



CITY OF SACRAMENTO

DEPARTMENT OF

PARKS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

3520 FIFTH AVENUE

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95817

TELEPHONE (916) 449-5200

ROBERT P. THOMAS
DIRECTOR

G. ERLING LINGGI
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE
RECEIVED
MAY 23 1984

CROCKER ART MUSEUM DIVISION
GOLF DIVISION
METROPOLITAN ARTS DIVISION
MUSEUM AND HISTORY DIVISION
RECREATION DIVISION
PARKS DIVISION
ZOO DIVISION

May 21, 1984

City Council
Sacramento, California

Honorable Members in Session:

SUBJECT: Park/Recreation Element of the General Plan

APPROVED
BY THE CITY COUNCIL

MAY 29 1984

OFFICE OF THE
CITY CLERK

SUMMARY

The Department of Parks and Community Services, with the aid of a consultant and a grant from the National Park Service, developed a comprehensive Master Plan for Park Facilities and Recreation Services. This Master Plan is presented as an update of the City of Sacramento General Plan Park/Recreation Element.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The City Council in March 1982, approved the submittal of a Federal Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program grant application for funds to develop a Park Facilities and Recreation Services Master Plan. The City was successful in its grant proposal and the Master Plan project commenced in September 1982.

The Park Facilities and Recreation Services Master Plan is an update of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan completed in 1968 and subsequently adopted by the City Council as a part of the General Plan. This 1984 Master Plan update project encompasses identification of recreational and parks service deficiencies; park rehabilitation requirements; a financing plan to include public/private/corporate resources; innovative approaches to the supply of programs and facilities; coordination of service agencies and recreation providers; an extensive citizen involvement process; and a City-wide Needs Assessment and Park User Survey.

The Project Manager, a fulltime consultant, has been assisted by four area Citizens Advisory Committees, each representing a geographic quadrant; and one

May 21, 1988

City Council
Sacramento, California

Honorable Members of the Council

SUBJECT: Park Facilities and Recreation Services

MEMORANDUM

The Department of Parks and Recreation Services, with the aid of a consultant, has completed a study of the City's Park Facilities and Recreation Services. The study was conducted in accordance with the City's Master Plan for Parks and Recreation, which was adopted in 1988. The study was conducted in accordance with the City's Master Plan for Parks and Recreation, which was adopted in 1988.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The City Council, in 1988, approved the adoption of a Master Plan for Parks and Recreation. The Master Plan was adopted in 1988 and is the basis for the City's Parks and Recreation Services. The City Council has since approved several amendments to the Master Plan, including the adoption of the City's Master Plan for Parks and Recreation in 1988.

The City Council has since approved several amendments to the Master Plan, including the adoption of the City's Master Plan for Parks and Recreation in 1988. The City Council has since approved several amendments to the Master Plan, including the adoption of the City's Master Plan for Parks and Recreation in 1988. The City Council has since approved several amendments to the Master Plan, including the adoption of the City's Master Plan for Parks and Recreation in 1988.

The Project Manager, who is responsible for the project, has been assigned to the project. The Project Manager is responsible for the project and has been assigned to the project. The Project Manager is responsible for the project and has been assigned to the project.

City Council
May 21, 1984
Page Two

City-wide Citizens Advisory Committee. Approximately 85 committee meetings have been held, representing thousands of hours of citizen and City involvement. A series of nine public meetings was held to supplement citizen opinions gathered in the City-wide Needs Survey.

A draft document was issued in January 1984 for public review. Five additional public meetings were held at locations throughout the City in February. Public testimony and final committee comments were incorporated in the completion of the final document. This final document is a comprehensive plan for planning and developing park facilities and recreation services for the next ten years.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROPOSED MASTER PLAN

The Master Plan focused on six major study areas: (1) sufficiency of park acreage and its location; (2) rehabilitation of existing facilities; (3) park and recreation services; (4) personal safety and vandalism problems; (5) development of new facilities and equipment; and (6) financing the system and proposed recommendations. The following major policy changes are included in the Plan (page numbers refer to where the policies can be found in the final document):

1. Creation of parkland acquisition standards for both service radius and planning area population density (pages 59, 60, and 63).
2. Development and use of school sites as neighborhood parks where no separate park land is available, including a recommendation to purchase park portions of school sites if they are declared surplus by the school district (Pages 60-64).
3. Creation of a site master plan for each park, through an extensive public involvement process. Included in this will be site master plans for the present City landfill and other proposed regional facilities (pages 120-121).
4. Designation of the higher priority of rehabilitation of existing parks relative to development of new facilities as it relates to the budget process (page 100).
5. Assignment of priority for development of new parks will be based on current deficiencies in park land per thousand population (page 119).
6. Using basic development of park land rather than full development as a strategy to get park space into productive use as soon as possible (page 119).
7. Performing detailed formal feasibility studies preceeding major development projects (pages 120-121).

City Council
May 21, 1984
Page Three

8. Giving a greater emphasis to the development of river oriented recreation sites (pages 120 and 123).
9. Improving park accessibility for the disabled population as well as gathering more comprehensive information concerning their needs (pages 120, 122, 123, 135, and 139).
10. Improving cooperation with other leisure service providers in the Metropolitan Sacramento Area (pages 123, 135, 138, and 139).
11. Developing greater involvement with the public in decision-making process by:
 - establishment of citizens City-wide advisory committees.
 - periodic surveys of public opinion and needs.
 - creation of local program advisory groups around each community center.
 - establishment of a volunteer service program.
 - provide technical assistance programs for helping community groups.(Pages 135-139).
12. Creating a crime and vandalism data base and a major crime study to evaluate the need for park crime reduction programs (pages 150-151).
13. Estimating the cost of implementing the Master Plan (pages 159-160).
14. Establishing goals to increase the self-sufficiency of the Parks and Recreation Divisions through greater revenue production and cost reductions (pages 162-164, and 166).

The printing and binding of the Final Plan and Executive Summary costs were in excess of \$30 and \$15, respectively. In order to offset these costs yet make copies available to interested persons, it is recommended that the fee of \$30 and \$15 (including sales tax) be adopted for each of these documents. Copies will be available in all City-County libraries for public review, as well as in the Parks and Community Services office.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION OF RECREATION ELEMENT

An environmental determination was conducted by a consulting firm under the direction of the City Planning Division. An initial study to determine the environmental (biophysical) effects as well as the social and public services effects of the proposed Parks/Recreation Element was prepared. There are no

RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315
FROM THE CHIEF OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004
SUBJECT: THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004
RE: THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

THE BUREAU OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315
HAS BEEN ADVISED BY THE CHIEF OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004
THAT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004
IS CURRENTLY UNDERGOING A REORGANIZATION OF ITS
DEPARTMENTAL STRUCTURE AND IS REQUESTING THE BUREAU OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315
TO REVIEW THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004
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City Council
May 21, 1984
Page Four

significant adverse impacts resulting from the Plan. Environmental assessments of specific projects (i.e., development of regional parks, dedication of park land) which may have an impact will be prepared when enough details are known to accurately assess the actual impacts.

A Negative Declaration was filed by the Environmental Coordinator.

PLANNING COMMISSION ACTION

The Planning Commission, at its May 3, 1984 meeting, reviewed the proposed 1984 master plan. The Commission ratified the environmental Negative Declaration and approved the proposed plan under the condition that four items be added. These items are:

1. Add - page 76 and accompanying map: The American River Filtration Plant land south of College Town Drive near Jed Smith Drive should have been included as a proposed community park with map #R1A. Use of this land for park purposes is conditional on its not being needed for expansion of the filtration plant.
2. Add - page 120, XI: Regional parks shall contain community and neighborhood recreation elements and community parks shall contain neighborhood recreation elements.
3. Add - page 164, II. B. Objective: Review on an annual basis those developments receiving Quimby Act credits to assure ongoing compliance with the Act.
4. Add - Park Acreage and Location: Insert size in acres of facility on pages 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, and 86.

PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE ACTION

The Committee, at its May 16, 1984 meeting, reviewed the master plan, ratified the environmental Negative Declaration, concurred with the Planning Commission's recommendation, and approved the proposed plan with one additional condition. That condition is:

Add Policy II on page 150 that states:

Policy II. A Parks Ranger program will be implemented in FY 1984-85 to help ensure the safety of citizens using recreation facilities and to reduce vandalism in said facilities.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council, by resolution,

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SOLUTION IT ...

2000 POLICE IN CHARGE: JAMES HARRIS

1. The Commission has received information from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, that the Bureau is currently conducting a study of the feasibility of establishing a National System of Public Lands. The Commission is interested in the results of this study and in the Bureau's recommendations regarding the establishment of such a system.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must identify the problem and the scope of the investigation. The investigator must also identify the objectives of the investigation and the methods to be used. The investigator must also identify the resources available for the investigation.
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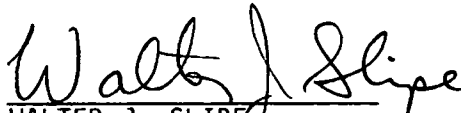
City Council
May 21, 1984
Page Five

1. ratify the environmental Negative Declaration;
2. recommend approval of the 1984 Park Facilities and Recreation Services Master Plan (including the Planning Commission and the Planning and Community Development Committee's actions) to amend the Parks/Recreation Element of the General Plan for Sacramento; and
3. adopt the following fees for the Master Plan Final Document (\$30.00) and the Executive Summary (\$15.00).

Respectfully submitted,


ROBERT P. THOMAS, Director
Parks and Community Services

Recommendation Approved:


WALTER J. SLIPE
City Manager

RPT:js

May 29, 1984
All Districts

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

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RESOLUTION NO. 84-452

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

**RESOLUTION RATIFYING NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR
1984 PARK FACILITIES AND RECREATION SERVICES
MASTER PLAN**

WHEREAS, on March 6, 1984, the Environmental Coordinator of the City of Sacramento filed a Negative Declaration with the County Clerk of Sacramento County for the following proposed City initiated project;

WHEREAS, the prescribed time for receiving appeals has elapsed and no appeals were received;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

1. That the proposed project, 1984 Park Facilities and Recreation Services Master Plan, will not have a significant effect on the environment.
2. That the Negative Declaration for the above-described project is hereby ratified.
3. That the above-described project is hereby approved for the purpose of providing goals, policies, and objectives for the construction and operation of existing and future City parks, recreation facilities, and recreation programs.
4. That the Environmental Coordinator is authorized to file with the County Clerk a Notice of Determination for said project.

MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK

APPROVED
BY THE CITY COUNCIL

MAY 29 1984

OFFICE OF THE
CITY CLERK

RESOLUTION NO. 84-453

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 1984 CITY OF SACRAMENTO
PARKS MASTER PLAN AND AMENDING
THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO GENERAL PLAN
RECREATION ELEMENT**

WHEREAS, recreational facilities contribute toward improving the quality of life for urban dwellers; and

WHEREAS, the existing General Plan Recreation Element is based on the 1968 Parks Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, the 1984 Parks Master Plan represents a comprehensive review of existing recreational facilities and services and addresses the recreational needs of City residents; and

WHEREAS, the 1984 Parks Master Plan was developed in conjunction with a substantial citizen participation effort that included five citizen advisory committees;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Sacramento hereby adopts the 1984 Parks Master Plan and amends the City of Sacramento General Plan Recreation Element by replacing the existing element with the 1984 Parks Master Plan.

MAYOR

ATTEST:

APPROVED
BY THE CITY COUNCIL

MAY 29 1984

OFFICE OF THE
CITY CLERK

CITY CLERK

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RESOLUTION NO. 84-454

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

**RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING FEES AND CHARGES
FOR VARIOUS PARKS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES
RELATED LICENSES, PERMITS, SERVICES,
AND FACILITIES**

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

1. That the following Parks and Community Services related fees are hereby established:

1984 Park Facilities and Recreation Services Master Plan:

Final Document - \$28.30
Executive Summary - \$14.15

2. That the City of Sacramento Fee and Charge report, page 40a, is hereby amended to reflect the above Parks and Community Services (Administration) fees and charges.

MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK**APPROVED**
BY THE CITY COUNCIL

MAY 29 1984

OFFICE OF THE
CITY CLERK

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RE: C. R. GREGG, PAUL T. CLARK - THE CITY OF BOSTON, MA.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2007 BY 60322 UCBAW/BJS

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Urban Parks and Recreation
Recovery Program Action Plan

1984

MASTER PLAN

For Park Facilities and Recreation Services

5-29-84
AGENDA

FINAL DOCUMENT

City of Sacramento
Department of
Parks and Community Services
3520 Fifth Avenue
Sacramento, CA
95817



1984 MASTER PLAN

City of Sacramento Department of Parks and Community Services

For Park Facilities and Recreational Services

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CITY OF SACRAMENTO

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

3520 FIFTH AVENUE SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95817
TELEPHONE (916) 448-6200

ROBERT P. THOMAS
DIRECTOR

G. ERLING LINGGI
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

CROCKER ART MUSEUM DIVISION
GOLF DIVISION
METROPOLITAN ARTS DIVISION
MUSEUM AND HISTORY DIVISION
RECREATION DIVISION
PARKS DIVISION
ZOO DIVISION

June 4, 1984

To: Lorraine Magana, City Clerk

Dear *Lorraine*:

Enclosed is your copy of the 1984 Master Plan for Park Facilities and Recreation Services. As you know, this plan was 20+ months in the making involving some 60 master plan committee members as well as approximately 30 staff. The plan was made possible by a \$177,000 matching grant from the National Park Service to which the Department of Parks and Community Services and the City is grateful.

We believe this plan is one of the most comprehensive plans in the State and it will guide us through at least the next ten or more years in the park and recreation field.

For those of you who had input and gave us valuable assistance, we thank you and sincerely hope you, too, will derive some benefit from this effort.

Sincerely,

Erling

G. ERLING LINGGI, Assistant Director
Parks and Community Services

GEL:js.

Enclosure

CITY OF SACRAMENTO

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISIONS

FINAL DOCUMENT

1984 MASTER PLAN FOR PARK FACILITIES AND RECREATION SERVICES

MAY 1, 1984

Approved by
Sacramento City
Planning Commission
Resolution No.

Adopted by
Sacramento City Council
Resolution No.

CITY OF SACRAMENTO

City Council

Anne Rudin, Mayor
David M. Shore, District 1
Grantland Johnson, District 2
Douglas N. Pope, District 3
Tom Chinn, District 4
Joe Serna, Jr., District 5
William A. Smallman, District 6
Terry Kastanis, District 7
Lynn Robie, District 8

City Manager

Walter J. Slipe

Assistant City Manager

Solon Wisham, Jr.

Also contributing to the development of this plan were former Mayors:

Phillip Isenberg
R. Burnett Miller

and Councilpersons:

Blaine Fisher
Lloyd Connelly
Eva Salcedo-Garcia

Special thanks are extended to these citizens who gave generously of their time and expertise to help make the Master Plan a reality:

CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEES

CITY-WIDE

Karolyn Simon, Chairperson
Bill Chavez
Natalie D'Agostini
John Doll
Robert Dutra
Heather Fargo
Selby Fermer
John J. Parks
Wayne Robinson

NORTH AREA

Jack S. Duke, Chairperson
Wilma C. Briggs
Rodger Dallas
Robert V. Doyle
Bertha Enz
Rev. Ray Hagan
Jess Nickless
Debra Anne Ramos
Ray Tretheway

EAST AREA

Michael J. Kurtz, Chairperson
Helen Johnson
Linda Lucchesi
Gordon P. Nooyen
Doug Ralston
Deni Treaster
Alice Woodside
Tom Zanze

SOUTH AREA

Billie J. Egolf, Chairperson
Joe Countryman
Imogene Crosswright
Roy C. Evans
William H. Gill
Larry Gury
Vern Miller
Evelyn Moore*
John Roberts

WEST AREA

Frank L. Cook, Chairperson
Donald C. Ball
B. J. Christensen
Mark S. Helmar
Richard Lopez
Franklin C. McPeak
Shirley Plant
Ginny Slocum
Dorothy Wood

The Department would also like to thank the more than 2,000 persons who attended public meetings, participated in the opinion surveys, or assisted in gathering material for this plan.

*Committee member Mrs. Evelyn Moore passed away in December 1983 during the final stages of the master plan. Her commitment to the development of parks and recreation opportunities in the Freeport Manor area was a reflection of her long-standing devotion to the needs of the Sacramento community. Mrs. Moore will be missed by the many friends she made among the project staff and Master Plan Citizens Committees.

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THE PARK LOCATION MAPS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE BASED ON AN ORIGINAL MAP DONATED BY COMPASS MAPS, INC., OF MODESTO, CALIFORNIA.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION TO THE PLAN

Recreation is well-recognized as a key factor in the quality of life for urban dwellers. It contributes to good physical and mental health for persons of all ages. The 1978 National Urban Recreation Study defined recreation as:

Refreshment of people's minds and bodies through non-compulsory, free-time activities, usually in contrast to or as a diversion from day-to-day routines. Recreation activities may be pursued for many purposes, including physical and mental fulfillment, personal recognition, stimulation; learning, and socializing.

In this broad view, the range of the activities and sites extends far beyond the public parks. Recreation occurs in streets, theaters, restaurants, youth and athletic clubs, and many other places. As a provider of leisure opportunities, the City of Sacramento fulfills only a small portion of the total recreation desires of the community.

The Department of Parks and Community Services, however, holds a special place in the recreation spectrum. It is no accident that businesses and others seeking to express the quality of life found in the City of Sacramento or the civic spirit of its citizens will use the parks and recreation system as an example. This municipal service provides a common ground where all persons are free to participate on an equal basis and to which all residents have contributed through taxes, fees, and private effort. It is literally a permanent gift of the people of Sacramento to themselves and to the region in which they live.

Organized efforts by the City government to provide a recreation system for its citizens have been ongoing since 1912. Throughout this period, long-range planning of facilities and programs has been minimal. Only four plans, in 1916, 1928, 1957, and 1968, have addressed the needs of the citizens for public green space. The first two efforts were generally limited to proposing the purchase of extensive acreage located in all parts of the City and listing an inventory of existing facilities available to the population. Little effort was made to gauge the public needs or desires for acquisitions nor was the financing of the proposed expenditures discussed. Development of the proposed parks and the provision of recreation programs and activities in them were also not investigated. The result of this was that the recommendations of the plans, however well intended, were frequently ignored in practice and the expansion of the parks system was shaped as much by happenstance as by design.

Fortunately, the park and recreation staffs involved were adept at day-to-day management and taking advantage of expansion opportunities as they arose. Strong support for parks and recreation development by private citizens also supplemented the Department's efforts and provided a greater number of new facilities and programs that could not have otherwise been created.

Although the 1957 Plan involved a citizens committee and discussed needed capital improvement projects as well as land acquisitions, it remained mostly a "wish list" of facilities.

The most recent Plan, done in 1968, broke many limitations of the former studies. A citizens committee was closely involved in the project and many community meetings were held to review recommendations and gather insight into the recreation needs of the residents. Census and land use data were studied to assist in locating future parks where they could benefit the largest number of persons. Due to these advances in methodology, the acquisition proposals embodied in the Plan were more realistic and better supported by the public. Many of the proposed sites were eventually acquired. The 1968 Plan was a major step forward and near what was then the state of the art in parks planning, but it still focused mainly on parkland acquisition and failed to address services to the community and the overall financing of the recommendations.

The lack of effective, comprehensive planning over most of the Department's history, while saving money in the short run, has had enormous long-term costs. Park acreage in developing areas that could have been acquired inexpensively in the past now commands a premium price. In many already developed areas, land for needed facilities is simply no longer available. Some of our existing park sites are located in inconvenient places or on leftover land that has high costs associated with its development for use. There is a large backlog of undeveloped and underdeveloped park land that cannot adequately serve the surrounding residents. A lack of sufficient facilities has led to overuse and degradation of existing sites. City recreation programs and services were not well coordinated with those of other nonprofit and commercial providers, so service gaps and overlaps have occurred. Without knowing more about the desires of the residents, it has been impossible to design a cost-effective set of programs and activities to meet their needs.

Last year, the Department of Parks and Community Services spent \$12 million to operate and maintain the Parks and Recreation Divisions. Any organization of this size, public or private, needs to periodically examine the operations and methods of its component divisions. Since the middle of this century, comprehensive system planning has been an accepted practice in the business community. Government agencies have been slow to accept the tool, but those who have done so report that it is a highly cost-effective way to help improve service to the taxpayers.

For the last 15 months, a 50 percent matching grant from the National Park Service has enabled the Department staff and citizen volunteers to apply modern planning techniques to a study of the current state and future development of both recreation services and park facilities. The new Plan comes at a critical time in our area's history. Since 1950, the City has doubled in population and increased greatly in size. Present projections show that the number of City residents will further increase by 38 percent before 1995. If we hope to improve the system during the present era of financial constraints, then planning must

begin now; and the actions proposed should be chosen for their ability to create cost-effective change.

This Plan deals primarily with the Parks and Recreation Divisions. The needs of the other aspects of the Department's operations, such as the Crocker Art Museum and the Zoo, have also been considered. Their future division master plans will adopt many of the policies and procedures suggested here to give the Department a unified voice in speaking to the concerns of good management.

The Plan is comprehensive in that it systematically addresses not only the hardware of the recreation system but also the Department's clientele, mission in the community, distribution of services, methods of decision making and financial operations. The report records the information and processes used to develop the recommendations so that the quality of the decisions can be judged along with the results.

The 1984 Draft Master Plan reflects an awareness of what can be accomplished in its lifetime. While the very idea of comprehensive planning is revolutionary in the history of the Sacramento system, this document is aimed at fundamental reform. The recommendations do not suggest a costly rebuilding of the whole system, but rather a restructuring of the existing one to include a new, more solid foundation.

Cognizance of financial realities has not compromised the Plan's willingness to suggest major changes and new directions. Rather than simply deciding what can be done, the planning team made up of staff and citizens has sought to ask a more difficult question: "What should be done?"

The Plan's approach has been to map out a long-range program of work that focuses on the worst or most basic problems in the next few years. For example, in compiling an assessment of the current Parks and Recreation Divisions, one of the major deficiencies identified was the lack of information about the system; i.e., user data, site maps, program evaluation information, budget analysis, decision-making methods, community needs and preference studies, acquisition standards, and annual performance data were all virtually non-existent. These gaps complicated the process required to develop master plan recommendations, but more seriously, they have impeded sound planning and management practices on an ongoing basis within and among the various administrative units involved in providing park and recreation services.

For several issues, the planning team made preliminary recommendations, but the action plan is primarily concerned with information gathering for a more extensive formal review of the problem in a year or two. In doing this, the team has stated its willingness to trade the possibility of losing a few current opportunities for the stability of a better information base for future decisions.

Another more specific example can be found in the Facility Development Section. The Department has a large inventory of undeveloped land.

Currently, it often takes more than five to ten years from the acquisition of a park site until the land can be opened for public use. The staff task force and citizens committees both felt that it was more important to concentrate primarily on basic development of park land in neighborhoods that have no facilities than to further develop parks in neighborhoods that are already served. The team acknowledged the need for fully developed parks in each neighborhood but recognized that the most important action the City could take at this time was to plant the seed of that idea in the community. Given the financial realities and the size of the task, park users and neighborhood supporters will have to become involved to complete the development of their local park.

The "worst first" approach is an overall theme of the Plan. The decisions and recommendations proposed may be controversial and result in a very different pattern of system development and services to the public than in the past. However, the team felt that as the reader examined the collected facts and the methodologies used to analyze the existing problems, the recommendations and policies proposed herein would be accepted as the most reasonable and necessary actions to take at this time.

The Master Plan is also a pioneering effort, not only for the Department of Parks and Community Services, but for park planning as well. In examining documents prepared by park and recreation systems in other cities, the planning team noted a lack of systematic methods of information gathering and decision making such that many plans represented opinions rather than conclusions. In seeking to avoid this, the Department staff and citizen advisors committed themselves to developing some new methods of analysis where none currently existed. Also, the team found that new ways of organizing services would be needed to deliver recreation in the future. Concepts such as base line services, enterprise parks, computerized reservation systems, and cooperative programming have been suggested; some for the first time in any city recreation department. This made an already difficult job more complicated. However, the team was encouraged by the National Park Service, who extended additional grant money to the City after reviewing some early results of the team's work, and by the Sacramento City Council, who agreed to match the increase with in-kind services. It is hoped that the Sacramento plan will provide a model for other cities and service districts to follow.

Because the action plan of goals and objectives is only a starting point in improving the current system, provisions need to be made for continuing the park and recreation planning process beyond June 1, 1984, when the final document is submitted to the National Park Service and Federal funds are no longer available for assistance. The approach chosen to deal with the Divisions' problems demands that periodic reviews of old decisions be made in the light of new information. Many of these reviews are built into the action plan, but new analysis will become necessary as the Plan ages and conditions change. So another major theme of this report is that long-range park and recreation planning should become an ongoing management function of the Department and

fifteen years should not again be allowed to elapse before another master plan is begun.

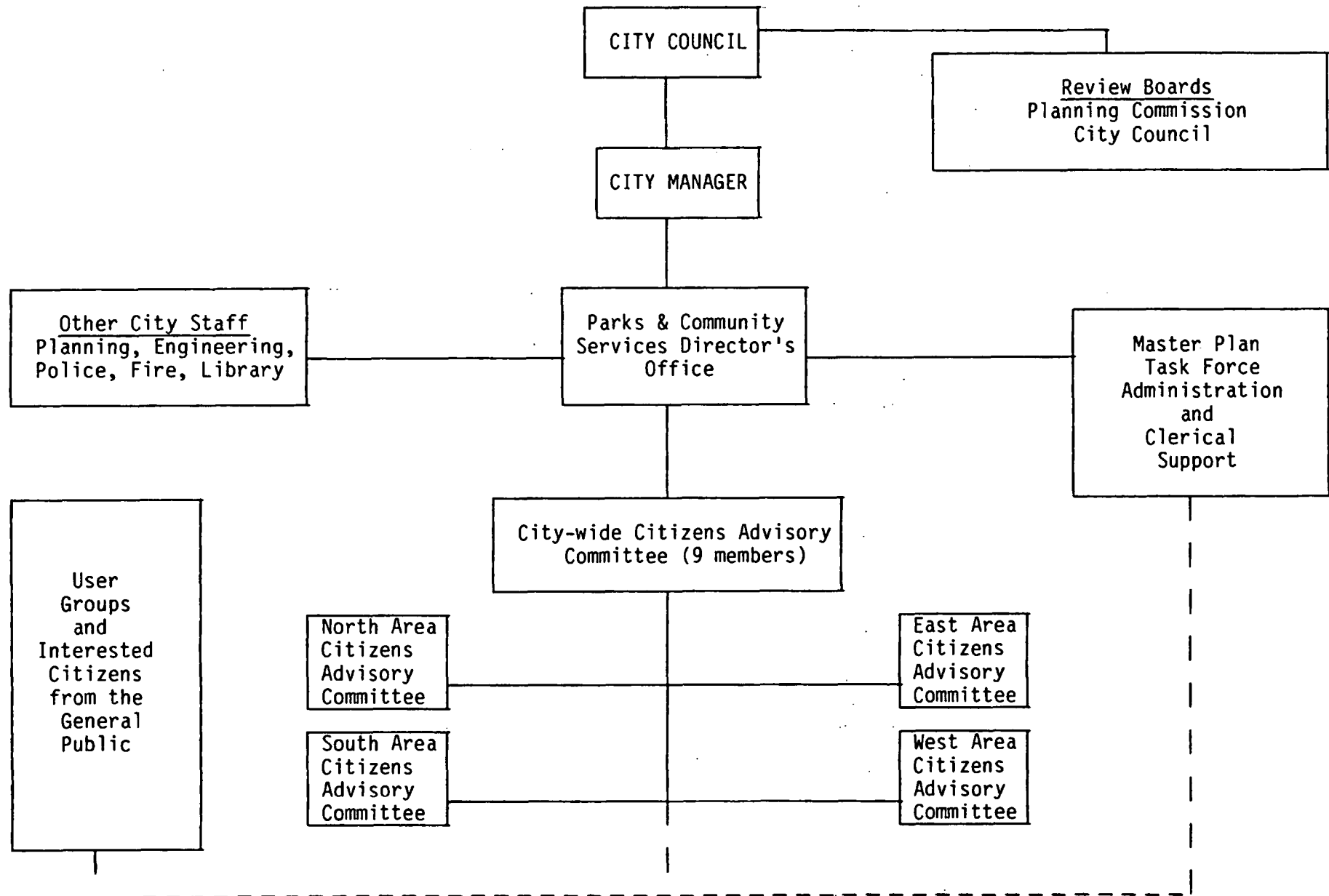
A final theory that runs through every section of the Plan is that of greater communication with and involvement of City residents in the management of the system. This project has included the Department's first park user and resident surveys to gather opinions on park and recreation-related matters. Proposed policies in every section of the document suggest ways of building ongoing citizen participation into Department decision-making processes. Although initially the work involved will create a greater burden on the staff, the very positive assistance given by citizens during the planning project indicates that there is great value to closer interaction with the public.

Although this document lays out an action program for the next five to ten years, benefits of the Plan do not just extend into the future. Many of the planning exercises have yielded findings which have already been used to improve the system. Minor repair projects discovered during the study of park rehabilitation needs were turned over to the maintenance staff and more than 70 percent have already been completed. 1980 census data gathered as background material have been distributed to the recreation programming staff to aid them in designing events and activities for the upcoming year. Maps, transportation studies, and other basic information developed for the Plan have been shared with City departments, private land developers, university classes, community groups, and other recreation providers in the region.

Close coordination has also been ongoing with the City Planning Department to ensure that the goals and actions recommended will be compatible with the City's 1980 General Plan for City development. It is hoped that the policies and programs suggested herein will be adopted by the City Council as the Recreation Element of the General Plan.

The residents of Sacramento can be justly proud of the several thousands of hours of volunteer effort donated by their committee members and other fellow citizens to this Master Plan. The recommendations represent 18 months of committee work, 12 public meetings, and 2,000 personal and mail interviews. New ground has been broken in every aspect of the Parks and Recreation Divisions' operations. When the policies and actions contained herein have been implemented, the City will have one of the most modern and efficient recreation systems in the country. But more important than the results themselves is the process by which they have been accomplished, for when this Plan is reality, citizens all across the City will truly be able to say, "We have done it."

1984 MASTER PLAN FOR PARK FACILITIES AND RECREATION SERVICES



THE MASTER PLAN PROCESS

Master Plan Project Staff Task Force

A selected team of departmental staff and consultants was responsible for coordinating with the Citizens Advisory Committees to implement the work program. The team reported to the Director of Parks and Community Services, who, as a senior member of the group, reported to the City Manager. The following is a list of the team members:

- Director
- Assistant Director
- Master Plan Project Manager
- Recreation Superintendent
- Recreation General Supervisors (3)
- Senior Recreation Supervisors (2)
- Parks Superintendent
- Assistant Parks Superintendent
- Landscape Architect
- Administrative Support
- Clerical Support

Citizens Advisory Committees

The Citizens Advisory Committees consisted of five different groups; four representing the separate geographic areas of the City and the fifth representing the entire City. The four Area Advisory Committees were made up of 35 individuals from the City portions of the eleven officially designated Community Planning Areas (see map, page 13). Appointments to the Area Advisory Committees were made by the Director from a list of interested applicants representing a cross section of the City population. These four Area Committees assessed the needs and priorities of their individual neighborhoods and their geographic portion of the City. The City-wide Advisory Committee consisted of nine members, each recommended by an individual City Council member and the Mayor. The City-wide group reviewed the four area committees' recommendations and prioritized them on a City-wide basis. In addition, the group considered matters which affect the City as a whole, such as regional parks and special use facilities. The chairpersons of each Committee met together on a regular basis to resolve differences in policies and recommendations. The Area Committee chairpersons also sat as voting members of the City-wide Advisory Committee during preparation of the Draft and Final Plan documents.

User Groups and Interested Citizens

Special interest groups, community groups, and the general public were involved through surveys, special public meetings, and news stories about the progress of the Plan. All regular Citizens Advisory Committee meetings were open to the public.

Review Boards

The Review Boards were advisory committees reporting directly to the Sacramento City Council. The committees are the City Planning Commission and the Council's Planning and Community Development Committee.

Other City Staff

Assistance from other City departments was obtained as needed through a special arrangement with the City Manager. Assistance generally took the form of technical information, advice, and review of the draft plan.

Purpose

In preparing this Plan, the staff has had to satisfy the requirements of three different documents:

- The National Park Service Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Action program grant guidelines;
- The City Planning Division's guidelines for preparation of a Recreation Sub-element of the Sacramento General Plan of Development;
- The internal needs of the Parks and Community Services Department for an administrative master plan for its Parks and Recreation Divisions.

Fortunately, the needs and specifications of all three overlap to a great extent.

The Master Plan project addressed a list of specific objectives during the planning process. These included:

- A. The establishment of an integrated, coordinated recreation and park master plan for the City of Sacramento, identifying major goals, objectives, policies, practices, and actions for the next five years of Park and Recreation Division operations.
- B. The identification of gaps, duplications, deficiencies in park and recreation services and facilities, and development of solutions for identified problem areas of the City.
- C. The identification of both the current and projected financing plans for park and recreation services and the projected impact of such plans.
- D. The identification of innovative approaches to programs, facilities, financing, and management of the system.

- E. The coordination of activities with public planning agencies such as the Planning Division and public service providers such as the senior citizen agencies to improve the planning and effectiveness of future services.
- F. The identification of and coordination with private and nonprofit recreation providers to provide a comprehensive basis for park and recreation planning.
- G. The creation of a planning process which maximizes citizen involvement in and support for recreation and park services and facilities and creates ongoing involvement in overall recreation and park planning.
- H. The completion of site master plans and updated site maps for all undeveloped park sites.
- I. The completion of a City-wide needs assessment for recreation services, facilities, and activities.
- J. The completion of a park user survey to determine patterns of park use and user satisfaction.

Organization

The planning project was focused on six major study areas:

- sufficiency of park acreage and its location
- rehabilitation of existing facilities
- park and recreation services
- personal safety and vandalism problems
- development of new facilities and equipment
- financing the system

In addition, the Department wished to integrate these with an ongoing reorganization of the administrative management system for the Parks and Recreation Divisions.

In each study area, the project design called for two phases of analysis. First was an assessment of the current system including its needs, problems, and projected future. The second phase was development of a detailed plan of action to address each study issue consisting of both proposed policies and specific objectives to be attained, along with a schedule for implementation of the actions.

For each study element in the Plan, the staff did preliminary work assessing:

- the present state of the Parks and Recreation Divisions
- existing data resources available
- methodologies used by other cities to examine similar problems
- document requirements for the finished product

The staff then developed a proposed methodology to analyze the issue. The methodology was reviewed by the citizen advisory groups before being assigned to staff for execution. Research findings of the staff were then formatted into discussion papers for analysis by the citizens groups. Based on the information and extensive discussions by staff and citizen committees, proposed policies were developed to deal with each identified problem. The proposed policies were taken to the public at advertised open meetings held in each of the four geographic quadrant areas (see map, page 13) as well as at City-wide meetings. All public comments from these meetings, as well as written comments solicited in newspaper ads and articles, were fully discussed by the Citizens Committees and the proposed policies were reviewed for possible changes or additions.

Recommended proposed policies were then reviewed by the Department Director to check for conflicts with existing City administrative law or procedure. The policies were next developed into an action plan of specific goals and objectives by the staff along with assigned responsibilities and estimated completion dates for each objective. The final proposals were again reviewed by the Citizen Advisory Committees to ensure that all public and committee concerns were included in the action plan.

The process began in October of 1982 and committees have met at least monthly since then. Public meetings were held in June, August, and September of 1983 at public schools and community centers across the City. A draft document was published in January of 1984 and distributed to all City public libraries. Advertised meetings were again held across the City in February of 1984 by the Citizens Committees to receive public comment before the final document was prepared. Nearly 2,000 hours of volunteer citizen committee work was contributed to develop the recommendations of this plan. Several thousand other persons also participated through opinion surveys and attendance at the public meetings.

Methodology

Generally speaking, there are two kinds of planning - deductive and inductive. Deductive planning is a process which takes a large amount of existing data along with formulas showing data relationships and applies the information to the solution of a new problem. Inductive planning is more basic; data is collected about a problem and the relationship of the information to the solution is sought because no handy formula currently exists. This latter method of planning starts with "educated guesses" about the problem, then the proposed solution is revised as more information is gathered and examined; rather like a ship making periodic mid-course corrections.

Much of the work represented in this master plan is, of necessity, inductive planning. In many of the areas of study, the staff and citizens found the chief problem to be lack of accessible information upon which to base decisions. Similarly, there were few established formulas

or methodologies for analyzing the City's situation. With the exception of park acreage guidelines, there are no standards commonly used in the recreation profession that would measure the City's performance. If, as was found in the random household survey, 38 percent of the adult population are participating in programs and events and 82 percent are visiting the parks, is this a good or poor achievement? Most other cities do not collect the data to generate this information. In those that have, many did not use scientific methods to guarantee the accuracy and validity of the data. We cannot determine, therefore, if any variation between our statistics and those of another city or system are due to differences in the rate of use or simply differences in data collection methods.

In order to ensure the reliability of the findings on which we based our recommendations, the staff was forced to set the following performance criteria:

1. Only nationally recognized or professionally accepted standards and methodologies were used without question.
2. Where no acceptable standards or methodologies currently existed, the Department developed its own in consultation with other recreation professionals and academic experts in that field.
3. If an accurate data base was not obtainable, the "best available estimates" were used. The Department identified them as such and plans to redo the analysis in coming years when better information is available.
4. If no standards, data or method of analysis could be developed for the area of study during formulation of the Plan, then the collection of the necessary information for that portion of the Master Plan or its analysis became a future Department objective. In the meantime, staff and citizen committee judgement was used to make provisional decisions. Once again, the Department agreed to re-study the affected issue as soon as possible.

In some areas of Department operations, exact analysis may never be possible. Recreation services are by their very nature qualitative. They deal, to a large degree, in satisfaction of the system's users and the richness of the experience offered; things which cannot be easily measured. But in order to make good professional judgements, the staff must stand, wherever possible, on a solid base of that which can be scientifically assessed.

The resources that the Department has to work with are very limited and will continue to be so in the future. It cannot afford to learn by making avoidable mistakes. The development of professionally reasonable analytical methods to examine problems and measure performance is an important first step in building the ability to predict the consequences of budgetary allocations and thus maximize the return on each dollar spent. Therefore, the Department, in this Plan, committed itself to

work closely with professional associations, universities, and business groups to upgrade the Parks and Recreation Divisions' information gathering and decision making criteria. By the time of the next Master Plan, the Department should be able to better prove the high quality of service being provided taxpayers by using accepted business and scientific standards.

BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION TO THE CITY

Location

Sacramento, the capital city of California is located at the confluence of the American and Sacramento Rivers at the south end of the Sacramento Valley. It is 85 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and the city of San Francisco and 90 miles west of Lake Tahoe and the crest of the Sierra Nevada mountains. The City is the county seat of Sacramento County and borders the eastern edge of Yolo County. As the hub of a large metropolitan area, all forms of private and public transit to recreation areas are well developed.

The City sits on a nearly flat alluvial plain at an elevation approximately 20 feet above sea level. The weather is mild year-round, with an average summer high temperature of 90.0 F. and an average winter low temperature of 38.3 F. Summers are generally clear and dry and the November through April period features many days of rain and fog. Due to the level terrain, flooding is a problem at some park sites during rainy periods. Spring runoff from the mountains occasionally makes the rivers dangerous to use. Periodic heat waves in the summer can make use of outdoor facilities and activities hazardous for the elderly and young children. With the exception of these few extreme periods, the recreation climate is usable year-round for outdoor activities.

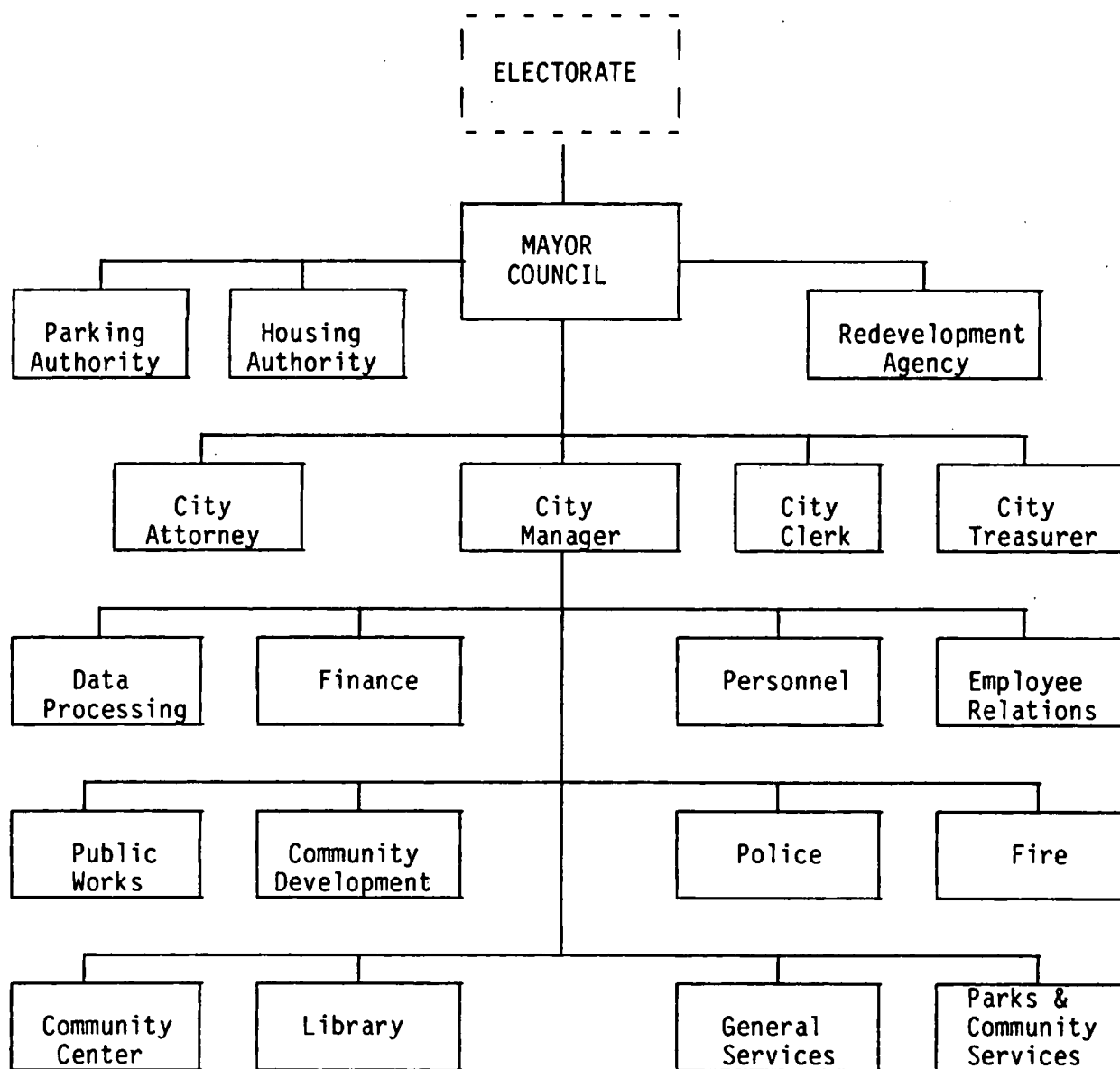
Economy

Fort Sutter, Sacramento's first major settlement, was established in the early 1800's as a trading post and break-in-bulk point for the shipment of goods over the mountains. Founded in 1849, the City became a shipping and commercial center for resource extraction industries and agriculture. Following the state capital's establishment in 1854, administrative work became a growing employer in the City. According to the 1980 census, the following industries are the major employers in the City:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>% of Total Employment</u>
Public Administration	21.6
Professional Services	20.7
Retail Trade	17.2
Manufacturing	7.8
Finance	5.8
Construction	4.9

Recent trends show a decline in the City's role as a service provider for agriculture and an increase in light manufacturing industries.

CITY OF SACRAMENTO



Government

Sacramento currently operates under a Council-Manager form of government and a City Charter last codified in 1974. The Parks and Recreation Divisions are part of the Parks and Community Services Department. The Department Director is appointed by and reports to the City Manager. The Manager, in turn, is appointed by and responsible to the City Council and the Mayor who heads the Council. The Department's budget and operations are subject to review by the City Council on a fiscal year basis. The City Council and Mayor are accountable to the City residents through the electoral process.

Chart B on page 15 depicts the organizational structure of the City of Sacramento.

Population

The City Planning Division estimates a 38 percent increase in the City's population by 1995. Approximately 65 percent of the projected population increase noted on Chart D, page 18, will be due to in-migration, while 33 percent will be due to the natural increase of people already living in Sacramento.

A study recently completed by a City consultant projected a more optimistic population growth pattern. His estimate was based on the theory that "high-tech" manufacturing firms will continue to move into the area. The projection shows a 1995 population of 403,182, a 46 percent increase over 1980.

No estimates of future growth are currently available for specific population subgroups such as ethnic minorities, seniors, and school children. The Parks and Community Services Department plans to do a subgroup prediction for the City as a whole, each recreation programming neighborhood, and each planning district as part of an ongoing update of its census data base.

Housing

Translating the most current projections for population growth within existing City limits (not including additional growth in high technology employment) into required dwelling units results in the following:

<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>
123,284	131,706	147,066	159,514

An estimate that included projected growth due to high technology employment would result in a 1995 housing figure of 169,524 units. Dwelling unit data is based on 2.3 people per unit. Figures have been increased by six percent to reflect an adequate vacancy factor.

According to a vacant land analysis done by the City Planning Division, all the projected growth can be accommodated by infilling currently urbanized areas without converting any of the agricultural lands in North Natomas (Area 10). They predict that the majority of population and housing growth will occur on land in the areas south of Florin Road in the Pocket (Area 3), Meadowview (Area 11), and South Sacramento (Area 4); and areas north of Interstate 80 in North Sacramento (Area 8) and South Natomas (Area 9). An additional small amount of growth will occur in urbanized areas due to rezoning, redevelopment, and spot infilling on vacant lots.

CHART C

1980 Census Data Planning Area

Planning Area	% Population Poverty	% Households 0-\$20,000	% Households \$20,000-\$40,000	% Households over \$40,000
1	25	83	15	2
2	12	57	32	11
3	5	38	40	21
4	15	62	33	5
5	16	70	26	4
6	10	58	33	9
7	14	51	31	18
8	22	78	19	3
9	15	54	42	4
10	3	54	39	7
11	14	57	35	8
CITY-WIDE TOTAL	14	64	29	7

1980 Census Population Data by Sub-group
City of Sacramento

AREA	POPULATION		CHARACTERISTICS									
Planning Area	1980 Population	1995* Population	% Pop. Black Race	% Pop. Asian Race	% Pop. Spanish Origin	% Pop. 0-6 Years	% Pop. 7-9 Years	% Pop. 10-14 Years	% Pop. 15-18 Years	% Pop. 19-29 Years	% Pop. 30-59 Years	% Pop. 60 and Over
#1	29,466	31,019	8	12	19	6	2	3	3	28	33	25
#2	35,965	34,965	7	14	12	8	3	6	6	17	34	26
#3	23,982	43,239	8	24	6	8	4	8	7	17	43	13
#4	23,632	55,437	18	12	17	12	5	8	8	21	32	15
#5	36,987	39,305	15	3	18	10	4	6	6	21	31	21
#6	32,637	35,303	2	3	7	6	3	5	5	23	33	24
#7	10,222	11,295	2	3	6	5	2	5	5	27	39	16
#8	35,045	44,682	21	2	13	13	5	8	7	21	30	17
#9	10,933	39,323	6	6	20	11	16	8	8	22	36	11
#10	881	632	4	4	25	10	5	7	8	22	36	13
#11	36,577	46,263	31	8	16	12	6	10	9	20	34	10
CITY-WIDE TOTAL	275,741	381,463	13	9	14	9	4	7	6	21	34	19

From 1950 to 1980, the population of the City more than doubled.

1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	1980 Census	1985* Estimate	1990* Estimate	1995* Estimate
137,572	191,667	257,105	275,741	314,455	350,932	381,463

*City Planning Division Estimates

Selected Facts about the Current City Population

- ° The City's median household and unrelated individual income in 1975 was \$9,088. For owner households it was \$11,839 and for renter households it was \$5,816. The median for renters was less than half of that for owners.
- ° A majority (57.4 percent) of the City's households in 1980 are estimated to be low income. This high amount, while not officially documented for 1980, is based on projection of 1975 data.
- ° An estimated 28 percent of all City households in 1980 are paying more than a quarter of their income for housing. Over twice as many renters than owners are in this category. Nearly 89 percent of the combined owner and renter households paying more than a quarter of their income are classified as low income. Thus, not only do low income persons generate less income, but a smaller percentage of it is left for recreational use after paying household expenses.
- ° Lower income households are concentrated in Oak Park (East Broadway); New Helvetia/River Oaks (Land Park); City Farms (East Broadway/South Sacramento); Central City; central and east Del Paso Heights (North Sacramento); Meadowview, Freeport Manor, Woodbine (Meadowview); Glen Elder (South Sacramento); and Northgate-Gardenland (South Natomas).
- ° Roughly nine out of every ten households in the City have four or fewer persons. This 1980 statistic represents a continuing trend toward smaller size.
- ° 25,841 households or 22.5 percent of the total in 1980 have a single parent. Roughly 81 percent of the city's single parent households are headed by females. Nearly three quarters of female single parent households are low income.
- ° In 1975, the total minority population was 29.9 percent, whereas the total minority households were 23.7 percent, indicating a larger average family size than for their Caucasian counterparts.
- ° Roughly 90 percent of the city's ethnic minority households in 1980 are estimated low income versus approximately 54 percent of the Caucasian households.
- ° 13,109 households, or 11.4 percent, contain individuals with some form of disability or handicap.
- ° 24,506 households, or 21.3 percent of the total, contain elderly persons.
- ° Half of those households containing aged or disabled persons are also low income.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SACRAMENTO PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM

Early Parks

Sacramento's public park and recreation system began in 1849 when John A. Sutter, Jr., son of the City founder, donated ten separate city block sized parcels in the downtown area for public use. During the next 50 years, the squares had a colorful history, undergoing attempts to be reclaimed by Sutter's heirs as well as conversion to more "profitable," private uses such as a race track or hotel site. These challenges were strongly resisted by both City government and concerned residents. The Sacramento Parks Association was set up in 1860 to maintain the sites; since there was no official plan, development was slow, sporadic, and heavily dependent on public spirited gifts from local citizens and businesses.

During the last half of the 19th century, the City acquired land and levied special taxes. These provided for the present State Capitol grounds, the sites of the State Library and Courts buildings, and State Office Building No. 1. In total, the City contributed about \$800,000 to the State of California for Capitol Park and other land for State buildings. Although Capitol Park was not owned or operated by the City, it was extensively used by area residents.

Cottonwood tree shedding near the State Capitol became a major problem as the original residential tree plantings matured. In 1874, the City passed Ordinance No. 50 to mandate trimming or replacement of trees below 20th Street.

In the 1870's, the Sacramento Street Railway Company developed a 36-acre commercial amusement area just beyond the City limits on Alhambra Boulevard. By the turn of the century, the City was growing rapidly. The 1900 population of 30,000 persons increased to 45,000 in just 10 years. In 1901 a women's civic group, the Sacramento Tuesday Club, convinced the City to purchase the amusement area to save it from proposed land conversion. The site, called East Park, was officially renamed McKinley Park.

In 1906, the Southside Improvement Association sponsored a drive for City acquisition of a 26-acre swampy dump near the river. The new site was dredged to make the present Southside Park and Lake.

