

CHAPTER VIII

PARKS AND RECREATION

The Parks and Recreation element is an optional General Plan Element adopted at the discretion of the local agency. The purposes of this element are to ensure that future needs for recreational land and facilities in the Scotts Valley Planning Area are met and that existing recreational opportunities are maintained and enhanced as appropriate.

Recommended by Parks and Recreation Commission July 18, 1991
Recommended by Planning Commission to Council August 15, 1991
Accepted by City Council September 18, 1991

PARKS AND RECREATION

BACKGROUND:

Between 1980 and 1990, California's population increased 26% to over 30 million people. The movement of people and jobs to the West is expected to continue to the turn of the century. The growth brought with it economic benefits: a burgeoning economy, employment opportunities and improved tax base. But growth blessings have also meant added problems. The challenge is in dealing with major regional issues that will continue into the 90's. These include, but are not limited to, lack of affordable housing, increased traffic, air pollution and vanishing open space.

This element presents data to describe the residents of Scotts Valley and the parks and recreational facilities and programs. The data was used to assess deficiencies in the parks and recreation facilities and programs. This assessment lead to the goals, objectives, policies and programs necessary to provide Scotts Valley citizens with the level of service they want.

Discussion in this element includes active and passive recreation. Most, but not all, of the lands designated Open Space (OS) or Public-Quasi Public (P) in the Land Use Plan are included. The Open Space/Conservation element includes the remainder of the open space land preserved for the managed production of resources and for public health and safety.

DEFINITIONS:

Parks

Parks are lands zoned and/or dedicated and developed for recreational use. Open spaces with hiking trails are also considered parks in this Element.

Recreation

The concept of recreation is changing and flexible. For this Element, recreation is generally defined as the participation in recreational activities for the purpose of mental and physical stimulation and general well being. Recreation facilities generally include, but are not limited to, the types of facilities which provide for activities listed in Table 1.

DATA AND ANALYSIS:

Existing and Projected Population

Between 1960 and 1990, the population of Scotts Valley has grown from 3,437 to 8,615. Table 2 and Figure 1 depict the population growth since 1960. The annual average growth rate over the thirty year period is 3.11%.

Three population forecasts to the year 2005 AD are depicted in Table 3, buildout of the General Plan. The lowest population figure 12,046, is based upon the growth rate between the 1980 and 1990 US Census. The highest population is ~~16,914~~, 14,275, (Reso 1119.28) based upon the growth that AMBAG (Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments) has analyzed to be Scotts Valley's "fair share of regional housing".

Population projections can also be analyzed in terms of the holding capacity of the General Plan. The current land use designations of the General Plan have various capacities of development that will affect the population. Low, moderate, or high intensity residential development of the various residential land use designations will yield various populations. The population at buildout of the General Plan would be approximately 11,500; 15,000; or 18,000 people, depending upon a low, moderate or high intensity development, respectively. The City Council has accepted 15,000 as a reasonable population figure and based development fees accordingly.

Age Distribution, Ethnicity, and Special Needs

Table 4 presents information regarding ethnic composition and age and sex characteristics for Scotts Valley between 1960 and 1980. The 1990 projection used the same percentages as the 1980 decennial census. Ethnic composition in Scotts Valley changed very little from 1960 to 1980, with very few ethnic minorities found within the City's population (6.5% of the total population).

Persons of spanish origin make up over half of the non-white population, followed by persons of Asian background, comprising nearly one-fourth of the non-white population.

AMBAG has recently completed a population forecast, projecting age ranges to the year 2005. AMBAG's projections are shown in Table 5 and Figures 2 and 3. The largest age group and the fastest growing is 18-64 years, expanding 19% between 1990-2000.

The California Statewide Housing Plan Update, October 1990, suggests two significant characteristics of the changing age structure within the next ten years. First, "during the 1990's, although the total population will be increasing, there will be negligible changes in the number of the youngest adults, those under age 25."

Consequently, this group will be decreasing as a percentage of the population pool from which households are formed". Second, "The greatest growth in the 1990's will occur in the 45-54 year old age group... it has the highest household incomes and the highest home ownership rate. It also has the highest percentage of married couple households and an above average household size."

The predominate population groups with special needs include low income and single parent households. In 1980, about 33% of the households in Scotts Valley were considered low income, making 80% or less of the county's median income. Single parent households included 156, representing 6% of the City's total households. If the same percentage holds true in 1990, these groups will especially benefit from the park and recreation amenities of the City.

