

City of Sacramento



Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2005-2010

Optimizing the experience of living through People, Parks, and Programs!

2009 Technical Update
Adopted April 21, 2009

**City of Sacramento
Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2005-2010
Technical Update 2009**

CITY REVIEWS/APPROVALS 2005

Disabilities Advisory Commission: Excerpts endorsed 6/17/04

City/County Bicycle Advisory Committee: Excerpts endorsed 8/10/04

Youth Commission: Excerpts endorsed 7/7/04

Development Oversight Commission: Informational review 11/1/04

Planning Commission: Recommended approval of Master Plan, General Plan Amendments, and Negative Declaration to City Council 10/28/04

Citizen's Advisory Committee for Parks and Recreation (CAC): Recommended approval of Master Plan and General Plan Amendments to City Council 11/4/04

City Council: Approved General Plan Amendments, Negative Declaration, and adoption of Master Plan 12/7/04 (Resolutions No. 2004-905 and 2004-906)

CITY REVIEWS/APPROVALS 2009 Technical Update

Disabilities Advisory Commission: Excerpts endorsed 3/19/09

City/County Bicycle Advisory Committee: Excerpts endorsed 2/10/09

Youth Commission: Excerpts endorsed 2/2/09

Development Oversight Commission: Informational review 1/5/09

Planning Commission: Excerpts endorsed 1/22/09

Parks and Recreation Commission: Informal Review 1/4/09, Formal Support 4/2/09

City Council: Adopted 4/21/09

**City of Sacramento
Parks and Recreation Department**

915 I Street, 5th Floor

Sacramento, CA 95814

916-808-5200, www.cityofsacramento.org/parksandrecreation

Project Manager: J.P. Tindell, 916-808-1955, jptindell@cityofsacramento.org

Complete contents of the Master Plan can be found at:

www.cityofsacramento.org/parksandrecreation/masterplan/

(Maps intended for color print only)

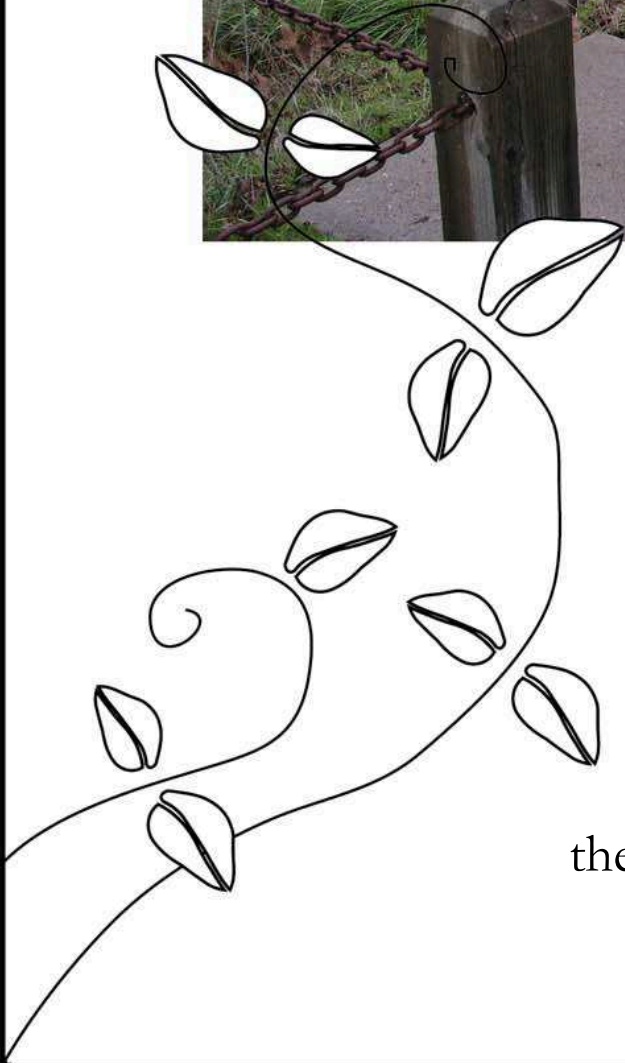
Printed on recycled paper



我們講中文 · Hablamos Español · Мы говорим по-русски · យោងរើវើវាសាសាខាវៃ · Ped hais lus Hmoob · Chúng tôi nói tiếng Việt



North Laguna Creek Wildlife Area



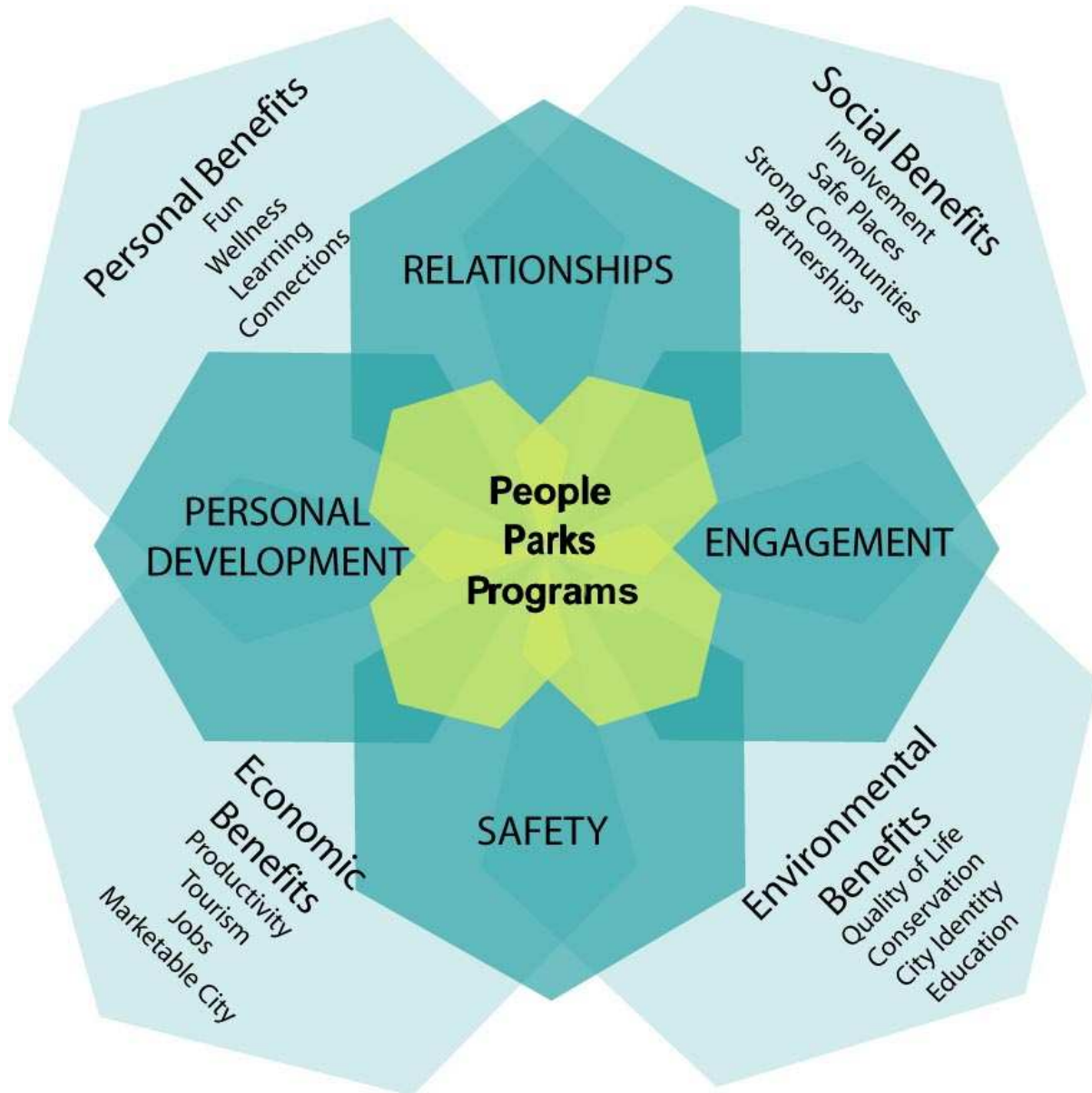
preface

“In all things of nature,
there is something of the marvelous.”

~Aristotle

PREFACE

Sacramento has a growing future. *People* who come here will want and need places, *parks*, and *programs* that foster growth and development of the total human being by providing for *personal development*, positive *relationships, engagement* with their community, and physical and psychological *safety*. The human assets of Sacramento are rich and diverse, and include the people who live, learn, work, and play in California's Capital City.



Foundational Elements of Human Growth and Development Model

Four foundational elements of a model for Human Growth and Development are at the center of all that the Department of Parks and Recreation does. The Department uses this model as the foundation, or “true north,” for program development and service delivery. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan serves as the “road map” for the future of parks and recreation services in Sacramento, the primary directional reference point oriented to these primary themes:

1. *Promoting Human Growth and Development* (or developing the City’s “Human Assets”) by providing for *Engagement, Safety, Relationships, and Personal Development*
2. *Protecting the City’s Green Infrastructure*
3. *Optimizing the Experience of Living Through People, Parks, and Programs*

From Sacramento’s parks and recreation system, the City receives significant personal, social, environmental, and economic benefits. The many unique physical assets and programs of the parks and recreation system form the *green and social “infrastructure”* of a vital, livable City. Our river corridors and other waterways, urban forest, parks, trails, bikeways, community centers, swimming pools, sports fields, golf courses, nature areas, and outdoor event venues all provide places for people to gather, celebrate, learn, connect, grow, relax, renew, and stay active. Great cities also provide people with access to the natural world close to where they live or work, and protect natural ecosystems.

This Parks and Recreation Master Plan considers the many opportunities and challenges facing a city in times of growth. It was developed primarily to:

- Demonstrate the many essential personal, social, environmental and economic benefits provided by Parks and Recreation Services;
- Establish policies to guide decision making by City staff and officials regarding Parks and Recreation Services; and
- Chart the growth, direction, priorities, and agenda for the Department through the first decade of the new millennium.

Through the end of the current decade, our residents and visitors should expect many noticeable and positive results from implementation of this Master Plan, contingent on the availability of resources. The City will need the support of business, resident, and worker populations to secure these resources and therefore a bright future for Parks and Recreation Services and Sacramento’s quality of life.

The implementation of this Master Plan will be noticeable to City residents and visitors from actions that:

- Secure **new funding sources** for parks and recreation services;
- Bring more **special events** to Sacramento;
- Meet user expectations for quality **maintenance** of safe, clean, usable, and sustainable parks;
- Develop and maintain the **Sacramento Riverfront** and **American River Parkway**;
- Add more miles to a regional **trails and bikeways** system;
- Provide more ways to get **public information** about services with expanded **outreach** to ethnic communities;
- Improve **customer responsiveness and efficiency** in facility reservation and class registration;

- Expand opportunities for **volunteers** and City-Community-School **partnerships**;
- Continue investments in priority services and access for **persons with disabilities, seniors, and youth** (for youth: sports and after-school/pre-school programs);
- Improve **safety** at parks and recreation programs;
- Develop and maintain new and improved **neighborhood, community, and regional parks**;
- Incorporate **urban plazas/pocket parks** (“**Small Public Places**”) into specified infill areas where development densities are planned to increase or in park deficient neighborhoods where no large vacant parcels exist;
- Build **special interest facilities** at new or existing parks (such as community gardens, skateboard parks, and dog parks);
- Build new or expand existing **Community Centers**;
- Preserve more public **open space** with **passive recreation** uses;
- Rehabilitate **infrastructure** in the City’s parks and recreation system to protect the capital investment;
- Provide additional safe, clean **restrooms** at parks and recreation facilities;
- Use **technology** for greater management efficiency and public access to information and Department services;
- Protect and enhance **natural resources**;
- Develop and invest in **employees** dedicated to excellent public service;
- Ensure that **sustainability** concerns are incorporated into the City’s decision making process and daily activities/operations; and
- Continue to create/enhance parks, open space, and facilities that contribute to the **health and wellness** of the community.

James L. Combs
 Director of Parks and Recreation
 City of Sacramento, California

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 2005

Mayor: Heather Fargo

Mayor's Office Staff: Chuck Dalldorf

City Council:

Councilmembers: Ray Tretheway, Sandy Sheedy, Steve Cohn, Robert King Fong, Lauren Hammond, Kevin McCarty, Robbie Waters, Bonnie J. Pannell (*Prior to Plan adoption:* Dave Jones, Jimmie R. Yee)

Council Office Staff: Matthew Bryant, Vincene Jones, Karen Pardieck, Joann Cummins, Sue Brown, Helen Hewitt, Patricia Clark (*Prior to Plan adoption:* Joanna Burris, Jeanette Chan, Aileen Foley, David Gonsalves)

City Manager: Robert P. Thomas, Ken Nishimoto, Richard Ramirez, Liz Brenner (*Prior to Plan adoption:* Thomas Lee, Betty Masuoka)

Citizen's Advisory Committee for Parks & Recreation (CAC): John Andrew*, Cindy Cooke*, Sheila DeBlonk, John Deglow*, Virginia Guadiana, Jordan Lang, Leo Lujan*, Bill Maynard, Bruce Pomer, Deirdre Price, George Raya, Dave Tamayo*, Ray White (*Prior to Plan adoption:* Dave Shorey*, Chris Yatooma*)

Youth Commission: Jessica Chan, Jasmine Gutierrez*, Michael Lopez-Garcia, Maggie Madden, Diana Madson, Mary Mendez, Michael Mueller, Sarah Nasim*, Jennifer Nishizaki, Brandon Penrose, Sofia Reamer*, Rodrigo Rodriguez, Jr., Tiffany Scoggins*

Disabilities Advisory Commission: Ron Brown, Priscilla Ching, Ramona Garcia, Michelle Hardy, Linda Milliner, Thomas Prittie, Margaret Tan, Jean Walker, Jay Watson

Development Oversight Commission: Mark Abrahams, Alberto Esquivel, James Gately, Brian Holloway, Daniel J. Larkin, Michael F. Malinowski, John Nunan, Johan Otto, Bruce Starkweather

Sacramento City/County Bicycle Advisory Committee: Myron "Skip" Amerine, Lea Brooks, John Burton, Annie Granucci, Mike Gunby, Eric Johnson, Don Levy, Mellissa Meng, Ken Murray, Nick Pascoe, Gerald Shupe, Doug Thompson

Planning Commission: James Bacchini, D.E. "Red" Banes, John Boyd, Theresa Taylor-Carroll, John Valencia, Barry Wasserman, Darrel Woo, Joseph Yee (*Prior to Plan adoption:* Shelton J. Duruisseau, Debra Jones, Patrick Kennedy)

Department of Parks and Recreation:

Director: Robert Overstreet

Division Managers: Janet Baker, Bob Fleming, Lori Harder, Ralph Pettingell, Alan Tomiyama

Core Team: Alan Boyd, Wally Cole, Dennis Day, Dan Giammona, Teresa Haenggi, Jack Harrison, Dave Mitchell, Jennifer Ragsdale, Jonathan Rewers, Teresa Roche, Linda Taylor (*Prior to Plan adoption:* Martin Fitch)

Others: Ron Barrow, Rosanne Bernardy, Shirley Bittante, Laura Bjornsen, Bernadette Cheek, Don Cook, Denise Curl, Marian Fahy, Sylvia Fort, Janet Jewell, Gail Johnson, Steve Johnson, Ron Kashiwase, Terri Matal, Luby Mitrovich, Kim Mohler, Mike Morris, Greg Narramore, Phong Nguyen, Dan Pskowski, Betty Renz, Cheryl Rose, Jason Sirney, Annabeth Stem, Marcy Tierce, Bonnie Williamson (*Prior to Plan adoption:* Christie Benavides, Gretchen Bender, Sherry Clifton, Julie Ong, Alice Ortiz)

Other City Departments:

Convention, Culture, & Leisure: Ed Astone, Barbara Bonebrake, Linda DeLong, Michelle Heppner, Shane Howe, Sam Samuelson, Campbell Turner (*Prior to Plan adoption:* Anne Weaver)

Development Services: Lissette Anaya, Lezley Buford, Susanne Cook, Rita Goolkasian, Gary Lane, Tim Larkin, Jim McDonald, Mike Medema, Steve Peterson, Ellen Schmidt, Helen Selph, Carol Shearly, Gary Stonehouse, Stuart Todd, Ron Wicky, Lucinda Willcox, Ed Williams (*Prior to Plan adoption:* Michael Whipple)

Economic Development: Kristan Otto, Micah Runner

Finance: Patti Bisharat, Cindy Bohanan, Tina Lee-Vogt, Reina Schwatz, Gus Vina

Fire: Julius Cherry (*Prior to Plan adoption:* Dennis Smith)

General Services: Thomas Lee

Human Resources: Carol Bradley, Ken Fleming, Terrence Woods

Information Technology: Bill Taylor, David Weiser

Labor Relations: Dee Contreras

Neighborhood Services: Mary Bick, Larry Cyrus, Max Fernandez, Robi Holmen, Leanna Hong-Louie, Doug Huston, Derrick Lim, Gary Little, Candace Noguhci, Tim Quintero, Yvonne Riedlinger, Gary Yoes, Gary Ziegenfuss (*Prior to Plan adoption:* Kelly Montgomery)

Police: Darrell Fong, Mark Harri, Albert Najera

Transportation: Hector Barron, Ed Cox

Utilities: Angela Anderson, Dave Brent, Gary Reents, Vince Smelser, Maria Solis

City Clerk: Shirley Concolino, Nancy Bennett

City Attorney: Samuel Jackson

City Treasurer: Thomas Friery, Janelle Gray, Lydia Abreu

Consultants:

- J.P. Tindell, Auburn, CA (Project Manager)
- Strategy Research Institute, Fullerton, CA (Telephone Survey): G. Gary Manross, Ph.D., Richard Miller, Jr., Ph.D., Mary Ann Williams
- Pacific Municipal Consultants, Rancho Cordova, CA (Funding Options): Kendall Flint, G. Thomas Bandy, Georgette Aronow
- Planning Dynamics Group, Sacramento, CA (Environmental Review): Trish Davey

(* *Master Plan Update Joint Advisory Committee Participants*)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 2009

Mayor: Kevin Johnson

Mayor's Chief of Staff: Kunal Merchant

City Council:

Councilmembers: Ray Tretheway, Sandy Sheedy, Steve Cohn, Robert King Fong, Lauren Hammond, Kevin McCarty, Robbie Waters, Bonnie Pannell

Council District Directors (District #): Daniel Roth (1), Joann Cummins (2), Sue Brown (3), Lisa Nava (4), Helen Hewitt (5), Maria Alvarez (6), Patricia Clark (7), Matthew Bryant (8)

City Manager: Ray Kerridge, Cassandra Jennings

Parks and Recreation Commission (PRC): Cindy Cooke, Sheila DeBlonk, John Deglow, Virginia Guadiana, Patrick Lynn, Leo Lujan, Bruce Pomer, Deirdre Price, George Raya, Dave Tamayo (*Prior to Plan adoption:* Brett Williams)

Parks and Recreation Commission Ad Hoc Committee: John Deglow, Virginia Guadiana, Bruce Pomer, George Raya

Youth Commission: Miraya Barba Arroyo, Molly Bailey, Alison Brown, Caitlin Crooks, Rachel Eldanizadeh, Sam Gammon, Diamond Garnett, Gerardo Gonzalez, Jordan Gonzales, Lily Hoang, Rha'Mond Jackson, James Johnson, Chelsea Kennedy, Laura Mandler, Julian Nagler, Rian Nguy, Royale Nixon, Jessica Reede, Patricia Sanchez, David Schenirer, Joseph Shea, Jillian Wilson

Disabilities Advisory Commission: David Bain, Robert Benson, Dawn Correia, Dan Kysor, Jean Riker, Jessica Springer, Evangeline Skierka, Jeff Thom

Development Oversight Commission: Darryl Chin, Holger Fuerst, Dennis Guerra, Brian Holloway, Kristina McBurney, John Nunan, John Packowski, Scott Schriefer, Roger Valine

Sacramento City/County Bicycle Advisory Committee: Myron "Skip" Amerine, Aldon L. Bolanos, Lea Brooks, Alan Dibble, John Gill, David Hagerty, Don Levy, Pat McAuliffe, Mellissa Meng, Jeffery Rosenhall, Laura Rubalcaba,
Staff: Ed Cox, Dan Klinker, Susan Tobin

Planning Commission: Panama Bartholomy, Joseph Contreras, Chris Givens, Michael Mendez, Michael Notestine, Jodi Samuels, Barry Wasserman, Darrel Woo, Joseph Yee

Department of Parks and Recreation:

Director: James L. Combs

Executive Team: Sylvia Fort, Dan Giammona, Lori Harder, Dave Mitchell, J.P. Tindell, Alan Tomiyama
(*Prior to Master Plan adoption:* Janet Baker, Alan Boyd, Bob Fleming)

Parks and Recreation Department Core 2009 Master Plan Technical Update Committee Team: Wally Cole, Dennis Day, Mary de Beauvieres, Tamara (Malmstrom) Gordon, Lori Harder, Gary Hyden, Betty Renz, Jonathan Rewers, Kim Swaback, J.P. Tindell, Bonnie Williamson

Others: Shirley Bittante, Laura Bjornsen, Bernadette Cheek, Don Cook, Denise Curl, Sylvia Fort, John Herrera, Terri Matal, Luby Mitrovich, Kim Mohler, Mike Morris, Greg Narramore, Karen Richardson, Alicia Schulz, Marcy Tierce, Alan Tomiyama (*Prior to Plan adoption:* Linda Taylor)

School Districts: Superintendent Dr. Steven M. Ladd (Elk Grove Unified School District), Superintendent Dr. Steve M. Farrar (Natomas Unified School District), Superintendent Ralph Friend (Robla School District), Interim Superintendent Susan Miller (Sacramento City Unified School District), Superintendent Frank S. Porter (Twin Rivers Unified School District)

Consultant: BMW Consulting, Barbara M. Wackford, Sacramento, CA (Technical Update Manager)



Hummingbird Park

table of contents

“Nature along with play and
laughter will endlessly feed the soul.”

~B.M.W.

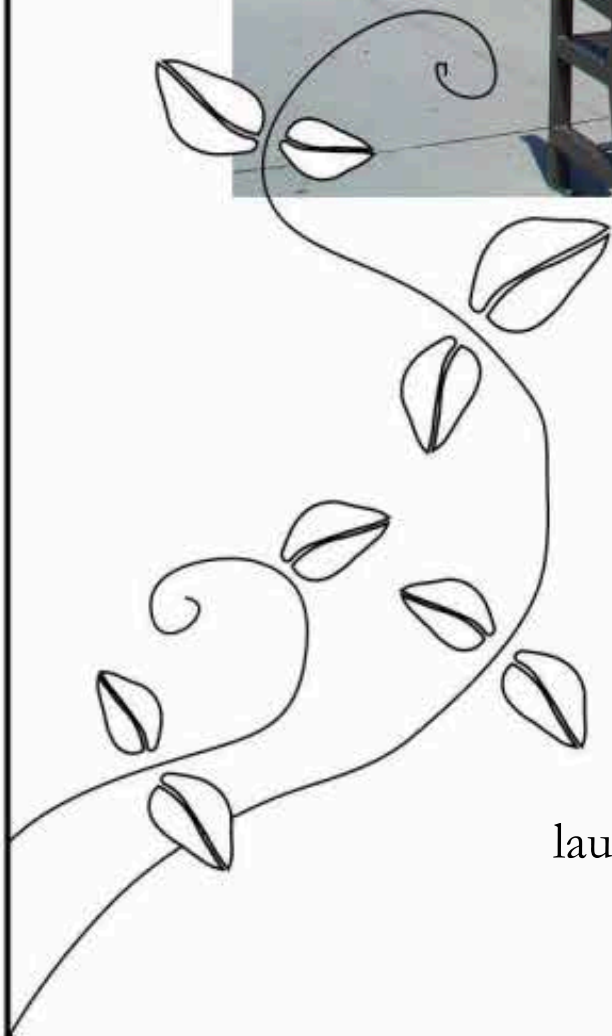


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No. (within Chapter)

CITY REVIEWS/APPROVALS	i
PREFACE	
Foundational Elements of Human Growth and Development Model.....	ii
Acknowledgements 2005.....	v
Acknowledgements 2009.....	vii
INTRODUCTION	
How the Master Plan Will be Used.....	1
Master Plan Purpose and Goals.....	1
Benefits of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Services.....	2
How Benefits are Delivered by Parks and Recreation Services.....	3
Effects of Parks and Recreation Services on Human Development and Other Benefits.....	5
1989 Master Plan Update Priorities and Status through 2004.....	9
City of Sacramento History of Parks and Recreation: 1849-2009 – Figure 1.....	11
Master Plan Development Process.....	12
Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update, Major Products/Elements – Table 1.....	13
Organization of Master Plan.....	14
Relationship to Other Plans, Policies, and Procedures.....	14
DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW	
Parks and Recreation, Sacramento Style.....	1
Department Mission, Vision, Values, Goals, and Roles.....	2
Services and Organizational Structure.....	3
Regional Context – Map 1.....	4
City and Department Mission, Vision, Core Values, and Goals – Table 2.....	5
Council Districts and Community Planning Areas – Map 2.....	7
FY 2008/09 Department Organization Chart – Figure 2.....	8
Current Challenges and Opportunities.....	9
Physical Assets Serving Parks and Recreation Needs FY 2008/09 Existing – Table 3.....	12
SERVICES	
Introduction.....	1
Department of Parks and Recreation FY 2008/09 Operating Budget Summary – Figure 3....	1
Park Operations Services.....	3
Recreation and Community Services.....	5
Park Planning and Development Services.....	12
Administrative Services.....	16
ASSESSMENT	
Supply Analysis.....	1
Demand Analysis.....	1
Assessing Supply, Demand, and Gaps in Service – Figure 4.....	6
Sources/Methods of Assessment – Table 4.....	7
2005/06 Summary of Findings City Parks, Community, and Recreation Facilities Condition Assessment – Table 5.....	7

ASSESSMENT (continued)

Other Major Providers of Recreation Services and Programs – Table 6.....	8
Needs Analysis	9
Park Service Level Goals – Table 7	9
Acreage Service Level Analysis – Table 8.....	11
Neighborhood Serving Acreage Analysis – Map 3.....	14
Regional Parks and Parkways – Map 4.....	15
Recreation Facility Service Level Goals and Analysis – Table 9.....	16
City Sports Fields – Map 5.....	18
City Owned/Controlled and Joint Use Center Buildings Service Level Goals and Analysis – Table 10.....	19
Community and Neighborhood Centers – Map 6.....	21
Park Maintenance Service Levels and Analysis – Table 11.....	22
Summary of Key Findings from Public Surveys – Table 12.....	25
Incorporated City Population Estimates by Community Planning Area – Table 13.....	26
Incorporated City Population Estimates by Age Group – Table 14.....	26
Incorporated City Population Estimates by Age Group, 2000-2010 – Figure 5.....	27
Growth Opportunity Areas 2030 General Plan - Map 7.....	28

POLICY

1.0 Community Engagement and Outreach.....	1
2.0 Customer Service.....	1
3.0 Economic Vitality.....	2
4.0 Facility Use and Management.....	2
5.0 Financing and Resource Development.....	2
6.0 Fiscal Management.....	3
7.0 Legislative Affairs.....	3
8.0 Maintenance (Parks).....	3
9.0 Marketing	3
10.0 Natural Resources, Rivers, Creeks, Open Space, and Parkways.....	4
11.0 Partnerships.....	5
12.0 Planning, Design, and Development.....	5
13.0 Recreation and Community Services.....	9
14.0 Regional System.....	10
15.0 Safety and Access.....	11
16.0 Sustainability.....	11
17.0 Technology.....	11
18.0 Trails, Bikeways, and Bridges.....	11
19.0 Workforce.....	12
Summary of Additional Assessment Findings – Table 15.....	13
Overview of Department Partnerships – Table 16.....	16
Park Development Process – Figure 6.....	18
Parks and Recreation Programming Guide (PRPG) – Table 17.....	19
Park Category Descriptions – Table 18.....	22
Small Public Places – Table 19.....	23
Site Specific Capital Improvement Process – Table 20.....	24

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation Strategies, Status 2005-2008 and New Strategies 2008-2010.....	1
1.0 Community Engagement and Outreach.....	2
2.0 Customer Service.....	3
3.0 Economic Vitality.....	4
4.0 Facility Use and Management.....	5
5.0 Financing and Resource Development.....	5
6.0 Fiscal Management.....	6
7.0 Legislative Affairs.....	6
8.0 Maintenance (Parks).....	7
9.0 Marketing	8
10.0 Natural Resources, Rivers, Creeks, Open Space, and Parkways.....	9
11.0 Partnerships.....	10
12.0 Planning, Design, and Development.....	11
13.0 Recreation and Community Services.....	14
14.0 Regional System.....	16
15.0 Safety and Access.....	16
16.0 Sustainability.....	17
17.0 Technology.....	18
18.0 Trails, Bikeways, and Bridges.....	18
19.0 Workforce.....	19
Funding Options.....	19
Overview of New Needs (through 2010) – Table 21.....	21
Program/Operation Needs by Policy Category.....	22
Summary of Funding Sources and Financing Mechanisms – Table 22.....	25
Summary of Funding Mechanisms and Actions Necessary to Implement – Table 23.....	26
Evaluation of Services.....	27
Future Plan Review and Updating.....	27

APPENDICES

A. Information Sources: Effects of Parks and Recreation Services on Human Development/Economic Benefits of Parks and Recreation Services.....	3
Population and Trend Analysis.....	4
B. History of Sacramento Parks and Recreation, 1849-2009.....	6
C. Additional Key Plans, Policies, Legal Mandates, and Procedures Governing Sacramento Parks and Recreation Services.....	13
D. Maps and Inventories by Community Planning Area (CPA), including:	
Neighborhood and Community Serving Parks and Facilities by CPA – Table 24.....	15
Citywide/Regionally Serving Parks, Open Space, and Parkways – Table 25.....	16
Community Planning Area 1: Central City (Map 8)	18
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	19
City Community Buildings.....	22
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	23
Community Planning Area 2: Land Park (Map 9)	25
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	26
City Community Buildings.....	29
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	30
Community Planning Area 3: Pocket (Map 10).....	32

City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	33
City Community Buildings.....	36
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	37
Community Planning Area 4: South Area (Map 11).....	39
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	40
City Community Buildings.....	46
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	47
Community Planning Area 5: Fruitridge/Broadway (Map 12).....	51
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	52
City Community Buildings.....	55
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	56
Community Planning Area 6: East Sacramento (Map 13).....	58
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	59
City Community Buildings.....	62
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	63
Community Planning Area 7: Arden-Arcade (Map 14).....	65
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	66
City Community Buildings.....	69
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	70
Community Planning Area 8: North Sacramento (Map 15).....	72
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	73
City Community Buildings.....	76
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	77
Community Planning Area 9: South Natomas (Map 16).....	81
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	82
City Community Buildings.....	83
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	86
Community Planning Area 10: North Natomas (Map 17).....	88
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	89
City Community Buildings.....	95
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	96
Outside City Limits.....	98
E. 2006 Scientific Resident Phone Survey: Executive Summary and Findings.....	100
F. 2002-03 Park User Survey Summary of Findings.....	120
G. Community Sports Field/User Study Phase I Summary – Table 26.....	124
Community Sports Field/User Study Phase I, Field Rating – Table 27.....	127
Recreation Facility Service Level Goals and Analysis – Table 28.....	129
H. Definitions of Key Terms.....	130
I. Funding Options	142

Chapter-Page No.

LIST OF FIGURES – Quick Reference

1	City of Sacramento History of Parks and Recreation: 1849-2009.....	Introduction-11
2	FY 2008/09 Department Organization Chart.....	Dept. Overview-8
3	Department of Parks and Recreation FY 2008/09 Operating Budget Summary.....	Services-1
4	Assessing Supply, Demand, and Gaps in Service.....	Assessment-6
5	Incorporated City Population Estimates by Age Group, 2000-2010.....	Assessment-27
6	Park Development Process.....	Policy-18

LIST OF TABLES – Quick Reference

1	Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update, Major Products/Elements.....	Introduction-13
2	City and Department Mission, Vision, Core Values, and Goals.....	Dept. Overview-5
3	Physical Assets Serving Parks and Recreation Needs FY 2008/09 Existing.....	Dept. Overview-12
4	Sources/Methods of Assessment.....	Assessment-7
5	2005/06 Summary of Findings: City Parks, Community, and Recreation Facilities Condition Assessment.....	Assessment-7
6	Other Major Providers of Recreation Services and Programs.....	Assessment-8
7	Park Service Level Goals.....	Assessment-9
8	Acreage Service Level Analysis.....	Assessment-11
9	Recreation Facility Service Level Goals and Analysis.....	Assessment-16
10	City Owned/Controlled and Joint Use Center Buildings Service Level Goals and Analysis.....	Assessment-19
11	Park Maintenance Service Levels and Analysis.....	Assessment-22
12	Summary of Key Findings from Public Surveys	Assessment-25
13	Incorporated City Population Estimates by Community Planning Area...	Assessment-26
14	Incorporated City Population Estimates by Age Group.....	Assessment-26
15	Summary of Additional Assessment Findings.....	Policy-13
16	Overview of Department Partnerships.....	Policy-16
17	Parks and Recreation Programming Guide (PRPG).....	Policy-19
18	Park Category Descriptions.....	Policy-22
19	Small Public Places.....	Policy-23
20	Site Specific Capital Improvement Process.....	Policy-24
21	Overview of New Needs (through 2010).....	Implementation-21
22	Summary of Funding Sources and Financing Mechanisms.....	Implementation-25
23	Summary of Funding Mechanisms and Actions Necessary to Implement.....	Implementation-26
24	Neighborhood and Community Serving Parks and Facilities by Community Planning Area (Acres and Facilities).....	Appendices-15
25	Citywide/Regionally Serving Parks, Open Space, and Parkways (Acres).....	Appendices-16
26	Community Sports Field/User Study Phase I Summary.....	Appendices-124
27	Community Sports Field/User Study Phase I Field Service Levels.....	Appendices-127
28	Recreation Facility Service Level Goals and Analysis (Citywide).....	Appendices-129

LIST OF MAPS – Quick Reference

Maps Intended for Color Print ONLY

1	Regional Context.....	Dept. Overview-4
2	Council Districts and Community Planning Areas.....	Dept. Overview-7
3	Neighborhood Serving Acreage Analysis.....	Assessment-14
4	Regional Parks and Parkway.....	Assessment-15
5	City Sports Fields.....	Assessment-18
6	Community and Neighborhood Centers.....	Assessment-21
7	Growth Opportunity Areas 2030 General Plan.....	Assessment-28
8	Community Planning Area 1 (Central City).....	Appendices-18
9	Community Planning Area 2 (Land Park).....	Appendices-25
10	Community Planning Area 3 (Pocket).....	Appendices-32
11	Community Planning Area 4 (South Area).....	Appendices-39
12	Community Planning Area 5 (Fruitridge/Broadway).....	Appendices-51
13	Community Planning Area 6 (East Sacramento).....	Appendices-58
14	Community Planning Area 7 (Arden Arcade).....	Appendices-65
15	Community Planning Area 8 (North Sacramento).....	Appendices-72
16	Community Planning Area 9 (South Natomas).....	Appendices-81
17	Community Planning Area 10 (North Natomas).....	Appendices-88



American River Parkway

introduction

“The goal in life is living in agreement with nature.”

~Zeno

INTRODUCTION

How the Master Plan Will Be Used



MASTER PLAN PURPOSE AND GOALS

This Master Plan technical update is principally a guiding policy document, strategic in orientation, that builds on work completed in the Master Plan 2005-2010, the Phase I draft 2000 Master Plan, and the 1989 Master Plan Update, going beyond these planning products to include all current City of Sacramento Department of Parks and Recreation services:

- Administrative Services,
- Park Operations Services,
- Park Planning and Development Services, and
- Recreation and Community Services.

The goals of the Master Plan (*not in priority order*) are to:

- Demonstrate the need for and benefits provided by the Department;
- Chart the growth, direction, priorities, and agenda for the Department through the current decade (2010);
- Establish policies to guide decision making by City staff and officials;
- Demonstrate the Department's alignment with and contributions to achieving the City's Mission, Vision, and Goals;
- Describe how the public can be involved with the Department;
- Strengthen the Department's ability to qualify for certain grant funding; and
- Establish appropriate expectations for service delivery.

BENEFITS OF SACRAMENTO PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES

PERSONAL	ENVIRONMENTAL
FUN Play & Imagination Creativity & Innovation Self Expression & Spontaneity	QUALITY OF LIFE Beauty Improve Air & Water Quality “Smart Growth” Planning & Development Principles
WELLNESS Balanced Lifestyle Fitness & Wellness Get Energized	CONSERVATION Conserve Energy & Water Preserve Ecosystem & Urban Forest Promote Recycling
LEARNING Experience Something New Develop Life & Job Skills Grow Knowledge	CITY IDENTITY Access to Distinctive Landscapes Promote Community Service & Pride Promote “City of Trees”
CONNECTIONS Positive Role Models Foster Relationships & Inclusion Create Memories	EDUCATION Environmental & Wildlife Education Protect & Conserve Natural Resources Importance of Protecting Biodiversity
SOCIAL	ECONOMIC
INVOLVEMENT Responsibility Community Pride & Participation Stimulate Volunteerism	PRODUCTIVITY Viable Business Environment Support the Working Family Personal Rejuvenation
SAFE PLACES Positive Diversions & Gatherings Caring & Accessible Security	TOURISM Attract Visitors Activities & Events Historic Preservation
STRONG COMMUNITIES Neighborhood Sustainability Celebrate Richness of Diversity Increase Cultural Identity & Unity	JOB Training & Work Opportunities Attract & Retain Workforce Diverse, Caring Employees
PARTNERSHIPS Strengthen Existing Bonds Leverage Resources Common Purpose	MARKETABLE CITY Enhance Natural Amenities Promote Economic Investment Attract and Retain Retirees

HOW BENEFITS ARE DELIVERED BY PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES

PERSONAL	ENVIRONMENTAL
<p>FUN ♦ WELLNESS LEARNING ♦ CONNECTIONS</p>	<p>QUALITY OF LIFE ♦ CONSERVATION CITY IDENTITY ♦ EDUCATION</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation programs develop skills in art, crafts, sports, and other positive leisure activities for lifelong learning • Parks and recreation facilities cool, calm, and bring people together • Parks provide a multitude of diverse recreational experiences • Community Centers offer wellness programs promoting balanced, healthy lifestyles • Access to natural beauty reduces stress and rejuvenates our spirit • Recreation provides a vital link in the development of physical, social, creative, emotional, and intellectual potential and values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and recreation services significantly contribute to quality of life • Trees remove carbon dioxide, produce oxygen, filter out pollution, and conserve energy • Public information distributed on value and care of urban forest • Natural/open space areas and interpretive information educate on environmental values and resources • Essential “green infrastructure” preserved through enhancement and protection of biodiversity and natural resources • City sustainability is enhanced by provision of accessible parks and open space

(Continued on next page)

HOW BENEFITS ARE DELIVERED BY PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES (continued)

SOCIAL	ECONOMIC
<p>INVOLVEMENT ♦ SAFE PLACES STRONG COMMUNITIES ♦ PARTNERSHIPS</p>	<p>PRODUCTIVITY ♦ TOURISM JOBS ♦ MARKETABLE CITY</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After-school programs provided for children and teens for personal development and enrichment • Community buildings are gathering places and sources of civic information • Programs reflect uniqueness of neighborhoods and celebrate individual and cultural diversity • Collaboration with schools, community based organizations, and other public agencies unifies communities • Civic involvement is made possible through community meetings, volunteer opportunities, and neighborhood activities and events • Volunteers, neighbors, and participants provide “eyes on” to enhance safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well maintained parks, open space, and recreation amenities enhance livability and increase property values • “Green infrastructure” is marketable and attracts both business and residents • Multitude of programs and facilities keeps people of all ages in the City • Work and volunteer opportunities provided • People visit from throughout the region and spend money here • Workers use outdoor spaces and recreation facilities for self renewal and enhancing productivity • Employment opportunities provided for youth

EFFECTS OF PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER BENEFITS

“Parks are essential to the health of individuals and communities. They offer recreation and renewal, promote exercise, reduce crime, revitalize neighborhoods, protect the environment, and bring communities together. Children without access to parks suffer higher levels of obesity, diabetes, asthma, anxiety, and depression.”

Source: “A Healthier America? It’s a Walk in the Park,” Land & People, Trust for Public Land, Spring 2004

Personal Benefits

Fun

- The number of people starting “new” leisure activities declines over the human life span from early adulthood (ages 24-43) to late adulthood (64 or older). Starting outdoor recreation activities is an exception; the number of people starting these activities increases throughout the first three stages of the human life span and does not decrease until participants reach age 64 or older. (Iso-Ahola, et al., 2001)
- Over the human life stages, the importance of recreation is consistent in that as participation rates in exercise, outdoor, and team sport types of activities declines, the same rate for hobbies and home-based recreation activities, such as gardening, handicrafts, and creative activities increases. (Iso-Ahola, et al., 2001)
- Leisure activity participation emerged as the strongest contributor to the life satisfaction of older females. (Riddick and Stewart, 2001)

Wellness

- When researching the link between green space and health, in a greener environment people report fewer health complaints, more often rate themselves as being in good health, and have better mental health. (Sherer, 2003)
- Proximity to public parks and tree-lined streets appeared to have the greatest impact on the length of the lives of study participants, even when taking into account factors known to affect longevity, such as gender, marital status, income, and age. (American Planning Association, 2003)
- Contact with nature resulted in significant improvement for children with attention disorders and teens with behavioral disorders. (American Planning Association, 2003)
- Participation in leisure activities provides resources that assist people either to resist the onset of stress reactions or cope with stress before stress has an impact on health. (Coleman and Iso-Ahola, 2001)
- Leisure was used instrumentally to help study participants cope with the challenges they encountered as a result of a traumatic injury or illness in two ways: (1) by using leisure activities as a buffer from immediate stressors and (2) using leisure activities as a source of motivation to sustain coping efforts. (Hutchinson, et al., 2003)
- Increased importance on leisure goals enhanced the positive psychological well being for women who had become homemakers after having been employed, men who had experienced recent or long-term illnesses, and men who had married. Leisure can be both a cause and an effect of psychological well-being. (Iwasaki and Smale, 1998)
- Creation of or enhanced access to places for physical activity combined with informational outreach produces a 48.4% increase in the frequency of physical activity. People who engage in regular physical

activity benefit from: reduced risk of premature death, reduced risk of coronary heart disease, hypertension, colon cancer, non-insulin dependent diabetes, improved maintenance of muscle strength, joint structure, and joint function; weight loss and favorable redistribution of body fat; and improved physical functioning in persons suffering from poor health, and healthier cardiovascular, respiratory, and endocrine systems. (Sherer, 2003)

- Women believed physically active leisure improved their health, reduced their risk of disease, and was important to their emotional well-being, sense of familiarity, and improved self-attitude. (Parry, 1999)
- Exercise is more beneficial, leading to enhanced tranquility, and more relief of anxiety and depression when it occurs in natural settings, like parks, rather than along urban streets. (American Planning Association, 2003)

Learning

- Adolescents who spend time in communities that are rich in developmental recreational opportunities for them experience less risk and show evidence of higher rates of positive development. A diversity of program opportunities in each community is more likely to support broad adolescent development and attract the interest of and meet the needs of a greater number of youth. (Committee on Community Level Programs for Youth, 2002)
- Involvement in constructive, non-academic activities both at school and in the community facilitates continued school engagement and academic achievement as well as other aspects of positive development during adolescence and into the early adult years. (Eccles, et al., 2003)
- Brain research confirms that physical activity actually enhances the learning process in children. Recreational activities are powerful ways to refine children's social, decision-making, and problem solving skills. (Isenberg and Quisenberry, 2002)
- Play is the foundation for children's healthy development. The benefits of outdoor play are maximized when developmentally appropriate equipment and materials are combined with adult supervision to support child-initiated learning. (Sawyers, 1994)
- Preschool students exposed to a structured intervention program of a physical education curriculum that included hopping, galloping, jumping, ball bouncing, striking, kicking, catching, and throwing demonstrated significantly higher improvement in fundamental loco-motor and object control skills than preschool students who were only allowed to have unstructured physical play with limited equipment. (Ishee, 2003)
- Level of participation in sports and physical activities is positively associated with psychological maturity and identity development for young women. However, young men tend to feel they must "prove" themselves through sports, so it is important to structure recreation activities to allow them to feel the freedom to use sports and physical activity as an exploration of alternative leisure activities and identities. (Shaw, et al., 2001)
- Because high levels of television watching by adolescents are related to low levels of development suggests that recreation programs in general are beneficial. If such programs reduce the time spent in this non-involving and "boring" activity, recreational programs may have indirect developmental benefits as well, especially for young men. (Shaw, et al., 2001)
- Participation in after school literacy and enrichment programs leads to gains in reading and math on standardized tests, making the greatest impact with students who are low performers and poor attendees. (Sacramento START, 2002-03 Program)

Connections

- Companionships and friendships developed and fostered through leisure participation and perceived availability of social support generated by leisure engagement help people cope with excessive life stress and thereby help maintain or improve health. (Coleman and Iso-Ahola, 2001)
- Programs and services that allow youth to have input, involvement, and ownership lead to positive human growth. Environments that are nurturing where youth can have a sense of achievement and recognition as well as opportunities for creative expression, physical activity, and social interaction provides the best settings for them to achieve the five development competencies needed to be successful as adults. The five competencies are: (1) Health/Physical, (2) Personal/Social, (3) Cognitive/Creative, (4) Vocational, and (5) Citizenship. (Hudson, 1997)

Social Benefits

Safe Places

- Park like surroundings increase neighborhood safety by relieving mental fatigue and feelings of violence and aggression that can occur as an outcome of fatigue. (American Planning Association, 2003)

Strong Communities

- Residents who live near outdoor greenery are more familiar with their nearby neighbors, socialize more with them, and expressed greater feelings of community and safety than did residents lacking nearby green spaces. (American Planning Association, 2003)

Environmental Benefits

Quality of Life

- The experience of leisure enhances and reflects the quality of life or well-being of both the individual and the society of which she or he is a part. (Freysinger, 2001)
- Because of the lifetime external costs proven by economists that are associated with a sedentary lifestyle, prevention of a sedentary lifestyle is an important individual and societal issue and provides an economic rationale for health-promotion programs and active leisure lifestyles. (Iso-Ahola, et al., 2001)

Conservation

- The U.S. Forest Service calculated that over a 50-year lifetime one tree generates \$31,250 worth of oxygen, provides \$62,000 worth of air pollution control, recycles \$37,500 worth of water, and controls \$31,250 worth of soil erosion. (Sherer, 2003)

Economic Benefits

- There is a positive relationship between park proximity and residential property value when parks/open space are well maintained and secure, including in low income urban areas and at the edges of urban areas.
- Parks can revive demand for space in neighboring office buildings, and commercial asking rents, residential sale prices and assessed values for properties are positively affected when near a well-improved park.
- Overall quality of life and livability, including recreation opportunities, are important factors in the decision by businesses on location—if people want to live in a place, companies, stores, hotels, homes, and apartments will follow.

- Parks can serve as a city’s signature attractions, prime marketing tools to attract tourists, conventions, and businesses, helping to shape city identity and give residents pride of place.
- Organized events held in public parks—art festivals, athletic events, food festivals, musical, and theatrical events—often bring substantial positive economic impacts to their communities, filling hotel rooms and restaurants, and bringing customers to local stores. (Sherer, 2003)
- School districts receive economic value from contribution of City resources in partnerships for facility development and programming for students and the general public.

See *Appendix A* for sources of the above Benefits and Effects of Parks and Recreation Services information.

SACRAMENTO PARKS AND RECREATION HISTORY

Figure 1 provides an overview of the history of parks and recreation services in the City of Sacramento in a timeline format, from the mid-1800s to the present. *Appendix B* provides a more detailed history.

1989 MASTER PLAN UPDATE

The 1989 Update to the Master Plan for Park Facilities and Recreation Services identified priorities for implementation. The Department has either fully addressed these priorities, or continues to focus resources and planning in these areas.

1989 Master Plan Update Priorities and Status accomplished through 2004

A status update on Master Plan priorities from 2004 through 2008 may be found in the Implementation Chapter of this plan.

PRIORITIES	STATUS
More developed parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added 33 new parks since 1989
More playing fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added soccer fields • Added baseball fields • Developed Bill Conlin Regional Youth Sports Complex • Developed Granite Regional Park • Partnered with Grant School District to rehabilitate and add fields at Rio Tierra Middle School
More activities/programs for children and teens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded Recreation & Human Services • Created Teen & Children’s Services Sections • Added (23) 4th R Sites • Created START Program • Offered Late Night Program • Offered 21st Century Program at Middle Schools
Increased river access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed Sand Cove Park • Received grant to develop Jibboom Street Park • Updated the Riverfront Master Plan
Control alcohol and drug use at parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created Park Safety Services • Partnered with Park K-9 Unit of the Police Department to target problem parks
Improve restroom conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardized restroom design • Worked with City Facilities to renovate restrooms
Additional or improved play equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passed the Landscape and Lighting Bond • Rehabilitated all City playgrounds
Better access for persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With City Facilities, removed barriers from community centers, parks, and recreation facilities, including restrooms and playgrounds • Funded fully-accessible Southside Playground • Improved access to programs and information citywide
Propose funding mechanism (parcel tax or bond initiative) as major ongoing funding source for development and rehabilitation of large scale park and recreation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and implemented Park Development Impact Fee
Develop additional regional parks, including implementation of Sacramento River Parkway Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed first phase of Granite Regional Park • Developed first phase of Sutter’s Landing Regional Park • Worked to secure funding towards land acquisition for Meadowview Regional Park

(Continued on next page)

1989 Master Plan Update Priorities and Status accomplished through 2004 (continued)

PRIORITIES	STATUS
Develop Park Master Plan for Sutter's Landing Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed Sutter's Landing Master Plan
Expand the bicycle network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked towards development of Ueda Parkway • Worked towards development of Two Rivers Trail • Started planning North Laguna Creek Bicycle Network
Increase volunteer programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulated, funded, and implemented comprehensive, department wide volunteer program
Increase nonprofit support organizations for parks and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilized and strengthened community volunteer and donor support with assistance from nonprofits such as Gifts to Share, Inc. for projects including Castle Natomas and Southside Accessible Playground
Seek new financing options for acquisition, development, rehabilitation, and maintenance of parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and implemented new Resource Development Program • Developed and implemented Park Development Impact Fee • Developed, with Special Districts, Park Maintenance Community Facilities District
Expand joint use with School Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entered into joint use agreements with all School Districts • Created and implemented award winning Community-Schools Partnership Program

Figure 1 City of Sacramento History of Parks and Recreation 1849 - 2009

“Parks contribute to a deeper understanding of our history and our way of life, of natural processes which have given form to our land, and to the enrichment of the environment in which we live.” George B. Hartzog, JR, NPS

1849
City of Sacramento incorporated and John A. Sutter donates 10 parcels for public use.



1855
City residents are said to have a 'mania' for planting trees.



Sacramento in 1855

1901
A women's civic group, the Tuesday Club, convinces the City to purchase McKinley Park.

1906
Southside Park property is purchased.

1911
The City's first regional park, Del Paso Regional Park, was purchased.

1912
Citizen's Board of Playground Directors established.



1918
William Land Park property was secured.

City established the first winter baseball league.

George Sim hired as first Superintendent of Recreation.

1921
Department of Recreation established. "Camp Sacramento" officially opened.

1922
Department of Parks established.

1923
City begins annual campaign to promote street tree planting.



1924
The Department formed a Symphony Orchestra, Junior Symphony & Community Mass Chorus.

1928
McClatchy park site donated to the city.

1932
J.B. 'Bing' Maloney made Superintendent of Recreation. He noted that we 'have outgrown the thought that recreation is complete when playground facilities are provided for all youth. We must also find a proper leisure time outlet for adults.'

1936
Clunie Pool and Clubhouse, the City's first public pool and community center, are opened.

1939
Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) grant funds expedited development of several City park facilities including East Portal and William Land Park.

1952
J.B. 'Bing' Maloney 18-hole golf course opened (34,281 rounds of golf played that year).

1954
Recreation, Tree, and Park Departments combined to create the Recreation and Parks Department.

1957
First Citizen's Advisory Committee established. First Recreation and Park Master Plan completed.

1961
First senior center at Marshall Park built.



1964
North Sacramento annexed, adding 11 parks and the Woodlake and Hagginwood Clubhouses.

1968
Second Parks and Recreation Master Plan completed.



1979
Recreation and Park Department reorganized, creating the Parks and Community Services Department which added the Crocker Art Museum, Metro Arts and History & Science Divisions.

1981
Park Land Dedication Ordinance for new residential development adopted by City Council.

1982 - 1989
Gifts to Share, Inc., 4th R, and Park Safety Services developed.

Human Services programs developed including the summer food program.



1984 and 1989 Parks and Recreation Master Plans completed.

1983
Parks and Community Services Department reorganized into Neighborhood Services Department to provide more 'neighborhood oriented' services in four geographical areas.



1988
Neighborhood Services Department integrated into Neighborhood, Planning and Development Services Department.

1999
Park Development Impact Fee Ordinance adopted by City Council.

2000
Reorganized into the Parks and Recreation Department.

2001
First phase of Granite Regional Park opened.

2002
Neighborhood Park Maintenance Community Facilities District established.

2003
Coordinated the development and acceptance of the Sacramento Riverfront Master Plan.

2004
Received the Helen Putnam Award of Excellence from the League of California Cities for the Community/School Partnership Program.
Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2005 - 2010 adopted.

2005
Parks and Recreation Commission launched.

Coordination of regional "Cover the Kids by 2006" initiative begun.



Citywide "Recycling in Parks and Public Places" program launched in partnership with City Solid Waste Services.

2006
Southside Park's fully-accessible playground opened.

The 25th anniversary of the Oak Park Community Center celebrated.

River Cats Independence Field opened.

Granite Regional Skatepark opened.

The Access Leisure program was honored with the 2006 Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports-Parks Program award.

2007
Mims Hagginwood Community Center expansion opened.



2008
City growth continues with over 250 park sites maintained and operated by the department. Department of Parks and Recreation Sustainability Plan 2008-2015 adopted.

2009
Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2009 Technical update completed.



MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The process to develop this Master Plan included extensive outreach and diverse means by which a broad range of stakeholders have participated in order to produce the major products/elements included in the Master Plan (see *Table 1*). The Outreach Program has specifically included the following:

Outreach/Involvement in Master Plan Development

- Resident telephone survey
- Public workshops/hearings
- Focus groups (series of meetings November 2003 - January 2004; 10 interest areas)
- Briefing to developer industry representatives
- Staff workshops/meetings/surveys
- Partners briefings/workshops (internal/external to City)
- Joint Advisory Subcommittee: CAC-Youth Commission
- Regular reports to CAC-Youth Commission
- Youth Commission, Disabilities Advisory Commission, City-County Bicycle Advisory Committee: endorsement of excerpts
- Project web site
- Mailings (list over 1,000)
- Press releases on key public meetings
- Info at City public locations
- Neighborhood Services Department Area Leadership Meetings (twice to each)
- Online/Field Park User Survey
- Periodic email notifications
- Ads in Department's Fall 2003 Program Guide/Neighborhood Newsletters; school publications
- Multiple Draft Plan review/comment periods (including online)
- Briefings to Council Offices, City Manager's Office
- Review/comment: Planning Commission and Development Oversight Commission
- Joint recommendations from Planning and Parks and Recreation Departments on General Plan Amendments, land use policy
- Technical Update Outreach – Youth Commission, Development Oversight Commission, City-County Bicycle Advisory Committee, Disability Advisory Commission, and Planning Commission; workshop with Parks and Recreation Commission; briefings to Council Offices; briefings to partners (e.g., school districts); Parks and Recreation Commission's recommendation

The Focus Groups were made up of individuals or organizations invited for in-depth discussions in ten focused interest areas:

- General Community/Neighborhood Groups
- Economic Development/Business
- Education
- Adult/Youth Sports
- Seniors
- Urban Forest/Environmental/Conservation
- Persons with Disabilities

- Historic Preservation
- Youth (ages 6-18)
- Developers

Table 1: COMPREHENSIVE PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN UPDATE, MAJOR PRODUCTS/ELEMENTS

Stakeholder Groups Involved	Participation Means
Citizen's Advisory Committee for Parks & Recreation (*) City Council City Staff Disabilities Advisory Commission External Partners General Public Parks and Recreation Commission Planning Commission Users/Customers Youth Commission (*)	Public Workshops & Hearings Staff Survey & Meetings Document Review & Comment Resident Phone Survey Park User Survey Focus Groups Partners' Workshops Project Website/Online Review Email Correspondence

Major Products/Elements
~ Planning Area Maps/Facility Needs Analysis (***) ~ Inventories: ~ Recreation and Community Services (***) ~ Parks (***) ~ School Sites (***) ~ Recreation Facilities (***) ~ Recommended Service Levels: Maintenance, Parks (**), Recreation Facilities (***) ~ Resident Phone Survey (***) ~ Other Providers Inventory (***) ~ Park User Survey (***) ~ Trend Analysis ~ Benefits Identification ~ Implementation Strategies (***)

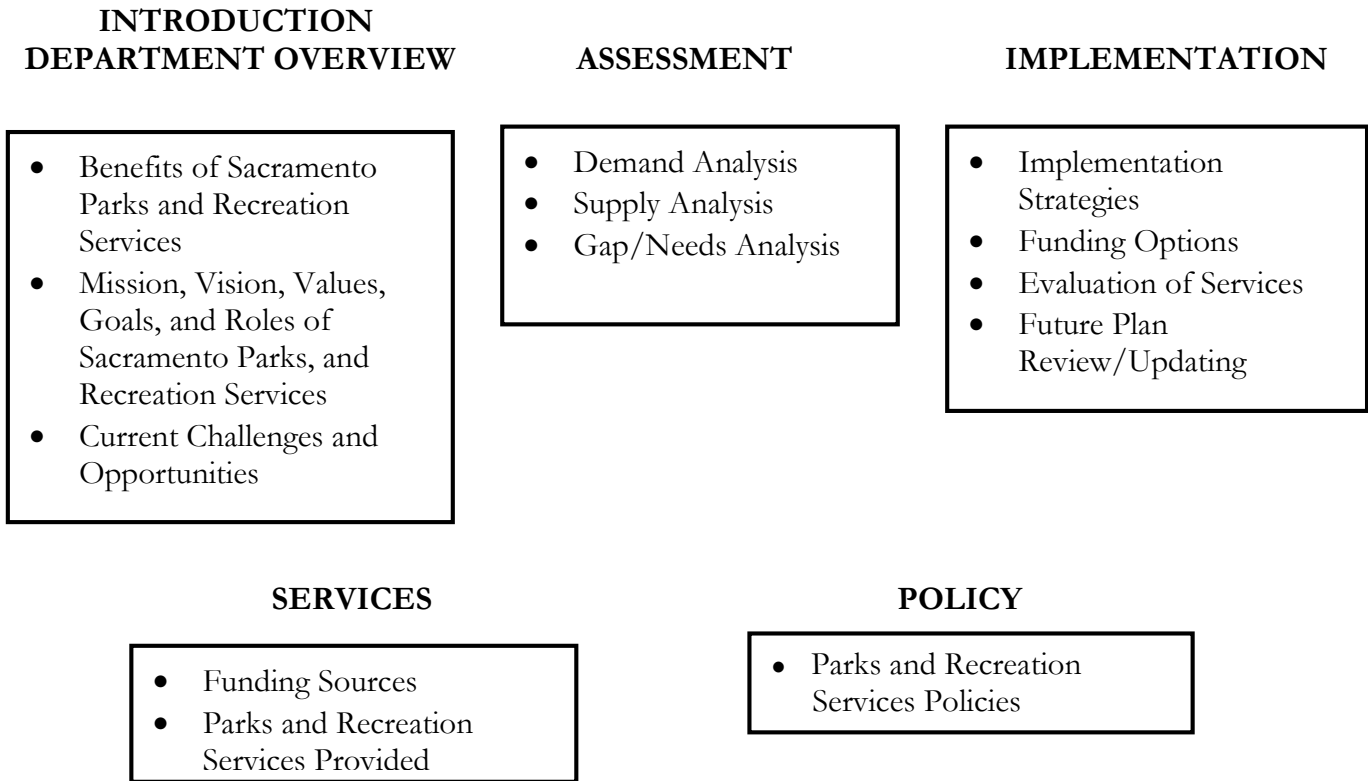
(*) *Joint Advisory Subcommittee participants; the Citizen's Advisory Committee is currently the Parks and Recreation Commission*

(**) *Updated from draft 2000 Master Plan for Park Facilities and Recreation Services, Phase I*

(***) *Updated in 2009 from the 2005-2010 Master Plan*

ORGANIZATION OF THE MASTER PLAN

Key Elements by Chapter



RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES

Appendix C provides a listing of the additional plans, policies, legal mandates, and procedures governing the development and implementation of the goals, priorities, and policies of this Master Plan and Department operations overall. The Department is subject to legal mandates or general administrative policy by formal direction of the Sacramento City Charter, City Ordinance, City Council (by Minute Order or Resolution), or City Administration, or a higher authority such as the State of California or U.S. government.



The Rose Garden at McKinley Park

department overview

“One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.”

~William Shakespeare

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

PARKS AND RECREATION, SACRAMENTO STYLE

The City of Sacramento, founded in 1849, sits at the confluence of two of California's largest and most scenic rivers. As California's Capital City, it is rich in history and complemented by the cosmopolitan style of a world-class city. Its tree canopy is a treasured signature of the community's commitment to sustainability and the environment. Sacramento developed as a result of several small communities coming together. Sacramento's sense of neighborhood is at the core of life in this growing metropolis. Sacramentans are therefore closely connected to where they live, learn, work, and play.



What Sacramento was and is today is connected to where it is. The Sacramento and American Rivers touch the lives of all who live in the City. The American River Parkway, 29 miles long and 5,000 acres, runs through the core of the City and provides numerous recreational activities including fishing, kayaking, horseback riding, bicycling, jogging, and picnicking. The Parkway has more than five million visitors per year and is one of the best remaining examples of riparian habitats in the State of California. The Sacramento Riverfront has become the City's vision for the future. With the completion of the Sacramento Riverfront Master Plan in 2003, the City of Sacramento, in partnership with the City of West Sacramento, has created a vision rooted in the conviction that creating high quality riverfront public space and surrounding it with vibrant urban neighborhoods will make a more sustainable form of urban life. In 2007, the City Economic Development Department began processing the Docks Area Specific Plan and the Promenade Parkway Plan. Both projects implement the Master Plan and will initiate transformation of the riverfront into the vibrant recreational, historical, and residential community envisioned.



The City of Sacramento's Parks and Recreation System is one of the key achievements of the people of Sacramento. Sacramento has been blessed with a moderate Mediterranean-like climate with mild winters, long summers, and an average annual temperature of 69.3 degrees Fahrenheit. With such a temperate climate, enjoying the outdoors is a way of life. The City began with its founding in 1849 with ten block-sized public spaces for parks, eight of which still exist today. In a 2006 survey of Sacramento residents, 94% agreed that parks and recreation was a valuable public resource. In any given week a visitor to Sacramento will see crowds of soccer enthusiasts and their families early in the morning at Garcia Bend Park, bocce ball tournaments on a warm afternoon at East Portal Park, or residents from all areas of the City jogging in McKinley



Park as the sun sets. With more than 5,400 acres of City, County, and State parkland and open space, Sacramento, while continuing to grow, strives to maintain the natural heritage that attracted settlers to this unique place nearly 200 years ago.

Beyond the physical place, it is also the people that make Sacramento special. In August 2002, *Time* magazine declared Sacramento “America’s Most-Integrated City.” Sacramento is a place where, during the summer months, swimming pools, and community centers are filled to capacity, providing cool gathering places where people can meet, get to know their neighbor, or just make a new friend. There are more than 140 neighborhood and business groups that take part and take pride in making the City of Sacramento the place to live.

The City of Sacramento continues to grow, while the values and history that made Sacramento what it is today continue on. Community spirit and pride, conservation, recreation, and reverence for the region’s rich and vast natural history continue to make Sacramento the place to live, learn, work, and play.

DEPARTMENT MISSION, VISION, VALUES, GOALS, AND ROLES

Table 2 demonstrates how the Department of Parks and Recreation’s Mission, Vision, Values, and Goals are well aligned with those of the City organization as a whole. The Department sees its primary and secondary roles as follows:

Primary Role

Direct service provider to residents, visitors, and the local workforce of:

- Public parks and recreation opportunities and information about them: parks, open space, trails, parkways, bikeways, community centers, aquatic facilities, sports programs, children’s recreation, residential camping;
- Special events;
- Safety services for facility users and program participants;
- A broad range of recreation and human services programs at the community and neighborhood level that reflect the unique interests, needs, cultural background, and socioeconomic makeup of the City of Sacramento and promote wellness, fun, lifelong learning, skill development, personal enrichment, and positive relationships; and
- Operation and maintenance of a variety of recreational and community facilities which provide universal access.

Secondary Roles

- *Partner/Collaborator/Co-Sponsor:* Joining with other agencies and organizations to organize and implement through the sharing of resources (e.g., fiscal, personnel, facilities, equipment). City staff has shared responsibility in planning and implementation.
- *Information/Referral Provider:* Providing information to the community about opportunities and services available from other service providers.
- *Enabler/Facilitator:* Assisting other entities by providing use of Department/City facilities and/or marketing.
- *Consultant/Trainer:* Providing planning and training services to other entities in the development and delivery of their programs and services.

- *Monitor:* Monitoring access to City parks or recreational facilities and/or enforcing rules in their utilization to ensure that they are used appropriately by the community, including equitable access by all interests.
- *Participant:* Representing the City on committees and task forces addressing parks, recreation, tree, human services, and planning issues.
- *Catalyst/Leader/Advocate:* Facilitating the bringing together of agencies and individuals to address issues, including duplication of and gaps in services in the community.
- *Human Services Provider* in response to unmet needs for select customer groups including school age and elder day care, youth development, Summer Food Program, and Children's Health Program which are directly organized and implemented by City staff, a contractor, or volunteer supervised and monitored by City staff.

The Department focuses on providing services and facilities within the incorporated City, while recognizing its role as a service provider within the region. Planning is done at the regional, citywide, Community Planning Area, and neighborhood levels. (*Map 2* shows boundaries of Council Districts and Community Planning Areas.)

SERVICES AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The City provides parks and recreation services in the areas listed below, and are organized as shown in *Figure 2*:

- Department Administrative Services;
- Park Operations Services;
- Park Planning and Development Services; and
- Recreation and Community Services.

Figure 3 in the *Services Chapter* provides a summary of current annual budget information.

(Continued on page 9)



C:\GISB_Projects\Recreation\Master_Plan\Region_Map.mxd | January 26, 2009 .jsh

Table 2: CITY AND DEPARTMENT MISSION, VISION, CORE VALUES, AND GOALS

City of Sacramento

Mission: The City of Sacramento’s mission is to protect, preserve, and enhance the quality of life for present and future generations.

Vision: Sacramento will be the most livable city in America

Guiding Principles that flow from the Vision Statement:

- Land Use
- Community Design
- Sustainability and Livability
- Housing
- Mobility
- Economic Development
- Public Safety
- Environmental Resources
- Parks and Recreation
- Services and Facilities

Source: 2030 General Plan

Department of Parks & Recreation

Mission: To provide parks, programs, and facilities and preserve open space to optimize the experience of living.

Vision: The Department will be the catalyst for making Sacramento the most livable city in America.

Core Values *(not in priority order)*

- Leadership
- Accountability
- Exemplary Customer Service
- A Positive, Enthusiastic Attitude
- Integrity
- Creativity and Innovation
- The Will to Succeed
- Inclusiveness

Goals: General direction-setters and ideal future ends *(not in priority order)*

ACCESS: Facilities and programs which are easy to get to and use for persons of all ages and abilities, and from all neighborhoods with connections to public services and facilities throughout the region.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: Actively engaging the community to identify and respond to changing needs and demands.

COMMUNITY LIFE: Vibrant community life promoting shared values for inclusiveness, diversity, mutual respect, cooperation, and civic responsibility.

(Continued on next page)

(Table 2 continued)

COMMUNITY SUPPORT: Active community support of service delivery and resource development through their willingness to volunteer, donate, or pay for services and facilities as a demonstration of civic pride and customer loyalty.

CUSTOMER SERVICE: Provide excellent customer service.

ECONOMIC VITALITY: Businesses, homebuyers, and visitors choosing Sacramento because of its high quality public parks, recreation facilities, programs, and community services.

FINANCING: A diversified, stable, well-managed financial resource base that adequately funds needed programs, operations, and facilities.

HUMAN GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT: Providing environments and experiences for all ages that allow individuals to feel and be safe, for relationship building, and for personal development, instilling values that encourage economic self sufficiency, healthy relationships, and contributing to their communities.

INCLUSIVENESS: Honoring, interpreting, and celebrating the diversity, history, cultural heritage, and traditions of the community.

INFORMATION: Easily accessible information about services and facilities available through various mediums that reach residents and visitors.

PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES: Clean, up-to-date and abundant public parks, open space, trails, parkways, community buildings, and recreation facilities serving all areas of the City.

PARTNERSHIPS: Extensive partnerships with the community, other public agencies, user groups, and the private sector to maximize use of resources and positive collaboration.

PROGRAMS: Frequent participation by people in programs that promote wellness, fun, lifelong learning, skill development, personal enrichment, and positive relationships.

QUALITY OF LIFE: A parks and recreation system providing important environmental, social, personal and economic benefits central to the City's quality of life for all ages.

REGIONAL SYSTEM: A system of parks, parkways, open space, and destination attractions/amenities of regional importance that capitalize on the unique resources of the area, provide public access where appropriate, and contribute to the City's economic vitality.

SAFETY: A high standard of safety, both physical and psychological, achieved at all City parks, recreation facilities, and programs.

SPECIAL EVENTS: Numerous special events in public venues of varied size throughout the City that celebrate and showcase culture, diversity, recreation, and the arts.

SUSTAINABILITY: Extensive application of principles promoting long term environmental and economic sustainability and vitality which protect natural resources.

WORKFORCE: A positive, productive workforce that is valued for providing quality programs, services, and facilities.

Source: Mission, Vision, Core Values: 2000-01 Department Strategic Plan

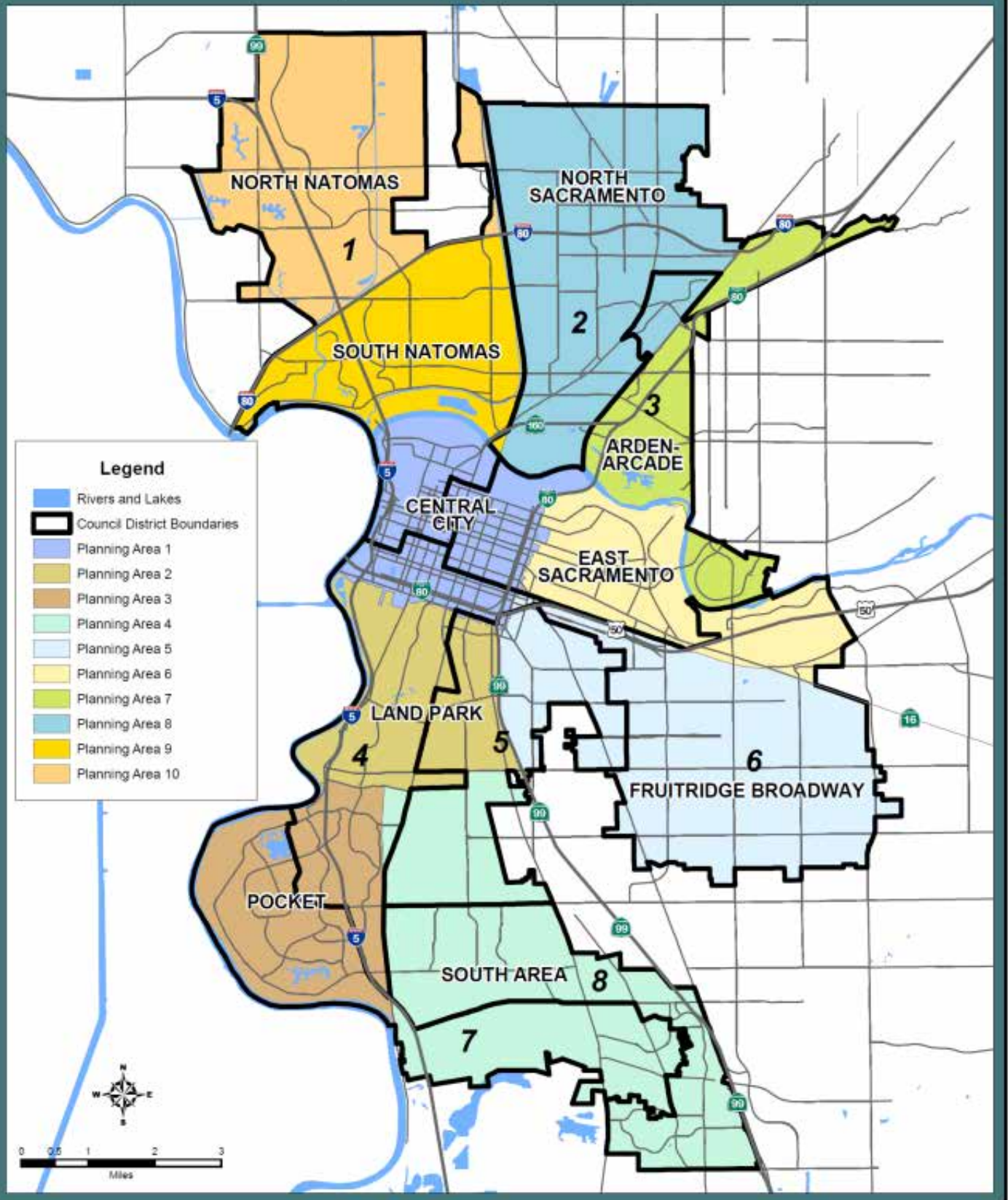
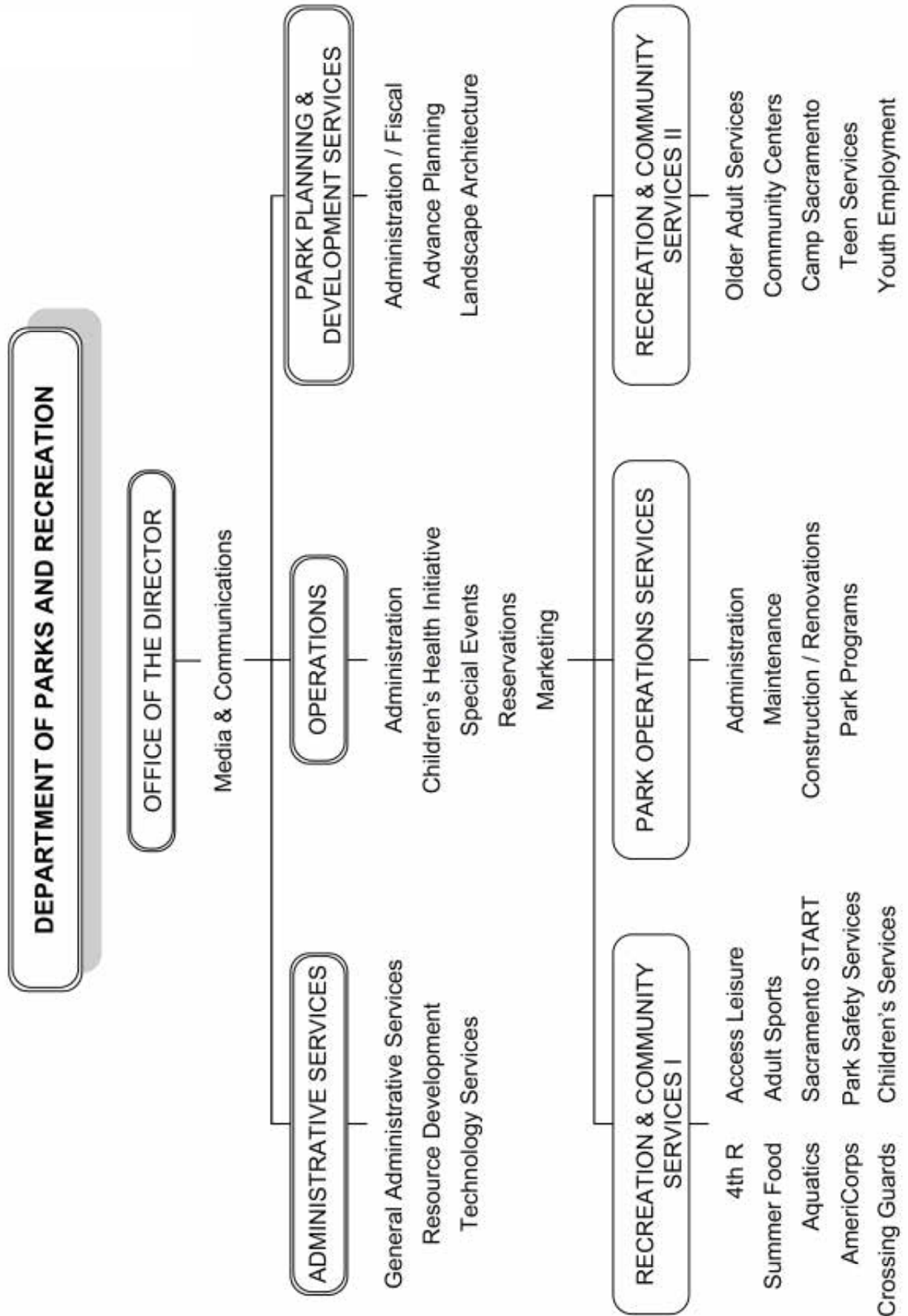


Figure 2: FY 08/09 Department Organization



(Continued from page 3)



The Department is responsible for the care of many physical assets of the City's, as outlined in *Table 3*. The City's Culture, Convention, and Leisure Department also manage assets that help to meet local recreational needs, listed in this same table. The lands and facilities of other public jurisdictions help to serve these same needs (particularly the State of California, County of Sacramento, and public school districts (K-12)).

