



CLOVIS

CALIFORNIA

Parks Master Plan March 2018



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Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

A. Purpose of this Plan

The City of Clovis Parks Master Plan provides strategic guidance in the provision of park services to best develop, promote, utilize, manage, and maintain a functional park system for the City of Clovis. The master plan will guide policy development, prioritize demands and opportunities, and generate a strategic action plan for the next 5 to 10 years, while maintaining consistency with other city planning documents. The process included community engagement and an inventory and assessment of parks and amenities, identifying opportunities in an easy-to-read format that is implementable and provides clear and concise direction on the development, redevelopment, and enhancement of parks, open spaces, trails, and facilities for the City of Clovis.



Critical Success Factors were identified by the project team:

- Develop and promote public and private partnerships to improve and move forward with a functional parks and trail system
- Address current and aging areas of the City park system
- Address future growth of the City and identify opportunities that will expand and complement the City Parks Division and address the needs of the community
- Consistency of the Plan with other city planning documents
- Develop environmental review documentations to comply with California Environmental Quality Act

B. Planning Process Summary

The process utilized in developing this Master Plan included the formation of a project team consisting of City staff working collaboratively with the GreenPlay team. The approach allowed the plan to incorporate staff and consultant expertise, as well as local knowledge, institutional history, and engagement that only community members can provide. The project team gathered information through a variety of methods, including; focus groups and interviews with community stakeholders, city staff and leadership, community members; a statistically valid survey; and open public meetings.

The development of this plan included the following tasks:

Strategic Kick-off and Determination of Critical Success Factors	March 2017
Community and Stakeholder Engagement	March – August 2017
Initial Information Gathering	March – August
Focus Groups/Staff and Stakeholder Interviews	May – August
Statistically Valid Survey	June
Demographics Trends and Community Profile	June
Inventory and Level of Service Analysis	May – August 2017
SWOT Analysis	May
Assessment of Existing Facilities	July – August
Findings Compilation Report and Presentation	August - September 2017
Findings Presentation	August
Visioning Strategies Development Workshop	August
Draft and Final Plans, Presentations, and Deliverables	September 2017 – March 2018
Recommendations/Action Plan	January – February 2018
Draft Plan Presentation	February 2018
Final Plan and Presentation	April 2018

C. Key Issues Summary

Key issues detailed in this section were identified through public input and information gathering as opportunities for the City of Clovis and compiled in categories.

Organizational Opportunities:

- Need to improve marketing and communication with the residents about information on parks and recreation facilities, services, and programs
- Opportunity to combine parks and recreation into one department
- Consider creating a parks/recreation advisory board or commission
- Need to improve and develop better partnerships to assist funding, volunteers, and promotions
- Need to improve promotion of community events, programs, and department information

Finance Opportunities:

- Need for additional funding for maintenance of General Fund parks
- Need for more funding to make improvements and/or renovate existing facilities/amenities at parks
- Need for more grant and philanthropic opportunities
- Need for a Cost Recovery & Pricing Philosophy

Programs and Service Delivery Opportunities:

- Need to expand community events, in particular add a Farmers Market and other events that benefit the community
- Identify and offer programming that meets the needs of young families
- Need to improve recreation programming/classes, particularly for seniors and adults

Facilities and Amenities Opportunities:

- Need to increase and improve maintenance and upkeep of existing amenities and facilities (restrooms, benches, etc.)
- Need to increase connectivity/walkability throughout community, leading to amenities, and connecting with those outside of the city
- Need to preserve Open Space and Land Acquisition
- Opportunity to develop new parks, mini-parks, and parklets
- Need for dog parks, off leash areas/trails, and ordinance enforcement
- Opportunities to increase usage of the Clovis Recreation Center
- Need to address young families and needs for amenities and parks that cater to this segment of the population
- Need for more lighting, safety, and security for trails and parks
- Need for aquatic/splash pads
- Increase the funding, maintenance, and number of amenities in General Fund parks
- Increase the number of facilities located in the Southwest portion of the city, a Bi-centennial type park
- Repair broken amenities such as mister stations, fencing, and drinking fountains
- Need to increase connectivity within parks
- Need to provide more dog waste stations for users
- Need to provide more shaded areas
- Need to provide diversity of vegetation
- Need to repair and maintain existing fields and courts
- Need for more bike racks
- Need for more sports fields
- Provide more ADA accessible playground equipment
- Consider outdoor fitness equipment, outdoor exercise opportunities along trails and in parks

D. Inventory Assessment Summary

The City of Clovis currently owns and maintains 81 parks, four of which are jointly maintained by an HOA (Harlan Ranch, Olive Tree Park, Serenity Park, and TR5486). These parks range from passive (Dry Creek Trailhead and Cottonwood) to active (Rotary and Sierra Bicentennial), and are a mix of smaller pocket parks to larger basin parks. All parks are classified as either Pocket Park, Neighborhood Park, Area Park, Community Park, Regional Park, School Park, or Basin Park based on the parks standards outlined by the city. In addition to these facilities, Clovis maintains over 28.1 miles of trails. These trails are comprised of four primary trails (Clovis Old Town Trail, Dry Creek Trail, Enterprise Trail, and PG&E Trail) as well as a series of greenbelt paths in the northeast corner of the City and Paseos in the southeast.

The City also has a successful joint-use agreement with Clovis Unified School District (CUSD) that allows for use of school recreational facilities by Clovis residents outside of school hours. These facilities provide numerous athletic fields, gymnasiums, and swimming pools for public use.

The study evaluated the current parks, open space, trails, and facilities in the city and identified the following recurring themes that will be addressed in the plan:

- Underserved areas
- Multi-purpose areas
- Linked system
- Supporting other planning efforts
- Locations for new parks/trails
- Larger parcel/land acquisition
- Improvements to current facilities and amenities

E. Recommendations and Action Plan Summary Table

Goal 1: Organizational Efficiency

Objective 1.1: <i>Enhance and Improve Marketing and Communications.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.1.a Develop a marketing and communications plan to increase community awareness.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
1.1.b Implement a social media policy for the City to reach the community and residents.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
1.1.c Increase promotion of community events by partnering with other organizations and City Departments to establish a new social media position.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
Objective 1.2: <i>Improve and develop enhanced funding partnerships, volunteers, and promotions.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.2.a Determine immediate partnerships to create new opportunities that will benefit the community (school district, local businesses, etc.).	N/A	Staff Time	Mid-Term
1.2.b Develop and partner with community advocates for parks, trails, bikes, etc. to convey the importance and need for a strong parks and trails system.	N/A	Staff Time	Mid-Term

Goal 2: Finance

Objective 2.1: <i>Explore additional funding options for current and new parks.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
2.1.a Review current impact fees and consider opportunities to increase funding for maintenance and improvement of existing facilities and amenities.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
2.1.b Review current assessments and consider opportunities to increase funding for Landscape Maintenance Districts (LMD).	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
2.1.c Develop “Champions” for Non LMD areas of the City to increase funding for older parks.	LOW/ Volunteer	Staff Time	Short-Term
Objective 2.2: <i>Explore opportunities to identify and obtain Grant funding.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
2.2.a Seek additional funding opportunities such as grant opportunities, living trusts, philanthropic donations, public/private partnerships, and other opportunities for the City and Parks Division.	\$0	Staff Time	Mid to Long Term
2.2.b Consider adding a staff position or identifying current staff to seek sponsorship and grant opportunities that will benefit the City.	Based on Market Rate for Defined Position	% of successful donations/ grants	Mid to Long Term

Goal 3: Programs and Service Delivery

Objective 3.1: <i>Explore and develop community events and special events that benefit the community and showcase the City amenities.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
3.1.a Explore opportunities to produce, attract, promote, and enhance special events and programs that can increase a sense of community.	Cost of Events/based on Event	Staff Time	Short-Term
3.1.b Create events that will introduce new users to city trails, parks, and amenities.	Cost of Events/based on Event	Staff Time	Short-Term

Objective 3.2: <i>Increase programming and recreational opportunities for young families, seniors, and adults.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
3.2.a Create new opportunities that target young families and the changing demographics and trends of the community.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
3.2.b Expand programming in the parks and along the City trail system.	N/A	Staff Time/ Outside Consultant	Short-Term
3.2.c Explore opportunities to develop new programs and social activities that attract and draw the senior and adult population.	N/A	Staff Time/ Outside Consultant	Short-Term

Goal 4: Facilities and Amenities

Objective 4.1: <i>Maintain and improve current facilities and amenities.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.1.a Address low scoring amenities per inventory.	Will vary based on projects	Additional Staff Time	Short-Term-Ongoing
4.1.b Perform regular inspections and create a Life Cycle Replacement Plan.	Cost of replacements	Additional Staff Time	Short-Term
4.1.c Continue to develop and implement existing and future parks and trails plans.	Will vary based on what aspects of the plan	Staff Time/ outside consultant	Short-Term
4.1.d Continue to staff at appropriate levels or consider additional contract services to assist in maintaining appropriate maintenance levels.	Market rate for positions/ contract services	Staff Time	Short-Term
4.1.e Continue to address the need for shaded areas in the parks and along the trails. Consider trees, shade shells, shade structures, etc.	Will vary based on projects	Staff Time	Short Term-Ongoing
4.1.f Address safety and security concerns, determine increased lighting opportunities for trails, and communicate and work with neighborhood groups and associations.	Will vary based on projects	Staff Time	Short Term-Mid Term

Objective 4.2: <i>Increase connectivity/walkability throughout community.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.2.a Continue to fund the trails master plan and create connectivity throughout the community and outside of Clovis to attract bike/trail users to the area.	Will vary based on projects	Staff Time	Short-Term
4.2.b Implement signage, education, communication, wayfinding, trail counters, and other assets to the system that benefit the experience and use of the trails system.	Will vary based on projects, outside consultants/ designers	Staff Time	Short-Term
Objective 4.3: <i>Preserve open space and land acquisition development.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.3.a Continue to seek and preserve open space to meet the current and future demands of the City with regard to parks, recreation, and open space use.	Will vary based on projects, outside consultants/ designers	Will vary based on location and future amenities added	Short-Term-Ongoing
4.3.b Target the southwest portion of the city for open space/redevelopment acquisition.	Will vary based on projects	Will vary based on location and future amenities added	Short-Term
Objective 4.4: <i>Explore opportunity for dog park and additional off leash areas/trails.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.4.a Create a dog park and other off leash opportunities that meet the demands of the residents.	Will vary based on projects	Will vary based on location, amenities added	Short-Term
Objective 4.5: <i>Develop future facilities and amenities.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.5.a Identify facilitates to add bike racks to encourage and facilitate use of the trail network throughout the City.	Cost of upgrades, generally low	Staff Time	Short Term-Ongoing
4.5.b Consider outdoor fitness equipment and outdoor exercise opportunities along trails and in parks.	Cost of Upgrades, Low	Staff Time	Short-Term

4.5.c Explore opportunities for parks and amenities that address the needs of the young family population (splash pads/aquatic facilities, playground equipment/improvements).	Will vary based on projects	Staff Time, Design fees	Mid-Term
4.5.d Explore opportunities to add and increase the number of facilities and amenities in the southwest portion of the city.	Will vary based on projects and acquisition methods	Additional Staff Time	Long-Term
Objective 4.6: <i>Provide diversity of vegetation and opportunities to supplement bio-diversity.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.6.a Look for opportunities to implement shrub beds to add interest and supplement biodiversity.	Will vary based on Projects	Additional Maintenance time	Short Term-Ongoing
Objective 4.7: <i>Provide more ADA accessibility to playgrounds, parks, and along the trail system.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.7.a Look for opportunities to upgrade existing equipment and implement ADA compliant equipment moving forward.	Will vary based on upgrades	N/A	Short-Term
4.7.b Look at connectivity within parks in order to preserve existing landscape and ADA access.	N/A	Staff Time	Mid-Term
Objective 4.8: <i>Increase usage of the Clovis Recreation Center.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.8.a Explore opportunities to increase usage of the facility and reevaluate changing demographics and trends when creating new programs. Open gym space, exercise area/additional classes, update facility w/aquatics.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
4.8.b Improve marketing and communication to general public.	Add a staff position – market rate	Additional Staff Time/ Hire	Short-Term

I. The Planning Context: Introduction and Background

A. Purpose of this Plan

The City of Clovis Parks Master Plan provides strategic guidance in the provision of parks services to best develop, promote, utilize, manage, and maintain a functional park system for the City of Clovis. The master plan will guide policy development, prioritize demands and opportunities, and generate a strategic action plan for the next 5 to 10 years.

The project team identified a vision for the project that stated, “The Parks Master Plan is expected to provide strategic guidance in the provision of parks services that incorporate a public and private partnership to best develop, promote, utilize, manage, and maintain a functional park system for the City of Clovis.”



The stated vision led to the identification of several critical success factors that would help to achieve a successful project while identifying key performance measures to track these factors.

Critical Success Factors

- Develop and promote public and private partnerships to improve and move forward with a functional parks and trail system.
- Address current and aging areas of the City park system.
- Address future growth of the City and identify opportunities that will expand and complement the City Parks Division and address the needs of the community.
- Plan consistency with other city planning documents.
- Environmental review documentation to comply with California Environmental Quality Act.

To track these factors, the project team identified actions steps including:

- Gain broad public input from public meetings, a statistically-valid survey, and the project team.
- Utilize existing data from the City to ensure consistency with other planning efforts.
- Identify opportunities and trends that can be incorporated over a 10-year improvement and development plan.
- Improve and increase collaboration among community stakeholders and agencies.
- Identify opportunities for prioritizing parks and recreational assets and programs from the community input gathered and information obtained from previous planning efforts.
- Provide documents that synthesize all data and information gathered during the public input process and surveys.
- Provide a clear and concise plan that provides a road map for staff to follow.

B. Parks Division Overview

The City of Clovis is managed utilizing the council-manager form of government, with a five member City Council. The Parks Division falls under the direction of the Public Utilities Department and is overseen by a full time Parks Manager with a staff of approximately 20 employees. The goal of the Division is to maintain recreational facilities, streetscape, parks, trails, and other landscaped open space areas, city trees, and building grounds.

The Parks Division maintains:

- Approximately 452 total acres of city parks and landscaping
 - 81 parks totaling 173 acres
 - 263 acres of green belts, street gardens, trails, paseos, and landscaped median islands
 - 6 acres of building grounds
 - 12 acres of undeveloped park land and miscellaneous public right-of-way property
- Approximately 40,000 city street trees
- 28.1 existing miles of trails with 36 miles planned for the future

C. Related Planning Efforts and Integration

The City of Clovis identified many factors determined to be important to the development of the Master Plan. The City continues to anticipate and respond to growth, taking into account the variables that will help shape future development of parks, open space, facilities, and allocation of dollars. The City has current standards, goals, and objectives in place that have led to the development of the plan:

- General Plan: Open Space and Conservation Goals
 - Overarching Goal: Recreation and open space that enhances quality of life, contributes to healthy community, and conserves Clovis' natural and cultural resources.
 - Goal 1: Parks and recreation facilities that are environmentally and fiscally sustainable and meet the needs of existing and future residents.
 - Goal 2: Natural, agricultural, and historical resources that are preserved and promoted as key features for civic pride and identity.
 - Goal 3: A built environment that conserves and protects the use and quality of water and energy resources.
- 2014 Clovis General Plan
- Clovis Active Transportation Plan
- Clovis Urban Greening Plan
- Other City ordinances

D. Methodology of this Planning Process

A Project Team consisting of City staff worked collaboratively with the GreenPlay team in developing the Master Plan. The approach allowed the plan to incorporate staff and consultant expertise, as well as local knowledge, institutional history, and engagement that only community members can provide. The development of this plan included the following tasks:

Strategic Kick-off and Determination of Critical Success Factors	March 2017
Community and Stakeholder Engagement	March – August 2017
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II. Community Profile and Needs Assessment

A. Demographic Profile

Gaining a clear understanding of the existing and projected demographic character of the City is an important component of the planning process for the Clovis Parks Master Plan. By analyzing population data, trends emerge that can inform decision making and resource allocation strategies for the provision of public parks, recreation amenities, and open spaces. For example, if the population of young children was steadily on the rise and existing public recreation facilities for young children, such as playgrounds, were barely meeting existing user demand, then the City may want to consider targeting investments to meet the increasing needs of this growing segment of the population.



Key areas were analyzed to identify current demographic statistics and trends that can impact the planning and provision of public parks and recreation services in Clovis. Community characteristics analyzed and discussed consist of:

- Existing and projected total population
- Age and gender distribution
- Ethnic/racial diversity
- Housing and household information
- Educational attainment
- Employment
- State and Local Health Ranking

This demographic profile was completed using the most current data available (as of June 2017) from Esri Business Analyst, the U.S. Census Bureau data, and U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. A summary of demographic highlights is noted in **Table 1** below, followed by a more detailed demographic analysis.

Table 1: 2016 Clovis General Demographic Profile

Population	110,762
Median Age	34.7
Households	35,836
Median Household Income	\$66,264

Source: Esri Business Analyst

Population Source: California Department of Finance

Key general 2016 demographic comparisons – City, State, and National:

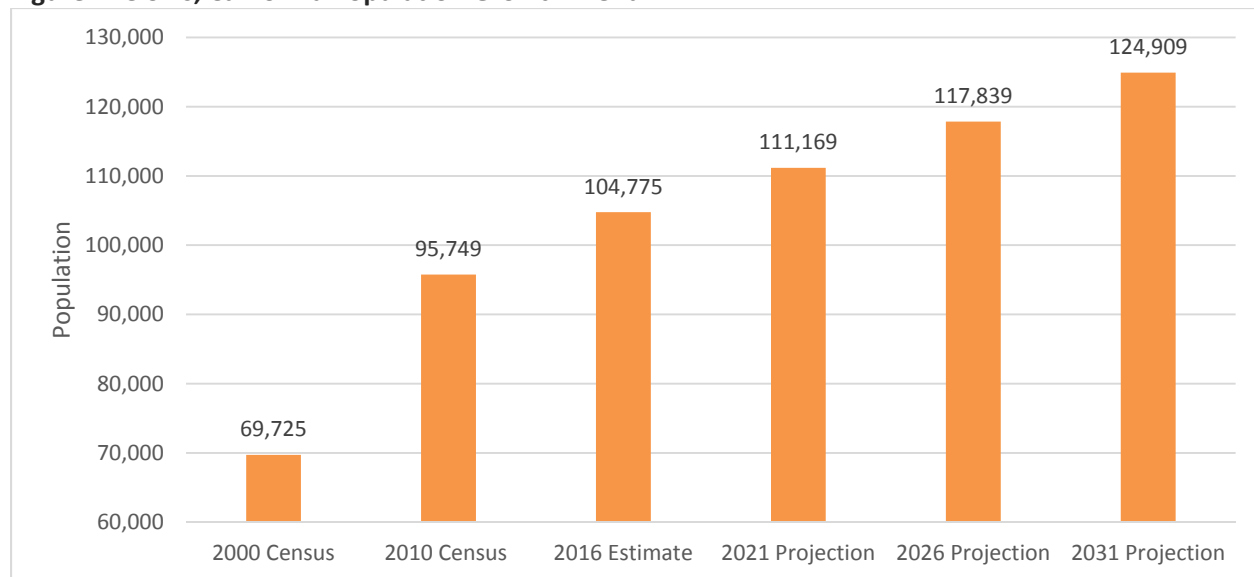
- The estimated median age of Clovis residents was 34.7 years, lower than both the median age for California (35.8) and the United States (38).
- The median household income for Clovis in 2016 was estimated to be \$66,264. This is higher than the median household income of \$62,554 in California, and higher than the national median household income of \$54,149.
- Clovis' estimated population was almost evenly split between male (48.4%) and female (51.6%) residents. The populations of California and the United States, are also roughly evenly divided between the sexes.

Clovis Population and Demographic Trends

Population Projections

Although future population growth cannot be predicted with certainty, it is helpful to make growth projections for planning purposes. **Figure 1** contains actual population figures based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census for Clovis, and the Esri 2016 estimated population and 2021 projected population. Generally, the population of Clovis grew slightly between 2000 and 2010. Based on current Esri estimates and projections, an annual growth rate of 1.2 percent from 2016 to 2031 is projected. By 2031, the population is projected to almost reach 125,000.

