
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A parks and facilities master plan provides an overall framework to guide the provision of parks, recreation and related quality of life services in the community. The current Parks and Facilities Master Plan was last updated and approved by the Davis City Council in 1998. The majority of components of the 1998 plan that had identified funding sources have been completed prompting the need for an update of the Master Plan. In 2007 the City began the process of updating the Parks and Facilities Master Plan with the help of MIG Inc., but was stalled in completing the update in 2008. In 2010, the City resumed efforts to complete the Parks and Facilities Master Plan Update with assistance from Shellito Training and Consulting, Inc. This Plan is presented to the City of Davis Recreation and Parks Commission and City Council as the outcome of these combined efforts. The 2012 Parks and Facilities Master Plan Update includes a 10 year plan and funding strategy that prioritizes parks and recreation related capital projects that are needed to maintain existing amenities, respond to community requests for enhanced opportunities, and provide for expanded facilities to accommodate projected population growth.

After much input and analysis this updated plan focuses on the existing assets of the City's Parks and Facilities much more than the last Master Plan. The residents of Davis have provided the city with what they believe should be the highest priorities for facilities and activities.

FACILITY PRIORITIES: Overall the highest priorities for recreational facilities are:

1. Neighborhood parks
2. Walking or hiking trails
3. Greenbelts
4. Open space
5. Public swimming pools
6. Sports fields

ACTIVITY PRIORITIES: The highest priorities in terms of activities are:

1. Biking
2. Walking
3. Recreational swimming
4. Soccer
5. Jogging
6. Dog Walking
7. Basketball
8. Tennis

To reach the conclusions and develop recommendations the plan methodically went through the appropriate background research components to support the recommendations of the plan. Those components included:

Environmental Scan

The purpose of the Environmental Scan is to provide an overview of the current planning environment for the City. Developing a clear understanding of the present landscape and future trends provides a foundation to make informed decisions about priorities and resources for the City and for the Davis Parks and Facilities Master Plan Update. Specifically the Environmental Scan covers: Planning Context, Policy Framework, Demographic Analysis, City Organization, Parkland and Amenity Inventory, Parkland Standards and Guidelines.

Community Needs Assessment

The community needs assessment provides an overview of the interests, desires and stated needs of the community for parks and recreation facilities. Additionally, this section outlines some key parks and recreation trends that will inform priorities and facilities decisions. In combination with the facilities level of service standards, this is a critical element of understanding the community needs and interests for parks and recreation facilities. The public input process for the update has included a city-wide, random sample, statistically-valid telephone survey; and community web survey; a community-wide intercept survey; a youth survey; sports group surveys and interviews; aquatic group surveys and focus group; and a neighborhood workshop.

Parks and Facilities Needs Assessment

This component provides an inventory of park and facility amenities, a review of the conditions and quantity of park features and amenities as well as assessment of potential gaps and needs. In addition parkland service areas are analyzed to identify service gaps and areas that need additional parks and facilities and or improved connections and access to existing recreational facilities.

Recommendations, Guiding Principles and Implementation

This section provides guiding principles for future planning and development of the City's parks and facilities and describes specific recommendations including General Plan modifications, project prioritization standards and implementation guidelines.

Financing

This section provides vital information on resources that are available and need to be developed in order to implement the strategies included in the Parks and Facilities Master Plan Update.

The process for developing this Master Plan Update involved extensive public input efforts including workshops, phone survey, Recreation and Parks Commission review, and input meetings with local youth and adult sports groups. Public input was carefully documented and analyzed and based on the expressed community need a list of parks and facility improvement needs was generated and prioritized into three main categories, Essential, Important, and Value Added. The Master Plan Update details rationale for these categories and projects lists criteria for prioritizing projects and includes analysis of potential costs and funding sources. This broad categorization allows for flexibility in moving projects along based on available funding while maintaining the high priority projects identified by the community in the forefront.

The 2012 Parks and Facilities Master Plan Update is intended to be a dynamic long range plan that will serve as a strategic guide for the future. It provides a clear set of guiding principles, goals, policies and objectives based on community needs and desires, that will guide staff in developing and enhancing the City's parks and recreation system. It is guided by the Community Services Department vision of creating quality of life through the provision of exceptional parks and recreation facilities that are environmentally and economically sustainable and foster connections among people in the community.

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1. Introduction



INTRODUCTION

In 2007, the City of Davis began the process of updating its Parks and Facilities Master Plan. The current Parks and Facilities Master Plan was completed in 1998 and the majority of projects identified in the plan have been completed.

The objective of the Master Plan Update is to determine resident priorities and preferences for the future of the Davis Parks System and provide clear direction to City staff and decision-makers regarding these preferences. Parks and facilities represent a strategic investment of public funds and this Update will serve as guide for the development and enhancement of park facilities based on community input, the needs assessment findings and facility evaluation. Although general guidance is provided, exact locations for system improvements will be decided on a project by project basis. The resulting document is the City of Davis Parks and Facilities Master Plan Update, a plan that focuses on the prioritization of possibilities within a cohesive vision. In 2008, an incomplete draft plan was submitted by the master plan consultant, MIG. The Master Plan remained incomplete from 2008 to 2010.

In July 2010, the City of Davis contracted with Shellito Training and Consulting to finalize the Update to the Parks and Facilities Master Plan. Work on completing the Master Plan was undertaken from July to December 2010. During this period, City staff, the Recreation and Parks Commission, and the consultant reviewed the proposed standards and recommendations for parks and facilities through a series of subcommittee and public hearings with the Recreation and Parks Commission in the fall of 2010. The following report is a combination of the work previously completed in 2008 by MIG and additional work completed in 2010 by Shellito Training and Consulting.

PLAN GOALS AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Parks and Facilities Master Plan is guided by the goals articulated in Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) element of the General Plan. The City of Davis' ideal park system contains a variety of clean and safe parks that support a mix of active and passive recreation opportunities. Collectively, these parks meet the needs of community members of all ages. Locating parks based on their function enables the City to provide efficient services and minimizes conflicts between park users and adjacent neighbors. Well-located parks and trails meet recreation needs, improve quality of life, and provide alternative methods for getting around town.

Neighborhood and community parks will be supplemented by other recreational resources, such as regional parks, special use areas, natural areas, and greenbelts. These park types will serve the entire community and to the extent possible, will be geographically located and linked to other parks so that they are accessible to most residents. Every park will be

connected to every other park by a “green” circulation system of greenbelts, bikeways, streets, and transit.

The City of Davis’ safe and well-maintained parks and recreation facilities knit the community together, stabilize and enhance livable residential neighborhoods, and add vitality to downtown and other commercial areas

Guiding Principles of Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update

- Create a balanced, equitable and sustainable park system to serve the Davis community, now and in the future.
- Develop a list of park and recreation facility improvements to be planned and completed in the next 10 years.
- Projects shall be responsive to the needs and desires of the residents of the Davis community.
- Proposed projects shall be consistent with the City’s General Plan Standards for Parks and Open Space.
- Proposed projects shall be appropriate and affordable to develop, maintain and operate.

OVERVIEW

The report is organized into four main sections that are detailed below:

Environmental Scan

The Environmental Scan provides a snapshot of Davis today through a community profile, a review of the current department organization, a description of park planning areas and planning context. Current park types, policies and Levels of Service are described in the Environmental Scan as well.

Community Needs Assessment

The Community Needs Assessment section describes the variety of public engagement efforts that have informed the findings and recommendations in this plan. In addition, the Community Needs Assessment outlines key parks and recreation trends that may guide facility prioritization and decision-making.

Park and Facility Needs Assessment

The Park and Facility Needs Assessment identifies and describes the current condition of parks and facilities throughout Davis. The inventory is complemented by an analysis of issues, opportunities and constraints as well as a discussion of updated standards and park development guidelines. In combination with the Community Needs Assessment, this is a critical element for understanding the needs for parks and recreation facilities in Davis.

Future Development Standards and Priorities

This section describes priority needs and projects identified through the assessment and public engagement process. Implementation strategies are identified and discussed as well.

2. Environmental Scan



ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

The purpose of the Environmental Scan is to provide an overview of the current planning environment for the City. Developing a clear understanding of the present landscape and future trends provides a foundation to make informed decisions about priorities and resources for the City and for the Davis Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Update. Specifically, the Environmental Scan covers:

- Planning Context
- Policy Framework
- Demographic Analysis
- City Organization
- Parkland and Amenity Inventory
- Parkland Standards and Guidelines
- Funding for Parks and Recreation Facilities

PLANNING CONTEXT

Regional Context

Situated in the western Central Valley of California in Yolo County, Davis is located between two large mega regions of Sacramento and the San Francisco Bay Area. Positioned on Interstate 80 and State Route 113, with regular Amtrak service, Davis is very accessible. Yolo County is one of the fastest growing counties in the state, as is Solano County, directly adjacent to Davis. Davis is surrounded by three other cities: Woodland to the North; West Sacramento to the east; and Winters to the west. This central location makes Davis a very attractive city for current and future residents, businesses owners, and retailers.

City of Davis

The City of Davis has a population of just over 65,000 and is home to the world-renowned University of California at Davis. The small-town atmosphere, coupled with the University's contributions to intellectual stimulation and cultural diversity provide Davis residents with a high quality of life. In 2006, CNN Money Magazine ranked Davis as the second most educated city (in terms of the percentage of residents with graduate degrees) in the United States, after Arlington, Virginia.

Known as the "Bicycle Capital of the World," Davis and its residents have the reputation of being environmentally and socially progressive. In 1986, the electorate approved an advisory measure calling for Davis "to grow as slow as legally possible." The advisory measure states that Davis shall be maintained as a small, university-oriented city surrounded by farmland, greenbelt, and natural habitats and reserves. Each residential neighborhood is to be served by a neighborhood greenbelt, park, and school.

Climate¹

Davis's climate is similar to the rest of the Central Valley with a Mediterranean climate characterized by cool, wet winters, and hot, dry summers.

Davis on average receives 17 inches of rain annually, primarily within the months of December through February. Winter temperatures range from mid-40 to 60s during the day and drop to mid -30s to mid-40s at night, occasionally

¹ The Climate and Natural Resources sections have been summarized from the 1998 Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan.

freezing. During the summer, temperatures climb to an average of 90 degrees during the day, cooling off to 50 degrees at night.

Natural Resources

The City of Davis is located in the eastern portion of the Putah Creek Plain with the primary native habitats of Riparian Woodland along the south fork of the Creek Corridor and Valley Oak woodland along the north fork. Much of the historic natural diversity of the area has been lost due to agricultural industry and more recently from continuing suburban growth.

Nevertheless, Davis is known for its unique and rich natural setting with a comprehensive network of greenbelts and open spaces.

Planning Area

This planning area for this Master Plan Update is illustrated on the map on the following page. The City of Davis is divided into a number of separate neighborhoods. This plan will look at facilities as they serve the needs of the entire city as well as the individual neighborhoods. While UC Davis is considered a partner for recreation and sports and some limited facilities are utilized by the city and residents, the campus itself is not included in the Planning Area.

The Neighborhoods are:

- East Davis
- South Davis
- West Davis
- East Davis/Mace
- Central/ Core/ Gateway
- North Central

POLICY FRAMEWORK²

This plan is an update to the 1998 Davis Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan and is informed by local policy and the City's regulatory framework, including the Davis General Plan, zoning and other applicable ordinances. The following is a summary of the primary local plans that are relevant to this Master Plan.

1998 Davis Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan

This current Plan update will build upon the success and data developed for the 1998 Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan. The 1998 plan was written during a period of growth and of intense development of parks in Davis. The plan did not address open spaces or greenbelts. The Plan outlined a number of substantial improvements and new parks resulting in the following built projects:

- Walnut Community Park – 16 acres
- Arroyo Community Park – 15.5 acres
- Mace Ranch Community Park – 24 acres
- John Barovetto Park – 6.9 acres
- Sandy Motley Park – 5 acres
- Robert Arenson Park – 5 acres
- Toad Hollow Dog Park – 2.5 acres
- Senior Center expansion
- Arroyo Community Park pool complex
- Veterans Memorial Center addition

² The Policy Framework is based on the 1998 Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan.

- Joint Use Gym with Davis Joint Unified School District
- Pence Gallery
- Brady Family Aquatic Building
- E Street Plaza

City of Davis General Plan

The Davis General Plan was updated in May 2001 and included a recent focused update primarily concerned with the Housing Element. The General Plan provides the overall policy framework for parks and open space planning. The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element is the most pertinent to this planning effort and provides goals, policies and key actions that directly influence this plan. Other elements, including the Land Use Element; Conservation Element; and the Youth and Education Element will also inform this planning process. Following is a summary of key relevant policies:

Land Use Element

The Land Use Element describes existing land uses and provides an overarching framework for planning and future development. The Land Use Element provides policies for smart growth practices, housing, infill strategies, open space and recreation, as well as overall connections and relationship of uses.

The Land Use Element provides several **guiding principles and policies** which are relevant to this planning effort including:

- Maintain lands for open space land uses, including outdoor recreation, natural habitat preserves and agriculture within and beyond the proposed urban-development boundaries.
- Create an open space buffer between urban and agricultural uses to maintain integrity of the adjoining agricultural/natural areas, to serve as a transitional space between urban and rural lands, to provide a visual edge, and to be an aesthetic and recreational resource.
- Require neighborhood greenbelts in all new residential development areas. Require that a minimum of 10 percent of newly-developed residential land be designated for use as open space primarily for neighborhood greenbelts.

Housing Element

On November 5, 2008 the Davis City Council approved Resolution No. 08-2158 Series 2008 to direct staff to implement, with modifications, the recommendations of the General Plan Housing Element Steering committee. <http://cityofdavis.org/cdd/GPUupdate/pdfs/20081105-Resolution-08-158-Adopted-With-Signature.pdf> This action identified future housing sites and ranked them as green, yellow and red light sites. The green and yellow sites are the only potential sites which correspond to the timeframe for the Parks and Facilities Master Plan Update.

As residential sites are developed the City must make the determination as whether the project should provide park land or pay Park In-Lieu (Quimby) fees. The determination is made through a combination of designated park sites in the General Plan Land Use Map and provisions of City Code section 36.08.040.

(1)General Formula. If there is no park or recreational facility designated in the General Plan to be located in whole or in part within the proposed subdivision to serve the immediate and future needs of the residents of the subdivision, the subdivider shall, in the city's discretion, either dedicate land in the amount provided in section 36.08.040(d) or pay a fee in lieu of dedication equal to the value of the land

prescribed for dedication in section 36.08.040(d) and in an amount determined in accordance with the provisions of section 36.08.040(g).

The developers have no obligation to improve the parks. The available options for improving the parks includes; asking the developer to provide the improvements as part of a development agreement; using park impact fees, applying for grants or turning the property over to a non-profit to make improvements. This Master Plan assumes that the city of Davis will primarily require payment of Park In-Lieu fees for most projects. If a projects includes a park land dedication this plan assumes that the city will enter into a Development Agreement which requires that the developer improve the park site.

Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Element directly influences the planning and development of future park facilities, including defining Level of Service (LOS) and standards. These items are discussed in detail beginning on page 20.

Goals

The PROS Element lays out seven guiding goals, as follows:

GOAL POS 1. Provide ample, diverse, safe, affordable and accessible parks, open spaces and recreation facilities and programs to meet the current and future needs of Davis' various age and interest groups and to promote a sense of community, pride, family and cross-age interaction.

GOAL POS 2. Develop an Urban Agricultural Transition Area around Davis, as shown on the Land Use Map in the Land Use and Growth Management Chapter and according to the concepts illustrated in [the General Plan].

GOAL POS 3. Identify and develop linkages, corridors and other connectors to provide an aesthetically pleasing and functional network of parks, open space areas, greenbelts and bike paths throughout the City.

GOAL POS 4. Distribute parks, open spaces and recreation programs and facilities throughout the City.

GOAL POS 5. Respect natural habitat areas and agricultural land in planning and maintaining the City's park system.

GOAL POS 6. Encourage local organizations, the Davis Joint Unified School District, UC Davis, and the private sector to provide, develop and maintain needed parks, open space, recreation facilities, programs, activities and special events to the greatest extent possible.

GOAL POS 7. Reflect a balance between preservation, education, recreation and public health and safety in park and open space planning.

Standards

Below is a summary of the PROS standards that will guide this Update and prioritizing facilities.

Community Parks

- Community parks should be a minimum of 15 net acres; 25 net acres is preferred. There should be a community park within 1½ miles of all dwelling units
- Provide restrooms and telephones in all Community Parks
- Provide storage rooms, group picnic areas, and children's playgrounds in Community parks
- Children's play areas and other appropriate park areas should have adequate shade and wind protection

Neighborhood Parks

- Neighborhood parks should be a minimum of five net acres.
There should be a neighborhood park within 3/8 mile of all dwelling units

Greenbelts

- Ten percent of new residential development should be dedicated to greenbelt.

Conservation Element

The conservation element consists of four sections: Habitat, Wildlife, and Nature Areas; Agriculture, Soils and Minerals; Historic and Archeological Resources; and Energy. Most important to the Parks and Recreation planning effort are policies related to the preservation, enhancement and development of natural habitat; promoting public awareness of Davis's past; and the reduction of per capita energy consumption. The last item is directly relevant to the maintenance and enhancement of alternative mobility routes such as greenbelts and trails for walking and bicycling.

Youth and Education Element

The strong joint development history with the Davis Joint Unified School District and connection with the Parks and Community Services role in Youth Services makes this particularly relevant for Parks and Recreation planning. Applicable policies in this Element include encouraging youth participation in planning and policy development; promoting and encouraging environmental stewardship; integrating public schools physically and functionally into neighborhoods; and plan new elementary and junior high schools adjacent to community parks and promote joint use.

Capital Improvements Projects Master Plan (CIP)

The City's Capital Improvement Program identifies the financing for all capital improvements anticipated for the next five years. The CIP is updated annually in compliance with the General Plan, relevant specific plans and includes any Parks and Recreation facility improvements. Priorities from this plan must be coordinated with the CIP.

Greenbelt Design Guidelines Plan

Following the adoption of the Parks and Facilities Master Plan Update staff will develop corresponding guidelines for greenbelts. The guidelines will look at infill housing development and the best way to utilize greenbelts for both sustainability and recreation.

Yolo County General Plan Update

Yolo County adopted an updated General Plan in 2009. The overall policies and land use directions impact future open space and park acquisition and growth in the surrounding areas adjacent to Davis. More specifically, the Conservation and Open Space element will have relevancy to the City of Davis Parks and Recreation planning. One of the main tenets expressed in the General Plan vision "The highest and best use of land within Yolo County is one that combines minimum urbanization with the preservation of productive farm resources and open space amenities"³, reflects the City of Davis's philosophy on smart growth and conservation.

The University of California, Davis

With over 5,200 acres of land and over 30,000 students enrolled, the University of California at Davis provides an incredible asset as well as an impact on the City of Davis. Approximately two-thirds of students live in the City of Davis and are frequent users of the City's parks and greenbelts. On the other hand, there are a number of sports and recreation facilities on campus that are regularly used by the City and its residents.

Additionally, The University of California is in the process of completing a mixed-use village with 475 housing units for faculty and staff as well as 3,000 beds for students. Located on the west side of the City of Davis, this new housing development may impact Davis parks facilities and recreation programs.

Davis Joint Unified School District

The City and the School District have successfully partnered to jointly develop recreation and sports facilities throughout the City of Davis. In early 2007, the School District completed a Best Use of School Facilities study

³ Source: Yolo County General Plan Vision Statement

assessing enrollment trends, school boundaries and facilities. The implementation of the plan resulted in the closure of Valley Oak Elementary and subsequent facility reuse as DaVinci Charter Academy. On February 16, 2012 the Davis Joint Unified School District Board received the annual Student Population Projections report. The report predicts that student enrollments will remain stable for the next ten years. The impact on future park development and current joint use agreements will need to be considered.