Eleven civic groups, including the Chamber of Commerce, joined together in 1908 to recommend that local government purchase an extensive country park far outside the city limits. Three years later, the 828-acre Rancho Del Paso was acquired for \$41,400.

Thus, it was the leadership and gifts of farsighted individuals and community organizations that began the City's park system. A small parks staff under the direction of the City Gardener maintained some of the sites; others, such as McKinley, had their own independent citizens board to oversee operations.

The Playground Movement

By 1910, the disappearance of vacant lots and the introduction of automobiles made the City an increasingly unsafe place for children to play. A nationwide movement for the establishment of children's playgrounds found local advocates in the volunteer Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. They lobbied for a system of supervised City playgrounds and began offering their own programs in 1911 at a site on 10th and Q Streets. About the same time, the volunteer McKinley Parks Commission organized the first City-sponsored free summer program for children at their site.

The City Charter of 1911 officially endorsed the idea of a Citizens Board of Playground Directors and appointed the Commissioner of Education as its head. The private and public efforts were brought together under this Board, supervisors were hired and the concept was expanded to include activities for teenagers and adults. The total Parks Department budget for 1911 was \$6,000. A year later, the system was further refined when separate Playground and Park Boards were established to supervise activities and maintain all City park sites with tax funds. Separate playgrounds were necessary because, until 1913, the after hours recreation use of school sites was actually forbidden by law. That year, the State Civic Center Law declared school buildings to be a public resource and opened them for any reasonable use including recreation activities.

The City continued its rapid growth and in 1916, the first City General Plan was written to attempt to deal with the problem. One of the Plan's recommendations was acquisition of numerous park sites inside the expanded City boundaries and the further development of existing parks. Also in that year, the first public automobile campground in California was established in the panhandle portion of McKinley Park.

The idea of public recreation programs was so enthusiastically accepted by Sacramento citizens that in 1918 a recreation professional named George Sim was hired. As Superintendent of Recreation, he reorganized a system rapidly deteriorating from overuse. Sim extensively rehabilitated the existing facilities, increased the number and types of programs available, and oversaw an expansion of the park system. He also developed the idea of offering "play for the children on the school grounds where there is sufficient space, and ... on playgrounds near the schools where there is not ample room." Establishing a policy of programming at school facilities and locating neighborhood parks near school property vastly increased the number of recreation sites available to children. He later extended this concept to try to make every municipal facility available for recreation use by children and adults.

Under the Sim administration, Camp Sacramento was leased from the Forest Service, Land Park was purchased as a bequest, the Haggin Oaks Golf Course was started, a symphony orchestra was formed, and Memorial Auditorium was built on one of the Sutter grant sites. Between 1916 and

1929, over 290 acres of land were acquired for various parks, the majority of it by gift or dedication of funds for purchase. Joyland, a private recreation enterprise located in the Oak Park District, was purchased by the McClatchy family and donated to the City in 1928. The developed site, renamed in honor of James McClatchy, came complete with a menagerie which served as the City's first zoo. No major acquisition, construction, or new program could have been accomplished without the many volunteer committees, commissions, and citizens groups that were involved in each project.

Frederick Evans was appointed Superintendent of a separate Parks Department in 1922. He personally designed East Portal and Land Parks and supervised their construction. In 1923, Evans began the extensive street tree planting effort that resulted in the mature trees we enjoy today.

A new General Plan for the City was adopted by the Planning Commission and City Council in 1928. It recommended additional parks in the developing East Sacramento area and further work on many existing sites. The Plan also proposed the use of school sites as all-year neighborhood playgrounds. This was, unfortunately, the last master plan for parks and recreation development written until 1957.

Superintendent Maloney

The Sim administration ended in 1932 when J. B. "Bing" Maloney was appointed Superintendent. Using his business background, Maloney reorganized the Department for greater efficiency and personally concentrated on the difficult problems of maintaining financial stability during an economic depression. His program revised the user fee structure and made creative use of Works Progress Administration Federal grants to rehabilitate the parks. This encouraged private donations and bequests for new projects such as the Clunie Pool and Clubhouse. Clunie, erected in 1935, was the first major indoor recreation facility built for the City system. Federal job programs were used to place playground directors at Sacramento schools and work parties in many parks. Superintendent Maloney also initiated a greater emphasis on developing leisure programs for adults.

World War II caused serious repercussions in the Sacramento Recreation Department. In the years 1941 to 1945, due to the loss of trained personnel to the armed forces, the scarcity of competent replacements, and the short supply of vital materials, many Department activities had to be curtailed or even eliminated. Elmer Congdon took over as Acting Superintendent from Lt. Colonel Maloney, but his program had to be one of containment, not progress. During this period, retiring Parks Superintendent Evans was followed by the appointment of William Carroll.

With the end of hostilities and Sacramento's rapid transition from war to a peace-time economy, the Recreation Department was faced with a flood of demands for a greatly enriched program to service the 125,000 residents. J. B. Maloney once again took over the duties of

Superintendent; Elmer Congdon became Assistant Superintendent; James Mangan was appointed Supervisor of Playgrounds; and R. G. Renfree, Supervisor of Sports Activities. Superintendent Maloney immediately increased his work force, reorganized some phases of his program, and completed many long postponed repair and development projects. Among his accomplishments was the planning for a new golf course on the southern edge of the City, just below the Executive Airport. Between 1930 and 1955, the Department made 230 additional acres available to the citizens of Sacramento.

Consolidation

In 1951, Superintendent Maloney died after a prolonged illness and was replaced by R. G. Renfree. Superintendent Renfree's report on participation and spectator attendance at public facilities for the year 1951 stated that special programs were conducted on 25 playgrounds, and year-round supervision was provided in 11 City parks and 9 school playgrounds. During that same year, a total of 482 teams took part in adult sports activities at City parks, and the City's 3 clubhouses were used for a total of 1,442 events.

In an effort to eliminate duplication of services, the Recreation, Parks, and Tree Departments, which had been separate entities since 1912, were consolidated in 1954 with R. G. Renfree named as Director. William Chorley took over as Superintendent of Parks in the reorganized Department. The same year the new Department negotiated a joint planning agreement with the Sacramento School District to increase development of recreation facilities adjacent to school property. This agreement was the first of its kind in the State.

1957 saw a new master plan for the park system and the first large-scale effort to utilize input from the taxpayers. The staff worked with an advisory committee to assess park conditions in each neighborhood and recommend necessary changes. The next decade saw extensive improvements of existing facilities and many new park sites. The Sacramento Boat Harbor was begun at Miller Park in 1956. The Sacramento Garden and Arts Society and the City co-developed a garden club center in McKinley Park in 1958. The City's first senior citizens center was built in Marshall Park during 1961. In 1963, Carl Hansen Park site was donated to the City inventory.

The introduction of North Sacramento into the City of Sacramento in 1964 brought in 11 more parks, along with the Woodlake and Hagginwood Clubhouses. That same year, the Northgate and George Sim park sites were purchased as well as other smaller areas. The next year, the Interstate 5 freeway cut through Southside Park, causing the State to pay the City a substantial sum of money. With the funds, the Department began a concerted effort to acquire Federal matching grants for park development. Social upheavals in the mid-sixties prompted the creation of a Special Youth Services Section in the Recreation Department to focus on the needs of teenage residents in disadvantaged areas of the City.

By 1968, when the Department published another Master Plan, year-round recreation programs were being offered at 60 percent of the city's schools and over 65 city parks were open to residents. An ambitious 10-year program of acquisition was proposed to accommodate projected growth in the areas south of Florin Road and in the farmland above the American River. In 1969, R. G. Renfree retired and was succeeded as Director by Solon "Doc" Wisham, Jr. In 1972, Gene Robinson replaced William Chorley as Parks Superintendent.

Recent Time

During most of Director Wisham's tenure, State and Federal grants for open space acquisition and development were available and other revenue sources were developed. Approximately 520 acres of land were either developed, renovated, or purchased for future development. Included along with basic improvements were development of softball, baseball, and soccer facilities; playgrounds; picnic areas; four community centers; three swimming pools; 25 tennis courts; 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 Center to be located 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. 1979 saw a major reorganization of the Department's functions. The name of the Department was changed to the Department of Community Services. The existing divisions of Administration, Golf, Zoo, Recreation, and Parks were joined by Crocker Art Museum, Metropolitan Arts, and History Divisions as functions. Finally, the renovation and, in some cases, the redevelopment of the majority of existing parks resulted in more cost efficient operation and maintenance for the agency. Perhaps more progress was realized during this 12-year period than in any other in the history of the Department.

Today, under the current Director, Robert P. Thomas, the newly renamed Department of Parks and Community Services maintains 95 different park units covering nearly 2,274 acres. These include: neighborhood parks with playgrounds and passive areas; community parks with pools, ball diamonds, and picnic areas; and regional parks containing golf courses, nature and amusement areas, and many other improvements. There are parkways, waterways, bikeways, and landscaped median strips. Besides the physical activity programs one usually associates with parks and recreation, the Department offers senior citizen programs, adult education programs, leisure trips, food, music and art programs, and a year-round series of public events and festivals.

Despite 134 years of growth, modernization, and the introduction of professional staff, one thing has remained the same since the park system's earliest days: the involvement of private citizens concerned with the future of their City has been the driving force that has made our service possible.

Parks & Community Services Administration

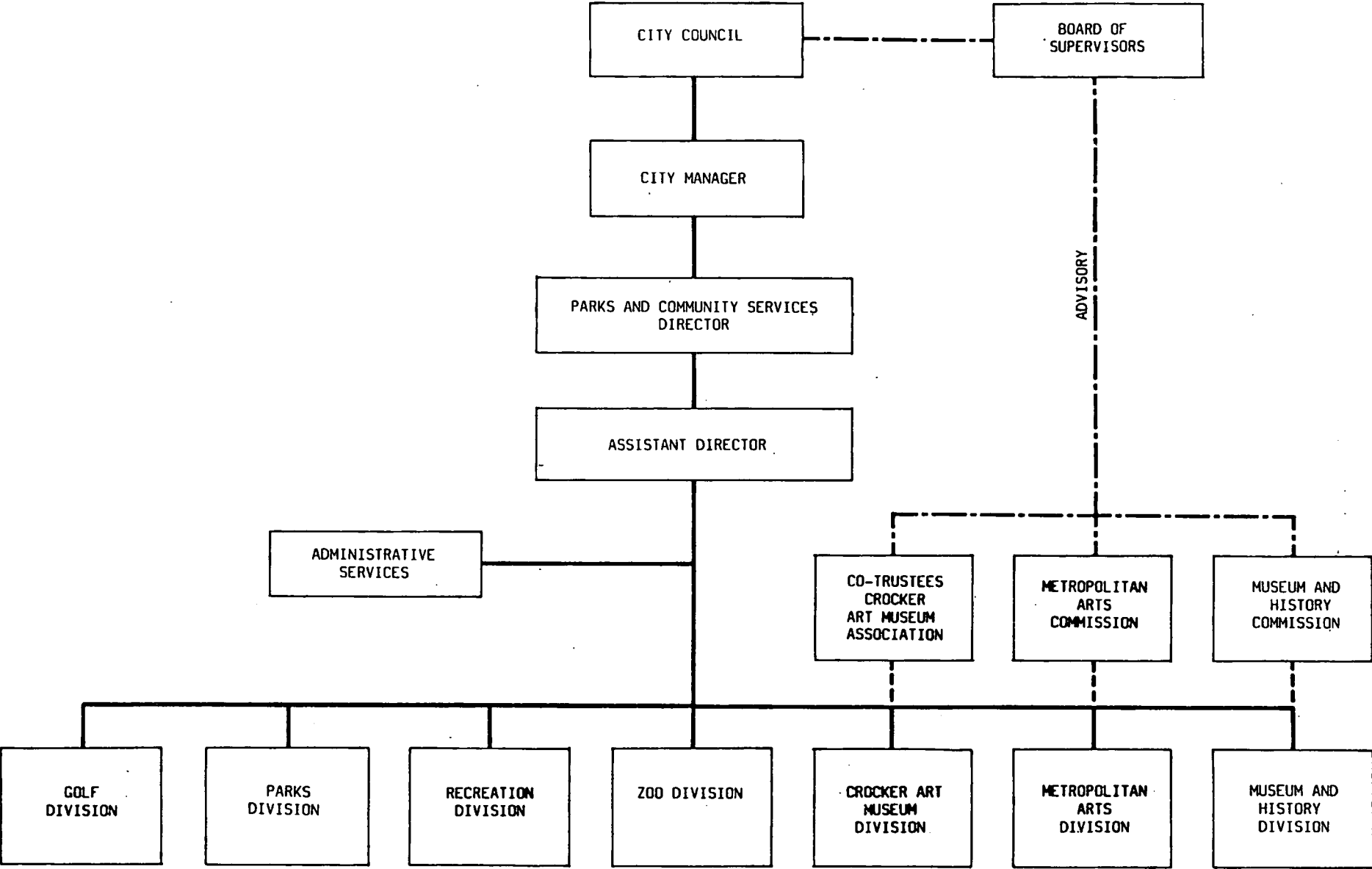


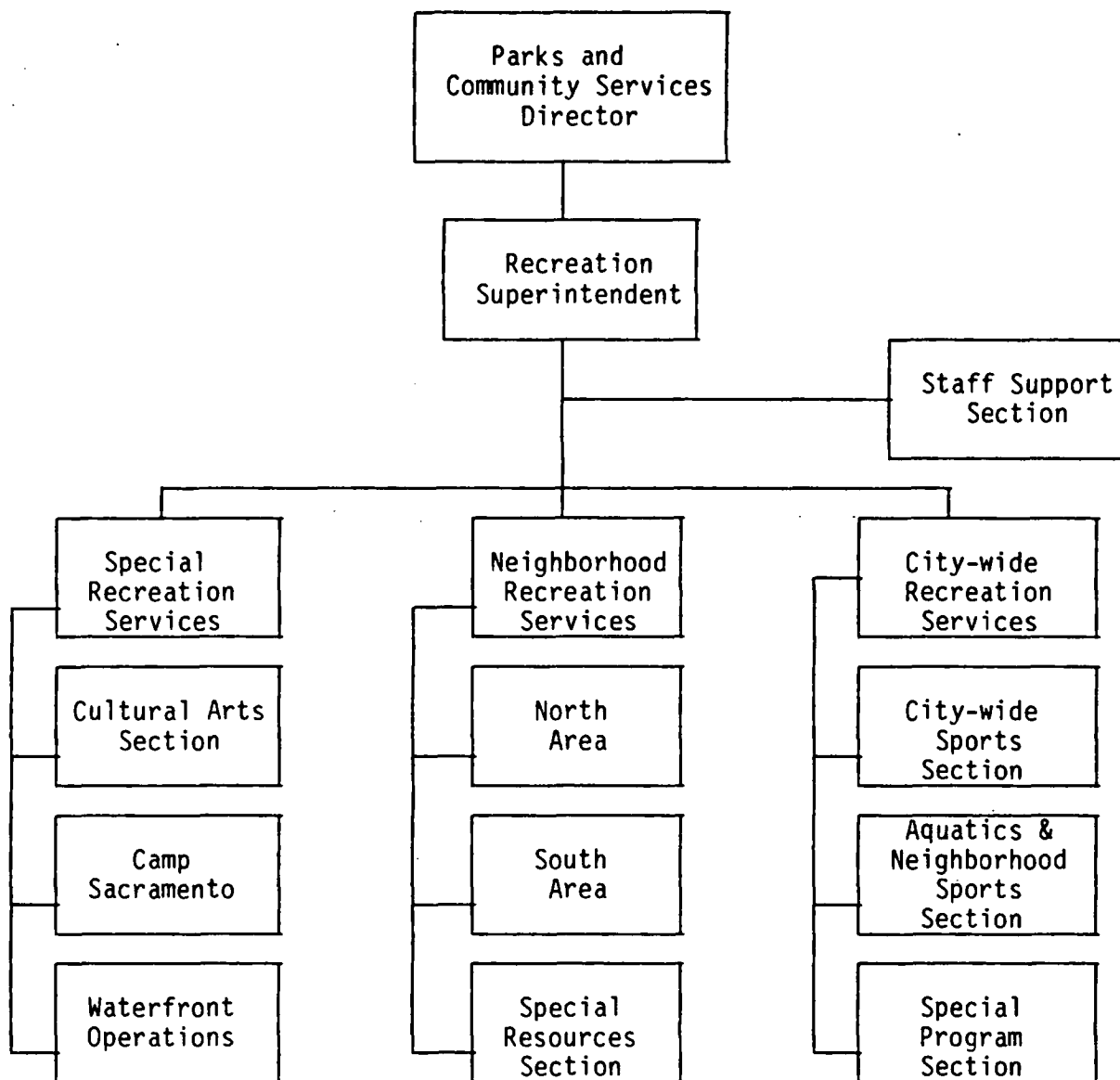
CHART E

OVERVIEW OF THE PARKS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The Department of Parks and Community Services is the major provider of leisure and enrichment activities for Sacramento residents, with 11 major programs encompassing parks, recreation, boating, golf, the arts, and a zoo. Most of these programs are General Fund supported, while some recreation programs generate offsetting revenues from participant fees, and three others--Golf, Boat Harbor, and Camp Sacramento--are self-supporting enterprises. Chart E on page 25 shows the relationship of the Parks and Recreation Divisions to the other aspects of Department operations.

This Plan focuses primarily on the needs of the Parks and Recreation Divisions. Generally, descriptions of the other divisions of the Department, each of which have their own master plans, have been included here to give a better perspective on the organization as a whole.

RECREATION DIVISION



RECREATION DIVISION

Recreation Division is responsible for providing general leisure time opportunities for the citizens of Sacramento. Specifically, this program operates and supervises 14 aquatic centers, 11 community centers, Fairytale Town, Mangan Rifle and Pistol Range, playfields, playgrounds, Recreation Center for the Handicapped, school gymnasiums, senior citizens centers, teen centers, tennis courts, and tiny tot centers. The Division is administratively responsible for Camp Sacramento and the Boat Harbor, which are self-supporting enterprises as well as other waterfront operations. Additionally, a full schedule of recreation clinics, leagues and tournaments, as well as various leisure enrichment classes and cultural arts activities, are provided. A number of programs and activities are co-sponsored, coordinated, and/or facilitated with community groups and other agencies through professional staff assistance.

The Recreation Division is organized into four operational services: Administration, Special Recreation Services, Neighborhood Recreation Services, and City-wide Recreation Services.

Administration

Consists of the Recreation Superintendent, who provides overall direction to the Recreation Division, and Staff Support, which includes personnel training, public relations, publicity, division safety, needs assessments, and liaison between services.

Special Recreation Services

Consists of three sections: Cultural Arts including Arts, Leisure Enrichment, and Fairytale Town; Camp Sacramento; and the Waterfront Activities which include the Boat Harbor, Stone Lock, Old Sacramento Barge, and Planned Waterfront Development.

The Arts Program serves as a resource to the other sections and to community groups and is responsible for providing a variety of cultural arts programs and services including dance, music, drama, and visual art through classes, workshops, contests, and band concerts.

This section programs, plans, conducts, supervises, and evaluates desirable art activities for the citizens of Sacramento as well as coordinates the programs of the Department with school districts and various other agencies and organizations providing like programs and activities. This program is also responsible for various services related to the visual and performing arts - Graphics, Costume Shop and Talent Bank.

The Leisure Enrichment Program provides self-supporting classes, workshops, and tours and develops programs, activities, and services so as to provide leisure enrichment experience and opportunities to meet

the individual and specialized needs and interests of the public. Costs of these various activities are borne directly by the participants (self-supporting programs). This section also provides staff assistance and resources to assist individuals, organizations, and groups to provide for their own recreational needs.

The Fairytale Town Program operates a nursery rhyme theme park that provides entertainment and education to children in the form of miniature sets based on fairytales and nursery rhymes; and through the organization of theater activities, puppet shows, musicals, and other plays based on children's literature. Art, dramatic, and puppet workshops are offered to further the learning experience of children.

The Waterfront Operations Program includes William Stone Lock, which provides access to the Port of Sacramento and the deep water channel from the Sacramento River; the Old Sacramento Barge, which provides docking in Old Sacramento for commercial tour and private pleasure boating; and the Sacramento Boat Harbor, a major docking and storage facility.

Neighborhood Recreation Services

This service has the direct operating responsibility for all community centers, park and school playgrounds, senior citizens centers, and all local school operated programs. It is a decentralized unit providing leisure services at the neighborhood/community level.

The primary goal of Neighborhood Recreation Services is to provide and facilitate the development, implementation, and delivery of programs, services, activities, and events for people at their neighborhood level. This is based on the localized needs of the people being served, utilizing the resources of the Division, Department, and other community agencies and neighborhoods.

The Special Resource Section provides for the supervision of and development of Federal and State funded grants to conduct special programs such as Summer Food Programs, Y.E.S. Programs, and S.E.T.A. Program grants. The Special Resources Section is also responsible for all Division volunteer programs and Gifts to Share program liaison.

City-wide Recreation Services

Divided into three units responsible for the planning, organization and operation of City-wide Sports, Aquatics and Neighborhood Sports, and Special Programs.

The Sports Section is responsible on a City-wide level for the organization and/or coordination of programs, activities, and events of a physical nature, including organized competitive team and individual sports leagues; tournaments and contests; classes and workshops in team and individual sports; informal non-competitive physical development and recreation-oriented activities; and special events for specific athletic activities.

This service develops policies and procedures for the use and management of community sports facilities and serves as the clearinghouse/coordinator for all Recreation Division use of such facilities. It also coordinates the programs of the Department with the various other agencies and organizations providing like programs and activities.

The Aquatics and Neighborhood Sports Section is responsible for all team and individual sports programs, water oriented programs and class structured programs in athletic skill development at the neighborhood/community level.

This service provides the opportunity for skilled performance through competition and demonstrations, provides aquatic instruction in all aspects of aquatic activities and water safety programs, and assists community organizations and groups with staff consultation and/or physical resources for development of sports and aquatic programs.

The Special Programs Section provides supportive and coordination services to each of the service areas with regards to senior citizens, teens, and the handicapped population. The section is also responsible for City-wide programs in these areas and serves as a liaison to other community agencies and organizations providing like and related services. The handicapped program is a direct operating responsibility of this section.

Other aspects of the section are to plan, implement, and promote City-wide special events which are unique in nature and are usually programmed only once in any given year; maintain active representation in commissions, workshops, and seminars that relate to seniors, teens, and the handicapped; and identify seniors, teens, and the handicapped not being served. The Special Programs Section develops ways to incorporate them into new programs or already existing programs.

Participation Information

	<u>1982-83</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1983-84</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>1984-85</u> <u>Projected</u>
Individual participation	627,521	690,000	740,000
Team registration	1,597	1,610	1,650
Individual registration	12,493	13,185	14,795

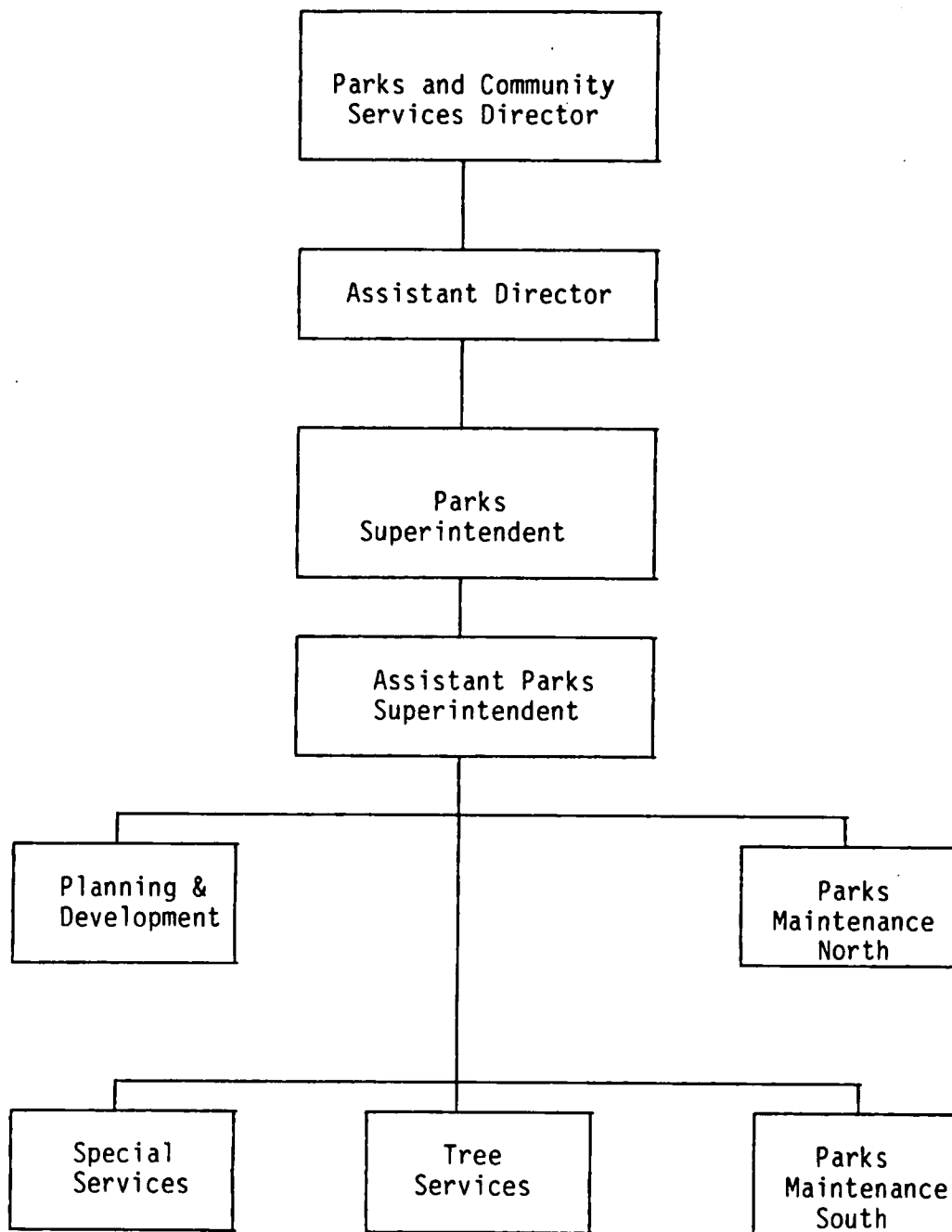
Goals and Objectives

The Recreation Division is committed to the management by objectives process and has adopted the following objectives for the 1983-84 fiscal year:

1. Decentralize the reservation system, through computerization, for Parks, Golf, Camp Sacramento, and sports facilities.

2. Develop and conduct surveys to measure specific recreational needs of various age groups and interests of neighborhood areas identified by the City-wide master plan/needs assessment.
3. Clarify and define base line services.
4. Conduct energy audits at various recreational facilities.
5. Retrofit facilities based on previous energy audits.
6. Establish a Recreation Division support group composed of citizens representing the various services of the Division.
7. Coordinate or co-sponsor recreational program services offered to the community with various agencies, organizations and groups serving the community and/or providing like services.
8. Develop and formalize joint use agreements with additional school districts similar to the revised agreement with the Sacramento Unified School District.
9. Increase Recreation Division program participation by a determined amount for each program category.
10. Evaluate the internal organization structure of the Division by performing job audits and classification studies, so as to maximize the allocation, assignment and efficient utilization of employees.
11. Establish a marketing plan that will increase public awareness of Recreation Division services.
12. Establish a resource network made up of Recreation and Park Division staff that can assist individuals and groups in the improvement of recreation programs and park facilities within their neighborhoods through self-help programs.

PARKS DIVISION



PARKS DIVISION

The Parks Division is responsible for all City park and landscape maintenance, downtown mall operations, gardening services for City Hall and other institutional grounds, park and grounds debris collection, chemical weed control in landscaped areas, street tree care, operation of the plant nursery, and the design and development of new parks and other landscaped areas. The completion of new capital improvement projects and maintenance of a growing number of street trees is continually expanding the responsibilities of the Parks Division.

The following is an outline of the responsibilities of the Division and its organization. The Division is divided into four sections: Administration, Park Services, Special Services, and Tree Services.

Administration

Provides budget preparation and fiscal control; personnel selection, training, and discipline; preparation of reports and cost estimates; Planning and Development services; and direction of park operations. The Planning and Development Section provides for design and construction inspection of new public landscape development, along with landscape planning, review, estimating, and public presentation work.

Park Services

Provides grounds maintenance to all parks and other public landscapings, including baseball diamonds, basketball courts, boat launch ramps, play apparatus, restrooms, swimming/wading pools, tennis courts, parking lots, soccer fields, turf mowing, off-street bikeways, the historically significant City cemetery, and landscaped street medians. Responsibilities are split into two geographic areas: Parks-North and Parks-South, with the dividing line at Broadway Street.

Special Services

Provides a small engine repair shop, playground inspections, and playground repairs. Provides technical support to Fairytale Town, City co-sponsored cultural functions, art functions, and Camp Sacramento. Provides minor construction, set-up of parade reviewing stands, playfield marking, special recreation program set-ups, and services to other City programs and public groups. Manages the participation of volunteers in various work projects.

Tree Services

Provides the care of over 200,000 City street and park trees. The program involves street tree trimming, planting, watering, insect/disease control and operation of the plant nursery.

Functions of the Parks Division

The Sacramento City park system has been growing at an average rate of approximately four new park sites and 2,000 added street trees per year since 1970. The 50 parks maintained by the Division in 1970 covered an area of approximately 1,347 acres. Over the last 12 years, acquisitions have increased to a total acreage of 2,274 and the number of park units to 95.

Though parks make up the bulk of the Division's operations, responsibilities extend to other landscape units such as median strips, school green spaces, school parks, off-highway bike trails, public building landscapes and river access points. Joint use agreements between several school districts and the Department of Parks and Community Services have made possible the development of 56 acres of school green spaces since 1965. Though developed and maintained by the Parks Division and utilized for City recreation programs, the green spaces remain the property of school districts. Median strips and islands serving as aesthetic areas are found along road easements. These green spaces contribute to the quality of life within developed areas. They have increased from approximately 11 miles in 1970 to 33 miles being maintained throughout the City in 1982.

As a separate function from the park program, the Tree Services program oversees the care of over 200,000 City street trees and park trees. New plantings annually exceed removals by about 2,000 trees. Annual plantings vary yearly depending on the development of new subdivisions, trees being removed or replaced due to age or disease, and replanting of newly planted trees that die or are vandalized. Sacramento's efforts in tree planting and preservation have resulted in eight successive years of honorable mention as a "Tree City U.S.A."

Many of Sacramento's trees, having been planted at the turn of the century, are over 80 years old. For years, their splendid foliage has shaded our City streets and parks; however, over recent years, Sacramento has been plagued by arboreal insects, diseases and parasites, which are threatening to the health and aesthetics of these early planted species.

In 1977, a program was begun to head off the spread of Dutch elm disease to Sacramento trees. This program expanded to control of elm leaf beetles. Insect control is combined with gradual removal and replacement of the elm trees with other species. Over time, the City will be reforested with a variety of different trees.

Mistletoe is a major parasite that the Parks Division has struggled with for 20 years. Mistletoe mainly affects the old ash trees in the Sacramento region and is controlled by cutting the plant from afflicted trees. As a self-help service to the public, tools are loaned and instructions provided for trimming of mistletoe from private trees. As with the elms, the ultimate solution is reforestation using a variety of species.

Personnel

The Parks Division represents the largest staff of career employees in the Department of Parks and Community Services. Incremental workload changes have been experienced, primarily due to the continuing expansion of maintenance responsibilities created by completion of new capital improvements; however, budget constraints have conversely required considerable reduction in the staffing level. Prior to the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978, the Parks Division maintained seasonal staffing of 71 employees. The entire seasonal staffing group was eliminated in the 1978-79 budget. The following fiscal year, 101 CETA employees, who accounted for approximately one-third of Parks' work force, were not replaced after termination of the Federal Employment and Training Program in June 1981. Service deterioration was unfortunately the inevitable consequence of this accumulative manpower loss; however, alternatives were incorporated to minimize negative effects. Initially, the manual care given to areas around trees and to the edging of park lawns and weeding of shrub beds was replaced by a chemical weed control program, requiring only a fraction of the prior manpower. Employees once stationed at service centers were mobilized throughout the City. Manual irrigation systems were automated. Flower plantings were severely curtailed.

Subsequent to completion of a 1982 minimum staffing study, a proposal was accepted to reinstitute the concept of seasonal hiring. The minimum staffing plan calls for a reduction of 26 career employees in the Parks Services which will be replaced by seasonal employees. The City Council recommended a gradual phasing towards a minimum staffing goal by taking advantage of annual attrition in the Parks Division. The minimum staffing goal will be reached in fiscal year 1984-85.

Expenditures

Actual operating expenditures appear to have increased almost 250 percent. However, applying 1972 as a base year for constant dollars, it is evident that inflation is responsible for gross devaluation of operating dollars. Deflating figures for inflation reveals less than a one percent increase in actual purchasing power, despite the expansion of areas of responsibility.

Park Land Inventory

The Parks Division maintains 128 acres at 38 neighborhood parks across the City, offering play space for children, picnic and passive areas, and some developed fields and courts. Some 580 acres and 41 park sites of more developed community parks offer ball fields, swimming pools, and a wide variety of different recreation experiences to choose from. Two developed regional parks at the Del Paso and William Land sites offer 540 acres of developed golf, special facility and play space with nearly 300 acres of natural area yet to be formally planned. The Division also has 21 park sites that are currently undeveloped, comprising some 491 acres.

CURRENT ROLE OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISIONS
IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF MINORITY POPULATIONS

Programs for Senior Citizens

The purpose of the senior citizen's programming is to provide a balanced program of recreation, social, and human service activities which will enrich the quality of life for seniors. General goals and objectives have been established for the program, including:

1. Provide and/or facilitate recreation opportunities to meet the leisure needs of senior citizens.
 - a. Provide an environment conducive to finding companionship, developing new friends and the opportunity to participate in various recreation activities.
 - b. Interpret and identify the recreation services and opportunities available.
 - c. Utilize user input in recreation programming to provide a basis for staff direction in serving changing leisure needs.
 - d. Assist individuals and groups toward effective use of their own resources for satisfying their recreational interests.
 - e. Work with other community service agencies to provide recreation programs of mutual interest and concern.
2. Provide and/or facilitate human services to meet basic needs of senior citizens.
 - a. Develop mutually cooperative programs with community programs which provide human services.
 - b. Act as an information and referral clearinghouse for elderly human service needs.
 - c. Provide encouragement and support to less active and low motivated individuals through active staff support.
3. Provide leadership and direction to serve the social needs of senior citizens.
 - a. Provide information on community events of a social nature.
 - b. Actively promote and facilitate activities which will fill the social needs of senior citizens.

There are currently eight locations which serve the elderly. The following facilities are operated directly by the Recreation Division:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>AVERAGE 1982 DAILY ATTENDANCE</u>
Asian Center	5,498	25
George Sim	10,920	42
Hagginwood	59,280	173
Marshall Park	48,391	133
New Helvetia	5,413	20
Northgate	3,734	18
Oak Park	18,900	61
Robertson	24,314	77
TOTAL:	176,450	549

Each center has developed programs to meet their specific needs, community makeup and client needs; however, listed below are examples of the types of programs that are offered:

Arts and Crafts	Flu Shots
Blood Pressure Testing	Glaucoma Screening
Card Playing	Health Fairs
Drop-in	Investment Counseling
Educational Programs and Seminars	Nutrition
Exercise	Tax Assistance
Field Trips	Tours

In addition to these center-based activities, there are three major special events offered on an annual basis. These are:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>1982 Attendance</u>
1. Jazz Band Ball	1,005
2. Senior Ball	525
3. New Year's Dance	175

The Department also provides a Senior Week at Camp Sacramento and reduced fees at golf courses and the zoo.

Program for the Disabled

In providing recreation and physical activity within a community setting, there are basic principles which are essential in organizing and conducting such services. These are:

1. Recreation for the handicapped is a need and a right, not charity.
2. The goals of recreation for the disabled are to provide healthful and enjoyable activities which contribute to the physical, intellectual, social, and emotional development of the participant.
3. The disabled or their representative organizations should be closely involved in the planning and evaluation of recreation programs.

4. With imaginative adaptations, persons with disabilities can participate in all types of recreation activities and use all facilities.

The Department sponsors a center to serve physically and mentally disabled children and adults, some of whom have multiple disabilities. Many of the participants use wheelchairs and walkers. Several participants have severe speech impairments, while others have visual impairments and hearing losses. Many are unable to feed themselves and require assistance with bathroom needs. The center serves 50 to 80 persons on an average day. When special events are held at the center, as many as 200 people will participate.

The recreation center is located in the Clunie Community Center Clubhouse in McKinley Park. The building contains a large hall, a stage, storage rooms and a kitchen. Activities are also conducted in the park where there is a large playground area, picnic area, rose garden, tennis courts, and pool area.

The center is open on Saturday from 12:30 to 5:00 p.m., during the school year. During the summer, the center operates on Tuesday through Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and on Saturdays from 12:30 to 5:00 p.m.

Programs are planned, organized, and implemented for the individual participants. Some of the many activities provided are arts and crafts, aquatics, bowling, modified games and sports, music, drama, dance, trips and tours, and physical fitness activities. There is a daily swimming program during the summer.

In addition, special programs such as the Special Olympics, overnight camping, community excursions, gym programs, and a basketball tournament are scheduled at various times during the year.

Through adaption of activities, the handicapped learn to better use their physical abilities. The staff assists them to find ways in which they can participate actively. Each individual is encouraged to cultivate his own interests and capacities, and every possible opportunity is given for members to select and express their own ideas.

The Recreation Division is committed to carry out recreation services for all people of the City of Sacramento. The program for the Disabled is only one phase of these services, but a very important one. Our recreation services enable participants to gain self-understanding, self-development, and self-expression, as well as to learn skills which will provide recreational resourcefulness throughout their lives.

The following additions to the department's programs have been proposed in the 1984-85 budget. They will be implemented as funding becomes available.

On-Site Program at Opportunities for Handicapped, Inc. and McClaskey Adult Centers - Many handicapped individuals cannot attend recreation centers due to transportation problems. This program takes recreation to adult centers and training centers for the developmentally disabled who do not have leisure opportunities as part of their regular services.

Summer Day Camp for Pre-School Handicapped Children - There are no recreation programs during the summer for handicapped children three to seven years old.

Sports Camp for Junior Wheelchair Athletes - The goal of the camp is to provide an opportunity for disabled youth to observe, learn, and practice sports within a camp setting.

Teen Program for Physically Handicapped - Programs for physically handicapped teens are almost non-existent. Through recreation programming, positive experiences can be provided which will build that self-esteem and generate confidence to venture into the community and seek other recreational opportunities.

Summer Program for Handicapped Youth (6-13 Years Old) - There are only a couple of programs that provide recreational activities for handicapped youth six to thirteen years of age during the summer in the Sacramento area. None of these programs is in the City limits. This program would include games, sports, arts and crafts, singing, dancing, and field trips.

Beep Ball (Softball for the Blind) - Beep Ball or softball for the blind has been demonstrated by the Lion's Club, but no ongoing activity has been scheduled. The Society for the Blind and the Department would like to work cooperatively to sponsor a summer league for this activity.

Other programs such as a wheelchair sports league and a wheelchair games festival are being researched by staff.

Program for Low Income Populations

The Recreation Division has recognized the needs of low income populations. Within the City limits, there are five recognized low income areas which qualify for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding. These areas are identified as Oak Park (East Broadway), Central and East Del Paso Heights (North Sacramento), Woodbine (South Sacramento), and Gardenland (South Natomas). During the past ten years, four multi-use community centers have been built or remodeled within these current or former CDBG areas. These are:

Sim Community Center (Glen Elder) - 1976
Robertson Community Center (Del Paso Heights) - 1978
Oak Park Community Center (Oak Park) - 1980
Argonaut Community Center (Freeport Manor) - 1982

The Sim Community Center was a remodeling of an existing facility to include a multi-use room, kitchen, and art and crafts area. Robertson

and Oak Park Community Centers were major facility development projects costing approximately \$3 million. Each major community center within the City includes meeting rooms, crafts rooms, weight rooms, gamerooms, reception rooms, and lounges. Argonaut Community Center was a \$200,000 project creating a kitchen and multi-use room.

Additional funding has been obtained for expanded programs and services in qualified low income areas. One such program is Workreation, which provides youth between 13 to 19 years of age with work experience within the Parks Division and programs recreation activities for them at the same time. In the Summer Food Program, the Department has the responsibility of distributing USDA lunches to low income youth within the City. At many of the distribution sites, recreational programs are also offered. Many community centers provide facilities for volunteer food programs to assist the low income elderly.

A special set of recreation programs in one low income area was created by leasing certain City facilities to a private institution with the stipulation that the fees be spent in the Oak Park Community. This represented an additional \$30,000 a year spent in the neighborhood. The Department has obtained special funding for programs such as teen charm and modeling classes, which have primarily been held in low income communities.

The City has concentrated a large percentage of its general recreational programs in low income neighborhoods. The majority of senior and teen programs are located within the five identified low income areas at City recreation or school facilities.

Programs for Ethnic Populations

The Recreation Division serves the varied ethnic populations of the community through direct programs and services designed for specific ethnic populations. Some activities are co-sponsored with groups and organizations representative of these populations. The nature of the program planning process, service delivery system, and location of major facilities are designed to serve the special needs of minority communities.

Examples of the direct programming or co-sponsored services are car shows and rallies with the Hispanic community; craft instruction at the Asian Community Center; and co-sponsorship of various ethnic oriented activities and events such as Sickle Cell Anemia Softball Tournament, Caledonian Games, Bocci Ball Club, and the Chinese Sportsman Association Derby. The Division coordinates programs in the Housing and Redevelopment Agency's housing units and at the Washington Neighborhood Center, both located in predominantly minority communities.

The basis of the Division's planning process is at the neighborhood level. This provides activities and events that are reflective of the needs and interests of the population being served. Two major community centers and three smaller centers are located in neighborhoods or communities of high minority populations. These populations benefit from

specialized facilities and programs and the availability of the building for use by neighborhood groups and organizations.

Staffing assignments within the Division are sensitive to the varied ethnic, cultural, and language differences of the neighborhoods and an effort is made to select and place staff best able to relate and communicate with the specific clientele being served. Bilingual staff are assigned in some programs serving Hispanic and Southeast Asian neighborhoods.

OTHER DIVISIONS

The following divisions of the Department of Parks and Community Services are not directly addressed in the 1984 Master Plan. They operate as independent entities under their own division master plans for operations and development and are funded separately from the Parks and Recreation Divisions. Nevertheless, they are located in park facilities or serve as important recreation and education resources for the City's population. Their operations are closely coordinated with recreation and parks functions in the Department. A brief description of each division is included for information purposes.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Administrative offices of the Parks and Community Services Department contain the following sections:

Administration: The Director provides overall policy direction for the seven operating divisions within the Department. His responsibilities include the management, coordination, supervision, and control of the Department's operation; coordination with other City, County, State, and Federal agencies; and ensuring the effective performance of the entire Department.

Planning and Fiscal: The section is responsible for development and control of the Department budget, providing clerical and staff support services, procurement of supplies, operating the Department's computer programs and information systems, and providing departmental personnel and payroll services.

Resources Management and Development: This section has responsibility for the management of leases and concessions, development of new concessions, preparation of grants, monitoring of grant funds, conducting research and special staff studies, conducting public and corporate fund raising activities, preparing statistical reports on all revenue producing programs, administering fees and charges, and providing public information services.

GOLF DIVISION

The City operates five golf courses at three conveniently located sites to serve the ever growing community of golfers within the Sacramento Metropolitan Area.

The courses provide 540 acres of green space and are operated and maintained as an enterprise fund, completely separate from the City's General Fund. Each location provides full golf services including food concessions.

The courses are:

1. William Land Golf Course. William Land offers 9 holes of golf. Part of the 236 acre William Land Park, the course first opened for play in 1924.
2. Bing Maloney Golf Course. Located in the south area of the City near Executive Airport, this 138 acre course is the site of several amateur golf championships each year and plays host to over 100,000 golfers annually.
3. Haggin Oaks Golf Course. The 325-acre site provides one 18- and two 9-hole courses, all considered as championship caliber. Haggin Oaks is located in the north area with access on Fulton Avenue. In 1963 the course hosted the National Publinks Golf Championship.

Golf Personnel

The number of full-time employees has remained constant at 33 since 1971-72. Fluctuation has occurred in part-time classifications from 12 in 1972-73 to the present four. The majority of the personnel are engaged in the maintenance of the golf grounds.

Citizen Involvement

The Sacramento Golf Council was created in 1953 as a coordinating body for and among the golf clubs of the Sacramento area. The 13 member Council supervises the preparation of an annual master calendar of municipal events and promotes and conducts many City-wide events. In addition, it acts as a liaison between the golfers, golf clubs that elect them, and the Department of Parks and Community Services, evaluating proposals for changes in established procedures and innovations in programs.

Revenues and Expenditures

The Golf Division operates solely on funds derived from golf services; i.e., user fees and concession contracts. Revenues placed in the Golf Fund are used exclusively for the maintenance and operation of the five municipal courses. Greens fees, the primary source of revenues to the Golf Fund, remain below those charged at the private level. Senior citizens pay a discounted rate.

Other revenue sources include 32 percent of food concessionaire lease operations and 6 percent to 10 percent of charges imposed for golf professional services.

In 1982-83, approximately \$1,800,000 were collected in fees and charges.

Goals and Objectives

A 10-year capital improvement master plan was developed in 1982. It outlines recommendations to enhance the quality of the golf courses by incorporating the most current equipment in golf course maintenance. The phased program to expand the present automatic irrigation system to service all greens and fairways will be completed by 1990. This major project will provide improved grounds care at lower maintenance costs. With the improvements described, participation and revenues are expected to increase as follows:

	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84*</u>	<u>1984-85*</u>	<u>1985-86*</u>
Number rounds played per year	400,000	405,000	410,000	415,000
Revenue from user fees and concessions	1,750,000	1,861,000	1,861,000	1,972,000

*Estimated

Other performance objectives include: staff support for the Sacramento Golf Council and local groups, update of the Division "Master Plan for Golf Support Facilities," development of a new driving range at Bing Maloney Golf Course, and computerization of reservations, tourneys, senior play cards, inventory, and maintenance systems.

The future is promising for the Division of Golf as Sacramentans find themselves with more leisure hours for recreation.

ZOO DIVISION

Located in a quiet, parklike atmosphere in William Land Park, the Zoo exhibits over 700 animals representing 167 species. The animal collection includes many rare and endangered felines, primates, and hoofed stock. The reptile house is one of the finest in the country with a collection of many poisonous snakes and an interesting collection of amphibians. The Zoo's main purpose is to have a positive effect on wildlife conservation while educating the public to view and understand exotic animals. Throughout the years, the Zoo has provided a valuable learning experience, offering visitors the opportunity to see first-hand the size and shape of otherwise inaccessible animals, the way they communicate and their behavior. Though prices have gradually increased during the last ten years, the Zoo remains one of the finest forms of low cost family education in our City.

Respected as a valuable civic asset, the Zoo serves an important role in this community. Schools and handicapped groups, as well as senior citizens and children under five years of age, are admitted free of charge.

The Zoo currently provides consultations on wild animal care, reptile identification and snake bites. Staff assistance is sought by agencies such as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Department of Fish and Game on programs and problems.

Personnel

There has been little change in the number of personnel employed in the Zoo Division. In 1981-82, there were 21 career employees and 19 in 1983-84.

Citizen Involvement

The Zoo has been very fortunate to have had the services of many volunteers as Keeper Aides and Office Aides. Participation in the volunteer programs has steadily increased over the years. In 1982-83, 108 Keeper Aides put in a total of 9,384 hours while 30 Office Aides put in 2,380 hours. The Zoological Society coordinates a docent program which leads thousands of school children annually on educational tours. There were 107 volunteers in 1981 and the program has since grown both in number and in educational activities offered to the community.

The Zoological Society is the supporting organization of the Sacramento Zoo. Founded in 1957, the Society aids the Zoo with fund raising, educational, and promotional activities. Throughout the last decade, the Society's activities have included the Docent Council, educational programs, fund raising for building equipment, and the financing of Zoo staff education. The Society provides public information about the Zoo, stroller rental and maintenance, and a petty cash fund for the Zoo Director. Membership has increased to 1,250 as of December 1, 1983.

Revenue and Expenditures

Admissions to the Zoo have been raised several times since 1971-72 as a source of direct revenue due to increasing expenditures and dwindling resources from the General Fund. In order that the Zoo may continue to grow and develop as one of the community's most valuable educational and recreational spots, an effort to narrow the gap between expenditures and revenues has met with continued success through increased attendance due to increased media promotion and educational programs for the general public. Currently, the Zoo Division's three-year plan projects an increase to 450,000 visitors by 1986. This revenue, along with revenue from the Zoo's concessions and a group picnic area, will put the Zoo Division at the 75 percent self-sufficiency level. Currently, the self-sufficiency level, based primarily on admissions revenue, is approximately 60 percent. This future increase in revenue, along with more efficient operations, will continue to allow the Zoo Division to maintain and develop quality programs.

Goals and Objectives

Implementation of a management by objectives system to more efficient operations and effective programming has been initiated by the Department of Parks and Community Services. A formulated plan of objectives was prepared by the Zoo Director as the initial step of this procedure. The primary goals as stated are: ". . . to increase public awareness of the Sacramento Zoo's quality educational opportunities, efforts in conservation and research of endangered species and the role of the wildlife and preservation and propagation of rare and endangered species."

Expectations for Zoo mammals include reaching 25 live births in such species as dama gazelles, ring-tailed lemurs, and Geoffrey's cats; having five endangered species give birth and to raise them as young; and finally to have viable cheetah births. The Zoo is also optimistically looking at the successful propagation of ten bird species and five reptile hatchings, and establishing a successful breeding program for the endangered orangutans upon completion of a new orangutan facility.

Educational goals involve a paid summer wildlife class in the Zoo which is budgeted as follows:

<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
230 students	250 students
\$4,000.00	\$5,000.00

The class provides public demonstrations, scheduled feedings, and other supervised activities:

<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
400 hours	600 hours

Over the last few years, the volunteer program has proven successful in providing benefits for both the Division and participants. Details for the program's expansion are listed below:

Docent Tours	230 (7,000 people)	300 (9,200 people)
Office Aides (30)	60 hours per week	70 hours per week
Keeper Aides (108)	280 hours per week	300 hours per week
Marketing/PR Aides (2)	10 hours per week	15 hours per week

The Zoological Society has set as its goal the contribution of \$150,000 for the great apes exhibit. In addition, the Society contributes to the general improvement of the Zoo. A total of \$65,000 was spent in 1983.

Finally, private donations, activities, corporate foundations, and membership are sources of support. As an example, the Adopt-an-Animal program produced \$32,000 in 1983 and 1984's goal is \$50,000.

CROCKER ART MUSEUM DIVISION

The Crocker Art Museum is the major institution for the collection, preservation, and exhibition of visual art in the Sacramento Valley region. The oldest public art museum in the west, it was presented to the people of Sacramento in 1885 by the widow of Judge Edwin Crocker.

Nationally known and well respected, the Museum houses a permanent collection of 1,100 paintings, dating from the 15th through the 20th century; Baroque sculpture; 3,000 objects comprising a major survey of Victorian decorative arts, including glass, ceramics, costumes, and furniture; Oriental art; photography; and an important collection of contemporary art reflecting our region's contribution to the American art scene. The Crocker also lists among its holdings an internationally recognized collection of 1,300 Old Master drawings, including works by Rembrandt, Durer, Fragonard, and David which is the subject of frequent visits by scholars and has been extensively published. Finally, the Museum holds a significant collection of paintings purchased from California artists between 1860 and 1885, including acknowledged masterpieces by Thomas Hill, Charles Christian Nahl, and William Hahn.