Figure 1: Clovis, California Population Growth Trend



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, and Esri Business Analyst

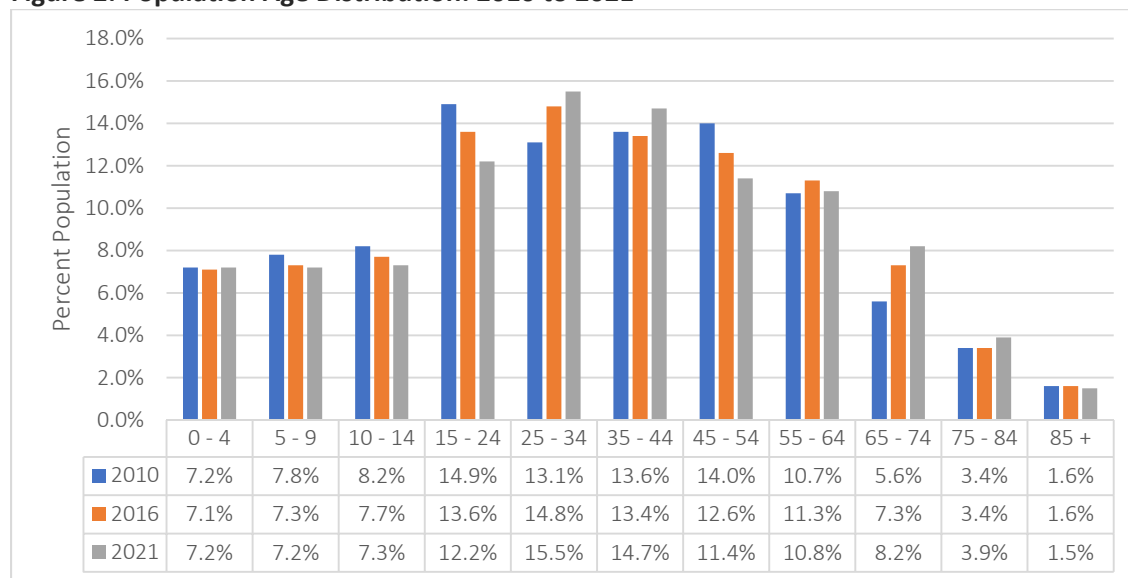
Population Age Distribution

The existing and projected population of different age groups, or cohorts, within Clovis is illustrated in the following series of figures. **Figure 2** provides this breakdown for the 2010 population, 2016 estimated population, and 2021 projected population.

Several key age characteristics of the existing and projected City population include:

- The median age of residents is increasing. The U.S. Census Bureau reported the median age of Clovis residents to be 34.1 years in 2010. Esri estimates the median age of the 2016 population to be 34.7 years, and projects the median age to increase to 35.4 years by 2021.
- As illustrated in **Figure 2**, the population of age cohorts 10 to 14, 15 to 24, and 45 to 54, are generally projected to decrease. Over the same time period, the population of senior residents, over the age of 65 years, is projected to increase by about three percent from 2010 to 2021. The age cohort of 25 to 34-year-olds is also expected to increase.

Figure 2: Population Age Distribution: 2010 to 2021



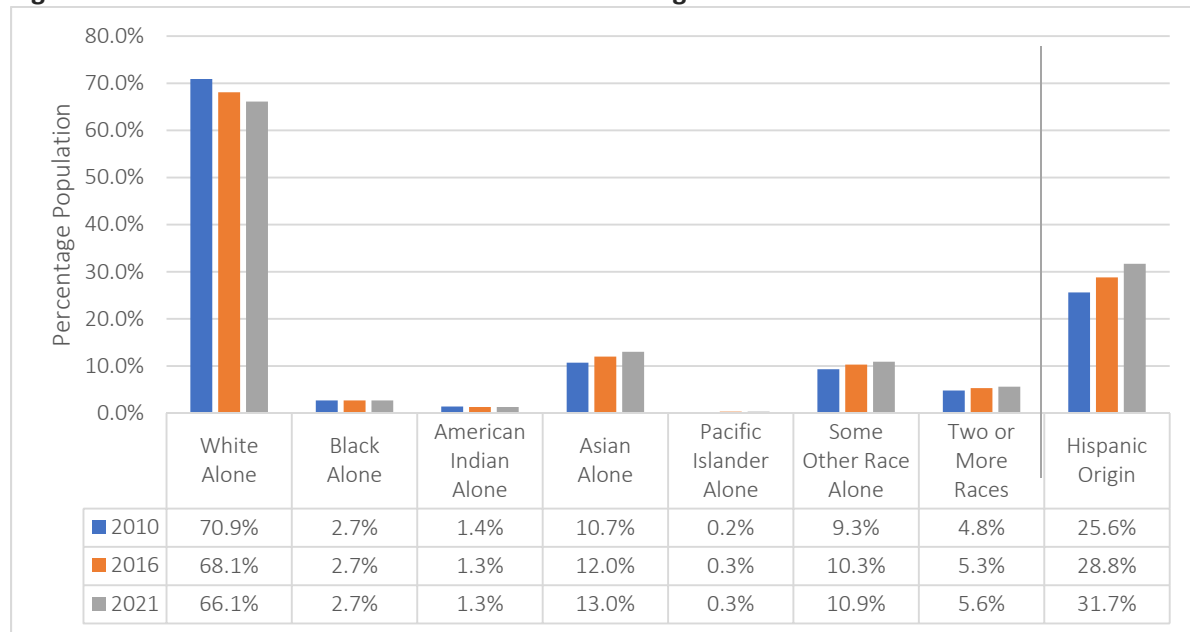
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Esri Business Analyst

Race/Ethnicity

Prior to reviewing demographic data pertaining to a population's racial and ethnic character, it is important to note how the U.S. Census classifies and counts individuals who identify as Hispanic. The Census notes that Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before arrival in the United States. In the U.S. Census, people who identify as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race and are included in all of the race categories. All race categories add up to 100 percent of the population; the indication of Hispanic origin is a different view of the population and is not considered a race.

Figure 3 reflects the approximate racial/ethnic population distribution for Clovis based on the 2010 U.S. Census and the Esri 2016 estimates and 2021 projections. Clovis is expected to reach over 30 percent of the population with Hispanic origin in 2021, while Caucasians will see a steady decline to just 66 percent of the population.

Figure 3: Clovis Racial and Ethnic Character 2010 through 2021



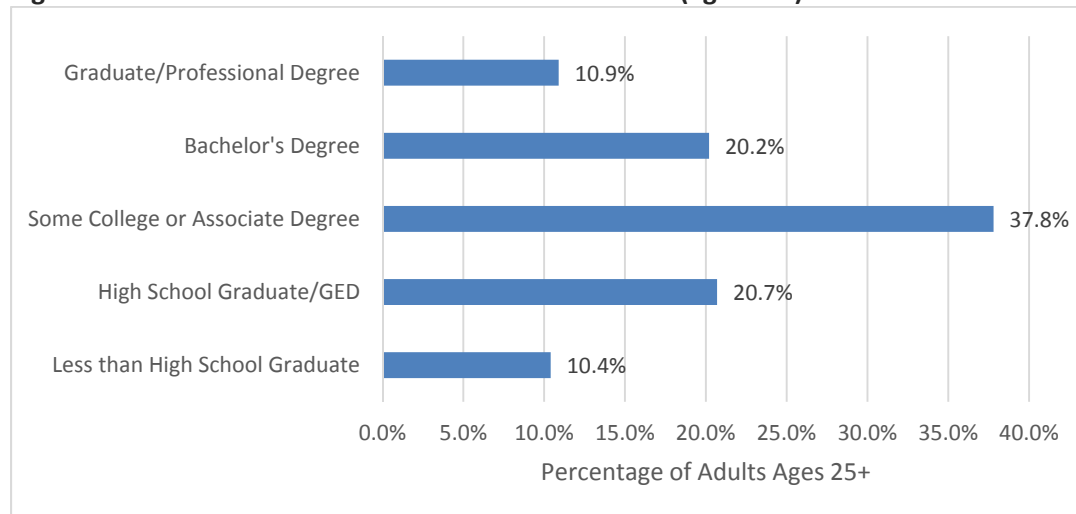
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Esri Business Analyst

Overall, the racial and ethnic composition of Clovis is changing to a more diverse population. The majority of the City's population identified as Caucasians (68.1%) with the largest minority group being Asians (12%). In 2010, just over 25 percent of resident identified as Hispanic, with that number increasing in 2021 to almost 32 percent. Just over ten percent identified as "some other race."

Educational Attainment

The educational attainment for Clovis residents over the age of 25 was measured. In 2016, roughly 74 percent of city residents were 25 years or older. As illustrated in **Figure 4**, roughly 90 percent of city residents had attained a high school level education or higher. The most common educational attainment in Clovis in 2016 was some college or Associate's degree, at a rate of almost 38 percent.

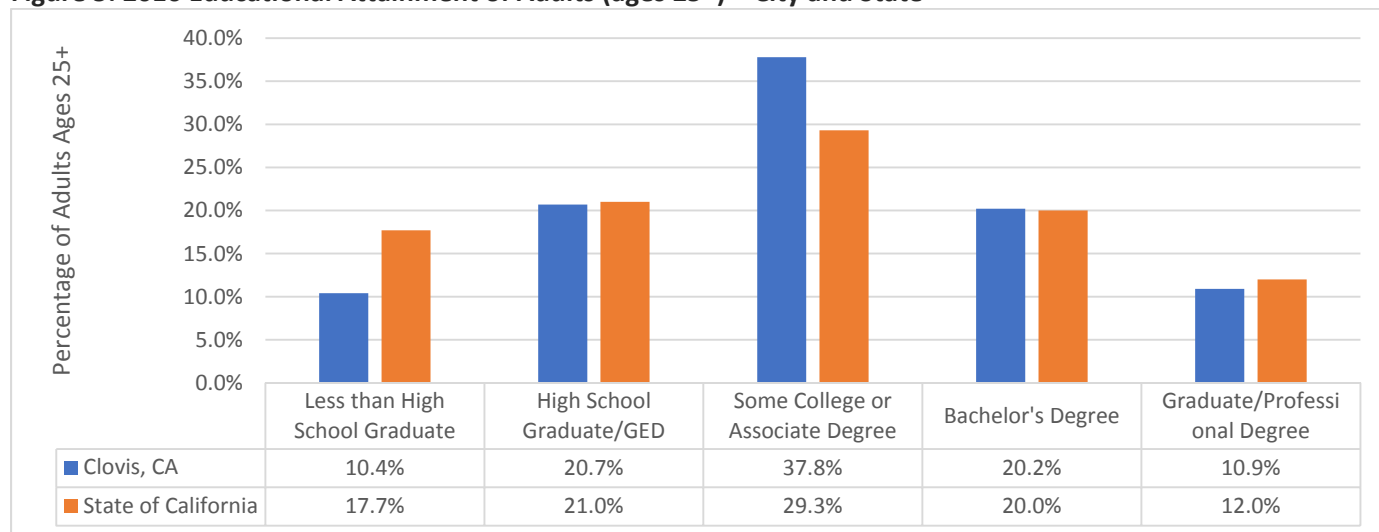
Figure 4: 2016 Educational Attainment of Clovis Adults (ages 25+)



Source: Esri Business Analyst

When compared to their peers at the statewide level, the City's population has a higher percentage of high school graduates and residents with some college or an Associate's degree. However, as illustrated in **Figure 5**, the statewide population has slightly higher rates of graduate/professional level degrees.

Figure 5: 2016 Educational Attainment of Adults (ages 25+) – City and State

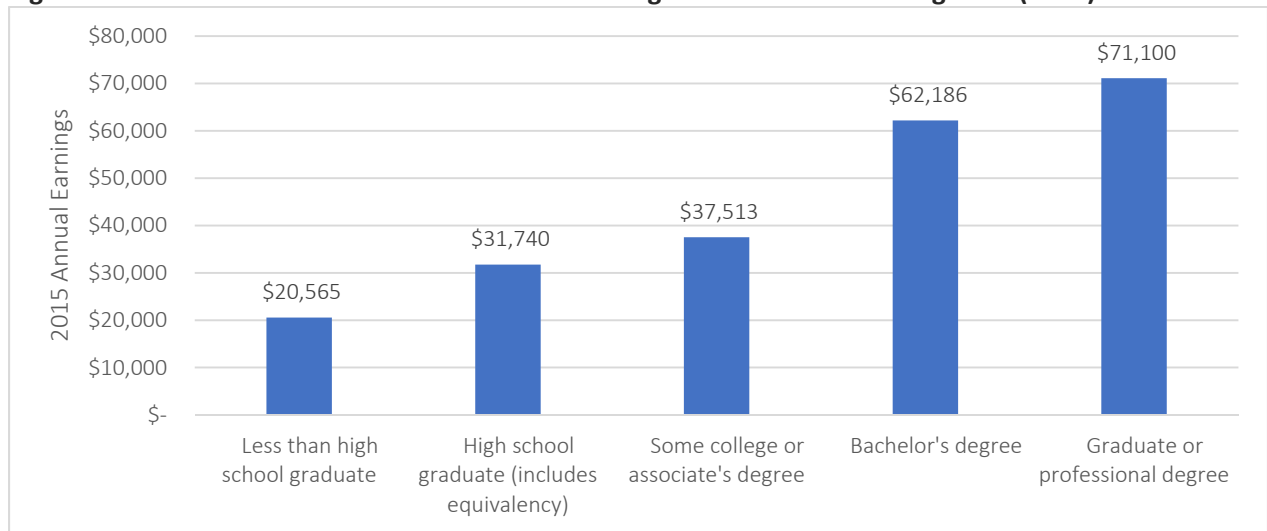


Source: Esri Business Analyst

According to a Census study, education levels had more effect on earnings over a 40-year span in the workforce than any other demographic factor, such as gender, race, and ethnic origin.¹ This link between education and earnings appears clearly illustrated in Clovis. As **Figure 6** shows, the Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey reported that Clovis residents (age 25+) with a Bachelor's degree earned almost double that of residents who had not completed a high school education. Residents with graduate or professional degrees had median earnings that were just over \$71,100. This number is more than double the earnings of high school graduates, and more than triple that of residents without a high school education.

¹ Tiffany Julian and Robert Kominski, "Education and Synthetic Work-Life Earnings Estimates" American Community Survey Reports, US Census Bureau, <http://www.Census.gov/prod/2011pubs/acs-14.pdf>, September 2011.

Figure 6: Educational Attainment and Median Earnings of Clovis Residents Age 25+ (2015)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey

Household Information

As reflected in **Table 2**, the total number of housing units and households in Clovis is projected to slowly increase through 2021. The majority of homes in the City were, and are projected to continue to be, owner occupied. Rates of homeownership and housing vacancy are projected to remain relatively stable.

Table 2: Clovis Housing Profile 2010 to 2021

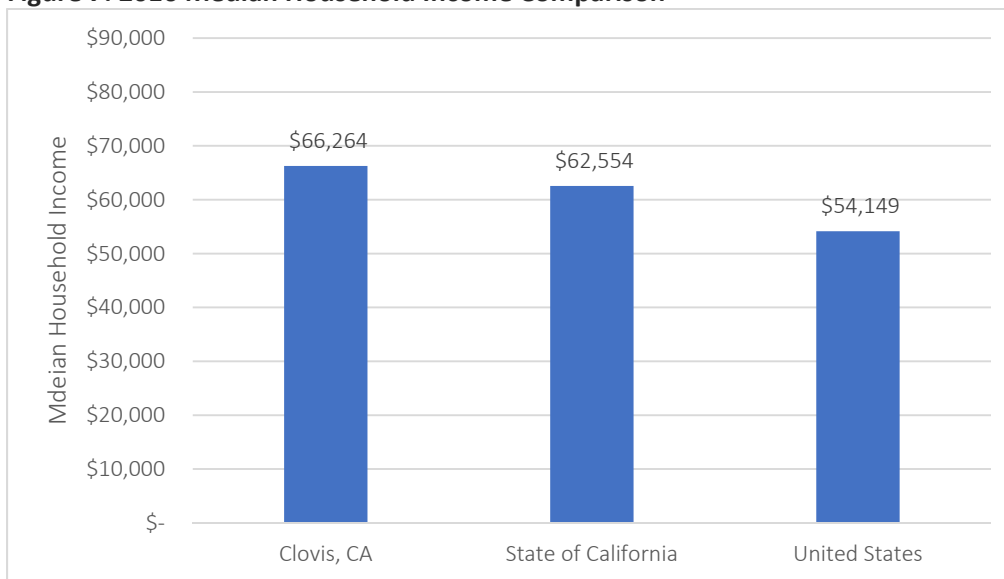
	2010	2016	2021
Total Housing Units	35,342	38,297	40,355
Number of Households	33,452	35,836	37,654
Average Household Size	2.85	2.91	2.94
Owner Occupied Housing Units	58.90%	58.00%	58.10%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	35.70%	35.60%	35.20%
Vacant Housing Units	5.30%	6.40%	6.70%

Source: Esri Business Analyst

Household Income

Data from Esri Business Analyst, illustrated in **Figure 7**, indicates that the 2016 median household income in Clovis was higher than the median household incomes in California and the United States.

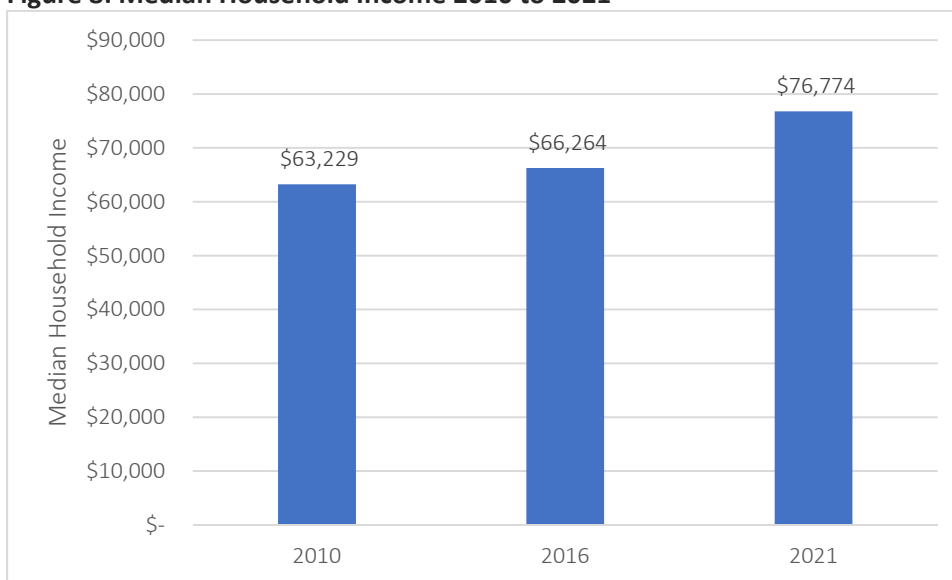
Figure 7: 2016 Median Household Income Comparison



Source: Esri Business Analyst

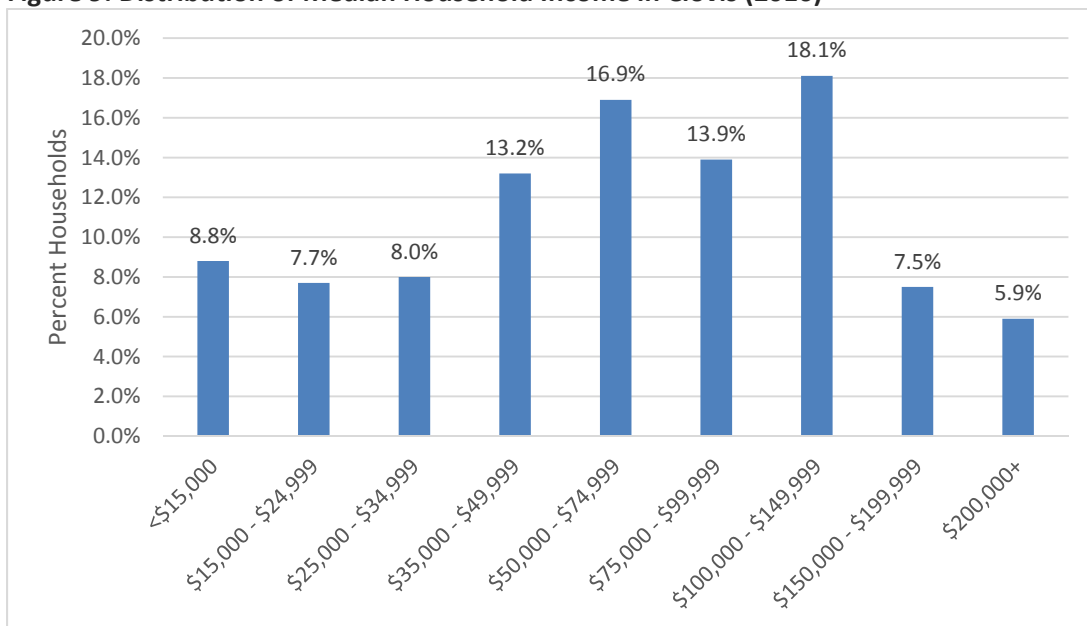
As **Figure 8** illustrates, the median income of Clovis households has been rising, and is predicted to continue to rise through 2021. In 2016, the median household income in the City was \$66,264, which is higher than the 2010 median household income of \$63,229. By 2021, the median household income of city households is projected to rise by over \$10,500, to \$76,774. **Figure 9** illustrates the distribution of household median income by earnings bracket in Clovis in 2016.