Population Distribution and Density

The majority of single family residences are clustered in three large neighborhood areas. In the northern part of Scotts Valley is the Granite Creek area (east of Highway 17), and the Hacienda area (west of Highway 17). The third neighborhood is in the southern part of the City, in the Whispering Pines/Lockewood Lane area. A smaller neighborhood with similar densities is located in the Oak Creek area.

High density zoning with duplexes, vacant and/or under-utilized land is located in the Terrace View/Blake Lane/Jolley Way area (east of Bean Creek Road, northwest of Scotts Valley Drive). This area has potential for increased densities through redevelopment or construction on vacant parcels.

The City's commercial and industrial developments are located in three central areas: in the east along Green Hills Road, in the south, along Mt. Hermon Road and north to south in a linear path along Scotts Valley Drive. These commercial and industrial developments employ approximately 4,500 persons. Based upon a 1991 traffic survey of Borland International employees, over 80% of the employees do not reside in Scotts Valley. By 1996, the projected number of employees will be 6,627, 5,302 who commute into the City.

The Parks Master Plan stipulates acreage required for residents but does not address the impacts the commercial and industrial developments place on the limited public recreation facilities. Currently commercial and industrial development pay no recreation impact fees nor have any requirements to provide recreation areas.

PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Background Information Parks and recreation facilities are provided by the City of Scotts Valley, the School District, and the private sector. This section provides a detailed accounting of existing public and private parks and recreation facilities in Scotts Valley. The total park acreage for active recreation uses is shown on the three following tables.

TABLE I -Existing & Proposed City-owned Active Recreation Acreage

<u>Name</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Morrow Property	City of Scotts Valley (flood plain)	.5
Gateway Park North	City of Scotts Valley	.5
Granite Creek Rd Park	City of Scotts Valley	.5
Kentwood Court	City of Scotts Valley	.5
Senior Center	City of Scotts Valley	1.0
Quarry Park	City of Scotts Valley	2.2
MacDorsa Park	City of Scotts Valley	5.0
Siltanen Park	City of Scotts Valley	<u>7.5</u>
TOTAL		17.7

TABLE II Existing Public Schools with Recreation Areas

<u>Name</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Vine Hill School	Scotts Valley Union School District	4.0
Scotts Valley Middle School	Scotts Valley Union School District	4.5
Brook Knoll School*	Scotts Valley Union School District	<u>4.5</u>
TOTAL		13.0

*Located in unincorporated area.

TABLE III Existing Private Recreational Areas

<u>Name</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Valley Gardens Golf Course	Private	15.0
Rifle Range	City of Scotts Valley Leased to private club	1.0
Scotts Valley Roller Rink	Private	<u>1.0</u>
TOTAL		17.0

City of Scotts Valley

The park and recreation programs are administered by the Recreation Division of the Public Works Department. The Parks and Recreation Commission, a five (5) member commission appointed by the City Council, is an advisory Commission that oversees the parks and recreation programs.

Scotts Valley owns and maintains three parks/facilities. The major park at the north end of the City, Siltanen Park, has a 47 person capacity community center, three ball fields (one of which is lighted), a soccer field, playground and picnic area. MacDorsa Park, adjacent to City Hall, is developed with picnic areas and open lawns. The Senior Center is located off Kings Village Road and facility operation is partially funded by the City, with the majority of the funding coming from the senior citizens who use the facility. The remaining City-owned sites have yet to be developed. One of these to be developed is the Skypark site, north of Mt. Hermon Road. Approximately 17 acres are proposed for a park site. The development is a joint venture between the City of Santa Cruz and the City of Scotts Valley.

The last official survey of community park and recreation needs was conducted by the Scotts Valley Parks and Recreation Commission in 1975. The survey reached about 10% of the population in the Planning Area. Results of this survey indicated the following order of importance for open space and recreation projects:

1. Neighborhood parks and playgrounds
2. Swimming pool
3. Open space and acquisition of future park sites
4. Tennis courts
5. Community meeting center
6. Landscaping streets and City property.

The survey also questioned residents on their "levels of concern" for various kinds and types of facilities and activities. Items are listed in their order of importance as indicated by the survey:

1. Swimming pool
2. Larger community park
3. Bicycle paths
4. Tennis courts
5. Preservation of Carbonero Creek natural area
6. Open space and preservation of scenic beauty/neighborhood parks
7. Picnic areas
8. Preservation of historic structures
9. Better recreation programs
10. Equestrian trails
11. Girls sports activities/quality living environment
12. Community multipurpose center
13. Motorbike area/go-cart track
14. Bicycle motocross/cultural activities
15. Nature study programs
16. Archery range/commercial recreational facilities
17. Pony and horse track with competition
18. Golf facilities/rifle and pistol target range
19. Amateur theatrical productions
20. Scotts Valley Days events.