Fully restored in 1979, the main portion of the Museum has been described as one of the finest existing examples of Victorian Italianate architecture in the nation. It is on the National Register of Historic Places, and has received national awards for the quality of its restoration.

The Crocker Art Museum mounts a year-round program of exhibitions, both loaned from museums across the nation and organized by Crocker staff, which attempts to respond both to the needs of numerous special constituencies and the public at large. Recent exhibitions have included The Tokaido Road (Japanese), The Black Image, Poseidon's Realm (Greek), The Huichol Creation of the World (Native American), Centro de Artistas Chicanos (progressive mural and graphic arts), numerous exhibitions drawn from the Master Drawings collections; and exhibitions honoring major artists of the region, including Wayne Thiebaud and Robert Arneson.

Museum exhibitions in the Tempo and Library galleries often showcase the work of young artists of our region, and the Crocker-Kingsley annual juried exhibition offers another opportunity for regional artists to show at the Museum.

The Crocker reaches out to special constituencies in numerous ways. The Museum is open Tuesday evenings as well as weekends, and regularly schedules exhibition openings, concerts and other events for the convenience of people who work during the day. Trained docents (volunteer gallery guides) provide over 600 tours a year for school children and the general public.

A specific concern for the needs of the handicapped and the elderly is reflected throughout the Museum's program. Twenty docents are trained in international sign language, and signers often accompany public lectures.

A "Please Touch" collection is integrated into the Museum's displays to meet the needs of the visually impaired. Extensive efforts to reach handicapped audiences are made by docents and the professional staff.

The monthly Family Festival program provides parents and children an opportunity for a hands-on art experience in the Museum and often includes music, dance, and visual arts of different world cultures.

The Art Ark, a 50-foot mobile trailer, takes a museum-quality exhibition to schools in outlying areas, and staff provide curriculum guides for teachers and tours during and after school for approximately 30,000 students annually.

Other services of the Museum include tours to other museums, a museum shop, weekly art "expertising" for the public by professional staff, an intern program, research library, concerts, and publications.

Budget

In 1978-79, the Museum was required to absorb a cut of almost 30 percent due to the passage of Proposition 13. Staff was reduced from 18 in 1977 to 11 in 1983. Direct effects on operations included contracting out of security services, suspending of in-house graphics, lower levels of gallery maintenance, and cuts in supplies and services. The effects of these cuts have been compounded, not only by inflation, but by the Museum's rising visibility and concomitant increasing demands from all sections of the public for service.

Of special concern is the deterioration of basic internal administrative systems and the care and preservation of the Museum's irreplaceable collections. In the first instance, the Museum has relied increasingly on volunteer assistance in every aspect of its operations, from exhibition installation to cataloguing and office work. At the current time, staff supervision of volunteer efforts is inadequate, and few specific policies and procedures have been developed to guide staff and volunteers. As to care of the collections, inadequacies include security, temperature and humidity control in the old portion of the gallery, and funding even of a minimal program of conservation of art works.

As the Museum has adopted a program of renting its facility to outside groups for events and receptions to earn income, and has increased its major fund raising events, increased security for and care of the collections has not kept pace.

Citizen Involvement

Based on the terms of Mrs. Crocker's original gift of the Museum to the City, and a subsequent agreement in 1978, the Crocker is jointly governed by the City and an independent Board of the Crocker Art Museum Association (CAMA). Policy decisions are acted on by the Mayor and majority vote of the CAMA Board, which is elected by the Museum's members. From an organization of 600 members in 1970, providing between

\$30,000 and \$40,000 a year to supplement program funds to the Museum, CAMA has grown to 3,200 members and a budget of over \$500,000 in 1983. CAMA now provides over 50 percent of all Museum funds, employs a staff of five, as well as additional contract personnel to run the Art Ark, Family Festivals, and other programs.

In addition to the four policy committees of the Co-Trustee Board, the CAMA structure includes eight program committees which have some non-trustee community representatives. There are seven additional volunteer groups, either part of CAMA, or separately incorporated, including the Art Service Group, the Music Board, the Kingsley Art Club and the Creative Arts League, and Docents. There are also numerous volunteers, unaffiliated with any of the groups listed above, who assist in fundraising events, corporate and annual giving programs, office work, and many other functions. Under a 1983 reorganization plan, the Director of the Museum supervises the CAMA staff and is responsible for liaison with all of the volunteer groups.

Goals and Objectives

The Crocker Art Museum is at a critical point in its growth as it approaches its centennial year in 1985. In 1979, the City Council approved a master plan for expansion of the Museum. At this writing, CAMA has undertaken a \$6 million building fund campaign to restore the now condemned Hastings Home for galleries and storage space. There is a plan to build a modern connecting link between the Home and the previously renovated Gallery including a new museum shop, restaurant and meeting space. The project will essentially double the capacity of the current facility for public programming.

Short-Term Goals:

1. A complete review of current City and CAMA functions that together comprise the total Museum activity by the Program Committee of the Co-Trustees, to include:
 - a. Budgeting and accounting procedures;
 - b. Job descriptions, reporting relationships, internal procedures;
 - c. Committee structures, volunteer relationships;
 - d. Facilities utilization policies;
 - e. Fund raising and grantsmanship.

The objective of this exercise will be to create an accessible and updated policy and procedure manual, to identify strengths and weaknesses in current operations, to identify staffing and other resource needs of the current organization, and to provide a basis for long-range planning.

2. Improve filing system, and initiate procedures for data collection and retrieval (volunteer hours, museum attendance by time of day, cost/benefit analysis of key programs, etc.)

3. Obtain a computer to automate membership billing and facilitate fund raising through word processing capability.
4. Upgrade current fundraising efforts through annual corporate and individual solicitation and grants.
5. Transition staff into additional construction trailer space provided by the City with assistance from CAMA.
6. Increase total attendance for Museum activities by 8,000.
7. Increase hours of volunteer participation by 20 percent.

Long-Term Goals:

1. The completion of the east wing construction and reinstallation of the collections.
2. Increased marketing of museum exhibitions through paid print advertising, improved public service announcements on radio and television, and specifically targeted efforts.
3. Increase Crocker Art Museum Association membership to approximately 6,000 and Museum attendance to approximately 150,000 per year (based on statistics from comparable SMSA's).
4. Increase fund raising through annual corporate and individual giving and grants.
5. Establish an appropriate, ongoing program of security and conservation for the collections.
6. Develop guidelines for Museum exhibitions, acquisitions, programs, and staff development that balance the needs of the general public and special constituencies, while upholding standards of excellence appropriate to a major art museum for a growing metropolitan region.

METROPOLITAN ARTS DIVISION

The Sacramento Metropolitan Arts Commission (SMAC) was established jointly in July 1977 by the Sacramento City Council and the County Board of Supervisors to foster and develop County-wide support of the arts within the City structure; auspices of the Department of Parks and Community Services. The City and County of Sacramento contribute jointly in sharing the cost of maintaining funds for 2.5 positions and provide for the rental, maintenance, and operation of the office facility. The City serves as the fiscal agent for the Commission. The Commission was founded on the following premises:

The Commission is charged, by ordinance, to:

- Foster and develop support for the arts.
- Advise and assist City and County government on matters relating to the arts.
- Develop programs which provide accessibility to the general public.

Eleven members preside on the Commission, five appointed by the Council, five appointed by the Board, and one appointed jointly by the mayors of Folsom, Isleton, and Galt. Each member serves without compensation. It is the Commission's responsibility to advise and give general directional policy on programs through the Executive Director. Decisions regarding specific program direction, development, and implementation are made by the Executive Director of the Metropolitan Arts Division.

In September 1980, the County of Sacramento accepted a block grant from the California Arts Council's State/Local Partnership Program (S/LPP) to develop a County-wide arts plan and delegated this task to the Sacramento Metropolitan Arts Commission. The completed Plan was assigned the top ranking and consequently received S/LPP funding for the 1981/82 grant period to continue its planning activities.

Sacramento Metropolitan Arts Commission also administers four other major programs, as well as special programs and projects.

Artreach Community Artists Program is a County-wide program which provides direct arts services through the employment of professional artists in community-based institutions; i.e., schools, libraries, senior centers, and hospitals.

The Artreach Community Artists Program assists artists by providing employment opportunities specifically through the Artreach Directory. This document is a compilation of artists who provide a specific artistic service for a special population. Nonprofit or public organizations in Sacramento County are eligible to receive matching fees for artists' services.

The Arts Resource Center serves as an information clearinghouse for and about the arts. Services are available to all members of the arts community and general public in Sacramento County. The Center is equipped with a library of over 500 reference books, pamphlets, and directories on arts management topics, such as fund raising, corporate and foundation grants, publicity and public relations, and financial management. The Center operates an Arts Hotline, a 24-hour recording of local arts events and activities.

The Center staff conducts one-on-one consultations with individual artists on job seeking skills and arts organizations on organizational development. Originally established as a component of SMAC's Technical Assistance Program, the Center provided services to artists and arts groups in ten northern California counties.

Arts in Public Places Program. Established by a City Ordinance which requires the City to expend two percent of construction costs of City capital improvement projects toward the purchase of works of art. In the summer of 1983, the County of Sacramento passed legislation as well for one percent of construction costs. Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency resolutions also require that two percent of Agency and private developers' capital construction costs be spent on the purchase of art work. General policies and selection procedures are circulated in a brochure to the general public and artists to make them aware of the program's activities and deadlines. Annual public hearings are planned to both explain the program and to allow for public evaluation.

Since 1977, 18 permanent projects have been commissioned for a total cost of \$2,091,350. The following annual breakdown of SMAC administered projects indicates private or public sponsorship. The number of projects is indicated in parenthesis.

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Private	(1) \$330,000	(4) \$942,000
Public	(12) \$111,450	(1) \$300,000

Technical Assistance Program

The Technical Assistance Program (T.A.P.) arose in 1979 out of a need of arts groups and artists to advance their management, administrative, and marketing skills.

In 1982-83, the California Arts Council awarded SMAC \$10,000 to initiate a pilot program geared to encouraging local business, through their chambers of commerce, service clubs, or other associations to adopt one or more of a number of arts support programs.

SMAC is also responsible for the Sacramento County Cultural and Civic Awards Program. From 1979, Metropolitan Arts Division has recommended distribution of monies under this County program. Since that time, \$437,455 has been allocated to cultural and civic organizations throughout Sacramento County. The 1983 program has extensive guideline revisions that resulted from a thorough program evaluation.

Personnel

City/County funding has maintained two staff positions since 1978. Four other positions are maintained in the Division on a contract basis subject to subsidy of grants and corporate contributions.

Citizen Involvement

The Friends of the Arts Commission was established in December of 1981. It is a nonprofit, public benefit corporation comprised of a seven-member board with an unlimited membership of individuals and corporations. The purpose of the organization is to promote and support the activities and programs of the Arts Commission by (1) stimulating corporate and individual funding, (2) advocating increased local government support of the arts, and (3) sponsoring fundraising events for the benefit of the Sacramento Metropolitan Arts Commission. The "Friends" has over 60 members and has provided over \$20,000 so far to support the Metropolitan Arts programs.

Revenues and Expenditures

The operating budget for general administration of the Metropolitan Arts Division in 1981-83 amounted to approximately \$69,275, which was funded jointly between City and County. Metro Arts programs (Artreach, Arts in Public Places, Technical Assistance) are supported through grants and contributions.

Private resources include contributions from individuals, corporations, and foundations.

There is established in the City Treasury two special funds designated "Metropolitan Arts Fund" and "Arts in Public Places Trust Fund". Deposits made to the Metro Arts Funds are derived from private donations, revenues gained through sale of publications and posters, fees collected from seminars and workshops, and earned interest. To date, there is over \$10,000 in the Metro Arts Fund.

The Arts in Public Places Trust Fund was created in 1982 for the purpose of holding two percent of construction costs applicable to Arts in Public Places projects. (Amount in fund - \$250,000.)

Goals and Objectives

Sacramento Metropolitan Arts' function is to promote opportunities for professional artists and to promote and strengthen art services and resources available to local government, the arts community, and the public-at-large on a County-wide basis. Sacramento Metropolitan Arts objectives for meeting this goal in 1983-84 are as follows:

Objectives:

1. Develop and implement art program for Light Rail System.
2. Develop major art installation for K Street Mall.
3. Implement Sacramento Housing and Revelopment Agency projects.
4. Review, maintain, and repair Arts in Public Places works.

5. Evaluate all services and programs provided by Metro Arts Division including: Arts in Public Places Artreach, Technical Assistance, Public Information, and Arts Planning.
6. Implement business/arts volunteer program.
7. Increase efforts to make general public aware of Sacramento arts resources.
8. Study programs to serve independent artists.
9. Develop and implement word processing/computer capability of Division services.
10. Add one arts program coordinator and one arts program assistant to the Division staff.
11. Develop and implement a three year plan with goals and objectives for the Division.
12. Coordinate with Friends of the Arts Commission the raising of appropriate funding for Metro Arts activities.

MUSEUM AND HISTORY DIVISION

The Division of Museum and History is equally and jointly funded by the City and County of Sacramento. It is administered by the City and, since 1977, has been operating within the Department of Parks and Community Services.

In conjunction with an appointed Sacramento Museum and History Commission, the Division works with the Sacramento History Center, Inc. Board of Trustees, a nine member board created in 1979 to provide support for the construction and development of a new Sacramento History Center.

Services

As the City and County's lead agency for the protection and development of historic and cultural resources, the Division is delegated the power and duty to:

- promote preservation of historic sites, landmarks, documents, paintings, etc.;
- recommend that certain historic sites and landmarks be acquired;
- control and supervise those that are acquired;
- operate any museum as approved by the Council and the Board;

- submit quarterly reports to the City Council and the County Board of Supervisors.

The History Division is also spearheading the construction of a new History Center being built on the corner of Front and I Streets, next to the State's Railroad Museum, in the National Historic Landmark District of Old Sacramento. In keeping with its historic environment, the exterior of the 18,000 square foot, two-story building will be an accurate reconstruction of the City Hall and Municipal Waterworks, built in the same location in 1854.

- An innovative exhibition center, where school children and adults may experience and appreciate their heritage, from the Pre-Gold Rush Native Californian to the present.
- A preservation bank, where objects and documents representative of the region's roots, and its ongoing business and cultural vitality, may be safeguarded for future generations.
- An educational resource, which offers exhibits, tours and other learning experiences for all ages, as well as authentic resources for the pursuit of historical interests and research.

In addition to operating a current temporary History Center, the agency provides other services:

1. The Museum houses the public archives for the City and County of Sacramento and also some local private organizations.
2. The Division continues to provide landchecks (determining whether a lot has value for archaeological study) and documents buildings in Old Sacramento. Though this service is primarily centered in the Central City, this research is performed throughout the City and County prior to public redevelopment or construction.
3. As the public agency for the promotion of Sacramento regional history, the Division of Museum and History serves as an information network for local historic and cultural organizations. They are responsible for preparing a calendar of events and for screening duplication of services in the community. A speakers bureau has been developed and members are available for speaking engagements on a variety of subjects.
4. The Division also contracts with private organizations for special projects. Funding is provided by the requesting organization for professional services and materials. The Division agrees to administer the preparation and preservation of the private collections which then become public property.

Personnel

Government-funded staff positions have fluctuated from two to five during recent years. Through various grants, an archivist has been

employed since 1978. McClatchy Foundation has provided the grant to cover employment of the archivist since 1981. Other grants have made possible the employment of additional personnel as outlined below. Generally, these positions are designated for specific projects. In addition, Sacramento History Center, Inc. has assigned two of their own staff to work within the Division in preparation for the new History Center.

Grants have also been responsible for approximately eight paid scholarship positions since 1977. Internship positions, though non-paid, receive course credit and are trained in archival and curatorial services along with scholarship recipients.

Citizen Involvement

A dedicated staff of volunteers supplement the professional staff. These special people must take part in an extensive training program and commit themselves from 8 to 20 hours of service per week. Their responsibilities range from cataloguing and processing collections to preparing three-dimensional exhibits. The volunteer program began in 1979 with 13 persons donating 1,753 hours and has grown to 35 participants donating 5,600 volunteers in 1982.

SACRAMENTO HISTORY CENTER, INC.: Initial planning for the History Center began under the Sacramento Museum and History Commission. In the 70's, it was agreed that the building and operation of a regional History Center to exhibit these materials should be the responsibility of the private sector. Sacramento History Center, Inc., a private nonprofit corporation, was founded in 1979 for this purpose by the City, the County and three private organizations.

After completion of the building, Sacramento History Center, Inc. will be responsible for its operation and maintenance. Volunteer docents will supplement the staff of the new museum and its active outreach program.

FRIENDS OF MUSEUM AND HISTORY: The Friends of Museum and History is a private, open membership group dedicated to the support of the Sacramento History Center and its programs. They have been very active and visible in Sacramento and are principally responsible for rallying support and interest for preserving history in the community. Their activities began in 1973 with a small following, growing to approximately 80 members in 1976 and presently boasting over 500 memberships.

Revenues and Expenditures

The City and County of Sacramento jointly share operational costs of the Museum and History Division. Special projects and programs are funded through grants and private donations. In 1981-82, grants from SHRA amounted to \$63,920. The City and County's allocations were \$63,400, respectively.

There are currently no revenue producing activities in the Division.

Goals and Objectives

It is the Division's goal to serve as the City and County's lead agency for the protection of the community's historic and cultural resources. The Division is divided into two activities: Museum and History and Authentication.

The major emphasis of the Museum and History activity is the current development of the Sacramento History Center. As construction is underway, the staff is expending considerable effort to support the development of the building and the exhibitry to follow prior to a public opening.

The public service program will provide information and consulting services to groups interested in local history; provide public hearings where these groups may express their interests and concerns; and encourage Division staff to assist local historical groups both as staff and individually.

The Historic Authentication activity involves the Division's consultant to the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency (SHRA) and provides services related to historic authentication in Old Sacramento and other agency areas.

The Division will continue to assist in the development and operation of the Old Sacramento Historical Area. When an excess of 85 percent of the private and public development is complete, the Division will finish consultations with the SHRA on the remaining 15 percent of development which shall take place within the next three years. While the development of the remaining 15 percent of Old Sacramento is finished, the Division will continue to assist the project in an operational effort. The control and development of street activities and interpretation is one such program which will dovetail with the Sacramento History Center's outreach program mentioned earlier.

The Division has developed a guideline for signs in the Historic District. With the assistance of the City Attorney's office, a draft sign ordinance has been prepared. During 1984, it is anticipated that a guideline and ordinance will be adopted and implementation will begin.

ISSUES & RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Park Acreage and Location

2 Rehabilitation

3 Facility Development

4 Park and Recreation Services

5 Personal Safety and Vandalism

6 Financing

7 Management

1 Park Acreage and Location

PARK ACREAGE AND LOCATION

Introduction

Presently, the City owns 95 park units comprising 2,174 acres. For much of the Department's history, acquisitions of land were primarily in the form of single purchases to fill a particular need rather than as a component in a City-wide system. Many of the older sites were able to be acquired as parkland because of inherent engineering problems that made the property unfit for other uses. While this provided an initial low purchase price, it restricted the types of recreation that could be developed on the property and increased the costs of making the land fit for use. As the Department lacked firmly based acquisition standards, the properties were sometimes incorrectly sized or located for the population intended to be served. A lack of park definitions has resulted in some facilities being built in neighborhoods that cannot sustain the designed type of use. A lack of coordination with other land uses has resulted in several parks being built only blocks from schools having playgrounds that serve the same purpose.

Clearly, given the large costs associated with acquiring and developing parkland and the many decades the land will be in use, the creation of standards for acquisition and a systematic approach to the analysis of any acquisition proposal would be a wise use of the Department's resources. Attempts at this were made in the 1957 and 1968 plans which dealt mainly with property acquisition, but they did not go far enough in defining standards and analysis of needs.

To correct these problems, the present planning team of staff and citizen advisors set up a study program with six tasks:

1. Define the types and purposes of City parks into generalized categories.
2. For each type of park, develop a standard which includes both the number of acres needed per thousand population and a way of fairly distributing the parks throughout the city.
3. Measure the present system against the adopted standards to discover deficiencies and overlaps in parkland.
4. Develop policies that will ensure that future acquisitions will be made at the lowest overall cost to the taxpayers.
5. Where park land deficiencies currently occur, recommend ways of fulfilling them.
6. Using population projections, recommend acquisitions and locations to prevent deficiencies in the future.

Methodology

The Department staff gathered information on park acreage standards used by the National Recreation and Park Association, State and Federal agencies, and other cities similar to Sacramento. Recommendations from local and nationally known academics were also considered through the use of personal interviews and library research.

The staff task force and citizens committees then chose a consensus standard and modified it to fit the climate and culture of the city. The adopted recommendation was that City recreational facilities be listed under several use categories.

I. City-Owned Recreation Sites - a total of 10 acres per thousand population is proposed.

A. City Park - Land owned by the City and operated by the Department of Parks and Community Services primarily for public recreation purposes. The types of City facilities are as follows:

1. Neighborhood Park - A park or playground developed primarily to serve the recreation needs of a small portion of the City. The location serves the area within one half mile radius of the park. The park is often situated adjacent to an elementary school and improvements are usually oriented toward the recreation needs of children. The size is generally from two to ten acres depending on the nature of the service area. In addition to landscaping, improvements might include a tot lot, children's play structures, and an unlighted sport field or court. The standard for this type of park is 2.5 acres per thousand residents of the city.
2. Community Park - A park or facility developed primarily to meet the requirements of a large portion of the City. The location services an area within a three mile radius. The size is generally from six to sixty acres. In addition to neighborhood park elements, a community park might also have restrooms, large landscaped areas, a community center, a swimming pool, lighted sport fields, and specialized equipment not found in a neighborhood park. Some of the small-sized community parks may, however, be dedicated to one particular use. Some elements in the park may be under lease to community groups. The standard for this type of park is 2.5 acres per thousand residents of the city.
3. City Regional Park - A park which has been developed with a wide range of improvements usually not found in local community or neighborhood facilities to meet the needs of the entire City population. The location serves an area within a 30-minute driving time radius and the size is

generally larger than 75 acres. In addition to neighborhood and community park type improvements, the facility may include golf course, marina, amusement area, zoo, nature area, and other elements. Some elements in the park may be under lease to community groups. The standard for this type of park is five acres per thousand residents in the City.

NOTE: Leased Recreation Elements - Community and City Regional Parks may contain lands and/or elements owned by the City, but leased through the Department of Parks and Community Services to community or other nonprofit groups for specific recreation activities. The nature and terms of the lease may vary, but such lands and/or facilities are available for public use when not being actively used for their leased activity. Permit or other restrictions may apply.

- B. City Parkway - A linear park or closely interconnected system of City or school parks located along a roadway, waterway, bikeway, or other common corridor. The size varies and the overall shape is generally elongated elongatged and narrow. No separate standard for this type of facility has been established as it is a form of community or City regional park.
- C. Landscaped and Dedicated Open Spaces - Lands owned by the City and developed, operated, or maintained by the Department of Parks and Community Services primarily to enhance the environmental beauty of the City. Active recreational uses of these sites may be non-existent or highly limited. No standard for this type of facility has been established.

II. Other sites used for public recreation:

- A. School Park - Land owned by a school district and designated under special agreement with the Department of Parks and Community Services for joint development, operation, or maintenance by both agencies to meet general public and school recreation needs. The site is usually adjacent to City parkland, but may be located independently and supplement the City park system in areas where park sites are limited or not available. Improvements are generally similar to those found in the typical neighborhood park. No separate standards for this type of facility have been established.
- B. School Yard - Land owned by a school district and operated by them for school oriented recreation purposes. The Department of Parks and Community Services may occasionally use individual sites by special permit of the school district, but development, operation, and maintenance of the facilities remain the responsibility of the school district. No standard for this type of facility has been established.

- C. Special Recreation Facilities - Lands and/or facilities owned by public or private agencies or persons that are leased to the City and/or operated by the Department of Parks and Community Services to meet public recreation needs. The nature and terms of individual lease agreements may vary. Recreation opportunities are generally limited and may have permit or other restrictions on their use. No standard for this type of facility has been established.

Methodology

Using these definitions, the present system was analyzed by mapping the radius of service for each park and totalling the acreage of park land per thousand residents for each community planning area.

The citizens committees then identified and addressed deficiencies. For each community planning area where there was an insufficient number of parks or inadequate acreage, different solutions to remedy deficiencies were proposed and the least cost solution was selected as the preferred alternative. The options discussed in order of increasing cost are:

- use of public agency park land (state, county, etc.);
- use of non-park public property (school land, open space);
- lease of nonprofit or semi-public agency land (churches, utilities, etc.);
- lease of private or commercial property;
- fee purchase of private property.

In a few highly developed planning areas such as the downtown area, insufficient acreage is available in any form that can be readily used as recreation space. Further study will be necessary to develop non-traditional solutions such as obtaining shared use of or lease of private and commercial spaces.

When current deficiencies had been addressed, each planning area's population and land use was projected to the year 1995 and any new shortages were noted and recommendations were made to solve them. In this way, the team has developed a program of acquisition that guarantees every resident equal access to a park near their home and insures that the Department will not acquire more land than is needed to meet the needs of the citizens.

Findings

Using the radius standards, service areas were mapped around each existing park. Proposed acquisitions/school park sites were also mapped. Many small remnant areas a few blocks in size were left uncovered due to their locations near major streets and other barriers, but within a distance of a few blocks, the recommended park site additions would put over 95 percent of the City's residential areas under the adopted neighborhood, community and regional park standards for distance from a citizen's home. The effects of parks on the borderlines of adjacent park systems was included in the analysis.

Sufficiency according to the acres per thousand standards was also calculated for each planning area. A summary of City-wide sufficiency according to the acreage standard is shown below:

CITY-WIDE PARK ACREAGE SUMMARY

	1980	1995
<u>NEIGHBORHOOD PARK LAND</u>		
Existing Acres of Park Land	174.5	174.5
Population in Thousands	275.6	381.5
Acre Standard per Thousand	2.5	2.5
Existing Acres per Thousand	0.63	0.45
Percent of Standard	25%	18%
Acreage Excess or Deficiency	-514.5	-779.3
<u>COMMUNITY PARK LAND*</u>		
Existing Acres of Park Land	814.7	814.7
Population in Thousands	275.6	381.5
Acre Standard per Thousand	2.5	2.5
Existing Acres per Thousand	3.0	2.1
Percent of Standard	120%	84%
Acreage Excess or Deficiency	+125.7	-139.1
<u>CITY REGIONAL PARK LAND**</u>		
Existing Acres of Park Land	1,409.1	1,409.2
Population in Thousands	275.6	381.5
Acre Standard per Thousand	5.0	5.0
Existing Acres per Thousand	5.1	3.7
Percent of Standard	102%	74%
Acreage Excess or Deficiency	+31.2	-498.3

*Some acreage may appear to be double counted as 20 acres in each regional park are developed specifically to meet community needs for the area around the park.

**Includes golf courses.

Deficiencies were noted and rough estimates of the effects of proposed actions were prepared. Further analysis will be necessary when more detailed figures of available land acreage can be obtained from the school systems and developers, but preliminary calculations indicate that the recommendations will provide adequate acreages of park space in most of the planning areas to meet population growth to 1995. The Arden Arcade Area (#7) and the Central City Area (#1) will still be deficient under the standard. The City regional park acreage standard will also be reached if the Regional Sanitation urban forest site is developed.

PARK ACREAGE AND LOCATION ACTION PLAN

Introduction

Undeveloped lands within Sacramento are continually being converted to houses, businesses, and industry. It is necessary for the City to carefully plan ahead in order to secure appropriately sized and located park sites to meet the needs of a growing population. A major part of the planning process is to establish park acreage standards for the purpose of: (1) measuring the need for open space; (2) identifying the location and extent of acreage deficiencies; and (3) enhancing the City's potential for obtaining government and private funding for park land acquisition.

The last analysis of park land adequacy was done in relation to the Master Plan of 1968. A major element of the current plan effort is to update the analysis and develop specific recommendations for future acquisition.

Policies

- I. The City of Sacramento shall provide a minimum of 2.5 acres of neighborhood and 2.5 acres of community park land per thousand population. The City shall also provide five acres of regional park land per thousand population. The land shall be located as follows:
 - A. A neighborhood park within one-half mile of each resident.
 - B. A community park within three miles of each resident.
 - C. A City regional park within 30 minutes drive of each resident.
- II. To be cost effective, the City shall utilize school sites, where feasible, rather than purchase park sites, to meet park acreage standards for neighborhood and community parks.
- III. Open space at school sites recognized in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan as meeting the open space/park requirements of the City shall be purchased by the City if the site is declared surplus by the school districts.
- IV. Fee purchase of park land shall be considered only after other methods of land acquisition or utilization are exhausted.
- V. In general, the City shall not consider acquisition of any sites less than one acre in size for utilization as a park except in areas found to be deficient according to the standards of the Master Plan.
- VI. Upon receipt of five-year census updates, the City shall review the park acreage plan for appropriate adjustment.

- VII. The identification and acquisition of sites containing significant native plant communities, historical or archeological resources, or examples of ecological relationships, is a legitimate function of the Department. The purpose of such acquisitions shall be to make these environmental resources available for public visitation, education, and recreational use. Significant natural areas include, but are not limited to, native woodlands and savanna, riparian environments, historic sites and structures, as well as bird and animal habitat.

Goals and Objectives

- I. Goal: Identify and secure sites which can be used to correct deficiencies in City regional park land.
 - A. Objective: The City of Sacramento, in cooperation with the County of Sacramento and the Sacramento Regional Sanitation District, shall study the feasibility of using 1,000+ acres for an urban forest on County Regional Sanitation District property (FY 1984-85, Administration).
 - B. Objective: The Department shall develop a site master plan for the urban forest (FY 1984-85, Parks Division).
 - C. Objective: The Department shall develop a master plan for conversion of the City solid waste landfill site to a City regional park (FY 1985-86, Parks Division).
 - D. Objective: Complete acquisitions and easements for the Sacramento River Parkway as funding permits (ongoing, Administration Division).
- II. Goal: Identify and secure use of neighborhood and community park sites in areas which are deficient under the adopted standard.
 - A. Objective: Develop a method to identify areas deficient in park land and recommend appropriate park site acquisition (FY 1983-84, Administration Division).
 - B. Objective: Develop a method to identify specific school sites which can be developed as school parks to meet park acreage needs in deficient areas (FY 1983-84, Administration Division).
 - C. Objective: Negotiate or expand joint use policies with the appropriate school districts for development and use of school land for park use by the public (FY 1984-85, Administration Division).
 - D. Objective: Secure the sites identified in this plan as proposed parks through fee acquisition, donation, Quimby Land Act dedication; or, through recognition of school property as

official school parks to be developed to meet neighborhood needs (ongoing, Parks Division).

Note: Use the maps and inventory charts on the following pages to identify proposed sites in each planning area.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 1

CENTRAL CITY

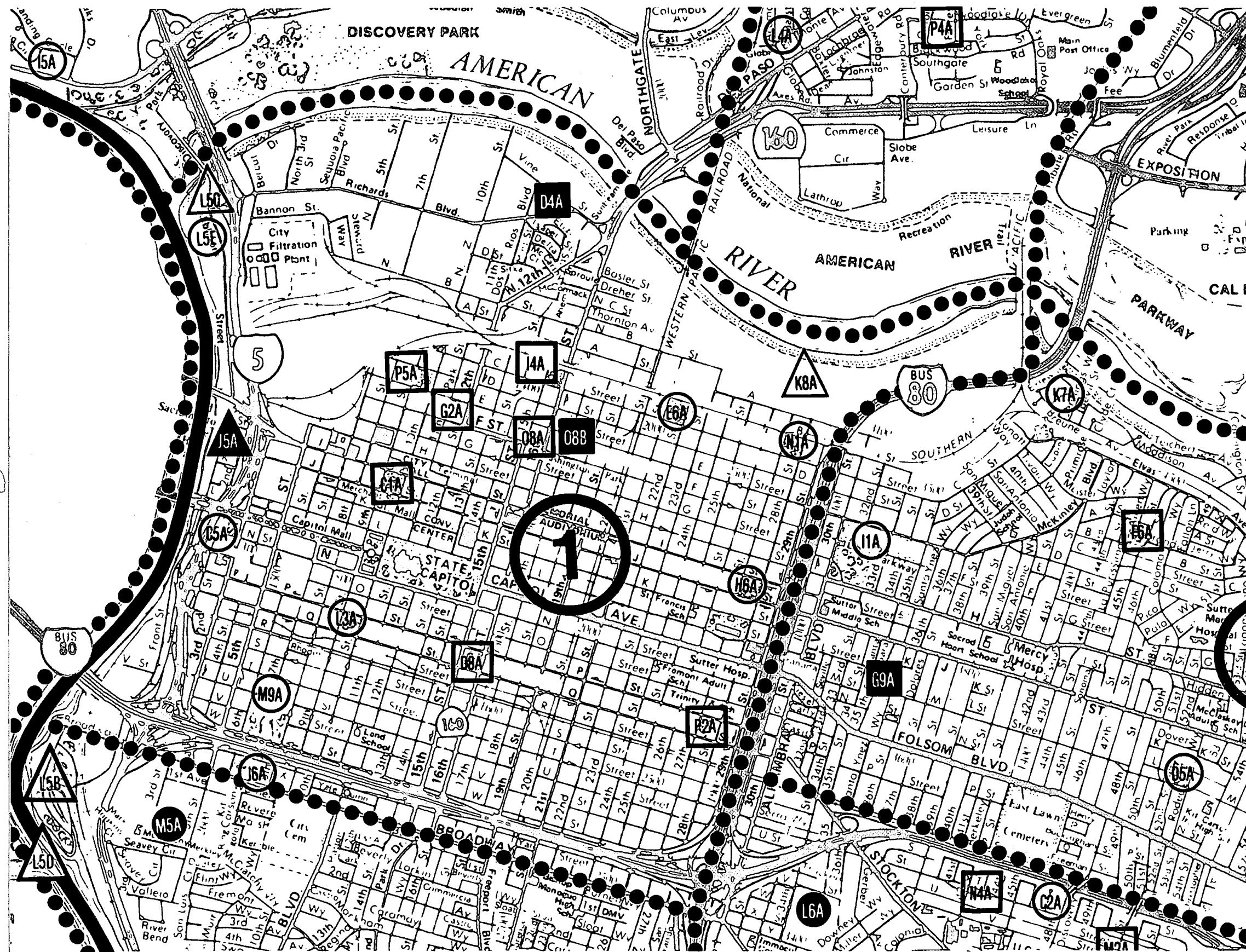
PLANNING AREA 1 - CENTRAL CITY

Existing Parks

Map #	Name	Type
C1A	City Plaza Park	Neighborhood
C5A	Crocker Park	Community
D8A	Fremont Park	Neighborhood
E6A	Grant Park	Community
G2A	Johnson Park	Neighborhood
H6A	Marshall Park	Community
I4A	Muir Park	Neighborhood
J6A	O'Neil Park	Community
K8A	Riverfront Park	Regional
L3A	Roosevelt Park	Community
L5C	Sacramento River Parkway	Regional
M9A	Southside Park	Community
N1A	Stanford Park	Community
L5E	Tiscornia Park	Community
O8A	Washington Park	Neighborhood
P2A	Winn Park	Neighborhood
P5A	Zapata Park	Neighborhood

Proposed Parks

Map #	Name	Type
D4A	Dos Rios School Park	Neighborhood
O8B	Washington School Park	Neighborhood
J5A	Old Sacramento Docks	Regional



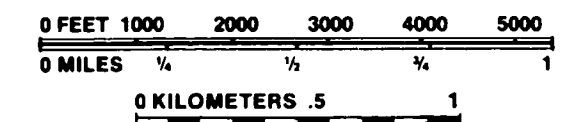
Area 1

FOR AREA LOCATION, PLEASE REFER TO FULL SCALE MAP



- CITY LIMITS
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
- △ EXISTING REGIONAL PARKS
- ▲ PROPOSED REGIONAL PARKS
- EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS
- PROPOSED COMMUNITY PARKS
- EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
- PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

FOR PARK NAMES, PLEASE REFER TO SEPERATE LOCATOR IN BACK OF DOCUMENT.





COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 2

LAND PARK

PLANNING AREA 2 - LAND PARK

Existing Parks

Map #	Name	Type
A6A	Bahnfleth Park	Neighborhood
B4A	Brockway Park	Neighborhood
C6A	Curtis Park	Community
G4A	Land Park	Regional
H3A	Mangan Park	Community
L5B	Miller Park	Regional
B4B	Plaza Cervantes Park	Neighborhood
L5C	Sacramento River Parkway	Regional
L5D	Stone Lock	Regional

Proposed

Map #	Name	Type
B2A	Brannon School Park	Community
B2B	Cabrillo School Park	Community
B7A	California School Park	Neighborhood
F7A	Hollywood School Park	Community
G5A	Land Park Treatment Plant Park	Community
B7B	McClatchy School Park	Community
F7B	Miller School Park	Community
J8A	Phillips School Park	Neighborhood
K9A	Riverside School Park	Neighborhood
M1A	Sierra School Park	Community
M5A	Smith School Park	Community
N5A	Sutterville School Park	Neighborhood

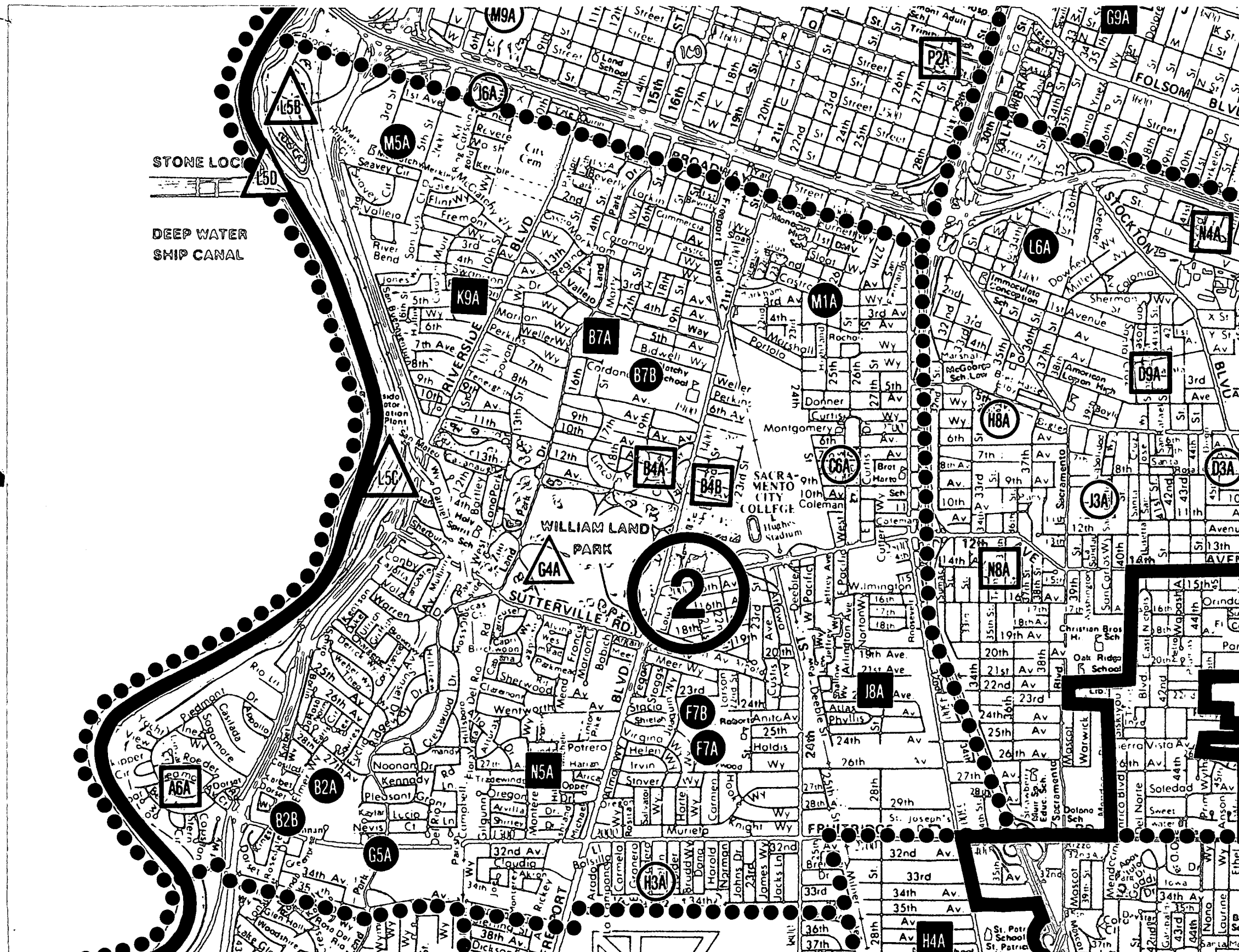
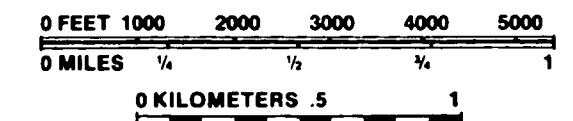
Area 2

FOR AREA LOCATION, PLEASE
REFER TO FULL SCALE MAP



- CITY LIMITS
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
- △ EXISTING REGIONAL PARKS
- ▲ PROPOSED REGIONAL PARKS
- EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS
- PROPOSED COMMUNITY PARKS
- EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
- PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

FOR PARK NAMES, PLEASE REFER TO
SEPERATE LOCATOR IN BACK
OF DOCUMENT.





COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 3

POCKET

PLANNING AREA 3 - POCKET

Existing Parks

Map #	Name	Type
L8B	Dutra Park	Neighborhood
L5A	Garcia Bend Park	Community
E8A	Greenmont Park	Neighborhood
F4A	Havenside Park	Neighborhood
G8B	Lewis Park	Neighborhood
H5A	Marriott Park	Neighborhood
J7A	Parkway Oaks Park	Community
L8D	Pocket Canal Park	Community
K5A	Reichmuth Park	Community
L5C	Sacramento River Parkway	Regional
L8E	Seymour Park	Community
P6A	Z'berg Park	Neighborhood

Proposed Parks

Map #	Name	Type
L8A	Bear Flag School Park	Neighborhood
B1A	Birney School Park	Neighborhood
G8A	Didion School Park	Neighborhood
L8C	Kennedy School Park	Community
J9A	Pony Express School Park	Neighborhood
M7A	Southern Pocket Area Park	Neighborhood
O9A	Western Pocket Area Park	Neighborhood
L8F	Wenzel School Park	Neighborhood

YOLO COUNTY

**SACRAMENTO
EXECUTIVE
AIRPORT**



3

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COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 4

SOUTH SACRAMENTO

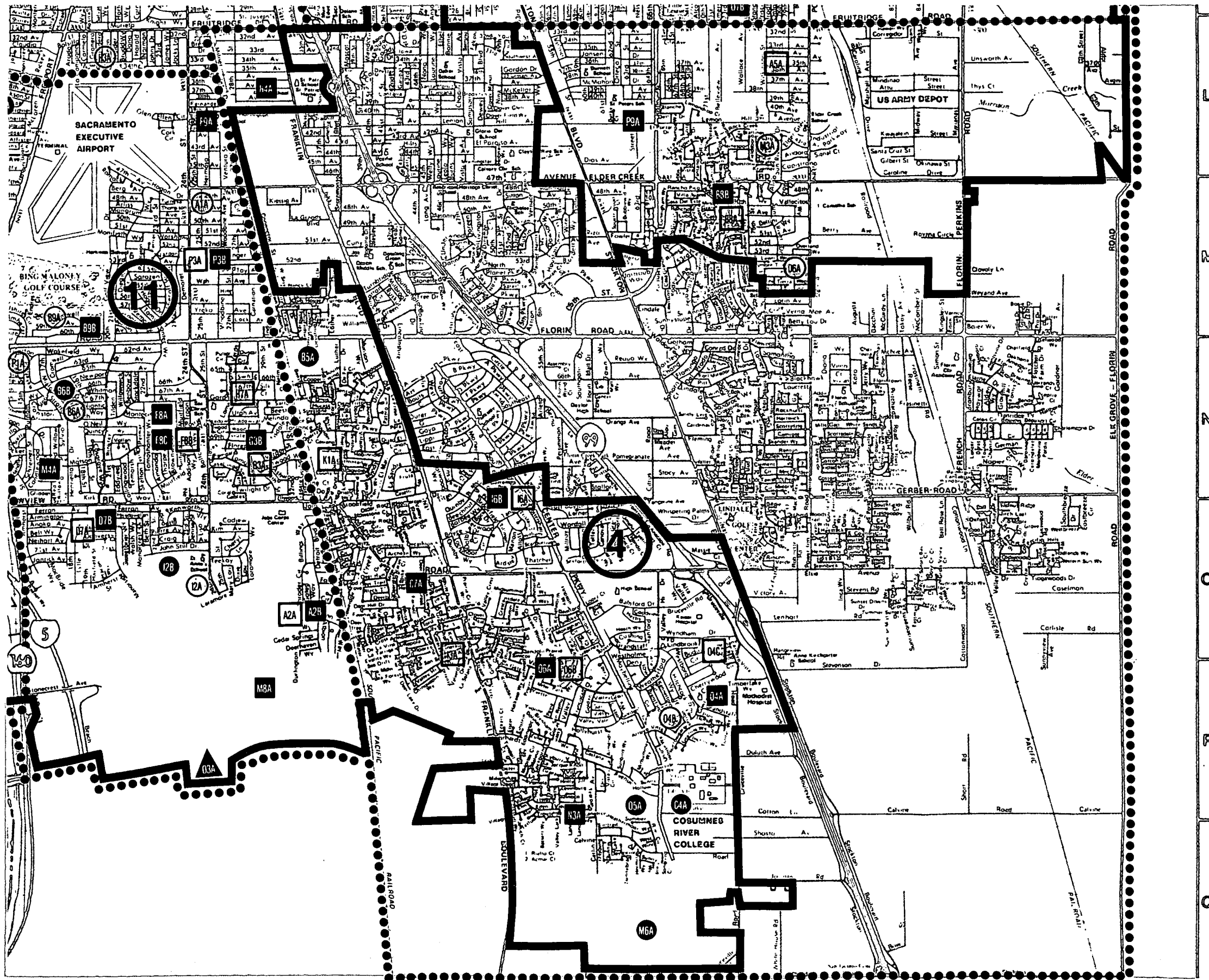
PLANNING AREA 4 - SOUTH SACRAMENTO

Existing Parks

Map #	Name	Type
A5A	Baer Park	Neighborhood
B8A	Camellia Park	Neighborhood
D6A	Florin Reservoir Park	Community
I3A	Mesa Grande Park	Neighborhood
I6A	Nielsen Park	Neighborhood
K1A	Pollack Ranch Park	Neighborhood
M3A	Sim Park	Community
O4B	Valley Hi Park	Neighborhood
O6B	Valley Vista Park	Neighborhood
O4C	Wood Park	Neighborhood

Proposed Parks

Map #	Name	Type
B5A	Burbank School Park	Community
B8B	Camellia School Park	Neighborhood
C4A	Cosumnes School Park	Community
C7A	Deerfield School Park	Neighborhood
O4A	Leimbach School Park	Neighborhood
I6B	Mack School Park	Neighborhood
H4A	Maple School Park	Neighborhood
O6A	Rio Casadero School Park	Neighborhood
M6A	South of Cosumnes Area Park	Community
N3A	Sunrise School Park	Neighborhood
O5A	Valley School Park	Community
P9A	Wood School Park	Neighborhood



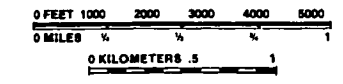
Area 4

FOR AREA LOCATION, PLEASE REFER TO FULL SCALE MAP



- CITY LIMITS
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
- EXISTING REGIONAL PARKS
- PROPOSED REGIONAL PARKS
- EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS
- PROPOSED COMMUNITY PARKS
- EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
- PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

FOR PARK NAMES, PLEASE REFER TO SEPERATE LOCATOR IN BACK OF DOCUMENT.





COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 5

EAST BROADWAY

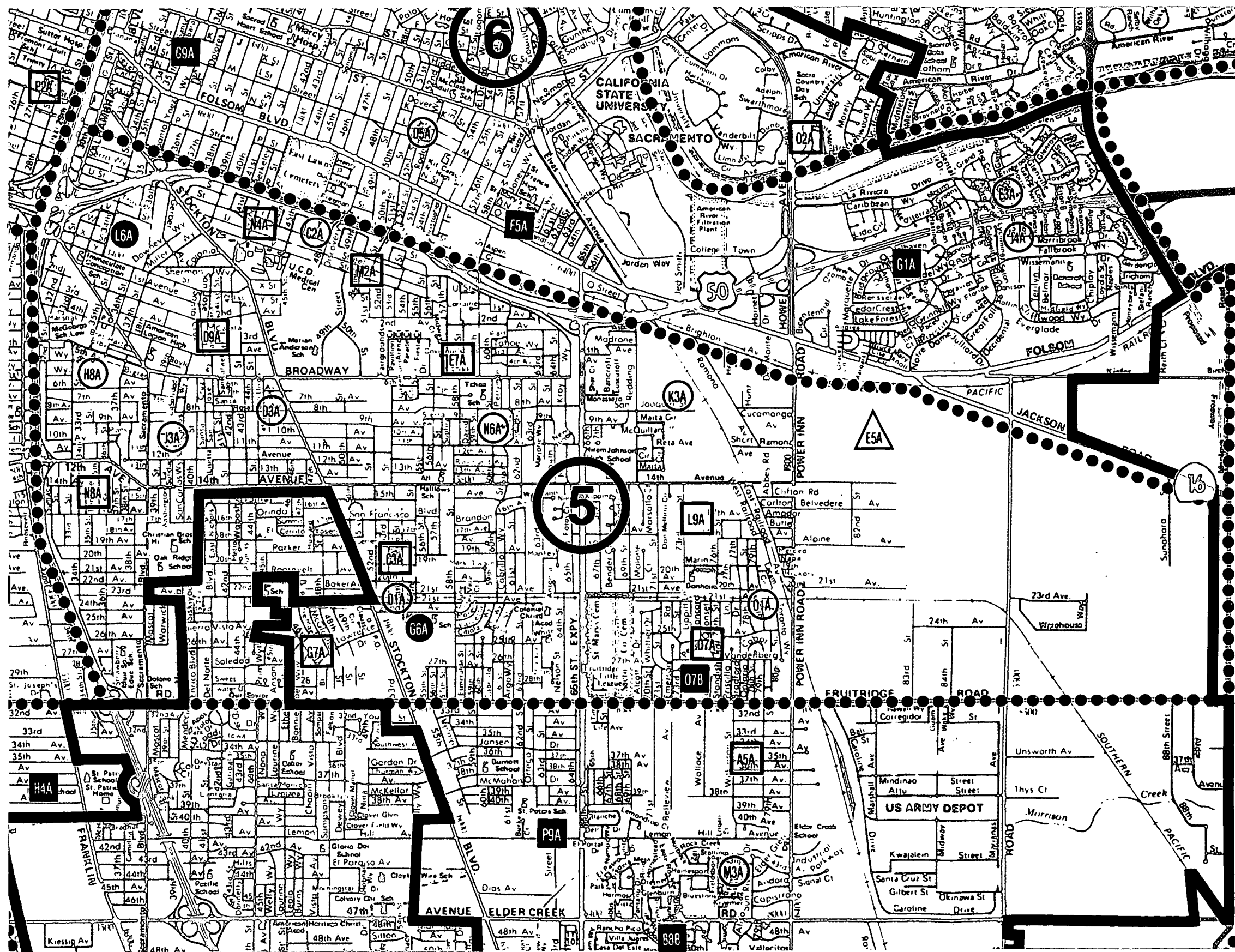
PLANNING AREA 5 - EAST BROADWAY

Existing Parks

Map #	Name	Type
C2A	Coloma Park	Community
C3A	Colonial Park	Neighborhood
D3A	Donner Park	Community
D9A	Fourth Avenue Park	Neighborhood
E5A	Granite Park	Regional
E7A	Greenfair Park	Neighborhood
G7A	Lawrence Park	Neighborhood
H8A	McClatchy Park	Community
J3A	Oak Park	Community
K3A	Redding Avenue Park	Community
L9A	Seventeenth Avenue Park	Neighborhood
M2A	Sierra Vista Parkway	Neighborhood
N4A	Sunset Parkway	Neighborhood
N6A	Tahoe Park	Community
N8A	Temple Avenue Park	Neighborhood
O1A	Twenty-first Avenue Parkway	Community
O7A	Warren Park	Neighborhood

Proposed Parks

Map #	Name	Type
L6A	Sacramento School Park	Community
G6A	Twain School Park	Community
O7B	Warren School Park	Neighborhood



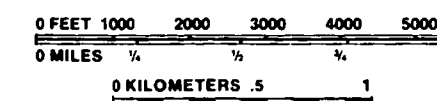
Area 5

FOR AREA LOCATION, PLEASE REFER TO FULL SCALE MAP



- CITY LIMITS
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
- △ EXISTING REGIONAL PARKS
- ▲ PROPOSED REGIONAL PARKS
- EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS
- PROPOSED COMMUNITY PARKS
- EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
- PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

FOR PARK NAMES, PLEASE REFER TO SEPERATE LOCATOR IN BACK OF DOCUMENT.



COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 6

EAST SACRAMENTO

PLANNING AREA 6 - EAST SACRAMENTO

Existing Parks

Map #	Name	Type
D5A	East Portal Park	Community
E3A	Glenbrook Park	Community
F2A	Hall Park	Community
F6A	Henschel Park	Neighborhood
I1A	McKinley Park	Community
J4A	Oki Park	Community
K7A	River Park	Community

Proposed Parks

Map #	Name	Type
F5A	Hearst School Park	Neighborhood
G1A	Jefferson School Park	Neighborhood
G9A	Lubin School Park	Neighborhood

This is a detailed black and white map of Sacramento, California, showing the city grid, major highways, and landmarks. The map is divided into numbered zones (1-10) and lettered areas (A-Z). Key features include the California State University, Sacramento, the Sacramento River, and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. The map is oriented with North at the top.

Major Highways:

- State Route 99:** Runs north-south through the center of the city.
- State Route 41:** Runs east-west through the city.
- State Route 20:** Runs north-south on the eastern side of the city.
- State Route 169:** Runs north-south on the western side of the city.

Landmarks and Districts:

- California State University, Sacramento:** Located in the center of the city.
- Folsom:** A city to the east of Sacramento.
- Stockton:** A city to the south of Sacramento.
- Glenn Hall:** A large area to the north of the city.
- Fair Oaks:** A city to the northeast of Sacramento.
- Yuba City:** A city to the south of Stockton.

Numbered Zones:

- Zone 1:** Located in the north-central part of the city.
- Zone 2:** Located in the north-east part of the city.
- Zone 3:** Located in the north-west part of the city.
- Zone 4:** Located in the central part of the city.
- Zone 5:** Located in the south-central part of the city.
- Zone 6:** Located in the south-east part of the city.
- Zone 7:** Located in the south-west part of the city.
- Zone 8:** Located in the west part of the city.
- Zone 9:** Located in the north-west part of the city.
- Zone 10:** Located in the north-east part of the city.

Lettered Areas:

- A-Z:** Various areas throughout the city, often corresponding to specific neighborhoods or districts.

Other Features:

- Streets:** Numerous streets are labeled, including Broadway, Main Street, and various numbered streets.
- Waterways:** The Sacramento River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta are shown.
- Transportation:** The map shows the city's infrastructure, including highways, streets, and public transit routes.

 PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

0 FEET 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000
0 MILES $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ 1

0 KILOMETERS .5 1



COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 7

ARDEN-ARCADE

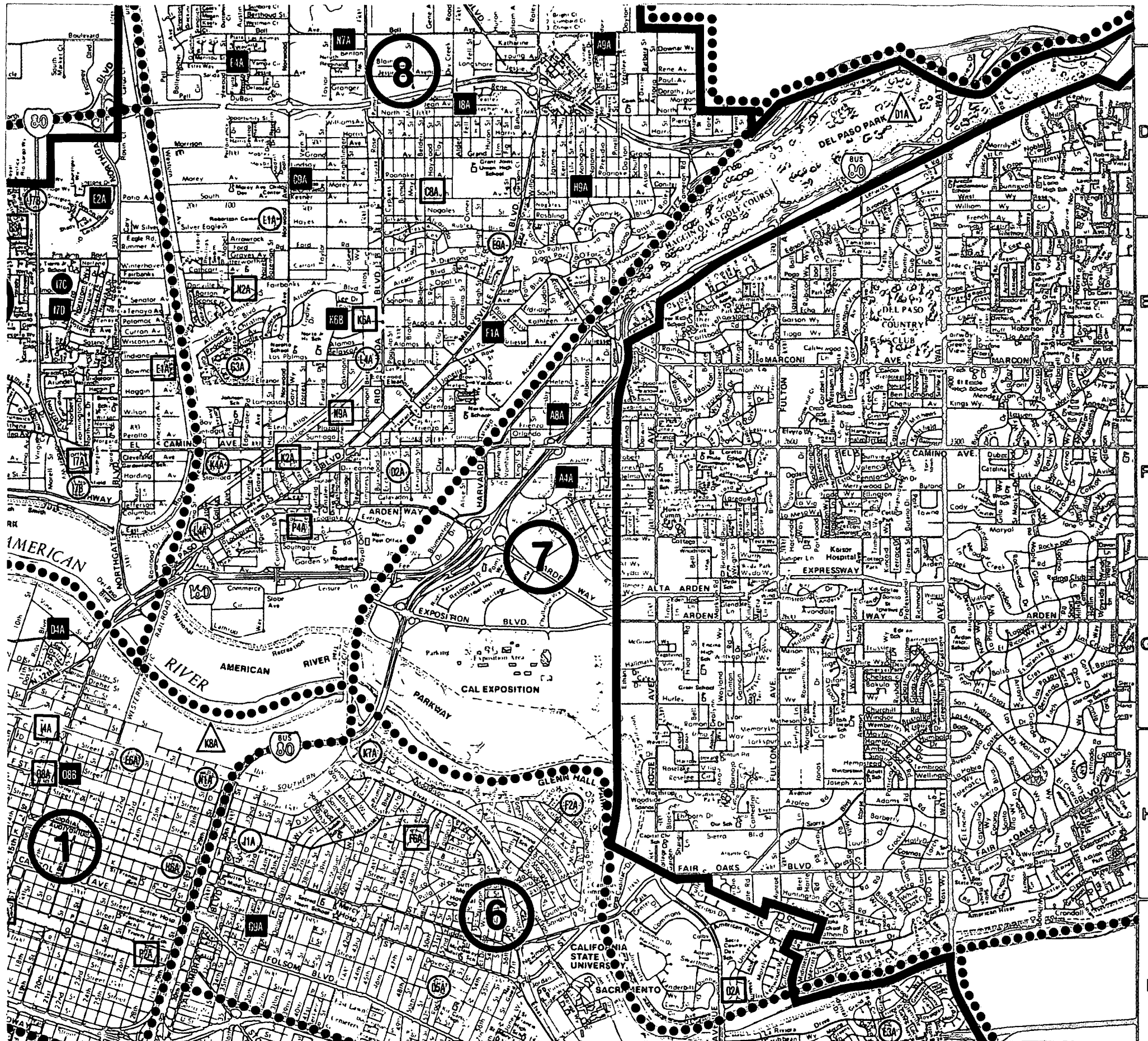
PLANNING AREA 7 - ARDEN-ARCADE

Existing Parks

Map #	Name	Type
D1A	Del Paso Park	Regional
02A	University Park	Neighborhood

Proposed Parks

Map #	Name	Type
A4A	Babcock School Park	Neighborhood
A8A	Ben Ali School Park	Neighborhood



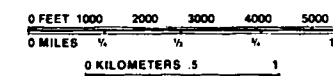
Area 7

FOR AREA LOCATION, PLEASE
REFER TO FULL SCALE MAP



- CITY LIMITS
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
- △ EXISTING REGIONAL PARKS
- ▲ PROPOSED REGIONAL PARKS
- EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS
- PROPOSED COMMUNITY PARKS
- EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
- PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

FOR PARK NAMES, PLEASE REFER
TO SEPERATE LOCATOR IN BACK
OF DOCUMENT.



COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 8

NORTH SACRAMENTO

PLANNING AREA 8 - NORTH SACRAMENTO

Existing Parks

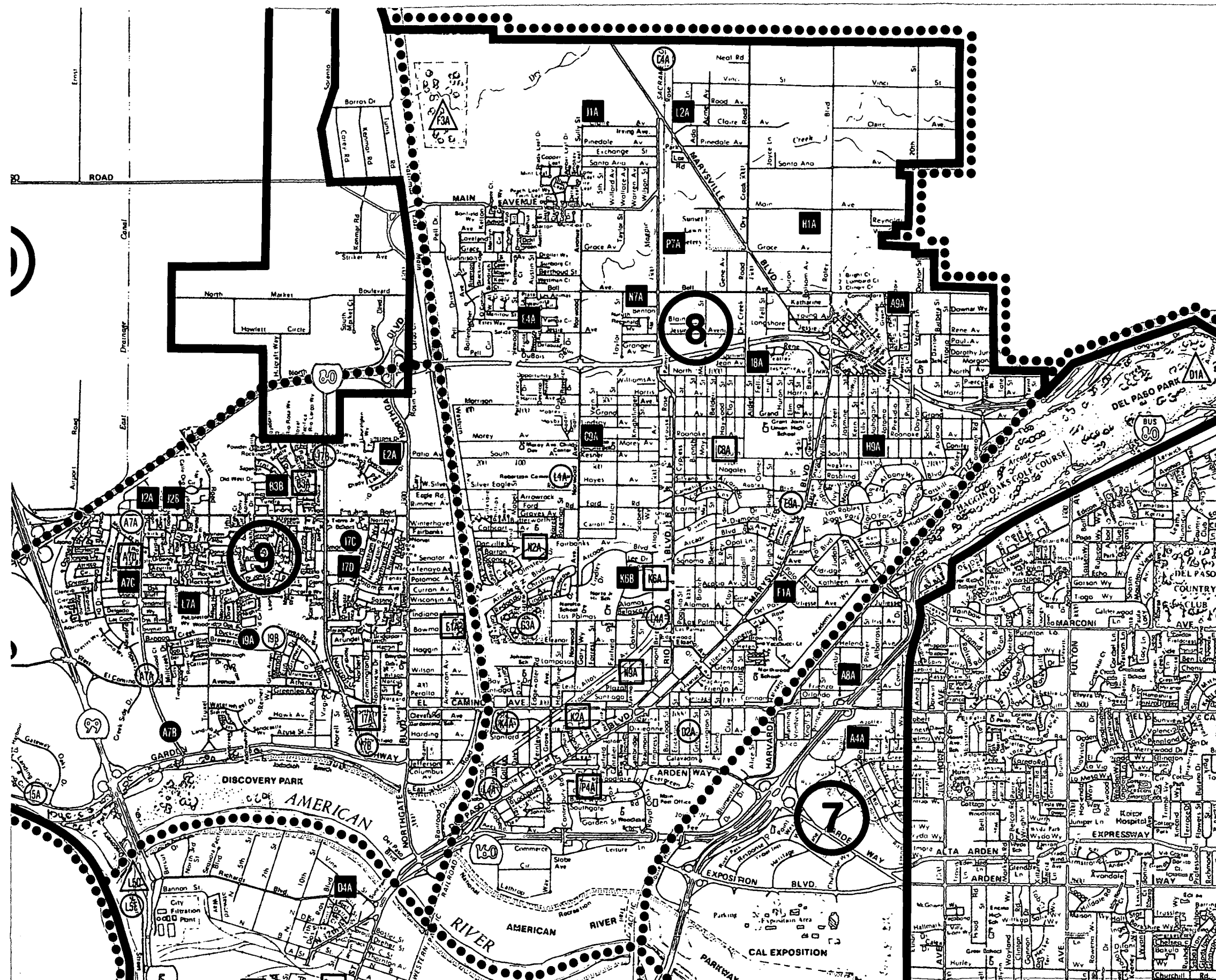
Map #	Name	Type
C8A	Del Paso Heights Park	Neighborhood
D2A	Dixieanne Park	Community
E9A	Hagginwood Park	Community
F3A	Hansen Park	Regional
G3A	Johnston Park	Community
K2A	Rea Park	Neighborhood
K4A	Redwood Park	Community
K6B	Richardson Village Park	Neighborhood
L1A	Robertson Park	Community
L4A	Sacramento Northern Parkway	Community
N2A	Strawberry Manor Park	Neighborhood
N9A	Triangle Park	Neighborhood
P4A	Woodlake Park	Neighborhood

Proposed Parks

Map #	Name	Type
A9A	Bell Avenue School Park	Neighborhood
C9A	Del Paso Heights School Park	Neighborhood
E4A	Glenwood School Park	Neighborhood
F1A	Hagginwood School Park	Neighborhood
H1A	Main Avenue School Park	Neighborhood
H9A	McClellan School Park	Neighborhood
K6A	Norte Del Rio School Park	Neighborhood
I8A	North Avenue School Park	Neighborhood
J1A	North of Main Avenue Park	Neighborhood
L2A	Robla School Park	Neighborhood
P7A	Sunset Cemetery Area Park	Neighborhood
N7A	Taylor Street School Park	Neighborhood

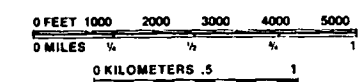
Area 8

FOR AREA LOCATION, PLEASE REFER TO FULL SCALE MAP



- CITY LIMITS
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
- △ EXISTING REGIONAL PARKS
- ▲ PROPOSED REGIONAL PARKS
- EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS
- PROPOSED COMMUNITY PARKS
- EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
- PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

FOR PARK NAMES, PLEASE REFER TO SEPERATE LOCATOR IN BACK OF DOCUMENT.



COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 9

SOUTH NATOMAS

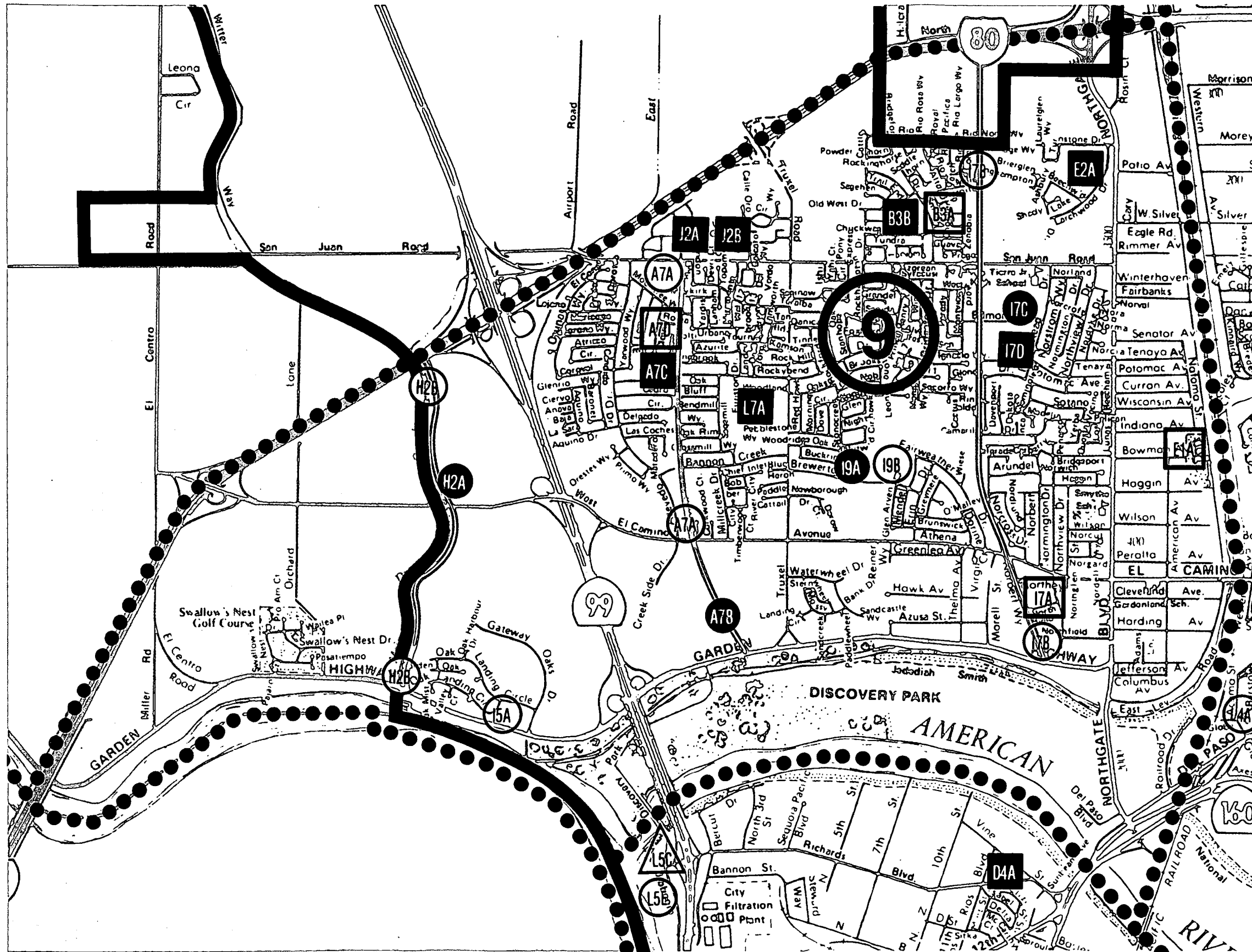
PLANNING AREA 9 - SOUTH NATOMAS

Existing Parks

Map #	Name	Type
A7A	Bannon Creek Park	Community
B3A	Bridgeford Park	Neighborhood
E1A	Gardenland Park	Neighborhood
H2B	Main Canal Park	Community
I5A	Natomas Oaks Park	Community
I7A	Ninos Park	Neighborhood
I7B	Ninos Parkway	Community
I9B	Northgate Park	Community
A7D	South Natomas Park	Neighborhood

Proposed Parks

Map #	Name	Type
I9A	American Lakes School Park	Community
A7B	Bannon Creek Extension Park	Community
B3B	Chuckwagon School Park	Neighborhood
H2A	East Natomas Park	Community
E2A	Garden Valley Park	Neighborhood
J2A	Oakbrook Park	Neighborhood
J2B	Oakbrook Park Extension	Neighborhood
A7C	Pebblewood School Park	Neighborhood
I7C	Rio Tierra School Park	Neighborhood
L7A	Sagemill School Park	Neighborhood
I7D	Strauch School Park	Neighborhood



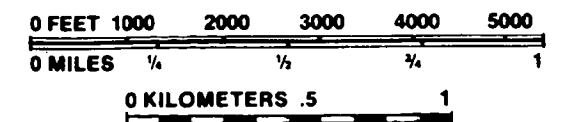
Area 9

FOR AREA LOCATION, PLEASE REFER TO FULL SCALE MAP



- CITY LIMITS
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
- △ EXISTING REGIONAL PARKS
- ▲ PROPOSED REGIONAL PARKS
- EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS
- PROPOSED COMMUNITY PARKS
- EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
- PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

FOR PARK NAMES, PLEASE REFER TO SEPERATE LOCATOR IN BACK OF DOCUMENT.



COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 10

NORTH NATOMAS

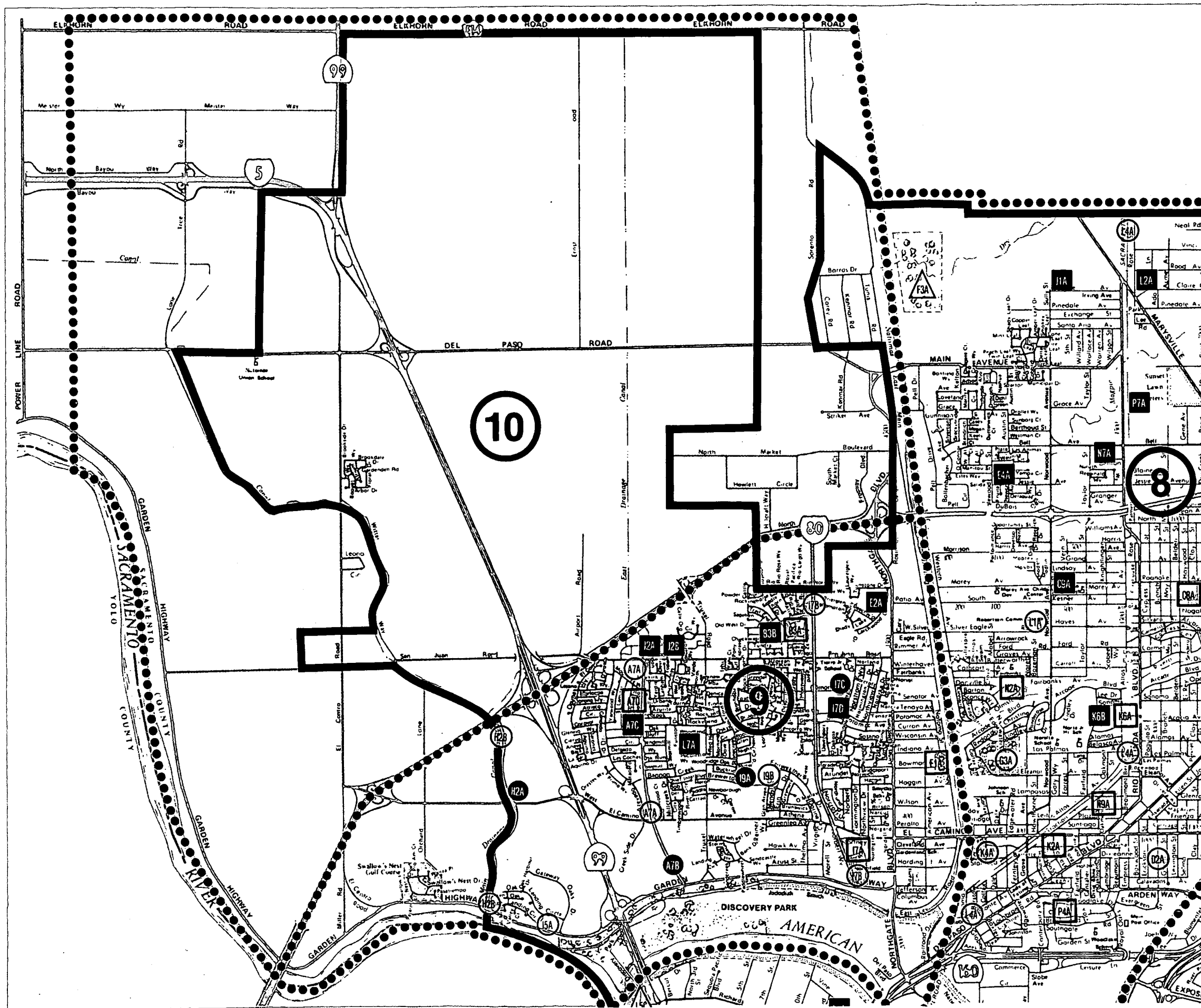
PLANNING AREA 10 - NORTH NATOMAS

Existing Parks

- NONE -

Proposed Parks

- NONE -



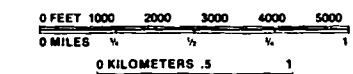
Area 10

FOR AREA LOCATION, PLEASE REFER TO FULL SCALE MAP



- CITY LIMITS
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
- △ EXISTING REGIONAL PARKS
- ▲ PROPOSED REGIONAL PARKS
- EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS
- PROPOSED COMMUNITY PARKS
- EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
- PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

FOR PARK NAMES, PLEASE REFER TO SEPERATE LOCATOR IN BACK OF DOCUMENT.



COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 11

AIRPORT-MEADOWVIEW

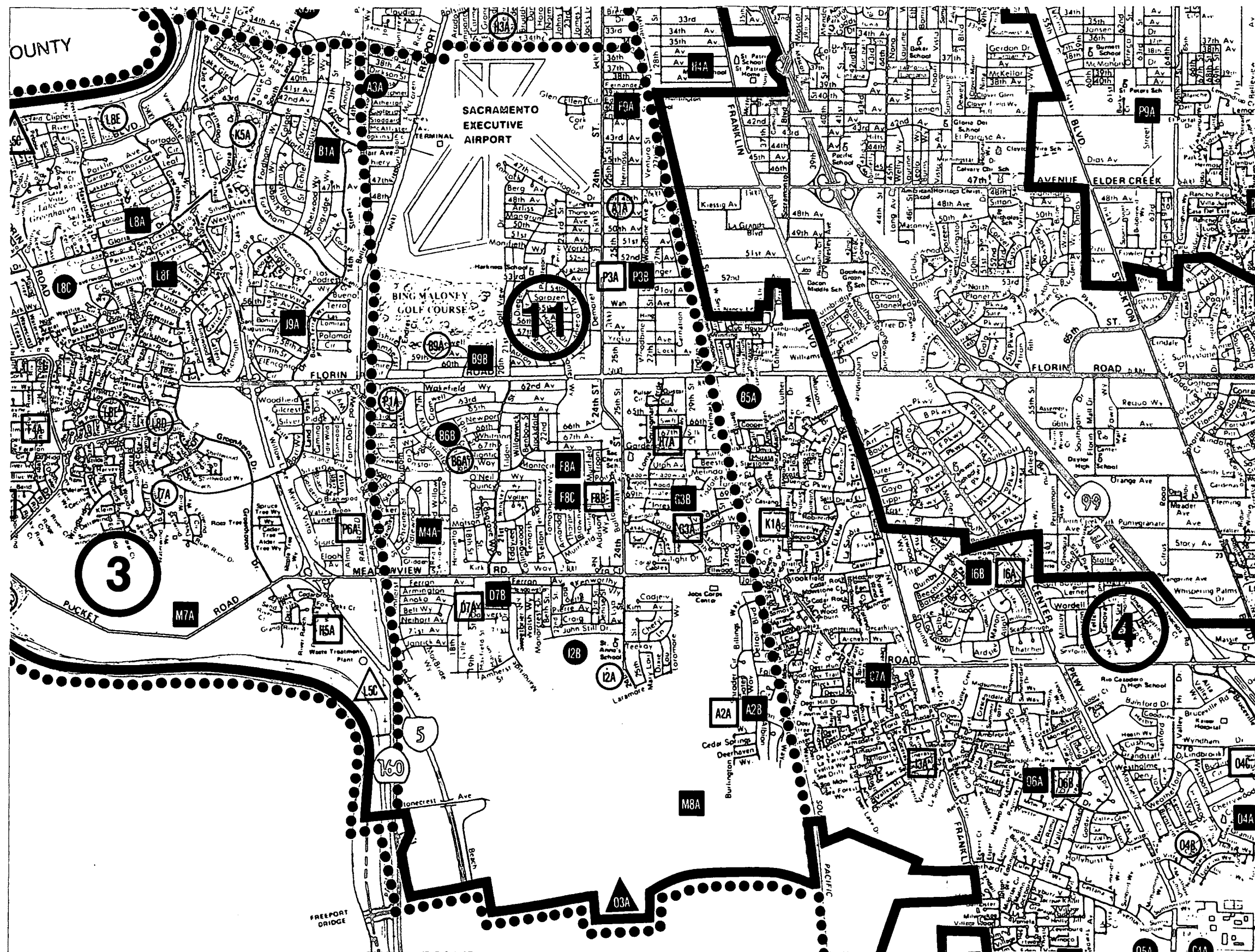
PLANNING AREA 11 - AIRPORT-MEADOWVIEW

Existing Parks

Map #	Name	Type
A1A	Airport Park	Community
A2A	Anthony Park	Neighborhood
B6A	Cabrillo Park	Community
B9A	Chorley Park	Community
D7A	Freeport Park	Neighborhood
F8B	Hopkins Park	Neighborhood
G3A	Kemble Park	Neighborhood
H7A	Mayfair Park	Neighborhood
I2A	Meadowview Park	Community
P1A	Willow Rancho Park	Community
P3A	Woodbine Park	Neighborhood

Proposed Parks

Map #	Name	Type
A2B	Anthony School Park	Neighborhood
A3A	Argonaut School Park	Community
B6B	Bidwell School Park	Community
D7B	Freeport School Park	Neighborhood
F8A	Goethe School Park	Neighborhood
F8C	Hopkins School Park	Neighborhood
F9A	Huntington School Park	Neighborhood
G3B	Kemble School Park	Neighborhood
B9B	Morse School Park	Neighborhood
M4A	Sloat School Park	Neighborhood
M8A	South of Job Corps School Park	Neighborhood
I2B	Still School Park	Neighborhood
O3A	Urban Forest Park	Regional
P3B	Woodbine School Park	Neighborhood



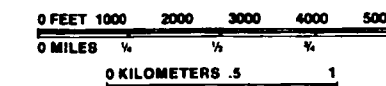
Area 11

FOR AREA LOCATION, PLEASE REFER TO FULL SCALE MAP



- CITY LIMITS
- PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
- △ EXISTING REGIONAL PARKS
- ▲ PROPOSED REGIONAL PARKS
- EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS
- PROPOSED COMMUNITY PARKS
- EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
- PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

FOR PARK NAMES, PLEASE REFER TO SEPERATE LOCATOR IN BACK OF DOCUMENT.





2 Rehabilitation

REHABILITATION

Introduction

In increasing the recreational capacity of the City's park system, the emphasis has traditionally been directed toward the acquisition of new park land in the rapidly developing areas. The past policy has been justified on the basis of opportunity; that is, because the older areas of the City already had recreational facilities, the decision was made to concentrate on obtaining sites in the newer areas before the opportunity to do so was totally lost. A secondary priority has been on development of newly acquired parklands as well as putting elements in existing parks. Based on the expectations of continually spiraling costs of development, and continuing availability of State and Federal support for acquisition and development projects, new facilities and equipment have, in the past, been seen as the most cost-effective way of increasing the recreation capacity of the park system.

A negative impact of the Department's policy has been that deteriorating facilities generally received fund allocations only for resolving the most serious problems, those related to health and safety of park patrons. Insufficient funds have been available to keep up with the necessary major renovation, refurbishment or replacement of buildings and equipment. The twin realities of declining financial support of new development and the mounting effects of a long-accumulated deterioration problem have prompted a reassessment of planning priorities.

By rehabilitation, this document refers to removal or replacement of existing disfunctional equipment and facilities. This section of the plan does not consider the redesign of obsolete parks, placement of new activity equipment in older parks or construction of new facilities on undeveloped sites. These will be addressed in the Facility Development portion of the recommendations as all constitute a major change from current facilities. Rehabilitation is simply the overhaul or repair of what already exists on the site to bring it back into its original use or up to current legal codes. Only major items requiring appropriations have been included in this document; minor rehabilitation items (costing less than \$500) were assigned to the appropriate staff as routine maintenance items.

Rehabilitation of facilities permits increased access and usage and results in improved service. It can introduce low-maintenance or maintenance-free materials and energy-saving mechanical equipment into the system. Repair, however, has several advantages which make it, under most circumstances, a more cost-effective form of rehabilitation than replacement. Repair protects the City's original investment in the structure and is usually more resource effective; requiring fewer materials and less labor. Also, the construction period for repair, including structural stabilization, is generally shorter than for replacement.

Deterioration of park facilities generally originates from three sources. The first source is the aging of the facilities. Many City parks were developed more than 30 years ago and some of our newer acquisitions, such as redundant school buildings that were converted to community centers, have already had a generation of use. Even the best maintenance cannot extend equipment beyond its design life and an uneven pattern of acquisition and development in the past means that the replacement cycles for equipment at many facilities are now coming due at the same time.

The second source of deterioration is the heavy use which some parks receive. Projects which fall under the second category include tennis courts, athletic fields, etc. In these cases, the heavy use outstrips nature's ability to regenerate and the Department's ability to maintain the facility.

A third source is the vandalism which occurs to parks throughout the system. Many rehabilitation projects are necessary because equipment has been mutilated or destroyed by vandals. Improvement in this area includes replacement of security screens and doors to make building areas more secure, as well as refinishing or replacing bleachers and other damaged structures.

These three sources of deterioration have made the parks less usable than in the past. Restoring the usability of the parks is only one reason why rehabilitation is desirable. A second factor is the excessive costs associated with maintenance and operation of deteriorated or obsolete facilities and equipment.

Since resources for operation and maintenance, like those for capital developments, are becoming more scarce, the Department is forced to use its maintenance budget in the most cost-effective manner possible. In reviewing the City's older park facilities, it is evident that many of the systems and equipment are obsolete. Manually operated irrigation systems, inefficient and deteriorated pool filter equipment, improper sanitary facilities, energy-consuming and manually operated lighting systems, and other outmoded systems are present in the older park facilities. Such obsolescence contributes to a growing need for additional staffing to operate, maintain and repair park facilities. Furthermore, the energy cost of operating inefficient equipment is a drain on the Department's operating budget. In many cases, the cost savings in personnel time, equipment and energy costs offsets the capital costs of replacing old equipment with updated systems.

Another kind of obsolescence is caused by social and technological progress. Most facilities that met current legal, building and health codes when constructed in the past no longer do so. Senior citizens, the infirm and the handicapped are much more active users of recreation services than ever before. As a public provider of buildings and grounds, the Department has an obligation to make them available to all citizens and guarantee up-to-date facilities for their safety and convenience. A side benefit to the upgrading of structures is that many

kinds of other governmental and private assistance for activities and events require program sites that meet current handicapped-accessibility and other codes as a condition of the grant or sponsorship. The Department cannot now compete for these monies due to outdated facilities.

A third justification for rehabilitation of equipment is the increased park usage that it makes possible. For example, some of the parks have manually operated irrigation systems, which require maintenance personnel to be available during the irrigation. Since park maintenance personnel work only during daylight hours, landscaped park areas must be watered during the time when the public utilizes the parks. By automating the irrigation systems, watering could be done at night, freeing the area for use during all daylight hours. Athletic field lighting is another example of rehabilitation allowing increased use. In some parks, unlit fields are programmed to capacity during the day, but unusable after dusk. In other parks, manually operated lighting systems require park personnel to be available to shut off the lights. Thus, programming may be precluded because the limited staff time is allocated elsewhere.

Each of the rehabilitation project types discussed should favorably affect a benefit-cost ratio analysis of Department services. Either usability of existing facilities would be increased or operation and maintenance costs would be decreased. If resources can be made available for such rehabilitation projects, their implementation should, in the long run, offset their costs to the City.

Methodology

Individual park and building site maps were distributed to all field staff in both the Park and Recreation Divisions. Each person noted improvements that needed to be made based on the above definition of rehabilitation. The staff then reviewed the suggestions and culled out minor improvements costing \$500 or less that could be done from current operating budgets. Many committee members also volunteered to check the parks in their areas as part of the review process.

The planning team of staff and citizens developed rehabilitation policies including criteria to rank the importance of the needed improvements and staff listed all items according to their direction. The priority categories were:

- A. Safety - Items that would increase safety for the facility users and workers.
- B. Effectiveness - Repairs that would help the largest number of users, could be realized quickly, would effect the largest number of repairs for the dollar spent, or would lower operating costs.
- C. Enhancement of Recreation Values - Rehabilitation that would improve recreation usability of the site.

- D. Enhancement of Aesthetics - Repairs that would make the park more appealing to visit or more pleasant to be in.

This prioritized list of neighborhood and community park improvements was submitted to the appropriate area committees for their discussion, modification, additions/deletions and approval. A similar list of improvements to regional parks was submitted to the City-wide Committee for their review. Following this, five public information gathering sessions were held around the City to discuss rehabilitation needs for all neighborhood, community and regional parks. Additional items were added to the lists to reflect the public's concerns. The tentative priority list then was given a final review by staff and the City-wide Committee.

Findings

The following priority list has identified all the major rehabilitation needs in the existing City parks. The list will be used to guide the department in the development of its yearly Capital Improvement Program. Some of these items are already in the process of being repaired. The priority categories noted are those listed in the methodology section.

AREA 1 - CENTRAL CITY

<u>PARK</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY CATEGORY</u>	<u>CITYWIDE RANK</u>
O'Neil	Pave dugout at ball diamond	C	5
Roosevelt	Reconstruct restroom and install concrete path; reconstruct driveway	B	10
Southside	Replace fence fabric at swimming pool	A	1
	Reconstruct tennis courts	C	2
Stanford	Replace softball backstop	A	9
	Improve fencing and dug- outs; install concrete pads under bleachers; replace irrigation system	C	10

AREA 2 - LAND PARK

PARK	ITEM	PRIORITY CATEGORY	CITYWIDE RANK
City Cemetery	Replace irrigation system	B	15
Freeport	Repair irrigation system	B	2
	Install drain at tot lot	A	11
Mangan	Replace fence fabric at swimming pool	A	1
	Replace irrigation system	B	2
Miller	Modify chemical supply storage building	A	2
Plaza Cervantes	Replace irrigation system	B	2
Sierra School	Replace irrigation system	B	2
Southside	Remove turf from infield at softball field #2	C	5

AREA 3 - POCKET

PARK	ITEM	PRIORITY CATEGORY	CITYWIDE RANK
Garcia Bend	Improve drainage at soccer field	A	11
	Redesign boat ramp	B	12
	Improve parking lot	C	11
Lewis	Resurface tennis court	B	2
Reichmuth	Install drainage at tot lot	A	11
	Replace asphalt paths with concrete	A	17
	Drain runoff near water play area	A	11
	Resurface tennis courts	B	2

AREA 3 - POCKET CONTINUED

PARK	ITEM	PRIORITY CATEGORY	CITYWIDE RANK
Reichmuth	Repair irrigation system	B	9
Seymour	Replace asphalt paths with concrete	A	17
	Complete sidewalk on Northlight Circle	A	17
Z'berg	Relocate drinking fountain	B	4

AREA 4 - SOUTH SACRAMENTO

PARK	ITEM	PRIORITY CATEGORY	CITYWIDE RANK
Baer	Reconstruct play area	A	4
Maple School	Resurface tennis courts	B	2
Sim	Replace fence fabric at swimming pool	A	1
	Improve security lighting	A	3
Wood	Replace restroom fixtures	A	13
	Replace irrigation system	B	7
	Relocate and improve picnic area	C	7

AREA 5 - EAST BROADWAY

PARK	ITEM	PRIORITY CATEGORY	CITYWIDE RANK
Coloma	Remodel Coloma Community Center for handicap accessibility to current code; rehabilitate auditorium; install linoleum in Auburn and Plymouth Rooms; remodel Amador City Room; remove wall between Jamestown and Nevada Rooms; remodel kitchen; fix exterior windows; remodel Gold Run Room; carpet Sutter Creek Room	B	17
Colonial	Improve security lighting	A	3
	Install locking gates on restroom	A	7
	Replace boards in backstop	A	9
	Raise modesty screen in restroom	A	14
Lawrence	Raise modesty screen in restroom	A	14
McClatchy	Paint and sand equipment	A	9
	Replace boards in backstop	A	9
	Relocate drinking fountain	B	4
	Reconstruct tennis/basketball courts	C	1
Temple Avenue	Improve security lighting	A	3
	Paint and sand equipment	A	8
	Relocate drinking fountain	B	4

AREA 5 - EAST BROADWAY CONTINUED

PARK	ITEM	PRIORITY CATEGORY	CITYWIDE RANK
Tahoe	Replace boards in backstop	A	9
	Resurface basketball court	A	10
	Repair restroom roof	B	3
Warren	Replace boards in backstop	A	9
	Replace irrigation system	B	7

AREA 6 - EAST SACRAMENTO

PARK	ITEM	PRIORITY CATEGORY	CITYWIDE RANK
East Portal	Replace boards in backstop	A	9
Glenbrook	Replace boards in backstop	A	9
Hall	Replace fabric on fence for swimming pool	A	1
McKinley	Replace fabric on fence at swimming pool	A	1
	Rehabilitate Clunie Pool	B	13
	Remodel Clunie Community Center for handicap acces- sibility to current code; remodel main floor; remodel second floor; remodel kitchen; improve operational system; remodel auditorium storage	B	13
Oki	Relocate drinking fountain	B	4
	Install irrigation booster pump	B	8

AREA 7 - ARDEN-ARCADE

<u>PARK</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY CATEGORY</u>	<u>CITYWIDE RANK</u>
Del Paso	Rebuild storage building	A	2
	Repair pedestrian/ bridle trail	B	10
	Remove asphalt from under Oak trees at Renfree Field	A	17
	Revegetate old parking area at Watt & Longview	C	4

AREA 8 - NORTH SACRAMENTO

<u>PARK</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY CATEGORY</u>	<u>CITYWIDE RANK</u>
Dixieanne	Extend ballfield over- throw fence	C	10
Del Paso Heights	Install locking gates in restrooms	A	7
	Replace restroom fixtures	A	13
Hagginwood	Install locking gates in restrooms	A	7
	Replace restroom fixtures	A	13
	Create access to bike trail through fence adjoining creek	D	2
Johnston	Replace fence fabric at swimming pool	A	1
	Install locking gates in restrooms	A	7
	Replace restroom fixtures	A	13

AREA 8 - NORTH SACRAMENTO CONTINUED

PARK	ITEM	PRIORITY CATEGORY	CITYWIDE RANK
Johnston	Resurface tennis courts	B	2
	Improve off-street parking at swimming pool	C	13
Redwood	Replace boards in backstop	A	9
	Improve drainage at soft-ball diamond	A	11
	Redesign/relocate entry	B	6
Richardson Village	Install locking gates in restrooms	A	7
	Replace restroom fixtures	A	13
	Replace irrigation system	B	7
Robertson	Resurface tennis courts	B	2
Strawberry Manor	Install locking gates on restrooms	A	13
	Replace restroom fixtures	A	13
	Renovate landscape	C	4
Woodlake	Install locking gate on restrooms	A	7
	Remodel outside of restroom	A	18
	Resurface tennis court	B	2
	Replace irrigation system	B	7

AREA 9 - SOUTH NATOMAS

<u>PARK</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY CATEGORY</u>	<u>CITYWIDE RANK</u>
Gardenland	Install locking gate on restroom	A	7
	Refinish painted surfaces and sand blast walkways	D	1
Northgate	Install vent over craft kiln at community center	A	5
	Install emergency exit doors at community center	A	6
	Install locking gates on restrooms	A	7
	Replace boards in backstop	A	9
	Replace playground equipment	A	15
	Install vertical curbs	B	1
	Resurface tennis courts	B	2
	Paint building inside and out and re-finish floors	C	3
	Install bicycle barrier at tennis court	C	8
	Install pay phone at Doyle Pool	None	None

AREA 10 - NORTH NATOMAS

<u>PARK</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PRIORITY CATEGORY</u>	<u>CITYWIDE RANK</u>
(No parks in this area)			

AREA 11 - AIRPORT-MEADOWVIEW

PARK	ITEM	PRIORITY CATEGORY	CITYWIDE RANK
Anthony	Resurface tennis courts	B	2
Argonaut	Improve security lighting	A	3
Cabrillo	Replace fence fabric at swimming pool	A	1
	Resurface tennis courts	B	2
	Relocate drinking fountain	B	4
	Replace irrigation system	B	7
Freeport	Replace swings	A	4
Hopkins	Replace play structure	A	16
Kemble	Repair playground equipment	A	15
	Repair shade structure	B	5
Nielsen	Resurface tennis courts	B	2
Woodbine	Install drain at tot lot	A	11

REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN

The Department's inability to totally meet the population's demand for recreation facilities rests, at least in part, with the deterioration of existing sites and facilities. Rehabilitation of the existing equipment is the most cost-effective and rapid way to make more sites and facilities available to the public. In order to initiate the repair process, the Master Plan Citizens Committees and the Department staff have developed and adopted a priority listing of rehabilitation needs for neighborhood, community and regional parks. For the purpose of this paper, rehabilitation consists of scheduling the repair or replacement of equipment and facilities requiring expenditure of funds over \$500. Minor items requiring expenditures under \$500 will be repaired within the Department's ongoing operational budget.

Policies

- I. It is the policy of the Department that all park and recreation facilities shall be made available to the public in a safe, clean, and usable condition.
- II. The Department, through the annual budget process and public review, shall develop an updated priority list of rehabilitation projects. Recommendations shall be based on a systematic yearly inspection of all recreation sites. Follow-up checks on the progress of repairs will be part of the Division's yearly performance report.
- III. The priority list shall be sufficiently flexible to take advantage of opportunities for grants, outside revenue sources, grouped construction bids, and community involvement.
- IV. The rehabilitation of existing park and recreation facilities shall receive a relatively higher priority in funding over the development of new park and recreation facilities. This policy shall not preclude development of new facilities but simply make rehabilitation the first consideration in budget priorities until existing facilities are deemed to be satisfactory.
- V. Community participation in the rehabilitation of park and recreation facilities shall be promoted.
- VI. Wherever feasible, rehabilitation shall include upgrading to meet current handicap and safety standards.
- VII. The Department shall use its community seed money account to assist volunteer groups involved in the rehabilitation of their local parks.

Goals and Objectives

- I. Goal: Develop and maintain an accurate list of rehabilitation needs for park sites, recreation facilities, and public landscapings.
 - A. Objective: Establish a periodic inspection routine for field staff to examine and report on both small repairs and large rehabilitation projects at all sites and facilities (annually, Parks Division).
 - B. Objective: Prioritize major rehabilitation projects within the City's park system as follows: Category A - Safety; Category B - Effectiveness; Category C - Recreation Value; and Category D - Aesthetics (annually, Parks Division).
 - C. Objective: Develop a method for citizens to report rehabilitation needs in the parks (FY 1984-85, Parks Division).
- II. Goal: Implement the list of needed repair and rehabilitation items.
 - A. Objective: Develop a schedule to repair listed items in categorical order as money becomes available (annually, Parks Division).
 - B. Objective: Allocate at least an additional \$250,000 (in 1983 dollars) on a yearly basis for purposes of rehabilitation (annually, Parks Division).
 - C. Objective: Develop and promote a program for volunteer individuals and groups to become involved in the repair of their local parks as community projects (FY 1984-85, Parks Division).

3 Facility Development

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

Earlier parts of this chapter have dealt with the distribution of park land and the rehabilitation of existing equipment and facilities to bring them back into usable condition. This portion of the Plan is concerned with various problems revolving around the topic of developing new recreation facilities, such as:

- opening currently undeveloped park land to the public;
- adding new recreation elements to existing parks;
- ways of ensuring fair distribution of high demand facilities;
- redesigning obsolete parks that no longer meet the needs of the surrounding residents;
- procedures for involving the community in the planning and design of local park sites.

The City currently owns 21 parcels around the City that, although dedicated to recreation uses, are undeveloped empty lots. It is not uncommon for five to ten years to elapse between the time a parcel is acquired and it is developed for park use. This is a waste of City resources. Even a minimal level of enhancement at the sites, such as installation of irrigation, drainage and grass would allow the areas to be used as playground and athletic fields by the surrounding population. Providing these services is doubly important as the undeveloped sites are frequently found in isolated or developing portions of the city which do not have other parks nearby.

Additional elements are desired by many neighborhoods and special interest groups that have access to developed parks. Popular activities like soccer and softball are programmed at capacity. Persons now on waiting lists could be accommodated if more or better facilities were available. Our survey of the City population shows a steady use rate. As the population increases in the future, crowding will become even more of a problem. National trends indicate that the population is remaining active in recreation as they grow older. The discovery of recent medical evidence linking physical fitness to health means that recreational pursuits may become a lifelong interest and that the traditional drop in participation rates among the elderly will no longer occur. All of these factors taken together point to the need for greater development of activity sites to accommodate a growth in demand.

The location and distribution of our facilities is also a great concern. Many persons in our survey reported that they did not use nearby parks because the type of recreation elements they wanted were not available. Much care has been taken in the past by the Department to ensure that

facilities were distributed fairly and evenly across the City so that each community park would have a wide range of offerings. However, rapid growth, restrictive development grants and shifts in the nature of the surrounding populations have left some parts of the City without the recreation elements most wanted by the population. Some neighborhoods are missing equipment, others have types of structures in place that no longer serve the needs of the park users. As elements are so expensive to build and even more costly to replace, there is a strong necessity to create system-wide distribution plans to allocate various types of recreation structures to each part of the City and design formal plans for each park site.

Another situation in which facility development is appropriate is much more complex than the first three. This type of development changes the nature of the operations in order to revitalize the system. The concept of the City's role in recreation provision, as well as the availability of recreation resources, has changed dramatically in the past several decades. Under the traditional concept, the emphasis has been on the variety of programs provided by professional recreators in spaces designed to accommodate such uses. While the traditional concept of recreation is not entirely out of date, the emphasis in the role of public parks and recreation is shifting.

The adoption of the base line service concept will continue to provide basic maintenance of facilities across the City and subsidize operations at some special use facilities in low income neighborhoods. In other districts, the cost of programming and maintaining limited use equipment will have to be borne by the users. Should the programs and elements fail to support themselves, then conversion to other uses or to base line elements available to a larger segment of the population may become necessary. Such adaptive reuse of facilities increases the local recreation opportunity at the same time as it frees up excessive operation and maintenance costs. The Department remains committed to the offering of a variety of quality facilities and programs, but the exact nature and mix of the elements may change if the costs associated with the site's use cannot be justified by the nature of the service provided.

A basic part of the concept of planning facilities is better coordination with park users as well as the neighborhood citizens around each park. This is not only important to help create a better park design but the assistance of an interested public is becoming increasingly necessary to finance and build new facilities. As mentioned in the finance section of this report, the costs of providing all the desired recreation elements will outstrip the City's ability to pay for them with its limited resources. Greater emphasis must be placed on cooperative efforts in which the City assists community and special interest groups to provide their own facilities on City park land. Athletic groups, neighborhood associations, and school parent organizations will have to become more involved in the development process if our master plan goals are to be realized.

The concept that a neighborhood which uses a park should be expected to help develop, maintain, and protect it is a major change in the Department's relationship with residents and a major theme of this document.

Methodology

The Citizens Committees were asked to develop policies and procedures to address four problems:

- developing vacant parcels into parks;
- redevelopment or new development of existing parks;
- distribution of recreation elements around the City;
- citizens' involvement in planning parks.

They were also asked to make priority lists of needed types of elements for each planning area (the City-wide Committee discussed regional facilities and special use elements), and rank the relative need to design site development or redevelopment plans for each park site. The City-wide Committee then attempted to merge these priorities into a list to help guide the preparation of future Department budgets. This was a massive task that could have been the subject of its own master plan study. Nevertheless, the committees and staff managed to achieve almost all of their objectives. As background information, 10 major types of public and private recreation elements currently available to the public were located on maps. Also, the recreation preferences of City residents as gathered in our mail survey were presented along with standards used by Federal, State, other cities, and national associations in their recreation planning. Census demographics for each area were also supplied along with cost estimates for facility construction. Using these tools, the committees developed priority lists of needs for their planning district and recommended policies on a variety of topics. The City-wide Committee held similar discussions on the needs for city regional facilities and worked on the difficult problem of the relative priority of the individual districts' lists.