Figure 8: Median Household Income 2010 to 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Esri Business Analyst

Figure 9: Distribution of Median Household Income in Clovis (2016)

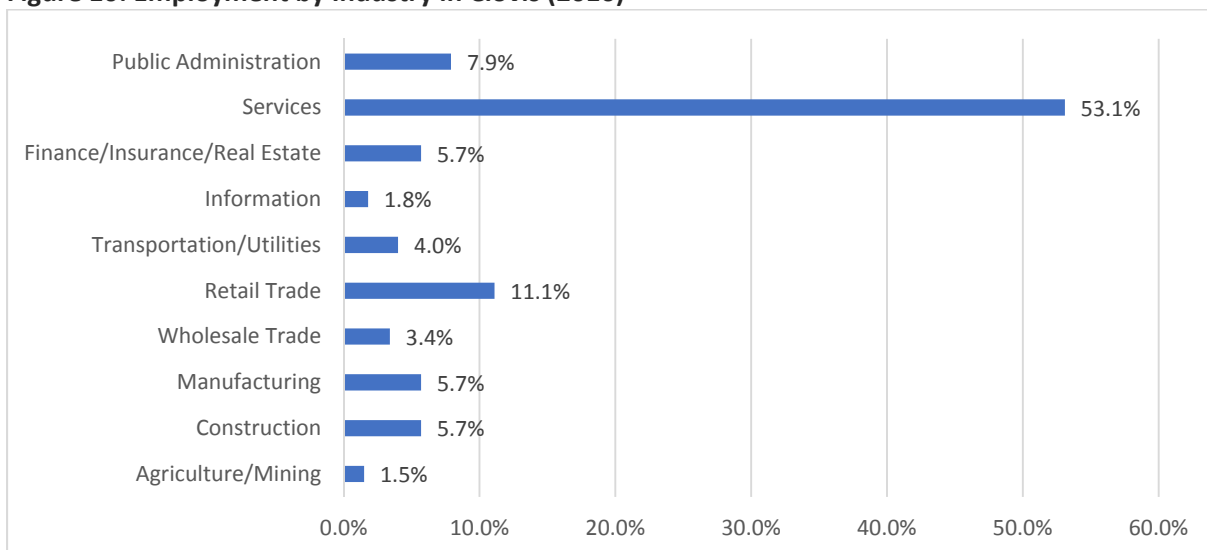


Source: Esri Business Analyst

Employment

According to the American Community Survey, the eligible working population of Clovis residents (those ages 16+) was estimated to be 69,473 in 2015. Of these potential workers, 66 percent were estimated to be in the labor force. Of those in the labor force, only 6.1 percent were unemployed. Less than one percent (0.3%) were in the armed forces. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that in 2016, the majority of working residents (age 16+) in Clovis were employed in jobs in the service industry (53.1%) as illustrated in **Figure 10**. Retail trade was the only other industry making up more than 10 percent of employment.

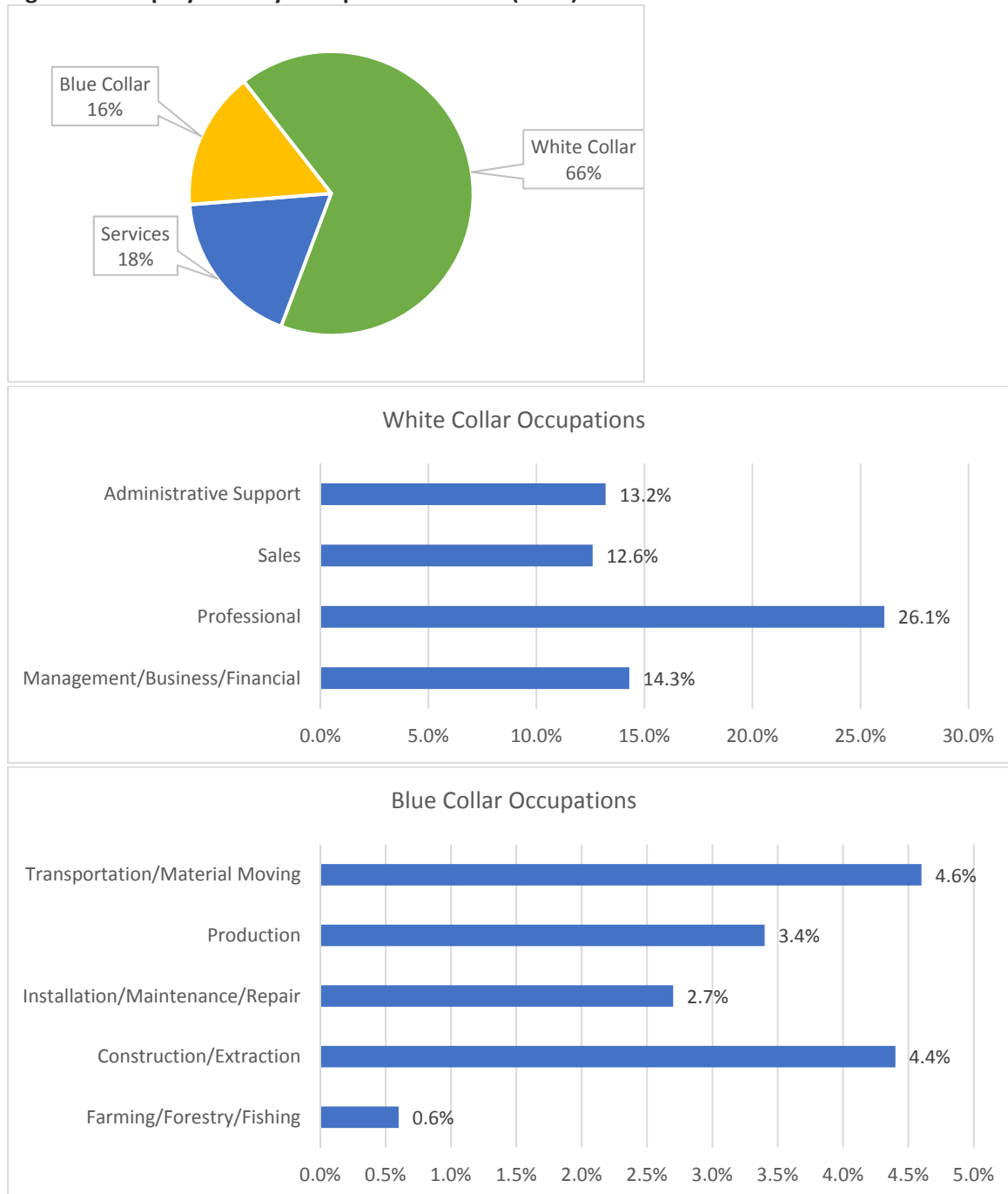
Figure 10: Employment by Industry in Clovis (2016)



Source: Esri Business Analyst

As illustrated in **Figure 11** below, the majority of working residents (66%) were employed in white collar occupations, such as professional jobs (26.1%). Blue collar occupations, such as transportation/material moving (4.6%) and construction/extraction (4.4%), also employed about 16 percent of the working residents.

Figure 11: Employment by Occupation in Clovis (2016)



Source: Esri Business Analyst

Health Ranking

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's "County Health Rankings and Roadmaps" provide annual insight on the general health of national, state, and county populations. According to the Foundation, its modeling of population health, "emphasizes many factors that, if improved can help make communities healthier places to live, learn, work, and play." The 2016 rankings model shown in **Figure 12** highlights the topic areas reviewed by the Foundation.

The health ranking for Fresno County, California, gauged the public health of the population based on "how long people live and how healthy people feel while alive," coupled with ranking factors including healthy behaviors, clinical care, social and economic, and physical environment factors.² Out of the 57 California counties reviewed, Fresno County was ranked as 52nd for overall health outcomes, and 57th for health factors. Several significant social challenges impacting the public health in the County included higher levels of premature death, poor health, physical inactivity, excessive drinking, alcohol-impaired driving deaths, and extremely high levels of sexually transmitted diseases and teen births.

- In 2016, the United Health Foundation's "America's Health Rankings Annual Report" ranked California as the 16th healthiest state nationally. The health rankings consider and weigh social, environmental, factors that tend to directly impact the overall health of state populations.

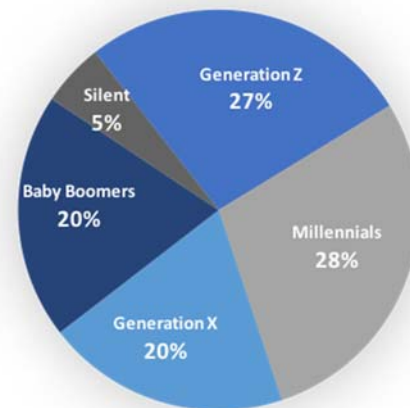
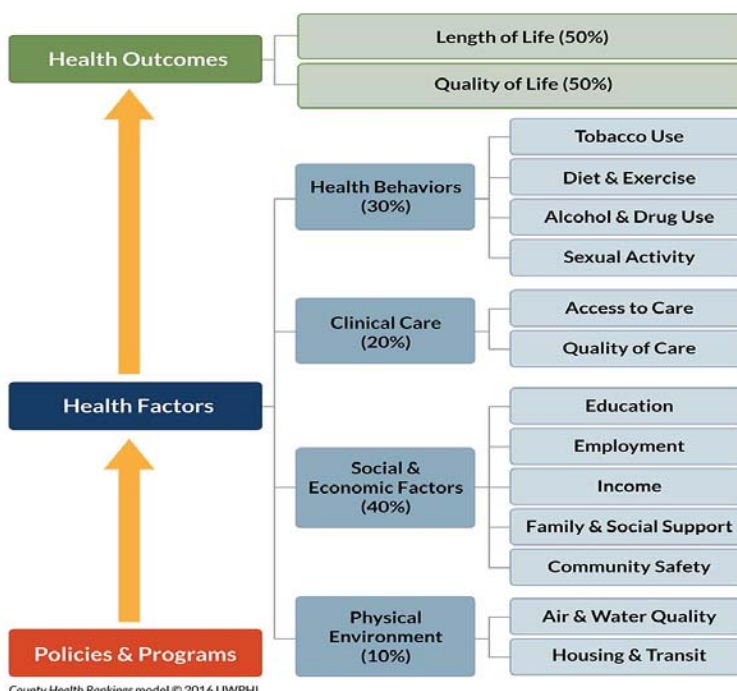


Figure 12: County Health Ranking Model



Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

² University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute & Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, *County Health Rankings 2016*, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

B. Current Trends

The provision of public parks and recreation services can be influenced by a wide variety of trends, including the desires of different age groups within the population, community values, and popularity of a variety of recreational activities and amenities. Within this section of the Master Plan, a number of local and national trends are reviewed that should be considered by the City when determining where to allocate resources toward the provision of parks, recreational facilities, and recreational programming to residents and visitors.

Three major age groups, the Baby Boomers, Millennials, and Generation Z, are having significant impacts in the planning and provision of parks and recreation services nationwide. In 2016, approximately 75 percent of Clovis residents fell into one of these age groupings. Roughly 27 percent of the population were members of Generation Z, 28 percent were Millennials, and 20 percent were Baby Boomers.

Generation X made up one-fifth of the population, the same percentage of Baby Boomers in 2016. The Silent Generation, those 72 and older, only made up five percent of the population.

The 2017 “Participation Report”³ from the Physical Activity Council characterized generational participation in recreation, sports, fitness, and other physical activities as:

Generation X Born 1965 - 1980	Millennials Born 1981 - 1996	Baby Boomers Born 1946 - 1964	Generation Z Born 1996 - Pres
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Varied activity levels• Top 3 activity preferences:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• fitness sports• outdoor sports• individual sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moderately active• Top 3 activity preferences:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• fitness sports• outdoor sports• individual sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Least active generation• Top 3 activity preferences:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• fitness sports• outdoor sports• individual sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most active generation• Top 3 activity preferences:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• outdoor sports• team sports• fitness sports

³ Physical Activity Council, 2017 “Participation Report,” <http://www.physicalactivitycouncil.com/PDFs/current.pdf>; accessed June 2017

Multiculturalism

The United States is becoming increasingly racially and ethnically diverse. In May 2012, the U.S. Census Bureau announced that non-white babies now account for the majority of births in the United States. “This is an important tipping point,” noted William H. Frey,⁴ senior demographer at the Brookings Institution, describing the shift as a “transformation from a mostly white Baby Boomer culture to the more globalized multi-ethnic country that we are becoming.”

Cultural and ethnic diversity adds unique character to communities expressed through distinct neighborhoods, multicultural learning environments, and restaurants, places of worship, museums, and nightlife.⁵ More than ever, recreation professionals will be expected to work with, and have significant knowledge and understanding of, individuals from many cultural, racial, and ethnic backgrounds.

- **Outdoor recreation participation varies by race:** Participation in outdoor activities is generally higher among Caucasians than any other race and lowest among African Americans in nearly all age groups.
- **Lack of interest is a major reason for lack of participation in recreational activities:** When asked why they did not participate in outdoor activities more often, the number one reason given by people of all ethnicities and races was because they were not interested.
- **Most popular outdoor activities:** Walking, biking, running, fishing, and camping were the most popular outdoor activities for all Americans, with each ethnic/racial group participating to varying degrees.

Recreational Preferences among Ethnic/Racial Groups (Self-Identifying):

Nationwide participation in outdoor sports by youth and young adults, ages 6 to 24, was highest among Caucasians in all age groups and lowest among Asian and Pacific Islanders, according to the 2016 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report.”⁶ The report found that within this age range, 71 percent of Caucasians, 12 percent of Hispanics, 8 percent of African Americans, 7 percent of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 2 percent of those identifying their race as “other” participated in some form of outdoor recreation in 2014. The earlier 2014 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report” included a robust study of recreational preference among ethnic populations. Information from this report, as well as the updated 2016 Report, are referenced throughout this section.

Recreation Preferences of People of Hispanic Origin (Irrespective of Race)

The population of Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before arriving in the United States. In the U.S. census, people who identify as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race and are included in all of the race categories. In the United States, the Hispanic population increased by 43 percent over the last decade, compared to 5 percent for the non-Hispanic population, and accounted for more than half of all the population growth. According to Emilyn Sheffield, Chair of the Recreation, Hospitality, and Parks Management Department at the University of California, Chico, the growing of racial and ethnic diversity is particularly important to recreation and leisure service providers, as family and individual recreation patterns and preferences are strongly shaped by cultural influences.⁷

⁴Adam Serwer, “The End of White America,” *Mother Jones*, <http://www.motherjones.com/kevin-drum/2012/05/end-white-america>, May 17, 2012.

⁵Baldwin Ellis, “The Effects of Culture & Diversity on America,” http://www.ehow.com/facts_5512569_effects-culture-diversity-america.html, accessed on Sept. 20, 2012.

⁶Outdoor Foundation, *Outdoor Recreation Participation Report 2016*, <http://www.outdoorfoundation.org/pdf/ResearchParticipation2016Topline.pdf>, accessed May 2016.

⁷Emilyn Sheffield, “Five Trends Shaping Tomorrow Today,” *Parks and Recreation*, July 2012, p. 16-17.

Participation in outdoor sports among youth and young adults (ages 6 to 24) who identify as Hispanic was at 10 percent nationwide in 2013, according to the 2014 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report.”⁸ Those who did get outdoors, however, participated more frequently than participants of other backgrounds, with an average of 47 outings per year. Hispanic youth between ages of 13 and 17 were the most likely age group to participate in outdoor recreation, in the Hispanic demographic, followed closely by those in the 25 to 44 age range. The most popular outdoor activities among Hispanics were running and jogging (24%); road, mountain, and BMX biking (15%); fishing (14%); camping (13%); and hiking (9%).

Asian Americans

Research about outdoor recreation among Asian Americans in the San Francisco Bay Area (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Filipino)⁹ found significant differences among the four groups concerning the degree of linguistic acculturation (preferred language spoken in various communication media). The research suggests that communications related to recreation and natural resource management should appear in ethnic media, but the results also suggest that Asian Americans should not be viewed as homogeneous with regard to recreation-related issues. Another study¹⁰ found that technology use for finding outdoor recreation opportunities is highest among Asian/Pacific Islander populations. Over 60 percent of these populations use stationary or mobile technology in making decisions regarding outdoor recreation. According to the 2014 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Report,” the most popular outdoor activities among Asians and Pacific Islanders were running/jogging and trail running (24%); hiking (15%); road, mountain, and BMX biking (14%); camping (11%); and fishing (10%).

Caucasians

According to the 2016 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report,” nearly 60 percent of youth and young adults, ages 6 to 24, participated in outdoor recreation in 2015. According to the 2014 Report, the most popular outdoor activities among Caucasians were running/jogging and trail running (19%); fishing (18%); road, mountain, and BMX biking (17%); camping (16%); and hiking (14%).

African Americans

Approximately eight percent of African Americans between the ages of 6 to 24 participated in outdoor recreational activities in the past year nationwide.¹¹ Youth ages 6 to 12 (52% participation) are the only age group in the African American demographic to participate in outdoor recreation at a rate of more than 50 percent. By comparison, Caucasians in four of the five age groupings participated in outdoor sports at rates of 60 percent or more, with only those ages 45+ (40% participation) participating at under 50 percent. According to the 2014 “Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report,” the most popular outdoor activities among African Americans were running/jogging and trail running (18%); fishing (11%); road, mountain, and BMX biking (11%); birdwatching/wildlife viewing (4%); and camping (4%).

⁸ Outdoor Recreation Participation Report 2014

⁹ P.L. Winter, W.C. Jeong, G.C. Godbey, “Outdoor Recreation among Asian Americans: A Case Study of San Francisco Bay Area Residents,” *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 2004.

¹⁰ Harry Zinne and Alan Graefe, “Emerging Adults and the Future of Wild Nature,” *International Journal of Wildness*, December 2007.

¹¹ Outdoor Foundation, *Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report 2014*, <http://www.outdoorfoundation.org/research.participation.2014.topline.html>, accessed May 2016

Dog Parks

Dog parks are increasingly popular community amenities and have remained among the top planned additions to parks and recreational facilities over the past three years. In fact, the 10 largest cities in the U.S. increased the number of dog parks in their parks system by 34 percent between 2005 and 2010. Dog parks not only provide safe spaces for animals to socialize and exercise; they are also places where dog owners socialize and enjoy the outdoors. They help build a sense of community and can draw potential new community members and tourists traveling with pets.¹²

In 2014, the National Dog Park Association was established and focused its mission on providing informational resources for establishing and maintaining dog parks. *Recreation Management* magazine¹³ suggested that dog parks can serve as a relatively low-cost way to provide an oft-visited, popular community amenity. Dog parks can be as simple as a gated area, or more elaborate with “designed-for-dogs” amenities such as water fountains, agility equipment, and pet wash stations. Even splash pads are being designed for dog parks. Well-designed dog parks cater to users with design features for their comfort and pleasure. Some park agencies even offer creative programming at some dog parks for owners and their dogs.¹⁴ Amenities in a well-designed dog park might include the following:

- Benches, shade, and water – for dogs and people
- At least one acre of fenced-in space with adequate drainage
- Double gated entry
- Ample waste stations well-stocked with bags
- Sandy beaches/sand bunker digging areas
- Custom designed splash pads or water-play feature for dogs
- People-pleasing amenities such as walking trails, water fountains, restroom facilities, picnic tables, and dog wash stations

Festivals and Special Events

Festivals and other special events are often popular activities in communities that not only entertain, generate economic activity, and serve to celebrate community identity, they are also fantastic means of introducing people the community’s public parks and recreation system. Public parks and recreation agencies play a major role in planning, managing, and hosting festivals and other community programs that often serve to draw new users into their facilities. Attendants who enjoy their experience at events hosted in parks or recreation centers may want to return for another event or program, or simply to enjoy the park or recreation facility. Participants in these special programs can become interested in visiting other parks and recreation facilities or participating in programs.

In 2014, festivals grew in popularity as economic drivers and urban brand builders. Chad Kaydo describes the phenomenon in the January 2014 issue of *Governing* magazine: “Municipal officials and entrepreneurs see the power of cultural festivals, innovation-focused business conferences and the like as a way to spur short-term tourism while shaping an image of the host city as a cool, dynamic location where companies and citizens in modern, creative industries can thrive.”¹⁵

¹² Joe Bush, “Tour-Legged-Friendly Parks”, *Recreation Management*, February 2, 2016.

¹³ Emily Tipping, “2014 State of the Industry Report, Trends in Parks and Recreation,” *Recreation Management*, June 2014.

¹⁴ Dawn Klingensmith “Gone to the Dogs: Design and Manage an Effective Off-Leash Area”, *Recreation Management*, March 2014, http://recmanagement.com/feature_print.php?fid=201403fe02

¹⁵ Chad Kaydo, “Cities Create Music, Cultural Festivals to Make Money,” *Governing*, January 2014, <http://www.governing.com/topics/finance/gov-cities-create-mucis-festivals.html>.

Trails and Health

Trails can provide a wide variety of opportunities for being physically active, such as walking/running/hiking, rollerblading, wheelchair recreation, bicycling, fishing, hunting, and horseback riding. Trails and community pathways are a significant recreational and alternative transportation infrastructure, but are most effective in increasing public health when they are part of a system. In fact, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Trails for Health Initiative¹⁶ concluded that a connected system of trails increases the level of physical activity in a community. Several groups, including American Trails, have created resources explaining the many benefits of trails.

