

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION SUB-ELEMENT





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PREFACE

This document is a combined update of the Recreation Sub-Element last approved by City Council in 1993 and of the Open Space Sub-Element, last approved in 1992.

Legal Requirements

California Government Code Section 65300 requires all cities and counties to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the city. The General Plan itself may be adopted in any format deemed appropriate or convenient by the City Council, including the combining of elements. Section 65302 requires general plans to consist of a statement of development policies and to include a diagram or diagrams and text setting forth objectives, principles, standards and plan proposals. The general plan is intended to address subjects related to the physical development of the city. The California Government Code mandates that cities have an open space element to assure that open-space land is recognized as a limited and valuable resource which must be conserved wherever possible and to assure that every city and county will prepare and carry out open-space plans which, along with state and regional open-space plans, will accomplish the objectives of a comprehensive open-space program.

While the California Government Code does not mandate that recreation be addressed as part of a city's general plan, Section 65303 does authorize cities to develop local strategic plans for recreation in order to assure public resources are allocated to develop a comprehensive system of recreation programs and facilities. Please see Appendix A for a copy of the relevant California Government Code.

City of Sunnyvale's General Plan

Since 1981 Sunnyvale has had both an Open Space Sub-Element and a Recreation Sub-Element (along with a related Arts Sub-Element). The Open Space Sub-Element has been part of the Community Development Element of the City's General Plan, while the Recreation Sub-Element and Arts Sub-Element have been part of the Cultural Element of the City's General Plan.

Because of the interrelatedness of both recreation and open space, these two plans are merged into one document—the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element, which, for purposes of classification, will be made part of the Community Development Element, but with a cross-reference to the Cultural Element. (Please see Appendix B for a complete listing of City of Sunnyvale's General Plan Elements and Sub-Elements.)

New Structure

The Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element represents a departure in structure from its predecessors, the Open Space Sub-Element and the Recreation Sub-Element, in order to provide an increased emphasis on strategy. In preparing this document, staff concentrated its efforts on laying out the facts related to the Sunnyvale community and its provision of recreation and open space services, without conclusions and speculations. This document has been streamlined, eliminating generic discussion of issues in favor of suggesting areas that might be prioritized for study by Council at a future date, at which time such discussion would occur in the context of specific proposals. Appendix C is a table outlining the structure, and providing an explanation for each section.

Related Sub-Elements

The Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element is complemented by several other Sub-Elements. In a departure from the previous Open Space Sub-Element and Recreation Sub-Element which included policies and actions related to other Sub-Elements (most notably the Fiscal Management Sub-Element), policies and issues relating to other Sub-Elements have been omitted.

Collectively, these Sub-Elements contribute toward the acquisition, conservation, use and enjoyment of open space in the City of Sunnyvale, as well as toward addressing broad social and economic interests, such as community participation and quality of life.

The **Fiscal Management Sub-Element** is key in addressing overall fiscal policy for the City and for establishing a framework of sound financial practices in order to ensure the ability of the City to offer the broadest range of recreational and open space services and facilities. The past Open Space and Recreation Sub-Elements contained numerous fiscal policies that more appropriately should be in the Fiscal Management Sub-Element instead.

The **Arts Sub-Element** is a companion document to the Recreation Sub-Element and contains goals and policies focusing attention specifically on the provision of a broad-based arts program.

The **Socio-Economic Element** has policies which encourage the provision of services for older adults; encourage programs that assist at-risk youth in obtaining an education and learning job skills; and encourage programs and services that address special needs of individuals with disabilities, families and those who are economically disadvantaged. Recreational programs and services play a role in serving the needs of these special populations.

Other Sub-Elements, including the **Community Participation Sub-Element**, the **Heritage Preservation Sub-Element**, **Land Use and Transportation Element** and **Law Enforcement Element**, play a role in establishing community values and expectations that affect the delivery of recreation and open space services.

Process and Data Sources

Data in this Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element were derived from the 2000 U.S. Census, projections of the 2000 U.S. Census and City records. Other information sources included the 2002 Recreation Needs Assessment conducted by Management Learning Laboratories, Santa Clara County, the National Recreation and Park Association, the California Park and Recreation Society, other Bay Area municipalities, City documents and various publications related to open space and recreation management. A bibliography is included at the end of the document.

A community meeting was held early in the process to gain input on a vision for parks and recreation in Sunnyvale. This group also provided input on measures to chart progress in achieving the mission for open space and recreation, as well as on issues and policies for further consideration.

The community had the opportunity to participate in multiple meetings held throughout the process of revising the Sub-Element with the Parks and Recreation Commission and the Arts Commission, and then again during Council review of this document. In addition, copies of the draft document were made available to a wide range of potential stakeholders for review and comment. Those on the Department of Parks and Recreation's "Friends of Parks and Recreation" mailing list all received invitations to comment on the initial and final draft document.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mission Statement

We create community through people, parks and programs... and provide a wide range of accessible, high-quality open space and recreational programs and facilities, in order to meet the open space and recreational needs of a diverse and changing community.

Mission Indicators provide some measure of how well the City is meeting the mission described above. These measures are an indication of what recreational and open space services, facilities and amenities are directly provided. There is a direct correlation between actions the City takes and what these measures show. Mission Indicators can be found on page 8.

Community Conditions

“Community Conditions” contains the factual description of the Sunnyvale community as it relates to open space and recreation issues. It includes a recap of what changes have occurred in the community since the last revisions of the open space and recreation sub-elements, identification of current demographics, inventories of facilities and services, and identifies trends and issues for future consideration. Policies and key initiatives are based upon the data in this section.

“Where We Were”

Since the Open Space Sub-Element was last revised in 1992, City-owned open space acreage has increased by 2.6 acres with Plaza del Sol and Victory Village Park. Through agreements, the City has made an additional 8 acres available to the public at Braly and Ponderosa schools; opened 3.45 miles of the Bay Trail to public use; finished improving the John W. Christian Greenbelt; and has built a 50-meter swimming pool in partnership with the Fremont Union High School District. Major physical improvements since the early 1990’s also include a new 23,000 square foot Senior Center, three new tennis courts and a snack bar at the Tennis Center; a skate park at Fair Oaks Park; a boardwalk at Baylands Park; and the relocation from San Jose and renovation of a 1918 redwood barn (Bianchi Barn) at Orchard Heritage Park.

Since the Recreation Sub-Element was last revised in 1993, many changes to programs have been made. Tracking programmatic changes is difficult, since by its very nature, programs are quite fluid and constantly evolve to meet the changing demographics and needs of the community. When new facilities are added, as mentioned above, programmatic changes often ensue. Several major programs and/or changes worth noting are discussed below.

The City operated the restaurant at Sunken Gardens Golf Course for a short period of time, after the licensee filed for bankruptcy. Ultimately a new licensee was secured and operates that facility. When the licensee for both Sunnyvale Golf Course and Sunken Gardens Golf Course operations entered into bankruptcy, City staff again stepped in to run the business, this time permanently assuming direct responsibility for arranging tee times, providing golf pros and running pro shops.

The Community Recreation Fund and its associated entrepreneurial approach to providing recreation services had just been implemented at the time the 1993 Recreation Sub-Element was adopted. Since then, the focus of operating like a business has been expanded and significant attention has been given to understanding market forces. There has been an on-going challenge in balancing a business approach with the expectations the community has for government services. An extensive study in 1998 led to a Council finding that while self-sufficiency of the Community Recreation Fund is a worthy goal, it should not be the City’s primary goal.

Some notable specific programming efforts include:

- YES! Express After-School Program began in fall 1993 in conjunction with the Sunnyvale School District. YES! Express provided after-school enrichment activities for children on the school site and was customized for

each particular student population. This program was restructured in 1999 to focus on those neighborhoods with the greatest need for after school activities.

- A Teen Coffee House, called The Fishbowl, was piloted in 1997 in partnership with Le Boulanger Bakery and Restaurant at one of their locations.
- In 2004, a teen-oriented facility called The Crash opened in a renovated portion of the Fair Oaks Park building and is providing a safe gathering place and an outlet for local youth talent.

The City's Co-Sponsorship Policy underwent revision in 2003 and was replaced by a broader policy dealing with partnerships with outside groups, retitled "Relationships with Outside Groups." Many of the City's long-standing Co-sponsored groups, such as youth sports leagues, have transitioned to formal agreements with the City that define the special arrangements the City has with the groups.

Please see Appendix D for a listing of all open space and recreation facilities and the year they were acquired or built. Appendix E is a map showing the location of all open space and recreation facilities.

"Where We Are"

Over the past 10 years, the City's ethnic make up has continued to become more diverse, with the Asian population experiencing the largest growth. Along with that increase in diversity has come an increase in languages other than English being spoken in the home, and in the number of residents who have difficulty speaking and understanding English. This has implications for how the City communicates about the open space and recreation services it provides.

Public school data and data from a 2000 youth services needs assessment suggest that there is considerable disparity between different sections of the City in terms of the geographic distribution in the City for ethnicity, of English language proficiency and economic need. The southwest portion of the City shows a relatively lower level of economic need and higher percentages of those who are English proficient. (See Appendix F and G for charts comparing City-wide data to each public school site in Sunnyvale.)

The City offers a full-range of recreational program opportunities and services. Offerings are continually monitored, evaluated and modified as appropriate. Programs generally are developed in two ways: one is with a focus on different age groups within the broader population; the other is by type of programming, such as sports, aquatics, arts, fitness, etc.

Sunnyvale has 20 parks (comprising 223 acres); 9 special use facilities, including two golf courses (comprising 355 acres); and also has formal agreements for use and maintenance of 118 acres of school open space. Please see Appendix L for a detailed table showing Sunnyvale's open space inventory and associated amenities. Also included in the total open space acreage are 49 acres of public grounds, which include sites

such as the orchards as well as the open space surrounding the Community Center and Civic Center campuses. The City has 143 acres of athletic fields.

OPEN SPACE GUIDELINES

It would be helpful to be able to have a standard for the amount and kind of open space appropriate for the Sunnyvale community. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) at one time did develop standards or guidelines, which recommended 4-6 acres of open space per 1000 population. The NRPA has since acknowledged the difficulty in setting standards that would be applicable to all communities, given each community's unique characteristics. The 1990 NRPA standard of 4-6 acres per 1000 population is, however, still widely used as a starting point of discussion. At 5.7 acres per 1000, Sunnyvale falls well within that guideline.

The issue is further complicated when trying to compare open space acreage from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and even with NRPA because different agencies include different elements in their calculations. For example, if Sunnyvale were to limit itself only to open space owned by the City, the inventory would appear much less since a significant amount of usable acreage, specifically for athletic fields, is owned by the Sunnyvale School District and the Santa Clara Unified School District. Some agencies may not include public grounds in their inventory or special use facilities or may only calculate a ratio based on open space that can be actively used for recreation, thus in Sunnyvale's case not including wetlands, public grounds and orchards. If that standard were to apply, Sunnyvale ratio of open space to 1000 population would be 4.49.

To the degree that data was available, Sunnyvale's open space acreage was compared to neighboring cities, for some sense of how well Sunnyvale fared as compared to the Bay Area. In that comparison, Sunnyvale, at 5.7 acres per 1000 population, is significantly below the average of 16.71 acres of open space acreage per 1000 population. That number is, however, skewed by the inclusion of Mountain View, which has 14.18 acres per 1000 population and boasts the large Shoreline Park; and Palo Alto, at 68 acres per 1000 population, which has significant open space holdings. Sunnyvale is in the middle as compared to its neighbors in the number of multi-purpose athletic fields per 1000 population. The average is .34 fields per 1000 population, and Sunnyvale provides .26 fields per 1000. Athletic field acreage may be a more accurate comparator, since number of fields can vary widely depending on the sport, the age group, etc. Sunnyvale has 1.09 acres of athletic fields per 1000 population. Most of that acreage is on school grounds. Please see Appendix M for a chart comparing Sunnyvale's open space acreage and amenities with neighboring cities.

It is generally accepted that parks best serve those living immediately adjacent to them, although today's population is highly mobile and will readily use parks throughout the City as well as in neighboring cities and not be limited to parks within walking distance. For the purposes of identifying areas which are

relatively underserved by open space, a neighborhood approach was taken, looking at which households were within specified distances from City open space sites. Parks three acres or less in size were identified as serving those living within a ¼ mile radius of the park. For parks larger than 3 acres, a ½ mile radius was used. Elementary school sites were also accorded a ½ mile radius.

It is important to note that the amenities at different parks and school sites may well be different. For example, Murphy Park does not have a playground; most school sites do not have restrooms or playgrounds; not all sites have fields or buildings. Some neighborhoods, therefore, may still feel underserved by open space even if they fall within ¼ or ½ mile of a designated park or open space facility. The following areas that are identified as being underserved by open space reflect relative lack of proximity to open space, with no effort made to adjust for amenities. The following “gap” areas are those which do not fall into either park or school buffers. The names are intended to be somewhat descriptive of their location and are labeled on the accompanying map in Appendix P—Park and School Field Service and Gap Areas. Each area is presented with population figures taken from the US 2000 Census, to give some idea of how many residents are affected by the service “gap”

Areas Underserved by Open Space (See Map in Appendix P)		
	Population in 2000	# of Households in 2000
Acalanes/Iowa	5947	2564
Morse/Tasman (Includes ITR 7 & 8)	2975	1546
Community Center	2581	1294
East Evelyn (Includes ITR 4)	1983	959
Columbia West	1487	428
San Miguel East	1009	265
101 Specific Plans	972	566
Knickerbocker	594	326
Lakewood South	548	124
Southeast Corner	450	183
Midtown	399	187
Homestead High	345	109
Birdland (Portion)	195	91

Note: "ITR" is a zoning designation identifying areas that will transition from "Industrial to Residential."

Another chart looks at the overall distribution of parks and other open space by Neighborhood Planning Area (please see Appendix Q for a map of the Neighborhood Planning Areas). This chart looks at amount of open space in each Neighborhood Planning Area broken down by parks only; parks and school sites; and then all open space, including special use facilities such as golf courses; and public grounds such as the City’s orchards (please see Appendix R for an itemized look at open space within each Neighborhood Planning Area). The chart also shows acreage per 1000 population for both the population as found in the US 2000 Census and after projected build out is achieved.

Park and Open Space Acreage by Neighborhood Planning Area						
Neighborhood Planning Area	Park Acreage per 1000 Population		Park and School* Acreage per 1000 Population		Total Open Space Acreage per 1000 Population	
	2000 Population	Future Population	2000 Population	Future Population	2000 Population	Future Population
Raynor	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.99	2.99
DeAnza	1.98	1.98	4.64	4.64	5.11	5.11
East Murphy	1.94	1.50	2.63	2.04	2.69	2.08
Ortega	1.54	1.54	1.75	1.75	3.94	3.94
Serra	1.15	1.15	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
Lakewood**	.92	.63	1.48	1.02	18.61	12.83
Washington	.74	.60	1.34	1.08	2.29	1.84
Ponderosa	.64	.51	.99	.79	2.30	1.82
West Murphy	.58	.49	1.57	1.35	9.66	8.28

Notes
 *School acreage is only included for sites which are under agreement with the City.
 **The active use portion of Sunnyvale Baylands Park (72 acres) was excluded from the "Park Acreage" calculation, since it is part of the County park system and not comparable to the other parks used here.

“How We See Things Changing”

There are some significant demographic trends occurring.

- Sunnyvale’s population of those 65+ is expected to double in the next 15 years.
- People are retiring earlier and living longer.
- The cadre of adults over the age of 50 is expanding both in numbers and diversity, with many sub-groups, each with differing needs and expectations.
- Between 1980 and 2000 the overall economic well-being of those over 50 improved significantly. The poverty rate fell by 23% across the country (44% for older retirees), with significant gains in buying power and net worth.
- While the percentage of Sunnyvale residents who are 18 or younger has remained relatively constant since 1990, future growth is projected to occur in areas where schools are already at capacity. A maximum of 10% growth in K-8 is projected over the next 20 years.
- Diversity is expected to continue increasing in the coming years.

Sunnyvale is experiencing a number of trends related to open space:

- **Businesses are increasingly using open space during the work day for the benefit of their employees**, resulting in a large increase in the use of picnic sites and athletic fields adjacent to large businesses. Staff have noted the phenomenon particularly in the northern part of the City. Encinal Park, Lakewood Park, Sunnyvale Baylands Parks and Fair Oaks Park each get heavy use during the day from adjacent day time only residents.
- **Density is becoming greater throughout City**. Please see Appendix T for a map which shows areas that are zoned to transition to residential where increased residential growth can be expected to be seen. Seven areas in particular

are noted in the table below, along with estimates of the magnitude for which growth is being planned. The first three of these areas of anticipated future growth also coincide with areas identified as being underserved by open space (see Appendix P). The growth in these areas will serve to exacerbate the issue of being underserved. The final area identified, Northrup Gruman, is not expected to transition to residential in the immediate future.

Future Intensification – Areas of Growth (See Map in Appendix T)			
Area of Growth (Name corresponds to a shaded area on accompanying map.)	Neighborhood Planning Area	Within ½ mile of Park	Projected Build Out/Increase in Population
Timperpine/Lily	Ponderosa	Ponderosa Park	320
Evelyn/Wolfe (Includes ITR 4a & b)	Ponderosa	No	5680
Arques/Fair Oaks (ITR 6a)	East Murphy	Fair Oaks Park	950
101 Specific Plan	East Murphy	No	1416
Downtown	Washington	Split: 1/2 Washington Park, 1/3 Murphy Park and 1/6 Las Palmas Park	3900
Tasman/Morse (Includes ITR 7 & 8)	Lakewood	No	7435
Northrup Gruman (ITR5)	West Murphy	Split: ½ Murphy; ¼ Fair Oaks; ¼ Victory Village	3000
Notes			
Most immediate growth expected is for the Morse/Tasman and Evelyn/Wolfe areas. Second most immediate growth is expected in the Downtown. The Northrup Gruman area is furthest from development.			
"ITR" is a zoning designation identifying areas that will transition from "Industrial to Residential."			

- Commercialization of parks is growing, where individuals make use of open space amenities for their personal financial gain, such as through aerobics and general conditioning efforts and sports and skill tutorials.
- Requests to place telecommunication facilities in parks are increasing.

On a broader level throughout the United States, some additional trends have been observed, which may impact Sunnyvale in the future:

- Golf faces a decline in participation mostly due to affordability, time, and skill issues, along with increasing saturation of the market.
- Use of parks and services differs by ethnic groups and from the traditional Caucasian participants.
- A recent study funded by The Wallace Foundation and conducted by Public Agenda, a nonpartisan research organization, focused upon the role of after school activity for youth. Given a choice, 54% of the middle and high school students and parents surveyed would choose a sports activity; 36% music or dance; while 32% would like homework help and 28% would like to focus on academics. (See Appendix U for a copy of the Executive Summary.)

- Communities are showing an ever-increasing sensitivity to ecological issues, e.g., pesticide use, native plants, water use.
- The rates of obesity are increasing across all age groups, and with it associated health issues like high blood pressure and diabetes.
- Seventy-four percent of Americans are not regularly physically active and 28% of those do not get any physical activity. California adolescents are increasingly inactive. Access is important. Physical inactivity is nearly twice as high among teens with no access to open space. (Source: TrendScan, 2005)

ISSUES

For those issues and/or ideas which cannot be acted on immediately and/or which require further study, a database has been created in the Department of Parks and Recreation to keep track of the issues and insure that none “fall between the cracks.” The database is updated on an ongoing basis. These ideas and issues may be operational in nature and may fall within the discretion of the Director to act on administratively or may require policy and/or fiscal review and City Council action before implementation. The database listing is reviewed at least annually to determine which should become part of the year’s work program or should be put forward as potential City Council Study Issues.

As part of this current revision to the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element, this database of issues is being reviewed and the highest priority items are proposed as Key Initiatives, found highlighted at the end of this document. This review of issues has included those identified in past years as well as those identified as a result of the updating of this Sub-Element. The Key Initiatives, or priorities for study in the next two to five years, are driven by community conditions—the demographics of Sunnyvale, existing services and priorities and trends

The issues can be divided into three general categories: Open Space and Facility Issues; Recreational Programming Issues; and Operational issues.

OPEN SPACE AND FACILITY ISSUES

- Demand/requests/need for more of almost everything (services, programs, use of resources and facilities), but overwhelmingly **for additional open space or the enhancement of existing facilities**. Much of the stated demand is for sports/athletic fields; however, there was a general sense that open space is increasingly important as the City’s population increases.
- Requests to acquire the 8 acres of land at Peterson Middle School that the Santa Clara Unified School District is targeting as surplus land.

The acquisition of acreage at Peterson Middle School is not proposed as a Key Initiative, given the relatively high amount of acreage per 1000 population already available

in the neighborhood and how relatively poorly it fares when compared to the criteria for acquisition of open space listed in the policies (see page 21). The Key Initiatives ranked with the highest priority for study are those that focus first on deciding what to do with an existing expiring agreement for open space acreage and deciding what to do with existing properties owned by the City which have the potential of being used for future open space. This would be followed by a study to look at ways to mitigate the situation in areas identified in the Sub-Element as being underserved by open space, where the distribution of open space resources is seen as a greater issue than the absolute amount of acreage.

A final Key Initiative in the area of open space and facilities would examine the existing City ordinance dealing with park dedication, to see if modifications are warranted to address expected increase in demand due to new development.

RECREATION PROGRAMMING ISSUES
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Questions of programming priorities and how to allocate resources. With finite resources—physical, personnel and financial—there seems to be ever increasing demand. It becomes difficult, absent City Council direction, to differentiate between “wants” and “needs.” For every interest group served, another may go underserved.

A Key Initiative, therefore, will look at relative programming priorities among activities and populations.

OPERATIONAL ISSUES
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Issues of distribution of amenities.

A Key Initiative will evaluate single use facilities versus multi-use facilities versus special use facilities and will look to determine per capita guidelines to aid in achieving a balance within the open space system.

Community Condition Indicators

Community Condition Indicators are measures describing the City, and are demographic in nature. The City has little, if any, influence on these indicators. The City, however, needs to be responsive to them. These indicators drive what open space and recreation facilities, services and programs the City should be providing. The list of Community Condition Indicators is found on page 20.

Policies

The Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element contains policies specific to open space and recreational services, facilities and amenities in the City of Sunnyvale. Open space and recreational services, facilities and amenities are subject to additional policies that can be found in other City documents. In particular, fiscal policies for the entire City are found in the Fiscal Management Sub-Element.

Each issue arising in the community may have multiple policies relating to it, some of which may appear to be in competition. The application of policies may require judgment.

Policies are grouped into five areas:

- **Open Space** – Policies related to the City’s efforts to provide and maintain open space and recreation facilities for the benefit of maintaining a healthy community based on providing adequate open space and on the ability of the city to finance, construct, maintain, and operate these facilities now and in the future.
- **Programming** – Policies related to the City’s efforts to develop and implement passive and active recreation and enrichment programs that:
 - Provide constructive opportunities for fitness, well-being, healthy coping and stress management;
 - Highlight cultural practices and traditions reflective of a diverse community;
 - Encourage creative expression, education, skill development, and personal enrichment; and
 - Promote community participation in recreation for all ages.
- **Regional Approach** – Policies related to the City’s commitment to a regional approach to providing and preserving open space and providing open space and recreational services, facilities and amenities for the broader community.
- **Prioritization** – Policies related to the City’s efforts to ensure equal opportunities for participation and to provide for a range of uses in parks and facilities, as well as a wide range of program choices and facility offerings to meet the recreational needs of a diverse and changing population, given competing interests and finite resources. Policies related to acquiring and/or developing open space facilities and amenities are also included here.
- **Access** – Policies related to the City’s effort to maximize access to open space and recreation programs and facilities.

Key Initiatives

The priorities for study listed below are drawn from the Department of Parks and Recreation’s database of issues, and are suggested as priorities based on the findings listed in community conditions, major issues faced by the City in the area of open space and recreation, and on the major trends identified for open space and recreation. These issues are believed to be the most significant items requiring study over the next five years, and they are listed in three areas of focus: Open Space and Facilities Initiatives; Recreational Program Initiatives; and Operational Initiatives.