CURRENT CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Challenges *(not in priority order)*

1. Increasing demand for programs, services, and facilities as the population grows.
2. Decreasing ability of some to afford to pay for services, as the number of constituents in lower income brackets continues to grow.
3. Obesity and sedentariness negatively affecting community health and fitness, especially among older adults and youth.
4. Continuing urban growth in the region, making open space and "green infrastructure" ever more precious.
5. Continuing to build positive "social capital" and promote inclusiveness within a highly diverse community.
6. Increasing interest in facilities for organized or special interest activities requiring specialized maintenance and management.
7. Keeping pace with the public's expectations for performance, information, efficiency, customer service, use of technology, and involvement in decision making by local government.

8. Aging of the City's park and recreation system infrastructure.
9. Providing for maintenance deferred due to lack of funding or workload demands (such as irrigation infrastructure repair, tree pruning, playground facility upgrades, park amenity repair, shrub pruning, or athletic field renovations).
10. Competing interest in use and overuse of some recreation facilities (such as fields).
11. Maintaining compensation to retain a quality City workforce.
12. Scheduling field reconditioning due to demand for facilities and lack of alternative sites.
13. Concerns for public safety and security at parks and recreation facilities.
14. Providing safe and usable restrooms.
15. General fund revenue sources for maintenance and operations not keeping pace with growth.
16. Transportation and access to sites and programs.
17. Impacts of reduced social and other services' funding at State and County levels.
18. Promoting the role and the value of parks and recreation services and facilities in land use planning in the region.
19. Sustaining the City's economic vitality.
20. Securing the land and financing for larger facilities (such as sports field complexes and other regional destination attractions).
21. The ever changing population profile of the City and keeping pace with demographic changes.
22. Loss of funding in the school system for enhancement activities (such as music or physical education).
23. Increasing "latch key" children population and demand for after school programs.
24. Poor air quality in the region that may affect participation in outdoor activities.
25. Continuing to provide up-to-date facilities in older neighborhoods comparable to those provided in new neighborhoods.
26. Ensuring good community/urban design in new and revitalizing areas.
27. Continuing a leadership role by the City in the region, as growth creates new neighboring communities.
28. Reaching and involving youth in civic life and positive personal development.
29. Implementing the city "Small Public Places" policy and guidelines to provide small private and public urban plazas, pocket parks, civic spaces, and other gathering places to meet the Sacramento City Code Chapter 16.64, where applicable.
30. Responding to the desires of special interest and advocacy groups.
31. Continuing to protect natural resources from urban growth pressures.
32. Educating on the benefits of parks and recreation such that funding becomes a priority for sustaining quality of life in the community.
33. Planning for succession of Department leadership.
34. Increasing traffic congestion in the region.
35. Educating the community on the benefits of sustainability design principles.
36. Addressing litter, vandalism, and graffiti.
37. Growth in funding for services and supplies not keeping pace with inflation or program growth.
38. Strengthening the positive awareness of the City as a destination to live, work, learn, and play.
39. Educating constituents on proper use of recycling containers in parks.
40. The expectation that the City can do everything.
41. Reaching such a diverse community and ensuring that they are aware of Department services.
42. Constantly assessing programs to ensure that the Department is delivering what the customer actually wants.
43. Meeting service level goals.

Opportunities *(not in priority order)*

1. High resident satisfaction with City parks and recreation services.
2. High priority placed on funding services for children, teens, persons with disabilities, and older adults by citizens (demonstrated “social conscience”).
3. Interest in recreation opportunities close to home.
4. Willingness of citizens to pay extra for some services.
5. Growing awareness and public support for sustainable design and other environmental principles.
6. Desire for partnering and collaborations by the City with other public agencies, nonprofits, the private sector, and community groups.
7. Organized and active community groups.
8. Favorable climate and location within the larger region.
9. Expanded marketing and increased use of Sacramento’s parks and recreation assets within the City and region.
10. River parkways and other waterways which are unique natural assets to the region.
11. Increasing public access to open space and gathering places along river parkways.
12. Maximizing cooperation, communication, and resource use across the Department and City organization.
13. Use of students and volunteers to enhance recreational facilities and programs.
14. Reprogramming facilities through planning and renovation as recreational interests change.
15. Creativity and dedication of City staff.
16. High rate of community access to personal computers and the Internet.
17. Diversifying and expanding funding sources.
18. Cultural and ethnic diversity of America’s most integrated City.
19. Regional approaches to funding, planning, development, and operations.
20. Interest in citywide and regional special events.
21. Interest in arts programs and facilities.
22. Designing with nature, e.g., having natural resources guide land use decisions.
23. High priority placed on acquiring, preserving, and developing passive parks and open space.
24. High levels of fitness, sports participation, and adventure recreation locally.
25. Integrating open space and recreational opportunities into projects that have a citywide and/or regional impact (e.g., Riverfront, Railyards/Richards Boulevard, Sutter’s Landing Regional Park, American River Parkway Plan Update, Delta Shores, North Natomas Regional Park, Township 9, Greenbriar, Panhandle, Intermodal Station, etc.).
26. Implementing the policies and guidelines when adopted, in the City of Sacramento 2030 General Plan to enhance the open space, parks, and recreational opportunities essential to quality of life in the community.

**Table 3: PHYSICAL ASSETS SERVING PARKS AND RECREATION NEEDS
FY08/09 EXISTING**

MANAGED BY CITY PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT (except City golf courses managed by Convention, Culture, and Leisure (CCL) Department and flood control features in parks managed by the Utilities Department (DOU) as noted)
(see also Appendix D: City Parks and Recreation Facilities Inventory)

Parks

Total Sites (#)	209	Sites that cover multiple planning areas are counted as one site
Developed	157	
Partially Developed	21	Completely undeveloped sites
Undeveloped	26	
Open Space	5	
Natural/Nature Areas	41	
Total Acres	3,818.97	Including: Camp Sacramento in El Dorado County (19 acres); City golf courses in City limits (632.89 acres) managed by CCL Department -- <i>see below</i>
Developed	2,384.37	
Undeveloped	777.49	
Open Space	657.11	
		Some acreage intended to remain in a natural state
Total Acres by Park Type	3,818.97	
Neighborhood Serving	717.32	
Community Serving	823.87	
Citywide/Regionally Serving		
Citywide/Regional Parks	1,867.85	Includes: 19 acres at Camp Sacramento (El Dorado County); City golf courses in City limits (632.89 acres) (does not include Bartley Cavanaugh)
Linear Parks/Parkways	409.92	
Total Trails/Bikeways Miles	88.23	
Walking/Jogging (in City Parks)	13.50	Includes 14.9 miles within City limits, but County owned.
Bicycle (throughout City)	74.73	

(Continued on next page)

(Table 3 continued)

MANAGED BY CITY PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT *continued*

Recreation/Community Facilities

Athletic/Fitness Facilities

	# of Facilities	
Fields	233	Multi-use fields are counted for each type of use possible
Softball (Youth)	22	
Softball Unlighted	18	
Softball Lighted	14	
Little League Unlighted	14	
Little League Lighted	2	
Adult Baseball Unlighted	25	
Adult Baseball Lighted	6	
Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	71	
Unlighted Full Size Soccer	49	
Lighted Full Size Soccer	12	
Courts	161	
Volleyball	49	
Basketball	63	
Tennis	49	
Gymnasiums	2	Didion (City has controlling interest); Pannell Center

Total Aquatic Facilities

	# of Facilities	
Play Pool/Wading Pool	15	
Swimming Pool	12	Outdoor only; may be co-located with wading pool
Lake/Pond/Beach	21	Includes beaches at Sand Cove Park and Tiscornia Park

(Continued on next page)

(Table 3 continued)

MANAGED BY CITY PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT *continued*

Recreation/Community Facilities *continued*

Special Facilities

Flood Detention Basins	37	sites (those in City parks only), maintained by DOU
Off-Leash Dog Parks	7	
Group Picnic Areas (Class I and II)	304	
Playgrounds	181	
Tot	74	
Adventure	107	
Skateboard Parks	8	
Off-Street Parking Spaces	4,191	
Outdoor Venues (stages, amphitheater areas)	15	
Bridges	14	Seymour Park (3); Sacramento Northern Bikeway (9); Guy West; Center Parkway
Boat Launches	2	Miller Regional Park; Garcia Bend Park
Community Gardens	5	
Rock Gardens	1	Land Regional Park
Rifle and Pistol Ranges	1	Mangan Park
Archery Ranges	1	Mangan Park
Equestrian Trails	1	Del Paso Regional Park

Total Community Buildings

	47	Approximately 353,707 sq. ft. total City owned/controlled within City limits
Community Centers	13	Including (5) with regional significance: Pannell Meadowview; Coloma; Shepherd Garden and Arts; Hart Senior; Sierra 2
Neighborhood Centers (Clubhouses)	8	Including some leased to community organizations/nonprofits to operate
4th R Sites	26	

(Continued on next page)

(Table 3 continued)

MANAGED BY CITY CONVENTION, CULTURE, AND LEISURE DEPARTMENT

Golf Courses (730.9 acres)

of Sites

18-Hole	4	Bartley Cavanaugh (outside City limits); Bing Maloney; Haggin Oaks Complex (MacKenzie and Arcade Creek)
9-Hole	2	Bing Maloney; Capital City (Land Regional Park)
Zoo	1	Land Regional Park
Marina	1	Sacramento Marina; Miller Regional Park
Museums	5	Crocker Art Museum (in Crocker Park); Discovery Museum Science and Space Center; Sacramento History Museum (at Del Paso Regional Park); Towe Auto Museum; Sacramento Archives and Museum Collection Center (SAMCC)
Historic City Cemetery	1	
Fairytale Town	1	Land Regional Park
Funderland Amusement Park	1	Land Regional Park
Pony Rides	1	Land Regional Park
Convention Center	1	
Memorial Auditorium	1	
Community Center Theater	1	
Old Sacramento (Historic District)	1	Approximately 19 acres total
Visitor Boat Docks/L. St. Landing Barge	1	
South Barge	1	
Waterfront Park	1	

(Continued on next page)

(Table 3 continued)

MANAGED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES *(within City limits)*

	# of Acres	
State of California (acres)	484.49	
American River Parkway	434.98	
Capitol Park	35.81	
Governor's Mansion	0.78	
Old Sacramento State Historic Park	6.25	
Stanford Mansion (Leland) State Historic Park	0.59	
Sutter's Fort and Indian Museum State Historic Parks	6.08	Property of City; maintained/operated by State Parks Department

County of Sacramento (acres)	1,132.19
American River Parkway	1,076.01
Campus Commons Golf Course	30.96
Witter Ranch State Historic Park	25.22

	#	
Public School Districts (K-12)		City Unified; Twin Rivers Unified (see also Appendix D: Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12))
	5	
Public School Sites Accessible Acres	697.23	

	# of Acres
Reclamation District 1000	
American River Parkway	25.31

MANAGED BY OTHER ENTITIES *(sometimes in partnership with City)*

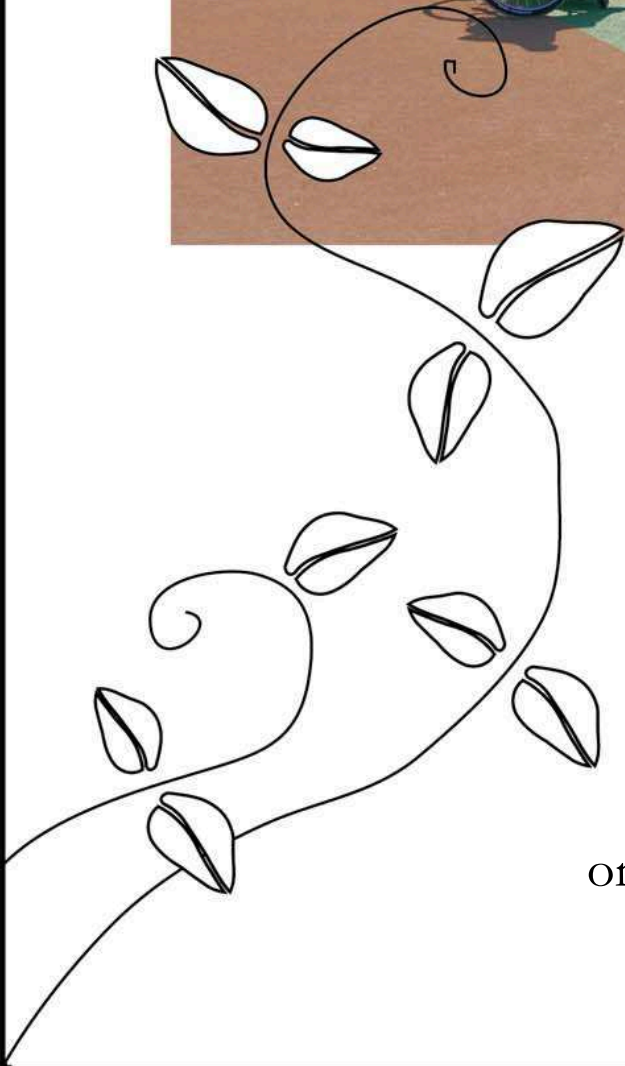
- ARCO Arena
- Cal Expo (State Fair)
- California State University, Sacramento
- Community Colleges: Sacramento City; Cosumnes River

TOTAL PARK/PARKWAY ACREAGE *(all sources within City of Sacramento limits)*

City of Sacramento	3,818.97
State of California	484.49
County of Sacramento	1,132.19
Public School Sites Accessible Acres	697.23
Reclamation District 1000	25.31
TOTAL	6,158.19



Independence Field



services

“In every walk with nature,
one receives far more than he seeks.”

~John Muir

SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Parks and Recreation is divided into four areas of services:

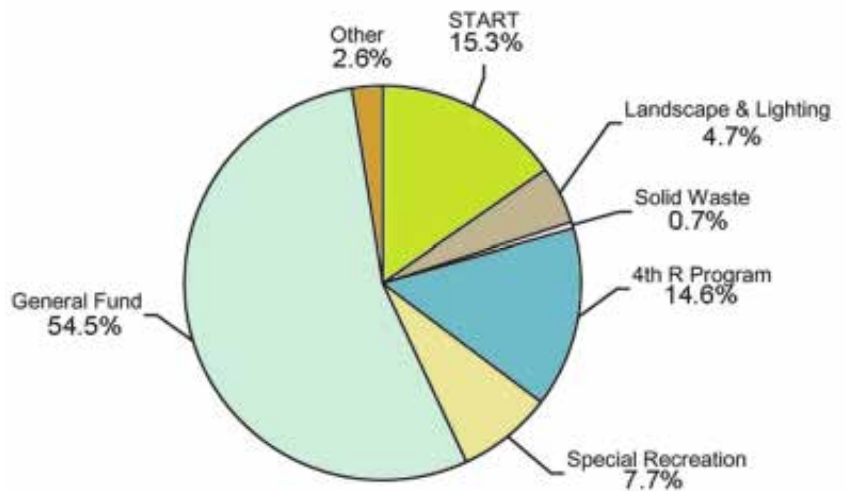
- Recreation and Community Services;
- Park Operations Services;
- Park Planning and Development Services; and
- Administrative Services.

With more than 1,600 positions and a Fiscal Year 2008-09 (FY08/09) budget of approximately \$45 million, the Department of Parks and Recreation: maintains more than 3,160 acres of parkland including 1,716 developed acres; manages 208 parks, recreation, parkway, and open space sites, maintains over 74 miles of bike trails, 14 miles of jogging and walking paths within City parks; and operates over 27 aquatic facilities (including swimming pools, play pools, and wading pools), seven dog parks, eight skateboard parks, 13 community centers, and eight neighborhood centers with numerous programs, rental uses, and leisure enrichment classes providing recreation and community services programs that serve, enhance, and enrich the lives of people of all ages throughout the entire community.

**Figure 3: Department of Parks and Recreation
FY 2008/09 Operating Budget Summary**

FUNDS

- 4th R Program Fund
- Ethel MacLeod Hart Trust General Fund
- General Fund
- Laguna Creek Maintenance District
- Land Park Fund
- Landscape and Lighting Fund
- Neighborhood Park Maintenance CFD
- Park Development Funds
- Solid Waste Fund
- Special Recreation Fund
- START
- State Route 160 Fund (State)



(Continued on next page)

(Figure 3 continued)

SERVICES	FY08/09 APPROVED OPERATING BUDGET	FTEs	ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS
Park Operations Services	\$11,814,023	155.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park Maintenance Services • Administration
Recreation and Community Services (*)	\$30,184,854	677.59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Services • Summer Food Program • Children's Health • Access Leisure • Older Adult Services • Children's Services • Teen Services • 4th R • START • Community Centers • Adult Sports • Aquatics • Marketing Services • Special Event Services • Park Safety Services • Camp Sacramento • Administration
Park Planning and Development Services (**)	\$1,242,144	21.81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance Planning • Landscape Architecture • Administration
Administrative Services	\$1,809,727	17.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department-Wide Administration • Fiscal & Resource Development • Technology Services
TOTAL:	\$45,050,748	871.90	

(*) In addition to the above amount for Recreation and Community Services, approximately \$3,000,000 in operating grant sources is budgeted for FY08/09 and is administered separately from the Department's Operating Budget.

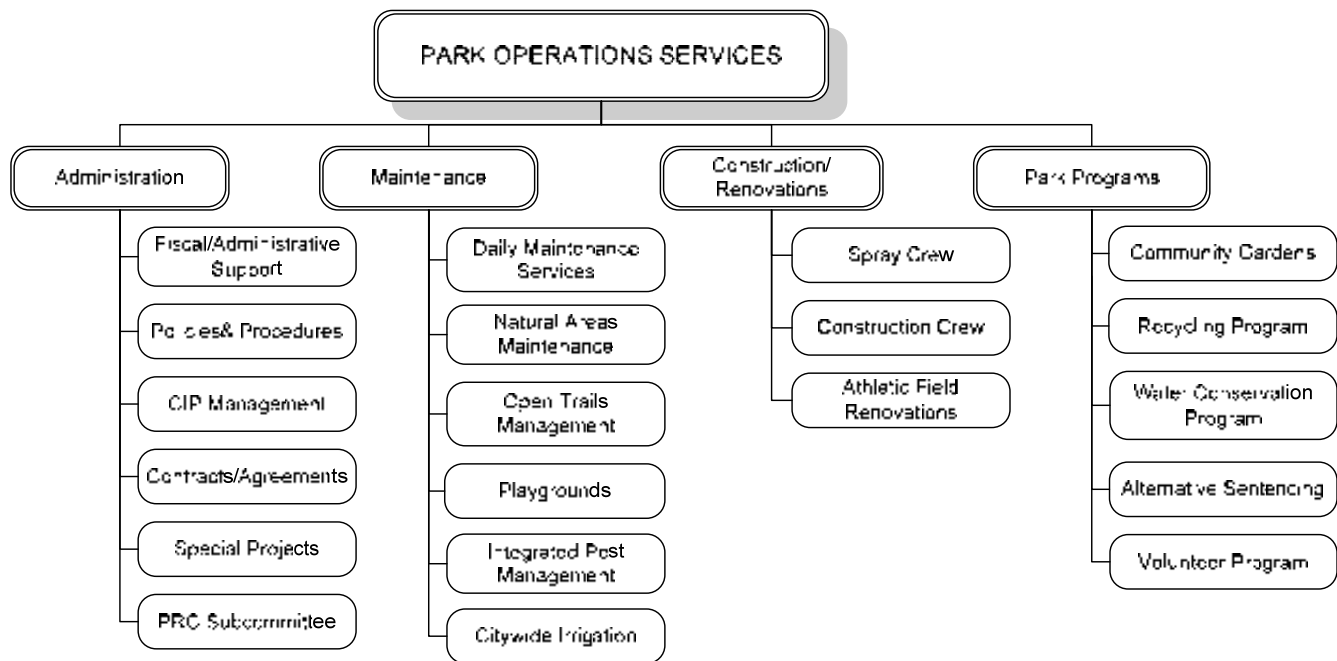
(**) Additional capital expenditures of \$2,032,000 are funded in the Capital Improvement Program.

PARK OPERATIONS SERVICES

Core Services

- Ensure that park and recreation facilities are safe and usable by the public.
- Provide preservation and stewardship of the City of Sacramento’s green infrastructure.
- Provide well-maintained parks which are vital to the City’s environmental, social, and economic health.

The mission of Park Operations Services is to maintain parks and open space to enhance public pride and quality of life in the community.



Park Operations Services

Park Operations Services is responsible for the maintenance of: over 208 *parks* comprising approximately 3,160 developed and undeveloped park acres; 74 miles of off-road bikeways and 14 bridges; 21 lakes, ponds, and beaches; and extensive recreation facilities in City parks. Park Operations Services is also responsible for maintaining a number of acres of school parkland, which are covered under joint use agreements between the City and school districts.

Park Operations’ responsibilities are not limited to maintenance; rather they extend to management of two important programs: the Parks Volunteer Program and Community Gardens Program. Both programs present residents with unique opportunities for activism and community involvement.

The **Parks Volunteer Program** makes it possible for individuals, families, and groups to participate in volunteer stewardship activities in the City’s parks, trails, and nature areas. The program has a wide variety of activities for outdoor enthusiasts, including youth and special populations. During FY08/09, 2,855 parks volunteers provided 11,959 hours of service, while 8,474 recreation volunteers provided 64,098 hours of service.

The **Community Gardens Program** helps to promote healthy habits, nutrition education, community involvement, and responsible stewardship of land resources.

Through its maintenance services, Parks Volunteer Program, and Community Gardens Program, Park Operations Services is doing its part in an effort to make Sacramento a more sustainable and livable city.

Despite declining resources, park maintenance continues to be rated high by the residents of the City of Sacramento. When asked to “grade” the City’s parks and recreation facilities in terms of physical condition, 76% of residents assigned a grade of A or B. Unfortunately, what had previously been routine tasks are now considered special projects in need of additional funding. These include such things as shrub bed and ground cover maintenance, athletic field renovation, replenishment of sand and fiber in playgrounds, fertilization and aeration, and planting of thousands of annual flowers.

As resources have not grown with the park system, Park Operations Services has taken numerous steps to reduce the fiscal impact of new parklands. Staff has been working to develop policies and management approaches to mitigate the additional operational costs associated with this growth. Some of these initiatives include:

- Development of new operational funding sources for park maintenance outside of the General Fund;
- Continuing and expanding partnerships with volunteer and community groups, such as the Sacramento Local Conservation Corps;
- Use of the latest technological resources, such as the Centralized Irrigation System (CIS) which reduces repair time and uses water and energy more efficiently;
- Implementation of a new “proactive management” strategy, e.g., new training for staff on proper water use;
- Development of partnerships with other departments for park maintenance services in detention basins, channels, and agricultural and freeway buffers citywide; and
- Development of “Sustainable Park” Design and Maintenance Guidelines.

One of the major initiatives to deal with the rising cost of park maintenance was the establishment of a Neighborhood Park Maintenance Community Facilities District (CFD) in June 2002. The Neighborhood Park Maintenance CFD was developed to reduce reliance on the General Fund for neighborhood park maintenance and to preserve the level of maintenance in the parks system. It was projected that revenues from the CFD would provide approximately 75% of the cost associated with maintaining new neighborhood parks for those areas that annex to the CFD. Since some areas where new parks are planned have not annexed to the CFD, the balance of costs must be borne by the Citywide Landscape and Lighting District as well as other city funds. It is anticipated that significant revenues will continue to be derived from the CFD as growth occurs in the community.

Clearly, the challenges associated with maintaining such a large number of parks and facilities are numerous. Park maintenance practices vary from park to park, depending on the design of the park, type of facilities, pattern of use, and physical features of the park. Park Operations Services uses standard practices and frequency of maintenance to identify the service level needed for any one facility.

Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges

- Maintaining current service levels in the face of rapid population and service demand growth and a decline in budget resources.

- Maintenance funding keeping pace with park development.
- Effects of aging infrastructure/deferred maintenance.
- Instituting water/energy conservation measures in parks.

Opportunities

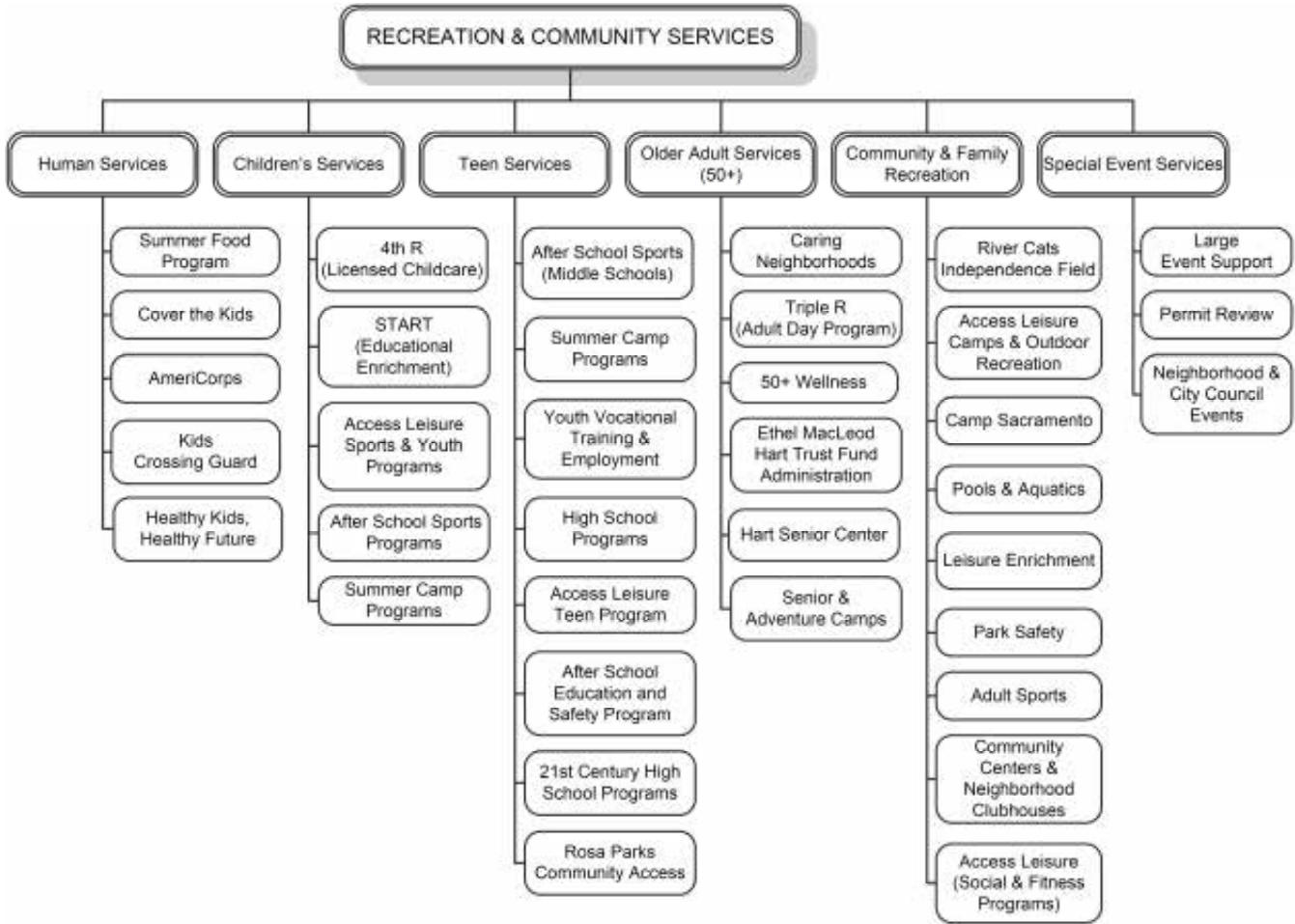
- Increased non-General Fund revenues.
- Neighborhood Park Maintenance Community Facilities District funding.
- Propositions 40, 50, and 84 grant funding.
- Other grant funding.
- Adoption of sustainable park designs that decrease park maintenance.
- Developing collaborative partnerships with the Utilities, General Services, and Transportation Departments to share maintenance responsibilities.
- Development of new, better pesticide, and herbicide strategies.

RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Core Services

- Provide a comprehensive array of leisure programs and activities for all ages and abilities.
- Maximize the provision of services through community partnerships.
- Respond to the human service needs of the community when not provided by others.
- Ensure ongoing and effective communication of the Department's products and services.
- Publicize the benefits of parks and recreation to the community.
- Support and enhance special events creating identity and appeal as the City of Festivals.

The mission of Recreation and Community Services is to build a viable community by ensuring opportunities for people to *Optimize the Experience of Living* by creating environments for engagement, relationship building, personal development and safety.



There are two divisions within the Department that provide these services in a coordinated manner. Recreation and Community Services sections are also responsible for marketing to bring to the surface the personal, economic, social, and environmental benefits that the Department delivers to its customers including: to help department programs participants in art, crafts, sports, and other positive leisure activities, help department services significantly contribute to the quality of life, and market parks and recreation to attract both business and new residents.

Recreation and Community Services are those positive programs, services, and activities that people choose to participate in during their leisure time and enrich the quality of life for individuals and groups that are not provided by other entities in the community.

Program Delivery System

In carrying out its the mission, the Recreation and Community Services divisions are committed to a comprehensive approach in the identification of its varied customers and to a broad range of recreational and leisure interests and human service needs. Customers are viewed from varied perspectives (age, user, and interest) so that programs and services are responsive to the individuals served and/or the groupings with which they associate. Further, we are committed to a variety of roles and responsibilities in fulfilling our mission that places great emphasis on developing partnerships with other organizations so as to maximize the opportunities available to the community. Collectively these components form the basis of the **Program Delivery System**.

CUSTOMER GROUPINGS			
0 – 4	Pre Kindergarten	18 – 35	Young Adults
5 – 12	School Age	36 – 65	Adults
13 – 17	Teens	66 – 80	Older Adults
		80+	Seniors

Roles and Responsibilities

Despite providing numerous programs and facilities to the public, Recreation and Community Services divisions cannot be the direct provider of all programs and facilities within the City of Sacramento. Instead staff plays a variety of roles and has varied responsibilities in the planning, organization, and delivery of programs and services for the community as noted below, *though the listing of specific programs is for descriptive purposes only and are not all inclusive:*

- **Direct Provider:** Programs, activities, and services directly organized and implemented by City staff, a contractor, or a volunteer supervised and monitored by City staff.
- **Partner/Collaborator:** Programs, activities, and services in which City staff join with another agency(ies) to organize and implement through the sharing of resources - fiscal, human, facilities, equipment. City staff has a shared responsibility in the planning and implementing of such programs.
- **Facilitator:** Programs, activities, and services in which City staff assists other entities by the provision of facilities and/or marketing. City staff has limited responsibility for program planning and implementation.
- **Consultant/Trainer:** City staff provides program planning and training services to other entities in the development of programs, activities, and services.
- **Monitor:** City staff monitors access to City recreational facilities and/or enforcing rules in their utilization to ensure that the facilities are used appropriately by the community including equitable access by all interests.
- **Participant:** City staff represents the City on committees and task forces addressing a recreational or community service issue.
- **Catalyst/Leader/Advocate:** City staff facilitates the bringing together of agencies and individuals to address programmatic issues including duplication of and gaps in activities and services in the community.
- **Community Forum:** Coordination or services to people with disabilities among providers.

Recreation and Community Services Programs

Recreation and Community Services Divisions offer a broad range of recreational and leisure interests as well as community service needs to people of all ages and abilities:

- **Adult Sports** leagues, tournaments, and clinics are offered at the Sacramento Softball Complex, school gymnasiums, the Didion School Gymnasium. In addition, a myriad of tennis courts and other athletic fields are provided throughout the City’s park system.
- **Aquatics** offers various opportunities for recreational swimming, instructional lessons, and team competition at 12 city-owned swimming pools, three high school pools, and 15 wading/spray/play pools.
- **Camp Sacramento**, located in the El Dorado National Forest, is a family camp and conference center operating from June to October.

- **Community Centers** provide recreational programs for all ages and serve as meeting sites for neighborhood and community based groups as well as other agencies at 13 Community Centers and eight Clubhouses.
- **Specialized Recreation Facilities** include the Shepard Garden & Art Center, the Southside Jogging Center, the Mangan Rifle and Pistol Range, and the Sacramento Horsemen's Association.
- Recreation and Community Service programs for **Children** include after-school and summer programs at parks and school sites, and intramural and citywide sports leagues.
- The **4th R** is a City operated licensed school-aged child care program at 26 school sites.
- Programs for **Teens** include PASSages, an after-school program, various **Youth Employment Programs**, social and sports activities, and the Sacramento Youth Commission.
- While committed to full inclusion into the other programs, specific **programs for people with disabilities** are provided including sports, social activities, camp and other outdoor activities, and an innovative high school based after-school and summer programs.
- **Cover the Kids – Children's Health Initiative** believes that all children deserve access to affordable comprehensive health coverage. Staff focuses on reaching families throughout Sacramento County with children who are eligible for subsidized programs including: Medi-Cal, Healthy Families, Kaiser Permanente's Child Health Plan, Healthy Kids, and Access for Infants and Mothers (AIM) Program.
- Many other recreational and educational **Enrichment** classes and programs including tours are offered throughout the City on a fee-for-service basis.
- **Sacramento START**, a literacy based after-school tutoring and recreational enrichment program, is offered at 63 elementary schools.
- **Human Services** programs enrich life and are an important part of maintaining the health and vitality of Sacramento.
- The **Summer Food Program** provides nutritious lunches and snacks at over 100 locations during the summer months. The Kids Crossing Program operates at 27 school sites to provide school crossing guards to insure safe passage to school.
- The **Cover the Kids** Program is an outreach service to identify, enroll, and retain low- and moderate-income children in health insurance.
- Programs and services for **Older Adults** include Caring Neighborhoods, 50+ Wellness, the E. M. Hart Multi-Purpose Senior Center, and the Triple R Adult Day Care program operating at five locations.
- The public enjoyment of Park and Recreation facilities, in a safe and trouble-free environment, is the responsibility of the **Park Safety Rangers** program.

Facilities

Facilities are specifically developed and built for organized and structured recreation programs and services. While they may be utilized at times for informal play, their primary purpose is space for organized and structured activities and events. Community facilities fall into a number of categories as follows:

- Department owned and operated;
- Department owned and leased out to another entity;
- Owned by other entities and utilized by the Department; and
- Facilities located and operated by other entities in the community.

Over time, some facilities and opportunities have developed to fill a more focused but important niche in the community. The Department has partnered with other community and special interest groups to

operate various facilities through a contractual arrangement. The City continues to own the building and provides major maintenance for the facility. Operating costs of the facility including routine maintenance are the responsibility of the sponsoring organization.

The philosophy of the City is to utilize all public facilities available in the community regardless of the entity which owns them. The City has had long standing cooperative use agreements with the various school districts in the community. These agreements provide for not only joint use but in many cases for the development and maintenance of school parks and/or school properties adjacent to City parks. By utilizing these agreements the community is maximizing the use of already existing public facilities in all neighborhoods and extending the ability to provide services. Facilities include gymnasiums, swimming pools, multi-purpose rooms, and class rooms. In addition, there are athletic fields and hard court areas.

Through cooperative programming agreements, the Department has utilized facilities at the Boys & Girls Club, YMCA, other youth serving agencies, California State University at Sacramento (CSUS), community colleges, various churches, fitness clubs, and County and State owned facilities within the City. (See also *Appendix D: City Community Buildings Inventory*.)

Partnerships

The development of partnerships with various community agencies and organizations has long been one of the primary components of the Recreation and Community Services divisions' delivery system.

Partners are entities with which we share a common interest in maximizing Recreation and Community Services for the people of Sacramento. These collaborations are pursued based on the principle of "mutual benefit" for all partners and more efficient service delivery for the clientele we collectively serve.

Historically, Sacramento has been a leader in the development of city-school partnerships, beginning with the state's first Joint Use Agreement for utilization of facilities in 1939, to the recent recognition of the City by the League of California Cities for Sacramento's innovative Community-School Initiative. This initiative funded seventeen projects to enhance or upgrade facilities at school sites for recreation and community use. Funding for the projects came from the City, the participating schools and the community. The goals for this on-going partnership have been to:

- Build or improve public facilities for maximum community use;
- Provide maximum community access to public facilities;
- Cooperate in providing programs;
- Leverage use of systems for maximum efficiency (such as combined purchasing); and
- Promote support of positive collaborations between School Districts and the City by the community.

These partnerships have led to the development of athletic fields, a gymnasium, upgrade of multi-purpose rooms, building a swimming pool, and the installation of playground equipment. Programmatically we have collaborated on after-school programs for both elementary and middle school students, conducted middle school athletic leagues, and provided crossing guards at elementary school sites. The City and the five school districts have used various mechanisms to formalize this partnership including:

- "Master" MOU/Joint Use Agreements with all School Districts to cooperate in program promotion and conduct, facility use and scheduling, and property improvements;

- Specific long term operational agreements (e.g., 4th R Child Care Program (in City buildings) and Sacramento START operate on school sites);
- Specific short term use permits (e.g., room/site use for a portion of a school year); and
- Site- or project-specific agreements to fund construction of or physical improvements at or adjacent to City park or school sites.

In addition to the partnerships with the public school districts, the Department has developed a variety of partnerships with other community organizations including the Community Colleges and State University. These educational institutions have provided interns; conducted class projects, co-sponsored programs on and off campus, and sponsored use of campus facilities for programs offered by the City.

Community Based Organizations (e.g., Stanford Settlement, Camellia City Center, La Familia, Boys & Girls Clubs, Asian Community Center, etc.) have and continue to be partners in the organization and delivery of programs and services to the community. County agencies utilize community centers to reach out to residents for County services and programs. Shriners Hospital for Children, Area Agency on Aging, City-County Hunger Commission, Disabled Sports USA, and the major hospital and medical systems, among others, all provide either funding, facilities, or staff to enhance programs and services to the community.

Marketing Services

Marketing Services provides direct services to multiple customers, including the Mayor, City Council, City Manager, Parks and Recreation Commission, for Parks and Recreation Department Administration, and all Divisions of the department.

Marketing Services manages the Department web site for all of its divisions and sections. Media relations, both proactive and reactive, are either directed or managed through this section. Graphic arts, ranging from postcards to posters and from advertisements to brochures, are designed and managed by the Marketing section.

There are multiple publications that this section is responsible for, including the Program Guide, neighborhood publications, annual report, and special publications. On an annual basis, more than one million people listen, watch or read about the department through these marketing mechanisms.

Other marketing services include public relations, market planning, brochure development, and communication planning.

Through these services the community increases its awareness, understanding, and use of the department services, products, and special events available to the community.

Each segment of the population is important to the department, so marketing to the Department's audience should occur in multiple languages, especially in the written form; however, resources with which to market to this ever expanding audience have been finite.

Special Event Services

Special Event Services provides an array of services to both internal and external publics, including the Mayor, City Council, City Manager, Department Administration, Department Divisions, other governmental agencies, community organizations, and the private sector. On an annual basis, Special Event Services is involved in more than 600 external events and more than 200 internal events.

Special Event Services provides administrative and technical support for all types of events, including theatrical performances, concerts, grand openings, groundbreakings, festivals, sporting engagements, and many varieties of celebrations. Its inventory includes tables, chairs, stanchions, barricades, tents, jump houses, podiums, event signage, street signs/markings, sound systems, stages, and thousands of other specialized event equipment.

Each special event has its own unique qualities and requirements. No two special events are alike, so each special event is given personal attention to ensure quality service is provided to the customer.

All internal and external special events, regardless of their size or scope, are either directly or indirectly administered through Special Event Services, especially all citywide special events that are considered destination or regional attractions. Special Event Services provides a single point of contact for all special event planners and organizers to work with and seek approval from the City of Sacramento for their events to take place.

Special Event Services provides oversight of the Special Event Permit and Review Board, a comprehensive group of managers from City departments and outside agencies, whose task is to coordinate all City services with the special events taking place in Sacramento. Constant communication and coordination is maintained with other departments and outside agencies regarding each citywide special event to ensure that each event is managed accordingly.

Special Event Services works in partnership with Old Sacramento Management and the Sacramento Convention and Visitors Bureau to bring the annual Gold Rush Days, Bridge-to-Bridge Festival, and New Year's Eve Fireworks Celebration to the streets and riverfront of Sacramento.

Sacramento is a city in a constant state of growth, diverse in its ethnic population, and rich in culture and history. Also, it is a city with a variety of venues capable of accommodating large outdoor events and, when coupled with its overall climate, Sacramento is a very suitable location for concerts and festivals throughout the year. These elements, however, create a host of staffing and logistical challenges for Special Event Services.

Clearly, the number of special events being held in the City of Sacramento continues to increase. Sacramento is a destination attraction. Event planners from throughout the state and nation are viewing Sacramento as a market ripe for new special events. The Sacramento Riverfront Master Plan, which is a long-range plan for the development of the riverfront from Discovery Park south to the Sacramento Marina, includes several venues suitable for a variety of special events.

Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges

- The population continues to grow and age; in 20 years, the 55 to 75 year old group will be twice the size it is now.
- Obesity and being sedentary are negatively affecting community health and fitness, especially among older adults and youth.
- Resources are limited as demands for programs for Middle School youth (12-14 years) and youth development continue to grow.
- Continuing to ensure that there is access/ease of travel to sites and programs.

- Loss of education funding for enhancement/enrichment activities such as music and physical education.
- Marketing to an expanding and ethnically diverse population with limited resources.
- The number of special events continue to grow within the city, however the resources to support these events has not grown to meet the demands of this growth.

Opportunities

- Willingness and expectation of some segments of the population to pay for services.
- Desire for partnering and collaboration by the City with other public agencies, non-profits, the private sector, and community groups.
- Reaching and involving youth in civic life and positive personal development.
- Sacramento is a suitable location for concerts and festivals throughout the year.
- Special Event Services can help be the catalyst for continued growth and development of special events throughout the City.

PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

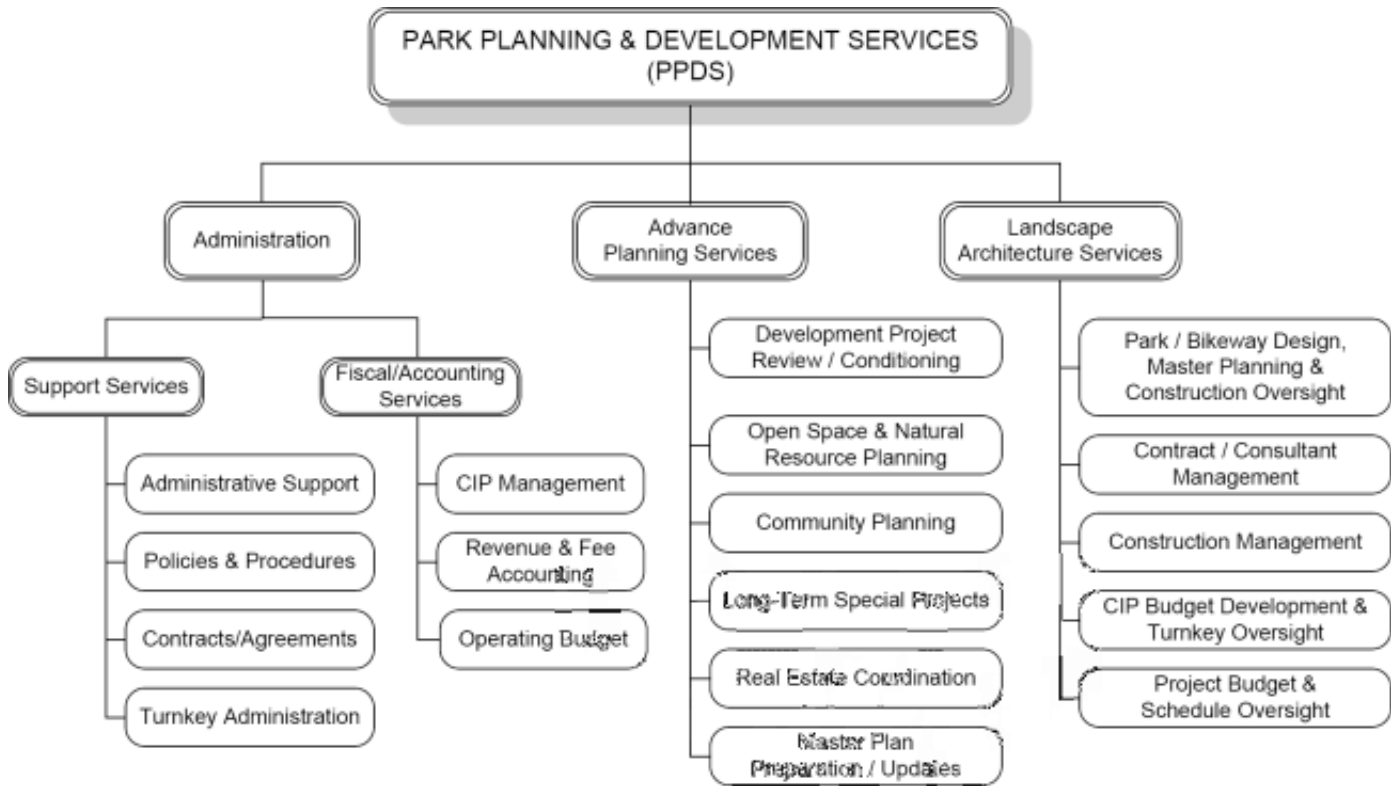
Core Services

- Plan for current and future parks, recreation, and open space needs with the citizens of Sacramento.
- Ensure parks and recreation facilities are designed, developed, and renovated.
- Ensure the fiscal integrity of the Department's *Capital Improvement Program (CIP)*.

The mission of Park Planning and Development Services (PPDS) is to acquire, plan, design, and develop parks, parkways, bikeways, and open space to enhance recreational opportunities and the quality of life for the benefit of the entire community. PPDS implements that mission through:

- Acquiring park land;
- Designing and developing new parks;
- Rehabilitating existing parks;
- Identifying and responding to recreation trends;
- Developing multi-use parkways and trail systems; and
- Planning and enhancing open space and natural resources.

Parks, open space, and bike trails are often seen as the thread that weaves neighborhoods into livable and distinct communities. PPDS works with many partners including the public, various agencies, businesses, and not-for-profit organizations to create this network of parks, open space, trails, and parkways. PPDS consists of three sections: Advance Planning, Landscape Architecture, and Administration.



Advance Planning, Landscape Architecture, and PPDS Administration

The **Advance Planning Section** works with the City’s Planning and Development Services Department and the development community to insure that new development provides parkland in accordance with existing ordinances. Advance Planning also works with other City departments and outside agencies to facilitate partnerships such as joint use park and storm water detention basins or trail systems, which cross jurisdictional boundaries.

The **Landscape Architecture Section (LAS)** designs and develops new parks and trails and renovates existing parks, either replacing aging park elements or adding new design features to further the enjoyment of the park. LAS works through the defined Park Development Process (see *Figure 6, Policy Chapter*) with the community and area partners to develop site specific Master Plans, which provide sustainable features for the community to enjoy through many generations.

The **Administration Section** includes administrative oversight, fiscal management, and clerical support. This section works with the other PPDS sections to ensure that project budgets are on track and implemented, policies and procedures are followed, and the Department’s annual CIP is developed. The CIP is a reflection of both new growth and park sustainability, which reinforces the City Council’s and Department’s commitment to improving the quality of life for all residents. The CIP consists of three programs: parks, recreation facilities, and off-street bikeways. The 2008 – 2013 CIP Budget contains 198 active projects with a total budget of \$115 million.

Park Development Process

PPDS developed a new program in 2002 to formalize the park development process to address projects important to the community that are not funded, and, therefore, are not a part of the CIP. The Park Development Process (see *Figure 6, Policy Chapter*) provides a roadmap of how a park project moves from initial concept to final development.

The Park Development Process takes park projects through a defined course, outlining how a park evolves. Important aspects of the process include the following:

- New ideas and concepts come from a variety of sources including the community, staff, City Council members, and outside agencies;
- The Parks and Recreation Programming Guide (PRPG) ranks new projects by Community Planning Area as they are considered for various funding opportunities;
- Projects which secure funding are included in the City's CIP and may include development of the complete project or an initial phase of the project such as environmental clearance or acquisition;
- A new funded project in the CIP should have a clearly defined project scope, adequate funding for that scope, a production schedule, and should meet the "readiness" checklist criteria outlined in the Park Development Process;
- Consideration of special "opportunity" projects may exist where new funding has been identified for a previously unconsidered project; and
- Ongoing operation and maintenance resources need to be a primary consideration for new project readiness.

The PRPG is a planning document approved by the City Council biennially which identifies and ranks new park and recreation projects which have no identified funding. Projects are considered citywide as well as regionally. Projects include land acquisition for new or expanded parks, parkways, and open space, repair and rehabilitation of existing parks and recreation facilities, and development of parks or new amenities in existing parks. The PRPG is a comprehensive summary of park and recreation needs in all of the City's neighborhoods and reflects an extensive collaboration between City government and the community. The PRPG provides a mechanism to gather new project ideas from the community, rank them according to City Council approved criteria (see *Table 17, Policy Chapter*), and seek funding for the top ranked projects throughout the City.

PPDS develops an annual Park Production Schedule, which details project scopes, schedules, and budgets for funded projects, which both the LAS and Advance Planning Section will focus on for that year. These projects typically include acquiring land, developing new parks or amenities, rehabilitating older parks, restoring natural areas, and planning for new parkland and regional facilities. Such projects are initially captured in the PRPG; they then move into the CIP and the Park Production Schedule once funding has been secured. Additionally, an annual "report card" is presented to the City Council to review PPDS's successes and discuss challenges from the previous year.

Park Development and Partnerships

PPDS manages development and planning for three distinct park types: neighborhood, community, and regional parks. Neighborhood and community parks contribute to a sense of community by providing gathering places for recreation, entertainment, sports, or quiet relaxation. When these parks are designed, the local character, history, and preferences of the community are taken into account to reflect its identity. This is accomplished by working closely with the community to create park themes and determine which design elements and amenities (such as tot lots, skateparks, bocce ball courts, or nature areas) fulfill the needs of the residents while capturing the character of the area (see *Figure 6, Policy Chapter*).

Neighborhood, community, and regional parks have served the City of Sacramento well through the City's history. The original Sutter Land Grant parks set the stage in the mid-1800's for a strong City park system. As the City grows and the density of housing and commercial use increases, parkways and open space become even more important because they serve as an escape from the hustle and congestion of urban life. Open space is also important in preserving a sense of the City of Sacramento's historical development and

unique physical characteristics which encompass two major rivers, a creek system, watersheds, and a rich agricultural history.

Moreover, urban park and green space are important in creating the City's urban form in a livable way. For example, parks can be designed as a community gateway to establish an "entrance" into the City or to serve as the center for distinct neighborhoods such as Tahoe Park, McKinley Park or Fremont Park. "Small Public Places" will be developed within the City's urban core and in areas with significant park acreage deficiencies. "Small Public Places" may include plaza parks, traditional parks, community garden parks, experimental garden parks, promenade parks, or paseo parks. Greenbelt buffers will become more important as viewsheds along highways, street parkways, or other large transportation lines that connect different neighborhoods as the City continues to grow.

To the extent possible, the City will continue to expand parkways to connect residential and commercial centers. While providing recreation opportunities, bike trails become more important because they encourage alternate transportation and healthy lifestyles. This is important in the City as vacant land is developed and an increase in vehicles impacts the Sacramento Valley's air quality. Air quality in the Sacramento Valley is among the top 12 areas in the country in the number of days per year which do not meet federal health standards, according to a 2004 report by the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District.

One important strategy that PPDS employs to maximize its effectiveness is that of partnerships. On a local level, PPDS works with schools to identify and maximize the development of joint use recreational space. PPDS also partners with the Department of Utilities to develop joint use park and water quality/storm runoff detention basins, as well as collaborates with local flood control agencies to build trails along levees and in parkways. Equally important are the partnerships where PPDS works with the community to master plan parks, facilitate fund raising, and coordinate volunteer efforts.

On a more regional scale, PPDS is teaming with other cities, counties, agencies, non-profits, and the private sector to plan and develop parks, trails, and natural resources. For example, the Sacramento Riverfront Master Plan encompasses the waterfront within both the cities of Sacramento and West Sacramento. The planning and implementation of this Master Plan includes a multi-agency effort that ensures that the waterfront evolves into a healthy pulse for the region through pedestrian friendly connective arteries such as trails, bridges, a promenade, and green space.

There are many other examples that demonstrate the importance of partnerships. Ueda Parkway, the lower Dry Creek Parkway, Sand Cove Regional Park, Sutter's Landing Regional Park, Two Rivers Trail and the Arcade Creek Watershed projects are just a few examples where coordination with other park agencies, flood control districts and not-for-profit organizations have added value to City projects. In addition, PPDS has participated with approximately 20 agencies in the update of the American River Parkway Plan, a process that has taken several years and included broad community involvement.

For this Master Plan, PPDS continues to develop policies to create opportunities for those in Sacramento to experience the City's unique character: expanding and renovating existing park features, building new parks, and developing new regional partnerships and destination attractions. PPDS also strives to ensure that both present and future generations of Sacramento have access to a safe and innovative park system, which *optimizes the experience of living* for all residents and visitors throughout the City.

Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges

- Keeping pace with developing communities by completing numerous new parks in a timely manner.
- Balancing community and regional recreation needs while balancing neighborhood wishes.
- Construction costs are increasing with park development fees lagging behind.
- Parks fees collected only from new development; regional facilities and park development in existing neighborhoods have no consistent funding sources.
- Park fees are not set at levels to fully acquire and develop five acres/1,000 residents for neighborhood/community parks.
- Meeting established service level goals in infill areas.
- Expanding access to parks and open space as a public health benefit.
- Less land available for parks.
- Focus towards infill projects and less growth in larger project areas resulting in fewer park development fees.

Opportunities

- Recognize trends and provide new and interesting recreation amenities for the public.
- Work in partnership with other agencies and communities to enhance joint use facilities and regional system.
- Evaluate and propose any appropriate park fee updates a minimum of every two years.
- Pursue consistent funding sources for acquisition and development of regional facilities (e.g., parks, trails, parkways, open space).
- Designing for sustainability and new trends in accommodating park and open space uses within the urban core.

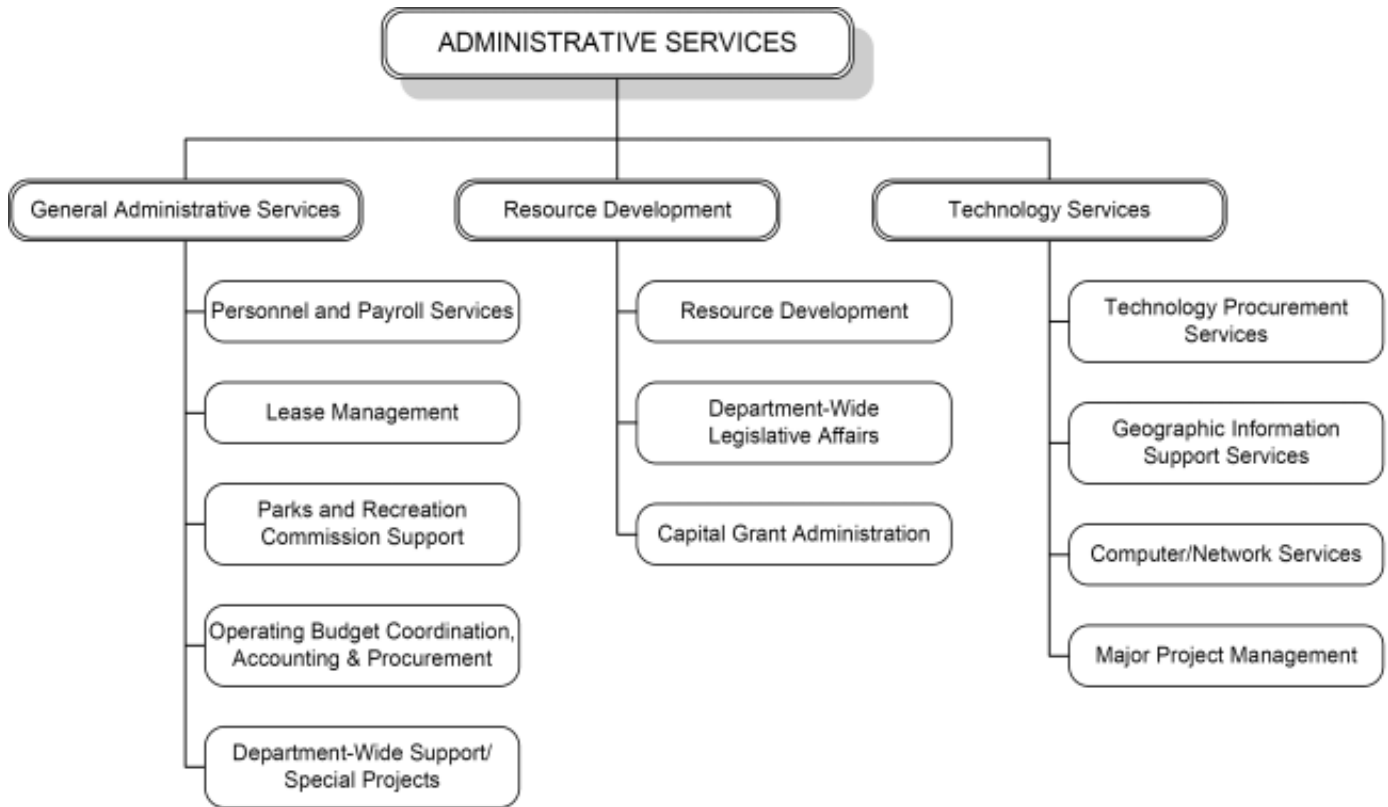
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Core Services

- Provide support services to all Department divisions to maximize the Department of Parks and Recreation's ability to provide quality services in an efficient and effective manner.
- Ensure Department-wide fiscal integrity and accountability.
- Secure resources through grants and other funding mechanisms.
- Coordinate legislative affairs for the Department.

The mission of Administrative Services is to provide support services to all Department divisions to maximize the Department of Parks and Recreation's ability to secure resources and provide quality services in an efficient, effective, and accountable manner.

Department Administration is composed of three units that provide a variety of centralized and decentralized support services as outlined below. Department staff is its principal customers. Other customers groups include City staff, primarily in the City's Administrative Services Department, and residents appointed to the Parks and Recreation Commission.



Resource Development

The **Resource Development Section** conducts research and identifies, plans, recommends, and advises staff on opportunities to obtain resources, applies for and administers capital improvement grants, and coordinates legislative affairs for the Department.

A unique service within Department Administration is staff support to **Gifts to Share, Inc.**, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization supporting the City of Sacramento’s parks, recreation, cultural, educational, and neighborhood improvement programs and facilities, and those of its partners.

Technology Services

Technology Services include the management of technology policies, procedures, equipment, and systems, equipment procurement and major projects. Services to the Department include: information technology studies and reports; developing and managing the proposal process for major projects; monitoring and management of software licensing; management and implementation of both central and remote network infrastructure; monitoring and management of centralized data backup; and coordination of the Department’s communication and interaction with the City’s Central Information Technology Department and other City departments.

Computer and network services to the Department include: installation, problem resolution and management of desktop hardware, software, and peripheral equipment; evaluation of end user technology needs; shared file and print functions; database design and administration; business application implementation; and training users on operating systems, utilities, hardware and applications.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) includes geographic analysis, application development, demographic analysis, and mapping development. Services to the Department include: development and maintenance of GIS layers and data elements; standard and custom maps; develop cartographic quality maps; relationship

management with outside agencies; and provide staff support, including training, in the use of related software, peripherals, applications and systems.

General Administrative Services

General Administrative Services include both ongoing services and special projects. Centralized services to the Department include: a full scope of personnel and payroll functions (Recreation Divisions manage seasonal personnel processing for its largest programs) ; forecasting and allocating the department's utility costs (water, gas, and electricity); coordination of the Department's communications and reports to the City Council, City Manager's Office, and City Administrative Services Department; secretarial and administrative support to the Parks and Recreation Commission (appointed by the Mayor and City Council); management and implementation of citywide financial and administrative projects and programs; and Department reception services.

Decentralized services include: shared lease and agreement management; organizational planning; fiscal planning, monitoring, reporting, and problem solving; accounting; procurement; and monitoring and reporting compliance with state and local requirements such as the City of Sacramento's Small Business Development Program. Special projects include a variety of surveys, studies, and analyses.

Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges

- Securing adequate funding and/or partnerships to acquire and/or develop regional parks and parkways.
- Addressing workload to administer an increasing number of state and federal grants and maintain a solid "track record" in effectively implementing and managing grant funded projects.
- Securing adequate funding for increasing utility costs (e.g., water, electricity, and gas) for a growing park and recreation system so as not to impact services.
- As the City of Sacramento grows, keeping pace with more complex fiscal, administrative, and technology requirements with minimal staffing.
- Keeping pace with technology, from the public's expectation for automation and access to information and services through the Internet, to continue to meet needs to replace and upgrade to meet current user standards.

Opportunities

- Increased Department capacity to plan for and secure funds and partnerships through the Resource Development Team.
- Increased capacity and partnerships for regional approaches to funding and planning.
- Greater in-house knowledge and expertise in securing and administering grant funds.
- Through the Parks and Recreation Commission, increased advocacy for parks and recreation in the community.
- Improved information and reporting systems through use of technology.



Sacramento River Parkway



assessment

“Respect all things in nature for they will unconditionally nurture, nourish, and sustain us.”

~B.M.W.

ASSESSMENT

The process and methodology used to analyze the relationship between demand for services (both programmatic and physical) and the current supply and condition of services is illustrated in *Figure 4*. *Table 4* outlines the sources and methods of assessment in development of the Master Plan. Each of the elements of this system are further outlined and explained below.

SUPPLY ANALYSIS

The purpose of this analysis is to describe the extent and condition of the services and facilities provided by the City or other jurisdictions that provide opportunities for public recreation, including the following elements:

“Where we are now”

- City Recreation and Community Services Programs: See *Services Chapter*, Recreation & Community Services section.
- City Physical Asset Inventories:
 - Parks and Recreation Facilities: see *Appendix D*.
 - Community Buildings (including Community Centers): see *Appendix D*.
- City Parks, Community, and Recreation Facilities Condition Assessment: see *Table 5*.
- Community Planning Area and Citywide Maps: see *Appendix D* and list of maps (*Table of Contents*).
- School Sites Inventory: see *Appendix D*.
- Other Providers Inventory: see *Table 6*.

DEMAND ANALYSIS

The purpose of this analysis is to identify what is both needed in terms of fulfilling “ideals” and what is wanted by the public as interests change, including the following elements:

“Where we should be”

- Park Service Level Goals: see *Table 7* and *Map 3*.
- Recreation Facility Service Level Goals and Analysis: see *Table 9* and *Map 5*.
- Center Buildings Service Level Goals and Analysis: see *Table 10* and *Map 6*.
- Park Maintenance Service Level Goals and Analysis: see *Table 11*.
- Park and Recreation Facility Design and Development Standards: this is a separate reference document that is maintained by Park Planning and Development Services (PPDS) staff and updated as needed.

“What people want and how they feel about what they have”

- Scientific Resident Telephone Survey: see *Table 12* and *Appendix E*.
- Park User Survey: see *Table 12* and *Appendix F* for complete details.

“What’s happening around us”

Population and Trend Analysis. This analysis was completed to help answer the question “What’s happening around us,” encouraging a view broader than the day-to-day. It also helps to identify the overall situation and direction of changes within the demographic, social, economic, and lifestyle arenas that have implications for the role and nature of Sacramento’s parks and recreation services. The sources of information are both formal studies and data from outside sources, and the observations and experience of Department staff.

National

Motivators: The top five motivators for leisure participation are: recuperation, goal accomplishment, socialization, seeking pleasure, and intellectual stimulation.

Values

- Americans surveyed rank the environment third on their list of critical public issues requiring government support, just behind crime and education; at least half feel the government spends too little on the environment.

Lifestyles

- Those who work are spending less time at it and are re-evaluating how they use their personal time—wanting to make time for breaks from stressful, highly scheduled lifestyles.
- There is broadening personal identification with not only our work but our leisure time pursuits, and common leisure interest may serve as important “social glue” for connecting people.
- Obesity and sedentariness are increasing. Overall recreation participation for the 12-17 age group is in severe decline. Sports (skill and team) participation is declining in the 16-24 age group. Poor nutrition and physical inactivity is the second most common cause of death in the U.S. Some experts predict that, for the first time in our history, life expectancy among today’s children will be less than that of their parents.
- A depressed economy and fears for safety are negatively affecting people’s ability to vacation and travel; many are therefore pursuing recreation that’s not too costly and is closer to home, including weekend trips and daylong outings. There is increased interest in leisure at home (“home as sanctuary”).
- Computer use has increased dramatically in the last decade, as has the amount of time each day people spend in front of a TV or computer screen. The potential for social isolation is growing, with a focus on smaller social circles (self, family, and close friends).
- An overwhelming majority of those not retired but planning to expect to do at least some work after retirement. They want to continue to learn, try new things, travel, and pursue new hobbies or interests.

Activities/Participation

- The three largest participant groups are likely to pursue activities of a relatively passive nature, making up approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ s of all participating in recreation: the Inactives (22%); the Take it Easies/Not Very Actives (25%); and the Nature Lovers (27%).
- The five favorite leisure activities for all Americans are: watching television, reading, spending time with family, fishing, and gardening.
- There is a broad increase in outdoor recreation participation, but an overall decrease in participation frequency.
- Traditional outdoor activities are still growing (moderately); consumptive activities are declining; viewing/learning activities are on the rise.
- The fastest growing outdoor activities call for access to snow, water or trails/nature areas, and include passive pastimes such as: viewing wildlife, backpacking, day hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, and canoeing.
- “High-tech” recreation is growing through the use of special technology tools and advances in equipment.
- Extreme sports and risk/adventure pursuits continue to grow in popularity.

State

Demographics

- The population continues to grow and to grow older; in 20 years, the 55 to 75 year old group will be twice the size it is now, primarily from the aging of the Baby Boomer generation, who are the most highly educated and affluent of any American generation to date.
- The number of people at the lower end of the income scale is increasing at a higher rate than the overall population.
- Immigration accounts for a significant portion of the population growth among Asian-Pacific Islanders. Hispanics will continue to be the fastest-growing segment.

Values: The number of Californians who feel that outdoor recreation is very important to their quality of life increased by nearly 20% between 1987 and 1997.

Activities/Participation

- Californians of all ages are biking and walking less than a generation ago.
- Californians tend to spend the most time participating in activities that are less expensive, require less equipment, and need fewer technical skills.
- The top 10 outdoor recreation activities (by participation, in rank order) are:
 1. Walking for fitness and fun
 2. Driving for pleasure, sightseeing, driving through natural scenery
 3. Visiting historic or cultural sites, museums
 4. Attending outdoor cultural events (e.g., festivals, fairs, concerts, historical reenactments, outdoor theater)
 5. Beach activities (including sun bathing), surf play
 6. Visiting outdoor nature museums, zoos, or arboretums
 7. Picnicking in developed sites
 8. Wildlife viewing, bird watching, viewing natural scenery
 9. Trail hiking
 10. Using open turf areas (casual and unstructured activities-games, relaxing, sunning, etc.)
- Some activities are in decline (i.e., hunting, fishing, tennis).

Regional/Local

- According to the 2000 Census, Sacramento, while not a residentially segregated city, is the most racially and ethnically diverse City in the U.S., with a majority of minorities. The City will only continue to diversify culturally, racially, and ethnically. Asians are the fastest growing group.
- Urbanization and population density is increasing throughout the Sacramento region. The City projects an overall increase in population of approximately 14% between 2003 and 2010, exceeding the statewide average. Total population will increase the most in the North Natomas and South Area Community Planning Areas through 2010, based on approved build out, and housing density will be increasing principally in the North Natomas Community Plan Area during the same time period. (See *Table 13: Population Estimates by Community Planning Area* and *Map 7*.)
- With significant growth in the area of the total number of households, through 2050 the number of children in the region is projected to grow by 42%. During the same period, families without children (including “empty nesters”) will increase by about 10%. Overall, regional household size will shrink, and the number of households of persons living alone will increase.

- Between 2000 and 2010, the 85+ age group is projected to grow by 32%. The largest growth will occur in the 55-59 age group. (See *Table 14: Incorporated City Population Estimates by Age Group* and *Figure 5*.)
- The economic “boom” of the late 1990s is over. Moderate economic growth is, however, projected to return in 2010. While Sacramento is expected to remain one of the state’s consistent growth drivers spurred by continuing job growth, costs for services have grown faster than revenues; therefore, there are projected permanent annual reductions to City General Fund supported services for the next three to five years. The impacts of budget reductions at the County and State levels may also negatively impact City services.
- Sacramento remains the regional center for commerce, and attracts visitors to the state capital and its historic sites. Located at the intersection of four major highways (5, 50, 80, and 99), visitors destined for other significant tourism areas (San Francisco Bay area, Gold Country, Central Valley, Lake Tahoe, and the Sierra Nevada Mountains) come to and through the City.
- Despite national trends to the contrary, Sacramento was rated the 10th fittest city in the U.S. in 2004 by *Men’s Fitness Magazine*, reflecting high levels of fitness, overall sports participation, and adventure recreation locally.

Additions Identified by City Parks and Recreation Department Staff *(not in priority order)*

Demographics

- Increasing nontraditional families (e.g., multi-racial, single parent head of household, etc.).

Demand

- Selected facilities specifically: dog park, skateboard park, BMX trails/tracks, interpretive trails, rock climbing, music/performance venues, indoor soccer field/hockey rink, increased access for persons with disabilities, jogging trails, lighted fields, mountain biking trails, interactive water play areas, community or demonstration gardens, disk golf, ultimate frisbee, an arboretum, children’s parks, and nature center/areas.
- Selected programs specifically: indoor opportunities, residential camps, computer access, youth-led activities, health care, literacy, and financial assistance for the homeless.
- Community center facilities distributed equitably throughout the City.
- More special events.
- Programs for Middle School youth (12-14 years), and youth development programs in general.
- Social services due to reduced funding at the local level, potentially leading to increased social problems, such as homelessness, poverty, crime, etc.

Public Expectations

- Well educated public expects to be informed and involved in decision making, and has high expectations for speedy response and service.
- Increasing expectations of service levels that cannot always be met (e.g., high quality maintenance at sports fields).

Resources

- Increasing gap between new facility development and the adequate funding of operations and maintenance or of programmed/supervised use.
- Expanding use of volunteers.
- Increasing expectation for natural resource conservation (e.g., water, electricity, habitat, recycling) in operations and design, leading to decreased maintenance services and developed features.

- Increased use of sustainability principles in design, operations and maintenance.

Infrastructure

- Aging of the City's tree canopy and a majority of the City's park/recreation facility infrastructure.
- Increasing vandalism requiring response.
- More public demand than there are adequate facilities, leading to overuse.

Urbanization

- Physical urban growth in a few areas (primarily North Natomas and South Area) and increase in infill development.
- Planning for regional system of open space and natural resource protection.

Management

- Expectation for increased efficiency in all aspects of operations and facility design.
- Increasing governmental regulations.
- Increasing expectation for collaboration among groups and organizations in service delivery.

Technology

- Ever increasing use by community of computer/multimedia technology, with the expectation that government is up-to-date.

See *Appendix A* for Population and Trend Analysis Information Sources.

Service Level Analysis

This analysis involves looking at any gaps or deficiencies between where we are (“supply”) and where we would like to be (“demand”), including the following elements:

- Park Service Level Goals: *Table 7*;
- Recreation Facility Service Level Goals and Analysis: *Table 9*;
- Center Buildings Service Level Goals and Analysis: *Table 10*;
- Maintenance Service Levels and Analysis: *Table 11*; and
- Summary of Additional Assessment Findings: *Table 15, Policy Chapter*.