<http://www.americantrails.org/resources/benefits>

The health benefits are equally as high for trails in urban neighborhoods as for those in state or national parks. A trail in the neighborhood, creating a "linear park," makes it easier for people to incorporate exercise into their daily routines, whether for recreation or non-motorized transportation. Urban trails need to connect people to places they want to go, such as schools, transit centers, businesses, and neighborhoods.¹⁷

Shade Structures – Solar Relief

Communities around the country are considering adding shade structures as well as shade trees to their parks, playgrounds, and pools as "a weapon against cancer and against childhood obesity,"¹⁸ both to reduce future cancer risk and promote exercise among children. A 2005 study found that melanoma rates in people under 20 rose three percent a year between 1973 and 2001, possibly due to a thinning of the ozone layer in the atmosphere. It is recommended that children seek shade between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., but with so little shade available, kids have nowhere to go. Additionally, without adequate shade, many play areas are simply too hot to be inviting to children. On sunny days, playground equipment can be hot enough to scald the hands of would-be users.

Trees would help provide protection, as tree leaves absorb about 95 percent of ultraviolet radiation, but they take a decade or more to grow large enough to make a difference. As such, many communities are building shade structures instead. The non-profit Shade Foundation of America is a good resource for information about shade and shade structures, www.shadefoundation.org.

C. Community and Stakeholder Input

In May, 2017 public input meetings were held with the City of Clovis. The meetings involved City staff, stakeholders, City officials and an open public forum. The goal of the meetings were to mix area residents and stakeholders with differing points of view and to solicit broad based perspectives. Each meeting lasted approximately 90 minutes. All meetings were facilitated by GreenPlay staff, and a series of questions was used to ensure that adequate input was received by all attendees.

¹⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Guide to Community Preventive Services," <http://www.thecommunityguide.org/index.html>

¹⁷ National Trails Training Partnership, "Health Community: What you should know about trail building," <http://www.americantrails.org/resources/health/healthcombuild.html>, accessed May 2016

¹⁸ Liz Szabo, "Shade: A weapon against skin cancer, childhood obesity", *USA Today*, June 30, 2011, www.usatoday.30.usatoday.com/news/health/wellness/story/2011/06/Shade-serves-as-a-weapon-against-skin-cancer-childhood-obesity/48965070/1, accessed May 2015

Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement

The residents of Clovis benefit from the fact that the City provides a well distributed parks system with various trails and many parks and recreation opportunities. The trails system is the biggest draw of the City, providing walkable access to many parts of the community and adjacent parks. Amenities along the trails system are well received, and neighbors welcome the trails in the neighborhoods and around their homes. Parks are a driver for the community, and the staff is seen as a strength. The botanical gardens provide a unique experience, and this serves as an example of a good partnership for the City.

The City could improve areas of lighting along the trails and in parks to address safety within the community. Some parks are built by developers as they build their parks. The City collects development fees from the development of the neighborhood parks, and fees are paid for larger parks. Landscape Maintenance Districts are developed and fund maintenance in these parks, while other parks located in the City are funded through the general fund. The parks in the Landscape Maintenance Districts that receive the additional funding tend to be maintained better than those parks that rely on city maintenance through the general fund. The City would benefit by increasing or seeking alternative funds to improve the conditions of the general fund parks. The southwest section of the community lacks the facilities as those found in other parts of the city. A need for a Bicentennial type park in this area would improve the reach of the City. Clovis does not currently have a dog park in its system. However, there is strong support for the addition of a dog park in Clovis. The City would benefit by identifying potential sites and possible partnerships to provide a dog park for the community. Maintenance levels were decreased through the recession, and positions were left unfilled. To help alleviate this issue, some of these services were converted to contract services. This is an issue that the City must still take into consideration as the trails and park system continues to grow with the increasing population of Clovis.

Programming, Activities, and Locations

The City of Clovis has a unique partnerships with the school district, in which the schools provide and operate most recreation programs for the youth and teens of the community. While the schools do provide programming, the City of Clovis also operates youth and adult programs through the Clovis Recreation Center and additional programming and events for the community. Residents expressed an interest in more adult programs and activities with regard to sports and hosted tournaments. Pickleball, drop in play opportunities, community and special events such as outdoor concerts, and farmers market type activities were mentioned, along with outdoor fitness equipment and open play areas in the parks.

Existing and New Facilities

When asked what improvements could be made to existing facilities, the following suggestions were made for renovations to current facilities in the City:

- Additional lighting to trails, parks, and ball fields
- Drinking fountains along the trail system at trailheads
- Complete trail system to provide system-wide connectivity
- Restrooms at John Wright Station and Treasure Ingmar Park
- Additional bike repair stations and bike racks (Old Town)
- Dog drinking fountains
- Shade structures/additional tree canopy along trails and in parks
- Benches along trails and in Bicentennial Park
- Drip irrigation
- Drainage at Letterman Park
- Use of flood control basins for programming/events

When asked what additional parks and recreation facilities are needed for the community, the following suggestions were made:

- Dog parks
- Athletic fields to relieve pressure at schools
- Lighted fields
- Outdoor basketball
- Indoor recreation center
- Aquatic center
- Splash parks
- Disc golf
- Mountain bike parks
- Outdoor amphitheater
- Pickleball courts
- Bocce ball courts
- Horse shoe pits
- Education center for birds at Sierra Meadows and other parks
- Complete triangle park at Loma Vista
- Themed parks
- Reducing turf

Partners

The city has many opportunities to build relationships and create partnership to assist in the implementation of this plan. Throughout the process, the support from outside organizations was positive. Key potential partners identified through the process include the following:

- Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District
- Clovis Unified School District
- Fresno County Flood Control District
- Fresno Irrigation District
- Clovis Community Medical Center
- Kaiser Permanente Fresno Medical Center
- Clovis Community Colleges
- Fresno State – Campus Recreation/Activity spaces
- Fresno State just included soccer fields in Strategic plan and looking to partner
- Development community BIA (Building Industry Association)
- Rotary, Kiwanis, Other service groups
- Clovis Community Foundation
- Nature Education Center
- Clovis Botanical Garden
- Dog Park Group
- Youth Sports Leagues
- Clovis Chamber of Commerce
- Special Service Districts
- Food Trucks/Mobile Vendors
- Volunteer groups

Utilizing these resources and creating partnership agreements will benefit the City as it moves forward with expansion of services and programs throughout the community.

Values

The residents of Clovis have a high expectation of quality when it comes to their parks. When discussing the key issues and values of the community, being authentic and providing safety and security were very important. Partnerships and collaboration were mentioned in moving forward with the plan, and understating the impact on neighborhoods when developing parks is important. Decreasing the likelihood of bike/pedestrian conflicts on trails and themes for park developments also were mentioned during discussion. City reputation and trust must continue in a positive direction with a focus on accountability and consistency in the City's operation.

Priorities

The residents and focus groups were asked to identify the priorities for Clovis over the next five years. The top two areas identified included:

- Maintaining current parks and facilities at an appropriate level of standard for the community
- Have a plan in place to meet the demands as the system grows and additional parks, trail, and amenities are created

Other areas that were identified during the input process included:

- Dog park
- Park designs to reduce maintenance
- Recreation fields
- Connectivity: park to park, neighborhood to park
- Equal distribution of facilities and amenities
- Identify possible long term funding sources
- Park amenities in the southwest area
- Adaptive playground and park amenities
- Branding/Marketing/Communication
- Parking
- Lights on ballfields
- Lighting trails
- Funding: how to pay for future facilities, trails, and improvements

D. Summary of Community Survey

The purpose of this study was to gather public feedback on City of Clovis Parks facilities, services, and programs. This survey research effort and subsequent analysis were designed to assist City of Clovis in developing its master plan regarding existing and potential future facilities and services.

The survey was conducted using three primary methods: 1) a mail-back survey, 2) an online, invitation-only web survey to further encourage response from those residents already within the defined invitation sample, and 3) an open-link survey for members of the public who were not part of the invitation sample.

This community survey section is a summary of the survey results. Many survey result charts and statements are utilized throughout this document. The complete survey results including the open-ended comments were provided as a separate staff resource document due to the large number of pages.

A total of 3,500 surveys were mailed to a random sample of City of Clovis residents in June 2017. The final sample size for this statistically valid survey was 435, resulting in a margin of error of approximately +/- 4.7 percentage points calculated for questions at 50 percent response. The open link survey received an additional 990 responses.

The following is a snap shot of the selected findings gathered from the survey along with information that was gathered allowing respondents to identify which facilities and amenities they visit most often, their satisfaction level with city services, the importance of current facilities and how they meet the needs of the community. Respondents also had the opportunity to identify future facilities and amenities and rank the level of importance and priority of these facilities over the next 5-10 years. The results of the entire survey has been provided the City as a standalone document.

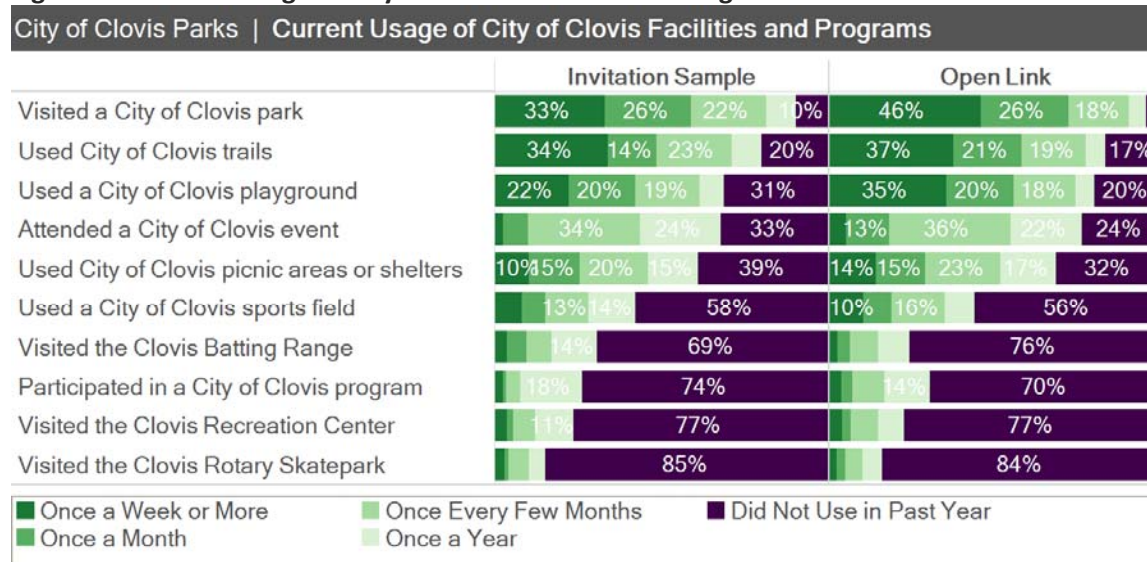
Summary of Selected Findings

The following Top 10 findings were identified as key issues through the survey process:

1. Residents desire improved condition/maintenance of parks and facilities.
2. Parks and trails are highly used and valued by residents.
3. However, increased trail/pathway connectivity is desired and was the most-selected item for needs for the City of Clovis to address over the next 5 – 10 years.
4. Safety/security is a notable concern among residents. Respondents want to see more lighting in parks and along trails.
5. Results suggest that improving recreation programs/classes would likely positively affect the degree to which community needs are met overall.
6. Survey results highlight residents' interests in dedicated dog parks, more off-leash areas/trails, and enforcement of ordinances.
7. Young families reported interest in splash pads/aquatic facilities and more playground equipment/improvements to existing equipment.
8. Open link respondents were likely to report interest in adding aquatics facilities/splash pads and dog parks/designated off-leash dog areas.
9. There is strong interest in more community events, as well as enhanced promotion of events.
10. There is room for improvement when it comes to reaching residents with information on parks and recreation facilities, services, and programs.

The survey allowed residents to provide feedback on how often they have visited or used city facilities or programs within the past year. As identified in **Figure 13**, a notable 90 percent of invitation respondents visited a City of Clovis park in the past year, and 80 percent used Clovis trails, with 33-34 percent visiting each at least once a week.

Figure 13: Current Usage of City of Clovis Facilities and Programs



Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

Of the respondents that have been to park in the past year, the following locations were identified as being mentioned the most to the least:

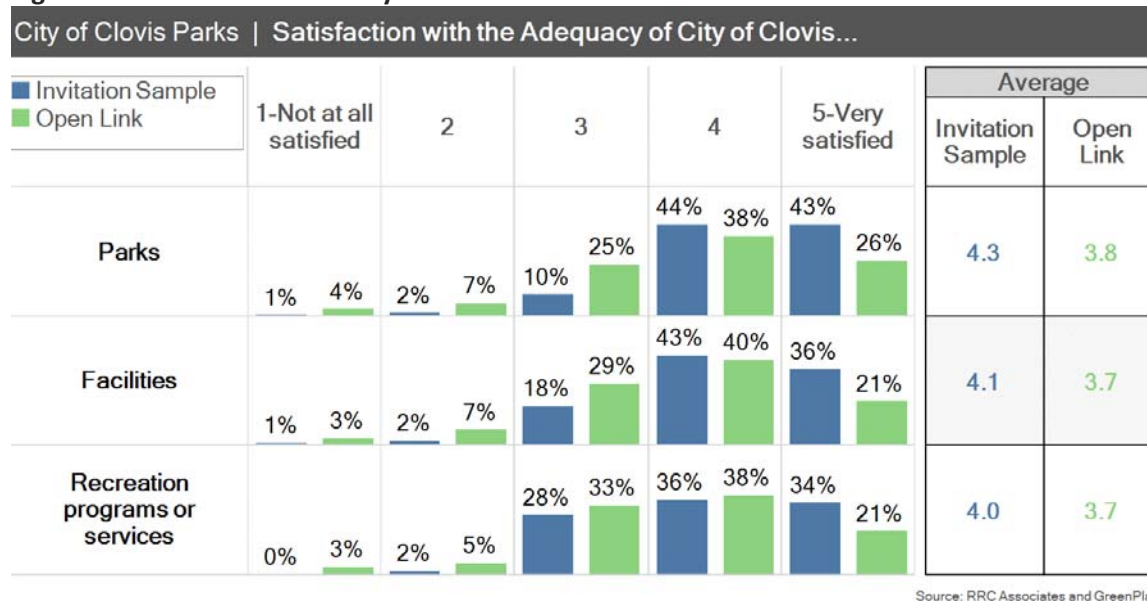
1. Dry Creek Trailhead/Cottonwood Park/Clovis Botanical Garden
2. Pasa Tiempo Park
3. Sierra Bicentennial
4. Railroad Park
5. Gettysburg Park
6. Letterman Park
7. Harlan Ranch

The survey also identified the activities that respondents engaged in while visiting the locations, with the following items being listed by most mentioned to least mentioned:

1. Walking
2. Playground
3. Play on equipment/structures
4. Picnic
5. Dog-related activity
6. Birthday parties
7. Trails
8. Exercise

Survey respondents were asked to rate the satisfaction with city services with regard to amenities and programs on a point scale, with 1 as the lowest and 5 the highest (very satisfied). Overall, the satisfaction ratings were favorable for City amenities and programs with average ratings of 4.0 or higher from the invitation sample, the highest ratings being for parks, followed by facilities, and then recreation programs or services as identified in the **Figure 14** below.

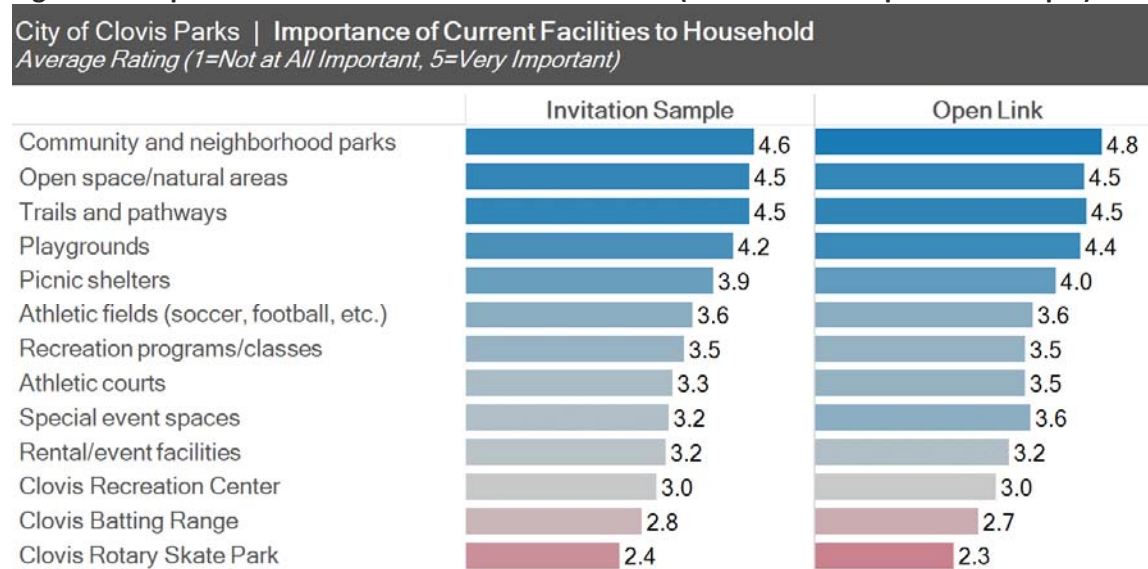
Figure 14: Satisfaction with City Services



Current Facilities

Respondents indicated the importance of current facilities to their household, with similarities between both the Invitation Sample and the Open Link. Community neighborhoods and parks, open space/natural areas, trails and pathways, and playgrounds rated highest with a ratings of 4.2-4.8 on a 5 point scale. Only the Clovis Batting Range and Clovis Rotary Skate Park rated below 3.0 on the invitation and open link samples as seen in **Figure 15**.

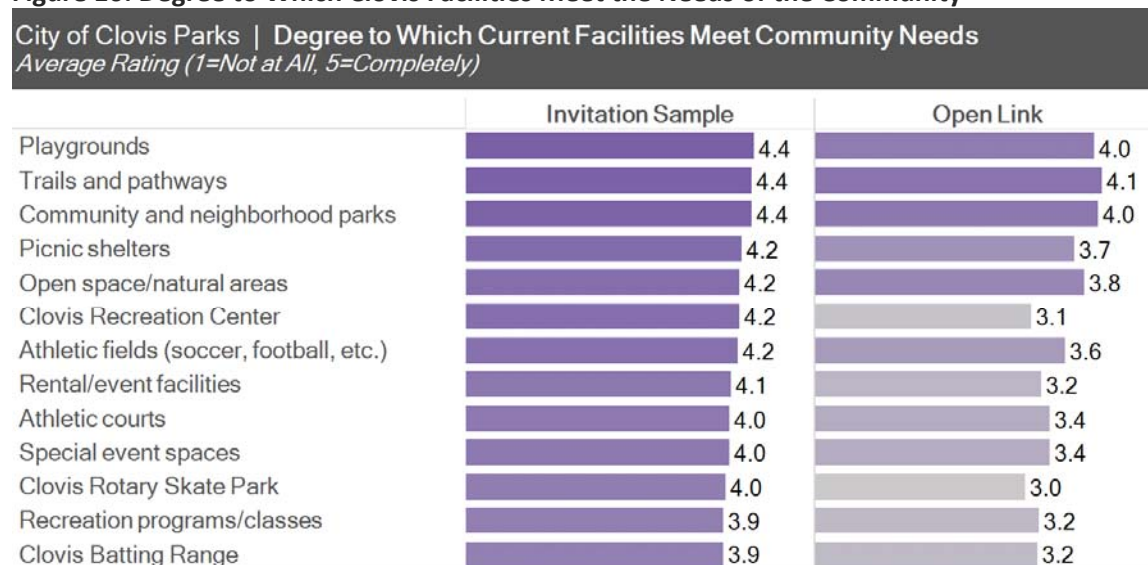
Figure 15: Importance of Clovis Facilities to Household (Invitation and Open Link Sample)



Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

Respondents were then asked if the facilities met the needs of the community. Again, there were similarities between the Invitation Sample and the Open Link as seen in **Figure 16**. Overall responses were positive for both the invitation and open link samples, with every location rating above 3.0 and a majority of locations rating 4.0 or higher on the invitation sample.