SACOG Blueprint Process

The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) partnered with Valley Vision to develop an overall vision for the broader Sacramento region's future. Working extensively with community members and local government leaders, the Blueprint process developed four different land use growth scenarios. Ultimately, seven "smart growth" principles⁴ were adopted for the region as follows:

1. Provide a variety of transportation choices
2. Offer housing choices and opportunities
3. Take advantage of compact development
4. Use existing assets
5. Mixed land uses
6. Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty, through natural resources conservation
7. Encourage distinctive, attractive communities with quality design

The sixth principle directly relates to this planning effort and the vision and goals of the community in general.

Other Relevant City Plans and Documents

The City has adopted a number of Specific Plans throughout the city. Park planning must be consistent with Specific Plans and the General Plan. Additionally the City uses the following plans that may impact and influence park planning:

- Core Area Strategy & Five-Year Action Plan
- Previous Redevelopment Plan projects being implemented by Successor Agency
- Zoning Ordinance
- Bikeway Plan
- Affordable Housing Ordinance
- Davis Design Guidelines

⁴ Source: "Examples from the Sacramento Region of the Seven Principles of Smart Growth, Better Ways to Grow," SACOG

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Demographics for this report have been developed using data from the US Census Bureau, SACOG, California Department of Finance, as well as from the City of Davis and the current General Plan Housing Element Update. The analysis primarily utilizes year 2000 population and demographic data for Davis and compares it to surrounding communities, Yolo County and the State, as well as to 1990 data from the original plan. This plan was originally drafted in 2008 when only 2000 census data was available. In completing this plan a determination was made to utilize the 2000 data for this portion of the report. The rationale is that from 2000 to 2010 the population of Davis went from 60,308 to 65,622. The increase in population by 5,314 would not statistically change the analysis and conclusions of this report enough to justify the consultant costs necessary to rewrite this section of the report.

Key Findings

The City of Davis is a classic University town and therefore the population is very young compared to the State of California and adjacent towns and cities. Since the 1998 Master Plan, the City of Davis age distribution has remain relatively stable with a median age of 25.2 and nearly 76% of its population under the age of 45. In fact, the distribution has stayed constant since 1990 when the median age was 25.2 and 75% of the population under the age of 45. Davis is a highly educated community where over 37% of the population has an associate, bachelor, graduate or professional degree.

The minority population in Davis is growing steadily. It has increased from 23.9% of the population in 1990 to 34.1% of the population in 2000. People of Asian descent comprise 17% of the Davis population, and people who are Hispanic or Latino are almost 10% of the population. The planning areas with the highest minority populations per capita are the East Davis/Mace Ranch area and Central Davis.

Age

While the City of Davis's median age of 25.2 is young in comparison to its neighboring cities, it actually has fewer people under the age of 19 than any of the comparative communities shown in Table 1 on the following page. Just 26.8% of Davis's population is under 19 compared to Woodland, which has 32.6% or the County, which has 31.2%. The largest difference in ages is in children under the age of 5, which makes up just 4.6% of Davis's population. Additionally, Davis has the smallest population of people over the age of 65.

Table 1. Age Distribution 2000: Selected Geographic Areas

	Under Age 5		Age 5 to 19		Ages 19 to 64		Age 65 and Over		Median Age	Total Population
State of California	2,486,981	7.3%	7,747,590	22.9%	20,041,419	59.2%	3,595,658	10.6%	33.3	33,871,648
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	124,756	6.9%	415,520	23.1%	1,053,030	58.6%	203,551	11.3%	36	1,796,857
Yolo County	10,964	6.5%	41,660	24.7%	100,254	59.4%	15,782	9.4%	29.5	168,660
City of Davis	2,772	4.6%	13,412	22.2%	40,120	66.5%	4,004	6.6%	25.2	60,308
City of Woodland	3,958	8.1%	12,064	24.5%	27,963	56.9%	5,166	10.5%	32.4	49,151
City of Winters	479	7.8%	1,757	28.7%	3,412	55.7%	477	7.8%	31.1	6,125
City of West Sacramento	2,431	7.7%	7,940	25.1%	17,237	54.5%	4,007	12.7%	34	31,615

U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2. provides a detailed breakdown of ages in Davis and reflects the influence of college age students ages of 20 and 24 who make up 22.7% of the community. There are more women (52.7%) living in Davis than men (47.7%).

Table 2. Detailed Age Breakdown: City of Davis 2000

Category	Population	Percentage
Under 5 years	2,772	4.6
5 to 9 years	3,195	5.3
10 to 14 years	3,306	5.5
15 to 19 years	6,911	11.5
20 to 24 years	13,698	22.7
25 to 34 years	9,015	14.9
35 to 44 years	7,348	12.2
45 to 54 years	6,807	11.3
55 to 59 years	1,939	3.2
60 to 64 years	1,313	2.2
65 to 74 years	1,976	3.3
75 to 84 years	1,511	2.5
85 years and over	517	0.9
TOTAL	60,308	100.0%
Male	28,763	47.7
Female	31,545	52.3

U.S. Census Bureau

Ethnicity

The City of Davis population is 70.1% white with a substantial Asian population of 17.5%. Other races comprise approximately 12% of the rest of the population.

Table 3. Ethnicity: City of Davis 2000

Ethnicity	Population	Percentage
One race	57,372	95.1
White	42,256	70.1
Black or African American	1,417	2.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	407	0.7
Asian	10,576	17.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	144	0.2
Some other race	2,572	4.3
Two or more races	2,936	4.9
TOTAL	60,308	100.0%

U.S. Census Bureau

Households

Non-families comprise a slight majority of households in Davis, comprising 50.8% of the population. 27.5% of households have children under the age of 18. The average household size is 2.5 persons with family households averaging 3 persons.

Table 4. Households by Type: City of Davis 2000

Household Type	Households	Percentage
Family households (families)	11,291	49.2
<i>With own children under 18 years</i>	6,055	26.4
<i>Married-couple family</i>	8,784	38.3
<i>With own children under 18 years</i>	4,573	19.9
<i>Female householder, no husband present</i>	1,874	8.2
<i>With own children under 18 years</i>	1,188	5.2
Nonfamily households	11,657	50.8
<i>Householder living alone</i>	5,727	25
<i>Householder 65 years and over</i>	1,184	5.2
TOTAL	22,948	100
Households with individuals under 18 years	6,302	27.5
Households with individuals 65 years and over	2,822	12.3
Average household size	2.5	
Average family size	3	

Employment

Approximately 62% of adults over the age of 16 are employed. The primary occupation for 60% of the population is in the category of “management, professional and related occupations.”

Table 5. Employment Classification 2000: City of Davis

Occupation	Both Sexes	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
			Male	Female
Management, professional, and related occupations	19,105	60.5%	9,792	9,313
Service occupations	3,538	11.2%	1,530	2,008
Sales and office occupations	6,465	20.5%	2,249	4,216
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	114	0.4%	63	51
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	852	2.7%	814	38
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,497	4.7%	1,157	340
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	31,571	100%	15,605	15,966

Annual Household Income

The median income in Davis in 2000 was \$42,454, compared to the Yolo County median income of \$40,769. The Davis family household median income was \$74,501, compared to a \$51,623 family household median income for Yolo County.

Table 6. Annual Household Income 2000: City of Davis

	Households	Percent of Total
Less than \$15,000	4,865	21%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2,798	12%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2,310	10%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2,642	12%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3,550	15%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,449	11%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2,801	12%
\$150,000 or more	1,534	7%
TOTAL	22,948	100%
Median Income (dollars)	\$42,454	
Adjusted Median Household Income, \$ 2006	\$53,036	

Household Tenure by Age

The City of Davis has a higher percentage of renters than the region as a whole as depicted in Table 7. The higher percentage of renters can be attributed to the student population in Davis. The percentage of renters in Davis aged 35 and older is lower than throughout the region, indicating that park planning efforts must account for an aging home-owner population that may have changing recreation needs and preferences in the future.

Table 7. Household Tenure by Age of Householder 2000 and 2006

Age of Householder	City of Davis				Sacramento-Yolo CMSA			
	2000		2006 (b)		2000		2006 (b)	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Owner Occupied								
15-24	171	0.7%	183	0.8%	4,348	0.7%	5,087	0.7%
25-34	1,154	5.0%	1241	5.1%	42,791	6.4%	50,060	6.6%
35-54	5,326	23.2%	5727	23.4%	194,424	29.2%	227,450	29.8%
55-64	1,533	6.7%	1649	6.7%	65,151	9.8%	76,218	10.0%
65 and older	2,051	8.9%	2206	9.0%	101,002	15.2%	118,159	15.5%
Subtotal: Owner -Occupied	10,235	44.6%	11,006	45.0%	407,716	61.3%	476,973	62.6%
Renter Occupied								
15-24	5,510	24.0%	5831	23.8%	34,457	5.2%	38,273	5.0%
25-34	3,453	15.0%	3654	14.9%	71,289	10.7%	79,186	10.4%
35-54	2,805	12.2%	2968	12.1%	103,049	15.5%	114,463	15.0%
55-64	302	1.3%	319	1.3%	20,185	3.0%	22,421	2.9%
65 and older	643	2.8%	681	2.8%	28,602	4.3%	31,770	4.2%
Subtotal: Owner -Occupied	12,713	55.4%	13,452	55.0%	257,582	38.7%	286,113	37.5%
Total Households	22,948		24,458		665,298		763,086	

Planning Area Demographics

Basic demographics for the planning areas are listed below. Central/Core/Gateway area has the highest population center. East Davis/Mace has the highest non-white population.

Table 8. Planning Area Summary Demographics

Planning Area	2000 Population	2000 Housing Units	Percent non-white
North Central	1,585	702	24.6%
West Davis	6,986	2,713	22.7%
Central/Core/Gateway	22,964	8,795	33%
East Davis	11,472	4,703	25.3%
East Davis/Mace	3,629	1,247	34%
South Davis	10,813	4,229	30%
TOTAL	57,449	22,389	

Population Trends and Growth Rate Projections

Between 1990 and 2000, the population of Davis grew from 46,209 to 60,308, an increase of 30%. Between 2000 and 2006, Davis grew an estimated 7.1%. This growth trend is slightly less than the statewide growth trend over the same period (8%) and significantly less than regional growth trends.

Table 9. Population Trends 1990 to 2007

	2007 (est).	2000	1990
State of California	36,553,215	33,871,648	29,760,021
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA ⁵	2,103,956	1,796,857	1,481,102
Yolo County	193,983	168,660	141,092
City of Davis	64,606	60,308	46,209
City of Woodland	54,060	49,151	38,802
City of Winters	6,885	6,125	4,639
City of West Sacramento	44,928	31,615	28,898

U.S. Census Bureau

The Sacramento Council of Governments (SACOG) has projected Davis growth at 14% between 2000 and 2020. By 2035, the population is expected to exceed 77,000 people. However, these projections are in direct conflict with the 2001 Davis General Plan smart growth principle to limit growth to 64,000 people.

Table 10. City of Davis Population Trends 2010 to 2035

2010	2020	2022	2025	2035
65,615	67,240	69,370	70,300	77,560

SACOG, 2005

⁵ The Sacramento-Yolo CMSA includes the Counties of Yolo, Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado.

Planning for an Aging Population

Nationally and locally, cities are experiencing the overall aging of its population and the increase in the diversity of its population. The housing demands of this type of population are unique and may impact future development patterns in Davis and the region. SACOG does not provide projections of the age composition of Davis's population will look in 10 or 15 years, providing only regional figures. However, it is likely that these larger trends will impact Davis to some extent.

SACOG population projections indicate a surge in the share of population age 65 and over in the next 20 years. Estimates indicate that the regional population aged 65 and over will increase from 11 percent of the population in 2000 to 20 percent of the population in 2030. Furthermore, these estimates indicate that by 2030, one-third of the region's households will be headed by a householder age 65 or over.

While Davis has a younger population than most of the region, the aging trend will impact park and facility planning. Public involvement findings indicate a strong preference for parks and outdoor facilities like greenbelts and less of an interest in facilities such as a senior center.

School Age Projection

During the 2006-2007 school year, 8,606 students were enrolled in the Davis Joint Unified School District. Elementary-age school kids made up over 50% of total district enrollment while Junior High enrollment made up 23% and High School enrollment made up 24%. Independent study students made up the rest of the school aged population. The 2011/12 enrollment is 8,543 and projected to remain steady.

Housing Impacts on Parks and Recreation Facilities

While Davis is a slow-growth community, a variety of home building activities, especially on infill sites, are increasing the City's population. The City of Davis has issued building permits for seven senior housing complexes that will add nearly 400 senior housing units to the City's housing stock. Because most of the future residential developments are infill housing this plan emphasizes improving the existing parks and facilities infrastructure. The existing parks and facilities infrastructure will be more heavily utilized by a very wide diversity of age groups long into the future.

3. Community Needs Assessment

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This section provides an overview of the interests, desires and stated needs of the community for parks and recreation facilities. Additionally, this section outlines some key parks and recreation trends that will inform priorities and facilities decisions. In combination with the Facility Needs Assessment, this is a critical element of understanding the needs for parks and recreation facilities.

In order to better understand the needs and interests of Davis residents, a number of opportunities were provided for public input in this planning process. The comprehensive community needs assessment and public involvement program has included:

- a city-wide, random sample, statistically-valid telephone survey;
- a community web survey;
- a community-wide intercept survey;
- a youth survey;
- sports group surveys and interviews;
- aquatic group surveys and focus group; and
- a neighborhood workshop.

More than 8,000 people, representing a wide spectrum of Davis residents, have been involved in the preparation of this Master Plan Update. The variety of input methods used in this process has generated both quantitative and qualitative data that have been reviewed by the project team. The telephone survey is a statistically-valid baseline that serves as a strategic reference point for citizen preferences and priorities throughout this project. While the public has provided input to the Parks and Community Services Department through a variety of methods, the phone survey results are given the highest priority.

Specific details and assessment of the facilities, standards, needs and priorities are addressed in the Facilities Needs Assessment section of this plan.

KEY FINDINGS

Through all of the surveys and inputs, Davis residents consistently showed they believe that neighborhood parks, the greenbelt system and outdoors activities, particularly walking and hiking, are the most important and most highly used elements of the park system. These preferences will be used to guide decision making and financial investment as the City of Davis strives to provide its residents with the recreation facilities and opportunities they desire. Following are some key findings from the needs assessment:

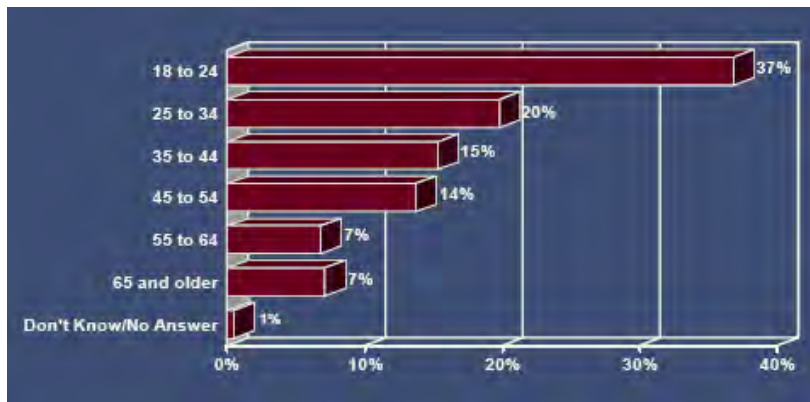
- **USE:** Residents use park facilities at a very high rate (75% from the web survey and over 90% in the telephone survey).
- **BENEFIT:** Parks provide residents with an opportunity to enjoy nature, improve health and wellness and to connect with their community and families.
- **VALUE:** Davis residents highly value the City's neighborhood parks and associated recreation amenities, as well as the undeveloped natural areas for their environmental benefits and as buffers to urban development.
- **MOST POPULAR ACTIVITY:** Walking/hiking for exercise, watching wildlife, and exercising a dog, is the most popular recreation activity in Davis.
- **FACILITY EXPANSION:** Greenbelts in Davis are an outstanding feature that residents use frequently for many purposes, from bicycle commuting, and walking the dog to enjoying nature. They are a high priority for expansion.
- **FACILITY PRIORITIES:** Overall the highest priorities for recreational facilities are:
 - Neighborhood parks
 - Walking or hiking trails
 - Greenbelts
 - Open space
 - Public swimming pools
 - Sports fields
- **ACTIVITY PRIORITIES:** The highest priorities in terms of activities are:
 - Biking
 - Walking
 - Recreational swimming
 - Jogging
 - Soccer
 - Basketball
 - Dog Walking
 - Tennis

TELEPHONE SURVEY

A telephone survey of 400 randomly selected residents, representing approximately 49,072 adults in the city, was conducted by Godbe Research between October 1 and October 7, 2007. The study parameters resulted in a margin of error of plus or minus 4.9 percent.

Methodology

The highest percentage of residents interviewed were between the ages of 18 to 24 (37%) followed by residents between the ages of 35 to 54 (29%) and between the ages of 25 to 34 (20%). Once collected, the data were compared with the adult population in the City of Davis to examine possible differences between the demographics of the sample and the actual population. After examining the details, the data were weighted to the actual demographic proportions of the voters. More specifically, the sample was weighted by respondent age and ethnicity.

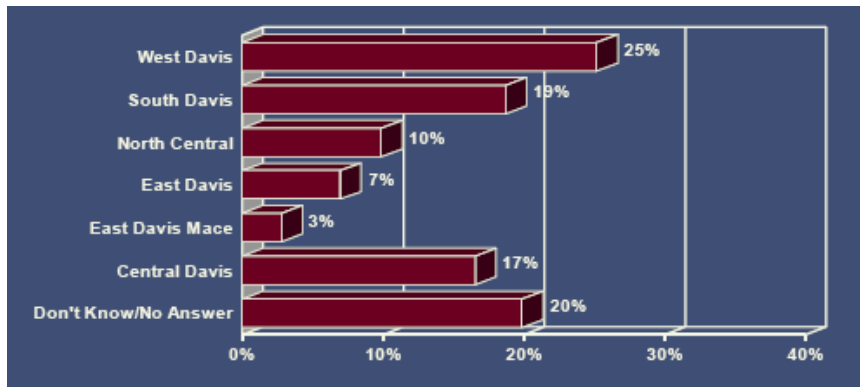


Age of respondents

To avoid the problem of systematic position bias, where the order in which a series of questions asked systematically influences the answers, several questions in the survey were randomized such that the respondents were not consistently asked the questions in the same order.

Respondents to the survey were spread throughout the city with the highest number of respondents from West Davis (25%); South Davis (19%) and Central Davis (17%). A relatively large number of respondents (20%) did not indicate where they lived.

Location of Respondents



Findings

The telephone survey provides a clear indication that the City of Davis residents enjoy and regularly use parks. Overwhelmingly, the survey indicated that people want to increase and enhance the opportunities to enjoy the outdoors through open spaces, greenbelts and other outdoor activities. Significant to the findings are that the facilities and activities identified as important and used the most are those that serve the widest range of individuals regardless of age. Specialized facilities or indoor facilities did not rise to the top in any of the metrics. The implications to Davis are a focus on the maintenance and enhancement of its significant greenbelt and open space facilities along with the continued provision and enrichment of programs supporting outdoor activities.

