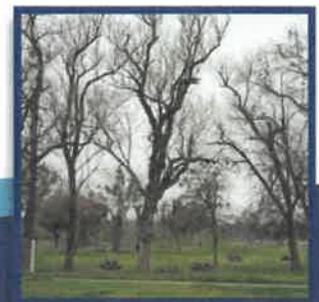




CITY OF MARYSVILLE Parks and Open Space Master Plan

May 2019
FINAL



Acknowledgements

Marysville Mayor and City Council

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Marysville Levee District
Marysville Lions Club
Marysville Little League
Marysville Motocross (MMX) Racing
National Recreation and Park Association
Rideout Regional Medical Center
Yuba Area Bicycle Advocates
Yuba County
Yuba-Sutter Gold Sox
Yuba-Sutter Regional Arts Council
Yuba-Sutter Youth Soccer League

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Within this Master Plan the Town of Paradise is identified as a similar community and used as a point of comparison. As this Master Plan was initiated before the Camp Fire, all discussion is based on the Town of Paradise prior to the Camp Fire. We recognize that Paradise's situation has since changed dramatically due to the Camp Fire and they will be rebuilding for many years to come. We wish them strength and luck in their rebuilding process.

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

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MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Table of Contents

Executive Summary..... 1
 Plan Organization 1
 Recommendations 3
 Moving Towards 2035..... 5
1 City of Marysville Parks and Open Space Facilities 1-1
 1.1 The City of Marysville 1-1
 1.2 City Park and Open Space Goals and Policies 1-11
 1.3 Fiscal Analysis 1-15
 1.4 Staffing and Operations 1-17
 1.5 Park Inventory 1-17
 1.6 Park and Facility Use Review 1-25
 1.7 Recreation Programs 1-26
2 Other Community Resources 2-1
 2.1 City-Owned Non-Park Land 2-1
 2.2 Nearby Public Parks and Open Space Land Outside the City of Marysville 2-1
 2.3 School Facilities 2-2
 2.4 Non-Profit Recreation Facilities 2-5
 2.5 Private Recreation Facilities 2-5
 2.6 Sport and Recreation Organizations 2-5
 2.7 Other Public Recreation Providers 2-7
 2.8 Programs 2-9
3 Population Characteristics 3-1
 3.1 Population 3-1
 3.2 Age Distribution 3-1
 3.3 Housing Vacancy Rate and Ownership 3-2
 3.4 Household Type 3-4
 3.5 Education, Employment, and Income 3-5
 3.6 Cultural Identity 3-6
 3.7 Disabilities 3-10
4 Agency Comparison: Level of Service 4-1
 4.1 Marysville Current Park Acreage 4-1
 4.2 Marysville Current Recreation Facility Standards 4-8
 4.3 Adjacent Agency Level of Service 4-9
 4.4 Park Acreage and Facilities Opportunities 4-12
5 Community Recreation Needs 5-1
 5.1 Community Workshops 5-2
 5.2 Master Plan Survey 5-5
6 Strategies and Recommendations 6-1
 6.1 Parks and Facilities 6-1
 6.2 Operations 6-19
 6.3 Programs and Events 6-22
 6.4 Planning 6-24
7 Implementation 7-1
 7.1 Capital Costs and Priorities 7-1
 7.2 Non-capital Projects and Initiatives 7-7
 7.3 Revenue Enhancement 7-10
 7.4 Implementation Process 7-16

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

8 Glossary..... 8-1
9 References.....9-51

Tables

Table 1-1 – Park and Open Space Revenues 1-15
Table 1-2 – Park and Open Space Expenses 1-16
Table 1-3 – Marysville Facility Inventory 1-23
Table 1-4 – City of Marysville Facility Fee Revenues 1-25
Table 2-1 – School Acreage Opportunities 2-3
Table 2-2 – Adjacent Park and Recreation Programs and Target Participant Matrix 2-9
Table 3-1 – Marysville Population and Projected Population Change 2000-2040 3-1
Table 3-2 – Household Composition in Marysville 2016 3-4
Table 3-3 – Educational Attainment of Marysville Residents 25 Years and Older 3-5
Table 3-4 – Employment Status of Marysville Residents 3-5
Table 3-5 – Percent of People with Disabilities by Age Group 3-10
Table 4-1 – Marysville Park Acreage and LOS 4-2
Table 4-2 – Marysville Current Facilities LOS 4-9
Table 4-3 – Marysville Adjacent Public Recreation Provider Park Acreage Standards 4-10
Table 4-4 – Marysville and Adjacent Public Recreation Provider Facilities Standards 4-11
Table 6-1 – Marysville Park Acreage Standards 6-2
Table 6-2 – New Marysville Facilities Standards 6-3
Table 6-3 – Existing Facility Upgrade Projects 6-6
Table 6-4 – New Facility Development Projects 6-10
Table 6-5 – New Facility Development Projects – No Assigned Location 6-14
Table 6-6 – School Acreage Opportunities 6-17
Table 6-7 – Partnership Opportunities 6-23
Table 6-8 – School Acreage Opportunities 6-24
Table 7-1 – Recommended Capital Projects 7-1
Table 7-2 – Capital Project Priorities by Park 7-2
Table 7-3 – Non-capital Projects and Partnerships 7-8

Figures

Figure 1-1 – City of Marysville Parks and Open Space Map 1-3
Figure 1-2 – Existing and Proposed Bicycle Facilities 1-9
Figure 3-1 – Marysville Population Age Distribution 3-2
Figure 3-2 – Housing Vacancy Rate Marysville and Yuba County 3-3
Figure 3-3 – Home Ownership Marysville v. Yuba County 2016 3-3
Figure 3-4 – Annual Income of Marysville Residents 3-6
Figure 3-5 – Marysville Race and Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity 3-7
Figure 3-6 – Language Isolation among Marysville Residents 5 Years of Age or Older 3-8
Figure 3-7 – Languages Spoken by Linguistically Isolated Marysville Residents 3-9
Figure 4-1 – Marysville Park Acreage target LOS Overages/Deficits 4-2
Figure 4-2 – Marysville Park Facilities Buffer 4-5
Figure 5-1 – Facility Popularity 5-6

Appendices

Appendix A — Notes From Master Plan Community Workshop Events
Appendix B — Master Plan Public Input Survey and Results
Appendix C — Master Plan Stakeholder Meeting Notes

Executive Summary

The City of Marysville is the primary provider of park and open space facilities to the Marysville community. This Master Plan provides policy direction to the City for new park and facility standards, implementation of capital improvements, and non-capital projects and initiatives, based on current City and nearby community resources, demographic trends, and community needs.

The City has been providing parks and recreation services to residents since the 1860s and this document provides recommendations for recreation facilities and programs to meet the needs of City residents through the year 2035. This Master Plan addresses multiple community interests and prioritizes investments in facility upgrades, capital improvements, and initiatives to provide the largest public benefit.

This Master Plan evaluates the current level of park and recreation resources, General Plan target levels

of service (LOS), LOS offered by adjacent agencies, and community needs, to determine new LOS guidelines for Marysville. It describes the facility upgrades and new facility projects needed to meet the needs of the community and the new LOS. The fundamental purpose of this Master Plan is to set a course for recreation facility assessment and improvement to meet the needs of Marysville residents.



Marysville City Hall

This Master Plan is a living document that will evolve over time. The conditions and recreation needs informing the actions included in this Master Plan will certainly change with the City as new trends emerge, and the local and national economy shift.

Plan Organization

Chapter 1 – City of Marysville Parks and Open Space Facilities

This chapter begins with a discussion of the City in general and the defining features such as schools, land use, transportation, and natural areas. City Park and Open Space Goals and Policies from the General Plan are highlighted and the Park and Open Space Master Plan Goals and Policies are presented. A fiscal analysis of revenue and expenses associated with the parks and open space, followed by a summary of City parks and open space staffing and operations. This chapter also include an inventory of Marysville’s Park and Open Space, including discussion and analysis of the open space, parks, and facilities within the parks.

Chapter 2 – Other Community Resources

Chapter 2 inventories the park facility resources offered within the City of Marysville by schools and non-City organizations including non-profits, sports and recreation organizations, and other public

recreation providers. It then inventories the most available park facilities outside of the City of Marysville that are used by Marysville residents. The chapter concludes in Section 2.8 with a discussion of the programs offered by adjacent agencies.

Chapter 3 – Population Characteristics

The discussion of population characteristics begins with an analysis of the current and projected population. The projected population growth within the City is one percent annually, which means that 15,509 residents are projected for 2035, the planning horizon of this Master Plan. Chapter 3 also includes a discussion and analysis of age distribution; housing vacancy rate and ownership; household type; education, employment, and income; cultural identity; and disabilities.

Chapter 4 – Agency Comparison: Level of Service

Chapter 4 identifies existing level of service within Marysville for park acreage, park service area, recreation facilities. This information is compared to other similar public recreation providers and national averages.

Chapter 5 – Community Recreation Needs

Community recreation needs were identified through an online survey, two community workshops, and a stakeholder meeting. A desire for improved safety and security of park facilities, preservation and management of open space areas, and upgraded facilities were voiced by the residents. These priorities are reflected in this Master Plan. Chapter five summarizes and analyzes the comments and responses elicited throughout this process. Meeting summaries from each meeting and the survey results are included as appendixes.

Chapter 6 – Strategies and Recommendations

Chapter 6 integrates the information gathered in the prior chapters to develop recommendation for parks and facilities, operations, programs, and planning. Section 6.1 establishes LOS targets, including new LOS targets for park acres, service areas, and facilities. The City did not have LOS targets for facilities prior to this master plan. These recommendations integrate how the facilities needed to meet LOS targets can be developed to best meet community needs. This section also includes recommendations for existing facility upgrade projects and new facility development projects. Section 6.2 through Section 6.4 present non-capital projects and initiative recommendations. All recommendations are summarized below.

Chapter 7 – Implementation

Chapter 7 provides a pathway for implementation of the recommendations within Chapter 6. All capital improvement recommendations are prioritized. Top priorities are slated for implementation within 1-5 years, medium priorities are slated for implementation within 6-10 years, and low priorities are slated for implementation within 11-15 years. It is estimated that approximately \$9.1 million will be needed to implement all of the capital improvements. It also includes a framework for implementation of non-capital recommendations including which recommendations present opportunities for partnerships. Non-capital recommendations highlight planning efforts, increased communication between the City and the community, and maintenance and operations recommendations. Section 7.3 discusses potential revenue sources to obtain the needed funding. Finally, Section 7.4 summarize the key points of the implementation process.

Recommendations

Capital Improvements

This Master Plan identifies approximately \$9.1 million in recommended capital projects. These projects include upgrades to existing facilities and new facility development. Capital improvement recommendations are summarized below, including where to find more information. Also see Table 6-3, Table 6-4, and Table 6-5.

- Replace irrigation system at Bryant Field, Ellis Lake, Stephen J Field Park, Gavin Park, Miner Park, Plaza Park, Triplett Park, and Washington Park - See Section 6.1.2.1
- Install new irrigation well at Ellis Lake, Stephen J Field Park, Gavin Park, and Washington Park - See Section 6.1.2.1
- Plant new trees at each park whenever irrigation systems are redesigned or replaced – See Section 6.1.2.9
- Replace playground equipment and surfacing at Gavin park, Stephen J Field Park, Miner Park, Motor Park, Triplett Park, Veterans Park, and Yuba Park - See Section 6.1.2.2
- Replace/repair path/sidewalk at Ellis Lake, Gavin Park, Miner Park, Motor Park, Beckwourth Riverfront Park, Veterans Park, and Yuba Park - See Section 6.1.2.3
- Remove trees, stumps, and/or tree trimming at East Lake, Ellis Lake, Stephen J Field Park, Gavin Park, Miner Park, Motor Park, Beckwourth Riverfront Park, Triplett Park, Veterans Park, Washington Park, and Yuba Park - See Section 6.1.2.4
- Convert stadium lights to LED at Bryant Field - See Section 6.1.2.5
- Replace exterior perimeter fence with chain link at Bryant Field - See Section 6.1.2.5
- Replace scoreboard at Bryant Field - See Section 6.1.2.5
- Address deferred maintenance of skate park at Miner Park – See Table 6-3
- Rehabilitate stage including access to electrical and water for events and performances at Beckwourth Riverfront Park – See Section 6.1.2.6
- Remove silt from boat ramp at Beckwourth Riverfront Park– See Section 6.1.2.6
- Add wayfinding signs for trails at Beckwourth Riverfront Park – See Section 6.1.2.6
- Improve Ellis Lake water quality – See Section 6.1.2.7
- Address City Hall Annex– See Section 6.1.2.8
- Add bicycle parking at Bryant Field, Ellis Lake, Stephen J Field Park, Motor Park, Beckwourth Riverfront Park, and Veterans Park - See Section 6.1.3.1
- Add disposal units at East Lake, Stephen J Field Park, Gavin Park, Miner Park, Motor Park, Beckwourth Riverfront Park, Triplett Park, Veterans Park, Washington Park, and Yuba Park - See Section 6.1.3.2
- Add netting along outfield to Bryant Field See Section 6.1.3.3
- Install park monument sign at Basin Park, East Lake, Ellis Lake, Stephen J Field Park, Gavin Park, Miner Park, Motor Park, Plaza Park, Beckwourth Riverfront Park, Triplett Park, Veterans Park, Washington Park, and Yuba Park - See Section 6.1.3.4
- Add solar motion security lights at East Lake, Ellis Lake, Stephen J Field Park, Gavin Park, Miner Park, Motor Park, Plaza Park, Beckwourth Riverfront Park, Triplett Park, Veterans Park, Washington Park, and Yuba Park - See Section 6.1.3.5
- Add/expand paths at East Lake, Beckwourth Riverfront Park, and Yuba Park – See Section 6.1.3.6
- Add group picnic area with grill and shade shelter to Stephen J Field, Veterans, and Yuba Park – See Section 6.1.1.11
- Add baseball field – See Section 6.1.4.1

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

- Partner to add community center – See Section 6.1.4.2
- Consider disc golf course – See Section 6.1.4.3
- Add dog park – See Section 6.1.4.4
- Add restroom – See Section 6.1.4.5
- Add splash pad– See Section 6.1.4.6

Non-capital recommendations are also provided in this Master Plan to address additional needed facilities, outreach and partnerships, park facility rentals, park planning, and park and open space operations. A list of non-capital recommendations is included below including where to find more information and is also in Table 7-3.

Outreach and Programs

- Redefine the regional park service area standard a five-mile service area – See Section 6.1.1.2
- Build a translation tool into City website to facilitate communication with non-English speakers – See Section 6.2.2.2
- Develop outreach social media guidelines, goals, and graphic standards - See Section 6.2.2.2
- Expand City park and open space's social media presence - See Section 6.2.2.2
- Update parks page on city website to include additional information about park facilities, park upgrades, open space, and partner organizations - See Section 6.2.2.2
- Develop relationships with community partners – See Section 6.2.2.3
- Determine community partner who would be interested in sharing building space for a community center – See Section 6.1.4.2
- Pursue new JUAs with MJUSD – See Section 6.1.5
- Promote links to City website from partner organizations – See Section 6.2.2.2
- Develop programming and event offerings through partnerships – See Section 6.3.2
- Annually review program and event fee schedules – See Section 7.3.96.2.2.2

Reservations

- Annually review rental fee schedule and update to reflect required costs and ensure clarity – See Section 6.2.2.2
- Institute online facility rental process – See Section 6.2.2.2
- Market rentable facilities through partners and outreach to community groups such as businesses, churches, and schools – See Section 6.2.2.2
- Assess contract with soccer league and revise conditions prior to renewal – See Section 7.3.9
- Analyze potential for contracts with other sport leagues for use of parks – See Section 7.3.9

Planning

- Develop individual park conceptual plans for each park – See Section 6.4.1
- Develop Park and Open Space Maintenance Plan - See Section 6.2.1
- Develop cost-benefit analysis of park land relinquishment options – See Section 6.1.7
- Assess City Hall Annex to determine cost of renovation – See Section 6.1.2.8
- Annually review repair, renovation, and new facility needs and target LOS for facilities - See Section 6.2.1
- Annually review partner programs – See Section 6.2.2.3
- Master Plan update every 15 to 20 years – See Section 6.4.2

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

- Develop standardized design for signage, including park and open space signage and wayfinding signage – See Section 6.2.2.1

Operations

- Develop annual work plans to track yearly goals and accomplishments – See Section 6.2.1
- Annually inspect trees for health – See Section 6.1.2.4
- Evaluate partnering with Levee Commission for maintenance of levees - See Section 6.1.4.7
- Pursue restoration of Ellis Lake in keeping with recommendations of Council – See Section 6.1.2.7
- Track waste collection and adjust collection schedule and disposal unit locations as necessary – See Section 6.2.1
- Annual review of seasonal and permanent staffing levels – See Section 6.2.1
- Provide staff with appropriate and cost-effective training – See Section 6.2.1
- Analyze and, if feasible, implement volunteer programs for clean-up events and park and open space maintenance – See Section 7.3.12

Moving Towards 2035

This Master Plan includes a variety of recommendations, some of which can be pursued immediately and others that will be implemented between now and 2035. Marysville should actively work to improve the safety, security, and functional value of its parks and open space throughout the life of the Master Plan. The four steps that are recommended for immediate action are: increasing park and open space budget, pursuing partnerships, communicating with the community, and pursuing Statewide Park Program grants.

Grants provide an opportunity to make significant progress in designing and constructing park renovations which would have a long-term impact on the quality of parks within Marysville. However, grant funding is insufficient to cover all of the recommendations within this Master Plan, specifically in regard to maintenance needs and the expenses necessary to implement non-capital recommendations. To address these recommendations, City Council will need to review policy decisions which fund parks and determine how to increase park and open space budgets.

Although increased funding will go a long way toward addressing the needs of the community, communication and partnerships are integral to the implementation of the recommendations within this Master Plan. The Community Development and Services Department (CD&SD) can continue the partnership development begun as a part of this master planning process. Communication between CD&SD and the larger community of Marysville can also be continued and expanded moving forward.

A current opportunity to start major improvements to Marysville's park resources, as of the completion of this Master Plan, is to pursue grants through the Statewide Park Program, funded in June of 2018 through Proposition 68. Marysville is eligible for these grants and the grant guidelines would allow the City to renovate existing parks in keeping with the recommendations in this Master Plan. Capital and non-capital recommendations are intertwined and community involvement can be an integral part of the development of the design for the Statewide Park Program grant application. Similar local, state, and federal grant programs are expected to be available throughout the life of this Master Plan.

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

It is important to remember the recommendations in this Master Plan are developed in response to the current and projected needs and feedback of the community. Over time the community and context of Marysville can evolve, so to ensure the continuing applicability of this Master Plan, it must be reviewed and revised regularly to ensure that the recommendations and their implementation meet changing needs and opportunities of the community.

1 City of Marysville Parks and Open Space Facilities

The City of Marysville has a rich history of providing residents with park and open space amenities for over 150 years. This Master Plan provides direction for how the City can best meet the recreational needs of the people it serves now through 2035. It examines existing City recreation resources and evaluates the capacity of those resources to address residents' specific recreational interests and preferences. This plan addresses parks, open space areas, trails, and operational considerations associated with these resources and services. Although the City does not currently offer or provide recreation programs, other recreation opportunities are described in the context of Marysville. This plan provides direction for both near and long-range implementation of capital and non-capital projects and initiatives, recognizing that the sequence in which projects are pursued will depend on availability of funding and evolving community needs. Prior to this Master Plan, the City has not had a guide or standard in place for parks, open space, trails, or other recreation facility development to address the needs of the community.



Ellis Lake

This Master Plan reflects the values and priorities of Marysville as gathered through a robust multi-faceted community outreach program involving City staff, community leaders, public workshop events, a stakeholder meeting, and a community survey. Feedback from the public was considered along with park planning criteria to establish the level of facility and program service needed to adequately meet the City's needs.

1.1 The City of Marysville

The City of Marysville is located in west-central Yuba County at the confluence of the Feather and Yuba Rivers in the Sacramento Valley. The City is the county seat of government and is considered part of the greater Sacramento area. Marysville and Yuba County are members of the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG). At just over three-square miles, Marysville is a compact and walkable community with a well-connected network of roads, mostly on a grid system, making access to its parks and open spaces within easy reach of able-bodied residents.

The City covers about 3.67 square miles with a population of approximately 12,200 residents. The City of Yuba City is located directly across the Feather River, and the unincorporated communities of Linda and Olivehurst are located directly across the Yuba River. Collectively the population of these four communities totaled nearly 110,000 people in the 2010 census (United States Census Bureau 2010).

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

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Currently, City residents have access to approximately 339 acres of public recreation land owned or operated by the City (Figure 1-1). These include community, neighborhood, and passive parks; open space; and Class I bicycle facilities. Currently, the City does not offer recreation programs, but other regional recreation providers (e.g. Yuba City, Marysville Little League) do.

1.1.1 Local Schools

The City of Marysville is entirely within the Marysville Joint Unified School District (MJUSD). MJUSD serves Linda, Olivehurst, and several other communities within Yuba County. The City is served by Marysville High, McKenney Intermediate, Covillaud Elementary, and Kynoch Elementary schools (Marysville Joint Union School District 2018). Three alternative schools serve the community including Thomas E. Mathews Community School, Harry P. B. Carden Court School, and Maxine Singer Youth Guidance Center (Yuba County Office of Education 2018). Schools with recreation facilities are described in more detail in Chapter 2.

Currently the City does not have joint use agreements (JUAs) established with MJUSD. JUAs are formal agreements between two different governmental agencies arranging a mutually beneficial sharing of facilities where one party has title to the facility and the other contributes towards maintenance and/or operation of the facility.

1.1.2 Land Use

As of 2018, the City of Marysville encompasses about 2,350 acres. The *City of Marysville General Plan* (General Plan) and *Zoning Ordinance* are the primary documents governing land use for the City. The General Plan provides a vision as well as guidance for the evolution of the City. The General Plan was prepared in 1985 and the needs of the community may have grown and shifted since that time. The City currently has a General Plan goal of providing 10 acres of developed park land per 1,000 residents divided between neighborhood, community, and regional parks. The General Plan further specifies that neighborhood parks should be provided at a ratio of 2.5 acres per 1,000 residents; community parks should be provided at a ratio of 2.5 acres per 1,000 residents; and regional parks should be provided at a ratio of 5 acres per 1,000 residents. The current number of 278 applicable developed acres exceeds the overall park acreage goal.

The City has a geography defined and bounded by rivers (the Feather and Yuba) and the levees that contain them. It is important to note these rivers and levees are recreational resources and a part of what makes Marysville a unique community. The levees constrain the ability of the City to expand, with new development opportunities limited to some small vacant infill parcels and redevelopment of existing parcels within the City's current footprint. The City estimates there are less than 20 acres of vacant land zoned for improvements remaining within the City, with the majority of available land coming from infill opportunities (City of Marysville 2013-2021 Housing Element).

In addition to the levees that surround the City, rail lines also define the space and in many locations are coincident with levee footprints. A Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) line (the former Southern Pacific track) is constructed partly on elevated land and divides the City into two parts running roughly north to south between B and Yuba Streets. Industrial land uses are located adjacent to this corridor. Low Density Residential is the dominant land use in the eastern part of the City. Commercial and Business are the majority land uses in the western part of the City. The majority of Apartment (Neighborhood and General) land uses are found within 3 blocks (one-quarter mile) of Highway 20, which runs east-west through the center of the City (City of Marysville 2007).

Open Space (Primary and Secondary) land uses are zoned for park areas (many approximately one city block in size) checkered throughout the City. Large areas of open space are designated on the river side of the levee between the levees, Feather, and Yuba Rivers. The river-facing open space areas vary in width from a few hundred feet to approximately 1/3 of a mile wide (City of Marysville 2007).

The largest of the land parcels within the levees is the 43.69-acre Marysville High School and MJUSD Campus in the north central portion of the City adjacent to the UPRR lines.

1.1.3 Transportation

The City of Marysville is connected to nearby communities by roads and railroads that bridge the adjacent rivers and cross the levees surrounding the City. Highway 70 from Oroville crosses under the UPRR through a levee tunnel just east of the UPRR junction on the north side of town. The only other public access route to the north is the Jack Slough Road/East 26th Street route over the levee. Highway 20 from Grass Valley crosses over the levee on the east side of town. The Ramirez Street/Simpson Lane Bridge crosses the Yuba River and levee to the southeast from Linda. Highway 70 from Olivehurst crosses the Yuba River and levee between the two UPRR lines connecting to the south. The Highway 20 (10th Street) and 5th Street Bridges cross over the Feather River and levee connecting the Marysville with Yuba City to the west.

The City's grid road network provides coverage of the City for motor vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians. The north-south rail line through town acts as a barrier to access between east and west sides of town. As described previously under Land Use, the City of Marysville is split by the UPRR line running roughly north to south between B and Yuba Streets. From a bicycle, pedestrian, and park access perspective this feature is a barrier to access between the eastern and western sides of the City. Access is limited to a few crossings from north to south: B Street (Highway 70) pedestrian tunnel; 12th Street tunnel sidewalks; 10th, 7th, and 6th Streets (no designated bike lane or sidewalk), and 4th, 3rd, and 2nd Street undercrossings. This barrier could limit pedestrian and bicycle access to parks and open space areas. In addition, the traffic volumes, speed, and noise of vehicular traffic and dark, tight spaces of the tunnel access points make crossing some of these streets difficult and unpleasant for pedestrians, and cyclists, especially children.

Currently, there is a Class I (off-street, paved) bicycle path on top of the levee forming a perimeter trail around the City. The existing Class I bike trail provide recreation opportunities for both pedestrian and cyclists. The *Marysville Bicycle & Pedestrian Plan* (City of Marysville 2016) does not call for additional Class I trails or connections within the City (Figure 1-2). Corridors within the City for additional Class I trails are very limited.

