

Final Draft Parks Plan 2040 Major Revisions

This document outlines the major revisions or edits made in response to comments. The document is organized by Chapters in bold with section headers underlined and page numbers in parenthesis, as shown in the Final Draft Parks Plan 2040. Red type is the edited text found in the Final Draft Parks Plan. Strikethrough text shows what has been removed. Grammatical edits made (i.e. capitalizations) are not outlined below.

Chapter 2

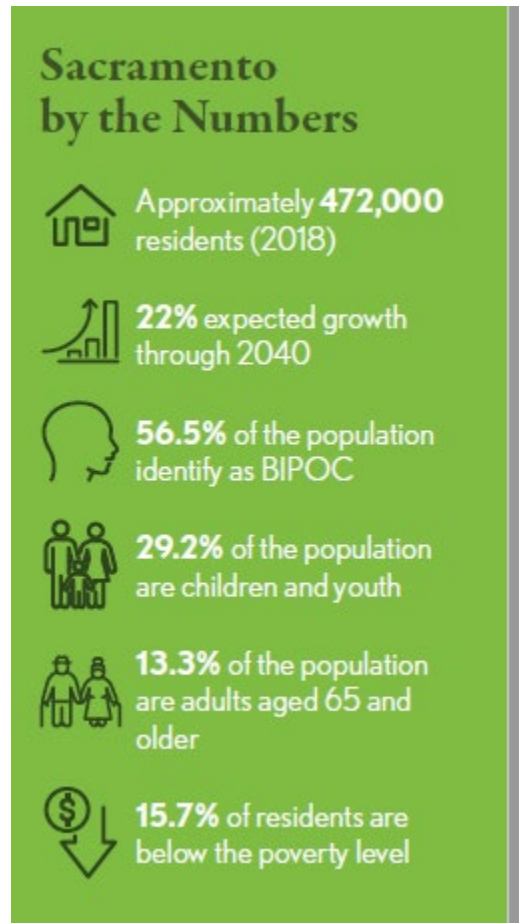
Key Moments in Sacramento's Park History

(page 19) **1990** The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) passed by U.S. Congress.

Our Community

(page 26)





Relevant City Initiatives



Vision Zero Action Plan

In 2017, Sacramento's City Council adopted a goal to eliminate traffic fatalities and serious injuries by 2027. The City's Vision Zero Action Plan (2018) and Vision Zero School Safety Study (2021) were adopted to identify focus areas for improvements and create safer streets. The City received \$2.2 million in federal dollars to help fund safety upgrades at nine Sacramento schools. While other departments provide and manage the City's bicycle network, these initiatives also support YPCE's efforts to improve park access for pedestrians and bicyclists and develop off-street shared-use parkways that support a more walkable/bikeable city.



River District Development

The River District Specific Plan supports the transformation of the largely industrial 773-acre River District Area into a transit-oriented mixed use urban environment that would include 8,144 dwelling units, 3.956 million square feet of office, 854,000 square feet of retail/wholesale, 1.463 million square feet light industrial, and 3,044 hotel units. The vision for the River District is that of an eclectic mix of uses that will evolve from a primarily light-industrial, low-intensity commercial district, to a series of distinctive walkable neighborhoods, with park and open space opportunities within walking distance of residential uses, and access to the American River and Sacramento River. The River District Specific Plan is currently undergoing an update.

Trends Affecting Parks and Recreation

(page 34)

TRAIL USE

Trails and shared use pathways are among the most desired outdoor recreation amenities. These recreation features continue to rise in demand across the U.S. because they appeal to people of all ages, backgrounds, ethnicities and cultures, abilities, and even across incomes. Trails support a variety of activities such as walking, jogging, biking, dog-walking, nature interpretation, meditation, and outdoor education. They provide active exercise (e.g., trail running) and passive exercise (e.g., going for a stroll). They can be used individually and by small groups and families. Beyond being a park amenity, YPCE plays an important

supportive role with the Department of Public Works in providing trails and pathways as part of a larger mobility/transportation system within the city. When designed well, they connect neighborhoods and communities, offering off-street alternative routes and movement patterns within urban spaces to encourage walking, biking, e-biking, and other forms of transportation and recreation. Trails and shared pathways can be landscaped with shade trees and benches to escape from higher temperatures. Increasingly, cities are investing more in trails and pathways as part of healthy living and carbon reduction initiatives.