A copy of the phone survey questionnaire was distributed to 26 decision makers who are on the City Council, Recreation and Park Commission, Senior Citizens Commission and Social Services Commissions. The intent of this effort was to identify key differences between those making parks and recreation planning decisions and the general public. The survey results generally indicated that these decision-makers are older than the general public and less frequent users of Parks and Recreation facilities. These findings highlight the importance of the variety of public engagement activities undertaken as part of the Parks and Facilities Master Plan Update to ensure that decision-makers are informed regarding public preferences and priorities for future park system improvements.

Benefits of Parks

Identifying the inherent benefits of parks to a community is a critical element to understand how parks are perceived, supported and should be developed in the future. The telephone survey provided a list of benefits and respondents were asked to pick the most important ones. The four cited most often were:

- Provide opportunities to enjoy nature outdoors (65%)
- Improve health and wellness (61%)
- Protect the natural environment (59%)

- Connect people together, build stronger families and neighborhoods (57%)

Different subgroups had slightly different responses to these elements. One of the most significant differences was that “Connect people together, building stronger families and neighborhoods” was most important to homeowners and those of all ages but in the 25 to 34 year old group. Women significantly chose “provide opportunities to enjoy nature” over men. Additionally, “improve health and wellness” was considerably more important to homeowners than renters.

Recreational Facilities Importance and Use

The telephone survey identified 3 key facility types as very important to Davis Residents: neighborhood parks; walking or hiking trails; and greenbelts. The level of importance is closely correlated to the frequency of use of the facilities as shown in Table 14, below.

Table 14. Recreational Facility Importance and Use

FACILITY IMPORTANCE (<i>Very Important</i>)	FREQUENCY OF USE				
	Once a week or more	1 - 3 times a month	A few times a years	Not at all	Don't Know
1. Neighborhood Parks (77%)	62 %	21 %	9 %	9 %	0%
2. Walking/Hiking Trails (73%)	50 %	25 %	16 %	10 %	0%
3. Greenbelts (68%)	48 %	17 %	10 %	23 %	3 %
4. Open Space (59%)	20 %	25 %	24 %	31 %	0 %
5. Public Swimming Pools (55%)	16 %	19 %	29 %	35 %	1 %
6. Children's Play Areas (55%)	18 %	15 %	12 %	54 %	1 %
7. Community Centers (48%)	2 %	12 %	45 %	41 %	0 %
8. Sports Fields (45%)	26 %	15 %	19 %	41 %	0 %
9. Senior Centers (44%)	3 %	5 %	16 %	76 %	0 %
10. Lighted Sports (38%)	14 %	16 %	20 %	49 %	0 %
11. Skate Parks (34%)	10 %	12 %	17 %	62 %	0 %
12. Dog Parks (31%)	13 %	8 %	16 %	63 %	0 %
13. Teen Centers (30%)	1 %	6 %	12 %	81 %	1 %
14. Tennis Courts (24%)	7 %	19 %	21 %	53 %	0 %
15. Batting Cages (20%)	4 %	9 %	12 %	75 %	1 %
16. Private Swimming (20%)	13 %	14 %	16 %	56 %	1 %

- Sports fields, though eighth on the list of importance, is the fourth most frequently used type of facility.
- The least frequently used facilities were:
 - Batting cages
 - Senior centers
 - Teen centers
 - Community Centers

Differences in subgroups include an increase in use of parks by respondents who have children in the household; more frequent use of greenbelts by long-term residents (five years or more) than residents of fewer than five years; and open space is used more often by residents of West, North Central, East, East/Mace Ranch, and Central Davis than by residents of South Davis.

Park System Improvements

Consistent with the frequency of use and importance of facilities, over 50% of respondents felt that greenbelt expansion and acquisition of natural areas was the most important park system improvement. Respondents also felt that it was at least somewhat important to:

- upgrade existing parks
- increase maintenance standards for parks and greenbelts
- develop new parks from existing lands
- acquire new land for parks
- increase the number of parks

In comparison, only 25% of respondents thought that “building major new facilities such as pools, community centers” or “modifying the greenbelt for additional recreation activities” were very important.

Looking at subgroups, upgrading existing parks is significantly more important to respondents with children in the household than to those without children. Additionally, expanding the greenbelt system is significantly more important to 35 to 44 year old respondents compared to 18 to 24 year olds, and to homeowners compared to renters.

Table 15. Improvement Importance by Subgroup

	South Davis	West Davis	East Davis	North Central	East Davis Mace	Central Davis	TOTAL
Expand the greenbelt system	1.25	1.39	1.26	1.41	1.68	1.63	1.38
Acquire natural areas	1.19	1.51	1.43	1.22	1.43	1.37	1.37
Upgrade parks	1.16	1.35	1.4	1.1	1.48	1.04	1.21
Increase maintenance service standards	0.97	1.23	0.85	1.13	0.6	1.11	1.11
Modify the greenbelt for additional activities	0.96	1	1.05	0.68	0.88	0.78	0.88
Build major new facilities	0.91	0.92	0.85	0.92	1.32	0.91	0.93

The responses to the following question were recoded to compute mean scores: “Not Important” = 0, “Somewhat important” = +1, “Very Important” = +2.

There were several preferences based on location of residents as indicated in Table 15. Most notable was that residents in East Davis Mace are the most interested in expanding the greenbelt, upgrading parks and building major new facilities; those in West Davis want to acquire natural areas and modify the greenbelts for additional activities; and in North Central residents want to see an increase in maintenance service standards.

Sports, Recreational, and Leisure Activities

The City of Davis residents are very active and prefer outdoor oriented activities and recreation. Their interests reflect their facility priorities with the top leisure interests being outdoor activities such as walking, hiking, and wildlife viewing and active outdoor sports and recreational activities. When asked what types of sports and recreation activities residents preferred, an overwhelming number indicated that they liked to bike (71%) and to walk/hike or view wildlife (68%). The table below lists the top twelve activities according to importance and how frequently residents participate in those activities.

Table 16. Sports/Recreational Activities Frequency and Importance

ACTIVITY IMPORTANCE (Very Important)	FREQUENCY OF USE			
	Once a week or more	1 - 3 times a month	A few times a years	Not at All
Biking (71%)	68 %	13 %	6 %	12 %
Walking/Hiking/Wildlife Viewing (68%)	53 %	28 %	11 %	8 %
Recreational Swimming (44%)	20 %	24 %	29 %	27 %
Soccer (42%)	23 %	14 %	16 %	47 %
Jogging (38%)	43 %	18 %	12 %	27 %
Dog Walking (35%)	31 %	7 %	7 %	55 %
Basketball (24%)	11 %	19 %	20 %	49 %
Tennis (22%)	5 %	21 %	21 %	53 %
Water Aerobics and Water Play (21%)	5 %	12 %	18 %	65 %
Baseball (17%)	5 %	15 %	10 %	73 %
Football (15%)	4 %	8 %	16 %	71 %
Softball (12%)	3 %	7 %	16 %	74 %

While the importance of facilities and the frequency of use are consistent with biking and hiking, the correlation with other activities is not as strong. For instance, only 38% of respondents thought that jogging was important yet 43% of respondents participated in the activity once or more a week. Another example is that 22% of respondents thought tennis was important, yet only 5% participated once a week or more.

Based on both the importance of activities and the frequency of participation indicated in Table 16, the facilities that should receive the highest priority attention in terms of improvement and maintenance efforts are those that provide additional opportunities and support the sports and recreation activities in the top tier.

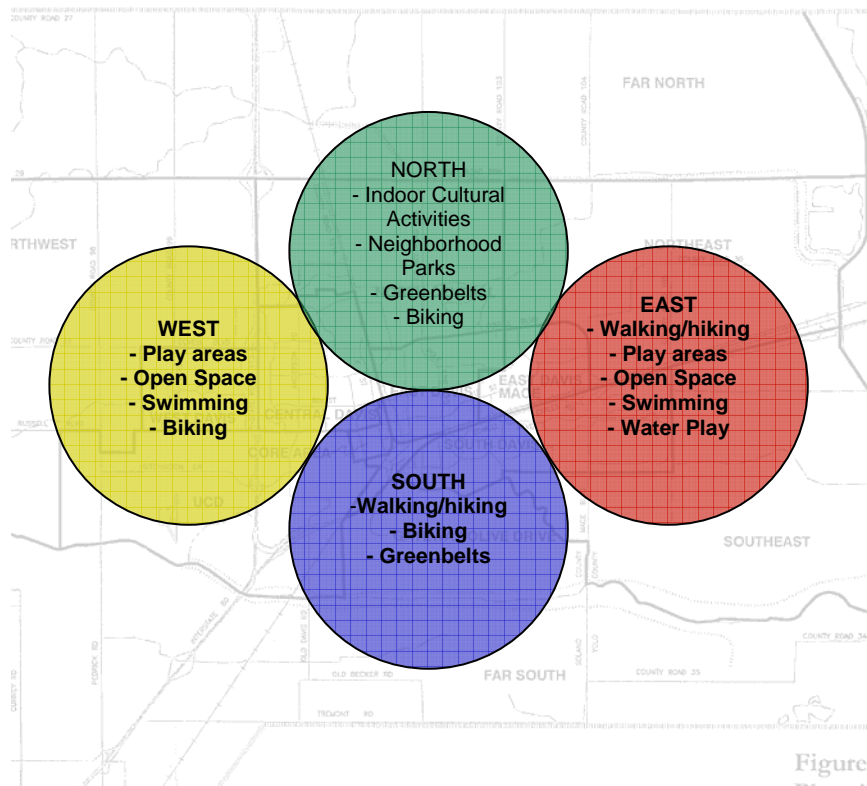
In looking at the subgroups, several trends emerged based on respondent age, household type and location. Older respondents are more likely than younger age groups to rank outdoor sports and recreational activities as

most important. Biking, recreational swimming, and soccer are more important to residents having children in the household. Biking is most important to active adults and jogging is more important to those without children in the home.

Recreational swimming is most important to residents age 35 to 54 and is most important in East Davis, and least important in South Davis. Residents from East and West Davis are the most frequent swimmers.

Priority activities vary throughout the city, as indicated in Figure 1. Notable trends include the North/Central area interest in indoor cultural activities and the South’s lack of interest in swimming. Open space and greenbelts remain a top priority throughout the city.

Figure 1: Activity Trends Citywide

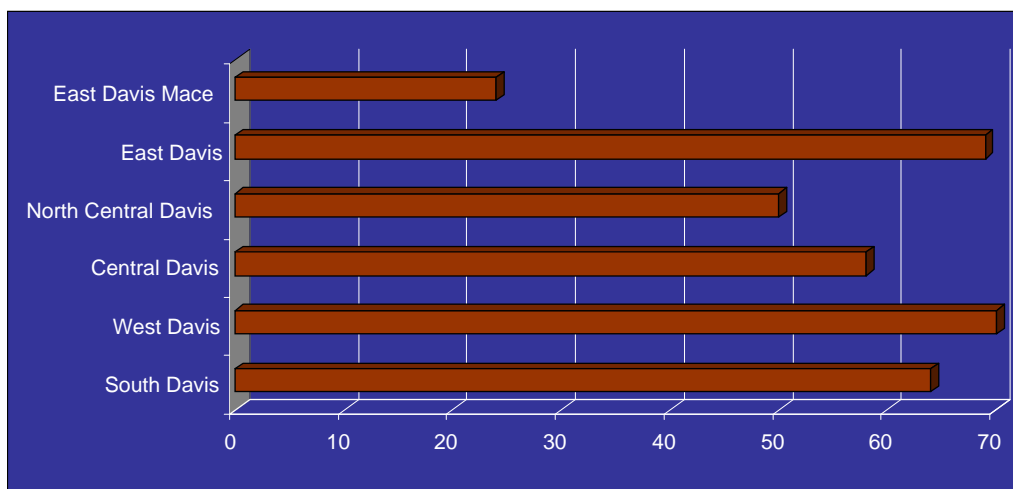
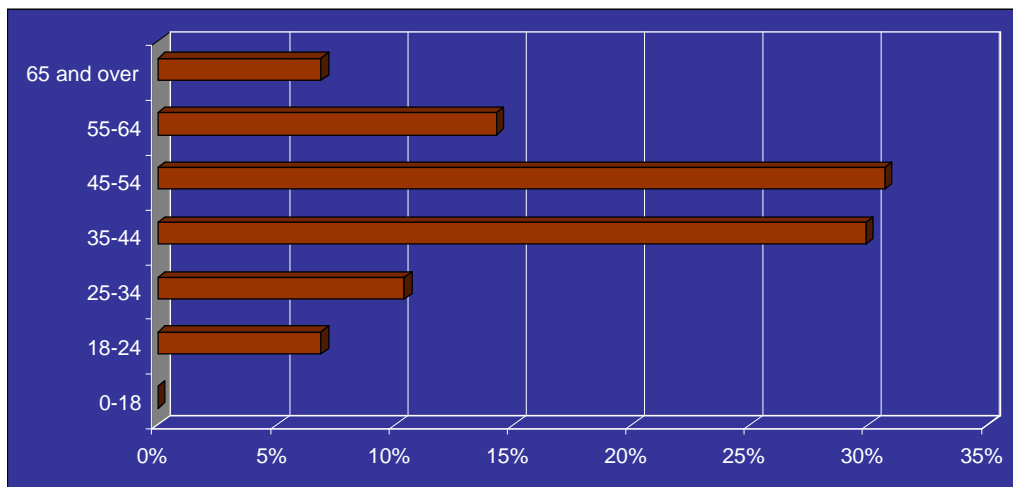


COMMUNITY WEB SURVEY

A community web survey was conducted from November 2007 through January 2008. The survey was advertised throughout the city using various media outlets. The purpose of the survey was to provide another opportunity for citizens to participate in the planning process. The results, although not scientifically valid, provide another layer of information about community needs.

In all, 345 people responded to the survey. The responses from South, East, and East Davis Mace planning areas were roughly proportional to the percentage of the Davis total population residing in those areas. The response rate from the West and North Central planning areas were higher than their percentages of total population. The largest disparity between population and survey participation occurred in Central Davis; with 40% of the population, their responses made up 17% of total responses.

Age of Respondents



Nearly half of survey respondents have lived in Davis for more than 15 years. Another 36.7% have been residents for five to 15 years. The vast majority (80%) live in residences that they own.

Women were more likely than men to participate in the survey. Middle-aged residents between the ages of 35 to 54 provided 60% of the responses.

Findings

The web survey findings reflected many of the same trends, perceptions and values of the telephone survey. The use and importance of the outdoors, greenbelts and open space is very strong in this survey. More than 95% of all respondents said that natural open space areas in Davis (like ponds or agricultural buffers) are important or very important. Equally, almost 74% of respondents use the greenbelts once a week or more. Other parks (not greenbelts) are used by 72% of respondents once a week or more.

While the natural areas and greenbelts are very highly valued, there is an overall increased interest and desire for formal facilities such as sports fields, and restrooms represented in the Web Survey.

Benefits of Parks

Similar to the telephone survey, providing opportunities to enjoy the outdoors was most important followed by promoting youth activity and connecting people together, building stronger families and neighborhoods.

Parks and Open Space

Unlike the telephone survey, suggested improvements for building major new facilities such as pools, community centers, or a dedicated sports complex rated as important. Comparable to the phone survey, upgrading existing parks and acquiring natural areas is also important.

The park types that respondents said are most needed in Davis include natural areas, large multi-use parks that serve the whole community, a park consisting primarily of sports fields, and greenbelts.

The recreation amenities most needed and used, as indicated by survey respondents, are consistent with most needed park types which include, walking/biking paths, multi-use sports fields (soccer, lacrosse), restrooms, unstructured play areas and dog exercise areas. Swimming pools and children's play areas were facilities that are highly used in addition to those above.

Indoor Facilities

The web survey asked what types of indoor facility spaces are most needed in Davis. Respondents indicated the following:

- multi-use community center

- spaces for recreation department classes
- a large multi-purpose/reception room
- space for teen activities

Recreation Programs

The web survey provided additional input in regards to recreation programs. More than 58% of respondents participate in recreation or sports programs offered by the City of Davis and co-sponsor groups. The programs survey respondents would most like to see the City of Davis offer or expand are:

- special events
- outdoor/environmental programs
- fitness classes
- general interest classes

COMMUNITY-WIDE INTERCEPT SURVEY

On May 17, 2007, the city-wide *Celebrate Davis* event was held in Community Park. While sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, the City of Davis is a platinum sponsor and signature participant in this popular special event. To kick-off the master planning process, an intercept survey was administered by Parks and Community Services staff during the event. The intercept surveys were designed to engage both children and adults about their parks usage, preferences and desires for the future. Over 900 complete surveys were collected and analyzed. Key findings are listed below.

- **High Participation**
 - Nearly 60% of Davis adults visit Davis Parks daily or multiple times a week
 - Over 35 % of respondents to the adult survey said they visit Davis parks twice a week or more and 21 percent said they visit a Davis park every day.
- **Walking/running and playing (37%) with kids are primary reasons for adult park visits**
 - Another 22 percent said taking children to play is the primary reason they visit Davis parks.
 - Over half of the adult survey respondents currently have kids in school
 - Another 10 percent noted visiting pools as the primary reason they visit Davis parks.
- **Most popular park:**
 - Community Park/Rainbow City Park are the most popular park for Davis youth (34%).
 - Other parks that captured the “favorite” classification included Manor Hill /Slide Hill Park (12 %) and Arroyo Park (7 %).
 -

- **Most needed Recreational Amenities:**
 - Pools
 - Picnic Areas
 - Bocce Ball
 - Walking Paths
 - Dog Exercise areas

- Survey respondents offered a number of suggestions in response to the question “What, if anything, is missing from current Davis parks and recreation programming?”
 - Increased after-school and evening programs and passive recreation opportunities were the most often mentioned programming requests.
 - In response to a question about kids programs, adults indicated a desire for increased athletic offerings, summer camps and dance classes.

SPORTS GROUP SURVEYS AND INTERVIEWS

The sports groups surveyed represent over 4,800 participants in softball, baseball, soccer, Little League, tennis, cricket, and junior football. League and team coordinators were asked to share participation data for the last five years, describe participation trends, any conflicts with other sports groups and describe future facility needs and desires. In addition, groups were asked to describe their interest in partnering with the city to develop facilities. Below is a summary of key comments from the sports group’s surveys and interviews:

- Facilities, in general, meet the needs of users.

- There are few scheduling conflicts except between Little League and softball.

- Sports groups are interested in collaborating to accommodate each other’s needs as much as possible. All groups support the development of a sports complex that will accommodate multi-use fields where a variety of teams can practice and play games.

- The loss of Nugget Fields will impact lacrosse and soccer. Relocating activities that currently take place at Nugget to fields at Harper Junior High School will minimize any disruptions to the current schedule.

- Projections for growth in number of participants vary and are often limited by available field space.

- There is some interest on the part of sports groups, though not all groups, such as AYSO, have the capacity to make a financial contribution to facility development, others are willing to offer organizational support for these efforts.

- Maintenance of current facilities is a priority. Softball, rugby and baseball groups all indicated that they contribute a significant amount of hours to the maintenance of the facilities they use. While grateful to

the City for the current maintenance standard provided, groups explained that field quality can always be enhanced to increase safety. Groups also expressed a desire for greater recognition of the maintenance efforts they currently make.

- Sports user groups are interested in renting City facilities. Lacrosse and junior football representatives expressed a preference for renting facility space from the City rather than the school district.
- Civic Field is a critical resource to youth baseball teams like the Riverdogs and Davis Pony.

Based on the sports group surveys and interviews, additional soccer, baseball and softball fields are needed to support youth and adult recreation activities in Davis.