Class II bike lanes may facilitate bicycle access to parks but are not for pedestrian use. Existing Class II bike lanes (on-street, separate lane) in the City are minimal, especially within the west part of town (Figure 1-2). Bike lanes are found on:

- 1st Street connecting with the Yuba River Highway 70 Bridge;
- a section of 14th Street west of E Street;
- C Street between 18th and 16th streets, and 16th Street between C Street and B Street;
- 17th Street west of Ramirez Street and then north on Chestnut Street to the High School;

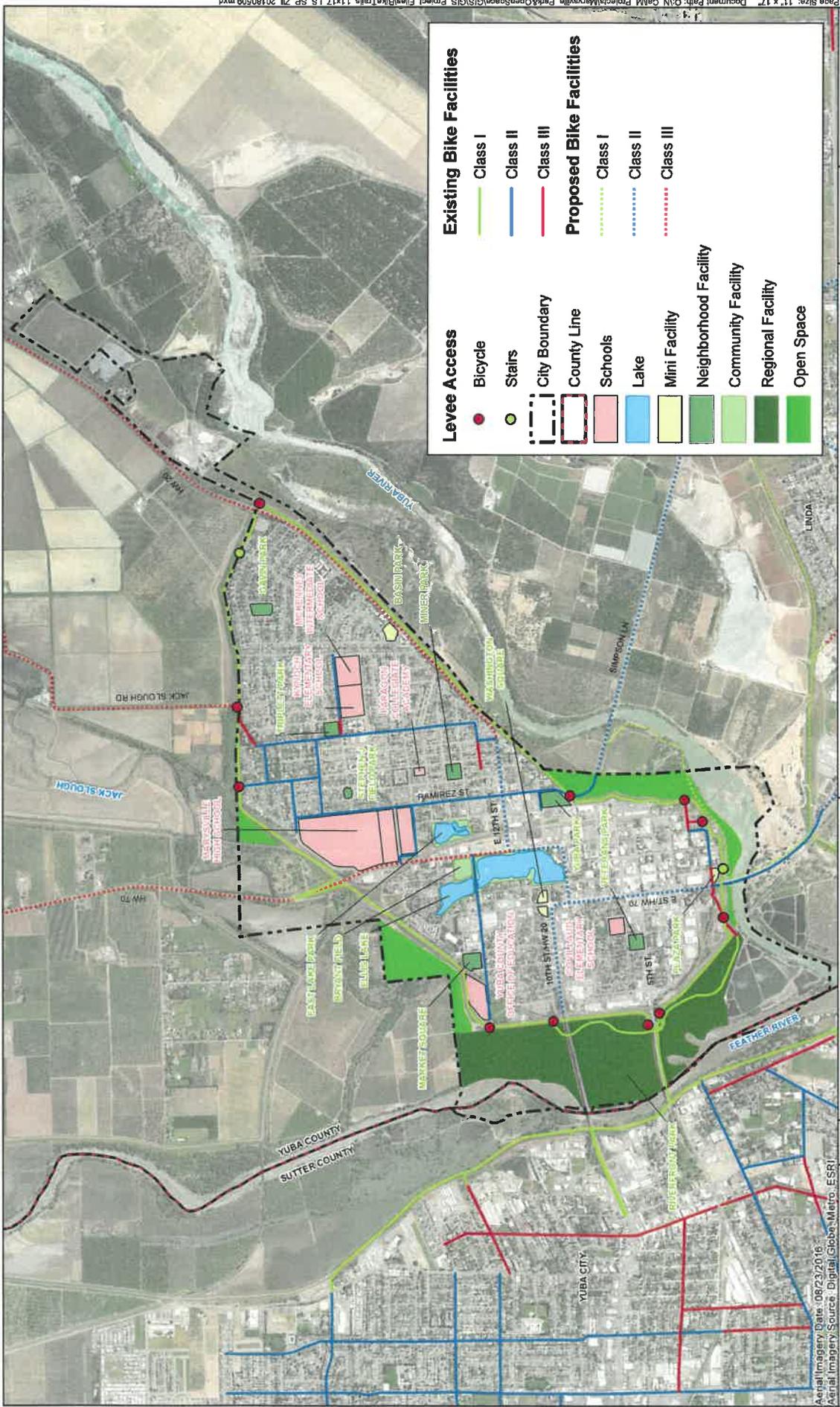
MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

- Ramirez Street from the Class I trail on the south side of town to its northern terminus at East 24th Street;
- East 24th Street from the High School campus to Sampson Street and Sampson Street north to the Class I trail on the north side of town;
- 25th Street between Sampson and Covillaud Street;
- Covillaud Street between East 26th Street and East 13th Street, and then west on East 13th Street to Buchanan Street; and
- Rideout Way between Ahem Street and Huston Street (City of Marysville 2016).

New Class II bicycle lanes are proposed on arterial roads, including Highway 20 between Buchanan Street on the east to the Class I levee trail on the west and Highway 70 from 9th Street in the north to the Yuba River Bridge in the south (Sacramento Area Council of Governments 2015).

Class III bicycle routes provide for a travel lane shared with cars and are generally only identified with signs. They are proposed in the City of Marysville on low volume, low speed streets only by the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan as shown on Figure 1-2.

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Aerial Imagery Date: 08/23/2016
 Aerial Imagery Source: DigitalGlobe/Metro, ESRI


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 Feet
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EXISTING AND PROPOSED BICYCLE FACILITIES

Drawn By: DSB PSW
 QAVCC: 05/09/2018
 Date:

FIGURE 1-2

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1.1.4 Natural Areas

Marysville's location between the Feather and Yuba Rivers and Jack Slough provide opportunities for access to these riparian systems and natural areas. Along these waterways the oak woodland habitats, interspersed with orchard crops, sand and cobble beaches, and grassland areas are vastly different landscapes from the orderly grid of streets, homes, and businesses within the perimeter levee.

Rivers and sloughs are some of the defining features of the City and are easily viewed by pedestrians and bicyclists from the Class I trail loop on the top of the perimeter levee. The City has provided access to the perimeter loop trail from several Class II bike lane and street access points (Figure 1-2).



Perimeter levee Class I Trail

River Front Park via Biz Johnson Drive provides vehicular access to many user recreation opportunities in the Feather River floodplain. The character of this park is very different from parks within the levee because of its proximity to the natural areas around it.

1.2 City Park and Open Space Goals and Policies

The Park and Open Space Master Plan must be consistent with the goals and policies of the City's adopted General Plan. The goals and policies of the General Plan establish the overarching vision for parks and open space within the City and are therefore the foundation for all subsequent park and open space planning. The Open Space Conservation and Recreation Element of the 1985 General Plan includes the following goal and policies.

Goal:

"To designate, protect, and conserve the natural resources, open space, and recreational lands in the City; and provide opportunities for recreation activities to meet citizens' needs."

Policies for Outdoor Recreation:

1. To preserve the lakes as major open space areas within the city and continue to improve the recreational uses surrounding the lakes and the aesthetics of the shorelines.
2. To encourage compatible recreational uses in floodplains of the Feather and Yuba rivers.
3. To provide and maintain adequate outdoor recreational facilities within all residential areas.
4. To promote the maximum provision of recreational open space in future residential areas.
5. To provide for the maximum use of public open space by the use of such areas for outdoor recreation
6. To provide facilities in accordance with park standards.

7. To provide recreation programs that meet citizens' needs.
8. To support and cooperate with volunteer groups and organizations that provide recreation activities for young people.

Applicable Policies for Conservation and Preservation of Resources:

1. To encourage the preservation of wildlife habitat areas.
2. To protect the fisheries of the adjacent waterways.
3. To protect historically significant areas and encourage their preservation and rehabilitation.
4. To ensure that existing natural areas, scenic areas, open space areas, and parks are protected from encroachment or destruction by development.
8. To permit open space and conservation land use within floodplains
9. To eliminate such uses in the floodplain where continued use would pose a danger to the public health, safety, or welfare.
10. To take proper steps to assure that floodplains, waterways, ground water recharge areas, and areas with a high water table will not be polluted or contaminated.

1.2.1 Park and Open Space Master Plan Goals and Policies

The General Plan open space, conservation, and recreation goal and policies provide the foundation for the development of the City's parks and open space system. This Master Plan provides specific goals and policies to supplement the General Plan for four key areas: park facilities, recreation programs and events, funding, and conservation and resource preservation. These newly developed goals and policies are based on those in the 1985 General Plan with modifications and updates as needed to reflect current needs and direction.

Goals are focused expressions of direction for the City and staff as they determine park needs, develop recreation facilities, evaluate the impact of development projects on park facilities, and make administrative decisions about operations. Goal statements describe a target condition to be achieved or maintained. Policies are the principles that guide ongoing actions intended to reach the stated goal. A given policy may facilitate attainment of several goals, while a single goal may be supported by multiple policies.

1.2.1.1 Park Facility Goals

- G1. Provide high-quality, inviting parks that fulfill the diverse recreation interests of all age groups and abilities among Marysville residents in a safe, accessible, functional, and aesthetically pleasing environment.
- G2. Establish and maintain a cooperative relationship with other adjacent public agencies and non-profit organizations.
- G3. Protect and conserve the open space, natural resources, and recreational lands in the City.
- G4. Connect the City to regional trail networks and link neighborhoods together.

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

1.2.1.1.1 Park Facility Policies

- P1. Maintain, renovate, and improve existing parks so that they will serve the diverse recreation needs of Marysville residents by providing a safe, accessible, functional, high-quality, and aesthetically pleasing environment.
- P2. Renovate the existing park facilities so that they are compliant with current design standards and regulations including the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and AB 1881 Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.
- P3. Periodically monitor strategies to improve safety and security throughout the facilities.
- P4. Preserve lakes within the City's park and open space areas, improve water quality within these lakes, and continue to improve the recreational uses surrounding the lakes and aesthetics of shorelines.
- P5. Encourage compatible recreational uses compliant with environmental regulations in the floodplains for the Feather and Yuba rivers.
- P6. Acquire sufficient park or open space land and/or coordinate Joint Use Agreements (JUAs) for facilities with MJUSD, Marysville Levee District, and non-profit partners to meet present and future recreation needs.
- P7. Develop and maintain parklands that comply with the adopted Marysville park acreage standards and provide park and open space facilities in accordance with park and open space facility standards.
- P8. Improve trails and linkages between facilities.
- P9. Reach out to and coordinate with adjacent park and recreation service providers including the Yuba County, Yuba City, and Sutter County to identify facility overlaps and service gaps.
- P10. Participate in regional trail planning efforts with Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) and nearby agencies to explore trail connections.

1.2.1.2 Programs and Events Goals

- G5. Coordinate with regional recreation partners to ensure recreational opportunities and programs are offered to meet the physical, social, environmental and cultural programming needs of Marysville residents.
- G6. Ensure programs represent a diverse range of interests, schedules, and costs to maximize opportunities for participation by Marysville residents and complement programs offered by other adjacent agencies or non-profit organizations.

1.2.1.2.1 Programs and Events Policies

- P11. Annually revisit the types of recreation programs offered to make sure they are continuing to meet the evolving needs of the residents they serve.
- P12. Encourage persons with a wide range of abilities and from diverse backgrounds to participate in recreational programs and activities.
- P13. Lead collaborative effort with other organizations to provide a wide range of programs appealing to Marysville residents.
- P14. Reach out to and coordinate with Yuba County, Yuba City, Sutter County, and Yuba Sutter Arts Council to identify program overlaps and service gaps. Explore adding jointly sponsored

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

programs, partnering on large events, sharing spaces to facilitate programs, and sharing instructors.

1.2.1.3 Funding Goals

- G7. Provide cost effective construction, operations, and maintenance of all park and recreation facilities.
- G8. Make Marysville parks and open spaces more economically self-sufficient for capital improvements, operations, and maintenance.
- G9. Use JUAs between the City, MJUSD, Marysville Levee District, and private agencies where there is a direct benefit to the City in doing so. JUAs should be used where they enhance the ability of each participating agency to provide cost-effective park and recreation services to the public and efficient maintenance of facilities.
- G10. Collaborate with agencies, commercial providers, and organizations serving Marysville residents to maximize opportunities for cost sharing and facility utilization.

1.2.1.3.1 Funding Policies

- P15. Prepare and maintain a one-, five-, and ten-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for the development of park facility improvements.
- P16. Identify and pursue potential sources of funding for park or open space land acquisition and facility improvements, including federal, state, and private sources.
- P17. Prior to the construction of a new park facility, the estimated annual operations and maintenance costs will be identified and approved by City Council.
- P18. Design recreation and sports facilities for multiple purposes that accommodate a variety of activities in wisely planned space.
- P19. Maintain and expand the existing joint use of school facilities to overcome any facility or program deficits.
- P20. Investigate new JUAs between the City, MJUSD, Marysville Levee District, and private organizations to reduce the costs of facilities that can be shared.

1.2.1.4 Conservation and Resource Preservation Goals

- G11. Protect and conserve the natural and cultural resources within park and open space lands.
- G12. Design, implement, and maintain park facilities in a sustainable manner.
- G13. Encourage the preservation of wildlife habitat areas.
- G14. Protect the fisheries of the adjacent waterways.

1.2.1.4.1 Conservation and Resource Preservation Policies

- P21. Protect historically significant areas and encourage their preservation during the design and rehabilitation process.
- P22. Ensure existing natural resource areas, scenic areas, parks, and open space areas are protected from encroachment or destruction by development.
- P23. Permit open space and conservation land use, interpretive programs, and ecological restoration projects within floodplains.

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

- P24. Eliminate recreation facilities or uses within the floodplain where continued use could pose a danger to public health, safety, or welfare.
- P25. Take proper steps to assure that floodplains, waterways, ground water recharge areas, and areas with a high water table will not be polluted or contaminated by locating uses with the potential to pollute (e.g. dog park) outside the floodplain, maintaining equipment in good condition, and eliminating or restricting use of chemicals in the landscape.
- P26. Procure products from local sources when practicable, reuse and recycle materials, and design and implement facilities or rehabilitation projects with as few resource inputs as practicable.
- P27. Utilize native and low water use plant materials in the landscape wherever practicable.

1.3 Fiscal Analysis

The City of Marysville prepares an annual budget prior to each fiscal year (July 1 – June 30) to project expenses including capital projects and anticipated revenues. Ongoing operation of the City mandates expenses not exceed available revenues and reserves, with some funds ideally held in reserve each year.

1.3.1 Revenues

The City of Marysville receives revenues to fund park facilities primarily from grants and facility rental and recreation fees. Specifically, the largest sources of revenues are Motocross Park, Gold Sox Baseball, and Boat Launch fees (Table 1-1). However, the revenue amount is not consistent from year to year and the amount of revenue may fluctuate depending on unique events such as grants received or the amount of facility rentals.

Table 1-1 – Park and Open Space Revenues

	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
Gold Sox Baseball Fees Collected	N/A	\$43,410	\$11,025
Boat Launch Fees Collected *	N/A	\$5,912	\$5,834
Motocross Fees Collected	\$70,733	\$43,529	\$43,528
Impact Fees and In-lieu Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants (CDBG)	\$0	\$345,000	\$0
Ellis Lake Rental Fees Collected	\$600	\$200	\$200
Riverfront Park Rental Fees Collected	\$4,305	\$1,070	\$4,170
Other City Parks Rental Fees Collected	\$294	\$120	\$140
Total Revenues:	\$75,932	\$439,241	\$64,897

N/A = Data not available

*Program began in FY16/17

There is no special district assessment for parks collected in the city of Marysville. All revenue generated is collected by the City as part of their general fund, but is coded to go back to the Community Development and Services Department (CD&SD), the umbrella department which manages parks and open space. The bulk of the funding for parks and open space, which makes up the difference between revenues generated and expenses to operate parks, comes from the General Fund.

Facility rentals are intended to help offset the costs of facility maintenance. Revenues from these sources have not been consistent over the last three years but expanded marketing of both facility rentals and the implementation of various recreational programs could increase this revenue stream.

The costs of facility maintenance, however, could also increase with more intensive facility use so fees need to be adjusted accordingly.

The City does not collect Impact or In-lieu Fees for new construction. There is an opportunity for the City to implement a park impact fee structure to fund new or expanded park facilities to serve new population associated with new development. Fees collected may be constrained by legislation that limits where and how the funds may be used to ensure that the people paying the fees derive appropriate benefits.

Grants are another unpredictable revenue source. While the City of Marysville was successful in fiscal year 2015-2016 with securing grant funding, competition for these resources is always high. In order to continue receiving grant funds, the City must focus on strategically matching potential projects to funding opportunities and expand awareness of funding sources.

Although not run through the parks department, state aid is received annually to exclusively fund the After-School Education and Safety (ASES) and STARS programs. These programs are both operated under the Marysville Joint Unified School District (MJUSD). Both are free, after school programs which offer activities ranging from art to sports and homework assistance. Their funding is a substantial revenue source supporting a major initiative of the City and school district. (STARS 2018, ASES 2018)

1.3.2 Expenses

City park and open space expenses fall under one of the following four general categories: Personnel Costs and Benefits, Services and Supplies, Shared IT and Fleet Services, and Capital Purchases.

Table 1-2 – Park and Open Space Expenses

	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
Personnel Costs and Benefits	\$87,668	\$70,859	\$158,804
Services and Supplies	\$177,973	\$204,342	\$177,937
Shared IT and Fleet Services	\$0	\$6,750	\$11,990
Capital Projects	\$10,250	\$0	\$17,588
Total Expenses:	\$275,891	\$281,951	\$366,319

NA = Data not available

Personnel costs and benefits along with services and supplies are typically the largest recurring annual expenses for the City. Expenditures for personnel costs and benefits include salaries and wages for full-time, part-time, and seasonal staff; retirement contributions; medical and dental insurance; worker’s compensation insurance; and state unemployment insurance. Typically, personnel costs and benefits expenditures tend to track upward with inflation and only vary widely when staffing levels change. Starting in the 2017/2018 Fiscal year, a second, full-time park maintenance employee was added, resulting in an increase in personnel costs and benefits.

Services and supplies expenditures include a wide variety of expenses ranging from administrative to operational. Supplies, building and facility maintenance, utilities, equipment leases and repairs, and utilities are a few examples of the expenditures in this category.

Capital project expenditures have been minimal from 2015 through 2017, limited to large lawn mower purchased in the 2017/2018 fiscal year. The minimal funding for capital purchases has resulted in aging

park infrastructure. The fees associated with the preparation of this Parks and Open Space Master Plan are also considered a capital expense but are not included in Table 1-2. The City's ability to fund capital projects depends on having available revenues from appropriately matched sources. For example, grants are typically tied to specific projects. The level of capital expenditure may vary greatly from year-to-year especially if a large grant is received in a given year.

1.4 Staffing and Operations

The City parks and open spaces are currently maintained and operated by two full-time staff members.

The staff is responsible for a wide variety of duties from scheduling facility use, providing information to the public, local event set-up, and all aspects of maintaining the City's facilities. Full-time staff include a Maintenance Worker I and a Maintenance Worker II position. Some portion of the Park and Facilities Superintendent's time is spent overseeing park maintenance staff. The CD&SD Director also spends a portion of their time overseeing and implementing park policy. Full-time park maintenance staff are also expected to be available for public works/street maintenance duties as necessary. The position of Maintenance Worker II was budgeted starting in the 17/18 FY, and was filled fall of 2018.

Regular staff are supported by other city employees and independent contractors, including legal counsel and shared IT and fleet maintenance services.

There is a local volunteer effort, supported by Church groups, individuals, and organizations who are deeply invested in Marysville's park and open space and who perform maintenance including capital efforts and trash collection. The impact of this volunteerism on Marysville's park and open space budget is inconsistent and minimal in comparison to other maintenance costs.

1.5 Park Inventory

The City has a diverse inventory of 20 parks and open spaces dating back to the 1860s. These facilities include neighborhood parks, community parks, regional parks, mini parks, and open space areas.

1.5.1 Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are defined in the General Plan as 5-20 acres in size, serving 2,000-8,000 people, with an effective service radius of ½-1 mile. This type of facility should be, if possible, located adjacent to elementary schools and include elements such as playgrounds, picnic areas, benches, landscaping, and night lighting. The ratio recommended by the General Plan is 2.5 acres of neighborhood park per 1000 residents. The existing neighborhood facilities actually range in size from 0.83 to 4.25 acres. There are currently 1.5 acres of neighborhood park per 1,000 residents. Since many of these parks were established before the 1985 General Plan was developed, they do not meet the recommended size within the General Plan.

1.5.1.1 Stephen J. Field Park

Defined on its north and south sides by Rideout Way between Greely Drive and Boulton Way, Stephen J. Field Park is an approximately 1-acre park located one block east of the Marysville High School campus. This park, also known as 'Circle Park', has a small open turf area in addition to children's play equipment, benches, and a picnic area.

1.5.1.2 Gavin Park

Situated in the northeast part of the city, Gavin Park is a roughly 2.75-acre park between Val Drive, Chele Avenue, and Johnson Avenue. This park contains a significant amount of open turf area, with the focal point of the park being the children's play equipment. The park also contains a small number of walking trails and picnic benches.



Gavin Park

1.5.1.3 Miner Park

Also known as Miner's Square, Miner Park is a 2.5-acre park between 14th, 15th, Sampson, and Swezy Streets. This park is unique in that it is the only park within the city limits that contains a small skatepark. The skatepark was built by Yuba County with grant funding. It is owned by the County and is operated and maintained by the City. In addition, the park also offers a grassy open space with children's play equipment, a full-size basketball court, and picnic benches.

1.5.1.4 Motor Park

Motor Park is a 3.25-acre park that borders the levee and is located at the corner of 14th and G Street. The amenities at this park include children's play equipment, picnic benches, and a full-size basketball court.



Motor Park

1.5.1.5 Triplett Park

Triplett Park is a 2.25-acre park located between Covillaud and Ahern Streets on the north side of Rideout Way diagonally across the street from Kynoch Elementary School. A children's play structure is located in the corner nearest to the school. The park also offers passive turf play areas with picnic benches.

1.5.1.6 Veterans Park

Veterans Park is a 2.5-acre park on the north side of Rideout Memorial Hospital between G, H, 5th, and 6th Streets. As its name indicates, there is a small section of this park that is dedicated to all Marysville veterans killed in World War I, World War II, and the Korean War. Sidewalks cross from each corner of this square park. The park also features children's play equipment, picnic benches, and seating surrounded by historic trees.



Veterans Park

1.5.1.7 Yuba Square

Yuba Square is a 4.25-acre park located adjacent to the Yuba River Levee where Ramirez Street enters the City from the bridge over the river. Located between the levee, Ramirez Street, 10th Street, and Yuba Street, this park is notable for its large tree canopy cover throughout the park. Yuba Park features children's play equipment, picnic tables, and benches. Another point of interest is in the northwest corner of the park where one of the utility buildings has a large gold rush mural painted facing Yuba Street.

1.5.2 Community Parks and Lakes

Community parks are defined in the General Plan as 20-100 acres in size, serving 8,000-40,000 people, with an effective service radius of 1-3 miles. The ratio recommended by the General Plan is 2.5 acres of park per 1,000 residents. The existing community facilities range in size from 4.12 to 39.4 acres. There are currently 4.3 acres of park per 1,000 residents. This type of park should provide diverse recreation activities not usually accommodated in neighborhood facilities. Ideally, they should be situated near secondary schools and might include tennis courts, a swimming pool or lake, and picnic areas. They should include off-street parking.

1.5.2.1 Bryant Field

Bryant field is a 4.12-acre baseball complex and is currently home to Marysville's only professional sports team, the Yuba-Sutter Gold Sox. Directly across the street from Ellis Lake at B and 14th Streets, this baseball stadium can seat up to 2,800 people and has the appeal of a professional sports park with stadium style bleachers, sunken dugouts, and night lighting. Bryant field is also available for rent/use by the community.

1.5.2.2 East Lake

East Lake park is an 8.75-acre park that is directly east of Ellis Lake on the other side of the UPRR tracks and south of Marysville High School. Situated between the railroad tracks and Yuba Street, this park serves as a storm water detention basin during the rainy season. The five-acre East Lake can be completely dry in summer. Features of this park include an unpaved walking trail around the entire perimeter of East Lake with both picnic tables and benches.

1.5.2.3 Ellis Lake¹

Ellis Lake is a 32-acre man-made lake surrounded by a 7.5-acre green space located roughly within the center of the city. Most of the area (81 percent) is water. Originally a backwater swampy low area adjacent to the Feather River, the Lake has been the focal point of the city since the Works Progress Administration (WPA) completed the project in 1939. The facility offers a variety of recreation opportunities including walking trails, both covered and uncovered picnic tables, benches, and a gazebo. The lake is frequented by numerous bird species that include ducks, geese, and other birds. The lake has water quality issues which limit its use.



Ellis Lake

1.5.3 Regional Parks

Regional parks are defined in the General Plan as minimum 100 acres in size, serving 50,000-100,000 people, with an effective service distance equivalent to a 30-minute drive. The ratio recommended by the General Plan is 5 acres of regional park per 1,000 residents. The existing regional facility is 207 acres resulting in 22.8 acres per 1,000 residents. This type of facility is designed to serve a large area with intensive, multi-functional elements for day and occasional night use. Regional parks should feature access to water with boating and swimming, nature areas, hiking or riding trails, and some sports facilities.

1.5.3.1 Beckwourth Riverfront Park

The largest park in the City of Marysville park system, Beckwourth Riverfront Park is a 207-acre park located between the Feather River and the levee. Located on the west side of town, this park offers a variety of recreation features from a large 21-field soccer complex to a dirt bike track and an ATV course. Being adjacent to the Feather River, the park also includes a boat launching facility and provides residents with access to the river. The southern end of the park contains a pavilion, known as Cotton Rosser Arena, previously called Mervyn's Feather River Pavilion, two baseball fields, and Lions Grove, a large picnic area with restroom facilities and seating. The park provides access to the levee-top bike trail loop.

