, their primary entry and orientation will face onto the Main Quad and active recreation open spaces.

Provide transparency, especially at the ground floor, to create a welcoming environment and sense of accessibility to all adjoining buildings. At night, transparency allows light to spill into the outdoor spaces, making them more attractive and safe.

Site public uses at the ground floor and adjoining the Main Quad to support the sense of this area as the “heart” of the Sacramento campus and a desirable place to spend time interacting with colleagues.

Provide clear, well defined and identifiable entries to highlight building facades and facilitate easy movement throughout the campus for visitors.

Design building lobbies and primary stairways to be activity areas throughout the day and places where the campus population informally meets and interacts.

Buildings are expected to range from two to five stories or 75 feet in height.
Strengthen Connections

The Sacramento campus includes a wide range of active uses spread over a large area. Strengthening visual, programmatic and pedestrian connections will help create a more cohesive campus. Faculty, students and staff frequently must move from one building to another during the day and weather can be wet and raining or hot and sunny. Linking the various research, education and clinical facilities of the campus is therefore vital.

Today pedestrian movement throughout the campus occurs primarily on sidewalks adjoining the major streets as well as on a few interior pathways. Often walking to a destination requires traversing a parking lot that lacks sidewalks or pedestrian walkways. Although a street tree planting program has been in place for a number of years, many walkways are still not fully shaded, making walking uncomfortable during the hottest summer months.

In the future two primary pedestrian malls – the East/West and North/South Malls – will connect the Hospital, Education and Research Area and its Main Quad, the Ambulatory Care Area, and the southern Research Zones. With the implementation of more convenient pedestrian connections and a landscaping strategy that provides shade in summer and sun in winter, walking around the campus will become the preferred mode of circulation.
The courtyard between Ellison Ambulatory Care Center and its adjoining parking structure is designed to function as a comfortable and attractive pedestrian pathway as well as a place for patients and visitors to rest.

Parking lots lie on the direct route from Ellison Ambulatory Care Center and the Education Building and make this walk unattractive with potential conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles.

Some campus streets, such as 2nd Avenue, are lined with trees that provide shade for staff, faculty and students walking between campus destinations.
Principles

1. NORTH / SOUTH MALL
   The North/South Mall connects the hospital on the north with the campus “heart” and the Main Quad, and the research facilities to the south. The mall provides the primary pedestrian route linking these various uses while at the same time providing the address for primary entries or front doors for eight or more research buildings.

2. RESEARCH QUAD
   The Research Quad is the primary open space in the southeastern part of the campus and is an important amenity for the many research buildings in this area. It includes the existing more natural landscape of the planted area adjoining the Facilities Support Services Building, as well as a more manicured landscaped open space on the west side of the quad, an area that is currently surface parking lots. This variety of open space allows the quad to provide a rich and attractive outdoor environment.

3. RESEARCH BUILDINGS
   Research buildings line the North/South Mall, with entries directly fronting the mall.

4. STOCKTON PARKING STRUCTURE
   The Stockton parking structure is accessed from Stockton Boulevard as well as from Second Avenue. It serves the education and research facilities, and will allow the removal of surface parking in the area.

5. INTERNAL COURTYARDS & SMALL QUADS
   Courtyards and smaller quads are associated with individual buildings, providing protected outdoor space and visual respite.

6. EAST/WEST MALL
   The East/West Mall connects the Ambulatory Care area at Ellison Ambulatory Care Center with the Main Quad and the North/South Mall. Together with the North/South Mall, the East/West Mall will provide the primary pedestrian circulation routes for faculty, staff and students.

7. SOUTHERN CONNECTION TO THE MAIN QUAD
   The southern research area is also connected to the Main Quad via the recreation open space that lies south of the Activity Building at the south edge of the Main Quad.

Supporting Actions

- Relocate surface parking adjoining the three western research buildings, allowing them to front onto the north/south mall
- Close 45th Street to through traffic to create the North/South Mall; allow only small campus service vehicles and emergency vehicles in the mall corridor
- Relocate the southernmost parking lots between 2nd and 4th Avenues
- Align buildings along the mall to allow a clear vista north and south, visually linking the hospital with the research buildings, and all the way to the Institute for Regenerative Cures
- Provide service at the back of the research buildings between them and the parking structure, accessible from 2nd Avenue and Stockton Boulevard
- Retain the naturalistic open space adjoining the Facilities Support Services Building, and expand it to create the research quad, with additional seating, shade and pathways.
As research activities grow at the Sacramento campus, new facilities will be added along a new mall extending south from the Education Building, the Graduate Studies Building, and the three existing research buildings. This new mall - the North/South Mall - will provide a shaded attractive route for the campus population, linking research activities and providing a variety of outdoor spaces for use.
Planning Patterns
Configure buildings along malls to maintain long vistas and visual connections through the land use zones. The two primary malls connect major destinations within the campus; maintaining the visual connections on these alignments will give the campus a clarity and special identity.

Engage the existing and proposed research buildings with the North/South Mall by replacing the surface parking with open space. The existing Research Buildings I, II, and III will form the east edge of the mall, while the proposed research buildings to the south will form the west edge of the mall.

Landscape Patterns
Maintain generous scale of malls to support significant pedestrian activity and clear sight lines. Use plantings of trees and other vegetation to frame views and support visual clarity.

Align pedestrian paths in malls to be clear and provide efficient access to destinations.

Provide extensive landscaping and tree canopies to ensure a shaded and comfortable walk during the hot summer months.

Provide spaces for resting and interaction, including generous seating, lighting and other amenities in the outdoor environment.

Clearly delineate pedestrian crossings of major campus streets (X Street, 2nd Avenue, 48th Street) to ensure pedestrian safety.
Building Patterns

Define the malls by carefully locating buildings. Align building facades along the malls to frame and direct views; avoid blocking views along the length of a mall.

Locate major building entries directly fronting the malls. Design them to be visible and significant and to provide a window into an active, colorful and/or light-filled lobby.