Figure 16: Degree to Which Clovis Facilities Meet the Needs of the Community

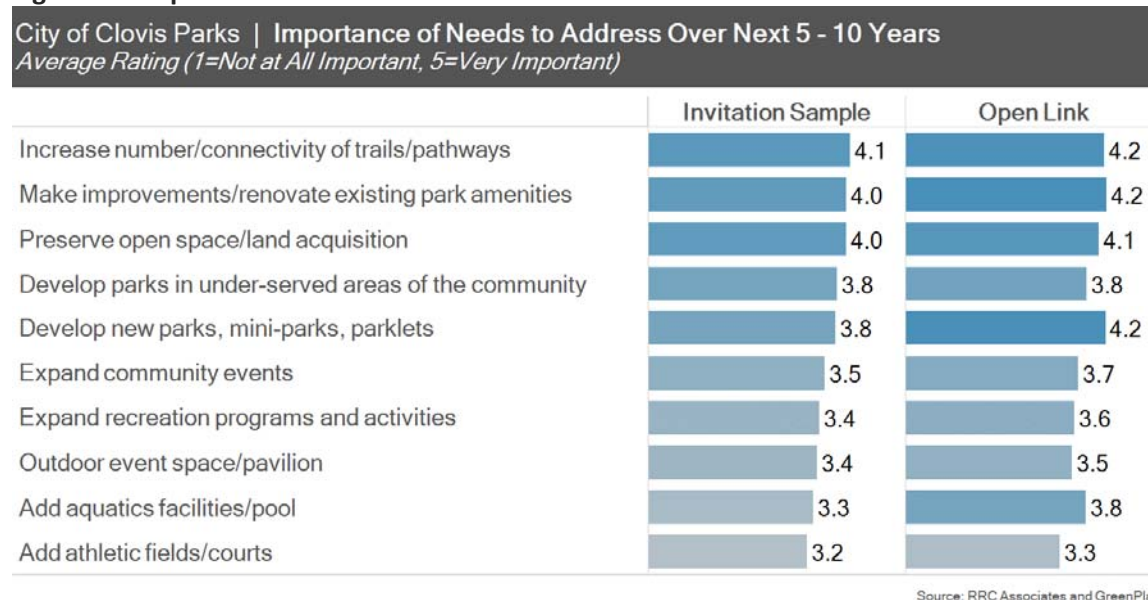


Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

Future Facilities and Service

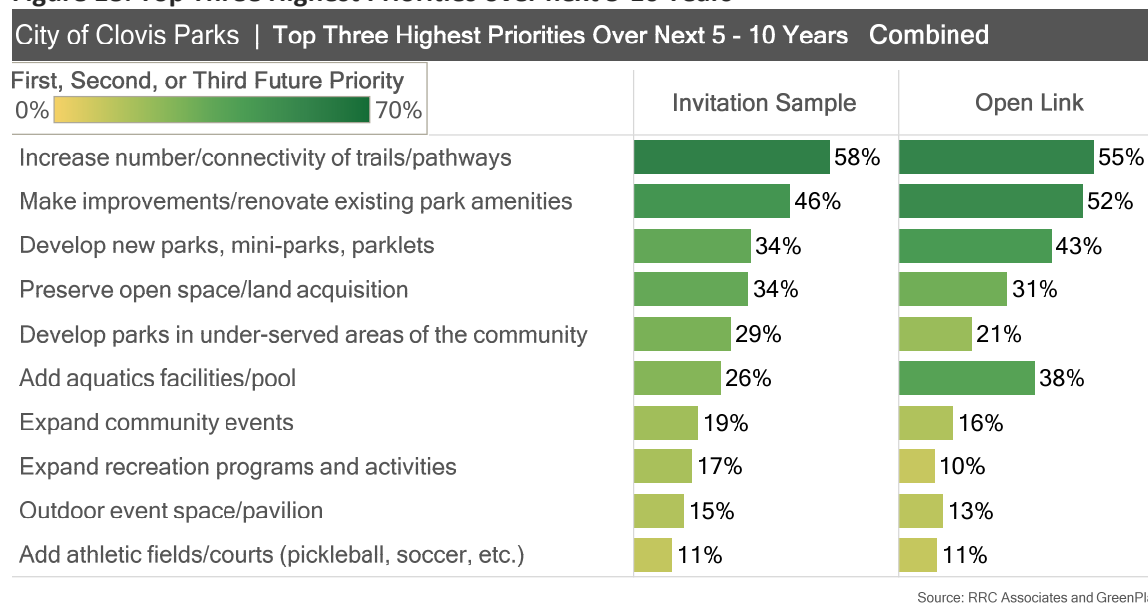
The survey asked respondents questions to gauge the interest, importance, and priority of future amenities and services for the City of Clovis over the next 5 to 10 years. The survey identified that respondents do place an importance on the addition of future facilities with the invitation and open link samples comparable in the results as identified in **Figure 17**.

Figure 17: Importance of Needs over the next 5-10 Years



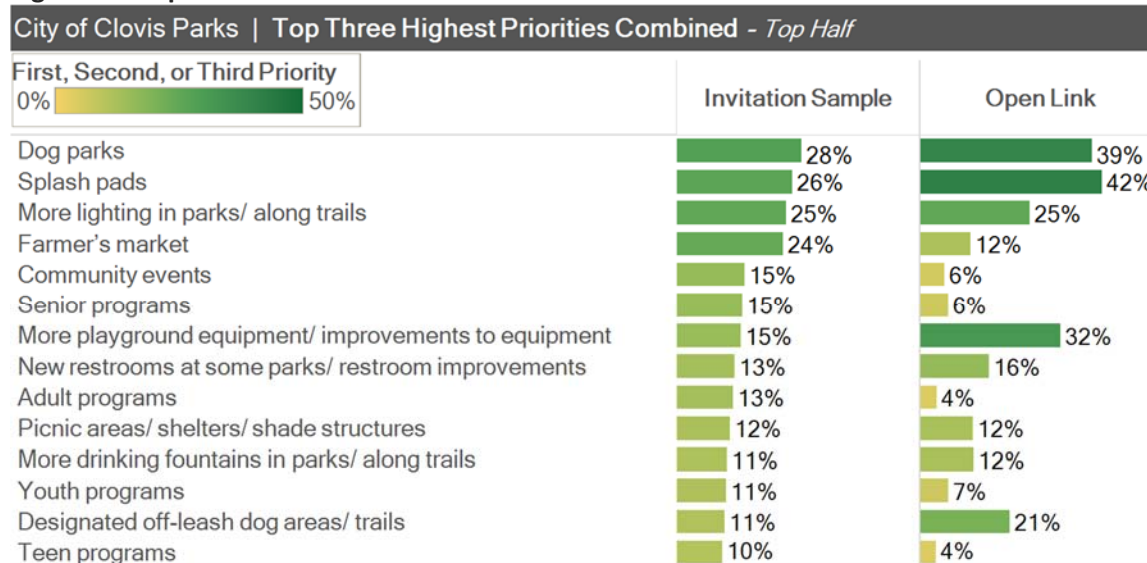
When asked to prioritize and select the top three future facilities, **Figure 18** shows that both samples of respondents most frequently chose increasing number and connectivity of trails and pathways and making improvements/renovating existing park amenities as one of their top three priorities. Open link respondents were more likely to prioritize developing parks and adding aquatics facilities/pool.

Figure 18: Top Three Highest Priorities over next 5-10 Years



When asked to select their top three priorities for addition, expansion, or improvement, dog parks, splash pads, more lighting in parks/along trails, and farmers market emerge as the top areas of focus with the invitation sample, while the open link respondents also prioritized splash pads, more playground equipment/improvements to equipment, and designated off-leash dog areas/trails as depicted in **Figure 19**.

Figure 19: Top Three Amenities and Services



Source: RRC Associates and GreenPlay

E. Organizational and Marketing Analysis

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

On May 16, 2017, staff participated in a SWOT analysis to identify various perceived strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the Parks Division. Along with the staff discussion, the public also had an opportunity to address these issues through the various public meetings held May 16, 2017.

The residents of Clovis benefit from the fact that the City provides a large and popular trail system that is perceived as safe and runs adjacent to many parks. Many amenities are found along the trails, and residents welcome trails in the community and behind their homes. Parks are held in high regard throughout the community and are identified as an economic driver for the City. The new addition to the recreation center, as well most amenities found in the parks and along the trails are well received. The relationship with the Clovis Botanical Gardens is strong as perceived as an asset.



Overall, the City park system is looked at as a strength with residents and staff. A few topics of discussion such as lack of facilities in the southwest portion of the City, no dog park, and the absence of sports fields were key issues that were identified as needed improvements. Funding for future facilities and the general fund to maintain current facilities is an area that must be addressed. Other areas that could be improved throughout the City include identification of alternative/adventure parks and amenities, connectivity of trails to sidewalks and other trails, special events, and increasing the level of maintenance throughout the City park system.

The City would benefit by continuing to expand the trail system and connectivity throughout the community and the surrounding area. Attention must be placed on creating better partnerships, in particular with the schools, to share resources and expand and improve programming opportunities. Young families, seniors, and middle school age residents are those that need more attention with regard to programming and special event opportunities.

Along with the need for physical improvements, improvements in marketing, communication, and gaps in programming for target populations are needed to increase the visibility of the City and the success of providing the level of service needed for the community.

Organizational Changes

Staffing Analysis

A staffing analysis was performed for the entire staff in addition to the SWOT analysis to very broadly assess the Parks Division to identify areas of concern with too little or too many staff positions for the workload expectations. At this time, there is concern with the size of the maintenance crew to keep up with the current tasks that are needed to meet the expected standards of the community. Staff size was reduced during the recession, and staff numbers have not been added since the reduction occurred. During this time, the City contracted services to help alleviate the issue. In addition to the reduced staff numbers, the parks and trails system has continued to grow, placing more pressure on the Division to keep up with the maintenance and standards expected of the community and city staff.

As the community continues to grow and the number of parks and trails increase, the maintenance levels needed to uphold the standards expected of the community will continue to rise. The size of staff must be addressed along with other potential opportunities to decrease the maintenance burden of the City. Identifying a staffing strategy or exploring additional contracted services will need to be explored as this growth occurs. The residents of Clovis and the staff expect the parks, trails, and amenities to be held in high regard and kept in an acceptable condition for daily use and an attraction for not only residents of the community but visitors of the City that take advantage of the current trail system and events and amenities found within Clovis.

Maintenance Analysis

Maintaining parks, trails, and amenities is a high priority for the Parks Division. The community has high expectations and benefits from a great trail system with many parks and amenities in which to recreate. As maintenance is a high priority for the City and also an area that has been affected through reductions in staff, the City would benefit by addressing growth in the parks and trails system by identifying opportunities to create low maintenance areas. The use of designs that address low water usage of parks, planting natural plants, and reducing the size of turf can provide the City an opportunity to grow the number of acres and miles of trails while keeping an eye toward the growth of maintenance hours needed to provide standards of the community. Exploring opportunities to repurpose current parks and other older areas with lower maintenance plantings and reduction of turf will also be a benefit to the long term plans of the City.

Marketing Analysis

Respondents to the community survey, along with residents from the open public meetings expressed a desire to receive city information in a more efficient and technologically savvy process. Through internal, as well as external feedback from the survey, lack of communication is a key issue with the City. The City has done a good job in exploring new techniques such as Facebook live and other social media avenues to provide information and services to the community. As the City continues this trend, it should strive to find a mix of diverse resources and styles that will meet the needs of the community through social media and other printed materials. Developing and implementing a policy for marketing and communication will benefit the City and show the residents of the community that they understand the need and importance of providing information to the public in formats that benefit the residents at large.

III. Clovis at a Glance – Inventory and Level of Service Analysis

A. Inventory

Clovis is a community that values open space. One pillar of the Clovis General Plan is to provide all residents in the community with access to superior open space resources and recreation facilities. Clovis strives to provide recreational amenities and encourage active and healthy living. Another goal outlined in the Clovis General Plan is to provide park and recreation facilities that are environmentally and fiscally sustainable and meet the needs of existing and future residents.

The City of Clovis currently owns and maintains 81 parks, four of which are jointly maintained by an HOA (Harlan Ranch, Olive Tree Park, Serenity Park, and TR5486). These parks range from passive (Dry Creek Trailhead and Cottonwood) to active (Rotary and Sierra Bicentennial), and are a mix of smaller pocket parks to larger basin parks.

In addition to these facilities, Clovis maintains over 28.1 miles of trails. These trails are comprised of four primary trails (Clovis Old Town Trail, Dry Creek Trail, Enterprise Trail, and PG&E Trail) as well as a series of greenbelt paths in the northeast corner of the City and Paseos in the southeast.

The City also has a successful joint-use agreement with Clovis Unified School District (CUSD) that allows for use of school recreational facilities by Clovis residents outside of school hours. These facilities provide numerous athletic fields, gymnasiums, and swimming pools for public use.

Classification of Clovis Parks (Park Types)

All parks in the City are classified as Pocket, Neighborhood, Area, Community, Regional, School, or Basin Parks and are defined below based on the City’s Parks Standards.

Pocket Park

Pocket Parks are the smallest park classification at up to one acre in size. These parks are centrally located in residential neighborhoods and planned for families and children. Intended to offer a small open space/recreational venue of a more passive or intimate nature internal to a specified residential development. Typically, these parks provide picnic and sitting areas and should be accessible by foot or bicycle. *Currently, the City has 1.58 acres of Pocket Parks made up of eight locations.*

Neighborhood Park

Typically, a neighborhood park ranges from one to two acres in size. These parks are uniquely tailored to the neighborhoods they serve and provide active recreation and a balance of amenities that appeal to a broad range of individuals. *Currently, the City has 44.38 acres of Neighborhood Parks comprised of 50 parks. Three of these are HOA maintained.*

Area Park

Area Parks function much like Neighborhood Parks, but are typically larger, ranging from 3 to 20 acres, and serve a larger population. These are intended to provide amenities for multiple age groups and connect to neighborhoods via trails or sidewalks. *Currently, the City has 11 Neighborhood Parks totaling 41.99 acres.*

Community Park

Community Parks are considerably larger in scale, ranging from 15 to 100 acres. The intent of these parks is to meet a wide range of community recreation and social needs focused on both passive and active recreation. The purpose of a community park is to bring people together to recreate, socialize, and find quiet space. Amenities may include those similar to a Neighborhood Park, as well as group picnic facilities, internal trails, and athletic facilities. *Currently, the City has five Community Parks totaling 67.51 acres.*

Regional Park

Regional Parks typically service multiple cities, cross political jurisdictions, and exceed 100 acres in size. The purpose of the parks is to preserve natural resources, remnant landscapes, and open space. These parks can include passive activities, such as hiking and nature viewing, as well as active recreation areas, gardens, picnic facilities, and other special uses. *There are currently no existing Regional Parks in the City of Clovis.*

- **Woodward Park** is three miles west of the City's western limits. This regional park is approximately 300 acres and includes amenities such as a multi-use amphitheater, a Japanese garden, **fenced dog park, exercise par course, playgrounds, a lake, picnic areas, mountain bike courses, and miles of multipurpose trails that are part of the San Joaquin River Parkway's Lewis S. Eaton Trail. There are six shelters located throughout the park.
- **Millerton Lake State Recreation Area** is 6.6 miles north of the SOI beyond the non-SOI Plan Area boundary. It spans over 6,800 acres of land; Millerton Lake (Reservoir) spans an additional 4,900 acres when full. The land portion of the recreation area is operated by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Millerton Lake is managed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Recreational facilities include boat launch ramps, picnic areas, hiking trails, mountain biking trails, campgrounds, and boating campsites.
- **Lost Lake Recreation Area** is a Fresno County facility on the San Joaquin River. It is 4.5 miles north of the SOI and includes a 38-acre lake, campground, picnic area, softball field, volleyball courts, hiking trail, nature study area, playgrounds, and restrooms.

****Nearby Regional Recreation Areas**

The following regional recreation areas are near the Clovis Plan Area and accessible to its residents and visitors. However, they are not part of the SOI Area or within the City limits.

In addition, the future Dry Creek Detention Basin in the non-SOI Plan Area would be developed as a Regional Park and will provide a number of amenities, including a lake, nature center, playgrounds, multiuse sports fields, shelters, benches, picnic areas, etc.

Basin Park

This classification pertains to Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control basins used in concert with, or in lieu of, other classes of parks to meet open space needs. These sites typically range from five to 20 acres and their uses are generally limited to dry periods due to their main priority as flood control facilities. Basin Parks offer connections to the larger community via trails or sidewalks. *There are currently three Basin Parks totaling 21.13 acres.*

School Park

The School Park classification pertains to school sites used in concert with, or in lieu-of, other classes of parks to meet open space needs. The City maintains an “open gate” policy for Clovis Unified School District (CUSD) land and facilities available for recreational use after normal school hours and during the summer. These sites are best suited for community-based recreational programs and youth athletic facilities. *Currently there are approximately 271 acres of CUSD Sites available for shared use. (LOS calculated on 50% of these/ +/- 135 acres)*

The inventory of parks for the City of Clovis lists existing facilities found in every park. The parks are organized according to their classification type. Typical facilities within the Clovis Parks include, but are not limited to, playgrounds, benches, grill stations/BBQs, open lawns, and generous tree canopies. The data for the asset inventory was collected by LandDesign and Greenplay, and this information was supplemented with GIS data from the City and additional site inventory visits.

Inventory of Existing Facilities within the Clovis Parks System:

SUMMARY INVENTORY OF CITY PARKS



P: Proposed
BB: Basketball Court
BS: Baseball Diamond
S: Soccer Field
CR: Cricket Pitch
HS: Horseshoe Pit
BC: Batting Cages
SK: Skate Park
VB: Volleyball Court

Facilities

Park	Park Type	Acres	Sidewalk	Benches	Playground / Play Lot	BBQ	Picnic Table	Trash Receptacle	Drinking Fountain	Bathroom	Overhead Structure	Irrigation	Lighting	Parking Lot	Wall / Fence	Trail	Bike Rack	Bike Repair Station	Fitness Equipment	BB	BS	S	CR	HS	BC	VB	ev
Fifth Harvard	Pocket	0.17	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
Helm Holland	Pocket	0.16	X	X	X			X				X	X		X												
Kiwanis	Pocket	0.30	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
Music Avenue	Pocket	0.16	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X												
West End Couplet	Pocket	0.07	X									X															
Bullard/Fifth Couplet Park	Pocket	0.12	X	X				X				X															
Liberty	Pocket	1.50	X	X				X				X	X	X			X										
Tenaya Sun Ranch Park	Pocket	0.06	X									X															
Pocket Park Total Acreage		2.54																									
Arrowhead	Neighborhood	0.30	X	X								X			X	X											
Gallery	Neighborhood	0.50	X	X	X			X	X			X	X		X												
TR3759/Monte Vista 10	Neighborhood	1.16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
TR3944/Birchwood Estates	Neighborhood	0.65	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X												
TR4035/Monte Vista 21	Neighborhood	1.20	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
TR4096/Northwood Estates	Neighborhood	0.46	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
TR4161/Monte Vista 26	Neighborhood	0.35	X	X	X			X				X	X		X												
TR4176/Silverton 2	Neighborhood	0.88	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												

Park	Park Type	Acres	Sidewalk	Benches	Playground / Play Lot	BBQ	Picnic Table	Trash Receptacle	Drinking Fountain	Bathroom	Overhead Structure	Irrigation	Lighting	Parking Lot	Wall / Fence	Trail	Bike Rack	Bike Repair Station	Fitness Equipment	BB	BS	S	CR	HS	BC	VB	SK
TR 4532 (HOA)	Neighborhood	0.40	X	X								X			X												
TR4177/Westcote	Neighborhood	1.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
TR4194/Seville	Neighborhood	0.78	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
TR4215/Williamsburg II	Neighborhood	0.66	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X										
TR4256/Blackhorse Estates II	Neighborhood	0.75	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X												
TR4360/Monte Vista 31	Neighborhood	0.93	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
TR4433/California Countrywood	Neighborhood	1.90	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
TR4530/Rancho Paloma II	Neighborhood	1.07	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
TR4556/Sun River	Neighborhood	0.39	X	X								X			X												
TR5565/Palmina Park	Neighborhood	1.60	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X											
TR4632/Fox Run	Neighborhood	1.39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
TR4854/Cambridge Colony	Neighborhood	1.34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
Portland	Neighborhood	0.40	X	X				X				X	X		X												
TR4954/Quail Hollow	Neighborhood	1.41	X	X	X			X				X	X		X												
TR4958/Countryside	Neighborhood	0.92	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X												
TR4980/Summit 4	Neighborhood	1.16	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X												
TR4998 (HOA)	Neighborhood	0.60	X	X				X				X	X		X												
TR4996 (HOA)	Neighborhood	0.70	X									X			X												
TR5002/Pinnacles	Neighborhood	1.03	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
TR5025/Town & Country	Neighborhood	0.61	X	X				X	X			X			X	X											
Sierra View	Neighborhood	0.80	X	X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X											
TR5046/Town & Country	Neighborhood	1.15	X	X				X	X			X	X		X												
TR5115/Bean Park	Neighborhood	1.42	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
TR5146/Woods/Lennar	Neighborhood	1.50	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
TR5168/ East West	Neighborhood	1.52	X	X	X			X				X	X		X	X											
TR5192/Riordan/ Bermuda Triangle	Neighborhood	0.78	X	X				X	X			X	X		X	X											
TR5194 (TRAIL/ LINEAR PARK)	Neighborhood	1.10	X									X	X			X											
TR5254/ Camden Place	Neighborhood	0.63	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X	X											
TR5264/ European Parc	Neighborhood	1.29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X												