Open Space and Facility Initiatives

- Evaluate how well the following City-owned sites meet the open space and recreation priorities and determine which should be pursued for development as public open space:
 - Murphy Parksite Housing on Jackson Avenue
 - Orchard Gardens Parksite Housing on Garner Avenue
 - Fair Oaks Industrial Complex.
- Evaluate areas identified as being currently underserved by open space, and determine measures to be taken to mitigate the impact of these service gaps.
- Determine whether or not to continue agreement with County of Santa Clara County for operation of Sunnyvale Baylands Park past 2011. (Agreement expires in 2011; notice of intent required by 12/2008).
- Evaluate how the Raynor Activity Center meets open space and recreation priorities and determine what should be done with the site (e.g., keep for use as recreation facility; tear down and use for civic, non-recreation use; sell).
- Consider revisions to City Ordinance Chapter 18.10: Parks and Open Space Dedication (e.g., evaluating whether to include commercial development; considering changes to the amount of acreage required.)

Recreational Program Initiatives

- Community Recreation Fund – Determine relative priorities of needs and allocation of resources to specific activities and user groups within the community (Fiscal implications of findings from this study would be looked at during completion of the update of the Fiscal Management Sub-Element.)
- Consistent with existing master plan for Sunnyvale Baylands Park and under the existing agreement with County of Santa Clara, determine what, if any, programmed recreation should be provided at the site, particularly in the Great Meadow.

Operational Initiatives

Evaluate single use facilities versus multi-use facilities versus special use facilities and implications for recreation programs, parks and park amenities; and determine per capita guidelines for an appropriate balance within the open space system.

- When is the City better served by multi-use facilities versus special use or single use facilities (e.g., dedicated soccer fields, multi-purpose athletic fields, skate parks; neighborhood parks versus community parks.)
- Determine what components should be common to most, if not all, parks.
- Evaluate active versus passive uses. Determine how different configurations impact access and equity.



MISSION STATEMENT

We create community through people, parks and programs . . . and provide a wide range of accessible, high-quality open space and recreational programs and facilities, in order to meet the open space and recreational needs of a diverse and changing community.

“We create community through people, parks and programs.”
– This statement was developed by the California Park and Recreation Society’s *VIP Project: Vision...Insight...Planning* to be used by parks and recreation agencies throughout the state. There is a value in connecting with the broader community. It is used here in support of, and to strengthen, the statewide movement to acknowledge and promote the role that open space and recreational services, facilities and amenities play in creating healthy and strong communities and in contributing to quality of life.

Within the rubric of “creating” community, multiple methods—including direct provision, partnerships and contracting—are used to achieve desired results that support and enhance the sense of community while promoting open space and recreation. The City is committed to providing its open space and recreational services with courtesy and caring to all and with professionalism and integrity.

While Sunnyvale embraces the idea that parks and recreation create community, parks and recreation are not the only contributors to creating community and community is not the only result of having excellent open space and recreation programs and services. The remainder of the mission statement goes on to discuss other aspects of open space and recreation.

“**Wide range**” speaks to the breadth of services, facilities and opportunities that are provided.

“**Accessible**” addresses the commitment to ensuring that people can utilize the services, facilities and open space the City provides, regardless of income, age, disability, location of residence, or other category of need.

“**High quality**” – The City is not satisfied with mediocrity, but is instead committed to excellence in all it does.

“**Open space and recreational programs and facilities**” – While many of the programs, services, facilities and amenities fulfill functions other than open space and recreation, parks and recreation is the focus and the larger umbrella under which other needs, such as social, educational, or health, are met.

“**Meet the needs**” – The services, programs, and facilities provided should not be haphazardly selected, but should be responsive to the needs and desires of the community.

“**Diverse community**” recognizes the incredibly rich diversity of culture, education, and life experiences of Sunnyvale residents.

“**Changing community**” acknowledges that there will always be change occurring within a community, whether that is the changing age distribution of residents, changes in ethnic and cultural backgrounds or changes in likes and dislikes or needs of the community.

Mission Indicators

Below are measures of how well the City is meeting the mission described above. These measures are an indication of what recreational and open space services, facilities and amenities are directly provided. There is a direct correlation between actions the City takes and what these measures show.

OPEN SPACE	
Total Open Space Acreage (Owned or maintained by City and with public access)	745.48
Acreage of open space per 1000 population	5.66
Parks/parkland acreage	223.29
School athletic field acreage (under agreement with City)	117.82
Special use facilities acreage	355.38
Public grounds acreage	48.99
Athletic field acreage	143.00
Athletic field acreage per 1000 population	1.09
Total City population (Source: California Department of Finance, April 2005)	131,700
FACILITIES (available/programmed for public use – owned or maintained by the City or under agreement with the City)	
City owned and maintained public art pieces on display (Art in Public Places - AIPP)	63
Art in Private Development projects on display (Art in Public Places - AIPD)	40
Tennis courts	35
Outdoor basketball courts	6.5
Swimming pools	6
Theatre seats	200
Discrete playground areas	34
Senior Center (at Community Center)	23,000 sq. ft.
Recreation Center (at Community Center)	17,912 sq. ft.
Indoor Sports Center (at Community Center)	24,125 sq. ft.
Creative Arts Building (At Community Center)	9,063 sq. ft.
Theatre and Dance Studio (at Community Center)	14,862 sq. ft.
Multi-purpose meeting rooms at Community Center and in Park Buildings	23
PROGRAMMING	
Total # of individual registrations in recreational activities directly provided by City or brokered through arrangement by the City – FY 2003/04. (Note: Each registration for an individual who participates in multiple activities is counted.)	26,711**
# of registrations for youth and teen recreational programs	17,299*
# of registrations for adult recreational programs (may include participation by older teens and seniors)	4,264*
# of registrations for therapeutic recreation programs	444
# of registrations for senior recreational programs	4,704*
# of people receiving recreation fee waiver assistance	1,191
# of City-wide Recreational Special Events	1
# of Senior memberships in Senior Center***	3,920
<p>*Estimates are provided for FY 2004/05, because data was not collected in this way. The new registration software being implemented in 2006/07 will allow the City to track this information. **Does not include drop-in, non-registered participation. ***Membership provided for full calendar year 2004. Note: This listing of indicators does not constitute the entirety of amenities or services provided. For more complete listings of amenities and services, please see Appendix J: Chart of Sample Program Offerings; Appendix K: Recreation Facilities; and Appendix L: Open Space Inventory and Amenities.</p>	



COMMUNITY CONDITIONS

“Community Conditions” contains the factual description of the Sunnyvale community as it relates to open space and recreation issues. It includes a recap of what changes have occurred in the community since the last revisions of the open space and recreation sub-elements, identification of current demographics and inventories of facilities and services, and identifies trends and issues for future consideration. Policies and key initiatives are based upon the data in this section.

“Where We Were”

The Open Space Sub-Element was last revised in 1992. The 1992 document cites the dramatic changes that occurred since the 1950’s, as the City of Sunnyvale grew from an agricultural community to a highly urban community, due to the growth in the electronics, aerospace and computer industries. Prior to 1940, over 95% of the Sunnyvale area was rural, agricultural, non-urban open space. In 1992 there were 430 acres of undeveloped land. While there are areas which are underdeveloped or which could be redeveloped, only 80 acres of vacant land remain in 2005 for new residential and industrial development, the majority of which is made up of small parcels scattered throughout the City. The largest contiguous undeveloped area is the Corn Palace, adjacent to Lawrence Expressway, north of El Camino Real. The City itself, in its open space holdings, is preserving a total of 13 acres of orchards at two locations— 10 acres adjacent to the Community Center and 2.7 acres adjacent to the Tennis Center.

Please see Appendix D for a listing of all open space and recreation facilities and the year they were acquired or built. Appendix E is a map showing the location of all open space and recreation facilities.

New Facilities since 1992

Since 1992, the City has added acreage and amenities into its open space inventory. The following highlights some of the key acquisitions or development.

- **Braly School Athletic/Play Field (4.6 acres) and the Ponderosa School Athletic/Play Field (5.00 acres)** In June 1994, the City entered into a long-term agreement with the Santa Clara Unified School District for use of these two sites. This Agreement is similar in nature to the agreements the City has with the Sunnyvale School District and the Cupertino Union School District for use

of the athletic fields at all of the other public elementary school sites within the City. In return for a commitment from the Santa Clara School District not to sell the properties for 25 years and for use of the open space for public recreational uses outside of school hours, the City improved the sites and assumed maintenance responsibility.

- **Victory Village Park (1 acre)** was completed in 1997 on a City-owned parcel at southern edge of the neighborhood. It was developed into a small park for use largely by the 160 nearby homes.
- **23,000 sq. ft. Senior Center** A newly constructed Senior Center opened in 2003 on the Community Center complex, replacing a facility at the former Adair School on McKinley Avenue that was leased from the Sunnyvale School District.
- **San Francisco Bay Trail (3.45 miles)** Sunnyvale’s 2.7-mile publicly owned segment of the 400-mile trail opened in July 1999. The trail was made possible through an open space agreement with the Santa Clara Valley Water District, funding from the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and a land use agreement with Cargill Salt. A land use agreement between the City and Lockheed Martin Missiles and Space Company enabled the City to extend the trail .75 miles to the west. Then, in 2000, when Yahoo! received its building permit for construction of its headquarters near Caribbean Drive, Yahoo! paid \$60,000 toward the development of a connector trail from the new building to the Bay Trail.
- **Recreational access to closed landfill** After the landfill was officially closed in 1994, the West Hill, Recycle Hill and South Hill were made available to the public for pedestrian access. Only limited uses are possible under the City’s regulated management of the site as a closed landfill, because of the extensive network of landfill gas collection wells and piping underneath the surface. The area supports hiking, jogging, bird watching, wildlife habitat and burrowing owl habitat (a Species of Special Concern).
- **50-meter swimming pool** In a partnership between the City of Sunnyvale and the Fremont Union High School District, a 50-meter pool was built and opened to the public in July 2002. The City of Sunnyvale is responsible for operating this shared facility. A non-profit group

that was formed to advocate for this partnership led a significant fundraising effort to create an endowment fund for pool operations.

- **Skate park (18,500 square foot)** In May 2003 the City dedicated a dedicated skate park at Fair Oaks Park, becoming the largest skate park of its kind in the area.
- **Plaza Del Sol (1.6 acre)** A site in downtown Sunnyvale that is part of the City's larger redevelopment projects, opened in 2004. Phase II development of this special use facility will include restrooms and a water feature, as well as additional landscaping. Phase II will also include a memorial to those who have given their lives in the service of their country or the City.

Open Space Improvements Since 1992

Many upgrades throughout the open space system have been completed since 1992, including steps taken to make parks more accessible to the entire public. An extended drought during the 1990's necessitated staff to develop new **water conservation practices** that have permanently reduced overall water consumption through increasing efficiency. Among improvements made are computerized irrigation systems that can calculate necessary water needed based on information that effects water evaporation such as type of turf and weather conditions.

In addition, a number of significant improvements to specific sites were made and are highlighted below.

Sunnyvale Baylands Park was under construction in 1992, and was already under agreement between the City and Santa Clara County. Baylands Park was dedicated in June 1993. Major features include a creative play area, amphitheater, picnic areas and seasonal wetlands. A **boardwalk, extending over the wetlands**, opened in summer 1998. This new amenity provides better public access for viewing and interpreting the 105 acres of seasonal wetlands bordering the northern and eastern edges of the park. A **Ropes Course** opened in 2000 under a five-year agreement with the Fremont Union High School District and Fremont Union High Schools Foundation for the construction, maintenance, operation and use of such a course at Baylands Park. The Ropes Course operated under such an arrangement until recently, when responsibility for the Course reverted to the City. The Ropes Course is currently unused.

The **Las Palmas Dog Park** opened in April 1992 as a pilot project at Las Palmas Park. City Council acted to retain the dog park on a permanent basis in March 1993.

One of the actions called for in the 1992 Open Space Sub-Element was to designate the 10-acre orchard adjacent to the Community Center as **Orchard Heritage Park**. This was completed in late 1992. In 1994 City Council then approved an agreement between the City and Sunnyvale Historical Society and Museum Association for construction of an exhibit at Orchard Heritage Park. Through this partnership, in which the City provided the land and \$50,000 toward the \$500,000 total cost, the **Orchard Heritage Park Interpretive Exhibit (OHPIE)** was dedicated

in 2001. This open-air exhibit with adjoining amphitheatre chronicles the Santa Clara Valley's orchard history. The OHPIE Alliance, a sub-group of the Sunnyvale Historical Society and Museum Association, financed the construction of the exhibit through private donations and oversaw construction before gifting the exhibit to the City.

The **Orchard Heritage Park Master Plan** adopted in 2002 lays out a vision for the future of the 10-acre orchard and the surrounding area. The entire "complex," consisting of the orchard, the Arboretum building and grounds and the OHPIE exhibit have been named the Sunnyvale Heritage Center. Future plans for the site include a heritage museum. To that end, the City entered into an agreement in June 2004 with the Sunnyvale Historical Society and Museum Association for the design, development, operation and maintenance of a museum at Sunnyvale Heritage Center at the Sunnyvale Community Center.

Further complementing the historical character of the Sunnyvale Heritage Center is a 1918 redwood barn that is being used to support orchard operations. The barn, known as the **Bianchi Barn**, was donated in June of 2002 and relocated from San Jose to the site in the Heritage Orchard in 2003, where improvements were made. Clara Bianchi of San Jose donated the barn along with \$350,000 to fund the relocation and future maintenance of the barn.

Washington Park was the last park to be fully "master planned," that is to say a plan made for the entire site in 1995. At that time many renovations were completed. Now park components and infrastructure throughout the open space system are renovated or replaced as their useful life span is met. Significant recent improvements within the park system include the addition of a mini-skatepark and waterplay area at Lakewood Park.

Since the mid-1970's the City has had a lease agreement with the San Francisco Water Department to construct an asphalt bike and pedestrian path along the two mile Hetch-Hetchy right-of-way between Orchard Gardens and Fairwood Park. Over time the City has made landscaping improvements to what was known as the Hetch-Hetchy Greenbelt. In 2001, landscaping improvements were completed along the final stretch of the greenbelt, and City Council renamed the greenbelt the **John W. Christian Greenbelt**, after a former Director of Parks and Recreation, who died in 1996.

The Las Palmas **Tennis Center** was expanded in 2000 to include three additional courts, center court lighting and a snack bar, enhancing the ability to host tournaments.

In spring 2005, the City accepted a grant from the Satterburg Foundation and pursued an agreement with Sunnyvale Sustainable Gardening to provide **community gardens** within the City. The City approved entering a five-year agreement for a site at Olive Street and Charles Street in January 2006.

Also in spring 2005, the City entered into agreements with Little Leagues to add **batting cage** facilities at De Anza School Sports Field and at Serra School Sports Field.

Programmatic Changes Since 1993

The Recreation Sub-Element was last updated in 1993. Since then, many changes to programs have been made. Tracking programmatic changes is difficult, since by its very nature, programs are quite fluid and constantly evolve to meet the changing demographics and needs of the community. When new facilities are added programmatic changes often ensue. Several major programs and/or changes worth noting are discussed below.

In 1993 the City's Supplemental/Handicapped Transportation Program was transferred to Santa Clara County, which chose to operate the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) mandated transportation program on behalf of its member cities.

For the provision of recreation services, use of licensees and contractors is always an option, and is ideally seamless to the user. Whether or not services are provided directly by City staff has huge implications for staff, however. Along those lines, the City took a turn running the restaurant at Sunken Gardens Golf Course, after the licensee filed for bankruptcy. Ultimately a new licensee was secured and provides food services. Similarly, when the licensee for Sunnyvale Golf Course and Sunken Gardens Golf Course business services entered into bankruptcy, City staff again stepped in to run the business. This time, however, it was determined that it made sense for the City to permanently assume direct responsibility for arranging tee times, providing golf pros and running pro shops, in what is now referred to as Golf Services.

The Community Recreation Fund and its associated entrepreneurial approach to providing recreation services had just been implemented at the time the 1993 Recreation Sub-Element was adopted. Since then, the focus of operating like a not-for-profit business has been expanded, and the City has focused on making decisions with a heavy emphasis on how they will affect the bottom-line; being customer driven; and understanding market forces. The expectation has been that activities that generate a profit are used to subsidize services that run at a loss. There has been an on-going tension in balancing a business approach with the expectations the community has for government services. Many of the most highly valued and demanded services, such as those for youth and seniors, require a subsidy to break even. An extensive study in 1998 led to a Council finding that while self-sufficiency of the Community Recreation Fund is a worthy goal, it should not be the City's primary goal.

The YES! Express After-School Program was an award-winning program begun in fall 1993 in conjunction with the Sunnyvale School District that provided after-school enrichment activities for children conducted at the school site and customized for each particular student population. It was developed in response to research conducted with local parents, students and educators. While this program ran successfully for many years, a City initiative in 1999 to assess the needs of youth, ages 0-18 and their families led the way for a restructuring of the department's after school programs to focus on those neighborhoods with the greatest need for after school activities. The creation of a mobile

recreation program, **Fun on the Run**, provides local youth with an array of supervised, safe and structured recreational activities right in their own neighborhoods.

A Teen Coffee House, called The Fishbowl, was piloted in 1997 in partnership with Le Boulanger Bakery and Café, Inc. at one of their locations. The weekly evening venue featured local youth bands and provided a safe, supervised outlet for local teens. When that location was no longer available, a new site was sought unsuccessfully. The current incarnation of this program, **The Crash**, opened in 2004 in a renovated portion of the Fair Oaks Park building, and is also providing a safe gathering place and performance venue for local teen talent. The Crash features live bands on a monthly basis for high school students living or attending school in Sunnyvale.

The City's Co-Sponsorship Policy underwent revision in 2003, and was replaced by a broader policy dealing with partnerships with outside groups, and retitled "Relationships with Outside Groups." Many of the City's long-standing Co-sponsored groups, such as youth sports leagues, have transitioned under this new policy to formal agreements with the City that define the special arrangements the City has with the various groups.

With the opening of the new Senior Center in 2003, there was an opportunity to adjust programming to take advantage of the new facility. New services now include a weight room, a dedicated ballroom, and comfortable and attractive common areas.

Actions Not Achieved from the 1992 Open Space Sub-Element and the 1993 Recreation Sub-Element

There are no specific actions called for in the 1993 Recreation Sub-Element that were not addressed. This is a reflection of the fact that the actions called for in the Recreation Sub-Element were quite general in nature.

On the other hand, the 1992 Open Space Sub-Element included several broad goals and several specific actions. Some were achieved and are noted in the section on changes since 1992. Others were addressed, but resulted in no change to policies or amenities. A couple, however, were not addressed and a brief summary and explanation of those are noted below.

The Open Space Sub-Element called for a policy to pursue the acquisition of federal lands currently located at the former Moffett Federal Air Field. In support of that policy, the Open Space Sub-Element also put forth two specific actions:

- Secure title to the 35- acre parcel currently leased from the Navy which is part of the Sunnyvale Golf Course; and
- Investigate the feasibility of acquiring and operating the golf course at the former Moffett Naval Air Station that is operated by the Air Force.

This policy is still applicable in 2005, and is included in the policy section. The actions are also still desirable but have not occurred to date. These two actions require the federal government to initiate discussions, which the federal government has not done. The timing of when or if an opportunity will arise to actively pursue these federal lands is not within the control of the City.

“Where We Are”

This Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element does not attempt to detail the myriad of ways that the City can, is and should be responding to the demographic and descriptive data contained herein. There can be no one action taken that would respond to all of the variables in the demographic information presented. Instead, the data inform decisions made and directions taken by staff in developing programming, determining services to be offered, communicating and collaborating with the community to address community needs. Perhaps most importantly, the data contribute significantly to determining priorities for future study as shown in the Key Initiatives on page 25.

Sunnyvale Demographics

The intent in this section describing the demographics of the Sunnyvale community is to put forward facts and statistics that may be relevant to the delivery of open space and recreation services. No conclusions are drawn here. The data, however, will serve as an information point each time an issue is studied. Further, the data have been considered in determining priorities and recommending Key Initiatives.

Note: The source for data in this section, unless otherwise noted, is the 2000 US Census.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Sunnyvale is located in the heart of Silicon Valley, 44 miles south of San Francisco, 10 miles northwest of San Jose, and 360 north of Los Angeles. It is situated on the San Francisco peninsula at the foot of the San Francisco Bay in Santa Clara County.

- 23.8 square miles
- No rivers or lakes
- Crossed by U.S. 101, Stevens Creek, Calabazas Creek, State Highway 237, and Highway 85.
- Lightrail services the northern part of Sunnyvale, with seven stops in Sunnyvale.
- Caltrain with service to the north and south, and Southern Pacific freight line.

POPULATION

- Population increased 12.4% from 1990 - 2000, and is 131,700 in 2005 according to California Department of Finance.
- A further increase of 10% is projected by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) by 2015, which would mean about 13,116 new residents.
- Median age is 34.3 years

HOUSEHOLDS

- Total of 52,539 households
 - 30% or 15,743 households have children under the age of 18
 - 19% or 9,883 households have an individual 65 years and over.
- Average household size is 2.49 people

ETHNICITY

Sunnyvale was significantly more ethnically diverse in 2000 than in 1990.

- 53.3% White (non-Hispanic) (12% decrease from 1990)
- 32.3% Asian (48% increase from 1990)
 - 10% Asian Indian (up 85%)
 - 9.6% Chinese (up 50%)
 - 4.6% Filipino (up 3%)
 - 2.7% Japanese (up 15%)
 - 1.8% Korean (up 40%)
- 15.5% Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
- 2.1% Black or African American
- .03% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- .05% American Indian and Alaska Native

Ethnic groups are not distributed evenly throughout the City, which may have implications for open space and recreation needs as well as for service delivery, to the extent that different ethnicities and cultures have different values about what types of services are important to have. As a means of approximating where ethnic groups are concentrated, City-wide data on ethnicity was compared to ethnicity at individual school sites, and there is significant variance. (See Appendix F for charts comparing City-wide data on ethnicity to each public school site in Sunnyvale.) To illustrate the differences, West Valley Elementary School has 1.8% of its students are Hispanic or Latino, 39.4% are Asian-Americans and 57.3% are White/Non-Hispanic. In contrast, 61.5% of Bishop’s student body are Hispanic or Latino, 12.8% are Asian-American, and 15.9% are White/Non-Hispanic. (Source: Each school site’s 2002/03 School Accountability Report Card.) *Note: when evaluating data comparing school sites within the City of Sunnyvale, it is important to remember that there are students from elementary schools that are outside the City of Sunnyvale as well as those within Sunnyvale all feed into designated middle schools located within Sunnyvale. Similarly, because of school boundaries, some elementary schools located within City boundaries, such as West Valley Elementary School, will also serve non-City residents. Homestead High School, one of the two major public high schools for Sunnyvale residents, is not located within Sunnyvale.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ABILITY

Languages spoken at home and ability to speak English may have even more significant implications for communicating about and delivering recreation and open space services. According to the 2000 Census, 46% of the Sunnyvale population speak a language other than English at home. Of those, 20% consider themselves to speak English less than “very well.”

As Sunnyvale’s immigrant population increases, the number of non-English speakers also grows. California requires testing of all students whose home language is not English to determine if they are English Learners. “English Learners” are students with a primary language other than English who are limited-English proficient. The test determines how well the students can speak, listen, read, and write in English.

One measure of the extent of non-English speakers throughout Sunnyvale is to look at a sub-set of the City, namely those who have been classified as “English Learners” within the school system. School data shows that 22.7% of all enrolled students from K – 12 in schools in Sunnyvale are classified as “English Learners.” The percentage, however, varies considerably from school to school. For example, Stockmeir has 6% and West Valley has 2% of their student bodies classified as English Learners, whereas Bishop has 51% and San Miguel has 47%. (See attached graphs for further information.) 7% of students at Homestead High School are classified as English Learners, while 28% of students at Fremont High School are so classified. Please see Appendix G for charts showing the numbers of English Learners in public schools within Sunnyvale. (Source: School data regarding English Learners is provided by the each District’s administrative office.)