With the exception of a few problems, decision-making criteria and recommendations were worked out to a satisfactory degree to all parties. One difficulty encountered was that although all the committees could agree on the primary importance of bringing undeveloped parcels into productive use and a method to allocate priority of development among them, they were unwilling to rank the need for site planning in developed parks beyond the planning area level. They felt that this would be divisive and probably unnecessary given the small amount of capital funds left over after work on the undeveloped sites. Another problem was equitable distribution of elements across the City. The committees rejected the idea of rigid standards and suggested that the Department work with activity user groups and the populations of areas that highly ranked the need for that element to develop individual

distribution plans for each type of activity. They did agree that a wide variety of different elements should be available in each planning area, but they felt that the individual mix should be a local community privilege. Element needs were therefore not ranked beyond the planning area level. All recommendations and policies and priority lists were discussed at public meetings held around the City and modified by the committees to reflect citizen concerns.

Findings

1. The Committee discussed the problem of which recreation elements were appropriate for each type of City park. The following list of elements was recommended as a general guideline to help distribute activities to the proper sized facility.

Neighborhood Park Elements

Adventure Area/Play Structures (Ages 6 to 12)
Barbecue Grills (1 or 2)
Basketball Court (1) (Lighted)
Benches, Drinking Fountains
Crafts Patio
Game Tables
Horseshoe Courts (1 or 2)
Picnic Tables (3 to 5)
Practice Softball Field (1) (Unlighted)
Shuffleboard Courts (1 or 2)
Soccer Field (1) (Unlighted)
Tennis Courts (2) (Lighted)
Tot Lot/Play Structures (Ages 1 to 6)
Volleyball Court (1)

Community Park Elements (In addition to Neighborhood Park Elements)

Archery Ranges
Baseball Field (1 or more) (Lighted)
Basketball Courts (1 or more) (Lighted)
Bocci Ball Courts
Community Building (Community, Teen, Senior)
Community Center
Horseshoe Courts (2 or more)
Improved Softball Field (1 or more) (Lighted)
Jogging/Exercise Trails
Off-Street Parking (30 or more)
Picnic Area (50 people or more)
(Individual Tables and/or Groups)
Restrooms/Shade Structures
Shuffleboard Courts (2 or more)
Soccer Field (1 or more) (Lighted)
Special Use Facilities
Stage/Amphitheater (100 people)
Swimming Pool with Dressing Room/Teen Building

Tennis Courts (2 or more) (Lighted)
Volleyball Courts (1 or more)

Regional Park Elements (In Addition to Community Park Elements)

Amusement Zone
Equestrian Activities
Fairytale Town
Golf Course
Marinas
Museums
Nature Areas
Rifle Range
Sports Complex
Zoo

2. The committees adopted a method to assign priority for minimal development (drainage, irrigation, turf, one play structure) of neighborhood and community park land. They endorsed the concept of using the number of existing acres per thousand population as a measure of need. That is, the planning area that had the least number of developed acres per thousand was ranked first for improvement and so on.

Two lists were developed. The first priority went to totally undeveloped park sites. A second list was made to prioritize work on undeveloped portions of existing parks. The development of all vacant land was given a higher priority than further improvement of any other parks. Work on undeveloped City regional park acreage will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY FOR NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY PARK LAND

CATEGORY 1 - PARKS IN WHICH ALL ACREAGE IS BASICALLY UNDEVELOPED

Priority	Park Name	Planning Area
1	Mayfair Park Site	11
2	University Park Site	7
3	Triangle Park Site	8
4	Hansen Park (Community Portion)	8
5	Valley Vista Park Site	4
6	Riverfront Park (Community Portion)	1
7	Florin Reservoir Park Site	4
8	Bannon Creek Parkway Site	9
9	Mesa Grande Park Site	4
10	Camellia Park Site	4
11	Seventeenth Avenue Park Site	5
12	Granite Park (Community Portion)	5
13	South Natomas Park Site	9
14	Natomas Oaks Park Site	9
15	Parkway Oaks Park Site	3
16	Bridgeford Park Site	8
17	Pocket Canal Parkway Site	3
18	Main Canal Parkway Site	9
19	Greenmont Park Site	3
20	Havenside Park Site	3
21	Marriott Park Site	3

CATEGORY 2 - PARKS CONTAINING BASICALLY UNDEVELOPED PORTIONS

Priority	Park Name	Planning Area
1	Airport Park	11
2	Chorley Park	11
3	Glenbrook Park	6
4	Woodlake Park	8
5	Oki Park	6
6	Valley Hi Park	4
7	Tiscornia Park	1
8	Crocker Park	1
9	Mangan Park	2
10	Reichmuth Park	3
11	Northgate Park	8
12	Ninos Parkway	9
13	Seymour Parkway	3
14	Z'Berg Park	3

3. The committees also addressed the need to review existing developed parks for addition of needed elements. They made two priority lists for each planning area. The first series of lists designate the relative need to review or update the individual site master plans in each planning area. The second list (Chart H, page 118) denotes which elements most need to be added in that planning area. No relative priority was assigned to the competing needs of all the planning areas. Each area will be addressed separately.

COMMUNITY PLAN AREA 1 - CENTRAL CITY

Recommended relative priority for neighborhood and community parks in Area 1 for site master plan review:

<u>Planning Area Priority</u>	<u>Park Name</u>
0	Riverfront Park (Community Park Portion)
1	Tiscornia Park
2	Dos Rios School Park
3	Washington Park/School Park
4	Southside Park/O'Neil Park
5	Grant Park
6	Stanford Park
7	Muir Park
8	Fremont Park
9	Zapata Park
10	Johnson Park
11	Winn Park
12	Roosevelt Park
13	Marshall Park
14	Crocker Park
15	City Plaza Park

Parks which were not prioritized are indicated by a zero.

COMMUNITY PLAN AREA 2 - LAND PARK

Recommended relative priority of neighborhood and community parks in Area 2 for site master plan review:

<u>Planning Area Priority</u>	<u>Park Name</u>
1	Miller Park (Community Park Portion)
2	California/McClatchy School Park
3	Land Park Treatment Plant Park Site
4	Curtis Park
5	Hollywood/Miller School Park
6	Phillips School Park
7	Smith School Park
8	Sutterville School Park
9	Sierra School Park
10	Banfleth Park
11	Cabrillo/Brannon School Park
12	Crocker/Riverside School Park
13	Mangan Park
14	Land Park (Community Park Portion)
15	Brockway/Plaza Cervantes Park

COMMUNITY PLAN AREA 3 - POCKET

Relative priority of all neighborhood and community parks in Area 3 for site master plan review:

<u>Planning Area Priority</u>	<u>Park Name</u>
1	Pony Express School Park/Birney School Park
2	Dutra Park
3	Parkway Oaks Park
4	Pocket Canal Parkway
5	Greenmont Park
6	Havenside Park
7	Reichmuth Park
8	Marriott Park
9	West Area of Pocket Park Site
10	Kennedy School Park
11	Seymour Park/Bear Flag School Park/ Wenzel School Park
12	Lewis Park/Didion School Park
13	Garcia Bend Park
14	Z'Berg Park
15	Southern Area of Pocket Park Site

COMMUNITY PLAN AREA 4 - SOUTH SACRAMENTO

Recommended relative priority for neighborhood and community parks in Area 4 for site master plan review:

<u>Planning Area Priority</u>	<u>Park Name</u>
1	Deerfield School Park
2	Valley Vista Park/Rio Casadero School Park
3	Florin Reservoir Park
4	Sunrise Valley School Park
5	Mesa Grande Park
6	Camellia Park/School Park
7	Cosumnes/Valley School Park
8	Wood School Park
9	Burbank School Park
10	Nielsen Park/Mack School Park
11	Maple School Park
12	Sim Park
13	Wood Park/Leimbach School Park
14	Baer Park
15	Valley Hi Park
16	Cosumnes Area Park Site
17	Pollack Ranch Park

COMMUNITY PLAN AREA 5 - EAST BROADWAY

Recommended relative priority for neighborhood and community parks in Area 5 for site master plan review:

<u>Planning Area Priority</u>	<u>Park Name</u>
0	Coloma Park
0	Colonial Park
0	Donner Park
0	Fourth Avenue Park
0	Granite Park (Community Park Portion)
0	Greenfair Park
0	Lawrence Park
0	McClatchy Park
0	Oak Park
0	Redding Avenue Park
0	Sacramento School Park
0	Sierra Vista Parkway
0	Sunset Parkway
0	Tahoe Park
0	Temple Avenue Park
0	Twenty-first Avenue Parkway
0	Warren Park/Warren School Park
1	Seventeenth Avenue Park
2	Twain School Park

Parks which were not prioritized were indicated by a zero.

COMMUNITY PLAN AREA 6 - EAST SACRAMENTO

Recommended relative priority for neighborhood and community parks in Area 6 for site master plan review:

<u>Planning Area Priority</u>	<u>Park Name</u>
0	East Portal Park
0	Hall Park
0	Henschel Park
0	Jefferson School Park
0	Lubin School Park
0	McKinley Park
0	Oki Park
0	River Park
1	Glenbrook Park
2	Hearst School Park

Parks which were not prioritized were indicated by a zero.

COMMUNITY PLAN AREA 7 - ARDEN ARCADE

Recommended relative priority for neighborhood and community parks in Area 7 for site master plan review:

<u>Planning Area Priority</u>	<u>Park Name</u>
1	University Park
2	Babcock School Park
3	Ben Ali School Park
4	Del Paso Park (Community Park Portion)

COMMUNITY PLAN AREA 8 - NORTH SACRAMENTO

Recommended relative priority for neighborhood and community parks in Area 8 for site master plan review:

<u>Planning Area Priority</u>	<u>Park Name</u>
0	Bell Avenue School Park
0	Del Paso Park (Community Portion)
0	Del Paso Heights Park
0	Dixieanne Park
0	Hagginwood Park/School Park
0	Hansen Park (Community Park Portion)
0	Johnston Park
0	Main Avenue School Park
0	Norte Del Rio School Park
0	North of Main Avenue Area Park Site
0	Redwood Park
0	Robertson Park
0	Taylor Street School Park
0	West of Sunset Cemetery Area Park Site
1	Triangle Park
2	Woodlake Park
3	Robla School Park
4	Richardson Village Park
5	Del Paso Heights School Park
6	McClellan School Park

COMMUNITY PLAN AREA 8 CONTINUED

<u>Planning Area Priority</u>	<u>Park Name</u>
7	North Avenue School Park
8	Glenwood School Park
9	Rea Park
10	Strawbery Manor Park

Parks that were not prioritized were indicated by a zero.

COMMUNITY PLAN AREA 9 - SOUTH NATOMAS

Recommended relative priority for neighborhood and community parks in Area 9 for site master plan review:

<u>Planning Area Priority</u>	<u>Park Name</u>
1	Northgate Park/American Lakes School Park
2	Ninos Parkway
3	Bannon Creek/Bannon Creek Extension Park/ Pebblewood School Park
4	South Natomas Park
5	Natomas Oaks/Main Avenue School Park
6	Bridgeford Park/Chuckwagon School Park
7	East Natomas Park
8	Oakbrook/Oakbrook Extension Park
9	Strauch/Rio Tierra School Parks
10	Gardenland Park
11	Ninos Park
12	Garden Valley School Park
13	Sagemill School Park

COMMUNITY PLAN AREA 11 - AIRPORT-MEADOWVIEW

Recommended relative priority for neighborhood and community parks in Area 11 for site master plan review:

<u>Planning Area Priority</u>	<u>Park Name</u>
0	Urban Forest (Community Park Portion)
1	Meadowview Park/Still School Park
2	South of Job Corps School Park
3	Hopkins Park/Hopkins School/Goethe School Park
4	Mayfair Park
5	Airport Park
6	Argonaut School Park
7	Sloat School Park
8	Freeport Park/Freeport School Park
9	Willow Rancho Park
10	Cabrillo Park/Bidwell School Park
11	Kemble Park/Kemble School Park
12	Anthony Park/Anthony School Park
13	Huntington School Park
14	Woodbine Park/Woodbine School Park
15	Chorley Park/Morse School Park

Parks which were not prioritized are indicated with zeros.

RELATIVE PRIORITY OF RECREATION ELEMENT NEEDS BY PLANNING AREA

RECREATION ELEMENT	PLANNING AREA	1	2	3	4		5	6	7 ★	8 ★★	9 ★★	11
					NORTH	SOUTH						
AQUATICS		4	7	10	5	8	10	10	0	-	-	9
BASEBALL		9	5	4	4	3	8	8	0	-	-	5
MULTI-USE ROOMS		11	11	8	8	7	11	11	0	-	-	6
OPEN PLAY		3	1	9	11	11	7	7	1	-	-	11
OUTDOOR COURTS		5	9	6	10	5	6	6	0	-	-	7
PICNIC AREA		1	3	7	2	2	4	4	0	-	-	3
PLAYGROUND APPARATUS		10	6	1	6	1	3	3	0	-	-	4
SOFTBALL		7	2	3	3	7	1	1	0	-	-	10
SOCCER		2	4	2	7	4	2	2	0	-	-	8
SPECIAL FACILITIES GYMS, ETC.		8	10	11	9	10	5	5	0	-	-	2
TENNIS		6	8	5	1	6	9	9	0	-	-	1

*NO PRIORITY WAS ASSIGNED BY THE COMMITTEE BEYOND THE FIRST ITEM

**THE COMMITTEE FELT THAT ALL RECREATION ELEMENTS WERE EQUAL AND URGENT IN PRIORITY.
DECISIONS SHOULD BE MADE WHEN SITES ARE INDIVIDUALLY MASTER PLANNED.

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN

The need for additional recreation facilities in the City is clearly demonstrated by the overuse of existing sites and the absence of developed park land in many neighborhoods. Demand has also been felt for redevelopment of obsolete parks that no longer reflect the recreation interests of the changing populations around them. The prohibitive costs of development, however, dictate that the Department attempt to choose among needs and develop priorities that will maximize the benefits to the population within the funding available. The Department also will make better use of its resources by coordinating development with interested City groups and encouraging the private sector to supplement the public system with commercial facilities.

Policies

- I. Repair and rehabilitation of existing equipment shall have the highest priority in the Department's Capital Improvement Program. Next in importance shall be the basic development of undeveloped sites. Last in relative consideration shall be the additional development or redesign of already basically developed parks.
- II. Priority for park development shall be given to those planning areas that are the most deficient in developed park acreage per thousand population.
- III. Exceptions to the adopted priority lists for facility development shall be considered when:
 - A. Quimby Act funds are acquired for a specified area;
 - B. Specific gifts or grants for development have been obtained;
 - C. Cooperative development with other agencies, citizens groups, and school districts occurs;
 - D. Public or program demand arises accompanied with measurable justifications; i.e., surveys, public hearing, deficiencies in park and recreation systems, public safety concerns, etc.
- IV. The Department shall provide a basic facility development program for undeveloped sites with its main focus on neighborhood and community parks including school sites identified as neighborhood or community park acreage as outlined in the Master Plan. Basic development consists of grading, irrigation, and landscaping and one recreation element designated in the site master plan.

- V. A site master plan of each park shall be developed through a public involvement process prior to site development or redevelopment. Wherever possible, the residents of the parks service area shall be consulted for assistance in choosing the recreation elements to be included in the park.
- VI. The actual development of a neighborhood or community park shall not proceed until 50 percent of the housing units in the park service area are completed.
- VII. Neighborhood parks shall not contain the following elements: community centers, swimming pools, on-site parking, wading pools, and permanent restrooms. There shall be no restrictions on recreation elements for community, regional or special use parks.
- VIII. All major recreation construction projects as identified by the Department Director shall be preceded by a formal feasibility study to determine the need for such development. If the proposed facility is not self-supporting, the feasibility study should include evidence of the opinion of the community on the need for the facility and an exploration of shared use of already existing public or private facilities. A maintenance and operations impact report shall accompany all studies. The environmental effects of the project shall also be studied throughout the feasibility process.
- IX. All new or redesigned facilities shall be wherever feasible designed to accommodate handicapped and disabled users.
- X. The Department shall develop a greater emphasis on a river oriented network of parks that will enhance the public's ability to use this important recreation resource.

Goals and Objectives

- I. To develop site master plans for all City park sites as an aid to long-term development.
 - A. Objective: The Department shall develop a feasibility study format for site master planning that shall include an environmental check list, cost/benefit estimate, and evidence of user demand for such facilities (FY 1984-85, Parks and Recreation Division).
 - B. Objective: Complete or update site master plans for all neighborhood and community parks in the order recommended by the master plan quadrant committees for their areas. Plans should address recreation element deficiencies identified by the committees for their areas (FY 1987-88, Parks and Recreation Divisions).
 - C. Objective: Complete or review site master plans for all City regional facilities in the following order of priority:

1. Hansen Park
2. Sacramento River Parkway and Marina
3. Riverfront Park Site (City Landfill)
4. Land Park
5. Shepard Garden and Art Center
6. Del Paso Park
7. Granite Park Site

(FY 1988-89, Parks and Recreation Divisions).

II. To develop a priority list of projects for study or development.

- A. Objective: The Department shall develop a priority development list for currently owned but undeveloped sites that reflects the relative deficiencies of park land in each area (FY 1983-84, Administration Division).
- B. Objective: The Department staff shall establish a methodology to allocate a distribution of new recreation elements and facilities to parks and school parks that already have the basic development completed. This methodology should address both additions to partially developed sites and redevelopment of obsolete sites. Development shall proceed as funding becomes available (FY 1984-85, Administration Division).
- C. Objective: The Department shall actively seek funding to study the need and feasibility of the three highest priority City regional facilities for both subsidized and self-supporting operation (FY 1984-85, Parks and Recreation Division).
 1. Expanded or additional marinas, both in stream and inland.
 2. A night lighted, multi-use stadium for amateur athletics.
 3. A softball complex.

The Department shall also investigate the need and potential for the following types of City regional or special use recreation facilities, for both subsidized and self-supporting operation, as funding permits:

Bicycle Motocross Course	Multi-Field Soccer Complex
Additional Community Centers	Environmental Education Center
Tennis Complex(s)	Recreation Center for Handicapped
Year-round Swimming Pools	Racquetball/Handball Facility
Arcade Creek Nature Area	
Regulation Baseball Complex	

III. To improve access to facilities for the handicapped.

- A. Objective: Department will conduct a survey , with assistance of the State Rehabilitation Department (C.A.N. Network), of all existing City recreation facilities to ascertain the present state of accessibility. Results will be published in facility guide for immediate use by the handicapped (FY 1984-85, Parks Division).
- B. Objective: Current state accessibility guidelines will be applied to all new construction. Retrofitting of existing facilities will be done as funds become available (ongoing, Parks Division).
- C. Objective: The Department shall conduct a survey of service agencies and advocacy groups for the handicapped to develop a facility and program needs analysis (FY 1985-86, Recreation Division).

IV. Increase accessibility to City recreation sites by public and alternative transit.

- A. Objective: The Department shall work with Regional Transit to place bus routes near all community and City regional park sites. The Department shall support the efforts of the Para-Transit bus system to provide handicapped transit to the park system. The Department shall request Regional Transit to place wheelchair lift-equipped buses on routes passing major recreation facilities (FY 1983-84, Administration Division).
- B. Objective: The Department shall encourage development of railway access from Old Sacramento through Miller Park to Land Park and shall investigate further connections of this type to other current and proposed parks (ongoing, Parks and Recreation Division).
- C. Objective: The Department shall work with the Traffic Engineering Divisions to connect all community and City regional park sites to the City bikeway system. The Department shall continue its effort to create an off-road bicycle network connecting City parks together (FY 1983-84, Administration Division).

V. To allow greater access to or make more efficient use of existing facilities.

- A. Objective: The Department shall survey all public and private buildings and open spaces in the City to assess their potential for use by the Department and citizens groups as recreation programming sites. A guide to such sites shall be prepared and periodically updated (FY 1984-85 and ongoing, Recreation Division).

- B. Objective: The Department shall develop and maintain a guide to facilities available for distribution to residents through special publications and public oriented media such as the phone directory (FY 1983-84, Administration Division).
- C. Objective: Site inventories or maps shall be made available on site at all City-wide facilities. Whenever possible, information and signs shall be designed for access by the blind or handicapped. All City regional parks shall be well signed on site and on major roadways nearby (FY 1985-86, Parks Division).
- D. Objective: The Department shall acquire the capability to computer schedule site reservations and night activity lighting of sites (FY 1984-85, Recreation and Parks Divisions).
- E. Objective: Through its landscape review function of new building designs, the Department shall encourage greater development by the private sector of mini-parks, outdoor seating areas, roof gardens and other green spaces. These facilities are especially needed in the downtown area where separate land for recreation use is not feasible (ongoing, Park and Recreation Divisions).
- F. Objective: The Department shall expand its comprehensive joint use agreement with school districts to allow greater use of fields and buildings at sites not designated as school parks (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).
- G. Objective: The Department shall seek multi-purpose use of parking lots and other open areas, both public and private, during off hours to expand recreation in the facility-deficient downtown area (FY 1984-85, Parks and Recreation Divisions).
- H. Objective: The Department shall work to increase access for City residents to the American and Sacramento River park systems and other existing recreation facilities in and near the City (FY 1984-85, Administration Division).
- I. Objective: The Department shall initiate cooperative planning discussions with other recreation providers in the area with the aim of coordinating facility development so as to maximize the diversity of opportunities available to residents (ongoing, Parks and Recreation Divisions).

4 Park and Recreation Services

PARK AND RECREATION SERVICES

Introduction

Previous parts of this Master Plan have been concerned with tangible objects or things which can be easily measured. This section deals with the purpose of our Park and Recreation System; that is, service to the community. Service can be partially measured by the number of programs and activities available to the public or by increases in attendance and participation; other aspects, such as the Department's ability to satisfy the community's recreation needs, are harder to calculate. But it is precisely these more difficult problems that must be addressed if the Department wishes to increase the efficiency of its spending and be more responsive to the expressed needs and interests of the community.

The planning team of citizens and staff was asked to work on several problems relating to Park and Recreation Services:

- better defining who the Department's clientele are and what kinds of recreation services the Department should be concentrating on.
- increasing the Department's ability to get information from residents about their recreation preferences and inform the community about what programs are available to them.
- increasing coordination with other public and private recreation suppliers in the City to avoid service gaps and duplications.
- ensuring adequate distribution of services to all parts of the City, especially low income and minority areas.

Unfortunately, very little has been done by parks and recreation departments in other cities to set up a systematic examination of their mission in the community and measure the adequacy of their services. Much of the work program for this section was, of necessity, pioneering or a new application of methods used by the private sector. The growth and change in Sacramento over the last 15 years has made some of our previous roles less important and left service gaps in new areas. New types of information are needed and a new relationship between the citizens and their government is emerging. This was the most ambitious and difficult section of the plan to accomplish, and the most time consuming. The policies that emerged will be the most difficult to implement. However, the framework has been set that should result in much greater communication between the Department and park users and a much more satisfactory process of allocating program and service delivery for the community.

Methodology

As background material for this section of the study, the staff developed and executed:

- a survey of recreation preferences of adult residents in the City;
- an on-site park user survey at six community parks;
- a detailed demographic profile of each planning district;
- descriptions of Division policies, procedures, and problems.

The data base information derived from the studies was distributed to staff for use in current program planning efforts and summaries of the data were used in the formulation of the various action plans of this Master Plan.

The committees held in-depth discussions with Department officials on methods of service distribution. Based on this dialogue, policy drafts on service issues were extensively rewritten for both greater clarity and changes in emphasis. The City-wide Committee in particular was intensively involved in expanding the scope of the Department's service philosophy.

A key change in policy that the planning team worked on was the concept of baseline and non-base line services. According to this policy, certain services would be categorized as base line and be supported by the General Fund. Services outside this category would be expected to pay for themselves through fees or other non-tax sources of income. This simple reclassification would remove the year-to-year financial uncertainty from many types of programs and allow long-range planning and commitments. Much work remains to be done to ensure fair implementation of the concept, but the idea itself received enthusiastic support from both citizens and staff.

Several new policies originated with the committees. They were very determined to give reservation preference to City residents over all other users. Also, Committee members wanted more assistance for citizens providing their own recreation services. Teaching the community the importance of recreation and how to organize their own activities is not so much a new role for the Department as an old one that has been brought back as a way to help stretch scarce dollars.

One problem insufficiently addressed was that of coordination of the Department's activities with those of other recreation suppliers in the community including the private sector. More information about these suppliers and methods of coordinating activities with them is needed, with particular emphasis at the local neighborhood level. Policies encouraging further study in this area were included by the committees, but a thorough analysis of data about other recreation agencies could not be completed for inclusion in the Plan due to the constraints of

staff and time. A matrix of major service providers is included. This is only a first step in carrying out Goal V of the action plan.

Findings

A variety of organizations, groups and business entities provide recreation services and programs to the community which supplement and/or complement the services provided by this Department. These groups can be classified as follows:

Governmental - Other governmental agencies (recreation and park districts, military bases, school districts, colleges, county) who organize and sponsor recreational, avocational or educational enrichment programs and services.

Community - Formal and informal community based organizations usually organized and run by volunteers who provide recreation services or related activities at the local neighborhood and community levels (little league, art organizations, hobby and special interest groups, PTA/parent organizations, etc.)

Nonprofit - Persons formally organized as nonprofit organizations and generally providing services to low income and disadvantaged populations or organized to provide a social/human service within the local community (YMCA, scouting, Catholic Youth Organization, Learning Exchange, United Christian Center, etc.)

Private - Entities formed around a membership base that normally include a membership fee and daily, monthly, or annual fees/dues. (Cabana clubs, tennis and swim clubs, fraternal organizations with recreation programs and/or facilities, etc.) It also includes private land owners who open their facilities for occasional public use such as utilities.

Commercial - Those firms providing recreational type services utilizing a profit motivation and evaluating their results in terms of financial returns. (Bowling alleys, racquet ball clubs, health and fitness spas, etc.)

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISIONS TO OTHER AGENCIES

City Planning Division

The parks and recreation system is an important consideration in the overall planning of the City of Sacramento. City government recognizes that the planning of open space dictates much of the form and character of the community. The Planning Division's concern for the preservation of environmental quality and the community's character as "City of the Trees" is evidenced in their support of this project. It is their intention to have the Master Plan and its policies incorporated as the Parks and Recreation Element of the City's General Plan. Some of this

Department's long-range recommendations on future park land acquisitions have already been included in the land use elements of individual community plans. A close and vital relationship exists on a day-to-day basis as the Parks Division's Landscape Architect is also responsible for reviewing all the landscape portions of City building permits.

Other City Departments/Divisions

Other close relationships exist between the Parks and Community Services Department and many other City functions. Police and fire protection at all recreation sites is the responsibility of the respective municipal departments. The Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency has worked to co-plan and help fund many recreation projects as part of their mandate for neighborhood development. Such projects include acquisition and development of open space, rehabilitation of existing facilities, and recreational programs.

Several City libraries are housed in recreation centers. Elections, nutrition, health, and other public programs use the centers as community outreach sites. City departments also cooperate to target recreation programs for special populations such as seniors and teenagers. For example, a program that contains a work environment for teenagers may involve not only the Parks and Community Services Department but the Departments/Divisions of Waste Removal, Weed Abatement, and other divisions within Public Works and the Police Department as well.

Sacramento County

The County operates an extensive regional nature and recreation area in the City along the American River, from its junction at the Sacramento River to the eastern City limits. Outside the City, the parkway extends along the river to the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area. Approximately 25 other County parks surround the City, ranging from one-acre neighborhood parks to an 836-acre regional off-road vehicle park. The County also contributes support to several specialized City-operated facilities such as the Crocker Art Gallery and the History Center. The City and County have cooperated in the joint development of an extensive bicycle trail network. And finally, in addition to occasionally co-sponsoring special events and programs, the City utilizes other County services such as the Agriculture Extension, Juvenile Court Work Project, and the Senior Coalition.

Other Surrounding Recreation Systems

In addition to the Sacramento County service areas, the City is surrounded by seven Recreation and Park Districts and Yolo County facilities. These districts, Southgate, Fulton-El Camino, Mission Oaks, Arcade Creek, Elk Grove, and operations in East Yolo, provide community parks and local programs to their clients. While facilities and services are generally restricted to residents of the districts, there appears to be frequent, but as yet unmeasured, crossovers of City and

district residents into each other's park programs and services. Ten other independent recreation districts lie to the east of the City and offer small suburban-type recreation services. The Department communicates with surrounding districts regarding programs, tournaments, and special events.

Federal

Lake Natoma, Lake Berryessa, and Folsom Reservoirs, operated by the Bureau of Reclamation, lie within 40 miles and supply extensive water based recreation opportunities not available in the City. The Corps of Engineers provides permit approval and river planning on both the American and Sacramento Rivers. The Recreation Division also has a special relationship with the Corps through its operation of the Stone Lock entrance to the Deep Water Ship Channel. The National Forest Service leases 14 acres of land for the City-operated Camp Sacramento at Twin Bridges, some 85 miles east of the City, as well as providing their own extensive resource-oriented recreation opportunities. Numerous National Wildlife Refuges lie north of the City near Marysville and Colusa.

State

Inside the City limits, the state operates Capitol Park grounds and historical complexes at Fort Sutter and Old Sacramento. The California State Exposition grounds are also located in Sacramento. Regional recreation facilities are provided at Folsom Lake, Lake Natoma, and Lake Berryessa Reservoirs and at Franks Tract and Nelson Historic Farm.

Cooperation with and assistance from other agencies extends the State and Federal governments in the form of funding for grants to acquire and develop open space, enhance existing facilities, and provide programs. (This Master Plan document was partially funded by a grant from the National Park Service, a Federal agency.) State agencies include State of California Departments of Parks and Recreation, Fish and Game, Lands Commission, Reclamation Board, Water Resources, Water Quality Control, Governors Council on Wellness and Physical Fitness, Commission on Aging, Arts Council, Conservation Corps, Education, and Forestry. United States Government agencies are the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Labor.

Colleges

Three urban full service colleges inside the City limits and one just outside the boundaries provide recreation facilities and programs that may be used on a limited basis by City residents. Co-sponsored programs are conducted with these schools.

School Districts

Under the State Civic Center Law and various amendments to the State Education Code, all public schools are considered community resources that may be made available for recreational and other uses. In addition

to these public laws, the Department of Parks and Community Services has negotiated special joint-use agreements with all seven of the school districts within the City boundaries that allow specially designated school sites to be co-developed and used as neighborhood and community parks. Other schools serve as activity sites for after school, evening, and summer programs. Overall, about 90 percent of the City's schools are used in some way for providing recreational opportunities to the residents.

Utilities

Various service utilities such as water, phone, and power companies are major land owners in the region. The East Bay Municipal Utilities District operates water-based recreation facilities at its Commanche Reservoir south of the City. The Sacramento Municipal Utilities District operates a large park adjacent to its Rancho Seco facility. In town, several miles of drainage canals and power line rights-of-way have been deeded over to the City Parks Division for use as bike trails and linear parks. Portions of the Sacramento Bike Trail follow abandoned rail routes.

Community Nonprofit and Private Resources

The following major organizations/agencies cooperate with the City as resources that provide and/or assist in the provision of recreation/leisure activities and services:

- American Red Cross Water Safety Committee
- American Society of Landscape Architects
- Area 4 Agency on Aging
- California Park and Recreation Society (CPRS)
- Camellia Society
- Camellia City Center
- Cancer League
- Child Care Coalition
- Community Services Planning Council
- Community Tennis Improvement Association (City)
- Council of Recreation and Park Agencies of Sacramento County
- Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR)
- Directors of Volunteers in Agencies (DOVIA)
- Fairytale Town Board of Directors, Inc.
- Friends of Camp Sacramento, Inc.
- Greater Sacramento Softball Association
- International Society of Arboriculture
- Junior League
- Meals-a-la-Car
- National Arbor Day Foundation
- National Park and Recreation Association
- Northern California Tennis Association (NCTA)
- Old Sacramento Merchants Association
- Police Athletic Club (PAL)
- Sacramento Area Tennis Council (Metropolitan Sacramento)

Sacramento Boat Harbor Advisory Committee
Sacramento Bushers Baseball Association
Sacramento County Agriculture Extension
Sacramento County Commission on Aging
Sacramento County Juvenile Court Work Project
Sacramento County Senior Coalition
Sacramento Garden and Arts Center, Inc.
Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (SETA)
Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency
Sacramento Job Corps
Sacramento Regional Arts Council
Sacramento Tree Foundation, Inc.
Sacramento Woodcarvers Association
Sacramento Zoological Society
Special Olympics, Inc.
Stanford Settlement
20-30 Club
University of California at Davis Environmental Horticulture Agency
Volunteer Bureau

In addition, a special service provider survey has been completed that identifies major recreation suppliers inside the City limits. This information appears in Chart I on pages 131 and 132.

MAJOR CITY-WIDE PROVIDERS OF RECREATION SERVICES AND PROGRAMS*

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	AGES SERVED	ACTIVITIES	PRIME FUNDING SOURCES	DEPARTMENT INVOLVEMENT	COMMENTS
Boy Scouts of America	8-21	Outdoor Education, Recreation Community Services Projects	United Way Memberships	None**	Neighborhood Units Throughout the Community
Girl Scouts of America	6-17	Outdoor Education, Recreation Community Services Projects	United Way Memberships	None**	Neighborhood Units Throughout the Community
Campfire	6-18	Outdoor Education, Recreation Community Services Projects	United Way Fund Raisers	None**	Neighborhood Units Throughout the Community
United Christian Centers	All	Recreation, Social, and Human Service Programs	United Way Baptist Church	Program Coordination	Two Locations in Community
Young Mens Christian Assoc.	All	Athletic, Recreation, and Social Programs	United Way Membership Program Fees	None**	Facility in City; Outreach Services
Young Womens Christian Assoc.	All	Recreation, Social, and Special Interest Classes	United Way Membership Program Fees	None**	Facility in City; Outreach Services
Kids on Kampus	5-15	Day Care and Special Interest Classes	Participant Fees	None**	Utilize Various School Sites
Little League	6-18	Organized Baseball & Softball Programs for Boys & Girls	Participant Fees Donations Fund Raisers	Use of Facilities	Neighborhood Leagues Throughout the Community
Catholic Youth Organization	13-18	Community Service Projects Athletic & Social Activities	Memberships Fund Raisers	None**	Organized at Each Catholic Parish
Police Athletic League	7-18	Athletic Programs	Fund Raisers	Program Coordination Use of Facilities	Programs Organized Throughout the Community

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	AGES SERVED	ACTIVITIES	PRIME FUNDING SOURCES	DEPARTMENT INVOLVEMENT	COMMENTS
Sacramento Youth Soccer Assoc.	6-21	Organized Soccer Programs for Boys and Girls	Participant Fees	Use of Facilities	Neighborhood Oriented Leagues
American Red Cross	All	Water Safety, First Aid Workshops	United Way	Program Coordination	None
Stanford Settlement, Inc	All	Recreation, Social, and Human Service Programs	United Way City/County	Program Coordination	Services Primarily Gardenland-Northgate Area
Sierra II	All	Art Related Programs	Memberships Fund Raisers Facility Rental	Program Coordination Use of Facilities	Operated by Sierra-Curtis Neighborhood Association
Council of Folk Dance Clubs	All	Instruction and Open Dances	Membership	Co-Sponsorship of Events	Utilize Various Schools, Churches, & Recreation Centers
Centro de Artista's Chicanos	All	Art Related Programs	Grants Fund Raisers	None**	Chicano/Mexican Emphasis
Learning Exchange	16+	Special Interest Classes and Workshops	Participant Fees	None**	None
Catholic Social Service	50+	Recreation & Social Services	Grants, City Donations United Way	Operational Support	Operates One Senior Center & Various Satellite Programs
Los Rios Community College Dist.	18+	Special Interest Classes	Participant Fees	None**	Operated On & Off Campus

*Major City-wide provider defined as 10,000 participant hours of program/service.

**No direct involvement; staff aware of services/programs offered and considered in program development.

Reference/Source Guides

- Community Services Directory
- Community Services Planning Council
- Art Resources Guide
- Metropolitan Arts Commission
- Sports Manual and Directory
- Sports Services, City of Sacramento
- River City Information Center
- S.H.R.A./City-County Library

PARK AND RECREATION SERVICES ACTION PLAN

The provision of park and recreation services, activities and events is an integral part of any City's park system and is therefore an important element of this master plan process. As Sacramento continues to grow both in size of population and in socio-economic complexity, existing policies need to be reviewed by the Department so the equitable delivery of services to the community can be maintained. Particularly important are policies that relate to: 1) the levels of services available; 2) the type of services offered; 3) the distribution of services throughout the community; and 4) the relationship of Department services to those provided by other community agencies, nonprofit organizations, private groups, and the commercial sector.

Policies

I. A level of services, known as base line services, shall be offered in the community. Base line services will consist of:

- A. Those programs and services which provide for operation, maintenance and access to recreation facilities and for the provision of a basic, broad and general program of activities and events, including opportunities for athletic, cultural, social, and educational experiences.

Such programs and services shall be primarily supported by the General Fund to provide for the management, organization and supervision of these basic programs with general leadership and the operation and maintenance of the facilities so as to provide for a safe and clean environment.

It may be appropriate to charge a nominal fee for the above range of programs and services if any or all of the following conditions apply:

- 1. as a means to ration limited facilities among a large number of users.
 - 2. as an aid in discipline and control.
 - 3. as an aid in promoting respect for the activity and/or service.
- B. Professional assistance in facilitating and coordinating programs and services with groups, organizations and individuals who are capable of directing and supporting their own activities so as to maximize recreation opportunities to a larger population.
 - C. Maintenance of trees, grass, floral displays and other public landscapes both in the parks and on other City land such as

street medians, street trees and public building grounds, and free access to park open spaces.

II. Additional level of services, known as non base line services, shall be offered in the community.

A. In the Recreation Division, the direct cost of programs and services that fall into one or more of the categories listed below shall be supported from user fees, grants, donations, fund raisers, co-sponsorship agreements, in-kind services, individual and/or organizational volunteers, and other non-general fund resources:

1. Services which use consumable or personalized materials and supplies;
2. Services which require a facility with high capital, operating or maintenance costs;
3. Services which require special preparation or clean-up;
4. Services which require specialized instruction, materials or equipment at additional costs;
5. Services which require specialized leadership and/or a high participation/leadership ratio;
6. The users of the service are organized into a collective group that can be reasonably expected to have the capability of supporting the direct costs of the program through their own resources;
7. Where use of the services or facilities is limited to a relatively few individuals or special interest groups of a private character;
8. Public property is used for private economic gain;
9. Admission to special events where proceeds are used to extend the activity or cover the cost of the event.

B. Non-base line park services shall consist of individual and group reservations of sites, permits for special use facilities, rental charges for equipment and other specialized activities that provide benefits to a limited group of users.

C. Special consideration in the allocation of services shall be given to those groups in the populations with limited ability to provide for themselves either through lack of income or other socio-economic factors. This special consideration should take the form of reduced and/or exempted fees and should be implemented based on the following criteria:

1. Other funding/provision resources have been explored and there is no other logical or reasonable method of making the service available to the population grouping.
 2. The nature of the service has been determined by the Parks or Recreation Division to be of sufficient importance to an individual's recreation experience or to his welfare and safety.
 3. It may be appropriate to designate only portions of a population grouping, community, or specific services to receive this special consideration.
- III. City residents shall receive priority in all areas of service over non-residents or tourists. Program scheduling, reservation systems and fee schedules, where applicable, shall give preference to residents.
 - IV. The emphasis of program organization and delivery shall be at the community/neighborhood level so that the programs, activities and services provided reflect the interests, needs and socio-economic makeup of the specific populations being served. The services provided shall be sensitive to the identified special program needs of the handicapped, elderly and other special populations.
 - V. Program development shall include citizen participation and involvement.
 - VI. The Department shall actively co-sponsor and/or facilitate recreation programs with other public agencies, school districts, community organizations, groups and individuals and coordinate, wherever possible, with commercial and private providers.
 - VII. The Department shall support and help implement proposals in the "1980 Sacramento County Master Plan for Recreation for the Disabled."
 - VIII. The Department shall also cooperate with other community organizations and agencies to facilitate the delivery of other human and social services to the community.
 - IX. The Department shall provide professional staff assistance, technical support and sufficient information to the general public to facilitate their use of City recreation programs, services and facilities and shall actively support individuals and groups providing self-sponsored programs and services.
 - X. The following services to the community should receive special emphasis and leadership from the Department as well as a cooperative or supportive role:
 - A. Recreation programming (individual and group organized games, free play, sport and physical exercise).

- B. Cultural programming (fine, folk, and ethnic arts and crafts).
 - C. Operation and maintenance of open space, recreation areas and structures providing a community recreation use.
 - D. Street tree planting and maintenance.
 - E. Leisure education and counseling (promoting the benefits of recreation, teaching recreation skills).
 - F. Visitor safety services (protection of life, property, and health of visitors to recreation sites).
 - G. Information services (providing information about recreation related opportunities in the community to residents).
 - H. Community involvement - using recreation as a way to bring the community together. Providing leisure time opportunities to serve the community through volunteerism.
- XI. It shall be the policy of the Department that through programming, scheduling, and future facility development changes, league sports play shall be, whenever possible, relocated out of neighborhood parks to community and regional facilities.
- XII. The Department shall establish a Citizens Advisory Committee of 14 volunteer members representing a cultural and geographic cross section of the community. Members shall be appointed by the Department Director subject to City Council approval. Their duties shall be to:
- A. Meet every other month or as the need arises;
 - B. Review and comment on Department policies, procedures, and planning methods which affect service to the community.
 - C. Assist the Department on special studies or projects.
 - D. Conduct an annual public meeting to help update the 1984 Master Plan.
 - E. Oversee implementation of the 1984 Master Plan policies.
 - F. Perform other related functions as requested.

Committee members would serve on a staggered basis. When the committee is initially formed, eight members shall serve a two-year term and six shall serve for one year. Thereafter, the terms shall be for two years for each group with no person serving more than two terms. To ensure adequate representation, the Department shall attempt to appoint at least one advisor from each community planning area.

Goals and Objectives

- I. Goal: To emphasize organization and delivery of programs and services at the community/neighborhood level so that they reflect the interests and needs of the community and neighborhood being served and offer, on a City-wide basis, both special interest activities and events.
 - A. Objective: Reorganize Recreation Division staff as follows: implement interim re-assignment plan for Recreation Division staff to decentralize operations to area offices (FY 1983-84, Recreation Division). Conduct formal classification and work load study of Recreation Division and make staffing adjustments based on findings (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).
 - B. Objective: Decentralize the site reservation and program registration process by providing in-person and telephone access at field offices and other locations. Computerized record keeping and scheduling shall also be implemented as part of the service (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).
 - C. Objective: For each of the next three fiscal years, increase by ten percent the numbers of programs at the neighborhood level, and by five percent the number of City-wide programs and services (FY 1984-87, Recreation Division).
- II. Goal: To provide the resources for groups and individuals to organize and operate their own programs and services and to co-sponsor/facilitate programs and services with other agencies/organizations so as to maximize all available resources.
 - A. Objective: Establish a resource network comprised of staff members that can assist individuals and groups in the improvement of Department programs and facilities within designated neighborhoods by 1984-85 (Recreation Division).
 - B. Objective: Develop an information campaign and self-help assistance guides for distribution to community groups, organizations and individuals (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).
 - C. Objective: For each of the next three years, increase by 10 the number of programs facilitated and/or co-sponsored with other community agencies/organizations or local neighborhood groups (FY 1984-87, Recreation Division).
 - D. Objective: Establish joint use and development agreements with all school/college districts in the City of Sacramento (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).
- III. Goal: To provide an appropriate level of base line and non-base line services in each part of the community so as to maximize the opportunity for participation in quality programs.

- A. Objective: Design criteria for determining level of base and non-base line services for each neighborhood of the community and make budget allocations based on application of developed standards (FY 1985-86, Recreation Division).
- IV. Goal: To implement an ongoing process for the planning, development and evaluation of programs, services, facilities, and operations to include active citizen involvement.
 - A. Objective: Prepare, maintain and update, annually, a comprehensive recreation program development plan (ongoing, Recreation Division).
 - B. Objective: Implement a special study of recreation for special populations (seniors, the disabled, low income, non-English speaking, minorities), including an inventory of current services available within the Department: a recreation needs assessment of the population to be served, identification of program deficiencies, and development of recommendations to fill service gaps (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).
 - C. Objective: Develop neighborhood advisory committees to assist in the selection of programs and activities for local areas and community centers (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).
 - D. Objective: Periodically assess, through statistically accurate procedures, the recreation needs and desires of both residents and park users (ongoing, Recreation Division).
 - E. Objective: Establish a formal volunteer program to involve school interns and the general public in providing services to the community (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).
 - F. Objective: The Department shall establish a Citizens Advisory Committee of 14 members representing a cross section of the community (FY 1984-85 Administration Division).
 - G. Objective: Review and update the policies and action plan listed in the 1984 Master Plan (annually, Administration Division).
- V. Goal: Increase the Department's ability to work cooperatively with other recreation providers in the Sacramento area.
 - A. Objective: Identify major government, private sector, military, commercial, and nonprofit recreation service providers in the City and adjacent communities by service area, activities offered, age of clientele, facilities provided, handicap accessibility, and other factors (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).

- B. Objective: Analyze Department and other service providers and programs. Identify gaps, duplications, areas of mutual interest, opportunities for joint programming, training, and sharing of specialized equipment (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).
 - C. Objective: Initiate cooperative planning and discussions with other service providers to facilitate, coordinate and co-sponsor programs and services so as to maximize all available resources (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).
 - D. Objective: Formally revise existing Department policies and procedures to emphasize and encourage cooperative efforts with other agencies and providers. Develop review process to check future major program and facility proposals for opportunities to cooperate with other providers and to prevent duplication of efforts (FY 1985-86, Parks and Recreation Division).
- VI. Goal: Increase the Department's ability to deliver services to the handicapped.
- A. Objective: The Department shall take the lead in forming a roundtable of all public recreation agencies in the County of Sacramento to discuss and coordinate services to the handicapped and disabled (ongoing, Recreation Division).
 - B. Objective: The Department shall form or join a council of advocacy groups and nonprofit service providers for the handicapped and disabled to help coordinate its services to the population (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).
 - C. Objective: The Department shall develop an analysis of the recreation needs of the handicapped service agencies as a guide to future Department policy (FY1984-85, Recreation Division).

5 Personal Safety and Vandalism

PERSONAL SAFETY AND VANDALISM

Introduction

Sacramento residents have indicated a strong concern about their personal safety while using public recreation facilities. One survey of adults done by this Department showed that the perception of City parks as an unsafe place to be is the second most cited barrier to greater use of facilities and programs. This problem is germane to the Master Plan because any proposed rehabilitation plan must consider the image of the recreation system as well as its physical components. Many persons have also told us how discouraged and frustrated they feel about vandalism at their favorite parks. Their feelings seem to go deeper than a concern about the monetary damage; vandalism is seen as an affront to the community's effort to make the City a good place to live.

Generally speaking, recreation facility related crimes can be categorized into five groups based on their seriousness:

1. Threats to personal safety of park users or workers. These crimes include direct physical threats to persons and any activities that could easily result in the physical injury of a person.
2. Theft or property damage that disables the recreation equipment so that it cannot be used by visitors. Also included in this category are thefts of and damage to the property of park users. Although less serious than the first category, these types of crime comprise the largest dollar cost to the Department.
3. The third group of crimes are those of ordinance violations; such as littering, public drunkenness, and illegal parking. These are nuisance crimes that interfere with the average user's enjoyment of the parks or their willingness to use the facilities.
4. The lowest priority of actual crimes are those of inappropriate behavior. Although technically against the law, these crimes present a special problem of enforcement because the perpetrators are frequently unwilling to recognize the act as illegal. Noise ordinance violations is a good example of a crime that comes close to being a social problem.
5. It is important to distinguish between violations of the law and violations of our sensibilities. Many complaints received by the department are related to behavior such as teens hanging out in the neighborhood parks. As long as no regulations are broken, this is a valid activity and the Department cannot violate any citizen's public right to use the park as he or she wishes. Although these types of cultural conflicts are not crimes, their existence is of great concern to the Department as they prevent full use and enjoyment of the parks for many persons.

The range of personal safety related crime committed in recreation areas is similar to that which takes place elsewhere across the City. It is highly varied in type, cause, and pattern of occurrence and generally follows the nature of its immediate neighborhood. Poor and ethnic areas report a higher incidence of personal safety related crimes. Criminal behavior at night and in remote parts of the park exceeds that of highly visible areas in the daytime. Although detailed statistics are not yet available from the police, information from experienced officers indicates that parks are generally safe to be in for the average visitor.

Theft and property damage can also be described as vandalism. This includes a wide range of behavior and has a very different distribution pattern than crimes against persons. Generally, vandalism is a localized phenomenon in which parks existing only blocks away from each other can be at opposite ends of the damage scale. Parks receiving heavy abuse are well distributed throughout the system. If there is any correlation between vandalism and income, it is more the case that parks in middle and upper class areas are likely to be victimized.

The most serious vandalism problems that face the Department, from a cost standpoint, are:

1. Damage to restrooms - paint, broken fixtures, and walls;
2. Turf damage from cars - both parks and golf courses;
3. Fence cutting and other damage to swimming pools;
4. Damage to and theft of irrigation systems;
5. Defacement of buildings;
6. Destruction of trees, shrubs, and flower beds.

Ordinance violations are led in seriousness by drug use and gambling. These not only inhibit many other users, but have the potential for leading to outbreaks of violence and other major crimes. Like litter and other problems of this class, they occur throughout the system and are not limited to poor neighborhoods as many believe. It is difficult to measure this kind of crime because it is not usually reported to the police.

Inappropriate behavior is usually not cost-effective for police to control. Most experts feel that education campaigns, better signing, peer pressure, and other techniques are more useful to regulate the problem. It is not possible to describe where and when this behavior occurs as it is highly variable and rarely studied in comparison to other more serious forms of crime.

Although criminal behavior in the City parks is no worse than that of the City in general, the effects of the illegal behavior that does occur are so far reaching that the Department must act to better control it.

Improved communication with the public is also necessary to give a more realistic image of the actual safety of the parks and recreation facilities.

While any proposed crime control program must be cost effective, it would be difficult to assign a value to the prevention of incidents of harrassment or harm occurring at a public facility. Personal safety while using the park system is a basic right of every visitor. The cost of criminal incidents in both human terms and to our City's reputation is too high to tolerate.

Unlike other forms of rehabilitation, control of vandalism has a double benefit for the taxpayer. Not only is the need for unnecessary repairs prevented, but the dollars that are saved can be used to develop additional facilities and programs at no extra cost. Due to the perceived and actual seriousness of these related crime problems, the Department has added a special study section to the Master Plan. The nature of these problems is frequently local in origin and the best solutions can only be found with the help of local citizens.

Methodology

The planning team identified three major areas of study:

1. Information - The most pressing problem related to crime fighting abilities is that of improving the Department's information base. It will be difficult to design an effective control program until more is know about:

- What kinds of problems are occurring;
- Where they occur most frequently;
- What times of day are most hazardous;
- What kinds of people are responsible for the crime;
- What the problem is costing the taxpayers.

The staff researched information data bases and proposed a simplified computerized record keeping system along with procedures for gathering and categorizing the data. This was reviewed by the citizens advisory groups and then revised for greater efficiency. Part of the program has already been implemented without waiting for the end of the Master Plan, and information from the summer and fall of 1983 is undergoing analysis.

The crime information gathering system receives monthly reports from two sources. Copies of police reports for every crime occurring in a park or recreation facility are sent to the Department. Field staff also report on minor vandalism and other crimes not reported to the police. Using a computer, the divisions will be able to call

out data about when and where different types of crime are occurring and estimate repair costs by type of incident, type of facility, and by geographic district. From police reports, the Department will also compile a generalized demographic profile of persons arrested for crimes including categories of sex, age, zip code, and other factors. Once it is known what type of persons are causing the problems, where the crime "hot spots" are, and what is already being spent as a result of crime, the Department will be in a position to choose a cost-effective and crime-effective method of combating the problem.