Park	Park Type	Acres	Sidewalk	Benches	Playground / Play Lot	BBQ	Picnic Table	Trash Receptacle	Drinking Fountain	Bathroom	Overhead Structure	Irrigation	Lighting	Parking Lot	Wall / Fence	Trail	Bike Rack	Bike Repair Station	Fitness Equipment	BB	BS	S	CR	HS	BC	VB	SK
TR5277/ Summit 5	Neighborhood	1.36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X												
Pasa Tiempo North	Neighborhood	1.60	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X											
TR5484/ Los Arbolitos	Neighborhood	2.75	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X											
Linear	Neighborhood	1.50	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X	X											
TR5602 (HOA) - HARLAN RANCH	Neighborhood	0.50	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X												
TR5602 (HOA) - HARLAN RANCH	Neighborhood	0.20	X	X								X	X														
Wawona Ranch Dry Creek Trail	Neighborhood	2.20	X						X		X	X				X											
TR6142 (BUNNY PARK)	Neighborhood	0.30	X	X				X	X			X	X		X	X			X								
TR5950/ Grove Park	Neighborhood	0.80	X	X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X											
TR6086	Neighborhood	0.20	X	X																							
T6114/ Bunny South	Neighborhood	0.28																									
TR5605/ Regent	Neighborhood	0.36																									
T6143/ Wilsons	Neighborhood	0.21																									
Pump House	Neighborhood	1.15																									
**TR5486 (HOA HARLAN RANCH)	Neighborhood	0.30	X	X				X	X		X	X	X			X											
**TR5486/Olive tree park (HOA)	Neighborhood	0.50	X	X	X			X				X	X			X											
**TR5486/ Serenity Park (HOA)	Neighborhood	0.40	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X											
Neighborhood Park Total Acreage		49.34																									
Century Park	Area	5.00	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X												
Treasure Ingimire	Area	1.19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
Cottonwood	Area	2.84	X	X				X	X			X	X		X	X	X										
Deauville/TR4762	Area	3.73	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X										
Gettysburg	Area	4.82	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												
San Gabriel	Area	2.98	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					1	1						
Pasa Tiempo	Area	5.47	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
TR4975/Thornburn	Area	3.91	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X											
TR4248/Westcal II	Area	2.60	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X				X								
*Peach Alluvial/Railroad	Area	6.74	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P		X	X	X									

Park	Park Type	Acres	Sidewalk	Benches	Playground / Play Lot	BBQ	Picnic Table	Trash Receptacle	Drinking Fountain	Bathroom	Overhead Structure	Irrigation	Lighting	Parking Lot	Wall / Fence	Trail	Bike Rack	Bike Repair Station	Fitness Equipment	BB	BS	S	CR	HS	BC	VB	SK
**Harlan Ranch	Area	4.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													
Area Park Total Acreage		43.27																									
Dry Creek	Community	17.90	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X								
Dry Creek Trailhead	Community	3.30	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Letterman	Community	11.24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X									1	1
Sierra Bicentennial	Community	18.20	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	2	2	1	1	10	1		3
Sierra Meadows	Community	12.00	X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	X												
Community Park Total Acreage		62.63																									
*Basin IE	Basin Park	0.42	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X												
Basin S/ Healm Ranch	Basin Park	2.10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												
Rotary	Basin Park	13.35	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X						3						
Basin Park Total Acreage		15.87																									
JOINT USE FACILITIES	Park-School	135.00	50% OF TOTAL ACREAGE USED																								
EXISTING TRAILS		29.32																									
EXISTING PARK ACREAGE		173.65																									
TOTAL ACREAGE		337.97	ACRES																								

Level of Service (LOS) Standards & Analysis

LOS standards and analysis is a commonly-used method to examine how well a community's park and recreation needs are being met through a comparison to standards of national, state, and comparable municipality. This provides one type information to analyze the City's current state and future recommendations. The LOS analysis is used in conjunction with other types of information gathered in the master planning process, such as staff and public input, demographic analysis, trends and observation to provide a clearer understanding of each community's needs.

Population size is an important factor for assessing park and recreational needs. Traditionally, park and recreation standards have been based on the ratio of parkland provided to population (i.e. x acres/1,000 people). The Quimby Act, as established in State law, allows cities and counties to establish a standard of three acres of local parkland per 1,000 people. The Clovis General Plan establishes a goal of four acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, which exceeds the requirement set forth by the Quimby Act. Based on the 2017 population of 110,762 residents and the park goals laid out by the General Plan, the City is working successfully toward meeting the park area goals. Currently, the City has 81 designated city parks that total approximately 173 acres. The goal for future planning increases the park area to approximately 380 acres and also substantially increases the number of trails.

EXISTING										
City Limits	Park Type	Existing (Acres)	count	Population Living within a Park Service Area*	National Standard (Acres)***	National Standard Gap (acres)	City Standard (acres)**	City Standard Gap (acres)	Quimby Standard (acres)	Quimby Gap (acres)
	Pocket	2.54	8	N/A	27.69	24.19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Neighborhood	49.34	54	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Area	43.27	11	N/A	276.91	-171.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Community	62.63	5	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Basin	15.87	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	**School Facilities	135.00	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	**Trails	29.32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	337.97	112	110,762	1107.62	-769.65	443.05	-105.08	332.29	5.68

FUTURE										
City Limits	Park Type	Future (Acres)	Future Count	Population Living within a Park Service Area*	National Standard (Acres)***	National Standard Gap (acres)	City Standard (acres)**	City Standard Gap (acres)	Quimby Standard (acres)	Quimby Gap (acres)
	Pocket	1.58	8	N/A	28.93	22.51	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Neighborhood	49.87	58	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Area	68.96	14	N/A	289.35	-152.88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Community	67.51	5	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Basin	192.60	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	**School Facilities	135.00	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	**Trails	60.06	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	575.58	128	115,739	1157.39	-581.81	462.96	112.62	347.22	228.36

EXISTING										
Sphere of Influence	Park Type	Existing (Acres)	Count	Population Living Within a Park Service Area ⁽¹⁾	National Standard (acres) ⁽¹⁾	National Standard Gap (acres)	City Standard (acres) ⁽²⁾	City Standard Gap (acres)	Quimby Standard (acres)	Quimby Gap (acres)
	Pocket	2.54	8	N/A	28.57	23.31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Neighborhood	49.34	54	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Area	43.27	11	N/A	285.69	-179.79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Community	62.63	5	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Basin	15.87	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	**School Facilities	135.00	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	**Trails	29.32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	337.97	112	114,276	1142.76	-804.79	457.10	-119.14	342.83	-4.86

FUTURE										
Sphere of Influence	Park Type	Future (Acres)	Future Count	Population Living Within a Park Service Area ⁽¹⁾	National Standard (acres) ⁽¹⁾	National Standard Gap (acres)	City Standard (acres) ⁽²⁾	City Standard Gap (acres)	Quimby Standard (acres)	Quimby Gap (acres)
	Pocket	1.58	8	N/A	30.40	15.55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Neighborhood	44.38	70	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Area	91.91	18	N/A	304.05	-69.74	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Community	142.39	7	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Basin	192.60	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	**School Facilities	135.00	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	**Trails	72.65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	680.50	115	121,619	1216.19	-535.69	486.48	194.03	364.86	315.64

⁽¹⁾ population living within a park service area is from the 2017 (CALIFORNIA DEPT. FINANCE) population 2022 for future (ESRI)

⁽²⁾ from City of Clovis General Plan

⁽³⁾ lowest acres/pop recommendation and service radius were used if there was a range

	Clovis Park Classification	NRPA Park Classifications	Park Size (acres)	NRPA rec. (acres/1000 people) ⁽¹⁾	NRPA Service Radius (miles) ⁽²⁾	City of Clovis rec. (acres/1000 people) ⁽³⁾	Quimby Standard (acres/1000 people)	National ave. (acres/1000 people) ⁽⁴⁾	Pacific SouthWest ave. (acres/1000 people) ⁽⁴⁾	
Standards	Pocket	Mini	<1	.25 to .5	>=1/4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Neighborhood					N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Area	Neighborhood	5 to 15	2.5	1/2 to 1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Community					N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	---	Community	25+	5 to 8	2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Regional	District	200+	5 to 10	5 to 8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Basin	Special	variable	N/A	variable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			Total	10	N/A	4	3	9.6	4.2	
						⁽¹⁾ population living within a park service area is from the 2017 (CALIFORNIA DEPT. FINANCE) population 2022 for future (ESRI)				
		City Limits	Sphere of Influence			⁽²⁾ from City of Clovis General Plan				
	2017 Population (ESRI)	110,762	114,276			⁽³⁾ lowest acres/pop recommendation and service radius were used if there was a range				
	2022 Population (ESRI)	115,739	121,619			⁽⁴⁾ from http://www.nrpa.org/publications-research/research-papers/agency-performance-review/park-facilities/				

Incorporating the estimated 135 acres (AC) (50%) of the school recreation facilities into the LOS analysis provides a ratio of 2.78 AC to 1,000 residents, much closer to the goal. Including the school facilities (CUSD) and the extensive trail system, the LOS analysis shows that Clovis is currently (3.05 AC per 1,000 residents) much closer to meeting its goal. The trail calculations were done taking the length of the trails and applying an overall/continuous width of 10' wide. With several new parks in development and many planned in several new communities – it is getting much closer, and the City is making great strides toward the goal of 4 AC/1,000 residents. Although the park acreage provided is close to its target, park and greenway development must keep pace with the City's growing population so that the needs of the thriving city are meant.

LOS of Park Facilities

Another level of service assessment compares the availability of facilities (i.e. playgrounds and fields) to national and state standards and other cities with similar populations. In the LOS Facility Chart below, it is apparent that Clovis exceeds the standards for playgrounds, sand volleyball courts, horseshoes, batting cages, and skate parks. Facilities that fall below the standards include dog parks, basketball courts and other sports fields (See **Table 3**). However, many of the sports fields are available through the shared use agreement with the CUSD. As the future parks within development areas come online, the facility type and composition for each park should be reviewed to ensure the needs of the community are being met.

Table 3: LOS for PARK FACILITY STANDARDS – National and Clovis

Facility Standards

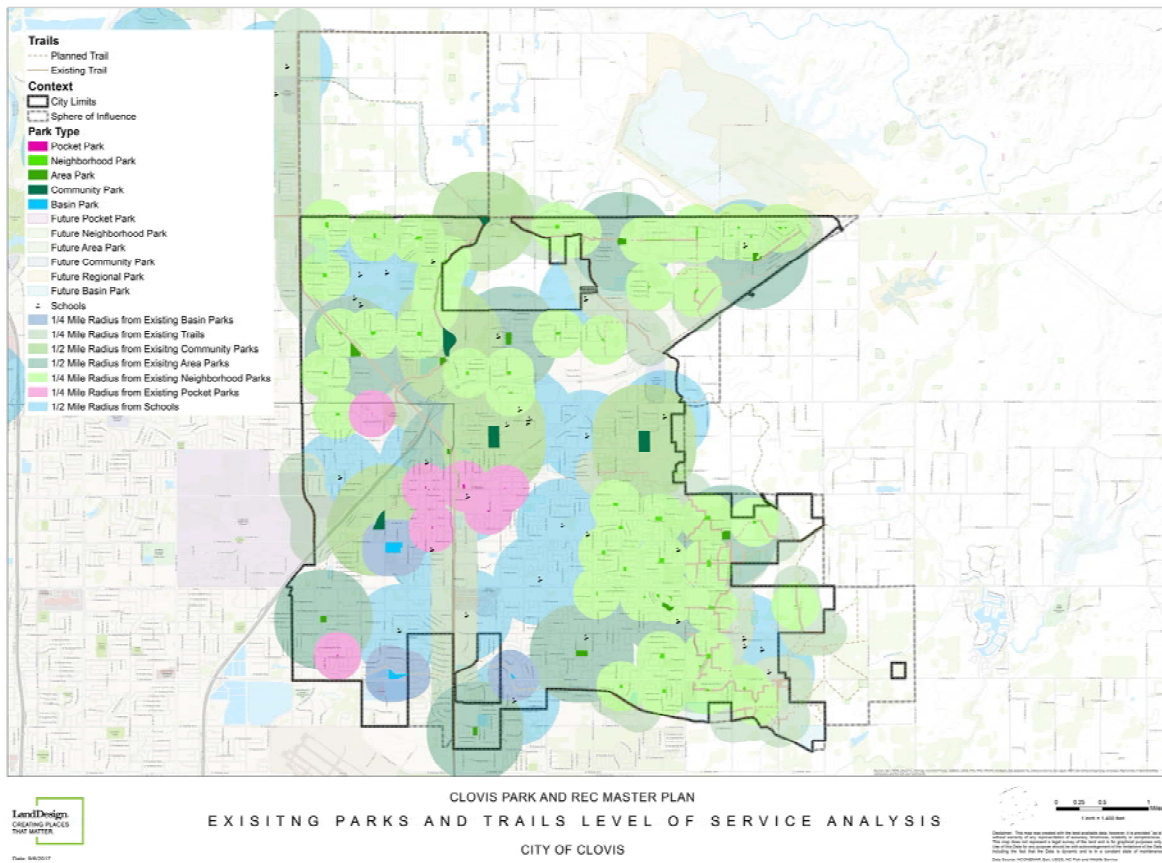
Facility	% of Agencies Offering this Facility*	National Avg. (residents per facility)*	Avg. in Cities with 100,000 to 250,000 residents (residents per facility)*	SW avg. (residents per facility)*	Clovis # of facilities (excluding school joint use)	Clovis residents per facility (excluding school joint use)	Clovis # of facilities (including joint use)	Clovis residents per facility (including joint use)
Playgrounds	90	3,633	5,117	4,111	51	2,172		
Basketball Courts (outdoors)	82.4	7,080	8,104	7,978	3	36,921		
Tennis Courts	71.5	---	---	---				
Sand volleyball court (outdoor)	---	---	---	---	3	36,921		
Multiuse courts - basketball, volleyball (indoors)	32.5	15,250	34,124	22,333				
Diamond fields: baseball-adult	49.2	19,226	38,045	21,699				
Diamond fields - baseball - youth	68.4	6,453	11,324	6,763	6	18,460		
Diamond fields: tee-ball	34.5	15,439	42,970	18,249				
Diamond fields - softball - adult	64.9	12,468	22,138	17,295				
Diamond fields: softball fields -youth	60.1	9,948	21,349	12,593				
Rectangular Fields: multi-purpose	64.9	8,500	14,202	13,625				
Rectangular fields: lacrosse field	10.3	27,332	79,754	83,000				
Rectangular fields: cricket field	8.5	147,500	106,745	130,855	1	110,762		
Rectangular fields: field hockey field	3.7	20,340	0	0				
Rectangular fields: soccer fields - adults	41	12,226	17,407	12,200	1	110,762		
Rectangular fields: football field	37	26,250	55,000	39,380				
Overlay field	5.1	10,820	52,577	0				
Multipurpose synthetic field	10.9	34,242	105,000	0				
Dog Park	52.1	42,500	84,954	44,025				
Community gardens	---	31,000	104,000	63,716				
Horseshoe	---	---	---	---	11	10,069		
Skate park	---	---	---	---	1	110,762		
Batting cage facility	---	---	---	---	1	110,762		
Clovis City Limits 2017 Population 110,762 FROM CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF FINANCE								
* Findings from the 2017 NRPA Agency Performance review uses data from Park Metrics, NRPA's park and recreation agency performance benchmarking tool, from years 2014 - 2016								
** Fields less than the standard dimension were not quantified								

The LOS and inventory were calculated using some school facilities. The City has a long-standing joint use agreement with CUSD for use of school district recreational facilities by the public. CUSD maintains an open use policy for CUSD land and facilities available for community recreational use. School facilities include athletic fields, swimming pools, and other amenities. While these facilities are mainly for educational purposes during school hours, they are open to the public after hours, during the summer, and on the weekends for recreational use. Due to limited access, these facilities are calculated at half their acreage and facility quantities in the LOS analysis. Thus, of the 271 acres of CUSD school playfields, approximately 135 acres are credited toward meeting the City's parkland standard.

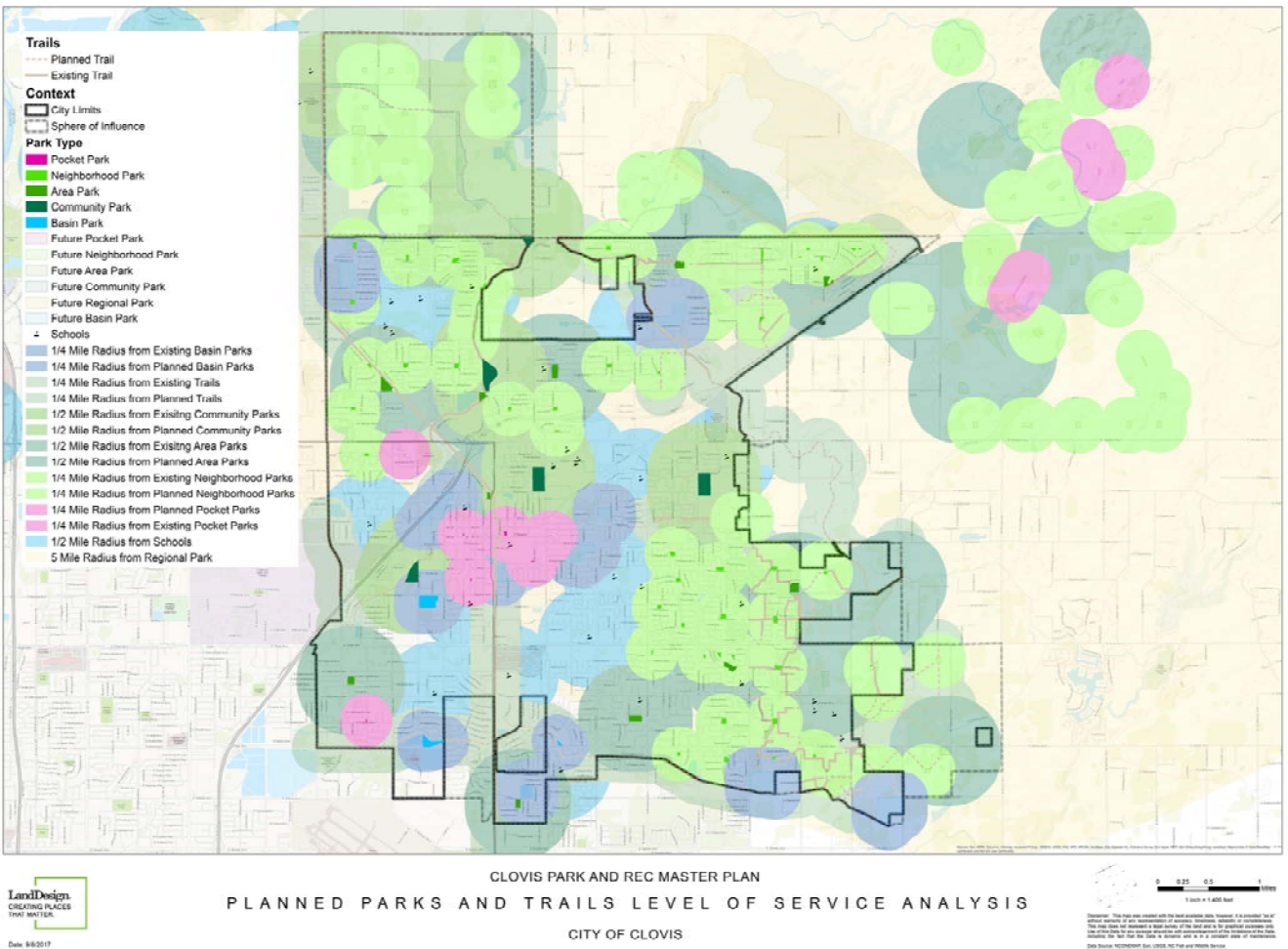
Including the school parks has a positive effect on the overall LOS and diminishes park and recreation facility coverage gaps. Although these are not owned or maintained by the City, due to the success of the shared use agreement, it is appropriate to consider their acreage when calculating Clovis' LOS. It should also be noted, that the school facilities are geared toward youth recreation programs. Locations of the joint-use school parks are shown on the following maps and their associated service radius.

GAP/LOS Analysis

The LOS Maps illustrate the gaps in service and park access. The current underserved communities are predominantly in the central and southwest areas of Clovis. Many of these gaps are made smaller because of the joint use facilities and trails. Therefore, continuing the relationship and joint-use agreements with CUSD is very important. New park development and opportunities should be sought in areas of high population growth and/or with service gaps areas.



Future Park Analysis Maps illustrate that many planned parks will begin to resolve some of the gaps in the currently underserved areas of Clovis.



Clovis is currently below the national average of park space per population; however, Clovis is on track with goals set in the Clovis General Plan. It is important to continue to highlight the shared school facilities and the trail system. By including the extensive network of existing and proposed trails with a service radius of a 1/4 mile, this master plan acknowledges that the trails have a broader function in the Clovis park system than how trails are traditionally calculated in a LOS analysis. Due to their ease of access and their extensive network, these types of facilities make other areas of the City more easily accessible.

B. Assessment

Assessment of Existing Facilities/Parks

The assessment of existing parks consisted of site visits within the limits of the study area and photographing park features, review of noted items condition, overall park maintenance, safety concerns, and general evaluation of initial visual quality. The “Recreation Facility Evaluation Tool” developed by the Arnold School of Public Health at the University of South Carolina was utilized as an evaluation tool. It is used to evaluate individual types of facilities (e.g. park, playgrounds, football fields, tennis courts, etc.) and their condition, level of maintenance, and safety. The facilities were rated on a scale of 1-3 using the Recreation Facility Evaluation Tool described below. The number rankings are: 1 = Fair, 2 = Good, and 3 = Excellent. Common themes and areas needing immediate attention are noted based on the ranking and visual review.