Equity and Access

(page 40)

ACTIVE AGING

Active Aging is a booming trend within older adult communities, where individuals are looking for ways to stay physically and mentally active, engage with friends and neighbors, and try new experiences. With a growing population of older adults, there is a heightened demand for recreational activities and spaces that accommodate uses ranging from physical exercise, to learning and enrichment classes, to healthy living programs, to social services. In some cases, low-impact programs and accessible facilities are needed for declining vision, hearing, coordination, and mobility.

Sometimes older adult care centers fulfill this need; in other cases, individuals turn to their local parks and program

providers. This is a diverse age group that cannot be offered a one-size-fits-all approach.

Sacramento has approved an Age-Friendly Community Action Plan (2024) that will guide the City in preparing its growing aging population. Community input from the Agency on Aging Area 4's Age-Friendly Community Survey, the Sacramento's 2040 General Plan Update outreach, and the Age-Friendly Stakeholders Working Group, has informed the specific needs of older adults, which in turn has informed the development of the Parks Plan 2040. The targeted actions for outdoor spaces and buildings that were developed in the Action Plan have called on YPCE as a responsible department to help implement those actions.

CULTURAL RELEVANCY & DIVERSITY

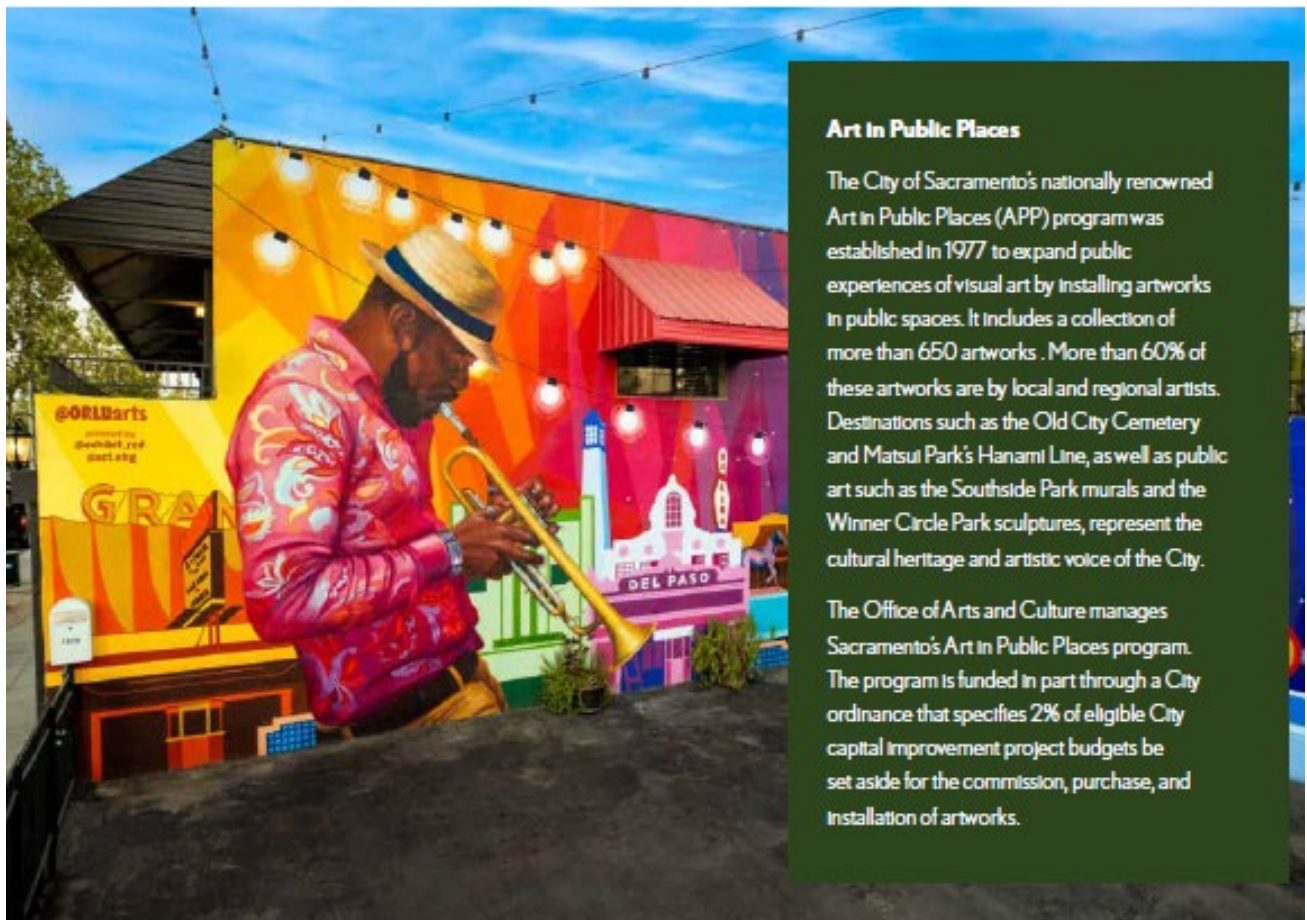
Cities are rethinking the inclusiveness and cultural relevance of their existing park facilities and programs. This effort acknowledges that current activities may not fully reflect the diversity of the population, so it may not appeal to—or even discourage—certain residents from participating, ultimately lowering engagement rates and creating disconnected communities.