1.5.4 Mini Parks

Mini parks are defined in the General Plan as 500 square feet to 1 acre in size, serving nearby residents, with an effective service distance of ¼ to ½ mile. The existing mini facilities range from 0.15 to 2.12 acres. The General Plan does not include Mini parks when calculating the population ratio. There are currently 5.2 acres of mini parks. This type of facility is a more casual setting and is intended for those who live or work nearby. Mini parks are typically passive parks or urban green space areas.

1.5.4.1 Basin Park

Directly adjacent to Levee Road (Highway 20) at East 17th Street, Basin Park is a roughly 2-acre park that serves as storm water drainage during the rainy season. It could potentially serve as a recreational field

¹ Because amenities at this facility serve the entire community, discussion of Ellis lake is included in discussion of community parks, however the city recognizes it as a community facility rather than a park.

during the dry season. Other than the storm drainage gates, this park does not have any additional facilities.

1.5.4.2 Plaza Park

Plaza Park is a 1-acre park located within Marysville's downtown district on 1st Street between E and D Streets. This park offers picnic benches and seating. Plaza Park is next to the Bok Kai Temple, which is a California historic landmark and protected under the National Register of Historic Places.

1.5.4.3 Washington Square

Washington Square is a 2.1-acre park with Highway 20 traversing through the middle of the park just north of the Highway 70 junction at 9th Street. Located just west of Ellis Lake, centered at 10th and E Streets, this park features picnic tables and benches in a setting of fully-grown trees, mostly sycamores. City Hall Annex, which is in poor repair, is also located within this park and is currently used by city staff.

1.5.5 Open Space

There are four open space areas which occur between the levees and the associated waterways. The largest of these is 46.17 acres located on the south edge of the City between the levee and the Yuba River. Tangent to this, on the west side of the E Street bridge is a small, 1.81-acre continuation of this open space. The third is a 36.39-acre area is located on west border of the city between the levee, Feather River, and Jack Slough. The fourth, a 7.54-acre area, is located along the northern border of Marysville, just north of Marysville High School between the levee and Jack Slough.

There are two small open space areas that occur within Marysville's downtown. These parcels are located on each side of D street at the intersection of 3rd Street, and combined total 0.4 acres. These areas, which have been referred to as Mini Park and Peach Park are not actually parks, but rather privately owned and city-maintained parcels, consisting of lawn and some benches, which are used by the public as green space. These parcels are zoned as part of a redevelopment area in the General Plan.

1.5.6 Park Facilities

Park land in the City includes 277.75 acres of improved parks (regional, community, and neighborhood), 5.22 acres of mini parks, and 92.31 acres of open space. Per the General Plan, mini parks are not included in the 'improved parks' calculation due to their minimal recreation opportunities. Facilities in the City's parks and open space areas include sports fields, sport courts, group picnic areas, individual picnic tables, children's play areas, and Class I bike trails. A complete park facility inventory is included in Table 1-3.

Natural areas within both parks and open space are very important to the community because they provide corridors for informal or formal trails, places for outdoor classrooms, and interpretive features. They also allow residents the opportunity to discover the recreational benefits that come with simply exploring and interacting with the natural environment in an informal setting. These areas comprise lands with a natural resource value, such as a stream corridor, oak woodland, or wildlife habitat. With so much of the area within the City already developed, preservation of existing natural park and open space lands is important.

While some of the City's oldest parks date back to the 1860s, all parks require on-going maintenance and periodic renovation to address normal wear, obsolescence, changes in community recreation preferences, and compliance with new or updated codes. Additional repairs and renovations that will be

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

needed in the future at City parks as facilities continue to age are outlined in Chapter 6 of this Master Plan.

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MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

1.6 Park and Facility Use Review

The City of Marysville has facilities which can be rented and reserved for special events such as sport leagues, birthday parties, club and organizational meetings, church programs, and company picnics. Popular rentals reflect community use and preference for park facilities. Repeat bookings of facilities can indicate a facility need or shortage. Marysville facility fee revenues over the last three fiscal years is shown in Table 1-4 along with 2018 fees.

Table 1-4 – City of Marysville Facility Fee Revenues

Rented Facility	Fees Collected			Current Fees
	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	
Bryant Field				
Baseball Field	\$150	\$0	\$41,000	\$1180-\$3680/day \$290+\$20/hr - lighting winter \$1,200+\$30/hr -lighting summer Min \$2/Vehicle - Parking
Ellis Lake				
Gazebo	\$600	\$200	\$200	\$100/day
Ellis Lake Area	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$250/day
North Ellis Lake	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$75/day
Beckwourth Riverfront Park				
Motocross	\$70,733	\$43,529	\$43,528	\$50/Day - Bicycle Motocross \$10/hour for lighting \$350/Motorcycle/Event \$400 Sand Drag/Event \$350/4-wheel vehicle/Event \$100/Lighting/Event
Boat Launching*	N/A*	\$5,912	\$5,834	Annual Sticker \$13-\$50/YR Daily Launch \$5/Day
Soccer Field	-	-	-	\$50/half day, \$50-100+ full day
Pavilion	-	-	-	\$300 for 0-500 people \$700 for 500-1000 \$1,200 for 1000-1500
Special Event Camping	-	-	-	\$5/camp/day
Picnic Grove	-	-	-	\$50/Day
Park Fees Collected ¹	\$4,305	\$1,070	\$4,170	-
Other Parks				
Miner Park	\$0	\$20	N/A	\$20/Day +\$12/day-\$20/hr – Power Usage
Peach Open Space	\$120	\$0	N/A	
Veterans Park	\$20	\$0	N/A	
Washington Square	\$40	\$100	N/A	
Totals:	\$75,968	\$50,831	\$94,732	

*Boat Launching was offered beginning 2016/2017 FY

¹ Park Fees Collected include Soccer Field, Pavilion, Special Event Camping, and Picnic Grove.

Based on revenues collected, some facilities, including the pavilion, are underutilized with significant additional capacity available. A marketing strategy is needed to promote these underutilized resources as well as the possible development of recreational programs.

1.7 Recreation Programs

The City of Marysville does not currently offer recreation or event programming. There is an opportunity to implement such programs intended to encourage healthful activities, promote positive experiences in the community, and bring families out together to enjoy community, park, and open space facilities. Recreation programs offered by municipalities are typically provided on a fee basis to the general public and residents of the City. To keep program offerings relevant, they are reviewed on a regular basis to make sure they continue to be responsive to emerging recreation trends. Typically, a percentage of program fees are utilized to compensate program instructors who are not City employees.

The City of Marysville may be able to address the recreation and leisure needs of its residents by partnering with neighboring agencies and non-profits. Partnership options can range from the City directing residents to other organizations to the City hosting events on park property with a non-profit or agency providing instructors.

2 Other Community Resources

Nearby recreation and park facility providers complement the City's park and open space facilities. The City of Marysville can coordinate with these partners to share facilities and evaluate program needs in order to more efficiently leverage the value of City resources. Coordinated recreation planning among these partners is important for trail and bikeway connections, and regional, large scale facilities. Another benefit of agency cooperation is that requests for grant funding are often enhanced when multiple agencies collaborate on the project and demonstrate a regional benefit.

2.1 City-Owned Non-Park Land

2.1.1 Levee Bike Trail

There is an existing class I shared use trail which runs around the levees which border the city. Although the land between the levees and rivers is open space, the levees and associated trail is managed and maintained by the Levee Commission. This trail is used for bicycle access around the city including to the parks. It is also used for its recreational value as a walking path. The neighboring open space enhances this recreational value.

2.1.2 Community Garden

Marysville has a city owned community garden located on the south side of 2nd street between Oak Street at C Street, across from the John Packard Library of Yuba County. This land is owned by the City and is managed by CD&SD, but is not zoned as a park or open space. Plots within this community garden are available for the public to rent.

2.2 Nearby Public Parks and Open Space Land Outside the City of Marysville

Several public parks are within a quarter mile of the City's boundaries and help serve the recreation needs of City residents. Marysville residents who live on the western perimeter of the City may be drawn to use these other public parks because they are closer, more convenient, or may offer different recreation opportunities than City facilities.

2.2.1 Feather River Bike Trail

The nearly 5-mile-long Feather River Bike Trail runs along the top of the Feather River Levee on the west side of the Feather River in Yuba City and is easily accessible from both the 5th Street and 10th Street Bridges. The trail is owned and managed by the Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency (SBFCA) but Yuba City Public Works and Parks and Recreation departments assist in trail maintenance through sweeping and trash collection (Brad McIntire, personal communication, May 24, 2018). The trail runs from Northgate Drive to Shanghai Bend Park.

2.2.2 Veterans Park (Yuba City)

Veterans Park is a small passive open space area near the west end of the 5th Street Bridget between the Feather River and the Yuba City Cemetery. This park is owned and managed by Yuba City. The park has a war memorial and seating area adjacent to the levee, but few other recreation amenities (Brad McIntire, personal communication, May 24, 2018).

2.2.3 Yuba City Boat Ramp

The Yuba City Boat Ramp area is accessible from Second Street and is located adjacent to the Feather River immediately upstream from the Yuba River confluence. This boat ramp is owned and managed by Sutter County. This access to the Feather River has a parking area and boat ramp for launching up to two boats at one time but does not have other amenities (e.g. restrooms) (Sutter County 2018).

2.2.4 Peach Bowl Little League Field

On the other side of the levee from the Yuba City Boat Ramp is the Peach Bowl Little League Field. The ball fields are owned by Yuba City but leased to Peach Bowl who does most of the maintenance other than the parking lot (Brad McIntire, personal communication, May 24, 2018). There are two diamonds with outfields and a third diamond without an outfield. There are bleachers, a batting cage, a concession stand, restroom, and parking areas.

2.3 School Facilities

Both public and private schools are present in the City, and the age of students attending these schools ranges from infants to adults. While the schools' primary concern is to meet the educational needs of the community, the potential overlap with the City's recreation needs provides synergistic opportunities to offer more recreation opportunities to more people than would be possible if the City had to rely solely on its own facilities. School facilities within the City which could provide a recreation benefit or help fulfill community recreation needs include multiuse rooms, classrooms, aquatic facilities, and sports fields.

2.3.1 Public Schools

The City is completely within Marysville Joint Unified School District (MJUSD) and Yuba Community College District (YCCD). There are four schools from MJUSD within the City. The nearest YCCD facility is Yuba College in Linda about 2.5 miles southeast of the City. The Yuba County Office of Education (YCOE) provides education to City residents through court and community schools. As described in Chapter 1, the City currently does not have JUAs with public schools for shared use of facilities.

Opportunities exist with publicly-owned facilities including Covillaud Elementary School, Kynoch Elementary School, McKenney Intermediate School, and Marysville High School to develop Joint Use Agreements to allow public access to school facilities. If the City of Marysville were to explore Joint Use Agreements (JUAs) for school campuses, the school acreage value would be prorated to 50 percent to reflect the restrictions on use during school hours and events. Consequently, the approximate 46 acres of available school property are prorated to 23 acres.

In addition to expanded acres of greenspace or recreation, Marysville residents would have access to additional facilities which could include baseball and softball fields, basketball courts, a football field, gymnasium/multipurpose rooms, playgrounds, soccer fields, a swimming pool, and tennis courts (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1 – School Acreage Opportunities

Publicly Owned School Facilities	School Acreage		Facilities							
	Approximate acreage of greenspace or recreation space ¹	Prorated acreage ²	Baseball/Softball	Basketball	Football	Gymnasium/Multipurpose Room ³	Playground	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool ³	Tennis Courts
Marysville High School	35	17.5	4	2	2	1		1	1	8
McKenney Intermediate School	5	2.5	2	5		1		2		6
Covillaud Elementary School	2	1					2			
Kynoch Elementary School	4	2		2		1	1			
Total:	46	23								

¹Developed using GIS

²Assuming prorated 50% to account for reduced availability due to school and school related activity use.

³Indoor facilities.

2.3.1.1 Marysville High School

Marysville High School is a MJUSD school on the north side of town adjacent to the levee and Highway 70 and is on the corner of 18th Street and Ramirez Street. The school property encompasses approximately 52.7 acres. Facilities at this school include the following:

- Athletic fields (football, soccer, basketball, 8 tennis courts, 4 baseball fields, track)
- Student garden, greenhouse, and Agriculture Barn
- Aquatics Center
- Gymnasium

The following programs are provided at this school:

- After school tutoring services (Marysville Joint Unified School District 2018).
- Rotary International involvement through Interact

One of the more unique features of the high school, the Agriculture Barn and Greenhouse was completed in 2010 and offers students various school classes from animal science to agriculture mechanics. The new roughly one-acre site also has nearly 2,300 sq./ft of outdoor gardens and a greenhouse where students learn about horticulture and sustainable agriculture. Students can continue this education by participating in the school’s Future Farmers of America club, where students can get involved in a variety of community and school events. (Marysville High School Ag Barn 2018)

2.3.1.2 McKenney Intermediate School

McKenney Intermediate School is a MJUSD school located on the northeast side of town on the corner of Rideout Way and Huston Street. The school property encompasses approximately 7.91 acres. Facilities at this school include the following:

- Sports courts (6 basketball courts, volleyball and 6 tennis courts)
- 2 turf baseball fields
- Library
- Gymnasium

The following programs are provided at this school:

- ASES After School Program (Marysville Joint Unified School District 2018)
- Shady Creek Outdoor School (Shady Creek Outdoor School 2018)

After School Education and Safety (ASES) is a collaboration between both school and community to provide improved educational assistance to students. The ASES program is an extension of the daily learning students receive, with tutoring and homework assistance being a key component. Activities can be removed or incorporated depending on the local student needs and interest.

The Shady Creek Outdoor School provides students with an opportunity to learn environmental stewardship by spending time away from the classroom and in an environmental science camp. Situated outside of Nevada City, students get a hands-on experience in learning about creeks, forests, geology, and local species. This program is a week away from their regular campus and allows attendees to stay overnight within the school's confines while learning about the local ecology.

2.3.1.3 Covillaud Elementary School

Covillaud Elementary School is a MJUSD school on the southwest side of town between F Street and G Street. The school property encompasses approximately 2.79 acres. Facilities at this school include the following:

- Student playgrounds (playground equipment, tetherball courts, basketball court).
- Open space

The following program is provided at this school:

- STARS After School Program

Operating every day after school, the STARS program provides assistance to students with homework and tutoring services that are aligned with the school curriculum. In addition, the program offers enrichment services that cater to the needs and interest of the students by offering various activities including art, physical fitness, health promotion, music, career awareness, recreation, and service learning. This program is free for students and is available to all students until 6pm.

2.3.1.4 Kynoch Elementary School

Kynoch Elementary School is a MJUSD school adjacent to McKenney Intermediate School between Rideout Way and East 19th Street. The school property encompasses approximately 8.50 acres. Facilities at this school include the following:

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

- Student playgrounds (playground equipment, basketball courts, tetherball courts, backstops)
- Athletic fields and open space
- Gymnasium

The following program is provided at this school:

- STARS After School Program
(See description within Covillaud Elementary School program description)

2.3.1.5 Court and Community Schools

Court and Community Schools are operated by Yolo County Office of Education and provide educational opportunities in alternative formats. There are three court and community schools in the City: Thomas E. Mathews Community School, Harry P. B. Carden Court School, and Maxine Singer Youth Guidance Center. Thomas E. Mathews Community School features an outdoor half basketball court. Harry P. B. Carden Court School and Maxine Singer Youth Guidance Center are at a shared location that features an outdoor full basketball court and a baseball diamond. It may not be practicable or feasible to share facilities at these locations.

2.3.2 Private Schools

2.3.2.1 Charter Schools

Several charter schools operate within the City. Of these, the Yuba County Career Preparatory Charter School has a full outdoor basketball court and Paragon Collegiate Academy has an outdoor children's play area.

2.4 Non-Profit Recreation Facilities

2.4.1 Marysville Youth and Civic Center

The Marysville Youth and Civic Center serves youth from Yuba and Sutter Counties and provides a variety of free and low-cost programs on topics including recreation, educational assistance, and citizenship skills. Facilities are available for public, non-profit, and private uses. Facilities include both a ballroom and a conference room (Marysville Youth & Civic Center 2018).

2.5 Private Recreation Facilities

Several private businesses provide recreation facilities and activities that are open to the public within the City. Yuba-Sutter Training Zone is a private gym located in downtown. Several martial arts and yoga studios are located throughout the City. The Laughing Lotus Event Center is located in the Chinatown District of the City and is available to rent for events.

2.6 Sport and Recreation Organizations

Working with sports and recreation organizations is important because these relationships facilitate recreation opportunities for many area residents by leveraging the extensive volunteer capacity of the various organizations. Activities available through these groups include Little League; collegiate baseball; art classes; motocross; bicycling; and youth soccer.

2.6.1 Marysville Little League

Marysville Little League is a youth baseball organization that serves the Marysville community. Currently, the league serves various age groups from T-ball leagues (ages 4 to 6) to a Senior league for ages 15-16 years old (Marysville Little League 2014). Marysville Little League owns and manages Earle Yorton Little League Field on the corner of East 17th Street and Chestnut Street.

2.6.2 Marysville Motocross Racing

Marysville currently has one motocross park within the city limits on the north side of 10th Street/ Highway 20) in Beckwourth Riverfront Park called Riverfront MX Park. This park offers multiple tracks that cater to a variety of skill levels. However, because of recent flooding and problems with the Oroville Dam, the City does not currently allow competitive racing, but does still allow recreational use of the track. There are two additional motocross parks just outside the city limits and across the Yuba River; E Street MX and MMX Racing (Riverfront MX Park 2018).

2.6.3 Yuba Area Bicycle Advocates

The Yuba Area Bike Advocates is an advocacy group that promotes the use and expansion of biking and bike lanes throughout communities in both Yuba and Sutter counties. In addition to bike trail expansion, the group also advocates for bike safety and implementation of bike facilities. The group also puts on bicycling events throughout the year, including such events as Bike around the Buttes (Yuba Area Bicycle Advocates 2018).

2.6.4 Yuba-Sutter Gold Sox

The Yuba-Sutter Gold Sox is a summer collegiate baseball team that plays in Bryant Field. Part of the Great West League, the team was formed in 1995 and has been part of the Marysville community for 17 years competing against teams from around Northern California. As of 2018, the team has sent seven players to Major League Baseball and over 70 to various minor league teams throughout the country (Yuba Sutter Gold Sox 2018).

2.6.5 Yuba-Sutter Regional Arts Council

The Yuba Sutter Regional Arts Council is a nonprofit organization that encourages art awareness and participation in rural and under-served areas throughout Yuba and Sutter counties. Started in 1981, the organization offers a variety of artistic avenues for local residents to participate in as well as volunteering and internship opportunities. Currently, the organization runs its own theatre venue, Lee Burrows Theatre, and two curated art galleries. In addition, the organization offers classes and workshops for various youth groups to explore their artistic creativity (Yuba Sutter Arts 2018).

2.6.6 Yuba-Sutter Youth Soccer League

The Yuba Sutter Youth Soccer League is a community-based soccer organization that serves local youth in Yuba, Sutter, and Colusa counties. Serving children ages 4 to 18, the organization offers leagues for both recreation and competitive players. The competitive program is a team for more advanced skill level players who compete in a longer season and travel throughout Northern California for games and tournaments (Yuba Sutter Youth Soccer League 2018).

2.7 Other Public Recreation Providers

Marysville's location as hub of the Yuba-Sutter Region offers residents close and convenient access to recreation facilities in the area. Outstanding recreational opportunities are available to residents at nearby local, county, state, and federal facilities.

2.7.1 Yuba City

Yuba City, as described earlier, has parks within a quarter mile of Marysville on the west side of the City. Yuba City features a total of 24 parks and most are within 5 miles of Marysville residents. Yuba City provides recreation facilities and programs that Marysville residents may choose to utilize. (Yuba City Parks and Recreation 2018).

2.7.2 Yuba County

Covering approximately 644 square miles, Yuba County includes a diverse array of parks and open space from the confluence of the Feather and Yuba rivers in the valley to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Residents have access to a wide range of park types that include neighborhood parks, community parks, regional parks, historical sites, day use parks, special use areas, open space, and natural resources areas. One of the largest and most accessible to Marysville residents is Hammon Grove Park along the Yuba River, which encompasses over 40 acres and offers visitors numerous recreational opportunities including hiking trails, picnic areas with tables and barbecues, river access, fishing, and a disc golf course. Other important County facilities are as follows:

- Ponderosa Park
- Fernwood Park
- Sycamore Ranch
- Shad Pad Park
- Friendship Park

2.7.3 Sutter County

Comprising nearly 608 square miles, Sutter County has recreation facilities that residents of Marysville have access to and benefit from. Although most of Sutter County land being used extensively for agriculture, some recreation facilities are owned and operated by the County. Most parks or open space areas outside of incorporated cities are wildlife refuges managed by the state and federal governments. The two recreation facilities within the county most likely used by Marysville residents are Boyd's Boat Ramp located immediately south of Yuba City and Live Oak Park and Recreation Area located on the Feather River at Pennington Road about 10 miles north of Marysville. Within the County, the City of Live Oak features Live Oak Soccer Park, the only large soccer complex outside of Beckwourth Riverfront Park in Marysville within the two-county region. Sutter County currently offers residents no recreational programs, only recreation facilities.

2.7.4 South Sutter Water District

2.7.4.1 Camp Far West Reservoir

Also known as Camp Far West Lake, this lake is located at the junction of Placer, Nevada, and Yuba Counties. It is roughly 24 miles from Marysville and features 29 miles of shoreline. The reservoir is formed by a large dam on the river and is roughly 2000 acres of surface water when full. Camping and lodging facilities are available, with 70 campsites available on the north shore with 8 RV hookups and 67 campsites available on the south shore, both are maintained by the South Sutter Water District. Other activities include swimming, boating, water skiing, jet skiing, hiking, biking, fishing, and horseback riding. (Camp Far West Reservoir, 2018)

2.7.5 Browns Valley Irrigation District

2.7.5.1 Collins Lake

Collins Lake, located approximately 25 miles northeast of Marysville, is owned and managed by Browns Valley Irrigation District, with recreation opportunities managed by a private partnership (Browns Valley Irrigation District, 2018). The 1,600-acre lake offers 12 miles of shoreline and recreation opportunities including RV and tent camping, fishing, boating, water skiing, jet skiing, and swimming (Collins Lake, 2018).

2.7.6 State of California

2.7.6.1 Department of Fish and Wildlife Areas

Less than a 10-minute drive south of Marysville, the Feather River Wildlife Area (FRWA) provides fishing, wildlife viewing, birdwatching and seasonal hunting opportunities. These public lands area broken into six units located on the Feather River south of Yuba City (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2018). The closest unit to Marysville is Shanghai Bend, which offers a variety of trails and open space adjacent to the Feather River.

Within a 30-minute drive from Marysville, Daugherty Hill Wildlife Area (DHWA) provides wildlife viewing, hiking, and hunting opportunities. These public lands are broken into four units located in the foothills northeast of town (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2018).

Also, within a 30-minute drive from Marysville, Gray Lodge Wildlife Area (GLWA) provides wildlife viewing, hunting, fishing, and educational opportunities. There is a self-guided trail, visitor's museum, and seasonal guided tours that provide additional opportunities for recreationists. The GLWA is located directly north of the Sutter Buttes (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2018).

2.7.7 Federal

2.7.7.1 Harry L. Englebright Lake

Roughly 24 miles from Marysville, Englebright Lake is a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers owned lake directly east of the city, on the border between Yuba County and Nevada County. Located along a stretch of the Yuba River known as the Narrows, this recreational facility has 24 miles of shoreline, which the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers manages. The recreation opportunities include boating, camping, RV camping, water skiing, day use picnic areas with barbecues, hiking, and fishing. Skipper's Cove Marina provides boat rentals and associated needs (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2018).

2.7.7.2 Sutter National Wildlife Refuge

Sutter National Wildlife Refuge (SNWR) is a 20- to 30-minute drive southwest. Wildlife viewing, naturalist-led programs, and hunting opportunities are all available at the refuge. Trails are open seasonally for hiking and biking (United States Fish and Wildlife Service 2016).

2.7.7.3 Tahoe National Forest

Tahoe National Forest is about an hour’s drive to the east. National Forest facilities offer biking, camping, equestrian, fishing, hiking, picnicking, and water activity opportunities.

2.8 Programs

Adjacent recreation and park entities and counties provide important programming not offered by the City of Marysville. Because the City currently does not offer any recreational programs, residents’ must rely on external offerings to meet their programming needs. In the future, the City could introduce programs, with care not to compete with existing programs. The City could also work with other districts to share programs, facilities, and/or instructors to conduct coordinated programs, or carry out large events. Table 2-2 is a matrix of program offerings provided by nearby organizations and the participant target age groups for each.