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

- 70% of those 16+ work
- 47.5% of families with children under 6 have both parents working
- Median household income is \$74,409
- Median price of a single family home in Santa Clara County as of November 2005 is \$714,250.
- 5.4% of individuals live below poverty level (\$13,738 for family of 3 in 2000)
- 5.9% of all children under 18
- 11.5% of all those 65+
- 13.3% of individuals are at or below 200% of poverty level

ELIGIBILITY FOR FREE OR REDUCED PRICE MEAL PROGRAM AS A MEASURE OF CHILD POVERTY

Eligibility for the Free or Reduced Price Meal Program is an indicator of economic need and can help geographically show where economic need is the greatest within the City of Sunnyvale. Children from families with incomes at or below

130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the US Federal poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals.

In analyzing data by school site on the percentage of enrolled students who are eligible for free or reduced lunch, it becomes apparent that the economic need of children in the City varies significantly from one school site to another, giving an indication of where in the City the need is greatest. Children are also significantly overrepresented, as compared to overall City statistics. Overall, using the 2000 US Census data, it is estimated that 13% of residents live at or below 200% of Federally defined poverty level, whereas 35% of children live in families living at or below 185% of poverty. (See attached table in Appendix H: Eligibility for Free/Reduced Lunch – Public Schools.)

The southwestern portion of the City shows a relatively low level of economic need as compared with the central and northern portions of the City. Only a low of 2% of students at West Valley Elementary school are eligible for the free or reduced lunch as compared to a high of 66% of Bishop Elementary School students. Similarly, when looking at eligibility for the free/reduced lunch program at Sunnyvale’s middle schools, 9% of Cupertino Middle School’s students are eligible as compared to 49% at Peterson Middle School, 38% at Columbia Middle School and 31% at Sunnyvale Middle School. (Source: School data regarding eligibility for free or reduced lunch is provided by the each District’s administrative office.)

FINDINGS FROM THE YOUTH SERVICES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In conjunction with a study on the replicability of the Columbia Neighborhood Center model in 2000 and the desire to assess the comprehensive needs of youth, ages 0-18, and their parents, the City conducted a community-wide needs assessment to determine what the highest priority needs of youth and families were in Sunnyvale, where gaps in the provision of services existed, what barriers existed to accessing existing services and what priority areas the City should address.

For the purposes of analyzing the household survey data, the city was divided into six separate neighborhoods or “zones.” The schools and neighborhoods located in a zone were considered to have similar demographics and assessment responses reflected that the priorities of needs for that neighborhood were generally similar. Additionally, the definition of zones within the City provided a way of allowing the development of targeted programs and services for youth and families that best met the expressed needs of that neighborhood. Of note was that the area around Nimitz School was set into its own zone (Zone 6), because its demographics and needs were more similar to neighborhoods in the northern part of the City than to adjacent neighborhoods in the southern part of the City. Staff has been developing programming utilizing these zones to address the community’s expressed needs for recreation services. Please see Appendix I for a map of the zones used for determining need.

Programming

The City offers a full-range of recreational program opportunities and services, comparable to what is offered by neighboring communities. Offerings are continually being monitored, evaluated and modified as appropriate. Most offerings are fee-based, but with some no-cost or low-cost opportunities.

The City provides recreation opportunities using a variety of different service delivery models. Some recreation activities are taught or led directly by a City staff member. The City also contracts with individuals and companies who then provide the recreational activity. For others, the City partners with another city or agency to provide the activity, or may also broker the service, by referring interested participants to a non-City program or activity. For still others, such as many youth sports leagues, the City enters into special agreements with non-profit groups to enable the activity to be offered. Another model is used at the Columbia Neighborhood Center, where services are bundled and targeted for that particular neighborhood.

Programs generally are developed in two ways. One is with a focus on different age groups within the broader population. The general break down used is:

- Pre-school (birth to 5 years old)
- Elementary (Kindergarten to Grade 5)
- Middle-school (6th to 8th Grade)
- High-school youth (9th – 12th Grade)
- Adults; (age 18+) and
- Seniors (age 50+)

The other way programming is developed is by type of programming. General break downs include:

- Sports
- Aquatics
- Visual Arts
- Performing Arts
- Camps
- Golf
- Facility and Picnic Reservations
- Customer and Business Services
- Therapeutic Recreation
- Partnerships with Community Groups, such as sports leagues

In all cases, professional staff develop programming using accepted and appropriate developmental and learning theories to maximize the benefits of activities for participants. In some cases, class designs can be tailored specifically to meet the needs of particular groups, such as at-risk youth or frail elderly. Please see Appendix J for a chart of sample program offerings and Appendix K for a chart of recreation facilities.

The Senior Center is a special facility with activities targeted and limited for individuals 50 and older. As of January 2006, membership is not required for participation in Senior Center activities, although a membership option is provided which features financial and other benefits. Financial assistance is available for qualifying residents to participate in Senior Center programs and activities. Membership has grown substantially since the opening of the new As. The Senior Center had 3,920 members in 2004. Membership is open to those who are age 50 and above. 80% or 3,147 of the members are Sunnyvale residents, with 20% or 773 non-residents (Census 2000 data shows that 24,588 of Sunnyvale residents are age 55 or older). 66% are female and 33% are male. Those age 65 – 75 are the most heavily represented as members.

Open Space Inventory

One of the complicating issues in determining a true open space inventory with available acreage is the variety of ways that information can be categorized. The same resources can be depicted quite differently, leaving varying impressions of an agency's health as determined by open space resources. For the purposes of this Sub-Element, the inventory is presented largely consistent with past approaches. Every effort has been made to be transparent and to caveat any special circumstances. The categories used are:

- **Parks/Parklands:** City-owned land that is designated for exclusive park uses and all of which include “park” in their name; includes all amenities, such as park buildings, athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.
- **School Open Space:** Public school-owned open space lands—not including school buildings or playgrounds—that are under agreement with the City for public use and which by agreement the City is responsible for maintaining. Consists largely of athletic fields.
- **Special Use Facilities:** Covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single-purpose use. Covers facilities owned by the City as well as facilities under agreement with the City.
- **Public Grounds:** land surrounding public building, such as the library and Community Center, along with land that may be owned by the public but not necessarily developed for recreational use, such as the orchards.
- **Athletic Field Acreage:** Open Space, drawn from School Open Space and Parks/Parklands inventories, which can be used for athletics. Configurations of acreage will vary depending upon individual uses.

The City has a large dependence on school open space to meet the needs of its residents and has invested accordingly, entering into agreements for every public elementary school for use of its space. An argument could be made that the City should not count each acre it has under agreement as a full acre of open space available to the public, because it is in use as a school site perhaps up to 50% of the time, and therefore not available for general use. A counter argument says that school use still

constitutes public use, and furthermore, restrictions are often placed on acreage owned outright by the City, such as restrictions of use after sunset or reserved use by a particular group.

An argument could be made that the City should include in its open space inventory all school open space, even that which is not under agreement with the City. Notably, this would mean including 15 acres at Fremont High School and 28 acres at Peterson Middle School. While this open space can be accessed by the general public when not in use by the schools, the City has no control over this acreage. For example, a portion of the Peterson Middle School site has been leased to Arena Football's San Jose SaberCats, and thus that portion has been completely unavailable to the public. In contrast, where the City has agreements with the school districts, the agreements require a minimum amount of time to be available for general public use, under the control of the City.

Similarly, the City has chosen not to include private open space in its inventory because the City has no control over the use. While the Twin Creeks Sports Complex does provide a significant resource to the community, Twin Creeks Sports Complex is privately run and not under the jurisdiction of the City.

Sunnyvale has 20 parks, comprising 223 acres, 9 special use facilities, comprising 355 acres and also has formal agreements for use and maintenance of 118 acres of school open space. Please see Appendix L for a detailed table showing Sunnyvale's open space inventory and associated amenities. The three largest special use facilities are Sunken Gardens Golf Course (a 9-hole executive course), 105 acres of designated wetlands at Baylands Park, and Sunnyvale Golf Course (an 18-hole course). Included in the total open space acreage is also 49 acres of public grounds, which include sites such as the orchards as well as the open space surrounding the Community Center and Civic Center campuses. The City has 143 acres of athletic fields. Acreage is being used, in contrast to previous sub-elements where number of athletic fields was used, because of the multi-use nature of much of the athletic fields. The number of fields will vary depending on the sport and the level of play, creating a less reliable and transparent number than acreage.

Open Space Guidelines

It would be helpful to be able to have a standard for the amount and kind of open space appropriate for the Sunnyvale community. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) at one time did develop standards or guidelines, which recommended 4-6 acres of open space per 1000 population. The NRPA has since acknowledged the difficulty in setting standards that would be applicable to all communities, given each community's unique characteristics. The 1990 NRPA standard of 4-6 acres per 1000 population is, however, still widely used as a starting point of discussion. At 5.7 acres per 1000, Sunnyvale falls well within that guideline.

The issue is further complicated when trying to compare open space acreage from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and even with NRPA because different agencies include different elements in their calculations. For example, if Sunnyvale were to limit itself only to open space owned by the City, the inventory would

appear much less, since a significant amount of usable acreage, specifically for athletic fields, is owned by the Sunnyvale School District and the Santa Clara Unified School District. Some agencies may not include public grounds in their inventory or special use facilities or may only calculate a ratio based on open space that can be actively used for recreation, thus in Sunnyvale's case not including wetlands, public grounds and orchards. If that standard were to be applied, Sunnyvale ratio of open space to 1000 population would be 4.49.

To the degree that data was available, Sunnyvale's open space acreage was compared to neighboring cities for some sense of how well Sunnyvale fared as compared to the Bay Area. In that comparison, Sunnyvale, at 5.7 acres per 1000 population, is significantly below the average of 16.66 acres of open space acreage per 1000 population. That number is, however, skewed by the inclusion of Mountain View, which has 14.18 acres per 1000 population and boasts the large Shoreline Park; and Palo Alto, at 68 acres per 1000 population, which has significant open space holdings. Sunnyvale is in the middle as compared to its neighbors in the number of multi-purpose athletic fields per 1000 population. The average is .34 fields per 1000 population, and Sunnyvale provides .26 fields per 1000. Athletic field acreage may be a more accurate comparator, since number of fields can vary widely depending on the sport, the age group, etc. Sunnyvale has 1.09 acres of athletic fields per 1000 population. Most of that acreage is on school grounds. Please see Appendix M for a chart comparing Sunnyvale's open space acreage and amenities with neighboring cities.

Distribution of Open Space Resources as Compared to Population Density

Total numbers of acres or amenities is one useful way for looking at an open space system, but the distribution of those acres or amenities is also important. The City has largely the same number of major parks since the early 1980's when San Antonio Park, Panama Park and Columbia Park were added to the inventory (see Appendix D for a complete open space inventory and timeline). Since then the growth in the open space system has been primarily through agreements with local schools for development and use of the open space at the school sites—there have been agreements for 19 sites totaling 118 acres—or for small sites such as Cannery Park (0.69 acres) and Encinal Park (4.26 acres) in 1987, Victory Village Park in 1999 (1 acre); and Plaza Del Sol in 2004 (1.6 acres). Two exceptions are the John W. Christian Greenbelt, formal use of which was acquired in the 1990's (16.57 acres); and the regional Baylands Park, developed in partnership with Santa Clara County in 1994 (177 acres). During that same time period the City's population has grown from 106,618 in 1980 to its current population of 131,700 (Source: California Department of Finance, April 2005), or a 24% increase.

Several maps have been prepared which help illustrate how the City's open space resources are distributed throughout the City. Coupled with information about the distribution of the City's population throughout the City, some areas of relative need can be identified.

It is generally accepted that parks best serve those living immediately adjacent to them, although today’s population is highly mobile and will readily use parks throughout the City as well as in neighboring cities and not be limited to parks within walking distance. For the purposes of identifying areas which are relatively underserved by open space, a neighborhood approach was taken, looking at which households were within specified distances from City open space sites. Open space amenities were given a relative sphere of influence. For example, parks three acres or less in size were considered to primarily serve those living within a ¼ mile radius of the park. For larger parks, a half mile radius was used, because the larger parks generally include more amenities and can serve more people. For school open space, which represents athletic fields without amenities such as restrooms or playgrounds, a ¼ mile radius was also used.

Once ½ mile and ¼ mile circles are drawn around each open space site, it is possible to see which pockets of the City are not within either ¼ mile of a school site or a small park or ½ mile of a larger park. Appendix N is a map which depicts all park sites with their accompanying buffers, or service areas. Appendix O is another map which shows the parks with their buffers, but also adds in school sites and their buffers or service areas.

It is important to note that the amenities at different parks and school sites may well be different. For example, Murphy Park does not have a playground; most school sites don’t have restrooms or playgrounds; not all sites have fields or buildings. Some neighborhoods may therefore still feel underserved by open space even if they fall within ¼ or ½ mile of a designated park or open space facility. The following areas, therefore, that are identified as being underserved by open space reflect relative lack of proximity to open space, with no effort made to adjust for amenities. The following “gap” areas are those which do not fall into either park or school buffers. The names are intended to be somewhat descriptive of their location and are labeled on the accompanying map in Appendix P. Each area is presented with population figures taken from the US 2000 Census, to give some idea of number of residents affected by the service “gap.”

Areas Underserved by Open Space (“Gap” Areas) (See Map in Appendix P)		
	Population in 2000	# of Households in 2000
Acalanes/lowa	5947	2564
Morse/Tasman (Includes ITR 7 & 8)	2975	1546
Community Center	2581	1294
San Miguel East	265	1009
East Evelyn (Includes ITR 4)	1983	959
Columbia West	1487	428
101 Specific Plans	972	566
Knickerbocker	594	326
Lakewood South	548	124
Southeast Corner	450	183
Midtown	399	187
Homestead High	345	109
Birdland (portion)	195	91
Note “ITR” is a zoning designation identifying areas that will transition from “Industrial to Residential.”		

Another chart looks at the overall distribution of parks and other open space by Neighborhood Planning Area (please see Appendix Q for a map of the Neighborhood Planning Areas). This chart looks at amount of open space in each Neighborhood

Planning Area broken down by parks only; parks and school sites; and then all open space, including special use facilities such as golf courses and public grounds, such as the City’s orchards (please see Appendix R for an itemized look at open space acreage within each Neighborhood Planning Area). The chart also shows acreage per 1000 population for both the population as found in the US 2000 Census and after projected build out is achieved.

The Raynor Neighborhood Planning Area has the most park acreage per 1000 population under both scenarios. The City has no agreements for school acreage within the Raynor Neighborhood Planning Area, yet the Raynor Neighborhood Planning Area still ranks second overall for acreage per 1000 population when both park and school acreage is considered. (Since Peterson Middle School is not under agreement with the City, its acreage is not counted in any of the totals, although much of the open space is available to the public during non-school hours.)

Park and Open Space Acreage by Neighborhood Planning Area						
Neighborhood Planning Area	Park Acreage per 1000 Population		Park and School* Acreage per 1000 Population		Total Open Space Acreage per 1000 Population	
	2000 Population	Future Population	2000 Population	Future Population	2000 Population	Future Population
Raynor	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.99	2.99
DeAnza	1.98	1.98	4.64	4.64	5.11	5.11
East Murphy	1.94	1.50	2.63	2.04	2.69	2.08
Ortega	1.54	1.54	1.75	1.75	3.94	3.94
Serra	1.15	1.15	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
Lakewood**	.92	.63	1.48	1.02	16.36	11.28
Washington	.74	.60	1.34	1.08	2.29	1.84
Ponderosa	.64	.51	.99	.79	2.30	1.82
West Murphy	.58	.49	1.57	1.35	9.66	8.28
Notes *School acreage is only included for sites which are under agreement with the City. **The active use portion of Sunnyvale Baylands Park (72 acres) was excluded from the “Park Acreage” calculation, since it is part of the County park system and not comparable to the other parks used here.						

“How We See Things Changing”

This section identifies numerous trends seen in Sunnyvale, locally and in general. It bears repeating that while the Sub-Element attempts to identify trends that are or may impact open space and recreation, the Sub-Element is not identifying the responses that are occurring as a result of the trends or which should occur. The Key Initiatives beginning on page 25 have been selected, however, with these trends in mind. Additional issues arising from these trends are tracked in the Department of Parks and Recreation’s issue database for consideration for further study.

Demographic Trends

There are some significant demographic trends occurring.

Per the Association of Bay Area Governments, nearly 20% of the Bay Area population will be 65 years old or older by 2020. In Sunnyvale, currently 10.6% are 65 or older. If this projection is correct, **Sunnyvale’s population of those 65+ will double in**

15 years. This number is in addition to the 13.5% of those who currently are between age 50 and 65, since residents and non-residents are eligible to participate in Senior Center recreational activities at age 50. Projections indicate that the ethnic diversity of this older population will also be steadily increasing. These numbers have large implications for the delivery of services.

People are retiring earlier and living longer. 65 is no longer the “normal” retirement age, with almost 60% of workers now taking Social Security benefits at age 62, the earliest age of eligibility for federal retirement benefits. This compares to 40% doing so in 1980 and 28% in 1970. At the same time, there are some retirees who are working longer than expected and some are re-entering the workforce, due to economic constraints.

The cadre of adults over the age of 50 is also a diverse group, with many sub-groups, each with differing needs and expectations. AARP divides the population of those over 50 years old into three distinct sub-groups. The first group (50-61) is called “pre-retirees,” because most are still in the work force. The next group (62-74) are dubbed “younger retirees,” and are generally characterized as being in better health and having higher incomes than the third group (over 75) called “older retirees.” Older retirees are the group more likely to experience declining incomes and health.

Between 1980 and 2000 **the overall economic well-being of those over 50 improved significantly.** Poverty rate fell by 23% across the country (44% for older retirees), with significant gains in buying power and net worth. As a group, those who are white, married and younger fare the best economically, with older, single, non-white women faring the worst economically. (Source: *Graying in the Golden State*. Demographic and Economic Trends of Older Californians, Public Policy Institute of California, November 2000.)

While the percentage of Sunnyvale residents who are 18 or younger has remained relatively constant since 1990 (22% of the population is 18 or under in 2000 as compared to 21% in 1990), **future growth is projected to occur in areas where schools are already at capacity. A maximum of 10% growth in K-8 is projected over the next 20 years,** according to a joint study completed in 2005 by the City and Sunnyvale School District.

Ethnic diversity of the City’s youth is growing. Increasingly, English is not the first language. **Youth also continue to be disproportionately affected by poverty.**

Growing diversity, throughout the community, is a continuing trend. This has been experienced through the emergence of cultural groups trying to build full-service private community centers for their ethnic community. Requests have largely come in for development of these community centers in industrial areas, given the cost of properties.

This trend is also reflected in the ever-increasing demand for use of athletic fields where once only Little Leagues played. The tremendous popularity of soccer outside of the United States is being reflected in the growth of soccer leagues for children and adults. Adult leagues have formed throughout the Bay Area around cultural identity. These leagues are often highly mobile and will seek out athletic fields wherever they can be identified.

Added to that, the City is now seeing increasing demand for other amenities such as cricket pitches.

Local Trends with Open Space and Recreation

Sunnyvale is experiencing a number of trends related to open space, which are part of what drives the Key Initiatives being proposed.

- City Council is currently exploring a requirement that residential developments include buildings for community gatherings/meetings.
- Businesses are increasingly using open space during the work day for the benefit of their employees, particularly during strong economic times, resulting in a large increase in the use of picnic sites and athletic fields adjacent to large businesses. The daytime population for Sunnyvale was estimated at 149,923 in 2000 by the US Census Bureau, which is an increase of almost 20,000 from the nighttime population. While statistics are not available as to the exact distribution of the daytime population, it most likely is heaviest where the City is zoned for commercial use. (Please see Appendix S for a map showing which areas are zoned non-residential.) Staff have noted the phenomenon particularly in the northern part of the City. Encinal Park, Lakewood Park, Sunnyvale Baylands Parks and Fair Oaks Park each get heavy use during the day from adjacent day time only residents.
- Density is becoming greater throughout City. Please see Appendix T for a map which shows areas that are zoned to transition to residential where increased residential growth can be expected to be seen. Four areas in particular should be noted in the table below, along with estimates of the magnitude for which growth is being planned. The first three of these areas of anticipated future growth also coincide with areas identified as being underserved by open space (see page 16 and Appendix P). The growth in these areas will serve to exacerbate the issue of being underserved. The final area identified, Northrup Gruman, is not expected to transition to residential in the immediate future.

Future Intensification – Areas of Growth (See Map in Appendix T)			
Area of Growth (Name corresponds to a shaded area on accompanying map.)	Neighborhood Planning Area	Within ½ mile of Park	Projected Build Out/Increase in Population
Timperpine/Lily	Ponderosa	Ponderosa Park	320
Evelyn/Wolfe (Includes ITR 4a & b)	Ponderosa	No	5680
Arques/Fair Oaks (ITR 6a)	East Murphy	Fair Oaks Park	950
101 Specific Plan	East Murphy	No	1416
Downtown	Washington	Split: 1/2 Washington Park, 1/3 Murphy Park & 1/6 Las Palmas Park	3900
Tasman/Morse (Includes ITR 7 & 8)	Lakewood	No	7435
Northrup Gruman (ITR5)	West Murphy	Split: ½ Murphy; ¼ Fair Oaks; ¼ Victory Village	3000
Notes Most immediate growth expected is for Morse/Tasman and Evelyn/Wolfe. Second most immediate growth is expected in the Downtown. Northrup Gruman is furthest from development. Accompanying map can be found in Appendix P. “ITR” is a zoning designation identifying areas that will transition from “Industrial to Residential.”			

- **Competition is increasing for provision of adult sports from private providers.** Twin Creeks provides softball and two new private badminton facilities have opened in the area.
- **Year-round play** is increasingly common for individual sports as compared to set seasons.
- **Sports for youth** is shifting from recreational to competitive.
- **Commercialization of parks is growing**, where individuals make use of open space amenities for their personal financial gain, such as by offering aerobics and general conditioning coaching or training and sports and skill tutorials. Professional event planners use park picnic areas for hoisting a variety of corporate and other activities. In summer of 2005, Mountain Dew sponsored a Free Flow Tour skating event at the skatepark.
- **Requests to place telecommunication facilities in parks are increasing.**
- **Requests to provide support facilities are increasing**, such as storage facilities and batting cages for user groups.
- **State and regional effort to restore salt ponds** could impact the portion of the City adjacent to the San Francisco Bay.
- **Subcontracting to vendors using City facilities is increasing**—agreements exist for swimming, gymnastics, dance, camps and food services, among others.
- Local businesses have expressed a strong desire to **have more community events** that would attract people to the community and to their businesses.
- **Purchasing power is declining**, as land costs have increased exponentially.
- **Open space is at a premium.**
- **Popularity of table tennis is growing.**
- A recent study, *All Work and No Play? Listening to What Kids and Parents Really Want from Out-of-School Time*, funded by The Wallace Foundation and conducted by Public Agenda, a nonpartisan research organization, focused upon the **role of after school activity for youth**. Given a choice, 54% of the middle and high school students and parents surveyed would choose a sports activity; 36% music or dance; while 32% would like homework help and 28% would like to focus on academics. Please see Appendix U for the Executive Summary of that study.
- Growth is being seen in **new technologies** and spread of new technologies, creating demand for new services or new methods of delivering services.
- Communities are increasingly demanding **web access to services/information**.
- Communities are showing an ever-increasing **sensitivity to ecological issues**, e.g., pesticide use, native plants, water use.
- **Time constraints** on families are prevalent, with both parents working.
- Turfgrass, a form of artificial turf, is being experimented with more broadly for community facilities as a way of increasing the amount of play that a facility can support and decreasing maintenance needs.
- In the study *All Work and No Play? Listening to What Kids and Parents Really Want from Out-of-School Time*, 58% of parents indicate **summer is the hardest time to find things for their children to do**, especially teens.
- The **rates of obesity** are increasing across all age groups, and with it associated health risks such as high blood pressure and diabetes. Schools traditionally were one of the main, if not the main, sources of physical activity for children, but many schools have been forced to greatly reduce the amount of physical education, and thus physical activity, offered to students.
- Seventy-four percent of Americans are not regularly physically active and 28% of those do not get any physical activity. California adolescents are increasingly inactive. Access is important. **Physical inactivity is nearly twice as high among teens with no access to open space.**

Broader Trends Impacting Open Space and Recreation

On a broader level throughout the United States, some additional trends have been observed, which may impact Sunnyvale in the future:

- Increasing numbers of communities are **banning smoking** in and around parks and recreation facilities.
- Many agencies are using **surveillance cameras** in parks and other recreation facilities.
- **Golf faces a decline in participation** mostly due to affordability, time, skill issues and market saturation. This is currently exacerbated in Sunnyvale due to competition from several new or newly remodeled local courses.
- **Use of parks and services differs** by ethnic and cultural groups and from traditional uses.