AQUATIC GROUP SURVEYS AND INTERVIEWS

1,800 aquatics facility users were surveyed, representing youth and adult recreational, and competitive swimming groups. Aquatics activities are very popular in Davis and groups coordinate to make the most of the available aquatics facilities through the aquatics council. Interest in participating in aquatics programs continue to increase, despite limited capacity.

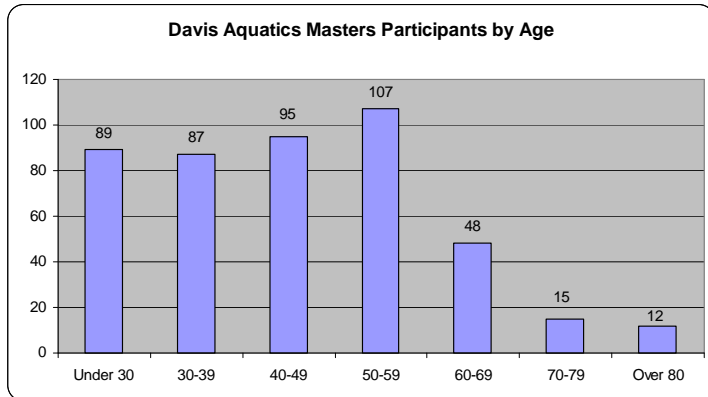
An aquatics focus group made up of representatives from the Davis Aquatic Masters, Aquadarts, AquaStarz and Davis Water Polo Club indicated a strong desire for a 50 meter pool and supporting facilities at Community Park. The facility was suggested for its capacity to support simultaneous team practices and offer staffing and operational facilities. Some aquatics representatives acknowledged that a 33 meter pool, configured to allow for simultaneous practices may suffice.

Other issues identified through surveys and focus groups include:

- Aquatics groups would like exclusive use of aquatics-related facilities
- Additional desired facilities include locker rooms and support facilities
- Potential short-term system improvements, including:
 - ✓ Additional concession facilities
 - ✓ Improved seating and lighting at Arroyo Pool
 - ✓ Expansion of the Civic Center pool.
- There is interest in exploring partnerships that may provide additional funding for the improvement and expansion of aquatics facilities in Davis.

- Development of additional aquatics facilities will allow Davis to host regional and tournament-level competitions that will attract visitors and an increased spotlight on Davis.
- The Davis Aquatics Masters group represents a broad spectrum of adult Davis residents. The group provided relevant age data of their active participants that is depicted in Figure 2 below:

Figure 2. Davis Aquatics Masters Participants by Age



YOUTH SURVEY

During the winter of 2007/2008, the City of Davis Parks and Community Services Department distributed a youth survey to middle school and high school students in Davis and received over 2,100 responses. The survey was designed to give youth an opportunity to provide input about their park usage preferences, priorities and desires for the future, and other comments about parks, recreation and community services in Davis. The number of surveys distributed at each school was decided upon by school principals individually.

Key Findings

As other survey findings indicated, the youth of Davis are active park users that enjoy biking and walking to parks for a variety of active and passive recreation activities. While they enjoy hanging out with friends in a variety of locations, Davis youth are also interested in entertainment activities and special events like concerts and dances in parks or dedicated facilities. According to survey findings, the Teen Center is neither well-regarded nor very often visited by Davis youth. Lack of money or transportation do not prohibit most Davis youth from participating in recreational activities. Davis youth did express interest in using recreation centers developed on school grounds, and indicated that they would visit for up to an hour multiple times a week to enjoy lounge areas, table games, and gym facilities.

- School sports teams, school clubs, running and soccer are the most often cited activities that youth participate in. Computer gaming was the 6th most cited activity.

- Sports teams and working a part time job were more popular responses for high school students than for middle school students. Middle school students expressed greater interest in basketball, skiing and snowboarding than high school students.

Other activities identified by respondents included:

- Skateboarding;
- Music;
- Badminton;
- Cycling;
- Field Hockey; and
- Track and Field.

Best Place to Hang Out

When asked where the best place to hang out and have fun in Davis is, students overwhelmingly chose “Friend’s/My House”. Downtown and greenbelts were the second and third most cited places. Middle school and high school student responses were similar with the following distinctions:

- The teen center was a more popular response for middle school students than for high school students
- UC Davis and leaving town to hang out were more popular responses for high school students.
- Other responses included: visiting neighboring towns and cities, specific downtown businesses like Borders and Delta of Venus, movie theaters, and specific park areas like skate parks and tennis courts.

Most Needed Facilities

In response to the question “Which of the following recreation facilities are most needed by youth in Davis,” students expressed a strong interest in under-21 dance clubs and entertainment related facilities such as a movie theater, bowling alley, or miniature golf. Areas for special events or festivals and improved greenbelts were the second most popular answers. Middle schooler and high schooler responses were similar for this question.

Other recreation facilities cited by youth included:

- Skate parks;
- Movie theaters; and
- Additional soccer fields.

Most Needed Programs

When asked “Which types of recreation activities/ programs are most needed by youth in Davis,” special events like dances, concerts in the park, and festivals were the most popular. This programmatic response reinforces earlier responses indicating a preference for additional facilities to support this activity. Outdoor adventure activities like rock climbing, scuba diving and snowboarding, and dance clubs are the second most popular types of activities. Arts activities are more popular with high school students, while lock-ins are more popular with middle school students.

Location of Activities

Students strongly favor parks as the location for recreation activities. Other popular responses to a question regarding the preferred location for recreation programming included “School” and “the Mall.” Middle school students indicated a stronger preference for activities at the Teen Center than high school students. An overwhelming amount of the open-ended responses mentioned Downtown specifically as the desired location for youth recreation activities.

A majority of respondents have not visited the Teen Center in the last 6 months (76 percent) and in general middle school students visit the facility more often than high school students.

Of those respondents that have visited three times or less during the last six months, the most commonly cited reason was “I do know about the programs-don’t want to participate.” Transportation and distance are greater barriers to participation for middle school students, who cited these reasons more frequently than high school students.

Open ended responses generally indicated a lack of interest in participating, some more colorfully than others.

NEIGHBORHOOD WORKSHOP

On May 20, nearly 30 Davis residents and UC Davis Landscape Architecture students attended a neighborhood workshop to provide input about the future of parks and facilities in Davis.

Attendees provided input regarding current parks and facilities issues and ideas for additional parks and facilities as well as suggestions for additional programming. An overall theme of the workshop was the potential role the Davis park system can play in creating community and building resident awareness and appreciation of the region and natural environment.

The input provided is summarized below:

Issues

Park Landscaping and Design

Participants made a number of suggestions related to park landscaping and design including a general request for more dynamic park design that creates space for passive recreation and social gathering in addition to spaces for active recreation. Participants expressed concern about underutilized turf areas and suggested less resource intensive landscaping for these spaces.

Safety

Participants requested additional lighting at Northstar Ponds. When discussing plaza spaces downtown, UC Davis students explained that the safety of the walk between campus and downtown needs to be improved.

Parkland Development Policy

A number of policy recommendations were made at the meeting, including:

- ✓ Evaluate park usage to identify potential opportunities for facility reuse
- ✓ Limit development of buildings on remaining parkland
- ✓ Prioritize development of new parks in the parts of town with highest density

Additional policy related questions were posed regarding the capacity of greenbelts to support the bicycling population in Davis and how the Parks and General Services Department will respond to the potential impacts of resource shortages on the park system.

Additional Parks and Facilities

Amenities

Additional amenities such as shade structures and informal picnic areas were requested. Participants also requested additional place-based public art that celebrates Davis' agricultural history and regional context.

Skate Plazas

Participants suggested the development of decentralized skate plazas that are community oriented and integrated into a park rather than separated from it.

Dog Parks

Davis residents are enthusiastic about dog parks and interested in additional ones. Additional fencing and the development of dog parks for smaller dogs was also suggested.

Social Gathering Areas

A number of suggestions and ideas discussed at the workshop focused on social gathering areas such as outdoor amphitheaters and picnic areas with natural landscaping and minimal hardscape. Participants expressed interest in bocce ball courts and community gardens as spaces that serve both a social and recreational purpose. In addition to social gathering areas in general, participants discussed public plazas in particular.

Existing plazas such as G Street and E Street Plaza are very popular and participants expressed interest in additional spaces like them. Plazas are seen as a complement to the existing park system and participants suggested developing spaces that host informal gatherings where people can sit and relax. Rooftop plazas were also suggested as a potential addition to the park system.

Recreational Facilities

A number of additional recreational facilities were requested by participants, including exercise equipment for the aging population such as walking paths and space for activities like Tai Chi. A need for a formalized BMX area was identified as well as additional lit basketball courts in North Davis.

Programming

Participants requested additional arts and culture programming that celebrates the heritage of Davis residents. Street fairs in particular were noted as a potential event that people would be interested in.



4. Park and Facility Needs Assessment

PARK AND FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The following section provides an inventory of park and facility amenities, a review of the condition and quantity of park features and amenities as well as an assessment of potential gaps and needs. In addition park land service areas are analyzed to identify service gaps and areas that need additional parks and facilities and or improved connections and access to existing recreational facilities.

METHODOLOGY

Meeting facility needs can be measured in a number of ways. This plan considers the following elements, both quantitative and qualitative, to determine overall facility needs:

- Community Desires and Needs
- Level of Service
- Access to Parks
- Quality of Parks
- Overall Trends.

When considered together, these components provide a comprehensive picture of what park types and amenities are needed and community priorities. Additionally, they provide a focus for future decision-making.

The City of Davis has a robust park system, complemented by an extensive network of greenbelts, trails and bike paths that provide residents easy and ample access to recreational opportunities. Additionally, the City of Davis is largely built out with limited opportunity to develop new parks. For this reason, this plan focuses primarily on identifying remaining facility gaps and strategies to close them and opportunities for improvements to parkland amenities and access. Finally, the plan will consider some non-traditional means to meet growing and changing needs.

Community Needs Summary

As a progressive and well planned City, Davis is well positioned to build on its numerous assets and directly address these new trends. The extensive greenbelt system, dedication to enhancing natural areas, and an already very active community will allow Davis to be a leader in creating innovative facilities and activities to serve its community.

Some of the key concepts for Davis to consider based on the Community Needs Assessment include:

- Maintain and enhance existing greenbelts and continue development of more greenbelts, particularly ones that improve connections to other greenbelts and trails.
- Identify, rehabilitate and strengthen natural areas.

- Look for ways to sensitively integrate technology as a recreational amenity.
- Maintain and increase community gathering areas and plazas in the core city and in other neighborhoods.
- Consider “Complete Streets” concept and how that can work with providing urban open space and strong community connections.
- Boost health and wellness activities through coordinated programming and facility development.
- Provide flexibility in new facility development to enable them to evolve with population.
- Training recreation program coordinators to understand the different needs of young and old teens as well as in professionals who understand broad range of needs for seniors.
- Continue to serve and address needs of active sports and aquatics groups by developing a new sports complex and renovating existing facilities.
- Where possible develop additional neighborhood parks or improve existing neighborhood parks.
- Develop specific standards in the general plan to expand the definition of parks to include all public gathering areas and plazas.

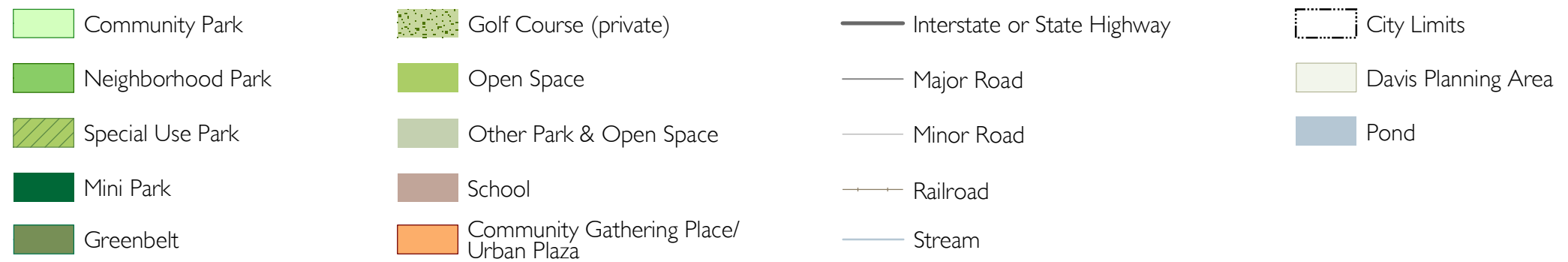
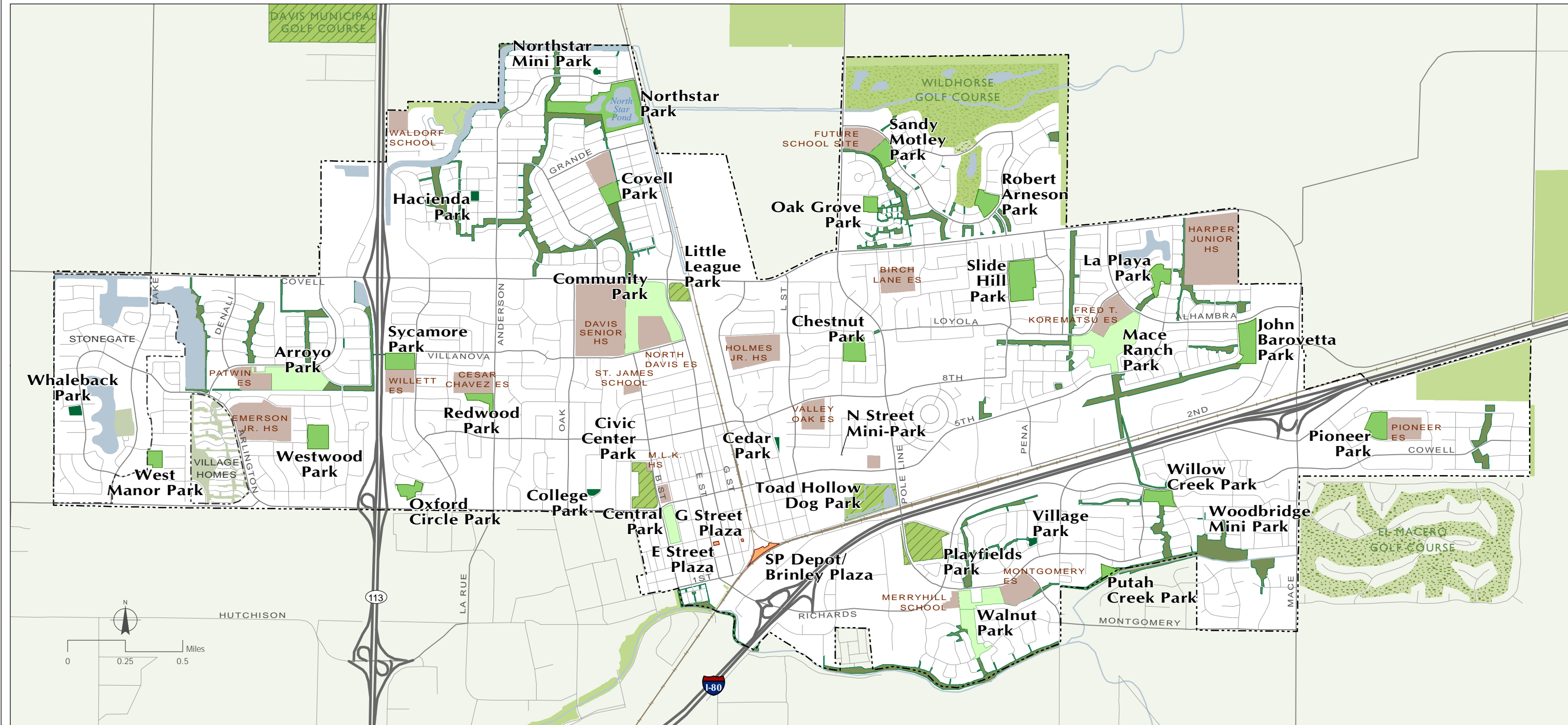
PARKLAND AND AMENITY INVENTORY

The park system in Davis provides residents more than 475 acres of neighborhood and community parks, special use facilities and greenbelts.

The following pages provide a summary of all existing City recreational and sports facilities, including a list of existing parks and planned additional acreage, a summary of special facilities, and greenbelts and open space. Currently, parks are categorized into four types: Community Parks; Neighborhood Parks; Mini Parks and Special Use Parks. (See page 56 for park type definitions.) During the Facility Master Plan these types will be updated and modified.


Park Inventory

The map on the following page, Existing Park Facilities, identifies existing Davis parks and facilities. The map is complemented by Table 17 on page XX that details the types and sizes of parks. Parks are divided into four types: Community Parks; Neighborhood Parks; Mini Parks and Special Use Parks. (See page 56 for park type definitions.)