Table 2-2 – Adjacent Park and Recreation Programs and Target Participant Matrix

Programs Adjacent Agency: A = Yuba Sutter Arts Council C = Yuba County L = Live Oak Parks and Recreation S = Sutter County Y = Yuba City Parks and Recreation	Age Groups							
	Babies and Toddlers (Ages 0-5)	Youth (Ages 6-12, Grades 1-6)	Teens (Ages 13-18, Grades 7-12)	Adults /Any (Ages 18+)	Seniors	Families (Parent-Child Activities)	Clubs / Special Interest	Intergenerational
	Arts & Crafts							
Art		A, Y	A, Y	A, Y	Y			Y
Ceramics					Y			
Crafts					Y			
Cultural Reading		A	A	A				
Film and Video		A	A	A				
Knitting					Y			
Poetry			A					
Pottery					Y			
Quilting					Y			
Theater			A	A				
Watercolor					Y			

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Programs Adjacent Agency: A = Yuba Sutter Arts Council C = Yuba County L = Live Oak Parks and Recreation S = Sutter County Y = Yuba City Parks and Recreation	Age Groups							
	Babies and Toddlers (Ages 0-5)	Youth (Ages 6-12, Grades 1-6)	Teens (Ages 13-18, Grades 7-12)	Adults / Any (Ages 18+)	Seniors	Families (Parent-Child Activities)	Clubs / Special Interest	Intergenerational
Child Care								
Afterschool Program		C	C					
Preschool	Y							
Summer Camps	Y	Y	Y					
Dance								
Dance	Y							
Line Dance					Y			
Zumba			L	L	Y			
Education								
Computer Classes					Y			
Lifeguard/Rescue			Y	Y				
Science		Y						
Tutoring			M					
Fitness								
Aqua Aerobics				L	Y			
Biking	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fitness		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y
Swim Lessons	L, Y	L, Y	L, Y	Y				Y
Yoga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y
Games and Fun								
Bingo					Y			
Cribbage/Pinochle/ Bridge/Scrabble					Y			
Day Trips			Y	Y	Y			
Music								
Choir		A	A					
Jazz		A	A	A				
Music Intro	Y							
Song Writing		A	A	A				

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Programs Adjacent Agency: A = Yuba Sutter Arts Council C = Yuba County L = Live Oak Parks and Recreation S = Sutter County Y = Yuba City Parks and Recreation	Age Groups							
	Babies and Toddlers (Ages 0-5)	Youth (Ages 6-12, Grades 1-6)	Teens (Ages 13-18, Grades 7-12)	Adults /Any (Ages 18+)	Seniors	Families (Parent-Child Activities)	Clubs / Special Interest	Intergenerational
Self Defense								
Kenpo	L	L	L	L				
Martial Arts	Y	Y						
Taekwondo	Y	Y						
Social Services								
CalFresh	C, S	C, S	C, S	C, S	C, S			C, S
CalWORKs	C, S	C, S	C, S	C, S	C, S			C, S
General Relief	S	S	S	S				
Medi-Cal	C, S	C, S	C, S	C, S				
Public Guardian/Conservator	S	S	S	S	S			S
Sports								
Baseball Little League	Y	Y	Y				Y	
Basketball		Y	L	L				
Flag Football	Y	Y						
Golf		Y						
Kickball			Y	Y				
Lacrosse		Y						
Running		Y	Y					
Soccer	Y	Y	Y	L		Y	Y	
Softball			Y	Y	Y			
Swimming	L, Y	L, Y	L, Y	Y				
Tennis	L, Y	L, Y	L, Y					
Track		Y	Y					
Volleyball		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y

Sources: (Yuba City Parks and Recreation 2018, Sutter County 2018, Yuba Sutter Arts 2018, Live Oak Parks and Recreation 2017, Yuba County Public Assistance 2009).

The matrix shows there are opportunities for programs to be offered which would complement those already offered by adjacent park districts, counties, and non-profits. Coordination and collaboration with adjacent recreation providers to share instructors, facilities, and programs should be pursued. Some

program categories have many program offerings which reach across a wide range of ages, such as fitness. Other categories offer opportunities for expanded program offerings.

The majority of arts and crafts programs are offered through the Yuba Sutter Arts Council (YSAC), with the exception of an introduction to art, ceramics, and crafts classes offered by Yuba City Parks and Recreation (YCPR). Live Oak Parks and Recreation (LOPR) does not offer arts and crafts programs at this time. The City of Marysville could investigate if there is a type of art, media, or ethnically significant artistic heritage, tradition, or practice that would be of interest to Marysville residents. Perhaps a local business could provide input.

Very few dance classes are offered by any municipality in the area. While there are some classes offered, particularly Line and Zumba classes, all of these are offered to ages 18 and over. Zumba classes are offered only by LOPR while the Line dancing are offered by YCPR. There may be an opportunity for the City of Marysville to complement LOPR and YCPR dance offerings with their own classes.

YCPR provides access to classes in lifeguard/rescue, but access is limited to other educational classes or courses unless it's through the Yuba Community College District. Furthermore, YCPR does offer numerous science classes for the ages of 6-12 and the Senior Center offers computer classes. Considering the city's proximity to agriculture and agriculture classes being taught at Marysville High School, the City of Marysville could establish some form of cooking classes using what is produced from the high school. Foreign language classes are not offered by any of the adjacent entities. The City of Marysville could investigate whether there is interest in learning cooking techniques or a foreign language by Marysville residents.

The matrix indicates few games or planned group social activities are offered by adjacent entities. This is not surprising given the use of home video games, on-line web-based games, and mobile device game offerings. Many planned group social activities are available to those with computer skills and internet access via social media sites such as Meetup and Facebook. Planned game and group social activities are then especially important for demographic groups who either lack computer skills or internet access. Often these groups are older or not as technically savvy and the Senior Center in Yuba City does provide games and day trips for senior citizens while YCPR offers some day trip activities for teenagers. Music, outdoor, and self-defense programs are offered by YCPR and LOPR. Depending on the interest of Marysville residents, the City of Marysville could explore offering a unique music, outdoor, or self-defense class such as music improvisation, bird watching, or other forms of self-defense.

Social-welfare programs are offered by both Sutter and Yuba counties. Social needs of the City of Marysville should be evaluated to see what role the City could have in offering social-welfare services in addition to the after-school programs offered at Marysville High School and McKenney Intermediate School.

Sports programs offered by neighboring groups are mostly focused on school-aged youth, but there are a number of programs geared towards adults. Based on the types of facilities currently available for use in the City of Marysville, there would be room to add or offer adult baseball, basketball, soccer, or tennis leagues. Most of the sports leagues within the area cater to children and teenagers and coordination with local sports organizations or adjacent districts would be prudent to make the most of what Marysville has to offer. There may be some programs offered in multiple jurisdictions already while there is a need for other activities that are currently not being offered by anyone in the area. These opportunities could be investigated by the City of Marysville.

3 Population Characteristics

In order to identify appropriate recommendations for park facilities and assess the potential need for recreation programs for the people living in the City of Marysville, it is important to understand the character of the community and local population. Data for this demographic analysis was gathered for the geographic area of the City of Marysville and was not analyzed for surrounding unincorporated areas or communities.

3.1 Population

The Marysville population was estimated to be 12,176 in 2016, the most recent data release year from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census. As indicated in Table 3-1, the population of the City actually declined slightly from 2000 to 2010 most likely in response to the national recession that resulted in higher unemployment and foreclosure rates. Since 2010, the population has been increasing towards pre-recession levels. Projections for future population growth through 2030 are based on estimates for Yuba County developed by the California Department of Finance that show approximately 1 percent growth per year. However, many factors influence actual population change and the projected 2035 population of 15,509 will be subject to these factors. These include economic uncertainty, family size, availability of housing, employment opportunities, and the desirability of the community.

The City of Marysville is largely built-out and physically constrained by levees. New neighborhoods are not likely to be developed unless existing residential areas are renovated, or commercial and/or industrial areas are rezoned and redeveloped. Infill projects are the most likely mechanism by which new residential developments will occur within the City. As more people move to Marysville, the existing parks must absorb any increased number of users by both maintaining current facilities in good condition and improving or expanding facilities as feasible.

Table 3-1 – Marysville Population and Projected Population Change 2000-2040

Year	Population
2000	12,268
2010	12,072
2013	12,144
2016	12,176
2020	13,600
2025	14,267
2030	14,912
2035	15,509
2040	16,045

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2010 Census
 U.S. Census 2010-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
 California Department of Finance Projected Population for California and Counties 2010
 SACOG Regional Growth Forecast 2012.

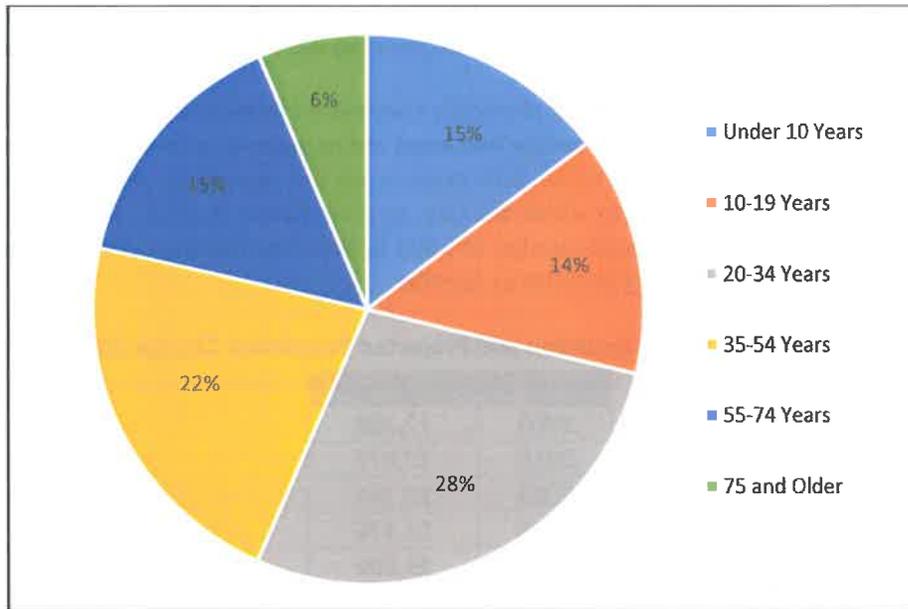
3.2 Age Distribution

Recreation preferences are strongly correlated to age. Typical age group classifications for parks and recreation programs are children under 10 years of age; tweens/teens 10 to 19 years of age; young adults 20 to 34 years of age; middle-aged adults between 35 and 54 years of age; and mature adults

aged 55 years and older. The distribution of City population by age groups is shown in Figure 3-1. All age groups are well-represented, with people 20 to 34 years of age accounting for about 28 percent of the City’s population. Adults between the ages of 35 and 54 years make up about 22 percent of the population. The population under 20 years of age represents about 29 percent of the City, split nearly equally between those over and under 10 years of age. Adults and seniors who are 55 and older comprise about 21 percent of the population.

Based on this age distribution profile the City should continue to focus on offering recreation facilities that provide opportunities for all age groups. Many facilities, such as sports fields and courts, picnic areas, and walking trails are used by multiple age groups. There will also be continued demand for several types of age-specific facilities, such as children’s play areas or pickleball courts for adults. Recreation programs tend to be more targeted to specific age groups with the level of activity, competition, supervision, and instruction being tailored accordingly. Given the balanced mix of age groups within the City, there may be opportunities to explore intergenerational programs and facilities that will facilitate simultaneous participation by groups comprised of children, teens, adults, and seniors.

Figure 3-1 – Marysville Population Age Distribution



Source: U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

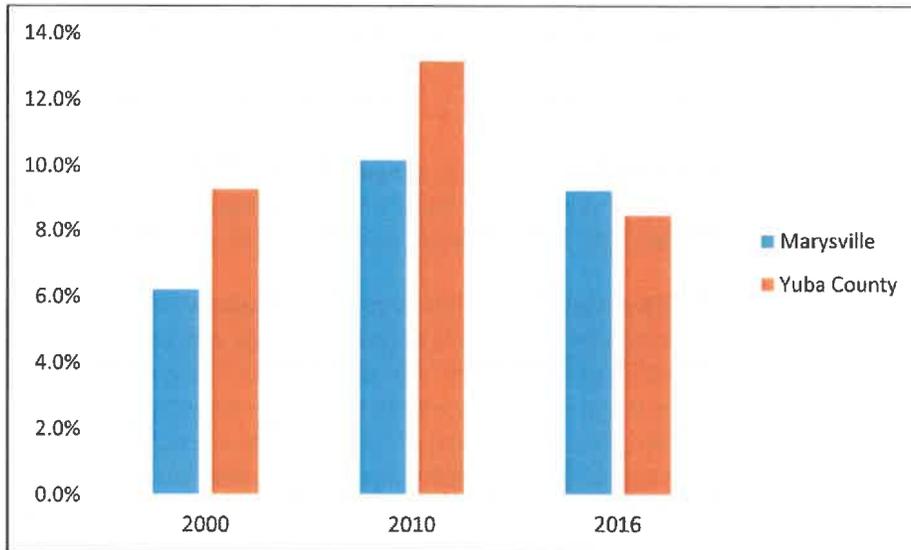
3.3 Housing Vacancy Rate and Ownership

As of 2016, there were 4,958 housing units in the City with a vacancy rate of 9.2 percent (Figure 3-2). This represents a dramatic increase compared to the 2000 vacancy rate of about 6.2 percent. Increased vacancies were experienced by communities throughout the SACOG planning region between 2000 and 2016 due to the economic downturn. The number of housing units has been relatively static since 2000, with the data actually showing 41 fewer units in 2016 than in 2000. The vacancy rate in the City has improved from its peak during the downturn of 10.2 percent. Yuba County followed a similar trend for housing vacancies during the downturn, peaking at 13.2 percent, although the County had a higher vacancy rate before the downturn and has recovered to a lower vacancy rate than it had in 2000. At 8.5 percent, the current County vacancy rate is lower than the City vacancy rate.

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Vacant housing stock is of concern because it may precipitate other social and economic issues in the community, such as decreasing property values and erosion of neighborhood cohesiveness due to reduced neighborhood interaction, fewer ‘eyes on the street’, and reduced sense of neighborhood pride and ownership. This in turn may be experienced by the City as decreased property tax revenue and increased issues with vandalism (HUD, 2018).

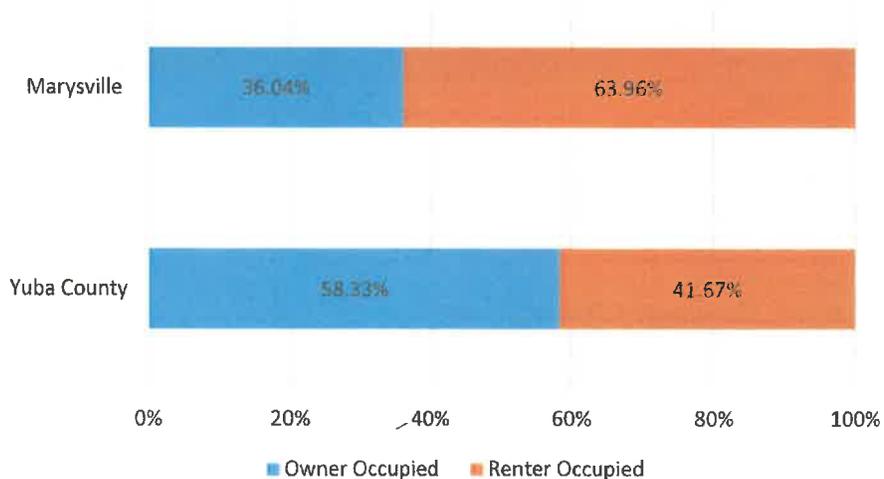
Figure 3-2 – Housing Vacancy Rate Marysville and Yuba County



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, 2010 Census
U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Home ownership is another important characteristic of the City population because it indicates how vested people are in the community. As of 2016, about 64 percent of the occupied housing units in the City were rentals (Figure 3-3). This number appears to have remained about the same as it was in 2000.

Figure 3-3 – Home Ownership Marysville v. Yuba County 2016



Source: U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The home ownership rate in Yuba County is about 58 percent which is significantly higher than in the City of Marysville. With so many of the City’s homes being occupied by renters, it is difficult to know how long residents will remain in the City. This makes establishing strong ties between the City and residents more difficult because while renters may use the parks, they are less vested in the long-term stewardship and financial investment in park infrastructure. It is important for the City to establish relationships with actual property owners and to help them understand that the desirability of their properties to prospective renters can be enhanced through the availability of high quality, safe parks and recreation opportunities in the community. It is also important for the City to encourage renters to use City parks in order to foster a sense of ownership and stewardship for the facilities.

3.4 Household Type

City residents are living in a variety of household types, ranging from a single person living alone, to extended families that include multiple generations. Some understanding of household types is useful for parks and recreation planning because it may provide clues to specific opportunities or issues.

Some recreation activities and facilities can be targeted to appeal to families including grandparents, parents, and children, while others may be designed to appeal to people who are not typically enjoying recreation in a family setting. About 60 percent of the households in the City are family households, irrespective of ownership status, so there is certainly a need to provide opportunities that will engage these residents (Table 3-2). However, about 40 percent of City residents are not living in family households and these people may appreciate recreation opportunities that are more targeted to individual participation or social engagement.

In addition, about 27 percent of all households are family households with children under the age of 18 present. Nearly half (11.7 percent) of family households with children under the age of 18 are single-parent households. This presents both significant challenges and opportunities for the City. In single-parent households, transportation options may be limited and it is often difficult to get children to recreation events unless they take place in a safe location within walking distance of home or at the child’s school. Due to child care issues, single parents also find it difficult to make time to participate in adult life enrichment recreation opportunities unless they are coordinated at a place and time with activities that are also appropriate for their children.

Table 3-2 – Household Composition in Marysville 2016

Category	% of Total Households
Family Households	60.47%
With Children Under 18 Years	27.4%
Single-Parent w/Children Under 18 Years	11.7%
Father with children and no mother present	1.5%
Mother with children and no father present	10.2%
Non-family Households	39.53%
Households with Individuals 65 Years and Over	23.7%
Individuals 65 years and over living alone	13.6%
Average Household Size = 2.57	

Source: U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

3.5 Education, Employment, and Income

The education, employment, and income characteristics of Marysville residents are relevant for park and recreation planning because they are potential indicators of interests, access to leisure time, ability to afford recreational expenses, and overall quality of life.

Educational attainment has a strong correlation to employment and income. About 74 percent of City residents over the age of 25 years do not have a college degree (Table 3-3). This can indicate potential interest in continuing education and special interest courses or degree equivalency programs that could be held at City facilities.

Table 3-3 – Educational Attainment of Marysville Residents 25 Years and Older

Educational Attainment	% of Population Age
Grade K - 8	8.1%
Grade 9 - 12	9.5%
High School Graduate	23.8%
Some College, No Degree	32.3%
Associates Degree	10.8%
Bachelor's Degree	11.1%
Graduate Degree	4.5%

Source: U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Another planning consideration is the rate of employment of City residents. About 58 percent of City residents 16 years of age or older are considered to be in the workforce, i.e., they are either employed or seeking employment (

Table 3-4). In the City, about 87 percent of people in the workforce are employed. The level of unemployment (13.2 percent) is about a half a percentage point higher than in Yuba County (12.7 percent). While lack of employment can translate into more leisure time for recreation, that is only the case if people have adequate financial resources to pursue leisure activities. The challenge for the City is to determine what types of initiatives and partnerships may be pursued that would connect local residents with employment opportunities, while also marketing public parks as a low-cost option for recreational activities.

Table 3-4 – Employment Status of Marysville Residents

Age Group	Total Population	Available to Work			
		Population	% of Total Population	Population Unemployed	% Unemployed
16 - 19 Years	628	163	26.0%	24	14.7%
20 - 59 Years	6,865	4,844	70.6%	647	13.4%
60 Years and Older	1,808	410	22.7%	42	10.2%
Total 16 Years or Older	9,301	5,417	58.2%	713	13.2%

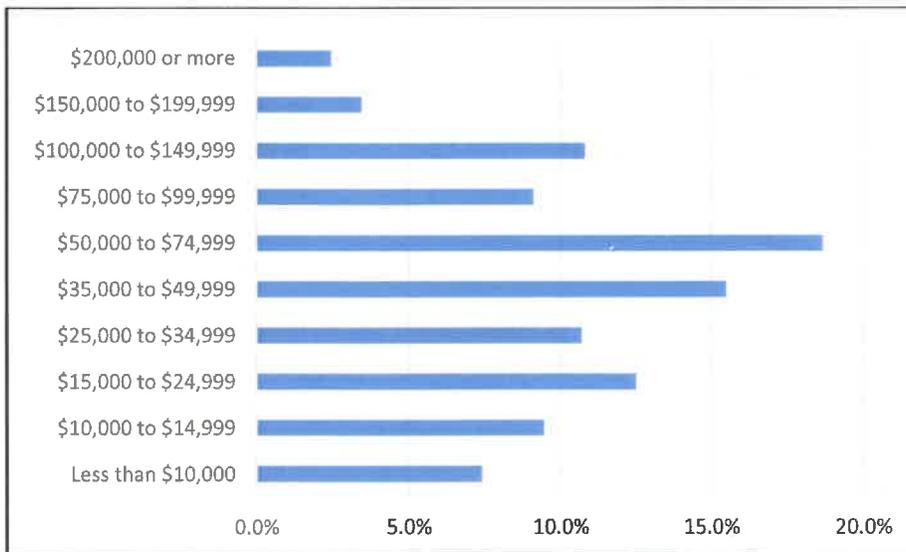
Source: U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Annual income for about 80 percent of City households is less than \$75,000 (Figure 3-4). Nearly 30 percent of Marysville households have incomes of less than \$25,000 which places them near or below the federal

poverty level. Given the relatively high cost of living in California, the real number of households that are struggling to meet financial needs is probably higher than this.

The relevance of these income levels for parks and recreation planning is significant for several reasons. Residents with these lower incomes are less likely to have the means to pay fees for private gyms or other recreation opportunities. For the poorest families, even relatively low fees which may be charged by recreation providers can be cost prohibitive and limit ability to participate in programs or team sports. In addition, as the City looks to residents for additional resources to pay for park facility maintenance, renovations, and improvements, there is likely to be resistance to any measure that requires residents to pay more of their income for this purpose unless they can see the benefits of doing so. This suggests that it will be critical for the City to communicate with residents about the benefits of parks and the relatively low cost of the recreation opportunities they provide.

Figure 3-4 – Annual Income of Marysville Residents



Source: U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

3.6 Cultural Identity

Recreation preferences can be closely tied to cultural identity and related attitudes towards family, nature, and public versus private behaviors. Cultural identity is hard to define because so many people in the United States have multicultural backgrounds. In addition, people whose families come from the same country may have very distinct regional variation in their cultural identity. Two demographic characteristics that may be used as indicators of cultural identity include race/ethnicity and language.

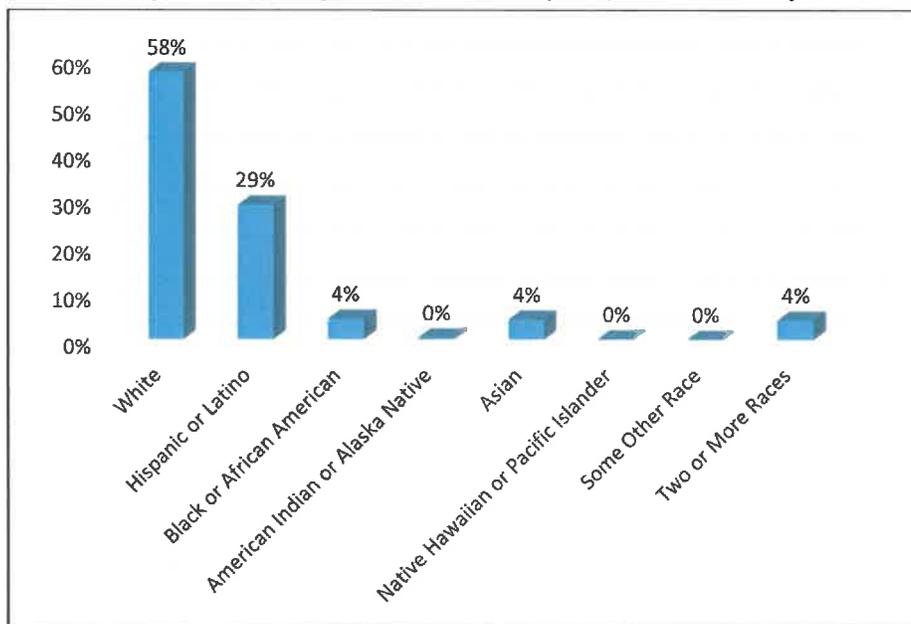
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As shown in Figure 3-5, Marysville residents comprise a diversity of races/ethnicities. About 58 percent of Marysville residents are white. Other races/ethnicities that have significant populations include Hispanic or Latino (29 percent), Black or African American (4 percent), and Asian (4 percent). About four percent of City residents are multiracial.



Many ethnic groups have their roots in Marysville

Figure 3-5 – Marysville Race and Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity

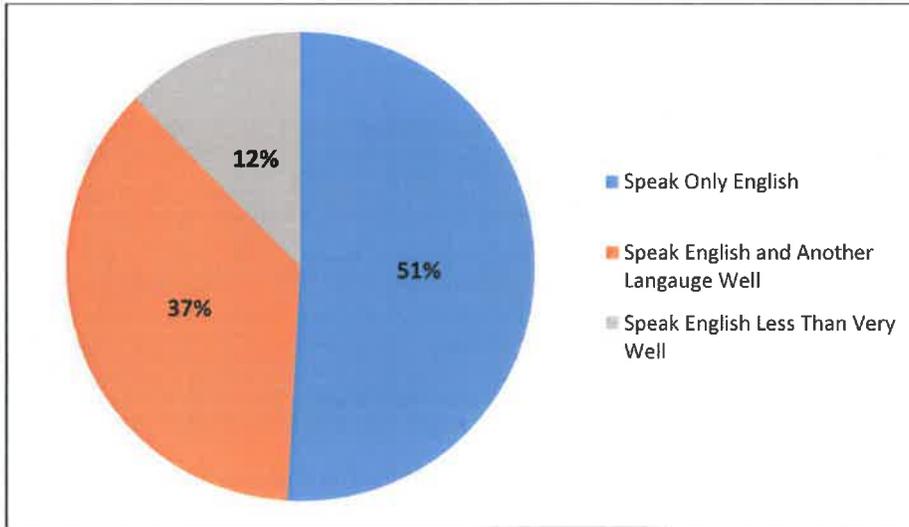


Source: U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Marysville residents speak a wide variety of languages. Among residents five years of age and older, about 51 percent speak only English (Figure 3-6). Another approximately 37 percent are multilingual and speak both English and another language well. The remaining 12 percent primarily speak some language other than English. If they speak any English at all, it is very limited. For these people, their ability to utilize City services and facilities is constrained by their inability to understand the City’s website, staff, written communications, and park signs. The languages most commonly spoken by these linguistically isolated people include Spanish, other Indo-European languages, and Asian and Pacific Islander languages (Figure 3-7).