Figure 4: ASSESSING SUPPLY, DEMAND, AND GAPS IN SERVICE

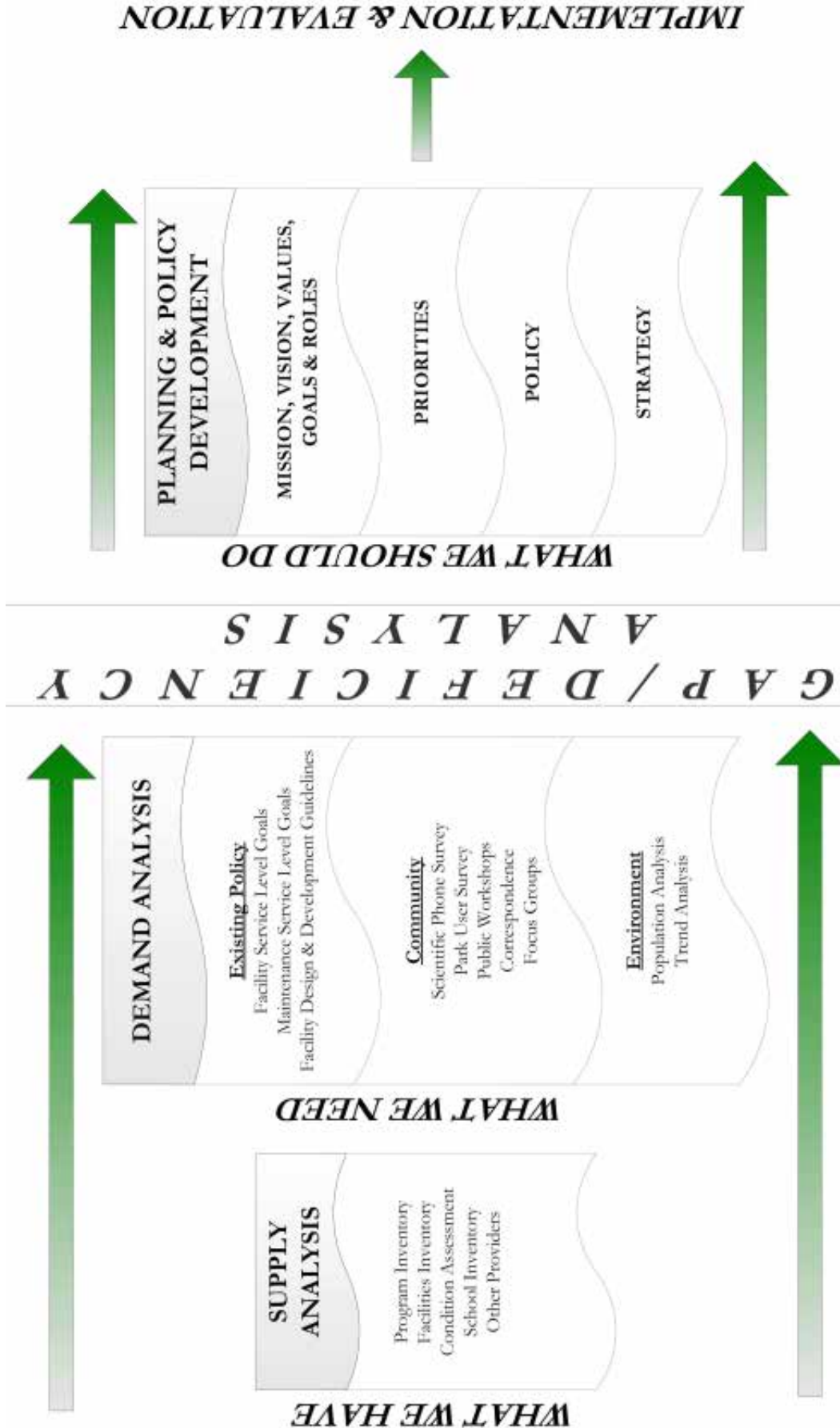


Table 4: SOURCES/METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

Qualitative	Timeframe	
	Master Plan	Update
Park User Survey	10/02-8/03	
City Staff Input	7/03-6/04	8/07 – 8/08
Focus Group Review	11/03-1/04	1/08 – 8/08
Public Meetings	8/03-6/04	
General Public Correspondence	5/03-6/04	
External Partners	8/03-6/04	
Facility Condition Assessment (Infrastructure Improvement Needs)	FY03-04	
Population and Trend Analysis	3/04	
Quantitative		
Park Acreage Analysis	FY03-04	FY07-08
Park Service Area Analysis	FY03-04	FY07-08
Parks Maintenance Service Level Analysis	FY03-04	
Recreation Facility Service Level Analysis	FY03-04	FY07-08
Scientific Resident Telephone Survey	9/03	9/06

**Table 5: 2005-06 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS
CITY PARKS, COMMUNITY, AND RECREATION FACILITIES CONDITION
ASSESSMENT**

- Upgrade/improve efficiency and maintainability of irrigation systems and water feature systems (e.g., lakes, ponds, beaches)
- Update/expand existing and/or build new buildings for safety and improved usability (including Camp Sacramento)
- Rehabilitate aging court surfaces or for reuse
- Upgrade aging filtration systems/infrastructure at aquatic facilities
- Build more and update existing restrooms to current health, safety, and ADA accessibility standards
- Rehabilitate aging off-road bikeways, trails, and bridges
- Rehabilitate playgrounds, park furnishings, and group picnic areas
- Make pedestrian and ADA access improvements
- Maintain public art in parks
- Renovate or expand concession stands
- Rehabilitate athletic fields and facilities
- Renovate existing park lakes, lakeshore, fishing piers, and fencing
- Replace lost vegetation and turf
- Renovate water spray features to current health, safety, and ADA standards

These findings translate directly to the criteria for establishing priorities for capital improvement projects implemented in the annual Parks & Recreation Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Budget and Parks & Recreation Programming Guide (PRPG), both adopted by the City Council.

Table 6: OTHER MAJOR PROVIDERS OF RECREATION SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

AGENCY/ ORGANIZATION	AGES SERVED	PRIME ACTIVITIES	DEPARTMENT INVOLVEMENT (*)	COMMENTS
Boy Scouts of America	6-21	Outdoor Education, Recreation, Community Services Projects	(*)	Neighborhood Units Throughout the Community
Boys and Girls Clubs	6-18	Recreation, Social, and Special Interest Classes	Use of Facilities	
California State Parks	All	Governor's Mansion, Sutter's Fort and Indian Museum State Historic Parks	None	
Campfire USA	6-18	Outdoor Education, Recreation, Community Services Projects	(*)	Neighborhood Units Throughout the Community
Catholic Youth Organization	13-18	Community Service Projects, Athletic, and Social Activities	None	Organized at Each Catholic Parish
Disabled Sports USA	12+	Winter Sports, River Rafting, Other Outdoor Education Programs	Program Coordination	
Girl Scouts of America	5-17	Outdoor Education, Recreation, Community Services Projects	(*)	Neighborhood Units Throughout the Community
Healthy Start Family Resource Centers	6-18	School-Based Social Services for Students and Their Families	Program Coordination	
Learning Exchange	16+	Special Interest Classes and Workshops	(*)	
Little League	6-18	Organized Baseball and Softball Programs for Boys and Girls	Use of Facilities	Neighborhood Leagues Throughout the Community
Local School Districts	6-16	After-School and Sports Programs	Program Coordination	
Los Rios Community College District	18+	Special Interest Classes	(*)	Operation On & Off Campus
Pop Warner Football	8-16	Organized Football Program	Use of Facilities	
Sacramento County Office of Education	12-18	Friday Night Live/Club Live: Youth Development and Positive Diversion	Program Coordination	
Sacramento County Regional Parks, Recreation & Open Space	All	Athletic Programs, Outdoor Education, Community Services	Program Coordination	Facility in City; Program throughout the City
Sacramento Youth Soccer Association	6-21	Organized Soccer Programs for Boys and Girls	Use of Facilities	Neighborhood Oriented Leagues
Salvation Army	Youth	Youth Development, Recreational Programs	Program Coordination	
Sierra 2	All	Art Related Programs	Program Coordination & Use of Facilities	Operated by Sierra Curtis Neighborhood Association
Stanford Settlement, Inc.	All	Recreation, Social, and Human Service Programs	Program Coordination	Services Primarily Gardenland-Northgate Area
UC Cooperative Extension/4H	6-19	Youth Development, Environmental Education	Program Coordination	
United Christian Centers	All	Recreation, Social, and Human Service Programs	Program Coordination	Two Locations in Community
Young Men's Christian Association	All	Athletic, Recreation, and Special Interest Classes	(*)	Facility in City; Outreach Services
Young Women's Christian Association	All	Recreation, Social, and Special Interest Classes	(*)	Facility in City; Outreach Services

(*) No direct involvement; staff aware of services; programs offered are considered in program development

Table 7: PARK SERVICE LEVEL GOALS
(see also Maps 2 and 3)

Types	Acres/1,000 Population	Size Guidelines	Service Area Guidelines	Related Policy/Goals/General Requirements	
Neighborhood Serving	2.5		1/2 mile	Locate anywhere access is not limited by major physical barriers. Free of wetland/development restrictions.	
		a) Urban plazas/pocket parks	Less than 5 acres	1/2 mile	Focus in infill target areas. 2.5 acres/1000 on development project sites; pay in-lieu fees or provide Community park acreage offsite to serve the project.
		b) Neighborhood Parks	5-10 acres	1/2 mile	Locate adjacent to elementary schools. Locate on secondary street within residential area.
Community Serving	2.5			Locate adjacent to detention basin and schools. Free of wetland/development restrictions. Locate on primary collector street. Locate adjacent to public transportation.	
		Community Parks	10 - 60 acres	Drivable from several neighborhoods; 3 miles	
Citywide/Regionally Serving	8.0				
		Regional Parks, Regional Parkways	Varies; may be larger than community parks and/or have destination attraction(s)	Citywide & beyond	Free of wetland/development restrictions. Locate adjacent to major public transportation.

(Continued on next page)

(Table 7 continued)

Related Policy/Goals/General Requirements	
Linear Parks/Parkways and Trails/Bikeways (off and on street)	<p>Along all major public waterways in City limits, contributing to interconnected regional system of open space/trails/bikeways</p> <p>0.5 linear miles/1,000 population of trails/bikeways implemented per adopted City Bikeway, Pedestrian, and Trail Master Plans</p> <p>Locate next to compatible uses (greenbelts, multi-use trail corridors, schools, waterways, and parks)</p>
Open Space	<p>Implementation dependent on numerous factors, including but not limited to: current and future mitigation requirements, land set aside for community separators, protection of sensitive habitat/wetlands, etc. Locate near existing open space, parks, urban forest, wildlife preserve, nature area or parkway, drainage area, wetland, environmentally sensitive area. Locate near existing or proposed trail system. Locate to take advantage of scenic vista, existing cultural or historical significance, and passive recreation and education potential. Provide adequate access for Fire, Emergency, and Maintenance.</p>

Notes:

1. Community serving acres help to serve needs at the neighborhood level; some regionally serving acres help to serve needs at the community and neighborhood levels.
2. Service Level Goals are goals to strive to reach, and establish general expectations for facilities the City will take responsibility to provide, either directly or in partnership with other entities. Some facilities are leased to others to operate/maintain. Deficiencies are met in part through partnerships with/facilities of other public or nonprofit agencies.
3. Benchmarking with other jurisdictions can serve as a starting point for Service Level Goal development by staff, further refined to reflect local conditions and changing demands. No national or state/regional professional standards exist.
4. Needs analysis within Community Planning Areas is done biennially for the City Council approved Parks & Recreation Programming Guide (PRPG), the principal tool for setting priorities for funding of unfunded capital needs.
5. Staff considers multiple factors in addressing Service Level Goal deficiencies, including objective analysis, community interest, programs provided, available funding and adopted priorities.
6. Neighborhood and Community Serving Acres/1,000 population based on City Code Title 16, Chapter 16.64/16.64.020.

Table 8: ACREAGE SERVICE LEVEL ANALYSIS

(see also Map 3)

Service Level Goal: 5.0 acres/1,000 resident population (developed + undeveloped acres)

Neighborhood/Community Serving Acres	A1		A2		A3		A4		B1		B2		C1		C2		D1			D2			D3			
	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Total Neighborhood/Community Serving	
1: Central City	48.7	56.4	0.7	0.9	11.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.8	1.8	4.0	1.8	
2: Land Park	33.4	57.7	0.9	1.5	37.5	26.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.2	4.0	2.2	0.0	1.8	2.2	4.0	2.2	1.8	2.2	4.0	2.2	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	
3: Pocket	66.3	95.7	1.3	1.9	35.8	21.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.4	4.5	2.4	0.0	2.1	2.4	4.5	2.4	2.1	2.4	4.5	2.4	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
4: South Area	137.7	133.8	1.7	1.7	86.1	83.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.7	5.5	2.7	0.0	2.8	2.7	5.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	5.5	2.7	5.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	
5: Fruitridge Broadway	63.3	89.6	1.0	1.5	62.5	29.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.9	4.0	1.9	0.0	2.1	1.9	4.0	1.9	1.8	0.5	2.3	0.5	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	
6: East Sacramento	31.6	19.9	0.8	0.5	32.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	2.3	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.5	2.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	
7: Arden-Arcade	8.4	10.0	0.5	0.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.8	5.9	2.8	0.0	3.1	2.8	5.9	2.8	3.0	2.5	5.4	2.5	5.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	
8: North Sacramento	70.0	71.4	1.4	1.5	78.1	64.4	5.0	0.0	4.6	5.7	10.2	5.7	0.0	4.6	5.7	10.2	5.7	2.4	2.3	4.7	2.3	4.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	
9: South Natomas	72.3	56.2	1.8	1.4	41.5	42.5	5.0	0.0	23.0	23.0	46.0	23.0	0.0	23.0	23.0	46.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	46.0	23.0	46.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	
10: North Natomas	185.5	233.1	4.1	5.2	16.1	21.0	3.0	0.0	408.7	288.6	697.2	288.6	0.0	408.7	288.6	697.2	288.6	23.0	23.0	46.0	23.0	46.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	
Total Acres:	717.3	823.9	1.5	1.7	408.7	288.6	23.0	0.0	408.7	288.6	697.2	288.6	0.0	408.7	288.6	697.2	288.6	23.0	23.0	46.0	23.0	46.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0

Estimated population in 2010: 483,195 **Additional Acreage Needed by 2010:** 154.5 acres

Total acres needed by 2010 to meet Service Level Goal less existing City+School+State/County park lands

Values rounded to the nearest tenth of an acre

(Continued on next page)

(Table 8 continued)

Neighborhood/Community Serving Acres Analysis Notes:

1. Neighborhood needs are served by community serving acres (not double counted); neighborhood and community needs are served by some regionally serving acres (not double counted).
2. Includes some portions of City regional parks and City public golf courses in City limits.
3. Sites are usable and accessible for public use after school hours (see School Site Inventory, Appendix D).
4. North Sacramento and South and North Natomas: Including school site sports field acreage leads to exceeding of Service Level Goal.
5. North Natomas land dedication has been achieved based on full buildout of the Community Planning Area. As the population increases, the actual park acreage will decrease below the current delivery (11.4 acres per 1,000 population) to more accurately reflect the North Natomas Community Plan service level of five acres per 1,000 population.
6. Does not include 'pipeline' projects (i.e., Delta Shores, Railyards, etc.)

Service Level Goal: 8.0 acres/1,000 resident population (developed + undeveloped acres)

Citywide/Regionally Serving Acres	08-09 Existing Acres Citywide	08-09 Overall Current Delivery toward meeting Service Level Goal	Regional Acres Needed to Meet Service Level Goal for 2010
Regional Parks	1,301.7	2.69	3,865.6
Linear Parks/Parkways	1,934.0	4.00	
Total Acres:	3,235.7	6.70	

Additional Acreage Needed by 2010: 629.9 acres

(Total acres needed by 2010 to meet Service Level Goal less existing City + State/County park lands)

Citywide/Regional Service Acres Analysis Notes:

1. Regional park acres include: City operated Regional Parks and Parkways (1,234.96 acres) and State/County Parks (105.69 acres less 8.0 neighborhood serving acres). However, it does not include lands that provide buffers between habitat areas and development (i.e. agricultural buffers), lands required for environmental mitigation, or City owned/controlled golf course acres (663.85 within City limits and an additional 97.98 outside City limits).
2. Linear parks/parkway acres include: City operated Regional Parkways (409.92 acres), State (434.98 acres), County (1,078.8 acres less 15.0 neighborhood serving acres), and Reclamation District 1000 (25.31 acres).

(Continued on next page)

(Table 8 continued)

Service Level Goal: 0.5 linear miles/1,000 resident population

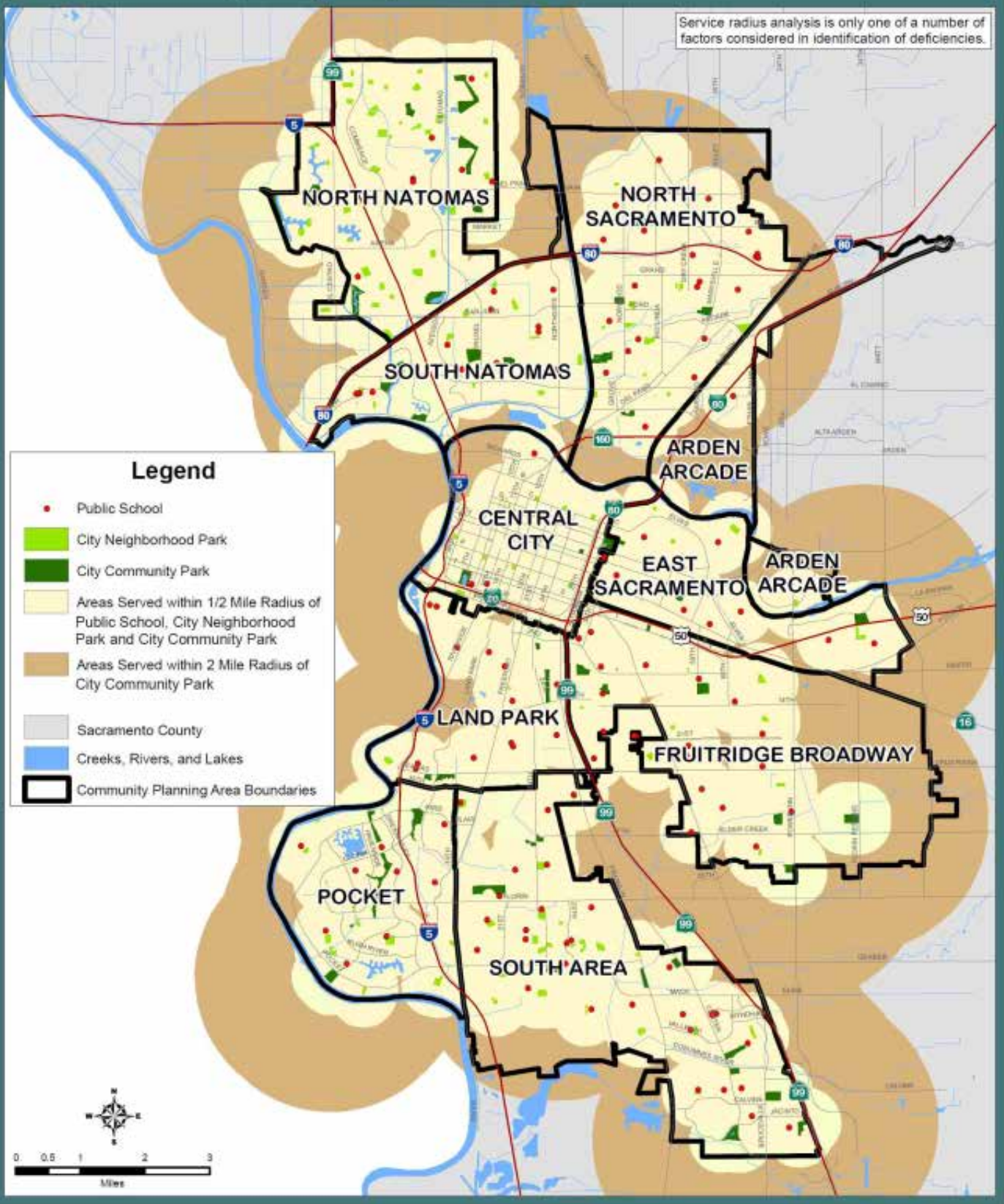
Trails/Bikeways (off-street)	08-09 Existing Miles Citywide	08-09 Overall Current Delivery toward meeting Service Level Goal	Trails/Bikeways Miles Needed to Meet Service Level Goal for 2010
Walking/Logging (in City Parks)	13.50	0.03	241.6
Bicycle (throughout City)	74.73	0.15	
Total Linear Miles:	88.23	0.18	

Additional Miles Needed by 2010: 153.4 miles

(Total miles needed by 2010 to meet Service Level Goal less existing City + State/County trails/bikeways)

Areas Underserved/Current Gaps in Service	Community Planning Areas:	Addressing Needs
Neighborhood/Community serving acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Central City ~ Land Park ~ Pocket ~ Fruitridge Broadway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Older developed areas have limited opportunities except as redevelopment occurs and smaller sites are implemented ~ Maximize joint use opportunities at existing and new school sites, non-governmental organizations, private facilities ~ Maximize opportunities for conjunctive use of detention basins ~ Maximize opportunities for joint development with other public facilities ~ New acres will accompany new development; new community parks can help serve some existing neighborhoods
Citywide/Regionally serving acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ South, central, and north of the City ~ Undeveloped existing sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Pursue new opportunities as expected new development occurs and new funding sources are secured (Central - Riverfront; Meadowview; North - Robla, Valley View; South - Valley Hi/North Laguna) ~ Pursue funding to complete development of existing open space and regional parks: Granite, Hansen Ranch, North Natomas, and Sutter's Landing
Trails/Bikeways	~ 153 miles citywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Add additional trails in existing and future regional parks ~ Pursue funding to build additional miles of bikeways per City Bikeway Master Plan as amended and to implement regional trail/bikeway plan

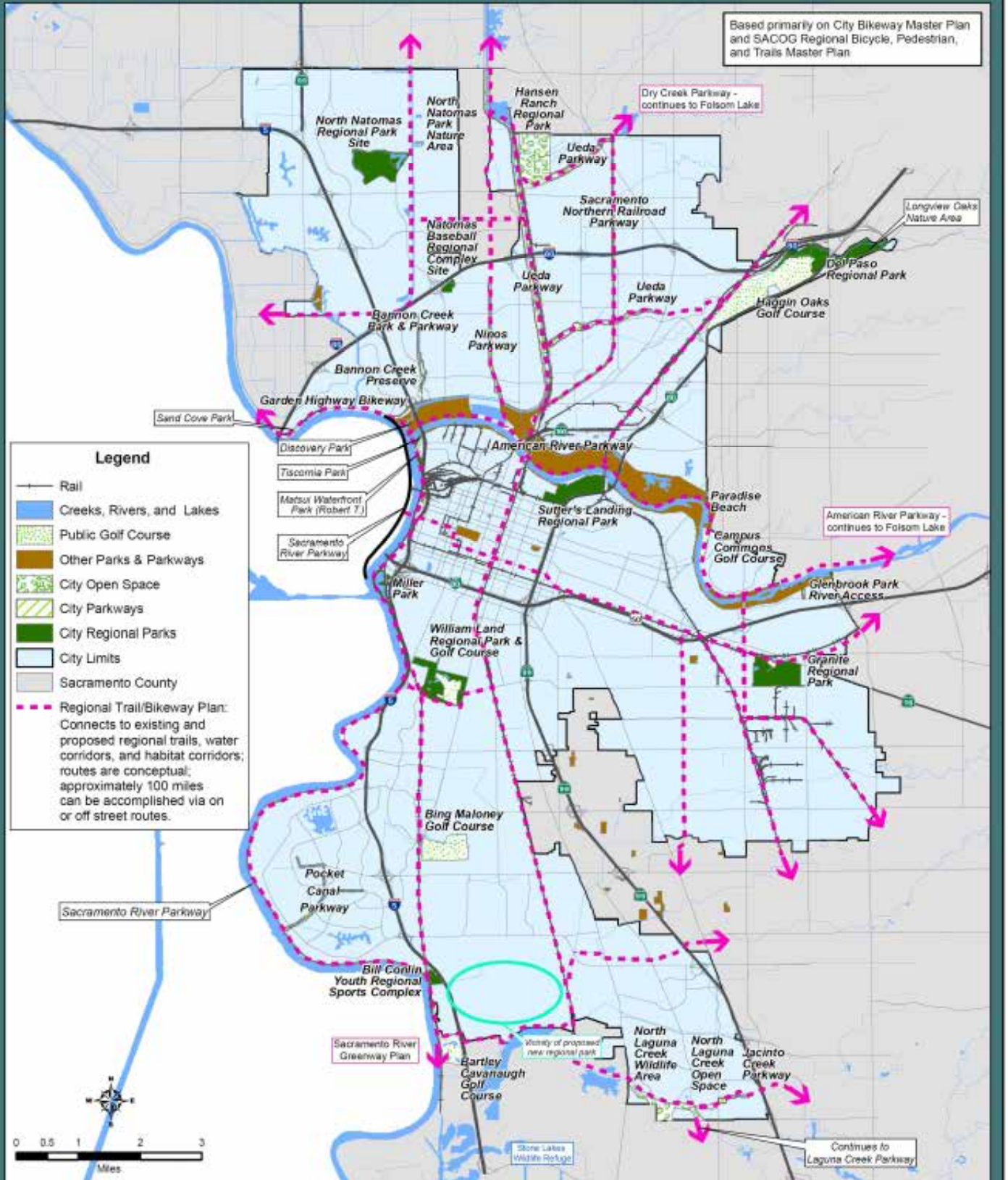
Service radius analysis is only one of a number of factors considered in identification of deficiencies.



**City of Sacramento
Department of Parks and Recreation
Regional Parks and Parkways**

Map 4

Based primarily on City Bikeway Master Plan and SACOG Regional Bicycle, Pedestrian, and Trails Master Plan



**Table 9: RECREATION FACILITY SERVICE LEVEL GOALS AND ANALYSIS
(City Owned/Controlled)**

Estimated 2008 population: 468,617	Service Level Goals (# units per persons)	08-09 Current Delivery (1 per ___ persons)
Recreation Facilities		
Fields (see Note 5 and Map 5)		
Softball: Youth (43%), Adult (57%)	1 per 7,500 (total)	8,678
	Lighted: 1 per 45,000	33,473
Baseball: Adult (57%), Youth (Little League) (43%)	1 per 7,500 (total)	9,971
	Lighted: 1 per 45,000	58,577
Soccer: Bantam (53%), Full Size (46%)	1 per 7,500 (total)	3,550
	Lighted: 1 per 30,000	39,051
Courts		
Volleyball	1 per 10,000	9,564
Basketball: Youth, High School	1 per 5,000	7,438
Tennis	1 per 10,000	9,564
Off-Leash Dog Parks	1 per 60,000	66,945
Picnic Areas (Large Group/Class I)	1 per 30,000	12,016
Playgrounds: Tot Lots (41%), Adventure Play Areas (59%)	1 per 2,500	2,589
Skateboard Parks	1 per 35,000	58,577
Community Gardens	1 per 50,000	93,723

	Service Level Goals (# units per persons)	08-09 Current Delivery (1 per ___ persons)
Aquatic Facilities		
Play Pool/Water Spray Feature	1 per 15,000	78,103
Outdoor Complex: Swimming & Wading Pool	1 per 30,000	52,069

	Service Level Goals	08-09 Current Delivery (see also Table 10)
Community Facilities (See also Table 10)		
Complexes	1 per 50,000	36,047
Neighborhood Centers/Clubhouses and 4th R Sites	1 per Neighborhood (as defined by public elementary school service areas); includes 4th R sites	35
Cultural Heritage Gardens	TBD	0
Teen Centers	TBD	2
Nature Interpretive Centers	2 per region	0

Areas Underserved/Current Gaps in Service

(Continued on next page)

(Table 9 continued)

Regional Facilities			
<i>No specific service level goals set; one time opportunities are to be pursued as significant financing can be secured</i>			
<u>Examples:</u>			
Golf Courses	Picnic Areas (Corporate)	Arts Centers	River Access Points
Indoor Pool Complexes	Sports Field Complexes	Indoor Sports Complexes	

NOTES:

1. 2008 population estimates based on average of 2005 actuals and 2010 projections.
2. Service Level Goals are goals to strive to reach, and establish general expectations for facilities the City will take responsibility to provide, either directly or in partnership with other entities. Some facilities are leased to others to operate/maintain. Deficiencies are met in part through partnerships with/facilities of other public or nonprofit agencies.
3. Benchmarking with other jurisdictions can serve as a starting point for Service Level Goal development by staff, further refined to reflect local conditions and changing demands. No national or state/regional professional standards exist.
4. The citywide analysis within Community Planning Areas is provided for City Council's approval biennially through the Parks & Recreation Programming Guide (PRPG), the principal tool for setting priorities for funding of unfunded capital needs. The approved PRPG is available from Park Planning & Development Services or on the Department's website: www.cityofsacramento.org/parksandrecreation.
5. Multiple factors are considered in deciding to meet Service Level Goal deficiencies, including objective analysis, community interest, available funding, programming provided, and adopted priorities.
6. Fields of different sizes provided for different uses/users are not always interchangeable.

Areas Underserved/Current Gaps in Service	Addressing Needs
Lighted Fields	Work with partners to implement some lighted field complexes.
Baseball Fields, Unlit	Work with partners to implement field complexes.
Basketball	Ensure most future neighborhood/community parks include these elements.
Skateboard Parks	Ensure most future neighborhood/community parks include these elements.
Community Gardens	Provide space and oversight based on interest and partnership opportunities.
Play Pool/Water Spray Feature	Ensure most future neighborhood/community parks include these elements.
Nature Interpretive Centers	Work with partners to implement in North Delta Shores and Robla areas of City.
Outdoor Pool Complexes	Implement at community parks as funding is available.

**City of Sacramento
Department of Parks and Recreation
City Sports Fields**

Map 5

Refer also to Appendices G.,
Tables 28, 27, and 28

- ★ Youth Soccer
- ◆ Youth Softball
- Ⓡ Rugby
- Adult Baseball**
- ▲ Lighted
- ▲ Unlighted
- Adult Softball Fields**
- ★ Lighted
- ★ Unlighted
- Youth Baseball (Little League)**
- ◆ Lighted
- ◆ Unlighted
- Adult Soccer**
- Lighted
- Unlighted
- Rivers & Lakes
- Parks, Parkways and Open Space
- City Limits
- Sacramento County



**Table 10: CITY OWNED/CONTROLLED AND JOINT USE CENTER BUILDINGS
SERVICE LEVEL GOALS AND ANALYSIS**

Facility Type	Service Level Goal (# Units per Population)	Service Area Guideline	Related Policy	Current Delivery (FY08-09)	Potential Expansions
Neighborhood Center (Clubhouse) and 4th R Sites	1 per neighborhood as defined by service area of Elementary Schools (*) (Total current schools = 79)	Elementary school service area	~ Attempt to establish in conjunction with school sites or other public facilities ~ Goals can also be met through private providers	35 units (City owned/controlled + school joint use sites)	Future sites to be implemented principally at school sites
Community Center up to 30,000 sq. ft.	1 per 50,000	2 miles or more; Several neighborhoods	~ Goals can be met through: schools; facilities with regional significance; private providers ~ Future goal: new construction should have a minimum of 10,000 s.f. building per General Plan	13 units 1 per 36,047	Those with regional significance may exceed size guidelines

(*) Goal is to open every school site for community use of buildings and fields after school hours. Ability to meet a Service Level Goal is partly dependent on public access to these sites – actual access may differ by individual site; analysis may be modified based on further analysis per Implementation Strategy 11.2 (see Implementation Chapter).

- ~ Centers serve the community at three different levels: Neighborhood, Community, or Regional.
- ~ Guidelines for determining Service Level Goals for Centers and 4th R Sites citywide include numbers of facilities per population and geographic location.
- ~ Current centers with regional significance, where programs/services are unique and draw participation citywide or from the region, include: Hart Senior Center, Coloma Community Center, Pannell Meadowview Community Center, George Sim Community Center, Shepherd Garden & Arts Center, and Sierra 2 Community Center.

(Continued on next page)

(Table 10 continued)

NOTES:

1. Service Level Goals are goals to strive to reach, and establish general expectations for facilities the City will take responsibility to provide, either directly or in partnership with other entities. Some facilities are leased to others to operate/maintain. (See also *Appendix D: City Community Buildings Inventory*.)
2. Benchmarking with other jurisdictions can serve as a starting point for Service Level Goal development by staff, further refined to reflect local conditions and changing demands. No national or state/regional professional standards exist.
3. Deficiency analysis within Community Planning Areas is done biennially for the City Council approved Parks & Recreation Programming Guide (PRPG), the principal tool for setting priorities for funding of unfunded capital needs. The approved PRPG is available from Park Planning and Development Services.
4. Multiple factors are considered in deciding to meet Service Level Goal deficiencies, including objective analysis, community interest, available funding, programming provided and adopted priorities.
5. Programs are also offered at other "satellite" community locations, including: school sites, CBOs, churches, apartment complexes, libraries, fire stations.

Areas Underserved/Current Gaps in Service (**)	Addressing Needs
~ Neighborhood Centers: East Broadway, Pocket, Valley Hi/ North Laguna and up to 44 additional centers to ensure services in all Elementary School Site areas ~ Community Centers: North Natomas, Shasta, Robla (3 new centers needed) ~ Environmental Center: Delta Shores	~ Pursue development of new neighborhood/community/regional centers in these areas jointly with partners including schools, neighborhood associations, home owners associations, nonprofits, etc. ~ In newly developing areas, make part of development agreement ~ Pursue development through partnerships with public and private sources

(**) Does not reflect needs generated by anticipated residential development in Railyards/Richards Boulevard, nor any potential future annexations. In all of these cases, development agreement negotiations should consider providing recreational facilities.

City of Sacramento
Department of Parks and Recreation
Community and Neighborhood Centers

Map 6

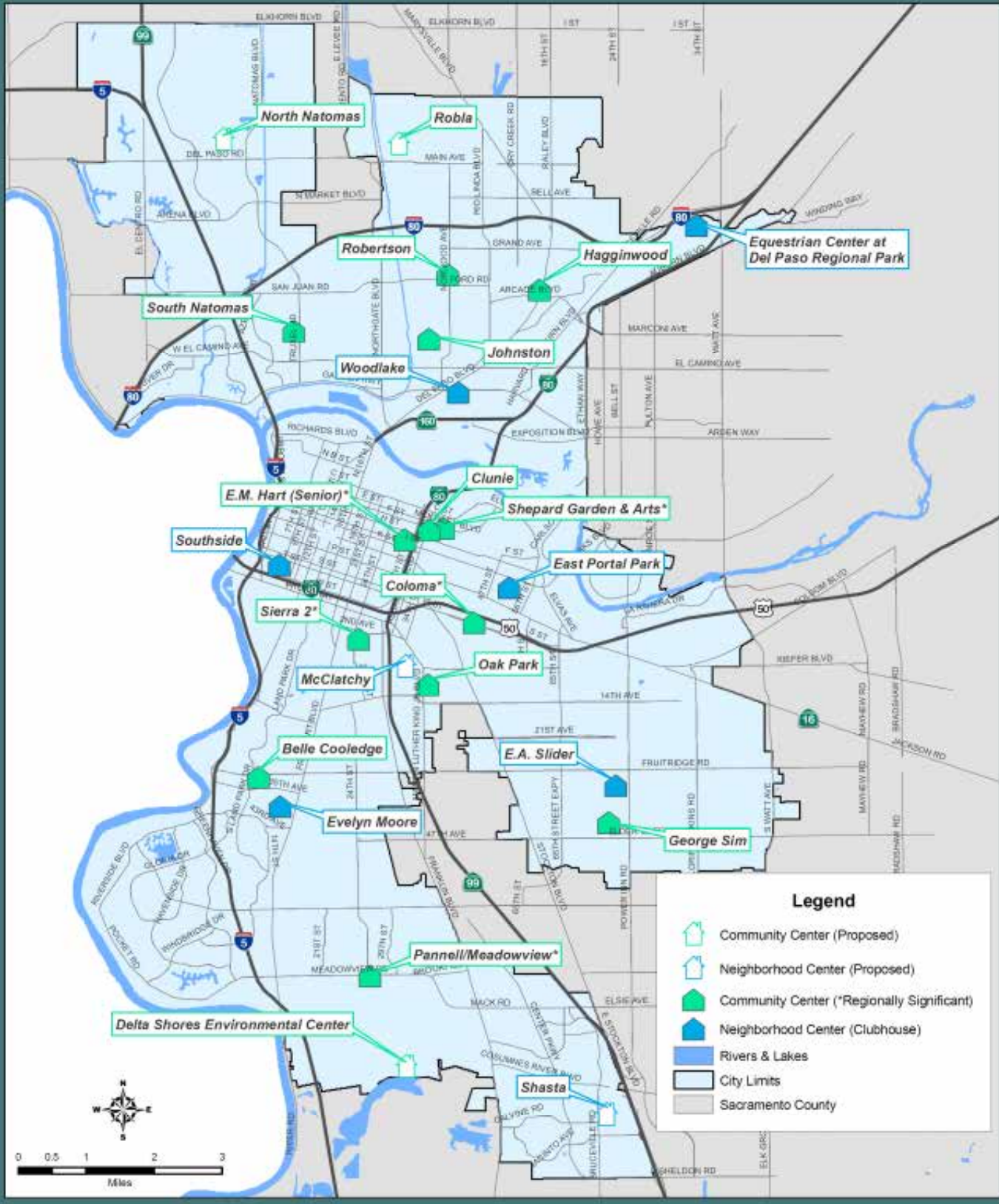


Table 11: PARK MAINTENANCE SERVICE LEVELS AND ANALYSIS

Core Services: Mowing; Automated Irrigation Programming; Irrigation Repair; and Clean Up and Inspection (e.g., restroom cleaning, waste pick up and removal, playground monitoring, inspection for hazards and vandalism, etc.)

Non-Core Services: General Landscape Maintenance (e.g., fertilization, turf renovation, athletic field preparation, etc.)

Level 6	Exceptional level of service. Maintenance at this level consistently exceeds an acceptable level of citizen satisfaction. Little or no litter found in parks; over 35,000 annual flowers planted every year; parks are continually edged and mowed; flower beds and planting areas are weed free; turf and sports fields are lush and green due to the frequency of renovations and horticultural practices; safety issues like graffiti and vandalism are remediated the same day they are discovered.
Level 5	Very high level of service. Maintenance at this level frequently exceeds an acceptable level of citizen satisfaction. Parks are consistently clean, mowed, and edged; flowers are planted seasonally in Community and Regional Parks; turf is maintained consistently throughout the year so that brown spots, weeds, wet areas are greatly reduced; staff is more visible in parks and readily accessible to provide customer service to the park patrons; safety issues like vandalism and graffiti have little impact on the public.
Level 4	Higher level of service. Maintenance at this level sometimes exceeds an acceptable level of citizen satisfaction. Park conditions are improved due to the increase of frequency core tasks; trash and litter are picked up with greater frequency; flowers are more regularly planted in Regional Parks; mowing, edging, and other detail-oriented core tasks are performed with greater frequency and improve overall park appearance.
Level 3	Current levels of maintenance and service (baseline). Maintenance at this level is the lowest acceptable level of citizen satisfaction. Core tasks are regularly completed; litter can be found in the parks, but is regularly picked up; restrooms are serviced daily; turf is in generally good condition, but there are some seasonal issues with brown spots and tall grass; graffiti and vandalism is remediated within 24 hours; there is little or no flower planting; weeds in shrub beds occur from time to time; customer complaints are minimal.
Level 2	Lower level of maintenance. Maintenance at this level is below an acceptable level of citizen satisfaction. Core tasks are completed, but with less frequency; nuisance items such as weeds, litter, tall grass, and dirty restrooms are more common; turf conditions are in decline with brown spots and tall grass more prevalent; there is a regular decline of park infrastructure and playing fields which leads to safety and liability issues as well as increased customer complaints.
Level 1	Lowest level of maintenance. Maintenance at this level is consistent with how undeveloped park sites are currently maintained. The condition of parks is unacceptable to the public. Irrigation is turned off; grass dies; playgrounds, park amenities, and athletic fields are in steep decline and need to be closed to the public due to safety concerns and liabilities. Customer complaints severely increase and maintenance is performed in response to customer complaints and prioritized by safety concerns.

(Continued on next page)

(Table 11 continued)

Core Services	Tasks	Level 6	Level 5	Level 4	Level 3 (Current)	Level 2	Level 1
Mowing							
	Mowing	Every 4 days	Every 5 days	W	Every 8 days	Every 10 days	Flail 2-3x/year
	Edging (mechanical)	W	W	W	2x/year	SP	SRO
	Chemical Spray	5x/year	4x/year	3x/year	2x/year	1x/year	SRO
	Hand Mowing	Every 4 days	Every 5 days	W	Every 8 days	Every 10 days	2-3x/year
	Weed Eating	2x/month	Every 3 weeks	M	Every 1.5 months	Every 3 months	SRO
Irrigation							
	Irrigation Programming	2x/week	2x/week	W	W	Every 2 weeks	SRO
	Irrigation Repair	D	2x/week	W	W	M	SRO
Clean-Up and Inspection							
	Policing	2x/day	D	D	6.5 days/week	4 days/week	SRO
	Restrooms	2x/day	D	D	6.5 days/week	4 days/week	CLOSED
	Hazards and Vandalism	D	D	D	6.5 days/week	4 days/week	SRO
	Park Amenities	D	D	D	6.5 days/week	4 days/week	SRO
	Playgrounds and Tor Lots	D	D	D	6.5 days/week	4 days/week	CLOSED
	Picnic Areas	2x/day	D	D	6.5 days/week	4 days/week	SRO
	Tennis Courts	D	D	D	SP	SRO	SRO
	Hard Surface Areas	D	D	D	SP	SRO	SRO
Waste Pick-Up and Removal							
	Waste Pick-up and Removal	2x/day	D	D	6.5 days/week	4 days/week	SRO
Non-Core Services							
Landscape Maintenance (Seasonal)							
	Fertilization	2x/year	1x/year	SP	SP	SRO	SRO
	Renovation (major)	1x/year	Every 2 years	SP	SP	SRO	SRO
	Renovation (minor)	2x/year	1x/year	SP	SP	SRO	SRO
	Aerification	2x/year	2x/year	SP	SP	SRO	SRO
	Shrub Bed Maintenance	4x/year	2x/year	SP	SP	SRO	SRO
	Ground Cover Maintenance	2x/year	1x/year	SP	SP	SRO	SRO
	Tree Pruning and Staking	M	6x/year	3x/year	1x/year	SRO	SRO
	Ball Diamonds (seasonal)	D	D	D	N/A	SRO	SRO
	Other Athletic Fields	D	D	D	SP	SRO	SRO
	Leaf Removal (seasonal)	2x/day	10x/week	D	5 days/week	2x/week	SRO
	Undeveloped Park Area Maintenance	5-6x/year	3x/year	2x/year	1x/year	SRO	SRO

Key: D=Daily; W=Weekly; M=Monthly; SP=Special Project (per available funding); SRO=Safety Response Only

(Continued on next page)

(Table 11 continued)

NEEDS ANALYSIS		
PARK MAINTENANCE	Gaps in Meeting Service Level Goals (*) <i>(Systemwide deficiencies)</i>	Strategies to Specifically Address Gaps in Service <i>(Apply to all service gaps)</i>
Core Services		
Mowing	Done on 8-day rotation instead of on 7-day rotation resulting in taller turf and less-than-favorable field conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aggressively pursue non-General Fund resources 2. Increase outsourced maintenance tasks 3. Develop special districts to finance park maintenance operations 4. Increase efficiencies where possible 5. Expand partnerships with non-profit, community and volunteer groups
Irrigation Repair	Done as special, "worst first" project instead of as part of preventive maintenance program resulting in seasonal brown spots in the turf	
Clean-Up and Inspection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Restroom servicing, waste pick-up and disposal, tot lot inspections, picnic area clean-up, etc. done 6 days a week instead of 7 resulting in increased litter on the ground, dirty restrooms, more time between tot lot equipment repairs, etc. 2) Tennis and other hard courts serviced on "worst first" basis instead of as part of a regular preventive maintenance program resulting in more courts in disrepair and less-than-ideal playing conditions 	
Non-Core Services (Seasonal)	General landscape maintenance duties (fertilization, athletic field renovations, aeration, etc.) are discontinued and not done as part of regular preventive maintenance program resulting in poor turf health, seasonal brown spots, less-than-favorable field conditions, and weeds in shrub beds	

(*) Service Level gap is the difference between Maintenance Service Levels 3 and 4

Table 12: SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM PUBLIC SURVEYS

Scientific Resident Telephone Survey (Conducted September 2006)

Administration

- 403 completed interviews: ½ higher propensity voters; ½ community-at-large.
- Findings can be generalized to both citywide resident population and higher propensity voters.
- Opinion Leaders identified and their responses identified to compare core values and the collective opinions/attitudes of opinion leaders with those in the mainstream.
- Survey incorporated measures of both customer satisfaction and customer loyalty.
- Survey repeated several key questions from a Scientific Resident Telephone Survey conducted in September 2003 to ascertain community trends and patterns related to parks and recreation.

Key Findings

- Parks & Recreation Services continue to be a highly valued public resource.
- Residents agree that parks and recreation facilities should play a role in maintaining healthy lifestyles, and the Department should develop programs to prevent obesity.
- Satisfaction with public parks and the City's urban forest continues to be high.
- Grades for the physical condition of parks and recreation facilities are declining.
- Residents would prefer the City expand and improve existing parks and recreation facilities rather than purchase land and develop new facilities.
- The City should continue to open Community Centers even if it means increasing user fees.
- User fees should be increased as opposed to reducing services as costs increase over time.
- Usage of parks and recreation facilities continues to be strong.
- Residents prefer passive, rather than active, recreation facilities.
- Residents have a growing concern about security and public safety in the parks and recreation system.
- Maintaining a large tree canopy is important; there is a willingness to pay more for increased urban forest services.

A complete report on findings from this survey is located at: www.cityofsacramento.org/parksandrecreation/publications.htm.

See also *Appendix E*.

Park User Survey (Conducted October 2002 - August 2003)

Total respondents: 256 (75% online submittals; 25% field visits)

Methodology: Online and field administration; non-random sampling

Questions Asked

- City park most recently visited
- Frequency of use
- Satisfaction with condition
- Park needs: adequacy of lights, fields, and restrooms
- Priority of possible facilities

Key Findings

- 89% Use parks once/twice monthly and more
- 79% Very or somewhat satisfied with condition of the parks visited
- 67% Not enough lighted sports fields for youth
- 58% More park restrooms needed

Priorities

- | | | |
|---------|-----|--------------------|
| Highest | 42% | Skateboard Parks |
| Medium | 30% | Bike/Jogging Paths |
| Lowest | 43% | Community Gardens |
| | 54% | Tennis Courts |

A complete report on findings from this survey is located at:

www.cityofsacramento.org/parksandrecreation/masterplan/pdf/park-user-survey-final.pdf. See also *Appendix E*.

**Table 13: INCORPORATED CITY POPULATION ESTIMATES
BY COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA**

(see also Map 7)

Area	2005	2008	2010	% Change
1: Central City	48,613	59,164	66,198	36%
2: Land Park	38,245	38,395	38,496	1%
3: Pocket	49,875	49,524	49,289	-1%
4: South Area	75,788	78,140	79,707	5%
5: Fruitridge/Broadway	59,358	60,420	61,128	3%
6: East Sacramento	37,600	37,897	38,093	1%
7: Arden-Arcade	15,310	15,829	16,179	6%
8: North Sacramento	47,648	48,443	48,971	3%
9: South Natomas	39,905	40,064	40,171	1%
10: North Natomas	34,408	40,741	44,963	31%
Totals	446,750	468,617	483,195	8%

Source: General Plan Update Growth Allocations per CPA (2005-2030)

Notes:

1. 2008 Population Estimates based on average of 2005 actuals; 2010 projections based on % change from 2005-2010.
2. Percent change from 2005-2010.

**Table 14: INCORPORATED CITY POPULATION ESTIMATES
BY AGE GROUP**

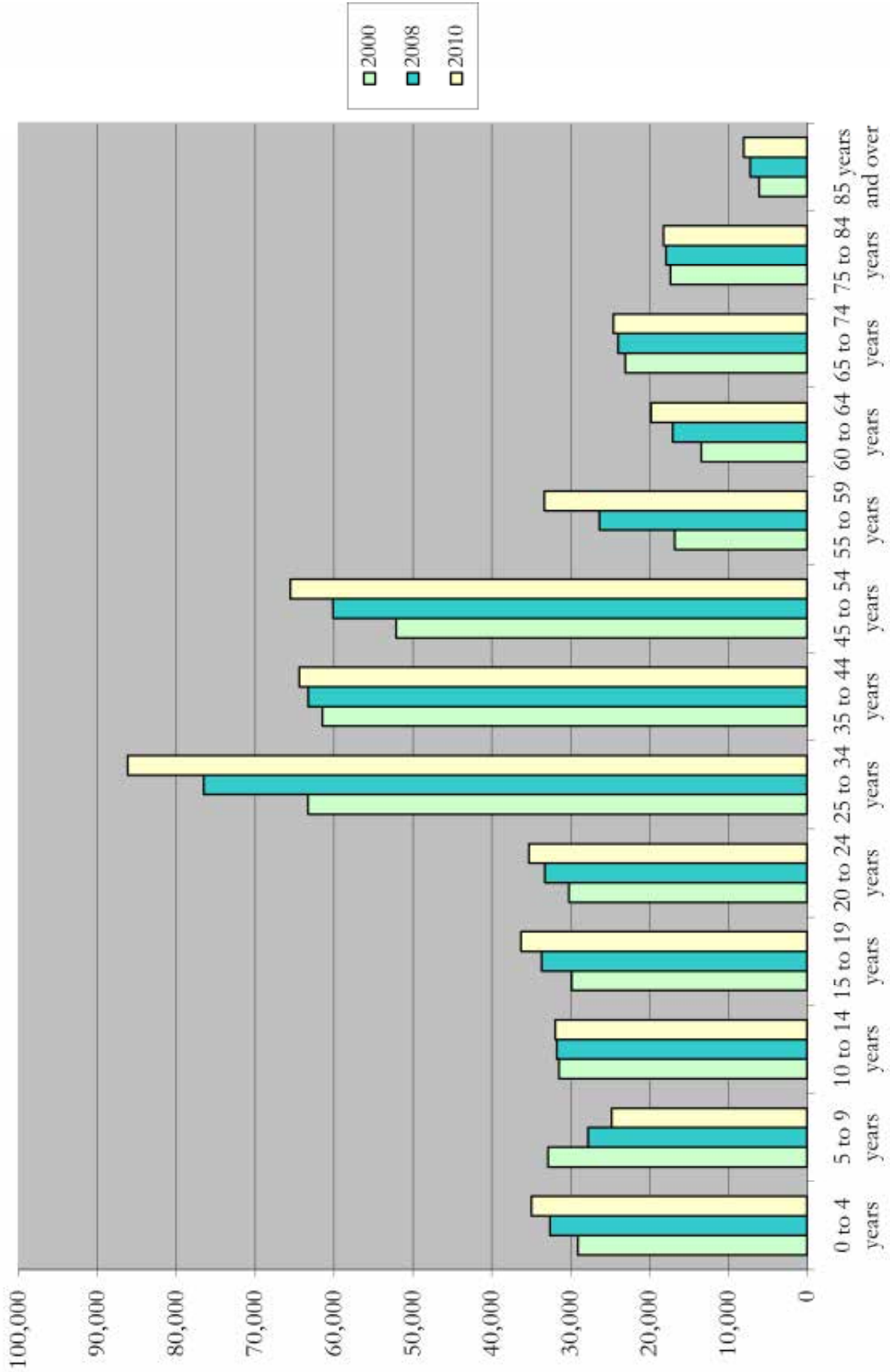
(see also Figure 5)

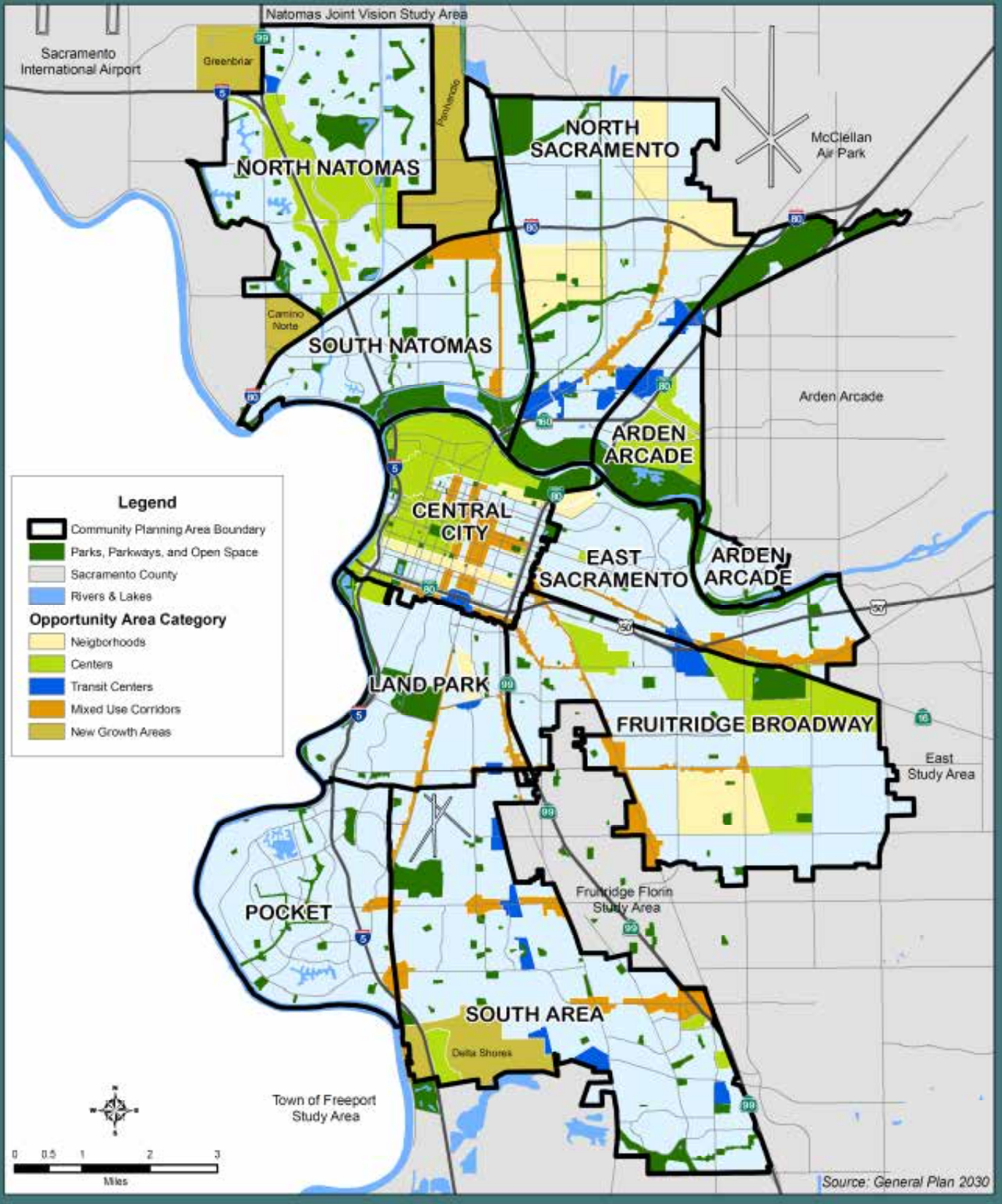
Age Groups	2000	2007	2010	% Increase
0 to 4 years	29,066	32,602	34,949	20%
5 to 9 years	32,864	27,777	24,777	-25%
10 to 14 years	31,465	31,752	31,943	2%
15 to 19 years	29,863	33,655	36,280	21%
20 to 24 years	30,195	33,268	35,264	17%
25 to 34 years	63,321	76,524	86,166	36%
35 to 44 years	61,483	63,267	64,405	5%
45 to 54 years	52,118	60,118	65,529	26%
55 to 59 years	16,783	26,344	35,354	111%
60 to 64 years	13,417	17,030	19,789	47%
65 to 74 years	23,052	23,977	24,552	7%
75 to 84 years	17,312	17,884	18,206	5%
85 years and over	6,079	7,206	8,027	32%
<i>Margin of Error</i>			<i>(2,046)</i>	<i>(1%)</i>
Totals	407,018	451,404	483,195	19%

Source 2007: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey (2007 data, most recent estimates available)

Source 2010: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey (average percent increase 2000-2007 used to project 2010 estimates)

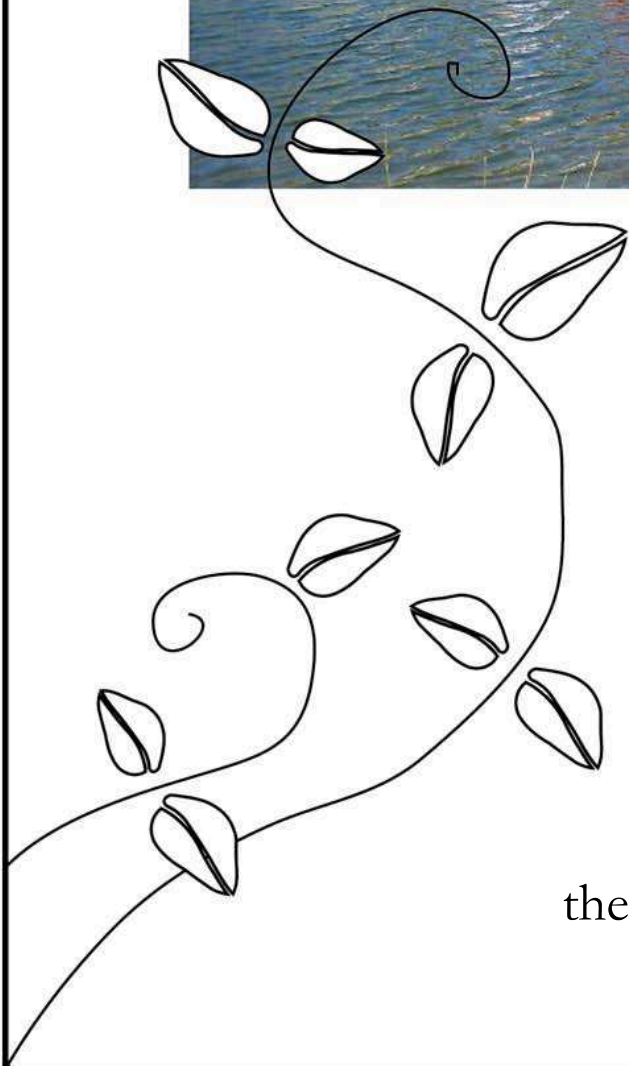
Figure 5 : Incorporated City Population Estimates by Age Group, 2000-2010







Camp Sacramento



policy

“Forget not that the earth
delights to feel your bare feet and
the winds long to play with your hair.”

~Khalil Gibran

POLICY

Policy: Statements that guide decisions, indicating a commitment to a particular course of action that implements organizational goals and values.

The following policies are not listed in priority order, either within a heading or overall, however the Department's number one priority is safety. The policy statements are also complemented by legal mandates or general administrative policy. The Department is subject to formal direction of the Sacramento City Charter, City Ordinance, City Council (by Minute Order or Resolution) or City Administration, or a higher authority, such as the State of California or U.S. government. See *Appendix C* for a complete listing of such complementary and additional mandates, policies, and procedures governing Departmental operations and decision-making.

The *Implementation Chapter* of this Master Plan provides information on the actions planned to implement organizational goals, values, and policies. Definitions of key terms used in the policy statements below may be found in *Appendix H*. *New or significantly revised policies in the 2009 Master Plan Technical Update are shown in italics.*

The preamble to each Policy Statement is: **“The City of Sacramento will...”**

1.0 Community Engagement and Outreach

- 1.1 Provide a variety of venues and activities for the public to build a sense of community and ownership for its social and physical quality of life.
- 1.2 Employ innovative methods to reach and involve individuals and groups across all segments of the community.
- 1.3 Gauge the park and recreation users' satisfaction with services and identify recreation trends and issues for the planning and management of services and facilities.
- 1.4 Promote participation by individuals as members of formal and informal advisory groups for parks and recreation services.
- 1.5 Provide opportunities for public input into the Department's decision-making processes.
- 1.6 Use volunteers to the maximum extent possible.
- 1.7 *Coordinate efforts with other public agencies and community based organizations to increase public awareness, interpretive opportunities, and community stewardship of open space and its natural resource values.*
- 1.8 *Provide opportunities to enhance and encourage community stewardship of the City's green infrastructure through programs such as community gardens, volunteer activities, “Eyes on the Park,” and youth employment.*
- 1.9 *Continue to emphasize the value of community gardens in providing recreation, community building, productive landscape, sustainability, and educational opportunities.*
- 1.10 *Take an active role in identifying emerging issues related to the Department's mission.*

2.0 Customer Service

- 2.1 Strive to provide excellent customer service.
- 2.2 Continue training and feedback for all Department employees to provide excellent customer service.
- 2.3 Seek regular feedback from internal and external customers and adjust operations in response.
- 2.4 Build long-term customer loyalty and relationships; reassess them regularly to ensure continued customer satisfaction.

- 2.5 *Apply consistent, clear, and customer-friendly facility reservation, fee and use systems, policies, and procedures.*
- 2.6 *Promote the availability of the City multi-lingual services and Sac City 311 (single point of contact for City of Sacramento government services) for the public.*

3.0 Economic Vitality

- 3.1 Plan, develop, and provide parks, recreational facilities, and special events as destination attractions to promote tourism and public use.
- 3.2 Provide venues and opportunities in support of Sacramento's arts, music, and culture.
- 3.3 Continue to serve an employer providing positive career training and development opportunities for a diverse workforce.
- 3.4 Recognize the City's urban forest, rivers, creeks, and parkways as unique attractors for economic development and investment.
- 3.5 Encourage integration of park and recreational amenities into the design of commercial, infill, employment, redevelopment, and transit oriented development.
- 3.6 Improve park and recreation facilities and public access to attract private development and/or retain businesses.
- 3.7 Promote investment in the community parks and open space system by securing new and ongoing funding.
- 3.8 *Promote the economic benefits of the parks and recreation system.*

4.0 Facility Use and Management

- 4.1 Maximize space/facility utilization, while balancing revenue generation with community use, generally giving preference to City residents.
- 4.2 Protect and invest in the parks and recreation system's infrastructure (including all turf, landscaping, buildings, and other physical elements/improvements).
- 4.3 Manage undeveloped parklands and waterways in accordance with established regulatory mandates and management guidelines, while considering issues such as public access, maintenance levels and costs, revenue generation potential, and aesthetic enhancement of the community.

5.0 Financing and Resource Development

- 5.1 Develop financing strategies to meet Department Service Level Goals for capital, programming, staffing, operational, safety, acquisition, development, rehabilitation, and maintenance needs of parks, community facilities, recreational facilities, trails, parkways, and open space areas.
- 5.2 Establish and achieve at least baseline Service Level Goals for Department Core Services funded by the City General Fund; adjust Service Level Goals (baseline or higher) as the availability of General Fund support changes.
- 5.3 Pursue grants, donations, and sponsorships from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors.
- 5.4 Partner with nonprofit organizations and community volunteers to secure funds in support of Department services.
- 5.5 Continue to establish "endowment" funds to enhance Department services.
- 5.6 Partner with school districts and other local and regional agencies to maximize funding opportunities.
- 5.7 Include public and private enterprise opportunities in existing and future community centers and park facilities to enhance public services.

- 5.8 Ensure that comprehensive, long term financing plans for development and maintenance of new and rehabilitated facilities accompany plans for development.
- 5.9 Base budget priorities on timely issues, needs, the Master Plan, and/or the Parks and Recreation Programming Guide (PRPG).
- 5.10 *Secure easily accessible funding for property acquisitions to respond quickly to opportunities.*
- 5.11 *Coordinate with private developers to establish a funding mechanism to ensure funding for the higher costs and service levels associated with Small Public Places for land acquisition, design, construction, on-going maintenance, security, and programming.*

6.0 Fiscal Management

- 6.1 Use available funding sources to address park improvements, acreage deficiencies, or future growth where opportunities for new land acquisition/dedication do not exist, in accordance with approved criteria and priorities established in the PRPG.
- 6.2 *Manage and make public a schedule of fees and charges in compliance with City policy and cost recovery ranges. (See also Sections 13.4 and 13.5 regarding additional program fee policy.)*
- 6.3 *Use a broad range of funding and economic development tools to ensure high quality development, maintenance, and programming of the City Parks and Recreation system.*
- 6.4 *Maintain sound cash handling systems and procedures throughout Department programs and services.*
- 6.5 *Proactively plan, monitor, and manage all fiscal resources while complying with authorized uses for each funding source (e.g., capital, operating, grants, etc.).*

7.0 Legislative Affairs

- 7.1 Actively participate in local, state, and federal legislative processes; support legislation favorable to meeting Department goals in coordination with the City Manager's office and City Council.

8.0 Maintenance (Parks)

- 8.1 Use Core and Non-Core Maintenance Service Levels to provide and sustain acceptable levels of maintenance. (See *Table 11, Assessment Chapter*.)
- 8.2 Assess the physical condition of all key City park and recreation system infrastructure elements.
- 8.3 Conserve water use in maintenance activities (i.e., turf management, irrigation design, and scheduling) while maintaining healthy turf, landscaping, and trees.
- 8.4 Utilize a computer-based and user friendly Work Management System for efficiency in workload management.
- 8.5 *Support the community gardens program which helps to promote healthy habits, nutrition education, and responsible stewardship of land resources.*
- 8.6 *Promote volunteer stewardship activities in the City's parks, trails, and nature areas.*
- 8.7 *Invest in well-maintained parks as they are vital to the City's environmental, social, and economic health.*
- 8.8 *Optimize, within City parks and open space areas, Urban Forest growth, protection, and stewardship consistent with the Sacramento Regional Greenprint objectives.*
- 8.9 *Utilize Integrated Pest Management (IPM) such as composting, natural mulching, and intelligent companion planting to minimize chemical use in controlling insects, plant diseases, weeds, and other pests.*

9.0 Marketing

- 9.1 Provide a full spectrum of marketing, public relations, positive media relations, graphic design, and advertising strategies.

- 9.2 Continue to promote the Department's identity and positive image in all publications and activities; maintain consistent and professional use of the Department logo as applied to letterhead, marketing materials, signage, promotional materials, and advertising.
- 9.3 Maximize utilization and effectiveness of user friendly and technology based applications of the Internet through the Department web site to attract and inform current and potential customers about Department services and facilities.
- 9.4 Articulate the benefits/value of the Department's services to citizens and businesses in promotional materials.
- 9.5 *Assure the Department's brand (logo/slogan) positioning passes five key tests to reflect who we are and what we represent: relevance, simplicity, differentiation, credibility, and defensibility.*

10.0 Natural Resources, Rivers, Creeks, Open Space, and Parkways

- 10.1 Enhance, restore, and protect existing natural resources including rivers, lakes/ponds, creeks, native vegetation, wildlife corridors, and sensitive habitats; ensure compatible park and recreation uses adjacent to natural resources.
- 10.2 Use traditional developed parks to serve as a transition between natural areas and urban development whenever possible.
- 10.3 Consider conversion of underutilized, existing park lands into passive recreation uses and nature areas.
- 10.4 Use universal interpretive signage to educate the public and promote awareness of City parks and open spaces natural resources.
- 10.5 Work with regional partners in the protection and preservation of natural resources, open space, prime farmland, and key wildlife habitat to ensure complementary standards and practices.
- 10.6 Develop and update training and maintenance standards for interpretation, protection, and management of natural resources.
- 10.7 Encourage recreational access to the region's water corridors and explore the concept of a water trail connecting the various corridors.
- 10.8 Participate in partnerships for the planning, protection, development, and enhancement of the American River, Sacramento River, and other water corridors and open space areas.
- 10.9 Consider the following when making acquisition decisions:
 - a) Proximity to existing open space, parks, wildlife preserves, or parkways;
 - b) Presence of natural drainages or associated habitat and other environmentally sensitive areas;
 - c) Integration into an existing or proposed trail/bikeway system;
 - d) Cultural or historic significance;
 - e) Scenic vistas;
 - f) Uniqueness of the site, natural integrity;
 - g) Access opportunities;
 - h) Potential for improving flood water storage and conveyance, improving ground water recharge, and restoring natural fluvial processes;
 - i) Passive recreation and educational potential;
 - j) Sustainability; and
 - k) Opportunity to acquire land where adopted Service Level Goals are not being met.
- 10.10 Collaborate with other agencies to implement a comprehensive regional system of open space.
- 10.11 *Provide positive recreational experiences and enjoyment of nature through the development, maintenance, patrol, and preservation of rivers, creeks, and natural resource areas.*

- 10.12 *Utilize environmentally friendly landscape practices, such as integrated pest management (IPM), to reduce the amount of pesticides and other pollutants in our local waterways.*
- 10.13 *Acquire land for additional public green space in underserved neighborhoods and infill development target areas.*
- 10.14 *Provide a network of natural classrooms for children to learn about the region's diverse ecosystems.*

11.0 Partnerships (Table 16, Policy Chapter)

- 11.1 Actively pursue and formalize partnership agreements with a broad range of public and private entities.
- 11.2 Form partnerships with agencies that are located adjacent to the City to better serve neighborhoods and communities split by jurisdictional boundaries.
- 11.3 Promote, in partnership with other agencies, provision of a complete continuum of human services for all residents, participating in a variety of roles for their delivery.
- 11.4 Ensure public access to school sites through formal agreements between the City and school districts.
- 11.5 Support development of integrated management approaches and plans for water corridors that meet multiple goals such as natural resource protection, sustainability, security, flood control, and maintenance.
- 11.6 Support the co-location of parks and recreation facilities with public and certain private facilities (e.g., schools, libraries, and detention basins).
- 11.7 *Continue strategic planning and partnerships growth to maintain recreation and human services program delivery and expand youth development principles.*

12.0 Planning, Design, and Development

Park Acreage Service Levels and Size (Table 18, Policy Chapter)

- 12.1 Achieve Park Acreage Service Level Goals to provide public recreational opportunities within a reasonable distance of all residences and work places as follows (See Tables 7 and 8, *Assessment Chapter*):
 - a) 5.0 acres per 1,000 population consisting of two park categories:
 - (1) Neighborhood Serving: 2.5 acres per 1,000 population with a service area guideline of ½ mile.
 - (2) Community Serving: 2.5 acres per 1,000 population with a service area guideline of three miles, portions of which may also serve neighborhood needs.
 - b) Citywide/Regionally Serving: 8.0 acres per 1,000 population, portions of which may also serve either neighborhood or community needs.
 - c) Linear Parks/Parkways and Trails/Bikeways: 0.5 linear miles/1,000 population of trails/bikeways implemented per adopted City Bikeway and Pedestrian Master Plans.
- 12.2 Recognize that the parks and recreation facilities of other public jurisdictions within and in proximity to the City which help to fulfill the park and recreation needs of the City residents.
- 12.3 Accept park land dedications or acquire neighborhood park sites less than 5.0 acres in size that meet specialized neighborhood needs, at the sole discretion of the City. (See also Small Public Places Section, 12.52-56.)
- 12.4 Engage school districts to establish a plan for surplus school site reuse that consider opportunities to provide parks and other community facilities.

Park, Recreation, and Community Facility Development (Figure 6, Policy Chapter)

- 12.5 Focus on acquisition of land in existing neighborhoods and infill target areas where there is a current and projected need for additional acreage occurs.

- 12.6 Identify through the City's long range planning efforts for Community, Specific, and General Plans; policies, requirements, and potential park and community facility sites in order to meet Service Level Goals for parks, recreation, and community facilities. Final size, siting, and development of individual sites will be determined through the development review or acquisition process.
- 12.7 Develop parks and recreation facilities according to the City of Sacramento's Park Design and Development Standards.
- 12.8 Encourage developers to enter into credit and reimbursement (turnkey) agreements to design and build parks.
- 12.9 Take an active role in ensuring sufficient parks, open space, parkways, and trails by participation in the land use planning and development processes of the City and other agencies.
- 12.10 Through the development conditioning process, encourage provision of private open space and recreation facilities in high density residential projects, mixed use projects, and employment centers in the vicinity of transit corridors to meet a portion of the open space and recreational needs of residents, employees, and visitors that will be generated by that development.
- 12.11 Develop parks, trails, and other recreational amenities in a manner that is consistent with flood protection goals.
- 12.12 *Develop facilities in coordination with other agencies to contribute to a comprehensive community development plan consistent with the adopted Community Plans.*
- 12.13 *Provide City facility space for public serving non-profits at the City's discretion.*
- 12.14 *Ensure that public parkland converted to non-recreational uses is replaced to serve the same community, consistent with California's Public Park Preservation Act of 1971.*
- 12.15 *Foster public awareness of and ensure historic and cultural resources within the City's parks and recreational facilities are identified, protected, preserved, and rehabilitated consistent with the City's overall preservation objectives.*
- 12.16 *Strive to build a sense of place by protecting important environmental and cultural features as well as educating the public on the unique ecological qualities of the region.*

Siting

- 12.17 Site regional parks, community parks, and community centers where they are accessible by public transportation.
- 12.18 Site parks, when geographically feasible, adjacent to compatible use areas such as greenbelts, multi-modal trail corridors, schools, other public and nonprofit facilities (e.g., libraries or police or fire stations), detention basins, and natural waterways to facilitate efficient land use, cost sharing, and customer access.
- 12.19 Site parks in areas with the highest concentration of residential units unless the highest density area is adequately served by private recreation facilities.
- 12.20 Recognize the effects of natural or manmade barriers (e.g., rivers, major thoroughfares, railway lines, etc.) in achieving Service Level Goals and determining needs; site and design parks to minimize the obstacles to access that these barriers may present.
- 12.21 Identify land for other public facilities in addition to that provided for parks to ensure acreage dedicated for public park/recreation uses fully meets City park acreage Service Level Goals.
- 12.22 Promote walkability within neighborhoods and business districts through the siting of parks and recreation facilities and other activity centers.
- 12.23 Locate parks adjacent to historic, cultural, and archeological sites in consultation with the City Historic Preservation Office.

- 12.24 *Site different types of parks as follows:*
- a) *Small Public Places: where easily accessible and visible on a case-by-case basis according to park purpose and type;*
 - b) *Neighborhood Parks: on secondary streets within a residential area;*
 - c) *Community Parks: on primary collector streets;*
 - d) *Regional Parks: on or adjacent to major transportation corridors and public transportation;*
 - e) *Parkways: corridors for pedestrian and bicyclists, linking residential areas to schools, parks, and trail systems; and*
 - f) *Open Space: within and between urban growth areas.*
- 12.25 *Site parks adjacent to rivers and creeks to provide a buffer to natural resources and access to public waterways in coordination with the appropriate flood control agencies.*
- 12.26 *Consider acquiring or using surplus, vacant, or underutilized parcels for public recreation use.*
- 12.27 *Locate parks equitably to all parts of the City in accordance with the Service Level Goals.*
- 12.28 *Recognize mutual advantages in developing parks and drainage facilities together as joint use projects whenever possible.*

Design

- 12.29 Design and develop safe, sustainable, and useable parks and facilities in accordance with the City Park and Recreation Facility Design and Development Standards, Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Standards (CPTED), emerging recreation activities (trends), and in accordance with an identified purpose.
- 12.30 Develop and implement “sustainable design” policies and standards for the planting and care of trees, turf, and other vegetation for the reduction of water and energy use (e.g., river-friendly landscape guidelines).
- 12.31 Ensure plant selections and management practices are appropriate for the proposed park or open space types, site conditions, water conservation, and maintenance considerations.
- 12.32 Promote individual character in park design.
- 12.33 Identify sites, facilities, structures, or landscapes of historic, cultural, or environmental significance which may influence site design.
- 12.34 Provide for both active and passive recreation uses in park design for all ages.
- 12.35 Emphasize opportunities where passive uses are provided, for walking, picnicking, and environmental education as current high priorities to City residents.
- 12.36 Expose park users to public art elements at parks or recreation facilities in accordance with the Art in Public Places Ordinance (Sacramento City Code 2.84.100).
- 12.37 Consider programming, safety, public health, accessibility, maintenance, adjacent uses, parking, equipment, and staffing needs in the design of all new or renovated parks and recreation facilities.
- 12.38 Design parks and recreation facilities to reduce vandalism, crime, and graffiti, as well as for ease of repair and maintenance.
- 12.39 Set park dedication or impact fee funding levels to enable development of “primary” park design elements which, in total, provide a complete park experience for all ages and activities in each park category. (See *Table 22, Implementation Chapter.*)
- 12.40 Plan for public restrooms in all community and regional parks and only in high use neighborhood parks in accordance with the Park Design and Development Standards.
- 12.41 *Design parks and recreation facilities to recognize differences in surrounding land uses and occupants to reflect and honor the local ecosystem, cultures, history, and diversity as well as enhance community livability.*
- 12.42 *Design and develop facilities (e.g., multi-field complexes) for a variety of organized sports.*
- 12.43 *Design “youth friendly” facilities that address both their physical and social needs.*
- 12.44 *Redesign parks and recreation facilities for reuse as interests and community needs change.*

Site Specific Master Planning

- 12.45 Design master plans for community and regional parks, emphasizing the needs of the entire service area and potential users while acknowledging the potential interests/concerns of immediate residents.
- 12.46 Design regional parks to include destination attractions and amenities that will attract/retain business, and which generate funds for their ongoing maintenance.
- 12.47 Encourage the establishment of adequate building setbacks from rivers and creeks, increasing them where possible to protect natural resources and increase public access for active and passive recreation.
- 12.48 Recognize the need for Specific Plans for parks and recreation needs for areas with natural/physical barriers within a planning area.
- 12.49 Comply with the City of Sacramento Facility Naming Policy and Procedures, Resolution # 2008-112.
- 12.50 Ensure community participation in developing individual park site master plans as a catalyst for creating neighborhood empowerment and a deeper sense of commitment (Table 20, Policy Chapter).