Provide a transparent ground floor with activity inside visible to passers-by to convey openness and accessibility.

Create a welcoming building entry area with appropriate amenities such as shade and seating. Locate service areas and loading docks behind buildings, away from primary entries and the North/South Mall.

This before and after simulation shows how the connection between Ellison Ambulatory Care Center and the Main Quad adjoining the Education Building can be improved. When the parking shown in the upper photo is relocated, this linkage can become a pedestrian mall - the East/West Mall. With special paving to indicate the street crossing, and with furnishings such as benches, pedestrian lighting and rich plantings, this will become an attractive pedestrian route.
Connect Appropriately with Adjoining Neighborhoods

The campus lies in the midst of urban Sacramento, with residential neighborhoods and commercial corridors on all sides. While this allows the campus to enjoy nearby services and amenities, it also requires the campus to carefully consider the nature of its edges and interface with the adjoining community.

The northern and eastern edges of the campus adjoin the Elmhurst and Fairgrounds residential neighborhoods which consist largely of one story and some two story structures. On the west, Stockton Boulevard, a major Sacramento corridor, includes one to three story structures on the west side, with Shriners Hospital, Camellia Inn and other taller structures on the east side. Offices, stores, restaurants, and parking lots can be found between V Street on the north and Broadway on the south. Stockton Boulevard is an important transit corridor and the Sacramento General Plan identifies it as suitable for somewhat more intensive, transit-supportive development.

The careful location and design of buildings will ensure appropriate scale transitions along campus edges. In addition, changes to traffic flow and campus entries will minimize traffic intrusion into neighborhoods, focusing campus access at two major and two minor campus entries.
Along V Street at the northern edge of the campus a residential neighborhood directly adjoins the campus. Today, parking lots occupy a portion of the V Street edge but the planted edge minimizes the visual impact. This planted buffer will be retained and expanded as the campus adds facilities in this area.

Stockton Boulevard has an urban form, consistent with its role as a major city arterial. City policies suggest continued infill of new development at densities like those shown above, with buildings set at the sidewalk edge.
Principles

1. **NORTH (V STREET) AND EAST SETBACKS**
   Wherever possible, a 40 foot setback is provided from the campus property line along the northern edge on V Street where it adjoins the Hospital and northern Ambulatory Care zones and along the eastern edge where the campus adjoins residential rear and side yards.

2. **PLANTED BUFFER**
   The 40 foot setback will be planted as a landscaped buffer. This landscape zone helps screen campus buildings and maintain the residential character of adjoining neighborhoods.

3. **BUILDING HEIGHTS**
   Building heights are modulated on the northern and eastern edges for compatibility with the nearby neighborhoods. Within the Hospital Zone, from the 40 feet landscape buffer to 100 feet from the property edge, buildings will not exceed 3 floors in height. On the eastern edge, the 40-foot buffer is also in place, and buildings are expected to range from two to five floors or 75 feet in height.

4. **STOCKTON BOULEVARD EDGE**
   Campus development will create a consistent urban street wall, with buildings built at or near the property line. Active, pedestrian-oriented ground floor uses with public or retail uses will be provided wherever possible such as at the ground floor of the Stockton parking structure.

5. **PRIMARY CAMPUS ENTRIES**
   Primary campus entries are located at Stockton Boulevard and X Street and Broadway and 50th Street. These entries provide clear access for patients and visitors to the hospital area and to the ambulatory care buildings and parking structures along 48th, 49th and 50th Streets.

6. **SECONDARY CAMPUS ENTRIES**
   To minimize traffic impacts to the V Street residential neighborhood, all campus entries from V Street - except at 49th Street - are closed to general vehicular traffic. Instead, additional campus entries for faculty, students and staff are provided on Stockton Boulevard at 2nd and 3rd Avenues and at 48th and Broadway.

7. **PARKING STRUCTURES**
   Parking structures for patients and visitors are located adjoining the hospital and ambulatory care uses to be easily accessible by the public from major campus entries.

Supporting Actions

- Locate buildings sensitively along V Street, utilizing massing and stepbacks to minimize apparent bulk and mass
- Locate buildings along or near the property line on Stockton Boulevard consistent with City of Sacramento guidelines. Locate active uses on the ground floor to provide an interesting pedestrian experience
- Improve the campus entries at X Street and at 50th Street with signage, lighting and landscape to clearly mark them as the primary public entries to campus, with other entries from Broadway and Stockton Boulevard primarily serving campus staff, faculty and students
- Close north entries to campus from V Street at 45th and 48th Streets, with only emergency or service access allowed
- Relocate ambulance access to the hospital from V Street to X Street.
As the campus evolves particular attention will be paid to ensuring that its edges are appropriate to the districts and neighborhoods it adjoins. On residential edges at the north and east, setbacks and plantings will provide a visual buffer. Along Stockton Boulevard, campus development will be consistent with the more urban context.
Planning Patterns

Treat built and landscaped edges to be compatible with adjoining community. Appropriate building heights and setbacks provide a buffer between the medical campus and its adjoining Sacramento neighborhoods; campus buildings and uses on Stockton can help energize and continue the revitalization of this corridor.

Close two of the three V Street entries to minimize traffic in the neighborhood.

Clearly sign public entries and locate parking structures conveniently.

Landscape Patterns

Design the landscape on the periphery of the campus to be appropriate to the edge situation. On the residential edges a generously planted buffer strip will screen campus uses and provide a green park-like edge. Along Stockton Boulevard, a continuous line of street trees creates a shaded canopy typical of downtown Sacramento streets.

Provide special landscape treatments at major public entries to the campus with clear directional signage to aid patients and visitors in finding their destinations.
Building Patterns

Tailor building setbacks and heights to the edge conditions, stepping up as the distance from residential uses increases.

Locate service areas away from residential edges and primary pedestrian corridors.

Select and locate lighting on buildings and parking structures to minimize spillover light into surrounding neighborhoods.

Treat buildings at major entries as special landmark structures.