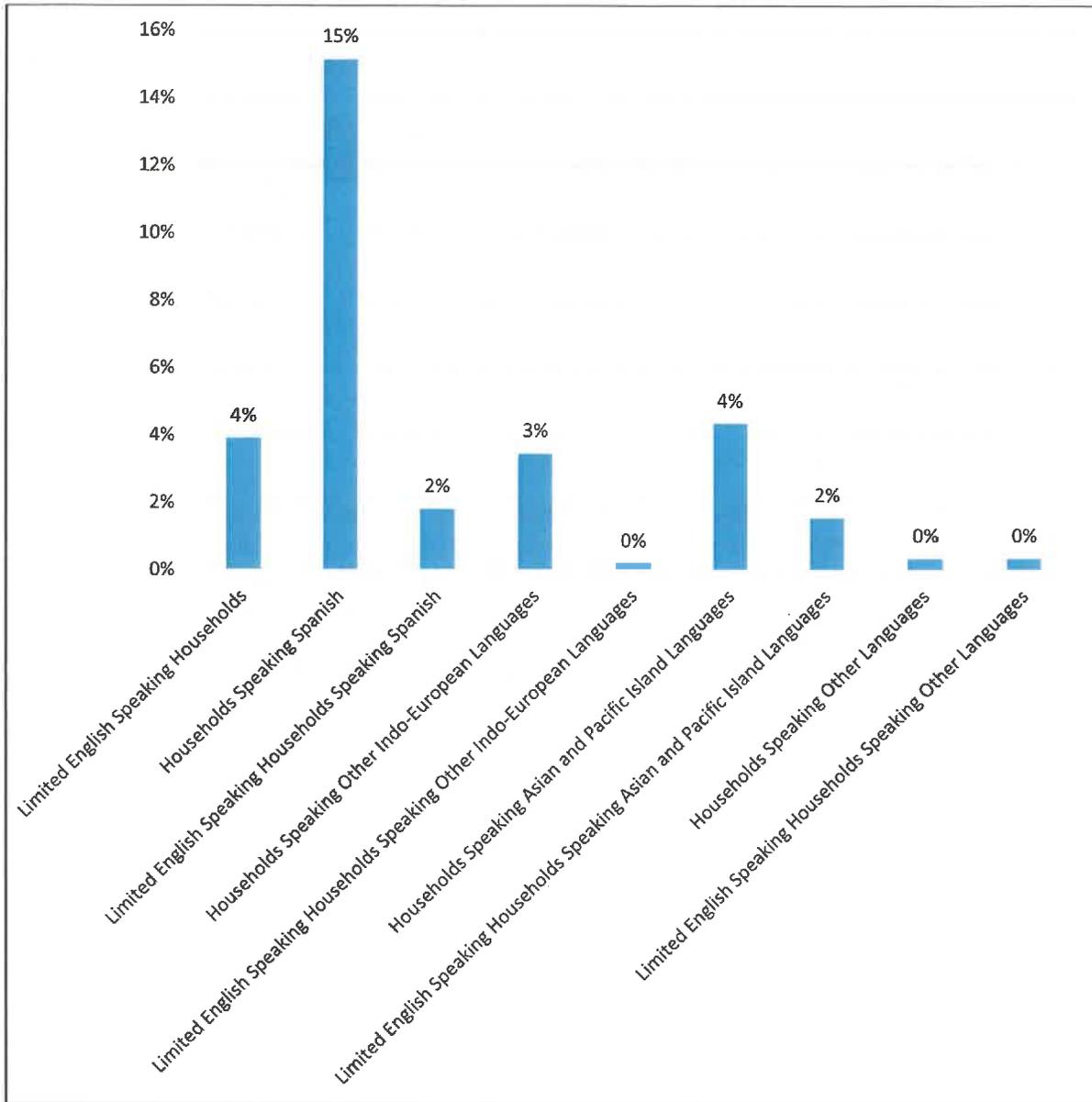
MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Figure 3-6 – Language Isolation among Marysville Residents 5 Years of Age or Older



Source: U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure 3-7 – Languages Spoken by Linguistically Isolated Marysville Residents



Source: U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The cultural diversity present in Marysville provides many opportunities for community events and recreation programs ranging from international food, music, dance festivals, and classes featuring these topics. By promoting such opportunities, the City will involve a wider range of people in use of City parks, increase residents’ sense of belonging to the City, and engage a larger number of people in City activities. A key strategy to implementing multicultural activities will be to identify and engage representatives from the different cultural communities to assist in planning and outreach so that culturally specific nuances are reflected. These representatives should also be engaged in planning for improvements to park facilities so that any cultural recreation preferences, such as for larger group gathering spaces, or particular types of sports courts are considered.

3.7 Disabilities

Over 2,000 people or 18.2 percent of Marysville residents were reported to have disabilities ranging from vision, hearing, movement, cognitive, and self-care limitations. As might be expected, the incident of disability increases with age (Table 3-5).

Table 3-5 – Percent of People with Disabilities by Age Group

Age Group	Percent with Disability	# of People w/Disability
Under 5	0.7%	8
5 - 17 Years	8.8%	179
18 - 34 Years	9.1%	301
35 - 64 Years	26.9%	993
65 - 74 years	35.4%	203
75 Years and Older	54.1%	393
All Ages	18.2%	2,077

Source: U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act, City facilities must all be accessible for those with disabilities. While the City is not staffed or trained to provide special programs to address disabilities, efforts should be made to accommodate people with disabilities in programs as feasible. This might include various strategies such as allowing caregivers or aides to accompany disabled persons to classes or events without charge or providing printed materials in large format. The City could also be a resource to residents by referring them to other local disability organizations or programs.

4 Agency Comparison: Level of Service

Effective planning for the future of Marysville parks and open space requires an analysis of how well existing parks, open space, and facilities are meeting the needs of residents, and what additional recreation resources will be needed to meet the demand through 2035. Level of Service (LOS) is used to measure access to park facilities. This analysis identifies key criteria which indicate how well existing recreation needs are being met versus the ideal or target condition. Typical LOS criteria include population-based factors such as the amount of park acreage and the number of specific types of facilities, and geographic factors such as distance to and location of parks. When considered collectively, these factors provide valuable guidance for identifying where additional parks or facilities are needed and where existing facilities may be excessive. Existing and proposed LOS guidelines evaluated in this Chapter include:



Gavin Park

- Acres per 1,000 Population
- Facilities per 1,000 Population
- Park Service Area

A comparison is also provided of how the LOS guidelines used by other similar park and recreation providers compare to those for the City of Marysville. This comparison is useful in determining if Marysville is keeping pace with the park and recreation amenities available to residents of other communities in the region. The LOS guidelines are a planning tool to guide the development of future facilities. The guidelines are designed to provide a threshold for the LOS as future park resources develop, while providing flexibility in application of the guidelines to specific locations. As park improvements and new facilities are implemented, consideration will be given to these guidelines to determine if the proposed action is consistent with Marysville's defined LOS for parks, recreation, and open space. Demand for park acreage and facilities within Marysville is discussed in Chapter 5. LOS recommendations are discussed in Chapter 6.

4.1 Marysville Current Park Acreage

The *City of Marysville General Plan (1985)* set a goal of ten acres of park land for every 1,000 population, which meets average LOS, according to the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). Park land contributing towards this goal can include regional, community, and neighborhood park land owned by the City, or non-City recreational land available for public use as part of a Joint Use Agreement (JUA) with the City. Open space and mini parks are not included in this goal because they are not a sufficient recreation substitute for developed parks. With a City population of 12,176 people (Table 3-1) and the total applicable park inventory of 277.75 acres (Table 1-3), Marysville currently provides 22.8 acres of

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park land for every 1,000 people, and is projected to provide 17.9 acres of park land for every 1,000 residents in 2035. This amount of park land is far in excess of the target goal with more than 120 acres beyond the target LOS for the projected 2035 population.

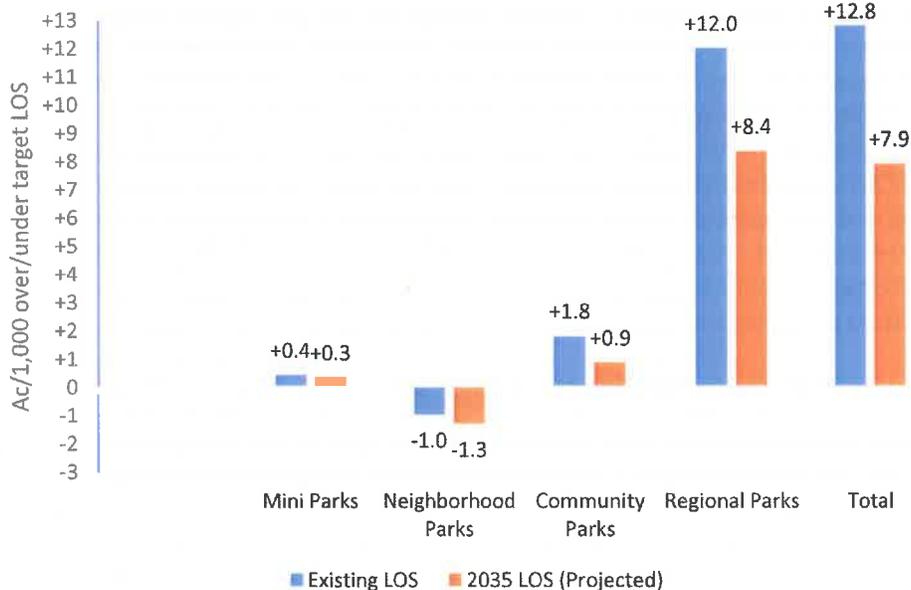
Table 4-1 – Marysville Park Acreage and LOS

Park Level	Existing Acres	Existing Level of Service (Ac/1,000)	Target Acres at 2018 Population	Target Level of Service (Ac/1,000)	Projected 2035 LOS, (Ac/1,000) Population of 15,509	Target Acres at Projected 2035 Population of 15,509	Overage/ (Deficit) of Acres in 2035
Neighborhood Parks	18.43	1.5	30.4	2.5	1.2	38.8	(20.3)
Community Parks*	52.27	4.3	30.4	2.5	3.4	38.8	13.5
Regional Parks	207.05	17.0	60.9	5	13.4	77.5	129.5
Total	277.75	22.8	121.8	10	17.9	155.1	122.7

*Acreage includes lake areas

Specific LOS targets for each park type are stipulated in the General Plan. Contributing to the overage for the total park acreage, Regional Park acreage and Community Park acreage exceeds the target LOS through 2035, with the regional park acreage being more than double the target LOS. Neighborhood Park acreage is just under the target LOS for the current population (Table 4-1), with an additional 12.07 acres needed to meet Neighborhood Park target LOS presently and 20.3 acres of Neighborhood Park needed to meet the target LOS in 2035. Figure 4-1 shows the amount of service which the City is offering in excess of the target LOS and the deficit required to meet the target LOS for both the present and projected 2035 levels.

Figure 4-1 – Marysville Park Acreage target LOS Overages/Deficits

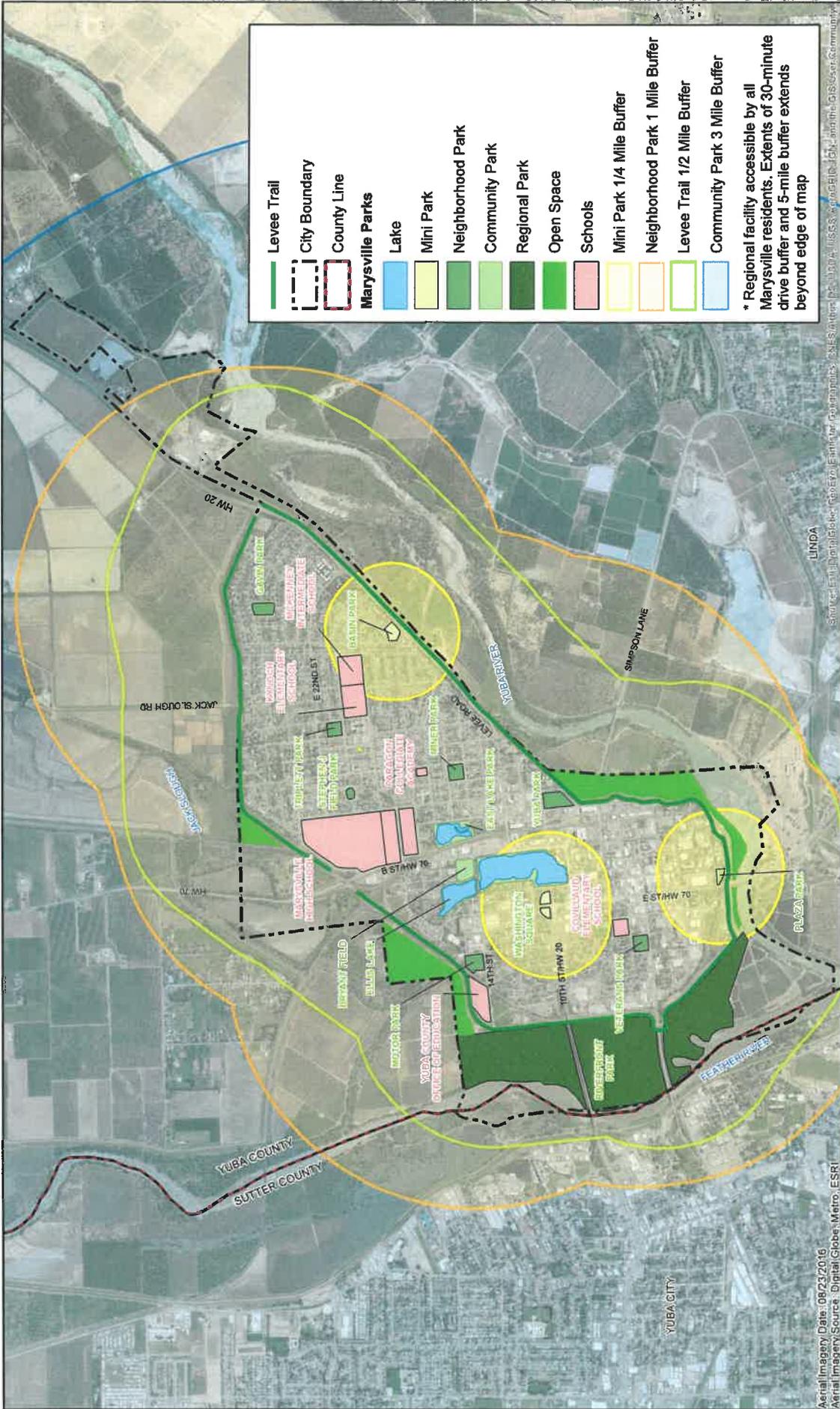


0 represents the LOS goal

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Another key consideration for determining access to recreational opportunities is the distance residents are required to travel to access park facilities. The General Plan has determined distances which residents can be expected to travel to reach each type of facility, this is the park service area LOS. An effective service area ensures that residents have access to various types of parks and facilities within an appropriate distance from their residence or place of work. All park types which contribute to the target LOS are providing park service area coverage for all Marysville residents. (Figure 4-2)

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	Levee Trail
	City Boundary
	County Line
	Marysville Parks
	Lake
	Mini Park
	Neighborhood Park
	Community Park
	Regional Park
	Open Space
	Schools
	Mini Park 1/4 Mile Buffer
	Neighborhood Park 1/2 Mile Buffer
	Levee Trail 1/2 Mile Buffer
	Community Park 3 Mile Buffer

* Regional facility accessible by all Marysville residents. Extents of 30-minute drive buffer and 5-mile buffer extends beyond edge of map

Aerial Imagery Date: 08/23/2016
Aerial Imagery Source: DigitalGlobe/Metro, ESRI

FOOTHILL ASSOCIATES
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING • PLANNING • LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
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**CITY OF MARYSVILLE
PARK FACILITIES BUFFERS**

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FIGURE 4-2

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4.1.1 Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are meant to serve the recreation needs of people who live within ½ to 1 mile of the park, which translates to a 10 to 20-minute walk or short bike ride from the park (Trust for Public Land, 2018). This close proximity to the people the park serves reduces the need for parking and reduces vehicular traffic generated by park activities. Per the General Plan, neighborhood parks should be five to twenty acres in size and serve 2,000-8,000 people. Neighborhood parks may incorporate natural areas that provide passive recreation opportunities in addition to other improvements such as playground, picnic areas, benches, landscaping, and night lighting. When possible, neighborhood parks should be located next to school sites in order to maximize the potential of both facilities. Stephen J Field Park, Gavin Park, Miner Park, Motor Park, Triplett Park, Veterans park, and Yuba Park are all neighborhood parks. Although none of these facilities meet the size requirements outlined in the General Plan, they were established prior to the development of the General Plan guidelines and have been grandfathered into the General Plan as neighborhood facilities. The average small size of the existing parks is a contributing factor to the insufficient LOS acreage as well as constraining the recreation opportunities of these sites. The smaller size of these parks can also increase the cost of maintenance, making these neighborhood parks potentially costlier to maintain on an acre for acre basis. As shown in Figure 4-2, there is sufficient coverage so that all Marysville residents are within the prescribed ½ to 1-mile park service area.



Gavin Park

4.1.2 Community Parks

Community parks provide a focal point and gathering place for the larger community. Community parks are for use by all sectors and age groups, serving the community within 1 to 3 miles of the facility and serving 8,000-40,000 residents. They may include diverse recreation activities such as multi-purpose fields, ball fields, group picnic areas, playgrounds, multi-purpose hard courts, tennis courts, swimming pools, lake areas, a community center, and off-street parking. Community parks should be located near secondary schools, along a traffic artery or feeder street, and accessible by public transportation. Per the General Plan, community parks should range in size from 20 to 100 acres. Bryant Field, East Lake, and Ellis Lake are all community scale facilities. In addition to being a community amenity, Bryant Field is home to the Gold Sox, a minor league baseball team, meaning that despite its acreage, which is less than the minimum 20 acres recommended in the General Plan, it offers sufficiently distinct recreation opportunities to be considered a community facility. Both East Lake and Ellis Lake have lakes at their center, also providing a distinct recreation opportunity, although East Lake is also smaller than



East Lake Gazebo

recommended. All residents are within the 1 to 3-mile park service area of a community park (Figure 4-2).

4.1.3 Regional Parks

Regional park facilities are intended for use by the whole community as well as people from the larger regional area. They may serve up to 100,000 residents and are designed to be accessible within a 30-minute drive. This type of facility includes intensive, multi-functional elements for day and occasional night use. They should feature access to water with boating and swimming, nature areas, hiking, or riding trails and some sports facilities. Defined in the General Plan as minimum 100 acres in size, The City's existing regional facility, Beckwourth Riverfront Park, is 207 acres and includes a variety of activities including motorbiking, soccer fields, river access, and boating opportunities. All Marysville residents are within the 30-minute drive park service area prescribed by the General Plan (Figure 4-2).

4.1.4 Mini Parks

Mini parks are small outdoor spaces that are designed to serve the community immediately within walking distance ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile). These spaces are passive, casual settings and are intended for those with limited need for active recreation facilities. They are defined in the General Plan as 500 square feet to 1 acre in size. The existing mini parks include Basin Park, Plaza Park, and Washington Square, and range from 1 to 3.25 acres. Mini Facilities are not included when calculating LOS because they do not provide significant recreational opportunities due to their passive nature and lack of improvements. As shown in Figure 4-2, only a portion of the community is within a mini park service area. Because mini parks are not associated with any LOS goals and do not provide a high level of recreation value, access to mini parks for every resident is not a goal of this plan.

4.1.5 Open Space

Lands designated as open space generally provide natural resource value due to the presence of features such as stream corridors, oak woodland, or wildlife habitat. In addition, open space lands may also be used for limited recreational activities that are consistent with the natural resources, such as wildlife viewing, trails, and properly sited picnic areas or play areas. The four current open space areas vary in size from 1.81 acres to 46.17 acres and occur between the levees and associated waterways. Class I bike trails are found running along the perimeter of the open space areas, at the top of the levees. Although no service area is defined within the General Plan, it is worth noting that all residents have access to the levee trail system within a 10-minute walk (Figure 4-2).

Also included in this category are the two privately owned parcels of land, sometimes referred to as 'Peach Park' and 'Mini Park'. These .4 acres do not offer services or facilities which would contribute to target LOS. They are maintained by the City in the same manner as a park.

4.2 Marysville Current Recreation Facility Standards

The City of Marysville has not established standards for the type and number of recreation facilities that should be available to meet residents' needs. The current LOS for recreational facilities based on existing facilities and population are shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 – Marysville Current Facilities LOS

Facilities	Actual Facilities Provided in 2018*
Baseball/Softball	1/4,000
Basketball	1/6,000
Community Center	0
Dog Park	0
Football	0
Group Picnic Area	0
Gymnasium	0
Playground	1/2,000
Soccer Field	1/750
Swimming Pool	0
Tennis Court	0
Volleyball Court	0
Walking Paths	2paths/region
Water/Splash Play Area	0

*Population rounded to the nearest 1,000, 2,500, or 5,000 per facility.

Recommended facility standards based on the number of people who could reasonably be accommodated by the facilities are included in Chapter 6.

4.3 Adjacent Agency Level of Service

Other public recreation providers near Marysville have established park acreage and recreation facility LOS standards. The LOS provided by these adjacent public recreation providers is described in the following sections and provides a comparison for Marysville’s revised park acreage and facility LOS standards as presented in Chapter 6.



Yuba Square Mural

4.3.1 Adjacent Agency Park Acreage Level of Service Comparison

Marysville’s target LOS is in keeping with its immediate neighbor, Yuba City and is above the median target LOS of five acres per 1,000 residents (Table 4-3). Marysville varies from Yuba City and other similar recreation providers in that it not only meets, but exceeds its target LOS. All other nearby recreation providers are below, and in Yuba City’s case significantly below their target LOS.

Table 4-3 – Marysville Adjacent Public Recreation Provider Park Acreage Standards

Agency	Base Level of Service		Target Level of Service	
	Master Plan Update Year	Existing Level of Service (Ac/1,000)	Master Plan Target Year	Target Level of Service (Ac/1,000)
City of Marysville ¹	1985	22.8	2035	10
City of Colusa ²	2009	3.14	2025	5
Paradise Recreation and Park District ³	2010	2.01	2020	5
City of Placerville ⁴	2017	2.9	2032	5
Yuba City and Sphere of Influence ⁵	2004	1.3	2012	10

¹Target LOS based on 1985 City of Marysville General Plan since no Parks Master Plan is available

²City of Colusa Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2009

³Paradise Recreation and Park District Master Plan Update 2010

⁴Placerville Areas Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update 2017

⁵Yuba City General Plan 2004 (includes both City and Sphere of Influence)

4.3.2 Adjacent Agency Recreation Facilities Level of Service Comparison

Most of the same nearby public recreation providers discussed above have established facilities standards for a variety of recreation facilities. Only Yuba City does not have established facility standards. This information is provided in

Table 4-4 to illustrate the level of recreation amenities similar communities are striving to provide their residents.



Miners Square Skate Park

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Table 4-4 – Marysville and Adjacent Public Recreation Provider Facilities Standards

Facility	Actual	Target by Provider			
	City of Marysville 2018	City of Colusa 2004 ¹	Paradise RPD 2010 ²	City of Placerville Area 2017 ³	Yuba City 2004 ⁴
Baseball/Softball Field	1/4,000	1/3,000	1/10,000	1/25,000	No Facility Standards Established
Basketball Court	1/6,000	1/1,000	1/10,000	1/6,000	
Community Center	0	-	1/15,000	1/30,000	
Dog Parks	0	-	1/20,000	1/50,000	
Football Field	0	-	-	-	
Group Picnic Area	0	-	1/10,000	1/8,000	
Gymnasium	0	1/6,000	1/20,000	1/25,000	
Playground	1/2,000	-	1/3,000	1 per park	
Soccer Field	1/750	-	1/10,000	1/6,000	
Swimming Pool	0	1/6,000	1/20,000	1/45,000	
Tennis Court	0	1/3,000	1/20,000	1/7,500	
Volleyball Court	0	1/6,000	1/10,000	-	
Walking Paths	2/region	-	-	-	
Water/Splash Play Area	0	-	-	-	

¹City of Colusa Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2009

²Paradise Recreation and Park District Master Plan Update 2010

³Placerville Areas Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update 2017

⁴Yuba City General Plan 2004 (includes both City and Sphere of Influence)

For facilities within Marysville, the current LOS is generally in keeping with average target LOS for similar agencies. Marysville’s facility distribution is unique in that the bulk of the facilities are located in Beckwourth Riverfront Park. A walking path, the only stage, the ATV course, the BMX track, all of the soccer fields, and two of the three softball/baseball fields are located within Beckwourth Riverfront Park. This means that overall there are sufficient facilities, but facilities may not be readily available to residents. Per the Marysville Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, 37 percent of residents are “car-light” and 4.4 percent have no access to a car. These are the residents most impacted by the concentration of facilities at Beckwourth Riverfront Park, a park for which the service area is defined by the necessity for vehicular access. The remaining baseball field, while it can be rented by the public, is used primarily by the minor league team, the Gold Sox.

Some facilities present in larger cities are lacking in Marysville, such as a group picnic area with barbeque facilities, a community center, public restrooms, tennis courts, or a dog park. Some of these facilities may not be needed by the community at all, some may need a larger population to support them, and others may be needed in Marysville to meet the recreation needs of Marysville residents.