Small Public Places (Table 19, Policy Chapter)

- 12.51 Target Areas: Apply Small Public Places Policies citywide on a case-by-case basis, primarily in infill areas, transit oriented development, and park deficient neighborhoods with no large undeveloped parcels. Where larger plots of land are proposed for development, larger parks shall be sought to take advantage of the economy of scale in development and ongoing maintenance costs, and to provide a variety of park sizes (and amenities) within the City's park system.
- 12.52 Park Purpose: Determine the purpose of each Small Public Place prior to deciding its location, size, configuration or design. Examples of park purpose include:
- Exercise: Tot lots and play parks.
 - Education: Interpretive park, demonstration garden, sculpture garden.
 - Reconnection or Socializing: Any gathering spot.
 - Relaxation: Seating plazas, sunning parks
 - Special Use Venue: Markets, fairs, entertainment (music, art, plays, etc.)
 - History or Cultural Heritage: Memorial parks (Police, Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard proposal), heritage parks.
- 12.53 Size: Recognize Small Public Places are neighborhood parks that are smaller than five acres in size. Minimum size guidelines vary by park type and are outlined in Table 19. Exceptions to the size guidelines shall be subject to the Department's approval on a case-by-case basis; staff shall consider the park's intended purpose in making a determination.
- 12.54 Meeting Park Need with Small Public Places: Continue to provide a total of five acres per 1,000 population of park land; 2.5 acres in neighborhood parks and 2.5 acres in community parks. Meeting the City's Quimby obligation is typically fulfilled through on-site land dedication, and/or payment of an in-lieu fee, in accordance with Sacramento City Code Chapter 16.64.
- On-Site Park Acreage Requirement: Private residential development projects shall provide a minimum of 2.5 acres / 1,000 population of park land through on-site land dedication within the project area.
 - Range of Sizes: The City will determine and provide the appropriate mix of various-sized neighborhood parks (less than 10 acres) and community parks (10 to 60 acres) to meet the needs of the residents within the development project area.
- 12.55 Siting: Locate Small Public Place as follows:
- Where easily accessible and visible to the public;
 - With consideration to safety and security (providing "eyes on" the park);
 - At a strategic location for maximum benefit to the general public and the neighborhood;
 - In consideration to the park's purpose; and

e) *In areas owned or otherwise controlled in perpetuity by the City of Sacramento. The location of Small Public Places will play an important role in the program. Each Small Public Place shall meet certain siting requirements in order to be both easily recognizable by the public and open to the public "eyes" in order to be visible to passers-by and foster a sense of safety by its users.*

Systemwide Planning

- 12.56 Conduct studies periodically to identify new and emerging trends in recreation facility planning, including evaluation of changes to existing space for better utilization; take into account user and neighborhood needs.
- 12.57 Conduct ongoing demand/deficiency analysis and planning by neighborhoods or other sub-regions within Community Planning Areas, reflected in part in the development and implementation of the PRPG.
- 12.58 *Ensure parks and recreational facility development keeps pace with development and growth in the City.*
- 12.59 *Encourage and support private and community based organizations' development of recreation facilities that complement the City's public recreational system.*

13.0 Recreation and Community Services

- 13.1 Deliver a broad range of recreation and human services programs, special events, and educational opportunities at the community or neighborhood level that reflect the unique interests, needs, diversity, history, cultural background, and socioeconomic makeup of the City of Sacramento and promote health and wellness, fun, lifelong learning, skill development, personal enrichment, and positive relationships.
- 13.2 Structure and organize all programs and activities consistent with the basic elements of the Human Growth and Development Model. (See also *Preface*.)
- 13.3 Offer to the residents of the City a baseline level of services funded primarily through the City's General Fund as follows:
 - a) Operation and maintenance of recreational and community facilities which provide universal access;
 - b) Broad and general programs, activities, and events to enhance leisure time developed to meet the identified needs of neighborhood and community residents; and
 - c) Professional recreational consultation and assistance to groups to support, expand, and maximize services that can be provided to residents.
- 13.4 Acknowledge that minor fees may be charged for baseline level services to assist and control, to promote respect for the program, or as a means to provide expendable personal items for the program participants. (These fees are not meant to serve as a revenue recovery method for the actual delivery of the program to neighborhood or community residents.)
- 13.5 Offer a variety of enhanced fee-based services, above the baseline, that require cost recovery and self-sufficiency. These services include programs which:
 - a) Use consumable or personalized materials and supplies;
 - b) Require a facility with high capital, operation, or maintenance costs;
 - c) Require specialized instruction, materials, or equipment; or
 - d) Offer specialized leadership and/or a high participant/leadership ratio.
- 13.6 Provide services outside the City (i.e., 4th R, START, and Access Leisure) when there are limited or no similar services available, based on the following considerations:
 - a) When programs need a larger population base in order to benefit Sacramento residents;
 - b) There is significant cost effectiveness to a broader operation;
 - c) The City has unique leadership and/or organizational ability to provide the programs;
 - d) There is no direct City General Fund impact; and/or
 - e) The services do not detract from the provision of services in the City.

- 13.7 Recognize and use existing community resources to address shortages in programs and services whenever possible.
- 13.8 Develop new programs only when gaps or needs exist and resources can be found to support them.
- 13.9 Focus program organization and delivery at the community or neighborhood level to reflect unique interests, needs, cultural background, and socioeconomic makeup.
- 13.10 Provide support to community, citywide, and regional special events that enhance the City of Sacramento experience and promote community engagement.
- 13.11 Provide services to external applicants of organized special event activities, formations, parades, processions, or assemblies that utilize public property or travel upon any public right-of-way in the City.
- 13.12 *Provide recreation and human services programs through various mechanisms including direct programming, partnerships, and collaborations as well as through the use of City facilities, consultation, and training.*
- 13.13 *Utilize alternate service delivery options via partnerships with community based organizations, volunteers, employment programs, and by outsourcing to enhance Service Levels provided by City staff.*
- 13.14 *Educate the public about how they may achieve health and wellness and provide or collaborate with multidisciplinary health partners in developing facilities and programs that support improved physical activity, health, and well-being.*
- 13.15 *Provide programs that accommodate direct exposure to nature for children and adults alike, as a means of promoting healthy childhood development, and contribute to physical and emotional health.*
- 13.16 *Develop and provide programs, services and activities that meet the unique needs of priority populations including children, teens, older adults, and persons with disabilities; these services will be provided in an integrated fashion.*
- 13.17 *Develop and provide programs that meet the unique recreation participation patterns and preferences of various ethnic and cultural groups.*
- 13.18 *Regularly assess recreation and human services program delivery systems and recreational facilities to ensure they reflect current interest, are easily accessible and safe, and are used to the greatest extent possible.*
- 13.19 *Equitably distribute public recreation facility and program resources among the genders to ensure the athletic interest and abilities of both genders are accommodated.*
- 13.20 *Facilitate an extensive environmental education program geared towards the youth in our community with an emphasis on water quality protection and sustainability.*
- 13.21 *Develop programs that assist families with understanding the importance of healthy nutrition and physical activity as it impacts their personal health and well-being.*
- 13.22 *Charge rates for facilities and programs which will enable access for all segments of the population.*
- 13.23 *Improve programs and parks and recreation facilities in areas where the City parks are underutilized.*
- 13.24 *Recognize that the creation and/or enhancement of parks and open space are a vital component in the effort to combat and reduce obesity, in the health of children and adults alike.*

14.0 Regional System *(Map 4, Assessment Chapter)*

- 14.1 Recognize Sacramento's regional role, develop, and implement an expanded vision and plan for a system of parks, recreation facilities, and programming, including "signature" destination attractions or facilities, e.g., large parks, unique venues, public art, special events, parkways, river/creek corridors, trails/bikeways, and open space areas.
- 14.2 Pursue dedicated and consistent funding for regionally serving parks and amenities, including regional parks, open space, and parkways.
- 14.3 Establish formal partnerships throughout the region to promote shared programming, maintenance, and operations, as well as facility development and park acquisition.
- 14.4 Actively seek opportunities for entrepreneurial partnerships in the development and operation of regional facilities.

- 14.5 Work with other agencies and entities to promote Sacramento as a regional destination for recreation and tourism.

15.0 Safety and Access

- 15.1 Ensure both physical and psychological safety in design, management, and use of all Department facilities and programs, considering safety the highest priority for our users, employees, and volunteers.
- 15.2 Monitor safety in all aspects of work, and take immediate and appropriate action to protect people and property through the combined efforts of City staff and volunteers.
- 15.3 Provide for inclusion, reasonable accommodation, and respectfulness in employment, at facilities, in programs, at public meetings, and in information dissemination.
- 15.4 Strive to exceed ADA standards for physical access to all park and recreation areas and facilities.
- 15.5 Promote public transportation and bicycle and pedestrian routes connecting major park sites and recreation facilities to other public facilities throughout the region.
- 15.6 Provide a single point of contact for safety and access issues in parks.
- 15.7 Achieve a baseline minimum of four Park Safety Rangers on duty during normal hours of operation (7 a.m. – 10 p.m.), seven days per week.
- 15.8 Promote public education and engagement of the public in ensuring the safety of parks and recreation facilities.

16.0 Sustainability

- 16.1 Apply environmental sustainability principles to all facility designs and department operations.
- 16.2 *Implement the adopted Department Sustainability Plan to address workplace practices at a Department, Division, and individual level.*
- 16.3 *Develop “sustainable design” policies and standards for the planting and care of trees, grasses, turf, and other vegetation to reduce water and energy use.*
- 16.4 *Protect, restore, and recognize the intrinsic value of biodiversity and natural ecosystems.*
- 16.5 *Educate and train the public on what sustainability means and how they can help support it in parks and recreational facilities.*

17.0 Technology

- 17.1 Invest in information technology infrastructure to improve reliability and quality of information systems as well as to enhance workflow management and customer service.
- 17.2 Give staff the tools, training, and support to leverage technology in serving the public.
- 17.3 Provide user-friendly, technology-based access to information about Department services and facilities.

18.0 Trails, Bikeways, and Bridges

- 18.1 Coordinate with the respective City Departments when planning, constructing, and maintaining the City’s public off street trails and bikeways.
- 18.2 Condition all new development entitlements with off-street trails as allowed by the City/County Bikeway Master Plan and other City adopted plans.
- 18.3 Encourage multi-modal circulation through construction and improvement of multi-use and bicycle trails for recreational, commuting, and sustainability purposes.
- 18.4 Connect community and regional parks and trails to the City multi-use trail and bikeway network whenever possible.

- 18.5 Consider the City's levee system, retired railroad right-of-ways, freeway buffers, and other linear land masses for trail alignment when they provide important connections to other trail or transportation systems or to destination points.
- 18.6 Ensure trails on levees are consistent with flood protection goals.
- 18.7 *Construct all new off-street bicycle trails to a standard consistent with the applicable provisions of the adopted City/County Bikeway Master Plan maintained by the Department of Transportation.*

19.0 Workforce

- 19.1 Recruit, hire, train, develop, recognize, competitively compensate, and retain a diverse and high quality workforce.
- 19.2 Assign a variety of work duties to provide experience to promote individual growth, share expertise across the organization, and prepare future organizational leaders.
- 19.3 Maintain clear and measurable staff performance expectations and provide staff with continuous feedback.
- 19.4 Hire based on qualifications, providing for hiring for select programs from the neighborhood(s) to be served by those programs.

Table 15: SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
(Organized by Policy Categories)

(New Assessment Findings since the 2005 Master Plan are identified in *italics*.)

1.0 Community Engagement and Outreach

- Expand avenues for meaningful involvement by the public in planning for and providing Parks and Recreation Services.
- Expand opportunities for volunteer participation.
- *Provide additional opportunities for the public to become stewards of the City's "green" infrastructure.*

2.0 Customer Service

- Evaluate service delivery systems continuously for needed changes to improve efficiency, effectiveness and customer service.
- Expand building/field reservation and class registration systems.
- *Continue to implement the C2C – (City-to-Customer Initiative) throughout the Department.*
- *Expand the Park Safety Ranger program for increased neighborhood contact, problem solving, and program management support.*

3.0 Economic Vitality

- *Expand public-private partnerships.*
- *Pursue additional sources of outside funding.*
- *Invest in the parks and recreation system to ensure the quality of life important to the citizens of the City.*

4.0 Facility Use and Management

- Design and manage multiuse facilities to maximize utilization for a variety of activities.
- Address high facility use or overuse where it occurs.
- Update/expand existing and/or build new community buildings (centers, clubhouses, etc.) for safety and improved usability.
- Rehabilitate aging court surfaces or for reuse.
- Upgrade aging filtration systems/infrastructure at aquatic facilities.
- *Provide more and better lighted field areas.*

5.0 Financing and Resource Development

- Ensure resources and services expand commensurate with population growth, closing service gaps since the mid-1980s to bring current.
- Use existing funding for high priority services/facilities for: youth sports, persons with disabilities, seniors, after school/preschool programs.
- *Annually review park land acquisition and development fee programs such as the Park Development Impact Fee (PIF), Park Safety Fee, Quimby Land Values, and Quimby Land Dedication Ordinance to ensure they are current with market conditions.*
- *Establish funding mechanisms to substantially develop new facilities as new development occurs.*

6.0 Fiscal Management

- *Provide oversight of approved funding sources and ensure they are utilized in compliance with their authorized use.*

7.0 Legislative Affairs

- *Proactively track and provide guidance related to Legislative issues that affect the Department's programs and facilities.*

(Continued on next page)

(Table 15 continued)

8.0 Maintenance (Parks)

- Provide funding for park maintenance services (staff, equipment, vehicles, training) as new facilities come online.
- Provide needed resources to maintain and rehabilitate aging infrastructure in older areas.
- *Reduce the need for maintenance services and resources (water, energy) through “Sustainable Design.”*
- Upgrade/improve efficiency and maintainability of irrigation systems.
- Improve level of maintenance provided at organized sports field areas.
- Secure funding and proper expertise for specialized maintenance responsibilities (such as bridges, boat ramps, etc.).
- Fund deferred maintenance activities/improvements.

9.0 Marketing

- Expand means for informing the public about Department services and facilities.
- *Expand marketing outreach to residents who speak multiple languages and are part of a wide variety of social and cultural communities.*
- *Assure the Department’s brand (logo/ slogan) reflects who we are and what we represent.*

10.0 Natural Resources, Rivers, Creeks, Open Space, and Parkways

- Increase natural resource protection/conservation.
- Improve access to and preservation of river/creek corridors/watersheds and natural areas.
- Acquire and preserve more open space.
- *Increase staff training on the historical and interpretive aspects of the park system to better educate the public on the City’s natural resources.*

11.0 Partnerships

- Maximize partnerships for resource sharing with other public agencies, community organizations and private sector.

12.0 Planning, Design, and Development

- Plan for public recreation opportunities in infill development/higher density areas.
- Acquire and develop new facilities to meet park acreage and/or recreation facility deficiencies.
- Plan for reuse of facilities no longer meeting public needs and for new facilities according to emerging interests.
- Address specialized interests (e.g., Gardens, Sports including Skateparks, Organized Sports, Dog Parks, Creative Play).
- Build more and update existing restrooms to current health, safety, and ADA standards.
- Provide more passive outdoor recreation opportunities: parks, wildlife viewing, access to natural areas/water, hiking/walking/biking/ running/jogging, learning activities/interpretive programs (environmental/natural history), picnicking.
- *Biennially update the PRPG.*
- *Develop Small Public Places guidelines and implementation program.*
- *Develop and maintain a park and recreation facilities data base.*
- *Apply “sustainable design” principles to all parks and recreation facilities development.*
- *Focus on development of facilities that contribute to reducing obesity and enhance the health of all City residents such as exercise par courses and walking/jogging paths.*

(Continued on next page)

(Table 15 continued)

13.0 Recreation and Community Services

- Provide constructive outlets and development opportunities for youth (particularly middle school age).
- Respond to the needs of the growing older adult population.
- Provide facilities and programs promoting lifelong learning, wellness and “social capital.”
- Provide places and programs for family activities.
- Expand opportunities for performing arts through programs and facilities.
- Meet growing demand for special events and related support services.
- *Develop a plan to address the City’s aging aquatic facilities based on an assessment of each facility.*

14.0 Regional System

- Develop a vision and plan for parks/facilities of regional scale as destination attractions.
- *Provide support for implementation of the regional parks, parkways and bikeways plans.*

15.0 Safety and Access

- Expand non-motorized transportation access/routes to parks and recreation facilities.
- *Seek alternatives to transport participants to City programs and facilities.*
- *Improve safety for users, employees and volunteers through increased visibility and access to the Park Safety Rangers program.*
- *Develop outreach education programs for neighborhoods, schools and youth.*
- *Implement the Parks and Recreation Facility Safety Implementation Plan.*
- *Enable access for all segments of the population by charging reasonable rates for facilities and programs.*

16.0 Sustainability

- *Develop and implement parks and recreation facilities in accordance with Sustainable Design and Maintenance Guidelines.*
- *Implement the Department Sustainability Plan 2008-2015.*
- *Develop an Integrated Pest Management Program (IPM) for park maintenance activities.*

17.0 Technology

- Acquire and maintain up-to-date technology for both staff and public use.

18.0 Trails, Bikeways and Bridges

- Expand number of and improve connectivity among segments of the regional multiuse trails and bikeway system.

19.0 Workforce

- *Implement the Human Development Institute (HDI) model for all levels of Department staff. (See Preface Chapter and Appendix H, Definition of Key Terms.)*

Table 16: OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENT PARTNERSHIPS

	Partners <i>(examples; not all inclusive)</i>	Projects and activities <i>(examples)</i>
Recreation and Community Services Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alta California Regional Center • Boys and Girls Club • California State University, Sacramento • Child Development Services – CDE • Community Child Care Licensing – Department of Social Services • Community Garden Coalition • Crocker Art Museum • Dairy Council of California • Del Paso Heights School District • Elk Grove Unified School District • Friends of Camp Sacramento • Gifts to Share, Inc. • Grant Union High School District • Greater Sacramento Softball Association • Hands on Sacramento • Health Education Council • Irvine Foundation • Kaiser Permanente Hospitals • La Familia • Maloof Sports & Entertainment • Mercy Hospitals • Natomas Unified School District • North Sacramento School District • Nutrition Services – CDE • Positive Coaching Alliance • Rio Linda Union School District • Robla School District • Sacramento Chinese Community Service Center • Sacramento City Unified School District • Sacramento Metropolitan Officials Association • Shriner's Hospital • Stanford Settlement • State of California • Sutter Hospitals, Sacramento Sierra Region • UC Davis Cooperative Extension – Youth Experiencing Science (YES) • United Way • University of California, Davis Medical Center • U.S. Tennis Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for parents in enrolling children in health insurance programs • Equipment for computer labs • Literacy programs • Programs, sports events, and camps for the disabled • Recreation equipment and supplies • Recreation programs at parks and community centers • Art appreciation enrichment programs • School Crossing Guard Program • Teen events to promote recreation and reduce violence • Volunteer staffing for activities, tournaments, community centers • Water safety • Year-round snack program at recreation sites, schools, parks • School facility use, classrooms, gyms and program space • Academic program content support • Custodial services and supplies • Science enrichment programs • Nutrition and fitness education and support

(Continued on next page)

(Table 16 continued)

	Partners <i>(examples; not all inclusive)</i>	Projects and activities <i>(examples)</i>
Special Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of West Sacramento • Downtown Sacramento Partnership • Nonprofit organizations • Old Sacramento Management • Sacramento Convention and Visitors Bureau • Various private event planners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge to Bridge Festival • Downtown ice rink • Friday evening concerts in Cesar Chavez Park • Gold Rush Days Festival • <i>New Year's Eve celebration in Old Sacramento</i>
Park Planning and Development Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Park and Recreation Society • Caltrans • City of West Sacramento • County of Sacramento • Downtown Sacramento Partnership • Laguna Creek Watershed Council • National Park Service • Natomas Basin Conservancy • Sacramento Area Council of Governments • Sacramento Area Flood Control (SAFCA) • Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency • Sacramento Metropolitan Arts Commission • Sacramento Municipal Utility District • Sacramento Urban Creeks Council • Sacramento Valley Conservancy • Sacramento Tree Foundation • Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District • State of California • Trust for Public Lands • Upper Laguna Creek Collaborative • Walk Sacramento 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American River Parkway Update Plan • Hansen Ranch/Dry Creek Parkway/Ueda Parkway • Parkway Planning • Sacramento Riverfront Master Plan • Delta Shores Regional Park Site • California Indian Heritage Center • Regional Parks • Joint planning and development
Park Stewardship and Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AmeriCorps *NCCC Western Region • AT&T Wireless • Boy Scouts of America • California Native Plant Society • Hands on Sacramento • Home Depot • Job Corps • Kiwanis Club • Maloof Sports & Entertainment • Native Plant Society and Audubon Society • Sacramento Job Corps • Sacramento Local Conservation Corps • Sacramento Municipal Utility District • Sacramento Rose Society • Sacramento K-12 School Districts • Sacramento Tree Foundation • Sacramento Urban Creeks Council • Sacramento Weed Warriors • University of California, Davis Horticulture Department • Various Sacramento area churches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced wetland areas and enhanced wildlife viewing • Installation and stewardship of playgrounds, flower gardens, skate parks • Interpretive signage • Litter pickup in parks • Solar lighting for parks • City-Community-Schools Partnership Program: joint development and programming at school sites

Figure 6: PARK DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

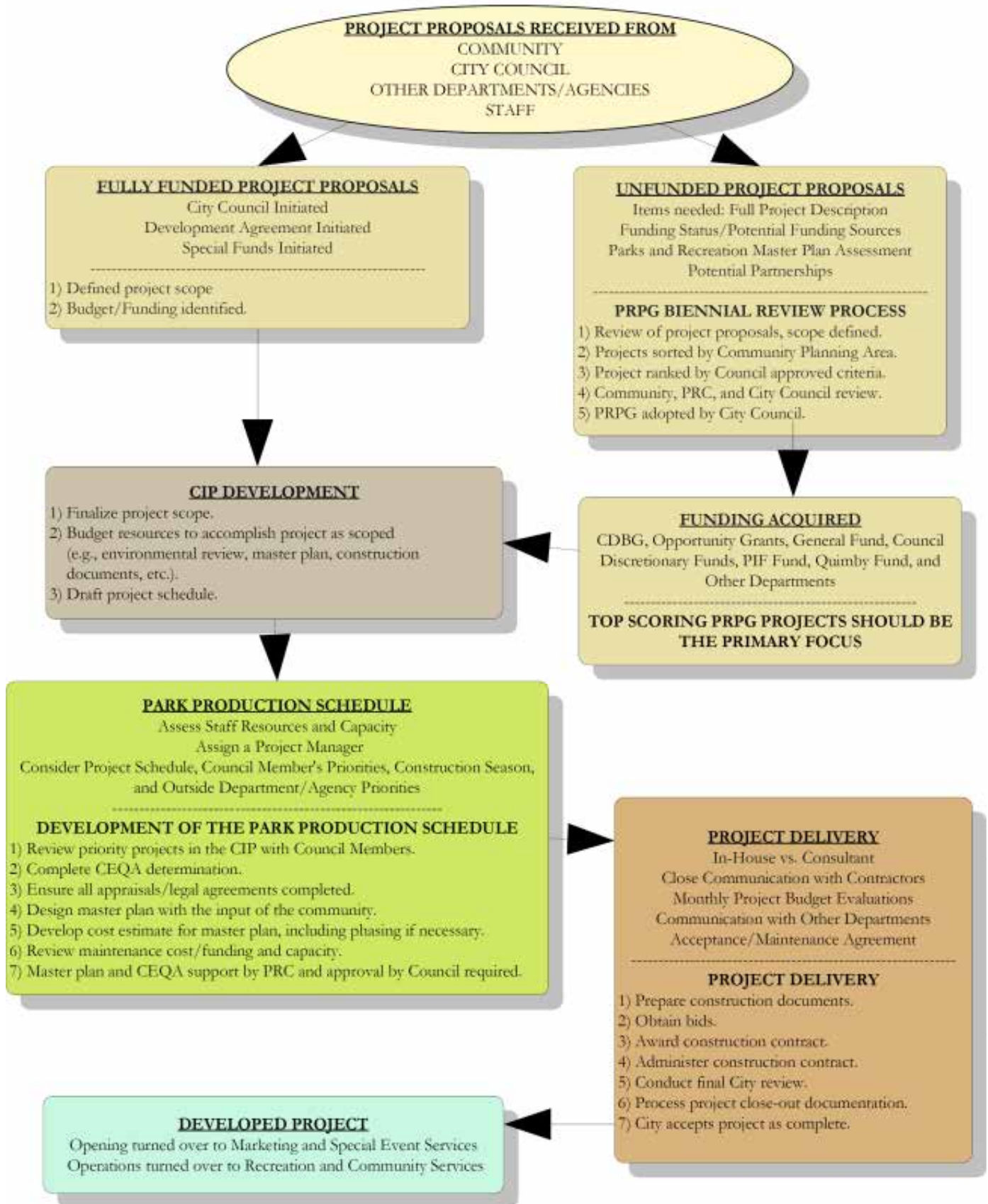


Table 17: PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAMMING GUIDE (PRPG)

Background

In October 2001, the City Council adopted a process to develop and score a biennial PRPG in which the City Council and community would be strategically involved in both the development of an accurate project list and the priorities recommended in the PRPG. The PRPG is designed to identify, evaluate, and prioritize unfunded park and recreation acquisition, repair/rehabilitation, development and community facility projects. This comprehensive inventory of the citywide parks and recreation needs then identifies the top three projects in each of the City’s Community Planning Areas as well as the top three regional projects.

As part of the overall *Park Development Process*, the PRPG sets annual priorities, which allows staff to manage resources, production capacity and operational/maintenance impacts, while still completing projects within a reasonable amount of time. Once a project is funded as described in the PRPG, a scope, schedule, and budget are developed. The project is then removed from the PRPG and then added to the City’s Capital Improvement Program (CIP) projects.

Development of the PRPG

<p>STEP 1: NEW PROJECT INPUT/ PROJECT LIST REVIEW</p>	<p>Objective: Develop a complete project list by Community Planning Area. Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review existing project lists and remove funded projects from the previous PRPG. 2. Ensure that all project descriptions are adequate and accurate. 3. Remove any projects which are duplicates or no longer a priority for the community. 4. Provide an opportunity for the PRC and City Council to add new projects; work with the Neighborhood Services Department and Department staff to add new projects.
<p>STEP 2: COUNCIL REVIEW/ REVISION OF PROJECT LISTS</p>	<p>Objective: Set meetings with all Council District offices and the Office of the Mayor for project list review/revision. Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with the Council Offices to identify a complete list of park projects for each district. 2. Provide an opportunity for review of any previously scored PRPG projects based on new information that would result in a scoring revision.

(Continued on next page)

(Table 17 continued)

STEP 3: STAFF REVIEW AND SCORING OF PROJECT LISTS	Objective: Create an accurate list of priority park projects in each of the Community Planning Areas and all Citywide/Regional Projects. Goals: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sort lists generated by both the public and the Council Offices by Community Planning Area.2. Use Council approved criteria; score all new projects and re-score those for which there is new information.3. Prepare project lists with the top three projects per Community Planning Area.
STEP 4: PUBLIC REVIEW OF PRPG PRIORITY LISTS	Objective: Give an opportunity for the public to comment and make appropriate recommendations. Goals: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Work with the Neighborhood Services Department to present the project priority lists in each of the four Neighborhood Service areas.2. Make modifications, based upon community input, to each of the Community Planning Area lists.3. Take updated Community Planning Area lists to each of the City Council offices for final comment prior to publishing the draft PRPG.
STEP 5: FINALIZING THE PRPG	Objective: Finalize and publish the PRPG. Goals: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Publish the draft PRPG and share it with the City Council for final comment and modifications.2. Make final modifications to the PRPG; bring to the City Council for approval.

PRPG Criteria

The City Council approved the first set of PRPG criteria in October 2001. After preparing the 2002 and 2004 PRPG, it became clear that some changes needed to be made to the process to help simplify and be more reflective of actual need while guaranteeing such factors as health and safety issues, public use, at-risk neighborhoods, and facility deficiencies were considered. In May 2004, the City Council approved four new criteria for the PRPG and set the scoring criteria as follows:

- Land Acquisition,
- Repair and Rehabilitation,
- Development of New Parks or Existing Parks Beyond Minimum Standards,
- Community Facility,
- Regional Land Acquisition,
- Regional Repair and Rehabilitation, and
- Regional Development of New Parks or Existing Parks Beyond Minimum Standards

Each criterion set totals to 15 points and focuses on neighborhood, community, and/or regional need, whether or not the project is a public priority, whether or not there is funding available, and whether or not the project is in an economically disadvantaged or at-risk area. The same criteria were approved in February 2008.

(Continued on next page)

(Table 17 continued)

PRPG CRITERIA SUMMARY (approved February 2008)

LAND ACQUISITION

Impact on Acreage Deficiency (Park Acreage Need)	4 points max.
Site Significance	4 points max.
Suitability for Active/Passive Recreational Use	3 points max.
Land Availability	2 points max.
Cost Offsets and Partnerships	2 points max.

REPAIR AND REHABILITATION

Health and Safety	3 points max.
Site Significance	3 points max.
Public Use	3 points max.
Legal Mandates	2 points max.
Cost Offsets and Partnerships	2 points max.
Facility Deficiencies (Facility Need) by Planning Area	2 points max.

DEVELOPMENT

Park Acreage Deficiency (Park Acreage Need)	4 points max.
Park Facilities Deficiency (Facility Need)	4 points max.
Public Priority/Site Significance	3 points max.
Cost Offsets/Partnerships	2 points max.
At-Risk or Economically Disadvantaged Area	2 points max.

COMMUNITY FACILITY

Deficiency of Similar Type of Facility (Recreational Facility Need)	4 points max.
Community Benefit	3 points max.
Public Priority	3 points max.
Cost Offsets and Partnerships	3 points max.
At-Risk or Economically Disadvantaged Area	2 points max.

REGIONAL ACQUISITION

Impact on Acreage Deficiency (Park Acreage Need)	4 points max.
Site Significance	4 points max.
Suitability for Active/Passive Recreational Use	3 points max.
Land Availability	2 points max.
Cost Offsets and Partnerships	2 points max.

REGIONAL REPAIR AND REHABILITATION

Health and Safety	3 points max.
Site Significance	3 points max.
Public Use	3 points max.
Legal Mandates	2 points max.
Cost Offsets and Partnerships	2 points max.
Facility Deficiencies Citywide/ Planning Area	2 points max.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Acreage/Facility Deficiency (Regional Need)	4 points max.
Regional Significance	4 points max.
Economic Revitalization	3 points max.
Cost Offsets and Partnerships	2 points max.
Local Neighborhood/ Business Support	2 points max.

Table 18: PARK CATEGORY DESCRIPTIONS

PARK CATEGORY	SIZE GUIDELINES	SERVICE AREA GUIDELINES	DESCRIPTION
<u>Neighborhood Serving:</u> <u>Neighborhood Parks</u>	5 to 10 acres	½ mile	A park intended to be used primarily by the people who live nearby, or within walking or bicycling distance of the park. Some neighborhood parks are situated adjacent to an elementary school; improvements are usually oriented toward the recreation needs of children. Park amenities may include: a tot lot, an adventure area, unlighted sport fields or sport courts, a group picnic area, and/or parking limited to on-street.
<u>Small Public Places</u> <u>Primary Design Elements</u>	Less than 5 acres	½ mile	A specialized neighborhood park or facility to be used primarily by persons living, working, or visiting nearby. Likely more appropriate for areas of denser urban and mixed use development. Amenities may include: smaller scale features such as community gardens, children’s play areas, sitting areas, tables, fountains, hardscape, public art, walkways, and landscaping. Basic landscaping/irrigation/turf/trees; site furniture/walkways/entry improvements/signage/drinking fountain; children’s play area (tot lot and adventure area); picnic area with shade structure; sport court; and/or sports field. <i>Unique to Urban Plaza:</i> Lighting for evening events, water features, public art, or food concessions.
<u>Community Serving:</u> <u>Community Parks</u> <u>Primary Design Elements</u>	10 + acres	2-3 miles; drivable from several neighborhoods	A park or facility developed primarily to meet the requirements of a large portion of the City. In addition to neighborhood park amenities, a community park may include: a large group picnic area with shade structure, a community garden, a neighborhood/community skate park, restroom, on-site parking, bicycle trail, a nature area, a dog park, lighted sport fields, or sport courts. Specialized facilities may also be found in a community park including: a community center, a water play area, and/or a swimming pool. Some of the smaller community parks may be dedicated to one use, and some elements of the park may be leased to community groups. All elements of Neighborhood Serving primary design elements; water element; field lighting; sports complex; amphitheater; restroom; parking lot; and/or nature area.
<u>Citywide/Regionally Serving:</u> <u>Regional Parks</u> <u>Parkways</u> <u>Primary Design Elements</u>	Varies; generally larger than community parks and/or have destination attraction(s)	Citywide & beyond	A park or facility developed with a wide range of amenities, which are not found in neighborhood or community parks to meet the needs of the entire City population. In addition to those amenities found in neighborhood and community parks, improvements may include: a golf course, marina, amusement area, zoo, and other region-wide attractions. Some facilities in the park may be under lease to community groups. <i>Parkways</i> are similar to open space areas because they also have limited recreational uses. They are used primarily as corridors for pedestrians and bicyclists, linking residential areas to schools, parks and trail systems. Parkways are typically linear and narrow and may be situated along a waterway, abandoned railroad, or other common corridor. All elements of Community Serving including special regional serving amenities.
<u>Open Space</u>	N/A	Varies	<i>Open spaces</i> are natural areas that are set aside primarily to enhance the City’s environmental amenities. Recreational use of these areas may be limited to natural features of the sites, such as native plant communities or wildlife habitat. Open spaces may be located in neighborhood, community, or regional parkland and would have a service area depending on the park type.

Table 19: SMALL PUBLIC PLACES

TYPE & SIZE GUIDELINES

TYPE*	MIN. SIZE GUIDELINE	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
<u>TRADITIONAL PARKS</u> Urban Parks Small Neighborhood Parks Neighborhood/Village Greens Tot Lots	1/3 acre	Primarily green/softscape with multiple recreational uses, usually within residential neighborhoods.	Fremont Park (Sacramento) St. Rose of Lima (Sacramento) J. Neely Johnson Park (Sacramento) Muir Park (Sacramento) East Lawn Children's Park (Sacramento)
<u>PLAZA PARKS</u> Large to Small Plazas Civic Square Town Square Pocket or Vest Pocket Parks	1/10 acre (65' X 65')	Primarily hardscape for passive recreation recreation, social gathering, and special events, usually adjacent to high-intensity development (residential, commercial, professional, institutional).	Chavez Plaza (Sacramento) Pioneer Square (Portland, OR) City Square (Melbourne, AU) Paley Park (NYC, NY)
<u>COMMUNITY GARDEN PARKS</u> Fruit & Vegetable Gardens Agriculture Plots	1/18 acre (2400 s.f.)	Food producing with an active, hands-on interaction with plants for production.	Fremont Community Garden (Sacramento) Southside Community Garden (Sacramento) J. Neely Johnson Park (Sacramento)
<u>EXPERIENTIAL GARDEN PARKS</u> Horticulture/Flower Gardens/Arboretum Observation/Zen/Meditative Demonstration Gardens	1/18 acre (2400 s.f.)	Theme gardens for learning, viewing, & interacting.	UC Davis Arboretum (Davis) Rose Garden (San Jose) Rain Garden (Portland, OR)
<u>PROMENADE PARKS</u> Promenades	50' min. width	Wider, non-vehicular, "external or edge" corridor serving as primary access to a park, open space or significant landscape feature; OR as a "destination" in-and-of-itself.	Railyards (Sacramento) Riverwalk Promenade (Sacramento & West Sac) Embarcadero (San Francisco) Third Street Promenade (Santa Monica) Las Ramblas (Barcelona, Spain)
<u>PASEO PARKS</u> Pedestrian Alley Systems Pascos	20' min. width	Narrower, non-vehicular, "internal" corridor serving as primary access to a park, open space or significant landscape feature; OR serving as part of a system or greater whole.	Township 9 (Sacramento) Railyards (Sacramento) El Paseo (Santa Barbara)

* The park type is determined by the following:

- Size & Shape
- Programming
- Surrounding Land Use
- Purpose

Table 20: SITE SPECIFIC CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROCESS

Total Timeline: 23-35 months

CIP (Capital Improvement Program)

The Department identifies projects from the Parks and Recreation Programming Guide (PRPG) and other sources for inclusion in the City's CIP and approves new projects budgets, scopes and schedules one time per year at the beginning of each fiscal year in July. The project is assigned to a City project manager. The Supervising Landscape Architect either selects a Landscape Architect to prepare the master plan and construction documents through a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) process or designs the master plan and construction documents in-house.

Timeline: 2 months

Master Plan Phase/Community Input

The City provides the community with an opportunity to give input into the design of a new park or the renovation of an existing one. The community is provided an analysis of the service area demographics to consider when making recommendations for the site design and proposed park amenities. Parks staff works closely with the Council member in the outreach process. This may be done through making presentations at existing, established community park groups meetings, or through a series, of one to three public workshops dedicated to the master planning of the park. After the community workshops, a master plan is prepared and reviewed for compliance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) standards, presented to the community, finalized and presented to the Parks and Recreation Commission.

Timeline: 4-6 months

Approval and Adoption of the Park Master Plan/Environmental Documents/Name of Park

The City Council is asked to adopt the park's master plan, approve all environmental documents, and approve the Name of the Park.

Timeline: 2 months

Construction Documents

Once the master plan is approved by City Council, the Landscape Architect prepares the construction documents. City staff reviews the documents periodically for compliance with the park's master plan, Park Design Guidelines and Standards, and for technical completeness.

Timeline: 6-8 months

Bidding

Once the construction documents are approved by City staff, the project is bid through the City's competitive bid process. Licensed contractors bid on the projects.

Timeline: 1-3 months

Award of Construction Contract

Once the bids are accepted, the City Council approves the award of a construction contract to the lowest qualified bidder.

Timeline: 2 months

Construction

Construction of the park project begins following the Notice to Proceed.

Timeline: 6-12 months

City Acceptance

Upon completion of the park construction City Park Operations Services accepts the project and adds it to the maintenance inventory.



Natomas Oaks Park

implementation

“The true meaning of life is to plant trees under whose shade you do not expect to sit.”

~Nelson Henderson

IMPLEMENTATION

As introduced in the *Preface Chapter*, the Department uses a model as the foundation, or “true north,” for program development and service delivery that includes these primary themes:

- 1. Promoting Human Growth and Development** (or developing the City’s “Human Assets”) by providing for **Engagement, Safety, Relationships, and Personal Development**
- 2. Protecting the City’s Green Infrastructure**
- 3. Optimizing the Experience of Living through People, Parks, and Programs**

This Master Plan serves to establish a “true north” or the “road map” for the future of parks and recreation services in Sacramento, the primary directional reference point oriented to these primary themes. The implementation strategies are actions/activities/projects key to fulfilling the vision and goals of the Master Plan. The strategies identified will be the basis for development, approval, and execution of annual or special project work programs of various organizational units of the Department (such as Division Strategic Plans) and individual employee performance plans during the term of the Master Plan, and will supplement the routine/ongoing responsibilities of staff and organizational units. These approved work programs/plans are performance contracts with the City Administration, City Council, and public as the means to:

- Achieve goals and implement policies;
- Improve services and respond to changing demands and interests;
- Respond directly to issues, needs, and challenges identified in the development of the Master Plan; and
- Leverage assets and opportunities.

Implementation will be dependent on availability of staff, volunteers, partners, and resources, and it will be guided by priorities established by the City Council and City Administration. Among the principal decision-making and implementation processes/tools are the annual budget process and the development and approval of the Parks and Recreation Programming Guide (PRPG).

The Implementation Strategies are addressed in a chart in the Master Plan technical update based on their status as of the 2009 Master Plan Technical Update and defined as either “new, completed, ongoing, or no progress.”

The Implementation Strategies can be found in the following sections:

1.0 Community Engagement and Outreach	11.0 Partnerships
2.0 Customer Service	12.0 Planning, Design, and Development
3.0 Economic Vitality	13.0 Recreation and Human Services
4.0 Facility Use and Management	14.0 Regional System
5.0 Financing and Resource Development	15.0 Safety and Access
6.0 Fiscal Management	16.0 Sustainability
7.0 Legislative Affairs	17.0 Technology
8.0 Maintenance (Parks)	18.0 Trails, Bikeways, and Bridges
9.0 Marketing	19.0 Workforce
10.0 Natural Resources, Rivers, Creeks, Open Space, and Parkways	

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Actions that contribute to achieving the Department's goals and that implement policies

The Status of the Implementation Strategies from the 2005-2010 Master Plan are identified in italics.

Division Responsible Symbols: AS, Administrative Services; PO, Park Operations; PPD, Park Planning and Development Services; and RS, Recreation and Community Services.

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
1.0	<u>Community Engagement and Outreach</u>				
1.1	<p><u>Volunteer Program</u>: Organize and implement programs to expand use of volunteers and student interns to enhance services of City staff and to provide opportunities to contribute to civic life and the community for these individuals. Work with other institutions, CBOs, and the business community.</p> <p><i>Status: Established volunteer program which is on-going. Park Operations instituted a volunteer program in 2005 that saw 5,240 Park Operations volunteers provide 27,546 hours of service and 6725 Recreation Volunteers provided 55,035 hours of service in FY 07/08.</i></p>			*	RS PO
1.2	<p><u>Advisory Bodies</u>: Support the advisory bodies appointed and assigned to the Department to ensure public input into implementation of Department policies including:</p>				
	<p>a. <u>Youth Commission</u>: Support development and implementation of a Commission Strategic Plan, including achieving goals to: improve the quality of life for Sacramento youth; become visible with the new Parks and Recreation Commission and City Council; develop a process for issues identification and advocacy; and improve attendance and full appointment of Commissioners.</p> <p><i>Status: Support moved to the Office of Youth Development in FY 08/09.</i></p>		*		N/A
	<p>b. <u>Parks and Recreation Commission</u>: Support effectiveness and expanded outreach by the new Parks and Recreation Commission to the community in their role as citizen advisors to the City Council on parks and recreation services.</p> <p><i>Status: Ordinance No. 2004-040 adopted by the City Council formalized the Parks and Recreation Commission which held their first meeting in March 2005. The Commission adopted their "Rules of Procedure" to enhance communication and effectiveness as a commission in January 2008.</i></p>		*	*	AS
1.3	<p><u>Stewardship of the City's "Green" Infrastructure</u>: Provide opportunities for the public/organizations to become stewards of the City's "green" infrastructure, open space, and its natural resources through enhancement of programs such as community gardens, "Eyes on the Park," adopt a park, volunteer programs, and interpretive programs.</p>	*			RS PO

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
1.4	<u>Proactive Media Outreach:</u> Strive to continuously enhance our ability to proactively utilize local media organizations as well as innovative media technologies to increase residents' awareness and exposure to the many Department programs, services, and facilities, all of which are helping to make the City of Sacramento the most livable city in America.	*			AS RS
2.0	<u>Customer Service</u>				
2.1	<u>Reservation Systems:</u> Upgrade existing facility/field reservation and program registration systems for Internet and multi-site access. Provide means for customer feedback associated with this service/system. <u>Status:</u> <i>A web-based field reservation and program registration system was added in 2006. Three new central registration sites have opened including; Belle Coolegge Community Center, South Natomas Community Center, and Pannell Community Center.</i>		*		RS
2.2	<u>Web Site Survey:</u> Maintain customer feedback survey and data on Department web site. Analyze data and conduct semi-annual review; make appropriate recommendations. <u>Status:</u> <i>Developed process for members of the public to contact DPR via the website with input.</i>		*	*	AS
2.3	<u>Periodic Surveys:</u> Conduct scientific survey of the general population and high propensity voters every two to three years to measure customer satisfaction, including tests of customer loyalty. Implement strategies to improve services and customer loyalty based on survey results. <u>Status:</u> <i>The last random telephone survey was completed in 2006.</i>		*	*	AS
2.4	<u>Requesting Services:</u> Provide information on the Department web site as to how individuals can request new services in their neighborhoods or for interest groups, and how such requests are to be considered by City staff. <u>Status:</u> <i>The information currently provided on the website and how such request are considered will be reevaluated in 2009.</i>		*	*	AS RS
2.5	<u>City to Customer program, City COMPASS:</u> Continue the City-to-Customer (C2C) program in all divisions within the Department, including such elements as the establishment and implementation of service delivery goals, employee recognition program, customer feedback, and continuous customer service improvement.	*			AS PO RS PPD
2.6	<u>Community Outreach:</u> Consider and study the assignment of Park Safety Rangers by specific geographic area, for more efficient City Council, commission, and neighborhood contact, problem-solving, and project/program management support.	*			RS

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
2.7	<u>Customer Response Time</u> : Develop a Park Safety customer “response time” goal.	*			RS
2.8	<u>Communications</u> : Integrate Park Safety Communication tools into all Department communications.	*			AS RS
2.9	<u>Signage</u> : Provide signage with the Department contacts and phone numbers to support customer feedback at all recreational facilities and park sites.	*			RS PPD
3.0	<u>Economic Vitality</u> (See also Section 9.0 Marketing.)				
3.1	<u>Entrepreneurial Investment</u> : Expand public-private partnerships and other entrepreneurial ventures at appropriate sites, particularly at regional parks. <i>Status: Examples of partnerships include Granite Regional Park “Partners” and River Cats Independence Field.</i>			*	AS PO RS PPD
3.2	<u>Outside Funding</u> : Bring additional outside funding to Sacramento projects through grants and other sources as defined in the Financing Strategy. (See also Section 6.0.) <i>Status: \$5,376,950 has been received in state and federal grants since 2005.</i>			*	AS
3.3	<u>Marketing</u> : Develop publications and information about Department services for insertion into City marketing materials, emphasizing the benefits delivered to residents, workers, and visitors of Sacramento. Identify market opportunities and the business plans to win those markets. <i>Status: Completed and ongoing.</i>			*	AS RS
3.4	<u>Quality of Life</u> : Maintain the park and recreation system to the highest degree possible based on available resources to ensure the quality of life important to the citizens of the City.			*	PO
3.5	<u>Legislative Affairs</u> : Analyze legislative policy impacts and recommend strategies to influence federal, state, and local legislative actions related to Parks, Recreation, Human Services, and maintain, improve, or expand programs and services.			*	AS
3.6	<u>Legislative Reform</u> : Promote legislative reform in Children’s Healthcare arenas through the Cover the Kids and Healthy Kids Healthy Future programs.	*			RS

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
3.7	<u>Economic Vitality:</u> Work with developers and other City departments (particularly Development Services, Transportation, and Utilities) to ensure the integration of parks into new residential development.	*		*	PPD
4.0	<u>Facility Use and Management</u>				
4.1	<u>Community Sports User/Field Study:</u> Complete comprehensive recreational and competitive community Sports User/Field Study, analyzing facilities of the City, public schools, and other entities available and needed for various sports and age groups (youth and adults). Implement recommendations for addressing deficiencies, partnering with user groups, reallocating use, ongoing maintenance, and financing. Consider establishment of a local “community sports authority” to provide a formal entity for cooperation, coordinated management, and resource development by user and support groups. Establish the network of regional youth sports complexes as tournament quality destination attractions with partners. <u>Status:</u> <i>Staff has completed a survey and inventory of sports fields that are available to the community, the next step in the process will be to develop a demand analysis and specific policies.</i>			*	RS
4.2	<u>Protect and Invest in Department Infrastructure:</u> Repair and rehabilitate parks and recreation facilities annually through a number of funding sources (primarily general funds, property assessments, development fees, and grants), including sports field rehabilitation, picnic area improvements, irrigation repairs, and sports court resurfacing.	*			PO PPD
5.0	<u>Financing and Resource Development</u>				
5.1	<u>Financing Strategies:</u> Develop financing strategies for implementation of this Master Plan for approval by City decision-makers, recommending new revenue streams/tools to support high priority services from among the Funding Options identified. (See also <i>Appendix I</i> .)		*		AS
5.2	<u>Implementation and Financing Strategies:</u> Develop implementation and financing strategies for acquisition and development of regional parks, parkways, trails, and open space, as well as for Small Public Places in the City parks and recreation system.	*			AS PPD
5.3	<u>Market Based Fees and Charges:</u> Develop and implement new Market Based Fees and Charges Policy. <u>Status:</u> <i>Researched and evaluated corporate rate and service level; determined not to implement.</i>		*		AS RS

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
5.4	<u>Resource Development</u> : Conduct research, develop strategies, and execute fiscal projects for short and long term priority needs, including grants and partnerships.			*	AS
5.5	<u>Park Development Impact Fee</u> : Complete a biennial review of the Park Development Impact Fee (Nexus Study). Consider amendments to current City Ordinance to clarify misunderstood components and to enable fees to be used for land acquisition in addition to development.			*	AS PPD
5.6	<u>Park Safety Fee</u> : Charge an across the board nominal fee attached to reservations and other permit related activities for park safety services, recognizing the impact of use, as one way to fund Park Safety Services. <i>Status: Fee implemented in June of 2008.</i>		*		AS RS
5.7	<u>Park Impact Fee Multi-Family Residential</u> : Explore the viability of developing an impact fee for multi-family residential development that is not subject to the City's Quimby Land Dedication Ordinance (City Code; Chapter 16.64).	*			PPD
5.8	<u>Quimby Land Values</u> : Annually review and adjust as needed the average Quimby land values established by City Council under the City's Quimby Ordinance.			*	AS PPD
5.9	<u>Facility Funding</u> : Fund the development and acquisition of parks and recreational facilities through land dedication, in-lieu fees, or development impact fees.	*		*	PPD
6.0	<u>Fiscal Management</u>				
6.1	<u>Fiscal Accountability</u> : Maintain proactive planning, monitoring, and reporting systems across the department to ensure fiscal health and integrity.			*	AS
7.0	<u>Legislative Affairs</u>				
7.1	<u>Proactive Legislation</u> : Recommend and draft letters of support or opposition to various park and recreation bills, participate in California Parks and Recreation Society (CPRS) Legislative meetings, track implementing legislation for state bonds including Proposition 84 and 1C, partner with other City departments to make recommendations to City Council on legislation affecting parks, recreation, enrichment, open space, and/or trails.	*		*	AS

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
8.0	<u>Maintenance (Parks)</u>				
8.1	<p><u>Best Practices:</u> Complete and implement a Park Maintenance Services Best Management Practices Study.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>A consultant study was completed; implementation measures are considered as funding and staffing permits. Staff will continue to review other agencies activities in search of “best practices” that can be applied throughout the park system.</i></p>			*	PO
8.2	<p><u>Irrigation:</u> Progressively implement the automated Centralized Irrigation System to achieve water conservation and increased maintenance efficiency.</p>			*	PO
8.3	<p><u>Information Systems:</u> Implement an automated Maintenance Management Information System to optimize efficient scheduling and monitoring of work for Park Maintenance Services.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>No progress due to funding constraints.</i></p>			*	PO
8.4	<p><u>Land Management:</u> Develop and implement guidelines for management of undeveloped lands, including both those intended for future development and those intended to remain in a more natural state.</p>			*	PO PPD
8.5	<p><u>Capital Infrastructure:</u> Every five years, complete a comprehensive Condition Assessment of all parks and recreation facilities (including buildings). Complete an annual update to this information for development of the PRPG and budget requests. Develop life-cycle information on all elements of the capital infrastructure system.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Ongoing assessment occurs routinely in the field. In addition, staff is working with other divisions and departments to identify and implement a work order system that will complement the systematic assessment tools available. Funding limitations have impacted the Division’s ability to complete this task.</i></p>			*	PO PPD
8.6	<p><u>Community Gardens:</u> Continue to expand the Community Garden Program to new neighborhoods.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Five sites have been added since 2005.</i></p>	*		*	PO
8.7	<p><u>Reorganization:</u> Reorganize Park Operations into service sections to enhance customer service, increase oversight, and service level efficiency by FY 08/09.</p>	*			PO

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
9.0	Marketing (See also Section 3.0 Economic Vitality.)				
9.1	<u>Non-English Communication:</u> Develop and implement an information program about Department services using various means, e.g., ethnic newspapers, publications, radio, television, brochures, fliers, Internet, etc. <i>Status: The Department formed the Community Marketing Advisory Group (CMAG) in 2008, with the intent of having the group work with the Department to develop concise marketing materials written in languages other than English.</i>			*	AS
9.2	<u>Marketing to Sacramento's Diverse Communities:</u> Develop and implement a marketing outreach/strategy program to better inform residents who speak multiple languages and belong to a wide variety of social and cultural communities about the Department's programs and services. Periodically review the marketing materials/strategies to ensure they are effective. <i>Status: The Department formed the Community Marketing Advisory Group (CMAG) in 2008, consisting of representatives from Sacramento's various communities, the nonprofit sector, and social organizations to develop new marketing strategies, provide feedback on existing strategies and highlight opportunities for Department marketing and outreach.</i>	*		*	AS RS
9.3	<u>Increasing Use:</u> Examine, retool, and institute a targeted publication program to increase enrollment in, awareness of and/or use of leisure enrichment classes, parks, and other Department services, including information about the benefits provided.			*	AS RS
9.4	<u>Market Research:</u> Implement a system for collection and analysis of data on where people travel from to Department facilities or to participate in programs, and other user/participant data. Use findings from such analysis to make adjustments in program offerings, outreach methods, brand positioning, facility use, design, planning, and other aspects of operations. <i>Status: Completed on a business line by business line basis.</i>			*	AS RS
9.5	<u>Web Site Links:</u> Expand links provided on the Department web site to other recreation providers, including major sports organizations. <i>Status: Completed and ongoing.</i>			*	RS
9.6	<u>Brand Positioning:</u> Annually review the Department's brand (logo/slogan) to assure it continues to reflect who we are and what we represent.	*			AS

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
10.0	<u>Natural Resources, Rivers, Creeks, Open Space, and Parkways</u>				
10.1	<u>Interpretation</u> : Develop and implement a natural resource interpretive and signage program. Develop demonstration areas as aids in educating the public on natural resource protection. <i>Status: Integrated into individual park site master plans, examples include interpretive signage at the North Laguna Creek Wildlife Area, Oki Park open space, and Shasta Park.</i>			*	PPD
10.2	<u>Training/Maintenance Standards</u> : Develop and implement a Park Maintenance Services Natural Area Management Plan for protection of natural resources. <i>Status: "Maintenance and Design of Sacramento City Open Space and Nature Areas" study completed in 2007.</i>			*	PO PPD
10.3	<u>Training/Historical and Interpretive</u> : Provide Park Safety Ranger staff with historical and interpretive training on the City of Sacramento's park system.	*			RS
10.4	<u>Training/Youth</u> : Consider the development of a "nature" interpretive program during non-school hours/weekends.	*			RS
10.5	<u>River Corridors</u> : Participate in the process to update the American River Parkway Plan. Continue to serve on Sacramento River Corridor Planning Forum. Develop and implement specific guidelines for public recreation access and development within river and floodway corridors. Explore the concept of a water trail to connect the various regional and local waterway corridors. <i>Status: ARPP complete, anticipated adoption in 2009.</i>			*	PPD
10.6	<u>Passive Recreation</u> : Develop a plan for the Lower Dry Creek (Hansen Ranch Park Site) and other appropriate sites to provide passive recreation opportunities in a natural area.			*	PPD
10.7	<u>Open Space Planning</u> : Participate in planning to ensure adequate open space and parkland for the City's new growth regions (such as Natomas Joint Vision).			*	PPD
10.8	<u>Park Siting</u> : Continue to evaluate opportunities for siting parks as buffers and access points to rivers, creeks, and natural resources. <i>Status: Examples of current facilities include Fisherman's Lake Parkway and Open Space in North Natomas, and Matsui Waterfront Park.</i>	*		*	PPD

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
11.0	<u>Partnerships</u>				
11.1	<u>Maintenance</u> : Establish partnerships with community-based resources, such as adult and youth sports organizations, volunteer, and youth employment program participants to provide cost effective enhancements to established maintenance service levels. <u>Status</u> : <i>Currently utilizing the volunteer program and the summer youth employment programs to achieve this goal.</i>		*	*	PO RS
11.2	<u>Recreation/Human Services</u> : Update Joint Use and Programming Agreements with the school districts (the Community-City-School Partnership), colleges, and other entities serving Sacramento residents to maximize public access to community resources. Establish and maintain ongoing formal relationships with partners to facilitate communication, needs identification, and program delivery. Establish agreements and relationships with CBOs and service clubs to enhance program opportunities through the sharing of resources.			*	AS RS
11.3	<u>Special Events</u> : Work with other fellow parks and recreation departments in other municipalities and special districts to provide special event services. <u>Status</u> : <i>Completed and ongoing, e.g., co-hosted the California Parks and Recreation Society (CPRS) conference in Sacramento in 2005 and 2007.</i>			*	RS
11.4	<u>Community Garden Guidelines</u> : Take Community Garden Program Guidelines to City Council for adoption. <u>Status</u> : <i>City Council adopted Community Garden Program Guidelines in November 2007.</i>		*		PO RS
11.5	<u>Human Growth and Development</u> : Work with community partners to orient program development and service provision to the four elements of the Department's Human Growth and Development Model. (See also Preface.) <u>Status</u> : <i>Focused on Human Development Institute (HDI) in-house.</i>			*	AS PO RS PPD
11.6	<u>Bordering Jurisdictions</u> : Expand joint use programs and facilities with partners at the City's borders. <u>Status</u> : <i>The Department has entered into a number of new partnerships and programs and expanded existing programs that span Sacramento County and the five county region. These programs include: Healthy Kids, Healthy Future, Cover the Kids, START, 4th R, and Access Leisure.</i>			*	RS

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
11.7	<u>Integrated Management Approach:</u> Pursue partnerships to develop integrated management approaches and plans for water corridors that meet multiple goals.	*			PPD
11.8	<u>Youth Training:</u> Pursue funding and partnerships in cooperation with the Office of Youth Development to provide opportunities for youth vocational training.	*		*	RS
12.0	<u>Planning, Design, and Development</u>				
12.1	<u>Park and Recreation Programming Guide:</u> Update the PRPG biennially for City Council approval, incorporating revisions to criteria as needed. <i>Status: Updated in 2006 and 2008.</i>			*	PPD
12.2	<u>Site Specific Master Plans:</u> Expand outreach to educate the public on the Site Specific Master Plan and Development Process. Establish appropriate expectations as to development that may take place at a site and the role of public input in the process. <i>Status: Over 60 public park master plan workshops were held between January 2005 and June 2008.</i>			*	PPD
12.3	<u>Design and Development Standards:</u> Maintain updated City Parks and Recreation Facility Design and Development Standards as well as Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Standards (CPTED).			*	PPD
12.4	<u>Retrofit Program:</u> Develop a program to redesign and retrofit underutilized, existing facilities to reflect current recreational trends. <i>Status: Several tennis court facilities in the city have been designed for reuse as skate parks or basketball courts, including tennis facilities at Robertson Park, Johnston Park, and Earl Warren Park.</i>			*	PPD
12.5	<u>Web Site Information:</u> Expand information on the Department website to include current and planned capital project status and excerpts from the City Park and Recreation Facility Design and Development Standards. <i>Status: Information on the Department web site related to new park development is updated quarterly. Park site master plans and individual updates are added as they become available. Several sections of the Design and Development Standards are also posted on the Department website.</i>			*	PPD

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
12.6	<p><u>Creative Play:</u> In park play feature design, expand opportunities for creative play (e.g., gardens, sculptures, themes, playhouses, mounds, boulders).</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Special features have been added to facilities such as Hummingbird Park in North Natomas and Southside Park in the Central City.</i></p>		*	*	PPD
12.7	<p><u>Joint Use Planning:</u> Develop and implement a Joint Use Park-Drainage Facilities Agreement for recreational development and use of City detention facilities.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>A “Master Memorandum of Understanding for the Identification, Design, Development and Maintenance of Joint Use Park-Drainage Facilities” was signed in 2007. Examples of joint use facilities developed since 2005 include Steve Jones Park, Regency Community Park, and North Natomas Community Park.</i></p>		*		PPD
12.8	<p><u>City General Plan:</u> Participate in development of the General Plan Update, using the adopted Parks and Recreation Master Plan as the basis for proposed General Plan policy, or adopt the Parks and Recreation Master Plan as an element of the General Plan.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Upon adoption of the General Plan 2030, the Parks and Recreation Master Plan will be a stand alone document, no longer an element of the General Plan.</i></p>		*		PPD
12.9	<p><u>Parks and Recreation Master Plan:</u> Submit revisions to City Council to update or amend policy in the Master Plan, concurrent with annual budget approval or as timeliness may dictate during any fiscal year. Review and more substantially update the Master Plan every five years. Complete a comprehensive update of system-wide Master Plan every 10 years.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>A technical update of the Master Plan will be completed in 2009.</i></p>			*	PPD
12.10	<p><u>School Sites:</u> Work with School Districts to refine data on sites that are both accessible and usable for public recreation after school hours, and to define policies and strategies to identify and evaluate surplus school sites for potential park land acquisition.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>School district facility use data was updated in 2008.</i></p>			*	RS PPD
12.11	<p><u>Park and Facility Deficiencies:</u> Eliminate deficiencies in parks and facilities (see also <i>Assessment Chapter</i>), as resources are available (see also <i>Appendix I</i>).</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Based on the PRPG’s need analysis, skate parks, and dog parks have been added throughout the City.</i></p>			*	PPD

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
12.12	<u>Infill Development:</u> Work with City Planning Department to develop an implementation program to support infill development in targeted areas. <u>Status:</u> <i>City acquired R Street infill park site for future development and designed Oki Park on land in the city land inventory since the 1950's.</i>			*	PPD
12.13	<u>Park Development Timing:</u> Conduct policy review and analysis of ability to provide for new park development in advance of or concurrent with residential buildout.			*	PPD
12.14	<u>Small Public Places Pilot Project:</u> Using the Central City as a pilot project, conduct an inventory of existing public and private public places, determine park deficiencies, and develop a master plan to identify how and where the inclusion of Small Public Places can offset park deficiencies.	*			PPD
12.15	<u>Small Public Places Implementation Program:</u> Develop an implementation program that incorporates an evaluation of the higher costs and increased service levels associated with land acquisition, design, construction, on-going maintenance, security, and programming of Small Public Places. Research and evaluate ideas from other jurisdictions. The program should include design guidelines and financing mechanisms that address the higher costs.	*			PPD
12.16	<u>Small Public Places Guidelines:</u> Develop design and construction guidelines to address consistency with the character of the surrounding development and greater neighborhood, visibility and accessibility, and the amount of landscaping that may be appropriate for each type of Small Public Place.	*			PPD
12.17	<u>Historic Preservation:</u> Consult with the City's Historic Preservation Division when parks are located within historic districts or known to contain historic resources.	*			PPD
12.18	<u>Youth Friendly Design Guidelines:</u> Develop specific policies for the integration of park and recreational facility amenities for youth, ages 10-17.	*			RS PPD
12.19	<u>Lighting Standards:</u> Develop "wayfinding" light standards, criteria, and design for application in standard parks and facility design specifications.	*			PPD
12.20	<u>Parking Design:</u> Integrate parking restrictions – curb identification and signage into standard park site master plans to comply with City policy on park usage.	*			PPD
12.21	<u>Park Design Review:</u> Integrate the Park Safety Services and Police Department staff into the design review process for parks and facilities.	*			RS PPD

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
12.22	<u>Park Database:</u> Develop and maintain the City’s park database, identifying all park and school acreage and amenities. <u>Status:</u> <i>Database developed in conjunction with the 2009 Master Plan Technical Update.</i>	*		*	PPD
12.23	<u>Healthy Lifestyles:</u> Continue to create/enhance parks and open space that contribute to reducing obesity and enhance the health of children, teens and adults. <u>Status:</u> <i>The City installed “Life Trail Fitness Stations” for senior citizens at five park sites, added walking paths to William Land Regional Park, skate parks throughout the city, and fitness courses at Shasta Park, William Land Regional Park, and Jacinto Creek Park since 2005.</i>	*		*	PPD
12.24	<u>Turnkey Parks:</u> Pursue the design and development of new park facilities through credit and reimbursement agreements (turnkey). <u>Status:</u> <i>The City implemented six turnkey park development agreements since 2005.</i>	*		*	PPD
12.25	<u>Park Design Standards:</u> Utilize City design standards and emerging recreation trends to build/renovate safe and sustainable park facilities. <u>Status:</u> <i>The City selected nine park facilities in 2008 to redesign with public safety features and re-master plan to increase usability.</i>	*		*	RS PPD
12.26	<u>Art in Public Places:</u> In accordance with the Art in Public Places Ordinance (Sacramento City Code 2.84.100), install public art in all new park and recreational facilities, designed to complement the facility master plan; include the public in the selection. <u>Status:</u> <i>The Department works directly with the Sacramento Metropolitan Arts Commission to comply with the City Ordinance which has resulted in the addition of numerous new public artwork pieces in new and redeveloped parks and facilities throughout Sacramento.</i>	*		*	PPD
13.0	<u>Recreation and Community Services</u>				
13.1	<u>Program Development:</u> Develop and implement Program Development Plans for each operational program area. (See also <i>Services Chapter</i> , Recreation and Community Services section.)		*	*	RS
13.2	<u>Service Levels:</u> Develop Recreation and Community Services Service Level Goals for basic and enhanced services at the neighborhood, community, and citywide levels. <u>Status:</u> <i>The Recreation Divisions have developed specific policies for determining programs at a “baseline” service level; an analysis will be conducted to develop specific service level goals for these programs.</i>			*	RS

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
13.3	<p><u>Priority Program Initiatives:</u> Develop appropriate strategies to implement the following program initiatives including: the Human Growth and Development Initiative, Positive Coaching Alliance (PCA), Wellness and Fitness - the Challenges of Obesity, the Aging Boom, Livable Neighborhoods for Older Sacramentans, Project 2015, Access for All, Sacramento's Diversity - We Are #1, and Equal Gender Opportunities. (See <i>Appendix H</i>.)</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Pilot program completed for PCA, and PCA components integrated into recreational youth sports programs; removed high sugar snacks from many programs to promote health and wellness; HDI training for all recreation staff completed and integrated into appropriate program models; created contact for integrating persons with disabilities into recreation programming; integrated language line and other multilingual tools into program outreach; and working to develop a policy on gender equity within recreation programs.</i></p>			*	RS
13.4	<p><u>Facility Reservation/Use:</u> Develop new policies and procedures regarding Facility Reservation and Use.</p>			*	RS
13.5	<p><u>Increasing Events:</u> Engage in special events planning and implementation to increase neighborhood/block parties, parades, concerts, festivals, and performing arts events.</p>		*	*	RS
13.6	<p><u>Streamlined Processes:</u> Implement streamlined application and permit processing for special events designed for minimal paperwork and efficient use of City staff resources.</p>		*	*	RS
13.7	<p><u>National Events:</u> Engage in the proactive search for and appropriate linkage with a variety of nationally recognized special events for placement in the City.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Completed City of Festivals funding program in 2008.</i></p>			*	RS
13.8	<p><u>Restructure Operations:</u> Restructure special event services operations to improve service capabilities and delivery to small/medium and citywide/regional special events.</p>		*	*	RS
13.9	<p><u>Service Level Goals:</u> Develop Service Level Goals for Special Event Services.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Integrated into Section 13.2.</i></p>			*	RS
13.10	<p><u>Swimming Pool Assessment:</u> Complete a thorough assessment and develop a comprehensive implementation plan to address the Department's aging swimming pool inventory.</p>	*			RS

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
13.11	<u>Health and Wellness:</u> Establish a coalition with community-based resources to educate the public on the importance of physical activity and healthy nutrition choices which help to create a healthier community.	*			RS
14.0	<u>Regional System</u>				
14.1	<u>Regional System Planning:</u> Develop and implement a plan for new facilities and signature attractions to expand the regionally serving elements of Sacramento’s parks and recreation system.			*	PPD
14.2	<u>New Funding Sources:</u> Pursue consistent and dedicated funding sources for development of citywide/regionally serving parks, open space and parkways, within the City limits and in the greater Sacramento region, for an integrated, interconnected system of open space, trails/bikeways, nature areas, and parkways. (See also Section 5.0.)			*	AS PPD
14.3	<u>Riverfront Master Plan:</u> Pursue a regional framework that will support greater cooperation for planning, programming, operations, and maintenance. Implement various planning and capital improvement projects during the next one to five years. Apply for grant funding to support various Riverfront Master Plan projects. <i>Status: The Docks Promenade and Railyards projects include elements that address the Riverfront Master Plan concepts. Funding has been allocated from the Proposition 40 River Parkway Program Grant, PIF, and Quimby for the Docks Promenade Parkway Project.</i>		*	*	AS PPD
15.0	<u>Safety and Access</u>				
15.1	<u>Safety Services:</u> Work with the City Police Department and other local law enforcement organizations to identify target areas and implement improvement measures. Pursue funding for additional Park Safety Services staffing. <i>Status: The Park Safety Implementation Plan surveyed more than 30 parks. Nine sites were identified for first tier improvements and specific action plans were developed and will be implemented in FY 08/09.</i>		*		RS PPD
15.2	<u>Community Involvement:</u> Implement a “Partners in Parks/Eyes on the Park/Adopt-a-Park” program to increase public stewardship, participation, and safety in City parks.	*			PO RS
15.3	<u>Access for All:</u> Implement priority Program Initiative. (See also Section 13.3.)			*	RS

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
15.4	<p>Security Lighting: Increase in target areas identified through additional September 2003 Telephone Survey results analysis and by Park Safety Services staff.</p> <p><i>Status:</i> <i>Lighting analysis completed and target areas identified in 2007. Some lights are currently being added.</i></p>		*	*	RS PPD
15.5	<p>Park Access: Complete GIS-based evaluation of all park locations, access to which are negatively affected by major barriers such as major streets, railroad lines, and freeways, as an added element of deficiency analysis.</p>			*	PPD
15.6	<p>Park Design: Design and develop standard Park Safety communication signage, and develop standards for placement, consistent with Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED).</p>	*			PPD
15.7	<p>Response Levels: Develop an incremental level of response to various safety issues in conjunction with the Police Department and City Attorneys Office to set standard operational responses to various levels of safety issues within parks.</p>	*			RS
15.8	<p>Website: Update and enhance existing Park Safety Services website to include a reporting function for the public.</p>	*			RS
15.9	<p>Visibility: Increase the visibility and accessibility of Park Safety Ranger staff to increase contact with the public.</p>	*			RS
15.10	<p>Neighborhood Outreach: Develop a neighborhood outreach/education program to be integrated into an incremental level of response.</p>	*			RS
15.11	<p>Youth Outreach: Develop an outreach and education program (both safety and interpretation) for outreach to schools and youth.</p>	*			RS
15.12	<p>Recreation Facility Safety: Implement the Parks and Recreation Facility Safety Implementation Plan, which addresses action plans for park facilities, best management practices, and augmentation of staffing levels in Park Safety Services.</p>	*			RS PPD
16.0	Sustainability				
16.1	<p>Sustainable Guidelines: Develop and implement Sustainable Design and Maintenance Guidelines for parks and recreation/community facilities. Develop and implement design principles to govern development of amenities that are compatible with and protect natural resources.</p> <p><i>Status:</i> <i>The City's Park Design Standards have been updated to include sustainability practices. They will continue to be revised on a regular basis as new technologies and practices are identified.</i></p>			*	PPD

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
16.2	<u>Community Gardening and Localization of Food:</u> Develop master plans for (two) pilot project Demonstration Landscapes (one ornamental, one food production) as tools to educate the public on how to garden and grow their own food.	*			PO
16.3	<u>Sustainability Program:</u> Develop and Implement a comprehensive Department Sustainability Program to fulfill the vision to be in the top three municipal parks and recreation organizations in California. <i>Status: Department of Parks and Recreation Sustainability Plan 2008 - 2015 was approved in August 2008.</i>		*	*	PPD
16.4	<u>Green Space Land Acquisition:</u> Complete analysis of additional acres needed to provide public green space in underserved neighborhoods and infill development target areas. Develop implementation strategy, including financing options, relative to baseline year 2007.	*			PPD
16.5	<u>Restoration and Management Plans:</u> Develop plans to restore and manage natural open space areas in City parks system for up to four pilot project sites. Consider training and deploying specialized maintenance crews. Work with the development community to identify sites in city parks that may be appropriate for habitat or tree mitigation.	*			PO PPD
16.6	<u>Integrated Pest Management (IPM):</u> Develop an IPM policy for Parks maintenance activities.	*			PO
17.0	<u>Technology</u>				
17.1	<u>Technology:</u> Transfer all facilities data to a database. Expand data kept on each site for planning, maintenance, and operations. Web-enable this information for more direct access by the public. Annually update all facilities inventories and maps.		*	*	AS PPD
18.0	<u>Trails, Bikeways, and Bridges</u> (See also Section 10.0.)				
18.1	<u>Sacramento River Trail:</u> Develop and implement an acquisition plan for the proposed bike trail along the Sacramento River. Continue development of trail segments as funding becomes available. <i>Status: A new section of trail was added along the river frontage adjacent to the Le Rivage Hotel in 2008.</i>			*	PPD

Implementation Strategies

		New Strategy	Completed	On-Going	Division Responsible
18.2	<p><u>Community and Regional Trails:</u> Coordinate efforts with the 2010 Sacramento City/County Bikeway Master Plan in siting and developing trail segments that link communities and provide connections to the existing multi-use trail and bikeway network.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> A one and a quarter mile section of Two Rivers Trail was developed between Tiscornia Park at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers and Highway 160. A four and one-half mile section of the 12-mile Ueda Parkway trail was completed in 2006.</p>	*		*	PPD
19.0	<u>Workforce</u>				
19.1	<p><u>Employee Growth and Training:</u> Implement a success planning academy and Human Development Institute (HDI) program for all levels of management and supervisory classifications.</p>		*	*	RS
19.2	<p><u>Park Safety Rangers:</u> Develop a classification series for Park Safety Rangers; integrate a Senior/Supervising position, career, and non-career positions.</p>	*			RS
19.3	<p><u>Staffing:</u> Work toward permanently shifting “meet and greet” functions to other non-career staff within Park Safety Services.</p>	*			RS

FUNDING OPTIONS

A cornerstone for the success of the Master Plan is the ability of the City to identify and secure stable funding sources for the implementation of the Master Plan and the ongoing operation, maintenance, and improvement of the parks and recreation system. The funding options identified herein are resource tools available to the City to meet greater demand for services in an environment of increasing costs and competition for revenues among traditional city services.

There is a gap between what can be funded from current sources and what is needed to fully implement the Master Plan. *Table 21* provides an overview of the services for which additional resources are needed.

The *California Outdoor Recreation Plan 2002*, prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, has identified financing of parks and recreation as an important issue. The *California Outdoor Recreation Plan 2002* notes that the sufficiency and consistency of park and recreation funding have been unsteady whether the general economy is doing well or poorly. Among the factors underlying the problem are:

- Unpredictable fluctuations in the economy;
- Rising operation and maintenance costs;
- Increasing land values;
- Aging infrastructure;
- Increased regulatory requirements;

- Increased cost of doing business; and
- Shifts in societal demands.

In addition, Sacramento is experiencing a period of significant population growth and shifts in the population base that will impact the success and viability of securing new resources in the future. These conditions are well documented and reflected locally within the Master Plan. The Financing, Resource Development, and Fiscal Management policies (*Policy Chapter*, Sections 5.0 and 6.0) articulated in the Master Plan make an effort at the policy level to ensure fiscal solvency. Without solid financing today, yesterday's public investments in parks and recreation may be at risk *for* continued erosion for the public's benefit tomorrow.