Support and reinforce the urban edge along Stockton Boulevard, while respecting the low scale, more landscaped residential edges to the north and east.

Minimize curb cuts to driveways and loading areas from Stockton Boulevard to avoid pedestrian-vehicular conflicts.

Along V Street, new campus facilities will be set back a minimum of 40 feet with a planted buffer area that enhances the neighborhood character; future setbacks will be more generous than the one shown here at the Patient Support Services Building.

Along V Street and the eastern edges of the campus (as shown above at the M.I.N.D. Institute), new campus facilities will be set back a minimum of 40 feet with a planted buffer area that enhances the neighborhood character.
Create a Framework for Hospital Expansion and Replacement

The hospital occupies the northwest corner of the site, in the location of the original County Hospital. It includes not only the Main Hospital, but also the Trauma Nursing Unit, Children’s Surgery Center, Cypress Building, Housestaff, Medical Records, Patient Support Services, Pathology Support Building and Police Building. Parking Structure 1 and various surface parking lots serve the hospital area.

The UC Davis Health System is a recognized leader in patient care and in cutting edge research. The current hospital facilities, occupying a site where the County Hospital was located in 1871, and modified over time to this day with major additions such as the Surgery and Emergency Services Pavilion, have served the mission of the campus well. The compactness of the hospital zone has also been helpful for efficient operations.

The continuing evolution of facilities in the hospital zone is critical to maintaining quality patient care. Over time significant improvements will be required: some buildings are no longer compliant with current seismic standards; others are reaching the end of their useful life. As a consequence over the next 30 years, several buildings or wings will be demolished and replaced with state-of-the-art facilities.

Parking for patients and visitors to the hospital must be easily accessed and near destinations. To supplement Parking Structure 1, Parking Structure 3 is located at the campus entry at Stockton Boulevard and X Street, providing more spaces immediately adjacent to the hospital near the main hospital entrance.
CREATE A FRAMEWORK FOR HOSPITAL EXPANSION AND REPLACEMENT

Northeast view of the hospital area
Principles

1. HOSPITAL EXPANSION & REPLACEMENT
   Hospital expansion and replacement will occur in a phased fashion, replacing obsolete and seismically inadequate elements with new construction, including nursing towers, diagnostic facilities, and clinical treatment areas.

2. PEDESTRIAN CONNECTION
   The hospital area will be connected to the North/South Mall at 45th and X Streets, providing pedestrian linkages to the education, research and, via the East/West Mall, the Ambulatory Care uses.

3. BUILDING SETBACKS
   New buildings will be set back along the V Street residential edge a minimum of 40 feet. Building heights will not exceed three floors within 100 feet of V Street to provide a compatible edge with the neighborhood.

4. ACCESS
   Access to the Hospital Entry, Emergency Department and Loading Dock will be via designated roadways including Stockton Boulevard, Colonial Way, Doctor Way, X Street and 45th Street. There will be restricted or no access via V Street except as required for police or fire vehicles.

5. HOSPITAL PARKING
   Hospital parking for patients and visitors will be expanded with the addition of Parking Structure 3 at Stockton Boulevard and V Street. Access will be from the hospital entry circle and from Stockton Boulevard.

Supporting Actions

- Restrict access to V Street
- Locate future hospital towers separately to maintain views from patient windows and mitigate overall visual impact
- Maintain and enhance pedestrian connections from the 45th/X Street intersection to the Hospital entrance, and extend the connection past Parking Structure 3 through to Parking Structure 1
- Provide bus and bicycle connections to and from the Hospital entrance, and designated carpool/vanpool/bicycle parking in Parking Structures 1 and 3.
Over time the hospital buildings at the Sacramento campus will continue to evolve as they have in the past: further additions, renovations and replacements to various components of the complex will be required in order to allow the Health System to provide its services with up-to-date facilities and support equipment. All future changes will need to be carefully considered to ensure that the complex is able to operate efficiently and effectively while retaining long term flexibility.

The recently completed Surgery and Emergency Services Pavilion has provided the opportunity to better define the visitor and patient drop-off and entry area for the entire complex, assisting in wayfinding and identity. In addition, the location and arrangement of Parking Structure 3 improves access for patients and visitors to convenient parking immediately adjoining the hospital entry.
Planning Patterns

Maintain the integrity of the new hospital entrance open space. Use building form, signage, landscaping and site furnishings to strengthen the entry.

Focus on patient- and family-friendly development, including easy access to parking, clear wayfinding, and security.

Maintain building setbacks and height restrictions consistent with the LRDP along the northern edge of the Hospital Zone.

Landscape Patterns

Provide site furniture and plaza development to support outdoor stress relief for patients, families, visitors and staff.

Use palm trees to provide a distinctive marker for major pedestrian connections to the North/South Mall and campus “heart.”
Building Patterns

Use consistent exterior materials (light-colored precast concrete, painted metal, tinted glass, aluminum framing) to provide a recognizable identity for all Medical Center buildings.

Provide shade and reduce scale at the entry canopy and drop-off area to mitigate the impact of the overall building. The distinctive form of the entry canopy aids wayfinding.

Use shading devices on glazing to reduce scale and add visual interest, while emphasizing the University’s commitment to sustainability.
Enhance the Ambulatory Care Framework

The ambulatory care facilities are located in the northeastern and eastern portion of the campus and encompass major clinical facilities: the Laurence J. Ellison Ambulatory Care Center, Cancer Center, M.I.N.D. Institute, Clinical Trials Modular Buildings, Imaging Research Center, Same Day Surgery Center, M.I.N.D. Institute Wet Lab, Ronald McDonald House, and Kiwanis House. Parking Structure 2 is located in this area immediately east of Ellison Ambulatory Care Center. The area includes various surface parking lots.

The Cancer Center is planned for expansion in the near term, and will include outpatient adult and pediatric infusion services. Longer term expansion plans include expanded radiation oncology services. In addition, it is anticipated that additional ambulatory care facilities, specialized clinics and institutes will be added over time in the vicinity of the ambulatory care facilities.