4.4 Park Acreage and Facilities Opportunities

As described earlier in this chapter, Marysville's overall target LOS is easily met by the park current acreage. However, additional neighborhood park acreage is required to meet the General Plan goal for this specific type of park. Additionally, more evenly distributed facilities may better serve Marysville's residents. For Marysville to meet its target LOS of 2.5 acres of neighborhood park land for every 1,000 residents in 2035, an additional 20.3 acres of neighborhood parks are required (Table 4-1). This deficit cannot be considered without also recognizing scale of the neighborhood park LOS deficit and LOS overage (Figure 4-1). Marysville must contend with the maintenance, funding, and staffing impacts of these park decisions and it is key to recognize that by comparison to the LOS overage, the neighborhood park LOS deficit is very small.

5 Community Recreation Needs

Community recreation needs reflect the preferences and interests of the residents for recreation activities. Sports and recreation activities go through cycles of popularity and decline. Community interests can be quite diverse and fulfilling all identified needs could easily overwhelm the resources of the City. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the most essential needs and prioritize the allocation of City resources accordingly.

Individual community members were invited to participate in the preparation of this Master Plan update in several ways. The City of Marysville held two community workshops and a stakeholder meeting in 2018. Additionally, a community survey was developed and published on the City's website to elicit input from community members who could not attend the workshops. The objective of the first workshop was to identify the public interest in recreation programs and facility needs. The second workshop updated community members on the Master Plan progress and obtained feedback regarding funding and implementation priorities. The stakeholder meeting was held to capture the input from key community groups. Representatives from Marysville community sports and recreation organizations were invited to discuss the community needs and provide further input on possible funding mechanisms and partnerships. An e-mail list of interested community members, those who attended the workshops, and stakeholders was developed to facilitate e-mail notification to all interested residents regarding the Master Plan process and input opportunities.



Second Community Workshop

The outcome of the community outreach efforts included the following highlights:

- The primary emphasis should be placed on maintenance and safety of park facilities. Litter and homelessness are of particular concern to residents. Changes to improve public safety could include safety/security lighting, security patrols, and having park spaces that are activated and well-used.
- The priority for capital expenditures at parks should be upgrades to existing park facilities and infrastructure and the addition of restroom facilities and safety/security lighting.
- Marysville's open space is highly valued by residents and needs to be included in the comprehensive planning for the City's public spaces and parks.
- There is significant interest in a community center and visitor center.
- The community is interested in receiving more communication and engagement from the City on Parks and Open Space matters.

5.1 Community Workshops

Two public workshops were held with the first in June and the second in November of 2018. The first was held at McKenney Intermediate School and was publicized through the City website and flyers which were sent out to every residential address. Press releases were also sent out to press contacts. There were twenty-four attendees. The second workshop was held at City Hall and was publicized through flyers distributed via e-mail and social media. Fifteen people attended the second workshop.



First Community Workshop

The first workshop included a brief presentation to familiarize attendees with the City's Parks and Open Space and the master planning process. Attendees were then invited to provide input on various aspects of park facilities, programs, and operations. The second workshop included a presentation summarizing the master plan process to date and reviewing the feedback from the first community workshop. Attendees were then asked for feedback specific to funding mechanisms, facility rentals, and priorities. The input provided by attendees is summarized below by topic. In some cases, input related to one topic was provided in response to a question about another topic. These comments have been grouped with the appropriate topic in the following summary. A full list of all comments submitted is provided in Appendix A.

5.1.1 Parks and Facilities

5.1.1.1 Park and Open Space Use

Attendees remarked that they enjoyed using Marysville parks, especially for walking, sitting, and resting. Beckwourth Riverfront park, in particular, is popular for fishing, river access and observation, paths and natural areas, and biking.

Ellis Lake and Beckwourth Riverfront Park were the parks where attendees were most interested in locating improvements. Ellis Lake and Beckwourth Riverfront Park are the two most used parks. Attendees were also interested in improvements in Basin Park and Yuba Park. Basin Park and Yuba Park are two of the least used parks.



First Community Workshop

Open space was also well-appreciated, with comments encouraging enhancement of the natural areas, general open space access, and bike access.

There were a small number of people at the workshops who expressed interest in developing land owned by the City outside the City limits. This same group of community members was interested in acquiring and developing land that is within the City, but not currently a part of the parks and open space system.

5.1.1.2 Park Facilities

The five most desired park amenities as determined through a voting exercise were an outdoor stage or amphitheater, dog park, more trails or walking paths, sports fields, and a community center.

Many attendees commented on upgrades they would like to see throughout the park system. Many comments requested the addition of restrooms to the parks, with one attendee suggesting coin-operated restrooms. Shade and lighting were also common suggestions. Shade in general was desired and was specifically requested for picnic areas and play structures. Other suggestions included trashcans, garden/community garden, park signs, and play areas such as baseball backstops, bocce ball, and updated playgrounds. Multiple comments specifically requested the gravel at Gavin Park be replaced. Participants also suggested a sidewalk around Miner's Park and exercise equipment around Ellis Lake

When asked to prioritize where community members would like to see new or improved facilities, some locations elicited a strong consensus. The most popular location for the addition of a restroom and path repairs was Ellis Lake. The most popular location for bicycle parking was Beckwourth Riverfront Park. Dog parks were desired either at Basin Park or Yuba Park. The most popular place for a splash pad was Veterans Park. There were no strong trends regarding the location of other facilities.

5.1.2 Programs

5.1.2.1 Programs Used

Attendees indicated that they participated in many of the programs within Marysville and neighboring Yuba City. These include Little League, swimming, art classes, programs through the library, and senior programs in Yuba City.

5.1.2.2 Programs Desired

Only five participants responded to the question "Would you like the City of Marysville to offer Programs" and all indicated yes. There were comments elsewhere that also indicated an interest in programs. When asked what types of programs attendees were interested in, many responded with interest in senior programs or a senior center. There was also interest in tiny tot programs; outdoor, gardening, and river programs; and life enrichment activities such as dance, self-defense, art classes, and cooking/nutrition classes. When asked if programs or park improvements were higher priority, community members prioritized park improvements over programs.



Marysville Stampede

There was also interest in many annual events such as May Day and Juneteenth and bringing back events, such as tours, and performances. One suggestion was to connect with arts programs. For example, an art program could allow for 'sponsorship' of a utility box, allowing the sponsor to paint it.

5.1.3 Service

5.1.3.1 Maintenance

Some responses noted that the parks look nice and are "looking better". Some respondents appreciated the green grass and encouraged continued watering. There were specific requests surrounding Ellis Lake to maintain the gazebo and ensure the water quality is good enough for fishing. Attendees suggested that the trash needs to be better maintained and suggested a no littering campaign and the addition of more trash cans, specifically near picnic areas. Some attendees were very concerned about maintenance, stating that it was the main issue with the parks.

5.1.3.2 Safety

Several attendees mentioned safety as a concern. Attendees suggested improving access and signage and many requested lights be added to the parks. An additional suggestion was that smoking be banned in the parks. There were multiple comments encouraging additional police presence and patrols as well as concerns about "taggers" and "vagrants".

5.1.3.3 Communication

Attendees expressed frustration with the lack of communication regarding the parks. The preferred method of communication was primarily e-mail. Facebook, text messages, fliers, and door-to-door communication was also mentioned. There was very little interest in volunteering for clean-up events or participating in a 'Friends of Marysville Parks' group.

5.1.4 Funding

Funding was discussed at the second community workshop. Although there were 15 attendees, very few provided input on funding. Due to the small number of respondents, any funding changes which require community support will need to be further researched. Funding mechanisms which were most strongly supported were donations/endowments and sponsorship/advertising in the park. Five of the fifteen attendees were opposed to selling underutilized park land and the other ten attendees chose not to respond.

Funding was also discussed at the Stakeholder meetings. Stakeholders were in support of selling park land, depending on which land was being considered and with the caveat that all funding from the sale of the land must be used to support parks and open space. Suggestions about which land to sell included Stephen J Fields Park and Yuba Park. There was also discussion that fewer parks may result in more vibrant parks. Other funding mechanisms discussed by stakeholders included fundraising partnerships and grants. There was the suggestion to improve maintenance through partnerships with community organizations for maintenance through an 'adopt-a-park' program.

5.1.4.1 Use Fees

Stakeholders expressed interest in paying a fee to use the parks if maintenance was sufficient and the required amenities were present. This fee would be charged for recurring special use or events, rather than individual use. Restrooms were discussed as one of the necessary amenities, with the suggestion that use fees allow access to restrooms.

5.1.4.2 Rental Fees

The potential of facility rentals was presented at the second community workshop, with a focus on group picnic areas. All respondents indicated an interest in renting group picnic areas. The inclusion of shade canopies and grills increased the attractiveness of group picnic area rentals. The number of people a group picnic area would need to accommodate ranged from 12-30 people and respondents indicated they would be willing to pay between \$20 and \$50/day.

5.2 Master Plan Survey

A survey was prepared to elicit comments from the public about what they most value in the park system and what the City's priorities should be. The survey was made available on the City website and hard copies were available at the first workshop for those who had not completed the surveys online. 144 surveys were submitted resulting in a margin of error of less than 10 percent². Nearly 60 percent of respondents live in the City of Marysville and just over 20 percent of the responses came from residents of Yuba City. This level of response demonstrates significant community interest in the City's parks. The number of respondents from Yuba City indicates that Yuba City residents are also using Marysville parks. About two-thirds of respondents were in the 31- to 55-year old age group, while 50 percent of the population is within that age range. The lack of youth respondents is moderated by 55 percent of respondents replying for their entire family and an average household size of just over three people. There were also 28 percent of respondents between the ages of 56 and 70, whereas less than 15 percent of the population falls within this range. This combination of respondent demographic information would indicate that older residents and residents with families are more deeply invested in Marysville parks. The survey and responses are included in Appendix B.

The most visited facility is Ellis Lake, which is visited by 76 percent of respondents. Beckwourth Riverfront Park is the second most visited park with 47 percent of respondents visiting. Triplett Park and the Levee Bike Trail are used by 24 percent and 23 percent of respondents, respectively. Basin Park, Stephen J Field Park, and Plaza Park all are visited by fewer than 10 percent of respondents. The open space areas known as "Peach Park" and "Mini Park" are visited by fewer than 2 percent of respondents. Respondents most like the convenience of City parks and enjoying outdoors and nature. Facilities, such as Ellis Lake and Beckwourth Riverfront Park may be more popular because of their natural areas.

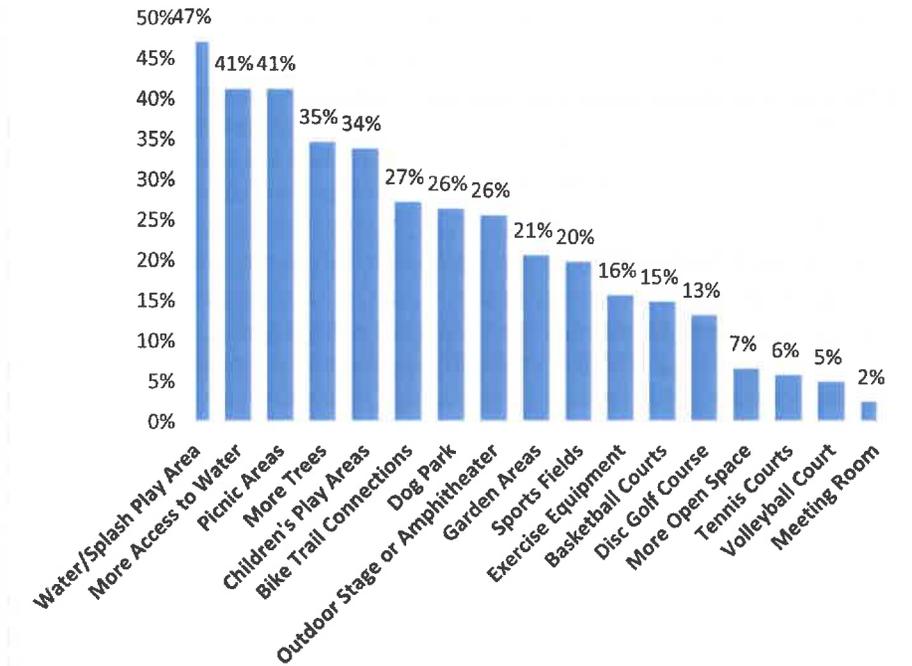
Within some or all City parks, 42 percent of respondents reported feeling unsafe. Three respondents indicated that they do not use the parks at least in part because they did not feel safe. The sense of safety at a park is commonly linked to the level of park maintenance which can impact visibility, access, and the presence of trash and graffiti. Maintenance is also a concern amongst respondents; 61 percent of respondents indicated that only a few or none of the parks are well-maintained. Improving the maintenance of parks and the feeling of safety at the parks are areas that need to be prioritized to ensure parks are used. An opportunity was provided to include additional comments at the end of the survey. Many of these comments included concerns regarding safety or maintenance.

There is interest in a wide variety of park improvements. The improvements with the support of more than 40% of respondents are water/splash play area; more access to water; and picnic areas. The water/splash play area has the most support of any improvement, with 47% of respondents expressing support. The improvements with support from more than 30% and less than 40% of respondents are more trees and children's play areas. The improvements with support from more than 20% and less than 30% of respondents are bike trail connections; dog parks; outdoor stage or amphitheater; and garden

² Margin of Error calculated using total population of 12,176, sample size of 144, and confidence level of 95%

areas. The improvements with support from more than 10% and less than 20% of respondents are sports fields; basketball courts; exercise equipment; and disc golf course. The improvements which are supported by less than 10% of respondents are more open space; tennis courts; volley ball courts; and meeting rooms (Figure 5-1).

Figure 5-1 – Facility Popularity



There is a high level of program use with 73 percent of respondents indicating they participate in some sort of program through another organization in the area; 40 percent of respondents participating in programs in Yuba City and 39 percent of respondents participating in Marysville Little League. Those who do not participate in programs indicated that they are not interested in the programs offered, they are unaware of programs, or they do not have time to participate in programs.

There is interest in programs offered by the City, with 80 percent of respondents indicating interest; 64 percent of respondents interested in adult programs; 57 percent interested in youth programs; 46 percent interested in teen programs; 39 percent interested in senior programs; and 26 percent interested in pre-school programs. Furthermore, over 30 percent of respondents are interested in programs relating to outdoors, fitness, music, arts and crafts, games and fun, sports, education, and dance. This broad range of programs further emphasizes the importance of offering or facilitating a wide variety of programming.

The average target LOS for a community center based on adjacent agencies is 22,500 people per community center (Table 4-4). Because the City of Marysville is less than 15,000 residents, there would need to be a high level of use and interest to support a community center. When asked how interested survey participants would be in a community center, 50 percent of respondents replied that they were very or extremely interested; 34 percent indicated that they were moderately interested; and 16

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

percent indicated they were slightly or not at all interested. A smaller community center or community center located within a partner's facility may also better meet Marysville's needs based on population alone, unless it is anticipated that community center activities and events would be marketed to draw a significant number of people from outside of Marysville.

When asked what amenities survey participants would be interested in having within a community center, the most popular amenities, with more than 50 percent of respondents being interested, were commercial kitchen, outdoor event space, large meeting rooms (80+ people), and a stage. There were also write-in responses, which expressed interest in flexible work spaces including maker space for arts and crafts, reservable rooms, and teaching space. These write-in responses, in conjunction with interest in meeting rooms and a commercial kitchen, suggest that the city should consider alternative strategies for making these facilities available to residents. For example, the City could enter a private-public partnership renting spaces from schools, churches, or private property owners.

Reservable recreation facilities provide an opportunity to engage the community and are a potential funding source for Marysville. Seventy-one percent of respondents indicated they would be interested in reserving or renting picnic areas or recreation facilities for private events, with 58 percent of respondents considering \$20 per hour or \$80 for all day use a fair price, and less than 20 percent of respondents considering more than \$25 per hour or \$100 for all-day use a fair price. Additional comments at the end of the survey indicated that interest in renting park facilities was dependent on access to restrooms and electricity.

When asked how much one would be willing to pay per year to fund park needs, 29 percent responded with \$40 per year for a single-family home or \$20 per year for an apartment. Responses were 6 percent for paying \$30 per year for a single-family home or \$15 per year for an apartment, and 34 percent responded with \$20 per year for a single-family home or \$10 per year for an apartment. Thirty-one percent of respondents were not willing to pay anything.

There were many write-in comments, with 33 percent of respondents including additional comments at the end of the survey. In addition to concerns about maintenance and safety, many of these were about desired amenities. Some of the most requested amenities included restrooms and water fountains, disc golf courses, and different forms of water recreation areas including requests for improved water quality and access in the existing lakes/rivers, the desire for a pool, and the desire for splash pads/playable water fountains. There were also requests for additional natural areas as opposed to lawn.

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

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6 Strategies and Recommendations

This chapter offers strategies and recommendations for the City to meet its goal, as stated in the General Plan, “to designate, protect, and conserve the natural resources, open space, and recreation lands in the City; and provide opportunities for recreation activities to meet citizen needs”. The information gathered in the previous chapters indicates that park safety and enhancement are the key priorities for Marysville residents. Marysville parks, facilities, and operations will need to evolve and adapt to provide safe and relevant spaces which keep pace with current laws, attitudes, and the needs of the community. The next chapter, Chapter 7, will describe the priorities, approach for implementation, and funding of the strategies and recommendations described in this chapter.

6.1 Parks and Facilities

This section describes the vision for the quality and quantity of Marysville park and open space resources referred to as the level of service (LOS). These LOS were defined based on the actual LOS and LOS standards for these providers, population as identified and projected in Chapter 3, community recreation needs identified in Chapter 5, and trends within the parks and recreation industry.

6.1.1 Marysville LOS Standards

6.1.1.1 Park Land Standards

As described in Chapter 4, the *City of Marysville General Plan (1985)* set a goal of 10 acres of park land for every 1,000 residents. Based on national averages, the current park inventory, and the LOS of similar communities, 10 acres per 1,000 residents remains an appropriate LOS standard for Marysville.

The national LOS averages, as determined by the National Recreation and Park Association, is 10.1 acres of park land for every 1,000 residents. Marysville’s LOS standards match this average, which also matches Yuba City’s LOS standard.

Marysville’s LOS standard exceeds the LOS standards of the City of Colusa, Paradise Recreation and Park District, and the City of Placerville, whose LOS standards are 5 acres for 1,000 residents. Not only is Marysville’s LOS standard on par with or higher than the LOS standards for similar communities, Marysville and the City of Placerville are the only ones meeting their LOS standard. Marysville is currently providing a LOS far in excess of the LOS standard, with 22.8 acres per 1,000 residents and a projected 17.9 acres per 1,000 residents in 2035.



Playground in Yuba Square

Marysville’s General Plan breaks the LOS standards into park acreage by park type. As defined by the General Plan, the LOS standard for Neighborhood parks is 2.5 acres per 1,000 residents; for Community Parks is 2.5 acres per 1,000 residents; and for Regional Park’s 5 acres per 1,000 residents. The ratio of

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Neighborhood to Community Parks to Regional Parks is generally in keeping with the current park acreages and is an appropriate LOS standard for Marysville.

Table 6-1 – Marysville Park Acreage Standards

Park Level	Existing Acres	Existing Level of Service (Ac/1,000)	Projected 2035 LOS, (Ac/1,000) Population of 15,509	Target Acres at Projected 2035 Population of 15,509	Overage/ (Deficit) of Acres in 2035
Neighborhood Parks	18.43	1.5	1.2	38.8	(20.3)
Community Parks	52.27	4.3	3.4	38.8	13.5
Regional Parks	207.05	17.0	13.4	77.5	129.5
Total	277.75	22.8	17.9	155.1	122.7

*Acreage includes lake areas

6.1.1.2 Park Service Area Standards

Per the General Plan, each park type has an associated park service area, which is the distance which residents can be expected to travel to reach each type of facility. An effective service area ensures that residents have access to various types of parks and facilities within an appropriate distance from their residence or place of work. Standards as set by the General Plan (Figure 4-2) are currently being met and sufficient coverage is provided so the standards are to remain, with the exception of the regional park LOS.

The current standard for regional parks is defined as a 30-minute drive. This presents two concerns. The first is that with changing traffic patterns, a 30-minute drive can vary over time, or even time of day, and is thus a poor metric upon which to base level of service. The second concern is that, according to the Marysville Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, 37% of residents are “car-light” and 4.4% have no access to a car. A distance-based metric would allow for more consistent LOS consideration and can take into consideration the needs of residents who do not have regular access to motor vehicles. A 30-minute drive, driving at an average of 20 miles per hour equates to a 10-mile distance. This could pose a challenge to those residents without cars. A 5-mile distance is a comfortable biking distance, according to the City of Marysville Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, and also encompasses all of Marysville and the majority of Yuba City. It is recommended that the city consider amending the General Plan to define the park service area for Regional Parks as 5 miles.

6.1.1.3 Facilities Standards

Facilities standards per 1,000 population developed for Marysville are reflected in Table 6-2. The standards are intended to provide flexibility in how future park improvements are developed, while still providing the City an overall target for the LOS required to meet the needs of the Marysville community. Adjustments to the target number of facilities per 1,000 population were made in response to the actual number of facilities currently provided by Marysville; community feedback; recreation trends; and the facility LOS standards for similar communities. As park improvements or joint use agreements (JUAs) are developed in Marysville, consideration will be given to these standards to determine if the proposed action is consistent with the defined LOS for facilities.

Table 6-2 – New Marysville Facilities Standards

Facilities	Marysville Standard Level of Service				
	Existing Level of Service ¹	Existing Facilities Provided	Target Level of Service	Total Facilities Needed by 2035	Facilities Deficit
Baseball/Softball	1/4,000	3	1/4,000	4	1
Basketball	1/7,000	2	1/7,000	2	0
Community Center	0	0	1/City	1	1
Dog Parks	0	0	1/15,000	1	1
Group Picnic Area	0	0	1/8,000	2	2
Playground	1/2,000	7	1/2,500	7	0
Soccer Field	1/750	21	1/1,000	21	0
Park Walking Path	Less than 1/Park ²	2	1/Park ³	4	2
Splash Pad	0	0	1/20,000	1	1

¹Population rounded to the nearest 1,000, 2,500, or 5,000 per facility.

²Currently only Beckwourth Riverfront Park and Ellis Lake have walking paths.

³Park must be over 4 acres to accommodate and require a path.

6.1.1.4 Application of Facility Standards

It is important to remember that facility standards apply to the City as a whole and not to any individual park or parcel. These standards are meant to be used collectively to direct the future design and location of parks and improvements so the overall quality of recreation resources throughout the City is improved. Consequently, some flexibility in applying the standards is to be expected, taking into consideration the physical characteristics of the park and open spaces sites.

6.1.1.5 Baseball and Softball Fields

The LOS standard for baseball and softball fields is set at the current LOS of one field per 4,000 residents. Sports fields in general are something that the community would like more of, but do not rank as the top priorities. This is in part due to the fields offered by schools within Marysville and the fields owned and operated by Yuba Sutter Little League. With the projected population growth for 2035, adding an additional youth baseball field will be necessary to maintain the LOS.

6.1.1.6 Basketball Courts

The LOS standard for basketball courts is one court per 7,000 residents. This is defined as the current LOS and takes into account the low priority, based on community feedback, for more courts. It is also in keeping with the LOS of similar providers. The current two courts will meet target LOS through 2035.

6.1.1.7 Soccer Fields

The LOS standard for soccer fields is one per 1000 residents. Marysville currently has a LOS of one field per 750 residents. Both the current and target LOS far exceed the LOS of similar providers, whose average LOS is one field per 8,000 residents. The current number of fields, all available at Riverfront Park, would indicate that they are serving not only Marysville Residents, but those of neighboring communities, especially Yuba City, which justifies the high target LOS. No additional fields are required to meet the target LOS in 2035.



Soccer Fields at Riverfront Park

6.1.1.8 Other Fields and Courts

Football fields, tennis courts, and volleyball courts were analyzed, but not included in the target LOS for Marysville. This is because there are not currently any City facilities, nor was there significant community interest in adding them.

6.1.1.9 Community Center

There is strong community support for a community center, with it being in the top five most desired facilities from the workshop and 49% of survey respondents reporting they are very interested or extremely interested in a community center. The similar communities that have a LOS standard for a community center have an average standard of one per 35,000 residents. The national average LOS for a community center is one per 27,486 residents. This informs the LOS standard of one community center per 30,000 residents. However, since the expected 2035 population of Marysville is less than half the target LOS, careful consideration of the costs of building, maintaining, and staffing a community center is required before one is constructed. Discussion of possible solutions which allow for a community center are presented in section 6.1.4.1.

6.1.1.10 Dog Parks

Dog parks are gaining in popularity and are now typically included in facility standards lists. This, in conjunction to strong community interest and need, prompts the inclusion of a dog park in the LOS standards. The LOS standard for dog parks is one per 15,000 residents, which is a LOS comparable with other recreation providers and would result in the need for one dog park in Marysville. A dog park should be at least one acre in size.

6.1.1.11 Group Picnic Areas

Covered group picnic areas are lacking in Marysville's park system and there is significant community support for these features. Ellis Lake and Riverfront Park have some current picnic areas which could be grouped, covered, and/or improved to provide this facility. By creating clearly defined group picnic areas, Marysville could market rentals of these spaces. The one group picnic area per 8,000 residents LOS target is in keeping with similar recreation service providers. Community feedback indicates that 20 users is the preferred number of guests a group picnic area should accommodate and that a canopy over the tables and a grill increases the interest in renting the space. Due to its potential to be in high demand and rentability, this facility in particular should be reassessed for popularity and the LOS adjusted to meet community demand in future master plan updates.

6.1.1.12 Playground

The LOS standard for playgrounds is one playground for every 2,500 residents. This LOS standard considers the current LOS, community desires, and the cost and space to construct new play features. The LOS standard is similar to the other analyzed recreation providers. The community feedback provided indicates that main concern with the play structures is the quality, not the quantity, with 34% of survey respondents indicating a desire for improved playgrounds within Marysville. While the LOS standard requires no additional playgrounds through 2035, there is a need to update and improve the playgrounds.