How can local governments in general, and the City of Sacramento in particular, find resources necessary to pay for the costs of meeting the demand for services while also providing for capital improvements needed for maintenance, rehabilitation, or expansion of facilities that are directly related to the measure of quality of life? Meeting the challenge requires equal amounts of vision, leadership, hard work, and creativity to take advantage of opportunities and options as they present themselves. Such opportunities may include but not be limited to **maximizing or revising the following existing funding sources**:

1. General Fund
2. Park Development Impact Fees (PIF)
3. Landscape and Lighting Assessments
4. Trust (Special Revenue) Funds for individual sites
5. Annexations to Neighborhood Park Maintenance Community Facilities District (CFD)
6. Grants
7. Development Agreements
8. Partnerships (e.g., school districts, community colleges, community based organizations, private business, joint powers authorities)
9. Not-for-profit support and fundraising
10. Volunteers
11. User fees
12. Special allocations through federal or state legislative action
13. Property Leases/Permits
14. Revenues from Facility Naming Rights
15. Tax increment financing from redevelopment projects and zones

Taking fuller advantage of opportunities and options may also include but not be limited to **pursuing the following potential new funding sources** for parks and recreation services:

1. General Obligation (GO) Bonds and/or Revenue Bonds
2. Certificates of Participation
3. Short Term Debt Instruments
4. New Special Districts (e.g., CFD, IFD, BID)
5. Additional Sales Tax Increment
6. Special Fees for real estate transaction/conveyance
7. Sale or lease of underutilized or unused City property
8. Federal Tax Credit for land donation
9. Voluntary Donation Program on all utility billings
10. Share of Transient Occupancy Taxes
11. Additional Property Tax Increment

Tables 22-23 summarize funding sources/financing mechanisms, both existing and potential, their current or potential uses, and implementation requirements. *Appendix I* provides detailed descriptions of all existing and potential funding sources for Sacramento parks and recreation services.

Table 21: OVERVIEW OF NEW NEEDS (through 2010)

CAPITAL FACILITIES/IMPROVEMENTS CITY OWNED OR CONTROLLED

Source: 2009 Parks and Recreation Programming Guide Assessment Update

RECREATION FACILITIES	2010 NEED
SPORTS FIELDS (use of some fields may preclude use of others due to overlays)	
SOFTBALL (Total)	10
BASEBALL (Total)	17
SOCCER (Total)	-68
LIGHTED SPORTS FIELDS	
LIGHTED SOFTBALL	-3
LIGHTED BASEBALL	3
LIGHTED SOCCER	4
COURTS	
VOLLEYBALL	-1
BASKETBALL (including youth and high school)	34
TENNIS	-1
OTHER ACTIVE/PASSIVE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	
OFF-LEASH DOG PARK	1
GROUP PICNIC AREAS (Class I)	-23
PLAYGROUNDS: TOT LOTS & ADVENTURE PLAY AREAS	12
SKATEBOARD PARKS	6
COMMUNITY GARDENS	5
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	
PLAY POOLS/WATER SPRAY FEATURE	26
OUTDOOR POOL COMPLEX (Swimming + Wading Pool)	7
COMMUNITY CENTER	-3
REGIONAL FACILITIES	
TRAILS/BIKEWAYS (on- and off-street)	181.8
PARK ACREAGE (City-owned/controlled only)	
NEIGHBORHOOD	491.1
COMMUNITY	384.1

Note: Negative (-) numbers represent a surplus in the indicated facility category.

(Continued on next page)

(Table 21 continued)

PROGRAM/OPERATION NEEDS BY POLICY CATEGORY

New findings since the 2005-2010 Master Plan are identified in italics.

Source: Master Plan *Assessment and Implementation Chapters*

Community Engagement and Outreach

- *Citizen-Based “Green” Infrastructure Stewardship Expansion*

Customer Service

- Internet Based Reservation and Registration System
- Customer Feedback Mechanisms for Evaluation and Future Planning
 - Web Based Customer Surveys
 - Capturing and Compiling Immediate Feedback from Program Participants
- Citizen Survey Tracking Poll (citywide/higher propensity voters)

Economic Vitality

- *Public/Private Partnerships Expansion*

Facility Use and Management

- Facilities Condition Assessment and Infrastructure Management Program
- Facilities Rehabilitation Program Implementation

Financing and Resource Development

- *Department Core Services Base Line Goals Establishment*
- *Department Service Level Goals Financing Strategy Development*

Fiscal Management

- *Fee Schedule Policy Development and Implementation*

Maintenance

- Park Maintenance “Best Practices” Study and Implementation
- Water Conservation Program Implementation (expanding centralized irrigation system)
- Specialized Maintenance for Wetlands, Bridges, Ponds, and Nature Areas
- Recycling in Parks
- Automated (trees and park) Maintenance Work Management System
- Youth Employment Program Expansion
- *Integrated Pest and Vegetation Management Operational Policy Implementation (IPM)*
- *Community Garden Program Expansion*

Marketing

- *Community Marketing Advisory Group (CMAG) Implementation*

(Continued on next page)

(Table 21 continued)

Natural Resources, Rivers, Creeks, Open Space and Parkways

- *Open Space Acquisition Program Development and Implementation*

Partnerships

- Department Volunteer Program Expansion
- Entrepreneurial Investment and Ventures at Parks and Facilities
- Expansion of Public-Private Partnerships to Provide Resources, Amenities, or Ancillary Goods and Services at Regional Parks and Neighborhood/Community Centers
- *Joint Use and Programming Agreement Updates with School Districts*

Planning and Development

- *Enhanced Park Design Features (e.g., creative play elements, shade structures)*
- *Citywide Interpretive Signage at Park and Recreation Sites Implementation*
- *PRPG Biennial Updates*
- *Small Public Places Program Development and Implementation*
- *Youth Friendly Design Guidelines Development and Implementation*

Recreation and Human Services

- Equitable Core Services at Elementary Schools and Parks throughout the City
 - Children Programs – 4th R, After-School, and Summer Programs
 - Teen Programs – PASSages, After-School, and Youth Employment Programs
 - Older Adult Programs – Triple R, Caring Neighborhoods, and 50+ Wellness
 - Enrichment Classes – Recreational and Educational
 - Respond to Unique Community Human Service Needs
 - Access to All Neighborhood/Community Centers on Weekends
- Recreation and Human Services Priority Program Initiatives Implementation
 - Human Growth and Development
 - Positive Coaching Alliance (PCA)
 - Wellness and Fitness to Combat Obesity
 - Aging Boom
 - Access for All (*may have capital improvement implications as well*)
 - Diversity
 - Liveable Neighborhoods for Older Sacramentans
 - Equal Gender Opportunities
- Expanded Marketing of Recreation Programs, Services, and Facilities
- Community Sports Field/User Study Findings Implementation (*likely to have capital improvement implications as well*)
- *City Owned/Operated Aquatic Facilities Condition Assessment*

Regional System

- *Sacramento Riverfront Master Plan Implementation*

(Continued on next page)

(Table 21 continued)

Safety and Access

- Added Security Lighting and Signage
- Increased Park Safety Services
- *Access for All Initiative Implementation*
- *Park Safety Plan Implementation*
- *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Standards Implementation (CPTED)*

Sustainability

- *Sustainable Design and Maintenance Guidelines Implementation*
- *Department Sustainability Plan 2008-2015 Implementation*

Technology

- Department Technology Improvements to Increase Productivity
 - Appropriate Technology Connectivity and Support For All Program Sites
 - Management Information Reports

Trails, Bikeways, and Bridges

- *2010 Sacramento City/County Bikeway Master Plan Implementation*

Workforce

- Human Development Institute Continued Implementation (HDI)

Table 22: SUMMARY OF FUNDING SOURCES AND FINANCING MECHANISMS

Funding Source/Financing Mechanism	Implementation Feasibility Ranking [1]	Funding and Financing Mechanism Uses [2]						
		Acquisition		Construction/Improvement			Recreation Programs	
		Neighborhood/Community	Regional	Open Space/Trails/Bikeways	Neighborhood/Community	Regional		Operations & Maintenance
Existing								
General Fund	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Quimby Dedication/In-Lieu Fees	1	✓						
Park Development Impact Fees	1		✗	✗		✗		
Landscape and Lighting Districts	2				✓		✓	
Special Funds	0					✓	✓	✓
Neighborhood Park Maintenance CFD	1						✓	
North Natomas CFD #3	2				✓		✓	
Grant Funding	2	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗
Redevelopment Agencies/Districts	2	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗
Development Agreements	1	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗
Mitigation Land Banking	1			✗				
Partnerships	1	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗
Volunteers	1						✓/✗	✓/✗
Potential New								
General Obligation Bonds	2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Revenue Bonds	2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Certificates of Participation	2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Short Term Debt Instruments	2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mello Roos CFD (expanded use of)	2				✗	✗	✗	✗
Infrastructure Financing District (IFD)	2		✗			✗	✗	✗
Business Improvement District (BID)	2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Joint Powers Agreement (JPA)	2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Additional Sales Tax Increment	2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Real Estate Transfer or Conveyance Fee	2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT)	2				✗	✗	✗	✗
Increased Revenues from Operations								
- User Fees	1	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
- Property Leases	1				✗	✗	✗	✗
- Sponsored Facilities/Events (Naming Rights)	2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sales/Lease of Underutilized Property	2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Additional Property Tax Increment	2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
National Heritage Preservation Tax Credit of 2000	1	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Voluntary Utility Donation	1	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Special Allocations from Legislature	2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

[1] Implementation Feasibility Rankings:

- “0” Existing funding sources where limited opportunities exist for increased funding.
- “1” Existing or potential funding sources where additional revenues could be obtained with some effort on the part of the City.
- “2” Existing or potential funding sources where additional revenues could be obtained, but will require more time and effort on the part of the City, such as seeking voter approval.

[2] Funding & Financing Mechanisms:

- ✓ City is currently using mechanism to provide park and/or recreation funding.
- ✗ Potential for new or expanded use of mechanism for park and/or recreation funding.
- ✓/✗ City is currently using funding mechanism for parks/recreation funding or other City services and there is also the potential for expanded use of funding mechanism.

Table 23: SUMMARY OF FUNDING MECHANISMS AND ACTIONS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT

Funding Source/Financing Mechanism	Implementation Feasibility Ranking [1]	Implementation Action Required		
		Vote of Electorate or Property Owners	Action by Governing Body	Cooperation with Other Agency/Private Party
Existing				
General Fund	1		X	
Quimby Dedication/In-Lieu Fees	1		X	
Park Development Impact Fees	1		X	
Landscape and Lighting Districts	2	X (Majority vote)	X	
Special Funds (Trusts)	0		X	X
Neighborhood Park Maintenance CFD	1	X (2/3 vote)*	X	
North Natomas CFD #3	2		X	X
Grant Funding	2		X	X
Redevelopment Agencies/Districts	2		X	X
Development Agreements	1		X	X
Mitigation Land Banking	1		X	X
Partnerships	1		X	X
Volunteers	1		X	
Potential New				
General Obligation Bonds	2	X (2/3 vote)	X	
Revenue Bonds	2		X	
Certificates of Participation	2		X	
Short Term Debt Instruments	2		X	
Mello Roos CFD (expanded use of)	2	X (2/3 vote)*	X	
Infrastructure Financing District (IFD)	2	X (2/3 vote)*	X	X
Business Improvement District (BID)	2	X (Majority vote)	X	
Joint Powers Agreement (JPA)	2		X	X
Additional Sales Tax Increment Dedicated for Parks/Recreation	2	X (2/3 vote)	X	
Real Estate Transfer or Conveyance Fee	2		X	X
Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT)	2	X (2/3 vote)	X	
Increased Revenues from Operations				
~ User Fees	1		X	
~ Property Leases	1		X	
~ Sponsored Facilities/Events (Naming Rights)	2		X	X
Sales/Lease of Underutilized Property	2		X	
Additional Property Tax Increment	2	X (2/3 vote)	X	
National Heritage Preservation Tax Credit of 2000	1		X	X
Voluntary Utility Donation	1		X	X
Special Allocations from Legislature	2		X	X

[1] Implementation Feasibility Rankings:

"0" Existing funding sources where limited opportunities exist for increased funding.

"1" Existing or potential funding sources where additional revenues could be obtained with some effort on the part of the City.

"2" Existing or potential funding sources where additional revenues could be obtained, but will require more time and effort on the part of the City, such as seeking voter approval.

* If there are fewer than 12 registered voters in the District, the election would take place among property owners.

EVALUATION OF SERVICES



In the overall management cycle of ASSESSMENT, PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, and EVALUATION, ongoing evaluation of services is based on identification of evaluation criteria developed in the planning phase, and varies with the program or service as to how effectiveness in meeting goals or performance targets is measured. Evaluation will also be conducted in accordance with the City's developing program for performance measurement/trend management.

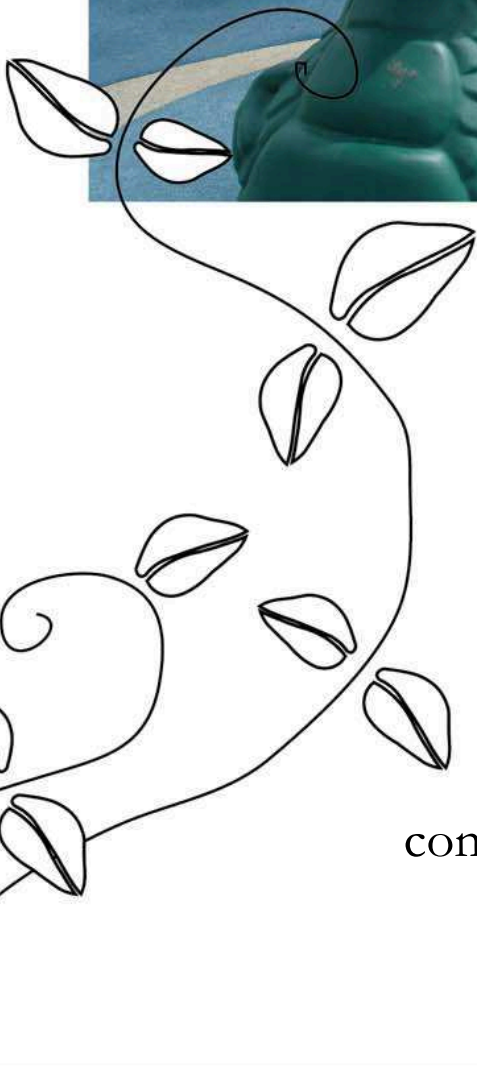
Department services supported by grant funding are subject to evaluation criteria and the meeting of goals of the funding program; the Sacramento START Program is a premiere example of sophistication in program evaluation methodology. In addition, the annual budget development process gives consideration to program effectiveness and efficiency in determining City priorities for funding.

FUTURE PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING

The Department will undertake periodic updates of this system-wide Master Plan for City parks and recreation services as described in Implementation Strategy 12.9.



California Lilac Park



appendices

“The real voyage of discovery
consists not in seeking new landscapes
but in having new eyes.”

~Marcel Proust

LIST OF APPENDICES

	<u>Page</u>
A. Information Sources	
• Effects of Parks and Recreation Services on Human Development/ Economic Benefits of Parks and Recreation Services	3
• Population and Trend Analysis	4
B. History of Sacramento Parks and Recreation, 1849-2009	6
C. Additional Key Plans, Policies, Legal Mandates, and Procedures Governing Sacramento Parks and Recreation Services.....	13
D. Maps and Inventories by Community Planning Area (CPA), including:	
Neighborhood and Community Serving Parks and Facilities by CPA – Table 24.....	15
Citywide/Regionally Serving Parks, Open Space, and Parkways – Table 25.....	16
Community Planning Area 1: Central City (Map 8)	18
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	19
City Community Buildings.....	22
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	23
Community Planning Area 2: Land Park (Map 9)	25
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	26
City Community Buildings.....	29
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	30
Community Planning Area 3: Pocket (Map 10).....	32
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	33
City Community Buildings.....	36
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	37
Community Planning Area 4: South Area (Map 11).....	39
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	40
City Community Buildings.....	46
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	47
Community Planning Area 5: Fruitridge/Broadway (Map 12).....	51
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	52
City Community Buildings.....	55
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	56
Community Planning Area 6: East Sacramento (Map 13).....	58
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	59
City Community Buildings.....	62
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	63
Community Planning Area 7: Arden-Arcade (Map 14).....	65
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	66
City Community Buildings.....	69
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	70
Community Planning Area 8: North Sacramento (Map 15).....	72
City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	73
City Community Buildings.....	76
Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	77

D.	<i>(continued)</i>	
	Community Planning Area 9: South Natomas (Map 16).....	81
	City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	82
	City Community Buildings.....	83
	Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	86
	Community Planning Area 10: North Natomas (Map 17).....	88
	City Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	89
	City Community Buildings.....	95
	Existing Public School Sites Accessible for Public Recreation (K-12).....	96
	Outside City Limits.....	98
E.	2006 Scientific Resident Phone Survey: Executive Summary and Findings.....	100
F.	2002-03 Park User Survey: Summary of Findings.....	120
G.	Community Sports Field/User Study Phase I Summary – Table 26.....	124
	Community Sports Field/User Study Phase I, Field Rating – Table 27.....	127
	Recreation Facility Service Level Goals and Analysis – Table 28.....	129
H.	Definitions of Key Terms.....	130
I.	Funding Options.....	142

APPENDIX A: INFORMATION SOURCES

EFFECTS OF PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT/ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES

1. "How Cities Use Parks to Improve Public Health, Help Children Learn, Create Safer Neighborhoods." *City Parks Forum Briefing Papers, American Planning Association.* 2003.
2. "Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space." By Sherer, Paul M. *The Trust for Public Land White Paper.* 2003.
3. "Extracurricular Activities and Adolescent Development." By Eccles, Jaquelynne S.; Barber, Bonnie L.; Stone, Margaret; Hunt, James. *Journal of Social Issues, Volume 59, No. 4.* pp. 865-889. December 2003.
4. "The Influence of Motor Skill Interventions on Disadvantaged Children." By Ishee, Jimmy H. *The Journal of Physical Education, Recreation & Dance, Volume 74, Issue 8.* p14. October 2003.
5. "Leisure as a Coping Resource: Variations in Coping with Traumatic Injury and Illness." By Hutchinson, Susan L.; Loy, David P.; Kleiber, Douglas A.; Dattilo, John. *Leisure Sciences, 25:* pp.143-161. April 2003.
6. "Community Programs to Promote Youth Development." By The Committee on Community-Level Programs for Youth, Board on Children, Youth and Families. *National Research Council and Institute of Medicine.* 2002.
7. "Play: Essential for All Children." By Isenberg, Joan Packer; Quisenberry, Nancy. *A Position Paper of the Association for Childhood Education International.* 2002.
8. "Leisure as a Resource in Transcending Negative Life Events: Self-Protection, Self-Restoration, and Personal Transformation." By Kleiber, Douglas A.; Hutchinson, Susan L.; Williams, Richard. *Leisure Sciences, 24:* pp. 219-235. April 2002.
9. "The Role of Leisure in Women's Experiences of Menopause and Mid-Life." By Parry, Diana C.; Shaw, Susan M. *Leisure Sciences, 21:* pp. 205-218. July 1999.
10. "The Relationship Between Stress, Health, and Physically Active Leisure as a Function of Life-Cycle." By Zuzanek, Jiri; Robinson, John P.; Iwaski, Yoshi. *Leisure Sciences, 20:* pp. 253-275. October-December 1998.
11. "Longitudinal Analyses of the Relationships Among Life Transitions, Chronic Health Problems, Leisure, and Psychological Well Being." By Iwasaki, Yoshi; Smale Bryan J. A. *Leisure Sciences, 20:* pp. 25-52. January-March 1998.
12. "Helping Youth Grow." By Hudson, Susan D. *The Journal of Physical Education, Recreation & Dance, Volume 68, Issue 9:* pp.16-17. Nov/Dec 1997.
13. "Leisure and Identity Formation in Male and Female Adolescents: A Preliminary Examination." By Shaw, Susan; Klieber, Douglas A.; Caldwell, Linda L. *Journal of Leisure Research, Volume 27, No. 3:* pp. 245-263. 1995.

14. "The Dialectics of Leisure and Development for Women and Men in Mid-Life: An Interpretive Study." By Freysinger, Valeria. *Journal of Leisure Research, Volume 27, No. 1:* pp. 61-84. 1995.
15. "Starting, Ceasing, and Replacing Leisure Activities Over the Life-Span." By Iso-Ahola, Seppo E.; Jackson, Edgar. *Journal of Leisure Research, Volume 26, No. 3:* pp. 227-249. 1994.
16. "An Examination of the Life Satisfaction and Importance of Leisure in the Lives of Older Female Retirees: A Comparison of Blacks to Whites." By Riddick, Carol Cutler; Stewart, Debra Gonder. *Journal of Leisure Research, Volume 26, No.1:* pp. 75-87. 1994.
17. "The Preschool Playground." By Sawyers, Janet K. *The Journal of Physical Education, Recreation & Dance, Volume 65, Issue 6:* pp. 32-33. August 1994.
18. "Leisure and Health: The Role of Social Support and Self-Determination." By Coleman, Denis; Iso-Ahola, Seppo E. *Journal of Leisure Research, Volume 25, No. 2:* pp. 111-128. 1993.
19. Sacramento START Annual Evaluation Report 2002/2003. Minicucci Associates. November 2003. (Website: www.sacstart.org)
20. Louv, Richard. Last Child in the Woods: Saving our Children from Nature Deficit Disorder. North Carolina: Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, 2005.

POPULATION AND TREND ANALYSIS

America's Fattest and Fattest Cities 2004. January 2004. Men's Fitness Magazine.

California Department of Parks and Recreation. 2002. California Outdoor Recreation Plan. Sacramento, CA.

California Department of Parks and Recreation. 2003. Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California 2002. Sacramento, CA.

California Park & Recreation Society. 1999. Creating Community in the 21st Century: An Action Plan for Parks & Recreation in California. Sacramento, CA.

City of Sacramento General Plan, Growth Allocations per Community Planning Area (2005-2030). 2008 population estimates based on average of 2005 actuals and 2010 projections.

Community Services Planning Council. 1998. Regional Trends: Population and Diversity. Sacramento, CA.

Cordell, H. Ken *et al.* Outdoor Recreation in American Life: A National Assessment of Demand and Supply Trends. 1999. Sagamore Publishing, Champaign, IL.

County of Sacramento. 2002. Certain Financial, Economic and Demographic Information Regarding the County of Sacramento, California. Office of Budget and Debt Management, Sacramento, CA. (www.co.sacramento.ca.us/budget)

Finance Department. June 2008. FY2008-09 Proposed Budget. City of Sacramento, CA.

Harris Interactive. #49: 9/25/02 and #23: 5/15/02. The Harris Poll. (www.harrisinteractive.com)

Kaihla, P., "Boom Towns," Business 2.0. March 2004.

Kelly, J. and R. Warnick. Recreation Trends and Markets: The 21st Century. 1999. Sagamore Publishing, Champaign, IL.

Leisure Lifestyle Consulting. TrendScan Program published in California Parks & Recreation Magazine. California Parks & Recreation Society, Sacramento, CA.

Munroe, T. Munroe Consulting. 1999. Trends Analysis for Parks & Recreation: 2000 and Beyond. Moraga, CA.

Roper Starch Worldwide. 2001. Outdoor Recreation in America. Report prepared for the American Recreation Coalition, Washington, DC.

Sacramento Region Blueprint. 2003. Transportation and Land Use Study. Sacramento, CA.

Sherer, P. "A Healthier America? It's a Walk in the Park", Land & People. Trust for Public Land, San Francisco, CA. Spring 2004.

Staff input via meetings and surveys. 2003. Parks and Recreation Department, City of Sacramento, CA.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey, Population Estimates by Age Group. 2010 estimates based on average % increase from 2000 to 2007 by age group.

U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Census 2000.

U.S. Forest Service. National Survey on Outdoor Recreation and the Environment. 2002. Washington, DC.

Wells Fargo & Co. California Economic Outlook. 2003. Minneapolis, MN.

APPENDIX B: HISTORY OF SACRAMENTO PARKS AND RECREATION, 1849 – 2009

Parks, Recreation, and the Urban Forest have always been essential to maintaining a high quality of life in the City of Sacramento. Since the City's incorporation in 1849, developing and maintaining a lush urban forest, creating an accessible park system, and providing recreation and human services have made Sacramento the place to live, learn, work, and play.

The Urban Forest

It is indeed ironic that the founding charter of the City of Sacramento was developed under the shade of a tree. Developing a lush and healthy Urban Forest was one of the key instruments in making Sacramento a healthy and vibrant community. Sacramento during the first years of incorporation was considered an unhealthy place to live. Wetlands surrounding the city bred mosquitoes and disease. The summer months brought extreme heat. There were several fires in the years shortly after incorporation in 1850, 1852, and 1861. Tree planting was seen as the solution to the problem of hot days and the unpleasant odor in the air. An early reporter in Sacramento found that "shade trees add much to the beauty of this place; it will be in a few years the city of trees." Evidence of local appreciation for trees dates to 1855, during which time residents were said to have a "mania" for planting them.

DID YOU KNOW?

C.K. McClatchy was one of the City of Sacramento's most outspoken proponents of trees. During his term as editor of The Sacramento Bee, he would often publish on the front page the obituaries for trees killed by vandals. McClatchy's efforts were vital in raising the awareness, appreciation and pride in the City's urban forest.

Typically, urban forest management relies on the planting and management performed by city officials; however, in Sacramento, the maintenance of the urban forest has always been a partnership between the City and its residents. In 1923, street tree planting received a permanent boost in community participation as the city inaugurated what would become an annual campaign to

promote street tree planting in neighborhoods. Boy Scouts canvassed neighborhoods urging residents to sign request cards, which would commit the signatory to care for the tree planted by the City. In 1981, the Mayor of Sacramento and the County Board of Supervisors called together 125 civic, business and community leaders to introduce the concept of a community based non-profit to be called the Sacramento Tree Foundation.

The Urban Forest continues to provide the backbone of the city's living infrastructure. The City of Sacramento continues to be the steward of the City's Urban Forest, along with the City's residents, maintaining more than 150,000 city street and park trees, planting new trees and monitoring the health of the urban forest. In 2005, the City of Sacramento planted its one-millionth tree, making it second only in the world to Paris, France in the number of trees per resident.

Parks and Open Spaces

The preservation of open spaces and the development of an accessible park system was also an important theme at the time of the City's birth in 1849. The public park system began at that time when John A. Sutter, son of the City's founder, donated ten separate city block sized parcels in the downtown area for public use. It is a tribute to the City and its residents that nine of those plots continue to serve as parks that serve the residents of the City of Sacramento.

It was residents and businesses that were responsible for the acquisition and development of the City's early park system. During the 1870's, the only large recreational open space area in Sacramento was an area called East Park. In 1901, a women's civic

DID YOU KNOW?

Del Paso Regional Park was part of the larger Rancho Del Paso owned by the Haggin family. The horse stables at Rancho Del Paso at one time were the most successful in the country. In 1886, a horse from the ranch, "Ben Ali," won the Kentucky Derby.

group, the Tuesday Club, convinced the City to purchase the area. The site was officially renamed C.K. McKinley Park.

In the early days of Sacramento, street car companies found that their patronage was dramatically reduced during the weekends. In 1906, acting on the recommendations of the Southside Improvement Association, the City of Sacramento purchased a 26 acre site, today's Southside Park.

DID YOU KNOW?

Nine of the original 10 parcels from the 1849, Sutter Land Grant remain to serve the public to this day including:

- John Muir Park
- Ulysses S. Grant Park
- Leland Stanford Park
- James Marshall Park
- Franklin D. Roosevelt Park
- John C. Fremont Park
- Albert M. Winn Park
- Caesar Chavez Plaza
- Memorial Auditorium site

In the spring of 1908, a group of fifty persons from eleven civic groups were selected to establish an extensive country park outside the city limits. On February 20, 1911, the Rancho Del Paso Property was acquired, making Del Paso Regional Park the City's first and largest regional park.

In 1889, the Central Street Railway developed an area in Oak Park as an amusement park called Joyland. In 1927, after the close of Joyland, the McClatchy family purchased the property and donated it as a public park, today's C.K. McClatchy Park.

DID YOU KNOW?

In 1913, the Ingersoll Amusement Company purchased Joyland, today's McClatchy Park, and installed the "Giant Racer," the largest roller coaster west of New York's Coney Island.

In November of 1919, Mr. Jones of the Hickman Investment Company and Mr. J.C. Carley of the East Curtis Oaks Company donated a parcel of land 300 by 2,740 feet in the Curtis Oaks district. The

land was accepted by the City and soon became William Curtis Park.

The story of William Land Regional Park is one of the most interesting in the history of the City of Sacramento and is a testament to civic involvement in the park system. The acquisition of the park was made possible under the provisions of the last testament of Mr. William Land, a highly successful hotel owner and former mayor. Mr. Land had left the City of Sacramento the sum of \$250,000 for "recreation sport for children and a pleasure ground for the poor." The citizenry at the time were not able to agree on how the funds should be spent. Many felt that the funds should be used to transform Del Paso Regional Park into a "Park of Nations" to reproduce the detail and beauty of foreign countries.

DID YOU KNOW?

The site for William Land Park was at one point so controversial that the niece, Ms. Nettie Evans, of the deceased William Land was brought to Sacramento from Logansport, Indiana. She made it clear that she was opposed to the purchase of the current location of the park, that her uncle had always disliked the area.

On January 8, 1918, the City Council decided to purchase the Swanston McKeivitt property along Riverside. The decision was, however, subject to a popular referendum and in May of that year the voters of Sacramento decided the monies were best spent on Del Paso Regional Park. In spite of the vote, none of the money was allotted to Del Paso Regional Park. The City Council did try to rescind their decision; however challenges in court with attempted appeals to the California Supreme Court resulted in the City being committed to the Swanston McKeivitt tract, the current home of William Land Regional Park.

Easily accessible parks for all have always been an important theme in Sacramento life. It is one of the prime goals of the City today to preserve and expand open space and parks. With the rapid growth that has occurred in North Natomas and South Sacramento, the City will be adding more than 322 acres of parkland to the system.

Maintaining and preserving this treasure is a high priority to make Sacramento the #1 most livable city in California.

Recreation & the Playground Movement

By the early 20th century many of the open lots that had served as playgrounds were disappearing and with the introduction of the automobile, the streets became a dangerous place to play. The City Charter of 1911 officially endorsed the idea of a Citizen’s Board of Playground Directors and appointed the City Commissioner of Education as its head. By 1915, the City’s population had grown to over 65,000. Because of this rapid increase, the Playground Board was faced with new problems, the most pressing being to provide a safe place for children to swim. Mark Twain once said that “in Sacramento it is fiery summer always, and you can gather roses, and eat strawberries and ice cream, and wear white linen clothes and pant and perspire at eight or nine o’clock in the morning.” The Playground Board decided that a large floating crate would be built and placed in Southside Lake for swimming.

DID YOU KNOW?

The City’s first Parks & Recreation departments were formed in the early 1920’s. The Department of Recreation was created in 1921 with George Sim as its first head. The following year, the Department of Parks was created with Fredrick Evans as the first superintendent.

In 1918, Playground Supervisor for Southside Park, J.P. Murphy, helped establish the City’s first winter baseball league for adults. The league consisted of 22 teams. Citizens freely donated their land for baseball diamonds, and all of the umpires were volunteers who served without compensation. However, it soon became clear that more organized recreation was needed and the City decided to hire a Superintendent of Recreation.

George Sim was hired as Superintendent of Playgrounds in 1918. George Sim is considered the father of modern Recreation programming in the City of Sacramento. His innovation and ability to

create broad based joint-use agreements has been a model for parks and recreation professionals for more than 90 years. His first goal was to take an inventory of all programs within the City of Sacramento and determine where there were no real organized ones. He noted that: “it is obvious that one of the important factors in Recreation is the direction of play of boys and girls and what is done on the weekends and after-school.” Sim went on to order the destruction of the crate at Southside Lake for public swimming and convinced the Riverside Baths to provide public swimming to the residents of Sacramento. He envisioned a continuous and far reaching cycle of activities, which would make full use of every conceivable municipal facility.

DID YOU KNOW?

Reclamation of land not only provided valuable public parkland in the 19th Century, but today as well. Southside Park was formerly a garbage dump with a sewage canal, but today serves as one of the City’s most beautiful parks. East Portal Park was a former rock quarry and today provides a beautiful landscape. The development of Sutter’s Landing Regional Park today is the reclamation of the former City dump. Granite Regional Park in the east is also the reclamation of a former rock quarry.

He stated that “a recreation program must offer not only well organized sports, but the opportunity for enjoyment and music.” He was instrumental in the formation of a Symphony Orchestra and a Junior Symphony. He worked to form a community mass-chorus. During his administration, land for Camp Sacramento, the municipal summer camp in El Dorado County was leased and the camp officially opened on July 21, 1921. That year over twelve hundred “city-dwellers” enjoyed their vacation in the mountains. The camp remains a popular recreation site for Sacramentans today.

In 1932, Bing Maloney, member of the City’s Civil Service Commission and a sporting goods storeowner, was made Superintendent of Recreation, a position he held until his passing in 1951. Using his business background, Maloney led the Department of Recreation to greater efficiency and financial stability during the Depression Era. Maloney took the idea of recreation to the next level in recognizing that “we have outgrown the

thought that a recreation program is complete when playground facilities are provided throughout the City for children. We find ourselves faced with the problem of providing proper leisure for adults.” Under his direction, the first nine holes of Del Paso Golf Course were opened in October 1932. Maloney revised the fee structure and made creative use of the Works Progress Administration and federal grant opportunities to rehabilitate parks. He also encouraged private donation and bequests for new park projects, such as the donation by Florence Turton Clunie of the Clunie Pool and Clubhouse, which opened on August 10, 1936, as the first major indoor recreation facility in the City of Sacramento.

DID YOU KNOW?

By 1927, the City’s Department of Recreation had six divisions:

- *Playgrounds & Community Centers*
- *Music*
- *Community Dramatics*
- *Camp Sacramento*
- *Maintenance and Repairs*
- *Administration & Organization*

America’s entry into World War II slowed the development of additional recreational facilities. With the wars end and Maloney’s return from service, Sacramento’s rapid transition to a peace-time economy was apparent. The Department considered the unmet need for a second eighteen hole golf course. By 1952, land had been acquired and the new golf course opened, named in memory of J.B. “Bing” Maloney.

Over time, it became clear that Recreation was much more than mere playground programs but numerous organized activities for the leisure moments.

Creating One Department

In 1954, the Departments of Recreation, Parks, and Trees were combined to form the Recreation and Park Department with R.G. Renfree as the first director. Following World War II, Sacramento experienced rapid building activity which increased

park and recreation needs in newly developed areas. During that year, the new Department negotiated a joint planning agreement with the Sacramento Unified School District to increase the development of recreation facilities adjacent to school property; the first agreement of its kind in the State of California.

DID YOU KNOW?

In 1957 the Citizen’s Advisory Committee for Parks and Recreation was formed to help the department review and develop a comprehensive parks and recreation master plan. To this day, this duty is one of the primary responsibilities of the CAC now reorganized as the Parks and Recreation Commission.

By 1955, the City’s continued growth required re-examination of the existing parks and recreation system. A preliminary plan was prepared and submitted for review in 1957 by the newly formed Citizen’s Advisory Committee (CAC). The first CAC’s recommendations for new or modified facilities were adopted in the following year, and a ten year improvement program was initiated.

Over the next decade several improvements were made to the system and a number of new parks and facilities were added. The Sacramento Boat Harbor was begun at Miller Park in 1956. The Sacramento Garden and Arts Society and the City co-developed a facility for garden and arts clubs and shows in McKinley Park in 1958. The City’s first center for older adults was developed at Marshall Park in 1961. In 1964, the City of North Sacramento was annexed into the City of Sacramento, bringing 11 more parks along with the Woodlake and Hagginwood Clubhouses. In 1965, Interstate 5 was constructed and cut Southside Park in half, creating O’Niel Field and today’s Southside Park. Social upheavals in the mid-sixties prompted the creation of Special Youth Services in the Recreation Division to focus on the needs to teenage residents of disadvantaged areas of the City.

In 1968, the Department, with the help of a second CAC, published a second master plan. During that time year-round recreation programs were being

offered at 60% of the City's schools and over 65 parks were open to residents. An ambitious ten-year program of acquisition was proposed to accommodate projected growth in the City. In 1969, R.G. Renfree retired and was replaced by Solon "Doc" Wisham. During his tenure as director, State and Federal grants for open space acquisition and development were available and other revenue sources were developed. Approximately 520 acres of land were developed, renovated or purchased for future park development. Included along with basic improvements were development of softball, baseball and soccer facilities, playgrounds, picnic areas, four community centers, three swimming pools, two jogging courses, and four major animal exhibits at the Sacramento Zoo.

In addition, the groundwork was laid for the construction of the Sacramento History and Science Center adjacent to the Railroad Museum in Old Sacramento. The interior of the original Crocker Art Gallery was completely restored and the planning for renovation of the entire facility was initiated. In 1979, the Department went through a major reorganization and was renamed the Department of Parks and Community Services. This recognized the number of services the organization provided, as well as the new functions the department would be taking on including: the Crocker Art Museum Division, The Metropolitan Arts Division, and the History & Science Division.

An Expanding Role in the Community

Parks and Community Services through the 1980's became more than parks and playground programs. The Department was not only charged with providing for park and recreational needs but also the cultural, educational and health needs of a growing population. In 1981, Robert P. Thomas was appointed Director of Parks and Community Services, a position he held for the next ten years. During this period some of the key achievements of the department under his leadership were:

- Expansion of the Crocker Art Museum
- Expansion of the Sacramento Marina

- Expansion of the Bing Maloney Golf Course
- Development of the Sacramento Sports Complex at Del Paso Regional Park
- Addition of the Summer Food Program
- Addition of the Youth Employment Program
- Development of the "Workreation" Program
- Development of "Gifts to Share"
- Development of the Park Safety Services Program
- Development of the 4th R Program

A number of parks were also developed during this period including: Natomas Oaks Park, Marriott Park, the extension of Seymour Park, and Bannon Creek Park.

One of the critical and foundational missions of the department during this period was the creation of a Human Services Section. This section was responsible for all services, programs, and facilities with a prime focus on social services including: latchkey programs for children, programs for senior citizens, people with disabilities, the summer food program, and youth employment programs. Subsequent additions to this unit include the Mayor's Committee on Children's Health and the School Crossing Guard Program, using retired senior citizens as the guards.

DID YOU KNOW?

During the 1980's, Human Services became an important part of the Department's mission, providing health and social services to the City. Such innovative and programs that originated from Human Services include:

- *Sacramento START*
- *4th R*
- *Access Leisure Programs*

Providing "Neighborhood Services"

In 1993, the City went through a restructuring process designed to make city services more "neighborhood oriented." Discussions were held with the community and the City Council, and the Parks and Community Services Department was dismantled with the Parks, Recreation, and Tree Services component of the Department becoming

the largest portions of the new Neighborhood Services Department. The Neighborhood Services Department, at that time, was designed to provide multidisciplinary services on a geographic basis. The City was separated into four Neighborhood Services Areas, with an Area Manager, later Area Director, as the head. The parks and recreation component was split among the four service areas, creating essentially four mini-parks and recreation departments citywide.

In 1998, the Neighborhood Services Department was merged with the then Planning and Development Department to create the Neighborhoods Planning and Development Services Department. To improve communication and make service delivery more consistent across the City, the Area Directors rather than managing all parks and recreation functions within their service area were given citywide responsibilities. The Neighborhood Services Area 1 Director was given Code Enforcement on a citywide basis. The Neighborhood Services Area 2 Director managed Human Services, START (the Student's Today Achieving Results Tomorrow Program), Special Event Services, and Department Administration. The Neighborhood Services Area 3 Director managed Recreation Services on a citywide basis. Finally, the Neighborhood Services Area 4 Director was given management responsibility over Landscape Architecture, Park Maintenance, and Tree Services on a citywide basis.

In 1999, Robert P. Thomas returned to the City of Sacramento as the new City Manager. In 2000, with his guidance it was decided that a stand alone Department of Parks and Recreation needed to be created to increase communication and coordinate park development, maintenance, and recreation services on a citywide basis.

A New Parks and Recreation Department

In June of 2000, the City Council reestablished a stand alone Department of Parks and Recreation. Donald W. Murphy, whose experience included being Director of the State of California

Department of Parks and Recreation from 1991-1997, was appointed the Director of the Department.

In September of 2000, the newly established Department held a celebration at McKinley Park commemorating their 150th anniversary of providing parks and recreational services to the people of Sacramento.

In 2001, the first phase of Granite Regional Park was opened. This 92 acre facility includes a full size soccer complex, a dog park, a skateboard park, and large covered picnic areas.

During the next five years, while the City was experiencing dynamic growth, the Department was led by Parks and Recreation Director, Robert G. Overstreet. His leadership allowed the Department an opportunity to play a key role in FY03/04 in the development and adoption of the Sacramento Riverfront Master Plan. Also that year, the START (Students Today Achieving Results for Tomorrow) program was transferred to the Department for operation and continues to thrive.

In December 2004, a comprehensive *Parks and Recreation Department Master Plan 2005-2010* was adopted by City Council after extensive community review and input.

In the spring of 2005 the Parks and Recreation Commission was launched to further citizen outreach and input into proposed projects, services and policy matters.

Program partnerships undertaken that year included the regional "Cover the Kids by 2006," health coverage initiative and the citywide "Recycling in Parks and Public Places" program.

FY05/06 brought the establishment of the Urban Forest Services Division to strengthen planning and management of Sacramento's urban forest. The Division was transferred to the Department of Transportation in July 2008.

Department milestones in FY05/06 also included the opening of Southside Park Accessible Playground; the opening of River Cats Independence Field (a special baseball field for people with disabilities that features rubberized surface throughout the infield and outfield and is the size of a regular 200 foot Little League diamond); and celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Oak Park Community Center.

The City's Access Leisure Program was awarded the 2006 Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports-Parks Program award. Also that year, the Mims Hagginwood Community Center celebrated a grand opening of the expanded facility.

The past several years have seen extensive growth in park and recreation facilities in the North Natomas area with the addition of 293 acres of developed parkland including five community parks, numerous neighborhood parks, parkways, and trail corridors.

The Department continues to pursue parkland acquisition whenever possible. Significant additions over the past several years to the open space system managed by the Department include: the 163 acre Sutter's Landing Regional Park site; the North Laguna Creek Park and Wildlife Area encompassing over 130 acres; Hansen Ranch Regional Park site with over 262 acres; the 92 acre Granite Regional Park; and North Natomas Regional Park which exceeds 206 acres.

In June of 2007, James L. Combs, former Assistant General Manager for the City of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, was appointed Director of the Department.

Today the Department of Parks and Recreation has four major service areas:

- Park Operations Services;
- Recreation and Community Services;
- Park Planning and Development Services; and
- Administrative Services.

FY07/08 included several actions that will shape the future of the Department including: adoption of the *Department of Parks and Recreation Sustainability Plan 2008-2015*; completion of the Small Public Places parkland concept policies and guidelines; adoption of the Community Garden Program Guidelines; development of the Park Safety Implementation Plan; development of an Integrated Pest Management Policy for park maintenance activities; and the focus on the Wellness and Fitness Initiative which will mobilize the community around fitness and wellness issues utilizing the programs and services of the Department.

With an emphasis on providing programs and facilities, and preserving open space to optimize the experience of living, the Department of Parks and Recreation continues to be a regional leader in providing safe and well maintained parks and recreation facilities and a variety of programs for people of all ages and abilities.

DID YOU KNOW?

"Sustainability meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

APPENDIX C: ADDITIONAL KEY PLANS, POLICIES, LEGAL MANDATES AND PROCEDURES GOVERNING SACRAMENTO PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES

City/Department Administration/Operations

- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- Brown Act
- City Administration Policies
- Civil Service Rules
- Corporation Yards Master Plan
- Department of Parks and Recreation Sustainability Plan 2008 - 2015
- Emerging and Small Business Development (ESBD)
- Energy Conservation Policy
- Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer Policy
- Ethel G. Hart Advisory Trust Agreement
- Hazardous Material Business Plan for Tree Services
- Human Resources Policies (Labor Relations, Payroll, and Personnel Services)
- Information Technology Policies
- Integrated Pest and Vegetation Management Operational Policy
- Labor Agreements and Resolutions
- Licenses and Agreements (Grants, Land Use, Development, Services, etc.)
- Mass Mailing Regulations (Political Reform Act)
- Parks and Recreation Commission Ordinances and Rules of Procedure
- Parks and Recreation Safety Implementation Plan
- Playground Safety Act
- Professional Service Agreements
- Public Records Act
- Records Retention Policy
- Right to Know Business Plan for City Nursery
- Risk Management Services Policies (Safety Services, OSHA, Fingerprinting of Volunteers, Other Services)
- Sacramento Urban Forest Management Plan
- Sacramento Youth Commission
- Small Public Places Policy
- Specific Operations Manuals for Park and Recreation Department Divisions
- Tree Policy Guide
- Volunteer Coordination Policy

City Fiscal Management

- Annual Budget Resolution
- Annual Capital Improvement Program Budget
- Annual Fees and Charges Report
- Annual Operating Budget
- Assessments: Citywide Landscaping and Lighting; Neighborhood Park Maintenance Community Facilities District; Laguna Creek Maintenance District
- Cellular Tower Permit and Revenue Policy
- Financial Services Policies (Procurement Services, Budget Services, and Accounting Services)
- Indirect and Overhead Rates Policy

Sacramento City Code

- Administrative Services: Chapter 2.04
- Boards and Commissions: Chapter 2.40
- Contracts for Professional Services: Chapter 3.64
- Contracts for Public Projects: Chapter 3.60
- Dutch Elm Disease: Chapter 12.60
- Heritage Trees: Chapter 12.64
- Leases of City-Owned Real Property: Chapter 3.68
- Parades: Chapter 12.48
- Park Development Impact Fee (PIF): Chapter 18.44
- Parks and Recreational Facilities: Chapter 16.64 (including Quimby)
- Parks, Park Buildings and Recreational Facilities: Chapter 12.72
- Purchasing of Supplies and Services: Chapter 3.56
- Temporary Street Closures: Chapter 12.16
- Trees: Chapter 12.56

Land Use and Development Plans/Policies/Standards

City of Sacramento

- 2003-2007 Consolidated Plan for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Funded Community Development Programs
- Area/Specific Plans: Richards Boulevard Area Plan, Richards Boulevard Area Plan Facility Element, Railyards Specific Plan
- Bikeway Master Plan (Joint City/County)
- Community Plans: Airport Meadowview, North Natomas, North Sacramento, Pocket, South Natomas, South Sacramento, Central City
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Standards
- Facility Naming Policy
- Joint Use Detention Guidelines
- Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF)
- Parks and Recreation Programming Guide (PRPG)
- Park and Recreation Facility Design and Development Standards
- Pedestrian Master Plan
- Riverfront Master Plan
- Sustainable Park Design Standards
- Site Specific Park and Recreation Master Plans
- Zoning Code

County of Sacramento

- American River Parkway Plan
- General Plan
- River Corridor Management Plan for the Lower American River
- Sacramento River Corridor Flood Management Plan
- Sacramento River Parkway Plan

Regional Plans

- Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG): Regional Bicycle, Pedestrian, and Trails Master Plan
- Sacramento Riverfront Master Plan (Joint Cities of Sacramento/West Sacramento)

APPENDIX D: MAPS AND INVENTORIES BY COMMUNITY PLANNING AREAS

APPENDIX D
Table 24: NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY SERVING PARKS AND FACILITIES BY COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA

Community Planning Areas	City Owned/ Controlled Acres (*)		School Acres		State/County Acres		Fields (*)									Courts (*)			Aquatics (*)		Play-grounds (*)		Other Amenities (*)					
	Neighborhood Parks	Community Parks	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Softball (Youth)	Softball Unlighted	Softball Lighted	Little League Unlighted	Little League Lighted	Adult Baseball Unlighted	Adult Baseball Lighted	Banham Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer Unlighted	Full Size Soccer Lighted	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	Play Pool/Water Play Area	Swimming Pool	Tot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	Off Leash Dog Park	Class I Picnic Area	Skateboard Parks	Community Gardens	
1: Central City	48.7	56.4	11.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	3	6.0	10	0	2	6	6	0	2	1	3
2: Land Park	33.4	57.7	37.5	26.5	0.0	0.0	2	0	1	0	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	5.0	2	1	1	5	6	1	2	0	0	
3: Pocket	66.3	95.7	35.8	21.8	0.0	0.0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	9	6	1	1	3.0	6	0	0	6	12	0	1	0	0	
4: South Area	137.7	133.8	86.1	83.0	0.0	0.0	6	6	0	4	2	3	1	11	9	1	7	10.0	10	0	2	17	22	1	7	0	1	
5: Fruitridge/Broadway	63.3	89.6	62.5	29.4	0.0	0.0	2	4	0	3	0	3	2	2	6	3	3	14.5	6	2	3	9	12	1	4	1	0	
6: East Sacramento	31.6	19.9	32.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	2	1	0	3	0	2	1	6	3	0	3	3.0	4	1	2	3	5	1	1	0	0	
7: Arden-Arcade	8.4	10.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0.0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	
8: North Sacramento	70.0	71.4	78.1	64.4	5.0	0.0	2	1	4	0	0	3	1	6	2	3	0	11.0	1	2	1	9	13	0	2	3	0	
9: South Natomas	72.3	56.2	41.5	42.5	5.0	0.0	6	0	1	3	0	2	0	7	5	1	7	2.0	4	0	1	6	10	1	5	1	1	
10: North Natomas	185.5	233.1	16.1	21.0	3.0	0.0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	24	13	1	21	8.5	6	0	0	12	18	2	13	2	0	
	717.3	823.9	408.7	288.6	23.0	0.0	22	18	14	14	2	25	6	71	49	12	49	63.0	49	6	12	74	107	7	39	8	5	

Total Neighborhood/Community Serving Acres: 2,261.5

NOTES:

(*) Includes only City owned/controlled properties. Only facilities for which City has developed Service Level Goals are included above.

APPENDIX D

Table 25: CITYWIDE/REGIONALLY SERVING PARKS, OPEN SPACE, AND PARKWAYS

CITY OWNED/CONTROLLED					
Planning Area	Site Name	Regional Acres	Parkway Acres	Neighborhood/ Community Serving Acres	Notes
1	Matsui Waterfront Park (Robert T.)	8.10			
1	Sutter's Landing Regional Park	143.18		20.00	Largely undeveloped
1	Tiscornia Park		14.40		Connects to Two Rivers Bike Trail
2	Land Regional Park (William)	145.50		20.00	Funderland, Zoo, Fairy Tale Town
2	Land Regional Park (William) -- Capital City Golf Course	70.50			9-hole golf course
2	Miller Regional Park (Fredrick)	40.25			Marina
3	Pocket Canal Parkway		47.04		
4	Bing Maloney Golf Course	168.06			Includes 18- and 9-hole golf courses
4	Conlin Youth Regional Sports Complex (Bill)	23.54			Leased from Department of Utilities
4	Jacinto Creek Parkway		14.62		undeveloped
4	North Laguna Creek Wildlife Area	99.35		20.00	
5	Granite Regional Park	72.71		20.00	Skate park; dog parks; 24/7 soccer field
6	Glenbrook Park River Access		3.87		
7	Del Paso Regional Park	130.61		20.00	Portions intended to remain undeveloped
7	Del Paso Regional Park -- Longview Oaks Nature Area	86.20			Renfree Field
7	Haggin Oaks Golf Complex	394.33			Two 18-hole golf courses
8	Hansen Ranch Park Site	242.88		20.00	Undeveloped
8	Sacramento Northern Bikeway (Central)		61.76		
9	Bannon Creek Park and Parkway		13.94		
9	Bannon Creek Preserve	5.78			
9	Garden Highway Bikeway		24.00		
9	Natomas Baseball Regional Complex Site	22.81			Undeveloped
9	Ninos Parkway		47.55		undeveloped
9	Sand Cove Park	8.30		2.00	
10	North Natomas Regional Park	186.75		20.00	Largely undeveloped, has bike paths
1, 2, 3	Sacramento River Parkway		124.74		Portions to remain undeveloped
8, 9, 10	Ueda Parkway		58.00		Largely undeveloped
n/a	Bartley Cavanaugh Golf Complex	97.98			City owned, outside City limits
n/a	Camp Sacramento	19.00			In El Dorado County
Totals:		1,965.83	409.92	142.00	
Total City Owned/Controlled Citywide/Regionally Serving Acres:			2,375.75		(2,258.77 in City limits)

Notes:

While Regional Park and Parkway Acres have service area of citywide and beyond, portions of most regional park sites also meet neighborhood/community acreage requirements of adjacent neighborhoods (20 acres each per 1984 Master Plan)

(Continued on next page)

(Table 25 continued)

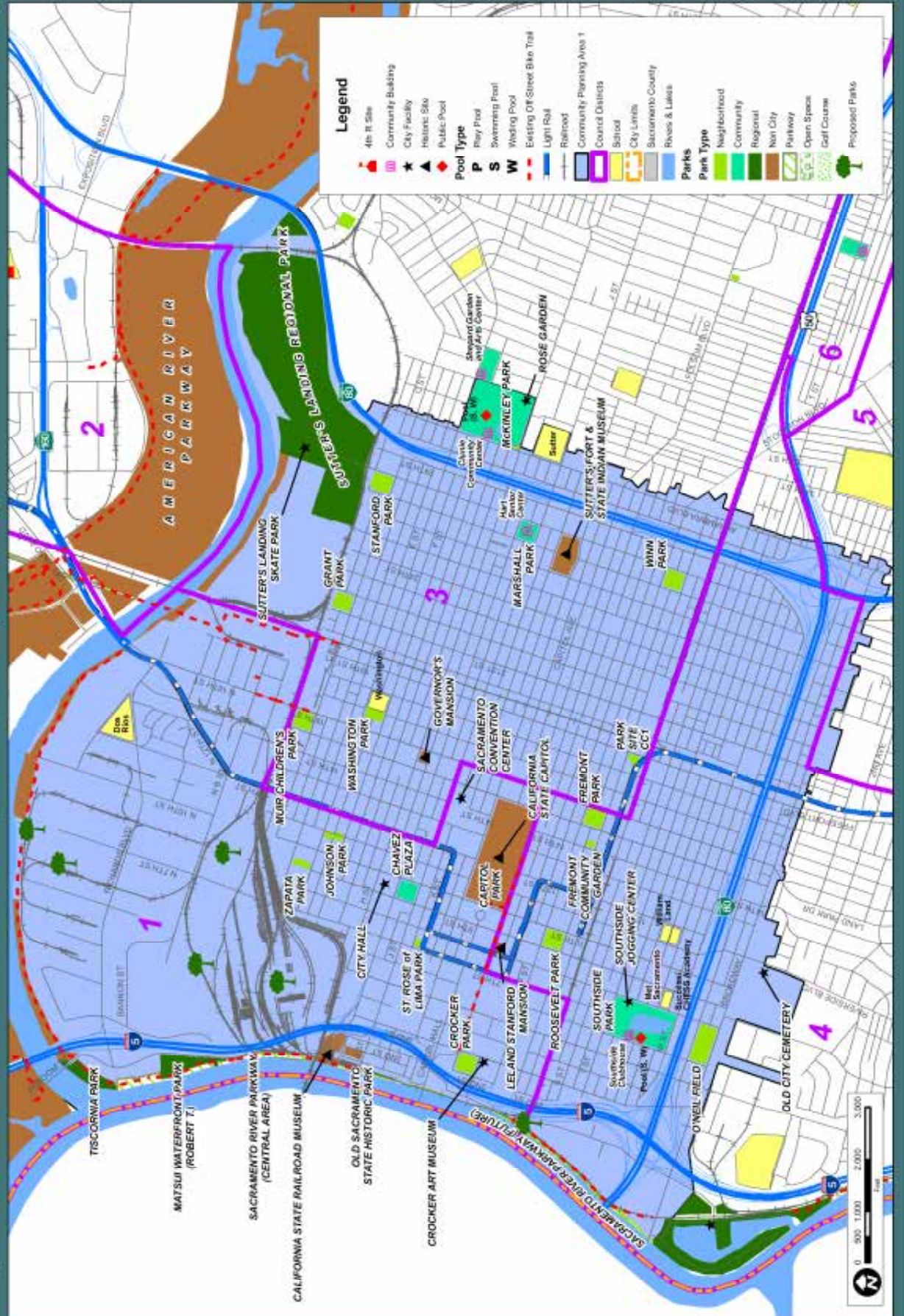
FACILITIES OF OTHER PUBLIC PROVIDERS					
Planning Area	Site Name	Regional Acres	Parkway Acres	Neighborhood/ Community Serving Acres	Managed by
1,6,7,8,9	American River Parkway		1,521.53	15.00	State of California/County of Sacramento
1	Capitol Park	30.81		5.00	State of California
1	Governor's Mansion	0.78			State of California
1	Old Sacramento State Historic Park	6.25			State of California
1	Stanford Mansion State Historic Park (Leland)	0.59			State of California
1	Sutter's Fort and Indian Museum State Historic Parks	6.08			State of California
7	Campus Commons Golf Course	30.96			County of Sacramento
10	Witter Ranch	22.22		3.00	County of Sacramento
Totals:		97.69	1,521.53	23.00	

Total for other public providers' citywide/regionally serving acres: **1,619.22**

**City of Sacramento
Department of Parks and Recreation**

City Parks and Recreation Facilities - Community Planning Area 1 (Central City)

Map 8



APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY

Community Planning Area 1: Central City

Ownership	Facility Name	Address	Council District	Acreage			Park Type (acres)				Flood Detention Basin/ Drainage Facility	
				Total	Developed	Undeveloped	Open Space	Neighborhood	Community	Regional Parks		Regional Parkway
C	20th Street Access to American River Parkway	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-								
	Chavez Plaza (Cesar E.)	9101 Street	1	2.50	2.50					2.50		
	Crocker Park	211 O Street	1	3.62	3.62				3.62			
	Downtown Bike Trail/Capitol Park Sidewalk	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-								
	Fremont Community Garden	1401 Q Street	4	0.44	0.44				0.44			
	Fremont Park (John C.)	1515 Q Street	4	2.35	2.35				2.35			
	Grant Park (Ulysses S.)	205 21st Street	3	2.34	2.34				2.34			
	Johnson Park (I. Neely)	516 11th Street	1	0.91	0.91				0.91			
	Marshall Park (James W.)	915 27th Street	3	2.50	2.50				2.50			
	Matsui Waterfront Park (Robert T.)	Jibboom Street at Sacramento River	1	8.10	2.00	6.10					8.10	
	McKinley Park (William)**	601 Alhambra Boulevard	3	31.94	31.94				5.00	26.94		
	Muir Children's Park (John)	1515 C Street	3	2.50	2.50				2.50			
	O'Neil Field	715 Broadway	4	4.85	4.85				4.85			
	Park Site CCI: 19th / Q Street	19th and Q Streets	3	0.61		0.61			0.61			
	Roosevelt Park (Thorsdore)	1615 9th Street	4	2.50	2.50				2.50			
	Sacramento Northern Bikeway (South)	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-								
	Sacramento River Parkway (Central)*	100 J Street	1	15.18	10.13	5.05					15.18	
	Southside Park	2115 6th Street	4	19.50	19.50				5.00	14.50		
	Stamford Park (Leland)	205 27th Street	3	2.74	2.74				2.74			
	Sutter's Landing Regional Park (John)	20 28th Street	3	163.18	2.60	160.58			10.00	10.00	143.18	
	Tiscornia Park	195 Jibboom Street	1	14.40	14.40						14.40	
	Two Rivers Trail	American River Parkway's South Levee	1	-								
	Washington Park	1631 F Street	3	1.53	1.53				1.53			
	Winn Park (Alber)	1616 28th Street	3	2.50	2.50				2.50			
	Zapata Park (Emiliano)	905 E Street	1	0.94	0.94				0.94			
C Total				285.13	112.79	172.34	-	47.83	56.44	151.28	29.58	-
C/O	Pioneer Landing	Front and R Streets	1	0.40		0.40						
C/O	Saint Rose of Lima Park	705 K Street	1	0.51	0.51				0.51			
C/O Total				0.91	0.51	0.40	-	0.91	-	-	-	-
Total				286.04	113.30	172.74	-	48.74	56.44	151.28	29.58	-

Notes:
 Ownership-City Owned (C); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)
 * denotes acreage in multiple CPAs
 ** McKinley Park is in CPA1 and CPA6 but is counted in CPA1.

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Ownership	Facility Name	Trails		Fields										Courts			Restroom				
		Walking/Jogging Trail (miles)	Multi-Use, Off-Street (miles)	Softball (Youth) 60'	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Little League - Lighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Lighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted	Full Size Soccer - Lighted	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court					
C	20th Street Access to American River Parkway		0.48																		
	Chavez Plaza (Cesar E.)																				
	Crocker Park																				
	Downtown Bike Trail/Capitol Park Sidewalk		0.85																		
	Fremont Community Garden																				
	Fremont Park (John C.)																				1
	Grant Park (Ulysses S.)				1																1
	Johnson Park (J. Neely)		0.08																		
	Marshall Park (James W.)																				
	Matsui Waterfront Park (Robert T.)																				
	McKinley Park (William)**		1.06																		
	Muir Children's Park (John)						2														
	O'Neil Field																				
	Park Site C.C.1: 19th / Q Street																				
	Roosevelt Park (Theodore)						1														
	Sacramento Northern Bikeway (South)		0.42																		
	Sacramento River Parkway (Central)*		1.56																		
	Southside Park		0.73																		
	Stantford Park (Leland)																				
	Sutter's Landing Regional Park (John)		0.29																		
	Tiscornia Park		0.18																		
	Two Rivers Trail		1.69																		
	Washington Park																				
	Winn Park (Albert)																				
	Zapata Park (Familliano)																				
C Total		1.79	5.55	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	3	6	10	8
C/O Pioneer Landing																					
C/O Saint Rose of Lorna Park																					
C/O Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1.79	5.55	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	3	6	10	8

Notes:
 Ownership-City Owned (C); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)
 * denotes acreage in multiple CPAs
 ** McKinley Park is in CPA1 and CPA6 but is counted in CPA1.

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Ownership	Facility Name	Aquatics				Picnic		Playgrounds		Other Amenities						
		Play Pool	Wading Pool	Swimming Pool	Lake/Pond/Beach	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	Skateboard Parks	Off-Leash Dog Park	Outdoor Venues	Community Garden (# of plots)	Count of Natural/Nature Area	Off-Street Parking	
C	20th Street Access to American River Parkway															
	Chavez Plaza (Cesar E.)						2									
	Crocker Park															
	Downtown Bike Trail/Capitol Park Sidewalk															
	Fremont Community Garden						1					58				
	Fremont Park (John C.)						2	1								
	Grant Park (Ulysses S.)						1	1								
	Johanson Park (J. Niely)															
	Marshall Park (James W.)							1								
	Matsui Waterfront Park (Robert T.)						2	4	1	1					7	
	McKinley Park (William)**		1	1	1											
	Muir Children's Park (John)								1	1						
	O'Neill Field															
	Park Site CC1: 19th / Q Street															
	Roosevelt Park (Theodore)							2								
	Sacramento Northern Bikeway (South)															
	Sacramento River Parkway (Central)*															
	Southside Park		1	1	1		5	1	1			40				
	Stanford Park (Leland)															
	Sutter's Landing Regional Park (John)										1					
	Tiscornia Park															
	Two Rivers Trail															
	Washington Park															
	Winn Park (Albert)						2	1								
	Zapata Park (Emiliano)						1									
C Total		-	2	2	2	2	21	6	6	1	3	108	1	7		
C/O	Pioneer Landing															
C/O	Saint Rose of Lima Park															
C/O Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	2	2	2	2	21	6	6	1	5	108	1	7		

Notes:
 Ownership-City Owned (C); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)
 * denotes acreage in multiple CPAs
 ** McKinley Park is in CPA1 and CPA6 but is counted in CPA1.

APPENDIX D: CITY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

Community Planning Area 1: Central City

Name	Address	Council District	Size (sq. ft.) per General Services	Facility Type	Notes
Clinic Community Center	601 Alhambra Boulevard	1	8,244	Community Center	Does not include 5,471 sq. ft. branch Library
McLeod Hart Multipurpose Senior Center (Ethel)	912 27th Street	3	11,988	Community Center	Regional significance
Shepherd Garden & Arts Center	3330 McKinley Boulevard	3	6,564	Community Center	"Parhandle" portion of McKinley Park counted in Planning Area 1 inventory with remainder of park; Regional significance
Southside Park	2115 6th Street	4	2,652	Neighborhood Center (Clubhouse)	Jogging center/pool house (3,860 sq. ft.) not included
Total Sq. Ft.			29,448		

NOTES: Most sites / facilities are owned by City; (*) denotes those in which City has controlling interest instead

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12)

Community Planning Area 1: Central City				Park Type (acres)		Programs		Fields							
School District	Name	Address	Council District	Accessible Acreage	Neighborhood	Community	4th R Site	Other Joint-Use Program Site	Softball (Youth) 60'	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted
Sacramento City Unified	Land Elementary School (William E.)	2120 12th Street	4	0.92	0.92			X							
	Met Sacramento Charter High School	810 V Street	4	0.4	0.4										
	Surter Middle School	3150 I Street	3	3.56	3.56										1
Twin Rivers Unified	Washington Elementary School	520 18th Street	3	2	2			X							
	Dos Rios Elementary School	700 Dos Rios Street	1	4.61	4.61								1		
Total				11.49	11.49	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

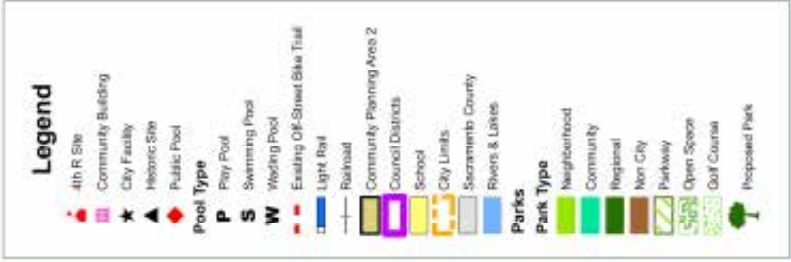
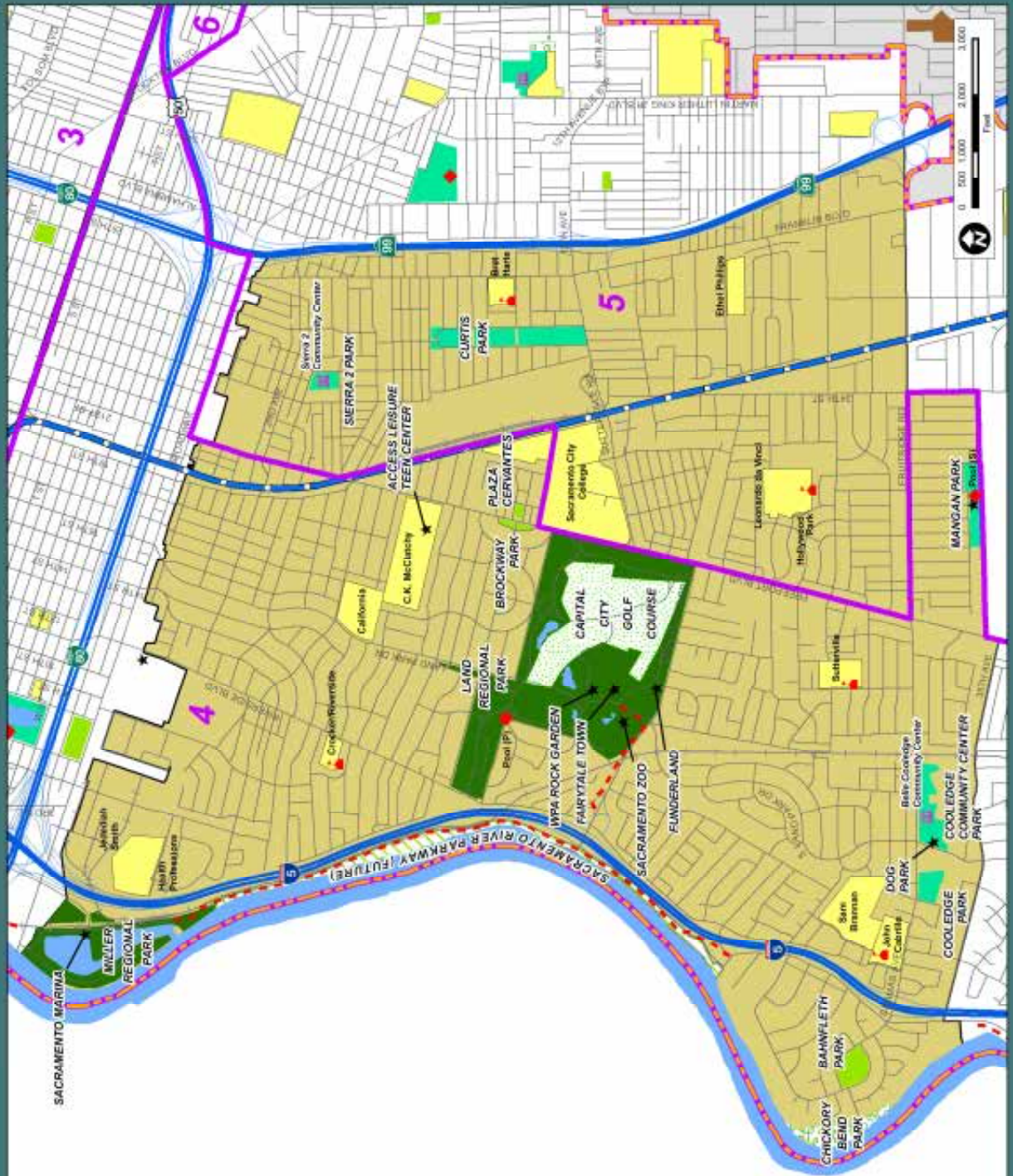
Community Planning Area 1: Central City		School District	Name	Address	Council District	Accessible Acreage	Park Type (acres)		Programs		Fields									
Neighborhood	Community						4th R Site	Other Joint-Use Program Site	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted					
0.92	0.92				4	0.92			X											
0.4					4	0.4														
3.56					3	3.56														1
2					3	2			X											
4.61					1	4.61														
11.49	0.00					11.49			0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

**City of Sacramento
Department of Parks and Recreation**

City Parks and Recreation Facilities - Community Planning Area 2 (Land Park)

Map 9



APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY

Community Planning Area 2: Land Park

Ownership	Facility Name	Address	Council District	Acreage						Park Type (acres)						
				Total	Developed	Undeveloped	Open Space	Neighborhood	Community	Regional Parks	Regional Parkway	Flood Detention Basin/ Drainage Facility				
C	Bahnfleth Park (Emil)	950 Seamas Avenue	4	6.24	6.24					6.24						1
	Brockway Park	2025 Brockway Court	4	0.88	0.88					0.88						
	Chicory Bend Park	797 Seamas Avenue	4	10.46			10.46				10.46					
	Coolidge Community Center Park (Belle)	5699 South Land Park Drive	4	14.48	14.48					5.00	9.48					
	Coolidge Park (Belle)	5900 South Land Park Drive	4	6.11	6.11					5.00	6.11					
	Curtis Park (William)	3349 West Curtis Drive	5	18.32	18.32					5.00	13.32					
	Land Park/Sutterville Road Bike Trail	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	4	-												
	Land Regional Park (William)	3800 Land Park Drive	4	165.50	165.50					10.00	10.00	145.50				
	Mangan Park (James)	2140 34th Avenue	4	8.29	8.29						8.29					
	Miller Regional Park (Fredrick)	2710 Ramp Way	4	40.25	40.25							40.25				
	Plaza Cervantes	2115 11th Avenue	4	0.66	0.66					0.66						
	Sacramento River Parkway (Land Park) *	2710 Ramp Way	4	29.15	23.50	5.65									29.15	
	Sierra 2 Park	2471 4th Avenue	5	5.57	5.57					5.57						
Total				305.91	289.80	5.65	10.46	33.35	57.66	185.75	29.15	1				

Notes:
 Ownership-City Owned (C)
 * denotes acreage in multiple CPAs

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Ownership	Facility Name	Aquatics			Picnic		Playgrounds		Other Amenities							
		Play Pool	Wading Pool	Swimming Pool	Lake/Pond/Beach	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	Skateboard Parks	Off-Leash Dog Park	Outdoor Venues	Community Garden (# of plots)	Count of Natural/Nature Area	Off-Street Parking	
C	Babine Park (Emil)						2									
	Brockway Park						1									
	Chicory Bend Park						2	1	1					1		
	Cooledge Community Center Park (Belle)															50
	Cooledge Park (Belle)					1	3	1	1						1	36
	Curtis Park (William)						1	1	1							
	Land Park/Sutterville Road Bike Trail															
	Land Regional Park (William)	1			3	1	22	1	1						1	510
	Mangan Park (James)			1			2		1						1	30
	Miller Regional Park (Fredrick)				1		4									685
	Plaza Cervantes															
	Sacramento River Parkway (Land Park) *															
	Sierra 2 Park								1	1						50
Total		1	-	1	4	2	37	5	6	-	1	2	-	1	1,361	

Notes:
 Ownership-City Owned (C)
 * denotes acreage in multiple CPAs

APPENDIX D: CITY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

Community Planning Area 2: Land Park

Name	Address	Council District	Size (sq. ft.) per General Services	Facility Type	Notes
Cabrillo Elementary School (John) (*)	1141 Seamas Avenue	4	2,000	4th R Child Care	
Coolidge Community Center (Belle)	5699 South Land Park Drive	4	3,500	Community Center	
Crocker/Riverside Elementary School	2970 Riverside Boulevard	1	n/a	4th R Child Care	
Harte Elementary School (Bret) (*)	2751 9th Avenue	5	1,000	4th R Child Care	
Hollywood Park Elementary School (*)	4915 Harte Way	5	1,000	4th R Child Care	
Land Regional Park (William)	3800 Land Park Drive	4	n/a	Tiny Tot Building	
Mangan Park	2140 34th Avenue	4	6,662	Rifle & Pistol Range	
C. K. McClatchy High School (*)	3066 Freeport Boulevard	5	n/a	Teen Center	Access Leisure, teen program
Sierra 2	2791 24th Street	5	34,768	Community Center	Operated by lease to nonprofit organization (Sierra Curtis Neighborhood Association) Regional Significance
Sutterville Elementary School (*)	4967 Monterey Way	4	2,000	4th R Child Care	
Total Sq. Ft.			48,930		

NOTES: Most sites/facilities are owned by City; (*) denotes those in which City has controlling interest instead

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

Community Planning Area 2: Land Park		School District	Name	Courts				Picnic		Playgrounds		Notes
				Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	Unlighted Tennis Court	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	
		Sacramento City Unified	Benjamin Health Professions High School (Arthur A.)	3								Not accessible to the public. Multi-use soccer field.
			Brannan Middle School (Sam)	8								Multi-use baseball, softball and soccer fields.
			Cabrillo Elementary School (John)	2					1	1		Multi-use soccer and baseball fields. Fitness equipment.
			California Middle School	9.5								
			Crocker/Riverside Elementary School	2				2				
			da Vinci Elementary School (Leonardo)	2					1	1		On same parcels as Hollywood Park Elementary School. Levels K-8.
			Harte Elementary School (Bret)	2				4	4	3		
			Hollywood Park Elementary School	2					1	1		On same parcels as da Vinci Elementary School.
			McClatchy High School (C. K.)	6.5			6					
			Phillips Elementary School (Ethel)	1.5					1	1		
			Smith Elementary School (Jedediah)	2					1	2		
			Summerville Elementary School	3					1	1		
Total				0	43.5	0	6	6	6	6	7	11

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

**City of Sacramento
Department of Parks and Recreation**

Map 10

City Parks and Recreation Facilities - Community Planning Area 3 (Pocket)



APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY

Community Planning Area 3: Pocket

Ownership	Facility Name	Address	Council District	Acreage						Park Type (acres)				Flood Detention Basin/ Drainage Facility	
				Total	Developed	Undeveloped	Open Space	Neighborhood	Community	Regional Parks	Regional Parkway				
C	Charter Pointe Park	610 Cutting Way	7	4.93	4.93					4.93					
	Cool Wind Way Park	524 Cool Wind Way	7	1.43	1.43					1.43					
	Dutra Park (Eileen)	6925 Steamboat Way	7	0.42	0.42					0.42					
	Garcia Bend Park	7654 Pocket Road	7	18.96	18.96					5.00	13.96				
	Jensen Park (Charlie)	6432 Park Village Street	4	2.68	2.68					2.68					
	Lewis Park	6570 Park Riviera Way	7	3.28	3.28					3.28					
	Mariott Park (Richard)	1235 Grand River Drive	7	8.15	8.15					8.15					
	North Point Way River Access	6290 North Point Way	7	1.15		1.15				1.15					
	Parkway Oaks Park	7541 South Land Park Drive	7	9.44	9.44					9.44					
	Pocket Canal Parkway	7525 Pocket Road	7	47.04	47.04							47.04			1
	Portuguese Community Park	7350 Durfee Way	7	3.09	3.09					3.09					1
	Reichmuth Park (Joseph)	6135 Gloria Drive	4	42.13	22.10		20.03			5.00	37.13				1
	Renfree Park (Reginald)	54 Cache River Circle	7	6.96	6.96					6.96					
	Sacramento River Parkway (Pocket) *	7656 Pocket Road	4,7	80.41	1.82	78.59						80.41			
	Seymour Park (Frank)	845 Florin Road	4,7	49.62	49.62					5.00	44.62				
	Shore Park	7996 Pocket Road	7	2.40	2.40					2.40					
	Tony Court Park	15 Tony Court	7	0.85	0.85					0.85					
	Truth Park (Sojourner)	7365 Gloria Drive	7	3.80	3.80					3.80					
	Z'berg Park (Edwin)	7423 Alma Vista Way	8	2.75	2.75					2.75					
Total				289.49	189.72	79.74	20.03			66.33	95.71	-	127.45		3

Notes:
 Ownership-City Owned (C)
 * denotes acreage in multiple CPAs

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Ownership	Facility Name	Trails		Fields						Courts			Restroom				
		Walking/Jogging Trail (miles)	Multi-Use, Off-Street (miles)	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Little League - Lighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Lighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted		Full Size Soccer - Lighted	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court
C	Charter Pointe Park																
	Cool Wind Way Park																
	Dutra Park (Eileen)																
	Garcia Bend Park																
	Jensen Park (Charlie)		0.18														
	Lewis Park			1													
	Marriott Park (Richard)		0.14														
	North Point Way River Access																
	Parkway Oaks Park																
	Pocket Canal Parkway		4.82														
	Portuguese Community Park																
	Reichmuth Park (Joseph)					1											
	Renfree Park (Reginald)																
	Sacramento River Parkway (Pocket) *		3.03														
	Sevmour Park (Frank)		2.12														
	Shore Park																
	Tony Court Park																
	Truth Park (Sojourner)			1													
	Z'berg Park (Edwint)		0.25														
Total		0.39	10.15	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	6	1	1	3	6	2

Notes:
 Ownership-City Owned (C)
 * denotes acreage in multiple CPAs

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Community Planning Area 3: Pocket		Aquatics			Picnic		Playgrounds			Other Amenities					
Ownership	Facility Name	Play Pool	Wading Pool	Swimming Pool	Lake/Pond/Beach	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	Skateboard Parks	Off-Leash Dog Park	Outdoor Venues	Community Garden (# of plots)	Count of Natural/Nature Area	Off-Street Parking
		C	Charter Pointe Park						2	1	1				
	Cool Wind Way Park														
	Dutra Park (Eileen)														
	Garcia Bend Park						2	1	1					1	190
	Jensen Park (Charlie)						1		1					1	
	Lewis Park						1		1						
	Marriott Park (Richard)						1	1	1					1	
	North Point Way River Access				1										
	Parkway Oaks Park						2		1						
	Pocket Canal Parkway														
	Portuguese Community Park						1		1						
	Reichmuth Park (Joseph)						3	1	1					1	31
	Renfree Park (Reginald)						1	1	1						
	Sacramento River Parkway (Pocket) *													1	
	Seymour Park (Frank)						1		2						
	Shore Park														
	Tony Court Park														
	Truth Park (Sojourner)														
	Zilberg Park (Edwin)						6	1	1						49
Total		-	-	-	1	1	21	6	12	-	-	-	-	6	270

Notes:
 Ownership-City Owned (C)
 * denotes acreage in multiple CPAs

APPENDIX D: CITY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

Community Planning Area 3: Pocket

Name	Address	Council District	Size (sq. ft.) per General Services	Facility Type	Notes
Didion Elementary School (Genevieve) (*)	6490 Harmon Drive	7	1,000	4th R Child Care	Didion Gym
Pony Express Elementary School (*)	1250 56th Avenue	7	1,000	4th R Child Care	
Wenzel Elementary School (Caroline) (*)	6870 Greenhaven Drive	7	2,000	4th R Child Care	
Total Sq. Ft.				4,000	

NOTES: Most sites/facilities are owned by City; (*) denotes those in which City has controlling interest instead

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12)

Community Planning Area 3: Pocket		Name	Address	Council District	Accessible Acreage	Park Type (acres)		Programs		Fields									
School District						Neighborhood	Community	4th R Site	Other Joint-Use Program Site	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted			
Sacramento City Unified	Binney Elementary School (Alice)	6251 13th Street	5.89	7	5.89			X											
	Dalton Elementary School (Genevieve)	6490 Harmon Drive	5.50	7	5.50														
	Kennedy High School (John F.)	6715 Gloria Drive	21.84	7	21.84		21.84												
	King, Jr. Elementary School (Martin Luther)	480 Little River Way	4.00	7	4.00				X										
	Lisbon Elementary School	7555 South Land Park Drive	2.67	7	2.67														
	Matsuyama Elementary School	7680 Windbridge Drive	0.00	7	0.00														
	Pony Express Elementary School	1250 56th Avenue	6.86	7	6.86				X										
	School of Engineering and Sciences	7360 Gloria Drive	0.00	7	0.00														
	School of Engineering and Sciences	6620 Gloria Drive	5.86	7	5.86														
	Wenzel Elementary School (Caroline)	6870 Greenhaven Drive	5.00	7	5.00				X										
Total			57.62		57.62	35.78	21.84	3		9	2	0	4	1	1	9	4		

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

Community Planning Area 3: Pocket		School District	Name	Courts				Picnic		Playgrounds		Notes
				Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	Unlighted Tennis Court	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	
Sacramento City Unified		Birney Elementary School (Alice)		2					1	1	Fitness equipment	
		Dixon Elementary School (Genevieve)		3			3	3	1	1	Levels K-8.	
		Kennedy High School (John F.)		12		6					Pools not used in 2008 for programming by City.	
		King, Jr. Elementary School (Martin Luther)		2.5			2	2	1	1	Levels K-8.	
		Lisbon Elementary School		2.5					1	1	School site not accessible to public. Blacktop track.	
		Matsuyama Elementary School		2.5					1	1		
		Pony Express Elementary School		2					1	1	Undeveloped	
		School of Engineering and Sciences									temporary location - at the former Bear Flag School (closed prior to 2007).	
		School of Engineering and Sciences		2					1	1		
		Wenzel Elementary School (Caroline)		4					1	1		
Total			0	32.5	0	6	5	5	8	8		

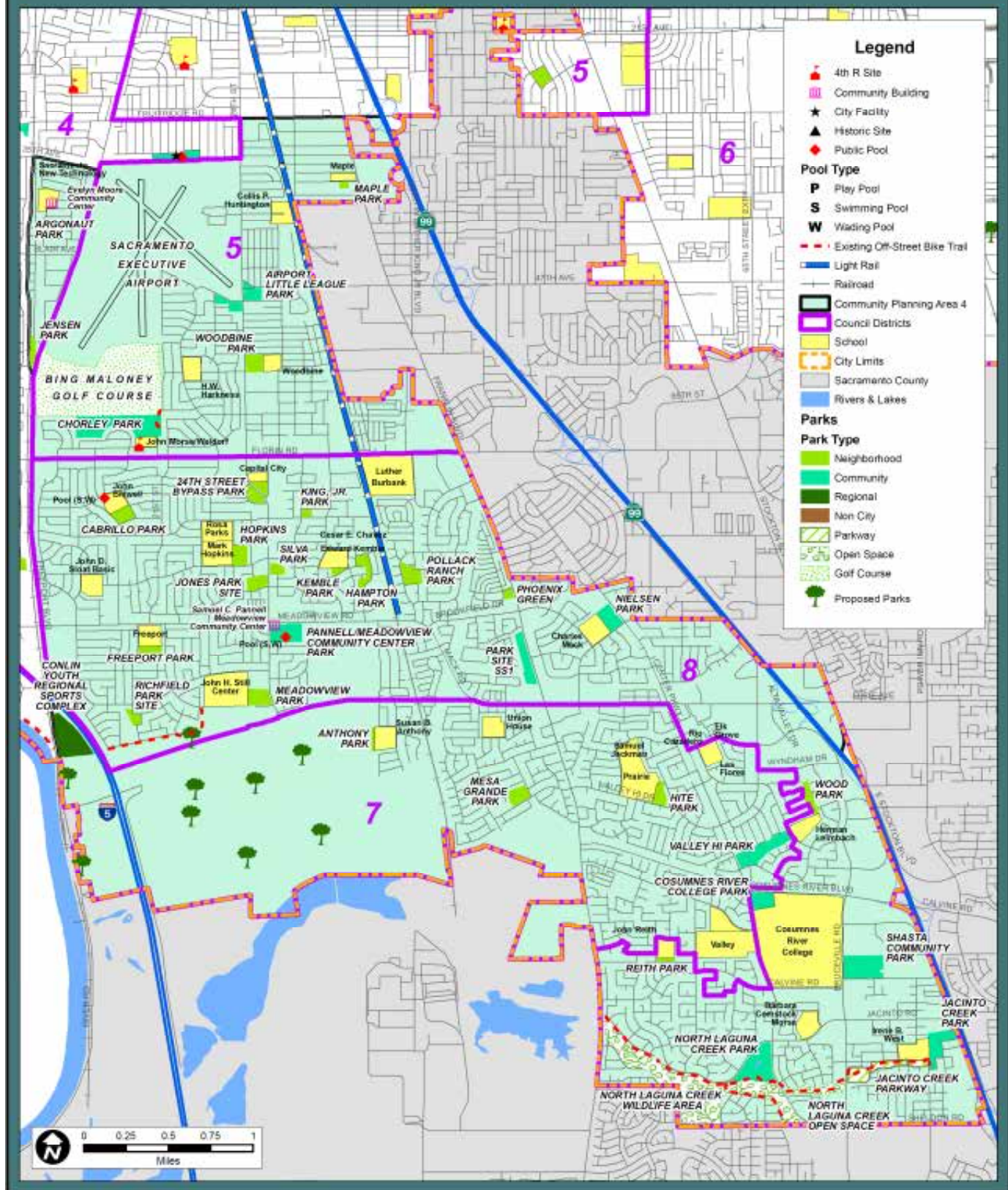
Notes:

City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.

Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.

Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

City Parks and Recreation Facilities - Community Planning Area 4 (South Area)



APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY

**Community Planning Area 4:
South Area**

Ownership	Facility Name	Address	Council District	Acreage				Park Type (acres)						
				Total	Developed	Undeveloped	Open Space	Neighborhood	Community	Regional Parks	Regional Parkway	Flood Detention Basin/ Drainage Facility		
C	24th Street Bypass Park	7290 24th Street	5	7.27	4.50	2.77				7.27				
	Airport Little League Park	6395 Hogan Drive	5	9.68	6.50	3.18				5.00	4.68			
	Anthony Park (Susan B.)	7880 Detroit Boulevard	7	1.69		1.69				1.69				
	Cabrillo Park (John)	1825 67th Avenue	8	5.78	5.78					5.78				
	Chorley Park (William)	7063 20th Street	5	32.50	11.84	20.66				5.00	27.50			1
	Conlin Youth Regional Sports Complex (Bill)	7895 Freeport Boulevard	7	23.54	17.30	6.24						23.54		
	Freeport Park	1980 Monarch Avenue	8	4.08	4.08					4.08				
	Hampton Park	7510 Waincott Way	8	6.16	4.64	1.52				6.16				
	Hire Park	5375 Valley Hi Drive	7	6.28	6.28					6.28				
	Hopkins Park (Mark)	2317 Matson Drive	8	6.30	6.30					6.30				
	Jacinto Creek Park	8600 W Stockton Boulevard	8	10.95	10.95					5.00	5.95			1
	Jacinto Creek Parkway	8695 Bruceville Road	8	14.62	3.00	11.62						14.62		1
	Jones Park Site (Steve)	2331 Casa Linda Drive	8	6.65		6.65				6.65				1
	Kastanis Way Bike Trail	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	8	-										
	Kemble Park (Edward)	3065 Loma Verde Way	8	1.71	1.71					1.71				
	King, Jr. Park (Martin Luther)	2705 Gardendale Road	8	1.52	1.52					1.52				
	Meadowview Park	7760 24th Street	8	8.13	8.13					8.13				
	Mesa Grande Park	4325 Valley Hi Drive	7	6.27	6.27					6.27				
	Morrison Creek Pedestrian Bridge	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	6	-										
	Nielsen Park (Roy)	7596 Center Parkway	8	10.08	10.08						10.08			
	North Laguna Creek Park	6400 Jacinto Avenue	8	22.06	22.06					5.00	17.06			1
	North Laguna Creek Wildlife Area	adjacent to North Laguna Creek Park	8	119.35	20.00				99.35	5.00	15.00	99.35		1
	Pannell Meadowview Community Center Park (Samuel C.)	2450 Meadowview Road	8	12.52	12.52					5.00	7.52			
	Park Site SS1: Franklin/Bovce	7698 Franklin Boulevard	8	9.79		9.79					9.79			1
	Pollack Ranch Park	3890 Robinridge Way	8	7.50	7.50					7.50				
	Reith Park (John)	5755 Righwood Way	8	1.31	1.31					1.31				
	Richfield Park Site	1900 Expedition Way	8	3.14		3.14				3.14				1
	Shasta Community Park	7500 Cotton Lane	8	21.20	10.50	10.70				5.00	16.20			
	Silva Park (Manuel)	7511 24th Street	8	3.17	3.17					3.17				
	South Sacramento Bikeway	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	8	-										
	Valley Hi Community Park	8185 Center Parkway	7	19.77	19.77					5.00	14.77			
	Wood Park	6755 Boeline Circle	8	5.37	5.37					5.37				

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY

**Community Planning Area 4:
South Area**

Ownership	Facility Name	Address	Council District	Acreage				Park Type (acres)				
				Total	Developed	Undeveloped	Open Space	Neighborhood	Community	Regional Parks	Regional Parkway	Flood Detention Basin/ Drainage Facility
	Woodbine Park	2430 52nd Avenue	5	6.34	6.34	77.96	99.35	128.67	6.34	128.55	14.62	8
C Total				394.73	217.42	77.96	99.35	128.67	6.34	128.55	14.62	8
C/O	Phoenix Green	6 Creeks Edge Way	8	1.90	1.90	-	-	1.90	1.90	-	-	-
C/O Total				1.90	1.90	-	-	1.90	1.90	-	-	-
C/S	Argonaut Park	1400 Dickson Street	4	6.10	6.10	-	-	6.10	6.10	-	-	-
	Cosumnes River College Park	8401 Center Parkway	8	5.24	5.24	-	-	5.24	5.24	-	-	1
	Maple Park	3200 37th Avenue	5	1.07	1.07	-	-	1.07	1.07	-	-	-
C/S Total				12.41	12.41	-	-	7.17	7.17	5.24	-	1
Total				409.04	231.73	77.96	99.35	137.74	133.79	122.89	14.62	9

Notes:

Ownership-City Owned (C); City Controlled, School Owned (C/S); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Ownership	Facility Name	Trails		Fields										Courts			Restroom	
		Walking/Jogging Trail (miles)	Multi-Use, Off-Street (miles)	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Little League - Lighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Lighted	Baseball Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted	Full Size Soccer - Lighted	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court		
C	24th Street Bypass Park	0.53																
	Airport Little League Park			1	2													
	Anthony Park (Susan B.)																	
	Cabrillo Park (John)			1														
	Chowley Park (William)		0.13															
	Conlin Youth Regional Sports Complex (Bill)			1	2													
	Freeport Park																	
	Hampton Park									1								
	Hite Park																	
	Hopkins Park (Mark)																	
	Jacinto Creek Park																	
	Jacinto Creek Parkway		0.59															
	Jones Park Site (Steve)																	
	Kastanis Way Bike Trail		0.13															
	Kemble Park (Edward)																	
	King, Jr. Park (Martin Luther)																	
	Meadowview Park																	
	Mesa Grande Park		0.33															
	Morrison Creek Pedestrian Bridge		0.11															
	Nielsen Park (Roy)																	
	North Laguna Creek Park		0.75	1														
	North Laguna Creek Wildlife Area		1.69															
	Pannell Meadowview Community Center Park (Samuel C.)																	
	Park Site SS1: Franklin/Boyce																	
	Pollack Ranch Park																	
	Reith Park (John)		0.27	1														
	Richfield Park Site																	
	Shasta Community Park		0.25															
	Silva Park (Manuel)																	
	South Sacramento Bikeway		0.72															
	Valley Hi Community Park		0.38	1														
	Wood Park																	

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Community Planning Area 4: South Area		Trails		Fields										Courts			Restroom
Ownership	Facility Name	Walking/Jogging Trail (miles)	Multi-Use, Off-Street (miles)	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Little League - Lighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Lighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted	Full Size Soccer - Lighted	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	
	Woodbine Park	2.13	3.75	6	4	-	4	2	2	1	11	8	1	7	8.5	8	1
C Total																	
C/O	Phoenix Green														0.5		
C/O Total															0.5		
C/S	Argonaut Park					1									1		
	Cosumnes River College Park					1			1								
	Maple Park															2	
C/S Total						2			1						1	2	
Total		2.13	3.75	6	6	-	4	2	3	1	11	9	1	7	10	10	8

Notes:
 Ownership: City Owned (C); City Controlled, School Owned (C/S); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Community Planning Area 4: South Area		Aquatics				Picnic		Playgrounds		Other Amenities					
		Play Pool	Wading Pool	Swimming Pool	Lake/Pond/Beach	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	Skateboard Parks	Off-Leash Dog Park	Outdoor Venues	Community Garden (# of plots)	Count of Natural/Nature Area	Off-Street Parking
Ownership	Facility Name														
C	24th Street Bypass Park						1								40
	Airport Little League Park							1	1						
	Anthony Park (Susan B.)														
	Cabrillo Park (John)	1	1				2	1	1						
	Chordley Park (William)						2	1	1				1	55	
	Conlin Youth Regional Sports Complex (Bill)						2							115	
	Freeport Park								1						
	Hampton Park							1	1						
	Hite Park						1	1	1						
	Hopkins Park (Mark)							1	1						
	Jacinto Creek Park				1		1	1	1						1
	Jacinto Creek Parkway				1		2								
	Jones Park Site (Steve)						4								
	Kastanis Way Bike Trail														
	Kemble Park (Edward)								1	1					
	King, Jr. Park (Martin Luther)								1	1					
	Meadowview Park								1	1					
	Mesa Grande Park								1	1					
	Morrison Creek Pedestrian Bridge														
	Nielsen Park (Roy)								1	1					
	North Laguna Creek Park				1		3	1	1				1		
	North Laguna Creek Wildlife Area				1								1		
	Pannell Meadowview Community Center Park (Samuel C.)	1	1												231
	Park Site SS1: Franklin/Boyce														
	Pollack Ranch Park							2	1	1					
	Reith Park (John)														
	Richfield Park Site														
	Shasta Community Park							2	2	1	1				36
	Silva Park (Manuel)														28
	South Sacramento Bikeway														
	Valley Hi Community Park							2	1	1					
	Wood Park														

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Community Planning Area 4: South Area		Aquatics				Picnic		Playgrounds		Other Amenities							
		Play Pool	Wading Pool	Swimming Pool	Lake/Pond/Beach	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	Skateboard Parks	Off-Leash Dog Park	Outdoor Venues	Community Garden (# of plots)	Count of Natural/Nature Area	Off-Street Parking		
Ownership	Facility Name																
	Woodbine Park							1	1								
C Total		-	2	2	4	7	26	15	19	-	1	-	-	4			505
C/O	Phoenix Green						1		1								
C/O Total		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C/S	Argonaut Park						3	1	1								
	Cosumnes River College Park																
	Maple Park							1	1								
C/S Total		-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	2	2	4	7	30	17	22	-	1	-	-	4			505

Notes:

Ownership-City Owned (C); City Controlled, School Owned (C/S); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C./O)

APPENDIX D: CITY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

Community Planning Area 4: South Area

Name	Address	Council District	Size (sq. ft.) per General Services	Facility Type	Notes
Healthy Start at Hopkins Park (Mark)	2321 Matson Drive	8	312	Neighborhood Center (Clubhouse)	Leased to SETA
Moore Community Center (Evelyn)	1402 Dickson Street	4	4,280	Neighborhood Center (Clubhouse)	
Morse Elementary School (John F.) (*)	1901 60th Avenue	5	n/a	4th R Child Care	
Pannell Meadowview Community Center (Samuel C.)	2450 Meadowview Road	8	17,198	Community Center	Regional significance
Total Sq. Ft.			21,790		

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12)

Community Planning Area 4: South Area		Name	Address	Council District	Accessible Average	Park Type (acres)		Programs		Fields							
School District	Elk Grove					Neighborhood	Community	4th R Site	Other Joint-Use Program Site	Soccer (Youth) 60' Bases	Soccer - Unlighted	Soccer - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted	
		Elk Grove Charter School	9075 Elk Grove Boulevard	7	0.00	0.00											
		Jackman Middle School (Samuel)	7925 Kentwall Drive	7	13.64	13.64					4						
		Las Flores High School	5900 Barnford Drive	7	0.00	0.00											
		Leimbach Elementary School (Herman)	8101 Grandstaff Drive	7	5.68	5.68											1
		Mack Elementary School (Charles E.)	4701 Brookfield Drive	8	6.50	6.50								3			
		Morse Elementary School (Barbara Comstock)	7000 Cranleigh Avenue	8	5.00	5.00										2	1
		Prairie Elementary School	5251 Valley Hi Drive	7	5.00	5.00										3	1
		Reith Elementary School (John)	8401 Valley Lark Drive	7	1.32	1.32										1	
		Rio Cazadero High School	7825 Grandstaff Drive	7	4.25	4.25											1
		Union House Elementary School	7850 Deer Creek Drive	7	3.50	3.50										2	1
		Valley High School	6300 Ehrhardt Avenue	7	21.00	21.00											4
		West Elementary School (Irene B.)	8625 Serio Way	8	1.50	1.50										2	1
Sacramento City Unified		Anthony Elementary School (Susan B.)	7864 Detroit Boulevard	7	5.64	5.64				X							1
		Bidwell Elementary School (John)	1730 65th Avenue	8	5.05	5.05											1
		Burbank High School (Luther)	3500 Florin Road	8	22.00	22.00				X							2
		Capital City School / Independent Study	7220 24th Street	8	0	0											
		Freepport Elementary School	2118 Meadowview Road	8	6.56	6.56				X							2
		Harkness Elementary School (H. W.)	2147 54th Avenue	5	5.94	5.94				X							2
		Hopkins Elementary School (Mark)	2221 Manson Drive	8	12.32	12.32				X							2
		Huntington Elementary School (Collis P.)	5921 26th Street	5	5.82	5.82											2

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

Community Planning Area 4: South Area		Name	Address	Council District	Accessible Average	Park Type (acres)		Programs		Fields							
School District						Neighborhood	Community	4th R Site	Other Joint-Use Program Site	Soccer (Youth) 60' Bases	Soccer - Unlighted	Soccer - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted	
		Kernble Elementary School (Edward)	7495 29th Street	8	2.5	2.5		X									
		Maple Elementary School	3301 37th Avenue	5	2.50	2.50		X									
		Morse Elementary School (John F.)	1901 60th Avenue	5	1.65	1.65		X									
		Parks Middle School (Rosa)	2250 68th Avenue	8	5.69	5.69		X									
		Sacramento New Technology High School	1400 Dickson Street	4	0.98	0.98											
		Sloat Elementary School (John D.)	7525 Candlewood Way	8	6.26	6.26											
		Still Elementary School (John H.)	2200 John Still Drive	8	14	14			X								
		Still Middle School (John H.)	2250 John Still Drive	8	0	0											
		Woodbine Elementary School	2500 52nd Avenue	5	4.75	4.75			X								
		Community Collaborative Charter Resource Center #2	7650 Amherst Street	8	0	0											
Twin Rivers Unified																	
Total					169.05	86.09	82.96	1		18	7	1	7	11	4	20	

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

Community Planning Area 4: South Area		Courts				Picnic		Playgrounds		Notes	
School District	Name	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	Unlighted Tennis Court	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area		
Elk Grove	Elk Grove Charter School									Las Flores and Rio Cardoza High Schools on same parcel.	
	Jackman Middle School (Samuel)		10.5							On the same parcels as Prairie Elementary School.	
	Las Flores High School									Elk Grove Charter and Rio Cazadero High School are on the same parcel.	
	Leimbach Elementary School (Herman)		4					1	2	Wood and Valley Hi	
	Mack Elementary School (Charles E.)		3					1	2	Nielsen	
	Morse Elementary School (Barbara Comstock)		3					1	2	City maintains tennis courts. Shade structure; bantam/full soccer field, moveable post for either.	
	Prairie Elementary School		6					3	1	Parcels shared with Jackman Middle School.	
	Reith Elementary School (John)		3					1	2	Reith	
	Rio Cazadero High School		3							On the same parcel as Elk Grove Charter and Las Flores High School.	
	Union House Elementary School		6						1	1	
	Valley High School		6			8					Football/Soccer overlay w/moveable posts; allows for bantam. Six archery areas.
	West Elementary School (Irene B.)		6						1	1	Jacinto Creek
	Anthony Elementary School (Susan B.)		2						1	1	Anthony
	Sacramento City Unified	Bidwell Elementary School (John)		2					3	1	Cabrillo
Barbark High School (Luther)		8	10		6					Has eight striped-volleyball courts on concrete.	
Capital City School / Independent Study										Levels 3-12.	
Freeport Elementary School			2					2	1	Freeport	
Harkness Elementary School (H.W.)		1	2		1				1		Life span fitness equipment.
Hopkins Elementary School (Mark)			2						1	1	Hopkins
Humington Elementary School (Collis P.)		2						1		Life span fitness equipment.	

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

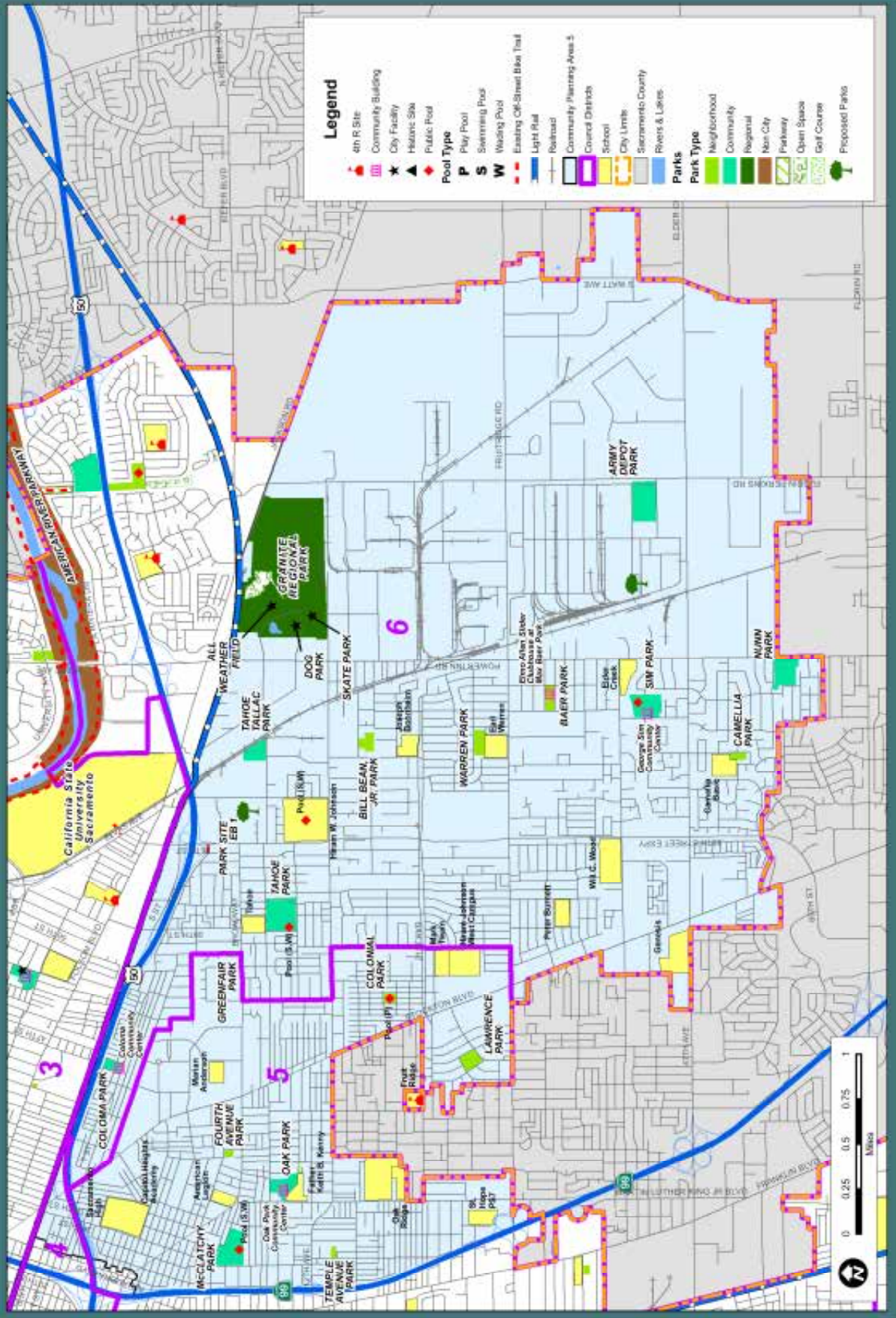
Community Planning Area 4: South Area		Courts				Picnic		Playgrounds		Adjacent to City Park	Notes
School District	Name	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	Unlighted Tennis Court	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area		
	Kemble Elementary School (Edward)		5					2	1	Kemble	Levels K-3.
	Maple Elementary School		1.5					1	2		
	Morse Elementary School (John F.)		3						1	Chorley	Levels K-8, Community Garden, Formerly Goethe School.
	Parks Middle School (Rosa)		10							Argonaut	City maintains Argonaut Park/E. Moore Community Center which is on school property. A jump tent is onsite.
	Sacramento New Technology High School		2				3	1			
	Sloat Elementary School (John D.)		2			4		1	2		
	Still Elementary School (John H.)		4					1	1	Meadowview	Levels K-8, Same site as John H. Still Elementary School.
	Still Middle School (John H.)		10						1		
	Woodbine Elementary School		2						1	Woodbine	Independent Study, K-12.
Twin Rivers Unified	Community Collaborative Charter Resource Center #2										
Total		9	112	0	15	4	3	23	25		

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

**City of Sacramento
Department of Parks and Recreation**

City Parks and Recreation Facilities - Community Planning Area 5 (Fruitridge/Broadway)

Map 12



APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY

**Community Planning Area 5:
Fruitridge/Broadway**

Ownership	Facility Name	Address	Council District	Acreage			Park Type (acres)				Flood Detention Basin/ Drainage Facility	
				Total	Developed	Undeveloped	Open Space	Neighborhood	Community	Regional Parks		Regional Parkway
C	Army Depot Park	Elder Creek and Florin Perkins Roads	6	20.17	20.17				5.00	15.17		
	Baer Park (Max)	7851 35th Avenue	6	4.05	4.05				4.05			
	Bean, Jr. Memorial Park (Billy) at Colonial Manor	7400 17th Avenue	6	4.38	4.38				4.38			
	Carmelia Park	6650 Cougar Drive	6	2.00	2.00				2.00			
	Coloma Park	4623 T Street	6	3.03	3.03					3.03		
	Colonial Park	3515 19th Avenue	5	2.17	2.17				2.17			
	Fourth Avenue Park	4040 4th Avenue	5	1.07	1.07				1.07			
	Granite Regional Park	8200 Ramona Avenue	6	92.71	46.20	37.51	9.00		5.00	15.00	72.71	1
	Greenfair Park	2950 57th Street	5	0.67	0.67				0.67			
	Kroy Way Bike Trail	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	6	-								
	Lawrence Park	5130 McGlashan Street	5	5.02	5.02				5.02			
	McClareby Park (C. K.)	3500 5th Avenue	5	15.20	15.20				5.00	10.20		
	Numm Park (Danny)	6880 Power Inn Road	6	13.88	13.88				5.00	8.88		
	Oak Park	3425 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	5	8.10	6.29		1.81		5.00	3.10		
	Sim Park (George)	6207 Logan Street	6	13.51	13.51				5.00	8.51		
	Tabose Park	3501 59th Street	6	18.80	18.80				5.00	13.80		
	Tabose Tallac Park	7401 San Joaquin Street	6	11.90	11.90				1.05	11.90		
	Temple Avenue Park	3901 34th Street	5	1.05	1.05							
	Warren Park (Earl)	7420 Vandenberg Drive	6	4.68	4.68				4.68			
C Total				222.39	174.07	37.51	10.81		60.09	89.59	72.71	1
C/O	Park Site EB1; Redding Avenue	3004 Redding Avenue	6	3.25		3.25			3.25			1
C/O Total				3.25	-	3.25	-		3.25	-	-	1
Total				225.64	174.07	40.76	10.81		63.34	89.59	72.71	2

Notes:
Ownership - City Owned (C); or City Controlled,
partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

**Community Planning Area 5:
Fruitridge/Broadway**

Ownership	Facility Name	Trails		Fields										Courts			Restroom										
		Walking/Jogging Trail (miles)	Multi-Use, Off-Street (miles)	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Little League - Lighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Lighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted	Full Size Soccer - Lighted	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court											
C	Army Depot Park	1.38		1													1	1									
	Basee Park (Max)																										
	Bean, Jr. Memorial Park (Billy) at Colonial Manor																										
	Caracelia Park																					2					
	Coloma Park																										
	Colonial Park			1																		1					
	Fourth Avenue Park																					1					
	Granite Regional Park																										
	Greenfair Park																										
	Kroy Way Bike Trail		0.05																								
	Lawrence Park																										
	McClatchy Park (C. K.)																										
	Nunn Park (Danny)																										
	Oak Park																										
	Sim Park (George)		0.50																								
	Tahoe Park		0.48																								
	Tahoe Tallac Park																										
	Temple Avenue Park																										
	Warren Park (Earl)																										
C Total			2.36	2	4	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	2	2	6	3	3	3	14.5	6	5					
C/O	Park Site EBI: Redding Avenue																										
C/O Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total			2.36	2	4	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	2	2	6	3	3	14.50	6	5						

Notes:
Ownership - City Owned (C); or City Controlled,
partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Community Planning Area 5:
Fruitridge/Broadway

Ownership	Facility Name	Aquatics			Picnic		Playgrounds		Other Amenities							
		Play Pool	Wading Pool	Swimming Pool	Lake/Pond/Beach	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	Skateboard Parks	Off-Leash Dog Park	Outdoor Venues	Community Garden (# of plots)	Count of Natural/Nature Area	Off-Street Parking	
C	Army Depot Park															
	Baer Park (Max)						2	1	1							
	Bean, Jr. Memorial Park (Billy) at Colonial Manor						1	1	1							15
	Camellia Park															
	Coloma Park						1	1								48
	Colonial Park	1					1	1	1							
	Fourth Avenue Park								1							
	Granite Regional Park				1		1	1	5					1	1	80
	Greenfair Park						1		1							
	Kroy Way Bike Trail															
	Lawrence Park						1		1							
	McClatchy Park (C. K.)		1	1												59
	Nunn Park (Danny)						2	1	1						20	97
	Oak Park															126
	Sim Park (George)		1	1												87
	Taboe Park	1		1			1	4	1	1						180
	Taboe Tallac Park															60
	Temple Avenue Park						2	1	1							
	Warren Park (Earl)						2		1							
C Total		2	2	3	1	4	26	9	12	1	1	2	20	1	1	752
C/O	Park Site EBI: Redding Avenue															
C/O Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		2	2	3	1	4	26	9	12	1	1	2	20	1	1	752

Notes:
 Ownership - City Owned (C); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)

APPENDIX D: CITY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

Community Planning Area 5: Fruitridge/Broadway

Name	Address	Council District	Size (sq. ft.) per General Services	Facility Type	Notes
Allen Slider Clubhouse (Elmo)	7815 35th Avenue	6	2,564	Neighborhood Center (Clubhouse)	
Coloma Community Center	4623 T Street	6	70,775	Community Center	Regional significance; space within the building leased to Sacramento Community Cable Foundation.
Oak Park Community Center	3425 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	5	26,515	Community Center	Current expansion project (10,530) is included.
Oak Park Child Care Center	3930 8th Avenue	5	4,360	Neighborhood Center (Clubhouse)	Building leased to Women's Civic Improvement Club
Sim Community Center (George)	6207 Logan Street	6	35,594	Community Center	Regional Significance
Total Sq. Ft.			139,808		

NOTES: Most sites/facilities are owned by City; (*) denotes those in which City has controlling interest instead

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12)

Community Planning Area 5: Fruitridge/Broadway		Name	Address	Council District	Accessible Average	Park Type (acres)		Programs		Fields								
School District						Neighborhood	Community	4th R Site	Other Joint-Use Program Site	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted		
Sacramento City Unified		American Legion Continuation High School	3801 Broadway	5	1.00	1.00												
		Anderson School (Marian) - Therapeutic Center	2850 49th Street	5	2.90	2.90			X				1					
		Bonathem Elementary School (Joseph)	7300 Marin Avenue	6	3.50	3.50					1							
		Burnett Elementary School (Peter J.)	6032 36th Avenue	6	4.20	4.20								1				
		Camellin Basic Elementary School	6600 Cougar Drive	6	7.40	7.40				X					2			
		Elder Creek Elementary School	7934 Lermom Hill Road	6	0.00	0.00					1							
		Genesis Charter School	5601 47th Avenue	6	2.50	2.50												
		Johnson High School (Hiram W.)	6879 14th Avenue	6	18.00	18.00				X			1	1	1			
		Johnson School West (Hiram)	5022 58th Street	5	8.26	8.26								2	1			
		Kenny Elementary Charter School (Father Keith B.)	3525 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard	5	1.46	1.46				X								
		Oak Ridge Elementary School	4501 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard	5	4.60	4.60					1							2
		Sacramento Charter High School	2315 34th Street	5	7.96	7.96							2		1			
		Sacramento High School	2315 34th Street	5	0.00	0.00												
		St. Hope Public School 7	5201 Strawberry Lane	5	4.00	4.00					1							
		Talbot Elementary School	3110 60th Street	5	3.90	3.90				X	3							
		Twain Elementary School (Mark)	4914 58th Street	5	4.81	4.81					2							
		Warren Elementary School (Earl)	5420 Lowell Street	6	6.00	6.00					1							
		Wood Middle School (Will C.)	6201 Lermom Hill Avenue	6	11.40	11.40												1
Total					91.89	62.49	29.40	0	0	10	4	0	7	4	3	7	3	7

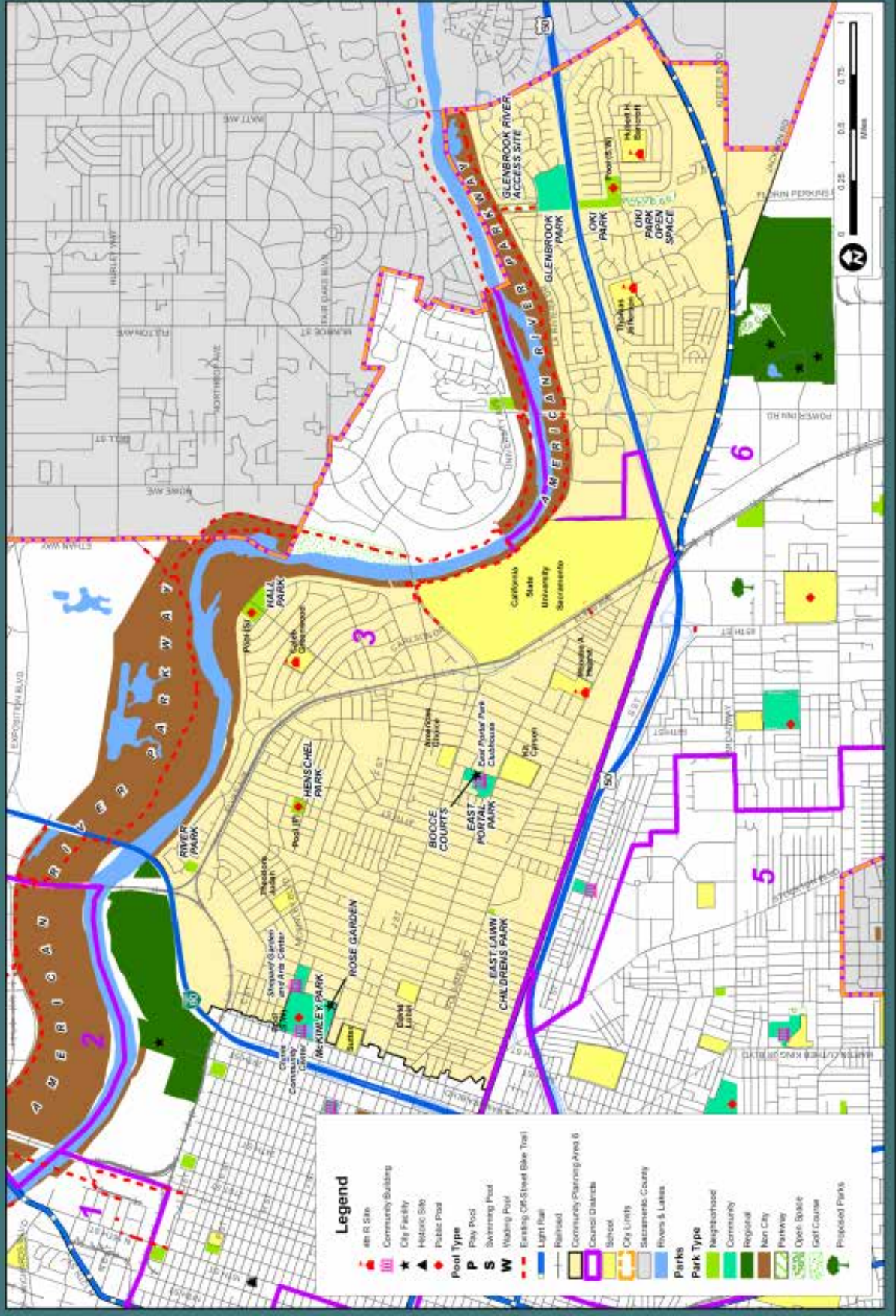
Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

School District	Name	Courts				Picnic		Playgrounds		Notes
		Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	Unlighted Tennis Court	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	
Sacramento City Unified	American Legion Continuation High School		1,5							
	Anderson School (Marian) - Therapeutic Center		1			2	2	1	2	
	Bonnheim Elementary School (Joseph)		3					1	2	
	Burnett Elementary School (Peter J.)		2					1	3	City maintains tennis courts.
	Camellia Basic Elementary School		4					1	2	
	Elder Creek Elementary School		2				1	1	1	Not accessible to the public.
	Genesis Charter School		2							Meadowview
	Johnson High School (Hiram W.)		2			6				Pools not used in 2008 for programming by City.
	Johnson School West (Hiram)		1,5	6						
	Kenny Elementary Charter School (Father Keith B.)		4					1	1	Oak
	Oak Ridge Elementary School		2					1	1	
	Sacramento Charter High School									On the same parcel as Sacramento High School.
	Sacramento High School									Sacramento Charter High School is on the same parcel.
	St. Hope Public School 7		1					1	1	Levels K-7.
	Taboe Elementary School		3					1	1	Taboe
Twain Elementary School (Mark)		4					1	1		
Warren Elementary School (Earl)		4,5						2	2	Warren
Wood Middle School (Will C.)		10								Striping for track, tennis, and volleyball.
Total		0	47,5	6	6	2	3	12	17	

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

**City of Sacramento
Department of Parks and Recreation
City Parks and Recreation Facilities - Community Planning Area 6 (East Sacramento)**



APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY

**Community Planning Area 6:
East Sacramento**

Ownership	Facility Name	Address	Council District	Acreage				Park Type (acres)				Flood Detention Basin/ Drainage Facility	
				Total	Developed	Undeveloped	Open Space	Neighborhood	Community	Regional Parks	Regional Parkway		
C	California State University, Sacramento Access Underpass	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	3	-									
	East Lawn Children's Park	1510 42nd Street	3	0.39	0.39					0.39			
	East Portal Park	1120 Rodeo Way	3	7.38	7.38					7.38			
	Glenbrook Park	8500 La Riviera Drive	6	17.56	17.56					12.56			1
	Glenbrook Park River Access	8501 La Riviera Drive	6	3.87	0.60	3.27						3.87	
	Hall Park (Glenn)	5415 Sandburg Drive	3	7.08	7.08					7.08			
	Henschel Park (Bertha)	160 45th Street	3	2.54	2.54					2.54			
	OKI Park (Magoichi)	2715 Wiseman Drive	6	8.92	8.92					8.92			
	OKI Park Open Space Site	8484 Lake Forest Drive	6	6.08			6.08			6.08			
	River Park	377 Moddisson Avenue	3	1.58	1.58					1.58			
Total				55.40	46.05	3.27	6.08	31.59	19.94	-	3.87	1	

Notes:
 Ownership - City Owned (C)
 McKinley Park is in CPA1 and CPA6, but is only counted in CPA1.

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Community Planning Area 6:
East Sacramento

Ownership	Facility Name	Trails		Fields										Courts			Restroom	
		Walking/Jogging Trail (miles)	Multi-Use, Off-Street (miles)	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Little League - Lighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Lighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted	Full Size Soccer - Lighted	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court		
C	California State University, Sacramento Access		0.07															
	Underpass																	
	East Lawn Children's Park			1														
	East Portal Park			1														
	Glenbrook Park						3											1
	Glenbrook Park River Access	0.20																
	Hall Park (Glenn)				1													
	Henschel Park (Bertha)																	
	Oki Park (Magoochi)																	
	Oki Park Open Space Site																	
	River Park																	
Total		0.20	0.07	2	1	1	3	-	2	1	6	3	-	3	3	4		3

Notes:
 Ownership - City Owned (C)
 McKinley Park is in CPA1 and CPA6, but is only counted in CPA1.

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

**Community Planning Area 6:
East Sacramento**

Ownership	Facility Name	Aquatics				Picnic		Playgrounds		Other Amenities					
		Play Pool	Wading Pool	Swimming Pool	Lake/Pond/Beach	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	Skateboard Parks	Off-Leash Dog Park	Outdoor Venues	Community Garden (# of plots)	Count of Natural/Nature Area	Off-Street Parking
C	California State University, Sacramento Access Underpass														
	East Lawn Children's Park						3	1							
	East Portal Park					1	3	1	1						
	Glenbrook Park									1				200	
	Glenbrook Park River Access												1		
	Hall Park (Glenn)			1			1	1						66	
	Henschel Park (Bertha)	1					1	1							
	Oki Park (Magoichi)		1	1			3	1	1					50	
	Oki Park Open Space Site														
	River Park														
Total		1	1	2	-	1	11	3	5	-	1	-	-	1	316

Notes:
 Ownership - City Owned (C)
 McKinley Park is in CPA1 and CPA6, but is only counted in CPA1.

APPENDIX D: CITY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

Community Planning Area 6: East Sacramento

Name	Address	Council District	Size (sq. ft.) per General Services	Facility Type	Notes
Bancroft Elementary School (Hubert H.) (*)	2929 Belmar Street	6	1,000	4th R Child Care	
East Portal Park Neighborhood Center	1120 Rodco Way	3	250	Neighborhood Center (Clubhouse)	
Greenwood Elementary School (Caleb) (*)	5457 Carlson Drive	3	1,000	4th R Child Care	
Hearst Elementary School (Phoebe A.) (*)	1410 60th Street	3	n/a	4th R Child Care	
Jefferson Elementary School (Thomas) (*)	2635 Chestnut Hill Drive	6	n/a	4th R Child Care	
Total Sq. Ft.					2,250

NOTES: Most sites/facilities are owned by City; (*) denotes those in which City has controlling interest instead

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12)

Community Planning Area 6: East Sacramento			Park Type (acres)	Programs		Fields								
School District	Name	Address		Neighborhood	Community	4th R Site	Other Joint-Use Program Site	Soccer (Youth) 60' Bases	Soccer - Unlighted	Soccer - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted
Sacramento City Unified	America's Choice High School	5241 J Street	0.76				1							
	Bancroft Elementary School (Hubert H.)	2929 Belmar Street	6.10			1	X							
	Carson Middle School (Kit)	5301 N Street	6.69				X		2		1		3	
	Greenwood Elementary School (Caleb)	5457 Carlson Drive	4.00			1	X				2		1	
	Hearst Elementary School (Phoebe A.)	1410 60th Street	5.13			1	X				3			
	Jefferson Elementary School (Thomas)	2635 Chestnut Hill Drive	6.12			1	X							
	Judah Elementary School (Theodore)	3919 McKinley Boulevard	1.73											
	Luubin Elementary School (David)	3535 M Street	1.95										1	
				32.48	0.00	4		4	3	0	6	0	5	6
	Total			32.48	0.00	4		4	3	0	6	0	5	6

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

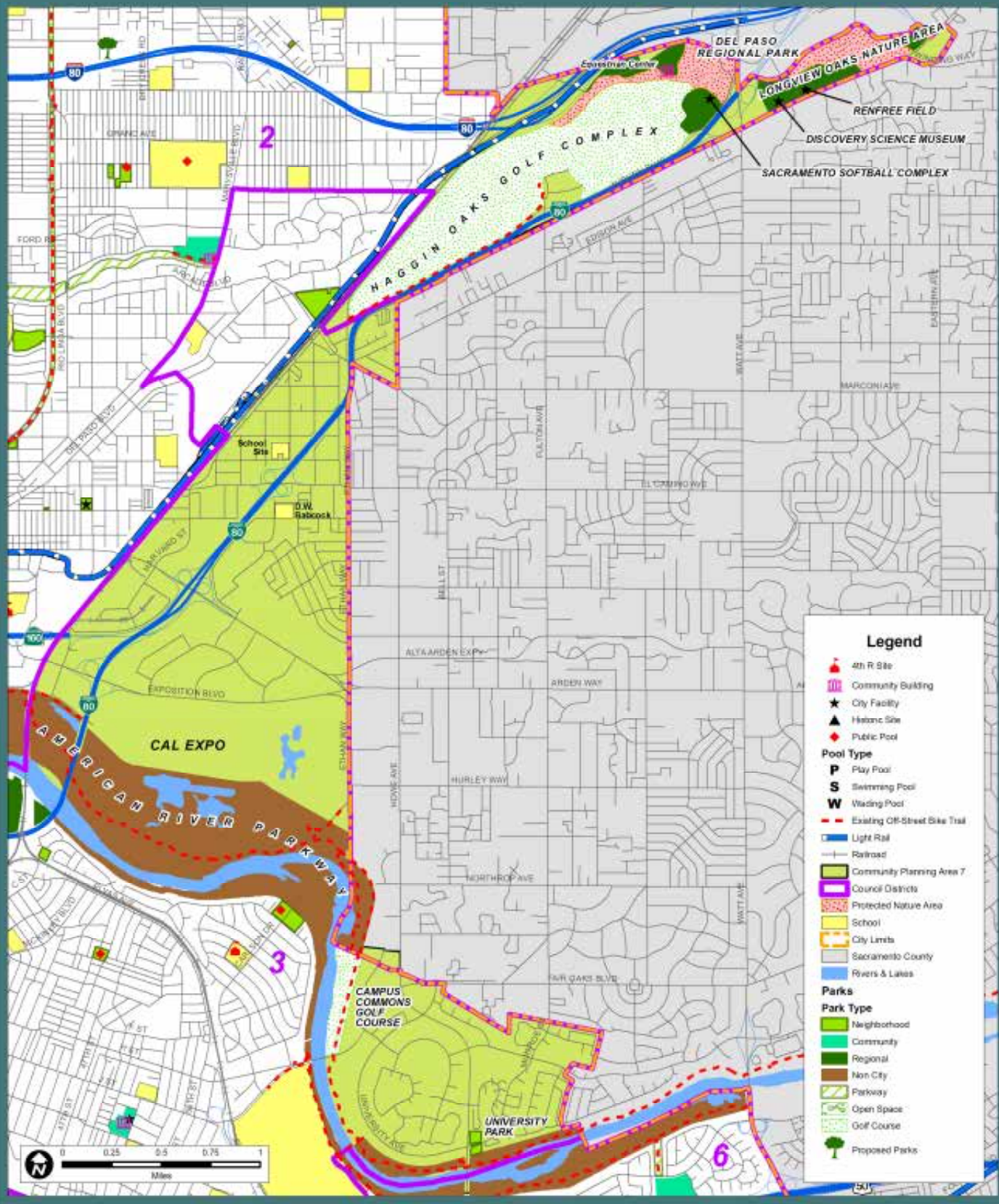
Community Planning Area 6: East Sacramento		Courts				Picnic		Playgrounds		Notes
School District	Name	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	Unlighted Tennis Court	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	
Sacramento City Unified	America's Choice High School	2	1							Charter school
	Bancroft Elementary School (Hubert H.)		3					1	1	Volleyball courts (two). Basketball half court; exercise equipment; three additional moveable goals; blacktop track.
	Carson Middle School (Kit)		8							Lifetime fitness equipment.
	Greenwood Elementary School (Caleb)		3.5						2	Levels K-8.
	Hearst Elementary School (Phoebe A.)		1.5						1	Levels 1-6.
	Jefferson Elementary School (Thomas)		2					1	1	Blacktop track.
	Judah Elementary School (Theodore)		3						1	Blacktop track.
	Lubin Elementary School (David)		2				1	1	1	
			2	24	0	0	1	1	1	3
Total										

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

**City of Sacramento
Department of Parks and Recreation**

Map 14

City Park and Recreation Facilities - Community Planning Area 7 (Arden Arcade)



APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY

**Community Planning Area 7:
Arden-Arcade**

Ownership	Facility Name	Address	Council District	Acreage				Park Type (acres)					
				Total	Developed	Undeveloped	Open Space	Neighborhood	Community	Regional Parks	Regional Parkway	Flood Detention Basin/ Drainage Facility	
C	Del Paso Regional Park	3565 Auburn Boulevard	2	145.61	25.00		120.61	5.00	10.00	130.61			1
	Del Paso Regional Park -- Longview Oaks Nature Area	3565 Auburn Boulevard	2	86.20			86.20			86.20			
	Haggin Oaks Bike Trail	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	2	-									
	University Park	1900 University Avenue	3	3.40	3.40			3.40					
Total				235.21	28.40	-	206.81	8.40	10.00	216.81	-	-	1

Notes:
Ownership - City Owned (C)

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Community Planning Area 7: Arden-Arcade		Aquatics				Picnic		Playgrounds		Other Amenities								
		Play Pool	Wading Pool	Swimming Pool	Lake/Pond/Beach	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	Skateboard Parks	Off-Leash Dog Park	Outdoor Venues	Community Garden (# of plots)	Count of Natural/Nature Area	Off-Street Parking			
Ownership	Facility Name																	
C	Del Paso Regional Park						3		2					2			1	
	Del Paso Regional Park -- Longview Oaks Nature Area																1	200
	Haggin Oaks Bike Trail																	
	University Park					2	8	1	1									
Total		-	-	-	-	2	11	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	200

Notes:
Ownership - City Owned (C)

APPENDIX D: CITY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

Community Planning Area 7: Arden-Arcade

Name	Address	Council District	Size (sq. ft.) per General Services	Facility Type	Notes
Del Paso Regional Park	3200 Longview Drive	2	55,000	Equestrian Center; Science Center Neighborhood Center (Clubhouse)	Leased to Sacto. Horseman's Assn., estimated square footage
Total Sq. Ft.			55,000		

NOTES: Most sites / facilities are owned by City; (*) denotes those in which City has controlling interest instead

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12)

Community Planning Area 7: Arden-Arcade				Park Type (acres)	Programs		Fields						
School District	Name	Address	Accessible Acreage		4th R Site	Other Joint-Use Program Site	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted
Twin Rivers Unified	Ali Children's Center (Ben)	2625 Plover Street	0.00										
	Babcock Elementary School (D. W.)	2400 Cormorant Way	7.11			2			1				
Total			7.11	0.00	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

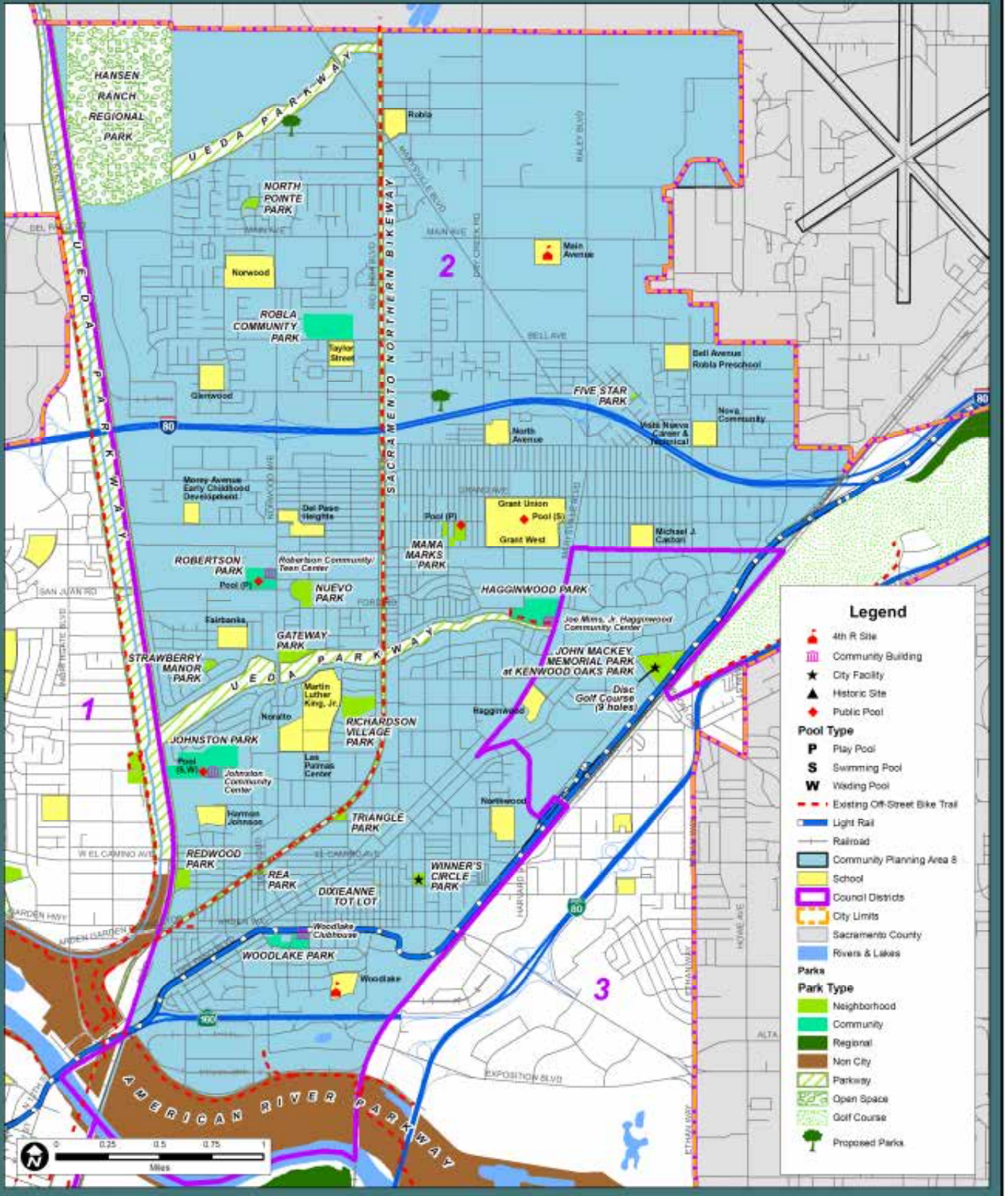
Community Planning Area 7: Arden-Arcade		Picnic		Courts				Playgrounds		Notes
School District	Name	Class I	Class II	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	Unlighted Tennis Court	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	
Twin Rivers Unified	Ali Children's Center (Ben)									No school presently there.
	Babcock Elementary School (D. W.)	6	6	4.5				2	3	School parking lot/sidewalk thru Babcock Park. Jump tent. Address for park area: 2340 Cormorant Way.
Total		6	6	4.5	0	0	0	2	3	

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

**City of Sacramento
Department of Parks and Recreation**

Map 15

City Parks and Recreation Facilities - Community Planning Area 8 (North Sacramento)



APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY

**Community Planning Area 8:
North Sacramento**

Ownership	Facility Name	Address	Council District	Acreage			Park Type (acres)				Flood Detention Basin/ Drainage Facility		
				Total	Developed	Undeveloped	Open Space	Neighborhood	Community	Regional Parks		Regional Parkway	
C	Dixianne Tot Lot	2402 Beaumont Street	2	0.15	0.15				0.15				
	Five Star Park	307 Doolittle Street	2	0.37	0.37				0.37				
	Gateway Park	3250 Norwood Avenue	2	3.89	3.89				3.89			1	
	Hagginwood Park	3271 Marysville Boulevard	2	15.50	15.50				5.00	10.50			
	Hansen Ranch Park Site	400 W Ascot Avenue	2	262.88		20.00	242.88		5.00	15.00	242.88	1	
	Johnston Park (Cat)	231 Eleanor Avenue	2	26.85	26.85				5.00	21.85		1	
	Mackey Memorial Park at Kenwood Oaks (John)	1910 Kenwood Street	3	11.40	11.40				5.00	6.40		1	
	Margarette "Mama" Marks Park	1140 Roanoke Way	2	4.22	4.22				4.22				
	North Pointe Park	2415 Amber Leaf Way	2	1.77	1.77				1.77				
	Nuevo Park	510 Hayes Avenue	2	6.82	6.82				6.82			1	
	Rea Park (Jack)	355 Redwood Avenue	2	0.35	0.35				0.35				
	Redwood Park	2415 Western Avenue	2	3.12	3.12				3.12				
	Richardson Village Park	2995 Altos Avenue	2	8.96	8.96				8.96			1	
	Robertson Park (Charles)	3525 Norwood Avenue	2	9.18	9.18				5.00	4.18			
	Robla Community Park	625 Bell Avenue	2	18.49	9.00	9.49			5.00	13.49			
	Sacramento Northern Bikeway (Central)	450 El Camino Avenue	2	61.76	61.76						61.76		
	Strawberry Manor Park	200 Dairville Way	2	1.30	1.30				1.30				
	Triangle Park	2579 Traction Avenue	2	1.00	1.00				1.00				
	Winner's Circle Park	2415 Evergreen Street	2	1.89	1.89				1.89				
	Woodlake Bike Trail	refer to Bikeway Master Plan	2	-									
	Woodlake Park	500 Arden Way	2	6.17	6.17				6.17				
C Total				446.07	173.70	29.49	242.88		70.01	71.42	242.88	61.76	6
C/O	U'edh Parkway* - northeast	North Sacramento	2	24.94	24.94							24.94	
C/O Total				24.94	24.94	-	-		-	-	-	24.94	-
Total				471.01	198.64	29.49	242.88		70.01	71.42	242.88	86.70	6

Notes:
 Ownership - City Owned (C); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)
 * denotes acreage in multiple CPAs

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

**Community Planning Area 8:
North Sacramento**

Ownership	Facility Name	Trails		Fields								Courts			Restroom		
		Walking/Jogging Trail (miles)	Multi-Use, Off-Street (miles)	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Little League - Lighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Lighted	Boysam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted	Full Size Soccer - Lighted	Volleyball		Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court
C	Dixianne Tot Lot																
	Five Star Park																
	Gateway Park			1													
	Hughewood Park		0.26														
	Hansen Ranch Park Site																
	Johnston Park (Carl)			1													
	Mackey Memorial Park at Kenwood Oaks (John)																
	Margarette "Mama" Marks Park																
	North Pointe Park																
	Nuevo Park																
	Ren Park (Jack)																
	Redwood Park																
	Richardson Village Park																
	Robertson Park (Charles)																
	Robla Community Park																
	Sacramento Northern Bikeway (Central)		5.27														
	Strawberry Manor Park																
	Triangle Park																
	Winner's Circle Park																
	Woodlake Bike Trail		0.24														
	Woodlake Park																
C Total		-	5.77	2	1	4	-	-	3	1	6	2	3	-	11	1	3
C/O Ueda Parkway* - northeast																	
C/O Total																	
Total		-	5.77	2	1	4	-	-	3	1	6	2	3	-	11	1	3

Notes:
 Ownership - City Owned (C); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)
 * denotes acreage in multiple CPAs

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Community Planning Area 8:
North Sacramento

Ownership	Facility Name	Aquatics				Picnic		Playgrounds		Other Amenities					
		Play Pool	Wading Pool	Swimming Pool	Lake/Pond/Beach	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	Skateboard Parks	Off-Leash Dog Park	Outdoor Venues	Community Garden (# of plots)	Count of Natural/Nature Area	Off-Street Parking
C	Dixianne Tot Lot						2	1							
	Five Star Park						4	1							
	Gateway Park						1								
	Hagginwood Park						1	1	1						96
	Hansen Ranch Park Site												1		
	Johnston Park (Carl)		1	1				1	1						30
	Mackey Memorial Park at Kenwood Oaks (John)						3	1	1				1		3
	Margarette "Mama" Marks Park	1					1	1	1						22
	North Pointe Park						1	1	1						
	Nuevo Park						1	1	1				1		
	Rea Park (Jack)														
	Redwood Park														80
	Richardson Village Park							1	1						
	Robertson Park (Charles)	1					10	1	1	1					119
	Robla Community Park						1	1	1	1					40
	Sacramento Northern Bikeway (Central)														
	Strawberry Manor Park						2		1						
	Triangle Park						1		1						
	Winner's Circle Park						1		1	1					
	Woodlake Bike Trail														
	Woodlake Park						1	1	1						
C Total		2	1	1	-	2	30	9	13	3	-	1	-	5	390
C/O	Ueda Parkway* - northeast													1	
C/O Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total		2	1	1	-	2	30	9	13	3	-	1	-	6	390

Notes:
 Ownership - City Owned (C); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)
 * denotes acreage in multiple CPAs

APPENDIX D: CITY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

Community Planning Area 8: North Sacramento

Name	Address	Council District	Size (sq. ft.) per General Services	Facility Type	Notes
Mims, Jr. Hagginwood Community Center (loc)	3271 Marysville Boulevard	2	14,697	Community Center	
Johnston Community Center	231 Eleanor Avenue	2	4,400	Community Center	
Main Avenue Elementary School	1400 Main Avenue	2	n/a	4th R Child Care	
Robertson Community Center	3525 Norwood Avenue	2	13,184	Community Center/Teen Center	
Woodlake Clubhouse	500 Arden Way	2	2,700	Neighborhood Center (Clubhouse)	
Woodlake Elementary School (*)	700 Southgate Road	2	n/a	4th R Child Care; Triple R Adult Day Care	
Total Sq. Ft.			34,981		

NOTES: Most sites/facilities are owned by City; (*) denotes those in which City has controlling interest instead

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12)

Community Planning Area 8: North Sacramento		Park Type (acres)			Programs		Fields								
School District	Name	Address	Council District	Accessible Acreage	Neighborhood	Community	4th R Site	Other Joint-Use Program Site	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted
Robla	Bell Avenue Elementary School	1900 Bell Avenue	2	5.5	5.5										1
	Glenwood Elementary School	201 Jessie Avenue	2	4.54	4.54				2			1			1
	Main Avenue Elementary School	1400 Main Avenue	2	5.74	5.74		1					1			1
	Robla Elementary School	5200 Rose Street	2	4.57	4.57				2						1
	Robla Preschool	4351 Pmell Street	2	4.57	4.57										
	Taylor Street Elementary School	4350 Taylor Street	2	5.89	5.89				2						1
	Castori Elementary School (Michael J.)	1801 South Avenue	2	4.61	4.61				1						1
	Community Collaborative Charter Resource Center #3	701 Dixie Avenue	2	0	0										
	Del Paso Heights Elementary School	590 Money Avenue	2	5.96	5.96								2		3
	Fairbanks Elementary School	227 Fairbanks Avenue	2	6.71	6.71								1		
Twin Rivers Unified	Grant Union High School (Main Campus)	1400 Grand Avenue	2	29.18		29.18							4		
	Grant Union High School (West Campus)	1221 South Avenue	2	0											
	Haggardwood Elementary School	1418 Palo Verde Avenue	2	3.89	3.89				1						1
	Higher Learning Academy (Charter)	4039 Balsam St	2	0	0										
	Johnson Elementary School (Harmon)	2591 Edgewater Road	2	4.98	4.98				1						1
	King, Jr. (Martin Luther) Technology Academy	3051 Fairfield St.	2	22.01		22.01								2	1
	Money Avenue Early Childhood Development School	155 Money Ave.	2	1.05	1.05										
	Nozato Elementary School	477 Las Palmas Ave.	2	6.31	6.31				1						1
	North Avenue Elementary School	1281 North Ave.	2	5.02	5.02				1						
	Northwood Elementary School	2630 Taft St.	2	3.9	3.9										1
NCOVA Community Day School	Norwood Junior High School	4601 Norwood Ave.	2	13.17		13.17		X							1
	2035 North Avenue	2035 North Avenue	2	0	0										
	670 Dixie Avenue	670 Dixie Avenue	2	0	0										
	Robinson (Fred K.) Community School	577 Las Palmas Ave.	2	0	0										
Twin Rivers Adult School at Las Palmas Center	577 Las Palmas Ave.	2	0	0											
	2035 North Avenue	2035 North Avenue	2	0	0										
Visa Nueva Careers & Technology High School	2035 North Avenue	2	0	0											

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

Community Planning Area 8: North Sacramento		Address	Council District	Accessible Acreage	Park Type (acres)		Programs		Fields									
School District	Name				Neighborhood	Community	4th R Site	Other Joint-Use Program Site	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted			
	Woodlake Elementary School	700 Southgate Road	2	4.87	4.87	78.11	64.36	2	1		12	1	2	0	5	6	9	7
Total				142.47		78.11	64.36	2	1		12	1	2	0	5	6	9	7

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

Community Planning Area 8: North Sacramento		Courts				Picnic		Playgrounds		Adjacent to City Park	Notes
School District	Name	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	Unlighted Tennis Court	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area		
Robla	Bell Avenue Elementary School		4					2	2		
	Glenwood Elementary School	2	5			1		2	2		
	Main Avenue Elementary School		3					1	1		
	Robla Elementary School		3.5					1	1	Sacramento Northern Bikeway	
	Robla Preschool										Same parcels as Bell Avenue Elementary School.
Twin Rivers Unified	Taylor Street Elementary School		4.5					1	1	Robla Community	
	Castro Elementary School (Michael J.)		4					1	2		Levels K-12, independent study.
	Community Collaborative Charter Resource Center #3										Owned by North Sacramento School District.
	Del Paso Heights Elementary School		2					2	2		Levels 1-6.
	Fairbanks Elementary School		2			6		1	1		City operates the pool.
	Grant Union High School (Main Campus)										
	Grant Union High School (West Campus)										
	Hagganwood Elementary School		4						2	2	
	Higher Learning Academy (Charter)										Levels K-3.
	Johnson Elementary School (Harmon)		4						1	1	
	King, Jr. (Martin Luther) Technology Academy		19								Richardson Village
	Morey Avenue Early Childhood Development School										Levels 7-8.
	Norauto Elementary School		2.5						1	2	Kindergarten only.
	North Avenue Elementary School		3						1	1	
	Northwood Elementary School		1.5						1	1	
Norwood Junior High School		10									
NOVA Community Day School											
Robinson (Fred K.) Community School											
Twin Rivers Adult School at Las Palmas Center											
Vista Nueva Careers & Technology High School											

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

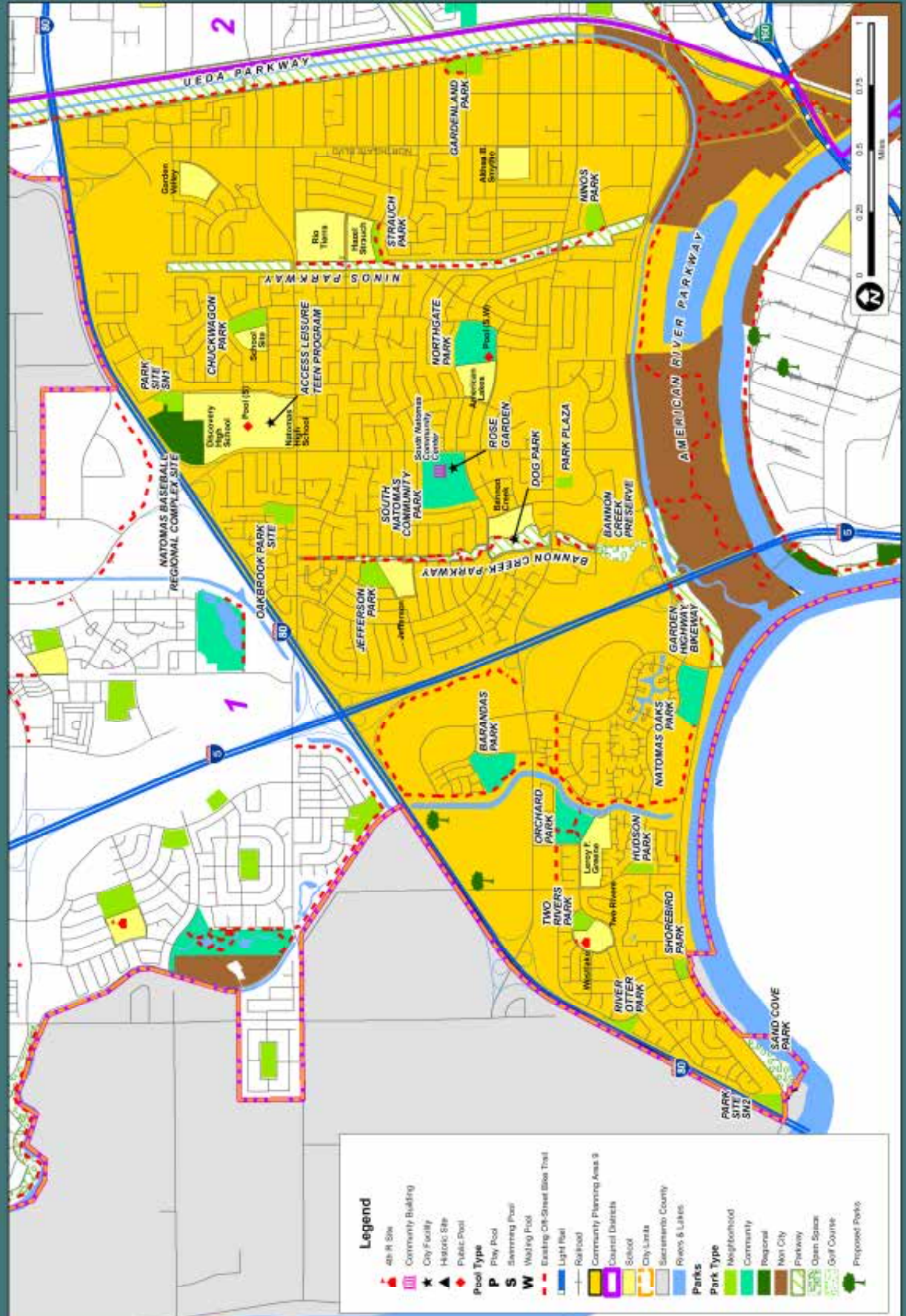
Community Planning Area 8: North Sacramento		Courts				Picnic		Playgrounds		Notes
School District	Name	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	Unlighted Tennis Court	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	
	Woodlake Elementary School	2	2	6	0	1		1	1	Exercise fitness course.
										Adjacent to City Park
Total		2	74	6	0	3	2	19	21	