Trends in the Field of Parks and Recreation

- Many communities are finding it increasingly difficult to satisfy seemingly infinite demand with finite resources (land, people and funding).
- Many communities are striving for increased self-sufficiency with recreation services.
- Many agencies are struggling to find adequate resources.
- The number is increasing of communities adopting the California Parks and Recreation Society's VIP plan—“We create community through people, parks and

programs”—as a way to create a unified voice and message in communicating the needs and importance of parks, open space and recreation facilities and services.

- There is an increased emphasis placed on achieving gender equity in youth sports, with new state legislation assigning public agencies accountability in this matter.
- There is increasing politicization of parks and recreation. CPRS (California Park and Recreation Society), the state organization representing professionals in parks and recreation, now has its own political action committee to lobby for government funding and favorable legislation.

Issues

As noted previously, the demographic information about the City and the trends and other information noted here in the Sub-Element have many implications for how the City plans for open space acquisitions and development as well as how the City approaches developing recreation and services to meet the needs of the community. In addition, as part of the public outreach for the preparation of this Sub-Element, residents and stakeholders were asked to identify issues of importance to them. Finally, staff, as professionals in the field of parks and recreation, also identify issues through their own knowledge or through interactions with members of the community.

For those issues and/or ideas cannot be acted on immediately and/or which require further study, a database has been created in the Department of Parks and Recreation to keep track of the issues and insure that none “fall between the cracks.” The database is updated on an ongoing basis. These ideas and issues may be operational in nature and may fall within the discretion of the Director to act on administratively or may require policy and/or fiscal review and City Council action before implementation. The database listing is reviewed at least annually to determine which should become part of the year’s work program or should be put forward as potential City Council Study Issues.

As part of this current revision to the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element, this database of issues is being reviewed and the highest priority items are proposed as Key Initiatives, found highlighted at the end of this document. This review of issues has included those identified in past years as well as those identified as a result of the updating of this Sub-Element. The Key Initiatives, or priorities for study in the next two to five years, are driven by community conditions—the demographics of Sunnyvale, existing services and priorities and trends. As City Council takes actions and as the community changes, the Key Initiatives may also change as will the relative priority of each item. Key Initiatives are intended to be ranked as part of the City Council’s annual Study Issues Workshop.

The issues can be divided into three general categories: Open Space and Facility Issues; Recreational Programming Issues; and Operational issues.

Open Space and Facility Issues

- Demand/requests/need for more of almost everything (services, programs, use of resources and facilities), but overwhelmingly for **additional open space or the enhancement of existing facilities**. Much of the stated demand is for sports/athletic fields; however, there was a general sense that open space is increasingly important as the City’s population increases.
 - Population of Sunnyvale growing and density increasing, so that the ratio of existing open space per 1000 population will decrease unless new open space is added.
 - Demand by “day time only” business residents for recreational space.
 - Longer seasons and non-traditional seasons for youth soccer and baseball have created greater demand for sports/athletic fields. Competing demands for fields also come from football, softball and cricket.
 - Shift from recreational to competitive sports for youth.
 - Requests are made to place telecommunications towers within the open space system.
 - Dog owners have expressed a desire for more and bigger dog parks.
 - Skateboarders want places throughout the open space system for skating.
 - BMX bike riders want places where they can refine their skills.
 - Adult leagues are looking for athletic fields where they can play.
 - Gardeners desire locations for providing community gardens.
 - Leagues would like the City to have enough of the right kinds of athletic fields to facilitate hosting of regional tournament play.
- Requests to acquire the 8 acres of land at Peterson Middle School that the Santa Clara Unified School District is targeting as surplus land.
 - Numerous requests from residents to acquire this additional land, particularly as a means to ensure the land is not developed commercially or residentially.
 - School District requesting the City consider some sort of partnership or acquisition of this land.
 - Calls from some residents who see the Peterson site as a potential site for a soccer complex.

The acquisition of acreage at Peterson Middle School is not proposed as a Key Initiative because the data show that the Neighborhood Planning Area containing Peterson Middle School is the best served by parks in the City, with more park acreage per 1000 than in any other part of the City and that same Neighborhood Planning Areas is second best served by

existing park and school open space combined (please see page 16). Further, applying the open space priorities contained within the policy section of this Sub-Element would place a relatively low priority on acquisition of the Peterson acreage. A further block to considering acquisition, which is not addressed by this Sub-Element is cost.

The Key Initiatives ranked with the highest priority for study are those that focus first on deciding what to do with an existing expiring agreement for open space acreage and deciding what to do with existing properties owned by the City which have the potential of being used for future open space. This would be followed by a study to look at ways to mitigate the situation in areas identified in the Sub-Element as being underserved by open space, where the distribution of open space resources is seen as a greater issue than the absolute amount of acreage.

A final Key Initiative in the area of open space and facilities would examine the existing City ordinance dealing with park dedication, to see if modifications are warranted to address expected increase in demand due to new development.

Recreation Programming Issues

Questions of programming priorities and how to allocate resources. With finite resources—physical, personnel and financial—there seems to be ever increasing demand. It becomes difficult, absent City Council direction, to differentiate between “wants” and “needs.” For every interest group served, another may go underserved. With the increasing diversity within the community and the number of languages spoken, one has to wonder if all of the community’s desires are known! Examples include:

- Competition between “new” versus traditional field uses, such as Little League versus cricket and soccer.
- Competition between recreational leagues and competitive leagues.
- Competition between adult and youth access to athletic fields.
- Frail seniors versus active seniors, with differing needs.
- Multiple generations within the one rubric of “seniors,” challenging the “one size fits all” mentality.
- Competition for resources between those with economic need or geographic need or “at risk.”
- After-school use: market-based demand in competition with community need.

A Key Initiative, therefore, will look at relative programming priorities among activities and populations.

Operational Issues

Issues of distribution of amenities

- Development of parks primarily for neighborhood use or for community-wide use.
- Not all parks having the same amenities.
- Desire for per capita standards or guidelines for Sunnyvale to help steer development.
- Questions of how to maximize use of existing resources.
- Desire for a balance between active and passive uses.

A Key Initiative proposes to take a high level look at these questions to begin to set policy and address the allocation of amenities throughout the open space system.

Fiscal Issues

There are a number of fiscal issues related to open space and recreation services. While fiscal issues are addressed in the Fiscal Management Sub-Element, many of these are critical to the delivery of open space and recreational services. The Parks and Recreation Department’s database, therefore captures these fiscal issues for tracking by the Parks and Recreation Department; the issues, however, do not appear in this Sub-Element as Key Initiatives. The issues will be prioritized and addressed in coordination with the Department of Finance.

“Community Condition Indicators”

Below are measures describing the City, and are demographic in nature. The City has little, if any, influence on these indicators. The City, however, needs to be responsive to them. These indicators drive what open space and recreation facilities, services and programs the City should be providing.

City Population	133,086	
City Population 19 and Under	36,235 or 27.2%	
% of population 19 and under: Ages 0 - 4	9,940 or 27.4%	
% of population 19 and under: Ages 5 -14	18,352 or 50.6%	
% of population 19 and under: Ages 15 -19	7,942 or 21.9%	
City Population 20 - 54	71,198 or 53.5%	
City Population 55 and Over	25,653 or 19.3%	
% of population 55+: Ages 55 – 64	12,537 or 48.9%	
% of population 55+: Ages 65 – 74	7,405 or 28.9%	
% of population 55+: Ages 75+	5,712 or 22.3%	
City Ethnicity		
White	53.3%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	32.6%	
Hispanic	4.7%	
Black or African American	2.1%	
Other	7.2%	
Square miles	23.8	

Source: American Community Survey 2003 Data Profile – Santa Clara County



POLICIES

The following policies are specific to open space and recreational services, facilities and amenities in the City of Sunnyvale. Open space and recreational services, facilities and amenities are subject to additional policies that can be found in other City documents. In particular, no fiscal policies regarding open space and recreation are included below. Instead, fiscal policies for the entire City are found in the Fiscal Management Sub-Element. Similarly, no policies related to public input are included as part of the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element. Those related City-wide policies can be found in the Community Participation Sub-Element.

Each issue arising in the community will likely have multiple policies relating to it, some of which may appear to be in competition. The application of policies will require judgment.

A. Open Space

The City strives to provide and maintain adequate and balanced open space and recreation facilities for the benefit of maintaining a healthy community based on community needs and the ability of the city to finance, construct, maintain, and operate these facilities now and in the future. It is the City's policy, therefore, to:

1. Follow management and preventive maintenance strategies to extend the usable life of open spaces and recreation facilities, such as planning for and implementing "non-use times" for open space and facilities in order to assure adequate maintenance and regeneration time.
2. Adopt management, maintenance and development practices that minimize negative impacts to the natural environment, such as supporting and enforcing the Integrated Pest Management System; and landscaping in ways which minimize the need for water.
3. Pursue the acquisition of appropriate federal lands currently located at the former Moffett Naval Air Station.
4. Maintain existing park and open space tree inventory through the replacement of trees with an equal or greater number of trees when trees are removed due to disease, park development or other reasons.

5. Maintain park and open space tree inventory on a system wide basis rather than a site-by-site basis with an understanding that there is no single optimum number of trees for a particular site.
6. Maintain a working fruit orchard throughout the largest portion of Orchard Heritage Park for as long as practical.
7. Conduct a cost/benefit analysis to determine whether the general community would be well-served during non-school hours by capital improvements to school-owned open space and/or recreational facilities. The cost/benefit analysis should take into account ongoing maintenance costs and responsibilities. When it is determined that the community would be well served by the capital improvement, the City will consider funding a share of the costs of those improvements proportionate to the City's use. (See also Fiscal Management Sub-Element for fiscal policies.)
8. Support the acquisition or joint use through agreements with partners of suitable sites to enhance Sunnyvale's open spaces and recreation facilities based on community need and through such strategies as development of easements and right-of-ways for open space use, conversion of sites to open space from developed use of land, and landbanking.
9. Refrain from engaging in the development of open space and/or recreational facilities without prior assurance that ongoing maintenance needs will be addressed.
10. Facilitate and encourage pedestrian traffic in public recreational open spaces and utilize the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority's Pedestrian Technical Design guidelines whenever appropriate and feasible.
11. Support the acquisition of existing open space within the City limits as long as financially feasible.

B. Programming

The City strives to develop and implement passive and active recreation and enrichment programs that:

- provide constructive opportunities for fitness, well-being, healthy coping and stress management;
- highlight cultural practices and traditions reflective of a diverse community;

- promote activities that foster interaction among diverse parts of the community;
- encourage creative expression, education, skill development, and personal enrichment;
- contribute to the creation of a healthy community; and
- promote community participation in recreation for all ages.

It is the City's policy, therefore, to:

1. Design programs to meet the needs of residents, allowing for non-resident participation as long as it does not take away from opportunities or resources for residents (Exceptions are services that are intended to serve as profit centers, such as golf and tennis, which are addressed in the Fiscal Management Sub-Element).
2. Provide school-aged youth-oriented recreation and enrichment programs and services during non-school hours.
3. Provide recreation and enrichment programs and services for school-aged youth during school hours, such as during recess or lunch periods, only by special agreement approved by City Council.
4. Use entrepreneurial strategies to identify and reach new markets for programs, services and revenue generation, and to strengthen relationships within existing markets.
5. Develop and implement programs in order to meet the developmental and social needs of specific targeted populations (e.g., youth, teens, seniors, disabled).
6. Leverage available resources by pursuing co-funded and/or cooperative agreements for provision and maintenance of programs, facilities, and services, in order to maximize benefits to the community. Partners may include, but are not limited to, school districts, non-profit groups, governmental agencies and businesses.
7. Encourage the use of recreational and open space facilities and services for educational activities of schools that serve Sunnyvale students first, and secondarily the schools that serve students of surrounding communities.
8. Provide reservation advantages to resident participants over non-resident participants in recreational programs and activities.
9. Consider Sunnyvale employees as Sunnyvale residents for the purposes of determining eligibility for reservation advantages
10. Develop such fiscal practices as pricing, fee structures and cost recovery targets for open space and recreation programs and services consistent with the City's Fiscal Management Sub-Element policies.
11. Require all participants of designated City recreation programs and activities to sign liability waivers prior to participation.

12. Require all participants of designated City recreation programs and activities to sign photo releases prior to participation, unless an exemption is granted by the Director of Parks and Recreation.
13. Limit the display and distribution of printed material at recreational buildings and facilities to those programs and events that are sponsored by the City of Sunnyvale and have received prior approval by staff; and post compatible non-City materials as space is available as determined by staff.

C. Regional Approach

The City embraces a regional approach to providing and preserving open space and providing open space and recreational services, facilities and amenities for the broader community. It is the City's policy, therefore, to:

1. Support activities and legislation that will provide additional local, county, and regional park acquisition, development, and maintenance and recreational opportunities.
2. Support public and private efforts in and around Sunnyvale to acquire, develop and maintain open space and recreation facilities and services for public use.
3. Encourage School Districts to make available school sites in and around Sunnyvale for community open space and recreation programs.
4. Support a regional trail system by coordinating with adjacent jurisdictions to facilitate trail connections wherever possible. (See also City of Sunnyvale Bicycle Plan.)
5. ~~Determine that a regional trail connection within the Stevens Creek corridor in Sunnyvale is not feasible and should not be constructed along the Stevens Creek corridor on the Sunnyvale side (within City limits). Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions on determining potential surface street trail alignments between the City of Mountain View and the City of Cupertino to ensure a regional trail connection. (This does not preclude consideration of creating Sunnyvale access points to the Mountain View Stevens Creek Trail Segment 2, Reach 4, between Heatherstone and Fremont Avenues.)~~
Policy 2.2.C.5 was struck by City Council Resolution 376-09 on April 28, 2009.

D. Prioritization

The City strives to ensure equal opportunities for participation and to provide for a range of structured and unstructured uses, and a variety of general and special interest uses in parks and facilities. The City also provides a wide range of program choices, open space, amenities and facility offerings to meet the recreational needs of a diverse and changing population, including identified subgroups and special populations. Policies related to acquiring and/or developing open space facilities and

amenities are also included here. Competing interests and finite resources, however, require the City to set some priorities. All other things being equal, it is the City's policy, therefore, to:

1. Give priority to services, facilities and amenities that are not readily available through other providers within or near Sunnyvale.
2. Give priority to services, facilities and amenities benefiting under-served populations as identified in the US Census and through community input.
3. Give priority to services, facilities and amenities that fulfill a basic need or teach basic skills (e.g., non-competitive, developmental sports instruction such as learn to swim given priority over competitive sports programming).
4. Give priority to services, facilities and amenities in which the community demonstrates interest.
5. Give priority to services, facilities and amenities that benefit a greater number of residents.
6. Give priority to governmental entities, schools and non-profits.
7. Give priority to services, facilities and amenities that can be used by multiple users or serve multiple purposes.
8. Give priority to acquiring/developing open space and recreational amenities and programs in areas which are heavily impacted by daytime or business use.
9. Give priority to acquiring/developing open space and recreational amenities and programs where similar amenities and programs do not already exist.
10. Give priority to acquiring/developing open space and recreational amenities where the current number of households within specified distances relying on the open space or recreational amenity is greater.
11. Give priority to acquiring/developing open space and recreational amenities where the projected number of households within specified distances which will be relying on the open space or recreational amenity is greater.
12. Give priority to acquiring/developing open space and recreational amenities and programs where the needs are greatest and/or which will meet the greatest needs.
13. Give priority to acquiring/developing open space and recreation facilities at school sites that, if sold by the District for purposes other than open space, would represent a serious loss to the City's ability to meet its open space and recreation goals.
14. Give priority to safety first when performing maintenance on facilities and within the open space system, followed by usability and then by attractiveness, recognizing that attractiveness is often a factor in usability.

E. Access

The City strives to maximize access to all of its services, facilities and amenities. It is the City's policy, therefore, to:

1. Locate services at schools, parks and recreational facilities throughout the City and utilize strategies, such as the mobile recreation concept, to make programs geographically accessible.
2. Comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, and create an environment of inclusion in all recreation programs where reasonable.
3. Provide recreation and enrichment programs, services, facilities and amenities to underserved areas and/or populations of the City. Underserved areas and/or populations could be due to factors such as: geography, gender, economics or ethnicity.
4. Utilize the Senior Center for senior programming and services exclusively between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Mondays through Fridays unless special permission is granted by the Director of Parks and Recreation.
5. Utilize the Senior Center Pavilion and Recreation Center Ballroom exclusively for rental use from 6 p.m. Fridays through 8 a.m. Mondays unless special permission is granted by the Director of Parks and Recreation.
6. Require that all participants in Senior Center designated programs and services for seniors be at least 50 years of age, unless special permission is given by the Director of Parks and Recreation.
7. Provide opportunities for non-reserved use of picnic tables at each site within the open space system that has reservable picnic sites.
8. Allow opportunities for non-reserved, unstructured use of open space.
9. Allow in-line skating, bicycles and skateboarding on hard-surface sidewalks and pathways throughout the park system, as long as the skateboarders, cyclists and in-line skaters do not pose a hazard to themselves or other forms of traffic such as pedestrians or joggers.
10. Provide public access to Orchard Heritage Park to the greatest extent possible while meeting the goal of maintaining a working fruit orchard at the park.
11. Allow exclusive use permits for open space sites as per Appendix U, Exclusive Use Permits Guidelines.

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KEY INITIATIVES

Top Priorities for Study from 2006 – 2011

The priorities for study listed below are drawn from the Department of Parks and Recreation's database of issues, and are suggested as priorities based on the findings listed in community conditions, major issues faced by the City in the area of open space and recreation, and on the major trends identified for open space and recreation. These issues are believed to be the most significant items requiring study over the next five years, and they are listed in three areas of focus: Open Space and Facilities Initiatives; Recreational Program Initiatives; and Operational Initiatives.

Specifically, the Open Space and Facilities Key Initiatives respond to demands for increased open space and the areas identified as having "service gaps" and being underserved by current open space offerings. The Key Initiatives evaluate several pieces of property currently either owned by the City or under agreement with the City, and determine whether or not they should be used to meet open space and recreational demand. A further Key Initiative studies the remaining service gaps and how to mitigate those gaps in service.

Open Space and Facility Initiatives

- Evaluate how well the following City-owned sites meet the open space and recreation priorities and determine which should be pursued for development as public open space:
 - Murphy Parksite Housing on Jackson Avenue
 - Orchard Gardens Parksite Housing on Garner Avenue
 - Fair Oaks Industrial Complex.
- Evaluate areas identified as being currently underserved by open space, and determine measures to be taken to mitigate the impact of these service gaps.
- Determine whether or not to continue agreement with County of Santa Clara County for operation of Sunnyvale Baylands Park past 2011. (Agreement expires in 2011; notice of intent required by 12/2008).
- Evaluate how the Raynor Activity Center meets open space and recreation priorities and determine what should be done with the site (e.g., keep for use as recreation facility; tear down and use for civic, non-recreation use; sell).
- Consider revisions to City Ordinance Chapter 18.10: Parks and Open Space Dedication (e.g., evaluating whether to include commercial development; considering changes to the amount of acreage required.)

Recreational Program Initiatives

- Community Recreation Fund – Determine relative priorities of needs and allocation of resources to specific activities and user groups within the community (*Fiscal implications of findings from this study would be looked at during completion of the update of the Fiscal Management Sub-Element*).
- Consistent with existing master plan for Sunnyvale Baylands Park and under the existing agreement with County of Santa Clara, determine what, if any, programmed recreation should be provided at the site, particularly in the Great Meadow.

Operational Initiatives

Evaluate single use facilities versus multi-use facilities versus special use facilities and implications for recreation programs, parks and park amenities; and determine per capita guidelines for an appropriate balance within the open space system.

- When is the City better served by multi-use facilities versus special use or single use facilities (e.g., dedicated soccer fields, multi-purpose athletic fields, skate parks; neighborhood parks versus community parks.)
- Determine what components should be common to most, if not all, parks.
- Evaluate active versus passive uses.
- Determine how different configurations impact access and equity.

Fiscal Management Sub-Element Issues

There are a number of fiscal issues related to open space and recreation services. While fiscal issues are addressed in the Fiscal Management Sub-Element, many of these are critical to the delivery of open space and recreational services. The Parks and Recreation Department's database captures these fiscal issues for tracking by the Parks and Recreation Department; the issues, however, do not appear in this Sub-Element as Key Initiatives. The issues will be prioritized and addressed in coordination with the Department of Finance as it moves forward with its Sub-Element update.

Fiscal Management Sub-Element Issues that could have significant crossover impact on Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element:

- Reconcile Reliance On The General Fund With A Desire To Provide More Subsidized Services
- Determine Whether Recreation Services Should Be Contained Within an Enterprise Fund, Special Revenue Fund or Other Accounting Designation
- Explore Youth and Senior Participation in Recreation Programs and Activities.
- Explore Ways to Improve the Efficacy of the Fee Waiver Program



APPENDIX A

California Government Codes

Section 65300-65303.4

65300. Each planning agency shall prepare and the legislative body of each county and city shall adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and of any land outside its boundaries which in the planning agency's judgment bears relation to its planning. Chartered cities shall adopt general plans which contain the mandatory elements specified in Section 65302.

65300.5. In construing the provisions of this article, the Legislature intends that the general plan and elements and parts thereof comprise an integrated, internally consistent and compatible statement of policies for the adopting agency.

65300.7. The Legislature finds that the diversity of the state's communities and their residents requires planning agencies and legislative bodies to implement this article in ways that accommodate local conditions and circumstances, while meeting its minimum requirements.

65300.9. The Legislature recognizes that the capacity of California cities and counties to respond to state planning laws varies due to the legal differences between cities and counties, both charter and general law, and to differences among them in physical size and characteristics, population size and density, fiscal and administrative capabilities, land use and development issues, and human needs. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this chapter to provide an opportunity for each city and county to coordinate its local budget planning and local planning for federal and state program activities, such as community development, with the local land use planning process, recognizing that each city and county is required to establish its own appropriate balance in the context of the local situation when allocating resources to meet these purposes.

65301. (a) The general plan shall be so prepared that all or individual elements of it may be adopted by the legislative body, and so that it may be adopted by the legislative body for all or part of the territory of the county or city and such other territory outside its boundaries which in its judgment bears relation to its planning. The general plan may be adopted in any format deemed appropriate or convenient by the legislative body, including the combining of elements. The legislative body may adopt all or part of a plan of another public agency in satisfaction of all or part of the requirements of Section 65302 if the plan of the other public agency is sufficiently detailed and its contents are appropriate, as determined by the legislative body, for the adopting city or county.

(b) The general plan may be adopted as a single document or as a group of documents relating to subjects or geographic segments of the planning area.

(c) The general plan shall address each of the elements specified in Section 65302 to the extent that the subject of the element exists in the planning area. The degree of specificity and level of detail of the discussion of each such element shall reflect local conditions and circumstances. However, this section shall not affect the requirements of subdivision (c) of Section 65302, nor be construed to expand or limit the authority of the Department of Housing and Community Development to review housing elements pursuant to Section 50459 of the Health and Safety Code.

The requirements of this section shall apply to charter cities.