2. Solutions - An effective control program must start with research on why crime is occurring and what treatments of the problem have been successfully applied elsewhere. Staff did preliminary research at libraries and by contacting experts in crime problems in Sacramento and other cities.

They found that control of criminal behavior is a very complicated problem and design of a solution is beyond the scope of this Master Plan. The planning team of staff and citizens therefore recommended that a separate study be initiated by the Department in the near future. The team limited itself to writing an outline of what the study should consist of and possible solutions that should be further researched. They felt that the Department should look at ways to combat major crime as well as drug use and other important minor crimes. The study should examine the cost effectiveness of identified options and set up a method to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of each. Sacramento's unique set of problems will probably require a combination of different approaches. Some of the proposed solutions suggested were:

- changes in the legal codes and ordinances regarding parks;
- park ranger patrols;
- citizen park watch programs;
- vandalism education campaigns in the schools;
- non-jail diversion programs for offenders to increase conviction rates;
- vandal-proof alternative park and equipment designs;
- variations in night lighting policy;
- neighborhood citizen advisory panels;
- public awareness campaigns for litter control.

3. Citizen Involvement - The citizens committees were unanimous in identifying the need for public involvement in controlling crime at

recreation facilities. They felt that the majority of problems were local in nature and that neighborhood residents could assist in controlling many of the undesired activities. The planning team made recommendations on how residents could get involved in reporting crime and ways of developing local solutions. Specifically, they felt that citizen input and review of the proposed crime study was critical to help the program fit individual neighborhood needs.

Findings

Identification of Crime Problems

As part of the Master Plan process and the Crime Program Study, the staff asked the citizens committees to begin a list of crime problems they were concerned about in each planning area and compiled these into three general categories:

1. Urgent crime problems that affect the personal safety of park users.
2. Serious crime problems that prevent residents from using the parks or the equipment in them.
3. Annoying crime problems and all non-crime problems that prevent enjoyment of the park or inhibit patrons from using it more.

Residents were asked to comment on the list and make additions to it at five public meetings held around the City. The following are the items identified:

COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 1 - CENTRAL CITY

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NATURE OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>SEVERITY OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS</u>
All parks	Safety at night	Serious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park patrol - Gates - Blackout of park - Bright lighting of park
All parks	General restroom vandalism and crime	Serious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lock doors and gate - Park patrol and time locks
All parks	General crime	Serious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More concern from Police Department - Community awareness - Citizen confrontation - TV coverage
Certain parks	Teen drugs Alcohol abuse	Annoying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public awareness - TV coverage - Public awareness week at all high schools
All parks	Odors in restrooms	Annoying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New kind of disinfectant - surface sealants
All parks	Vandalism	Serious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community involvement in maintenance

COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 2 - LAND PARK

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NATURE OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>SEVERITY OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS</u>
All parks	Safety at night	Serious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park patrol - Gates - Blackout of park - Bright lighting of park

COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 2 CONTINUED

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NATURE OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>SEVERITY OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS</u>
All parks	General restroom vandalism and crime	Serious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lock doors and gate - Park patrol and time locks
All parks	General crime	Serious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More concern from Police Department - Community awareness - Citizen confrontation - TV coverage
Certain parks	Teen drugs Alcohol abuse	Annoying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public awareness - TV coverage - Public awareness week at all high schools
All parks	Odors in restrooms	Annoying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New kind of disinfectant
All parks	Vandalism	Serious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community involvement in maintenance
William Land	Drug traffic Beer bottles	Serious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park patrol - Major lighting
William Land	Cruising	Serious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gates
William Land	Jaywalking on 13th Avenue	Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issue tickets

COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 3 - POCKET

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NATURE OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>SEVERITY OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS</u>
Garcia Bend	Teenage drinking Driving on turf Vandalism to boat launch area	Serious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police visits - Place barriers - More patrols in area

COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 3 - POCKET CONTINUED

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NATURE OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>SEVERITY OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS</u>
Reichmuth Park	Fires in nature area	Serious	- Turf nature area
All parks	Use of drugs and alcohol	At times urgent, serious and annoying	- Park rangers

COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 4 - SOUTH SACRAMENTO

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NATURE OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>SEVERITY OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS</u>
All parks	Use of drugs and alcohol	At times urgent, serious and annoying	- Park rangers

COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 5 - EAST BROADWAY

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NATURE OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>SEVERITY OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS</u>
Fourth Avenue	Drug use and sale	Serious	- More police patrol and undercover work
Lawrence	Litter and teen alcohol problem	Annoying	- Increase lighting - More garbage cans
Oak Park	Loitering, drinking, drugs	Serious	- More police patrols - Citizen committee
Twenty-first Avenue Parkway	Four-wheel drives damaging sprinklers, trees, etc.	Annoying	- Post and cable

COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 6 - EAST SACRAMENTO

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NATURE OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>SEVERITY OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS</u>
Henschel	Car driving	Annoying	- Vehicle barriers
Hall	Paradise Beach crowding, noise, drinking, property damage to neighborhood	Serious	- Spot patrols by police - Park rangers - Department coordination to work with County Parks

COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 7 - ARDEN ARCADE

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NATURE OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>SEVERITY OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS</u>
Del Paso	Traffic congestion, reckless driving along Park and Bridge Roads during baseball games and tournaments	Serious	- Vehicle barriers - Speed bumps - Develop overflow parking on Junior Museum property
Del Paso	Drug use, vandalism, and harassment	Serious	- Park ranger patrol - Law enforcement
Del Paso	Motor vehicles driving on bridle/pedestrian trails	Serious	- Vehicle barriers - Park ranger patrol - Law enforcement
Del Paso	Cutting Heritage Oaks for firewood, refuse dumping, and littering	Serious	- Vehicle barriers - Park ranger patrol - Neighborhood Watch

COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 8 - NORTH SACRAMENTO

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NATURE OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>SEVERITY OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS</u>
All parks	Drugs and alcohol use, youth gangs, profanity, vandalism, graffiti	At different times urgent serious, and annoying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen volunteer watch program - Security patrol by Police Department trainees - School District police patrol
Parking Lots and Hagginwood	Loud music during evening and early morning hours	Annoying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More City recreation programs in park

COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 9 - SOUTH NATOMAS

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NATURE OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>SEVERITY OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS</u>
All parks	Drugs and alcohol use, youth gangs, profanity, vandalism, graffiti, loud music during evening and early morning hours	At different times urgent, serious, and annoying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen volunteer watch program - Security patrol by Police Department - School District police patrol - More City recreation programs in park and/or maintenance staff

COMMUNITY PLANNING AREA 11 - AIRPORT MEADOWVIEW

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NATURE OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>SEVERITY OF PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS</u>
All parks	Use of drugs and alcohol	At times urgent, serious and annoying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park rangers

PERSONAL SAFETY AND VANDALISM ACTION PLAN

A major issue facing the City of Sacramento is protection of park and recreation facility patrons, employees and properties from crime and vandalism.

According to police statistics, the occurrence of major crimes at City recreation sites reflective of the surrounding neighborhood. Vandalism and minor crimes are more common and occur in all types of neighborhoods, not just the disadvantaged ones. Fear of crime is a serious problem in many parks. Whether based in fact or misperception, an "unsafe" facility is avoided by most residents and detracts from the image of the neighborhood.

More than any other problem, crime and the fear of crime reduce the quantity and quality of available park and recreational resources. Appropriate steps must be taken to assure a safe, clean, and usable park and recreation system for the citizens of Sacramento.

Policy

- I. It is the policy of the City of Sacramento that park and recreation facilities shall be maintained and operated in a manner that keeps people and properties safe from crime and vandalism in order for patrons to receive maximum benefit and enjoyment from the facilities.

Goals and Objectives

- I. Goal: To eliminate graffiti from City park and recreation facilities.
 - A. Objective: Establish a program to paint out all graffiti in park restrooms as it occurs (FY 1983-84, Parks Division).
 - B. Objective: Explore the potential to establish an anti-graffiti program for play equipment, buildings, and other recreation structures (FY 1984-85, Parks Division).
- II. Goal: Implement a management information system to measure amount, cost, and location of vandalism and crime activities within the City park and recreation system.
 - A. Objective: Begin accumulation of a data base of vandalism incidents using a computer storage system (FY 1984-85, Parks Division).
 - B. Objective: Begin accumulation of a data base of police reports of crimes occurring in City parks using a computer storage system (FY 1983-84, Parks Division).

- C. Objective: Begin production of quarterly statistical reports on the nature and location of park and recreation facility crime and vandalism for use by management staff (FY 1983-84, Parks Division).
- III. Goal: Develop a crime and vandalism control program for the park and recreation system.
 - A. Objective: Conduct a study outlining local crime problems and make recommendations based on successful control programs used by other cities, such as rangers, live on site security, park watch program (FY 1984-85, Parks Division).
 - B. Objective: The Department will conduct effectiveness studies of present equipment and policies as they relate to crime control (including variations in lighting, locking restrooms at night, non-alcohol zones, litter, and graffiti control etc.) (FY 1984-86, all divisions).
 - C. Objective: Implement crime control recommendations as money becomes available (ongoing, Parks and Recreation Divisions).
- IV. Goal: Establish an ongoing citizen participation program to generate assistance in reporting and controlling of park crime and vandalism.
 - A. Objective: Designate a park and recreation system safety and vandalism coordinator and develop citizens participation program (FY 1984-85, Parks Division).
 - B. Objective: Implement a trial citizen-based safety and vandalism control program at the neighborhood level (FY 1984-85, Parks Division).
- V. Goal: Ensure, to the extent possible, that criminal behavior against persons or property at parks and recreation facilities is considered a serious problem.
 - A. Objective: Develop program with City police and prosecutors to ensure prompt and thorough prosecution of park and recreation facility related crimes (FY 1983-84, Administration Division).
 - B. Objective: Develop an educational awareness campaign for both the general public and the school systems about the problems, costs, and penalties of park crime (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).
- VI. Goal: Increase cooperative efforts with other public recreation agencies.

- A. Objective: Designate Department liaison to work with County, State, schools, and other local districts on shared crime problems (including Hall Park and Paradise Beach) (FY 1984-85, Administration Division).
- B. Objective: Develop an inventory of common problems and, in conjunction with other providers, a work program to address each (FY 1984-85, Administration Division).

6 Financing

FINANCING

Introduction

The viability of the Master Plan recommendations is largely contingent on their ability to be implemented. Financing is a key element in determining the practicality of the proposals. Increasing limitations on the City's ability to finance public services, due to the combined effects of Proposition 13 and substantial decreases in Federal and State support, have placed severe strains on the Department's budget. As a result, the Parks and Recreation Divisions will continuously be obliged to make cutbacks in programming and to decrease opportunities to use facilities unless both new funding sources and ways of achieving greater economic efficiencies are found. This section of the Plan addresses this problem.

The Department of Parks and Community Services' expenditures exceed \$16.7 million, over 75 percent of which are attributed to the functions of the Parks and Recreation Divisions. Below is an overview of the Department's 1983-84 budget which details expenditures by division:

<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>1983-84 BUDGET</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
A. ADMINISTRATION	\$ 441,301	2.6
B. CROCKER ART MUSEUM	417,595	2.5
C. GOLF DIVISION	1,684,482	10.0
D. METRO ARTS DIVISION	215,247	1.3
E. MUSEUM & HISTORY DIVISION	321,189	0.9
F. PARKS DIVISION	6,315,166	37.6
TREE SERVICES	2,073,774	12.5
G. RECREATION DIVISION	3,551,020	21.2
RECREATION TRUSTS	517,475	3.1
BOAT HARBOR	345,337	2.0
CAMP SACRAMENTO	146,308	0.9
H. ZOO DIVISION	<u>744,531</u>	<u>4.4</u>
TOTAL	\$16,773,425	100.0

Revenue for the operation of Parks and Recreation Divisions is derived from a variety of sources depending on the nature of the services offered.

The Recreation Division has four main sources of income:

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>1983-84 BUDGET</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
1. General Fund	2,820,007	61.8
2. Fees, Charges, and Concessions		
a. To General Fund	84,600	1.9
b. To Recreation Trusts	822,495	18.0
3. Grants and Other Outside Reimbursements	341,393	7.5
4. Enterprise Funds	<u>491,645</u>	<u>10.8</u>
TOTAL	\$4,560,140	100.0

Recreation trust funded activities and functions are those which require special instructors, equipment, and/or facilities and which therefore can be supported by registration or admission fees to offset all direct costs of the program. Programs in this category include adult sports leagues; swimming classes; Fairytale Town; special recreation classes, tours, and trips; and building rentals.

In addition, the Recreation Division has two enterprise funds: the Boat Harbor and Camp Sacramento. Each enterprise fund operation is responsible for all direct and indirect costs associated with the particular program. The enterprise fund also finances all capital improvement costs associated with the related facility.

The Parks Division also has four main sources of income:

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>1983-84 BUDGET</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
1. General Funds	\$7,556,290	90.1
2. Fees, Charges and Concessions	84,502	1.0
3. Grants and Outside Reimbursements	641,240	7.6
4. Recreation Trusts and Other City Reimbursements	<u>106,908</u>	<u>1.3</u>
TOTAL	\$8,388,940	100.0

Recent Trends in Staff and Expenditures

Since 1973 the Recreation Division staff has only been increased by three career positions. During this same period, the Division has assumed the operation of 3 new swimming pools, 3 new community centers, the Sacramento Boat Harbor, 4 recreation field offices, 33 sports fields, and 24 tennis courts.

Since 1970, the Parks Division has been reduced from 289 permanent full time employees to 230 employees. During this same time period, the City has acquired 460 acres of park land, developed 450 acres of parks, tripled its maintenance responsibilities of landscaped medians from 10 miles to 33 miles, and increased maintained off-street bike trails from five miles to 11.5 miles.

Per resident expenditures for recreation services in 1972 constant dollars (dollars discounted for the effects of inflation) have gone from \$4.52 in FY 1971-72 to \$5.90 in FY 1982-83, an increase of \$1.38. However, actual General Fund expenditures per resident in 1972 constant dollars have only risen by \$.65 since this same 11 year period, due to an increase in the Division's ability to generate revenue from fees and outside sources rather than having to rely solely on taxpayer supported General Funds. The Recreation Division increased its level of self-sufficiency from 21.2 percent in 1970-71 to 31.7 percent in 1982-83.

Per resident expenditures for Park Services in 1972 constant dollars have increased from \$12.13 in FY 1971-72 to \$13.20 in FY 1981-82.

Methodology

1. The Department staff furnished the committee the following information:
 - A data base of information detailing the sources of Department funding together with the levels of expenditures by major categories; i.e., salaries, supplies, equipment, and development.
 - A statistical analysis of the per capita expenditures for park and recreation services for the City of Sacramento for the past 10 years.
 - An estimate of the operational, maintenance, and development expenditures necessary for the next 10 years, in order to support the findings contained in the physical, rehabilitation, services, and development issues addressed in the Master Plan.
 - An analysis of the City's ability to financially implement the Master Plan recommendations.
2. The planning team of staff and citizens utilized the aforementioned data to generate strategies and policies which would raise the funds needed to implement the recommendations. The team focused on the following three processes:
 - Ways to both develop new financial resources and to increase the revenue producing capacity of existing resources.
 - Ways to decrease the costs of implementing the recommendations and/or increase the economy efficiency elsewhere in the Department, thereby freeing up previously committed monies.
 - Ways to further identify and utilize the outside management and financial expertise available to the staff.
3. After extensive discussion by the planning team and staff, a determination was made regarding the feasibility of all suggested strategies. The planning team then translated those strategies deemed

most feasible into the proposed financing action plan contained in this section.

Findings

Estimate of Financial Requirements to Implement Master Plan

Below are estimates of the financial requirements necessary to implement the proposed Park and Recreation Master Plan. The information presented considers the recommendations made by the Master Plan Advisory Committee and is evaluated in 1982 dollars for each component of the Plan: Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Development, and Recreation Services.

A. Acquisition

1. Fee Purchase. The committees have identified two adjacent sites that require fee title purchases: a seven-acre park site and a one-acre site containing a community center which are located on the Land Park Treatment Plant property. The cost of securing the sites is approximately \$700,000 in 1983 dollars.
2. Quimby Dedication. Dedication of park land and/or in lieu fees by developers under the Quimby ordinance will in all likelihood provide necessary park acreage in undeveloped areas. Therefore, there will be less cost to the City to implement the park acquisition priorities that fall within this category.
3. Utilization of School Sites. The committees identified school sites to meet the neighborhood and community park acreage deficiencies of the City. Presently there is no cost associated with the usage of the school sites in question. However, future purchases may be necessary if school sites are declared surplus. The costs of implementing this portion of the Master Plan will be addressed within the Development portion of this section.

B. Rehabilitation

The committees addressed the issue of rehabilitation of park sites by first establishing four categories of rehabilitation and then prioritizing the recommendations within each category. The four categories are: safety, effectiveness, enhancement of recreational value, and aesthetic enhancement. Following are the cost estimates associated with implementation of the recommendations. It should be noted that both the list and cost estimates are based upon the current condition of the park system. Future rehabilitation needs which will develop due to both normal use of the park and vandalism activities, will have to be addressed and incorporated into the implementation of the Plan as they arise.

1. Safety - For the facility users and workers. The committees recommended projects totaling \$540,200. In addition, the

committees identified many other safety projects that required immediate attention and that the Department is presently correcting.

2. Effectiveness - Criteria included choosing projects which will benefit the largest number of users; which can be realized quickly; which can effect the most repairs for the dollar spent; and which will lower operating costs. The committees recommended projects totaling \$1,729,100 under this category. Not included in this cost estimate are three projects which require additional information before cost estimates can be determined: Redesign of the Garcia Bend boat ramp, replacement of the Crocker Art Museum irrigation system, and replacement of the irrigation system at the City Cemetery.
3. Enhancement of Recreation Values and Aesthetics - Items that will improve the recreation usability of the site and/or enhancement of aesthetics - Projects that will make the park more appealing to visit or more pleasant to use. The committees recommended projects totaling \$399,500 under these combined categories. Not included in this cost estimate are four rehabilitation projects which require further investigation before cost estimates can be determined.

C. Development of Neighborhood and Community Parks

The Department of Parks and Community Services currently has 1,228.90 acres of undeveloped park land. The City Master Plan committees have recommended that an additional seven neighborhood and four community parks be purchased or dedicated to meet the park acreage needs through 1995.

Using an average of five acres per neighborhood park and ten acres per community park, one can approximate the number of acres to be developed:

Proposed neighborhood parks - 7 x 5 acres	= 35.00 acres
Proposed community parks - 4 x 10 acres	= 40.00 acres
Existing undeveloped neighborhood, community, & regional parks	= <u>1,228.90 acres</u>
TOTAL undeveloped park land	= 1,303.90 acres

Having determined the approximate number of acres of park land to be developed, it is now possible to determine the approximate cost of these developments. Cost estimates are determined by utilizing two categories of development: basic park improvements and park enhancements.

1. Basic improvements consist of site drainage, turf, irrigation, trees, and street frontage. Using an average cost of \$15,000 per acre times 1,303.90 acres of undeveloped park land, the City

is faced with approximately \$19,558,500 in basic park land improvements.

2. Park enhancements involve the addition of, or improvements to, recreation elements for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the park site; i.e., tennis courts, play areas, etc. The site master plan for each park will determine both the recreational elements to be placed at the individual site and the related costs for said improvements. For planning purposes, an average cost of \$30,000 per acre has been used to project future park improvements in this category. Based on the assumption that one out of every two park land acres will contain recreational elements of this type, one half of the 1,303.90 undeveloped acres, or 651.95 acres, will require park enhancements. Given the average cost of \$30,000 per acre, the City is faced with \$19,558,500 in future park improvement needs. This is purely an estimate which could be affected by the fact that the recreational elements contained in regional parks will probably be operated as, and therefore funded by, enterprise funds.

The Master Plan committees further recommended that certain school sites be recognized and, when necessary, developed as park lands, thereby alleviating the park acreage deficiencies for 48 neighborhood and 18 community parks. Again, using an average of five acres per neighborhood park and ten acres per community park, one can estimate the approximate number of school acres to be slated for future development:

Neighborhood Park School Sites	- 48 x 5 acres	= 240 acres
Community Park School Sites	- 18 x 10 acres	= <u>180</u> acres

TOTAL	420 acres
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Development of school sites depends upon a number of conditions including present site conditions and level of funding participation by the school district. The majority of school sites recommended in the Master Plan contain the basic site improvements: turf, irrigation, drainage, street improvements, and limited though often antiquated play equipment. Therefore, for the purpose of calculating approximate costs for future improvements to the sites, an average of \$50,000 per site was used. The figure of \$50,000 would allow for completion of a major play area; installation of picnic areas and tennis courts; or development of hard surface play areas and the installation of picnic areas; or other similar combination of improvements. Based upon an average of \$50,000 per site times 66 school sites, approximately \$3,300,000 are required to improve the school sites proposed in the Master Plan to meet the City of Sacramento's standards.

D. Recreation Operations and Maintenance

The Recreation Division currently spends \$16.29 per capita to provide recreation services to the residents of Sacramento. Approximately 38 percent (\$6.34) of this per capita figure is presently recovered through fees and charges and other non-general fund sources.

It is difficult to project the additional cost of providing recreation services in future years because the level of expenditures is dependent both on the level of funding available and the number of new facilities to be programmed; i.e., community centers, swimming pools, etc. However, for planning purposes, one can estimate the future cost for recreation services in 1983 dollars by comparing the current per capita expenditure to projected population increases; i.e.:

1. Current per capita General Fund expenditure for recreation services ($\$16.29 - \6.34) = \$9.95.
2. Current population of 281,000 vs 1995 projected population - 381,463.
3. \$9.95 per capita x $(381,463 - 281,000)$ = an additional expenditure of approximately \$999,606 per year in 1983 dollars.

E. Park Maintenance Requirements

The present cost per year to maintain an acre of park land is \$3,500. The proposed master plan recommends the development of 1,303.90 acres of additional park land. Based upon the current cost of park maintenance, it is estimated that it will cost an extra \$4,563,650 a year in 1983 dollars to maintain the future park land that is developed.

F. Regional Park Development

The foregoing analysis primarily addressed proposed neighborhood and community parks with minor attention given to regional parks. However, due to the scale of the project, the diversity of the population served, and the associated costs, additional recommendations specific to the City's regional park facilities were made. In particular, the committees recommended that special feasibility studies be conducted on a number of currently undeveloped sites such as the City Sanitary Landfill (Riverfront Park Site) and that proposals for special use facilities such as a softball complex also be investigated. Some of these facilities could possibly be self-supporting. Until studies outlining the type of development and funding methods to be used are completed, it will be difficult to accurately estimate costs. However, using the development cost estimates for neighborhood, community, and to a lesser extent regional parks, it is evident that new City regional facility development could greatly increase the costs of implementing the Master Plan.

Summary Cost Estimates to Implement 1984 Park and Recreation Master Plan

Category	Est. Cost, 1982 Dollars	Operation/Maint. Impact, 1982 Dollars (Above Current Level of Expenditure)
<u>A. Acquisition</u>		
1. Fee purchase	\$700,000	
2. Quimby dedication	-0-	
3. Utilization of school sites	-0-	
<u>B. Rehabilitation</u>		
1. Safety	\$ 540,200	
2. Effectiveness	1,729,100	
3. Enhancement of recreation and aesthetics	399,500	
<u>C. Development</u>		
1. Park site basic improvements	\$ 19,558,500	
2. Park site recreation elements	19,558,500	
3. School site improvements	3,300,000	
<u>D. Service Issues</u>		\$ 999,606
<u>E. Maintenance Requirements</u>		\$ 4,563,650
<u>TOTAL</u>	*\$ 45,785,800 one time costs	\$ 5,563,256 in annual addi- tional costs

*The cost estimates for park development do not include the cost for any major recreation elements like community centers, swimming pools, or sports complexes. Cost estimates for these elements will be determined as site specific master plans are developed.

New Financing Concepts

The planning team of citizens and staff recommended ways to increase the Department's income without relying on increased taxes or other traditional solutions. Some of the new income sources to be studied in coming years are:

- increased corporate donations and bequests to the City;
- restructuring the permit and fee system;
- developing a citizen volunteer program;
- designating some parks as enterprise parks.

Enterprise Parks

This is a new concept which is still in the preliminary study phase. At enterprise parks, revenues and expenses for all operations will be pooled into a common budget so that income from revenue generating activities or facilities can be used to assist in covering expenses for non-revenue producing activities, services or facilities offered on the same site. Prior to establishing the concept of an "enterprise park," the area under consideration would be subject to detailed examination to determine the feasibility of such a facility. If affirmative, it would be submitted to the City Council for approval.

The rationale behind the concept is the revenues generated would be re-invested in that particular "enterprise park" public/special use area. An "enterprise park" would be an area with public access, roadways/pathways, picnic areas, passive and active open space, etc. as well as revenue-producing facilities such as, but not limited to, golf courses, tennis complex, sports complex, marinas, and other special interest activities. An example for the future would be the Hansen Park site, in which proposed development includes a golf course, rifle and pistol range, tennis complex, children's playground, picnic areas, active and passive open space, jogging area, etc. The revenue producing elements (golf, rifle/pistol and tennis) would be self-supporting as well as providing funding for maintenance and operations for the non-revenue producing areas of that specific "enterprise park."

Analysis and Conclusion

A five-year General Fund forecast has been prepared by the City Department of Finance. Assuming the forecast is correct, the City will be required to make major budget reductions, or implement major revenue increases to balance the budget over the next five years. The City Manager is recommending a combination of budget reductions and revenue increases to balance the budgets.

Assuming the budget forecast is correct and that the cost estimates to implement the Master Plan are accurate, the City faces a major problem in funding new park development. As outlined in this report, the City has spent an average of \$1.5 million a year on park acquisition and development. The implementation of the Master Plan, totaling \$45 million without considering inflation or development of major recreation elements at the rate of \$1.5 million a year, would require 30 years to complete.

Based upon the five-year financial forecast of the City and current budget constraints, it is unlikely that an average of \$1.5 million will be available per year to develop new parks. Also, it is unacceptable to consider implementing the Master Plan over the next 50 to 60 years as new parks and services are needed as residential areas are developed.

ACTION PLAN FOR FINANCING

The City of Sacramento parks and recreation system is experiencing several trends that are placing increasingly heavy demands on the financial resources of the Department of Parks and Community Services. First, the City has a large number of older park sites that require extensive renovation if they are to meet the recreation needs of today and are to be maintained in a cost-effective manner. Secondly, the City is undergoing a major increase in residential development which necessitates the construction of new park and recreation facilities and programs in many neighborhoods. Finally, more people are taking advantage of public park and recreation facilities and services, thus increasing maintenance and operation costs beyond budgetary limits and accelerating and deterioration of existing facilities.

The conflict between increased demands for park and recreation services, coupled with a reduced level of funding by the City of Sacramento, has created the need to change the methods used to finance the park and recreation system. Faced with a \$45 million price tag in 1983 dollars to implement the Park and Recreation Master Plan, the Department of Community Services recognizes that the Master Plan must contain a reorganization of the financial structure.

Policies

The Department shall:

- I. Seek 50 percent of the City's Park Development Fee to be appropriated on an annual basis for new park development and renovation of existing parks.
- II. Aggressively seek State, Federal, and local grants to improve City recreation services and support the enactment of State and Federal legislation that would establish or expand park and recreational acquisition and development funds.
- III. Recognize the need to provide neighborhood and community park and recreation areas and facilities in conjunction with populations generated by new development. The funding for those areas and facilities is the primary responsibility of the developer.
- IV. Support the establishment of public nonprofit corporations with the purpose of promoting and supporting City park and recreation services and facilities for the general public.

- V. Maintain its reliance on General Fund support for basic support of park maintenance and recreation base line services.
- VI. Support an increase in the number and types of concessions available at City parks and recreation sites.
- VII. Continue to promote the use of volunteers and community groups for the provision of recreation programs, services, operation and maintenance and development of parks.
- VIII. Actively seek individual, private and corporate support of the Department's park and recreation services and facilities.
- IX. Charge user fees as appropriate when providing non-base line recreation services and special recreation and park facilities. Nominal charges to users may be employed to control access to base line programs and facilities.
- X. Develop and implement a new financing system at specially designated "Enterprise Parks." At these parks, revenues and expenses for all operations will be pooled into a common budget so that income from revenue generating activities or facilities can be used to assist in covering expenses for non-revenue producing activities, services or facilities offered on the same site.
- XI. Recognize the concept of an Employee Incentive Program whereby employees' suggestions which result in reduced costs of operations, increases in efficiency, or other measurable benefits to the Department, shall receive recognition and/or monetary rewards.
- XII. Use qualified consultants whenever necessary and cost effective to supplement staff work in developing specialized studies for major projects.
- XIII. Acquire the data processing capability to implement cost effective fiscal management practices.

Goals and Objectives

- I. Goal: Increase the Department's ability to use publicly funded grants to support development of recreation and park facilities.
 - A. Objective: Review and update the special collection of grantswriting materials in the Department library (FY 1983-84, Administration Division).
 - B. Objective: Support training for one or more staff members in grants development and proposal writing (FY 1984-85, Administration Division).
 - C. Objective: Develop the capability of utilizing computerized data searching to assist it in identifying public grant sources (FY 1984-85, Administration Division).

- D. Objective: Consistently contact the California Park and Recreation Society and National Park and Recreation Society to identify Federal and State legislative proposals relating to recreation grant funding and lobby on their behalf (ongoing, Administration Division).
- II. Goal: Continue to enforce the Park Development Fee (Ordinance No. 3104) and the Quimby Act (Ordinance No. 81-309) to meet the requirements of the Recreation and Park Master Plan as it relates to the responsibility of developers.
 - A. Objective: Review enforcement and accounting methods for mandated donations/dedications by developers on their adequacy to ensure prompt and thorough compliance with City ordinances (FY 1983-84, Parks Division).
- III. Goal: Increase the opportunities for the public to be involved in providing public recreation services and facilities.
 - A. Objective: Develop an ongoing public information program that educates the public on the proper use of recreation and park facilities. The primary purpose of the program shall be to reduce vandalism, litter, and other activities that increase operation and maintenance costs (FY 1985-86, Parks and Recreation Divisions).
 - B. Objective: Establish a formal volunteer service program. The program shall be closely coordinated with existing community organizations that provide recruitment, training and placement for volunteers (FY 1985-86, Administration Division).
 - C. Objective: Wherever possible, provide technical assistance by staff to organizations and community groups to develop self-sustaining recreation programs (ongoing, Parks and Recreation Divisions).
 - D. Objective: Set aside special funds known as seed money to offer financial and technical assistance to community groups that wish to donate or develop recreation facilities in their local parks (ongoing, Parks Division).
 - E. Objective: Promote, on an ongoing basis, the establishment of additional nonprofit support organizations to benefit both the park and recreation system as a whole and specialized projects within the system (ongoing, Parks and Recreation Divisions).
- IV. Goal: The Department shall, at a minimum, match General Fund budget for basic maintenance and operation and base line recreation services by 100 percent (ongoing, Parks and Recreation Divisions).

- A. Objective: Adopt a goal for raising supplementary support funds from outside sources as follows:

1983-84 - 65 percent match of General Fund
1984-85 - 75 percent match of General Fund
1985-86 - 85 percent match of General Fund
1986-87 - 100 percent match of General Fund
Thereafter - 100 percent match of General Fund

(Ongoing, Administration Division).

- B. Objective: Hire a permanent Development Officer to coordinate the pursuit of private sponsorships, grants, donations and bequests. The Officer shall accept goals for fund raising as follows:

FY 1983-84 - \$175,000
FY 1984-85 - \$500,000
FY 1985-86 - \$750,000

(Ongoing, Administration Division).

- C. Objective: Conduct economic development studies of its park and recreation system to determine the types and proper locations of revenue generating services. Once the studies are complete, the Department should actively pursue concession and self-managed operation where indicated (FY 1984-85, Parks and Recreation Divisions).

- D. Objective: Accept the goal of increasing concession revenue to the Department from \$119,000 to \$1 million by 1990 according to the following schedule:

FY 1983-84 - Conduct economic development study of park system to determine the potential market for concession development.

FY 1984-85 - Implement new and expanded concession development program.

FY 1985-86 - Implement full time staffing for concession development program.

(Ongoing, Administration, Parks, and Recreation Divisions).

- E. Objective: Design and implement a more aggressive information and promotion effort to make residents aware of program offerings and park events as a means of increasing attendance in fee based programs (FY 1984-85, Recreation Division).

- F. Objective: The Department shall promote and actively participate in outside and/or City-wide programs and efforts

that, while not purely park and recreation activities, will benefit the Department's operations. Examples could include but are not limited to such things as Keep America Beautiful's Clean Community Systems, which would combat litter City-wide (ongoing, Administration, Parks, and Recreation Division).

V. Goal: Improve the financial data base and management techniques used by the Department.

- A. Objective: Set up a cost accounting system to determine all direct and indirect costs of services so that equitable fees can be properly assessed (FY 1984-85, Administration Division).
- B. Objective: The staff shall develop a formal fiscal analysis method to be included as a component in the feasibility studies of major Department actions, expenditures and reorganizations. Included in this shall be considerations of cost benefits and explorations of cost-cutting alternative policies such as contracting services or using volunteers (ongoing, Administration Division).
- C. Objective: Conduct a study of its fee system to determine where fees and charges should be introduced, increased or modified. This would include entrance, parking, services, site reservations, and other user oriented fees. Special agreements with facility users which result in lower costs for the Department, such as user maintenance of the site, may be taken into consideration in setting fees for use of the site (ongoing, Administration, Parks and Recreation Divisions).
- D. Objective: Conduct economic development studies to investigate new revenue generating uses of the park system to serve both residents and tourists. Fee structures for non-residents shall be investigated to determine whether all direct and indirect costs involved in services can be financed without subsidy by City residents (FY 1984-85, Administration, Parks and Recreation Divisions).

7 Management

DEPARTMENT MISSION

The primary mission of the City of Sacramento Department of Parks and Community Services is to plan, acquire, develop, and maintain parks, recreational, cultural, and educational facilities; and to administer quality public recreation, human services, cultural, and educational programs that will serve the needs of City residents. These facilities and services should be coordinated with other agencies in order to avoid duplication. The Department's facilities and services should conform to nationally recognized standards.

INTRODUCTION

With the existing operation and maintenance requirements of the park and recreation system, coupled with the identified facility and service requirements to meet future population needs and limits on City resources the quality of Department services is dependent to a great extent on the quality of the Department's management. Previous chapters of this report have identified deficiencies in park acreage, development, rehabilitation, and park and recreation services. These deficiencies can be mitigated to a degree by management responsiveness. It is therefore appropriate that management issues be addressed in order to meet the City's park and recreation service needs. The management issues are contained within two major categories: (1) Existing Procedures and Resources; and (2) Future Trends.

EXISTING PROCEDURES AND RESOURCES

Policy Development

The nine-member City Council is ultimately responsible for approving policy for the park and recreation system. The City Manager and the Director of Parks and Community Services are responsible for assuring that all policies are carried out. Policy making is usually initiated at the staff level and recommended actions are presented by the Department staff through the City Manager to the Council for action. The City Council approves all operating and capital improvement budgets which set program staffing levels and development, approves all grant applications, and approves contracts over \$5,000. The City Council refers major park and recreation related policy matters to one of three standing committees of the Council for review: Budget and Finance, Planning and Community Development, and Law and Legislative. Administrative decisions within the policy framework set by the City Council are made at the Department level. In the development of policy, community input is encouraged at the Department, City Manager, and Council levels.

Personnel Resources

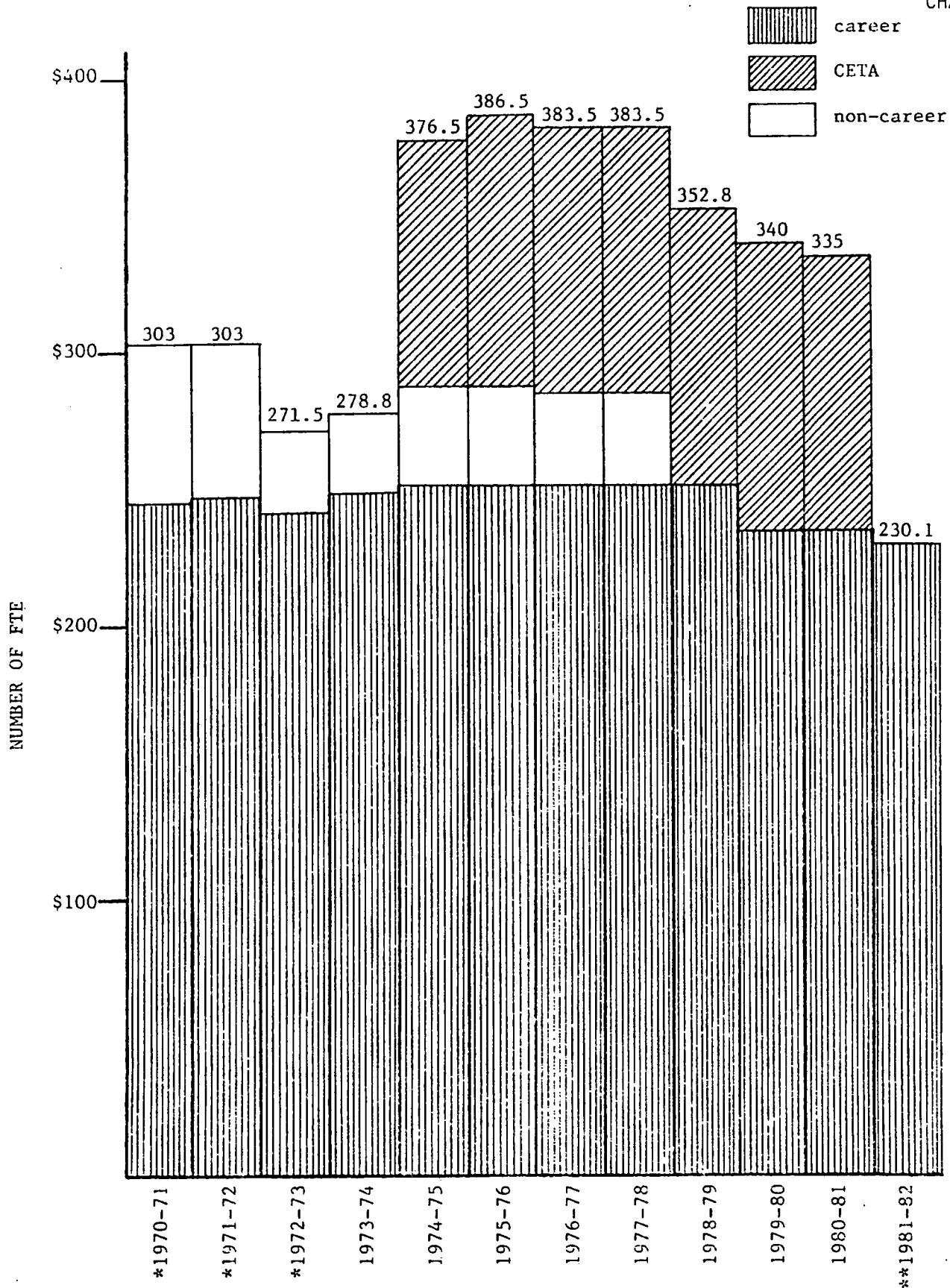
Due to recent budget restrictions and related personnel costs, the Department's staffing levels are shrinking while the number of parks, recreation facilities, and programs are increasing. Assuming that an optimum staffing level is virtually unattainable, the Department must continue to seek ways to spread its current staff resources and find alternatives to traditional personnel resources.

PARKS DIVISION

In the Parks Division, staffing has been reduced from 289 full-time equivalent employees to 230 employees since 1970. During this same period of time, the City has acquired 460 acres of park land. The park maintenance responsibility of the Division has grown from 580 acres to 1,044.6 acres, the maintenance responsibilities of landscaped medians has tripled from ten miles to 33 miles, and the maintenance of off-street bikeways has gone from less than five miles to 11.5 miles. This information is reflected on Charts J and K, pages 169 and 170.

Parks Division Personnel

CHART J

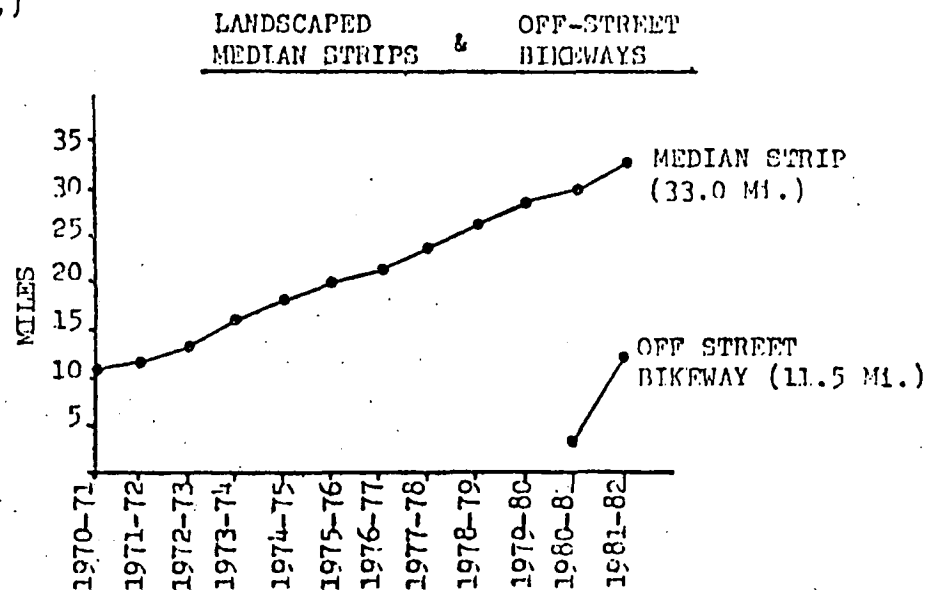
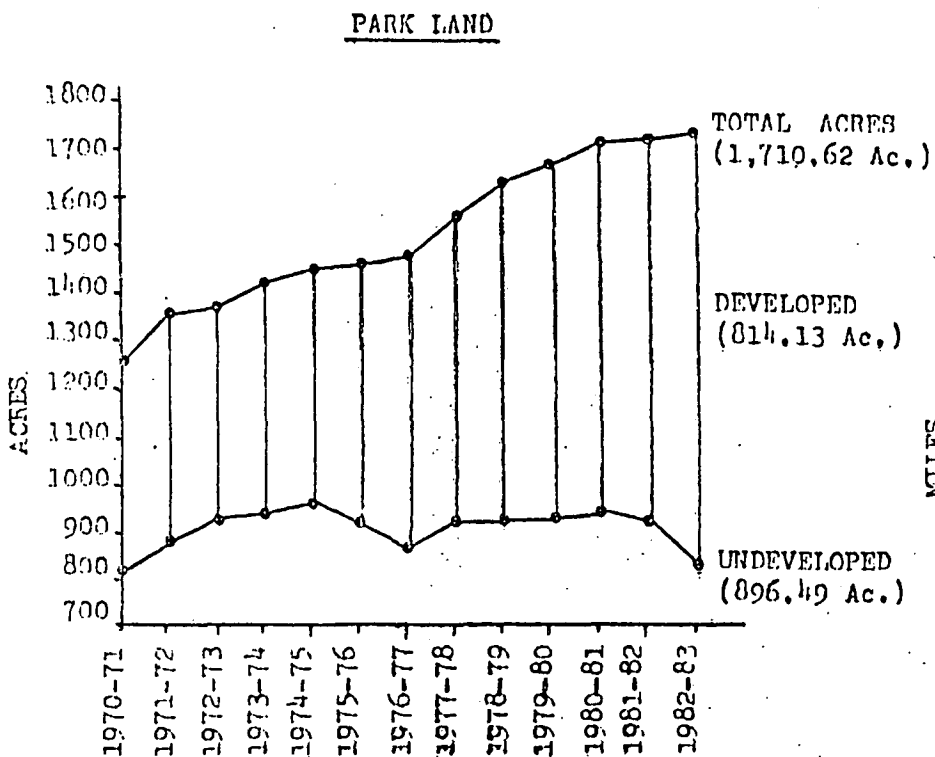
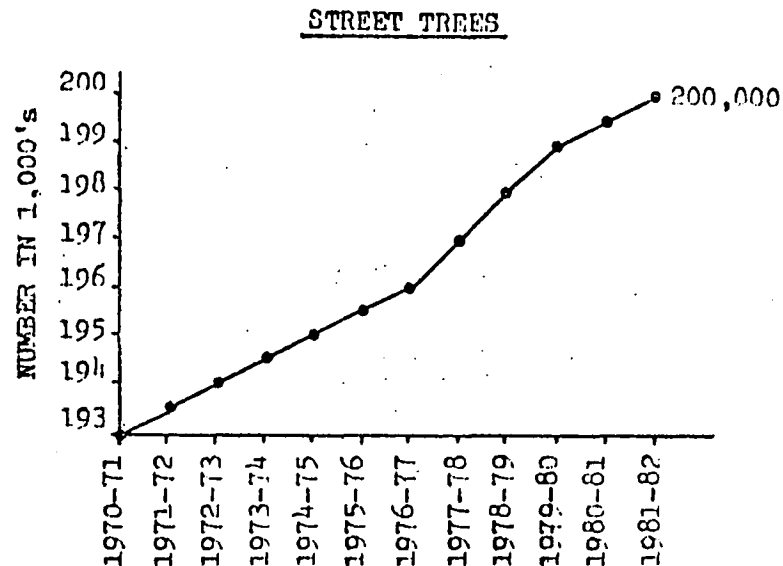
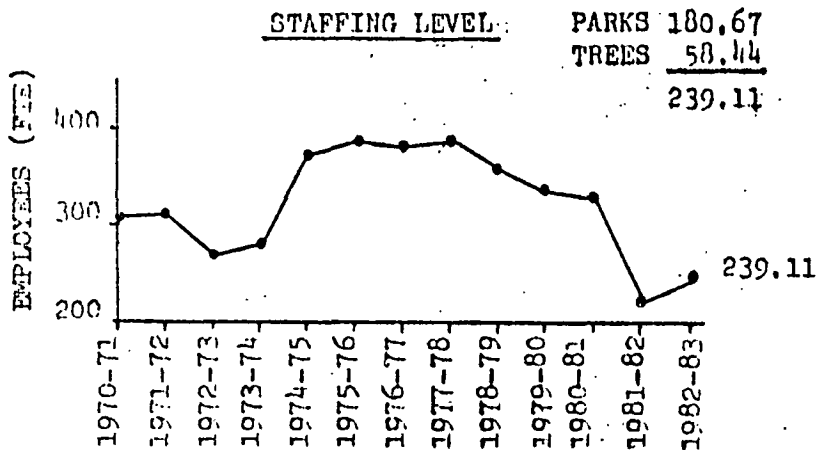


*Number of employees, not FTE

**Includes 50.24 Tree Services employee positions which are budgeted separately

Shaded areas indicate CETA employees; no records prior to 74/75 are available.

PARKS DIVISION



Primarily, due to staff reductions and an increased workload, the Parks Division has implemented four major programs to assure existing resources are maximized: (1) Park Maintenance System; (2) Minimum Staffing Program; (3) Contract Services; and (4) Volunteers.

1. Park Maintenance System

The Sacramento Parks Division has determined that an adequate park maintenance program consists of the following elements:

- a. current inventory of all parks and parkways;
- b. development of park maintenance standards or level of facility attractiveness for each park and parkway;
- c. determination of park maintenance requirements (task and frequency of maintenance to realize maintenance standards);
- d. an annual maintenance schedule for each facility;
- e. development of standard work methods and procedures;
- f. established task completion times for each facility;
- g. determination of personnel, equipment, and material needs based on maintenance requirements;
- h. adequate personnel, equipment, and materials;
- i. development and implementation of an efficient and effective system of organizing and assigning maintenance crews;
- j. development of an adequate maintenance information system to measure success of the program;
- k. ongoing evaluation and adjustments of program as required in order to improve the park maintenance management system.

A set of park maintenance standards has been developed by the Sacramento Parks Division. This set of maintenance levels ranges from a very high standard of maintenance (A) for specialized areas to minimum maintenance (D) for natural areas. The maintenance levels are geared to required tasks and frequency of task performance necessary to achieve the degree of maintenance required for each area.

"A" Level Maintenance: This is a high maintenance area that requires daily attention. It is a high use area exposed to critical observation by the public. It requires a special effort to keep it at an acceptable level of maintenance. Examples of facilities receiving Class "A" maintenance include K Street Mall, Convention Center, Rose Garden, and the Garden and Arts Center.

"B" Level Maintenance: This is an area that requires almost daily attention. It may be a high use area but is of such a nature that it does not require as high maintenance as a Type "A" area. The area is characterized as the typical City park with shrub beds, turf, and trees, designed with play areas, restrooms, athletic fields, and picnic tables.

"C" Level Maintenance: This is an area that does not require or receive daily attention. The maintenance requirements are much less than a Type "B" area. It could be characterized as an athletic field and is normally located adjacent to a school. It has an automatic water system, turf, and trees but has no shrubs as a Type "B" area. The design minimizes edging and trimming. Type "C" maintenance does not include maintenance of shrubs or flower beds, tot lots, wading pools, play apparatus, or restrooms.

"D" Level Maintenance: This is the maintenance of an undeveloped site that requires only intermittent attention. The types of maintenance required would be the removal of trash and debris, mowing or discing to reduce fire hazards and control of noxious vegetation, cleaning fence lines bordering adjacent property, and keeping open any natural or constructed drainage.

Maintaining the City's parks and parkways in accordance with the above standards will assure a usable and attractive appearance of all facilities. While these are not the highest standards available, they do reflect realistic judgements and compromises in order to have attractive parks without drastically increasing the level of personnel, equipment, and materials.

The establishment of the park maintenance management system also allows the Division to properly evaluate performance and estimate resources needed for future park development. By applying the maintenance standard to future park development, accurate park maintenance impact reports can be prepared. The maintenance cost of future development in the form of maintenance impact reports will provide general guidance in determining future budget requirements.

2. Minimum Staffing

In 1982, the Parks Division completed a major study of its maintenance operation, titled "Minimum Staffing." The plan identified the seasonal nature of much of the park maintenance activities and identified the optimum staffing levels for each season as required to perform the maintenance tasks. The report recommended that career level staffing be decided based upon the maintenance needs of the winter period and that the career work force be augmented with seasonal or part-time employees during the spring and summer periods. The results of the study provided a reduction of full-time employees through attrition and an immediate on-going savings in salaries. Further, an increased number of part-time maintenance employees were made available during the high maintenance periods of the year, spring and summer.

This program provides an increased work force to meet the higher maintenance requirements during the growing season and assure parks are maintained at an optimum level during the peak use periods of the year.

3. Contract Services

One response to reductions in City resources is to evaluate the cost benefit of contracting for services with private agencies. Based upon previous studies conducted by the Department, several maintenance functions are contracted out:

- a. The Parks Division is presently contracting with private firms for the maintenance of all off-street bike trails.
- b. The cost and performance of street median landscape maintenance by contract are presently being evaluated. The Division will complete this evaluation in fiscal year 1983-84.
- c. The cost and performance of contracting out the landscape maintenance of City parking facilities have proven successful. Presently, the maintenance of landscaping of all City parking lots is contracted.

Other maintenance functions may be contracted out in the future based upon the experience and success of current contracts, as well as a careful weighing of performance and cost factors of current maintenance responsibilities.

4. Volunteers

The reductions in City resources create a greater need to coordinate and encourage volunteer efforts. Historically, the Parks Division has only utilized volunteers on a spot basis. When volunteer groups organized and presented themselves, the Division worked with them to accomplish a specific product or service.