Population demographics shift and grow, and the needs and preferences of the community likewise evolve. Research shows that cultural and ethnic groups can experience unique barriers to accessing parks and programs.

Service providers across the country are responding to the diverse cultural makeup of their communities in a variety of ways, including expanding outreach and communication methods, providing culturally responsive park design and programming, and hiring more diverse staff.

There is also growing demand for events, vendors, and entertainment to reflect a wider array of interests and cultures. Parks and recreation facilities, as major community anchor points, are ideal locations to host such events and promote cross-cultural education.

Mural credit: Liv Ungar, Rhythm of the Boulevard, acrylic on stucco, Sacramento, CA 2022. Photo credit: Rodrick Cooney.



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Universal Design

Access Leisure and Inclusive Design

YPCE strives to provide inclusive spaces through park and play structure design. For example, Southside Park was developed as an accessible park. Rubberized flooring, bold visual stimulation, and tactile play surfaces at Oak Park and Wild Rose Park welcome children and youth of diverse abilities to play and learn. Visitor comfort for diverse users is also factored into amenities. Gender neutral restrooms at Valley Oak Park reflect the inclusive design approach for Sacramento parks. Furthermore, certified staff from the Access Leisure program work with families to develop appropriate modifications to safely participate in any program.

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HOUSING AND ADDITIONAL RESIDENTS

The rise of housing prices across the county is creating higher housing burdens (where people pay more than a third of their monthly income on housing costs), increased eviction rates, and negative health stressors. Households with lower incomes may spend a larger proportion of their income on housing, leaving few funds for recreation and entertainment.

Compounding the spike in housing prices is an expected population increase within Sacramento. The city is projected to reach 638,433 people by 2040, representing a 22% increase from 2020. To provide more housing, various cities have started authorizing the development of multi-family units on previous single-family lots. Some are requiring new development to have affordable housing percentages, and others are permitting the construction of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) and similar

bonus structures. Post-pandemic, some struggling downtown areas and commercial districts are converting office spaces into residential units. As an important note, these options increase the density of residential development, which in turn increases the demand for parks and public spaces as well as the impacts on small neighborhood parks. New development is required to provide either parkland on site or pay an in lieu fee for the dedication. However, As the population continues to grow, urban infill development will likely occur in city core and downtown areas. This will increase demands on existing parks, especially in areas converted to higher density multi-family areas. Limited open land and rising acquisition costs will make it increasingly difficult to meet park acreage to resident standards. Even if residents have access to a park within walking distance, higher density areas will need more parkland to adequately serve residents.

Operational Sustainability and Resource Resiliency

(page 54)

ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION

Many urban areas have inactive industrial sites or transportation infrastructure as relics from their past. Often, the surrounding environments are more degraded and burdened with pollutants resulting from these historical uses. These sites, however, present unique opportunities for acquiring large tracts of land to remediate and reclaim as public open space.

While it is typically very difficult for cities to increase their park land acreage within urban cores, these types of underused sites are presenting new opportunities for cities to repurpose underused parcels, improve their pollution levels, encourage local biodiversity with native plants, support community gardening, and provide additional park and recreational space and services to their citizens.

Chapter 5

Population Density

(page 116)

KEY TAKEAWAYS

High, medium, and low-density residential areas exist across all Council Districts. The demand on parks varies substantially across the city.