Convenient access to the variety of ambulatory care destinations is an important goal of the campus; ease of wayfinding, convenient parking, clear building entries, and places to wait comfortably, inside and outside, are elements of this framework strategy.
ENHANCE THE AMBULATORY CARE FRAMEWORK

Ronald McDonald House

The M.I.N.D. Institute and Lab

Ellison Ambulatory Care Center

Building signage
Principles

1. HEALTH SCIENCES BOULEVARD
   The Health Sciences Boulevard – V Street, 48th Street and 50th Street – connecting Stockton Boulevard in the west to Broadway at the south, is the address for all hospital and ambulatory care uses on campus. Designation of these streets as this campus boulevard, with signage clearly identifying buildings and parking, will ensure easy access for patients and visitors.

2. CANCER CENTER EXPANSION
   Expansion of the Cancer Center will occur between 45th and 48th Streets.

3. AMBULATORY CARE EXPANSION
   Expansion of the ambulatory care area will include new buildings fronting on the Health Sciences Boulevard with parking structures nearby.

4. PARKING STRUCTURES
   Parking structures will be provided adjoining ambulatory care facilities along the Health Sciences Boulevard. Parking structures will generally not adjoin the boulevard, but will be readily located and easily accessed by visitors, and located so as to require only short walks to outpatient destinations.

5. COURTYARDS & SMALL QUADS
   A pattern of courtyards and small quads will provide shaded, convenient access and areas of respite throughout the Ambulatory Care district for staff, faculty and students.

6. NORTH/SOUTH & EAST/WEST MALLS
   The North/South and East/West Malls will provide connections for campus faculty, staff and students to the Education and Research Core from the Ambulatory Care district.

Supporting Actions

- Provide clear signage for visitors and patients along the Boulevard to facilitate access to parking structures and destinations
- Develop parking structures as they are needed, locating them to adjoin major destinations and be easily accessed from the Boulevard
- Locate new ambulatory care and support structures along the Boulevard, with major signage and entry features easily visible
- Incorporate courtyards and small quads in new development, linking them with those nearby to provide a network of shaded, comfortable outdoor spaces
- Provide setbacks from the residential areas and step buildings back to minimize bulk and mass.
The Ambulatory Care zone is focused on the north and eastern edges of the Sacramento campus site adjoining residential neighborhoods. Within this zone, setbacks and lower scale buildings will provide a compatible edge to adjoining homes, yards and streets.

Linking all the ambulatory uses, the Health Sciences Boulevard becomes the primary orienting roadway for the campus. With special signage and landscape treatments it is a readily identifiable route that will allow patients to easily find parking and building entries. Throughout the area, outdoor spaces – gardens, courtyards and walkways – provide places of relaxation and respite for patients, visitors, faculty, staff and students.
Planning Patterns

Select sites for new facilities so as to be readily identifiable and accessible by patients and visitors. This typically means fronting buildings on the Health Sciences Boulevard with clear directions to lobbies and parking areas.

Plan building sites in the northern portion of this zone (in the vicinity of Ellison Ambulatory Care Center) with minor setbacks from the Health Sciences Boulevard and from access roads. The southern portions of the zone, which includes family-oriented uses such as the Ronald McDonald and Kiwanis Family Houses, are more informal in nature and include more generous setbacks and adjoining usable open spaces such as quads and plazas.

Provide parking in structures as well as surface lots. Structures will be clearly signed and identifiable for first-time visitors. Surface lots will be screened from nearby roads and sidewalks and placed behind buildings whenever possible.

Landscape Patterns

Continue street tree plantings throughout this area so as to create a continuous network of shaded sidewalks.

Provide open spaces that can be used for children’s play, resting, quiet conversation or strolling. These will be provided adjacent to or in close proximity to facilities where families, visitors or patients may desire to be outdoors.
Provide a minimum of a 40-foot setback between the property line and any buildings, along the north and east sides of the Ambulatory Care area. Included will be plantings that will serve to help screen campus buildings from adjoining residential neighborhoods.

**Building Patterns**

Observe appropriate setbacks from adjoining residential areas. Buildings will be stepped back to minimize their apparent size and bulk along these edges.

Design building entries to be easily visible and include convenient drop-off zones and clear directions to nearby parking.

Include sheltered courtyards, healing gardens and other accessible spaces for use by patients and visitors. Arcades, trellises and other devises can be used to provide shade and shelter during hot summer months.
The fabric of the Sacramento campus consists of the arrangement of buildings and site elements – plantings and site furnishings – that support the activities and endeavors of the campus while contributing to a coherent and clear campus identity.

Elements of the campus fabric are particularly important for this health sciences campus, where a mix of patients, visitors, faculty, staff and students utilize the campus every day. The campus environment must be supportive and easy to navigate for patients and visitors, while simultaneously providing the facilities and spaces to support the UC Davis campus population in its research, teaching, and community service endeavors.

This discussion of campus fabric addresses building siting and design as well as site landscaping elements. The next chapter of this document, Campus Systems, discusses the transportation and utilities systems that are needed to support the diverse campus operations.
Building Elements

Buildings on the Sacramento campus are designed to achieve the following goals:
- Promote a vision of a state-of-the-art UC academic medical center
- Maintain coherent architectural composition and forms
- Consistent use of building materials and features.

The challenges here are the same as those facing many campuses: uniting a set of buildings constructed over many years and in many different styles. The sections below highlight the elements of building design that will allow the campus to achieve its design goals.

Site and Form

Buildings on the Sacramento campus will generally be located internal to the boundaries of the campus, with their primary orientation being to roads, open spaces, and walkways that crisscross the campus interior. The North/South Mall and adjoining buildings, which will link the Hospital on the north with the academic core and the research zone to the south, will be nearly entirely newly constructed following the closure of several surface parking lots. All buildings and spaces associated with this mall must each play a role in defining its edges and extent. Placement of buildings along a consistent build-to line will help define the mall and will preserve views along the length of this important corridor.