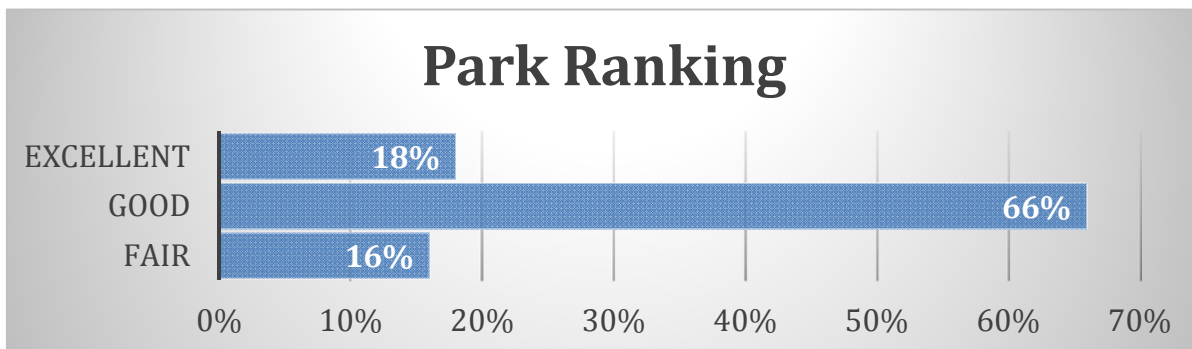
An average was then computed for condition, maintenance, safety, and overall for each facility. The following rating system was then created based on those averages:

Park Score	Rating
Greater than 1.8	Excellent = 3
1.6-1.8	Good = 2
Less than 1.6	Fair = 1

For more information about the development of the tool, please see:

Cavnar MM, Kirtland KA, Evans MH, Wilson DK, Williams JE, Mixon GM, Henderson KA. **Evaluating the quality of recreation facilities: Development of an assessment tool.** In press: *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*.

The inventory of the parks and rating evaluation process determined that many of the existing parks in the City were in the “Good” ranking category. This was approximately 66 percent of the facilities. It was also determined that 18 percent of the parks are in the “Excellent” category, or receiving tallied points giving them an excellent ranking. There are approximately 16 percent of the parks that fell in the “Fair” ranking category. Those are the park zones that need to get some focus.



C. Park Planning and Design Recommendations

Locations of Future Parks/Land Acquisition

Underserved areas – The City of Clovis should continue to strive to provide a variety of parks and recreation facilities in underserved and growing areas of the community.

Multi-purpose areas – The City should also continue to prioritize the use of retention basins for future open space and the development of separate park facilities available year round. Evaluating options for use of the Basins during all seasons is encouraged. In the previous planning documents, three opportunities for new basin parks in Old Town were noted. The basin near Letterman Park would provide an opportunity to expand the capacity of the existing park and also connect to the existing canal and trail. The basins close to the Sierra Freeway may be less desirable as open space due to their freeway proximity; however, they provide unique open space opportunities (*Urban Greening Masterplan*).

Linked system – The City should also continue to expand the trail network to create a system of linked open space, parks, and recreation facilities throughout the city.

Support other planning efforts – The Draft Land Use Element for the General Plan has identified several sites for future parks and open space in newly planned areas. These sites include underutilized lands as well as multi-benefit areas such as basins.

Locations for new parks and trails are shown on the Planned Parks and Trails Level of Service Analysis map above.

Larger parcel/land acquisition – Several larger parcels (such as in Helm Ranch) have the potential to serve as new community parks. Although they are not large enough to accommodate large sports facilities, they could provide smaller sports courts, open gathering areas, fitness stations, or other play opportunities.

Although there seem to be relatively few underused spaces, there are a few vacant parcels in Old Town and in the southwest area of the City. Land could be acquired for small pocket parks, public art installations, and/or community gardens. In particular, the vacant lot on Pollasky Avenue south of Ninth Street has a large shade tree, making it an existing refuge on a warm day. This small lot could be transformed into a pocket park with exercise equipment or other amenities. A park in this area could potentially activate this section of Pollasky Avenue, which has significantly less pedestrian activity than the highly-active sections north of Bullard Avenue. (*Urban Greening Masterplan*)



Park Components – Multi-Use and Context Sensitive

Many of Clovis’ parks are utilized for both passive and active recreation. This is important and should be continued, because it helps meet the needs of the overall community. Any new parks or renovated parks should be designed to enhance and reflect the character of the surrounding context and any adopted thematic and architectural styles within the community. New parks must contribute to the needs of the community by providing spaces for field sports, such as baseball, soccer, rugby, and football.

Strong consideration also needs to be made for the addition of dog parks and “off leash” zones. Based on community input, dog parks are a high priority for Clovis.

Environmental Protection

The design of public facilities as multi-purpose open space and recreation areas is to serve the community’s infrastructure needs while preserving and enhancing open space and water features.

Parks and Facilities Goals and Standards

Below are design priorities for general maintenance, upgrades, and future park development.

Landscaping

Active recreational areas may utilize irrigated turf grasses and ornamental plantings. Passive areas should primarily utilize drought tolerant species and implement water conservation measures where feasible.

- As noted from the survey results – Community members would prefer to see a variety of plants (shrub/groundcovers) as well as trees. The lower scoring parks were lacking this diversity of plant material.

All landscaping and irrigation shall be consistent with “Article 5: Water Efficient Landscape Requirements” of Chapter 6.5 of Title 6 of the “Clovis Municipal Code (Appendix E).”

- Low water use plants can be attractive. Minimize turf grass wherever possible, converting difficult to maintain areas of turf to drought tolerant planting areas.

Landscape character should match the scale and character of the surrounding neighborhood.

- This is more applicable to the newly developed areas or areas under development.
- A combination of hardscape and softscape may be used in a cohesive manner.
- Canopy trees should be used to provide shade and grouped in groves.
- Encourage the use of native and climate-appropriate plant species and prohibit the use of plant species known to be invasive.
- Maintain or plant trees where appropriate to provide shade, absorb carbon, improve oxygenation, slow stormwater runoff, and reduce the heat island effect.

Fencing

Landscaping and/or opaque walls and fences should screen all service areas and utilities, while taking into account public safety.

- Soften blank walls with vertical plantings.

Outdoor Furniture

Outdoor furniture should reflect the surrounding character or City of Clovis brand in terms of style, materials, and colors.

- Incorporate seating and benches at convenient locations to maximize views. Seating areas should also consider shading and solar orientation related to the seasons of use.

Lighting

Utilize low level intensity, pedestrian-scaled lighting along pathways and trails.

- The survey results showed that some areas may need to increase lighting levels to increase safety and give a feeling of security.

Common Themes from Evaluation

Costs are a large determinant for the growth and improvement in the overall park system. The City of Clovis has a goal to grow the capital and operational funding options to deliver high quality parks and facilities while ensuring the park system and facilities are sustainable financially and continue to meet the community’s expectations.

There is an increasing level of expectation related to the quality and maintenance of the parks compared to their current condition. With 84 percent of the parks rated at “good” or “excellent,” focus for the City should be on improving the lower ranked parks.

High Priority Improvements (Action items)

Based on the survey results and community input, the following key facilities were most noted:

- Additional lighting is needed for increased in safety and security.
- Improved facility conditions and overall maintenance. Many of the parks are in fair condition, but many of the facilities and amenities in each park may be reaching the end of their lifecycle and may need replacement or evaluation.

Secondary Priority Improvements (Action items)

- Maintain or remove non-functioning mister stations.
- Repair cracked court surfaces – Basketball and hard courts are not serving the community due to their poor condition. Evaluate the existing locations and conditions and identify needs for improved maintenance, upgrades, or new facilities.
- Provide more shade – Provide shade trees in key locations and/or shade structures.
- Add a variety of planting within parks – Lack of plant material is visually unattractive. The community preference was for more variety and diversity of plant material where possible.
- Increase number of bike racks in parks as well as trail corridors, to support the goal for improved connectivity throughout the system.
- Provide more ADA accessible playgrounds.

Additional Priority Items – Add to Action Matrix

- Address low scoring amenities per inventory.
- Continue to perform regular inspections and create a Life Cycle Replacement Plan.
- Continue to develop and implement existing and future plans.
- Continue to staff at appropriate levels or consider additional contract services to assist in maintenance.
- Continue to address the need for shaded areas in the parks and along the trails. Consider trees, shade sails, shade structures, etc.
- Identify safety and security concerns, determine increased lighting opportunities for trails, communicate, and work with neighborhood groups and associations.
- Continue to work on the overall Trails Master Plan and create connectivity throughout the community and outside of Clovis to attract bike/trail users to the area. Include wayfinding strategies to enhance experience as well.
- Implement signage, education, communication, wayfinding, trail counters, and other assets to the system that benefit the experience and use of the trails system.
- Continue to seek and preserve open space to meet the current and future demands of the City with regard to parks, recreation, and open space use.
- Target southwest portion of the city for open space/redevelopment acquisition.
- Create a dog park and other off leash opportunities that meet the demands of the residents.
- Look for opportunities to implement shrub beds to add interest and supplement biodiversity.

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IV. Key Issues

Key issues and themes for focus were identified using a number of tools, including review of existing plans and documents, focus groups, stakeholder meetings, a community survey, inventory and level of service analysis, and staff/project team input. The information gathered from these sources was evaluated, and the following recommendations and action plan were developed.

The findings are summarized on the Key Issues Matrix, which captures all of the key issues that surfaced during the Master Plan process and prioritizes them on one matrix. The key issues were placed into four categories on the matrix:

- a) Priority
- b) Opportunity to Improve
- c) Minor or Future Issue
- Left Blank means the issue did not come up or was not addressed in that venue

The qualitative data planning tools used to determine the priority of key issues include:

1. Existing planning documents/Staff Input
2. Consultant team's expertise
3. Public forum input

The quantitative data planning tools used to determine the priority of the key issues include:

1. Community Survey
2. Facility Assessment/LOS

Preliminary recommendations are listed for each key issue and presented to the City of Clovis project team to gather input on the prioritization of the final recommendations and action plans. The Key Issues Matrix summarizes the areas that need immediate attention and determine the direction of the implementation of recommendations in the Master Plan.

2017 Data Source		Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data	
	Key Issue - Rating Scale a - priority b - opportunity to improve c - minor or future issue blank means the issue didn't come up or wasn't addressed	Consultant Team	SWOT Analysis	Public Input	Survey	Level of Service
Organizational						
Improve marketing and communication with the residents in regard to information on parks and recreation facilities, services, and programs.		a	a	a	a	
Need to improve and develop better partnerships to assist funding, volunteers and promotions. Identify advocates for parks, trails, bikes, etc.		a	a	a	a	
Improve promotion of community events, programs and department information		a		a	a	
Finance						
Need for additional funding for maintenance, improvements, and/or renovating existing facilities/amenities. Opportunities for new funds for parks		a	a	b	b	
Need for more Grant funding opportunities		a	a	a	a	
Programs and Service Delivery						
Expand community events, in particular Farmer's Market and other events that benefit the community		a	a	a	a	
Offer programming that meets the needs of young families		a	a	a	a	
Improve recreation programming/classes, particularly for seniors and adults		a	a	a	a	
Facilities and Amenities						
Need to increase and improve maintenance and upkeep of existing amenities and facilities (restrooms, benches, mister stations, drinking fountains, etc.)		a	a	a	a	a
Increase connectivity/walkability throughout community, leading to amenities, and connecting with those outside of the city		a	a	a	a	a
Preserve Open Space and Land Acquisition/Develop new parks, mini-parks, and parklets		a	a	a	a	a
Need for dog parks, off leash areas/trails, and ordinance enforcement		a	a	a	a	
Increase usage of the Clovis Recreation Center		a	a	a	a	
Address young families and needs for amenities and parks that cater to this segment of the population		a	a	a	a	
Need more lighting, safety and security for trails and parks		a	a	a	a	b
Increase the number of facilities located in the Southwest portion of the city, a Bi-centennial type park		a	a	a	a	a
Increase connectivity within parks, ADA access		a	a	a	a	c
Provide more dog waste stations for users						c
Provide more shaded areas		a	a	a	a	a
Provide diversity of vegetation						b
Repair and maintain existing fields and courts		a	a	a	a	a
Need for more bike racks						a
Provide more ADA accessible playground equipment		a		a		a
Consider outdoor fitness equipment, outdoor exercise opportunities along trails and in parks		a	a	a	a	

V. Recommendations and Action Plans

A. Recommendations

After analyzing the findings that resulted from this process, including the key issues matrix, a summary of all research, the qualitative and quantitative data, inventory, LOS analyses, and input assembled for this study, a variety of recommendations have emerged to provide guidance in consideration of how to improve parks and recreation services and facilities in the City of Clovis. This section describes ways to enhance the level of service and the quality of life with improvement through organizational efficiencies, financial opportunities, improved programming and service delivery, and maintenance and improvements to facilities and amenities.

Summary of Goals and Objectives

Organizational:

- Enhance and improve marketing and communication regarding residents and visitors
- Improve and develop enhanced funding partnerships, volunteers, and promotions

Finance:

- Explore additional funding options for current and new parks
- Explore opportunities to identify and obtain grant funding

Programs and Service Delivery:

- Explore and develop community events and special events that benefit the community and showcase the City's amenities
- Increase programming and recreational opportunities for young families, seniors, and adults

Facilities and Amenities:

- Maintain and improve current facilities and amenities
- Increase connectivity/walkability throughout community
- Preserve open space and land acquisition development
- Explore opportunity for dog park and additional off leash areas/trails
- Develop future facilities and amenities
- Provide diversity of vegetation and opportunities to supplement bio-diversity
- Provide more ADA accessibility to playgrounds
- Increase usage of the Clovis Recreation Center

Organizational

The City should develop a Marketing and Communications Plan that will guide its efforts in communicating and promoting activities and facilities to the residents and visitors of Clovis. This will create greater awareness and should include all recommendations in the Master Plan for programs, services, and facility upgrades. The plan should also include a strategy to identify key partners in the community that can enhance potential funding strategies and allow partnering in marketing strategies.

Finance

The City should continue to explore opportunities and develop strategies to seek alternative funding sources that include donations, grants, partnerships, sponsorships, and impact fees. Trail and pathway connectivity is one of the top priorities. Funding for additional connectivity will become an important aspect of the Master Plan process, and the City would benefit by seeking grants and other forms of securing funding to address this task. The City would benefit by reevaluating the Landscape Maintenance Districts (LMD) and explore opportunities to increase this funding. Non LMD areas of Clovis would benefit by exploring opportunities to increase funds or identifying “Champions” for these areas to increase funding for the older parks.

Programs and Service Delivery

The City of Clovis will benefit by exploring additional opportunities to provide programming that meet the demands of the community. The City benefits from a popular park and trails system. These amenities provide an opportunity for the City to explore possibilities to produce, attract, promote, and enhance special events and programs and increase sense of community in Clovis. The trail system and close proximity to Fresno also provides the City an opportunity to draw non-residents and other visitors of the community to the area to take advantage of these amenities and programs.

Young families are a population in need of additional program opportunities in the City. This segment of the population identified special events and activities as services that would better serve this population. The senior and adult population are other age groups for which the City can look to develop and explore additional programming and social activities and opportunities. The City would benefit by exploring additional activities and special events catered to this age group.

Facilities and Amenities

The City of Clovis offers a strong trail system and popular parks. The numerous amenities are located throughout the community and allow the residents an opportunity to take advantage of recreational offerings.

A recurring theme through the survey and feedback from staff and other stakeholders is for the City to develop a dog park. Identifying the appropriate location and prioritizing the amenity should be a priority. Continuing to increase connectivity and development of the trail system is also very important to the residents of the City. Preserving open space and land acquisition should be top priorities. The City would also benefit by addressing and itemizing all low scoring amenities identified in the inventory and level of service analysis and make immediate improvements to this list. Staff size to take on maintenance standards is an area that must be addressed. The City will need to begin identifying various opportunities to alleviate pressure on the Parks Division, whether this includes adding more maintenance staff or contracting additional services.

Safety and security is another issue that was mentioned throughout the information gathering stage of the master plan process. The need for more lighting on trails, safety, and security in parks and amenities were identified as immediate needs. The City also has the opportunity to work with neighborhood watch groups or other volunteers to help assist in the safety and security of all parks and amenities and relaying information to the City or local authorities.

Continuing to address ADA accessibility in the parks and along the trails is always a top priority. The City does a good job of keeping ADA access at the forefront and will benefit by creating an ADA transition plan that would allow the City to identify any areas that need immediate attention and create a path of transition that would allow the City to bring all of the facilities and amenities that may be lacking to the appropriate standards required for the community.

B. Action Plan, Cost Estimates, and Prioritization

The following Goals, Objectives, and Action Items for the recommendations are drawn from the public input, inventory, level of service analysis, findings feedback, and all the information gathered during the master planning process with a primary focus on maintaining, sustaining, and improving Clovis parks, recreation, open space, and trails. All cost estimates are in 2017 figures where applicable. Most costs are dependent on the extent of the enhancements and improvements determined or known at this time.

Timeframe to complete is designated as:

- Short-term (up to 3 years)
- Mid-term (4-6 years)
- Long-term (7-10 years)

Goal 1: Organizational Efficiency

Objective 1.1: <i>Enhance and Improve Marketing and Communications.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.1.a Develop a marketing and communications plan to increase community awareness.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
1.1.b Implement a social media policy for the City to reach the community and residents.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
1.1.c Increase promotion of community events by partnering with other organizations and City Departments to establish a new social media position.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term

Objective 1.2: <i>Improve and develop enhanced funding partnerships, volunteers, and promotions.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
1.2.a Determine immediate partnerships to create new opportunities that will benefit the community (school district, local businesses, etc.).	N/A	Staff Time	Mid-Term
1.2.b Develop and partner with community advocates for parks, trails, bikes, etc. to convey the importance and need for a strong parks and trails system.	N/A	Staff Time	Mid-Term

Goal 2: Finance

Objective 2.1: <i>Explore additional funding options for current and new parks.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
2.1.a Review current impact fees and consider opportunities to increase funding for maintenance and improvement of existing facilities and amenities.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
2.1.b Review current assessments and consider opportunities to increase funding for Landscape Maintenance Districts (LMD).	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
2.1.c Develop “Champions” for Non LMD areas of the City to increase funding for older parks.	LOW/ Volunteer	Staff Time	Short-Term
Objective 2.2: <i>Explore opportunities to identify and obtain grant funding.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
2.2.a Seek additional funding opportunities such as grant opportunities, living trusts, philanthropic donations, public/private partnerships, and other opportunities for the City and Parks Division.	\$0	Staff Time	Mid to Long Term
2.2.b Consider adding a staff position or identifying current staff to seek sponsorship and grant opportunities that will benefit the City.	Based on Market Rate for Defined Position	% of successful donations/ grants	Mid to Long Term

Goal 3: Programs and Service Delivery

Objective 3.1: <i>Explore and develop community events and special events that benefit the community and showcase the City amenities.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
3.1.a Explore opportunities to produce, attract, promote, and enhance special events and programs that can increase a sense of community.	Cost of Events/based on Event	Staff Time	Short-Term
3.1.b Create events that will Introduce new users to city trails, parks, and amenities.	Cost of Events/based on Event	Staff Time	Short-Term
Objective 3.2: <i>Increase programming and recreational opportunities for young families, seniors, and adults.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
3.2.a Create new opportunities that target young families and the changing demographics and trends of the community.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
3.2.b Expand programming in the parks and along the City trail system.	N/A	Staff Time/ Outside Consultant	Short-Term
3.2.c Explore opportunities to develop new programs and social activities that attract and draw the senior and adult population.	N/A	Staff Time/ Outside Consultant	Short-Term

Goal 4: Facilities and Amenities

Objective 4.1: <i>Maintain and improve current facilities and amenities.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.1.a Address low scoring amenities per inventory.	Will vary based on projects	Additional Staff Time	Short Term-Ongoing
4.1.b Perform regular inspections and create a Life Cycle Replacement Plan.	Cost of replacements	Additional Staff Time	Short-Term
4.1.c Continue to develop and implement existing and future parks and trails plans.	Will vary based on what aspects of the plan	Staff Time/ outside consultant	Short-Term
4.1.d Continue to staff at appropriate levels or consider additional contract services to assist in maintaining appropriate maintenance levels.	Market rate for positions/ contract services	Staff Time	Short-Term
4.1.e Continue to address the need for shaded areas in the parks and along the trails. Consider trees, shade shells, shade structures, etc.	Will vary based on projects	Staff Time	Short-Term-Ongoing
4.1.f Address safety and security concerns, determine increased lighting opportunities for trails, and communicate and work with neighborhood groups and associations.	Will vary based on projects	Staff Time	Short-Term-Mid-Term
Objective 4.2: <i>Increase connectivity/walkability throughout community.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.2.a Continue to fund the trails master plan and create connectivity throughout the community and outside of Clovis to attract bike/trail users to the area.	Will vary based on projects	Staff Time	Short-Term
4.2.b Implement signage, education, communication, wayfinding, trail counters, and other assets to the system that benefit the experience and use of the trails system.	Will vary based on projects, outside consultants/ Designers	Staff Time	Short-Term