Playground at Gavin park

6.1.1.13 Water Spray Parks

There is a strong community interest in water spray parks/splash pads, with 47% of survey respondents expressing interest. This and an increasing trend toward spray parks prompts the inclusion of this facility in the LOS standards. Because there is no current swimming pool facility and because of the high cost of construction, maintenance, and on-going liability of operating public swimming pools, a spray park could provide a high quality, lower cost aquatic recreation opportunity. The target LOS is one facility for 15,000 residents, requiring one facility be constructed.

6.1.1.14 Walking Paths

The act of walking is one of the most basic forms of fitness for all ages and helps maintain weight, coordination, balance, and overall health. To meet the community demand for walking opportunities and provide a LOS similar to adjacent communities, the LOS standard is one path for every park. This standard includes the caveat that this requirement only applies to parks large enough to accommodate a walking path. Marysville parks that are large enough to accommodate a sufficiently sized walking path are over 4 acres in size and include East Lake, Ellis Lake, Beckwourth Riverfront Park, and Yuba park. Due to the specific use associated with Bryant Field, it is unable to accommodate a walking path despite being over 4 acres in size. There are currently walking paths at Beckwourth Riverfront Park and Ellis Lake. This leaves East Lake and Yuba Park in need of walking paths to meet LOS standards.



Walking Path at Ellis Lake

The current LOS is defined based on park walking paths only, but Marysville also has levees with bike trails adjacent to open space which could be enhanced to provide a significant benefit to the community. Because this trail is managed and maintained by the Levee Commission, a partnership would be required to influence the condition of the levee trail. A network of walking and bicycle routes throughout the community is also important, but is not reflected as a park standard since such a network extends beyond park and open space land.

6.1.2 Existing Facility Upgrades

The majority of Marysville park improvements revolve around the need for park rehabilitation and upgrades. All of the parks were constructed prior to 1984, with many having been constructed much earlier. The parks in general were designed and installed before current water use efficiency requirements and accessibility standards were in place. While some upgrades have been made, much the original infrastructure and many original facilities remain. The aging infrastructure, in particular the irrigation systems, result in the frequent need for repairs and high water costs. Due to the significant cost of these upgrades, Marysville should ensure that any upgrades are guided by this document and by individual park concept plans, as discussed in section 6.4.1. Regular facility repairs should be ongoing even as new projects are planned, to protect the safety and welfare of residents.

The City’s list of upgrade projects for existing facilities ranges from large maintenance projects to rehabilitation and facility replacement. This is the work most requested by Marysville residents and will require a significant financial investment. The specific projects are listed below (Table 6-3). Not included in this table, but discussed in more detail in section 6.1.2.7 is the badly needed restoration of Ellis Lake. Failure to address these needs may result in increased maintenance and repair expenses, but the ability to improve or replace outdated facilities, equipment, or materials is dependent on available funding and staff resources. Please note that the below estimated cost is in present day (2019) dollars and does not include design services.

Table 6-3 – Existing Facility Upgrade Projects

Projects by Park/Facility	Estimated Cost
Bryant Field	
Convert stadium lights to LED	\$276,000
Exterior perimeter fence - replace with chain link	\$78,000
Irrigation system replacement	\$100,700
Scoreboard replacement	\$75,000
East Lake	
Remove 16 trees and stumps ¹	\$20,000
Ellis Lake	
Irrigation system replacement	\$381,600
Repair/replace concrete path (approx. 1.3 miles)	\$155,600
Trim trees ¹	\$25,000
Stephen J Field Park	
Irrigation system replacement	\$31,300
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement	\$115,000
Trim five redwoods ¹	\$3,500
Gavin Park	
Irrigation system replacement	\$106,800
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement	\$140,000

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Remove one tree, trim trees ¹	\$4,200
Sidewalk replacement	\$73,800
Miner Park	
Irrigation system replacement	\$101,600
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement	\$115,000
Sidewalk replacement	\$24,600
Skate park deferred maintenance	\$5,000
Trim two redwoods ¹	\$2,000
Motor Park	
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement	\$100,000
Sidewalk replacement	\$51,900
Trim trees and remove 9 trees ¹	\$46,850
Plaza Park	
Irrigation system replacement	\$43,600
Beckwourth Riverfront Park	
New group picnic area at Lions Picnic Area	\$80,500
Rehabilitate stage including access to electrical and water for events and performances	\$122,000
Remove 17 trees and stumps in Lions Grove and trim trees in arena/nature area ¹	\$35,000
Remove silt from boat ramp, including permits and engineering	\$250,000
Trail system repair and replacement	\$395,000
Triplett Park	
Irrigation system replacement	\$85,900
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement	\$115,000
Remove seven trees and seven stumps ¹	\$15,000
Veterans Park	
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement	\$115,000
Sidewalk replacement	\$78,000
Trim trees ¹	\$9,500
Washington Park	
Irrigation system replacement	\$85,900
Trim trees ¹	\$15,000
Yuba Park	
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement	\$115,000
Sidewalk replacement	\$31,800
Trim trees and remove three trees ¹	\$32,000
Total Estimated Cost:	\$4,157,650

* Basin Park has no identified upgrades.

¹Tree maintenance and removal recommendations developed by City staff.

²This is a cost that can be anticipated to reoccur at least every five years. The total reflects this need.

6.1.2.1 Irrigation and Wells

Prohibitively high water bills are a major challenge for the City's parks. Although this is in part due to the large amount of turf, the main culprit is the outmoded and aging irrigation infrastructure. Marysville has already begun the process of soliciting quotes for converting the water source to wells and upgrading the irrigation systems. Motor Park, Veterans Park, and Yuba Park have already had their irrigation systems upgraded. Parks that will be retaining their general layout moving forward should consider irrigation system upgrades as soon as possible. Any parks slated for redesign should consider converting underutilized turf to non-turf areas and implementing high-efficiency spray or drip irrigation. To encourage healthy trees, support tree planting, and reduce surface roots, separate tree-specific irrigation systems should be used.

6.1.2.2 Playground Equipment and Surfacing

Playground equipment and surfacing replacement are high-priority improvements for the City. The current playgrounds are older facilities, with the newest one being 17 years old and some much older than that. Community feedback has also indicated a particular concern with the gravel surfacing at Gavin Park. These facilities are in poor repair and out-of-date and their age poses maintenance concerns. Existing playgrounds do not meet current accessibility requirements, and their play value is not in keeping with current needs or recommendations. While all play equipment and surfacing must be replaced to address these concerns, Gavin and Veterans Park are the highest priority parks.

The estimated cost listed in Table 6-3 is for replacement of the playground equipment and surfacing only. The replacement should be sensitive to the needs of the park and the available resources while providing accessibility and maximizing play value. The replacement of some equipment may be as minimal as replacing components of the play equipment and surfacing, but is more likely going to require replacing all of the play equipment and surfacing. To expand the capacity and play value of play equipment, or to accommodate other park improvements, playgrounds may be expanded or relocated. Changing the footprint can result in improved park flow and play opportunities and will require a larger planning effort. This level of effort will increase the cost beyond that shown in Table 6-3. Before any replacement or upgrades are completed, individual park conceptual plans should be prepared to ensure replacements are appropriate.

6.1.2.3 Sidewalk and Walking Path Replacement

Many of the parks have damaged and aging sidewalks and walking paths. When parks are identified in Table 6-3 as needing sidewalk and/or walking path replacement, Marysville should analyze existing sidewalks and walking paths to determine the scale of repair or replacement needed. This may range from cracked or uneven stretches which need replacement to whole paths needing replacement due to poor condition or accessibility requirements. As this need has already been recognized by the City and efforts to begin this process were underway prior to the development of this Master Plan, any information already developed by the City on the condition and needs for the existing sidewalks and paths should be utilized. For parks where changes in facilities are anticipated, paths may need to be relocated or extended. See also section 6.1.3.5 for discussion on adding walking paths to parks.

6.1.2.4 Tree Removal, Stump Removal, and Tree Pruning

Under the current city-wide tree maintenance policy, trees identified as needing maintenance or removal are placed on a list and addressed based on staff availability and risk. There are outstanding tree removals, stump removals, and tree pruning needs at the time of Master Plan development. These listed trees and other public trees will need to be addressed over time and their ongoing maintenance will need to be accounted for as part of regular maintenance. Additionally, a program of regular tree inspection should be implemented.

6.1.2.5 Bryant Field Upgrades

Bryant Field requires replacement of the perimeter plywood wall due to the current wear on the wall. Attention should be paid to replace the wall with a more robust alternative. Chain link fence is recommended as it would provide added longevity and reduced costs. The wall currently features baseball themed public art. To maintain this enjoyable feature and beautify the wall after replacement, Marysville should add a mural or art feature to the new wall. This is an opportunity to engage in a partnership with an organization or community group, see section 6.2.2.3. The City should also replace Bryant Field's scoreboard and update the field lighting to LEDs.

6.1.2.6 Riverfront Park Upgrades

Riverfront Park has the opportunity to be a popular place for performances and events at the stage. Currently the stage is underutilized due primarily to the rundown nature of the space and the lack of access to electrical and water connections. To provide this amenity to the community and to generate rental income, Marysville should repair any damage to the stage and surrounding area, ensure accessibility is up to code, and provide access to necessary water and electrical connections. The Lion's picnic grove is another opportunity to provide a community space, which can be rented for events. To encourage more use, the addition of access to electrical and water connections, the inclusion of a large covered gathering space, the addition of grills, and ensuring that the site meets ADA accessibility requirements are all necessary. Both of these facilities would benefit from improved signage and wayfinding and increased marketing efforts to bring residents to the space.

Riverfront Park also has a boat ramp which needs to be desilted to preserve access to the water. This access is very important to Marysville residents. This is a reoccurring cost and should be anticipated to be necessary at a minimum every five years.

6.1.2.7 Ellis Lake Water Quality Restoration

The condition of and access to Ellis Lake is a main concern of the community as Ellis Lake is currently polluted, resulting in very poor water quality. The City is working to develop and analyze solutions to this problem. A technical memo has been developed, evaluating the most effective approaches to improve the water quality. One approach involves aeration of the pond, with an alternative approach involving partnering with local organizations, such as Yuba Water Agency, to more extensively improve the quality of the Lake. If the partnership approach is pursued, the timeframe for implementing solutions to the water quality concerns may need to be extended. To ensure that this extended approach is worthwhile, the partnership solution must provide higher quality restoration and improved access. This decision has yet to be made by Marysville's City Council and the resulting decision and potential partnership could change the expected cost of improvements.

6.1.2.8 City Hall Annex

Another facility which must be addressed is the City Hall Annex building located in Washington Park. This building is in poor condition and must either be demolished or renovated. To make this determination, the building must be assessed to determine if the building is structurally sound and the extent of renovation work necessary. This assessment should include an estimate of the cost required to renovate the building and the City will then need to compare that against potential use or rental of the building to determine if the cost of renovation is worthwhile.

6.1.2.9 Tree Planting

Additional trees should be planted as needed at each park to replace removed trees and increase shade, but they should only be planted in conjunction with irrigation improvements or with overall park improvements that include new irrigation. For new trees to survive and thrive and to comply with the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, as passed by AB-1881, new trees need tree specific irrigation which can be adjusted to meet their needs. At the time that irrigation systems are updated or overall park designs are developed, the opportunity for new trees should be assessed and community opinions should be gathered to determine the correct number and placement of trees. Because the number of trees to be planted at each park cannot be determined at this time, costs for tree planting are not included in the above cost estimate.

6.1.3 New Facility Development at Existing Parks

New facility development is needed to respond to the needs of the Marysville community, enhance capacity and functionality of existing facilities, reduce maintenance costs, or increase market appeal of the park and its existing facilities.

Table 6-4 – New Facility Development Projects

Projects by Park/Facility	Estimated Cost
Basin Park	
Park monument sign	\$20,800
Bryant Field	
Bicycle parking ¹	\$5,400
Netting along outfield	\$268,800
East Lake	
Concrete walking paths along Yuba Street connecting into Earl Yorton Field. Path to provide access to existing picnic tables.	\$200,000
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000
Park monument sign	\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 6 lights)	\$72,000
Ellis Lake	
Bicycle parking ¹	\$5,400
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$8,000
Park monument sign	\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 6 lights)	\$72,000
Well	\$300,000

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Stephen J Field Park	
Bicycle parking ¹	\$5,400
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000
Group picnic area, with grill and shade shelter	\$80,500
Park monument sign	\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 3 lights)	\$36,000
Well	\$300,000
Gavin Park	
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000
Park monument sign	\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 5 lights)	\$60,000
Well	\$300,000
Miner Park	
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000
Park monument sign	\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 3 lights)	\$36,000
Motor Park	
Bicycle parking ¹	\$5,400
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000
Park monument sign	\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 5 lights)	\$60,000
Plaza Park	
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000
Park monument sign	\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 4 lights)	\$48,000
Beckwourth Riverfront Park	
Bicycle parking ¹	\$5,400
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$10,000
Expand network of trails	\$839,520
Park monument sign	\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 12 lights)	\$144,000
Wayfinding signs for trails	\$15,000
Triplett Park	
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000
Park monument sign	\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 4 lights)	\$48,000
Veterans Park	

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Bicycle parking ¹	\$5,400
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000
Group picnic area, with grill and shade shelter	\$80,500
Park monument sign	\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 4 lights)	\$48,000
Washington Park	
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$4,000
Park monument sign	\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 4 lights)	\$48,000
Well	\$300,000
Yuba Park	
Concrete walking paths around perimeter of park	\$285,120
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$4,000
Group picnic area, with grill and shade shelter	\$80,500
Park monument sign	\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 5 lights)	\$60,000
Total Estimated Cost:	\$4,126,740

¹ Bicycle parking is per Marysville Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan.

6.1.3.1 Bicycle Parking

Bicycle parking was analyzed as part of the Marysville Bicycle Master Plan. Bryant Field, Ellis Lake, Stephen J. Field Park, Motor Park, Beckwourth Riverfront Park, and Veterans Park all require bicycle parking to meet the needs of the residents as identified in the Marysville Bicycle Master Plan. Bicycle parking facilities should accommodate a minimum of six bicycles.

6.1.3.2 Disposal Units

Disposal units include trash and recycling receptacles. Many community members have commented on the amount of litter in the parks. Studies show that more disposal units reduce the amount of littering (City of Philadelphia, 2018). It is recommended that Marysville implement more disposal units to reduce the amount of litter in the parks. This will require park maintenance staff to empty the disposal units, but this is ultimately less maintenance than removing litter from the ground. Disposal units should be located near gathering and eating areas and in central locations. Appropriate locations include near picnic tables, benches, and playgrounds.

To ensure effective waste collection and receptacle location, the City of Marysville should track their waste collection, analyze their results, and adjust their collection schedule and receptacle location accordingly. In the study 'Trash Receptacle Placement: Philadelphia Behavioral Science Research Protocol' (City of Philadelphia, 2018), not only is placement of disposal units analyzed, but a sample waste collection tracking slip is provided. This same collection tracking slip could be used by Marysville.

6.1.3.3 Netting Along Outfield

Currently balls from Bryant Field can be hit or thrown beyond the limits of the field with the potential to cause damage or harm to persons or objects outside of Bryant Field. To remedy this, Marysville should

add netting along the outfield to prevent stray balls from leaving the field. Netting for the outfield is expected to be 4000 feet long and 40 feet tall.

6.1.3.4 Park Monument Signs

Only Bryant Field currently has signage indicating the park name and identifying the space. The general lack of signage has led to confusion amongst community members, with many commenting that they are unsure which park is which, or calling parks by informal names, such as 'Circle Park' when referring to Stephen J. Field Park, 'Purple Park' when referring to Triplett park, and 'Johnson Park' when referring to Gavin Park. This is not only a communication impediment, but can reduce the community's sense of ownership. Marysville should install a park monument sign at each park.

Park specific branding should be considered when signage is being developed. This branding can be drawn from existing impressions, developed based on neighborhood context, utilize site history, and/or guided by community input as part of an individual park master plan process. One example of branding through park signs would be to create a purple sign to expand on the identity of Triplett Park as 'Purple Park'. Another branding opportunity is to include information about the history behind the name of each park. The opportunity to create distinct park identities must be balanced with the need for cohesive City identity, so colors, fonts, and materials must be carefully considered.

If signs are to vary from park to park, or are developed in partnership with other groups, parameters should be developed to ensure signs are maintainable, legible, and convey a cohesive City identity. It is recommended these parameters include minimum and maximum sign dimensions, minimum and maximum text size and legibility requirements including color contrast, and guidelines regarding construction materials. Review and approval by CD&SD is recommended.

6.1.3.5 Security Lighting

Security is a concern at the parks within Marysville. Increased lighting and visibility can both deter illicit park uses and assist the police in spotting illicit park uses. Motion sensor controlled lights bring attention to movement within parks while it is dark and minimize power needs without inviting night users. To reduce utility costs and the need for utility infrastructure, solar lights are recommended. If night use is desired for the parks, solar lighting can also be used to that end. The number of lights in Table 6-4, above are selected based on the need for security lighting only. To install lighting with sufficient coverage for night use, it is expected that more lights would be necessary.

6.1.3.6 Walking Paths and Wayfinding

Walking paths are needed at East Lake and Yuba Park. Walking paths should be a minimum of 1/3 of a mile. The perimeter of Yuba park is approximately 0.35 miles and the Perimeter of East Lake is approximately 0.5 miles. While it is important to maximize the path length when developing walking paths, it is equally important to consider the quality of the walking experience. Loops are preferred so walkers do not have to walk back along the same paths, and any paths provided should comply with ADA accessibility standards. The surrounding space should also be pleasant and safe-feeling to encourage use. This may require trimming plants that block visibility and ensuring sufficient separation from the road.



Walking Path at Beckwourth Riverfront Park

The Bicycle Master Plan identifies a need for additional wayfinding signage. As part of the walking path installation, wayfinding signage should be incorporated. All wayfinding signage should be consistent in style with other wayfinding signage, park monument signs, and other signs and branding within the Park.

6.1.3.7 Wells

Wells are discussed in conjunction with irrigation upgrades in section 6.1.2.1.

6.1.3.8 Group Picnic Area

This facility is discussed in section 6.1.1.11.

6.1.4 Additional Facilities Needed

Table 6-5 – New Facility Development Projects – No Assigned Location

Development Projects	Estimated Cost
Baseball field	\$261,500
Dog park	\$100,000
Disc golf course	\$25,000
Restroom	\$220,000
Splash pad	\$250,000

* Community Center and Trails and Bikeways are not included in this table due to their unknown capital costs and dependency on partnerships.

6.1.4.1 Baseball Field

As discussed in section 6.1.4.1, a baseball field is required to meet projected 2035 level of service. The amount of space required by a baseball field is larger than many other facilities. Due to the current layout of the parks, the only park in Marysville which can accommodate a full little league field with backstop and benching without removal of key features such as paths and play structures is Basin Park. Basin Park is a poor candidate for a baseball field because it also functions as a stormwater retention basin which leads to poor grading for baseball fields and seasonally wet soils, which limit field usability and makes turf maintenance more challenging. Yuba park has the next most available space and could likely accommodate an abbreviated baseball field.

6.1.4.2 Community Center

As discussed in section 6.1.1.9, there is strong community desire for a community center. Based on the current budget there are insufficient funds available to construct, staff, and maintain a community center and based on average LOS there may be insufficient usage for a full building. The most viable solution for the City is to partner with another organization that can offer the space necessary for a community center. When considering possible partnerships, the City should consider partners who are established and whose mission aligns with and/or compliments the Park and Open Space goals (Section 1.2). It is key for the City to ensure that the amount and cost of space available is appropriate for City needs, the space is accessible to residents, and the quality of the space is appropriate for community center activities. Suggestions for establishing a community center in partnership with Marysville Youth and Civic Center and the Elks Lodge were presented at the stakeholder meeting and the community workshop, respectively. For further discussion of partnerships, see section 6.2.2.3. Although there would be a small capital cost to move into a partner’s property, the capital costs would be minimal and unpredictable as they depend on the space available. The major costs associated with a community

center will be staffing and operations costs, which will also vary depending on what agreement is made between the City and the community partner who shares the community center.

6.1.4.3 Disc Golf

Disc golf is a sport in which players throw a disc at a basket-like target. It is usually played on a 9- or 18-hole course, with rules much like golf. It is not a required facility per the LOS standards because the community feedback did not prioritize disc golf. Those community members who were in support of disc golf were vocal advocates and suggested a partnership with the Feather River Flyers Disc Golf Club, illustrating the potential partnership with the example of the partnership they have at Hammond Grove Park. The increasing popularity of disc golf and low maintenance requirements means that Marysville should be open to the potential to partnership with a group which could support the installation and maintain a disc golf course.

6.1.4.4 Dog Park

A dog park, as discussed in section 6.1.1.10 is desired by the community and gaining in popularity nationally. Dog parks require a minimum of one acre of fenced-in space. This requirement limits the parks where a dog park can be constructed to parks with a contiguous available acre. Basin Park is a good candidate for a dog park as its use is limited for other recreation uses due to it also being a stormwater retention basin. Dog parks are a compatible use with a stormwater retention basin as minimal construction is required. If a dog park is constructed on Basin Park, care will have to be taken to educate users that Basin Park is a retention basin and the dog park will be closed during and after storm events and that picking up dog waste is important both to keep the dog park nice, and also to protect water quality.

6.1.4.5 Restroom

As identified in Chapter 5, community feedback indicates that restrooms are a desired facility. Due to the community feedback, central nature, and popularity of Ellis Lake, this is an ideal location for a restroom. The restroom must be lockable and designed to be resistant to vandalism. Restroom safety and maintenance are both concerns and must be considered in the design and placement of a restroom as well as in the maintenance budget.

6.1.4.6 Water Spray Parks

As discussed in section 6.1.1.13, a water spray park/splash pad is a more cost-effective way of creating a playable water element, than a pool. It is recommended that a water spray park be located near a playground to maximize the play value of the park and attract a wide variety of children. It is also recommended that sufficient shaded seating be provided for parents and adults to sit and supervise their children. This amenity is anticipated to be very popular, so a central location is recommended. Veterans Park and Miners Park are both good candidates for this facility.

6.1.4.7 Trails and Bikeways

In addition to maintaining walking paths and trails within developed parks and natural park land, the City should coordinate with the Levee Commission to improve access to, upgrade, and maintain the levee paths. These trail and bikeway systems will help connect residents to park and open space facilities, in particular Beckwourth Riverfront Park. To further enhance bicycle and pedestrian access to the parks, CD&SD, and the City in general should actively support the implementation of the Marysville Bicycle Master Plan.



Levee Trail

6.1.5 Land Acquisition

The City of Marysville is in the unique position of having more than sufficient park land and park access to meet their overall target LOS. The facility upgrades, new facility needs, limited funding, and limited park staff direct the focus of future park and open space improvements to improving existing park land rather than land acquisition. The City does own parcels of land outside of the city limits. This land is not within the service area of the City and is within the boundaries of other jurisdictions. While there may be opportunities to acquire additional park land in the future, the projected population growth does not support the need for more acreage. It should also be noted that the acquisition of new park land, even if it is not developed, obligates the City to basic maintenance and safety expenses as the public will want access to these lands, if only for passive recreation use. There may also be expenses associated with refurbishing a site to remove existing structures or hazardous conditions before it can be opened for public access. The City should focus resources on capital improvements and maintenance of existing park land rather than expanding or acquiring additional land.

The neighborhood park category has less land than the LOS standard designates, with 18.43 acres compared to the target for projected 2035 population being 38.8 acres. This is a 20.3-acre deficit (Table 6-2). Due to the excess of overall park acres and the funding required to acquire, develop, and maintain new park acres, the City should only pursue park acquisition after park upgrades and facility development has been completed. Joint Use Agreements (JUAs) with the MJUSD to provide community access to needed facilities is discussed in section 6.3.3. If the City is entering a JUA with the school district to obtain access to facilities or because changing community needs raise the priority of additional neighborhood park land, JUA land can address the target LOS of 2.5 acres/1,000 people.

If the City of Marysville were to explore JUAs for school campuses, the school acreage value would be prorated to 50 percent to reflect the restrictions on use during school hours and events. The addition of some of these school sites, would provide sufficient acreage to eliminate Marysville's neighborhood park LOS deficit (Table 6-6).

Table 6-6 – School Acreage Opportunities

Publicly Owned School Facilities	School Acreage	
	Approximate Acreage Available ¹	Prorated Acreage ²
Covillaud Elementary School	2	1
Kynoch Elementary School	4	2
McKenney Intermediate School	5	2.5
Marysville High School	35	17.5
Total:	46	23

¹Developed using GIS

²Assuming prorated 50% to account for reduced availability due to school and school related activity use.

The current wastewater treatment ponds at the southern end of Marysville are being decommissioned and some community members have suggested these lands would be a valuable addition to Marysville’s parks and open space. Due to the long and challenging process of decommissioning wastewater treatment ponds and remediating them in such a manner that they are safe for use, it is anticipated that this land will not be available for acquisition within the time frame of this document. If the decommissioning and remediating process is completed sooner than anticipated, the City should consider rezoning of these lands only after the park upgrades, facility development, and non-capital initiatives outlined in this document are addressed and funding for development, and maintenance is available.

6.1.6 Land Conversion

Another method of addressing the neighborhood park deficit would be to designate and consciously redevelop portions of Beckwourth Riverfront Park to function as the neighborhood park for adjacent residents. This would require planning, design, redevelopment, and marketing efforts on the part of the City, but would not increase the acres of maintenance required. This approach should only be taken if community needs shift toward the need for more neighborhood parks rather than park rehabilitation.