In 1988, the Parks and Recreation Commission completed a park activities matrix. Each of nine Commissioners interviewed twenty residents to prioritize programs and facilities they would like to see developed. A pool, tennis courts, community center, bike path and picnic areas ranked highest in the matrix. When the Parks and Recreation Commission presented the matrix information to the City Council, the Council determined that a controlled survey would be more accurate. Although the Council expected to hire a consultant to complete the survey, financial problems beginning in 1989 prevented the City from hiring the consultant. In 1990, Council directed staff to coordinate a no-cost survey with UCSC or San Jose State. The survey is planned for the Fall of 1991.

In the meantime, the Parks and Recreation Commission compared the discussion in the 1986 General Plan and the 1988 matrix. The Commission considered the matrix results representative of the community's concerns, especially in regard to the relative need for open space and recreation projects. Neighborhood parks and playgrounds were still a first priority. Based upon this conclusion, the Parks and Recreation Commission completed the Parks Master Plan and the Council adopted the Plan in May, 1991.

Scotts Valley Union School District. Three schools in the Scotts Valley Planning Area are used by the public for recreational activities. Vine Hill School has a baseball field and four acres of open space. Scotts Valley Middle School has a soccer field and a baseball field (4.5 acres). Brook Knoll School has 4.5 acres of usable recreation fields.

Private Recreation Facilities. Scotts Valley has a privately owned golf course, Valley Gardens Golf Course. This nine-hole golf course is utilized by local residents, as well as persons in the surrounding Planning Area. A roller skating rink, utilized for multiple purposes, is located on Kings Village Road. The Parks Master Plan proposes additional private recreational facilities be encouraged to supplement the City-owned parks. A major site is the Glenwood Golf Course, including an 18-hole golf course, trails and paths in the north-western part of the City.

Open Space Lands and Passive Recreation. The City has developed an open space land use designation. This designation does not apply only to City, County, or privately owned recreation areas. Areas intended for the managed production of natural resources, conservation of habitat, and preservation of biotic resources are also designated as open space. Such areas include, but are not limited to, the following: mineral resource zones, timber preserve zones, riparian setback areas, sensitive habitat, rare and endangered species habitat, and hillside areas of greater than 40% slope. These types of open space lands are addressed in the Open Space/Conservation element. Lodato Park is part of this recreation element since it can be used for passive recreational purposes, such as outdoor education and picnic areas.

A trails system has been identified by the Parks Commission which connects the various parks and recreation sites. The trails extend from the north to the south part of the City limits. This trail system is intended to link with the County-wide trails currently being proposed. The trails are considered to be passive recreation.

Current and Future Recreation Space Needs. In 1990, the Parks and Recreation Commission prepared the Scotts Valley Parks Master Plan ("Plan") describing City-owned parks and recreation facilities, school district facilities, private recreation, open space and passive recreation areas. In May 1991, the City Council adopted the Plan. The Parks Master Plan proposes the park system ultimately contain 75 acres of active recreation uses. Currently, 13 acres of City-owned parks are developed, including Siltanen, MacDorsa and the Senior Center. As new development takes place, additional park and recreational areas should be designated, in order to maintain the ratio of five acres of park area per 1,000 population. Neighborhood parks should be developed in locations throughout the Planning Area and active recreation facilities should be developed to the fullest extent possible.

Parks and Recreational Financing. Between 1983 and 1990, the City of Scotts Valley received approximately \$83,154 in State funding for nine projects. Funding programs that are currently open to the City are the HUD Open Space Land Program, California State Urban Open Space and Recreational Areas Fund, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund. These programs require submission of an application to the responsible agency.

An alternative source of revenue for parks and recreation that flows directly to the City is authorized by the State Subdivision Map Act and local ordinance. During the subdivision of land, park land is dedicated or fees paid in lieu of dedicating land. Also, a section of the State Vehicle Code enables cities and counties to require developers to dedicate land for bicycle paths (for parcels of 200 acres or more only).

Another source of funding is from residential building permits. In 1990, the City Council completed review of a Cost Control System (MSI) for the City of Scotts Valley. The review included an analysis of service revenues and costs to deliver services, including parks and recreation. As a result of the study, parks and recreation fees, which are collected at building permit issuance stage for all residential development, were reassessed and increased. These fees are paid by developers for existing and future City facilities and are placed in a reserve budget.