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Existing Park Facilities


 Data Source: City of Davis GIS
 NAD 1983 State Plane California Zone II

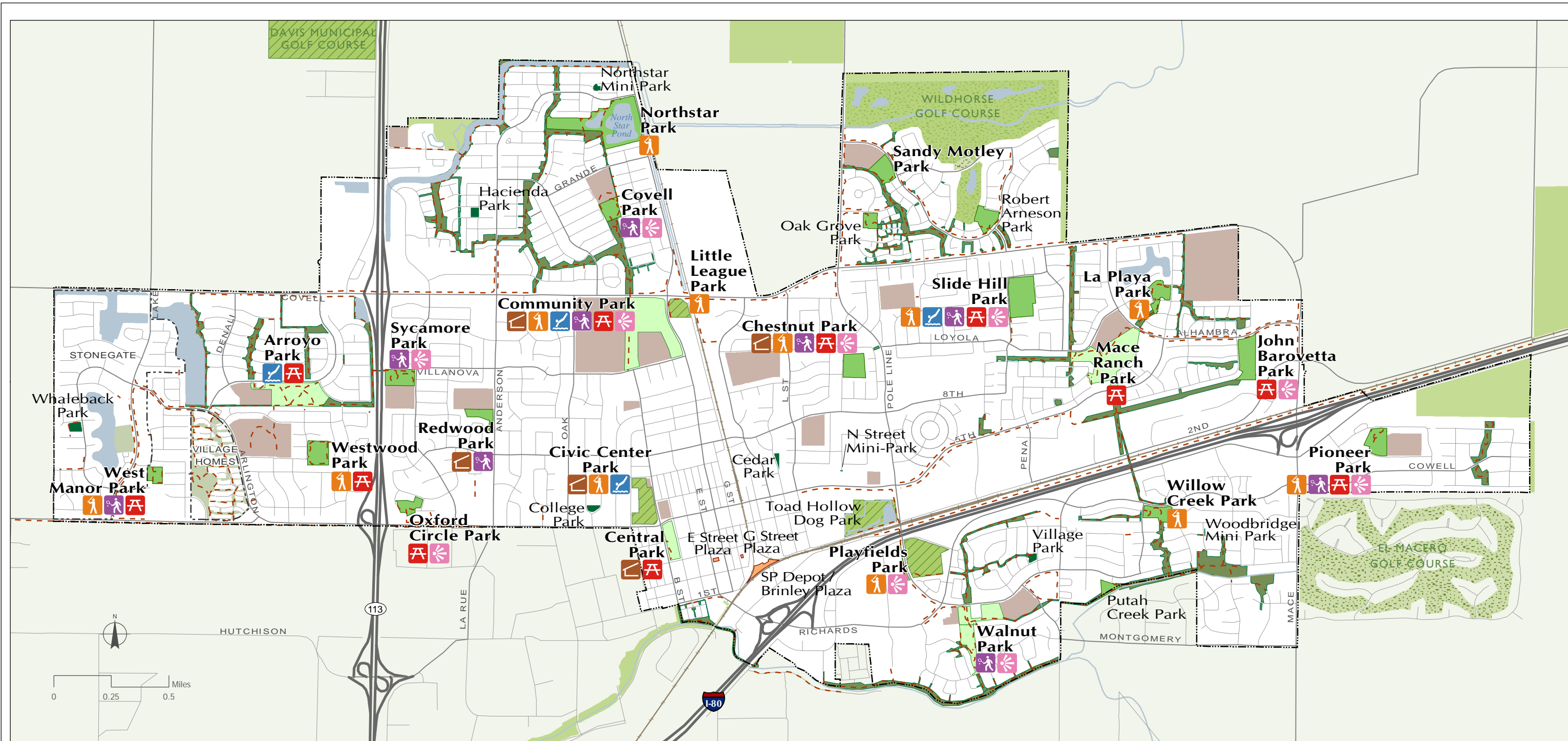
PARK AND FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Table 17. Park Facilities Inventory

Type of Park/Recreation Area	Existing Acreage	Planned Additions	Total Acreage
COMMUNITY PARKS			
Arroyo Park	15.8	0	15.8
Central Park	4.8	0	4.8
Community Park	30.4	0	30.4
Mace Ranch Park	23.0	0	23.0
Walnut Park	15.5	0	15.5
Subtotal Community Parks	89.5	0	89.5
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS			
Chestnut Park	6.1	0	6.1
Covell Park	5.2	0	5.2
John Barovetto Park	6.9	0	6.9
La Playa Park	4.8	0	4.8
Northstar Park	13.5	0	13.5
Oak Grove Park	2.5	0	2.5
Oxford Circle Park	3.9	0	3.9
Pioneer Park	6.1	0	6.1
Putah Creek Park	2.3	0	2.3
Redwood Park	3.3	0	3.3
Robert Arneson Park	5.0	0	5.0
Sandy Motley Park	5.2	0	5.2
Slide Hill Park	12.0	0	12.0
Sycamore Park	5.8	0	5.8
West Manor Park	2.9	0	2.9
Westwood Park	6.2	0	6.2
Willowcreek Park	4.6	0	4.6
Subtotal Neighborhood Parks	96.3	0	96.3
MINI PARKS			
Cedar Park (K Street)	0.6	0	0.6
College Park	0.9	0	0.9
Hacienda Park	1.0	0	1.0
N Street Mini Park	0.2	0	0.2
Northstar Pocket Park	0.5	0	0.5
Village Park	0.8	0	0.8
Whaleback Park	1.4	0	1.4
Woodbridge Mini Park	.4	0	.4
Subtotal Mini Parks	5.8	0	5.8
SPECIAL USE PARKS			
Civic Center Ball Fields	4.0	0	4.0
Davis Municipal Golf Course	261.0	0	261.0
Little League Park	5.5	0	5.5
Playfields Park	16.5	0	16.5
Toad Hollow Dog Park	2.8	0	2.8
Sports Complex	0	100	0
Subtotal Special Use Parks	289.8	100	289.8

Community Facilities and Special Amenities

The City provides residents with a number of parkland amenities, from pool complexes, meeting rooms and community facilities to tennis courts and sports and recreation fields. The following map, Existing Parks and Amenities depicts key parks and recreation amenities in Davis. These key community facilities are summarized on the following page (Table 18).



- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Community Park | Golf Course (private) | Interstate or State Highway | Community Buildings |
| Neighborhood Park | Open Space | Major Road | Sports and Recreation Field |
| Special Use Park | Other Park & Open Space | Minor Road | Pool Complexes |
| Mini Park | School | Railroad | Tennis Court |
| Greenbelt | Pond | Stream | Reservable Picnic Area |
| Community Gathering Place/
Urban Plaza | Davis Planning Area | Bike Path | Other Amenity |
| | City Limits | | |

Davis
 California

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Existing Park Amenities

Data Source: City of Davis GIS
 NAD 1983 State Plane California Zone II

Table 18. Key Community Facilities

Community Buildings	Other Facilities on City Property
Brady Building	Davis Art Center
Chestnut Park Roundhouse	Explorit Science Center
Civic Center	Girl Scout Cabin
Civic Center Gymnasium	Pence Gallery
Community Pool Building	Varsity Theater
Hattie Weber Museum	
Redwood Park Community Building	Pool Complexes
Senior Center	Arroyo Pool
Veterans' Memorial Center	Civic Center Pool
	Community Pool
	Manor Pool
Sports and Recreation Fields	Tennis Courts
Arroyo Park	Chestnut Park Tennis Court
Chestnut Park Field	Community/DJUSD Tennis Court
Civic Center Park Field	Covell Park Tennis Court
Community Park Fields	Pioneer Park Tennis Court
John Barovetto Park	Redwood Park Tennis Court
La Playa Park Field	Slide Hill Park Tennis Court
Little League Fields	Sycamore Park Tennis Court
Mace Ranch	Walnut Park Tennis Courts
Northstar Park Fields	West Manor Park Tennis Court
Pioneer Park Field	
Playfields Park	Dog Exercise Areas
Robert Arneson Park	Community Park
Sandy Motley Park Field	John Barovetto Park
Slide Hill Park Fields	Pioneer Park
Sycamore Park	Slide Hill Park
Walnut Park	Sycamore Park
West Manor Park Field	Walnut Park
Westwood Park Field	
Willow Creek	

In addition to those listed above, the City has the following facilities for community use:

- Skate park at Community Park
- Batting cages at Playfields Park
- 12 reservable picnic areas
- Theater at Veterans’ Memorial Center
- Four turf amphitheaters

Community Buildings

The following are the current community buildings that are operated by the Community Services Department to serve the residents of the City of Davis. In analyzing the existing and future needs of the City for indoor meeting rooms, it has been determined that these facilities are adequate to serve the community.

In addition to the building owned and operated by the City of Davis, the Community Services Department has existing joint use agreements that provide access and use to classrooms, multipurpose rooms and gymnasiums with the Davis Unified School District.

Current efforts are underway to expand and enhance the Veteran’s Memorial Center to provide additional meeting and social space. Additionally, the City is pursuing co-locating Teen Center facilities into this multipurpose community center located adjacent to Davis High School. This facility development strategy is being considered by the City Council and may prove to be far more affordable, cost effective and appropriate versus planning and constructing new buildings.

City of Davis Community Buildings			
Facility Name	Address	Size (sf)	Features
Brady Building	23 Russell Boulevard	1,300	Small meeting/training room, offices and storage for swimming groups
Chestnut Park Roundhouse	1020 Chestnut Lane	1,712	Multi-purpose room, kitchenette, restrooms
Civic Center	23 Russell Boulevard	17,348	Public offices with a 4,217 Community Chambers/auditorium
Civic Center Gymnasium	23 Russell Boulevard	13,346	Large gym, small gym room, restrooms, storage
Community Pool Building	203 E. 14 th Street	996	Meeting space and snack bar counter
Hattie Weber Museum	445 C Street	1,270	Meeting space, exhibit space, restrooms, sink
Redwood Park Community Building	1001 Anderson Road	2,100	Portable multi-purpose room
Senior Center	646 A Street	10,280	Multi-purpose room, community use room, game room, kitchen, greenhouse, ceramics area, storage
Veteran’s Memorial Center	203 E. 14 th Street	25,929	Studios, multi-purpose room, Club Room, Game Room, kitchen, theatre
Explorit	3141 5 th Street	2,000	Science Center operated by non-profit
Pence Gallery	212 D Street	4,880	Art gallery and educational outreach operated by non-profit
Third & B	303 Third Street	4,750	US Bicycling Hall of Fame
Hunt Boyer Mansion	604 Second Street	3,500	Offices

Greenbelts and Open Space

While this plan focuses primarily on developed parks, the natural areas, greenbelts and open spaces are essential elements of the City’s Parks System, as well as some of the most important facility types identified by Community Members. Below is a summary of current greenbelt and open space acreage in the City of Davis. An additional 2,011 acres of open space is categorized as easements and is not included in Table 19.

Table 19. Greenbelts and Open Space

Type of Park/Recreation Area	Existing Acreage	Planned Additions	Total Acreage
GREENBELTS AND OPEN SPACE			
Greenbelts	165.5	0	165.5
Open Space	530.9	0	530.9
Subtotal Greenbelts & Open Space	696.4	0	696.4

OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICE PROVIDERS

There are other recreation facilities located in or around the City of Davis. Because of the limited access or ability of the owner to restrict all public access these recreational facilities are not counted in this Master Plan. These recreational facilities are located at UC Davis and Private Homeowners Association’s properties.

Davis Joint Unified School District

The City of Davis has successful joint use agreements with the school district for the use of school grounds. The District has first priority for all facilities, so public use is generally limited to hours and times when school is not in session. In addition, the City has a joint agreement with the District for the use of some schools to house classes and programs administered by the Community Services Department. The Districts facilities include:

- 14 Multi-use sports fields
- 5 Adult and Older Youth Baseball fields
- 20 Youth Baseball/softball backstops
- 61 Basketball standards of various heights
- 11 Tennis Courts
- 9 Playgrounds
- 5 Gymnasiums
- 1 Performing Arts Theater
- 13 Multi-purpose rooms

PARKLAND STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Current Level of Service

The 2001 General Plan establishes the Level of Service (LOS) Standards, or the number of acres per 1,000 persons, for parks. The following is a summary of existing LOS based on 2008 park acreage and the most recent population figures from the City of Davis Housing Element Update (Table 20). The 1998 plan indicated the need to add, by 2010, an additional 163.1 acres in Community Parks, Mini, Neighborhood and other parks to meet anticipated demand (68 acres were categorized under Other Parks). Approximately 61.4 acres have been added to the categories by March 2008.

The addition of the Sports Park at 100 acres will achieve the level of service standards for park acreage. The acquisition of additional neighborhood park acreage associated with new residential development will allow the City of Davis to meet or exceed the established level of service.

Table 20. Existing LOS

Park Type	2008 Park Acreage	Ratio (Acres/1000 persons)	Standard (Acres/1,000 Persons)
Assumed Population	2006: 64,606		
STANDARD RECREATION			
Community Parks	89.5	1.4	1.8
Neighborhood Parks	96.3	1.5	1.8
Mini Parks	5.8	0.1	.2
Subtotal	191.6	3.0	3.8
SPECIAL USE			
Special Use	289.8	4.5	None
Subtotal	289.8	4.5	
GREENBELTS AND OPEN SPACE			
Greenbelts	165.5	2.6	None
Open Space*	530.9	8.2	None
Subtotal	696.4	10.8	
TOTAL	1,177.8	18.3	

* Open Space does not include Easements.

Existing Parkland Definitions⁶

The parkland definitions provided below are those that are reflected in the current general plan. The update to the Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan recommends changes to some of these definitions (page 70).

Community Parks should be a minimum of 15 net acres; 25 net acres is the preferred size. They are designed and maintained to meet the needs of the entire Davis community, and to meet specialized needs.

Amenities may include regulation facilities for organized individual and team sports, including multi-use turf areas for field sports such as softball, baseball, and soccer; aquatic facilities for recreation, fitness and competitive water sports; and tennis courts.

Natural/landscaped areas and facilities for city-wide use such as community centers, amphitheaters, or gymnasiums may also be included. Outdoor lighting, when included, should be designed for minimum interference with adjacent residences. Accessible public phones, adequate restrooms, storage rooms, group picnic areas, and children's playgrounds are required. Community parks should be located on arterial or collector streets, and have at least two major street frontages. Adequate off-street parking shall be provided.

Neighborhood Parks should be a minimum of five net acres.

They are designed and maintained primarily to meet the needs of the neighborhood. Amenities may include children playgrounds, picnic facilities, natural/landscaped areas, and multi-use open fields. All neighborhood parks should have accessible restrooms and phones.

Mini Parks are less than five acres. They are designed and maintained to provide recreation and aesthetic benefit, primarily in areas of high population density or commercial areas with high pedestrian use. Amenities may include children's playgrounds, plazas, turf, picnic areas, and special features.

Special Use Parks are not defined by size. They are designed and maintained in response to specific needs or desires for specialized facilities or landscapes. At this time, the Special Use Parks category includes the existing Central Park, Little League Park, Civic Center Fields; Davis Municipal Golf Course; Playfields Park and Toad Hollow Dog Park. Future active parks and recreation areas, athletic fields, regional park or some other facilities, could also be included.

Open Space

Open space is a general category that includes all undeveloped land whose fee title or development rights are owned by the City, another public agency, or an open space trust or organization, and which is set aside for passive recreation, habitat preservation, buffering of the City from surrounding uses, and/or agriculture. Open space also includes agricultural

⁶ As defined in the General Plan.

lands whose fee title or development rights are privately owned when such private land is contained within the Urban Agricultural Transition Area (UATA). Some examples of open space include the UATA (which could be publicly or privately owned), lands secured through the Farmland Preservation Ordinance, and the South Fork Preserve. As of 1999, the City has secured ownership or conservation easements on nearly 2,500 acres within the Planning Area. Note: as of 2011, this acreage is now at 2791.

The land within one mile of the landfill and sewage treatment facilities is designated “Open Space for Public Health and Safety.” The intent is that residential development is prohibited within this area due to public health concerns including vectors and odors.

Neighborhood Greenbelts are linear parcels inside of development areas that are undeveloped and landscaped, and which are used for recreation and non-motorized transportation.

Recreation Programs

A broad range of recreation programs and facilities should be provided to meet the needs of all city residents. City recreation programs should emphasize programs that are not offered by local organizations or the private sector.

SERVICE ASSESSMENT

The following section will assess how Davis is meeting community needs based on the following factors:

- Level of Service (LOS) in comparison to neighboring communities and national standards
- Service area coverage
- Quality and maintenance of facilities; and
- Expected trends, community growth and stated community needs.

Amenity Level of Service for neighboring communities

To better understand how Davis is serving its community, the following section shows Level of Service (LOS) comparisons to following cities and park service providers in terms of level of service for a variety of recreational facilities:

- Woodland
- West Sacramento
- Fulton-El Camino RPD
- Carmichael RPD

Neighboring cities were chosen since they often serve as Davis’ “competition” and residents will often base some of their expectations of Davis on their experiences in and knowledge of these nearby communities.

The data in the following comparison tables was collected during the spring of 2008 through research of existing documents and conversations with

park and recreation department staff. All available data is provided. Comparisons are not complete due to the varying methodologies for counting and classifying facilities at these various places. While not comprehensive, the comparisons do provide a useful comparison snapshot between Davis and nearby jurisdictions.

Table 21 compares Davis’ LOS for selected facilities and amenities to the LOS for the four neighboring communities where applicable. As shown in the table, the City of Davis is above average when compared to other communities in the provision of Soccer/Football/ Rugby fields, Basketball and Tennis Courts as well as playgrounds and pools. The City of Davis provides a lower level of services than neighboring jurisdictions in the provision of Adult and Older Youth baseball facilities as well as volleyball courts, gymnasiums and community centers.

Table 21 Comparable Communities Facility Level Of Service

Facility	Davis, CA	Average LOS For Comparable Communities
Adult and Older Youth Baseball	1:64,606	1: 5,363
Soccer/Football/Rugby	1:5,500	1: 8,980
Tennis Court	1:3,700	1: 13,241
Pool	1:12,921	1: 26,048
Gymnasium	1:37,000	1: 35,310
Community Center	1:64,606	1: 35,234

Parkland Level of Service for Neighboring and Comparable Communities

Table 22 Comparable Communities Parkland Level of Service, and NRPA Guidelines

Park Type	Average level of service for comparable agencies (acres per 1,000 persons)	Historic NRPA Guidelines
Neighborhood Parks	0.18	2.0
Community Parks	2.49	8.0
Subtotal	2.67	10
Natural Areas	13.41	N/A
Special Use Areas	0.22	N/A
Total	16.3	10

Comparable communities include Danville, Lafayette, Orinda and Walnut Creek

In the above table, an average parkland level of service for local parkland providers and historic National Recreation and Park Association guidelines are provided. Comparison of these totals to Davis parkland total indicates

that the City of Davis provides residents with greater access to developed recreational opportunities and natural areas than comparable communities.

Davis Parkland Level of Service

The Level of Service (LOS) standards are established to ensure that the community park and recreation needs of Davis residents are well served and that resources and staffing are distributed appropriately. The following is a summary of the defined LOS, current LOS and future LOS and their potential impacts on the parks and recreation facilities in Davis.

- The City of Davis General Plan set the LOS for Standard Recreation (Community Neighborhood and Mini parks) of 3.8 acres/1,000 persons.
- As indicated in Table 23, the current LOS for Standard Recreation is 3.0 acres/1,000 persons, .8 acres/1,000 below the standard (53.9 acres). Looking forward to the 2020 anticipated population, the LOS will be 1.2 acres/1,000 below (92.7 acres) the established standard.
- The current overall LOS is 18.3 acres/1,000 persons including the additional 'other' acreage listed in Table 23. This figure accounts for properties owned or managed by the Parks and General Services Department for a variety of recreational and open space needs.

Table 23. Existing and Projected Parkland Level of Service

Park Type	Current Acreage	Current LOS (Acres/1,000 Persons)	Standard (Acres/1,000 Persons)	Acres needed to meet current standard	2020 LOS (Acres/1,000 Persons)*	Acres Need to Current Standard in 2020
Population	64,606 (2006)				74,814 (2020)	
STANDARD RECREATION						
Community Parks	89.5	1.4	1.8	26.8	1.2	45.2
Neighborhood Parks	96.3	1.5	1.8	20	1.3	38.4
Mini Parks	5.8	0.1	0.2	7.1	0.1	9.2
Subtotal	191.6	3.0	3.8	53.9	2.6	92.7
OTHER						
Regional and Special Use	289.8	4.5	None			
Greenbelts	165.5	2.6	None			
Open Space	530.9	8.2	None			
Subtotal	986.2	15.3				
TOTAL	1,177.8	18.3				

* Assumes no increase in current parkland acreage

Table 24, below, describes Level of Service by Park Planning Area, indicating that East Davis, South Davis and Central Davis have the lowest level of service in terms of park acreage/1,000 persons.

Table 24. Level of Service by Park Planning Area

Park Type		Davis	West Davis	Central Davis	North Central Davis	East Davis	East Davis Mace	South Davis
# of Parks	Mini Park	8	1	3		2		2
	Neighborhood Park	17	2	5	3	2	2	3
	Community Park	5	1	2			1	1
Total # of Parks (excluding golf course)		30	4	10	3	4	3	6
Acres	Mini Park	5.8	1.4	2.4		0.8		1.2
	Neighborhood Park	96.3	9.1	31.7	12.7	18.1	11.7	13.0
	Community Park	89.5	15.8	35.2			23.0	15.5
Total Standard Recreation Acreage		191.6	26.3	69.3	12.7	18.9	34.7	29.7
2006 Planning Area Population**		64,606	7,831	25,805	1,778	12,875	4,152	12,165
Planning Area LOS (park Acres/1,000 residents)		3.0	3.4	2.7	7.1	1.5	8.4	2.4

** Planning Area populations are estimated from 2000 data and increased by percentage of overall city growth. This number needs to be confirmed/refined.

SERVICE AREA ANALYSIS

In addition to the facility assessment that inventoried the quantity and quality of parks and recreational amenities, another way to evaluate level of service is to look at the geographic distribution of parks to determine if people in various areas of the city are well-served by nearby recreation opportunities.