Similarly, placement of buildings around the Main Quad in the academic core will serve to define this space and ensure that it is properly configured to fulfill its multiple roles.

In the hospital area, building siting and configuration will be driven by the complex programmatic requirements of this facility and the details of future additions and renovations will be addressed over time. However, it will always be important to ensure that the hospital has clearly identifiable entries from Stockton Boulevard and X Street.

Several buildings will be located with facades facing Stockton Boulevard. These may include research buildings as well as a parking structure. These buildings should observe the character of other buildings along this urban corridor. Facades should be at or only slightly set back from the property line. If set back, this area should be used to provide a landscaped area that will screen building bulk and mass. Buildings along this edge should include active uses at the ground level; if possible the parking structure could include ground level retail, parking services office, or other activities.

Buildings will be oriented whenever possible to enhance their passive solar performance. This will include orienting buildings with the longest facades facing north and south so that heat gain can be managed with sun shade devices and overhangs.
BUILDING SITE AND FORM

BUILDINGS SURROUNDING MAJOR OPEN SPACES WILL BE ALIGNED TO CLEARLY DEFINE AND FRAME THESE SPACES

BUILDING SETBACKS ALONG STOCKTON BOULEVARD WOULD BE MINIMAL, CONSISTENT WITH THE CITY POLICY FOR THIS CORRIDOR
Building Entries

As noted in the preceding section, building entries are a key component of the design of all buildings on the campus. For the hospital and ambulatory care areas it is especially important that entries be well marked through architectural elements as well as the campus signage system.

For buildings in the research, academic and support zones, building entries play an important role in the daily interaction of the campus population. Building entries need to be clearly identifiable, provide shelter and a space for gathering or waiting, and provide a window into the activities of the building.

At the Sacramento campus, major building entries will need to be located along the major malls (North/South and East/West) to aid in direction-finding and around the Main Quad to ensure that these spaces are active and have an important role in campus life. Secondary building entries should be located along pedestrian walkways; locating them adjacent to service areas is to be avoided.
Facade Elements

Arcades, Porches and Trellises
In the Sacramento Valley climate a variety of architectural elements can help mitigate the hot summer temperatures to provide a more comfortable outdoor environment. Arcades along building frontages and connecting buildings together can serve this role. Similarly, porches, or raised covered areas near or at building entries, also provide weather protected areas that in addition can accommodate seating that allows a view of surrounding and passing activity.

Sun Shades
Sun shades are an important element in the design of an energy efficient building and in achieving campus sustainability goals. They can take many forms and be of a variety of materials. Their role is to deflect direct sun penetration from building windows and interiors; they are particularly effective on south facing facades and also effective although less so on east and west facades. Sun shades also provide an opportunity to articulate and vary the building facade and add visual interest to the building design.
Indoor/Outdoor Rooms

In the Sacramento Valley climate, the benign spring and fall climate invites the use of indoor/outdoor rooms. Partially enclosed exterior spaces – courtyards and gardens – can be used for lunch, reading, small meetings and other informal activities. Indoor public gathering rooms can be located to open onto these outdoor spaces, providing a visual focus. Operable windows and doors and be used to bring the outdoors in at suitable times. Adequate seating should be provided both indoors and outdoors to ensure these spaces are well used.
Low walls enclosing service docks conceal vehicles and service functions from pedestrians at existing Research Building III.

The main lobby of the Education Building is highlighted by this three-story entry space with extensive glazing allowing view to inside activities.

The tall space of the hospital lobby, with skylights and extensive glazing, creates a welcoming environment.

The entry of the Administrative Support Building is clearly marked with its bold canopy.

**Service Areas**

The service areas of campus buildings will be screened from view and located away from primary pedestrian routes.

**Lobbies and Stairs**

The lobbies of buildings are their living rooms – a wide range of activities and conversations occur in these areas. At the same time they provide a connection between the outdoors and indoors and a window into the life and activity of the building. As a result, building lobbies should be well sized and welcoming, with generous windows at the entry and onto adjoining courtyards.

The primary stairs of buildings complement lobby activities, providing yet another place for conversation and meeting. They also provide places to see and be seen, an important socializing element of campus life. The primary stairs of buildings should be centrally located within close proximity to building entries and in the lobby area.

At night, lighting of building lobbies adds activity and overflow lighting to adjoining open spaces and malls.
Colors and Materials

The Sacramento campus currently has an inventory of over 30 buildings, dating from 1916. These buildings exhibit a range of styles, colors and materials, but over time a consistency of treatment has been implemented. The principle variations occur in several buildings found in the ambulatory care area and some original buildings in the hospital area.

The palette of colors and materials for campus buildings will be applied universally to continue to establish a consistency of image and character while individual building designs will impart variety.

Colors

Building colors will be consistent with major facilities that have been constructed in the last 20 years. As shown on the right, by and large these buildings are light in color, which helps to minimize their apparent bulk, and which supports a cohesive campus image.

In the Ambulatory Care area south of Ellison Ambulatory Care Center, a color palette consistent with the M.I.N.D. Institute will be allowed.
Materials
Building materials will be selected to be complementary to existing buildings and create an overall sense of unity. Materials will also be selected to reinforce the sense of permanence and quality, and to be durable, sustainable and relatively low maintenance.

Primary Facade Materials
- Precast concrete
- Painted metal
- Aluminum
- Tinted glass

Secondary Facade Materials
- Concrete masonry unit
- Stone

Glass
Glass will be clear or lightly tinted to allow views in; reflective or mirror glass will not be used.
Site Elements and Landscape Design

The Sacramento campus Landscape Master Plan provides guidance for site improvements. This document articulates several key goals to guide implementation of the campus landscape:

- Create a healing environment
- Visually unify the campus and create a pleasing landscape that provides a campus-like feeling
- Use materials which are easy to maintain and are durable over time
- Use plant materials which contribute to the goal of “campus as arboretum”
- Design the campus to fit into the neighborhood
- Create outdoor rooms and private spaces for patients and families as well as for campus staff
- Provide resting and contemplative places throughout the campus.