TABLE 1

1987 GALLUP POLL OF RECREATION
PREFERENCES IN THE UNITED STATES

Top Sports Activities	Percent Participating (1 or more times during the previous 12 months)	Estimated Number of Participants
Swimming	43%	75,000,000
Bicycling	35%	60,000,000
Fishing	33%	56,000,000
Jogging, Running	28%	49,000,000
Pool, Billiards	26%	44,000,000
Camping	25%	44,000,000
Hiking	25%	44,000,000
Bowling	22%	39,000,000
Softball	22%	39,000,000
Weight Training (net)*	21%	37,000,000
Calisthenics	20%	35,000,000
Volleyball	20%	34,000,000
Basketball	19%	34,000,000
Bicycle touring, Racing	18%	31,000,000
Motorboating	18%	31,000,000
Aerobics, Dancercise	16%	28,000,000
Baseball	16%	28,000,000
Weight Lifting	16%	28,000,000
Table Tennis	15%	26,000,000
Body Building	14%	24,000,000
Hunting	14%	24,000,000
Frisbee	13%	22,000,000
Golf	12%	21,000,000
Tennis	12%	21,000,000
Canoeing, Rowing	11%	19,000,000
Target Shooting	11%	19,000,000
Roller Skating	10%	17,000,000

*"Weight Training (net)" activities are those undertaken strictly for weight reduction outside of calisthenics, aerobics, etc.

Source: Gallup Poll, taken July 11th and 14th, and October 24 through 27, 1986, based on personal interviews with 3,098 adults in more than 300 areas across the nation.

Note: There are many forms of recreation which do not appear on this list, but which are common in the Scotts Valley Planning Area, such as soccer and horseback riding.

TABLE 2

SCOTTS VALLEY POPULATION GROWTH
1960 - 1990*

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>
Population	3,437	3,621	6,891	8,615
Percent Increase		5.30%	18.40%	25.00%
Annual Average Growth Rate		3.50%	4.30%	2.26%