In a model park system, parks should be situated so that facilities and open space are easily accessible to potential users. For this reason, park access is one of several key criteria in establishing an appropriate level of service for the provision of park land. In the City of Davis, the analysis of park access is based on a starting premise that most residents should live within 3/8th of a mile of a park that provides basic recreation opportunities. Most communities in California employ a 1/2 mile standard for neighborhood parks and therefore, Davis stands out as a leader in provision of neighborhood parks close to residents. This standard is not absolute, meaning that some residents may be well served by parks who live outside of the 3/8th of a mile radius of a park, and others living within 3/8ths of a mile of a park may feel underserved. The approach, however, provides a starting point for beginning to understand how access issues impact Davis' park system and identifying which parts of the City may be underserved by parks.

This needs assessment evaluates the ability for City residents to reach nearby recreation amenities, such as those found at mini parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks. Several important factors influence park access, relating to how people get to and use parks and recreation facilities and are described below:

Transportation Modes

People travel to and from parks in a variety of ways. The primary modes of travel include walking, bicycling, driving, and using public transportation. In most communities, mini parks and neighborhood parks are designed to provide nearby recreation opportunities accessible to pedestrians and bicyclists. Community parks are typically accessible by foot, bicycle, bus transit, and car within a reasonable driving distance.

Travel Distance

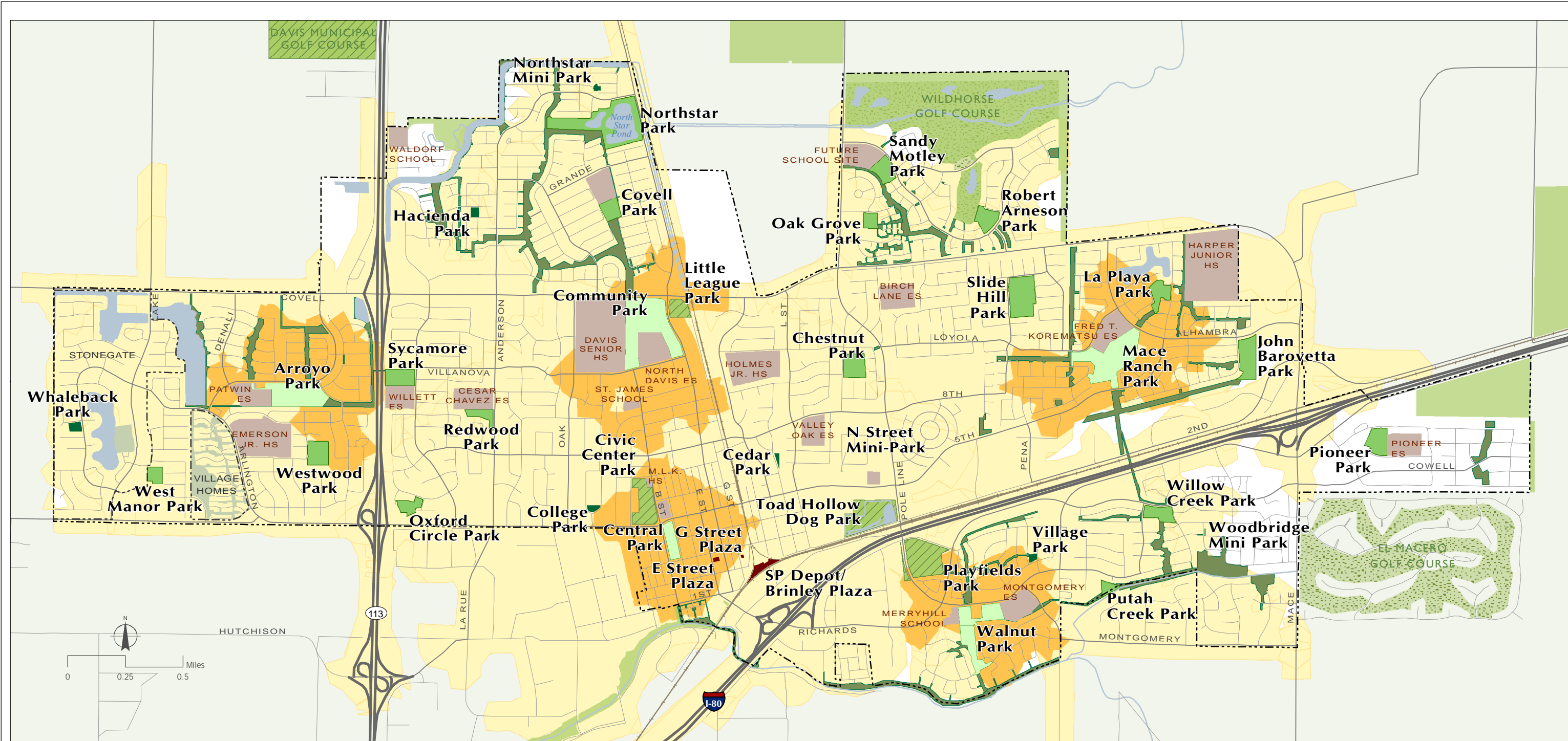
The distance people are willing to travel to reach a recreational amenity depends on the appeal of the amenity and, as mentioned previously, the mode of travel chosen for the trip. People are willing to travel further for amenities that are more unique and larger in scale. Recreation participants are also willing to travel further when traveling by car versus traveling by foot or by bike. Generally speaking, the distance people are willing to travel to get to a park or trail can be determined by studying user preferences and abilities. Typical pedestrians are willing to walk between 1/4 and 1/2 mile (5-10 minutes) to reach a park destination. Bicyclists are willing to travel approximately 1/2 - 3/4 mile to reach a destination.

Service Area Reach

Table 25 notes the service area reach for the park types used in the park analysis (neighborhood parks, and community parks). As noted previously, this analysis starts with premise that basic recreation amenities should be provided within slightly less than a 1/2 mile of most residents. Since mini parks provide fewer recreation opportunities than neighborhood or community parks, these sites do not have a defined service area.

**Table 25: Access Area Reach for Nearby Recreation Amenities
(By Park Land Type)**

TYPE OF PARK	TARGET ACCESS AREA REACH
Neighborhood Parks	3/8 mile
Community Parks	1.5 mile



- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Mini Park
- Greenbelt

- Golf Course (private)
- Open Space
- Other Park & Open Space
- Community Gathering Place/
Urban Plaza
- School

- 3/8 Mile Service Area
- 1.5 Mile Service Area
- Davis Planning Area
- City Limits

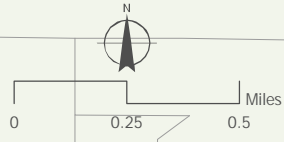
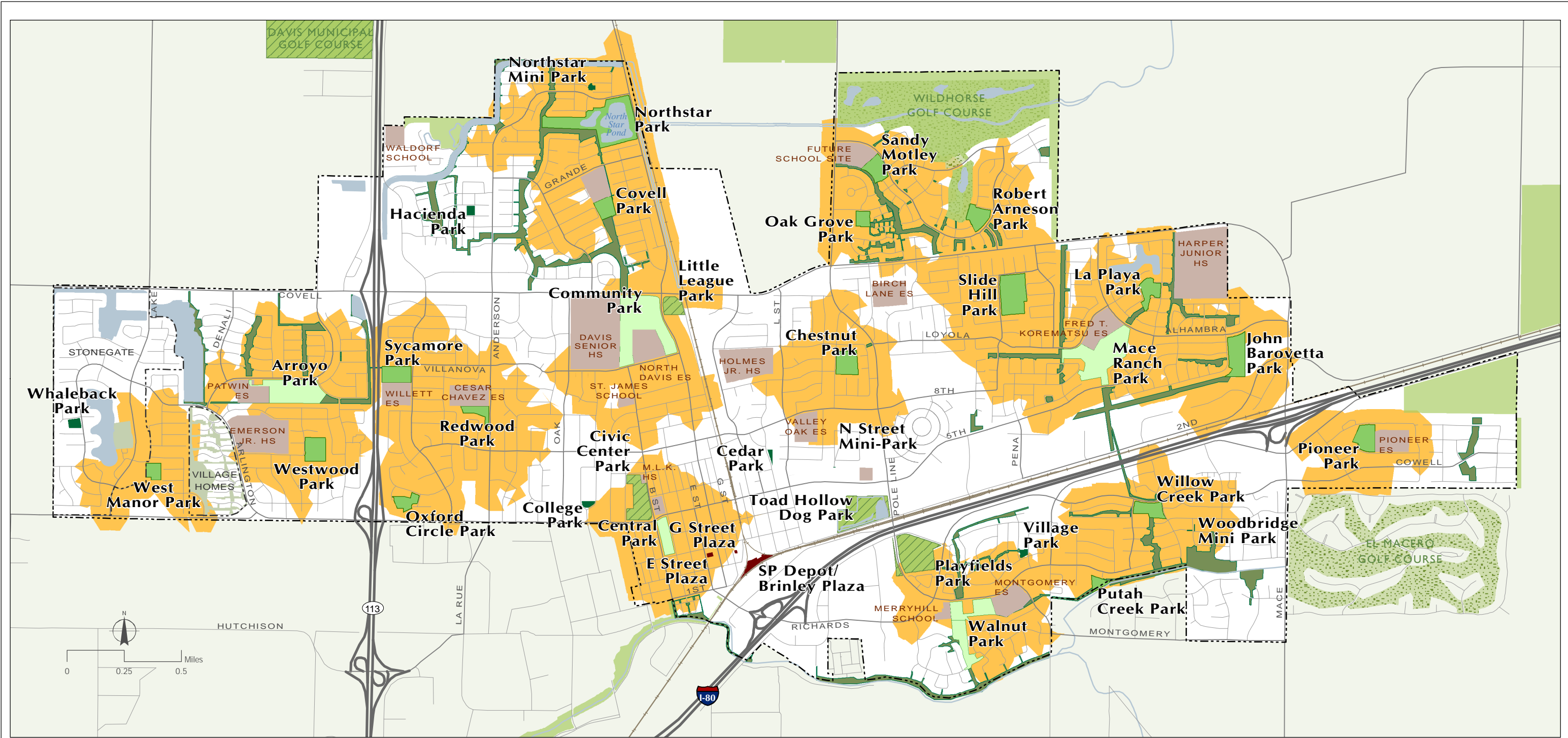
- Interstate or State Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Railroad
- Stream
- Pond



Parks & Recreation
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Community Park Service Areas


M I G Data Source: City of Davis GIS
NAD 1983 State Plane California Zone II



- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Community Park | Golf Course (private) | 3/8 Mile Service Area | Interstate or State Highway |
| Neighborhood Park | Open Space | Davis Planning Area | Major Road |
| Special Use Park | Other Park & Open Space | City Limits | Minor Road |
| Mini Park | Community Gathering Place/
Urban Plaza | | Railroad |
| Greenbelt | School | | Stream |
| | | | Pond |


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Neighborhood Park Service Areas


 Data Source: City of Davis GIS
 NAD 1983 State Plane California Zone II

ACCESS TO NEARBY RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

The geographic analysis of park access in Davis is presented in the maps Neighborhood Park Service Areas, Community and Neighborhood Park service Areas and Parkland Service Areas, on pages 62, 63 and 63a. These maps illustrate the service areas around neighborhood, community parks and greenbelts based on routes of travel along the street and trail network without crossing any major barriers such as I-80 and SR-113. Additionally, a 3/8 mile access area is depicted around existing greenbelts. Based on the analysis, Davis residents have very good and widely-distributed access to park facilities. However, there are some underserved current and future residential areas.

- South Davis is lacking in Community Park in the more easterly area of South Davis. This is due to decisions made as part of the South Davis Specific Plan to locate two large (Playfields and Walnut Park) Community size parks in the westerly portion of South Davis closer to higher density areas and freeway crossings. It should be noted that the lower Core Area is served by Central Park which is defined as a Special Use Park and not included in the Service Area Analysis. Central Park does have a range of amenities that allows it to serve as a Neighborhood Park.
- In East Davis, Toad Hollow Dog Park is a Special Use Park that serves dog owners city-wide and offers little in terms of neighborhood park amenities. Additional opportunities should be developed to better serve the area. The General Plan defines a neighborhood park as a minimum of 5 acres. While the cost of available land may make new parkland acquisition unlikely, the City should look for opportunities in the future to meet this need, particularly in East Davis.
- Neighborhood Parks are not evenly distributed throughout the City. As depicted in the Neighborhood Park Service Area map many parts of the city that are not adequately served by neighborhood parks. However, many of these areas, including portions of West Davis, areas north of Covell Boulevard, East Davis Mace and South Davis are served by the extensive greenbelt network that links Davis parks together. These greenbelts provide a number of amenities and can be further expanded to meet many of these needs.
- The Central/ Core/ Gateway area of Davis is lacking adequate Neighborhood Parks. There are a number of plazas and mini parks that do provide some measure of park amenity in the area, but do not provide the same level of service or amenity as a neighborhood park.

- The area of greatest parkland need is in the area generally bound by the railroad to the west, Covell Blvd. to the north, L Street to the east and 2nd Street to the south.
- West Davis is better served than may appear on the map due to the fact that two homeowner associations there, Stonegate and Village Homes, provide recreational amenities to their residents.

PARK AND FACILITY ASSESSMENT REVIEW

During the spring of 2008, Davis parks and facilities were inventoried and evaluated as part of a comprehensive park and facility assessment. The assessment was designed to inventory and evaluate the following park characteristics:

- Connection to hiking and biking trails
- Proximity to public transit
- Proximity to schools
- Pedestrian circulation
- Connection to neighborhood
- Image value
- Location fit
- Park signage
- Area lighting
- Safety issues
- Visibility
- Maintenance
- Tree condition

The overall results of the evaluation are listed in table 26 and key findings and recommendations are described below.

Key Park and Facility Findings

The assessment quantifies the high level of maintenance and quality of parks in Davis. Key findings include:

- Davis Parks are well connected and suited to surrounding neighborhoods.
- Davis Parks have a strong image and are well maintained.
- The quality of signage for Davis Parks is inconsistent
- A number of Neighborhood and Mini Parks have inadequate lighting and safety issues
- Community parks are safe and well-lit.
- Visibility at Neighborhood and Mini Parks is mixed.

Based on the facility inventory and evaluation, the following improvements should be considered:

- **Connections**

Where possible develop hiking and biking connections.

- **Public Transit**

Given Davis' desire to be a leader in the provision of sustainable transportation options, all Davis parks should be easily accessible by public transit.

- **Signage**

Park signage should be installed at all parks. Improving the condition of all park signage from "fair" to "good."

- **Lighting**

Provide, at a minimum, an "adequate" lighting at all parks

- **Safety and Visibility**

Safety and visibility are critical to the viability and perception of Davis parks. Improving the safety of all parks to "safe" and the visibility to "good" should be a high priority.

Table 26 Park and Facility Assessment

	Park Acreage	Connected to Hike/Bike Trail	Transit Station/Stop Adjacent to Schools	Pedestrian Circulation	Connection to Neighborhood	Image Value	Location Fit	Park Signage	Area Lighting	Safety Issues	Visibility	Maintenance Care/Cleanlines	Tree Condition	Restrooms	
Community Parks															
Arroyo	15.8	Y	N	Y	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Y	
Central	4.8	Y	Y	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Y	
Community	30.4	Y	Y	Y	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Y	
Mace Ranch	23	Y	Y	Y	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Y	
Walnut	15.5	Y	Y	Y	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Y	
Neighborhood Parks															
Chestnut	6.1	N	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Inadequate	Fair	Good	Fair	Y
Covell	5.2	Y	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Adequate	Inadequate	Fair	Good	Good	Y
John Barovetto	6.9	Y	Y	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	N
La Playa	4.8	Y	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	Y
Northstar	13.5	Y	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	N
Oak Grove	2.5	Y	Y	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Fair	Good	Good	Y
Oxford Circle	3.9	N	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Adequate	Inadequate	Fair	Good	Good	N
Pioneer	6.1	N	N	Y	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Inadequate	Fair	Good	Good	Y
Putah Creek	2.3	Y	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	Y
Redwood	3.3	N	Y	Y	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Un-Safe	Poor	Good	Fair	Y
Robert Arneson	5	N	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Poor	None	None	Safe	Good	Good	Good	N
Sandy Motley	5.2	Y	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	Y
Slide Hill	12	Y	Y	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Adequate	Inadequate	Fair	Good	Good	Y
Sycamore	5.8	Y	Y	Y	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	N
West Manor	2.9	N	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Adequate	Un-Safe	Fair	Good	Good	Y
Westwood	6.2	Y	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	Y
Willowcreek	4.6	N	Y	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	N
Mini Parks															
Cedar	0.6	N	N	N	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	None	Safe	Good	Good	Good	N
College	0.9	N	N	N	N/A	Good	Fair	Fair	None	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	N
Hacienda	1.0	N	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Fair	N
N Street Mini	0.2	Y	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Un-Safe	Fair	Fair	Fair	N
Northstar Pocket	0.5	N	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	None	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	N
Village	0.8	Y	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	N
Whaleback	1.4	N	N	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Inadequate	Un-Safe	Poor	Good	Fair	N
Woodbridge Mini	0.4	Y	N	N	Fair	Good	Good	Good	None	Inadequate	Un-Safe	Poor	Good	Good	N
Special Use Parks															
Little League Park	5.5	Yes	Yes	No	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	N
Civic Center Ballfields	4	No	Yes	Yes	Fair	Good	Good	Good	None	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	Y
Playfields	16.5	Y	Y	N	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Adequate	Safe	Good	Good	Good	Y
Toad Hollow	2.8	N	N	N	Good	N/A	Fair	Good	Fair	None	Safe	Good	Good	Good	N

5. Recommendations, Guiding Principles and Implementation



RECOMMENDATIONS, GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND IMPLEMENTATION

Based upon the findings of the Environmental Scan, Community Needs Assessment and Park and Facility Needs Assessment, there are specific, immediate needs and more long-term park and facility needs for the City of Davis. The following section outlines key priorities as well as overall strategies to guide facility development in the future.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The principles that should guide the future planning and development of the City of Davis parks and facilities are the following:

- The selected projects should create a balanced, equitable, sustainable park system
- The list of park and recreation facility improvements include projects that should be planned and completed in next 10 years
- The selected projects and priorities should be responsive to needs and desires of Davis community as expressed in the various community needs assessment efforts completed as a part of this master plan.
- The capital improvement projects should be consistent with City's General Plan Standards
- The capital improvement projects should be appropriate and affordable to develop, maintain and operate

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM RESIDENT SURVEYS AND COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Community Needs Assessment provides an overview of the interests, desires and stated needs of the community for Parks and Recreation facilities. Additionally, this section outlines some key Parks and Recreation trends that will inform priorities and facilities decisions. In combination with the facilities level of service standards, this is a critical element of understanding the community needs and interests for Parks and Recreation facilities. The public input process for the update has included a city-wide, random sample, statistically-valid telephone survey; and community web survey; a community-wide intercept survey; a youth survey; sports group surveys and interviews; aquatic group surveys and focus group; and a neighborhood workshop.

Approximately 8,000 people were represented in the preparation of the Master Plan Update. The telephone survey result is the most important of all the background documents in that it is a statistically valid representation of the desires of the residents of Davis. The summary of the telephone survey and results of other public input opportunities can be found at http://cityofdavis.org/pgs/masterplan/pdfs/CNA_draft_4_8_08.pdf.

KEY FINDINGS

FACILITY PRIORITIES:

1. Neighborhood parks
2. Walking or hiking trails

3. Greenbelts
4. Open space
5. Public swimming pools
6. Sports fields

ACTIVITY PRIORITIES:

- Biking
- Walking
- Recreational swimming
- Jogging
- Soccer
- Basketball
- Dog Walking
- Tennis

SYSTEM-WIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

MODIFICATION TO GENERAL PLAN STANDARD

The Parks and Facilities Master Plan proposes that the City's General Plan be amended as follows:

Proposed Change: Delete POS 1.2.c. Action in its Entirety. – Work with Yolo County to develop a public campground within the Davis planning area to provide a rustic alternative to hotels and motels for short-term overnight accommodations.