As the population continues to grow, urban infill development will likely occur in city core and downtown areas. This will increase demands on existing parks, especially in areas converted to higher density multi-family areas. Limited open land and rising acquisition costs will make it increasingly difficult to meet park acreage to resident standards.

Even if residents have access to a park within walking distance, higher density areas will need more parkland to adequately serve residents.

Homelessness In Parks

(page 125)

Table 5-5. Supportive Services and Programs for People Experiencing Homelessness

Provision of Services / Facilities	Design for Safety and Comfort	Programs / Plans
Mobile toilet/shower facilities Water bottle filling stations Free Wi-Fi Solar-powered charging stations for personal electronics Sharps disposal boxes Personal belonging storage Bicycle racks Bicycle repair stations along the Sacramento Northern Bike Trail Social Services (roaming) in Recreation Centers Warming and cooling centers at Community Centers Pet drinking fountains in dog parks	Barrier removal for improved visibility Automatic restroom locking Strategic nighttime lighting to allow improved visibility for observation Shade structures and tree Plantings to mitigate urban heat Facility improvements / upgrades Installation of security cameras Front counter safety improvements Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)	Safe Parking Programs Park Ranger Services program Waived program fees for lower-income Sacramentans Landscape and Learning Program for park clean-ups Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Program for unhoused youth and vulnerable teenagers 2021 Comprehensive Siting Plan for shelters and housing

Chapter 6

Recreation Facility Needs

(page 149)

LEVEL OF SERVICE AND NEEDS

Table 6-5. Summary of Recreational Facility Needs based on minimum LOS Guidelines

Per new minimum LOS guidelines, the below facility types are suggested to increase by 2040:	
Group Picnic Area	●●●●
Playground / Play Area	●●●●
Basketball Court (outdoors - full and half size)	●●●
Baseball / Softball	●●
Fitness Equipment (count by pieces)	●●
Pickleball Court	●●
Soccer / Football Field	●●
Volleyball Court	●●
Sports Court Variety (i.e., badminton, shuffleboard, bocce ball, etc.)	●●
Dog Park	●●
Water Mister / Spray Area	●●
Community Garden	●●
Cricket Field	●
Futsal Court	●
Tennis Court	●
Challenge Feature (i.e., climbing wall, zipline)	●
Dedicated Event Space	●
Bike Pump Track	●
Skate Park	●
Stage (Outdoors) / Amphitheater	●
River / Beach Access	●
Disc Golf Course	●
Per new minimum LOS guidelines, the below facility types are not suggested to increase by 2040:	
Community Center / Senior Center / Clubhouse	<i>No new facilities required</i>
Golf Course	<i>No new facilities required</i>
Community Pool	<i>No new facilities required</i>

Key:

- = 51-100 new facilities
- = 31-50 new facilities
- = 11-30 new facilities
- = 1-10 new facilities

Chapter 7

Parks Plan Key Directions

(page 184)

Key Direction # 3 : **Apply the Sacramento Equity Explore Design (SEED) tool in scoring priority projects.**

(page 190)

Key Direction #6:

COLLABORATE TO IMPROVE TRAIL CONNECTIONS

As noted in Appendix D, YPCE will continue to coordinate and collaborate with Public Works, other City departments, Sacramento County, and other agency partners to improve trail connections to parks, parkway use, and recreation via trails. While YPCE is not the primary provider of the City's shared use paths, the Department brings an important perspective to conversations regarding priorities for shared use paths that support recreation and park access in addition to active transportation. Going forward, YPCE will proceed with the development of planned future parkways, especially where these provide access to rivers, coordinate with the Department of Public **Works' Streets for People: Active Transportation Plan** to connect missing trail links **and encourage the use of off-street shared use paths to access parks and parkways**, and provide access to new parks and neighborhoods.

DESIGNATE NATURAL AREAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTION AND BEST PRACTICE MAINTENANCE PLANNING. Define and inventory designated natural areas, separate from undeveloped and developed parkland, for the purpose of protection and best practice maintenance planning. Explore approaches of designating natural areas via City Council through an environmental impact report, or conservation easement, or State Fish and Wildlife. YPCE will continue to seek out opportunities for nature appreciation and study, environmental education, restoration ecology, and land stewardship offered through public programs with the goal toward becoming a model of engaged environmental conservation and stewardship.