*U.S. Census

FIGURE 1

SCOTTS VALLEY
POPULATION GROWTH: 1960 - 1990

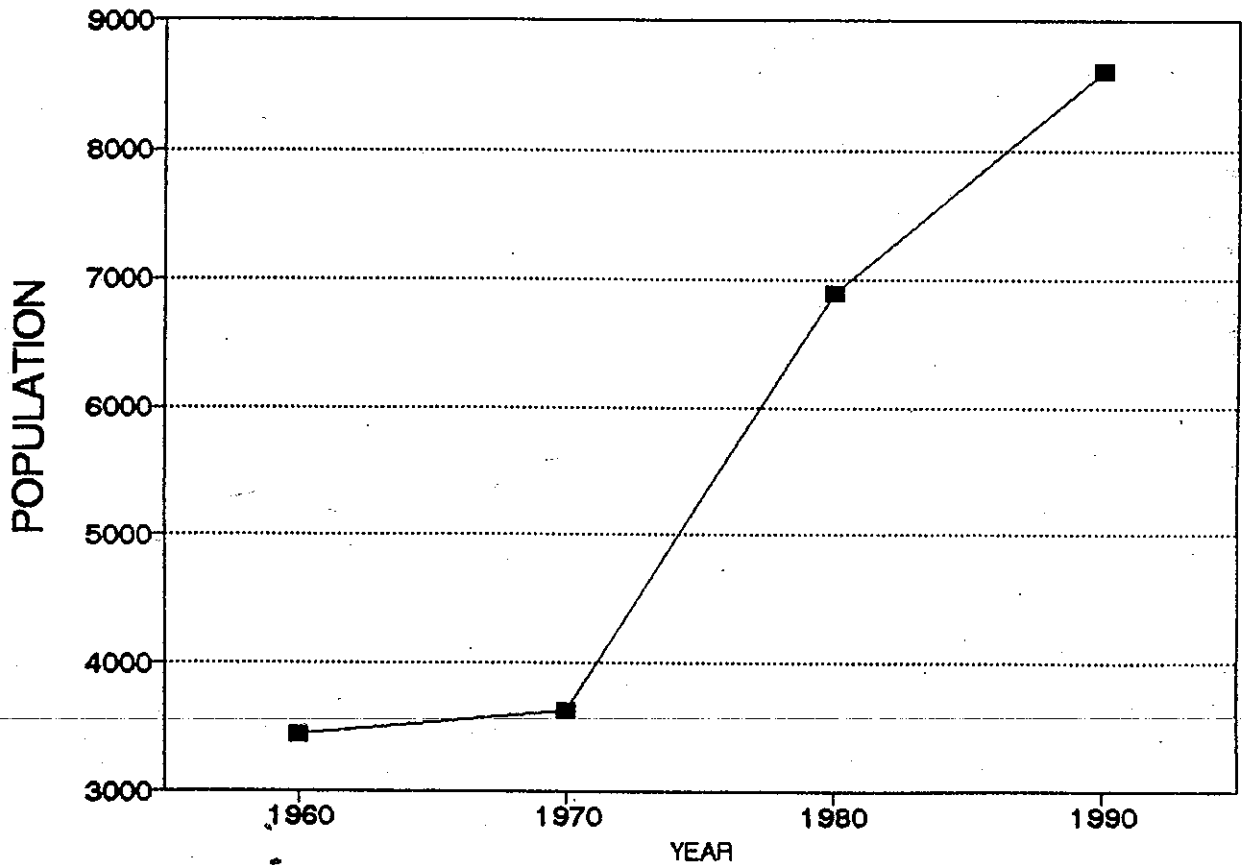


TABLE 3
SCOTTS VALLEY POPULATION FORECASTS
1980 to 2005

<u>Percent Growth</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>
1980-1990 Census: 2.26%	6,891	8,615	9,634	10,772	12,046
1960-1990 Average: 3.11%	6,891	8,615	10,041	11,702	13,639
AMBAG: 4.6%	6,891	8,615	10,787	13,508	<u>14,275</u>

TABLE 4
SCOTTS VALLEY POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>1960</u>		<u>1970</u>		<u>1980</u>		<u>1990</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
RACE:								
White	3,418	99.4	3,518	98.8	6,440	93.5	8,055	93.5
Black	3	0.08	5	0.1	24	0.3	26	0.3
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	103	1.5	129	1.5
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	264	3.8	327	3.8
Others	16	0.4	36	0.9	60	0.9	78	0.9
AGE:								
0-5	305	8.7	361	9.9	410	5.9	508	5.9
6-17	680	19.7	823	22.7	1,183	17.2	1,482	17.2
18-64	1,977	57.5	1,978	54.6	4,208	61.1	5,264	61.1
65 +	432	12.5	533	14.7	1,090	15.8	1,361	15.8
SEX:								
Female	1,740	50.6	1,852	51.1	3,537	51.3	4,420	51.3
Male	1,697	49.04	1,769	48.9	3,354	48.7	4,195	48.7

N/A = Not Available

Source: 1960, 1970 and 1980 U.S. Census
1990 Projections

TABLE 5

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY POPULATION FORECAST SUMMARY

	----10 Years----			----- 5 Years -----	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>
0-17 years of age	45,183	55,100	62,200	66,600	70,400
18-64 years of age	118,060	153,100	169,200	181,900	194,200
65 years old & older	24,898	27,900	29,500	31,400	33,000
T O T A L	188,141	236,100	260,900	279,900	297,600