65301.5. The adoption of the general plan or any part or element thereof or the adoption of any amendment to such plan or any part or element thereof is a legislative act which shall be reviewable pursuant to Section 1085 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

65302. The general plan shall consist of a statement of development policies and shall include a diagram or diagrams and text setting forth objectives, principles, standards, and plan proposals. The plan shall include the following elements:

(a) A land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for housing, business, industry, open space, including agriculture, natural resources, recreation, and enjoyment of scenic beauty, education, public buildings and grounds, solid and liquid waste disposal facilities, and other categories of public and private uses of land. The land use element shall include a statement of the standards of population density and building intensity recommended for the various districts and other territory covered by the plan. The land use element shall identify areas covered by the plan which are subject to flooding and shall be reviewed annually with respect to those areas. The land use element shall also do both of the following:

(1) Designate in a land use category that provides for timber production those parcels of real property zoned for timberland production pursuant to the California Timberland Productivity Act of 1982, Chapter 6.7 (commencing with Section 51100) of Part 1 of Division 1 of Title 5.

(2) Consider the impact of new growth on military readiness activities carried out on military bases, installations, and operating and training areas, when proposing zoning ordinances or designating land uses covered by the general plan for land, or other territory adjacent to military facilities, or underlying designated military aviation routes and airspace.

(A) In determining the impact of new growth on military readiness activities, information provided by military facilities shall be considered. Cities and counties shall address military impacts based on information from the military and other sources.

(B) The following definitions govern this paragraph:

(i) "Military readiness activities" mean all of the following:

(I) Training, support, and operations that prepare the men and women of the military for combat.

(II) Operation, maintenance, and security of any military installation.

(III) Testing of military equipment, vehicles, weapons, and sensors for proper operation or suitability for combat use.

(ii) "Military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Defense as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (e) of Section 2687 of Title 10 of the United States Code.

(b) A circulation element consisting of the general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, any military airports and ports, and other local public utilities and facilities, all correlated with the land use element of the plan.

(c) A housing element as provided in Article 10.6 (commencing with Section 65580).

(d) A conservation element for the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources including water and its hydraulic force, forests, soils, rivers and other waters, harbors, fisheries, wildlife, minerals, and other natural resources. The conservation element shall consider the effect of development within the jurisdiction, as described in the land use element, on natural resources located on public lands, including military installations. That portion of the conservation element including waters shall be developed in coordination with any countywide water agency and with all district and city agencies that have developed, served, controlled or conserved water for any purpose for the county or city for which the plan is prepared. Coordination shall include the discussion and evaluation of any water supply and demand information described in Section 65352.5, if that information has been submitted by the water agency to the city or county. The conservation element may also cover the following:

(1) The reclamation of land and waters.

(2) Prevention and control of the pollution of streams and other waters.

(3) Regulation of the use of land in stream channels and other areas required for the accomplishment of the conservation plan.

(4) Prevention, control, and correction of the erosion of soils, beaches, and shores.

(5) Protection of watersheds.

(6) The location, quantity and quality of the rock, sand and gravel resources.

(7) Flood control.

The conservation element shall be prepared and adopted no later than December 31, 1973.

(e) An open-space element as provided in Article 10.5 (commencing with Section 65560).

(f) A noise element which shall identify and appraise noise problems in the community. The noise element shall recognize the guidelines established by the Office of Noise Control in the State Department of Health Services and shall analyze and quantify, to the extent practicable, as determined by the legislative body, current and projected noise levels for all of the following sources:

(1) Highways and freeways.

(2) Primary arterials and major local streets.

(3) Passenger and freight on-line railroad operations and ground rapid transit systems.

(4) Commercial, general aviation, heliport, helistop, and military airport operations, aircraft overflights, jet engine test stands, and all other ground facilities and maintenance functions related to airport operation.

(5) Local industrial plants, including, but not limited to, railroad classification yards.

(6) Other ground stationary noise sources, including, but not limited to, military installations, identified by local agencies as contributing to the community noise environment.

Noise contours shall be shown for all of these sources and stated in terms of community noise equivalent level (CNEL) or day-night average level (Ldn). The noise contours shall be prepared on the basis of noise monitoring or following generally accepted noise modeling techniques for the various sources identified in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive.

The noise contours shall be used as a guide for establishing a pattern of land uses in the land use element that minimizes the exposure of community residents to excessive noise. The noise element shall include implementation measures and possible solutions that address existing and foreseeable noise problems, if any. The adopted noise element shall serve as a guideline for compliance with the state's noise insulation standards.

(g) A safety element for the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of seismically induced surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunami, seiche, and dam failure; slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides; subsidence, liquefaction

and other seismic hazards identified pursuant to Chapter 7.8 (commencing with Section 2690) of the Public Resources Code, and other geologic hazards known to the legislative body; flooding; and wild land and urban fires. The safety element shall include mapping of known seismic and other geologic hazards. It shall also address evacuation routes, military installations, peakload water supply requirements, and minimum road widths and clearances around structures, as those items relate to identified fire and geologic hazards.

(1) Prior to the periodic review of its general plan and prior to preparing or revising its safety element, each city and county shall consult the Division of Mines and Geology of the Department of Conservation and the Office of Emergency Services for the purpose of including information known by and available to the department and the office required by this subdivision.

(2) To the extent that a county's safety element is sufficiently detailed and contains appropriate policies and programs for adoption by a city, a city may adopt that portion of the county's safety element that pertains to the city's planning area in satisfaction of the requirement imposed by this subdivision.

65302.1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) The San Joaquin Valley has a serious air pollution problem that will take the cooperation of land use and transportation planning agencies, transit operators, the development community, the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District and the public to solve. The solution to the problem requires changes in the way we have traditionally built our communities and constructed the transportation systems. It involves a fundamental shift in priorities from emphasis on mobility for the occupants of private automobiles to a multimodal system that more efficiently uses scarce resources. It requires a change in attitude from the public to support development patterns and transportation systems different from the status quo.

(2) In 2003 the district published a document entitled, Air Quality Guidelines for General Plans. This report is a comprehensive guidance document and resource for cities and counties to use to include air quality in their general plans. It includes goals, policies, and programs that when adopted in a general plan will reduce vehicle trips and miles traveled and improve air quality.

(3) Air quality guidelines are recommended strategies that do, when it is feasible, all of the following:

(A) Determine and mitigate project level and cumulative air quality impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code).

(B) Integrate land use plans, transportation plans, and air quality plans.

(C) Plan land uses in ways that support a multimodal transportation system.

(D) Local action to support programs that reduce congestion and vehicle trips.

(E) Plan land uses to minimize exposure to toxic air pollutant emissions from industrial and other sources.

(F) Reduce particulate matter emissions from sources under local jurisdiction.

(G) Support district and public utility programs to reduce emissions from energy consumption and area sources.

(4) The benefits of including air quality concerns within local general plans include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Lower infrastructure costs.

(B) Lower public service costs.

(C) More efficient transit service.

(D) Lower costs for comprehensive planning.

(E) Streamlining of the permit process.

(F) Improved mobility for the elderly and children.

(b) The legislative body of each city and county within the jurisdictional boundaries of the district shall amend the appropriate elements of its general plan, which may include, but are not limited to, the required elements dealing with land use, circulation, housing, conservation, and open space, to include data and analysis, goals, policies, and objectives, and feasible implementation strategies to improve air quality.

(c) The adoption of air quality amendments to a general plan to comply with the requirements of subdivision (d) shall include all of the following:

(1) A report describing local air quality conditions including air quality monitoring data, emission inventories, lists of significant source categories, attainment status and designations, and applicable state and federal air quality plans and transportation plans.

(2) A summary of local, district, state, and federal policies, programs, and regulations that may improve air quality in the city or county.

(3) A comprehensive set of goals, policies, and objectives that may improve air quality consistent with the strategies listed in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a).

(4) A set of feasible implementation measures designed to carry out those goals, policies, and objectives.

(d) At least 45 days prior to the adoption of air quality amendments to a general plan pursuant to this section, each city and county shall send a copy of its draft document to the district. The district may review the draft amendments to determine whether they may improve air quality consistent with the strategies listed in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a). Within 30 days of receiving the draft amendments, the district shall send any comments and advice to the city or county. The legislative body of the city or county shall consider the district's comments and advice prior to the final adoption of air quality

amendments to the general plan. If the district's comments and advice are not available by the time scheduled for the final adoption of air quality amendments to the general plan, the legislative body of the city or county may act without them. The district's comments shall be advisory to the city or county.

(e) The legislative body of each city and county within the jurisdictional boundaries of the district shall comply with this section no later than one year from the date specified in Section 65588 for the next revision of its housing element that occurs after January 1, 2004.

(f) As used in this section, "district" means the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.

65302.2. Upon the adoption, or revision, of a city or county's general plan, on or after January 1, 1996, the city or county shall utilize as a source document any urban water management plan submitted to the city or county by a water agency.

65302.3. (a) The general plan, and any applicable specific plan prepared pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 65450), shall be consistent with the plan adopted or amended pursuant to Section 21675 of the Public Utilities Code.

(b) The general plan, and any applicable specific plan, shall be amended, as necessary, within 180 days of any amendment to the plan required under Section 21675 of the Public Utilities Code.

(c) If the legislative body does not concur with any provision of the plan required under Section 21675 of the Public Utilities Code, it may satisfy the provisions of this section by adopting findings pursuant to Section 21676 of the Public Utilities Code.

(d) In each county where an airport land use commission does not exist, but where there is a military airport, the general plan, and any applicable specific plan prepared pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 65450), shall be consistent with the safety and noise standards in the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone prepared for that military airport.

65302.4. The text and diagrams in the land use element that address the location and extent of land uses, and the zoning ordinances that implement these provisions, may also express community intentions regarding urban form and design. These expressions may differentiate neighborhoods, districts, and corridors, provide for a mixture of land uses and housing types within each, and provide specific measures for regulating relationships between buildings, and between buildings and outdoor public areas, including streets.

65302.5. (a) At least 45 days prior to adoption or amendment of the safety element, each county and city shall submit to the Division of Mines and Geology of the Department of Conservation one copy of a draft of the safety element or amendment and any technical studies used for developing the safety element. The division may review drafts submitted to it to determine whether they incorporate known seismic and other geologic hazard information, and report its findings to the planning agency within 30 days of receipt of the draft of the safety element or amendment pursuant to this subdivision. The

legislative body shall consider the division's findings prior to final adoption of the safety element or amendment unless the division's findings are not available within the above prescribed time limits or unless the division has indicated to the city or county that the division will not review the safety element. If the division's findings are not available within those prescribed time limits, the legislative body may take the division's findings into consideration at the time it considers future amendments to the safety element. Each county and city shall provide the division with a copy of its adopted safety element or amendments. The division may review adopted safety elements or amendments and report its findings. All findings made by the division shall be advisory to the planning agency and legislative body.

(1) The draft element of or draft amendment to the safety element of a county or a city's general plan shall be submitted to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and to every local agency that provides fire protection to territory in the city or county at least 90 days prior to either of the following:

(A) The adoption or amendment to the safety element of its general plan for each county that contains state responsibility areas.

(B) The adoption or amendment to the safety element of its general plan for each city or county that contains a very high fire hazard severity zone as defined pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 51177.

(2) A county that contains state responsibility areas and a city or county that contains a very high fire hazard severity zone as defined pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 51177, shall submit for review the safety element of its general plan to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and to every local agency that provides fire protection to territory in the city or county in accordance with the following dates as specified, unless the local government submitted the element within five years prior to that date:

(A) Local governments within the regional jurisdiction of the San Diego Association of Governments: December 31, 2010.

(B) Local governments within the regional jurisdiction of the Southern California Association of Governments: December 31, 2011.

(C) Local governments within the regional jurisdiction of the Association of Bay Area Governments: December 31, 2012.

(D) Local governments within the regional jurisdiction of the Council of Fresno County Governments, the Kern County Council of Governments, and the Sacramento Area Council of Governments: June 30, 2013.

(E) Local governments within the regional jurisdiction of the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments: December 31, 2014.

(F) All other local governments: December 31, 2015.

(3) The State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection shall, and a local agency may, review the draft or an existing safety

element and report its written recommendations to the planning agency within 60 days of its receipt of the draft or existing safety element. The State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and local agency shall review the draft or existing safety element and may offer written recommendations for changes to the draft or existing safety element regarding both of the following:

(A) Uses of land and policies in state responsibility areas and very high fire hazard severity zones that will protect life, property, and natural resources from unreasonable risks associated with wildland fires.

(B) Methods and strategies for wildland fire risk reduction and prevention within state responsibility areas and very high hazard severity zones.

(b) Prior to the adoption of its draft element or draft amendment, the board of supervisors of the county or the city council of a city shall consider the recommendations made by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and any local agency that provides fire protection to territory in the city or county. If the board of supervisors or city council determines not to accept all or some of the recommendations, if any, made by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection or local agency, the board of supervisors or city council shall communicate in writing to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection or to the local agency, its reasons for not accepting the recommendations.

(c) If the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection or local agency's recommendations are not available within the time limits required by this section, the board of supervisors or city council may act without those recommendations. The board of supervisors or city council shall take the recommendations into consideration at the next time it considers amendments pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).

65302.8. If a county or city, including a charter city, adopts or amends a mandatory general plan element which operates to limit the number of housing units which may be constructed on an annual basis, such adoption or amendment shall contain findings which justify reducing the housing opportunities of the region. The findings shall include all of the following:

(a) A description of the city's or county's appropriate share of the regional need for housing.

(b) A description of the specific housing programs and activities being undertaken by the local jurisdiction to fulfill the requirements of subdivision (c) of Section 65302.

(c) A description of how the public health, safety, and welfare would be promoted by such adoption or amendment.

(d) The fiscal and environmental resources available to the local jurisdiction.

65303. The general plan may include any other elements or address any other subjects which, in the judgment of the legislative body, relate to the physical development of the county or city.

65303.4. The Department of Water Resources and the Department of Fish and Game may develop site design and

planning policies to assist local agencies which request help in implementing the general plan guidelines for meeting flood control objectives and other land management needs.

Section 65560-65570

65560. (a) "Local open-space plan" is the open-space element of a county or city general plan adopted by the board or council, either as the local open-space plan or as the interim local open-space plan adopted pursuant to Section 65563.

(b) "Open-space land" is any parcel or area of land or water that is essentially unimproved and devoted to an open-space use as defined in this section, and that is designated on a local, regional or state open-space plan as any of the following:

(1) Open space for the preservation of natural resources including, but not limited to, areas required for the preservation of plant and animal life, including habitat for fish and wildlife species; areas required for ecologic and other scientific study purposes; rivers, streams, bays and estuaries; and coastal beaches, lakeshores, banks of rivers and streams, and watershed lands.

(2) Open space used for the managed production of resources, including but not limited to, forest lands, rangeland, agricultural lands and areas of economic importance for the production of food or fiber; areas required for recharge of groundwater basins; bays, estuaries, marshes, rivers and streams which are important for the management of commercial fisheries; and areas containing major mineral deposits, including those in short supply.

(3) Open space for outdoor recreation, including but not limited to, areas of outstanding scenic, historic and cultural value; areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes, including access to lakeshores, beaches, and rivers and streams; and areas which serve as links between major recreation and open-space reservations, including utility easements, banks of rivers and streams, trails, and scenic highway corridors.

(4) Open space for public health and safety, including, but not limited to, areas which require special management or regulation because of hazardous or special conditions such as earthquake fault zones, unstable soil areas, flood plains, watersheds, areas presenting high fire risks, areas required for the protection of water quality and water reservoirs and areas required for the protection and enhancement of air quality.

(5) Open space in support of the mission of military installations that comprises areas adjacent to military installations, military training routes, and underlying restricted airspace that can provide additional buffer zones to military activities and complement the resource values of the military lands.

(6) Open space for the protection of places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.995 of the Public Resources Code.

65561. The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(a) That the preservation of open-space land, as defined in this article, is necessary not only for the maintenance of the economy of the state, but also for the assurance of the continued availability of land for the production of food and fiber, for the enjoyment of scenic beauty, for recreation and for the use of natural resources.

(b) That discouraging premature and unnecessary conversion of open-space land to urban uses is a matter of public interest and will be of benefit to urban dwellers because it will discourage noncontiguous development patterns which unnecessarily increase the costs of community services to community residents.

(c) That the anticipated increase in the population of the state demands that cities, counties, and the state at the earliest possible date make definite plans for the preservation of valuable open-space land and take positive action to carry out such plans by the adoption and strict administration of laws, ordinances, rules and regulations as authorized by this chapter or by other appropriate methods.

(d) That in order to assure that the interests of all its people are met in the orderly growth and development of the state and the preservation and conservation of its resources, it is necessary to provide for the development by the state, regional agencies, counties and cities, including charter cities, of statewide coordinated plans for the conservation and preservation of open-space lands.

(e) That for these reasons this article is necessary for the promotion of the general welfare and for the protection of the public interest in open-space land.

65562. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this article:

(a) To assure that cities and counties recognize that open-space land is a limited and valuable resource which must be conserved wherever possible.

(b) To assure that every city and county will prepare and carry out open-space plans which, along with state and regional open-space plans, will accomplish the objectives of a comprehensive open-space program.

65562.5. On and after March 1, 2005, if land designated, or proposed to be designated as open space, contains a place, feature, or object described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.995 of the Public Resources Code, the city or county in which the place, feature, or object is located shall conduct consultations with the California Native American tribe, if any, that has given notice pursuant to Section 65092 for the purpose of determining the level of confidentiality required to protect the specific identity, location, character, or use of the place, feature, or object and for the purpose of developing treatment with appropriate dignity of the place, feature, or object in any corresponding management plan.

65563. On or before December 31, 1973, every city and county shall prepare, adopt and submit to the Secretary of the Resources Agency a local open-space plan for the comprehensive and long-range preservation and conservation of open-space land within its jurisdiction. Every city and county shall by August 31, 1972, prepare, adopt and submit to the Secretary of the Resources Agency, an interim open-space plan, which shall be in effect until December 31, 1973, containing, but not limited to, the following:

(a) The officially adopted goals and policies which will guide the preparation and implementation of the open-space plan; and

(b) A program for orderly completion and adoption of the open-space plan by December 31, 1973, including a description of the methods by which open-space resources will be inventoried and conservation measures determined.

65564. Every local open-space plan shall contain an action program consisting of specific programs which the legislative body intends to pursue in implementing its open-space plan.

65566. Any action by a county or city by which open-space land or any interest therein is acquired or disposed of or its use restricted or regulated, whether or not pursuant to this part, must be consistent with the local open-space plan.

65567. No building permit may be issued, no subdivision map approved, and no open-space zoning ordinance adopted, unless the proposed construction, subdivision or ordinance is consistent with the local open-space plan.

65568. If any provision of this article or the application thereof to any person is held invalid, the remainder of the article and the application of such provision to other persons shall not be affected thereby.

65570. (a) The Director of Conservation may establish, after notice and hearing, rules and regulations, and require reports from local officials and may employ, borrow, or contract for such staff or other forms of assistance as are reasonably necessary to carry out this section, Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 16140) of Part 1 of Division 4 of Title 2, and Section 612 of the Public Resources Code. In carrying out his or her duties under those sections, it is the intention of the Legislature that the director shall consult with the Director of Food and Agriculture and the Director of Planning and Research.

(b) Commencing July 1, 1986, and continuing biennially thereafter, the Department of Conservation shall collect or acquire information on the amount of land converted to or from agricultural use using 1984 baseline information as updated pursuant to this section for every county for which Important Farmland Series maps exist. On or before June 30, 1988, and continuing biennially thereafter, the department shall report to the Legislature on the data collected pursuant to this section. In reporting, the department shall specify, by category of agricultural land, the amount of land converted to, or from, agricultural use, by county and on a statewide basis. The department shall also report on the nonagricultural uses to which these agricultural lands were converted or committed.

For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply unless otherwise specified:

(1) "Important Farmland Series maps" means those maps compiled by the United States Soil Conservation Service and updated and modified by the Department of Conservation.

(2) "Interim Farmland maps" means those maps prepared by the Department of Conservation for areas that do not have the current soil survey information needed to compile Important Farmland Series maps. The Interim Farmland maps shall indicate areas of irrigated agriculture, dry-farmed agriculture, grazing lands, urban and built-up lands, and any areas committed to urban or other nonagricultural uses.

(3) "Category of agricultural land" means prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, unique farmland, and farmland of local importance, as defined pursuant to United States Department of Agriculture land inventory and monitoring criteria, as modified for California, and grazing land. "Grazing land" means land on which the existing vegetation, whether grown naturally or through management, is suitable for grazing or browsing of livestock.

(4) "Amount of land converted to agricultural use" means those lands which were brought into agricultural use or reestablished in agricultural use and were not shown as agricultural land on Important Farmland Series maps maintained by the Department of Conservation in the most recent biennial report.

(5) "Amount of land converted from agricultural use" means those lands which were permanently converted or committed to urban or other nonagricultural uses and were shown as agricultural land on Important Farmland Series maps maintained by the Department of Conservation and in the most recent biennial report.

(c) Beginning August 1, 1986, and continuing biennially thereafter, the Department of Conservation shall update and send counties copies of current Important Farmland Series maps. Counties may review the maps and notify the department within 90 days of any changes in agricultural land pursuant to subdivision (b) that occurred during the previous fiscal year, and note and request correction of any discrepancies or errors in the classification of agricultural lands on the maps. The department shall make those corrections requested by counties. The department shall provide staff assistance, as available, to collect or acquire information on the amount of land converted to, or from, agricultural use for those counties for which Important Farmland Series maps exist.

(d) The Department of Conservation may also acquire any supplemental information which becomes available from new soil surveys and establish comparable baseline data for counties not included in the 1984 baseline, and shall report on the data pursuant to this section. The Department of Conservation may prepare Interim Farmland maps to supplement the Important Farmland Series maps.

(e) The Legislature finds that the purpose of the Important Farmland Series maps and the Interim Farmland maps is not to consider the economic viability of agricultural lands or their current designation in the general plan. The purpose of the maps is limited to the preparation of an inventory of agricultural lands, as defined in this chapter, as well as land already committed to future urban or other nonagricultural purposes.