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Key Direction #7: PROMOTE URBAN COOLING

As summer temperatures continue to climb, YPCE will play a supportive role **in increasing the urban tree canopy in city parks while** supporting urban cooling. YPCE will continue to provide shade and plant trees in parks to help minimize the heat island effect. It will provide other types of shade sails, structures, umbrellas, and canopies in parks and especially over playgrounds. It will strategically change its approach to waterplay to make spray areas more accessible to all (see Key Directions #4, #5, and #9).

Appendix B

(page B-4)

Table B-1: YPCE Programs and Services Matrix¹

		Provider		Location Where Offered												
		Program Provider		City Parks	Parks / Facilities											
YPCE Program Service Area	Program Examples	Community Enrichment Division	Youth Division	Park Maintenance Division	Office of Youth Development (OYD)	City Council District	Regional Parks	Community Parks	Neighborhood Parks	Parkways	Other City-Owned Site	Schools	College/Community College	County Parks	Private Park or Facility	Other
Recreation and Leisure																
Aquatics - recreational swim, lessons, lifeguard training, aquatics safety programs, and special events	Recreation Swim, Swim Lesson, Swim Team, Lap Swimming, Water Aerobics, Lifeguarding Training, Jr. Lifeguarding, Aquatic Special Events	•					x	x	x		x					
Arts & Culture - fine, cultural, or performing arts classes and activities hosted by the City (may include dance, music, arts and crafts, and acting)	OnStage Theatre Arts, Sac Show Biz, piano lessons, Ballet Tap & Jazz, Ballroom Dance, singing lessons, Journey to You, Movie Nights, First Fridays, Jazz in July, cultural dances, Taiko Drumming, art classes	•	•		•		x	x								
Enrichment & Learning - continuing learning classes, personal enrichment, and skill-building	Community support groups, Dog Obedience Training, Life History Writing, Great Books Discussion Group, trips and tours, sewing classes, arts and crafts classes/workshops	•						x			x					
Health, Wellness & Fitness - emphasis on physical, mental, emotional well-being activities and support, and nutrition. Organized adult athletic leagues, sports, or fitness classes in addition to specialized recreation activities such as skateboarding, skate parks, shuffleboard, walking clubs, and futsal	Adult Mens, Womens, and Co-Ed Softball Leagues, Tennis Classes, Drop In Floor Hockey, fitness/wellness/dance classes, fitness centers, Meals on Wheels	•					x	x	x			x	x		x	
Nature & Interpretive Programs - summer nature camps, outdoor recreation, and environmental education programs	Overnight full-service family summer camp program at Camp Sacramento focused on environmental education and awareness. Offered activities include: guided hikes, archery, crafts, campfires, field trips and special events	•			•					x	x					x

Appendix D

Policy Sources and Integration

(page D-3)

Table D-2. Policy Integration within the Key Directions

Key Directions	Policy Categories					
	Parks, Parkways & Open Space	Recreation Facilities	Programs, Events, & Services	Maintenance & Stewardship	Administration & Management	Financial Investment
1. Safety and Maintenance			•	•	•	
2. Quality Parks	•	•		•		
3. Equitable Access	•	•	•			•
4. Health and Wellness	•	•	•	•	•	
5. Youth Safety, Wellbeing, and Development		•	•		•	
6. Nature & Trail Connections	•	•	•	•		
7. Resiliency & Sustainability	•	•		•		
8. YPCE Leadership & Communications			•		•	•
9. Park & Program Investment	•	•				•

1: Parks, Parkways, and Open Space

(pages D-5,6)

Park Acquisition, Design, and Development Section.

1.8 e. Explore opportunities to acquire new parkland in flood prone and repetitive loss areas of the city, prioritizing communities with an existing deficit of parkland.

1.9 h. Resilience: Design, develop, and landscape parks to adapt to climate change impacts, including increasing heat, extreme weather, floods, wildfires, droughts, etc.

1.9 d. Safety: Implement Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies and enhance park safety through playground design, crime prevention technology, night lighting, natural surveillance, and unobtrusive landscaping. (YPRO)

1.9 j. Noise and Light: Minimize noise and light pollution by buffering lighted facilities and noise-producing activities from surrounding uses, especially residential areas and schools.

Access to Nature and Waterways

(pages D-8,9)

1.14 c. Target acquisition of new parkland that protects existing natural resources, supports urban greening and aesthetics, promotes and restores ecological functions.