Site improvements will typically be made in conjunction with major capital projects and as funds are available for maintenance or replanting. However, more sizeable landscape projects such as the Main Quad and North/South Mall should be undertaken in their entirety or in large phases in order to achieve a dramatic aesthetic and functional improvement for the campus.
Effective exterior lighting ensures an appealing and safe night-time environment. There are three important types of exterior lighting:
- Pedestrian lighting (bollard and pole-mounted)
- Street lighting
- Building lighting.

Pedestrian lighting must be located along all exterior pathways. It will be appropriately scaled and spaced to provide consistent light coverage along pathways and in courtyards and other open spaces. While the primary goal of pedestrian lighting is the safety and security of the outdoor environment, the rhythm and pattern created by pedestrian lights can also highlight important open spaces and site features to provide visual interest, and can provide guidance to destinations.

Bollard lighting can further help delineate pathways, as at the Ellison Ambulatory Care Center. Bollards are also useful to mark the locations of pedestrian malls and to clarify where vehicular access is not allowed.

Exterior lighting will be specified to be energy efficient. In addition, full cut-off light fixtures will be selected to reduce light pollution.
Planting

The Sacramento campus is an urban site with a diverse range of existing plant materials. Although it is an urban campus with significant areas devoted to roads and parking, there are also major open spaces and malls that will over time become campus landmarks. The planting choices in these open spaces will need to support their functional and symbolic roles on the campus.

The plant palette will continue to be chosen to achieve several goals:
- Be climate-appropriate and low water use
- Reflect, when feasible, regional native plant species
- Create areas of shade and cooling for hot summers
- Provide visual interest in all seasons.

Streets

In keeping with Sacramento’s designation as the “City of Trees” the campus will continue to implement a street tree program, lining campus streets and major malls with either single or double rows of trees, typically Sycamores or other suitable deciduous trees. When mature, these trees will provide welcome shade during summer months.

Street trees also can assist in slowing traffic speeds, absorbing pollutants from exhaust, lowering air temperatures, and creating more aesthetically pleasing environments.

Street trees along 2nd Avenue

Tiered seatwall, lots of green, seating and shade; courtyard at the Patient Support Services Building

Street trees along X Street

Flowering trees
Primary Open Space/Main Quad

The primary open space/main quad will be the main civic open space on campus. Due to the variety of activities that may occur here – graduation and other ceremonies, outdoor dining and informal meeting – the quad will be designed to have a variety of park-like as well as plaza-like conditions.

Malls

The East/West Mall and the North/South Mall are the major campus connectors through campus. The planting of these malls will reinforce the linear aspect of the malls and maintain clear views of destinations along their lengths. Trees and other plantings will be used to highlight building entries and to aid in orientation and wayfinding.

Courtyards

Courtyards are the most intimate outdoor spaces on campus, providing a place for both solitude and interaction. Small courtyards adjoining or incorporated into buildings provide a quiet sheltered space to sit or gather with others. These spaces are particularly suitable as places of respite for patients and visitors. Shade is encouraged to make these spaces comfortable.
Paving

Using a consistent paving language throughout campus helps to create a coherent campus image. Special paving can be used as an accent or to delineate courtyards, plazas or building entries.

The paving palette at the UC Davis Sacramento Campus consists mainly of concrete, exposed aggregate concrete, and brick pavers. Decomposed granite is used in limited locations.

Limit special decorative paving to discrete areas such as building entries and small plazas, as shown here at the Education Building.

Accent paving at the Cancer Survivors Park

Brick pavers in various patterns at the Facilities Support Services Building. Match color of building brick cladding

Concrete and exposed aggregate concrete at the Administrative Support Building

Concrete and exposed aggregate concrete panels at the Ellison Ambulatory Care Center
Site Furnishings

Site furnishings help define the campus character and improve the comfort of outdoor spaces by providing places to sit, gather, study and socialize.

Seating

Seating will be comfortable and durable, and should take advantage of shade and wind shelter. Seating on the existing campus includes concrete seat walls and wood benches, and picnic tables with umbrellas. Seating will be provided throughout campus along major and minor pathways, in courtyards and at building entries.

Trash / Recycling Receptacles

Trash and recycling receptacles will be clearly marked, and should be placed with seating, at crosswalks, and at transit stops.

Bollards

Bollards are used to signal a transition from pedestrian pathways to vehicular routes. They also are included as lighting elements in some areas.

Bicycle Racks

The Sacramento campus encourages the use of bicycles as a means of transportation and includes bicycle racks at major building entries.

Tree Grates / Tree Guards

Where pedestrian traffic is heavy, tree grates allow planting of trees near and within pedestrian walkways without diminishing the available walking surface. In many locations throughout campus, however, such as along campus roads and in large planted areas, they are typically not needed. Tree guards will be utilized if needed to ensure the success of tree plantings.
Trash receptacle specified in the 1994 Landscape Master Plan

Bollards signalize a transition from pedestrian pathway to vehicular road on Y Street

Tree grate and tree guard styles specified in the 1994 Landscape Master Plan

Bicycle rack specified in the 1994 Landscape Master Plan

Bicycle rack at the Education Building
Public Art and Water Elements

Public art contributes to the campus atmosphere by creating interest and focal points. The Sacramento campus has a significant collection of art pieces already arrayed throughout the campus. These include the Cancer Survivors’ Park, as well as smaller pieces located in the hospital and ambulatory care areas. Special consideration to style and placement should be given to ensure compatibility with the health care mission of the campus and to make them accessible to a wide campus population. Water elements such as fountains can have a calming and healing effect when located where patients and visitors can enjoy them.
Signage

The Sacramento campus is implementing a comprehensive signage program, the UC Davis Sacramento Campus Signage Guidelines, which will establish a standard for all signage on campus. Primarily intended to orient patients and visitors, the sign program ranges from major campus identity signage at Stockton Boulevard and X Street to parking and destination signs located throughout all areas of the site. This effective campus signage provides identification and improves wayfinding.
The campus is served by and depends on transportation and utilities systems to function efficiently. The transportation network has been in place for many years, modified over time. The utilities systems have been studied extensively and further detail can be found in the 2009 Utilities Master Plan by Jacobs Engineering.
Circulation

Vehicular Circulation

The Sacramento campus is well-located for regional access via the freeway system, metropolitan light rail and bus transit, and the pattern of local surface streets. Primary campus entries for patients and visitors are at Stockton and X Street and at Broadway and 50th Street. Campus staff and students use these entries as well as ones at Stockton and 2nd Avenue and Broadway and 48th Street.