Rationale: The City provides a variety of informal areas for people to interact with natural landscapes and through strong support and recent actions has preserved open space between its urban and agricultural uses ensuring a physical and visual edge to the city. Active and passive recreation areas have been effectively incorporated in the most recent housing and other development projects. A KOA campground already exists in West Sacramento less than ten miles east of Davis. Development and operation of a public campground within the Davis planning area is not an identified need by the Davis community for the foreseeable future.

Updated Definitions to General Plan – Chapter 9. Parks, Recreation and Open Space.

Parkland classifications and definitions are tools to aid planners and decision makers in prioritizing location and type of parkland improvements. Updating these classifications and definitions will allow City of Davis planners to guide and direct improvements that are aligned with the community input generated during the Parks and Facilities Master Plan Update. Modifications are suggested to the following park types:

- Special Use
- Neighborhood Greenbelts

- Mini Parks

Proposal #1 Neighborhood Park Definition

Proposed Change: Eliminate the requirement that all neighborhood parks have accessible restrooms and public phones and add siting suggestion.

Rationale: The proliferation of cell phones has substantially made the need for public phones obsolete. Including a restroom within a neighborhood park is more appropriately evaluated on a case by case basis given the size, facilities and location of the park and the public hearing input from residents living near and utilizing that park site.

New Definition: *Neighborhood Parks should be a minimum of five net- acres. They are designed and maintained primarily to meet the needs of the neighborhood. Amenities may include children playgrounds, picnic facilities, natural/ landscaped areas, and multi-use open fields.*

Proposal #2 Regional and Special Use Areas definition

Proposed Change: Change current definition from Special Use Parks to “Regional and Special Use Areas”

Rationale: The newly proposed category would include the following parks: Civic Center Ball Fields, Davis Municipal Golf Course, Little League Park, Playfields Park, Toad Hollow Dog Park and the proposed Sports Park Facility. Additionally, some special use facilities may not always be located within a public park.

New Definition: *Regional and Special Use areas are unique facilities that serve Davis residents and attract visitors from throughout the region. They are freestanding specialized use facilities such as community centers, aquatic centers, sports complexes, community gardens, golf courses, historic areas, or dog parks. Since special use areas vary widely in function there are no minimum sizes, but special use areas must be large enough to accommodate the intended use. Support facilities such as parking and restrooms are often included.*

Proposal #3 Neighborhood Greenbelt Definition

Proposed Change: Enhance Neighborhood Greenbelt Definition

Rationale: Current General Plan Neighborhood Greenbelt definition does not accurately reflect the value these resources provide to the community in terms of recreation and community connectivity.

New Definition: *Neighborhood Greenbelts are linear parcels located throughout Davis that are undeveloped and landscaped, which are used for recreation and non-motorized transportation, providing public access and connections to parks and Davis neighborhoods. Greenbelts sometimes include viewpoints, seating areas, and interpretive displays and can support passive and limited active recreational activity.*

Proposal #4 Mini Parks and Community Gathering Areas Definition

Proposed Change: Update Mini-Park definition to reclassify as Mini Parks and Community Gathering Area.

Rationale: Mini-Parks as currently designed require a disproportionate maintenance burden to the Park Maintenance staff. It is generally recognized in the parks and recreation industry that mini-parks that are primarily landscaped with turf are inefficient to maintain due to their size and scattered location. These spaces are important to the City and the community and improved design standards emphasizing the use of hardscape, drought-resistant and native plantings will ensure a reduction in the maintenance burden associated with these spaces.

New Definition: *Mini Parks and Community Gathering Areas are less than five acres. They are designed and maintained to provide aesthetic benefit and socializing opportunities, primarily in areas of high population density or commercial areas with high pedestrian use. Amenities may include children's playgrounds, plazas, picnic areas, and special features.*

Existing Facility Standards

The 1998 Parks Master Plan identified a series of standards for standard recreational amenities that are provided throughout the Davis park system. The Parkland Amenity and Facility Table lists these existing standards and the current inventory of these amenities, highlighting either an amenity deficit or noting that the existing standard is met.

Facility/Amenity Type	Existing Standard			
	Existing Standard	Existing Facilities	Additional Facilities needed to meet standard with current population (64K)	Additional Facilities needed to meet standard with projected 2020 population (74k)
OUTDOOR				rounded up, rather than down
Multi-Use Sports Field		9		
Adult and Older Youth Baseball	1:9,000	1	6	2
<i>Adult and Older Youth Baseball - Lighted</i>	1:30,000	1	1	0
Adult Softball Field	1:13,000	2	3	2
<i>Adult Softball Field - Lighted</i>	1:13,000	3	2	1
Little League Baseball	1:10,000	6		2
<i>Little League Baseball - Lighted</i>	1:20,000	2	1	1
Youth Softball/Baseball	1:2,500	14	11	9
<i>Youth Softball/Baseball - Lighted</i>		2		
Soccer/Football/Rugby	1:2,500	12	13	0
<i>Soccer/Football/Rugby- Lighted</i>	1:20,000	1	2	1
Basketball Court	1:5,000	14	0	2
Tennis Court	1:2,000	20	12	3
<i>Tennis Court - Lighted</i>	1:3,000	10	11	4
Volleyball	1:10,000	8	0	2
Pool	1:11,000	4	2	2
INDOOR				
Gymnasium	1:64,000	1	0	1
Indoor Basketball	1:20,000	0	1	1
Community Center		1	0	1
Theater		1	0	1
Senior Center		1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Room		3		
SPECIAL FACILITIES				
<i>Playground</i>		26		
<i>Amphitheater</i>		4		
<i>Plaza/Community Gathering</i>		3		
<i>Picnic Areas (reservable)</i>		13		
<i>Dog Parks</i>		1		
<i>Dog Exercise Areas</i>		6		
<i>Greenbelt (in miles)</i>		22		
<i>Bike Path/Trail (in miles)</i>		20		

GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND IMPLEMENTATION
**PARKLAND AMENITY AND FACILITY
 TABLE**

Facility Standards - Proposed

The level of service standards for park facilities are proposed to be modified and simplified to the following list outlined in the chart below. The proposed changes reflect a standard that meets the current capacity versus demand capabilities of these special facilities in serving the City of Davis population, as well as showing the additional facilities that would be needed to serve an increased population.

Facility/Amenity Type	Proposed Standard			
	Proposed Standard	Existing Facilities	Additional Facilities needed to meet standard with current population (65K)	Additional Facilities needed to meet standard with projected 2020 population (74k)
OUTDOOR				rounded up, rather than down
Adult/Youth 90' Baseball- Game Field	1:65,000	1	0	0
Adult/Youth Softball - Game Field	1:21,000	3	0	1
Little League Baseball-Game Field	1:13,000	4**	1	0
Youth Sports Multi Purpose Prac. Field	1:4,600	16	0	2
Soccer/Rugby/Lacrosse - Game Field	1:5,500	*7/12	*1-7	2
Basketball - Full and Half Court	1:5,000	14	0	1
Tennis Court	1:3,700	20	0	0
Swimming Pools	1:20,000	4	0	0
Cricket Field	1:75,000	1	0	0
INDOOR				
Gymnasium	1:37,000	2	0	0
Multi Purpose Community Center	1:75000	1	0	0
Theater	1:37500	2	0	0
Teen Center/Multi Purpose	1:75000	0	1	0
Senior/Multi PurposeCenter	1:75000	1	0	0
SPECIAL FACILITIES				
Outdoor Stage	1:75,000	1		
Group Picnic Areas (reservable)	1:5,400	12		2
Off Leash Dog Park	1:37,000	1	1	0
Dog Exercise Areas	1:10,500	6	0	2
Skate Park	1:75,000	1	0	0
Universally Accessible Playground	1:75,000	0	1	0

*6 current soccer fields are on leased property not owned by the City of Davis
 **4 existing Little League Baseball fields do not meet tournament standards
 Lighted sports fields count as 1.5-2.0 fields for purpose of level of service standards

The 2012 Parks and Facilities Master Plan simplifies facility standards by eliminating standards for amenities such as playgrounds, volleyball courts, basketball courts and multi-purpose turf areas. These facilities and park amenities are typically incorporated into neighborhood parks through the normal public input and planning process. The proposed master plan also eliminates standards for special amenities such as lighted sports fields and multi-purpose rooms, as these are included in existing or proposed sports parks and multi-purpose community centers.

The Proposed Parkland Amenity and Facility Table lists these updated standards and the current inventory of these amenities, highlighting either

an amenity deficit or noting that the existing standard is met. In modifying the standards, the adequacy or inadequacy of park amenities was evaluated relative to current demand versus capacity. The standards were derived from a combination of the data developed from the Ad Hoc Athletic Field Needs used as the basis for the Sports Complex project description. The analysis and standards takes into account the number of participants in various sports, school enrollment projections and risk to losing multiple temporary fields. It is generally recognized that lighted sports fields are equal to 1.5-2 fields in terms of hours of use available to the community. Historically there has been no support to construct lighted fields near existing residential neighborhoods.

Standards for city wide facilities such as swimming pools, community centers, senior centers and teen centers have been modified to allow for enhancement and expansion of existing facilities versus construction of new facilities. The standards recognizing that future impact fees and general fund fees would not be sufficient to fund development and maintenance of new major facilities. This would not preclude the city from exceeding the standards if new dedicated funding sources support it.

SPECIAL CITY WIDE FACILITIES

SWIMMING POOLS

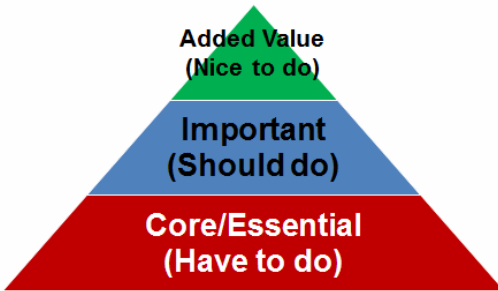
In analyzing the current versus future needs of swimming pools in the City of Davis, it has been determined that the enhancement and expansion of existing swimming pool facilities is more appropriate and affordable than construction of new facilities.

While the current number of four swimming pools exceeds National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) standards for swimming pools for population, the size, layout, location and age of the City's swimming pools is somewhat inadequate in serving the community. In particular, the demand for competitive swimming, water polo, synchronized swimming and masters swimming exceeds the capacity of the existing swimming facilities to meet this demand.

The Parks and Facilities Master Plan proposes to evaluate the feasibility of renovating Community Pool to provide greater capability and capacity in serving the Davis community. Expanding and enhancing this pool would provide the additional capacity needed to serve the aquatic needs of the community. The Community Pool location is ideal in that it is adjacent to Davis High School and the Veteran's Memorial Community Center, has good parking, and is centrally located within the City.

The City Council has approved a contract for the development of concept plans and a feasibility analysis for renovating Community Pool. This study will determine the best design to serve the overall aquatic needs of the Davis community, the estimated construction cost, the annual operating costs, and potential revenues from City program fees and rentals from user groups. Because of the large cost of building and operating an expanded facility, the City will be identifying and exploring joint use and cost sharing opportunities with the Davis School District, Davis Masters, Davis Aqua Darts, and the Davis Synchronized Swimming Team for both construction and annual operating costs.

CATEGORIES OF PARK AND FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS



The update to the Park and Facilities Master Plan includes the requirement to categorize and prioritize improvement projects. Listed below are definitions and criteria to categorize projects into essential, important or value added. This action will result

in projects falling into the categories rather than using a ranking system with a numerical priority order. The use of categorizing projects based on the criteria does not necessarily mean that implementing the projects will be in any specific order. The criteria allow for flexibility on an annual basis to take into account funding sources or other factors.

Essential/Core Project Definition

Planning and completion of essential projects are necessary and critical elements of the City’s parks and open space system, and are projects that this City must build/maintain to preserve and protect the community’s health, safety, accessibility and environmental sustainability.

Criteria for Essential Projects

- State or Federal law or mandate requires completion of the project
- completion of the project is required by a development agreement or other City contract
- Protects existing City investment in park system infrastructure
- Completion of the project is important to the public’s health, safety and accessibility to the City’s parks, recreation facilities, greenbelts and open space
- The project is consistent with the top three priorities of the City’s residents as expressed in survey efforts
- Significantly improves cost effectiveness of maintenance, reduces water consumption, improves water quality, or improves environmental sustainability

Important Project Definition

Planning and completion of important projects are necessary to adhere to general plan and level of service standards for the City’s parks and open space system. Important projects are desired by the majority of City residents and serve a wide segment of the population throughout the year.

Criteria for Important Projects

- Completion of the project is consistent with general plan and level of service standards for parks, facilities and open space
- Project has a dedicated and defined revenue source for development and/or for maintenance and operation

GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND IMPLEMENTATION

- Project has a high potential for additional funding from user fees or from community partners to offset the cost of construction and/or ongoing maintenance and operation.
- Project is consistent with the most desired priorities of City residents, as expressed in community surveys

Valued Added Project Definition

Planning and completion of value added projects expands or enhances the City's parks and open space system. Projects may provide specialized recreation opportunities for City residents for a specific age segment, interest group or an underserved segment of the population.

Criteria for Value Added Projects

- Project may serve a narrower segment of the City's population or a limited time period throughout the year.
- Project may require a subsidy from the City's general fund for ongoing maintenance and operation
- Project may require user fees, partnership agreements, or ongoing assessments to offset the facility maintenance, operation and staffing costs.
- Project is generally desired and supported by City residents, as expressed in citizen survey
- Park or facility resource is not available or is underdeveloped in the City of Davis

RECOMMENDED CATEGORIES OF PARK AND FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS:

On October 20, 2011 the Recreation and Park Commission reviewed the list of capital improvement projects. The suggested projects were the result of numerous public input opportunities. A public hearing was held where the Commission reviewed the projects and placed them in one of the following categories: Essential, Important, Value Added, Delete and amend the General Plan to delete a standard. At this meeting, the Recreation and Park Commission invited the public to provide and discussed the categorizations of potential improvement projects.

Essential Improvement Projects

- Central Park Sign
- Convert identified turf irrigated areas to non-irrigated landscape/hardscape in parks and greenbelts
- Renovate select paths for safety and ADA compliance
- Renovate Rainbow City Playground

Important Park Improvements

- Renovate/modernize neighborhood and community parks to improve accessibility, water conservation, safety, functionality or aesthetics
- Enhance existing greenbelts and paseos for accessibility, water

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conservation, safety, functionality or aesthetics

- Develop multiple field Sports Park to include additional youth soccer fields, lacrosse fields, softball fields and baseball field with parking lots, restrooms, concession area, night lighting, and other support facilities
- Provide uniform park signage
- Replace and update restroom at Community Park
- Renovate/modernize Veterans Memorial Center to be a multi-purpose and multi-generational community center.
- Develop a new teen center facility in conjunction with the renovation and modernization of the Veteran's Memorial Center.
Note: this description is consistent with City Council actions on October 4, 2011.
- New fountain at Central Park
- Rehabilitate Community Pool with either a multi-use competitive & recreational pool or 50 meter pool
- A permanent restroom at Walnut Park.
- Bocce Ball Court

Value Added Improvement Projects

- Develop additional community gardens
- Develop an outdoor exercise park
- Add a Frisbee golf course along Covell greenbelt
- Add outdoor patio/plaza to Senior Center
- Lighted full size basketball court
- Expand E St Plaza
- Natural Adventure play park
- A new year-round Off Leash Dog Park
- Convert a uncovered reservable picnic area to a covered one similar the one in Mace Ranch Park

Deleted Projects Identified as Unnecessary and/or Unaffordable

- New Skate Park
- Add fruit trees, herbs & edibles in parks and greenbelt areas - demonstration only
- Art Park (sculpture installation no land acquisition)
- Davis Woodland Bike connector (responsibility of Transportation)
- Designate greenbelt areas for agriculture crop rental
- Add more tennis courts
- Unstructured turf play areas
- Greenbelt connector between Depot and Davis Commons
- Community Educational Farm
- BMX Track city to provide land only
- Facilities - Buildings
- Community Center at Mace Ranch Park 10,000 sq. ft.
- Community Center at Walnut Park 10,000 sq. ft.
- Add a restroom in the Wildhorse Ag buffer
- Add more community meeting spaces at Mace Ranch park 2000 sq. ft. w/o public restrooms
- Add more community meeting space at Slide Hill Park 2,000 sq. ft.

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w/o public restrooms

- Add more community meeting space at Arroyo Park 2,000 sq. ft.
w/o public restrooms
- Add more community meeting space at Walnut Park 2,000 sq. ft.
w/o public restrooms
- Outdoor stage
- Aquatic Improvements
- Splash Park at neighborhood park
- Pool at Walnut Park \$2.5-\$3.5 mil

New Park Construction Resulting from New Residential Development

New neighborhood parks to be acquired and park improvements to be constructed in the City of Davis will be a result of new residential construction. In accordance with the State of California Quimby Act, developers shall dedicate either land and/or pay an In Lieu Fee equivalent to 5 acres of parkland for every 1,000 people that result from residential development. Additionally, the City of Davis may require additional funding for the construction of new parks through a development agreement negotiated as a part of granting land use. The cost of acquiring parkland and funding park improvements for new parks shall be a new responsibility of the developer and the City.

Funding for new parkland acquisition and improvements shall not be paid for from existing park development funds or in lieu fees collected prior to the City granting that residential land use. Developers dedicating new park property required of new residential development shall be responsible for that new development, with one exception The construction of a new 1.5 acre park in City/DJUSD Corp Yard area is deemed to be currently warranted because of an existing underserved neighborhood area in east Davis. This deficiency is identified in the master plan for east Davis. This would most likely be an expansion of the N Street mini park.

Projected New Neighborhood Parks

- New 8+- acre park in the Cannery area of the City through a development agreement
- New 5+- acre park to be developed in the PG&E Service Center area of the City through a development agreement
- New 9.6+- acre park in the Nishi Property area of the City through a development agreement.
- New 1.6+- acre park to be developed in in the City/DJUSD Corp Yard area through a development agreement or with previously collected in lieu fees.

The Actual park size may vary as the city determines the appropriate ratio of fees to land dedication at the time of project processing.

SPECIAL FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Sports Park

Concurrent with this update to the Parks and Facilities Master Plan, the City is proceeding with an EIR for a Sports Park funded through development agreement proceeds. The 1998 Parks and Facilities Master Plan and 2001 General Plan showed a deficit of 100 acres of land to meet

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level of service standards. The 1998 Parks and Facilities Master Plan compromised on defining how field needs were met by double counting some fields. For example the little league fields in the Mace Ranch Community Park are also counted as soccer fields. Clearly both sports cannot be played at the same time and field improvements such as skinned infields were not made.

The Updated Parks and Facilities Master Plan contemplates the addition of 100 acres of park land through the multi field Sports Park facility. The Sports Park will provide the opportunity for youth sports groups to partner with the City in constructing and maintaining their own fields. The Sports Park addresses the need for fields and the city's limited resources for maintenance of fields. The fields proposed in the Sports Park project do not adversely affect the determinations made with adopting the Updated Parks and Facilities Master Plan.

Community Pool Expansion and Enhancement

Local Davis aquatic groups have discussed the need for additional aquatic facilities to serve the community. Staff and the groups have discussed the costs and benefits of constructing a new facility versus renovating an existing pool facility. Expanding and enhancing the existing Community Pool has been determined to be the best alternative due to its location, available ample parking and the adjacency to Davis High School and other Community Park facilities.