1.14 g. Continue to maintain and program Camp Sacramento **and explore additional nature based programming at other regional parks to support access to nature.**

1.15 b. Work with regional partners, State agencies, nonprofit and community groups, private landowners, and land developers to manage, preserve, **improve habitat value**, enhance use and access to the Sacramento and American River Parkways, urban waterways, and riparian corridors to increase public access for active and passive recreation and habitat values.

1.16 f. **Acquire parkland and parkways in riparian corridors and develop river-front parks in conjunction with Downtown redevelopment.**

Trail and Parkway Connectivity

1.17 b. Coordinate with respective City Departments' **planning efforts, such as the Streets for People: Active Transportation Plan**, when planning, constructing, and maintaining the shared-use paths and bikeways.

2: Recreation Facilities

Equitable Facility Distribution (page D-10)

2.3 e. Maintain GIS database of park facilities as new parks are added to the park inventory, **update inventory to reflect park classifications and use**, and older facilities are removed or replaced.

Major Facilities (Community centers, aquatic facilities, golf courses) (page D-12)

2.8 b. **Evaluate economically efficient alternatives to major facilities before developing new or expanding existing facilities. For example, replace wading pools with spray grounds; strive to maintain the number of swimming pools as per level of service guidelines while increasing other types of cooling and waterplay options.**

Play, Sports, Outdoor Recreation, and Interpretive Facilities (page D-14)

2.16 Increase and diversify trails and trail-related recreation experiences in parks, parkways, and accessible open space areas, **while emphasizing the importance of parks and parkways in supporting active transportation.** Consider the following types of trails:

2.17 b. Install interpretive signage and information kiosks to provide land acknowledgements of Indigenous and tribal ancestral history and contributions, as well as to highlight **the wildlife**, ecological function, local and environmental history of parks.

~~2.17 e. Identify opportunities to~~ Increase River and beach access by providing facilities to support fishing, boating, wading, sunbathing, and beach use.

3: Programs, Events, and Services

Recreation and Leisure Services
(page D-18)

3.14 Provide aquatics programs focused on swimming lessons, water safety, water fitness, lap swimming, as well as leisure swimming and pool activities that support health, cooling, and fun. **Expand pool access times if operationally feasible.**

Youth Development and Empowerment
(page D-22)

3.34 f. Use community centers to promote neighborhood and community activities happening within and beyond the parks.

3.35 b. Continue to engage residents, businesses, and community-based organizations in the stewardship and maintenance of parks, open space, and facilities through the Park Volunteer Program, Earth Day, Adopt-a-Park, Creek Week programs, clean up days, **mural/paint days**, and other collaborative partnerships and initiatives.

4: Maintenance and Stewardship

Natural Resource Stewardship and Management
(page D-24)

4.4 c. Support development of integrated management plans for water corridors that meet multiple goals such as natural resource protection, sustainability, security, stormwater management, flood control **and mitigation**, and maintenance.

4.4 h. Establish a working group to provide guidance to City staff on nature, wildlife, and biological expertise.

4.5 f. Improve the pedestrian and cyclist experience with an increased tree canopy, by supporting the Streets for People: Sacramento Active Transportation Plan.

4.5,g. In natural areas, plant drought-tolerant species that are native to the Sacramento Valley region to create dense tree groves. Provide protection measures such as vaca cages to protect from fire abatement activities, such as mowing, grazing, string-trimming, plowing, or applying herbicides.

4.6 e. Evaluate the establishment of a natural areas program to manage representative examples of the aquatic and terrestrial habitats of the southern Sacramento Valley.

Sustainability
(page D-25)

4.7 c. Cool Roof Retrofits: Evaluate cool roofing options and plan for the retrofit of community centers in coordination with energy efficiency upgrades.

6: Financial Investment

Funding Strategy
(page D-31)

6.4 b. When developing new parks, **parkways, and open space**, or improving existing sites, ensure that comprehensive, long-term funding is available for the maintenance and operations of new and rehabilitated facilities.