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APPENDIX B

General Plan for the City of Sunnyvale: December 2005

Elements	Date Adopted or Updated	Description
1.	1997	Land Use and Transportation
2.		Community Development
	2006	2.2 Open Space & Recreation
	2002	2.3 Housing & Community Revitalization
	1993	2.4 Seismic Safety
	1990	2.5 Community Design
3.		Environmental Management
	1998	3.1 Water Resources
	1998	3.2 Solid Waste Management
	2002	3.3 Waste Water Management
	1993	3.4 Surface Runoff
	Retired	3.5 Energy
	1998	3.6 Noise
	1993	3.7 Air Quality
4.		Public Safety
	1995	4.1 Law Enforcement
	1995	4.2 Fire Services
	1988	4.3 Support Services
5.	1989	Socio-Economics
6.		Cultural
	2003	6.2 Library
	1998	6.3 Heritage Preservation
	1998	6.4 Arts
7.		Planning and Management
	1988	7.1 Fiscal Management*
	1995	7.2 Community Participation
	1999	7.3 Legislative/Management

* Update in progress

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APPENDIX C

Comparison of Sub-Element Structures

1992 Open Space Sub-Element and 1993 Recreation Sub-Element with 2006 Updated Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element

1992 & 1993 Structure	Issues	Structure Used for 2006 Update	Comments
Credits		Credits	
Preface		Preface	
Table of Figures	Community Condition Indicators are just one figure and do not get a heading in the Table of Contents under Community Conditions		The majority of maps, charts, tables, etc. are part of the appendix. The intent is to be able to provide access to more information to those who want it, but not to force all readers to wade through all possible data.
Executive Summary		Executive Summary	
	One or two of the Goals usually were written very broadly and might be better considered as a mission. The problem has been, however, that no distinction has been made between this sort of goal and others that are more specific and measurable—all are treated the same.	Mission Statements • Mission Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mission statement is new. It is the general, overarching purpose, vision or direction Is immeasurable and broad These are the lofty ideals of why the City provides open space and recreation services. Typically will not change significantly from one revision of the sub-element to another <p>Mission indicators are included here that provide some idea of how well the City is achieving the mission and they track progress made towards meeting the mission. Examples include acreage per 1,000 population or number of participant hours in recreational activities.</p>
Community Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divided into various sections and sub-sections Community Condition Indicators not called out as a section but included as a table. <p>This section essentially contained everything—all research, findings, conclusions, discussion, laying out of issues. There was often duplication. The document often read like a college thesis, and it was difficult to separate out facts from discussion/speculation from a clear idea of what the City wants to do. It was difficult to discern what was relatively most important.</p> <p>Community Condition Indicators have often been a combination of those indicators that are strictly factual and reporting on the status of the community but which cannot be impacted by the City (such as demographic information) but which drive the services we provide and indicators which attempt to describe the level of service provided by the City (as in acreage, participant hours) in response to the first kind of indicator. No distinction was made between these two types of indicators.</p>	Community Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divided into various sections and sub-sections Community Condition Indicators as one of the sections <p>The Community Conditions section of the updated Sub-element also contains the bulk of the research. However, the intent is to limit the information to factual data with no or minimal opinions/speculation/spin shared. Instead, this section includes just what the community looks like and what the current state of services is, with appropriate comparisons to what the community and open space/recreation services looked like at the time the previous sub-elements were adopted.</p> <p>Trends and Issues are discussed, and are intended to provide a strategic focus for the document. It starts the interpretation of the data gathered, and highlights areas of change or pressing issues that will need to be dealt with in the coming years.</p> <p>This section does not include discussion of the City's response to the data and/or what the City should or should not be doing.</p>
Goals, Policies and Action Statements	<p>The earlier sub-elements do not consistently use goals, policies and action statements. Sometimes goals are really more like missions or are like policies or strategies (e.g., provide excellent customer service...) and rarely lay out actionable and measurable goals.</p> <p>Similarly, policies were often written more like strategies the City should be following, and very often are duplicative from one goal to the other. True policies often do not relate to only one goal, anyway. Action statements, too, often do not reflect true actions to be stated.</p> <p>This becomes problematic every time City policy needs to be cited for RTC's or Study Issue write-ups, because the way goals, policies and action statements link with one another is not consistent, even within the same goal.</p> <p>The way these sub-elements were structured gave no means of assessing priority or relative importance of goals or actions. Much is generic to how the City should conduct its business, and because of that, focus on critical issues facing the City is lost.</p>	Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centralizes all policies, formal and informal, that guide what the City does. Includes policies set by Council through RTCs (such as being able to charge non-market rates for some activities for at-risk youth where the benefit of participation is greater than the need to recoup costs.) <p>Policies are not linked to specific goals or key initiatives. These policies would not likely change significantly year to year.</p>
		Key Initiatives	<p>What the City needs to work on in the next 5 years or so, based on community conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific studies (would become Study Issues) to be accomplished in keeping with the general direction (above) and in keeping with projections of demographics, trends, etc. Drawn from staff database of potential issues, which is updated annually. <p>These can and will change from revision to revision, and would also likely be updated on a yearly basis, reflecting the City's changing priorities, as well as reflecting accomplishment of key initiatives.</p>
Updating of the Sub-Element		Appendices	Detailed material, including "Updating of the Sub-Element" and "Resolution" Detailed charts, full data (versus summary), etc. are made as appendices, streamlining the body of the Sub-Element.
Resolution			

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APPENDIX D

Open Space Aquisition and Development History

YEAR	SITE	ACRES
1945	Washington Park	11.85
1955	Orchard Gardens Park	1.57
1955	Greenwood Manor	0.42
1956	DeAnza Park	9.29
1956	Fair Oaks Park	15.28
1958	Mountain Park (sold to Santa Clara County in 1977)	216.00
1962	Lakewood Park	10.70
1961	Raynor Park	7.00
1961	Serra Park	6.75
1964	Murphy Park	5.38
1965	Braly Park	5.63
1965	Las Palmas Park	6.50
1965	Ortega Park	8.66
1965	Ponderosa Park	9.10
1965	Municipal Golf Course	145.00
1965	Community Center (developed in 1973)	20.84
1973	Sunken Gardens Golf Course	30.00
1974	Las Palmas Park (Additional Acquisition)	11.32
1974	Bicycle Path	10.00
1975	Fairwood Playground	1.93
1975	Serra Park (Additional acquisition)	4.70
1976	Arboretum Land Acquisition	12.20
1976	Municipal Tennis Center	3.80
1976	Tennis Center (Additional acquisition)	2.70
1978	Mathilda/El Camino	1.10
1979	Raynor Park (Acquisition of School)	7.67
1979	Orchard Gardens Park (Additional acquisition)	1.00
1983	San Antonio Park	5.96
1984	Panama Park	4.91
1985	Columbia Park	14.94
1986	Baylands Park	170.00
1987	Encinal Park	4.26
1987	Cannery Park	0.69
1989	Ortega Park (Additional acquisition)	9.40
1990	Site for Potential Future Park at Morse Avenue	5.33
1991	Baylands Park (Additional Acreage)	7.00
1994	Recreational Access Provided to Closed Landfill	52.00
1997	Victory Village Park	1.00
2004	Plaza del Sol	1.60

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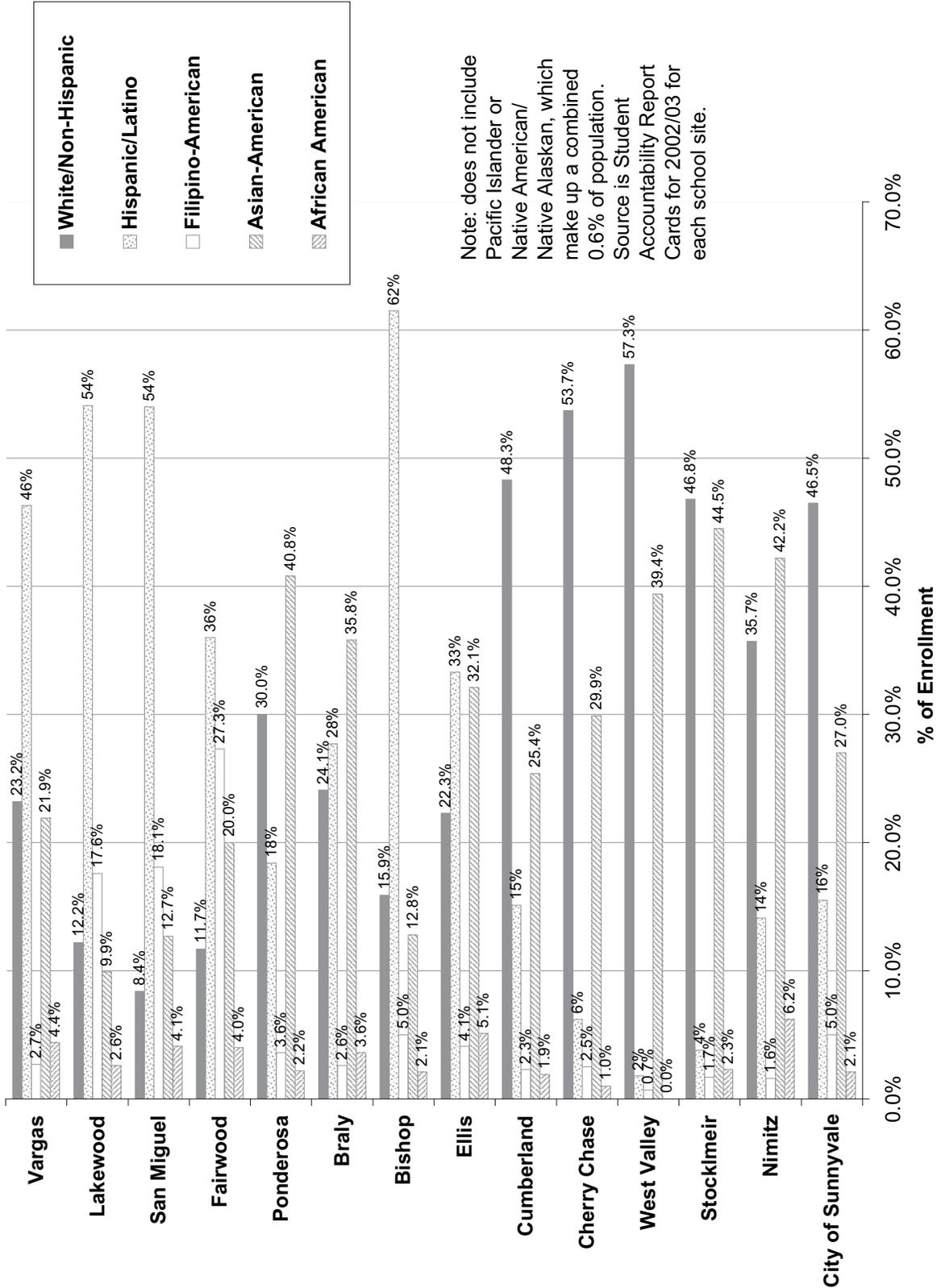
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APPENDIX F

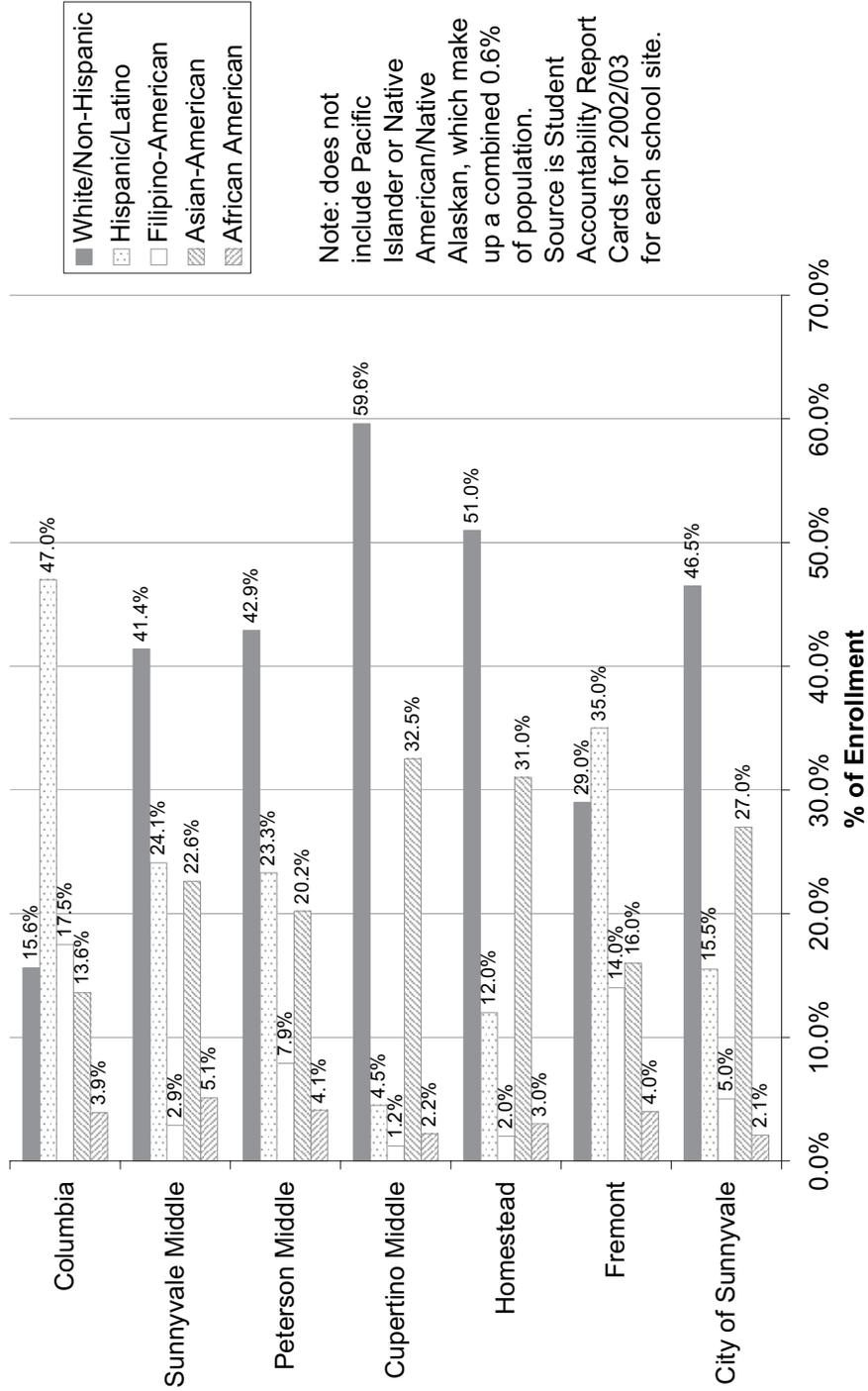
Comparison of Ethnic Groups – Public Schools

Comparison of Major Ethnic Groups - Public Elementary Schools in Sunnyvale



Note: does not include Pacific Islander or Native American/ Native Alaskan, which make up a combined 0.6% of population. Source is Student Accountability Report Cards for 2002/03 for each school site.

Comparison of Major Ethnicities - Public Middle and High Schools in Sunnyvale



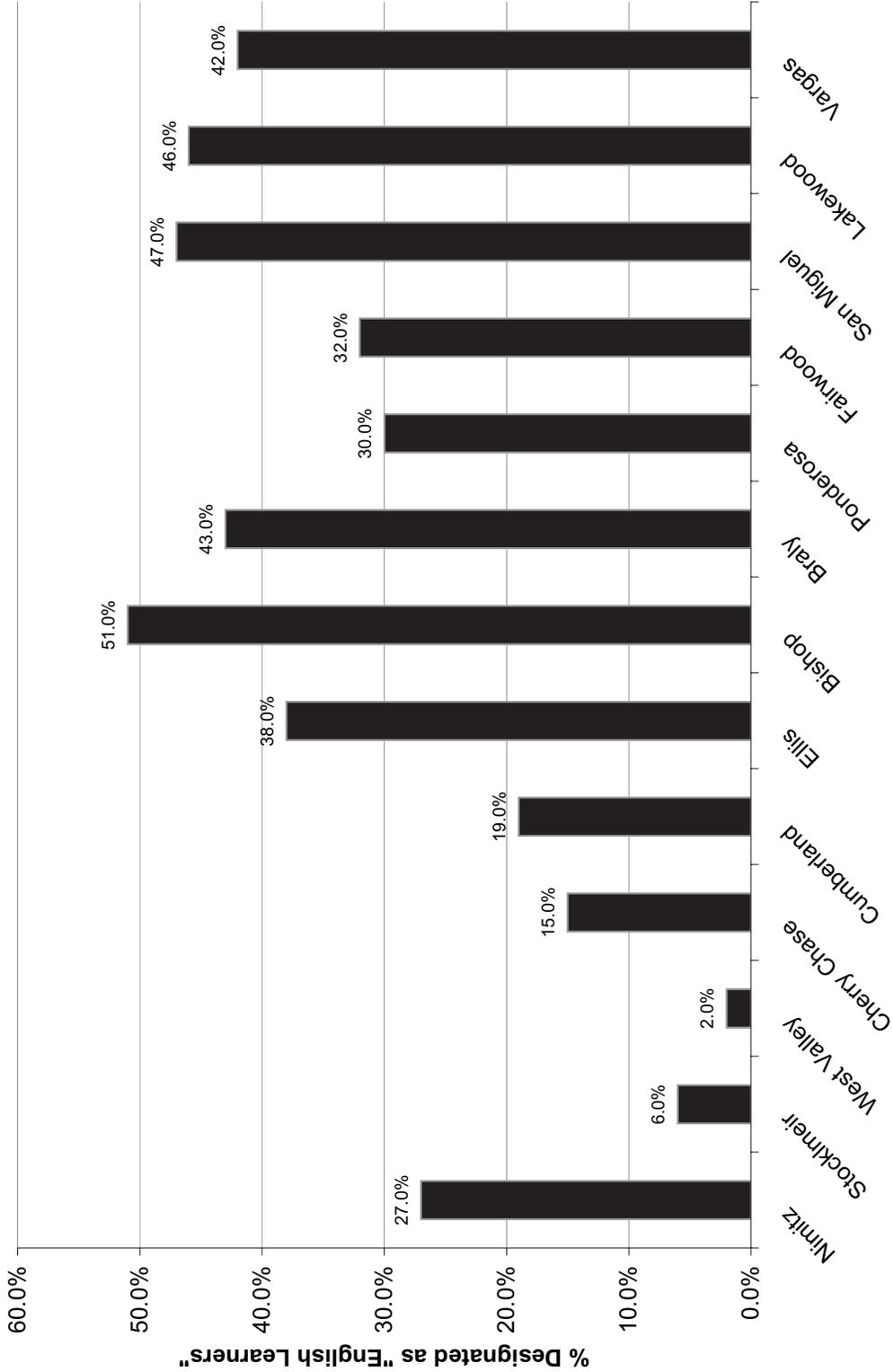


APPENDIX G

English Learners in Public Schools

English Learners - Public Elementary Schools in Sunnyvale

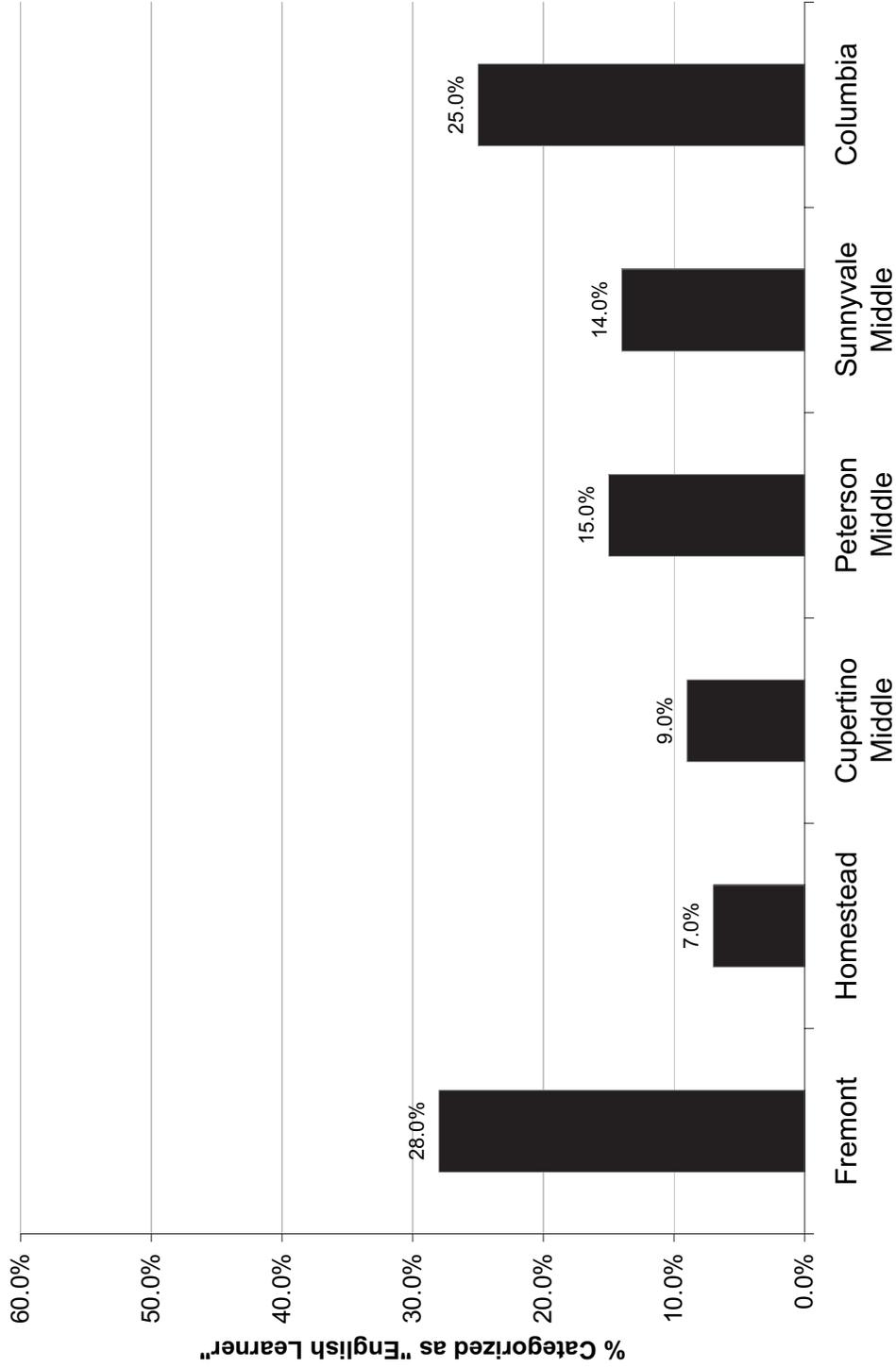
Source is each school site's District Administrative Office - 12/2004.



"English Learners" are students with a primary language other than English who are limited-English proficient.

English Learners - Public Middle School and High School in Sunnyvale

Source is each school site's District Administrative Office - 12/2004.



"English Learners" are students with a primary language other than English who are limited-English proficient.