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

**City of Sacramento
Department of Parks and Recreation**

City Parks and Recreation Facilities - Community Planning Area 9 (South Natomas)

Map 16



Legend

- 4th-8th Site
- Community Building
- City Facility
- Historic Site
- Public Pool
- Pool Type**
 - P Play Pool
 - S Swimming Pool
 - W Walking Pool
 - Existing Off-Street Bike Trail
 - Light Rail
 - Railroad
 - Community Planning Area 9
 - Courted Districts
 - School
 - City Limits
 - Sacramento County
 - Rivers & Lakes
- Parks**
- Park Type**
 - Neighborhood
 - Community
 - Regional
 - Non City
 - Parkway
 - Open Space
 - Golf Course
 - Proposed Parks

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Community Planning Area 9:
South Natomas

Ownership	Facility Name	Trails		Fields										Courts			Restroom	
		Walking/Jogging Trail (miles)	Multi-Use, Off-Street (miles)	Soccer (Youth) 60' Bases	Soccer - Unlighted	Soccer - Lighted	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Late League - Unlighted	Late League - Lighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Lighted	Boys Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted	Full Size Soccer - Lighted	Volleyball		Basketball
C	Bannon Creek Park and Parkway		1.17															
	Bannon Creek Preserve		0.20															
	Barandas Park (Manuel)	0.34																
	Chuckwagon Park																	
	Garden Highway Bikeway		1.25															
	Gardenland Park																	
	Heritage Place Bike Trail		0.24															
	Hudson Park (Sally)																	
	Innerspace 5 Natomas Bike Trail		0.94															
	Jefferson Park (Thomas)		0.32															
	Main Drainage Canal Bikeway		1.31															
	Natomas Baseball Regional Complex Site																	
	Natomas Oaks Park																	
	Ninos Park		0.20															
	Ninos Parkway		0.17															
	Northgate Park																	
	Oakbrook Park Site																	
	Orchard Park		0.27															
	Park Plaza																	
	Park Site SN1: ParkBridge																	
	River Otter Park																	
	Sacramento Northern Bikeway (East)		0.99															
	Sand Cove Park																	
	Shorebird Park																	
	South Natomas Community Park																	
	Strauch Park (John)		0.15															
	Two Rivers Park																	
	Unity Parkside Village Bike Trail		0.17															
C Total		0.66	7.06	6	-	1	3	-	2	-	7	5	1	7	2	4	4	
C/O	Park Site SN2: River Bend		2.85															
C/O	Ueda Parkway* - south		2.85															
Total		0.66	9.91	6	-	1	3	-	2	-	7	5	1	7	2	4	4	

Notes:
Ownership: City Owned (C); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)
* denotes acreage in multiple CPAs

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Community Planning Area 9:
South Natomas

Ownership	Facility Name	Aquatics				Picnic		Playgrounds		Other Amenities							
		Play Pool	Wading Pool	Swimming Pool	Lake/Pond/Beach	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	Skateboard Parks	Off-Leash Dog Park	Outdoor Venues	Community Garden (# of plots)	Count of Natural/Nature Area	Off-Street Parking		
C	Bannon Creek Park and Parkway					1	4		1								
	Bannon Creek Preserve						1										
	Barandis Park (Manuel)					1	1	1	1								
	Chuckwagon Park						2		1								
	Garden Highway Bikeway																
	Grandland Park						2	1	1								20
	Heritage Place Bike Trail																
	Hudson Park (Sally)						2										
	Interstate 5 Natomas Bike Trail																
	Jefferson Park (Thomas)					1	2	1	1								
	Main Drainage Canal Bikeway																
	Natomas Baseball Regional Complex Site																
	Natomas Oaks Park					1	2										10
	Ninos Park						2	1	1								
	Ninos Parkway																
	Noetigate Park			1	1												12
	Oakbrook Park Site																
	Orchard Park					1			1								
	Park Plaza						1										
	Park Site SN1: ParkBridge																
	River Over Park						4										
	Sacramento Northern Bikeway (Easo)																
	Sand Cove Park				1												50
	Shoebird Park						4		1								
	South Natomas Community Park						1	1	1								110
	Strauch Park (John)						1								24		
	Two Rivers Park								1								
	Unity Parkside Village Bike Trail																
C Total		-	1	1	1	5	32	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	24	11	202
C/O	Park Site SN2: River Bend																
	Ueda Parkway* - south																
C/O Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	1	1	1	5	32	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	24	12	202

Notes:
Ownership: City Owned (C); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)
* denotes acreage to multiple CPAs

APPENDIX D: CITY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

Community Planning Area 9: South Natomas

Facility Name	Address	Council District	Size (sq. ft.) per General Services	Facility Type	Notes
South Natomas Community Center	2901 Truxel Road	1	17,500	Community Center	
Two Rivers Elementary School (*)	3201 West River Drive	1	n/a	4th R Child Care	Library (14,500 sq.ft.) is not included.
Total Sq. Ft.				17,500	

NOTES: Most sites/facilities are owned by City; (*) denotes those in which City has controlling interest instead

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12)

School District	Name	Address	Council District	Accessible Acreage	Park Type (acres)		Programs		Fields								
					Neighborhood	Community	4th R Site	Other Joint-Use Program Site	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted		
Natomas	American Lakes Elementary School	2800 Stonecreek Drive	1	7.03	7.03		X									10	
	Bannock Creek Elementary School	2657 Millcreek Drive	1	4.14	4.14		X									1	
	Discovery Alternative High School	3401 Fong Ranch Road	1	0	0		X										
	Greene Middle School (Levy)	2950 West River Drive	1	8.09	8.09						1					1	
	Jefferson Elementary School	2001 Pebblewood Drive	1	0	0					2						1	
Twin Rivers Unified	Meister School	1251 Chuckwagon Drive	1	0	0												
	Natomas High School	3301 Fong Ranch Road	1	29.65	29.65						2				2		
Twin Rivers Unified	Two Rivers Elementary School	3201 West River Drive	1	1.98	1.98					1							1
	Garden Valley Elementary School	3601 Larchwood Drive	1	6.73	6.73				X								1
	Rio Tierra Junior High School	3201 Northstead Drive	1	12.89	12.89										3	4	1
	Smythe Academy of Arts and Sciences (Althea)	2781 Northgate Boulevard	1	7.04	7.04				X						4	1	
	Strauch Elementary School (Hazel)	3141 Northstead Drive	1	6.5	6.5												5
Total			1	84.05	41.51	42.54	1			8	4	0	13	8	8	13	6

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

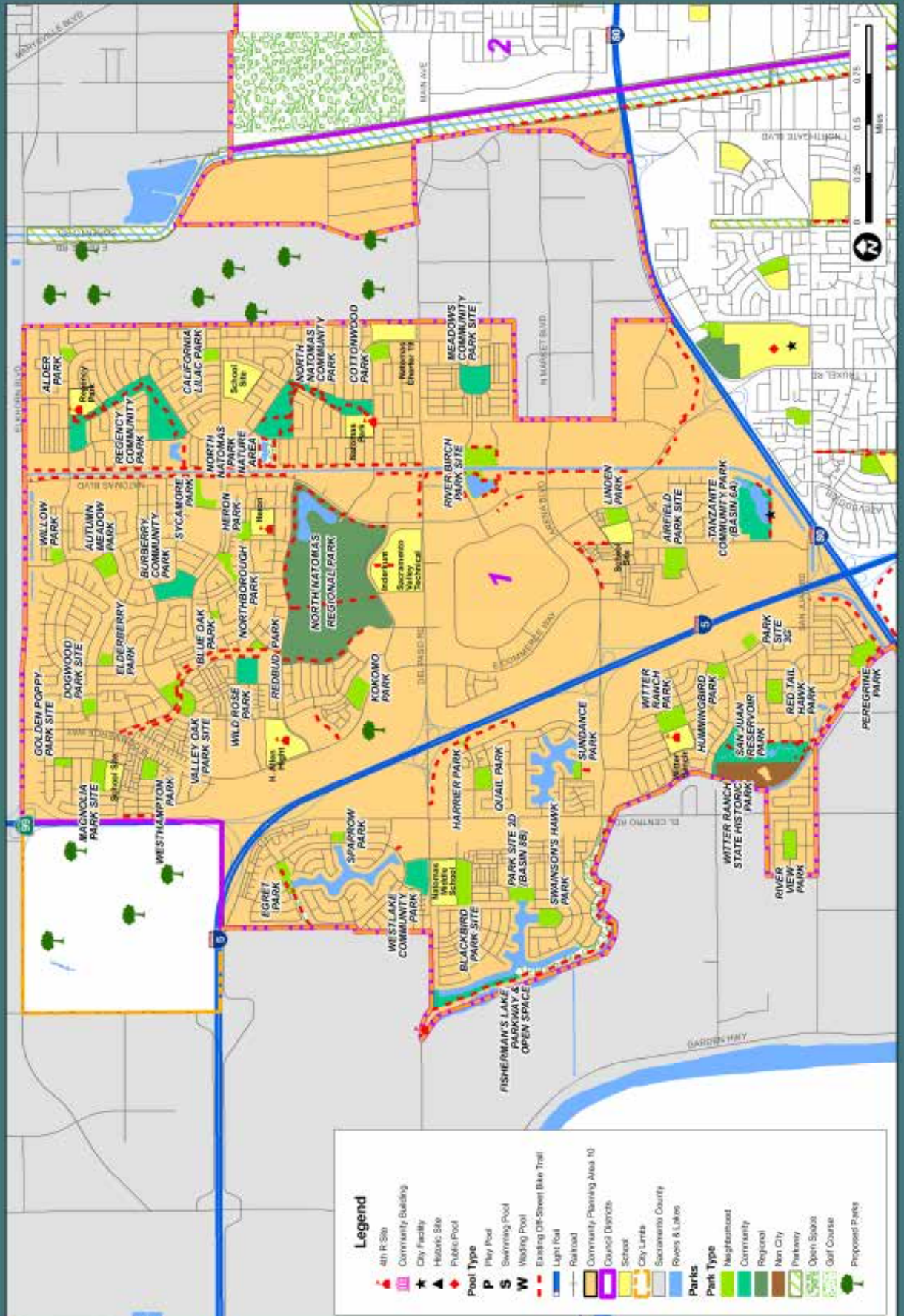
APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

Community Planning Area 9: South Natomas		Courts				Picnic		Playgrounds		Notes
School District	Name	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	Unlighted Tennis Court	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	
Natomas	American Lakes Elementary School		2					2	1	
	Bannon Creek Elementary School		3.5					2	1	
	Discovery Alternative High School									On the same parcels as Natomas High School.
	Greene Middle School (Leroy)		6							Orchard
	Jefferson Elementary School		2				6		2	Jefferson
	Meister School									Chuckwagon
	Natomas High School			8		8				
Twin Rivers Unified	Two Rivers Elementary School		5					1	2	Two Rivers
	Garden Valley Elementary School		2					1	1	
	Rio Tierra Junior High School		10.5							
	Smythe Academy of Arts and Sciences (Aketien)		3					1	2	Levels K-6.
	Strauch Elementary School (Hazel)		3.5				2	1	2	Strauch
Total		0	45.5	0	8	8	0	8	11	

Notes:
City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.

Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

City Parks and Recreation Facilities - Community Planning Area 10 (North Natomas)



Legend

- 4th R Site
- Community Building
- City Facility
- Historic Site
- Public Pool
- Pool Type**
- P Play Pool
- S Swimming Pool
- W Wading Pool
- — — — — Existing Off-Street Bike Trail
- Light Rail
- Railroad
- Community Planning Area 10
- Council Districts
- School
- City Limits
- Sacramento County
- Rivers & Lakes
- Parks**
- Park Type**
- Neighborhood
- Community
- Regional
- Non City
- Parkway
- Open Space
- Golf Course
- Proposed Parks

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY

Community Planning Area 10:
North Natomas

Ownership	Facility Name	Address	Council District	Acreage			Park Type (acres)				Flood Detention Basin/ Drainage Facility	
				Total	Developed	Undeveloped	Open Space	Neighborhood	Community	Regional Parks		Regional Parkway
C	Alleghany Apartment Bike Trail	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Arena Boulevard Wide Sidewalk/Villaggio Apartments	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Arena Corporate Center	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Autumn Meadow Park (9B)	5674 Northborough Drive	1	6.07	6.07	-	-	-	-	6.07	-	-
	Blue Oak Park (10D)	2550 Serenata Way	1	0.99	0.99	-	-	-	-	0.99	-	1
	Burberry Community Park (9A)	2400 Barbury Way	1	11.76	11.76	-	-	-	-	11.76	-	-
	California Liliac Park (12C)	1601 Club Center Drive	1	3.23	3.23	-	-	-	-	3.23	-	-
	Cottonwood Park (13C)	1712 North Bend Drive	1	4.99	4.99	-	-	-	-	4.99	-	-
	Crossside Bike Trail	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Crossside Neighborhood Trail	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dogwood Park Site (6D)	3075 Macon Drive	1	3.02	-	3.02	-	-	-	3.02	-	-
	East Drainage Canal	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Egret Park (1B)	5145 Westlake Parkway	1	9.64	4.65	4.99	-	-	-	9.64	-	-
	Elderberry Park (9D)	2850 Macon Drive	1	2.86	2.86	-	-	-	-	2.86	-	-
	Gateway North Bike Trail	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Golden Poppy Park Site (6E)	5765 Tres Piza Drive	1	2.03	-	2.03	-	-	-	2.03	-	-
	Hampton Village Bike Trail	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hartier Park (2F)	4500 Duckhorn Drive	1	0.82	0.82	-	-	-	-	0.82	-	-
	Heron Park (10B)	5160 Frodenicksburg Way	1	3.78	3.78	-	-	-	-	3.78	-	-
	Hummingbird Park (3D)	3635 Sainsbury Way	1	4.43	4.43	-	-	-	-	4.43	-	-
	Interstate 5 Landscape Corridor Trail	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kokomo Park (8A)	4901 Kokomo Drive	1	7.24	7.24	-	-	-	-	7.24	-	-
	Linden Park (4B)	4001 Innovator Drive	1	4.69	4.69	-	-	-	-	4.69	-	-
	Magnolia Park Site (6C)	251 Greg Thatch Circle	1	5.78	-	5.78	-	-	-	5.78	-	-
	Natomas Crossing Connection	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Natomas Marketplace Connection	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	North Natomas Community Park (13A)	1839 Bend Drive	1	39.10	39.10	-	-	-	-	5.00	34.10	1
	North Natomas Park Nature Area (13D)	5151 Crest Drive	1	7.39	-	7.39	-	-	-	7.39	-	1
	North Natomas Regional Park	4989 Natomas Boulevard	1	206.75	35.05	171.70	-	-	-	20.00	186.75	1
	Northborough Park (10A)	5250 Northborough Drive	1	4.25	4.25	-	-	-	-	4.25	-	-
	Park 5A, Basin 5	Terracina Drive at Truxel Road	1	2.91	2.91	-	-	-	-	2.91	-	1
	Park Site 8B	5200 Karlakee Drive	1	9.56	-	9.56	-	-	-	9.56	-	-
	Peregrine Park (3E)	3031 Guadalupe Way	1	7.72	7.72	-	-	-	-	7.72	-	-
	Promenade Trail at Natomas	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Quail Park (2C)	3401 Colchester Avenue	1	5.22	5.22	-	-	-	-	5.22	-	-
	Red Tail Hawk Park (3B)	226 Orcutt Circle	1	6.21	6.21	-	-	-	-	6.21	-	-

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

**Community Planning Area 10:
North Natomas**

Ownership	Facility Name	Address	Council District	Acreage			Park Type (acres)											
				Total	Developed	Undeveloped	Open Space	Neighborhood	Community	Regional Parks	Regional Parkway	Flood Detention Basin/ Drainage Facility						
	Redbud Park (10C)	5201 Brookemere Way	1	1.83	1.83					1.83								
	Regency Community Park (11A)	5500 Honor Parkway	1	42.06	42.06					5.00	37.06							1
	Regency Park Village Bike Trails	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-														
	River Birch Park Site (5B)	2000 Terracina Drive	1	4.98		4.98				4.98								1
	River View Park (3C)	501 Forastera Circle	1	5.19	5.19					5.19								
	San Juan Reservoir Park (3F)	3320 Witter Way	1	33.74	33.74						33.74							1
	Sparrow Park (1C)	4694 Westlake Parkway	1	1.77	1.77					1.77								
	Sundance Park (2E & Basin 8C)	4742 Windsor Street	1	2.00	2.00					2.00								
	Swainson's Hawk Park (2A)	Del Paso Road and El Centro Road	1	5.72	5.72					5.72								1
	Sycamore Park (9C)	5400 Bonfield Drive	1	4.95	4.95					4.95								
	Tanzanite Community Park (4A/Basin 6A)	2220 Tanzanite Way	1	32.30	20.00	3.46	8.84			5.00	27.30							1
	Valley Oak Park Site (6B & 7B)	2780 Mabry Drive	1	8.69		8.69				8.69								1
	West Canal Bike Trail	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-														
	Westhampton Park (6A)	5401 Westhampton Drive	1	4.30	4.30					4.30								
	Westlake Community Park (1A)	4700 Westlake Parkway	1	10.56	8.30	2.26				5.00	5.56							
	Westlake Villas Bike Trail	refer to City Bikeway Master Plan	1	-														
	Willow Park (7A)	2451 Rose Arbor Drive	1	2.50	2.50					2.50								
	Witter Ranch Park (3A)	3795 Santsbury Way	1	9.01	9.01					9.01								
C Total				530.04	297.34	211.48	21.22			156.82	186.47	186.75	-					11
C/O	Airfield Park Site (4C)	3828 Samuelson Way	1	9.12		9.12				9.12								
	Alder Park (11C)	1615 Lian Way	1	2.04	2.04					2.04								
	Blackbird Park Site (2B)	3765 Hovnanian Drive	1	9.93		9.93				9.93								
	Fisherman's Lake Parkway and Open Space (2G)	Natomas Central Drive and Po River Way	1	35.41	10.02		25.39				35.41							
	Meadows Community Park Site (5C)	1700 Terracina Drive	1	11.20		11.20					11.20							
	Park Site 2D	ibid	1	5.07		5.07				5.07								1
	Park Site 3G	3480 Ducktoen Drive	1	2.56		2.56				2.56								
	Ueda Parkway* - northwest	North Natomas	1	17.98		17.98				17.98								17.98
C/O Total				93.31	12.06	55.86	25.39			28.72	46.61	-	17.98					1
Total				623.35	309.40	267.34	46.61			185.54	233.08	186.75	17.98					12

Notes:
 Ownership-City Owned(C); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)
 * denotes acreage in multiple CPAs

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTOR (continued)

Community Planning Area 10:
North Natomas

Ownership	Facility Name	Trails		Fields										Courts			Restroom			
		Walking/Jogging Trail (miles)	Multi-Use, Off-Street (miles)	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Little League - Lighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Lighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted	Full Size Soccer - Lighted	Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court				
C	Alleghany Apartment Bike Trail		0.34																	
	Arena Boulevard Wide Sidewalk/Villaggio Apartments		0.50																	
	Arena Corporate Center		0.32																	
	Autumn Meadow Park (9B)			1																
	Blue Oak Park (10D)																			
	Burberry Community Park (9A)	0.80																		
	California Lila Park (12C)																			
	Cottonwood Park (13C)																			
	Creekside Bike Trail		1.92																	
	Creekside Neighborhood Trail		0.21																	
	Dogwood Park Site (6D)																			
	East Drainage Canal		4.79																	
	Egret Park (1B)		0.38																	
	Elderberry Park (9D)																			
	Gateway North Bike Trail		0.07																	
	Golden Poppy Park Site (6E)																			
	Hampton Village Bike Trail		0.21																	
	Harrier Park (2F)																			
	Heron Park (10B)																			
	Hummingbird Park (3D)																			
	Interstate 5 Landscape Corridor Trail		0.79																	
	Kokomo Park (8A)																			
	Linden Park (4B)																			
	Magnolia Park Site (6C)																			
	Natomas Crossing Connection		0.06																	
	Natomas Marketplace Connection		0.15																	
	North Natomas Community Park (13A)		1.27																	
	North Natomas Park Nature Area (13D)		0.39																	
	North Natomas Regional Park		2.16																	
	Northborough Park (10A)																			
	Park 5A, Basin 5																			
	Park Site 8B																			
	Peregrine Park (3E)			1																
	Promenade Trail at Natomas		0.61																	
	Quail Park (2C)	0.35																		
	Red Tail Hawk Park (3B)		0.07																	

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

Community Planning Area 10:
North Natomas

Ownership	Facility Name	Aquatics				Picnic		Playgrounds		Other Amenities					
		Play Pool	Wading Pool	Swimming Pool	Lake/Pond/Beach	Class I (Areas)	Class II (Tables)	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	Skateboard Parks	Off-Leash Dog Park	Outdoor Venues	Community Garden (# of plots)	Count of Natural/Nature Area	Off-Street Parking
C	Alleghany Apartment Bike Trail														
	Arena Boulevard Wide Sidewalk/Villaggio Apartments														
	Arena Corporate Center														
	Aurum Meadow Park (9B)					1									
	Blue Oak Park (10D)														
	Burberry Community Park (9A)					1	1	1	1						1
	California Lilac Park (12C)					1	4		1						
	Cottonwood Park (13C)														
	Creekside Bike Trail														
	Creekside Neighborhood Trail														
	Dogwood Park Site (6D)														
	East Drainage Canal														
	Egret Park (1B)				1										
	Elderberry Park (9D)														
	Gateway North Bike Trail														
	Golden Poppy Park Site (6E)														
	Hampton Village Bike Trail														
	Hartier Park (2F)														
	Heron Park (10B)														
	Hummingbird Park (3D)														
	Interstate 5 Landscape Corridor Trail														
	Kokomo Park (8A)														
	Linden Park (4B)														
	Magnolia Park Site (6C)														
	Natomas Crossing Connection														
	Natomas Marketplace Connection														
	North Natomas Community Park (13A)					1	2		2						
	North Natomas Park Nature Area (13D)														
	North Natomas Regional Park				1										
	Northborough Park (10A)														
	Park 5A, Basin 5				1										
	Park Site 8B														
	Peregrine Park (3E)														
	Promenade Trail at Natomas														
	Quail Park (2C)														
	Red Tail Hawk Park (3B)														

APPENDIX D: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY (continued)

**Community Planning Area 10:
North Natomas**

Ownership	Facility Name	Aquatics				Picnic		Playgrounds		Other Amenities					
		Play Pool	Wading Pool	Swimming Pool	Lake/Pond/Beach	Class I (Areas)	Class II (Tables)	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area	Skateboard Parks	Off-Leash Dog Park	Outdoor Venues	Community Garden (# of plots)	Count of Natural/Nature Area	Off-Street Parking
	Redbud Park (10C)						1							1	
	Regency Community Park (11A)					2	1	1	1	1	1			1	99
	Regency Park Village Bike Trails														
	River Birch Park Site (5B)														
	River View Park (9C)					1	1	1							
	San Juan Reservoir Park (3F)				1	1								1	
	Sparrow Park (1C)					1	1								
	Sundance Park (2E & Basin 8C)				1	1	1	1							
	Swainson's Hawk Park (2A)				1	1	2	1			1				
	Sycamore Park (9C)					1	1	1							
	Tanzanite Community Park (4A/Basin 6A)					1	1	1	1	1					77
	Valley Oak Park Site (6B & 7B)														
	West Canal Bike Trail														
	Westhampton Park (6A)					1	2	1							
	Westlake Community Park (1A)					1	4	1	1						12
	Westlake Villas Bike Trail														
	Willow Park (7A)				1										
	Witter Ranch Park (3A)					6		1							
C Total		-	-	-	7	13	45	12	18	2	2	3	-	6	188
C/O	Airfield Park Site (4C)						1								
	Alder Park (11C)														
	Blackbird Park Site (2B)														
	Fisherman's Lake Parkway and Open Space (2G)				1										
	Meadows Community Park Site (5C)														
	Park Site 2D														
	Park Site 3G														
	Ueda Parkway* - northwest													1	
C/O Total		-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total		-	-	-	8	13	46	12	18	2	2	3	-	7	188

Notes:
 Ownership-City Owned(C); or City Controlled, partially/fully owned by another entity (C/O)
 * denotes acreage in multiple CPAs

APPENDIX D: CITY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

Community Planning Area 10: North Natomas

Name	Address	Council District	Size (sq. ft.) per General Services	Facility Type	Notes
Heron Elementary School *	5151 Banfield Drive	1	n/a	4th R Child Care	
Hight Elementary School* (H. Allen)	3200 North Park Drive	1	n/a	4th R Child Care	
Natomas Park Elementary School *	4700 Crest Drive	1	n/a	4th R Child Care	
Regency Park Elementary School	5901 Bridgecross Drive	1	n/a	4th R Child Care	
Westlake Charter School *	3700 Del Paso Road	1	n/a	4th R Child Care	
Witter Ranch Elementary School *	3715 Stemmler	1	n/a	4th R Child Care	
Total Sq. Ft.			0		

NOTES: Most sites/facilities are owned by City; (*) denotes those in which City has controlling interest instead

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12)

Community Planning Area 10: North Natomas		Name	Address	Council District	Accessible Acreage	Park Type (acres)		Programs		Fields						
School District						Neighborhood	Community	4th R Site	Other Joint-Use Program Site	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Lite League - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted
Natomas	Heron Elementary School	5151 Barnfield Drive	0.00	1	0.00			1								
	Hight Elementary School (H. Allen)	3200 North Park Drive	0.00	1	0.00			1								
	Inderkum High School/Sacramento Valley Technical High School	2500 New Market Drive	21.00	1	21.00					2		2				1
	Natomas Charter School #19	4600 Blackrock Drive	0.00	1	0.00						1					1
	Natomas Crossing School	Innovator & Endeavor Drives	0.00	1	0.00											
	Natomas Middle School	3700 Del Paso Road	4.40	1	4.40	4.40									1	1
	Natomas Pacific Pathways Prep	3700 Del Paso Road - Building N	0.00	1	0.00			0.00								
	Natomas Park Elementary School	4700 Crest Drive	3.80	1	3.80	3.80										1
	Northpointe School	Club Center Drive	0.00	1	0.00	0.00										
	Westlake Charter School	3700 Del Paso Road	0.00	1	0.00	0.00										
Twin Rivers Unified	Witter Ranch Elementary School	3715 Stemmler	4.69	1	4.69	4.69									1	1
	Regency Park Elementary School	5901 Bridgecross Drive	3.23	1	3.23	3.23									1	1
Total					37.12	16.12	21.00	6	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	4

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12) (continued)

School District	Name	Courts				Picnic		Playgrounds		Adjacent to City Park	Notes
		Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	Unlighted Tennis Court	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area		
Natomas	Heron Elementary School									Heron	Levels K-8.
	Hight Elementary School (H. Allen)										
	Inclerum High School/Sacramento Valley Technical High School		6		8					North Natomas Regional	Charter school.
	Natomas Charter School #19									Cottonwood	Levels K-12.
	Natomas Crossing School									Linden	Proposed, undeveloped.
	Natomas Middle School		7.5					1		Blackbird	Levels 6-8.
	Natomas Pacific Pathways Prep										On the same parcel as Natomas Middle School.
	Natomas Park Elementary School		1					2	1	North Natomas Community	Levels K-5.
	Northpointe School									California Lilac	Proposed, undeveloped.
	Westlake Charter School									Two Rivers	Levels K-5.
Witter Ranch Elementary School		6				4	1	1	Witter Ranch	Levels K-5.	
Regency Park Elementary School		4				1		2	Regency Community	Asphalt track.	
Total		0	24.5	0	8	5	0	5	4		

Notes:
 City has agreements with all School Districts for public use of all sites except as noted.
 Sites 10+ acres are considered community serving.
 Joint-Use includes: START, Triple R, Teen and other general programs.

APPENDIX D: CITY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

Outside City Limits

Name	Address	Size (sq. ft.) per General Services	Facility Type	Notes
Camp Sacramento	Twin Bridges -- El Dorado National Forest	106,537	Camp	
Erlwine School (O.W.) (*)	2441 Stansberry Way	1,000	4th R Child Care	
Fruit Ridge Elementary School (*)	4625 44th Street	1,000	4th R Child Care	
Golden Empire School (*)	9045 Canberra Drive	n/a	4th R Child Care	
Sequoia School (*)	3333 Rosemont Drive	n/a	4th R Child Care	
Total Sq. Ft.		108,537		

NOTES: Most sites/facilities are owned by City; (*) denotes those in which City has controlling interest instead

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12)

Outside City limits

School District	Name	Address	Accessible Acreage	Park Type (acres)		Programs		Fields												
				Neighborhood	Community	4th R Site	Other Joint-Use Program Site	Softball (Youth) 60' Bases	Softball - Unlighted	Softball - Lighted	Little League - Unlighted	Adult Baseball - Unlighted	Bantam Size Soccer (Youth)	Full Size Soccer - Unlighted						
Other	O.W. Erlewine School	2441 Stansberry Way	0.00			1														
	Fruit Ridge Elementary School	4625 44th Street	0.00			1														
	Golden Empire School	9045 Camberra Drive	0.00			1														
	Sequoia School	3333 Rosemont Drive	0.00			1														
Total			0.00			4				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX D: EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES ACCESSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION (K-12)

Outside City limits

School District	Name	Courts				Picnic		Playgrounds		Adjacent to City Park	Notes
		Volleyball	Basketball	Lighted Tennis Court	Unlighted Tennis Court	Class I	Class II	Tot Lot Play Area	Adventure Play Area		
Other	O.W. Erlewine School										
	Fruit Ridge Elementary School										
	Golden Empire School										
	Sequoia School										
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX E: 2006 SCIENTIFIC RESIDENT PHONE SURVEY
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

Follow-up Scientific Survey of Residents and Voters

Implementing the City of Sacramento's

Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2005-2010

Survey Taken August/September 2006



Research & Consulting for Strategic Planning

www.sri-consulting.org

STRATEGY
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE

Executive Summary

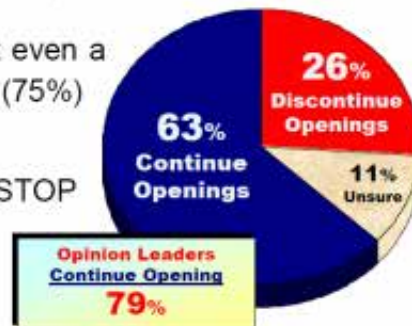
Residents throughout the City of Sacramento continue to value City-owned and/or operated parks and recreation facilities, especially **Community Centers**. This is one of the central "findings" from a follow-up survey of Sacramento residents and voters, which was designed to identify instructive trends and patterns, over time, with respect to public opinion regarding the role the City's parks and recreation facilities and programs play in the *quality of life* one enjoys as a resident of Sacramento. The present community survey is a follow-up study to a similar research effort conducted three years ago (in 2003), when City officials were updating Sacramento's **Parks & Recreation Master Plan**.



As seen in the above (left) chart, nearly everyone (94% today, 93% in 2003) agrees that the City parks and recreation services provided through local government are a VALUABLE PUBLIC RESOURCE for Sacramento residents; indeed, 70% "strongly agree" with this notion (also, refer to Figure 1A).

Equally, if not MORE, important is the *finding* that even a greater ratio of the City's "**Opinion Leaders**" (75%) STRONGLY agree with this notion.¹

In fact, when asked if City officials should STOP opening new Community Centers, given the financial pressures being experienced today, 63% of the respondents, and nearly eighty percent (79%) of Opinion Leaders, said the City should continue opening such facilities...even if this

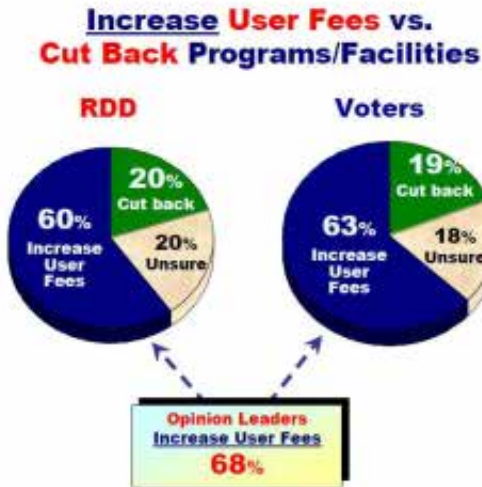


¹ **Opinion Leaders** comprise between 13.5% and 15% of the community-at-large, or any social strata (subset) within a respective community. When SRI scientists administered the algorithm that represents the documented profile of "opinion leadership" to the Sacramento data, it matched 14% of the respondents in the present scientific survey. Thus, it's clear that we have successfully identified and isolated the subset of "opinion leaders" throughout the City of Sacramento.

means increasing USER FEES and/or asking local voters to approve some form of funding mechanism (see Figure 5C).

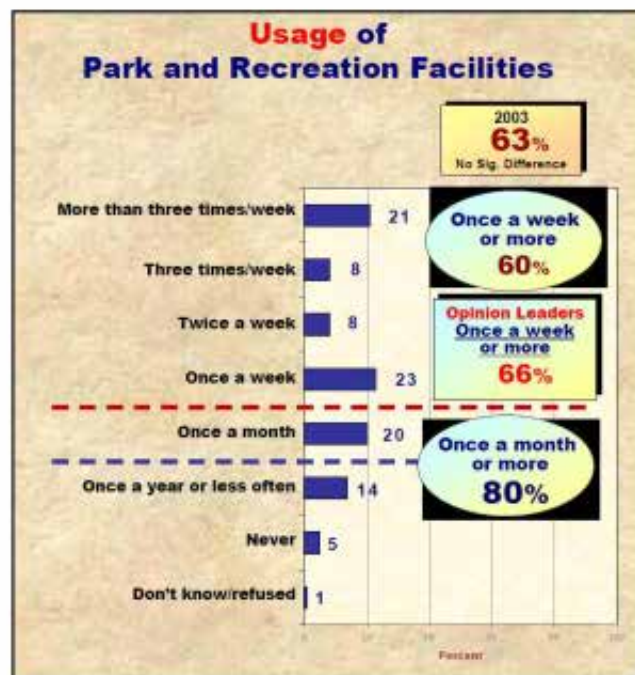
In fact, there appears to be an acceptance of the need to increase USER FEES at certain levels. As seen in the graph below (left, also refer to Figure 5A), for example, when it was explained to respondents that there may not be enough money to fund the

park and recreation facilities/programs that are presently being provided to Sacramento residents, thus City officials may be faced with having to increase certain user fees or make cutbacks to programs presently being provided through the City's Department of Parks and Recreation, a clear majority (60% of the community-at-large, 63% of local voters, 68% of the City's Opinion Leaders) recommend increasing USER FEES for programs that are extremely costly to provide, rather than CUTTING BACK on programs and park and rec facilities.



The above findings may be due, at least in part, to the fact that **usage** of the City's public parks and recreation facilities continues to be strong; 80% of the respondents report using these facilities once a month, or more often (see figure below, also refer to Figure 3); 60% say they use these facilities once a week or more, which is consistent with usage patterns in 2003. Usage is even greater among Opinion Leaders...66% report using these park and recreation facilities once a week or more.

Sacramento residents continue to prefer PASSIVE vs. ACTIVE park facilities. Today (see figure 6), the ratio is about 2:1 preferring passive parks (47% preferring PASSIVE parks, 23% preferring ACTIVE parks); in 2003, preferences toward passive vs. active parks was even greater(58% passive, 22% active).



The major change since 2003 appears to be a shift from wanting passive parks to wanting a COMBINATION of passive and active park facilities. In 2003, 18% of the respondents said they wanted a combination of the two types of park facilities; today, this percentage has increased to 26%.

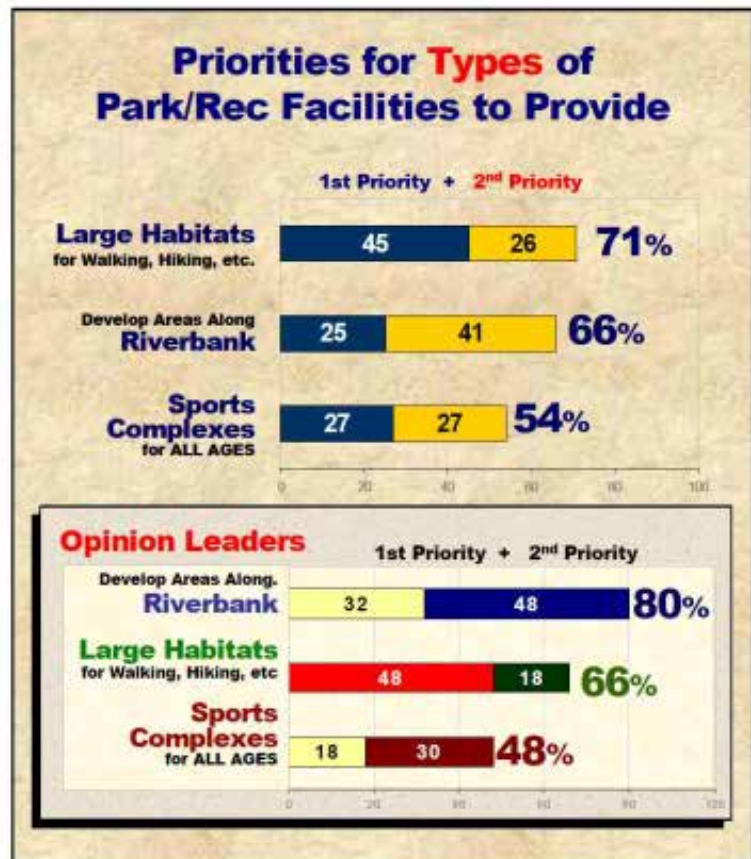
There exists today what amounts to a MANDATE from the community-at-large and the Community's Opinion Leaders for expanding and improving the City's existing parks and recreation facilities rather than purchasing additional land and/or building brand new park facilities (see graphic, right and refer to Figure 7). Nearly three quarters of BOTH the community-at-large and Opinion Leaders (74% and 73%, respectively) say the City should take



steps to enhance the existing park and recreation system vs. purchasing new land and/or building new parks. This *finding* is punctuated by the fact that only 40% of the Sacramento electorate said they would support some form of tax or assessment for acquiring new land and/or for making capital improvements (see Figure 11A). Even among the City's Opinion Leaders, support for such a tax/assessment is only 55%.

Local residents have strong opinions about how the future park and recreation properties should be developed, as well. Respondents were asked to rank-order three specific types of park and recreation facilities. As can be seen in the table at right (also refer to Figure 8), there are instructive differences between the priorities of the community-at-large vs. Opinion Leaders.

Top priority for those in the main-stream are **large habitat areas for walking and hiking**, where interpretive and educational programs can take place; 71% of the community-at-large and 68% of registered voters selected this as their number one priority.



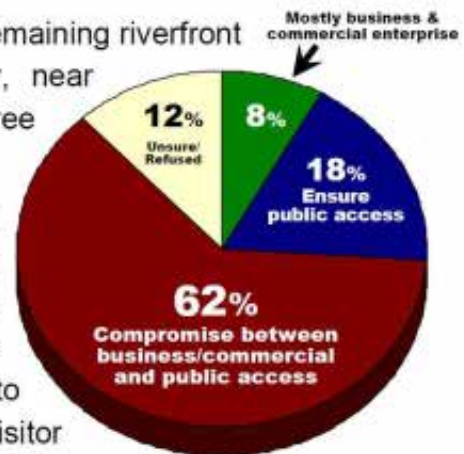
Second priority is to **develop parkways and areas along the American Riverbank** that can accommodate large groups of people, picnics, and family-oriented attractions; 66% of the community-at-large and 74% of registered voters.

Third priority is to **construct amateur sports complexes for all ages** that would make possible regional, statewide, and perhaps national events, such as state play-offs in soccer, baseball, etc.; 54% of community-at-large and 50% of registered voters.

However, Opinion Leaders do NOT completely share in this perception. When aggregating 1st and 2nd priorities, Opinion Leaders site developing areas along the riverbank as being most important; that said, when looking only at their top priority, support for developing large habitats for walking, hiking, et al. is the number one preference among Opinion Leaders, as well.

In an effort to penetrate into how best to develop the remaining riverfront property along the south side of the American River, near Richards Boulevard, respondents were asked about three specific development concepts.

As can be seen in the graphic to the right (also refer to Figure 14), 62% of residents, 66% of the City's Opinion Leaders, and 71% of registered voters said they want a significant amount of the riverfront property set aside for **public access**; that said, they also want the City to integrate a mixture of business, commercial and visitor opportunities along the remaining waterfront properties.



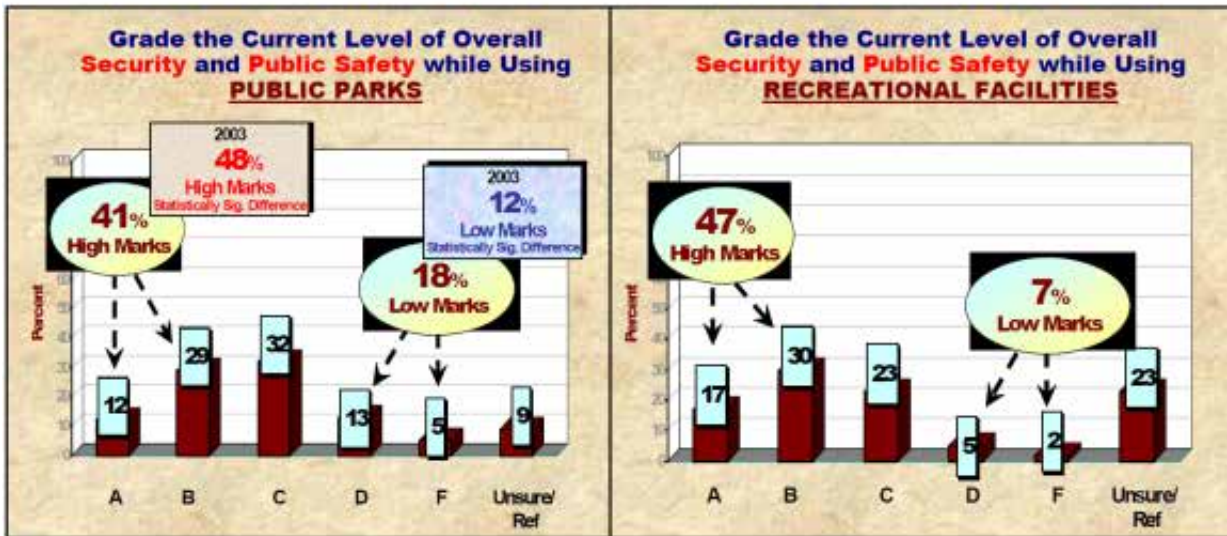
Priority <u>Passive</u> Activities Top five activities			Priority <u>Active</u> Activities Top five activities		
	Residents	Voters		Residents	Voters
Facilities for persons with Disabilities	89%	89%	Sports facilities for children & youth	91%	89%
Older adult centers & facilities	88%	87%	Teen Centers	89%	92%
Trails	82%	81%	Trails	87%	86%
Interpretive facilities	80%	78%	After/pre school programs	86%	88%

Respondents were asked to establish SPENDING PRIORITIES for BOTH passive and active park facilities and programs. A complete listing of their priorities are presented in Figures 9A and 9B; reported above are the top four spending priorities in each of the two categories.

The instructive element of the above set of *findings* has to do with **TRAILS**. Trails are seen by many park users as being both **ACTIVE** and **PASSIVE**; therefore, this type of facility/activity was incorporated into **BOTH** types of activities to see where respondents would place them in terms of spending priorities. As seen in the above table, trails were ranked among the top three priorities in both categories.

One area of concern surfaced in the present scientific survey; this has to do with the perceptions among Sacramento residents about the overall security and public safety while using City parks and recreation facilities.

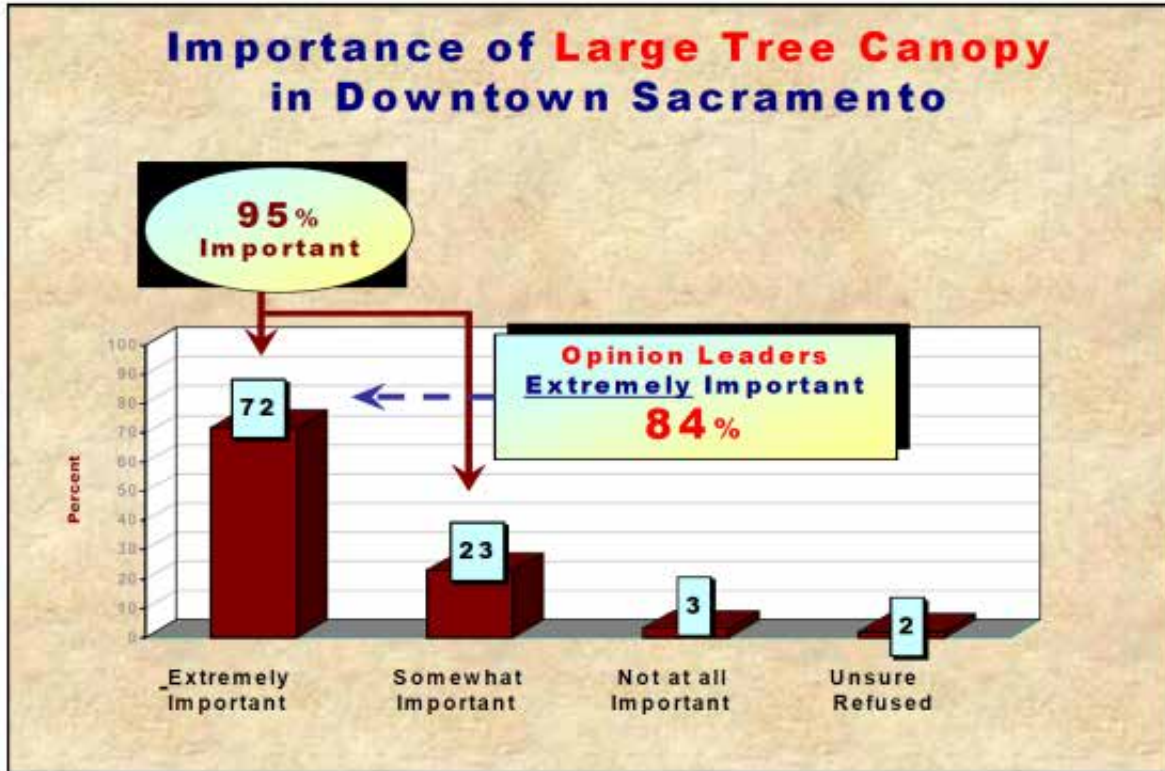
As can be seen in the graphic below (also refer to Figures 4C and 4D), respondents continue to express concern over this dynamic with respect to both the City's parks and its recreation facilities.



In 2003, less than half (48%) of the respondents assigned an 'A' or 'B' when evaluating overall security and public safety in Sacramento Parks; in 2006, concern is even greater...only 41% assigned high grades. In fact, nearly twenty percent (18%) of the respondents actually assigned a grade of 'D' or 'F'.

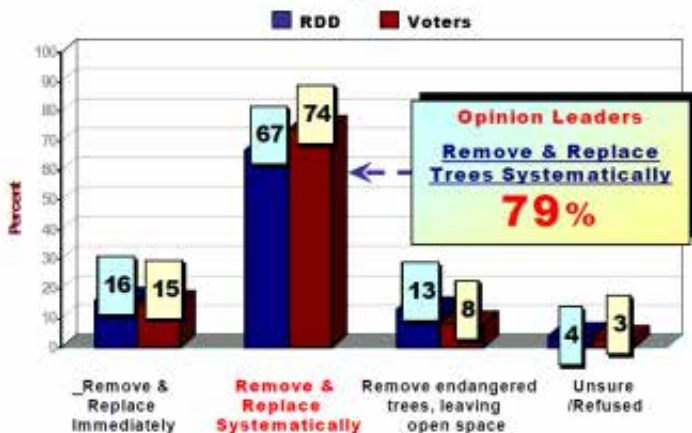
Similarly, respondents gave relatively low marks when asked to evaluate the City's recreation facilities. This is an area of on-going concern; anything City officials can do to address this problem will turn out to be highly desirable among constituents throughout the City.

Perhaps the most instructive set of *findings* from the present survey has to do with the City's **Urban Forest**.



The above graphic (also see Figure 13A) shows clearly that nearly everyone (95%) in the community-at-large thinks it's important to properly maintain this large tree canopy, in fact, nearly three quarters (72%) of the community-at-large and 84% of the City's Opinion Leaders see this as being "Extremely Important".

Preferred Timing of Tree Removal

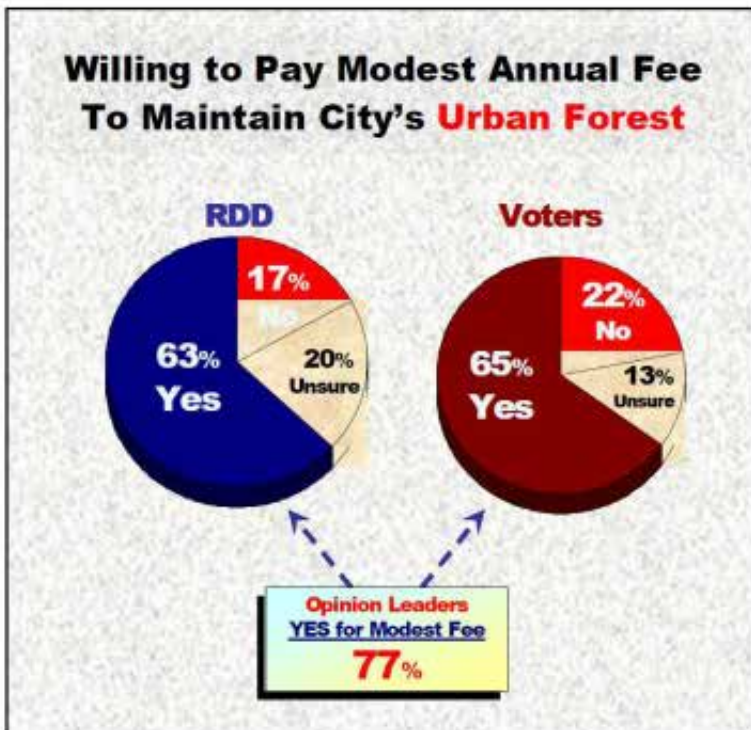


Sacramento residents also have definite opinions about how trees nearing the end of their life span should be dealt with.

The table to the left (also see Figure 13B) shows overwhelming support for the notion of removing and replacing endangered trees in a systematic fashion, over time.

As can be seen in the graphic below (also refer to Figure 13C), if a ballot measure were to be placed before Sacramento voters today for a “modest” annual assessment to pay for replacing trees in the City’s **Urban Forest** that are nearing the end of their natural lifespan, it would likely be supported by nearly two-thirds (65%) of the local electorate. Equally, if not MORE, important is the *finding* that support for such a fee among the City’s “*Opinion Leaders*” is even greater, 77%.

That said, it is imperative that City officials do NOT go beyond the local electorate’s “threshold” of *willingness to pay*. As shown in Figure 13D, voter support for a \$20 per year assessment is little more than a simple majority (54%); while voter support for an assessment of a lesser amount could go as high as 73%.



In sum, there is strong empirical evidence that the “threshold” of *willingness to pay* for reforestation throughout the City is between \$10 to \$12 per year, per parcel of property owned.

Support among Sacramento voters and property owners for any other funding mechanism is such that the only realistic alternative would be a funding measure that requires simple majority support for passage; for example, some form of **218 Special Benefit Assessment** (e.g., an annual Landscape & Lighting Assessment). These types of funding mechanisms only require simple majority support (50%, plus 1 vote) of the property owners who are sent a mail ballot for their consideration. Specifically, for example, support today for an annual assessment to pay for the operations and maintenance of the City’s parks and recreation facilities/programs is 54% among high and moderate propensity voters, and basically the same (55%) among the City’s Opinion Leaders (see Figure 10A). Support for this form of funding measure has softened significantly since 2003; at that point in time, voter support was 61%.

Finally, it appears prudent to make note of the fact that **Opinion Leaders** throughout Sacramento have a significantly stronger “*sense of LOYALTY*” toward the City’s Department of Parks and Recreation than do those in the “mainstream” (refer to the graphic below, left, and to Figure 15).



Opinion Leaders give Park & Recreation officials higher marks, across-the-board, than do those in the mainstream on such dimensions as: being **responsible**, **trustworthy**, and **accountable**. Beyond that, they do not believe these officials exaggerate the need for funding; and, Opinion Leaders report being more likely to support a reasonable tax.

This *finding* is important for several reasons; perhaps the most important reason having to do with the possibility of City officials deciding to place a funding measure on the local ballot or before property owners (a 218 Special Benefits Assessment). By definition, those in the mainstream will inevitably turn to Opinion Leaders throughout the community for advice; thus, it's crucial that this important subset of the community support any initiative brought forward by City officials. And, for the most part, they do.

The overall “findings” from the present research effort are discussed in appropriate detail in the remainder of the present report. The report also includes a graphic depiction of key *findings* and the research instrument (questionnaire) with percentages reported for each question asked in the survey.

Goals and Objectives

The intent of the present scientific survey is to secure reliable (accurate) and valid (truthful) input from two populations within the City of Sacramento: (a) the **community-at-large** and (b) **registered voters**. The topic of interest involves the next phase of updating the City's **Parks and Recreation Master Plan for 2005-2010**.

The study incorporates a "longitudinal" component made possible by a similar BENCHMARK survey having been conducted in 2003; thus, we were able to replicate key questions from that survey in order to identify instructive and useful "trends" and "patterns" over time.

One of the most instructive and useful components of the present survey is that it was designed in a fashion that made it possible to identify **OPINION LEADERS** throughout the City of Sacramento; as a result, we are able to compare core values and the collective opinions/attitudes of **opinion leaders** with those in the **mainstream**. Having access to this form of "intelligence" is paramount to building a **CONSENSUS** among stakeholders and stakeholder groups/organization in the shortest amount of time possible.

One additional element of the present survey merits special note. Researchers incorporated measures of BOTH customer SATISFACTION and customer LOYALTY in the instrument (questionnaire). Having such "intelligence" is central to being able to predict the level of support within the community-at-large, the local electorate, and among property owners in Sacramento for such things as:²

² Past research has shown that customer SATISFACTION does NOT correspond to *willingness to pay*

- Increasing **user fees**,
- Securing the requisite support for a **new tax** or increase in an existing tax, and/or...
- Support for any form of **assessment**.

The "intelligence" secured through the present scientific survey is intended to be used by City officials for purposes of policy planning and updating the Parks & Recreation Master Plan.

Research questions being addressed by this scientific survey include, but are not nearly limited to:

- 1) Identifying **trends**, over time, in USAGE patterns of the City's parks and recreation facilities/programs, which (as noted above) is made possible due to a BENCHMARK survey that was conducted in 2003.
- 2) Identify and assess **public opinion** with respect to how the City's park and recreation programs/facilities impact the *quality of life* for residents of Sacramento.
- 3) Make certain that the programs being offered by and/or through the City's Parks and Recreation Department are CONSISTENT with: (i) the expectations and collective desires of residents throughout the City, and (ii) City Council's goals and expectations. In particular, the study was designed to address the following areas:
 - Culture and entertainment;**
 - The role public parklands, recreation facilities/programs, and open space play in terms of **Economic Development;**
 - How parks and recreation facilities/programs impact the *quality of life* for

additional taxes/fees, but that customer LOYALTY does, in fact, accurately predict the level of community support for funding mechanisms (e.g., tax initiatives and 218-type Special Benefit Assessments) designed to generate additional funding when placed before local voters and/or property owners.

those who have a need to gravitate toward **affordable housing**;

- The role parks and recreation facilities/programs play in areas of high density housing (infill) that focus on "**small public places**"; and...

- Public Safety.**

Finally, as suggested above, the present study was designed to determine likely support among Sacramento residents, especially voters, park users, and property owners, for a new tax (or for increasing an existing tax) and/or increasing USER FEES for City-sponsored programs and/or park facilities.³ The survey was also designed to determine the "threshold" of **willingness to pay** among Sacramento constituents.

Research Design and Methodology

The present research effort adheres strictly to "**The Scientific Method**," as do all SRI studies.

The telephone survey was comprised of approximately four hundred (N=403) completed interviews. Approximately half (N=200) of the sample was generated through RDD (random digit dialing), thus representing the **community-at-large**; the other half of the sample (N=203) was randomly drawn from the most current list of registered voters in the City of Sacramento. The sample of *registered voters* was restricted to *high* and *moderate* propensity voters who reside throughout the City's service area.

³ SRI is well known for having developed a '**Go, No-Go**' Model that routinely predicts voter support for a given tax measure, or other funding mechanism, within 1% to 2% of reality, when sampling error (margin of error) typically ranges between 4.5% to 5.8%.

At 95% confidence level, a random sample of four hundred (N=400) respondents yields a sampling error of $\pm 4\%$ to 5%; a subset of two hundred (N=200) yields a sampling error of $\pm 5.5\%$ to 7%.

Thus, the "findings" from the present research effort are highly "representative" of the respective populations from which they were drawn.

The data were gathered between August 24 thru September 2, 2006.

Special care was taken to ensure that appropriate measurement "scales" were employed in order to maximize both the "reliability" (accuracy) and "validity" (truthfulness) of the responses.

After the data were gathered, they were analyzed using a statistical package called SPSS, which accommodates the application of both **descriptive** and **advanced** statistical analyses.

By working closely with the professional staff in the City's Department of Parks & Recreation, SRI was able to create a research instrument (questionnaire) tailored to the needs and expectations of City officials.⁴ The questionnaire was "pre-tested," and appropriate adjustments made, prior to fielding the study.

Thus, City officials can place a great deal of confidence in the "findings" that are reported in subsequent sections of the present report.

⁴ **Addendum 'B'** contains the final research instrument (questionnaire) showing percentages for each of the questions incorporated into the study. **Addendum 'C'** contains a copy of the questionnaire showing percentages for Opinion Leaders vs. those in the Mainstream, **Addendum 'D'** presents the findings by Area, and **Addendum 'E'** shows the data that documents the "finding" that Opinion Leaders have a stronger sense of LOYALTY toward the City's Department of Parks & Recreation than do those in the mainstream.

Findings

The present research effort resulted in numerous "findings" that are relevant to the research questions it was designed to address. Those that merit note in the present report include the following:⁵

Finding 1 Clearly, Sacramento residents believe that City parks and recreation services are a valuable resource for Sacramento Residents.

Sacramento residents believe that City parks and recreation services provided through the City of Sacramento are a **valuable public resource**; 94% of those in the community-at-large agree with this notion (see Figure 1A), and 95% of local voters agree (see Question 1.1 in Addendum B). This finding is robust in that there is no statistically significant difference from three years ago, wherein, 93% of the respondents in the 2003 survey either agreed or strongly agreed with this notion.

Finding 2 There is strong agreement that Sacramento Parks & Recreation programs should play a central role in maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

Ninety percent (90%) of local residents and ninety-six percent (96%) of voters somewhat or strongly agree that the Park facilities and recreation programs provided by the Sacramento Parks & Recreation program can, and should, play a central role in helping local residents maintain a **healthy lifestyle**.

Opinion Leaders have even stronger feelings regarding the relationship between the City's park and recreation facilities/

programs and healthy lifestyles; while less than two thirds (64%) of the community-at-large "strongly agree" with this notion, nearly three-quarters (73%) of Opinion Leaders **STRONGLY** agree that there is a connection between the facilities and programs provided through the City's Parks & Recreation Department and maintaining a healthy lifestyle (see Figure 1B, and Question 1.2 in Addendum C).

In keeping with this perception, seventy percent (70%) of local residents and seventy-one percent (71%) of registered voters either somewhat or strongly agree with the notion that the City's Parks & Recreation Department should develop new programs and/or activities specifically designed to help **prevent obesity**, especially in children (see Figure 1C, and Question 1.3 in Addendum B).

Finding 3 Most Sacramento residents are satisfied with the City's public parks and recreation facilities.

A huge majority, approximately eighty percent (79% of local residents, and 80% of registered voters), of Sacramento residents report being extremely or somewhat **satisfied with the public parks** currently available (see Figure 2A, and Question 2.1 in Addendum B). This is consistent with the *findings* from the 2003 survey; as such, City officials can be confident that Sacramento residents are, indeed, pleased with the number and quality of **public parks** being provided through local government.

Approximately two thirds (65% of the community-at-large and 68% of registered voters) report being **satisfied with the recreation facilities** currently being made

⁵ Unless otherwise noted in the discussion, there is NO statistically significant difference between OPINION LEADERS and those in the MAINSTREAM.

available through the City (see Figure 2B, and Question 2.2 in Addendum B).

Nearly everyone (96%) who has participated in a program and/or activity provided by or through the City's Parks and Recreation Department report being extremely or somewhat satisfied with their experience (see Figure 2C, Question 2.3 in Addendum B).

Finding 4 The City's urban forest is highly valued.

Nearly ninety percent (87% of residents and 88% of registered voters) are somewhat or extremely satisfied with the City's **URBAN FOREST**, that being the canopy of trees on City streets and in the community and neighborhood parks (see Figure 2D, and Question 2.4 in Addendum B). However, this is the first area where we see a softening in the collective perceptions of Opinion Leaders and those in the mainstream; while 56% of the community-at-large are "extremely" satisfied with the City's urban forest, a significantly smaller ratio (52%) of Opinion Leaders report being extremely satisfied with the City's urban forest.⁶

Finding 5 Usage of the City's public parks and recreation facilities is extremely high.

Eighty percent (80%) of the community-at-large and registered voters alike report using Sacramento City's public parks and recreation facilities at least once a month; sixty percent (60%) use them at least once a week (see Figure 3, Question 3.0 in Addendum B).

A significantly higher ratio of *Opinion Leaders* report using these park facilities on

a regular basis; specifically, 66% of Opinion Leaders report using these facilities once a week, or more.

And, there is every reason to believe high usage of the City's public parks will continue into the foreseeable future. This observation is supported by the *finding* that park usage today is basically the same as it was three years ago.

Finding 6 Public perception regarding the physical condition of the City's parks and recreation facilities is in decline.

In 2003, over three quarters (76%) of the respondents assigned a grade of "A" or "B" when asked about the **overall physical condition** of the City's parks and recreation facilities; today, only 63% assign high grades to this dimension of the City's parks and recreation facilities (see Figure 4A, Question 4.1 in Addendum B).

Thus, it would appear that this is one area where the City's Park and Recreation officials may want to focus their attention and collective efforts.

Finding 7 When grading the amount and condition of the City's **URBAN FOREST, approximately three-fourths of local residents gave them a grade of A or B.**

Sacramento residents continue to assign high grades to the amount and condition of the City's Urban Forest (see Figure 4B, Question 4.2 in Addendum B).

In 2003, nearly three quarters (73%) of local residents assigned a grade of "A" or "B"; today, this rose to well over three quarters (78%) assigning high grades to this dimension of the City Urban Forest.

⁶ For something to be "statistically significant" there needs to be at least three percent (3%) difference between the dimensions being tested.

Finding 8 Concern among local residents regarding PUBLIC SAFETY while using the City's public parks is on the rise.

The one area of concern regarding public perceptions of the parks and recreation facilities provided through local government involves **PUBLIC SAFETY**; in fact, concern over one's safety while using the City's parks is rising over time (see Figure 4C, Question 4.3 in Addendum B).

When asked to assign a grade pertaining to the overall **security and public safety while using the City's public parks**, only 41% of the community-at-large and 32% of the City's registered voters assigned a grade of A or B; this is down 7% from 2003 (see Figure 4C, Question 4.3 in Addendum B). Consistent with this trend, those assigning "low marks" to public safety has risen from 12% to 18% assigning a grade of "D" or "F". The shift at BOTH ends of the grading spectrum is highly significant.

Finding 9 Concern among local residents regarding PUBLIC SAFETY while using the City's recreation facilities is also problematic.

Less than half (47%) of the respondents assigned high marks when grading overall security and public safety while using the recreation facilities and/or participating in programs sponsored by the City's Department of Parks and Recreation. Basically the same ratio of registered voters (46%) assigned a grade of A or B when evaluating this dimension (see Figure 4D, Question 4.4 in Addendum B)

Finding 10 Respondents prefer increasing user fees over cutting back on programs and park & recreation facilities.

Figure 5A shows that if City officials find that there simply is NOT SUFFICIENT money available to fund the park and recreation programs that are presently being provided to Sacramento residents, constituents would far prefer an **increase in USER FEES**, rather than cutting back on the programs, especially those that are costly to provide.

Approximately sixty percent of the community-at-large and registered voters (60% and 63%, respectively) said they would prefer to pay increased user fees, while only about twenty percent (20% and 19%, respectively) said they would prefer that City officials cut back on programs (see Question 5.1 in Addendum B).

Even a greater ratio of Opinion Leaders agree with this notion; over two thirds (68%) of this critical subset would prefer increased user fees rather than cutting back on recreation programs and facilities.

Finding 11 Funding priorities should NOT be based on age groups.

Respondents were asked if funding priorities for programs being offered through the City's Parks & Recreation Department should be based upon AGE GROUPS; and, if so, which of the following four specific age groups should be priorities: children, teens, adult programs, and senior programs.

At first blush, it would appear that there is NO consensus among Sacramento residents regarding this point; 45% said funding priorities should be established that are based on age groups; 44% said such priorities should NOT be established (see Figure 5B, Question 5.2 in Addendum B).

However, upon closer inspection, of those who said such funding priorities

should be established, nearly half (42%) said ALL AGE GROUPS should be subsidized, 56% were unsure about what the priorities should be, or had no preference.

In sum, there is NO CONSENSUS regarding whether or not to establish funding priorities based on age groups; thus, given this *finding*, Park & Recreation officials would be well advised NOT to attempt to do so. This would undoubtedly result in no small amount of controversy among constituents.

Finding 12 Community Centers are seen as being highly desirable.

There is overwhelming support for continuing to open new Community Centers throughout the City. Respondents were asked the following question:

*Given the financial pressures being experienced by local government, would you advise City officials to STOP opening new Community Centers, or are these of sufficient importance to the **quality of life** for Sacramento residents that the City should continue opening new Community Centers and find ways to cover the expenses, even if this would mean introducing more USER FEES, asking local voters to support some form of funding mechanism, or eliminating other services and/or programs that are presently being offered by or through the City?*

While nearly two thirds (63%) of local residents want the City to continue opening new Community Centers, nearly eighty percent (79%) of Opinion Leaders support this notion. Indeed, only about one fourth (26%) of the respondents advised discontinuing such openings (see Figure 5C, Question 5.3 in Addendum B).

Finding 13 The trend continues for preferring PASSIVE vs. ACTIVE parks.

By roughly a 2-to-1 ratio (47:23), Sacramento residents prefer PASSIVE parks over ACTIVE parks. Over one fourth (26%) of the respondents want a combination of the two types of park facilities (see Figure 6, Question 6.0 in Addendum B). Even a greater ratio of Opinion Leaders (57%) prefer passive parks.

The key to properly interpreting this particular "finding" from the present survey is to keep in mind the operational definition of the two terms: *Passive vs. Active* parks. What makes passive parks so desirable to Sacramento residents is "access"; in other words, the majority of residents want to have walking and hiking trails readily available to them...and, these features are inherent to the definition of passive parks that was tested in the present community survey.

Finding 14 Sacramento residents want the City to EXPAND and IMPROVE existing park and recreation facilities, rather than build new facilities.

There is overwhelming support for expanding, enhancing, and improving existing park and recreation facilities vs. building new facilities (see Figure 7, and Question 7.0 in Addendum B).

Nearly three quarters of BOTH residents and Opinion Leaders (74% and 73%, respectively) said they would prefer that Park and Recreation officials take steps to expand, improve, and enhance existing park and recreation facilities, rather than construct new facilities. Less than twenty percent (17%) of the respondents chose building new park and recreation facilities over expanding and improving existing facilities.

Finding 15 Large habitats for walking and hiking, where interpretative and educational programs can take place, is the top priority for the TYPE of Park & Rec facilities to be provided in the future.

A desire for walking and hiking trails shows up again in Question 8.0, when respondents were asked their preferences among three (3) specific types of park and recreation facilities.

The top priority was large habitat areas for walking and hiking, where interpretative and educational programs can take place; 71% of the community-at-large and 68% of registered voters selected this as their number one priority (see Figure 8, Question 8.0 in Addendum B).

Second priority is to develop parkways and areas along the American Riverbank that can accommodate large groups of people, picnics, and family-oriented attractions; 66% of the community-at-large and 74% of registered voters.

Third priority is to construct amateur sports complexes for all ages that would make possible regional, statewide, and perhaps national events, such as state play-offs in soccer, baseball, etc.; 54% of the community-at-large and 50% of registered voters.

However, Opinion Leaders do NOT completely share in this perception. When aggregating 1st and 2nd priorities, Opinion Leaders site developing areas along the riverbank as being most important; that said, when looking only at their top priority, support for developing large habitats for walking, hiking, et al. is the number one preference among Opinion Leaders, as well.

Finding 16 With regard to spending priorities for passive activities, rank-ordered, Sacramento residents' choices are: (a) facilities for persons with disabilities, (b) older adult centers & facilities, (c) trails, and (d) interpretive facilities.

The table below reports the top four (4) preferences, rank-ordered, with respect to prioritizing PASSIVE Activities (for a complete listing of the passive activities tested in the present survey, refer to Figure 9A, Question 9.1 series in Addendum B).

**Priority Passive Activities
Top five activities**

	Residents	Voters
Facilities for persons with Disabilities	89%	89%
Older adult centers & facilities	88%	87%
Trails	82%	81%
Interpretive facilities	80%	78%

Finding 17 The top four (4) spending priorities among Sacramento residents for active sports facilities and activities are: (a) sports facilities for children and youth, (b) teen centers, (c) trails, and (d) after/pre-school programs.

The table below reports the top four (4) preferences, rank-ordered, with respect to prioritizing ACTIVE sports facilities and activities (for a complete listing of those active sports facilities and activities tested in the present study, refer to Figure 9B, Question 9.2 series in Addendum B).

**Priority Active Programs
Top five activities**

	Residents	Voters
Sports facilities for children & youth	91%	89%
Teen Centers	89%	92%
Trails	87%	86%
After/pre school programs	86%	88%
Playgrounds & Tot Lots	84%	91%

Finding 18 Securing sufficient voter support for any form of tax and/or assessment to fund the operations and maintenance of City Parks & Recreation facilities is unlikely.

Voter support for some form of tax or assessment to pay for the on-going **operations and maintenance** of City-owned parks and recreation facilities has softened significantly over the past three (3) years; from 61% in 2003 to 54% today; and, that's in a "best case" scenario (see Figure 10A, Question 10.1 in Addendum B).

This means that if a ballot measure were to be placed before Sacramento voters in the near future that required 2/3-voter support for passage (e.g., a Special Tax), it would NOT secure the requisite voter support...thus, the measure would fail.

Therefore, the only form of tax or assessment that is feasible today is one that requires simple majority support for passage, such as a 218-type Special Benefit Assessment, which is administered through a mail ballot to property owners vs. registered voters. This would include, for example, an assessment as part of an

existing or new Landscape & Lighting District.

However, when applying SRI's '**Go, No-Go Model**', which has proved to accurately predict voting behavior within 1% to 2% of reality, without exception, over the past two decades, then it's highly unlikely that the requisite support could be garnered even for a 218 Special Benefit Assessment. This model is based upon aggregating 100% of the "definite support" with half (50%) of the "probable support"; and, while we didn't incorporate this specific measure in the present question, it's clear that even a simple majority support among property owners would NOT be forthcoming.

The above conclusion was reinforced when respondents were asked about their "threshold" of *willingness to pay*. In 2003, nearly eighty percent (79%) of registered voters in Sacramento said they would be willing to pay \$10 or more per year for the operations and maintenance of City-owned parks and recreation facilities; today, only 57% said they would be willing to pay \$10 or more per year for such services.

Finding 19 Voter support for a tax or assessment to acquire land and/or make capital improvements is insufficient, as well.

Voter support for some form of tax or assessment to provide funding needed for acquiring land and/or making capital improvements to existing City parks and recreation facilities is simply insufficient for any form of funding mechanism; and has bottomed out over the past three years.

In 2003, 59% of Sacramento voters said they would support a tax or assessment to provide the capital funds needed to acquire new land and/or make capital improvements to the City's existing

park and recreation facilities; today, voter support for such a measure is 40%. Indeed, nearly half (47%) of Sacramento voters specifically said they would NOT support such a tax, if one were to be placed on the ballot today. Three years ago, about one third (33%) of the voters said they would not support such a measure (see Figure 11A, Question 11.0 in Addendum B).

Support for such a tax among Opinion Leaders is markedly higher, however. Fifty five percent (55%) of Opinion Leaders said they would support such a funding measure, if one were to be placed before them today; less than a third (29%) said they would NOT support such a measure.

Finding 20 Sacramento voters are highly PRICE SENSITIVE.

The findings reported in Figure 11B demonstrate the fact that Sacramento voters are highly PRICE SENSITIVE. Only 35% of the electorate said they would be willing to pay \$25 per year, or more, for making capital improvements to City parks and recreation facilities, or for expanding the existing network of public parks, voter support INCREASED nearly 10% (to 44%) when the price was dropped to \$5 per year. That said, this *finding* also reinforces the finding that there is insufficient support for such a tax today.

Finding 21 Voter support for a funding mechanism where the yield would be placed into the City's General Fund is simply not an option.

One of the few funding mechanisms that do NOT require 2/3-voter support is a tax wherein the yield is placed into the respective Agency's General Fund as opposed to being dedicated to an explicit expenditure plan. Such a tax measure requires a simple majority support (50%, plus 1 vote).

However, voter support today for such a funding measure is less than one-fourth (22%); and, when you apply SRI's **Go, No-Go Model**, likely voter support declines to 16%. Thus, such a funding mechanism is simply not an option at the present point in time (see Figure 12, Question 12.0 in Addendum B).

Finding 22 Clearly, the funding mechanism that would receive the greatest amount of support from Sacramento voters, today, is a tax to maintain the City's URBAN FOREST.

Nearly everyone surveyed (94%) said that maintaining a large tree canopy in Sacramento is important; in fact, 72% of the community-at-large and 84% of the City's Opinion Leaders said this is EXTREMELY important (see Figure 13A, Question 13.1 in Addendum B).

Toward that end, as can be seen in Figure 13B, a huge majority (67% of the community-at-large, 74% of the local electorate, and 79% of the City's Opinion Leaders) said they would prefer the City remove and replace aging trees that are nearing the end of their normal life span in a SYSTEMATIC fashion as opposed to removing and replacing ALL such trees immediately (16%) or removing endangered trees and leaving the space empty where they once stood (13%).

When it was pointed out to respondents that the cost for systematically removing endangered trees and replacing them with new trees is significant, nearly two-thirds of voters (65%) and over three quarters (77%) of the City's Opinion Leaders said they would be willing to pay a modest fee to make this possible (see Figure 13C, Question 13.2a in Addendum B).

As noted above, Sacramento voters are price sensitive; therefore, it's essential to define the term "modest fee". Over half (54%) of Sacramento's electorate would be willing to pay \$20 or more per year; so, if the cost for funding this process is \$20 per year, then City officials would need to bring forward some form of 218 Special Benefit Assessment that requires simple majority support among property owners for passage.