Objective 4.3: <i>Preserve open space and land acquisition development.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.3.a Continue to seek and preserve open space to meet the current and future demands of the City with regard to parks, recreation, and open space use.	Will vary based on projects, outside consultants/ Designers	Will vary based on location and future amenities added	Short-Term-Ongoing
4.3.b Target the southwest portion of the city for open space/redevelopment acquisition.	Will vary based on projects	Will vary based on location and future amenities added	Short-Term
Objective 4.4: <i>Explore opportunity for dog park and additional off leash areas/trails.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.4.a Create a dog park and other off leash opportunities that meet the demands of the residents.	Will vary based on projects	Will vary based on location, amenities added	Short-Term
Objective 4.5: <i>Develop future facilities and amenities.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.5.a Identify facilitates to add bike racks, to encourage and facilitate use of the trail network throughout the City.	Cost of upgrades, generally low	Staff Time	Short Term-Ongoing
4.5.b Consider outdoor fitness equipment and outdoor exercise opportunities along trails and in parks.	Cost of Upgrades, Low	Staff Time	Short-Term
4.5.c Explore opportunities for parks and amenities that address the needs of the young family population (splash pads/aquatic facilities, playground equipment/improvements).	Will vary based on projects	Staff Time, Design fees	Mid-Term
4.5.d Explore opportunities to add and increase the number of facilities and amenities in the southwest portion of the city.	Will vary based on projects and acquisition methods	Additional Staff Time	Long-Term

Objective 4.6: <i>Provide diversity of vegetation and opportunities to supplement bio-diversity.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.6.a Look for opportunities to implement shrub beds to add interest and supplement biodiversity.	Will vary based on Projects	Additional Maintenance time	Short-Term-Ongoing
Objective 4.7: <i>Provide more ADA accessibility to playgrounds, parks and along the trail system.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.7.a Look for opportunities to upgrade existing equipment and implement ADA compliant equipment moving forward.	Will vary based on upgrades	N/A	Short-Term
4.7.b Look at connectivity within parks in order to preserve existing landscape and ADA access.	N/A	Staff Time	Mid-Term
Objective 4.8: <i>Increase usage of the Clovis Recreation Center.</i>			
Actions	Capital Cost Estimate	Operational Budget Impact	Timeframe to Complete
4.8.a Explore opportunities to increase usage of the facility and reevaluate changing demographics and trends when creating new programs. Open gym space, exercise area/additional classes, update facility w/aquatics.	N/A	Staff Time	Short-Term
4.8.b Improve marketing and communication to general public.	Add a staff position – market rate	Additional Staff Time/ Hire	Short-Term

Appendix A: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) – Negative Declaration

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CEQA- NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Clovis Parks + Recreation Master Plan

March 2018

PREPARED FOR:



City of Clovis
1033 Fifth Street
Clovis, CA 93612

PREPARED BY:

LandDesign.
CREATING PLACES
THAT MATTER.

LandDesign, Inc.,
461 Bush Street
Suite 350
San Francisco, CA 94108

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CEQA- NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Clovis Parks + Recreation Master Plan

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Summary

This document represents the Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) of the potential environmental effects of the adoption of Clovis Parks and Recreation Master Plan (CPRMP). CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

The City of Clovis will be acting as the lead agency on this project as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act- California Public Resources Code.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Background

The City of Clovis Parks Master Plan will develop a Parks Master Plan that will provide strategic guidance in the provision of parks services that incorporate a public and private partnership to best develop, promote, utilize, manage, and maintain a functional park system for the City of Clovis. The Master Plan will guide policy development, prioritize demands and opportunities, and generate a strategic action plan for the next 5 – 10 years.

2.2 Goals + Vision

The City of Clovis has identified many factors determined to be important to the development of the Master Plan. The city has continued to anticipate and respond to growth of the city, taking into account the variables that will help shape future development of parks, open space, facilities, and allocation of dollars. The city has in place current standards, goals and objectives that will lead to development of the plan:

- + General Plan Open Space and Conservation Goals
- + Overarching Goal: Recreation and open space that enhances quality of life, contributes to healthy community, and conserves Clovis' natural and cultural resources.

Goal 1: Parks and recreation facilities that are environmentally and fiscally sustainable and meet the needs of existing and future residents.

Goal 2: Natural, agricultural, and historic resources that are preserved and promoted as key features for civic pride and identity.

Goal 3: A built environment that conserves and protects the use and quality of water and energy resources.

2.3 Project Location

The improvements recommended in the CPRMP are located throughout Clovis city limits. Figure 2.3-1 shows overall map of city limits with existing park and recreation facilities.

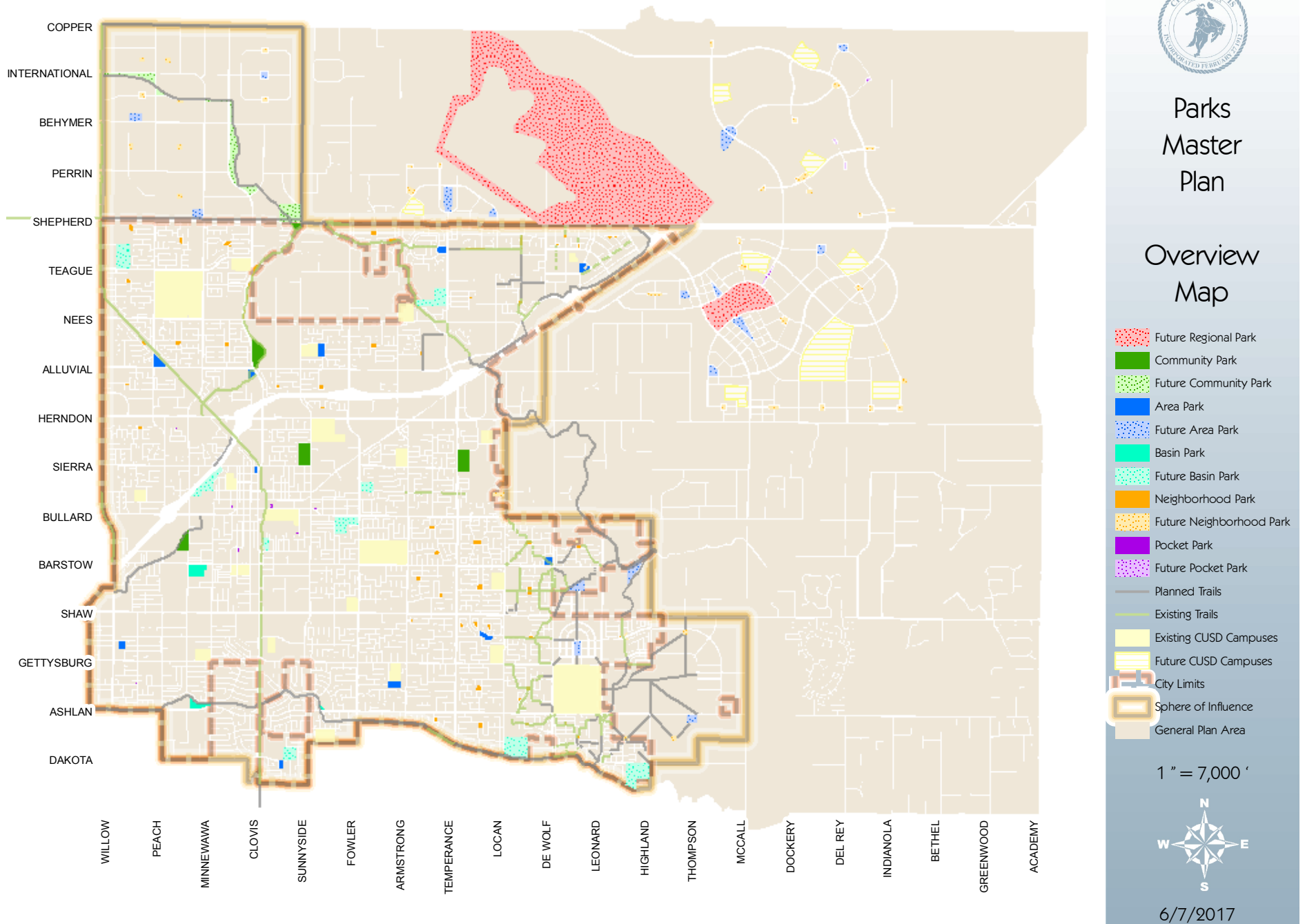
2.4 Project Description

A Project Team consisting of city staff and appointed officials was formed to work collaboratively with the GreenPlay team in developing the Master Plan. The approach allowed the plan to incorporate staff and consultant expertise, as well as local knowledge, institutional history, and engagement that only community members can provide. The development of this plan included community involved task to develop an overall vision for the future of the Parks in the City of Clovis.

2.5 Program-level CEQA Analysis

The CPRMP is a programing/policy level document, meaning it does not provide specific construction plans or authorize any development. This means CPRMP does not provide construction details that would typically require "project-level" CEQA analysis. This document has been prepared as a "program-level" CEQA analysis.

Implementation of CPRMP over the next 10 years will occur as funding and approval are secured. Those future implementation projects may be subject to project-level CEQA analysis.



IMPACT ANALYSIS

3.1 Initial Study Checklist

PROJECT TITLE:

Clovis Parks and Recreation Master Plan (CPRMP)

LEAD AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS:

Clovis Parks and Recreation Master Plan (CPRMP)

CONTACT PERSON AND PHONE NUMBER:

Ryan Burnett, AICP

City of Clovis

(559) 324-2336

PROJECT LOCATION:

The CPRMP scope/location is throughout Clovis City limits. Figure XXXX shows the boundaries of the CPRMP. The complete CPRMP (Appendix XXX) provides further location maps and potential improvement areas.

PROJECT SPONSOR'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

City of Clovis

1033 Fifth Street

Clovis, CA 93612

GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATION:

Various throughout city limits

ZONING:

Various throughout city limits

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

The CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide decisions for the strategic growth and development of Clovis city parks and recreation facilities. The CPRMP defines priorities and provides recommendations and specific implementation strategies to meet existing and future community needs.

SURROUNDING LAND USE/SETTING:

Various throughout city limits

OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES WHOSE APPROVAL OR CONSULTATION IS REQUIRED:

- California State Clearinghouse

****Confirm there are no other agencies we need

3.2 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture Resources and Forest Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/ Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/ Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/ Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/ Traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/ Service Systems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance | |

3.3 Determination

On the basis of this initial study, I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

Ryan Burnett
City of Clovis

Date

I. Aesthetics

For this category, the following questions were explored:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
A. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D. Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B, C & D. No Impact:

Adoption of the CPRMP alone would not cause aesthetic impacts because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis. Individual project details such as project locations, project schedule, funding, material types, equipment and construction drawings are currently not available. At such time that specific individual projects are implemented, the City will conduct site-specific CEQA analysis as necessary. Furthermore, implementation of the CPRMP would be required to comply with the goals and policies under the City's General Plan, Development Code, and other relevant regulatory documents

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Aesthetics."

Mitigation measures:

None required.

II. Agriculture and Forest Resources

For this category, the following questions were explored:

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
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A. Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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B. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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C. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104 (g))?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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D. Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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E. Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B, C, D & E. No Impact:

Adoption of the CPRMP alone would not cause agricultural or forest resource impacts because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Further, while the City of Clovis has 389 acres of designated agricultural land within the City's Sphere of Influence, there are no agricultural or forest lands within the City limits. No Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or land under the Williamson Act contracts occur in the City.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Agriculture and Forest Resources."

Mitigation measures:

None required.

III. Air Quality

For this category, the following questions were explored:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
A. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E. Would the project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B, C, D & E. No Impact:

As recommendations and components of the CPRMP are implemented, construction may produce short-term odors, disturb particulate that may reduce air quality, and create emissions. These components will need to comply with a project-specific environmental review in order to determine any air quality impacts at the time of their proposal.

As previously discussed, adoption of the CPRMP alone would not cause air quality impacts because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Air Quality."

Mitigation measures:

None required.

IV. Biological Resources

For this category, the following questions were explored:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
A. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D. Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
F. Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B, C, D, E & F. No Impact:

The CPRMP aims to guide the strategic growth and development of parks and recreation within the City of Clovis. By proposing strategic parkland development, an unintentional benefit may be the creation of more areas for biological diversity.

As previously discussed, adoption of the CPRMP alone would not cause direct physical changes because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP.

Project components recommended within the CPRMP that may come to fruition in the future, may have biological resource impacts and will be subject to project-specific environmental review. At that time, the City of Clovis would identify potential biological impacts on a project-to-project basis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Biological Resources."

Mitigation measures:

None required.

V. Cultural Resources

For this category, the following questions were explored:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
A. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B, C & D. No Impact:

Adoption of the CPRMP alone would not cause direct physical changes because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Future development of project components recommended in the CPRMP could potentially have cultural impacts and will be subject to project-specific environmental review. At that time, the City of Clovis would identify potential impacts on a project-to-project basis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Cultural Resources."

Mitigation measures:

None required.

VI. Geology and Soils

For this category, the following questions were explored:

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
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A. Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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iv. Landslides?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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B. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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C. Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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D. Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the most recently adopted Uniform Building Code creating substantial risks to life or property?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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E. Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B, C, D & E. No Impact:

Adoption of the CPRMP alone would not cause direct physical changes because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. However, future development recommended in the CPRMP would be subject to building codes, need to comply with the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Zoning Act, and federal and state regulations related to geology and seismology.

CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Geology and Soils."

Mitigation measures:

None required.

VII. Green House Gas Emissions

For this category, the following questions were explored:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
A. Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A & B. No Impact:

Adoption of the CPRMP alone would not cause direct physical changes because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Future development of project components recommended in the CPRMP could potentially produce short-term emissions through the use of construction equipment. Individual projects will be subject to project-specific environmental review. At that time, the City of Clovis would identify potential impacts on a project-to- project basis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of “Green House Gas Emissions.”

Mitigation measures:
None required.

VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

For this category, the following questions were explored:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
A. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D. Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
F. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
G. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
H. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, & H. No Impact:

The adoption of the CPRMP would not result in specific development or construction. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis. However, future implementation of CPRMP components may result in construction that would utilize and transport hazardous materials such as petroleum, paints, cleaners, etc. Use and transport of hazardous materials would need to comply with state and federal regulations regarding hazardous materials. Individual projects will be subject to project-specific environmental review. At that time, the City of Clovis would identify potential impacts on a project-to-project basis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Hazards and Hazardous Materials."

Mitigation measures: None required.

IX. Hydrology and Water Quality

For this category, the following questions were explored:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
A. Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Would the project substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D. Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E. Would the project create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
F. Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
G. Would the project place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
H. Would the project place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I. Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
J. Would the project cause inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I & J. No Impact:

The adoption of the CPRMP would not result in specific development or construction. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis. However, future implementation of CPRMP components may result in water use during construction and reclaimed water for irrigation of new park and field landscapes. Projects implemented from the CPRMP would need to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit and implementation of the construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that require the incorporation of BMPS.

Individual projects will be subject to project-specific environmental review. At that time, the City of Clovis would identify potential hydrological impacts on a project-to-project basis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Hydrology and Water Quality."

Mitigation measures: None required.

X. Land Use and Planning

For this category, the following questions were explored:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
A. Would the project physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Would the project conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the General Plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. Would the project conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B & C. No Impact:

Adoption of the CPRMP alone would not cause direct physical changes because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Future development of project components recommended in the CPRMP could potentially have land use impacts and will be subject to project-specific environmental review. At that time, the City of Clovis would identify potential impacts on a project-to-project basis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Land Use and Planning."

Mitigation measures:

None required.

XI. Mineral Resources

For this category, the following questions were explored:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
A. Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A & B. No Impact:

Based on information provided by the California Geological Survey, the significance of mineral deposits cannot be determined from the available data for the City of Clovis. The next closest mineral resource is located in the San Joaquin River and Kings River, several miles from the city.

Additionally, adoption of the CPRMP alone would not cause direct physical changes because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Future development of project components recommended in the CPRMP could potentially have mineral resource impacts and will be subject to project-specific environmental review. At that time, the City of Clovis would identify potential impacts on a project-to- project basis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of “Mineral Resources.”

Mitigation measures:
None required.

XII. Noise

For this category, the following questions were explored:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
A. Would the project expose people to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Would the project expose people to or generate excessive groundbourne vibration or groundbourne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. Would the project create a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D. Would the project cause a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
F. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B, C, D, E & F. No Impact:

Adoption of the CPRMP alone would not cause direct physical changes because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Future development of project components recommended in the CPRMP could potentially have noise impacts, including temporary noise impact during construction and possibly during operation of any new parks or recreation facilities. Individual projects would be subject to a project-specific environmental review to identify potential impacts.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Noise."

Mitigation measures:

None required.

XIII. Population and Housing

For this category, the following questions were explored:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
A. Would the project induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. Would the project displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B & C. No Impact:

Adoption of the CPRMP alone would not cause direct physical changes because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Future development of project components recommended in the CPRMP could potentially have impacts related to population and housing and will be subject to project-specific environmental review. At that time, the City of Clovis would identify potential impacts on a project-to-project basis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Population and Housing."

Mitigation measures:

None required.

XIV. Public Services

For this category, the following questions were explored:

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
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A. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

i. Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii. Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii. Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv. Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
v. Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A. No Impact:

Adoption of the CPRMP alone would not affect population or employment growth for the City of Clovis. Therefore, it would not trigger the need for more fire/police protection, or the expansion of schools, parks, or other facilities.

Adoption of the CPRMP would not cause direct physical changes because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Future implementation of project components recommended in the CPRMP may increase the number of parks and recreation facilities, therefore possibly requiring more police/fire protection of patrons using these facilities. Individual projects would be subject to a project-specific environmental review to identify potential impacts.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Public Services."

Mitigation measures:

None required.

XV. Recreation

For this category, the following questions were explored:

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
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A. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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B. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A & B. No Impact:

Future implementation of project components recommended in the CPRMP may increase the number of parks and recreation facilities. This may have the added benefit of reducing the dependency on existing parks and facilities that are currently experiencing deterioration due to overuse. However, future expansion of parks and recreation facilities under the CPRMP may have impacts on the environment which would require a project- by- project environmental assessment to identify potential all impacts.

Adoption of the CPRMP would not cause direct physical changes because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Recreation."

Mitigation measures:

None required.

XVI. Transportation / Traffic

For this category, the following questions were explored:

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
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A. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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B. Would the project conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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C. Would the project result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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D. Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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E. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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F. Would the project conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B, C, D, E & F. No Impact:

Adoption of the CPRMP alone would not cause direct physical changes because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Future development of project components recommended in the CPRMP could potentially have impacts related to transportation and traffic temporarily during construction and possibly an increase in traffic around new facilities. All construction projects will be subject to project-specific environmental review. At that time, the City of Clovis would identify potential impacts on a project-to-project basis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Transportation and Traffic."

Mitigation measures: None required.

XVII. Utilities and Service Systems

For this category, the following questions were explored:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
A. Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. Would the project require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D. Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E. Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
F. Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
G. Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B, C, D, E, F & G. No Impact:

Future implementation of project components recommended in the CPRMP may increase the number of parks and recreation facilities which may increase the need for water supply, storm water drainage facilities, and landfill capacity. This potential future expansion of parks and recreation facilities under the CPRMP would require a project- by- project environmental assessment to identify potential all impacts.

Adoption of the CPRMP would not cause direct physical changes because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Utilities and Service Systems."

Mitigation measures: None required.

XVIII. Mandatory Findings of Significance

For this category, the following questions were explored:

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than significant with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
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A. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

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☐
☐
☒

B. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

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☐
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C. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

☐
☐
☐
☒

CHECKLIST DISCUSSION

A, B, & C. No Impact:

Future implementation of project components recommended in the CPRMP may increase the number of parks and recreation facilities which could have the added benefit of increasing habitat for fish or wildlife. However, construction and operation of these facilities may have impacts to the environment which will need to be evaluated on a project-by-project basis.

Adoption of the CPRMP alone would not cause direct physical changes because specific development projects are not being proposed or authorized under the CPRMP. CPRMP is a guiding policy document that helps inform and guide the strategic growth of parks and recreation throughout the City of Clovis.

Therefore at this time there is **NO IMPACT** under the category of "Mandatory Findings of Significance."

Mitigation measures: None required.

List of Preparers and Consultations

LIST OF PREPARERS

LandDesign, Inc.

- Chad Kovalski, PLA, Managing Director
- Beth Poovey, PLA, Director of Parks and Recreation
- Cameron Fox, Designer
- Erika Mayer, Designer

PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

GreenPlay, LLC.

- Art Thatcher, MPA, CRRP, Principal
- Dan Seder, MBA, Project Consultant

City of Clovis

- Ryan Burnett, AICP, Management Analyst

APPENDICES

Appendix A

CLOVIS PARKS AND RECREATION MASTERPLAN