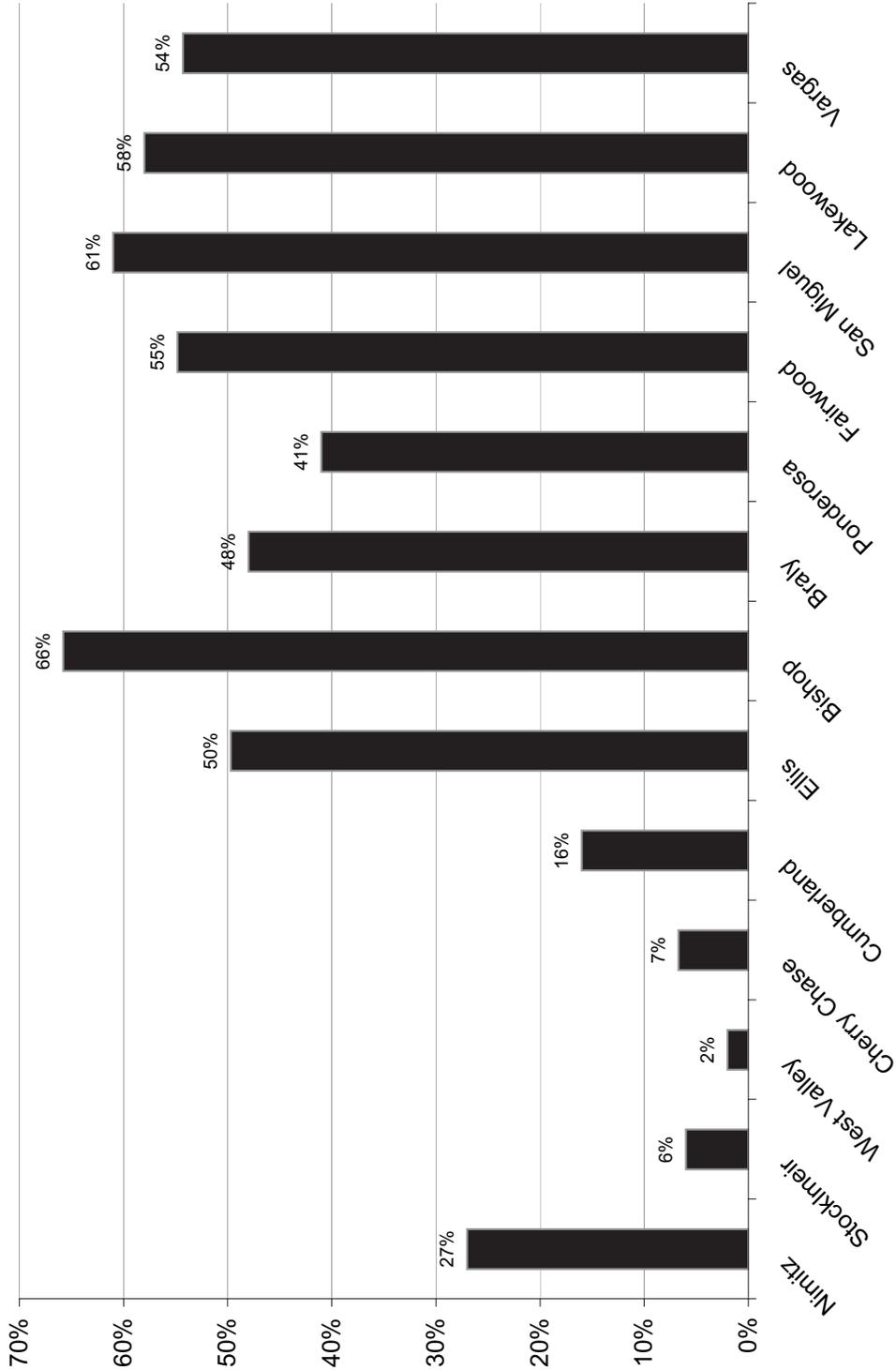


APPENDIX H

Eligibility for Free/Reduced Lunch – Public Schools

Eligibility for Free/Reduced Lunch - Public Elementary Schools in Sunnyvale

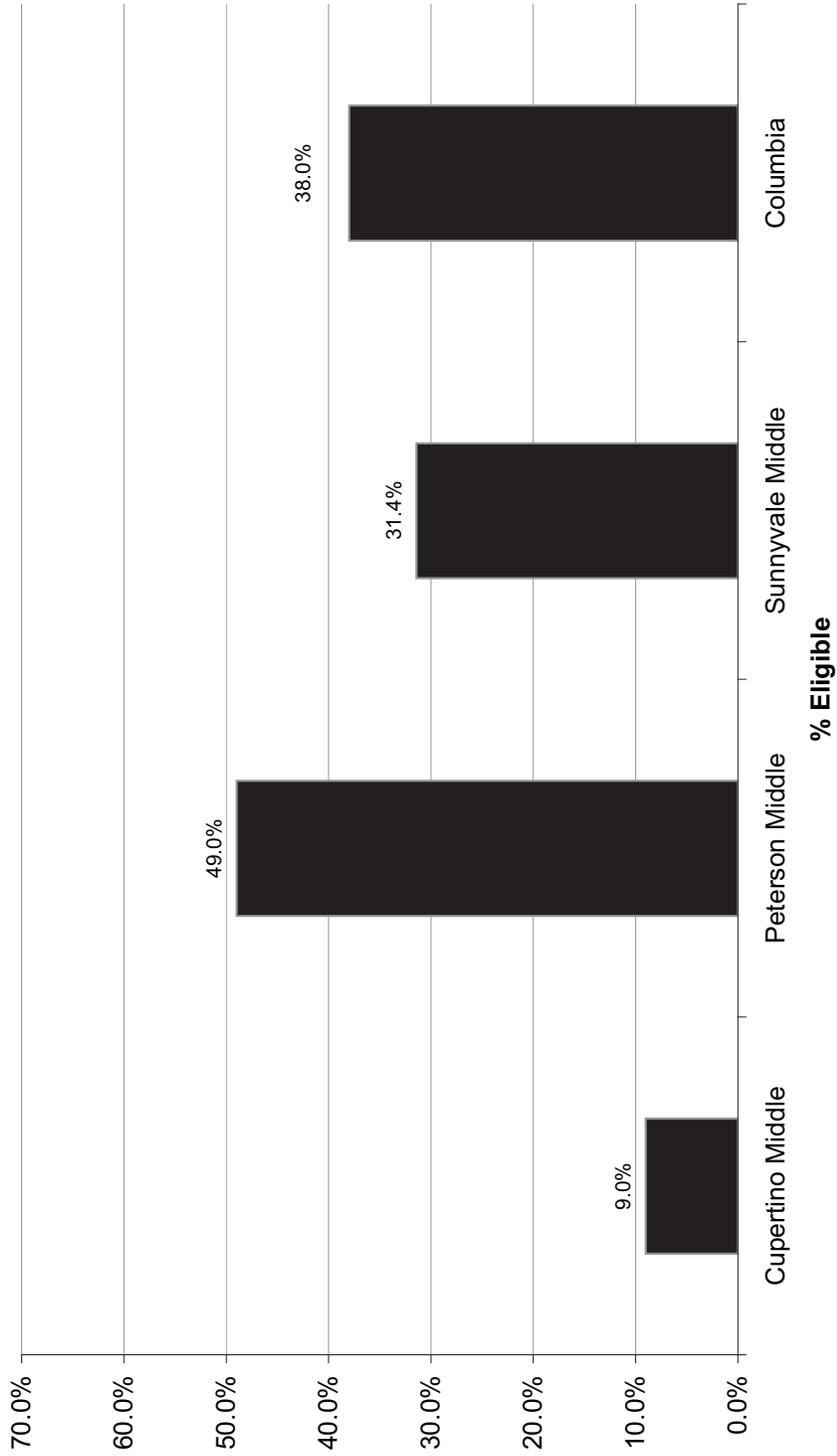
Source is each school site's District Administrative Office - 12/2004.



Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the US Federal poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals.

Free/Reduced Lunch Eligible - Public Middle Schools in Sunnyvale

Source is each school site's District Administrative Office - 12/2004.



Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the US Federal poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals.

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APPENDIX J

Sample Program Offerings

The following represent a sampling of programs and services offered by the Parks and Recreation Department. Program offerings are continually evaluated regarding participant satisfaction and overall demand, and are modified accordingly. Programs are divided by age group and type.

	FITNESS	ARTS	SKILL DEVELOPMENT/ SPECIAL INTERESTS	CAMPS AND SUPERVISED GROUPS	PARENT-CHILD ACTIVITIES	OTHER
PRESCHOOL 6 mo – 5 yr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming Gymnastics Soccer Sports Skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dance Music Drama Visual Arts 	Pre-K Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tiny Tots Day Camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming Gymnastics Sports Skills Parent-Tot Playschool Performing Arts Visual Arts 	Hands-on-the-Arts
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 6 yr – 12 yr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming Gymnastics Soccer Tennis Skating Youth Sports Leagues After-School Sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dance Drama Music <ul style="list-style-type: none"> voice instrument Painting Drawing Pottery Crafts After-School Arts Hands-on-the-Arts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Babysitting First Aid Water Safety Science Nature Cooking Manners Mathematics Summer Express Non-Academic Summer School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arts Camps Adventure Camps Sports Camps Science Camps Day Camps Noontime and After-School Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arts Skating Rock Climbing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Fun-on-the-Run" Skate Park
TEENS* 13 yr – 18 yr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Sports Leagues and Teams After-School Sports Open Gym Tennis Golf Swimming Gymnastics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arts Groups Visual Arts Performing Arts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Babysitting Driver Education Lifeguard Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports Camps Arts Camps Trips & Outings Teen Social Activities After-School Programs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteerism Special Events Dances Employment and Camp Counselor Opportunities Skate Park
ADULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming Martial Arts Tennis Badminton Volleyball Aerobics Weight Control Sports Leagues Golf Open Gym Yoga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dance Drama Voice Instrument Visual Arts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> painting drawing pottery crafts Jewelry 	Wellness		See Youth Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteerism Special Agreements with Non-Profit Organizations
Older Adults 50 yr +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dance Aerobics Tai Chi Tennis Golf Health and Wellness Table Tennis Yoga Drop-in Fitness Room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drawing Painting Flower Arranging Crafts Pottery Dances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language World Cultures Games <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chess Bridge Computer Classes Music Appreciation Lawn Bowling Billiards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trips <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Trips Extended Trips Drop-in Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Games Tai-Chi Movies Dance Socialization Clubs 	Inter-generational Activities and Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Volunteerism Lunch Program Health & Wellness Services Legal and Tax Assistance Employment Services Information and Referrals
INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming Bowling Tennis 	Inclusion in Art Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooking Games 	Community Outings		Cooperative Dances Information and Referral

The Department also sponsors various seasonal or holiday-related special events for the entire community.

*Note: In addition to these listings, most adult activities are open to teens 16 years and older and to older adults. Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Sunnyvale will make reasonable efforts to accommodate persons with disabilities.

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APPENDIX K

Recreation Facilities

Community Center Complex	Community Theatre/Dance Studio	200 Seats in Theatre 1 Dance studio
	Creative Arts Center	1 Pottery Studio 4 Art Program Rooms
	Recreation Center	5 Meeting Rooms 1 Multi-purpose Room/Ballroom 1 Kitchen
	Indoor Sports Center	1 Gymnasium 1 Weight Room
	Senior Center	3 Meeting Rooms 1 Multi-purpose Room/Ballroom 1 Kitchen 1 Weight Room 1 Crafts Boutique
Raynor Activity Center		4 Artist Studios
Open Space and Athletic Facilities	Parks	20 Parks (1 Regional Park) 6.5 Basketball Courts 1 Cricket Pitch 1 Dog Park 8 Horseshoe Pits 15 Playgrounds 14 Tot Lots 12 Multipurpose Buildings 5 Water-play features 1 Skate Park
	Swimming Pools	1 50-meter Pool (in partnership with Fremont High School) 5 Owned or operated pools
	Golf Courses	1 18-hole Course 1 9-hole Course 1 Driving Range 2 Pro Shops 2 Restaurants
	Tennis	16 Courts at Tennis Center 1 Pro Shop 1 Concessionaire Center Court Lit 35 Non-reserved courts
	Multi-Purpose Athletic Fields (1 lit and 25 un-lit fields are owned by schools but maintained, under agreement, by City)	5 Lit fields 29 Non-lit fields 1 Cricket Pitch 30 Permanent back stops 21 Portable back stops 2 440-yard Running Tracks
	Picnic Areas	25 Reservable Areas 58 Non-Reservable Areas

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APPENDIX L

Open Space Inventory and Amenities

PARKS/PARK LANDS (includes athletic fields)	ACRES
Sunnyvale Baylands Park* (Active Use Area)	72.00
Braly Park **	5.63
Cannery Park	0.69
De Anza Park **	9.39
Encinal Park	4.26
Fair Oaks Park	14.82
Fairwood Park **	1.93
Greenwood Manor Park	0.44
Lakewood Park **	10.70
Las Palmas Park	17.82
Murphy Park	5.38
Orchard Gardens Park	2.57
Ortega Park	18.37
Panama Park	4.91
Ponderosa Park **	9.10
Raynor Park	14.67
San Antonio Park **	5.87
Serra Park **	11.87
Victory Village	1.00
Washington Park	11.85
20	223.29

SCHOOL OPEN SPACE (Athletic fields maintained but not owned by City)	ACRES
Bishop School*	3.17
Braly School*	4.00
Cherry Chase School*	5.56
Columbia School*	14.70
Cumberland School*	5.31
Cupertino Jr. High*	12.86
De Anza School*	5.77
Ellis School*	4.50
Fairwood School*	4.60
Hollenbeck School*	5.54
Lakewood School*	4.59
Nimitz School*	3.80
Ponderosa School*	4.00
San Miguel School*	5.61
Serra School*	5.84
Stockmeier School*	3.17
Sunnyvale Middle School*	15.10
Vargas School*	5.07
West Valley School*	4.62
19	117.82

SPECIAL USE FACILITIES	ACRES
Sunnyvale Baylands Park* (Wetlands)	105.00
Fair Oaks Skate Park	0.46
John W. Christian Greenbelt*	16.57
Las Palmas Tennis Center (16 Lit Tennis Courts)	3.80
Plaza Del Sol	1.60
San Francisco Bay Trail*** and Levee Trails 3.5 miles	
Sunken Gardens Golf Course (9 Hole)	30.00
Sunnyvale Golf Course (18-Hole)****	145.00
Sunnyvale Heritage Center (including Bianchi Barn)	0.95
West Hill, South Hill and Recycle Hill (Closed landfill)	52.00
9	355.38

PUBLIC GROUNDS	ACRES
Three Points Corner	0.76
Civic Center Campus	13.44
Community Center Campus	21.09
Orchard Adjacent to Tennis Center	2.70
Orchard Heritage Park (at Community Center)	11.00
5	48.99

PARKS /PARK LANDS AMENITIES	NUMBER
Basketball Courts (Lit)	2.5
Basketball Courts (Non-Lit)	4.0
Cricket Pitch	1.0
Dog Park	1.0
Horseshoe Pits	8.0
Lawn Bowling Green	1.0
Multi-Purpose Building	12.0
Multi-Purpose Field (Lit)	4.0
Multi-Purpose Field (Non-Lit)	4.0
Ornamental Water Features	3.0
Playgrounds	15.0
Restrooms	42.0
Sand Volleyball Courts	6.0
Skate Park - Mini (Lakewood Park)	1.0
Skateboard Park (Fair Oaks Park)	1.0
Snack Shacks	12.0
Swimming Pool - 50 Meter (Fremont High School)	1.0
Swimming Pool (Peterson School)	1.0
Swimming Pools	2.0
Tennis Courts (Lit)	23.0
Tennis Courts (Non-Lit)	2.0
Tot Lots	13.0
Water Play Features	5.0

SCHOOL OPEN SPACE AMENITIES	NUMBER
Horseshoe Pits	1.0
Multi-Purpose Field (Lit)	1.0
Multi-Purpose Field (Non-Lit)	25.0
Playgrounds	1.0
Running Track (440 Yards)	2.0
Swimming Pools	1.0
Tennis Courts (Lit)	10.00
Tot Lots	1.0
ATHLETIC FIELD ACREAGE	ACRES
School site athletic fields	117.8
Park athletic fields	25.2
Total	143.0

NOTES:
 * Site is maintained, but not owned, by City (by Agreement).
 ** Indicates park site is adjacent to a school site.
 ***Portions of Bay Trail are by Agreement.
 ****35 acres is leased from Federal Government.

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APPENDIX M

Comparison Chart of Open Space and Amenities At Local Jurisdictions

	NRPA Standard (1990)	San Jose*	Santa Clara	Cupertino	Mt. View	Palo Alto	Campbell	Sunnyvale	Average
Total Population (US Census 2000)		894,943	105,831	50,546	72,200	58,598	38,300	131,760	
Parks and School Acreage		3,616	434	159	271	191	109	341	
Park/school Acreage per 1000 Population		4.04	4.10	3.14	3.75	3.26	2.85	2.59	3.28
Total Open Space Acreage (including all parks, fields, open space in City)		3,668.30	674	158.52	1023.92	3971	109.3	745.48	
Total Acreage per 1000 Population	4 to 6 acres	4.10	6.37	3.14	14.18	67.77	2.85	5.66	16.66

# of Athletic Fields		435	34	28	16	21	8	34	
# of Fields per 1000 Population		0.49	0.32	0.55	0.22	0.36	0.21	0.26	0.34
Athletic Field Acreage			126			115.5	15	143	
Athletic Field Acreage per 1000 Population			1.19			1.97	0.39	1.09	1.16

# of Cricket Pitches		0	0	1 (not reg.)	0	0	0	1	
# of Tennis Courts		261	26	27	35	54	8	51	
# of Tennis Courts per 1000 Population	0.5	0.29	0.25	0.53	0.48	0.92	0.21	0.39	0.44
# of Basketball Courts		805	23	2	15	42	5	7	
# of Basketball Courts per 1000 Population	0.2	0.90	0.22	0.04	0.21	0.72	0.13	0.05	0.32
# of Golf Courses (# of holes)		45	18	9	18	18	0	27	

Notes:

**Santa Clara data does not include acreage and amenities on school sites - except for athletic field acreage- which are under agreement with the City for use. There are 7 cricket pitches available on school sites.

**San Jose has a target of 3.5 acres per 1000 population.

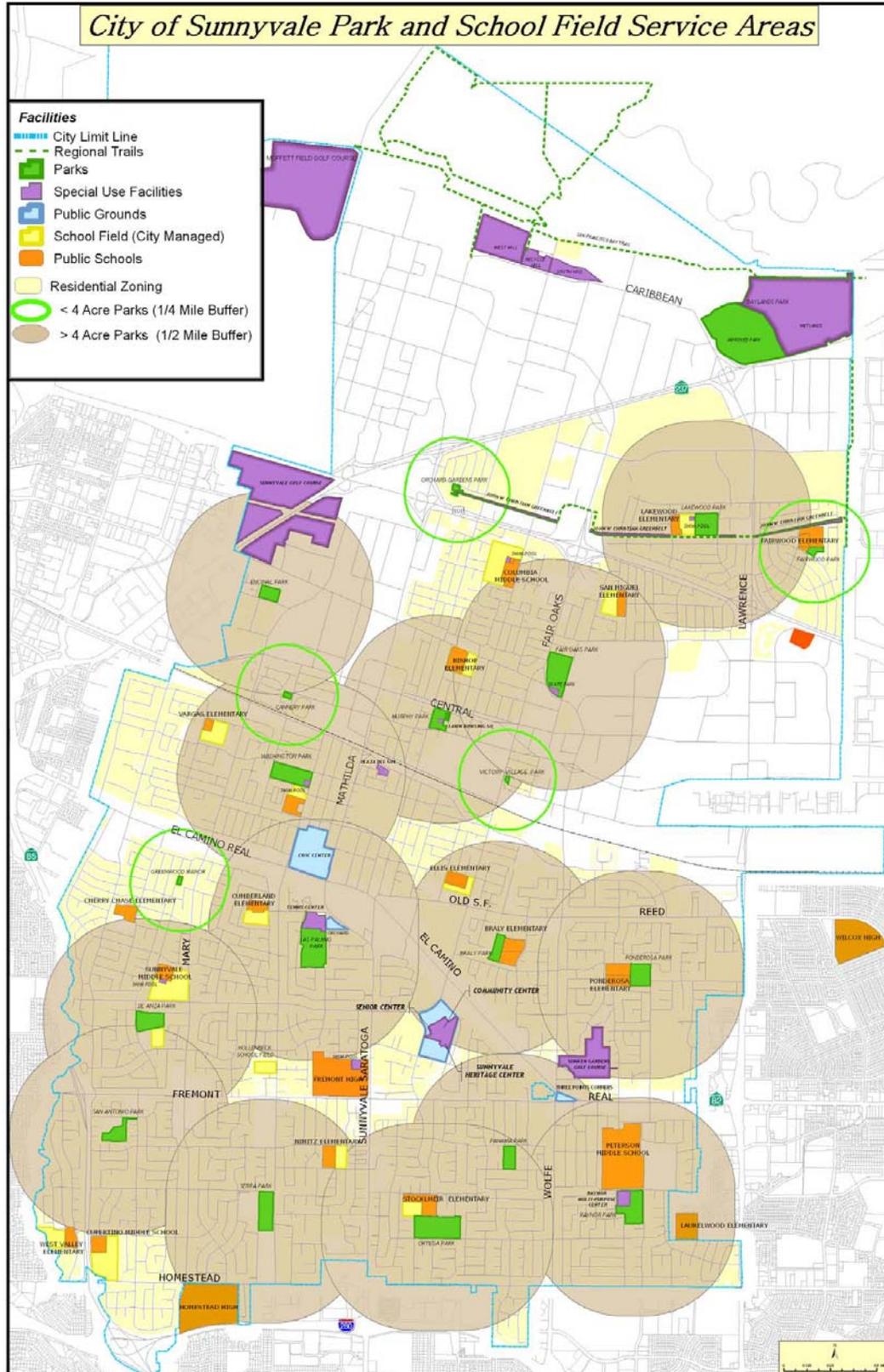
*San Jose amenities (fields, tennis courts, and basketball courts) include amenities on school properties. San Jose also has 4,388 acres of open space from other agencies within the City.

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APPENDIX N

Park Service Areas

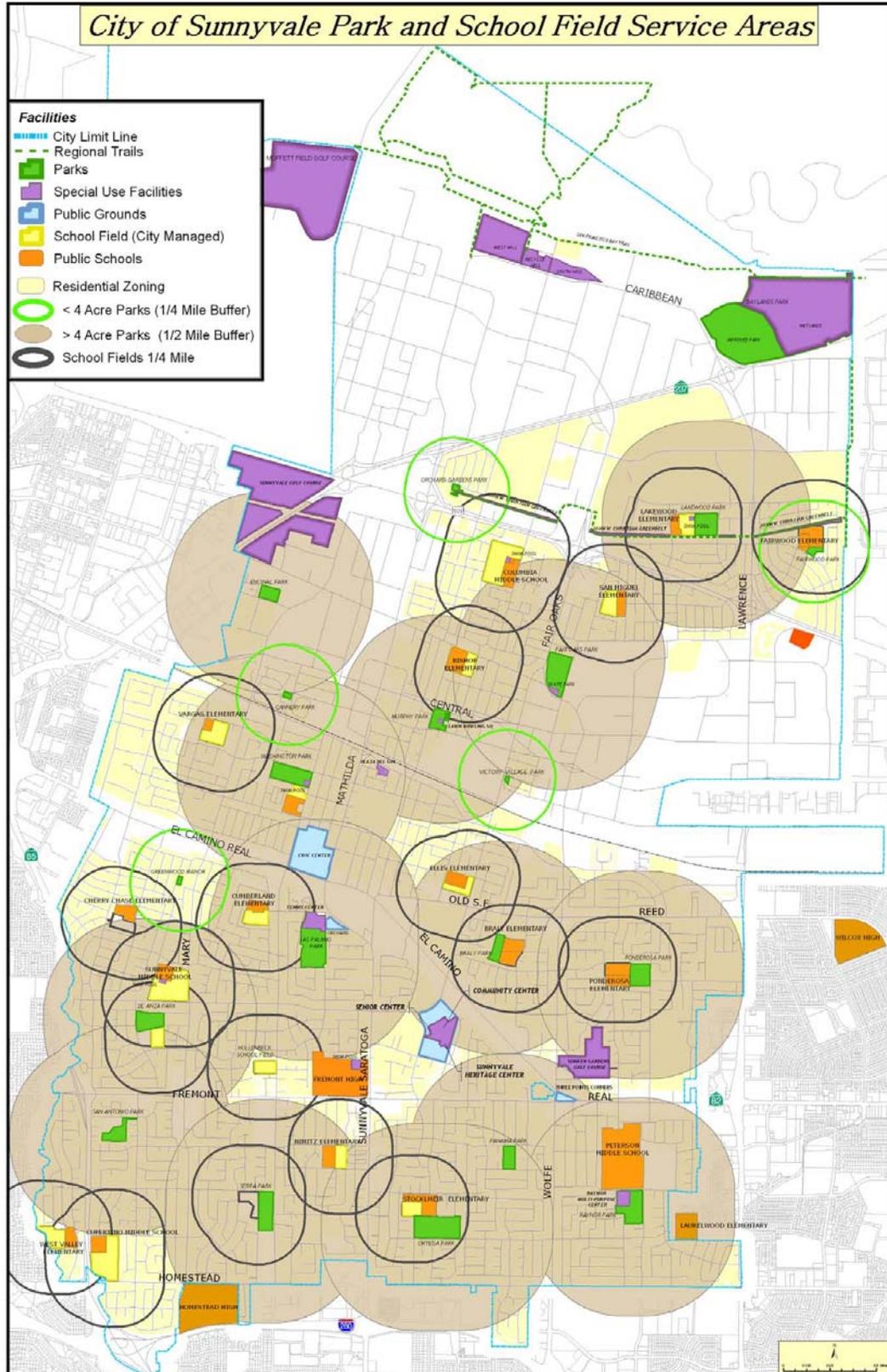


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APPENDIX O

Park and School Field Service Areas



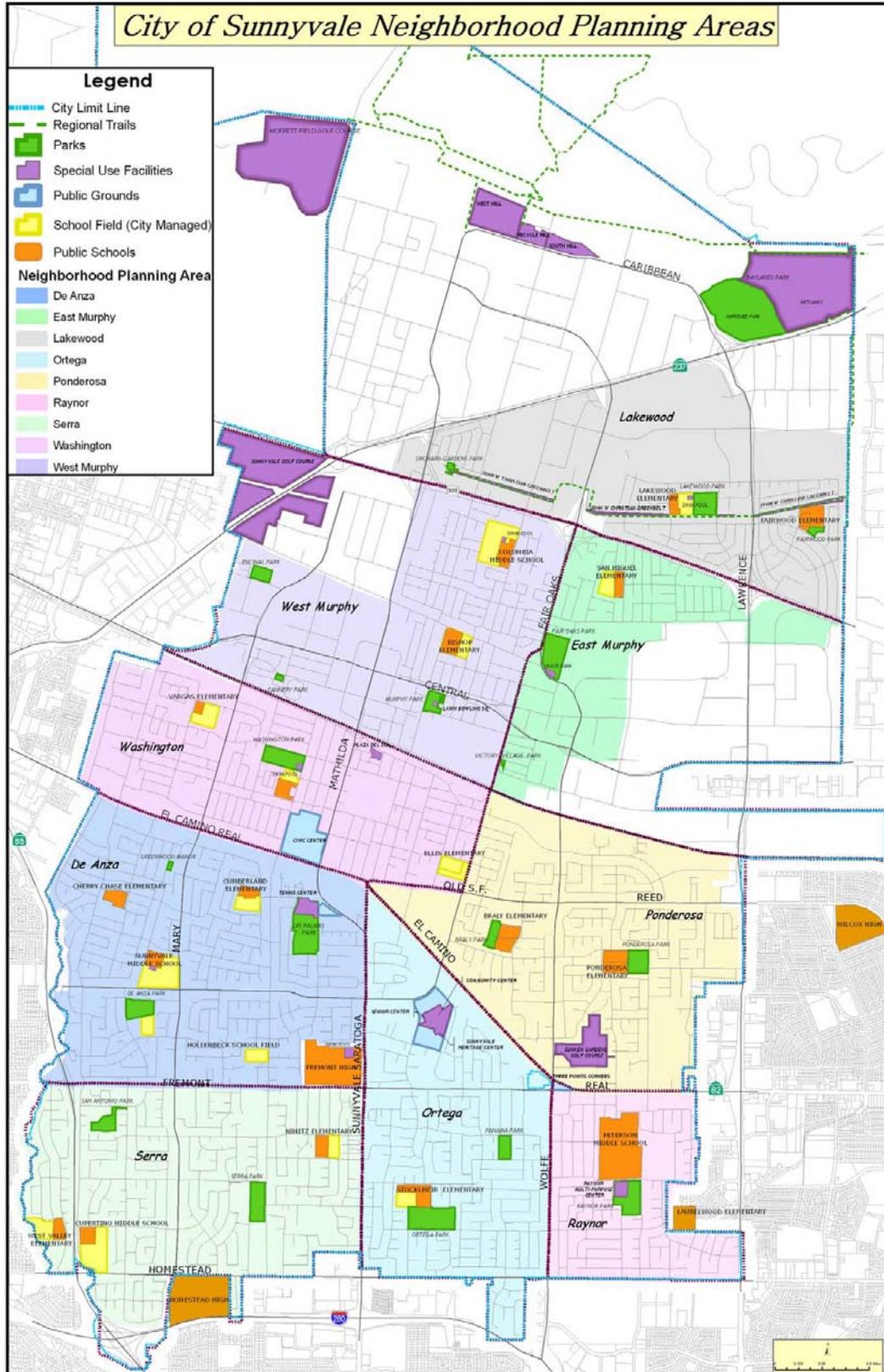
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APPENDIX Q