Within the campus clear vehicular access by patients is important since most do arrive by car. The Patient Care Boulevard, defined by X Street, 48th and 50th Streets, provides direct access to the hospital and to all ambulatory care destinations.

Access to the campus from V Street on the north will be limited to 49th Street, minimizing trips through the adjoining residential neighborhood. Over time, 45th Street, between X Street and 2nd Avenue will be closed to create the northern portion of the North/South Mall.

Transit

Several regional transit bus lines serve the campus, with most routes running along Stockton Boulevard. The Sacramento Regional Transit District (RT) provides bus transit service on Stockton Boulevard via the 50E and 38 routes and on T Street north of the campus on the 37 route.

The Sacramento RT light rail line runs north of campus, with stops at 39th and 48th Streets. These light rail stations are less than a 1/2-mile distance (10 minute walk) from the Sacramento campus. The campus provides a shuttle bus service between the 39th Street light rail station and the main hospital.

The Sacramento campus operates the Med-Transit shuttle service which connects various locations within the campus area. Two routes – internal and perimeter – provide service to and from the buildings and parking lots, as well as connecting to the 39th Street Light Rail Station. In addition, Med-Transit operates a shuttle between the Sacramento and Davis campuses.

Bicycle Circulation

The Sacramento City/County Bikeway Master Plan defines a network of existing and proposed on-street and off-street bikeways throughout the city and county. Access to the campus is achieved along bicycle routes from the west on 2nd Avenue, from the north on 39th, 48th and 51st Streets, from the south along Stockton Boulevard (ends at Broadway), and from both east and west along Broadway. Within the campus, X Street and 48th, 49th and 50th Streets have on-street bike lanes, and 2nd Avenue is shown as a proposed bikeway in the Bikeway Master Plan. In order to encourage bicycle use by students, faculty and staff, bike lockers and/or racks are located at nearly every building on the Sacramento campus.
Vehicular Circulation

Existing and Proposed Parking Structures
Bicycle and Transit Networks

PROPOSED OFF-STREET BIKE ROUTE
REGIONAL TRANSIT, LIGHT/RAIL
EXISTING ON-STREET BIKE ROUTE
PROPOSED ON-STREET BIKE ROUTE

Pedestrian Circulation

SECONDARY PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS
SIDEWALKS
Utilities

The Sacramento campus has an extensive utility infrastructure. The central co-generation plant provides normal and emergency electrical power, chilled and hot water for heating and cooling, and process steam to most campus buildings. The Central Plant uses natural gas provided by Pacific Gas & Electric Company. The Plant is designed to accommodate some growth in utility demand. The campus owns and operates its own telecommunications infrastructure.

Sanitary sewer and storm water drainage systems are connected to the City of Sacramento utility systems. Solid waste is separated into appropriate waste streams. Medical waste and hazardous chemical and radioactive waste is packaged and labeled, and categorized for shipment to appropriate off-campus disposal sites.

Potable water is provided by connection to the City of Sacramento domestic water system. The campus owns and operates two wells which supply irrigation water to all campus grounds.

Expansion of the utilities systems on campus will occur over time as facilities evolve. It is anticipated that the Central Plant will be expanded near its current location and will be adequate to meet future needs. All utility planning will comply with the UC Policy on Sustainable Practices and the Climate Action Plan for the Davis and Sacramento Campuses.
The UC Davis Health System capital planning and design process is guided by the UC Davis Health System Strategic Plan and the Long Range Development Plan and Physical Design Framework for the Sacramento campus. The process incorporates input from faculty, staff, students, and the community. Major capital projects for the Sacramento campus are integrated in the UC Davis Ten Year Capital Plan, which includes major capital projects for the next ten years. This plan is updated annually and approved by The Regents.

The UC Davis Chancellor has delegated authority to approve projects with a value up to $60 million as part of a pilot program established by the Regents. Projects in excess of $60 million must be approved by the Regents’ Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

Capital improvement projects are formally reviewed and approved at three different stages of development: Definition, Programming, and Design. This section provides an overview of the review and approval process that occurs during each of these stages.
Definition
This is the phase of a project when its scope, program, planning and design objectives are initially defined.

Project Initiation
As potential facility needs arise, administrative units, faculty and/or clinical departments inform their respective Department Chairs and/or the appropriate Health System leaders. To initiate the process, departments submit a Facilities and Space Request to Facilities Planning. This request, which includes documentation of the problem or issue requiring attention, must be endorsed by a Department Chair, Associate Dean, or a member of the Medical Center’s senior management team. After Facilities Planning confirms that a request is complete, a unique tracking number is established and appropriate staff are assigned to help evaluate potential solutions.

Business Case Analysis
Facilities Planning works with departments and administrative leaders to evaluate alternative solutions to problems and issues identified in the request. This analysis includes the evaluation of opportunities to modify business practices to more effectively use existing space. It also includes an analysis of alternative strategies that may involve the reconfiguration or remodeling of existing space, the use of off-site leased facilities, and the potential development of new facilities on the Sacramento campus. During this phase of the planning process, Facilities Planning collaborates with departments to develop a preliminary space program that can be used to evaluate alternative solutions.