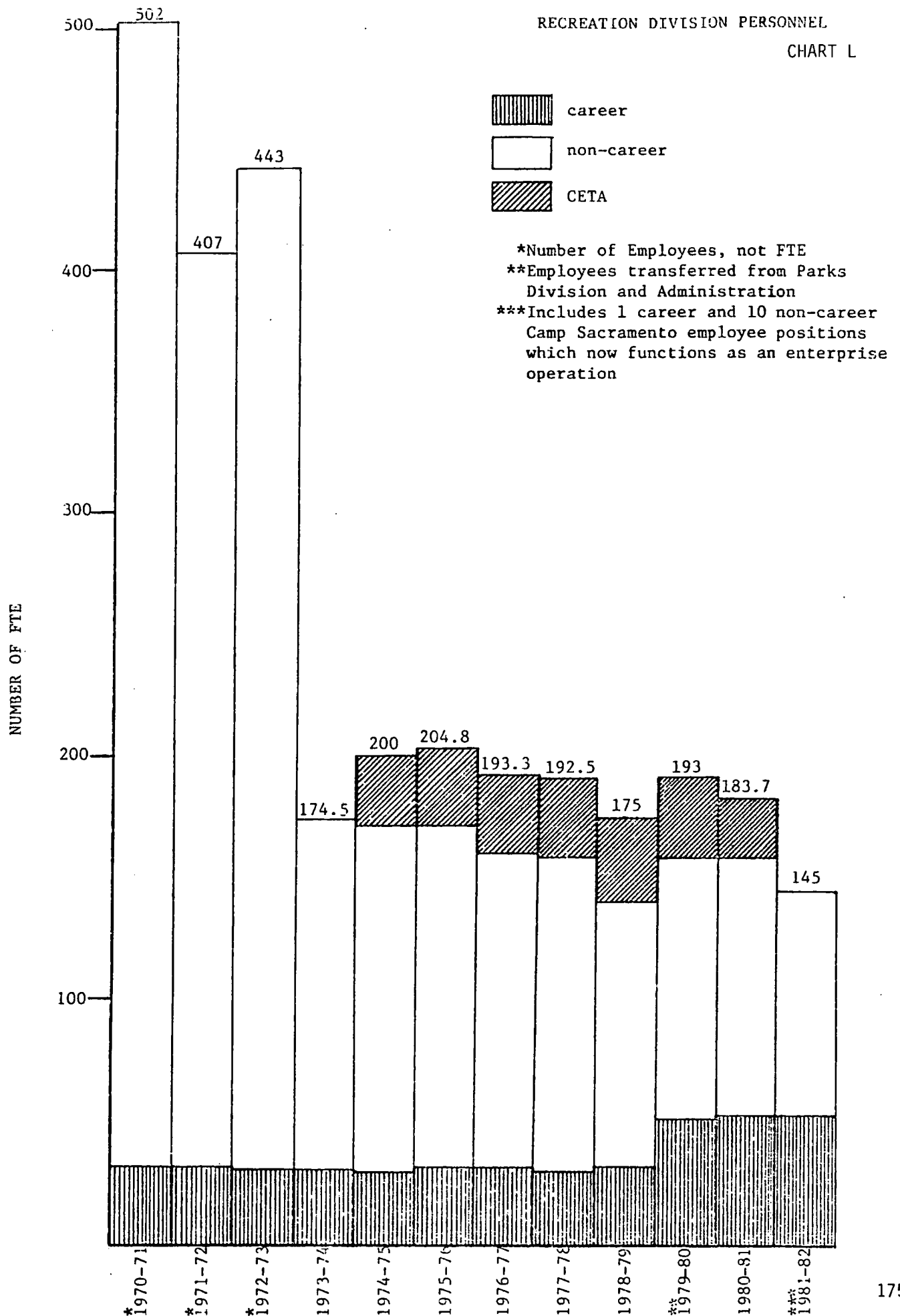
Since 1981, the Division has been developing a more organized effort in the use of volunteers. In 1982, the Division established a volunteer support section of the Division to provide supervision, equipment, and material in support of volunteer efforts. The use of teenagers and adults from the Municipal Courts' Alternative Sentencing Program has also been maximized to complete park projects that were beyond Division resources. The expansion in the use of volunteers will be encouraged by the Division to meet the increased workload of park maintenance activities. However, volunteer and other "outside" staffing will not totally assume the maintenance requirements of new park areas. Staffing increases will be necessary as new park development occurs.

RECREATION DIVISION

Since 1973, the Recreation Division has gone from 174.5 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees to 145 FTE employees. During this same period of time, CETA employees augmented City staff for the period of 1974 to 1981. The actual number of full-time career employees has increased from 32 in 1970-71 to 53 in 1981-82, or 21 positions. However, 18 of the 21 positions were custodial positions transferred from the Parks Division due to a staff reorganization. Since 1970, the Recreation Division has had an actual staff increase of three full-time positions. During that same period of time, the Division has been assigned the responsibilities to manage the following new facilities or services: 3 swimming pools, 4 community centers, the Sacramento Boat Harbor, 2 field offices, 33 sports fields, 24 tennis courts, and 456 leisure enrichment programs. The staffing levels of the Division since 1970 are reflected in Chart L, page 175.

RECREATION DIVISION PERSONNEL

CHART L



The drastic increase in recreation programs and facilities with a status quo or reduced staff makes it impossible to maintain a desirable level of service without finding alternative methods of providing recreation programs. The alternatives that the Division has implemented in the past, and which will become increasingly more important, include coordination with outside recreation providers, charging fees for non-base line services and facility use, private sector support of programs, and the use of volunteers and contracting.

One of the major tasks identified within this report is the need to develop an inventory of other service providers. In order to maximize existing Division resources, existing programmatic duplication and deficiencies must be clearly identified. In order to achieve this objective, the Division will develop and annually update an inventory of service providers. Prior to budgetary requests, the Division will utilize this inventory as one of the tools in projecting community program needs.

With past budget reductions, the trend has been to increase fees and charges to meet increased operational costs. The increases in fees have been substantial and included charging fees for recreation programs and facilities which in the past years had been available for use free of charge. Overall, the increased fees have not reduced the level of participation. However, in low income communities, there is a direct correlation to reduced participation as a result of increased fees.

It is clear that many of the fees and charges programs are here to stay due to financial limitations of local government. Most of the current fee programs are reasonable based upon the service provided and have received a positive public response in terms of participation. The new definition of base line and non-base line recreation services developed within this report will help clarify future policy development on fees and charges proposals. It also provides a better definition in developing programmatic responses to community requests.

The Division has had to rely on private sector support of programs in order to maintain and increase levels of service. This private sector support includes grants, donations, sponsorship, and establishing nonprofit support organizations. Presently, the Recreation Division has five nonprofit organizations that contribute to existing programs: Friends of Camp Sacramento; Sacramento Boat Harbor Advisory Council; Greater Sacramento Softball Association; Fine Arts in Recreation; Fairytale Town Board of Directors; and Community Tennis Improvement Association. The Division has also increased its activities in grant writing and making presentations for corporate funding. A recent reorganization of the Division includes a staff support section in order to coordinate volunteers and secure outside funding on a full-time basis.

The Recreation Division has used volunteers in all sections of its operation. Unfortunately, no records have been kept to record the level of volunteer use, a deficiency that will be corrected in fiscal year

1983-84. The Department and Division have never promoted the use of volunteers or provided full-time staff to coordinate a volunteer program. Realizing the potential benefit through the proper use of volunteers, the Division has established as part of this report a major objective of establishing a formal volunteer program. This will be coordinated with the Parks Division, and full-time staffing will be used to promote the effort in order to reach its full potential.

Many of the Division's programs are contracted to private companies and individuals. Presently, instructors for special classes are contract employees. The Division also utilizes contracts to meet the official needs of the diversified sports program. The implementation of City-wide special events or programs may also utilize contract employees.

Equipment Replacement

The Fleet Maintenance Section of the General Services Department has a routine equipment replacement program for Parks and Recreation Division vehicles and equipment. The management policy follows a replacement schedule for all equipment. However, each item scheduled for replacement is evaluated by staff of the General Services Department to ensure that no replacement is premature. Rebuilding of equipment is done when rebuilding is clearly more cost effective than replacement.

The annual Department budget includes an allowance for the normal replacement program which covers all equipment due for replacement. Replacement needs which arise but are not included in the program are requested as special replacement needs in the budget. On the average, replacement needs are met from year to year by the City's General Services Department.

The City does not have a replacement schedule for items not contained on the equipment replacement schedule; i.e., tables, chairs, bleachers, portable stages, etc. Items in this category are replaced as required as separate budget requests.

Budgeting

The Department of Parks and Community Services employs a program/performance budget system. The Department has a budget of \$16,773,425 for the 1983-84 fiscal year. Chart M depicts the specific source of revenue, while Chart N presents the breakdown of expenditures for each of the Department's divisions.

The Department's budget process has three major components. First is the budget formulation which includes the anticipated impact of the Department's programs; the service to be provided; the volume of work required as well as the necessary methods; facilities and organization; economic factors such as material, labor and equipment; and the price levels of the economic factors. Budget formulation extends to consideration of the work program, the objectives, the planned production, personnel and work hours involved, and the total paid hours required.

Second is the budget adoption, the process by which the budget is planned and presented for review to the City Manager and the City Council. Third is budget implementation which is comprised of budgeting control, the realization of objectives, efforts at cost control, and accounting.

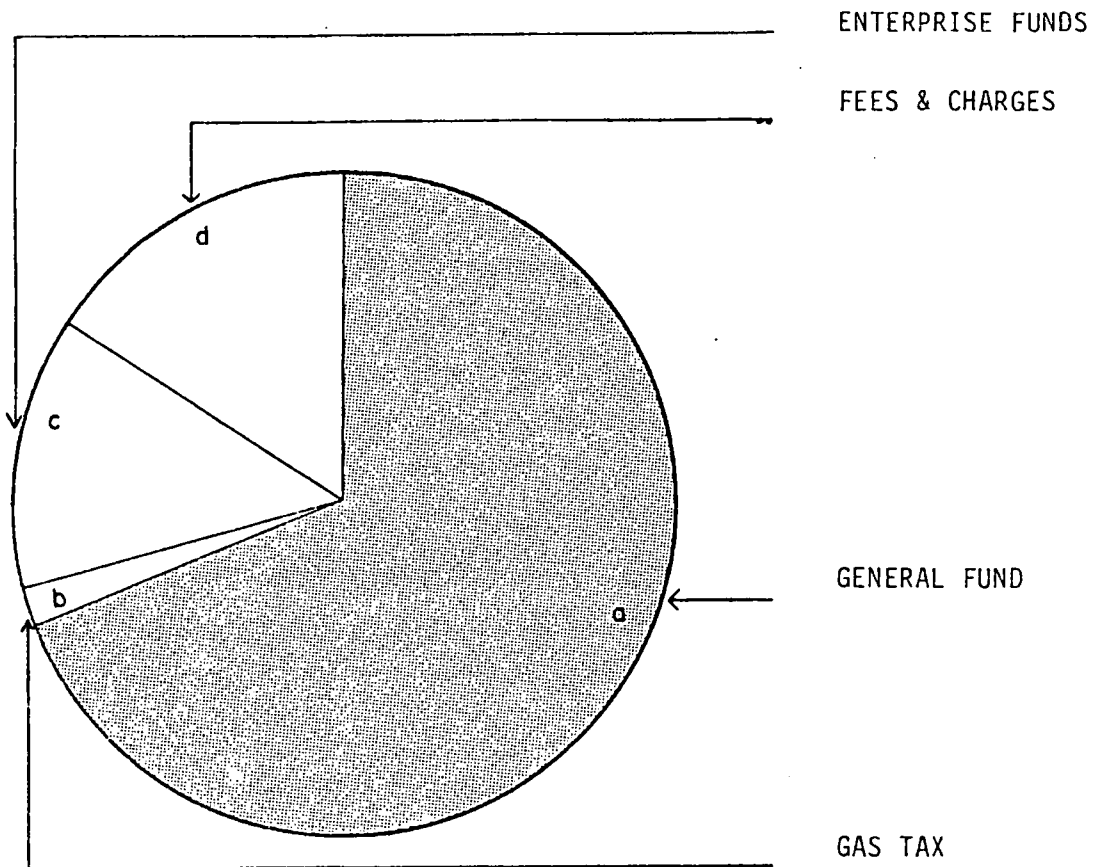
The principal expenditures for recreation services in 1972 constant dollars have gone from \$4.52 in 1971-72 to \$5.90 in 1982-83. However, actual General Fund expenditures per capita in 1972 constant dollars have only increased by \$.65; since 1971-72, due to the level of self-sufficiency of the Division, increasing from 21.2 percent in 1970-71 to 31.7 percent in 1982-83. Refer to Charts O, P, and Q on pages 181, 182, and 183.

As seen in Charts R and S on pages 186 and 187, the Parks Division budget has been increased from \$2,983,190 in 1970-71 to \$7,280,257 in 1981-82. The per capita expenditures for park services in 1972 constant dollars have gone from \$12.13 in 1971 to \$13.20 in 1981-82.

The per capita expenditure for capital improvements has varied with the level of resources available for acquisition and development. In 1972 constant dollars, \$1.47 per capita was expended in 1971-72 as compared to \$1.89 in 1982-83. Refer to Charts T and U on pages 186 and 187.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
1983-84 FUNDING SOURCES

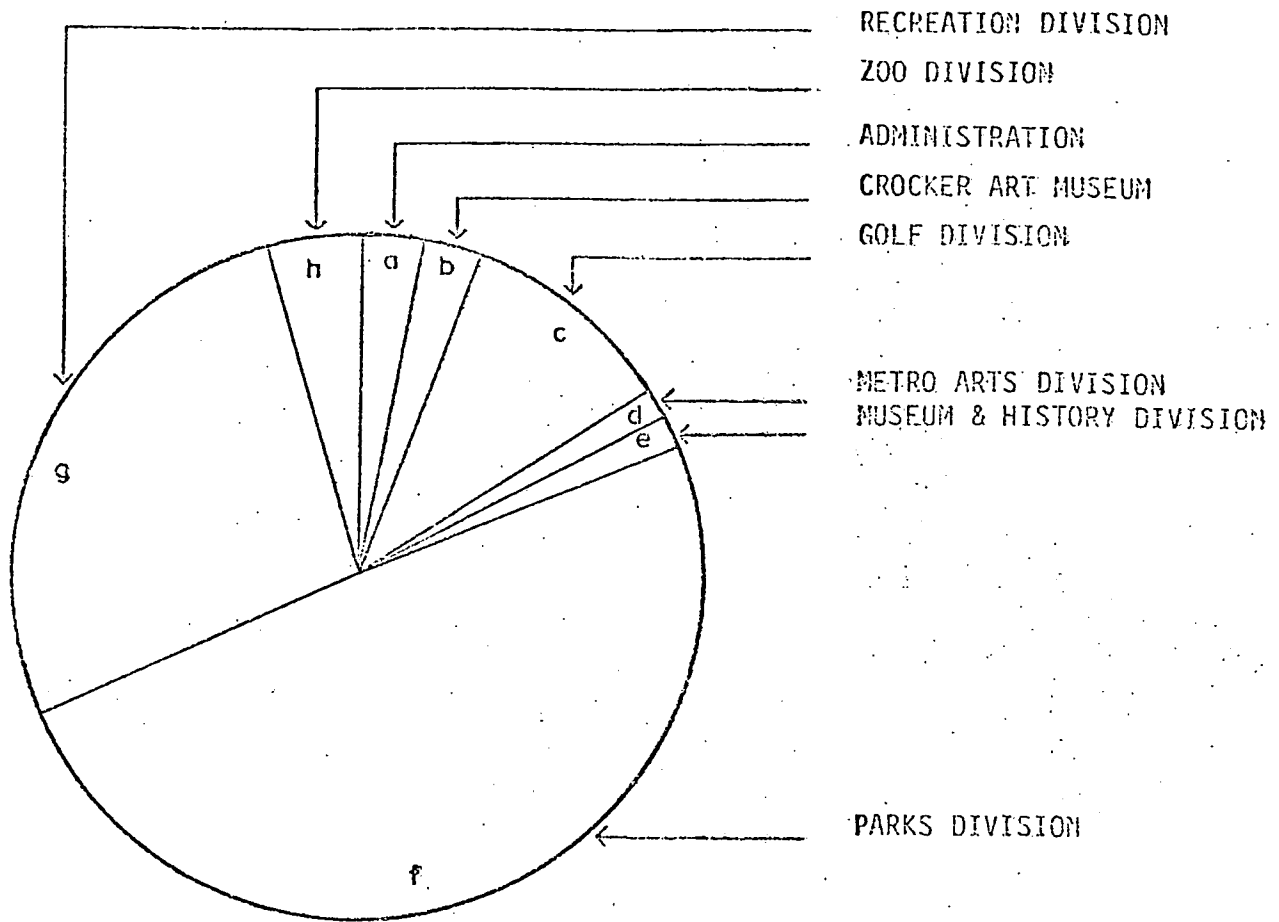
CHART M



<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>
a. GENERAL FUND	\$12,023,015	68.5
SHRA-TAX INCREMENT	109,325	.6
SHRA-CDBG	53,017	.3
b. GAS TAX	700,000	4.0
GRANT REIMBURSEMENT	2,686	.1
c. ENTERPRISE FUNDS	2,322,295	13.2
ART IN PUBLIC PLACES REIMBURSE- MENT	62,368	.4
d. FEES & CHARGES		
•LEASES	40,312	.2
•ENTRANCE FEES	412,874	2.3
•CONTRACT MAINT. REIMBURSE- MENT	100,542	.6
•RECREATION TRUSTS	1,130,235	6.4
•PROGRAM FEES	80,603	.5
•COUNTY REIMBURSEMENT	159,614	.9
•CONCESSIONS	79,600	.5
*PUBLIC/CORPORATE FUND RAISING & GIFTS CATALOG	275,000	1.5
TOTAL	\$17,551,486	100.0

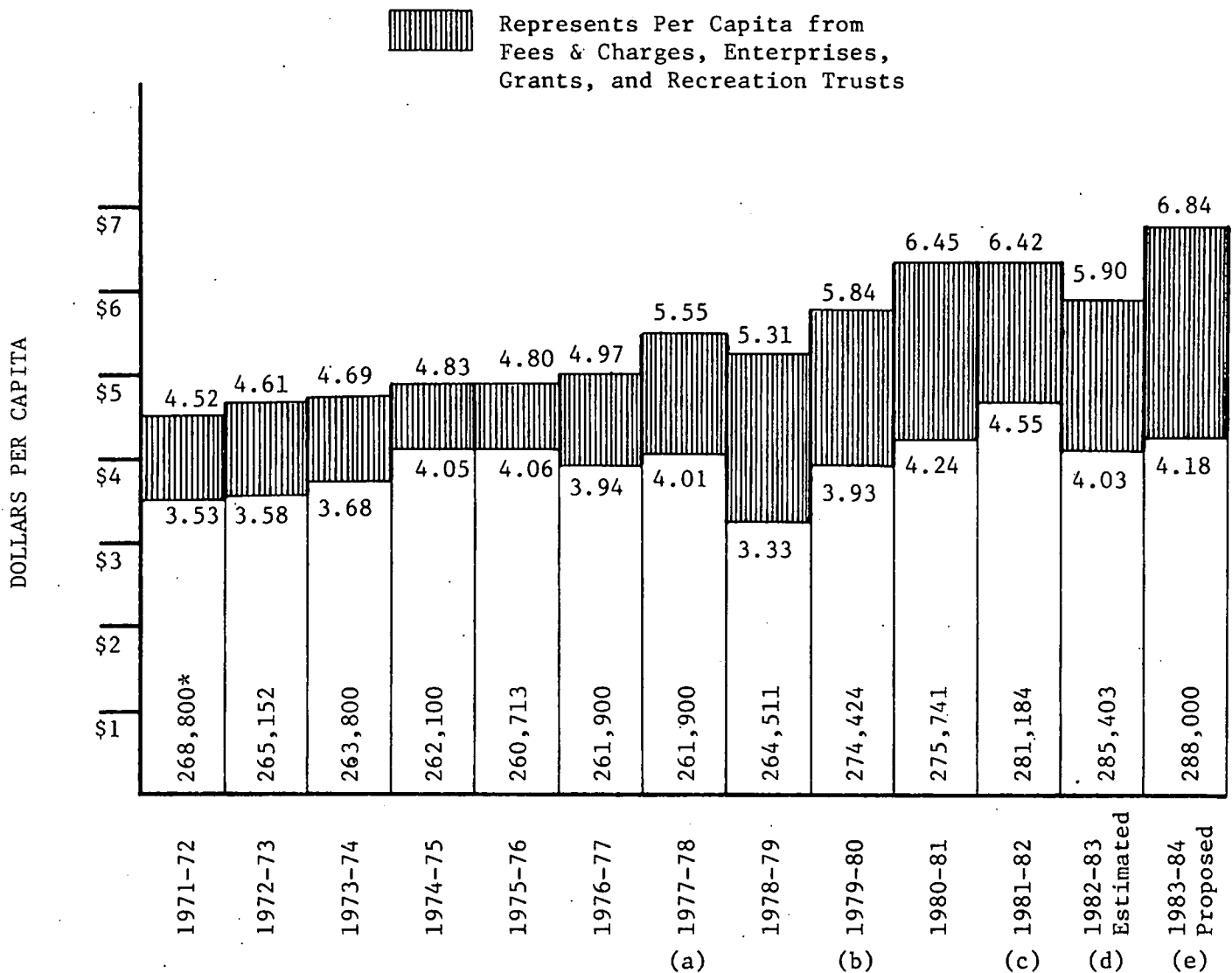
*NOT REFLECTED IN DIVISION TOTALS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
1983-84 BUDGET

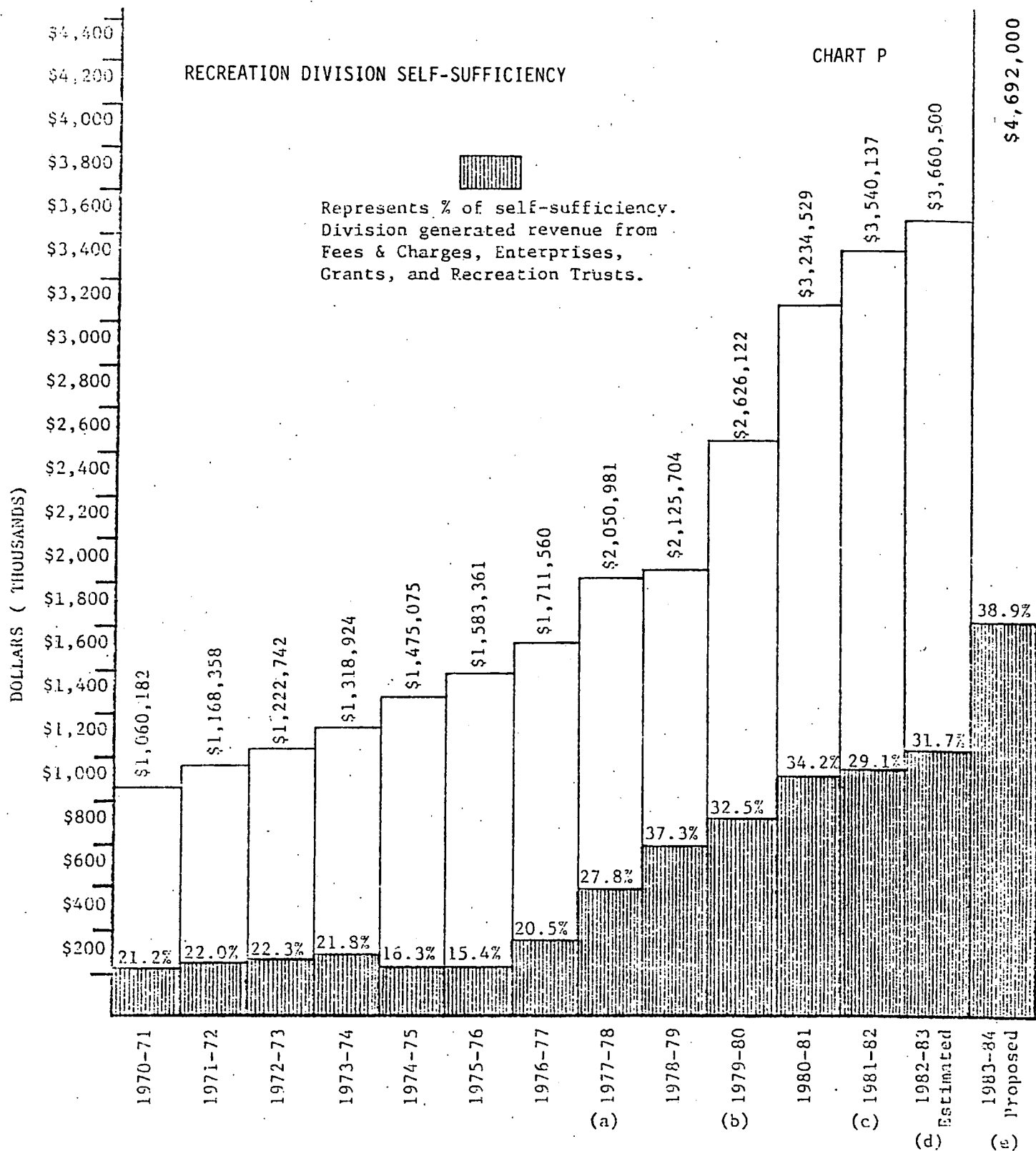


<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>PROPOSED 1983-84 BUDGET</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>
a. ADMINISTRATION	\$ 441,301	2.7
b. CROCKER ART MUSEUM	417,595	2.5
c. GOLF DIVISION	1,664,482	10.2
d. METROPOLITAN ARTS DIVISION	215,247	1.3
e. MUSEUM & HISTORY DIVISION	321,189	2.0
f. PARKS DIVISION	6,315,166	38.4
-TREE SERVICES	2,073,774	12.6
g. RECREATION DIVISION	3,230,313	19.6
-RECREATION TRUSTS	517,475	3.2
-BOAT HARBOR	345,337	2.1
-CAMP SACRAMENTO	146,308	.9
h. ZOO DIVISION	744,531	4.5
TOTAL	<u>\$16,452,718</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Recreation Division
Operating Expenditures
Per Capita: 1972 Constant Dollars

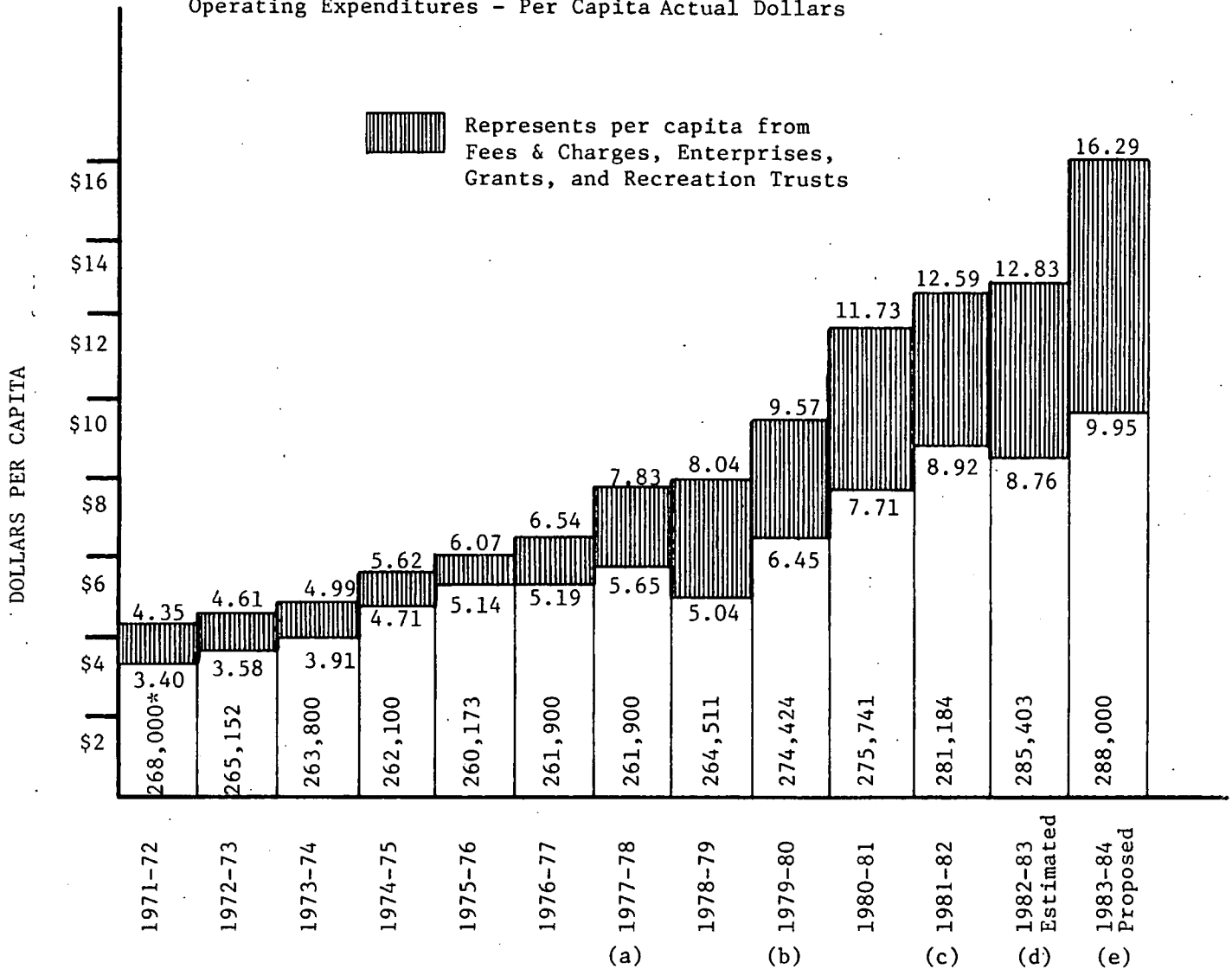


*Population



- (a) First full year operation of Boat Harbor
 (b) Transfer of employee positions (19) from Administration & Parks Division
 (c) First full year operation of Camp Sacramento as enterprise
 (d) Recreation trust funds established
 (e) Assume responsibility for Summer Food Program

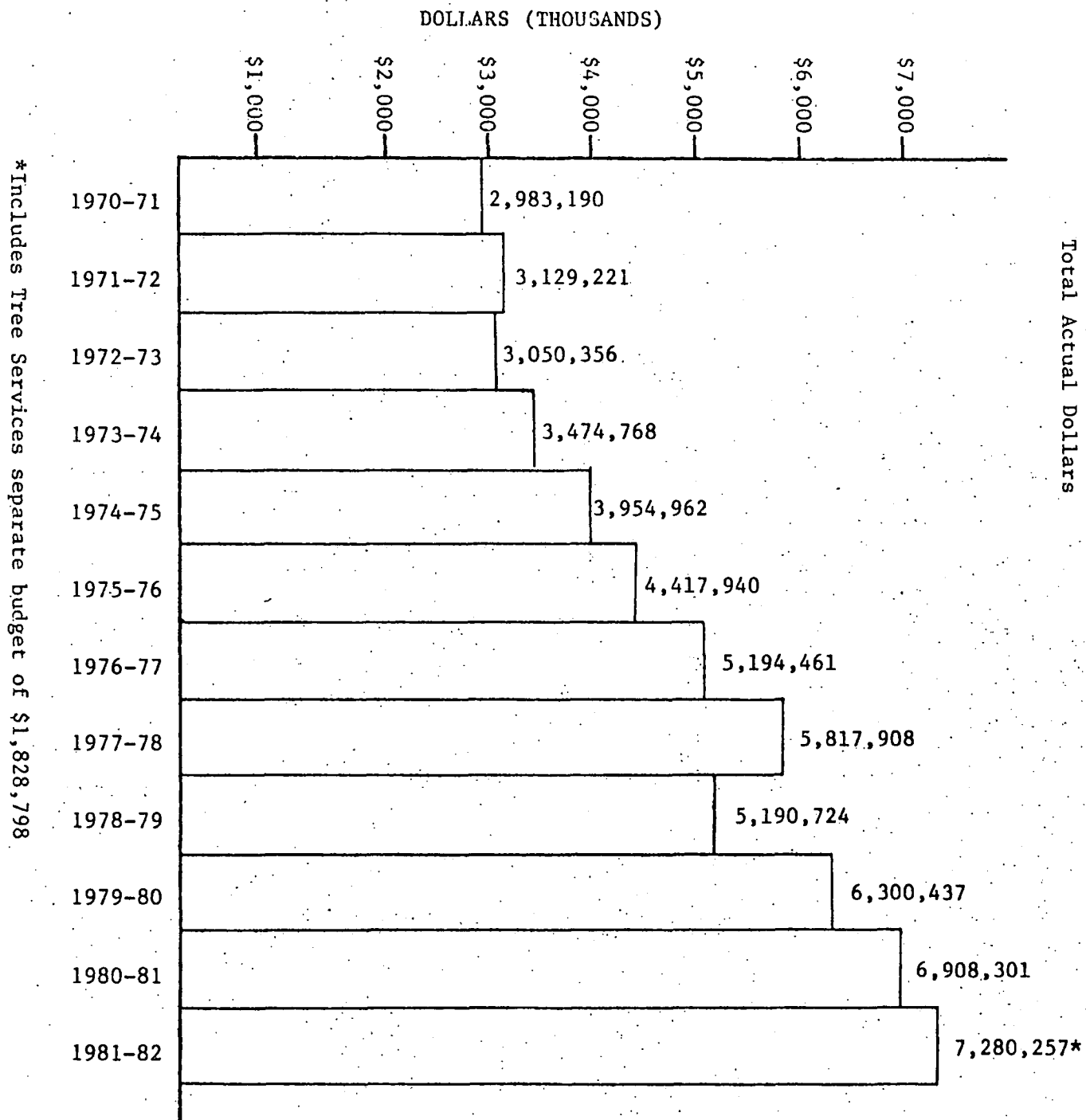
Recreation Division
Operating Expenditures - Per Capita Actual Dollars



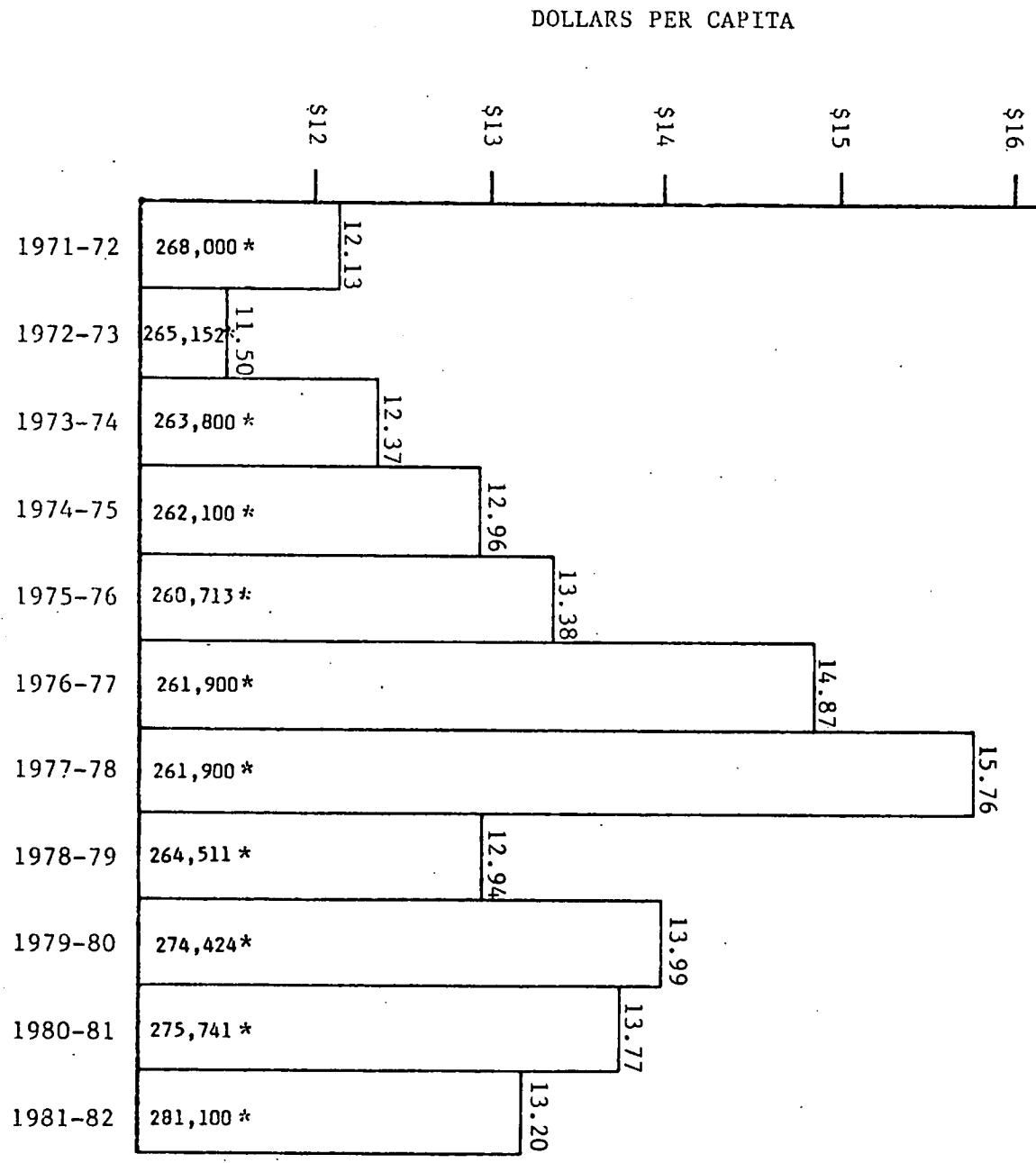
- (a) First full year operation of Boat Harbor
- (b) Transfer of employee positions (19) from Administration & Parks Divisions
- (c) First full year operation of Camp Sacramento as enterprise
- (d) Recreation trust funds established
- (e) Assume responsibility for Summer Food Program

*Population

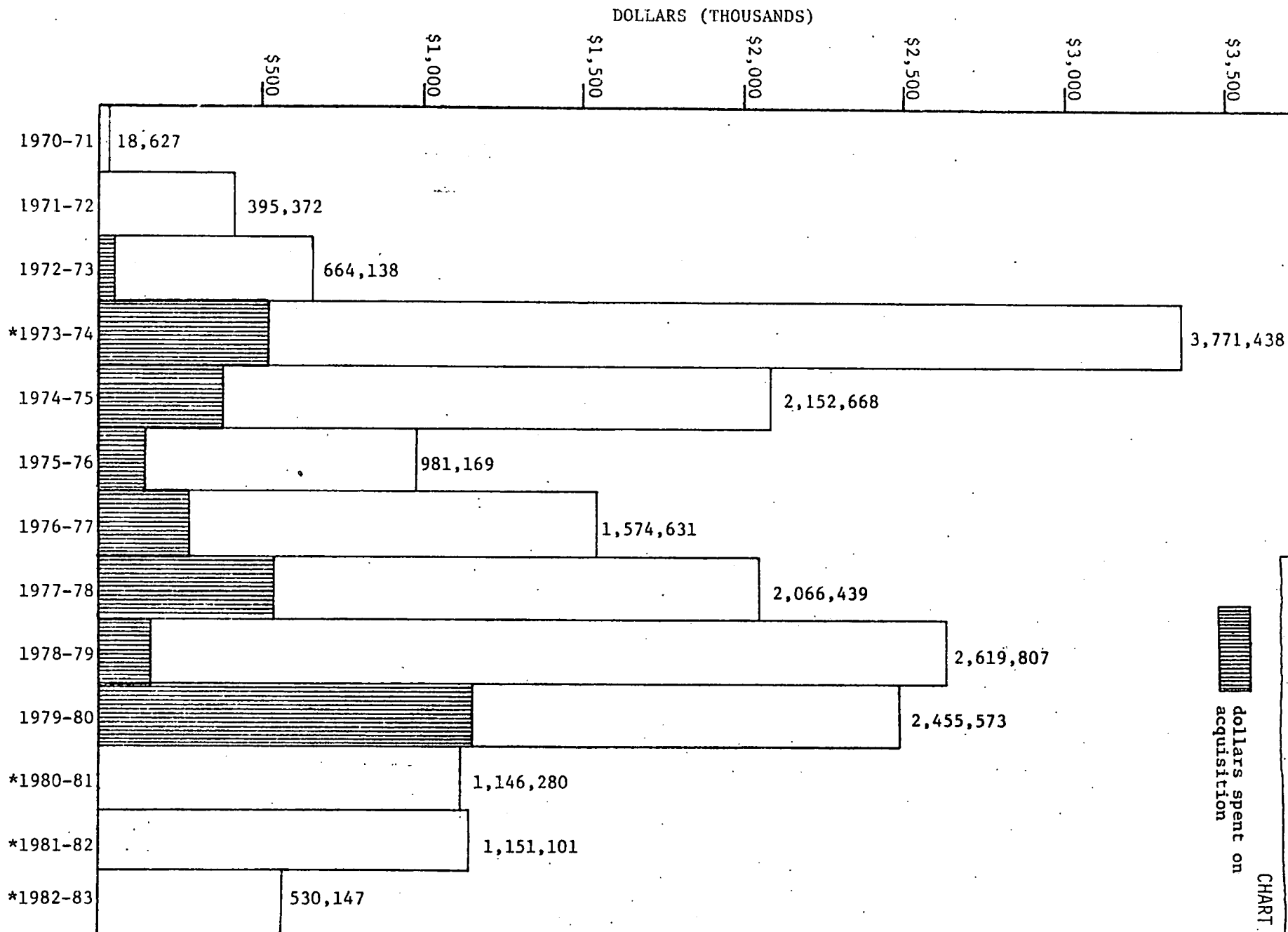
Parks Annual Operating Expenditures
Total Actual Dollars



Parks Division per capita operating expenditures
1972 constant dollars



*City of Sacramento population



CIP Expenditures

*Major expenditure involved acquisition and development of Robertson Community Center which cost approximately 1.7 million dollars.


 dollars spent on acquisition

CHART 1

DOLLARS PER CAPITA

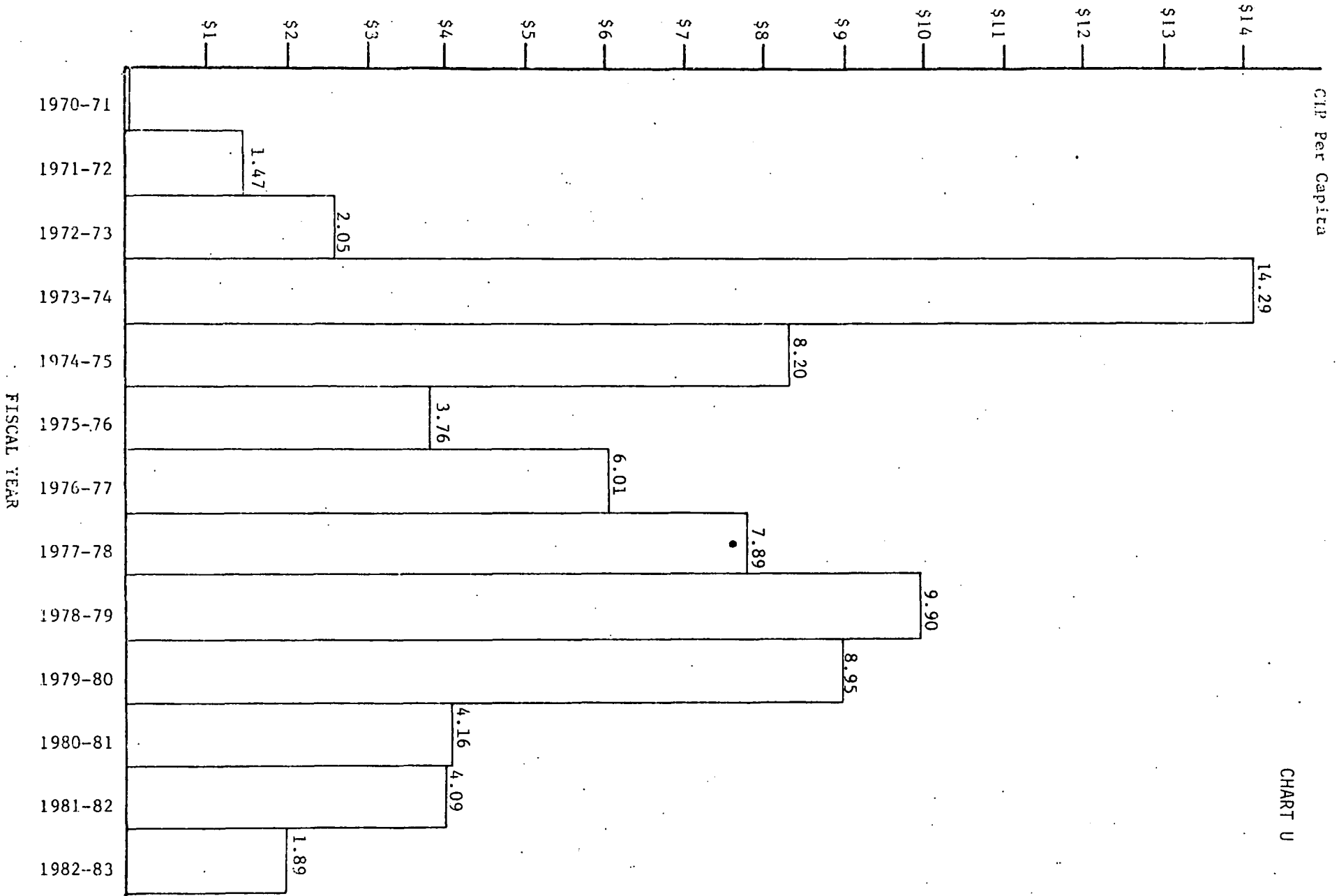


CHART U

Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity Program

The City and Department goal of the Affirmative Action Program is to achieve a work force which is comprised of 31 percent minority and 42 percent female. This goal is based partly on the 1975 special census of the Sacramento population and 1980 labor force data.

An overview of the Department's efforts in achieving the goal of the Affirmative Action Program is as follows:

Minority Employment

1980		1981		1982		1983	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
156	44.69	154	45.29	151	45.48	154	45.29

Female Employment

1980		1981		1982		1983	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
33	9.45	36	10.58	43	12.95	50	14.70

The specific breakdown of minority and female employment within the Department of Parks and Community Services is as follows:

Minority and Female Employment-
Parks and Community Services

	10/80		11/81		11/82		12/83	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White Male	175	50.14	167	49.11	155	46.68	155	45.58
White Female	18	5.15	19	5.58	26	7.83	31	9.11
Black Male	45	12.89	45	13.23	45	13.55	45	13.23
Black Female	6	1.71	6	1.76	6	1.80	7	2.05
Hispanic Male	83	23.78	81	23.82	81	24.39	81	23.82
Hispanic Female	4	1.41	5	1.47	4	1.20	5	1.47
Asian Male	9	2.57	8	2.35	5	1.50	6	1.76
Asian Female	3	.85	3	.88	4	1.20	5	1.47
American Indian Male	2	.57	1	.29	1	.30	1	.29
American Indian Female								
Filipino Male	2	.57	2	.58	2	.60	2	.58
Filipino Female			1	.29	1	.30	1	.29
Other Male								
Other Female	2	.57	2	.58	2	.60	1	.29
TOTAL MINORITY	156	44.69	154	45.29	151	45.48	154	45.29
TOTAL FEMALE	33	9.45	36	10.58	43	12.95	50	14.70
TOTAL	343		340		332		340	

The Department of Parks and Community Services is above the City goal of 31 percent for minority employment. Although the Department has shown progress within the category of female employment over the past four years, the Department falls short of reaching the goal of 42 percent.

The management staff is committed to meeting the Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity goals of the Department and City. To this end, the Department will continue to work with the Department of Personnel. In addition, the Department will encourage the promotion of female and minority employees by emphasizing career development programs within the Department.

Future Trends

According to the 1979 nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan, the demand for recreation, especially close to home, will continue to grow during the next several years. With the increased population projections of the City and the trend for "close to home recreation", existing and future Department services and facilities will be used by City residents at a corresponding increased level. This increased demand for public parks and recreation services will accelerate the costs associated with maintaining facilities and providing services. It will also accelerate the replacement schedules for recreation equipment located within the inventory.

In order to accommodate the projected citizen demand for services and facilities, the Department must prepare a more accurate replacement schedule for equipment. The Department must also refine the existing work performance measurement system in order to more effectively utilize existing staff resources.

Office Modernization

The availability, reduced cost and user oriented programs of computers are allowing changes in the way both private businesses and government are managed. The Department must assume an active role in office modernization in order to automate current labor intensive manual functions and increase the level of service provided to the public.

In 1982, an office modernization master plan for the Department was completed. The document was reviewed and approved by the Department of Data Processing and the Management Information Executive Committee of the City.

Major elements of the office modernization program include:

1. Providing word processing capabilities at all seven division offices of the Department.
2. Providing site-specific microcomputer applications within the Department to replace existing manual systems; i.e., Quimby fee calculations, facility inventory, revenue and expenditure projections, concession and lease management, grant management, etc.

3. Decentralizing the facility reservation and program registration system. Presently, under the existing system, all facility reservations and program registrations are conducted at a single site within the City. This system is not only inconvenient to the users but the manual system is not cost effective.

The proposed computer decentralized system increases the number of sites available to the public to ten locations within the City, which will be more convenient to the general public. It also eliminates a three step manual system through the use of microcomputer application. The implementation of this program should also increase the number of reservations of facilities and class registration made by the public. In 1982, the Department manually processed 417,000 facility reservations and 14,950 class registrations.

The office modernization master plan recommends a three phase implementation program. Two of the three phases have been implemented:

Phase I - 1982. Purchase of two CPT word processing units for the administrative office. Training of division clerical staff for word processing applications.

Phase II - 1983. Purchase of five microcomputers and development of software for reservation and registration program. Training of 30 operators and 20 management staff in basic computer use and specific programming.

Phase III - 1985. Purchase of ten microcomputers and one mini-computer. Establishing microcomputers in ten field sites, establishing computer network with minicomputers, access to City main frame and implementation of decentralized reservation registration system. Training of 30 operators and 20 management staff in computer application.

During the implementation of Phase III of the Department's office modernization program, Department staff must re-evaluate its computer master plan. As the industry produces more accessible, more efficient and more cost effective office equipment, the Department must evaluate computer use in relationship to the Department's operation. The Department's master plan for office modernization will be a moving document to take advantage of changes in the industry that will reduce cost and/or increase service levels. The training of Department staff in the use of computers is a necessary component of this program.

Changing Populations

By the year 2033, people over age of 65 will constitute 21.5% of the population of the United States, or one of every five Americans will be elderly. According to recent studies by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the senior population is the fastest growing population in the country. Many social scientists suggest that this population will be in better health and have more disposable income than the current senior citizen population.

The trend of an increased population over the age of 65, coupled with better health and more disposable income, suggests a future significant increase of senior citizens participating in public park and recreation services. As is evident from recreation program registration the past couple of years, seniors are not limiting themselves to the traditional passive forms of senior recreation activities; i.e., senior social clubs, art, card playing, etc. Rather, the trend appears to be in the form of active recreation; i.e., sports, aerobic dance classes, etc.

Although not as dramatic as the increase in senior citizens, the increase in the Black and Hispanic population is expected to be greater than the white population. Also, handicapped populations will increase their use of the public park and recreation system in the City.

According to a recent publication by the Child Care Coalition of Sacramento, there is a growing trend in the United States of "latchkey children." Approximately 620,000 to 815,000 children in California between the ages of five and 13 years are regularly left to care for themselves for a part of each day while their parents are working. These children are becoming symbolized as latchkey children.