The groups have indicated an interest in financial partnering with the city. The city is aware that the existing pool is in need of repairs. In the subcommittee discussions it was recognized that for both large projects there should be a corresponding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the various sports groups. Further there needs to be an economic analysis of the projects showing anticipated project construction cost, maintenance costs, the financial relationship with the users and a comparison to the status quo. The analysis should include marketing and revenue information. This analysis will assist in understanding the true feasibility of the projects and financial risk to the city resulting from the partnerships. This task is currently underway.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS TO PLAN AND CONSTRUCT PARK AND FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

In conjunction with approving the listing of categorized capital improvement projects for parks and facilities, the Recreation and Park Commission reviewed and approved the funding process and annual budget strategy to implement the improvement projects identified in the Updated Parks and Facilities Master Plan.

Upon adoption of the updated Parks and Facilities Master Plan, staff will develop a 5 year capital improvement program to plan and construct the projects. Each year, as part of the City's budget process, a list of Capital Improvement Projects, "CIPs" will be presented to the Recreation and Park Commission for review and to the City Council for approval. These CIPs are the projects the city anticipates constructing in that fiscal year. Additionally, the City will prepare a five year CIP list to provide for longer range capital planning. In placing projects in various fiscal years the city

takes into account availability of funding and staff resources to implement the projects.

With the adoption of the Updated Parks and Facilities Master Plan it is recommended that the Recreation and Park Commission review and approve a list of projects for inclusion in the five year CIP. Only projects with a dedicated or identified funding source can be included in the CIP. Each year, the Recreation and Park Commission will review the five year CIP projects and determine if any projects should be added or deleted. The Commission will review the current CIP projects along with categorized projects. The Commission will have the opportunity to delete projects from further consideration if they are no longer warranted. The Commission will have the opportunity suggest exploration of alternative funding strategies (grants, partnerships) for projects not included in the CIP. The timing for Commission annual review of CIPs should correspond with the timing for preparing the upcoming budget for the next fiscal year. This process does not preclude new projects from being added to the CIP list for a variety of reasons during the fiscal year. Some smaller maintenance type projects may proceed outside of the CIP process. Additionally, staff and the Commission should review the proposed CIP's in relation to the City's Level of Service, "LOS" standards.

Develop a Park and Facility Maintenance Management Plan

It is recommended that the City of Davis Community Services Department develop a maintenance management plan subsequent to the approval of the Update to the Parks and Facilities Master Plan. A maintenance management plan would identify maintenance and operational standards for community parks, neighborhood parks, mini-parks, greenbelts, paseos, community centers, swimming pool facilities, sports fields, trails, and other landscape areas. The maintenance management plan would identify funding required for achieving basic maintenance standards through the City's general fund, Lighting and Landscape Districts, Community Facilities Districts for Service, joint use agreements, facility lease and rental fees, and community group financial contributions.

6. Financing



PARK AND FACILITY FUNDING

The City of Davis collects fees for funding park and facility development from a variety of sources. The two primary sources for funding park and facility development are Quimby Act In Lieu Fees and Park Impact Fees. Other park development funding is used as available, but may be restricted. The following funding sources are available for implementation of the Parks and Facilities Master Plan:

Quimby Act Fees (AKA Park In-Lieu Fees)

One source of funding for parks and facilities improvements in the City of Davis comes from Park In-Lieu Fees authorized by the State of California under the Quimby Act. The Quimby Act provides for dedication of land and/or payment of fees in lieu of land dedication. California State Law requires through the Quimby Act that a residential developer dedicate 5 acres of park land for every 1,000 people that are added to a community through new residential development. The Quimby Act provides that the agency responsible for parks may accept money in-lieu of actual park acreage, or a combination of park acreage and in-lieu fees equivalent to 5 acres of land per thousand population. These park impact fees are based on the total number of new residential units built.

In the City of Davis, this is the primary source of securing property and development funds to construct parks. Additionally, Quimby In Lieu Funds can also be used for improvements to existing parks. The money cannot be spent on ongoing park maintenance.

Setting the Quimby In Lieu Fee Amount

The fee amount is set based on a combination of current real estate land values and cost of street frontage improvements. The fee is adjusted annually to reflect regional real estate values and construction costs. **The current fee is \$7026 per residential unit** and is collected at time of subdivision map recording or in some cases building permit.

Current Quimby Obligations

Currently all Quimby Fees collected by the city are going to pay off the loan used to construct Playfields Park. The loan is commonly referred to as the ABAG loan as the money came from the Association of Bay Area Governments. The current loan balance is \$1,083,640. Of that amount \$875,000 is principal, \$208,640 is interest and \$24,000 fiscal agent charges. The loan payments are made with a combination of Quimby Fees and Construction Tax. The city has \$757,136 banked in Quimby Fees for future payments and \$0 dollars available from Construction Tax. If the city uses a combination of the banked Quimby Fees and Park Impact Fees to pay off the loan the city would save \$232,640 in interest payments since there is no fiscal penalty for early payoff. This would require \$117,864 of Park Impact Fees with a request to the Council that future Construction Taxes reimburse the Park Impact Fee account. This would allow new Quimby fees to be used for implementation of the Parks and Facilities Master Plan. Staff is recommending that the future fees be used for the renovations and equipment/infrastructure replacement of existing parks. This would allow the City to have a funding source for replacement of broken or dilapidated improvements in the existing parks. The amount of money available will vary from year to year depending on the number of residential housing

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units being built. There is potential for additional funding to come from future residential development. Once approved, future residential development will generate additional Park Impact and Quimby Fees.

Park Impact Fees

Park Impact fees are assessed with new development built in the city. Park Impact fees are the primary funding source for implementation of the Parks and Facilities Master Plan. The money can be spent for the development of new parks and recreation facilities or to renovate or rehabilitate existing facilities. The money cannot be spent on ongoing maintenance for parks. The current unallocated balance in the fund is approximately four million dollars. The allocated portion of the fund is schedule to be used for Central Park improvements.

The city collects Park Impact fees at the rates outlined in the table below and is subject to change. The Park Impact Fee is collected at time of issuance of Building Permits:

Land Use	Units	Park Impact Fee
Single Family Detached	Dwelling	\$5,014
Single Family Attached	Dwelling	\$4,145
Studio/One Bedroom	Dwelling	\$3,277
Multi-family	Dwelling	\$3,827
Core/AC Retail, Auto Sales, Other Retail, Office/Business Park, Institutional	per 1,000 square foot	\$730
Industrial	Per 1,000 square foot	\$190

Other Park Development Funding Sources

Community Development Block Grants (AKA CDBG)

The City of Davis is an entitlement city and receives an annual appropriation of federal government funds to pay for among other things accessibility improvements in the city. The funds are subject to an annual review process. The City has historically used CDBG funds to fund park and facility improvement projects that provide for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) The amount and availability of CDBG funds can vary from year to year and at the discretion of the federal government. Historically, the City has received approximately \$100,000 per year as an available funding source. CDBG funds are mostly targeted for use to fund projects and services for low income residents.

Development Agreements

The city has two outstanding Development Agreements with money identified for parks projects. The city has collected \$150,000 from the Parque Santiago development agreement in south Davis. Staff is recommending allocating these funds for the construction of a permanent restroom in Walnut Park. The other current Development Agreement is for the Verona development adjacent to Mace Ranch Community Park. A portion of the (\$160,000) from this development agreement are being allocated for the renovation of the habitat area in the park . This Verona Project development agreement is also funding the preparation of the environmental impact report for the new Sports Park project. These

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development agreement funds are collected at time of issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy for each of the residential units in the Verona Project. There will be additional unrestricted funds available to the city of approximately \$200,000 at project build out. The additional development agreement funds would be available to be allocated during annual reviews and updates of the Master Plan and CIP project list with the Recreation and Park Commission.

New Parks Required by New Residential Development

The Recreation and Park Commission voted to include in the Update to the Parks and Facilities Master Plan a policy recommendation that any new parks required from new residential development be funded by the developer(s) through the development agreement process. This development agreement would provide for both dedication on park land and funds for the planning and construction of that neighborhood park. The size of the park, and the amenities and facilities included within the park should be proportional and appropriate to the new number of residents who reside in that area. The Recreation and Park Commission should have the opportunity to review any proposed residential development that will have an impact on the City's existing park system and/or will require the development of additional park facilities required to serve that new population.

Funds Set aside for Teen Center

At the time the existing teen center located at the Third and B building was repurposed, \$1.5 million was transferred from the Redevelopment Agency to the city for acquisition of the property. These funds have been set aside for a replacement teen/multi-user facility. The current plan is to incorporate a teen/multi-user facility within the Veterans Memorial Center rehabilitation and modernization project currently underway to expand and enhance this Center. Locating a new teen/multi-user facility within the Veteran's Memorial Center is ideal due to its central location and its proximity to Davis High School and Community Park.

Community Contributions & Joint Use Funding

An important potential source of additional funding for park and facility improvement projects are community groups, sports organizations and the Davis Joint Unified School District. Youth sports organizations such as Little League, Girls Softball and AYSO actively use sports fields for baseball, softball and soccer. In the past, youth sports organizations have augmented City funding for both construction and ongoing maintenance. Similarly, Davis Aquatics Masters, the Davis Aquadarts and Davis Stars Synchronized Swimming heavily use the City's swimming pools for practice and competition.

The joint use of the City's swimming pools by Davis High School for swimming and water pool is a substantial financial obligation of the City's General Fund at approximately \$75,000 each year. At present, the Davis Unified School District does not contribute any funds to the maintenance and operation of the City's pools.

New recreation facilities such as the city wide Sports Park and the proposed expansion of Community Pool into a larger competitive aquatics facility will likely require additional funding from the community and the School District for both construction and on-going maintenance. The rationale for

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this funding strategy is that there are insufficient park improvement funds currently available and projected to be available to construct these projects without community contributions. Additionally, the cost of ongoing maintenance is substantially funded by the City's General Fund. While the City charges some facility use and rental fees, those fees only offset a small portion of the annual operating costs for these facilities. A fiscal analysis of Community Pool is currently underway.

Grants

The city of Davis systematically seeks Federal, State and local grant funds to expand or enhance the City Park system. The City has a history of successfully securing grants to fund parks related projects. The city in conjunction with UCD currently have a grant application being considered for Proposition 84 money to improve the section of Putah Creek greenbelt between the I-80 undercrossing and railroad undercrossing near Davis Commons. The City is also using Federal Energy Efficient Block Grant money to replace the lights in Central Park with energy efficient LED lights.

Water Fund

The Community Services and Public Works Department have worked strategically and collaboratively to reduce the water consumption in City Parks and Greenbelts. The development of the all-weather soccer field at Playfields Park is an example of this collaboration. Reducing irrigated turf has been identified as a goal for the Council. The final plan and funding source for this program will come back at a later date.

EXISTING AND ESTIMATED PARK AND FACILITY FUNDING

At present, the City of Davis has approximately \$4 million dollars available for funding parks and facility improvement projects from the Park Impact Fees. There is a potential for another \$5 million +/- to be available from future fees collected from new residential growth over the next 10 years, although the actual timing and amount remains uncertain. The City also has earmarked \$1.5 for the development of a teen center facility within the Veteran's Memorial Center renovation project

The following is a summary of the existing and projected funding that is currently available, and funding that may be available depending on future residential development.

Summary of Funding Currently available

\$4,000,000 - Park Impact Fees

\$100,000+/-/year – CDBG

\$150,000 – Development Agreement restricted to South Davis

\$160,000 – Development Agreement restricted to Mace Ranch Comm. Park

\$TBD - City Wide Facility Replacement Fund Allocated Annually

The following table summarizes the infill housing sites that have been identified in the updated Housing Element. The projects outlined from 2010-2019 are most likely to be developed during the implementation timeframe of the Updated Parks and Facilities Master Plan. The table also provides initial assumptions as to which residential projects will provide park land vs. payment of park in-lieu (Quimby) fees. No fees are estimated for projects listed as "date uncertain."

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Projected Number of Housing Units by Project - Land Dedication or In-lieu Fee

Project	Potential # of Units	Quimby Park (Acres)	Neighborhood Greenbelt (Acres)	In-lieu Fee or Land Dedication
*2009/10 - 2013/14				
Kennedy Place	10	0.11	0.10	Fee
Grande School Site	41	0.17	0.80	Both
Second Units -	20	0.00	0.00	Fee
Verona, Mace Ranch	96	1.2	0.86	Fee + \$110K for park
Simmons/Chiles Ranch/E. Eighth Street	108	1.41	1.20	Fee
Willowbank Park, Mace Boulevard	29	0.38	0.40	Fee
New Harmony	69	0.90	0.31	Fee
Willowbank 10 (some fees still owed)	31	NA	done	Paid
Hausler	4	0.05	done	Fee
Willowcreek Commons	21	0.28	0.32	Fee
2726 Fifth St.	7	0	0	NA
**2014/15-2018/19				
Nugget Fields, Wildhorse	114	1.49	0.90	Fee
Sweet Briar Drive	16	0.21	0.05	Fee
RHD Zone, Oxford Circle	24	0.31	0.10	Fee
Signature Properties	411	5.4	2.8	Fee
Little League Fields, F St	115	1.5	0.55	Fee
Civic Center Fields, B Street	58	0.76	0.36	Fee
Dates uncertain				
DJUSD Headquarters	50	0.66	0.22	Fee
Downtown - if plan/zone increases	-	0.00	0.00	Fee
PG&E Service Center	386	5.06	1.62	Land
Transit Corridor/Anderson Road	23	0.31	0.12	Fee
City/DJUSD Corp. Yard, E. Fifth Street	120	1.57	1.13	Land
Willow Creek Neighborhood Commercial	26	0.34	0.17	Fee
Nishi Property - option w/UCD access only	730	9.56	1.30	Land
Neighborhood Shopping Centers - if plan/zone increases	-	0.00	0.00	Fee
Con Agra - Cannery	610	7.99	5.4	Both
Ott, Cowell Blvd	95	1.24	0.95	Fee
Willow Creek Light Ind	101	1.3	0.75	Fee
Covell Village	950	12.4	7	Both
Fifth Avenue Place and Pole Line	34	0.13	0.22	Fee
Wildhorse Ranch	191	2.50	1.61	Fee
NE Corner Mace/Cowell	4	0.05	0.17	Fee
Seiber, Cowell	18	0.24	0.16	Fee
Total	4,512	57.52	29.47	

This Master Plan does not recommend planning for the potential Park Impact Fees and Park In-lieu Fees that might result from these developments. It is noted that the fees will change before the projects are realized. For purposes of understanding what the future might hold financially it is worth understanding the scope of what might potentially be available. If the projects were to be constructed today with current fee

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levels they would generate the following fees. Staff does not recommend that any of these amounts be earmarked for specific projects.

Summary of Estimated Park and Facility Funding

\$1,921,435 - Estimated Park Impact Fee Revenue 2010-2014

\$3,308,530 – Estimated Park Impact Fee Revenue 2015-2019

\$2,950,920 – Estimated Park In-lieu Fee equivalent 2010-2014*

\$5,185,188 – Estimated Park In-lieu Fee equivalent 2015-2019*

*Some of this may be accepted as land rather than fee



6. Glossary

GLOSSARY

Active Recreation-Oriented Parks

Active Recreation-Oriented Parks support individual or team activities that require the use of special facilities, courses, fields, or equipment. Examples of active recreational activities include organized sports such as baseball, football, and soccer; golf, tennis, and skateboarding (in skate parks). Active Recreation-oriented parks focus on providing opportunities through facilities such as playgrounds, playing fields, and basketball courts. Open turf areas typically are included in active-oriented parks to support a range of uses. The types of facilities and amenities offered in each active recreation-oriented park depend upon the size and scale of the park. Parks with more amenities typically require more support facilities as well, such as restrooms and parking.

ADA Transition Plan

The American with Disabilities Act (ADA) dictates that a public entity must evaluate its services, programs, policies, and accommodations to determine if they are in compliance with the non-discrimination regulations of the ADA. Problems or physical barriers that limit accessibility by the disabled must be identified and potential compliance solutions described. The public entity must prepare a transition plan to identify any structural or physical changes required to make programs and facilities accessible.

Community Gathering Place/ Urban Plazas

Community Gathering Places and Urban Plazas are centrally located within neighborhoods and downtown districts. These spaces can accommodate city-wide functions such as concerts, farmers' markets, or fairs and festivals, or serve as casual social gathering spaces.

Community Parks

Community parks are larger parks that support organized activities and often have sport fields or other special facilities as their central focus. These parks can accommodate large numbers of people and have dedicated parking facilities. Community parks should be designed to enhance neighborhood and community identity, preserve open space and enhance the quality of life of community residents.

Complete Streets

Complete Streets is a policy and concept that advocates for multi-modal streets with the development and redevelopment of arterials and boulevards to serve pedestrians, bicyclists, transit, and vehicles more equally. While similar to Green Streets, Complete Streets emphasize design improvements that support improved human interactions whereas Green Street

improvements primarily focus on storm water retention and pollution reduction.

Dog Parks

A fenced facility for dedicated off-leash dog play. Dog Parks can be located within existing parks or be stand-alone facilities, such as Toad Hollow Park.

Dog Exercise Areas

Dedicated dog exercise areas are located within existing parks. Dogs are allowed to be off-leash in these areas. Dog exercise areas may be fenced or unfenced and are always marked with signage.

Greenbelts

Neighborhood Greenbelts are linear parcels located throughout Davis that are undeveloped and landscaped, which are used for recreation and non-motorized transportation, providing public access and connections to parks and Davis neighborhoods. Greenbelts sometimes include viewpoints, seating areas, and interpretive displays, and can support passive and limited active recreational activity.

Level of Service

Level of service (LOS) describes the type, amount and location of recreation services that Davis offers to the community. LOS guidelines help the City determine whether current facilities and services (such as maintenance) are adequate in meeting community needs.

Mini Park

A park that is less than 5 acres. Mini parks are designed to provide recreation and athletic benefit, primarily in areas of high population density or commercial areas with high pedestrian use. Amenities may include children playgrounds, plazas, turf, picnic areas, and special features.

Neighborhood Parks

Usually smaller than Community Parks, neighborhood parks are a combination of playground and park designed primarily for spontaneous, non-organized recreation activities. Neighborhood parks should be designed to enhance neighborhood identity, preserve neighborhood open space, and improve the quality of life of nearby residents.

Other Recreation

An overarching recreation category that includes Regional and Special Use and Open Space acreage. This acreage serves Davis residents and residents from throughout the region.

Passive Recreation-Oriented Parks

Passive Recreation-Oriented Parks do not require dedicated, specialized facilities such as sports fields or courts. Examples of passive recreational activities include wildlife viewing, picnicking, bird-watching, fishing, and trail-related activities such as walking, hiking, bicycling, and running. Accessory uses can be provided in this type of park, such as playgrounds, and even small turf areas, provided they are accessory to the park's passive-oriented uses.

Regional and Special Use Areas

Regional and Special Use Areas are single purpose sites or areas occupied by specialized facilities, such as stand-alone recreation centers, skate parks, swimming pools, or community gardens.

Spray Park/Spray ground

These facilities are safe and unique play areas where water is sprayed from structures or ground sprays and then drained away before it can accumulate. These playgrounds with water features are sometimes referred to as aquatic playgrounds, splash pads, water playgrounds, or water play areas.

Standard Recreation

An overarching recreation category used for planning purposes. Standard Recreation categories include Community, Neighborhood and Mini Parks and Greenbelts. The total Standard Recreation acreage is used to calculate Level of Service Standards.