If City officials wish to place a measure before local voters, then the amount of the annual assessment would have to be markedly less than \$20 per year; probably in the range of \$5, but not more than \$10 per year per property owner (see Figure 13D, Question 13.2B, Addendum B).

Over one fourth (27%) of the respondents said they would NOT be willing to pay anything for this service; this is instructive when one considers the well documented statistic that 24% of California voters perceive themselves as being "anti-tax".

Finding 23 When developing the remaining riverfront properties, Sacramento residents want a combination of public access to these properties with a mixture of business, commercial and visitor opportunities.

When asked about their preferences with respect to how the "riverfront" property on the south side of the American River, near Richards Boulevard, should be developed, 62% of residents, 66% of the City's Opinion Leaders, and 71% of registered voters said they want a significant amount of the riverfront property set aside for public access, and yet to integrate a mixture of business, commercial and visitor opportunities (see Figure 14, Question 14.0 in Addenda B and C).

Finding 24 The City's OPINION LEADERS will play a vital role in determining the outcome of funding mechanisms placed before Sacramento voters and/or property owners.

By definition, "Opinion Leaders" play a vital role in social change of any form; however, this is especially true when it comes to securing the requisite support from local voters and/or property owners for a given funding mechanism to generate money to pay for upgrades and enhancements to the City's system of park and recreation facilities. This conclusion is made clear in Figure 15.

SRI has conducted voluminous research in recent years pertaining to the role of **opinion leadership** and **customer loyalty** in terms of securing voter support for a given funding mechanism placed on the local ballot or before property owners through a mail ballot in a given community (e.g., a special tax and/or 218 Special Benefit Assessment).⁷

Figure 15 shows that the City's OPINION LEADERS have a significantly stronger sense of LOYALTY toward Sacramento's Department of Parks and Recreation than do those in the "mainstream" (the community-at-large). More specifically, they give Park & Recreation officials in the City higher marks, across-the-board, on the following dimensions: being responsible, trustworthy, and accountable. Beyond that, they do not believe these officials exaggerate the need

⁷ The Chairman of SRI, Dr. G. Gary Manross, Ph.D., has spearheaded this research and has co-authored several papers with the General Manager of the largest regional park District in the United States, the East Bay Regional Park District; the most recent paper is being presented in October 2006 at the National Congress of NRPA (National Recreation and Park Association).

for funding; and, they are more likely to support a reasonable tax.

Prior research has documented the notion that people who have a "sense of loyalty" toward a given public agency are far more inclined to support a given tax or assessment than those who are simply "satisfied" with the performance of the respective agency.⁸

When you put together the above two dimensions (the role of Opinion Leaders in social change and customer loyalty), it's clear the present scientific survey holds exceptional promise for City officials as they move forward with policy decision-making regarding issues of importance to the future of all residents and stakeholders throughout the City of Sacramento.



⁸ For a copy of the most recent paper, entitled: "*Agency Branding through Consensus Building*," please contact SRI's corporate offices and/or the General Manager, Mr. Pat O'Brien, of the East Bay Regional Park District.

APPENDIX F: 2002-03 PARK USER SURVEY SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Background

From October 2002 through August 2003, The Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC) for Parks and Recreation and Department staff sponsored a survey of park users throughout the city. The survey's intended purpose was to provide the Department of Parks and Recreation with feedback from actual park users and to ascertain the level of satisfaction throughout the city's parks.

CAC members distributed surveys and collected information at individual park sites and park users completed surveys online through links on the City and Parks & Recreation Department's web sites. Participants answered questions on park use frequency, satisfaction, facility needs and priorities for future developments.

Data Collection

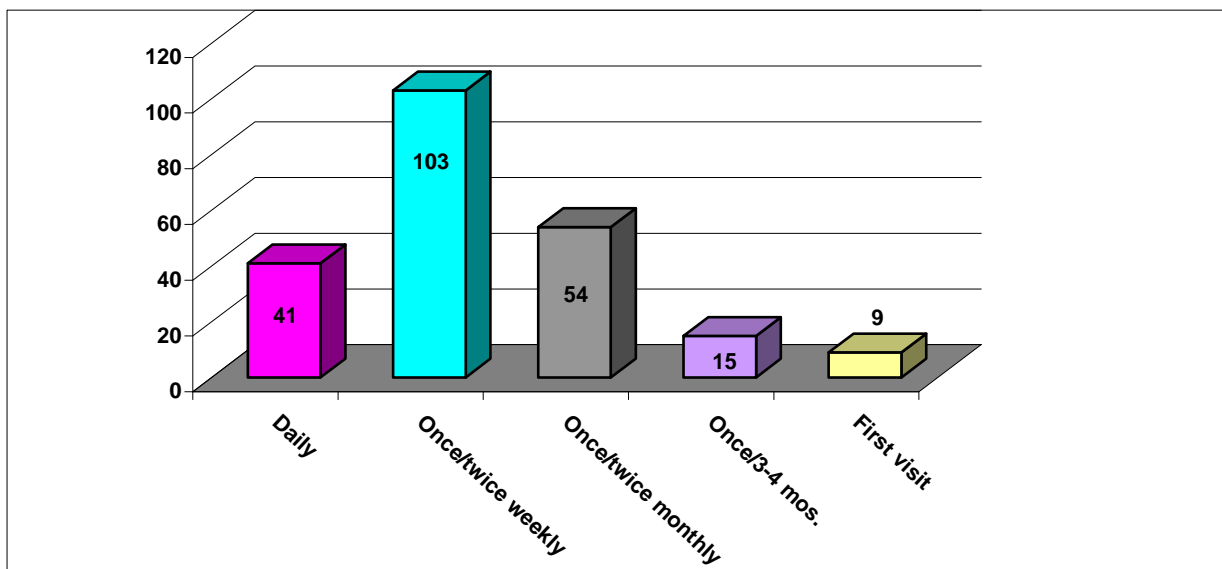
256 total surveys were completed over an eleven-month period, beginning October 2002 and ending August 2003. This survey was not conducted using random sampling and, therefore, is not intended as a scientific, empirical study. Results provide a summary "picture" of self-selected park users and do not reflect attitudes and opinions of the entire population of park users. Total responses for each field were inconsistent due to participant selection and omissions. For example, some users may have answered only questions relating to park use frequency and satisfaction and skipped questions relating to particular facilities.

Summary of Findings

1. Park Use Frequency

Question: How often do you use the park?

Of the 220 responses, 64% (143 respondents) were frequent park users (daily or 2/3 times per week), 25% visited parks on a regular basis (once/twice monthly), and 6% were infrequent visitors (once every 3 to 4 months).

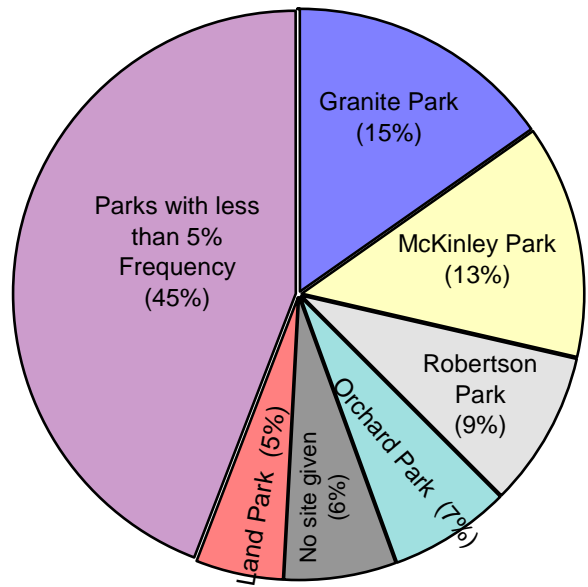


Park User Survey Summary of Findings

2. Most Visited Park Sites

Question: What parks have you visited recently?

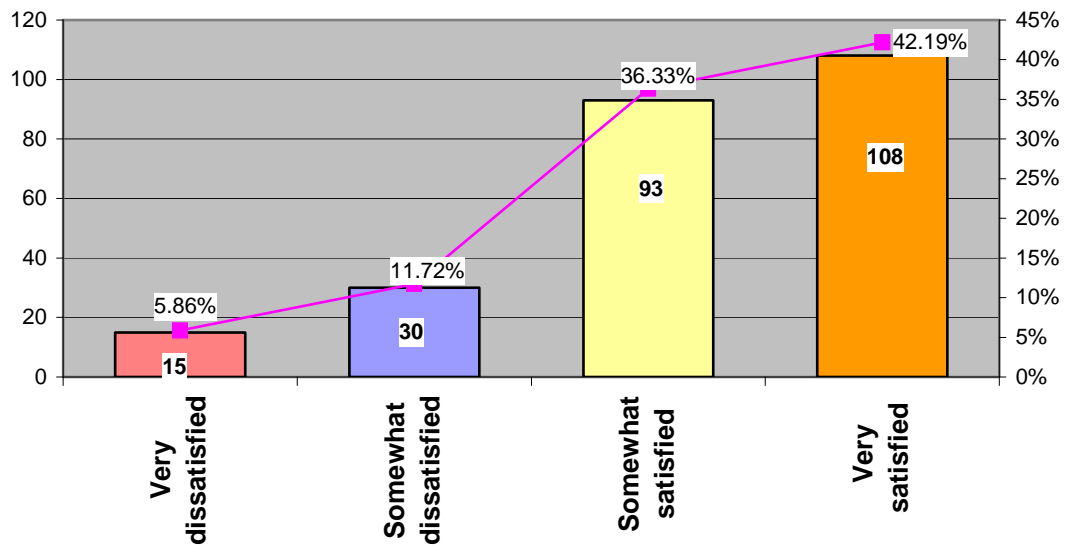
In total, participants indicated visiting 50 city parks. This chart shows the distribution among the most frequently visited parks. 5 parks comprised 126 (53%) of the total responses, 45 % of the parks visited received less than five percent of the total responses, and 16 respondents did not indicate a park.



3. Overall Satisfaction

Question: What is your satisfaction with the condition of the parks you visit?

Overall, survey participants indicated satisfaction with city parks. 79% of the total respondents were satisfied with parks, while 18% indicated being “very” and “somewhat” dissatisfied. 3% of the total participants did not answer this question.



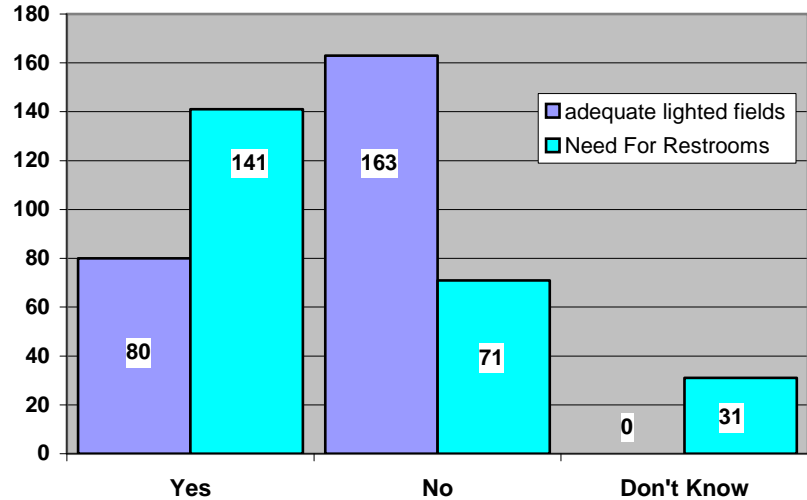
Park User Survey Summary of Findings

4. Park Needs

Question (lighted fields): Do you feel there are enough lighted sports fields for youth in the city of Sacramento for sports after sundown?

Question (Restrooms): Does the park you visited need to have a restroom?

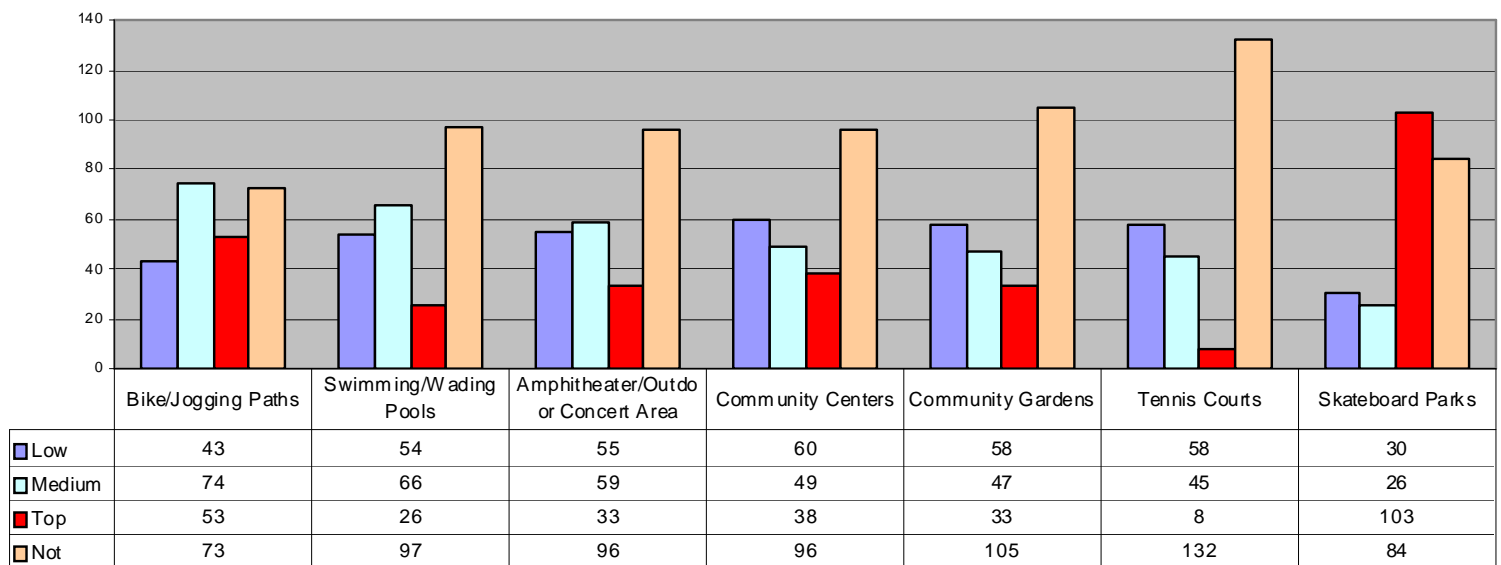
Of the participants who answered questions regarding the need for lighted fields and restrooms in city parks, over half indicated a lack of both types of facilities (67% inadequately lighted fields; 58% need for restrooms).



5. Facility Priorities

Question: Please rank the following activities and facilities according to priority for long range planning.

Participants were presented with a list of facilities and asked to rank each one according to priority. Skateboard parks ranked the highest among the seven facilities, with 103 out 243 respondents (42%) rating it a top priority (47% ranked skate parks as “low” or “not a priority”). Community gardens and tennis courts ranked the lowest among facility priorities, with 67% and 78% respectively selecting “low” or “not a priority”.



Recommendations

The data contained in this report indicates park user satisfaction as well as strong feelings regarding park facilities and resources. This type of survey is best suited for periodic evaluation, perhaps on a yearly basis, and could be used for outcome based assessment and/or comparative analyses over time.

Although open-ended fields collected individual user's comments regarding particular concerns and experiences, summarizing and distributing this information is cumbersome, though not impossible. With consistent monitoring, the park user survey could be instrumental in identifying and addressing service and facility needs.

APPENDIX G: COMMUNITY SPORTS FIELD/USER STUDY

**Table 26: COMMUNITY SPORTS FIELD/USER STUDY
PHASE I SUMMARY / PHASE II PROGRESS**

Project Scope

Complete comprehensive Community Sports Field/User Study, analyzing facilities of the City, public schools and other entities available and needed for various community sports (baseball, soccer, softball, rugby, ultimate frisbee, others) and age groups; develop findings/conclusions and recommendations for partnering with user groups, reallocated use, improvements, and locations of any new facilities needed; consider establishing a local “community sports authority” to provide for coordination and resource sharing/development.

- **Phase I:** Focus on City owned/controlled fields and current users
- **Phase II:** Extend scope of study and analysis to include non-City owned/controlled field resources in Sacramento and their users (e.g., public school sites, community colleges, etc.) to be commenced Fall-Winter 2004-05; final report to summarize findings, recommendations and implementation plan from Phases I-II

Phase I Methodology

Fields Inventory and Rating

- (157) City owned/controlled sport fields inventoried, mapped and rated on service level/overall condition during August-September 2004 (*see Map 5*)
- Field ratings based on nature of use and current maintenance schedule

User Input: User surveys provided to 45 current long-term permit holders and invited to a meeting in January 2004; for those not attending, a follow-up survey was sent

- Organizations providing input:, following multiple requests for information:
 - Soccer:** Sierra Oaks Youth Soccer, Natomas Soccer Club, Central California Soccer League, Parkway Soccer Club, Greenhaven Adult Soccer, Sacramento Youth Soccer League, Greenhaven Soccer Club, Sacramento United Youth Soccer, Liga Unida de Futbol, Liga Hispana, Valley Hi Soccer Club
 - Baseball/Little League:** Oak Park Little League, Natomas Youth Baseball, District 7 Little League, Pocket Little League, Sacramento Pony Baseball, American Legion Baseball
 - Other:** Sacramento Ultimate Players Association, Sacramento Rugby Football Club

Findings

User Issues/Requests (*not in priority order*)

Not enough parking

Improve restroom maintenance

Desires for:

- area/regional sports complexes
- removable soccer goals
- pitcher mound development
- work with user groups on watering schedule
- upgrade turf / shorter mowing

(Continued on next page)

(Table 26 continued)

Safety issues with turf

Traveling from one area to another to play

Decent fields for tournaments

Permitted users tying up fields when not using them

Current City Field Service Levels: *(see Community Sports Field/User Study Phase I, Field Rating Criteria, Table 27)*

- Overall condition citywide: average
- Safety issues are addressed immediately
- Aspects of field condition can vary with seasonal nature of use; maintenance services focus on current customer demand (e.g. heavily used/permitted fields)
- Fields can be brought up to recreation league level and ready for use within one week of permitted use/season start with current resources/staffing
- Competitive level cannot be provided without supplemental funding from user fees or other sources

Physical Deficiencies (through 2010 in fields only owned or controlled by City, to meet Master Plan Service Level Goals *(see Recreation Facility Service Level Goals and Analysis, Table 28)*

Softball: 8 unlighted fields

Baseball: 15 unlighted fields, 2 lighted fields

Soccer: 4 lighted fields (greater need in area south of American River)

Recommendations *(not in priority order)*

Planning

1. Identify specific gaps in available adult and youth sports facilities; prioritize improvements on an as needed basis for both sport-specific and multi-use facilities
2. Include School Districts in all planning for new and upgraded sports fields to include maintenance standards, accessibility and coordinated reservation system

Development

3. Customize park areas to facilitate more than one game per park
 - Create complexes (two or more fields together) as space permits
 - On older fields, retrofit/expand for more multi-use as rehabilitated/improved in future
4. Place high priority on the development of new lighted fields and the addition of lighting to existing fields

Marketing/Partnerships

5. Complete analyses to determine markets Sacramento wants to be competitive in (such as providing facilities for regional competitive tournament events for various sports), considering what's already available in the region
6. Recruit formal sponsors and partners (both community and business) for building new and improving existing facilities; develop sponsorship package and target to regional and national sponsors

(Continued on next page)

(Table 26 continued)

Maintenance

7. Establish and implement maintenance standards, based on available resources, for types of fields as competitive, recreational use/league play and/or seasonal/open play
8. Implement partner agreements with user groups, where users take responsibility/pay extra for higher levels of maintenance
9. Prepare and implement turf management plans to respond to increased times of use
10. Develop with school districts comparable maintenance standards and coordinated maintenance efforts

Funding

11. Identify resources from partners and expanded City funding to develop new fields and improve existing ones
12. Establish “special revenue or trust funds” to retain revenues generated from specific site use for reinvestment at the site

Use Management

13. Ensure consistency of conditions in use agreements/permits regarding expectations of users to help pay for or maintain fields
14. Implement efficiencies in field reservation system to allow others to use fields when permit holder does not need
15. Develop with school district’s a coordinated reservation and utilization process to serve the entire community

Phase II Methodology

School Fields Inventory

- Inventory of all school sites within City completed during November 2007 – March 2008; inventory identified acreage available for after-school public recreation uses, amenities (including number and types of sport fields) and condition. Information included in Appendix D.

Next Steps: Complete Phase II of Study and overall Implementation Plan, based on priorities established by City staff, including: addressing gender equity; demographics of current users; geographic areas served by various organizations; participation trends; and possible amendments needed to Field Service Level Goals.

**Table 27: COMMUNITY SPORTS FIELD/USER STUDY PHASE I
FIELD RATING CRITERIA**

FIELD SERVICE LEVELS BY CATEGORY

Rating 3: Competitive Use

Field dimensions are acceptable for use with a specific sport(s).

Safety: All fields are safe to use; any fields found unsafe are taken off-line until remediation.

Field Sports

- Permanent goals, temporary goals or temporary goal sleeves are in place and in useable condition.
- Turf is regularly mowed and is on a regular renovation schedule.

Diamond Sports

- Infield is regularly mowed and is on a regular renovation schedule.
- Outfield turf is regularly mowed and is on a regular renovation schedule.
- Base Paths/Fair-Foul Lines are regularly maintained and are on a regular renovation schedule.
- Backstops are regularly maintained.

Rating 2: League Play/Recreational Use

Field dimensions are acceptable for use with a specific sport(s).

Safety: All fields are safe to use; any fields found unsafe are taken off-line until remediation.

Field Sports

- Permanent goals, temporary goals or temporary goal sleeves are in place and in useable condition.
- Turf is regularly mowed. Renovations occur for seasonal play, permitted use, or if special funding is available.

Diamond Sports

- Infield is regularly mowed. Renovations occur for seasonal play, permitted use, or if special funding is available.
- Outfield turf is regularly mowed. Renovations occur for seasonal play, permitted use, or if special funding is available.
- Base Paths/Fair-Foul Lines are regularly maintained. Renovations occur for seasonal play, permitted use, or if special funding is available.
- Backstops are regularly maintained.

Rating 1: Seasonal/Open Play Use

Field dimensions are acceptable for open play and seasonal use. Fields can be brought up to Recreational Use/League Play with minimal attention.

Safety: All fields are safe to use; any fields found unsafe are taken off-line until remediation.

Field Sports

- Some fields may not have permanent or temporary goals.
- Turf is regularly mowed. Renovations occur for seasonal play, permitted use, or if special funding is available.

(Continued on next page)

(Table 27 continued)

Diamond Sports

- Infield is regularly mowed. Renovations occur for seasonal play, permitted use, or if special funding is available.
- Outfield turf is regularly mowed. Renovations occur for seasonal play, permitted use, or if special funding is available.
- Base Paths/Fair-Foul Lines may or may not be present. Renovations occur for seasonal play, permitted use, or if special funding is available.
- Permanent backstops may or may not be present, and, if present, are regularly maintained.

Table 28: RECREATION FACILITY SERVICE LEVEL GOALS AND ANALYSIS

(see also Map 5)

Service Level Goals (# units per persons)	FY08-09 Current Delivery (1 per ___ persons)	FY08-09			2010	
		Current supply	Total needed	Current need	Total needed	Projected need

FIELDS OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY CITY AND FIELDS AT SCHOOLS OPEN TO PUBLIC							
Softball, including: Youth, Adult	1 per 7,500 (total)	2,985	157	62	-95	64	-93
	Lighted: 1 per 45,000	31,241	15	10	-5	11	-4
Baseball, including: Adult, Youth (Little League)	1 per 7,500 (total)	3,577	131	62	-69	64	-67
	Lighted: 1 per 45,000	66,945	7	10	3	11	4
Soccer, including: Bantam, Full Size	1 per 7,500 (total)	1,913	245	62	-183	64	-181
	Lighted: 1 per 30,000	39,051	12	16	4	16	4

FIELDS ONLY OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY CITY							
Softball, including: Youth, Adult	1 per 7,500 (total)	7,655	54	62	8	64	10
	Lighted: 1 per 45,000	32,806	14	10	-4	11	-3
Baseball, including: Adult, Youth (Little League)	1 per 7,500 (total)	10,206	47	62	15	64	17
	Lighted: 1 per 45,000	65,613	8	10	2	11	3
Soccer, including: Bantam, Full Size	1 per 7,500 (total)	3,560	132	62	-70	64	-68
	Lighted: 1 per 30,000	38,274	12	16	4	16	4

Source: General Plan Update Growth Allocations per CPA (2005-2030)

Notes:

- Population estimates:

2008	468,617
2010	483,195
- Negative numbers indicate surplus or exceeding of the Service Level Goal.
- 2008 population estimates are based on an average of 2005 actuals and 2010 projections % change from 2005-2010.

APPENDIX H: DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

Access	<p>The ability to travel to, approach, enter, or use a park and /or recreation site or facility within a City or community.</p> <p>This initiative is to serve as the catalyst, both within the City structure and with our community partners, to remove the architectural, programmatic, and attitudinal barriers that often deter people with disabilities from participating in traditional recreation programs and community services.</p>
Active Recreation	<p>A park and recreation area or program that requires the use of organized play areas and facilities.</p>
ADA	<p>Americans with Disabilities Act (Federal Law).</p>
Aging Boom – Is Sacramento Ready?	<p>This Initiative is directed at making Sacramento a great place to grow old through two projects: Livable Neighborhoods for Older Sacramentans and Project 2015. (See program definitions below.)</p>
Amenities	<p>Park features which increase the use and enjoyment of park sites. Amenities may include, but are not limited to, features such as sports fields, courts, playgrounds, community centers, reserveable group picnic areas, restrooms, field lighting, or concession stands.</p>
Art in Public Places (APP)	<p>In adherence with Sacramento City Code 2.84.100, this ordinance encourages artwork sensitive to its environment is established within a collaborative and inclusive process among artist, architect, developer, and community.</p>
At-Risk	<p>Being endangered, as from exposure to disease or from a lack of parental guidance or familial guidance and proper health care.</p>
Baseline	<p>Level of service that can be provided with current resources, considered the lowest acceptable level of citizen satisfaction. Reflects the anticipated costs of carrying out the current level of service or activities as authorized by the governing body.</p>
Best Management Practices	<p>Best management practice policy, rule, or regulation that results in greater efficiency or benefits than from standard practices.</p>
Buffer	<p>A transition area between incompatible land uses designed for protection of a resource. Buffer widths vary, depending on the intended function of the buffer.</p>
Capital Improvements	<p>Physical improvements to physical assets that are permanently fixed to land and provide safe and usable facilities.</p>

Capital Improvement Program (CIP)	A plan for the implementation and financing of public facilities projects including, but not limited to, a schedule for the commencement of construction, the estimated cost of construction and the payment of facilities benefit assessments.
Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	Local non-profit or public benefit groups that provide community services or special programs.
Cover the Kids – Children’s Health Initiative	A program which believes that all children deserve access to affordable comprehensive health coverage. Staff focuses on reaching families throughout Sacramento County with children who are eligible for subsidized programs including: Medi-Cal, Healthy Families, Kaiser Permanente’s Child Health Plan, Healthy Kids, and Access for Infants and Mothers (AIM) Program.
Community Center	A 10-30,000 square foot facility which serves the population within a two to three mile radius. Service Level Goal of 1/50,000 Sacramento residents. Goal can be met through facilities with regional significance; private providers or schools.
Community Facilities	Building or structure such as a neighborhood clubhouse, community center/building, swimming pool, etc.
Community Facilities District (CFD)	One of the major initiatives to deal with the rising cost of park maintenance was the establishment of a Neighborhood Park Maintenance Community Facilities District (CFD) in June 2002. Developed to reduce reliance on the General Fund, it was projected that revenues from the CFD would provide approximately 75% of the cost associated with maintaining new neighborhood parks for those areas that annex to the CFD. Since some areas where new parks are planned have not annexed to the CFD, the balance of costs must be borne by the Citywide Landscape and Lighting District as well as other city funds. It is anticipated that significant revenues will continue to be derived from the CFD as growth occurs in the community.
Community Gardens	A public garden providing plots for the growing of fruits, vegetables, and/or flowers, which serves to improve the quality of life for people by providing a catalyst for neighborhood and community development, stimulating social interaction, encouraging self-reliance, beautifying neighborhoods, producing nutritious food, reducing family food budgets, conserving resources, and creating opportunities for recreation, exercise, therapy, and education. Service Level Goal of 1/50,000 Sacramento residents.

**Community Marketing
Advisory Group
(CMAG)**

The Community Marketing Advisory Group was established to review the Department's marketing materials/strategies and make recommendations on marketing its programs and services to Sacramento's various social and cultural groups.

Community Park

A parkland or facility developed primarily to meet the requirements of a large portion of the City. In addition to neighborhood park amenities, a community park may include: a large group picnic area with shade structure, a community garden, a neighborhood/community Skate Park, restroom, on-site parking, bicycle trail, a nature area, a dog park, lighted sport fields or sport courts. Specialized facilities may also be found in a community park including: a community center, a water play area, and/or a swimming pool. Some of the smaller community parks may be dedicated to one use, and some elements of the park may be leased to community groups. Primary service area is within two to three miles, a drivable distance from several neighborhoods, and the park is generally between 10.0 and 60.0 acres. Service Level Goal of 2.5 acres/1,000 Sacramento residents.

**Community Planning
Areas (CPAs)**

Geographic sub-regions of the City designated for physical and services planning purposes.

Community Plan

A portion of the local General Plan that focuses on a particular area or community within the City. Community plans supplement the policies of the General Plan. There are ten community planning areas in the City of Sacramento.

**Community
Separators**

A specific type of buffer in which an area is designated as permanent open space in order to avoid an uninterrupted pattern of urbanization. Community separators help to retain the distinct character of the community by defining the urban edge, providing view sheds, gateways, and landscaped freeway corridors.

Continuum of Care

A community effort designed to help communities develop the capacity to envision, organize, and plan long term solutions to addressing the problem of housing, human services, and homelessness in the community.

Core Services

Those services that meet the Department's basic mission/responsibilities/goals, for which funding has been secured from a variety of sources. Non-core services are those for which additional funding must be provided.

Cost Recovery

Recovery of costs by the City to provide services as a principle in setting fees for services.

Council Districts	Geographic sub-regions of City established for purposes of election of City Council representatives.
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)	The principles for design and effective use of the built environment to reduce the incidence of crime in park and recreation facilities.
Decomposed Granite (DG)	Commonly used for sidewalks, gardens, pathways, patios, trails, and any area where stone or aggregates may be used, DG begins in the form of granite rock and then decomposes into a smaller form or gravel which is safe for the environment.
Deferred Maintenance	Maintenance that has been postponed, usually due to inadequate funding and current workload demands; can include irrigation, infrastructure repair, tree pruning, playground facility upgrades, park amenities, shrub pruning, athletic field renovations, etc.
Deficiency/Need	The difference between existing resources and the achievement of Service Level Goals.
Destination Attractions	An appealing feature or location to which someone or something, especially tourists, travels to or likes to see or visit, such as an historic site or building.
Detention Basins	Areas designed to retain or detain storm water runoff in order to provide flood control and/or urban runoff pollutant removal.
Development	The uses to which property will be put, the buildings and improvements to be constructed on it, and the construction activities incidental thereto, together with the process of obtaining all required land use entitlements.
Development Entitlements	Permission to develop real property granted through the review and discretionary approval of an application to make improvements to the property for specified land uses according to specific standards.
Development Impact Fees	Fees required by city code, ordinance, resolution or other City law to be paid as a condition of, or prerequisite to, issuance of a building permit for the development of residential uses, as those fees may be amended from time to time.
Economically Disadvantaged	Determined to be low income according to the latest available data.
Ecosystem	A complex community of living organisms (both plant and animal) and their surrounding environment that function as an ecological unit.
Endowment	A method of providing income or sources of funding.

Enterprise Opportunities	Operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, wherein the stated intent is that the costs of providing goods and services be financed from revenues recovered primarily through user fees.
Environmental Mitigation Requirements	Action or change to a project that will avoid, minimize, or compensate the negative environmental effects that occur when a project affects the elements of an area including land, air, water, mineral, flora, fauna, noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.
Environmental Sustainability	The location, design, reconstruction, construction, renovation, operation, and maintenance of built environments that are models of energy, water, and materials efficiency, while providing healthy, productive, and comfortable habitable environments and long term benefits.
“Eyes on the Park”	A strategy to enhance and encourage community stewardship of the City’s green infrastructure by providing a presence from users and neighbors that work positively with law enforcement to improve safety.
Equal Gender Opportunities	The provision of equal access for females of all ages in facilities and programs.
4th “R” Child Care Program	The 4 th “R” offers year-round care at elementary school campuses for Kindergarten through 6 th grade children, in a safe, well supervised, comfortable, and supportive environment. The program provides a wide variety of group and individual recreational activities to enhance each child’s physical, social, and emotional development.
Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	A computer system capable of assembling, storing, manipulating, and graphically displaying geographically referenced information. A GIS allows analysis of spatial relationships between many different types of features based on their location on the ground.
Green Infrastructure	Integrated network of watersheds, airsheds, woodlands, wildlife habitat, greenways, parks, working farms, ranches, forests, urban trees, and parkways, and other open spaces that when incorporated into local and regional plans, policies, and practices, provide vital services that sustain and ensure the quality of life.
Greenbelts	A strategically located, landscaped, natural or agricultural area of variable width maintained in “green” or “live” condition throughout the year, designed to slow or stop the spread of fire, to prevent soil erosion, and to buffer land uses. Frequently, greenbelts contain trails used by bicyclists, equestrians, walkers, or joggers and serve as linkages between park amenities and/or public recreation space.
Hardscape	The inanimate elements of landscaping such as walkways, paths, and benches.

Historic; Historical	An historic building or site one that is noteworthy for its significance in local, state, or national history or culture, its architecture or design, or its works of art, memorabilia, or artifacts.
Human Growth and Development Model	Defines the positive outcomes for people that the City is dedicated to providing through the parks and recreation system: Safety, Engagement, Relationships, and Personal Development.
Inclusion	Active and consistent support of diversity and development for all people in a City or community in order to enhance the individual and community development of those people and to create and foster a respectful and high performing, environment.
Implementation	Strategies identified as actions/activities/projects key to fulfilling the vision and goals of the Master Plan.
Infill	Development occurring within the city limits on a project site of no more than five acres that is substantially surrounded by urban uses.
Information Technology Infrastructure	Basic support services for applied computer systems, including hardware and software, and often including networking and telecommunications, in the context of local government and community services.
Infrastructure	Physical public services, facilities, and resources required for an activity or any necessary park site element.
Integrated Pest and Vegetation Management (IPM)	The City's IPM program intent is to implement pest-control measures which emphasize the reduction of pesticide usage and its associated risks at City owned and maintained property.
Interpretive Signage	A media in which historical or natural history objects or ideas are displayed for the purpose of educating and inspiring the visitor.
Jogging / Walking Path	A perimeter pathway or trail that is typically comprised of decomposed granite and is constructed for the purpose of fitness walking or jogging.
Joint Use	When two or more public, private, or non-profit entities enter into cooperative action in specific areas or for specific purposes, such as shared land uses.
Livable Neighborhoods for Older Sacramentans	This initiative responds to research which shows most seniors want to remain in their homes, in their own neighborhoods as they age. The livability of a neighborhood is a major determinant in whether they are able to have this choice. Six aspects of a livable neighborhood for older adults have been identified as: public transportation, walkability, shopping, ease of driving, housing resources, municipal resources, and leisure facilities.
Market Based	Fees and charges set at levels based on what the market will bear.

Multi-Use Trail	An off-street paved trail that is designed for multiple modes of travel including bicycles, walkers, and runners. Typically constructed as a 12' wide asphalt paved trail with 2' decomposed granite shoulders on each side.
Multimodal Circulation	A method of transportation that supports the diverse movement and circulation requirements of all socioeconomic components of our community in ways that are efficient, affordable, and environmentally compatible such as transit, pedestrian, bicycling, etc.
Native Vegetation	A plant that is historically indigenous to a specific area.
Needs Analysis	A comparison between what the Parks and Recreation system has in its inventory and the service level goals approved by City Council.
Neighborhood Center/Clubhouse	A facility which does not exceed 10,000 square feet. Service Level Goal of one center per Sacramento neighborhood, generally defined as serving the same area as the elementary school.
Neighborhood Park Maintenance Community Facilities District (CFD)	A Neighborhood Park Maintenance Community Facilities District (CFD) as established by City Council which authorizes a special tax for the maintenance of landscaping, recreation facilities, irrigation facilities, lighting, necessary maintenance equipment, and other appurtenances and improvements within neighborhood parks (including those areas designated as neighborhood serving in conjunctive use park land within drainage detention basins, community parks, regional parks, and parkway systems).
Neighborhood Serving, Neighborhood Park	A park intended to be used primarily by the people who live nearby, or within walking or bicycling distance of the park. Some neighborhood parks are situated adjacent to an elementary school, and improvements are usually oriented toward the recreation needs of children. Park amenities may include: a tot lot, an adventure area, unlighted sport fields or sport courts, and/or a group picnic area, and parking limited to on street. Primary service area is within a ½ mile and the area is 5.0 to 10.0 acres. Service Level Goal of 2.5 acres/1,000 Sacramento residents.

**Neighborhood
Serving, Urban Plaza
or Small Public Place**

A specialized neighborhood park or facility to be used primarily by persons living, working or visiting nearby. Likely more appropriate for areas of denser urban and mixed use development. Amenities may include: smaller scale features such as community gardens, children’s play areas, sitting areas, tables, fountains, hardscape, public art, walkways, and landscaping. Primary service area is within a ½ mile and the area is less than 5.0 acres.

Open Space

Land that is set aside and returned to its natural state for one or several of the following reasons: for preservation of natural resources (e.g., vegetation communities, fish, wildlife, and associated habitats); for conservation of the managed production of resources (e.g., agriculture lands, rangelands, woodlands, aggregate deposits); for outdoor recreation; for public health and safety (e.g., water quality basins, flood easements, river levees); for public services (e.g., utility easements, community gardens); to enhance the City’s environmental amenities; or for urban form/scenic resources (e.g., community separators/gateways, greenways/highway corridors, and urban reserves).

Open Space System

An interconnected regional system of open space within and between urban growth areas.

Outsourcing

An alternate method of service delivery where labor or parts are purchased from a source outside the City rather than using City staff or parts.

**Park Development
Impact Fees (PIF)**

Development impact fees (City Code Chapter 18.44) assessed upon new construction of residential and non-residential property located within the City to provide funds to design, construct, and install park facilities required to meet the needs of new residents and employees, and address the impacts caused by new development.

**Parks & Recreation
Programming Guide
(PRPG)**

A planning document adopted by the City Council annually which identifies and ranks park and recreation projects, which have no identified funding. Projects considered include land acquisition, repair and rehabilitation, and park development projects. Refer to Table 17, *Policy Chapter*.

Parkways

Similar to open space areas because they also have limited recreational uses. They are used primarily as corridors for pedestrians and bicyclists, linking residential areas to schools, parks, and trail systems. Parkways are typically linear and narrow; parkways may be situated along a waterway, abandoned railroad, or other common corridor. Parkways can also describe other types of transportation corridors without recreational use.

Partnerships

Associations or collaborations of people or groups by a common interest, goal or activity for the mutual benefit of all affected.

Passive Recreation	A park and recreation area or program that does not require the use of organized play areas and where passive uses are provided for, emphasizing opportunities for activities such as walking, picnicking, and environmental education.
Picnic Tables, Class I and Class II	<p>Class I: 1.0 - 2.0 acres; group area with 10 or more tables, food preparation area and barbecue.</p> <p>Class II: Tables only, for group or individuals, with or without barbecue.</p>
Playgrounds, Tot Lots and Adventure Play Areas	<p>Tot Lot: Developed to serve (2-5 year-olds) 3,500 square feet minimum. Generally includes a tot play structure with 48” maximum deck height; tot swings, spring riders, and a sand area. Tot lots are desirably located within sight of the street, and near a picnic area and turf.</p> <p>Adventure Play Area: Designed to serve (5-12 year-olds) 5,000 square feet minimum. Generally includes an adventure play structure with decks over 48” in height; belt swings, and overhead ladders. Desirably located within sight of the street and near a picnic area and turf.</p>
Play Pool	A shallow pool designed for small children’s use. May be in conjunction with other pool structures.
Positive Coaching Alliance (PCA)	The PCA has a primary focus of working with the City to provide positive leadership training to coaches and parents. The goal is to make participation in sports enjoyable, positive, and educational. The PCA also helps to develop or work with current sports teams that are in trouble to provide leadership training for parents and coaches, develop community support, and assist in the development of the team organization board. The City provides assistance with equipment needs and providing and/or rehabilitating sports fields.
Primary Park Design Elements	“Primary” is defined as those features which, in total, provide a complete park experience for all ages and activities in each park category, as identified in Table 18, <i>Policy Chapter</i> .
Project 2015	This project will involve all City Departments in planning for the impact of changing demographics. Through this initiative, City Departments will gain an understanding of the impact that the aging Sacramento will have on them over the next 10 to 15 years, and will be assisted in identifying strategies they could employ to assure they are prepared to meet the City’s shifting demographic profile.
Quimby Ordinance	Allows the City to require as a condition of approval of a final map or parcel map, parkland dedication, pay a fee in lieu thereof, or both, at the option of the city, for park and recreational purposes. The fees collected can be used solely for the acquisition, improvement, and expansion of public parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities. Enabled by passage in 1975 of the Quimby Act (California Government Code 66477).

Regional Park	Serves the city and beyond the city limits. A park or facility developed with a wide range of amenities, which are not found in neighborhood or community parks. In addition to those amenities found in neighborhood and community parks, improvements may include: a golf course, marina, amusement area, zoo, and other region-wide attractions. Some facilities in the park may be under lease to community groups. Service Level Goal of 8.0 acres/1,000 Sacramento residents.
Regional System	A vision and plan for parks and facilities on a regional scale as destination attractions that will provide, among other things, an interconnected system of open space, bikeways, and trails contributing to the protection of natural resources.
Riparian	Relating to the land and associated vegetation next to a stream, river, or lake that is influenced by the adjacent freshwater.
Sacramento's Diversity We are #1	This initiative involves the development and implementation of strategies for addressing the unique recreational needs of the varied populations represented in Sacramento, as well as create innovative mechanisms to ensure programs and services reach the populations for which they are intended in an effective manner.
Sensitive Habitat	A natural habitat that is rare, protected by legislation, and/or especially valuable because of its role in an ecosystem that could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and development.
Service Level Goals	Established general expectations the City will strive to provide, for services either directly or in partnership with other entities. Current Department Service Level Categories are: Park Acreage, Recreation Facilities, Center Buildings, and Maintenance (Parks).
Signature Destination Attractions	A distinctive, appealing feature or location to which someone or something, especially tourists, travels to or likes to see or visit, such as an historic site or building within the City of Sacramento.
Skateboard Park	Concrete surfaced area that may contain ramps, bowls, and other structures specifically designed for skateboard play. Size of skateboard park and complexity of the design is influenced by the size of the park. Service Level Goal of 1/30,000 Sacramento residents.
Smart Growth	A more sustainable and balanced approach to development that makes efficient and effective use of land resources and existing infrastructure. The City's adopted Smart Growth Principles include goals for: open space preservation; walkable, close-knit neighborhoods with connected activity centers; pedestrian and bike routes; and an emphasis on the joint use of facilities.

Soccer Fields, Bantam and Adult	<p>Bantam Field: Approximately 120' X 180'.</p> <p>Full-Size Field: Approximately 170' X 300' (or larger). May be used as either an intermediate or a regulation field.</p>
Social Capital	Positive value of connections among individual-social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness which arise from them. Strong social capital can have a positive impact on children's welfare, public safety, neighborhoods, economic prosperity, health, and democracy.
Sustainable Design	Development that maintains or enhances equity, economic opportunity, and community well-being while protecting and restoring the natural environment upon which people and economies depend. Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to live and prosper.
Turnkey	Public improvements/facilities built by private interests to meet City requirements. The Turnkey process includes all of the steps involved to open a park site including the site selection, negotiations, space planning, construction coordination, and completion.
Undeveloped Parkland	Parkland intended for future development as a park.
Universal Interpretive Signage	A media in which historical or natural history objects or ideas are displayed imparting messages relative to certain themes with a purpose of educating and inspiring the visitor and which may be read, used, and understood by everyone.
Urban Forest	Includes the number of trees, tree species, tree size, tree health, and maintenance requirements of the City's 1.6 million trees, some of which are the largest and oldest in the region, and includes both private and publicly owned trees. City Urban Forest Services (Department of Transportation) have direct responsibility for public street and park trees.
Urban Plazas/Pocket Parks	A specialized neighborhood park or facility less than 5.0 acres in size to be used primarily by persons living, working or visiting nearby. Likely more appropriate for areas of denser urban and mixed-use development. Amenities may include: smaller scale features such as community gardens, children's play areas, sitting areas, tables, fountains, hardscape, public art, walkways, and landscaping.
Vernal Pools	Wetlands that are seasonally flooded depressions found in soils with an impermeable layer such as a hardpan, claypan, or volcanic basalt. The impermeable layer allows water to be retained much longer than the surrounding uplands. The pools are shallow enough to dry up each season. Vernal pools often fill and empty several times during the rainy season. Only plants and animals that are adapted to this cycle of wetting and drying can survive in vernal pools over time. Although generally isolated, they are sometimes connected to each other by small drainages known as vernal swales.

View Sheds	The total area within view from a defined observation point.
Wading Pool	Best located in same facility with adult pools, so they share utilities and staff. Has standing water. Service Level Goal of 1/20,000 Sacramento residents.
Walkability	The extent to which the built environment is friendly to the presence of people living, shopping, visiting, enjoying, or spending time in an area. Factors affecting walkability include, but are not limited to: <u>land use</u> mix; <u>street connectivity</u> ; residential density (residential units per area of residential use); access to <u>mass transit</u> ; presence and quality <u>walkways</u> ; <u>pedestrian crossings</u> ; and <u>aesthetics</u> .
“Wayfinding” Light Standards	Pedestrian-scale light standards designed for safety and shielded to prevent “light pollution” to nearby residences.
Water Play Feature/Spray pool	Water/Spray features are located in play areas, hold no standing water, are designed to accommodate intermittent spray of water for interactive play purposes and are manually or automatically controlled.
Wetlands	Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, vernal pools, and similar areas.
Wellness and Fitness - The Challenge of Obesity	Our society is experiencing an obesity crisis at all age levels. Children and youth are at unprecedented risk for overweight, as are young, middle age, and older adults. This initiative will mobilize the community around fitness and wellness issues utilizing the programs and services of the Department as a model for community wellness.
Work Management System	The collection of data by qualified trained professionals using a dedicated, computer based, and user friendly inventory that is an easy, cost effective, and accurate method of inventorying maintenance work performed and/or necessary in City parkland.
“Youth Friendly” Facilities	Parks and facilities designed/developed for youth between the ages of 10 and 18 to ensure safe gathering places for their recreation.

APPENDIX I: FUNDING OPTIONS

A cornerstone for the success of the *City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2005-2010* (Master Plan) is the ability of the City to identify and secure stable funding sources for its implementation and the ongoing operation, maintenance, and improvement of the parks and recreation system. The funding options identified herein are resource tools available to the City of Sacramento to meet greater demand for services in an environment of increasing costs and competition for revenues among traditional City services. There is a gap between what can be funded from current sources and what is needed to fully implement the Master Plan.

The *California Outdoor Recreation Plan 2002 (CORP)*, prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, has identified financing of parks and recreation as an important issue. The *CORP* notes that the sufficiency and consistency of park and recreation funding have been unsteady whether the general economy is doing well or poorly. Among the factors underlying the funding problem are:

- Unpredictable fluctuations in the economy;
- Rising operation and maintenance costs;
- Increasing land values;
- Aging infrastructure;
- Increased regulatory requirements;
- Increased cost of doing business; and
- Shifts in societal demands.

In addition, Sacramento is experiencing a period of population growth and shifts in the population base that will impact the success and viability of securing new resources in the future.

These conditions are well documented and reflected locally within the Master Plan. The Financing Resource Development and Fiscal Management policies (*Policy Chapter*, Sections 5.0 and 6.0) articulated in the Master Plan make an effort at the policy level to ensure fiscal solvency. Without solid financing today, yesterday's public investments in parks and recreation may be at risk of continued erosion for the public's benefit tomorrow.

How, then, can local governments in general, and the City of Sacramento in particular, find resources necessary to pay for the costs of meeting the demand for services while also providing for capital improvements needed for maintenance, rehabilitation, or expansion of facilities that are directly related to the measure of quality of life? Meeting the challenge requires equal amounts of vision, leadership, hard work, and creativity to take advantage of opportunities and options as they present themselves. Such opportunities may include but not be limited to **maximizing or revising the following existing funding sources**:

1. General Fund
2. Park Development Impact Fees (PIF)
3. Landscape and Lighting Assessments
4. Trust (Special Revenue) Funds for individual sites
5. Annexations to Neighborhood Park Maintenance CFD
6. Grants
7. Development Agreements
8. Partnerships (e.g., School Districts, Community Colleges, community based organizations, private business, or Joint Powers Authorities)

9. Not-for-profit support and fundraising
10. Volunteers
11. User fees
12. Special allocations through federal or state legislative action
13. Property leases/permits
14. Revenues from Facility Naming Rights
15. Tax increment financing from redevelopment projects and zones

Taking full advantage of opportunities and options may also include but not be limited to **pursuing the following potential new funding sources** for parks and recreation services:

1. General Obligation (GO) Bonds and/or Revenue Bonds
2. Certificates of Participation
3. Short Term Debt Instruments
4. New Special Districts (e.g., CFD, IFD, or BID)
5. Additional Sales Tax Increment
6. Special fees for real estate transaction/conveyance
7. Sale or lease of underutilized or unused City property
8. Federal Tax Credit for land donation
9. Voluntary Donation Program on all utility billings
10. Share of Transient Occupancy Taxes
11. Additional Property Tax Increment

Existing Funding Sources

General Fund

General Fund dollars for the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) are provided solely at the discretion of the City Council, and are allocated for specific capital projects identified by the City Council on an as needed basis. The budgeted General Fund monies in FY08/09 for DPR were approximately \$24.5 million. General Fund revenues continued to account for approximately 54 percent of budgeted expenditures from FY04/05 through FY08/09.

Parkland Dedication or In Lieu Fees (Quimby)

With the passage of the Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) in 1975, cities and counties have been authorized to pass ordinances requiring developers to set aside land, donate conservation easements, or pay fees for park improvements. Revenues generated cannot be used for the operation and maintenance of park facilities, but can be used for acquisition or development. Amendments to the Quimby Act have further defined acceptable uses or restrictions on such funds. The Quimby Act is only applicable to residential subdivisions and does not address park demands created through infill development, condominium conversions, or commercial and industrial developments.

Under the City's current Quimby Ordinance (No. 81-001), new development resulting from land subdivision is required to dedicate 5.0 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, or pay a fee in lieu of dedication. Over the past five fiscal years, Quimby fees have fluctuated and were budgeted to be approximately \$105,000 in FY08/09.

Park Development Impact Fees (PIF)

Development impact fees or “mitigation fees” authorized by California Government Code 66000 (AB1600) are one-time fees charged on new development to fund capital projects impacted by new development. The fees are based on the premise that new development generates new demand for park and recreation facilities. As required by AB1600, the procedures for adopting development impact fees require that “a reasonable relationship, or nexus, must exist between a governmental exaction and the purpose of the condition.” The specific findings, including the purpose of the fee and the defined benefit/beneficiary relationship, are summarized in a “Nexus Study.” The fees are assessed on residential, commercial, and industrial development.

The City of Sacramento adopted the Park Development Impact Fee (also referred to as “PIF”) in August 1999 (Ordinance No. 99-044). A flat rate fee is calculated on residential housing units and fee per square foot is calculated on commercial or industrial construction. Fees are annually increased for the Construction Cost Index (CCI) adjustment. The City Council has increased the fee above the CCI adjustment. The current fee for a single-family dwelling unit is \$4,868. In FY04/05, PIF revenues were budgeted to provide approximately \$7,000,000 in revenues for the construction of certain park and recreation facilities. In FY08/09, with the downtown residential development, fee revenue is budgeted for \$600,000.

The PIF revenues collected must be used to benefit the residents of the Community Planning Area where the fee was collected. The funds cannot be used for park maintenance or to acquire land in Community Planning Areas where a deficit of park land exists.

Landscape and Lighting Act of 1972 (L&L)

California Streets and Highways Code Section 22500 *et seq.* (the Landscape and Lighting Act of 1972) empowers local governments to levy an assessment for improvements with direct benefit to property if certain procedures are followed. Parks and recreation improvements and services are among the uses authorized. Until the passage of Proposition 218 in 1996, a local government could impose the assessment after determining there was not a formal written protest from a majority of owners of property to be assessed. This threshold was lower than the two-thirds voter approval limit of Proposition 13. Now, the formation procedures must follow the requirements of Proposition 218.

The 1972 Act enables assessments to be imposed to fund:

- Acquisition of land for parks, recreation, and open space;
- Installation or construction of: planting and landscaping, street lighting facilities, ornamental structures, and park and recreation improvements; and
- Maintenance and servicing of any of the above.

The City of Sacramento’s Landscape and Lighting Benefit Assessment District was established in June 1989. The L&L District includes all properties within City boundaries. The fee is based on the cost of the services, the number of properties involved, and the degree to which properties benefit. The typical fee for a single family dwelling in FY08/09 is \$70.77. The District provides funding for: the energy and maintenance costs of city streetlights, street tree, and park maintenance, and public landscaped areas, including street medians. Nearly \$2,124,000 in Landscape and Lighting funds were budgeted for park and recreation operations in FY08/09.

Special Funds (established for specific/restricted purposes)

START

The “Students Today Achieving Results for Tomorrow” (START) revenues are generated by participation fees, grants, and supplemental revenue provided by School Districts. The Sacramento START Program is widely recognized as one of the most outstanding after school programs in the United States. The START Program includes three components: homework and tutoring assistance, literacy, and enrichment/recreation. Over 6,000 children are currently enrolled in the program at over 60 elementary schools throughout Sacramento.

Special Recreation Fund

The Special Recreation Fund is supported by fees collected from the community and special interest classes conducted by the Recreation and Human Services Division, and is used to support fee based programs and staffing, and systems to assist customers.

“4th R” Program Fund

These are fees collected from parents whose children attend “4th R” programs, and grants from participating school districts (K-12). “4th R” is a recreation-based childcare program, fully licensed by the State Department of Social Services, which provides a wide variety of group and individual activities to enhance children’s physical, social, and emotional development. The “4th R” staff conducts on-site before and after school child care during the school year, including winter and spring breaks. “4th R” also operates full day recreational programs during the summer.

William Land Park Fund

These funds are restricted to a trust fund established to enhance maintenance and improvements needed to sustain the William Land Regional Park. Sources of revenue in the William Land Park Fund include one third of the revenue from amusement ride ticket sales at Funderland, and all permitted activities in the park (such as park use permits, amphitheatre, and ball field rentals).

Mello-Roos Community Facilities District (CFD)

Mello-Roos is California's special enabling legislation for a Community Facilities District (CFD) to provide certain public facilities and services in a given area. A special tax is imposed on property owners to finance specific public projects. CFD special taxes can also support maintenance. Park and recreation facilities may be funded in this way, but a two-thirds voter approval is necessary. Mello-Roos is most commonly used in newly developing areas and used in combination with other developer based funding, such as impact fees and development agreements.

Neighborhood Park Maintenance Community Facilities District No. 2002-02

The City Council approved the formation of the Neighborhood Park Maintenance CFD on June 25, 2002, under the provisions of the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982. Revenues are assessed per household when new residential building permits are issued. As new areas of residential development occur, they are required to annex into the CFD by the City.

The FY08/09 maximum annual special tax rate levied on new residential properties was \$55.84 per single-family unit and \$32.56 per multifamily unit. The special tax rate can be adjusted annually by the Consumer Price Index, not to exceed 4 percent. The District was established to preserve the level of maintenance in the park system and has been structured to reduce reliance on the General Fund for neighborhood parks or the neighborhood component of community or regional park maintenance. It was projected that revenues

from the Neighborhood Park Maintenance CFD would provide 65-70 percent of the costs to maintain new neighborhood parks for the areas that annex into the CFD. The Neighborhood Park Maintenance CFD grew to over \$964,000 in FY08/09.

North Natomas Community Facilities District

This supplements the Citywide Landscape and Lighting Assessment District for maintenance of parks, open space, joint use parks/detention basins, landscape corridors, parkways, and street medians unique to North Natomas. The District will continue in perpetuity.

Grant Funding

State and Federal Grants

There are numerous governmental agencies that provide grant opportunities for local park and recreation agencies. The programs have specific project criteria that applicants must meet. Although there are grants available for operations and recreation/educational programs, most of the state and federal programs focus on the acquisition, development and improvement of parks, trails, recreation facilities and the protection of natural resources.

State agencies manage the legislative funding and voter-approved propositions that provide funds for parks and recreation agencies. In addition, federal funds are often funneled through state agencies that manage the grant programs. For example, federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants are managed by the California State Department of Parks and Recreation. Federal Transportation Enhancement funds (TEA-21) are managed through the State Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Some of the key state departments that manage grants that benefit local parks and recreation include the following:

- California Resources Agency
- Department of Boating and Waterways
- Department of Conservation
- Department of Fish and Game
- Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Department of Water Resources
- California Conservation Corps
- State Coastal Conservancy
- Department of Transportation (CalTrans)
- California EPA
- Integrated Waste Management
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Education
- Department of Health Services
- California Arts Council
- Office of Justice
- Office of Historic Preservation
- University of California

There are some federal agencies that directly manage grant programs that provide funding that can benefit local parks and recreation, including the following:

- Department of Agriculture
- National Endowment for the Arts
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Institute of Museum and Library Services
- Department of Energy
- Department of Education
- Health and Human Service Department
- Center for Disease Control (CDC)
- Housing and Urban Development
- CDBG Grants through Local Agencies

The City of Sacramento Department of Parks and Recreation Department has applied for and received nearly \$11 million in capital grants since 2000. Another \$10 million in grant requests is pending. The Department enjoys a grant approval success rate of 94 percent as of August 2004.

Foundation Grants

There are many foundations throughout the nation that offer funding opportunities that could benefit parks and recreation agencies. Some well known California foundations that have provided grant funding to public parks and recreation agencies include: The Packard Foundation, the Kaiser Foundation, and the Irvine Foundation. Many foundations will give directly to a public agency; others will give only to non-profit 501(c)(3) organizations.

Development Agreements

A Development Agreement is a negotiated contract between a local agency and a land developer. The developer is given the vested right to subdivide and develop in exchange for negotiated exactions. These exactions may include public utilities and public parks and recreation facilities. These are voluntary agreements and the agency can negotiate public facility improvements beyond those required by state or local mandates. The improvements required may benefit those outside the development area.

It is also possible to establish endowments for facility maintenance from developers through these Agreements.

Mitigation Land Banking

For decades, mitigation has helped communities lessen the adverse impact of development by requiring developers to set aside key portions of sensitive land. This mitigation can either take place on the site that the development is occurring or off-site. Off-site mitigation allows developers to contribute to a land bank and protect sensitive natural areas and wetlands in other parts of the community.

Mitigation land banking is often the best option when development violations have already occurred on-site or when key natural areas are targeted for protection. It also offers local governments flexibility in their land use decisions and gives communities the ability to protect a single, larger area rather than smaller, scattered tracts of land. By doing so, mitigation provides the greatest value for people, wildlife, and threatened ecosystems.

Although most people recognize it as a tool for wetlands and habitat protection, mitigation does have potential applications for redevelopment, including parks. In the City of Tampa, FL plans call for using mitigation leverage under Section 106 of the federal Historic Preservation Act to secure highway monies. These funds will be used not only to move historic homes out of the path of the freeway expansion but also to create a linear park, alternative transportation and a buffer to the historic neighborhood. State matching funds will be used to help pay for the project, which will be owned by the Department of Transportation and managed by the City of Tampa.

Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships

There are hundreds of groups and people in every city who could be associated with the Parks and Recreation Department in some way, but aren't. Many of these are organizations that currently use the parks, including sports leagues, exercise groups, dog walkers, bird watchers, chess clubs, and countless others. In addition there are probably many individual park users who know a great deal about what happens in the parks because they use it every morning, when they walk their dog, or every evening, when they meet friends or exercise. These users exist in every park and are invaluable as a resource.

There are also many groups that would like to be able to use the parks, but don't for any number of reasons, including complex city permitting, concern for safety, or simple lack of knowledge about the park and what it offers. All of these types of users, current and potential, need to become a part of the assets inventory so that they can be given an opportunity to become future users and supporters. Involving the community in the planning and implementation effort is not only wise it is necessary for success.

In 1994, the Trust for Public Land created the Green Cities Initiative to help cities meet the need for more parks by providing assistance in real estate acquisition, finance, and negotiations, and by exploring new ways of involving communities in public finance strategies and park management. While every park is different, successful park efforts share two or more of the following characteristics:

- A formal planning and “visioning” process involving a broad spectrum of public and private stakeholders;
- Catalytic leadership from the public and private sectors;
- A strong connection between parks and open space and broader goals such as economic development, community identity, neighborhood renewal, and provision of needed services;
- A mix of private and public funding, with public funds often coming from state or local sources; and
- The advice and assistance of nonprofit partners such as academics; urban planning groups; local civic, community gardening, and "friends-of-parks" organizations; and, conservation real estate specialists such as the Trust for Public Land.

The City of Sacramento may implement more of these strategies:

- Joint use projects have the opportunity to achieve adopted goals and other policies at a reduced cost. The City will need to continue to aggressively pursue joint funding and facility cost-sharing opportunities with the local school districts and college districts within the City of Sacramento, Sacramento County, local water and utility districts, and private foundations. Joint funding opportunities for operations and maintenance of community facilities and schoolyards/fields should be explored in addition to capital cost sharing.

- Establishing a tax-exempt foundation with key community leaders involved could attract private contributions, endowments, and corporate sponsorships. The community relations benefits of such contributions could be attractive to individuals and businesses in the City, while similar tax benefits would be received for contributions to the City for park and recreational purposes. These foundations vary in their focus from park-specific to citywide activities. Examples include the Prospect Park Alliance in Brooklyn, NY and the existing Downtown Partnership in Sacramento.
- Promoting long term relationships beyond event sponsorships to ensure future revenues.
- Identifying local business stakeholders and development of corporate sponsorships to underwrite specific costs associated with Parks and Recreation facilities and services.

Joint Powers Agreements

A joint powers agreement (Government Code section 6500 *et seq.*) allows two or more agencies to jointly wield powers that are common to them. It does not create new powers, but instead provides a vehicle for the cooperative use of existing governmental powers. Agencies, which may enter into joint exercise of powers agreements, include federal and state governments, cities, counties, county school boards, public districts, and public agencies of other states. A joint powers authority (JPA) can enter into contracts, employ people, acquire, construct, and maintain buildings, improvements, and public works, and issue revenue bonds. The member agencies can also agree to exchange services.

The number of JPAs statewide has increased over the years as agencies have found that creating a JPA can be a cost-effective way to finance public buildings, capital improvements, police and fire protection, emergency medical services, libraries, public parks, and transportation. While some JPAs exist as self-insurance pools, most are still concerned with providing infrastructure and services.

Money for projects to be completed under joint powers authorities is provided by the member agencies in a manner described in the agreement of formation. A JPA may be used as the lessor in a lease-purchase agreement. Agencies may pool equipment and manpower more efficiently than they could operate separately. In other words, the sources of income for a JPA are not limited to tax revenues.

Volunteers

Public policy at both the federal and state level has placed high priority on the commitment of volunteers in public service delivery. The Governor's Office on Service and Volunteers (GOSERV) suggests consideration of several key factors for success with volunteers, including time commitment, nature of services provided, skills and talents, support structures, and background checks.

The Department's program can expand to enhance services that cannot be performed by paid staff due to budget constraints and/or are unique to a specific project or location.

User Fees

The City of Sacramento currently offers an extensive recreation program of classes, swimming and other sports programs and special events. Many of these programs require that a user fee be paid to participate in the class or program. It is possible that recreation revenues could be increased by developing a detailed marketing program geared at: 1) offering programs that have a high customer demand; and, 2) setting user fees so that they are sufficient to fully recover the cost of the program but not discourage participation and

are, therefore, market based (charging what the market will bear). A well-developed marketing program that can identify where the community's demand for services lie is a key component in a market based approach to setting user fees. By understanding market demand and offering and promoting programs targeted at specific market segments, the City can expand its customer base and increase revenues. Many cities throughout California, such as the City of San Carlos, have employed such an approach in setting user fees.

Implementation of revised user fees would require City Council approval.

Special Allocations from State Legislature and U.S. Congress

The City of Sacramento may pursue specific allocations from State or Federal funds to offset costs of maintaining State-owned parks land (such as Capitol Park) and maintenance of the urban forest surrounding the Capitol Building. In addition, the City could express its support for legislation increasing funds available for local agencies for the purchase, repair and maintenance of City park land and recreation facilities through its Legislative Affairs Program.

Revenues from Operations

Property Leases

Another potential source for increased operating revenues is the leasing of property for privatized use, such as allowing a telecommunications company to place a switch vault under the parking lot or a cell phone antenna on light poles at the ball field. The City of Folsom implemented a similar program. There may also be additional strategic opportunities for private companies to lease areas for the purposes of providing recreation services, such as a large baseball complex or other tourist venue.

Sponsored Facilities and Events (Naming Rights)

Another potential source of operating revenue is the expanded use of sponsored events or facilities. Corporate entities often pay, either lump sum or on an ongoing basis, to name an event or facility, which serves essentially as advertising for the corporation. The City has policies in place regarding sponsorships; however, these may be reviewed or revised based on compatibility and interest from potential corporate partners.

Redevelopment Agencies/Districts

Designating an area a redevelopment district is a way of stimulating the economic revival of blighted urban, suburban, and sometimes even rural neighborhoods. The finance mechanism employed by such districts is called Tax Increment Financing (TIF).

When a redevelopment agency is adopted, the assessed valuation of real property within the designated redevelopment area is frozen. Taxes are apportioned to taxing entities at this base level while improvements to the area are made, new businesses are attracted, and property values rise. Typically, any increase in the assessed value of the property makes up the tax increment, which is then used to pay project costs or repay the bonds or other obligations that helped finance the project. Tax increment financing is being used for a variety of purposes, including acquiring property to be resold at reduced prices and on-site improvements such as utilities, lights, repaving streets, and restoring neighborhood parks.

There currently exist several redevelopment areas within the City, where it is expected that as redevelopment of these current underutilized areas occur, property tax revenues will increase over time. This "tax

increment” can be used to fund economic development of the redeveloping area, including park acquisition and capital improvements.

Other Potential Funding Sources

General Obligation Bonds

A General Obligation Bond is a municipal bond backed by the credit and “taxing power” of the issuing jurisdiction, rather than the revenue from a given project. General Obligation Bonds are issued with the belief that a municipality will be able to repay its debt obligation through general taxation or revenue sources from projects. No assets are used as collateral.

General Obligation Bonds have provided a key source of funds for park and open space acquisition and development at the state and local levels. The State of California has approved several bonds to purchase, protect, and improve recreational areas (such as parks and beaches), cultural sites (such as historic buildings and museums), and natural areas (such as wilderness and open space areas, trails, wildlife habitat, and the coast). Individual cities have also proposed General Obligation Bonds for parks services with mixed results. Bonds passed in approximately 33 percent of cases in 2000.

The advantages of these General Obligation Bonds are that they allow for the immediate purchase of land and distribute the cost of acquisition. General Obligation Bonds are not used for park maintenance and can be difficult to achieve for several reasons. First, they either require voter approval (sometimes by two-thirds of the electorate), or legislative approval, or both. They can also be costly since interest charges are tacked onto the cost of the project. And finally, there is typically a great deal of competition for general obligation bonding capacity among the many local programs in need of financing within a community.

In order for a Bond to be successfully passed by the community, a public information program must be created and implemented to include the following:

- **Campaign Organization:** Directing polling and focus groups, designing strategy, organizing community outreach, managing fundraising, and overseeing paid and free media.
- **Coalition Building:** Attracting diverse groups of supporters, from environmental groups like the Sierra Club to the chamber of commerce to the California Taxpayers Association.
- **Communications:** In paid and free media, educating voters about the public benefits of the proposed Bond.

Any efforts to promote the General Bond must be conducted by an organization independent of the City.

Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds are paid from a tax or other dedicated revenue source for the use of a specific public project or with the proceeds from the fees charged to those who use the facility that the bonds finance. These bonds are not constrained by debt ceilings like general obligation bonds. Voter approval is rarely required, since the government is not obligated to repay the debt if the revenue stream does not mature as predicted. Revenue bonds are more expensive to repay than general obligation bonds in terms of the interest rate charged on the bonds.

Certificates of Participation (COPs)

Certificates of Participation (COPs) have become increasingly important tools that local governments are using to, among other things, protect open space and natural lands. COPs are lease-purchase arrangements that allow a government to pay for a property over time. Since payments are made year-by-year, the transaction is not formally considered debt. This financing mechanism is now used in more than half the states. COPs do not require a referendum and do not impact a community's debt limit.

Short Term Debt Instruments

Promissory notes and bond and tax anticipation warrants can also provide communities with park and open space funding. These instruments help local governments that have limited long term bonding authority but sufficient income to cover the debt service of a loan. For example, promissory notes have been used by the Mid-Peninsula Regional Open Space District to raise money for land acquisition.

Infrastructure Financing District (IFD)

An Infrastructure Financing District (IFD) (Government Code section 53395 *et seq.*) is a mechanism for financing infrastructure improvements that combines some of the features of redevelopment tax increment and Mello-Roos financing, the financing method commonly employed by redevelopment agencies.

There is a complex process required by law to create an IFD. The process involves: adoption of a "resolution of intention" by the City or County proposing to create the District; preparation of a detailed financing plan that is sent to affected property owners and taxing entities; a public hearing for the purpose of receiving comments from the public and affected taxing agencies; and, a voting procedure similar to that used under the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act (a two-thirds vote of registered voters, if there are at least 12 registered voters within the proposed district; or, if there are fewer than 12 registered voters within the proposed district, a two-thirds vote of property owners). If the IFD proposes to issue bonds, it must obtain the approval of a majority of the legislative body of the City or County creating the district and of two-thirds of the district electorate.

Once an IFD is established, the assessed valuation existing at the time of the adoption of the District is considered the "base year" for purposes of calculating and allocating property taxes. Growth in assessed value, and the corresponding property taxes, due to new development, property transfers, or appreciation above the "base year" valuation accrues to the IFD as "tax increment" revenue. Property taxes due on the assessed valuation up to the "base year" valuation are allocated to taxing entities according to the proportions that would otherwise prevail. An IFD may exist and collect revenues for up to 30 years.

An IFD may finance the purchase, construction, expansion, improvement, or rehabilitation of any real or other tangible property with an estimated useful life of 15 years or longer. The facilities financed by an IFD must be public capital improvements of communitywide significance, providing benefits to an area larger than that of the IFD, based on a finding by the City Council that the capital facilities to be financed provide communitywide benefits. Facilities purchased by the IFD must be already constructed at the time of purchase.

Similar to a Mello-Roos CFD, financed facilities need not be located within the boundaries of the IFD. Facilities financed through an IFD may not replace existing facilities or services, but they may supplement existing facilities and services as necessary to serve new development.

Business Improvement District (BID)

A somewhat underutilized financing tool is the Business Improvement District (BID) as defined in Streets and Highways Code 36500 (1989) and 36600 (1994) *et seq.* Similar to special assessment districts, BIDs assess either business owners or property owners within set boundaries for additional services, such as park maintenance and public safety. They are unique, however, in that they establish a partnership between property owners and businesses in downtown or commercial areas for the purpose of improving the business climate in a defined area. Impetus for the BID generally comes from business and property owners hoping to attract tourists and new customers by cleaning up sidewalks, improving parks, increasing lighting, etc. These business owners want better services and are usually willing to pay for it, within their neighborhood. In some places, they are willing to take on non-governmental tasks, such as marketing, to supplement public services.

Sales Taxes

Sales tax revenue is typically the second largest source of income for state and local governments. Many localities throughout the country have used an additional quarter cent or half cent sales tax, approved by voters, to increase revenues to the local jurisdiction and in some cases to fund specific services, such as public transportation, economic development, or parks and recreation. The additional sales tax can be levied generally on the sale of retail goods or services or can be imposed on specific items such as alcohol, tobacco, and gasoline. In California, increased sales tax to support transit (e.g., BART) is used by many local jurisdictions. Sonoma County Parks receive support from tobacco tax. The Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District is funded through a percentage of the sales tax. The City of Davis passed a ballot measure in March 2004 to enact a half-cent sales tax to offset revenues lost to the State, including revenues for parks and recreation.

Implementation of a dedicated sales tax increment/percentage would need to be approved by the voters. If the sales tax were earmarked for a specific service, such as parks and recreation, the measure would need approval by two-thirds of the voters.

Real Estate Transfer or Conveyance Fee

A real estate transfer or conveyance fee is levied on the sale of certain classes of real property, and is typically based on the size or value of the property being sold. City policy would dictate who pays the fee. Sometimes sellers, for the appreciation of their homes, are required to pay the tax or buyers, based on the argument that they are making an investment in the future of the community.

In 2004, the City of Roseville adopted a half-percent conveyance fee on the gross sales price of resale homes in the West Roseville Specific Plan Area. This conveyance fee will be levied over the next 20 years to fund the acquisition of habitat and open space areas.

Sales/Lease of Underutilized or Surplus Property

As a matter of policy, public park or open space lands should not be sold except as sale proceeds are used to replace such capital assets elsewhere on a ratio of at least 1:1. However, the City may own property that is not being utilized now and there are no plans to use it in the future. In these cases, the City may consider selling or leasing the property. Properties may include unused street or transit right of way or infill lots and parcels that no longer meet the City's standards for park and recreation uses.

Natural Heritage and Preservation Tax Credit of 2000

Through this program, \$100 million in tax credits are available to landowners interested in donating qualified lands and bodies of water in fee or easement. The intent is to protect and conserve open space, agricultural lands, wildlife habitat, state and local parks. The tax credits are available to landowners interested in donating qualified lands to state resource departments, local government entities and qualified non-profit organizations for conservation purposes.

Voluntary Utility Donation

The City of Sacramento may explore a partnership with the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District allowing SMUD customers to donate a set fee each month as part of their utility bill payment. This option would be made available to customers as part of their monthly utility bill insert.

Norwalk, IA established a similar voluntary assessment donation. The City called the donation an “Economic Development Fund” so that it could be used for a variety of marketing and economic development activities. The City Council passed a resolution to institute the funds and approves all uses. Contributions were solicited through utility bill inserts, with 60 percent of residents and 80 percent of businesses participating. First year revenues were approximately \$250,000.

Scottsdale Cares is the City of Scottsdale, AZ’s voluntary utility bill donation program. Initiated in May 1995, *Scottsdale Cares* has received over \$1 million from city residents, donated one dollar at a time to fund local youth programs.

Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT)

Transient Occupancy Taxes are typically assessed on hotel/motel rooms, campgrounds, and other lodging facilities, for stays less than 30 days. The taxing authority is the local government agency. The use tax impacts tourists and is easier to implement. Because many park facilities and recreation events serve tourists, these funds could be used for both park development and maintenance. The County of Marin uses TOT for general revenue; Santa Cruz directs 1 percent of its TOT to fund tourism outreach.

Implementation of an adjustment to the existing City’s TOT that would be earmarked for parks and recreation specifically would require a two-thirds majority vote to pass, as it would be considered a specific tax as opposed to a special tax.

Property Taxes

While somewhat difficult to implement, given the two-thirds voter requirement, property taxes continue to be a favorable source of revenue for funding park and recreation acquisition, improvements, and operations. Property tax revenue is typically less prone to economic downturns and therefore more predictable as a revenue stream. To implement, residents vote for a “special” tax on an ongoing basis or for a defined period of time. The tax is assessed on real property within the jurisdiction.