This latchkey phenomenon is not new, but recent trends have led to an increase in its growing number of women entering the paid labor force. Approximately 60 percent of women with children under the age of 18 years are employed outside of the home. In addition, there are more single parents and fewer extended families in the community.

The brief description of the future population changes is by no means complete. Rather, it is meant to show that the population the Department serves today will not be the population we serve tomorrow. The projected increased population of Sacramento and the continued socio-economic changes of its membership clearly point to the need for the Department to continually evaluate its services and facilities. The 1984 Park and Recreation Master Plan provides direction for meeting the public park and recreation needs of the community but must be flexible enough to change with the community.

In order to assure that the Park and Recreation Master Plan is accurate in meeting the priorities of City residents, it must be evaluated and modified on an ongoing basis. In order to accomplish this annual renewal and modification, the following staff action will be taken:

1. The Department will conduct public hearings on the Park and Recreation Master Plan on an annual basis.
2. The Department will monitor and evaluate changes in census data.
3. The Department will continue to provide both an internal and external evaluation of programs, services and facilities.
4. The Department will continue to conduct periodic park user surveys and general resident surveys as developed as part of the 1984 Master Plan.

Crime and Vandalism

Crime and vandalism in the City's park and recreation system are costly both monetarily and psychologically. According to the results of the City-wide survey and public hearing conducted as part of the Master Plan, crime and vandalism are serious problems in the City's park system. Based upon vandalism reports from the field and statistics from the Police Department, this problem is growing proportionately with the City's population growth. The cost of repairing vandalism in the City parks was approximately \$50,000 in 1983.

Over the past 20 years, there has been an increase in the use of park rangers and private security to patrol public areas in the greater Sacramento area. During this period of time, all school districts started security programs, the junior colleges have their own security program, the County of Sacramento started a park ranger program to monitor regional parks, and all of the special recreation and park districts that border the City limits have established either park ranger programs or contracted with private security for a park patrol program. City parks are the only remaining public areas in the Sacramento area that lack an ongoing park ranger or private security program.

Studies have shown that crime and vandalism play a significant role in determining when and where people will recreate. The urban recreation case studies, prepared by the State Department of Parks and Recreation, have found that people will not venture into recreation areas where they feel unsafe.

The issue on how to reduce crime and vandalism in the City's park system is the number one priority of this document. To continue to receive full public support for park and recreation programs and facilities, to prevent fear from crime which causes reduced public use of the system, crime and vandalism or the fear of crime in the City's park and recreation system must be reduced.

Volunteer Services

Volunteer services has played an important role in the development of the public park and recreation system. The City of Sacramento Parks and Community Services Department was started by volunteers to supervise children's playgrounds.

In today's environment, government agencies are not able to utilize tax funds to hire all the necessary personnel required to meet the recreation demands of the community. Certainly, this trend in the use of volunteers to make more effective use of new recreation areas, programs and facilities to supplement the professional staff of the Department, will continue to be necessary in the future.

Conclusion

The action plans presented within each chapter of this report provide the major work program of the Department for the next several years. This master plan and the recommended action plan will be reviewed on an annual basis to measure progress in meeting the master plan and to update the plan based upon new information and opportunities. The key to this document and the action plan's recommendations is staff flexibility. Department staff must have the ability to respond quickly to changes in the community's needs and develop the organizational ability to deliver park and recreation services.

The major objective of the Director's office is to ensure each employee is aware of the master plan and action plans recommended once the document is approved by the City Council. To accomplish this, the Director's office will schedule in-service education sessions with each section of the Parks and Recreation Divisions. The educational sessions will focus on how the plan was developed and the various policies, action plans, and specific recommendations contained within the report. The report will also be placed as an item to review during new employee orientation sessions.

APPENDIX

SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES
LISTED BY YEAR

I. PARK ACREAGE AND LOCATION

1983-84

Objective: Develop a method to identify specific school sites which can be developed as school parks to meet park acreage needs in deficient areas (Administration).

Objective: Develop a method to identify areas deficient in park land and recommend appropriate park site acquisition (Administration).

1984-85

Objective: The City of Sacramento, in cooperation with the County of Sacramento and the Sacramento Regional Sanitation District, shall study the feasibility of using 1,000+ acres for an urban forest on County Regional Sanitation District property (Administration).

Objective: Negotiate or expand joint use policies with the appropriate school districts for development and use of school land for park use by the public (Administration).

Objective: Develop a site master plan for the urban forest (Parks).

1985-86

Objective: Develop a master plan for conversion of the City solid waste landfill site to a City regional park (Parks).

Ongoing

Objective: Complete acquisitions and easements for the Sacramento River Parkway as funding permits (Administration).

Objective: Secure the sites identified in this plan as proposed parks through fee acquisition, donation, Quimby Land Act dedication; or, through recognition of school property as official school parks to be developed to meet neighborhood needs (Parks).

II. REHABILITATION

1983-84

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II. REHABILITATION (Cont'd)

1984-85

Objective: Develop a method for citizens to report rehabilitation needs in the parks (Parks).

Objective: Develop and promote a program for volunteer individuals and groups to become involved in the repair of their local parks as community projects (Parks).

Annually

Objective: Allocate at least an additional \$250,000 (in 1983 dollars) on a yearly basis for purposes of rehabilitation (Parks).

Objective: Prioritize major rehabilitation projects within the City's park system in the following categories: A. Safety; B. Effectiveness; C. Recreation Value; and D. Aesthetics (Parks).

Objective: Establish a periodic inspection routine for field staff to examine and report on both small repairs and large rehabilitation projects at all sites and facilities (Parks).

Objective: Develop a schedule to repair listed items in categorical order as money becomes available (Parks).

III. FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

1983-84

Objective: Develop a priority development list for currently owned but undeveloped sites that reflects the relative deficiencies of park land in each area (Administration).

Objective: Work with Regional Transit to place bus routes near all community and City regional park sites. Support the efforts of the Para-Transit bus system to provide handicapped transit to the park system. Request Regional Transit to place wheelchair lift-equipped buses on routes passing major recreation facilities (Administration).

Objective: Work with the Traffic Engineering Division to connect all community and City regional park sites to the City bikeway system. Continue effort to create an off-road bicycle network connecting City parks together (Administration).

Objective: Develop and maintain a guide to facilities available for distribution to residents through special publications and public oriented media such as the phone directory (Administration).

III. FACILITY DEVELOPMENT (Cont'd)

1984-85

Objective: Establish a methodology to allocate a distribution of new recreation elements and facilities to parks and school parks that already have the basic development completed. This methodology should address both additions to partially developed sites and redevelopment of obsolete sites. Development shall proceed as funding becomes available (Administration).

Objective: Work to increase access for City residents to the American and Sacramento River park systems and other existing recreation facilities in and near the City (Administration).

Objective: Conduct a survey, with assistance of the State Rehabilitation Department (C.A.N. Network), of all existing facilities to ascertain the present state of accessibility. Results will be published in the facility guide for use by the handicapped (Parks).

Objective: Expand comprehensive joint use agreement with school districts to allow greater use of fields and buildings at sites not designated as school parks (Recreation).

Objective: Within the City, survey all public and private buildings and open spaces to assess their potential for use by the Department and citizens groups as recreation programming sites. A guide to such sites shall be prepared and periodically updated (FY 1984-85 and ongoing, Recreation).

Objective: Seek multi-purpose use of parking lots and other open areas, both public and private, during off-hours to expand recreation in the facility-deficient downtown area (Parks and Recreation).

Objective: Acquire the capability to computer schedule site reservations and night activity lighting of sites (Parks and Recreation).

Objective: Actively seek funding to study the need and feasibility of the three highest priority City regional facilities for both subsidized and self-supporting operation (Parks and Recreation).

1. Expanded or additional marinas, both in-stream and inland.
2. A night-lighted, multi-use stadium for amateur athletics.
3. Softball complex.

Also, investigate the need and potential for the following types of City regional or special use recreation facilities, for both subsidized and self-supporting operation, as funding permits:

III. FACILITY DEVELOPMENT (Cont'd)

1984-85

Bicycle Motocross Course
Additional Community Centers
Tennis Complex(es)
Year-round Swimming Pools
Arcade Creek Nature Area

Multi-field Soccer Complex
Environmental Education Center
Handicapped Recreation Center
Racquetball/Handball Facility
Regulation Baseball Complex

Objective: Develop a feasibility study format for site master planning that shall include an environmental check list, cost/benefit estimate, and evidence of user demand for such facilities (Parks and Recreation).

1985-86

Objective: Make site inventories or maps available on-site at all City-wide facilities. Whenever possible, information and signs shall be designed for access by the blind or handicapped. All City regional parks shall be well signed on site and on major roadways nearby (Parks).

Objective: Conduct a survey of service agencies for the handicapped and advocacy groups to develop a facility needs analysis (Recreation).

1986-87

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1987-88

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1988-89

Objective: Complete or review site master plans for all City regional facilities in the following order of priority.

1. Hansen Park
2. Sacramento River Parkway and Marina
3. Riverfront Park Site (City Landfill)
4. Land Park
5. Hansen Park
6. Del Paso Park
7. Granite Park Site

(Parks and Recreation).

III. FACILITY DEVELOPMENT (Cont'd)

Ongoing

Objective: Apply current State accessibility guidelines to all new construction. Retrofitting of existing facilities will be done as funds become available (Parks).

Objective: Encourage development of railway access between Old Sacramento and Land Park and investigate further connections of this type to other current and proposed parks (Parks and Recreation).

Objective: Encourage greater development by the private sector, through the Department's landscape review function of new building designs, of mini-parks, outdoor seating areas, roof gardens and other green spaces. These facilities are especially needed in the downtown area where separate land for recreation use is not feasible (Parks and Recreation).

Objective: Initiate cooperative planning discussions with other recreation providers in the area with the aim of coordinating facility development so as to maximize the diversity of opportunities available to residents (Parks and Recreation).

IV. PARK AND RECREATION SERVICES

1983-84 and 1984-85

Objective: Re-organize Recreation Division staff as follows: implement interim re-assignment plan for Recreation Division staff to decentralize operations to area offices (FY 1983-84, Recreation). Conduct formal classifications and work load study of Recreation Division and make staffing adjustments based on findings (FY 1984-85, Recreation.)

1984-85

Objective: Establish a citizens advisory committee of 14 members representing a cross-section of the Sacramento community (Administration).

Objective: Decentralize the site reservation and program registration process by providing in-person and telephone access at field offices and other locations. Computerized record keeping and scheduling shall also be implemented as part of the service (Recreation).

Objective: Establish a resource network comprised of staff members that can assist individuals and groups in the improvement of Department programs and facilities within designated neighborhoods (Recreation).

IV. PARK AND RECREATION SERVICES (Cont'd)

1984-85

Objective: Develop an information campaign and self-help assistance guides for distribution to community groups, organizations, and individuals (Recreation).

Objective: Establish joint use and development agreements with all school/college districts in the City of Sacramento (Recreation).

Objective: Implement a special study of recreation for special populations (seniors, the disabled, low income, non-English speaking, minorities), including an inventory of current services available within the Department; a recreation needs assessment of the population to be served; identification of program deficiencies; and development of recommendations to fill service gaps (Recreation).

Objective: Develop neighborhood advisory committees to assist in the selection of programs and activities for local areas and community centers (Recreation).

Objective: Establish a formal volunteer program to involve school interns and the general public in providing services to the community (Recreation).

Objective: Develop an analysis of the recreation needs of the handicapped service agencies as a guide to future Department policy (Recreation).

Objective: Form or join a council of advocacy groups and nonprofit service providers for the handicapped and disabled to help coordinate the Department's services to the population (Recreation).

Objective: Identify major government, private sector, military, commercial, and nonprofit recreation service providers in the City and adjacent communities by service area, activities offered, age of clientele, facilities provided, handicap accessibility, and other factors (Recreation).

Objective: Analyze Department and other service providers and programs. Identify gaps, duplications, areas of mutual interest, opportunities for joint programming, training, and sharing of specialized equipment (Recreation).

Objective: Initiate cooperative planning and discussions with other service providers to facilitate, coordinate, and co-sponsor programs and services so as to maximize all available resources (Recreation).

IV. PARK AND RECREATION SERVICES (Cont'd)

1984-87

Objective: Increase by ten the number of programs facilitated and/or co-sponsored with other community agencies/organizations or local neighborhood groups for each of the next three fiscal years (Recreation).

Objective: Increase by ten the number of programs at the neighborhood level, and by five the number of City-wide programs and services for each of the next three fiscal years (Recreation).

1985-86

Objective: Revise existing Department policies and procedures formally to emphasize and encourage cooperative efforts with other agencies and providers. Develop review process to check future major program and facility proposals for opportunities to cooperate with other providers and to prevent duplication of efforts (Parks and Recreation).

Objective: Design criteria for determining level of base and non-base line services for each neighborhood of the community and make budget allocations based on application of developed standards (Recreation).

Annually

Objective: Review and update the policies and action plans listed in the Master Plan (Administration).

Ongoing

Objective: Take the lead in forming a roundtable of all public recreation agencies in the County of Sacramento to discuss and coordinate services to the handicapped and disabled (Recreation).

Objective: Assess periodically, through statistically accurate procedures, the recreation needs and desires of both residents and park users (Recreation).

Objective: Prepare, maintain and update, annually, a comprehensive recreation program development plan (Recreation).

V. PERSONAL SAFETY AND VANDALISM

1983-84

Objective: Establish a program to paint out all graffiti in park restrooms as it occurs (Parks).

V. PERSONAL SAFETY AND VANDALISM (Cont'd)

1983-84

Objective: Begin accumulation of a data base of police reports of crimes occurring in City parks using a computer storage system (Parks).

1984-85

Objective: Designate Department liaison to work with County, State, schools, and other local districts on shared crime problems (including Hall Park and Paradise Beach) (Administration).

Objective: Develop an inventory of common problems and, in conjunction with other providers, a work program to address each (Administration).

Objective: Develop program with City police and prosecutors to ensure prompt and thorough prosecution of park and recreation facility related crimes (Administration).

Objective: Explore the potential to establish an anti-graffiti program for play equipment, buildings, and other recreation structures (Parks).

Objective: Begin accumulation of a data base of vandalism incidents using a computer storage system (Parks).

Objective: Designate a park and recreation system safety and vandalism coordinator and develop citizens participation program (Parks).

Objective: Implement a trial citizen-based safety and vandalism control program at the neighborhood level (Parks).

Objective: Begin production of quarterly statistical reports on the nature and location of park and recreation facility crime and vandalism for use by management staff (Parks).

Objective: Conduct a study outlining local crime problems and make recommendations based on successful control programs used by other cities, such as rangers, live-on-site security, and park watch program (Parks).

Objective: Develop an educational awareness campaign for both the general public and the school systems about the problems, costs, and penalties of park crime (Recreation).

1984-86

Objective: Conduct effectiveness studies of present equipment and policies as they relate to crime control (including variations in lighting, locking restrooms at night, non-alcohol zones, litter and graffiti control, etc. (all divisions).

V. PERSONAL SAFETY AND VANDALISM (Cont'd)

Ongoing

Objective: Implement crime control recommendations as money becomes available (Parks and Recreation).

VI. FINANCE

1983-84

Objective: Review and update the special collection of grantswriting materials in the Department library (Administration).

Objective: Review enforcement and accounting methods for mandated donations/dedications by developers on their adequacy to ensure prompt and thorough compliance with City ordinances (Parks).

1984-85

Objective: Support training for one or more staff members in grants development and proposal writing (Administration).

Objective: Develop the capability of utilizing computerized data searching to assist it in identifying public grant sources (Administration).

Objective: Set up a cost accounting system to determine all direct and indirect costs of services so that equitable fees can be properly assessed (Administration).

Objective: Conduct economic development studies of its park and recreation system to determine the types and proper locations of revenue generating services. Once the studies are complete, the Department should actively pursue concession and self-managed operation where indicated (Parks and Recreation).

Objective: Design and implement a more aggressive information and promotion effort to make residents aware of program offerings and park events as a means of increasing attendance in fee based programs (Recreation).

Objective: Conduct economic development studies to investigate new revenue generating uses of the park system to serve both residents and tourists. Fee structures for non-residents shall be investigated to determine whether all direct and indirect costs involved in services can be financed without subsidy by City residents (Administration, Parks, and Recreation).

VI. FINANCE (Cont'd)

1985-86

Objective: Establish a formal volunteer service program. The program shall be closely coordinated with existing community organizations that provide recruitment, training, and placement for volunteers (Administration).

Objective: Develop an ongoing public information program that educates the public on the proper use of recreation and park facilities. The primary purpose of the program shall be to reduce vandalism, litter, and other activities that increase operation and maintenance costs (Parks and Recreation).

Ongoing

Objective: Consistently contact the California Park and Recreation Society and National Park and Recreation Society to identify Federal and State legislative proposals relating to recreation grant funding and lobby on their behalf (Administration).

Objective: Adopt a goal for raising supplementary support funds from outside sources as follows:

1983-84 - 65 percent match of General Fund
1984-85 - 75 percent match of General Fund
1985-86 - 85 percent match of General Fund
1986-87 - 100 percent match of General Fund
Thereafter - 100 percent match of General Fund

(Administration).

Objective: Hire a permanent Development Officer to coordinate the pursuit of private sponsorship, grants, donations, and bequests. The Officer shall accept goals for fund raising as follows:

FY 1983-84 - \$175,000
FY 1984-85 - \$500,000
FY 1985-86 - \$750,000

(Administration).

Objective: Include a formal fiscal analysis as a component in the feasibility studies of major Department actions, expenditures and reorganizations. Included in this shall be considerations of cost-benefits and explorations of cost-cutting alternative policies such as contracting services or using volunteers (Administration).

VI. FINANCE (Cont'd)

Ongoing

Objective: Set aside special funds to offer financial and technical assistance to community groups that wish to donate or develop recreation facilities in their local parks (Parks).

Objective: Promote, on an ongoing basis, the establishment of additional nonprofit support organizations to benefit both the park and recreation system as a whole and specialized projects within the system (Parks and Recreation).

Objective: Provide technical assistance by staff, wherever possible, to organizations and community groups to develop self-sustaining recreation programs (Parks and Recreation).

Objective: Conduct a study of its fee system to determine where fees and charges should be introduced, increased or modified. This would include entrance, parking, services, site reservations, and other user oriented fees. Special agreements with facility users which result in lower costs for the Department, such as user maintenance of the site, may be taken into consideration in setting fees for use of the site (Administration, Parks, and Recreation).

Objective: Accept the goal of increasing concession revenue to the Department from \$119,000 to \$1 million by 1990 according to the following schedule:

FY 1983-84 - Conduct economic development study of park system to determine the potential market for concession development.

FY 1984-85 - Implement new and expanded concession development program.

FY 1985-86 - Implement full-time staffing for concession development program.

(Administration, Parks, and Recreation).

Objective: Promote and actively participate in outside and/or City-wide programs and efforts that while not purely park and recreation activities, will benefit the Department's operations. Examples could include but are not limited to such things as Keep America Beautiful's Clean Community Systems, which would combat litter City-wide (Administration, Parks, and Recreation).

The following special reports and studies were produced as background material for the use of the planning team. All of these documents are on file in the Department library at 3520 Fifth Avenue.

Report: Public transportation to City of Sacramento Park and Recreation Sites; February 1983; by Karen Stroh. The report details regional transit bus accessibility to each City park. Transportation for the handicapped is included.

Report: Bikeways to City of Sacramento Park and Recreation Sites; April 1983; by Karen Stroh. The report details bicycle access to each City park. Map included.

Report: Light rail access to Sacramento City Parks; March 1984; by Katrina Williams. The report lists all City parks that are within walking distance of future light rail transit stations. Includes map.

Report: 1984 Master Plan Adult Recreation Survey Results; November 1983; by Chris Schmidle and William Katen. The report details the methodology used in the City's first household survey of recreation needs and opinions in July 1983. Summary results for each question and each district surveyed are included.

Report: Fall 1983 Park User Survey Results; May 1984; by Peter LeDoux. The report discusses the methodology used to interview park users at six community parks in November of 1983 and gives a summary of survey results.

Report: Spring 1984 Park User Survey Results; June 1984; by Peter LeDoux. The report discusses the methodology used to interview park users at six community parks in March of 1984 and gives a summary of survey results.

Map: Location of All Existing and Proposed Parks in the City of Sacramento, 1984; April 1984; by Gwen Amos Studios. Classifies, numbers and locates all City park and park sites and proposed park sites in the City. Included as part of the 1984 Master Plan report.

Map: Distribution of Children Ages 6-13 in the City of Sacramento by Census Tract, 1980 Data; December 1983; by Katrina Williams.

Map: Distribution of Households with Incomes of Less Than \$10,000 per Year, by Census Tract, 1980 Data; August 1983; by Saleh Amnissi.

- Map: Distribution of Residents 60 Years of Age and Over by Census Tract, 1980 Data; January 1983; by Cynthia Cossi.
- Maps: Park and Park Site Inventory for the City of Sacramento; September 1983; by David Spease. All City park site plans have been mapped as a series.
- Maps: Recreation facilities in the City of Sacramento; October 1983; by David Spease. A series of two maps showing all known locations for 11 different types of recreation facilities in the City of Sacramento.

INVENTORY OF PROPOSED AND ACTUAL SACRAMENTO CITY PARKS
(See Accompanying Map for Approximate Location of Each Site)

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Airport Park Unit Sections: Airport Park 27th St. & 48th Ave.	A1A	M6	C	11	7	13.32	6.50	6.82
American Lakes School Park see Northgate Park Unit								
Anthony Park Unit Sections: Anthony Park (Susan B. Anthony) Detroit Blvd. & Shrader Cir.	A2A	07	N	11	7	1.68	1.68	0
Anthony School Park (Susan B. Anthony) Shrader Cir. & Detroit Blvd.	A2B	07	PN	11	7	6.76	6.76	0
Anthony School Park (Susan B. Anthony) see Anthony Park Unit								
Argonaut School Park Unit Sections: Argonaut School Park Dickson St. & Belleau Wood Ln.	A3A	L5	PN	11	4	6.10	6.10	0
Babcock School Park Unit Sections: Babcock School Park (D. W. Babcock) Silica Ave. & Cormorant Way	A4A	F9	PN	7	3	6.10	6.10	0
Baer Park Unit Sections: Baer Park (Max Baer) 79th St. & 35th Ave.	A5A	L10	N	4	6	4.05	4.05	0
Bahnfleth Park Unit Sections: Bahnfleth Park (Emil A. Bahnfleth) Seamas Ave. & Piedmont Dr.	A6A	K4	N	2	4	6.24	6.24	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Bannon Creek Parkway Unit Sections: Bannon Creek Parkway San Juan Rd. to W. El Camino Ave. & Azevedo Dr.	A7A	F5- G5	C	9	1	16.02	0	16.02
Bannon Creek Parkway Extension W. El Camino Ave. to Garden Hwy. & Azevedo Dr.	A7B	E5- F5	PC	9	1	7.70	0	7.70
Pebblewood School Park Pebblewood Dr. & Lemitar Way	A7C	E5	PN	9	1	5.00	0	5.00
South Natomas Park Site Cloudview Dr. & Roma Ct.	A7D	E5	N	9	1	6.15	0	6.15
Bear Flag School Park see Seymour Parkway Unit								
Ben Ali School Park Unit Sections: Ben Ali School Park Plover St. & Frianza Ave.	A8A	F9	PN	7	2	3.00	3.00	0
Bell Avenue School Park Unit Sections: Bell Avenue School Park Pinell St. & Bell Ave.	A9A	C9	PN	8	2	2.50	2.50	0
Bidwell School Park see Cabrillo Park Unit								
Birney School Park Unit Sections: Birney School Park (Alice Birney) 13th St. & 43rd Ave.	B1A	L5	PN	3	4	5.00	5.00	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Brannan/Cabrillo School Park Unit								
Sections:								
Brannan School Park (Sam Brannan) Elmer & Karbet Ways	B2A	K5	PC	2	4	10.00	10.00	0
Cabrillo School Park (John Cabrillo) Kenston Way & Seamas Ave.	B2B	L4	PC	2	4	5.00	5.00	0
Brannan School Park (Sam Brannan) see Brannan/Cabrillo School Park Unit								
Bridgeford Park Site Unit								
Sections:								
Bridgeford Park Site Bridgeford & Chuckwagon Drs.	B3A	E6	N	9	1	1.60	0	1.60
Chuckwagon School Park Site Chuckwagon & Bridgeford Drs.	B3B	E6	PN	9	1	5.00	0	5.00
Brockway Park see Brockway/Plaza Cervantes Park Unit								
Brockway/Plaza Cervantes Park Unit								
Sections:								
Brockway Park Freeport Blvd. & 11th Ave.	B4A	J6	N	2	4	1.52	1.52	0
Plaza Cervantes Park Freeport Blvd. & 11th Ave.	B4B	J6	N	2	4	.66	.66	0
Burbank School Park Unit								
Sections:								
Burbank School Park (Luther Burbank) Florin Rd. & Luther Dr.	B5A	N7	PC	4	7	10.00	10.00	0
Cabrillo Park Unit								
Sections:								
Cabrillo Park (John Cabrillo) 19th St. & 67th Ave.	B6A	N6	C	11	8	5.86	5.86	0
Bidwell School Park (John Bidwell) 19th St. & 65th Ave.	B6B	N5	PC	11	8	5.00	5.00	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Cabrillo School Park (John Cabrillo) see Brannan/Cabrillo School Park Unit								
Californnia School Park see California/McClatchy School Park Unit								
California/McClatchy School Park Unit Sections:								
California School Park	B7A	J6	PN	2	6	3.00	3.00	0
Land Park Dr. & Vallejo Way								
McClatchy School Park	B7B	J6	PC	2	6	10.00	10.00	0
Freeport Blvd. & Bidwell Way								
Camellia Park Unit Sections:								
Camellia Park								
Cougar Dr. & Hometown Way	B8A	M10	N	4	6	2.00	0	2.00
Camellia School Park								
Cougar Dr. & Hometown Way	B8B	M10	PN	4	6	5.00	5.00	0
Camellia School Park see Camellia Park Unit								
Chorley Park Unit Sections:								
Chorley Park (William G. Chorley)								
20th St. & 60th Ave.	B9A	M6	C	11	7	32.23	11.84	20.34
Morse School Park (John Morse)								
20th St. & 60th Ave.	B9B	M6	PN	11	7	2.00	2.00	0
Chuckwagon School Park Site see Bridgeford Park Site Unit								
City Plaza Park Unit Sections:								
City Plaza Park								
10th & I Sts.	C1A	H6	N	1	1	3.05	3.05	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Coloma Park Unit Sections: Coloma Park 46th & T Sts.	C2A	I8	C	5	3	3.05	3.05	0
Colonial Park Unit Sections: Colonial Park 54th St. & 19th Ave.	C3A	K8	N	5	5	2.55	2.55	0
Cosumnes School Park Unit Sections: Cosumnes School Park Center Pkwy. & Ehrhardt Ave.	C4A	P9	PC	4	7	10.00	10.00	0
Crocker Park Unit Sections: Crocker Park 3rd & O Sts.	C5A	H5	C	1	1	7.88	5.59	2.29
Curtis Park Unit Sections: Curtis Park (William Curtis) Sutterville Rd. & East Curtis Dr.	C6A	J6	C	2	5	18.57	18.57	0
Deerfield School Park Site Unit Sections: Deerfield School Park Site Deer Hill & Deer Creek Drs.	C7A	O8	PN	4	7	5.00	0	5.00
Del Paso Heights Park Unit Sections: Del Paso Heights Park Hayward St. & Roanoke Ave.	C8A	D8	N	8	2	4.75	7.75	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Del Paso Heights School Park Unit Sections: Del Paso Heights School Park Vern St. & Morey Ave.	C9A	D8	PN	8	2	6.70	6.70	0
Del Paso Park Unit Sections: Del Paso Park 180 & Fulton Ave.	D1A	D11	R	7	2	352.17	83.15	269.02
Didion School Park (Genevieve Didion) see Lewis Park Unit								
Dixieanne Park Unit Sections: Dixieanne Park Evergreen St. & Dixieanne Ave.	D2A	F8	C	8	2	1.84	1.84	0
Donner Park Unit Sections: Donner Park 8th Ave. & Stockton Blvd.	D3A	J8	C	5	5	3.40	3.40	0
Dos Rios School Park Unit Sections: Dos Rios School Park Richards Blvd. & Dos Rios St.	D4A	G6	PN	1	1	4.80	4.80	0
Dutra Park (Eileen Dutra) see Seymour Park Unit								
East Natomas Park Site see Main Canal Parkway Unit								
East Portal Park Unit Sections: East Portal Park Rodeo Way & Dover Ave.	D5A	I8	C	6	3	7.48	7.48	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Florin Reservoir Park Site Unit Sections: Florin Reservoir Park Power Inn Rd. & 53rd Ave.	D6A	M10	C	4	6	16.13	0	16.13
Freeport Park Unit Sections: Freeport Park 19th St. & Monarch Ave.	D7A	06	N	11	8	4.11	4.11	0
Freeport School Park 19th St. & Meadowview Rd.	D7B	06	PN	11	8	5.00	5.00	0
Freeport School Park see Freeport Park Unit								
Fremont Park Unit Sections: Fremont Park 16th & Q Sts.	D8A	I6	N	1	4	3.05	3.05	0
Fourth Avenue Park Unit Sections: Fourth Avenue Park 4th Ave. & San Jose Way	D9A	J8	N	5	5	1.07	1.07	0
Garcia Bend Park see Sacramento River Parkway Unit								
Gardenland Park Unit Sections: Gardenland Park Bowman Ave. east of Northgate Blvd.	E1A	E7	N	9	1	6.04	6.04	0
Garden Valley School Park Unit Sections: Garden Valley School Park Larchwood & Turnston Drs.	E2A	D7	PN	9	1	3.00	3.00	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Glenbrook Park Unit Sections: Glenbrook Park La Riviera Dr. & Waterglen Cir.	E3A	I11	C	6	6	19.22	11.33	7.89
Glenwood School Park Unit Sections: Glenwood School Park Waunita & Englewood Sts.	E4A	D7	PN	8	2	4.71	4.71	0
Goethe School Park (Charles Goethe) see Hopkins Park Unit								
Granite Park Site Unit Sections: Granite Park Site Power Inn Rd. & Highway 16	E5A	J10- J11	R	5	6	108.61	0	108.61
Grant Park Unit Sections: Grant Park (U. S. Grant) 21st & C Sts.	E6A	H7	C	1	1	2.61	2.61	0
Greenfair Park Unit Sections: Greenfair Park 57th St. & Broadway	E7A	J9	N	5	5	.67	.67	0
Greenmont Park Site Unit Sections: Greenmont Park Site Del Mar Dr. & Cache River Cir.	E8A	N3	N	3	8	6.96	0	6.96
Hagginwood Park Unit Sections: Hagginwood Park Marysville Blvd. & Arcade Creek	E9A	E9	C	8	2	17.00	17.00	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Hagginwood School Park Unit Sections: Hagginwood School Park Marysville Blvd. & Loma Verde Ave.	F1A	E9	PN	8	2	2.00	2.00	0
Hall Park Unit Sections: Hall Park (Glen Hall) Carlson & Sandburg Drs.	F2A	H9	C	6	3	8.19	8.19	0
Hansen Park Site Unit Sections: Hansen Park Site (Carl Hansen) W. 2nd St. & Ascot Ave.	F3A	B7- C7	R	8	2	269.00	0	269.00
Havenside Park Site Unit Sections: Havenside Park Havenside Dr. & Las Positas Cir.	F4A	N3	N	3	8	3.80	0	3.80
Hearst School Park Unit Sections: Hearst School Park (Phoebe Hearst) 60th St. & Folsom Blvd	F5A	I9	PN	6	3	4.00	4.00	0
Henschel Park Unit Sections: Henschel Park (Bertha Henschel) 45th St. & Brand Way	F6A	H8	N	6	3	2.54	2.54	0
Hollywood/Miller School Park Unit Sections: Hollywood School Park Joaquin Way & 23rd Ave.	F7A	K6	PC	2	5	3.00	3.00	0
Miller School Park (Joaquin Miller) Harte & Joaquin Ways	F7B	K6	PC	2	5	5.00	5.00	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Hollywood School Park see Hollywood/Miller School Park Unit								
Hopkins Park Unit								
Sections:								
Goethe School Park (Charles Goethe) 68th Ave. & Tamoshanter Way	F8A	N6	PN	11	8	5.00	5.00	0
Hopkins Park (Mark Hopkins) Matson Dr. & Muirfield Way	F8B	N6	N	11	8	5.00	5.00	0
Hopkins School Park (Mark Hopkins) Matson Dr. & Tamoshanter Way	F8C	N6	PN	11	8	5.25	5.25	0
Hopkins School Park (Mark Hopkins) see Hopkins Park Unit								
Huntington School Park Unit								
Sections:								
Huntington School Park (Collis P. Huntington) 26th & Edna Sts.	F9A	L6	PN	11	7	4.00	4.00	0
Jefferson School Park Unit								
Sections:								
Jefferson School Park (Thomas Jefferson) Chestnut Hill Dr. & Citadel Way	G1A	J11	PN	6	3	5.00	5.00	0
Johnson Park Unit								
Sections:								
Johnson Park (J. Neely Johnson) 11th & F Sts.	G2A	H6	N	1	1	1.17	1.17	0
Johnston Park Unit								
Sections:								
Johnston Park (Carl E. Johnston) Eleanor Ave. west of Grove Ave.	G3A	E7	C	8	2	24.81	24.81	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Kemble Park Unit								
Sections:								
Kemble Park (Edward Kemble) 32nd St. & Loma Verde Way	G3A	N7	N	11	7	1.70	1.70	0
Kemble School Park 29th St. & 69th Ave.	G3B	N7	PN	11	7	5.00	5.00	0
Kemble School Park (Edward Kemble) see Kemble Park Unit								
Kennedy School Park (John F. Kennedy) see Seymour Parkway Unit								
Land Park Unit								
Sections:								
Land Park (William Land) Sutterville Rd. & Land Park Dr.	G4A	K5	R	2	4	166.5	166.5	0
Land Park Treatment Plant Site Unit								
Sections:								
Land Park Treatment Plant Site Land Park Dr. & Seamas Ave.	G5A	L5	PC	2	4	7.00	0	7.00
Lawrence Park Unit								
Sections:								
Lawrence Park McGlashan St. & Lawrence Dr.	G7A	K8	N	5	5	5.07	5.07	0
Leimbach School Park (Herman Leimbach) see Valley Hi Park Unit								
Lewis Park Unit								
Sections:								
Didion School Park (Genevieve Didion) Harmon Dr. & Cruise Way	G8A	M3	PN	3	8	4.00	4.00	0
Lewis Park Park Riviera & Driftwood Ways	G8B	M3	N	3	8	3.28	3.28	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Lubin School Park Unit Sections: Lubin School Park (David Lubin) M St. & Santa Ynez Way	G9A	I7	PN	6	3	1.00	1.00	0
Mack School Park (Charles E. Mack) see Nielsen Park Unit								
Main Avenue School Park Unit Sections: Main Avenue School Park Main Ave. east of Raley Blvd.	H1A	C9	PN	8	2	5.00	5.00	0
Main Canal Parkway Site Unit Sections: East Natomas Park Site W. El Camino Ave. & Main Canal	H2A	F4 E4-	PC	9	1	10.50	0	10.50
Main Canal Parkway Site Garden Hwy. to I-80	H2B	F4	C	9	1	16.50	0	16.50
Mangan Park Unit Sections: Mangan Park (James Mangan) 34th Ave. & Dana Way	H3A	L6	C	2	7	11.63	9.71	1.92
Maple School Park Unit Sections: Maple School Park 37th St. west of Franklin Blvd.	H4A	L7	PN	4	5	3.00	3.00	0
Marriott Park Site Unit Sections: Marriott Park Site (Richard H. Marriott) Grand River Dr. & Romas Oak Way	H5A	O5	N	3	8	6.00	0	6.00

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Marshall Park Unit Sections: Marshall Park (James Marshall) 27th & I Sts.	H6A	H7	C	1	1	3.05	3.05	0
Mayfair Gardens Park Site Unit Sections: Mayfair Gardens Park Site Gardendale Ave. & Loma Verde Way	H7A	N7	N	11	7	1.52	0	1.52
McClatchy Park Unit Sections: McClatchy Park (James McClatchy) 35th St. & 5th Ave.	H8A	J7	C	5	5	15.33	15.33	0
McClatchy School Park see California/McClatchy School Park Unit								
McClellan School Park Unit Sections: McClellan School Park Kern St. & South Ave.	H9A	D9	PN	8	2	3.00	3.00	0
McKinley Park Unit Sections: McKinley Park Alhambra & McKinley Blvds.	I1A	H7	C	6	3	36.28	36.28	0
Meadowview Park Unit Sections: Meadowview Park 24th St. & 71st Ave.	I2A	06	C	11	8	8.13	8.13	0
Still School Park (John H. Still) John Still Dr. & 24th St.	I2B	06	PC	11	8	10.00	10.00	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Mesa Grande Park Site Unit Sections: Mesa Grande Park Site Valley Hi Dr. & La Coruna Dr.	I3A	08	N	4	8	6.30	0	6.30
Miller Park (Frederick A. Miller) see Sacramento River Parkway Unit								
Miller School Park (Joaquin Miller) see Hollywood/Miller School Park Unit								
Morse School Park (John Morse) see Chorley Park Unit								
Muir Park Unit Sections: Muir Park (John Muir) 16th & C Sts.	I4A	H6	N	1	1	2.69	2.69	0
Natomas Oaks Park Site Unit Sections: Natomas Oaks Park Site Garden Hwy. & Gateway Oaks Dr.	I5A	F4	C	9	1	10.54	0	10.54
Nielsen Park Unit Sections: Nielsen Park (Roy J. Nielsen) Center Pkwy. & Tangerine Ave.	I6A	08	N	4	7	8.21	8.21	0
Mack School Park (Charles E. Mack) Brookfield Dr. & Tangerine Ave.	I6B	08	PN	4	7	5.00	5.00	0
Ninos Parkway Unit Sections: Ninos Park Northfield Dr. west of Northview Dr.	I7A	F6	N	9	1	3.81	3.81	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Ninos Parkway Unit Continued								
Ninos Parkway								
CVP Powerline from Garden Hwy. to north City Limits	17B	D6- F6	C	9	1	28.30	8.19	70.11
Rio Tierra School Park								
Northstead Dr. & San Juan Rd.	17C	E6	PC	9	1	10.00	10.00	0
Strauch School Park (Hazel Strauch) Northstead & Edmonton Drs.	17D	E6	PN	9	1	6.00	3.00	3.00
Norte Del Rio School Park see Richardson Village Park Unit								
North Avenue School Park Unit								
Sections:								
North Avenue School Park Alder St. & North Ave.	18A	D9	PN	8	2	5.00	5.00	0
Northgate Park Unit								
Sections:								
American Lakes School Park Brewerton & Stone Creek Drs.	19A	E6	PC	9	1	7.00	7.00	0
Northgate Park Brewerton Dr. & Mendal Way	19B	E6	C	9	1	15.43	8.97	6.46
North of Main Avenue Park Site (location to be determined)	J1A	B8	PN	8	2	5.00	0	5.00
Oakbrook Park Site Unit								
Sections:								
Oakbrook Park Site								
San Juan Rd. & north of Bandon Way	J2A	E5	PN	9	1	2.00	0	2.00
Oakbrook Park Site Extension San Juan Rd. north of Bandon Way	J2B	E5	PN	9	1	2.00	0	2.00
Oak Park Unit								
Sections:								
Oak Park 8th Ave. & Sacramento Blvd.	J3A	J7	C	5	5	17.80	17.80	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Oki Park Unit Sections: Oki Park (Magoichi Oki) Wissemann & Everglade Drs.	J4A	I11	C	6	6	14.27	8.68	5.59
Old Sacramento Riverfront see Sacramento River Parkway Unit								
O'Neil Park Unit Sections: O'Neil Park 6th St. & Broadway	J6A	I5	C	1	1	6.45	6.45	0
Parkway Oaks Park Site Unit Sections: Parkway Oaks Park Site Desert Wind Way & South Land Park Dr.	J7A	N4	C	3	8	9.44	0	9.44
Pebblewood School Park Site see Bannon Creek Parkway Unit								
Phillips School Park Unit Sections: Phillips School Park (Ethel Phillips) 21st & Arlington Aves.	J8A	K7	PN	2	5	2.00	2.00	0
Plaza Cervantes Park see Brockway/Plaza Cervantes Park Unit								
Pocket Canal Parkway see Seymour Parkway Unit								
Pony Express School Park Unit Sections: Pony Express School Park 56th Ave. & Los Cerros Dr.	J9A	M5	PN	3	8	4.00	4.00	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Pollack Ranch Park Unit Sections: Pollack Ranch Park Robinridge & Crownwest Ways	K1A	N7	N	4	7	5.94	5.94	0
Prairie School Park see Valley Vista Park Unit								
Rea Park Unit Sections: Rea Park (Jack Rea) Traction & Redwood Aves.	K2A	F8	N	8	2	.35	.35	0
Redding Avenue Park Unit Sections: Redding Avenue Park San Joaquin St. east of Redding Ave.	K3A	J10	C	5	3	9.39	9.39	0
Redwood Park Unit Sections: Redwood Park Western & El Camino Aves.	K4A	F7	C	8	2	4.25	4.25	0
Reichmuth Park Unit Sections: Reichmuth Park (Joseph & Amellia Reichmuth) Gloria Dr. & 43rd Ave.	K5A	L4	C	3	4/8	54.60	22.10	32.50
Richardson Village Park Unit Sections: Richardson Village Park Acacia & Altos Aves.	K6A	E8	N	8	2	2.37	2.37	0
Norte Del Rio School Park Fairfield St. & Acacia Ave.	K6B	E8	PN	8	2	5.00	5.00	0
Rio Tierra School Park see Ninos Parkway Unit								

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
River Park Unit Sections: River Park Moddison Ave. & Erlewine Cir.	K7A	H8	C	6	3	3.00	3.00	0
Riverfront Park Unit Sections: Riverfront Park 28th & C Sts.	K8A	H7	R	1	1	178.17	0	178.17
Riverside School Park Unit Sections: Riverside School Park Riverside Blvd. & Robertson Way	K9A	J5	PN	2	1	5.00	5.00	0
Robertson Park Unit Sections: Robertson Park Norwood Ave. & Silver Eagle Rd.	L1A	E8	C	8	2	9.18	9.18	0
Robla School Park Unit Sections: Robla School Park Rose St. & Marysville Blvd.	L2A	B8	PN	8	2	3.00	3.00	0
Roosevelt Park Unit Sections: Roosevelt Park (Franklin Roosevelt) 9th & P Sts.	L3A	H5	C	1	1	3.05	3.05	0
Sacramento Northern Parkway Unit Sections: Sacramento Northern Parkway C St to northern City Limits	L4A	F7- B8	C	8	2	57.90	57.90	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Sacramento River Parkway Unit								
Sections:								
Garcia Bend Park	L5A	03	C	3	8	23.91	23.91	0
Pocket Rd. near Garcia Bend								
Miller Park (Frederick A. Miller)	L5B	I4	R	2	1	56.99	56.99	0
Broadway & Harbor View Dr.	J5A	H5	PR	1	1	3.00	0	3.00
Old Sacramento Riverfront Docks Site		G5						
Sacramento River Parkway	L5C	05	R	1-3	1/4/8	75.84	0	75.84
American River to southern City Limits								
Stone Locks	L5D	I4	r	2	1	63.91	63.91	0
Deep Water Ship Channel								
Tiscornia Park	L5E	G5	C	1	1	9.83	5.00	4.83
Jibboom St. & American River								
Sacramento School Park Unit								
Sections:								
Sacramento School Park	L6A	I7	PC	5	5	5.00	5.00	0
34th & Y Sts.								
Sagemill School Park Site Unit								
Sections:								
Sagemill School Park Site	L7A	E5	PN	9	1	5.00	0	5.00
Sagemill Way & Pebblewood Dr.								
Seymour Parkway Unit								
Sections:								
Bear Flag School Park	L8A	M4	PN	3	8	5.00	5.00	0
Gloria Dr. & Trestle Glen Way								
Dutra Park (Eileen Dutra)	L8B	M3	N	3	8	.39	.39	0
Steamboat Way & Captain Ct.	L8C	M4	PC	3	8	10.00	10.00	0
Kennedy School Park (John F. Kennedy)	L8D	N3- N4	C	3	8	12.00	0	12.00
Gloria Dr. & Florin Rd.								
Pocket Canal Park								
Florin Rd. & El Macera Way South	L8E	L4- N4	C	3	8	57.45	40.57	16.88
Seymour Park	L8F	M4	PN	3	8	5.00	5.00	0
Sacramento River at Clipper Way to								
Pocket Canal at Pocket Rd.								
Wenzel School Park								
Greenhaven Dr. & Katz Ave.								

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Seventeenth Avenue Park Site Unit Sections: Seventeenth Avenue Park Site 73rd St. & 17th Ave.	L9A	K10	N	5	6	4.38	0	4.38
Sierra School Park Unit Sections: Sierra School Park 25th St. & 4th Ave.	M1A	J6	PC	2	5	3.10	3.10	0
Sierra Vista Parkway Unit Sections: Sierra Vista Parkway 51st & T Sts.	M2A	J8	N	5	3	1.22	1.22	0
Sim Park Unit Sections: Sim Park (George Sim) Logan St. & Morrison Creek	M3A	L10	C	4	6	13.76	13.76	0
Sloat School Park Unit Sections: Sloat School Park (John D. Sloat) Candlewood Way & 69th Ave.	M4A	N5	PN	11	8	5.00	5.00	0
Smith School Park Unit Sections: Smith School Park (Jedediah Smith) McClatchy Way & Seavy Cir.	M5A	I5	PC	2	1	5.00	5.00	0
South Natomas Park Site see Bannon Creek Parkway Unit								
South of Cosumnes College Park Site (location to be determined)	M6A	Q9	PC	4	4	5.00	0	5.00
South Pocket Area Park Site (location to be determined)	M7A	Q4	PN	3	8	5.00	0	5.00

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
South of Job Corps School Park Site (location to be determined)	MBA	P7	PN	11	7	5.00	0	5.00
Southside Park Unit Sections: Southside Park 6th & T Sts.	MBA	I5	C	1	1	19.99	19.99	0
Stanford Park Unit Sections: Stanford Park (Leland Stanford) 27th & C Sts.	N1A	H7	C	1	1	3.05	3.05	0
Still School Park (John H. Still) see Meadowview Park Unit								
Stone Locks see Sacramento River Parkway Unit								
Strauch School Park (Hazel Strauch) see Ninos Parkway Unit								
Strawberry Manor Park Unit Sections: Strawberry Manor Park Danville & Cookingham Ways	N2A	E7	N	8	2	1.38	1.38	0
Sunrise Valley School Park Site Unit Sections: Sunrise Valley School Park Site Cockle Bur & Valley Lark Drs.	N3A	P9	PN	4	7	5.00	0	5.00
Sunset Cemetery Area (proposed park site)	P7A	C8	PN	8	2	5.00	0	5.00

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Sunset Parkway Unit Sections: Sunset Parkway 52nd & T Sts.	N4A	I8	N	5	3	1.22	1.22	0
Sutterville School Park Unit Sections: Sutterville School Park Monterey Way & Tradewinds Ave.	N5A	K5	PN	2	4	5.00	5.00	0
Tahoe Park Unit Sections: Tahoe Park 59th St. & 11th Ave.	N6A	J9	C	5	6	18.70	18.70	0
Taylor Street School Park Unit Sections: Taylor Street School Park Taylor St. & Bell Ave.	N7A	C8	PN	8	2	3.00	3.00	0
Temple Avenue Park Unit Sections: Temple Avenue Park 34th St. & Temple Ave.	N8A	K7	N	5	5	1.05	1.05	0
Tiscornia Park see Sacramento River Parkway Unit								
Triangle Park Unit Sections: Triangle Park Bowles St. & Traction Ave.	N9A	F8	N	8	2	1.00	0	1.00
Twain School Park Unit Sections: Twain School Park (Mark Twain) 58th St. & 22nd Ave.	G6A	K9	PC	5		5.00	5.00	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Twenty-first Avenue Parkway Unit Sections: Twenty-first Avenue Parkway Stockton Blvd. to 79th St.	01A	K8- K10	C	5	5/6	14.12	14.12	0
University Park Unit Sections: University Park University & Howe Aves.	02A	I10	N	7	3	2.00	0	2.00
Urban Forest Park Site (location to be determined)	03A	P6	PR	11	8	1000.00	0	1000.00
Valley Hi Park Unit Sections: Leimbach School Park Grandstaff Dr. & Cherrywood Cir.	04A	P9	PN	4	7	5.00	5.00	0
Valley Hi Park Center Pkwy. & Arroyo Vista Dr.	04B	P9	C	4	7	16.39	10.57	5.80
Wood Park Bodine Cir.	04C	O9	N	4	7	5.60	5.60	0
Valley School Park Unit Sections: Valley School Park Ehrhardt Ave. & Center Pkwy.	05A	P9	PC	4	7	10.00	10.00	0
Valley Vista Park Site Unit Sections: Prairie School Park Valley Hi Dr. & Halkeep Way	06A	P8	PN	4	7	5.00	5.00	0
Valley Vista Park Valley Hi Dr. & Monaghan Cir.	06B	P9	N	4	7	5.50	0	5.50

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Warren Park Unit								
Sections:								
Warren Park (Earl Warren) Vandenberg Dr. & Peacock Way	07A	K10	N	5	6	5.05	5.05	0
Warren School Park (Earl Warren) Fruitridge Rd. & Lowell St.	07B	K10	PN	5	6	5.00	5.00	0
Warren School Park (Earl Warren) see Warren Park Unit								
Washington Park Unit								
Sections:								
Washington Park 17th & E Sts.	08A	H6	N	1	1	1.56	1.56	0
Washington School Park 18th & E Sts.	08B	H6	PN	1	1	2.00	2.00	0
Washington School Park see Washington School Park Unit								
Wenzel School Park (Caroline Wenzel) see Seymour Parkway Unit								
West Pocket Area Park Site (location to be determined)	09A	N3	PN	3	8	5.00	0	5.00
Willow Rancho Park Unit								
Sections:								
Willow Rancho Park Florin Rd. & Freeport Blvd.	P1A	N5	C	11	8	6.40	6.40	0
Winn Park Unit								
Sections:								
Winn Park 27th & P Sts.	P2A	I7	N	1	4	3.05	3.05	0

	SYMBOL NO.	MAP COORDINATES	TYPE OF PARK	PLANNING DISTRICT	COUNCIL DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	UNDEVELOPED ACRES
Woodbine Park Unit Sections: Woodbine Park 24th St. & 52nd Ave.	P3A	M6	N	11	7	6.05	6.05	0
Woodbine School Park 52nd & Woodbine Aves.	P3B	M6	PN	11	7	5.00	5.00	0
Woodbine School Park see Woodbine Park Unit								
Woodlake Park Unit Sections: Woodlake Park Arden Way & Oxford St.	P4A	F8	N	8	1	7.17	3.60	3.54
Wood Park see Valley Hi Park Unit								
Wood School Park Unit Sections: Wood School Park (Will C. Wood) 63rd St. & Lemon Hill Ave.	P9A	L9	PN	4	6	5.00	5.00	0
Zapata Park Unit Sections: Zapata Park (Emiliano Zapata) 9th & D Sts.	P5A	H6	N	1	1	1.37	1.37	0
Z'Berg Park Unit Sections: Z'Berg Park (Edwin Z'Berg) Alma Vista Way & Valley Brook Ave.	P6A	N5	N	3	8	10.85	3.38	7.47