FIGURE 2

SC CO. POPULATION FORECAST SUMMARY

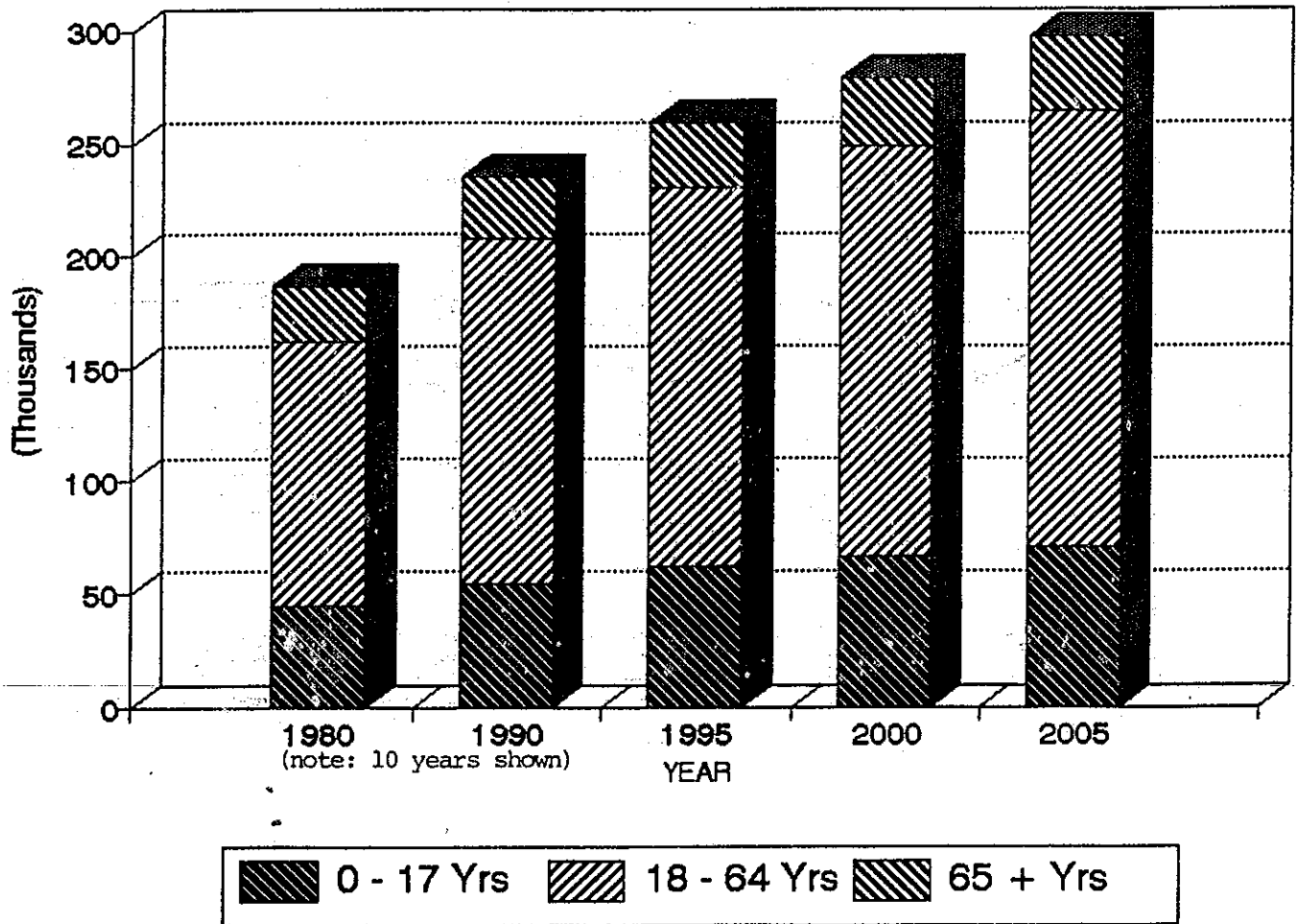
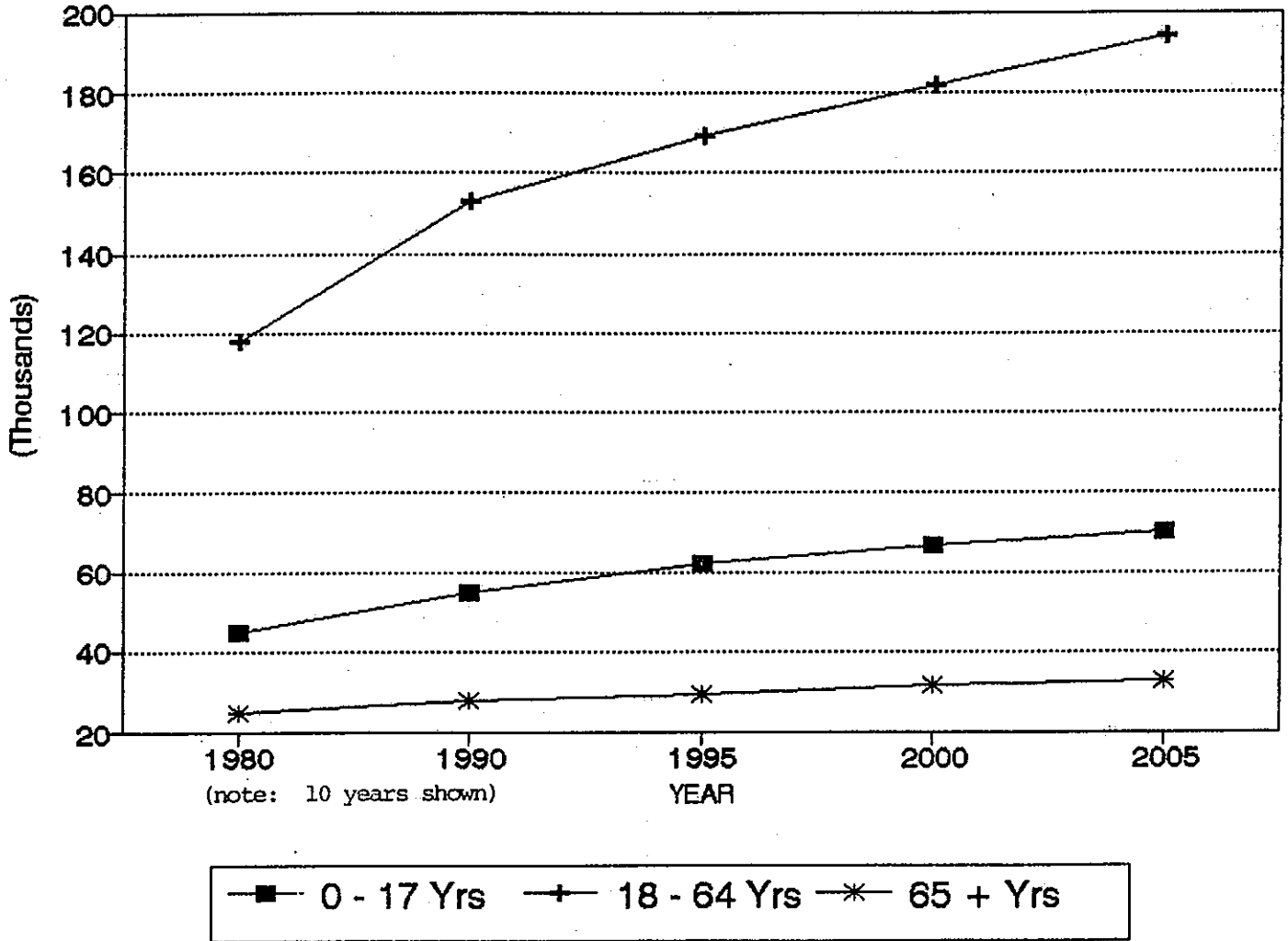