Neighborhood Planning Areas



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APPENDIX R

Chart of Open Space Acreage in Neighborhood

Planning Area	2000 Population	Future Population	Parks	Schools	Special Use	Public Grounds							
Lakewood	16504	7435	Lakewood Park **	10.70	Fairwood School*	4.60	Sunnyvale Baylands Park* (Wetlands)	105.00					
			Fairwood Park **	1.93	Lakewood School*	4.59	John W. Christian Greenbelt*	16.57					
			Orchard Gardens Park	2.57			West Hill, Recycle Hill and South Hill	52.00					
							San Francisco Bay Trail and Levee Trails (3.5 miles)						
							Sunnyval Baylands Park - Active Use area	72.00					
			Park Acreage	15.20	School Acreage	9.19	Special Use Acreage	245.57					
					2000 Population		Including Future Population						
					Park Acreage/1000 Population		0.92		0.63				
					Park and School Acreage/1000		1.48		1.02				
					All open space acreage/1000		16.36		11.28				
West Murphy	17928	3000	Cannery Park	0.69	Bishop School*	3.17	Sunnyvale Golf Course***	145.00					
			Encinal Park	4.26	Columbia School*	14.70							
			Murphy Park	5.38									
			Park Acreage	10.33	School Acreage	17.87	Special Use Acreage	145.00					
					2000 Population		Including Future Population						
					Park Acreage/1000 Population		0.58		0.49				
					Park and School Acreage/1000		1.57		1.35				
					All open space acreage/1000		9.66		8.28				
			East Murphy	8151	2366	Fair Oaks Park	14.82	San Miguel School*	5.61	Fair Oaks Skate Park	0.46		
						Victory Village	1.00						
Park Acreage	15.82	School Acreage				5.61	Special Use Acreage	0.46					
		2000 Population				Including Future Population							
		Park Acreage/1000 Population				1.94		1.50					
		Park and School Acreage/1000				2.63		2.04					
		All open space acreage/1000				2.69		2.08					
Washington	15940	3900				Washington Park	11.85	Ellis School*	4.50	Plaza Del Sol	1.60	Civic Center Campus	13.44
								Vargas School*	5.07				
						Park Acreage	11.85	School Acreage	9.57	Special Use Acreage	1.60	Public Grounds	13.44
					2000 Population		Including Future Population						
					Park Acreage/1000 Population		0.74		0.60				
					Park and School Acreage/1000		1.34		1.08				
					All open space acreage/1000		2.29		1.84				
			Ponderosa	22950	6000	Braly Park **	5.63	Braly School*	4.00	Sunken Gardens Golf Course (9 Hole)	30.00		
						Ponderosa Park **	9.10	Ponderosa School*	4.00				
						Park Acreage	14.73	School Acreage	8.00	Special Use Acreage	30.00		
		2000 Population				Including Future Population							
		Park Acreage/1000 Population				0.64		0.51					
		Park and School Acreage/1000				0.99		0.79					
		All open space acreage/1000				2.30		1.82					

chart continued on next page >

Planning Area	2000 Population	Future Population	Parks	Schools	Special Use	Public Grounds							
De Anza	13991		De Anza Park **	9.39	Cherry Chase School*	5.56	Las Palmas Tennis Center (16 Lit Tennis Courts)	3.80	Orchard Adjacent to Tennis Center	2.70			
			Greenwood Manor Park	0.44	Cumberland School*	5.31							
			Las Palmas Park	17.82	De Anza School*	5.77							
					Hollenbeck School*	5.54							
					Sunnyvale Middle School*	15.10							
					Park Acreage	27.66	School Acreage	37.28	Special Use Acreage	3.80	Public Grounds	2.70	
					2000 Population		Including Future Population						
					Park Acreage/1000 Population		1.98		1.98				
					Park and School Acreage/1000		4.64		4.64				
					All open space acreage/1000		5.11		5.11				
Serra	15462		San Antonio Park **	5.87	Cupertino Jr. High*	12.86							
			Serra Park **	11.87	Nimitz School*	3.80							
					Serra School*	5.84							
					West Valley School*	4.62							
					Park Acreage	17.74	School Acreage	27.13					
					2000 Population		Including Future Population						
					Park Acreage/1000 Population		1.15		1.15				
					Park and School Acreage/1000		2.90		2.90				
					All open space acreage/1000		2.90		2.90				
			Ortega	15100		Ortega Park	18.37	Stockmeier School*	3.17	Sunnyvale Heritage Center (including Bianchi Barn)	0.95	Community Center Campus	21.09
Panama Park	4.91						Orchard Heritage Park (at Community Center)	11.00					
		Park Acreage				23.28	School Acreage	3.17	Special Use Acreage	11.95	Public Grounds	21.09	
		2000 Population				Including Future Population							
		Park Acreage/1000 Population					1.54		1.54				
		Park and School Acreage/1000					1.75		1.75				
		All open space acreage/1000					3.94		3.94				
Raynor	5161					Raynor Park	14.67				Three Points Corner	0.76	
								Park Acreage	14.67			Public Grounds	0.76
								2000 Population		Including Future Population			
					Park Acreage/1000 Population		2.84		2.84				
					Park and School Acreage/1000		2.84		2.84				
		All open space acreage/1000		2.99		2.99							

Notes: Sunnyvale Baylands Park* (Active Use Area) - 72 acres technically falls in Lakewood Neighborhood Planning Area, but has been considered as special use for the purposes of looking at open space serving neighborhoods.

* Site is maintained, but not owned, by City (by Agreement).

** Indicates park site is adjacent to a school site.

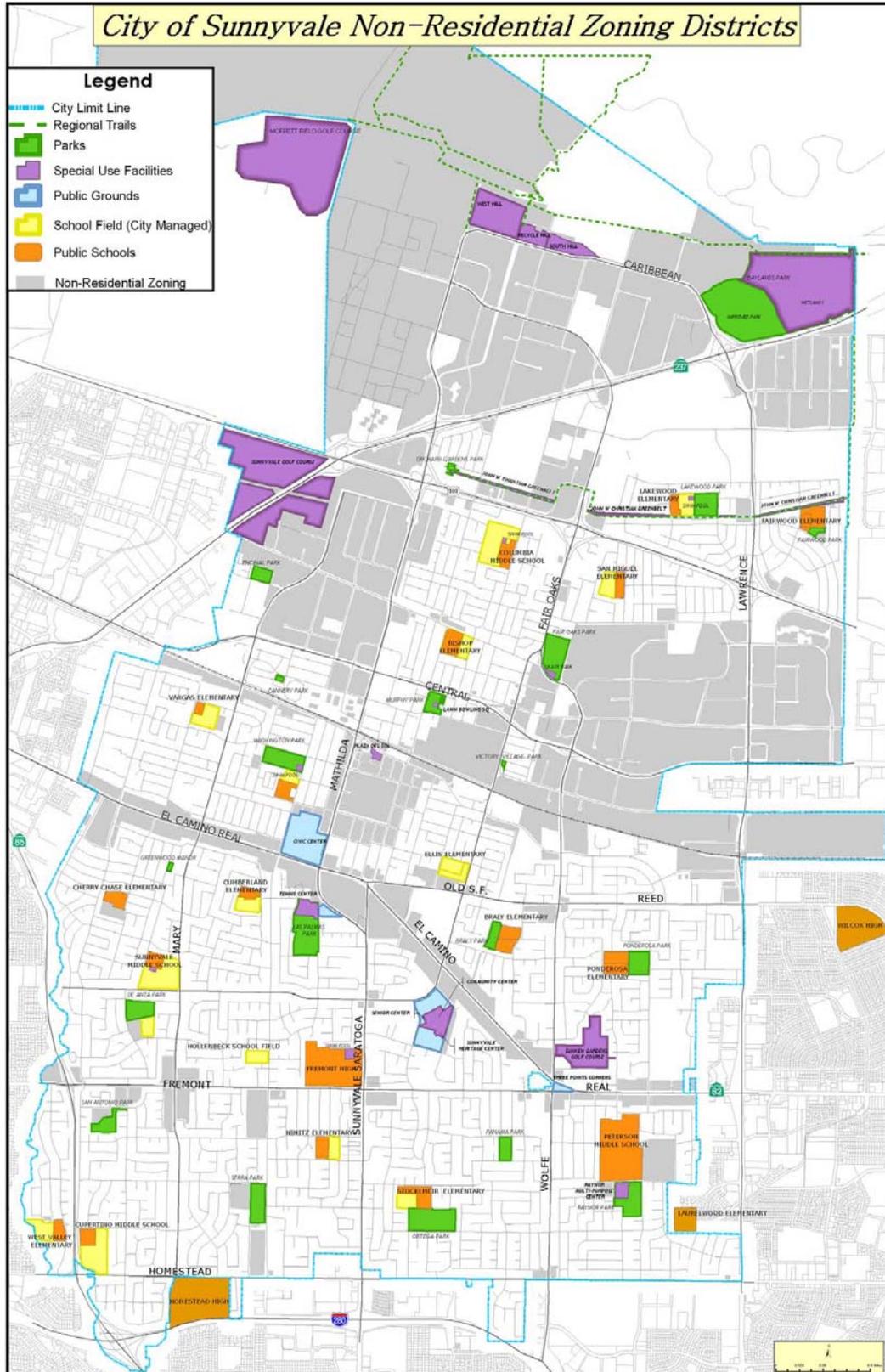
***35 acres is leased from Federal Government.

****Portions of Bay Trail are by Agreement.



APPENDIX S

Non-Residential Zoning Districts

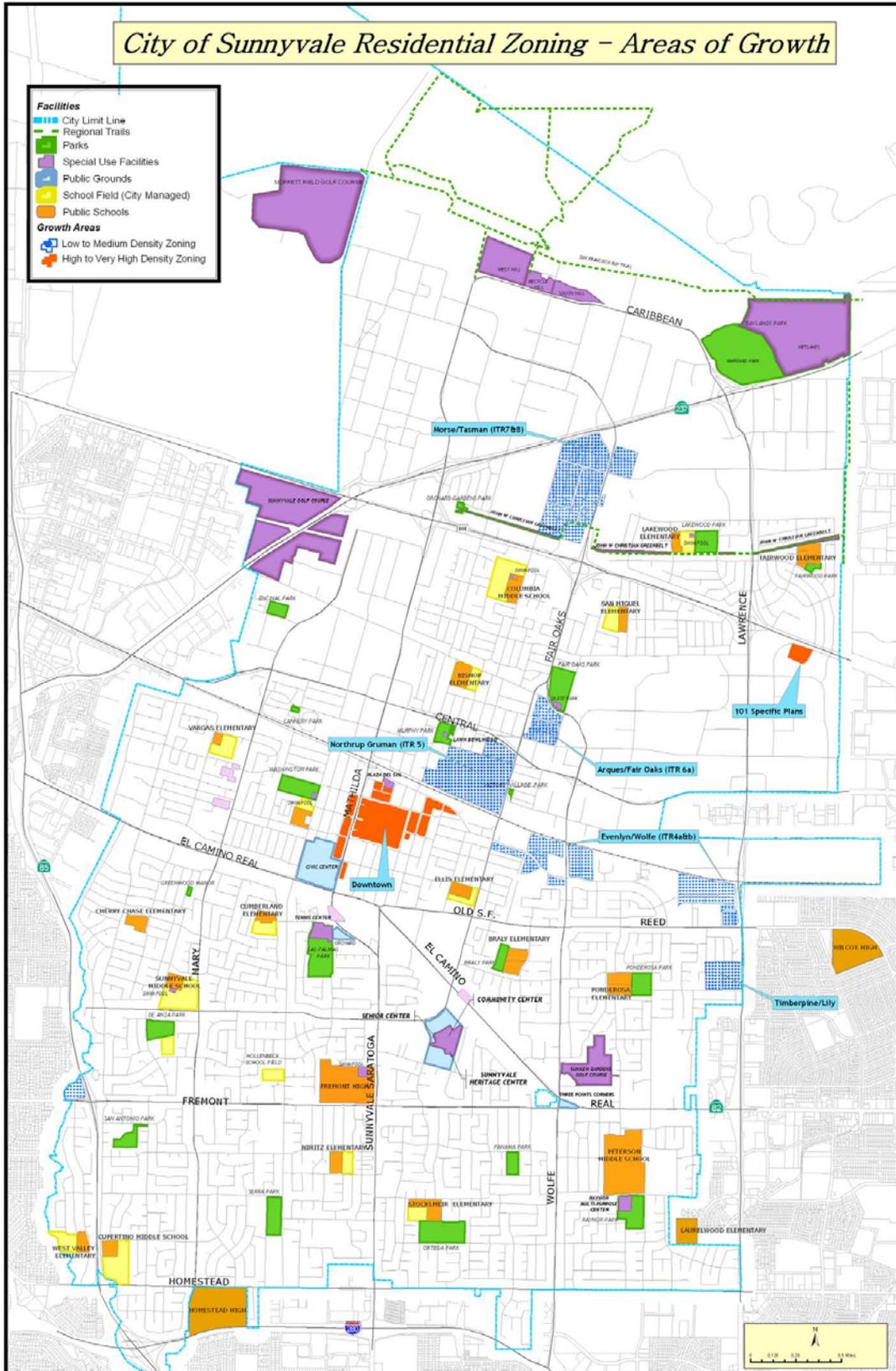


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APPENDIX T

Residential Zoning – Areas of Growth



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APPENDIX U

Exclusive Use Permits Guidelines

Exclusive Use Permits Guidelines

Site	Indoor/ Outdoor	Time Limits	Designated For Exclusive Use	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
				Events	Capacity	Sports Activities	Capacity	Picnic Sites	Capacity	Multi-Purpose Buildings	Capacity
Baylands Park	Outdoor	6am - 9pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	1170	No	n/a
Bishop School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Braly Park	Indoor/Outdoor	6am - 9pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	70	Yes	75
Braly School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Cannery Park	Outdoor	6am - 9pm	No	No	n/a	No	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Cherry Chase School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Columbia Middle School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	160	No	n/a
Cumberland School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Cupertino Jr. High	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
De Anza Park	Indoor/Outdoor	6am - 9pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	210	Yes	50
De Anza School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Ellis School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Encinal Park	Outdoor	6am - 9pm	No	No	n/a	No	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Fair Oaks Park	Indoor/Outdoor	6am - 10pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	110	Yes	100
Fairwood Park	Outdoor	6am - 9pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	90	No	n/a
Fairwood School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Greenwood Manor Park	Outdoor	6am - 9pm	No	No	n/a	No	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Heritage Center Building	Indoor	6am - 9pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	Yes	70
Hollenbeck School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
JWC Greenbelt	Outdoor	6am - 9pm	No	No	n/a	No	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Lakewood Park	Indoor/Outdoor	6am - 10pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	325	Yes	50
Lakewood School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Las Palmas Park	Indoor/Outdoor	6am - 9pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	150	Yes	100
Murphy Park	Indoor/Outdoor	6am - 9pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	60	Yes	100
Nimitz School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Orchard Gardens Park	Outdoor	6am - 9pm	No	No	n/a	No	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Ortega Park	Indoor/Outdoor	6am - 10pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	160	Yes	50
Panama Park	Outdoor	6am - 9pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Plaza del Sol	Outdoor	6am - 9pm	Yes	Yes	2700	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Ponderosa Park	Indoor/Outdoor	6am - 9pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	170	Yes	75
Ponderosa School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Raynor Park	Indoor/Outdoor	6am - 9pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	100	Yes	50
San Antonio Park	Outdoor	6am - 9pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
San Miguel School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Serra Park/School	Indoor/Outdoor	6am - 9pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	200	Yes	50
Stockelmeir School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Sunnyvale Middle School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Vargas School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a
Victory Village Park	Outdoor	6am - 9pm	No	No	n/a	No	Non-specific	Yes	n/a	No	n/a
Washington Park	Indoor/Outdoor	6am - 10pm	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	Yes	80	Yes	100
West Valley School	Outdoor	Non-school hours	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Non-specific	No	n/a	No	n/a

- Community Events: Large or small scale events that may be open to the public including but not limited to: State of the City, Hands on the Arts, Neighborhood Association celebrations, etc.; or private events that are not open to the public including but not limited to: birthday parties, weddings, fund raising events, etc.
- Sports Activities: Team and individual sports related uses including but not limited to: softball, football, soccer, cricket, track, etc.
- Picnic Sites: Picnic site rentals and drop-in use.
- Multi-Purpose Buildings: Park multi-purpose building rentals.

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APPENDIX V

Updating Of The Open Space And Recreation Sub-Element

Periodic updating of information contained in the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element provides the opportunity to identify current data and emerging trends, as well as to measure success towards meeting Key Initiatives and addressing identified issues. An annual update should include reviewing the data and statistical base of information contained in the Sub-Element and the progress towards resolving issues through completion of the Key Initiatives. This annual review will be included as a segment of the year-end report on the activities and accomplishments of the Parks and Recreation Department. The five-year revision should include the most recent federal census or special census data, any current studies of trends and alternative futures, and new legislative policies.

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APPENDIX W

Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 201-06

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUNNYVALE AMENDING THE GENERAL PLAN BY REVISING AND COMBINING THE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION SUB-ELEMENTS

WHEREAS, the Department of Parks & Recreation has proposed an amendment to the 1972 General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale, as amended, by revising and combining the Open Space Sub-Element and the Recreation Sub-Element, which proposed Sub-Element is set forth in Report to Council No. 06-032 dated January 24, 2006; and

WHEREAS, a Negative Declaration has been prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended, and City Council Resolution No. 193-86; and

WHEREAS, the Parks & Recreation Commission held a noticed public hearing on the proposed amendment on December 14, 2005, and the Arts Commission held a noticed public hearing on December 21, 2005, and the Planning Commission held a noticed public hearing on the proposed amendment on December 12, 2005, after which the advisory bodies recommended that the City Council adopt the amendment; and

WHEREAS, the City Council held a noticed public hearing to consider adoption of the amendment on January 24, 2006;

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

1. The City Council finds and determines that the proposed amendment conforms with the requirements provided for in the Sunnyvale Municipal Code, that it is a suitable and logical change of the General Plan for the development of the City of Sunnyvale, and that it is in the public interest.
2. The revised Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element as adopted, a copy of which is on file in the Office of the City Clerk of the City of Sunnyvale, is hereby incorporated into the 1972 General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale.
3. The Mayor and City Clerk are directed to endorse the amendment to the 1972 General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale and to show that the same has been adopted by the City Council.
4. The City Clerk is directed to file a certified copy of the amendment to the 1972 General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale with the Board of Supervisors and the Planning Commission of the County of Santa Clara and the planning agency of each city within the County of Santa Clara. The City Clerk is directed further to file a certified copy of the amendment with the legislative body of each city, the land of which may be included in said plan.

Adopted by the City Council at a regular meeting held on January 24, 2006, by the following vote:

AYES: SPITALERI, HOWE, LEE, HAMILTON, CHU, MOYLAN
 NOES: NONE
 ABSTAIN: NONE
 ABSENT: SWEGLES

ATTEST:

APPROVED:

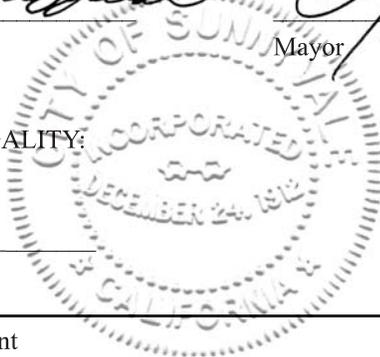
City Clerk

(SEAL)

Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

David E. Kahn, City Attorney



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RESOLUTION NO. 376-09

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUNNYVALE STRIKING FROM THE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION SUB-ELEMENT OF THE GENERAL PLAN POLICY 2.2.C.5 REGARDING THE STEVENS CREEK TRAIL

WHEREAS, the Department of Public Works has proposed an amendment to the General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale, as amended, by striking policy 2.2.C.5 regarding the Stevens Creek Trail; and

WHEREAS, this action has been determined to be exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended; and

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

1. The City Council hereby strikes policy 2.2.C.5 from the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element of the Sunnyvale General Plan, as amended, and finds that it is a suitable and logical change of the General Plan for the development of the City of Sunnyvale, and that it is in the public interest.

2. The Mayor and City Clerk are authorized to remove policy 2.2.C.5 of the Open Space and Recreation Sub-Element of the Sunnyvale General Plan, as amended, and to show that the same has been adopted by the City Council.

3. The City Clerk is directed to file a certified copy of the update to the General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale, as amended, with the Board of Supervisors and the Planning Commission of the County of Santa Clara and the planning agency of each city within the County of Santa Clara. The City Clerk is directed further to file a certified copy of the update with the legislative body of each city, the land of which may be included in said plan.

Adopted by the City Council at a regular meeting held on April 28, 2009, by the following vote:

AYES: SWEGLES, MOYLAN, SPITALERI, CHU, HOWE

NOES: WHITTUM, HAMILTON

ABSTAIN: NONE

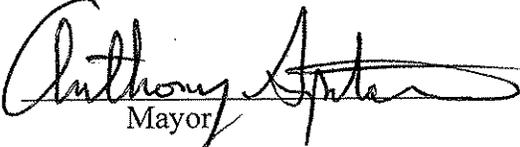
ABSENT: NONE

ATTEST:



City Clerk
(SEAL)

APPROVED:



Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:



David E. Kahn, City Attorney