Diverse Financing and Funding Resources
(page D-32)

6.13. Diversify and improve funding and resources to enhance parks, **open space**, facilities, programs, and services, including acquisition, development, maintenance, programming, **restoration**, and asset management/ reinvestment

Appendix E

Systemwide Guidelines for Quality Parks and Facilities

Acquisition and Site Selection
(page E-3)

A. v. Development Restrictions: Avoid elements that restrict the function, development, or usability of the land, such as underground or overhead utilities, unsuitable topography, restrictive easements, or other development restrictions **unless the restriction is for the protection of natural or cultural resources.**

(page E-5)

E. In densely built out urban areas where the provision of large parks is not feasible, explore creative solutions to provide neighborhood park and recreation facilities that serve the needs of residents and employees. Such solutions may include:

- Publicly accessible, privately owned open spaces and plazas;
- Rooftop play courts and gardens;
- **Temporary street closures, micro parks, or parklets along roadsides (in partnership with Public Works);**
- Freeway underpass, utility corridor, and wide landscape medians; and
- Conversion of rails to trails.

Site Planning, Design, and Development
(page E-6)

D ii. Build a sense of place by protecting important environmental and cultural features as well as educating the public on the unique ecological qualities of the region.

Additional Site Specifications
(page E-10)

General

C. Provide a main park entry, which gives a sense of arrival, and entry to the park. Provide the following at the park entry, park name sign placed in a planted area with **flowering** trees, special paving, and drop-off seating.

Q. Design Park facilities to enhance, preserve, and protect natural site characteristics, **designated wildlife habitat**, and to minimize water use and maintenance demands.

S. Design naturalized areas to include passive recreation such as picnicking, nature trails with interpretive signage, bikeways, rest areas, horseshoe courts, disc golf or similar activities, **as appropriate**.

Table E-1. Edit to column 2 title,
(page E-12)

APPENDIX E

Table E-1. Facility Level of Service Guidelines

2018 Population¹ 472,693
2040 Projected Population² 638,433

Facility Type	Current Number of Facilities	Existing LOS	Proposed Minimum LOS Guideline	Net Future Need for Minimum LOS
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o Table E-1. Disc Golf LOS, pg. E-12

OUTDOOR RECREATION	Challenge Feature (i.e., climbing wall, zipline)	-	0	250,000	3
	Disc Golf Course	5	94,539	94,500	2
	Dog Park	17	27,805	20,000	15
	Dedicated Event Space	-	0	100,000	6
	Group Picnic Area	151	3,130	3,000	62
	Playground / Play Area	232	2,037	2,000	87
	Bike Pump Track	-	0	300,000	2
	Skate Park	17	27,805	30,000	4
	Water Mister / Spray Area	28	16,882	12,000	25
Outdoor Recreation Subtotal		450			

Site Amenity and Facility Development
(page E-13)

Sports Fields

B. Ensure that playground design complies with the latest requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) for public agencies. **Strive to provide all inclusive, universal destination play areas in targeted regional or community parks where appropriate so that these are available within a reasonable travel distance.**

Plantings
(page E-19)

A. Community or regional parks ~~shall have 20% of site in include~~ low maintenance naturalized areas with any combination of either a 4" layer of mulch, non-irrigated native grass, irrigated no-mow tall fescue, decomposed granite paving areas or low-maintenance groundcover, planted with native tree groves wherever possible to limit mowing and irrigation requirements.

C. ~~Existing parks shall be redesigned to Reduce non-recreational aesthetic~~ turf areas outside of active sports fields or passive recreation areas. Turf can be replaced with either a 4" layer of mulch, non-irrigated native grass, irrigated no-mow tall fescue, decomposed granite paving areas or low-maintenance groundcover. ~~all planted with native tree groves to limit mowing and irrigation requirements.~~

I. Plants ~~and trees~~ shall be planted in mass groupings of similar plant types, to reduce maintenance and increase visual appeal.

Planters

C. Provide an entry planted (non-turf) area to locate the park name sign. Provide low maintenance **flowering** trees, and plant material to accent the sign.

Trees
(page E-20)

A. ~~Ensure that~~ Trees planted in turf areas shall be a minimum of twenty-foot (20') from other trees or vertical elements **to allow use of commercial mower.**

B. ~~Ensure that~~ Trees planted in turf areas next to the street shall be set back fifteen feet (15') from the front of the curb face **to allow use of commercial mower.**

E. **Provide biological diversity in tree species and age. Twenty percent (20%) of all trees planted in the park shall be California native species.**

F. ~~Ensure that~~ twenty percent (20%) of all trees planted in the park are California native species such as (Blue Oak, Valley Oak, Coast Live Oak, California Sycamore, etc.) **Maximize trees within new and existing parks to the extent feasible while providing for other desired recreational amenities.**

G. ~~Plant trees at a minimum of 25 trees per acre in parks and a minimum of 40 trees per acre in naturalized or bark mulch areas.~~ **Avoid trees with excessive fruit,**

branch or litter drop, such as Purple-leaf plum, Liquidambar, and Chinese Elm. Trees in community gardens may have fruit.