FIGURE 3

SC CO. POPULATION FORECAST SUMMARY



Park and Recreation Facilities

GOAL

PRG-602 TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES TO SERVE THE RECREATIONAL NEEDS OF THE CITY.

Objective

PRO-603 Develop and adequately maintain a comprehensive park and recreation system for a population of 15,000 residents.

Policy

PRP-604 The City shall plan and maintain a park system that serves the residential, industrial, and commercial segments of the community.

Actions

PRA-605 The Parks and Recreation Commission shall develop specific designs for the park sites identified in the Parks Master Plan. These designs should provide recreation opportunities and facilities to meet the needs of various target groups: youth, adults and seniors, with emphasis on lifetime sports and activities for the expanding adult population.

PRA-606 Coordinate park development with population increases.

PRA-607 Amend the City Code to require 3 acres of active park land per 1,000 population.

PRA-608 Condition development to provide for the orderly completion of the City's comprehensive park system, including bicycle paths and hiking and equestrian trails.

PRA-609 Maintain staff to work with the Parks and Recreation Commission to develop and maintain park facilities.

PRA-610 The City shall complete the action items of the Parks Master Plan.

PRA-611 Planning and Public Works/Engineering staff shall submit all development proposals for sites identified in the Parks Master Plan to the Parks and Recreation Commission for review and comment prior to approval of the project.

PRA-612 Amend City Code to require commercial and industrial development to provide open space/recreation facilities within the project. In the alternative, require dedication of land or in-lieu fees for park and recreation amenities.

Policy

PRP-613 The City shall provide the best level of funding to maintain and enhance the park system the City can afford.

Actions

PRA-614 The City shall continue to solicit State open space, park and recreation, and access grants to acquire park land and/or to expand and develop the City's existing park facilities.

PRA-615 Volunteer efforts and private financial resources should be promoted and used in combination with public funds for enhancement, acquisition, maintenance and operation of park and recreation facilities. The Parks and Recreation Commission and/or park specialist should solicit volunteer efforts and private financial resources.

PRA-616 Investigate forming a park and recreation special district.

PRA-617 All commercial and industrial developments shall provide recreational facilities on-site or contribute money to enhance the City's park and recreation system..

Policy

PRP-618 The City shall encourage schools to make recreational areas and facilities available for use during non-school hours.

Actions

PRA-619 As part of the implementation of the Parks Master Plan, the City shall coordinate and establish joint use agreements with local schools to determine when and under what conditions school facilities can be used by the public. This information shall be made available to the public as a part of the City's comprehensive open space/park and recreation program.

Policy

PRP-620 Park and recreation areas shall be planned, developed, and used in a manner which is compatible with adjacent land uses.

Actions

- PRA-621 Locate and design park and recreation areas to provide for ease of access by pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians.
- PRA-622 As a part of the City's open space/park and recreation implementation plan, incorporate trails, paths, sidewalks, and bicycle lanes to provide ease of access to and in the identified park and recreation areas.
- PRA-623 Develop existing and design new parks and recreational areas to maximize public access consistent with the City's coordinated access program.
- PRA-624 The City shall work with property owners towards obtaining increased and ultimately full-time access to the trail system of Lodato Park.
- PRA-625 Locate and develop park and recreation facilities to preserve and enhance natural open space, scenic and historic resources.
- PRA-626 The Parks and Recreation Commission shall submit development plans to public safety personnel to insure that access and design of proposed parks and recreation facilities are compatible with standards of public safety.