As part of this effort, Facilities Planning staff engages several departments (e.g., Finance, Real Estate Services, the Dean’s Office) to help evaluate the financial and programmatic implications of alternative solutions and delivery strategies, including construction, equipment and information system costs, lease expenses, staffing costs, other operating expenses and potential revenue implications. For projects between $10 million and $60 million, this information is reviewed and approved by the UC Davis Sacramento Campus Facilities and Campus Planning Executive Committee and the Chancellor’s Committee on Planning & Design before planning can proceed to the next phase.

The review and approval process regarding the Business Case Analysis is currently under discussion. The planning process at the UC Davis Sacramento Campus will be modified if necessary to reflect any changes to the policies and procedures established by the UC Davis Chancellor, UCOP and/or the Regents.

Project Programming
This is the phase of the project is when scope, program, cost model, planning and design objectives become more fully developed. The product of this effort is the Project Program, which provides the pertinent information needed to efficiently and effectively begin the subsequent design process. Depending on the size and scope of the project, a draft Project Planning Guide (PPG) and Detailed Project Program (DPP) are completed. These documents include information regarding:

- Programmatic objectives
- Planning & design objectives – in accordance with this Framework
management of the design phases is the responsibility of Facilities Design and Construction Department.

For projects involving new construction, a “peer review” of the preliminary design is conducted during the schematic phase of the design process. To assist with this critique, the University retains a seasoned design professional who is not involved in the design of the project. The peer review process critiques the project design relative to the programmatic and functional goals stated in the draft Project Planning Guide and Detailed Project Program, and the planning and design objectives as set forth in the Long Range Development Plan and the Physical Design Framework. When the schematic design is approximately 75% complete, it is reviewed by the UC Davis Sacramento Campus Facilities and Campus Planning Executive Committee.

When the schematic design is approximately 90% complete, it is presented for review and comment to the UC Davis Coordinating Committee on Planning & Design. The completed schematic design solution is presented for review to the Chancellor’s Committee on Planning & Design. The Committee is briefed on the comments and critiques generated by the community, the peer review process and/or by the UC Davis Coordinating Committee on Planning & Design.

The Chancellor’s Committee is also briefed on how the proposed design solution responds to the project requirements as described in the Project Program as well as its conformance with the goals and objectives as set forth in this Design Framework. The UC Davis

The design of capital improvement projects typically takes place in three stages: Schematic Design, Design Development and Working Drawings.

The design is developed in accordance with the goals set forth in the PPG, UC policy and applicable building code requirements. Project specific sustainability goals are incorporated into the schematic design documents. As part of this process, the design team and University staff work together to complete an analysis of the life-cycle costs of alternative systems.

The primary design is typically endorsed during the Schematic Design phase. This is when the overall exterior design of a given project is substantially completed including its site plan, layout, massing, scale, character, material choices and color palette.

Oversight of this design effort is the responsibility of the Project Planning Committee, whose task is to ensure that the design is developed in accordance with the approved scope. On the UC Davis Sacramento

- Sustainable design objectives
- Programmatic and functional requirements
- Area requirements and space tabulations
- Analysis of alternatives
- Site selection
- Building systems requirements
- Preliminary cost model
- A preliminary project schedule
- Proposed funding sources
- Debt repayment sources (if any)

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The Chancellor’s Committee is also briefed on how the proposed design solution responds to the project requirements as described in the Project Program as well as its conformance with the goals and objectives as set forth in this Design Framework. The UC Davis
Chancellor has delegated authority to approve the design of projects with a value up to $60 million. Approval of the design for projects in excess of $60 million requires approval from the Regents’ Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

Approval of the environmental review as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) occurs when design approval is considered by the Chancellor or the Regents.
Chancellor’s Committee on Campus Planning & Design
The Chancellor’s Committee on Campus Planning & Design (CCCPD) has authority to approve the design of projects with a value up to $60M.

The CCCPD is comprised as follows:
• Chancellor, Committee Chair
• Provost and Executive Vice Chancellor
• Vice Chancellor, Resource Management & Planning
• Vice Chancellor, Administration
• Vice Chancellor, Student Affairs
• Vice Chancellor, University Relations.

UC Davis Sacramento Campus Facilities and Campus Planning Executive Committee
This committee provides a forum for the UC Davis Health System leadership team to discuss a wide range of facilities issues, including: the assignment and use of space; new facilities; renovations; capital and operating leases; project delivery strategies; ground leases; easements; property acquisitions; building design; site development and long-range planning.

This group includes:
• Vice Chancellor, Human Health Sciences and Dean, School of Medicine,
• Medical Center Chief Executive Officer
• Chief Financial Officer
• Executive Associate Dean, Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs and Director of the Practice Management Board,
• Associate Vice Chancellor for Strategic Technologies and Alliances,
• Chief Information Officer
• Executive Director of Facilities Planning, Design and Construction.

Coordinating Committee for Chancellor’s Committee on Campus Planning & Design
This committee is appointed by the Provost and represents stakeholders from across the campus whose responsibilities in the areas of budget, environmental stewardship, governmental relations, health and safety, operations and maintenance, security, and sustainability intersect with the delivery of new space.

The UC Davis Coordinating Committee on Planning & Design is comprised as follows:
• Vice Chancellor, Administrative and Resource Management, Chair
• Vice Chancellor, Administration
• Associate Vice Chancellor, Student Affairs

Project Planning Committee
For each major capital project endorsed by the UC Davis Sacramento Campus Facilities and Campus Planning Executive Committee, a Planning Committee is appointed by the Vice Chancellor and Dean, Human Health Sciences or the Medical Center CEO.

This group typically consists of the following individuals:
• UC Davis Health System Leadership representative (Associate Dean or member of the Hospital’s senior management team)
• Executive Director, Facilities, Planning, Design and Construction
• Key program representatives: faculty and staff
• Representative(s) from Facilities Design and Construction,
• Representative(s) from Facilities Planning
• Other key stakeholders from the campus community, including residents, fellows and students.