~~H. Avoid trees with excessive fruit, brank or litter drop, such as Purple-leaf plum, Liquidamber, and Chinese Elm. Trees in community gardens may have fruit.~~

~~L. Plant accent trees at all park entries where possible and appropriate.~~ **K. Prioritize tree plantings in parks where tree canopy coverage is low to provide a greater access to greenery and shade.**

(page-E20, delete item E entirely and renumber items F through O)

Guidelines for Lighted Facilities

(page E-21)

Table E-2. Guidelines for Lighted Facilities

	Existing % of Lighted Facilities	Current % Standard for Lighted Facilities	Proposed Minimum % Standard for Lighted Facilities
Sports Courts (e.g., basketball, futsal, tennis, pickleball)	15%	None	15%
Sports Fields (e.g., baseball, softball, soccer, football, rugby)	9%	20%*	15%
Other Active Uses (e.g., disc golf and skateparks)	3%	None	5%

Note: The original plan standard was 16% for baseball, 16% for softball, and 25% for soccer.

Park Guidelines by Park Type

(page E-22,40)

Multi-Use Regional Parks

- **Size and Configuration:**
 - At least 50% of the site should be developable for recreation uses **except for areas designated for natural resources conservation.**
 - **Natural Resources Protection**
- **Prioritized Recreation Elements:**
 - **Natural features including rivers, creeks, beaches, ponds, lakes, and wildlife viewing areas**
 - **Trails**

Open Space

(page E-40)

Definition: YPCE manages several open space areas to provide river access, ensure access to other natural features or protect habitat, conserve natural resources, and promote urban greening and ecological functions. While most sites provide accessible greenspace, passive recreation opportunities, and/or trails, some open space areas do not have any recreation amenities and are not intended for public access.

Some open space sites offer opportunities for expansion of nature-based recreation, restoration of habitat, and conservation of wildlife and habitat. Unlike multi-use parks (which may include natural resources, beaches, marinas, and habitat areas within them), these stand-alone parks are managed primarily as greenspace.

Appendix F

Table F-2. Planning-level Capital Cost Assumptions by Facility (Continued)

(page F-6)

- Habitat Restoration per site TBD, Costs will vary substantially depending on type of work, e.g., riverbank or lake restoration, habitat variation, etc.

PARKS PLAN AMENDMENT

May 2024

Data used in the Parks Plan 2040 were based on the most up to date information available when the inventory was finalized, and analyses were conducted. Basemap information for the planning process was obtained in 2020 from Sacramento County and City resources. Subsequently, the following information was provided. These supplemental corrections are noted below and are not included in the document.

1. As part of the General Plan update, two community plan areas have been renamed:
 - Land Park Community Plan area is now called the Greater Land Park Community Plan area.
 - The Pocket Community Plan area is now called the Pocket/Greenhaven Community Plan area.
2. All Parks Plan policies will be applicable to any newly added areas to the City.
3. Sacramento's Sphere of Influence (SOI) was updated in 2020, but the current boundary is not reflected in Parks Plan GIS data. The current SOI boundary line was shifted westward; this shift is not shown in the Parks Plan maps. The SOI boundary change does not affect the analysis of park service gaps or parkland level of service. The area in question is not designated for future residential land uses and, therefore, would not require parkland dedication.
4. The following inventory changes are noted:
 - Sutter's Landing Regional Park now includes the recently acquired Blue Diamond and SMUD properties, which expands the site boundaries and acreage.
 - The park acreage data noted below are different from what is noted in Appendix A.

PARK	ACREAGE
Charles Robertson Park	14.81
Egret Park	8.54
Egret Park Open Space	8.34
Fisherman's Lake Parkway & Open Space	33.39
Garcla Bend Park	19.71
River Otter Park	2.10
Sutter's Landing Regional Park	204.28
Ucd Elmhurst Community Garden	1.06
Valley Oak Park	8.69
William Chorley Park	30.88