Hiking and Equestrian Trails

GOAL

PRG-627 TO PROVIDE A SAFE AND ACCESSIBLE MULTI USE TRAILS AND PATHS SYSTEM THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

Objective

PRO-628 Designate pedestrian, equestrian and bicycle trails for specific trail adoption and development.

Policy

PRP-629 The City shall integrate the comprehensive multi use trail system plan of the Parks Master Plan with those of adjoining jurisdictions.

Actions

- PRA-630 The multi use trail system identified in the Parks Master Plan should link the Scotts Valley trails with County, State or regional trail systems.
- PRA-631 Where appropriate, trails shall connect with parks and recreational areas.

- PRA-632 Coordinate the construction of multi use trails with the Sierra Club, the Santa Cruz County Horseman's Association, affected property owners and private developers.
- PRA-633 The City shall consider adopting a program and budget for adequate maintenance of trails and easements by the Public Works Department.
- Policy
PRP-634 The City shall require public dedication of trail easements and bike paths in new projects located along adopted routes.
- Action
PRA-635 Require dedication and construction as appropriate of trails and bike paths consistent with the General Plan policies as part of project approval.
- Policy
PRP-636 The City shall identify funding sources to implement pedestrian, equestrian and/or bicycle trails. These shall include State access grants, local revenue sources, other private revenue sources, assessment district financing, and conditions of projects.
- Policy
PRP-637 Promote public safety in planning, design, construction, and use of the multi use system.
- Actions
PRA-638 Adopt specifications for trails and incorporate the specifications into the City's Standard Details.
- PRA-639 Plan and design a separation of hiking and equestrian trails from vehicular roadways.
- PRA-640 For maximum safety, the surface crossings of trails with roads shall be minimized.
- PRA-641 Trail crossings of roads shall be appropriately signed and marked.
- PRA-642 Amend the City Code to prohibit motorized vehicles on hiking and equestrian trails, post the trails with signs prohibiting such vehicles, assess impacts of violations on the police department and establish a level of fines that will pay for damages to public property.

PRA-643 City Council shall consider adopting a budget to provide an adequate sign program and public information to inform trail users of their personal liability on trails.

PRA-644 Work with volunteer groups to develop and distribute maps of walking, biking, equestrian and other trail routes. Maps should show approximate time of travel and distance.

Policy
PRP-645 Develop trails to minimize impact on nature plants and wildlife open space and scenic resources.

Action
PRA-646 The Parks and Recreation Commission shall review development plans for trails and paths and require meandering, relocating and reduction of width where necessary to preserve the environment.

GOAL
PRG-647 TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE RECREATION PROGRAMS TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF SCOTTS VALLEY.

Objective
PRO-648 Develop and maintain a recreation program for residents and employees within the City.

Policy
PRP-649 Periodically reassess the changing needs of the community for recreation programs.

Actions
PRA-650 At least every five (5) years, beginning in 1991, the Parks and Recreation Commission shall facilitate a survey of the residents of the community to determine its preference regarding recreation programs and park facilities.

PRA-651 The Parks and Recreation Commission shall survey the commercial and industrial employees of the City to assess their perceived needs for City recreation facilities.

PRA-652 The Parks and Recreation Commission shall make recommendations to the City Council regarding modifications to the recreation programs and park facilities, based upon the survey(s).

Policy

PRP-653 The City shall provide the best level of funding the City can afford to maintain and enhance recreation programs and park facilities.

Actions

PRA-654 In January of each year, the Parks and Recreation Commission shall review the parks and recreation division's budgets for the new fiscal year and recommend program and budget changes to the City Council to accommodate parks and recreation programs.

PRA-655 The City Council shall refer proposed changes to the Recreation Division's fee schedule and Parks and Recreation Division's budgets to the Parks and Recreation Commission for its recommendation prior to City Council action.

PRA-656 The Parks and Recreation Commission shall advise the City Council regarding the acceptance or rejection of offers of donations of money, personal and/or real property to the City for recreational and park purposes and use and make recommendations where appropriate.

PRA-657 The City Council shall solicit the recommendation of the Parks and Recreation Commission regarding the sale or purchases of lands for park and recreation purposes.

PRA-658 The City Council shall consider committing all money from the sale of park property acquisition for development of park and recreation facilities.

PRA-659 Annually, the Parks and Recreation Commission shall review any childcare program sponsored by the Parks and Recreation Commission in order to insure that the primary focus is on recreational activities.