

Total UC Davis **enrollment has risen 26 percent** from 30,600 to 38,400 in just 10 years.

UC Davis enrolls **more California resident undergraduates** than any other UC campus (approximately 25,000).

Average building age: **40 years**

Existing facilities are impacted, requiring **additional maintenance and custodial services**.

Classes are being held in **temporary spaces or moved off campus** due to a lack of space and resources.

Reliable investments by the State are needed for capital renewal and expansion.

UC Davis is investing to address gaps, but **some solutions are only temporary** and fail to meet the needs of increased enrollment.

Capital Outlay to Support Additional Students: UC Davis' Perspective

NEW CLASSROOM SEATS

New facilities are intended to meet growth demands; support dynamic, interactive pedagogy; and ensure future flexibility.

OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS	UNDER CONSTRUCTION/ SOON TO BE UNDER CONSTRUCTION	PLANNING
Delivered approximately 700 new classroom seats	Approximately 1,300 new classroom seats	Approximately 2,000 new classroom seats
<i>Campus-funded:</i> Tercero 3, Pitzer, Olson	<i>Campus-funded:</i> California Hall, Cruess Hall <i>General Funds Financing:</i> Walker Hall	<i>Campus-funded and General Funds Financing:</i> Teaching and Learning Complex

SIX YEAR INVESTMENT IN RENOVATIONS

UC Davis is investing \$25 million over six years through a managed program to complete:

- Floor-to-ceiling renovations
- Technology replacements and equipment upgrades
- Building refreshes
- Improved seating
- ADA improvements, as appropriate



Architectural rendering of California Hall lecture space.



Olson Hall classroom before (left) and after (right) renovations.

IMPACTED FACILITIES AND CONVERSION OF TEMPORARY SPACES

Because classroom facilities are impacted, they require additional services and facility improvements, such as increased custodial services, restroom improvements and bike parking. The campus is prioritizing funds to take better care of existing facilities and identifying new solutions to meet the demand for teaching space in the short-term. While innovative, these are not long-term solutions and have many drawbacks.

- Lack of optimization for acoustics, sightlines and standard classroom technologies
- Lack of availability – Classroom time detracts from the intended purpose for these spaces

The university has converted select non-instructional spaces into classrooms. While the “one room at a time” approach is feasible with existing resources, it is not the most effective or efficient way to develop new classroom seats.

UNMET NEEDS AND OTHER CHALLENGES

While much of the planned investment is necessary to meet the needs of currently enrolled students, it will not meet the needs associated with additional enrollment. In addition to teaching space, UC Davis must also invest in:

- Study spaces and interactive spaces
- Teaching laboratories for both lower and upper division instruction
- Animal Science teaching space
- Classrooms and technologies to support new interactive and hybrid teaching

INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

In order to meet existing demands and stabilize the foundation, the university needs modest, predictable investments. Substantial investments are needed to support growth.

UC DAVIS

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Top: Old chemistry labs with low exhaust capacity and irregular layouts. Bottom: Partial plan of renovated Chemistry Building that generates 20 percent more laboratory capacity.

CHEMISTRY: A CASE STUDY

Our Chemistry Building was built in 1966, followed by its Annex in 1971. The programs in these buildings have changed dramatically in the last 50 years; however, the building infrastructure has lagged behind.

Challenged by the complexity of performing comprehensive upgrades in a busy, 24/7 research building, improvement efforts have been limited to highly focused lab renovations or system improvements to address specific needs, such as faculty recruitment, acute system capacity and safety requirements.

The comprehensive plan was refined in 2014 to identify the potential for significant capacity increases with a more open modular lab planning concept.

Chemistry’s story is repeated in our other 1960s and 1970s laboratory buildings, including six major buildings with more than 500,000 square feet of research space in need of significant investment to meet current laboratory standards.