6.1.7 Land Relinquishment

Marysville should look into relinquishing park acreage to provide funding and/or allow a redistribution of maintenance and staff efforts. Because Marysville has more than 120 acres of park land in excess of the target LOS, selling or otherwise relinquishing a portion of the current park acreage overage could provide the funding and free up staff to repair, rehabilitate, and address the facility needs of existing parks. The process of land relinquishment should consider and address community desires and concerns, as community members are often deeply connected to and invested in their parks and parks can represent the face of City government. Feedback thus far indicates some community support and some opposition to the idea of selling infrequently used land to allow for improvements to other parks. One requirement mentioned by stakeholders for their support is that all funds from the sale of the land and all funds saved from reduced maintenance needs must go back into the park system. Before action is taken, a cost-benefit analysis should be developed for all relinquishment options that are under consideration.

Land most suitable for relinquishment must be desirable for some non-park use to garner the best sales price. The relinquishment of land must also result in a reduction in maintenance. To be suitable for

relinquishment the land must also be underutilized, with community feedback supporting that claim. Level of service aims to quantify which park land is required for the community, thus the land to be relinquished should be within the parameters of the LOS standards.

The park land that demands the most per square foot in maintenance funds and staff time are the smallest parcels, (Alameida, Parks Superintendent, personal communication, Nov 07, 2018) making their relinquishment financially attractive. Very small parcels also cannot support needed facilities nor provide a high level of recreation value. Within Marysville, these smaller parcels fall into the category of open space or mini parks.

Two very small parcels which align with the suitability requirements for land relinquishments are Mini Park and Peach Park, which are not actually parks. These parcels, in addition to being expensive to maintain and providing limited recreation value, are within two blocks of Plaza Park. They are infrequently used, with less than two percent of survey respondents reporting use of either park and only two attendees to the workshop reporting using Mini Park, with no attendees using Peach Park. Mini Park is not owned by the City and neither parcel is zoned as parks, but rather are part of the Redevelopment Area. Although this means that the City would not receive any funds from the sale of Mini Park, the land is not zoned for park use and the City would derive a much larger benefit from no longer being responsible for their maintenance. It is important to note that Mini Park is currently used for Music in the Park on Friday's from May to August. This event includes music and food vendors and is intended to bring residents into the downtown business area. It is not founded nor run by the City. Due to the importance of this event, it is recommended that prior to ending the lease on this parcel and ceasing maintenance, the founder of Music in the Park is engaged in a discussion about alternate locations that Music in the Park may be held and what facilities and assistance the City is able to provide as part of the transition.

Additional park land that meets the criteria of small spaces, and whose sale would not negatively impact the park LOS are the other three mini parks; Basin Park, Plaza Park, and Washington Square. While Basin Park is the least used of the three parks, it also functions as a storm water retention basin, so relinquishment of this parcel may not be possible due to storm water management considerations. Although Washington Park was mentioned during a stakeholder meeting as a rarely used space, 12.2 percent of survey respondents report using this park. This park is bisected by a road and is also tangent to the '10th Street Curve'. This makes it a very visible space, which could be a boon to the Parks department or could encourage a higher selling price. The *City of Marysville Bounce Back Vision and Implementation Plan* (2015) also identifies this as an underused space and recommends this space be considered as an 'attraction and gateway' for Marysville. The Bounce Back Plan recommends an upgrade to the park or private or quasi-public use of the space, such as a permanent farmers market, restaurant, or new YMCA location. Due to limited City resources, the best way to convert this space into an 'attraction and gateway' may be to sell the land for private development for such a use.

The regional park, Beckwourth Riverfront Park, has the most acreage, far in excess of the target LOS. While the upkeep of this parcel is not as expensive per square foot, if an outside party is interested in purchasing a portion of the land, it should be considered. The challenge with selling this land is that it is between the levee and Feather River, so it cannot be developed.

Yuba Park is a large and underutilized parcel, with only 11% of survey respondents indicating they use that park. This may make it an ideal candidate for relinquishment. Additionally, Yuba Park is isolated by its location at the edge of town and the larger roads bordering it on two sides, the levee on the south

side, and train tracks to the west, all of which limit safe access. This park is also within two blocks of Ellis Lake, which is a highly frequented and more attractive park. On the other hand, this is a neighborhood park and has large enough undeveloped areas to construct new facilities proposed by this document. As this section illustrates, there are pros and cons of any relinquishment and any park that the City is considering relinquishing should undergo a cost-benefit analysis which considers these costs and benefits and the fiscal impact of relinquishing the land.

6.2 Operations

City of Marysville staff oversee the parks, facilities, open space, and community partnerships in order to meet the needs of the residents. The following recommendations should enhance the City's park and open space operations in several key areas.

6.2.1 Staffing and Maintenance

Currently, the City has allocated two full-time staff to the maintenance of approximately 277 acres of improved parkland and an additional 97 acres of open space. This maintenance staff is assisted as needed between April 1st to October 1st by street maintenance program maintenance personnel, and also assists street maintenance personnel during the winter season as needed. The Parks and Facilities Superintendent manages personnel for both parks and street maintenance. (City of Marysville City Council Agenda Report, 2017). The estimated full-time equivalency (FTE) of these staff is 4 FTEs, which is 1 FTE per 57 improved acres.

This is a significantly lower staff ratio than similar agencies, which have staffing levels of roughly 1 FTE per 10 improved acres. The staffing level is also lower than national averages. Marysville is far below the median staffing level of 9.1 FTEs for agencies with less than 20,000 residents. Because most agencies serving less than 20,000 residents have fewer acres than Marysville, the median staffing level of 15.1 FTEs for agencies with 0-250 acres can also be used as a yardstick, with Marysville significantly below that staffing level. (National Recreation and Park Association, 2018).

The level of maintenance required by improved park areas is significantly greater than that needed for open spaces. However, open spaces are by no means maintenance free. Management and maintenance of these areas should include fuel load reduction, trash and litter removal, and inspection and limbing-up of trees to remove disease and public hazards. Healthy vegetation along rivers must also be managed to prevent erosion. Including these natural areas, the City had a staffing level of 1 FTE per 93.5 acres. Adjacent to this area is the levee, which is managed by the Levee Commission. A partnership with the Levee Commission should be considered to see if agreements regarding maintenance could be made or to explore if Levee Commission experience, techniques, or partnerships could be leveraged to make City staff more efficient.

To address the staffing shortfall, the City will need to consider a variety of approaches. The first step is to ensure all open positions are filled by qualified candidates as rapidly as possible. Additionally, strategies should be explored to reduce maintenance costs, including continuing to utilize partners and expanding partnerships. As discussed in section 6.2.2.3, service organizations and 'friends of' groups may be available for capital projects or ongoing maintenance. This approach is already being successfully used in Marysville, with the Elk Lodge's maintenance of the Ellis Lake gazebo. The cost and personnel management implications, as well as insurance and liability of such strategies need to be considered before they are implemented. This approach, while able to address some needs and tasks, will take staff time to manage and is limited by the interest, organizational capacity, and technical capabilities of

volunteers. To truly address the maintenance needs of the parks at a level on par with similar agencies and to address community concerns regarding maintenance, additional staff positions are needed.

To determine the number of additional maintenance staff required, the City should develop a Park and Open Space Maintenance Plan. The goal of this plan is to determine appropriate maintenance practices for the improved park and open space areas. The plan should consider the specific maintenance activities needed, frequency, and required staffing. Potential funding or support resources, such as volunteer clean-up days or partnerships, should also be addressed. Once the plan is completed, current maintenance staffing levels can be reviewed to determine what additional positions are needed. The review of staffing levels should also project anticipated facility development and partnership requirements associated with implementation of this Master Plan.

6.2.2 Community Outreach

6.2.2.1 Signage and Branding

As discussed in section 6.1.3.1, the parks are in need of park monument signage to prevent confusion and allow for clear communication. The process of adding signage can be a wonderful opportunity for the City to engage with residents and partners. This can take the form of partnering with arts organizations, service organizations, and/or neighborhood groups to design, build, and install the signs (section 6.3.2). Sign materials could be donated by local business or groups or grants could be developed in partnership with interested organizations to fund the projects. Signage could also include an opportunity for park sponsorship, with interested businesses or organizations providing large one-time or ongoing financial support in exchange for being included on the park sign as a sponsor.

6.2.2.2 Communication

The City needs to be able to more closely communicate with interested residents and stakeholders regarding park events, programs, and other park related news. This communication improves the community's perception of the Parks Department by keeping the community informed regarding upgrades and park repairs, in addition to advertising for City and park partner's programs and events. Communication enhances visibility, relevance, and involvement in the community, which is necessary for the parks to complete their mission of providing recreation opportunities to the community. Additionally, by understanding the value parks offer, residents are more likely to support their parks. With the addition of programs and events, a central place for registration, or a central place directing interested parties to partner's registration information, will be required. Additionally, information regarding facility rentals should be available.

Spreading the City's message and updating the community will require a two-pronged approach of inclusion of information on the City's website and active promotion of this information with community members, stakeholders, and partners. The website should include updated information on the existing park pages, including notifications about park upgrades and events, and additional pages specifically focused on program partnerships. The City should request their website link be included on the websites of other allied groups and media organizations.

Marysville Community Services and Development Department should enhance their presence on Facebook and develop a presence on other social media (e.g. Twitter or Nextdoor), become more visible, and position the City to perform its critical role in the community. There was also interest from the community in e-mail communication. This would allow the City to promote the parks and include partners' information, which may function as a partnership incentive. Having a method to promote

parks is key and should be prioritized, but may strain staff resources. It is recommended that the City determine which outreach platform it can maintain and pursue that before adding any other outreach platform. The City should also consider utilizing volunteers or 'friends of' groups to maintain an outreach presence. This would reduce demand on staff, but would require communication from staff and clear guidelines on desired and acceptable content before proceeding.

The demographic analysis in Chapter 3 indicates approximately 12% of the City population does not speak English very well, if at all. Websites and social media are easily translated into other languages using a variety of on-line tools. The City should build a translation tool into their website (e.g. Google Translate or Bing Translator). As part of developing a multi-cultural programming focus, City staff should work with key representatives of cultural communities to address this challenge. Businesses, churches, and schools may be viable avenues for communicating to non-English speaking residents.

6.2.2.3 Partnerships

Communicating with potential partners will require a more focused approach. A partner list or database should be developed which includes organizations which may be interested in partnering with the City for park projects or programs/events. This database should include contact information and list past or ongoing projects or programs. This database will need to be updated regularly as potential partners are identified, contacts change, and projects are implemented. The partnership relationship will need to be maintained through regular communication. The benefits to potential partners will also need to be clearly expressed and advertised. Although many benefits may be organization-specific, some benefits that could apply to a variety of organizations include increased visibility through inclusion on a City website 'park sponsor' page, inclusion in regular e-mails, branding opportunities at parks or park events, use of park space for programs and events, and the ability to further their organizations' mission through the partnership. Although this will require staff time, the benefits of partnerships in furthering the City's recreation goals make this time investment very worthwhile. Partnership outreach should be reviewed once a year to analyze the effectiveness and refine the approach. Further discussion of partnerships and a list of potential partners is included in Section 6.3.2.

6.2.3 Facility Marketing

The City should be advertising and utilizing facility reservations. The first step is to define which spaces are reservable. The City of Marysville Fee Schedule, as revised June 5th, 2018, includes out-of-date facilities, including fees for a swimming pool. It is recommended that the City consider amending the Fee Schedule to update the Park and Recreation facility reservations in Section VIII. The fee schedule should make clear which facilities are available for reservation, where each facility is, and what time frame the fee covers. An example of reservable facilities include covered picnic areas or a pavilion. It is also important that information regarding how to reserve facilities, how to pay, and refund rules are clearly stated. The fee schedule should be reviewed and revised annually to address any changes to park facilities and any fee increases due to inflation and increased maintenance costs. Rentals and fees should be tracked to tell the City which facilities are being used and what rental fees are being generated. This information can help inform the fee schedule review and updates, and future Park and Open Space Master Plan (this document) updates.

These rentable spaces should be advertised on the City's parks webpage and the ability to rent the space online should be developed. This system could be using an online submission or simply a staff member's e-mail. Online payment options should also be explored. As facilities improve, marketing material should be shared with organizations and businesses who have high likelihood of renting the spaces (e.g. places of worship, bridal shops, bakeries, florists, sports and recreation clubs). The City should take a much

more active role in presenting City resources to the public and seek ways to include this option within social media and the websites of businesses and community groups who would likely generate use. Over time the City can develop a core roster of rental events to provide a stable platform of utilization.

6.3 Programs and Events

Program and event offerings must serve the needs of the community, evolve as the community changes, and provide value in the lives of City residents. Programs promoted by the City can provide a direct conduit for communicating with the community. Visibility, relevance, and involvement in the community can all be positively influenced through programs and events. Events and programs can also help activate parks and increase legitimate positive use of park facilities.

The City of Marysville does not currently offer recreation or event programming. While the City has historically hosted some events at City parks, there are not currently any events being hosted by CD&SD due to the cost and staffing requirements.

Recreation programs are historically not offered by the City of Marysville due to population size and low historic interest, availability of non-City programs in Marysville and nearby communities such as Yuba City, and the financial and staffing challenging of starting and maintaining programming.

Recreation programs received positive feedback from the community, with many respondents already participating in outside programs. Recreation programs offered by municipalities are typically offered on a fee basis to the general public and residents of the City. It is important to recognize that although the community has expressed a desire for programs, feedback indicates a preference for park improvements over programs. For this reason, and due to the wide array of existing programming opportunities and other demands of the park system, it is recommended that Marysville continue utilizing partnerships to offer programming.

6.3.1 Focus and Selection

Partnerships between private organizations and/or non-profits and the City could allow existing non-City run programs to expand by utilizing park land, create a centralized location of programming offerings to be advertised, and help prioritize legitimate activities within the parks. This will also ensure that program and event offerings do not compete or conflict with the program and event offerings available in adjacent communities.

Programs and events should focus on arts and crafts, music, fitness, outdoors, sports, games, and fun. The community response indicated interest in program offerings for a variety of age groups, including youth, teens, adults, and seniors, with the majority of interest being for adult activities. Examples could include intramural sports, sports tournaments, fitness or yoga classes, all ages game or family night, bird watching, and gardening programs. There is a particular interest within Marysville for event offerings. Specifically mentioned events include May Day and Fireworks shows. Other events could include plays, music concerts, cultural showcase events (e.g. dance, food, art, language), and food truck events. The goal of these programs and events should be to become self-sustaining and require minimal administrative resources from the City.

Programs and events supported by the City need to be periodically reviewed to see if they are sufficient to meet their expected uses. The evaluation should examine fees charged by other communities and ability of residents/organizations to pay.

6.3.2 Partnership Opportunities

The City of Marysville should investigate addressing the recreation and leisure needs of its residents by partnering with neighboring agencies and non-profits. Partnership options can range from the City directing residents to other organizations, to another agency or non-profit hosting events on park property, or to a City-hosted program with a non-profit or agency providing instructors.

Programs and events should occur in partnership with local businesses, clubs, community groups, and local individuals with specialized knowledge. See Table 6-7 for examples of different events and programs and potential partnerships. This list is by no means exhaustive and the City should be proactive about developing partnerships. Most events can include partnerships with local schools and businesses. Multiple partnerships for one program or event may result in more community involvement and/or a more financially stable approach.

Table 6-7 – Partnership Opportunities

Program or Event	Potential Partner
Art and Craft Classes	Yuba Sutter Arts Center
Performance Events (Plays, Music in the Park)	Yuba Sutter Arts Center, Marysville Charter Academy for Arts
Cultural Events	Yuba Sutter Arts Center, Friends of Marysville Bok Kai Temple and Historic Chinatown, Local Places of Worship, Cultural Community Groups and Clubs.
Sport Programs/Leagues	Yuba Sutter Little League, Yuba Sutter Youth Soccer, Feather River Flyers Disc Golf Club, Local Sports Clubs, Local Sports Businesses,
Fitness and Wellness Programs and Events	Rideout Health, Local Sports Clubs, Local Sports Businesses, health care providers, dance organizations, Sutter/Yuba Friday Night Live,
May Day events	Schools, Elks lodge, Kiwanis Club, Marysville High School Key Club, Girls Scouts/Boy Scouts
Summer Youth Programs	Marysville Youth and Civic Center
Flora and Fauna Based/Outdoor Programs and Events	Audubon groups, Sierra Club, Yuba Community College, local gardeners and garden centers
Intergenerational Fairs/Events	Schools, Businesses, Pet Related businesses and organizations, Elks Lodge, Kiwanis Club, Tri-County Diversity, Help Ellis Lake Prosper Group, Marysville Youth and Civic Center
Clean-Up events	Levee Commission, Help Ellis Lake Prosper Group, Elks lodge, Kiwanis Club, Marysville High School Key Club, Girls Scouts/Boy Scouts, Marysville Youth and Civic Center, Citizens to Preserve Marysville Parks

Organizations should be able to manage events with minimal City administrative support, and ideally should be paying use fees, contributing a portion of user fees or ticket cost to the City, or partnering on grants or capital investments to allow for events and programming to be sustainable.

The City may be able to utilize the passion and skills of individual community members through partnering with ‘friends of’ groups. For example, the existing, ‘Citizens to Preserve Marysville Parks’ or ‘Help Ellis Lake Prosper’ group could be the organization in charge of hosting and managing events or fundraising for events and programs. Another similar group is the ‘Friends of Marysville Bok Kai Temple and Historic Chinatown’ group.

6.3.3 Ongoing and Joint Use of Facilities for Programs

The key resource Marysville’s parks can offer partners who may wish to host programs or events is access to park land. The City could consider ongoing use agreements with partners who have programming opportunities to offer, but do not have sufficient or appropriate land.

While Marysville has sufficient land, they have insufficient facilities to meet LOS standards. This includes baseball fields and a community center, which are discussed in more detail in section 6.1.4.1. The development of these items may be financially prohibitive, or they make take more time to develop than desired. Developing additional long-term Joint Use Agreements (JUAs) with school districts would allow for Marysville to provide public access to needed facilities or to address future needs, which could include baseball and softball fields, basketball courts, a football field, gymnasium/multipurpose rooms, playgrounds, soccer fields, a swimming pool, and tennis courts (Table 6-8). Opportunities exist with publicly-owned facilities including Covilluad Elementary School, Kynoch Elementary School, McKenney Intermediate School, and Marysville High School.

Table 6-8 – School Acreage Opportunities

Publicly Owned School Facilities	Facilities ²							
	Baseball/Softball	Basketball	Football	Gymnasium/Multipurpose Room ¹	Playground	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool ¹	Tennis Courts
Covillaud Elementary School					2			
Kynoch Elementary School		2		1	1			
McKenney Intermediate School	2	5		1		2		6
Marysville High School	4	2	2	1		1	1	8

¹Indoor facilities.

²Reduced availability of facilities due to school and school related activity use would need to be taken into account.

6.4 Planning

Planning recommendations are intended to establish future direction for Marysville’s parks, open space, and programs. The City should develop individual concept plans for each park, and maintain an overall Park and Open Space Master Plan (this document).

6.4.1 Individual Park Concept Plans

Individual park concept plans, sometimes called individual park master plans, are conceptual level plans which create a cohesive design approach for the park in question. Having an overall design can engage and inspire the public, partners, and potential funders to work toward focused park improvements. It can guide decisions about which maintenance and rehabilitation tasks are worthwhile. Concept plans can inform the grant seeking process and be used in the development of grant applications. By defining the overall vision, they allow for incremental improvements to City parks as funding and opportunities become available. Developing concept plans for Marysville parks can be prioritized based on which parks most require rehabilitation and are slated for additional facilities. The scale of these concept plans will range in complexity based on the size of the park, the facility needs, and the community needs.

6.4.2 Parks and Open Space Master Plan Document Updates

The Marysville Parks and Open Space Master Plan is a strategic planning document intended to guide the direction of the City well into the future. In order for the document to remain strategic and relevant, and to meet the needs of the community it serves, the document will require regular updates, check-ins, and revisions. A static document will not serve the City or its citizens well, and in time will lose value as a guide and tool.

The City should review facility repair, renovation, and new facility needs annually to make sure new issues have not developed and to reflect any new funding opportunities. Programs and programming needs should also be reviewed annually. Demographic trends, community needs, other community resources available to the public, and new or revised applicable planning documents (e.g. general plans, bike and trail master plans) should be reviewed every five years. The entire document should be revised and reanalyzed every 15 to 20 years (2035).

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7 Implementation

This Master Plan includes recommendations for City facilities, programs, and operations. Implementation of these recommendations must be tied to realistic expectations about both the fiscal and human resources that will be available for future operations, maintenance, and upgrades. In addition, consideration must be given to the most cost-effective ways to implement recommendations so that City resources are used for the greatest benefit to residents. Implementing all of these recommendations will require significantly more funding than is currently available, while full implementation of the recommendations may not be achieved, they have been captured in this Master Plan in order to provide an accurate representation of the current status of the parks system and community needs. The listed priorities are intended to be a guide for which recommendations are to be implemented with sufficient flexibility within the actual implementation process will be needed to reflect available funding, staff time, and opportunities. This chapter of the Master Plan provides information on current park and open space funding and additional potential revenue sources.

7.1 Capital Costs and Priorities

The cost to implement the recommended capital projects identified in Chapter 6 is approximately \$9.1 million dollars. Capital costs are split almost evenly between facility upgrades and new facilities (Table 7-1). These costs do not include design fees. Individual park concept plans and in some cases construction documents will be required to define the vision, needs, and layout of each park and to develop biddable projects. These design costs will vary based on involvement of City staff and scope of projects. Also excluded from capital costs are other costs associated with non-capital initiatives. This is discussed in more detail in section 7.2. Costs included in Table 7-1 are present day (2019) dollars.

Table 7-1 – Recommended Capital Projects

Project Category	Estimated Cost
Facility Upgrades	\$4,126,740
New Facility Development (including upgrades associated with specific parks and those without a specified location)	\$4,902,740
Total Capital Costs	\$9,029,480

Due to funding limitations, the City will have to both prioritize projects to implement those with the highest value and seek new funding sources. In establishing priorities, consideration is given to any safety or regulatory issues, the value of the project to the community, the relative cost, and the potential to generate savings or additional revenue for the City. These priorities and their targeted implementation dates are intended to guide the City, but flexibility in the prioritization and implementation timeframe of recommended projects is anticipated. The highest priority projects are targeted for implementation within five years, while medium-priority projects are targeted for implementation in six to ten years. Projects that are either relatively low priority or highly dependent on speculative funding sources are recognized as long term projects to be implemented in the future when and if funding becomes available, but ideally within 15 years. Priorities for projects at each of the City facilities are identified in Table 7-2.

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Table 7-2 – Capital Project Priorities by Park

Projects by Park/Facility	Year 0-5	Year 6-10	Year 11-15
Basin Park			
Park monument sign			\$20,800
Total Estimated Cost	\$0	\$0	\$20,800
Bryant Field			
Bicycle parking ¹	\$5,400		
Convert stadium sights to LED		\$276,000	
Exterior perimeter fence replace with chain link		\$78,000	
Irrigation system replacement	\$100,700		
Netting along outfield		\$268,800	
Scoreboard replacement	\$75,000		
Total Estimated Cost	\$181,100	\$622,800	\$0
East Lake			
Concrete walking paths along Yuba Street connecting into Earl Yorton Field. Path to provide access to existing picnic tables.			\$200,000
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000		
Park monument sign			\$20,800
Remove 16 trees and stumps ²	\$20,000		
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 6 lights)	\$72,000		
Total Estimated Cost	\$94,000	\$0	\$220,800
Ellis Lake			
Bicycle parking ¹		\$5,400	
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$8,000		
Irrigation system replacement		\$381,600	
Park monument sign	\$20,800		
Repair/replace concrete path (approx. 1.3 miles)		\$155,600	
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 6 lights)	\$72,000		
Trim trees ²	\$25,000		
Well		\$300,000	
Total Estimated Cost	\$125,800	\$842,600	\$0
Stephen J Field Park			
Bicycle parking ¹	\$5,400		
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000		
Group picnic area, with grill and shade shelter			\$80,500

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Projects by Park/Facility	Year 0-5	Year 6-10	Year 11-15
Irrigation system replacement		\$31,300	
Park monument sign			\$20,800
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement			\$115,000
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 3 lights)	\$36,000		
Trim 5 redwoods ²	\$3,500		
Well		\$300,000	
Total Estimated Cost	\$46,900	\$331,300	\$216,300
Gavin Park			
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000		
Irrigation system replacement		\$106,800	
Park monument sign		\$20,800	
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement		\$140,000	
Remove one tree, trim trees ²	\$4,200		
Sidewalk replacement	\$73,800		
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 5 lights)	\$60,000		
Well		\$300,000	
Total Estimated Cost	\$140,000	\$567,600	\$0
Miner Park			
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000		
Irrigation system replacement		\$101,600	
Park monument sign			\$20,800
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement			\$115,000
Sidewalk replacement			\$24,600
Skate park deferred maintenance		\$5,000	
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 3 lights)	\$36,000		
Trim two redwoods ²	\$2,000		
Total Estimated Cost	\$40,000	\$106,600	\$160,400
Motor Park			
Bicycle parking ¹		\$5,400	
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000		
Park monument sign			\$20,800
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement			\$100,000
Sidewalk replacement		\$51,900	
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 5 lights)	\$60,000		
Trim trees and remove 9 trees ²	\$46,850		
Total Estimated Cost	\$108,850	\$57,300	\$120,800

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Projects by Park/Facility	Year 0-5	Year 6-10	Year 11-15
Plaza Park			
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000		
Irrigation system replacement		\$43,600	
Park monument sign			\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 4 lights)	\$48,000		
Total Estimated Cost	\$50,000	\$43,600	\$20,800
Beckwourth Riverfront Park			
Bicycle parking ¹		\$5,400	
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$10,000		
Expand network of trails			\$839,520
New group picnic area at Lions Picnic Area			\$80,500
Park monument sign			\$20,800
Rehabilitate stage including access to electrical and water for events and performances		\$122,000	
Remove 17 trees and stumps in Lions Grove and trim trees in arena/nature Area ²	\$35,000		
Remove silt from boat ramp, including permits and engineering	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 12 lights)	\$144,000		
Trail system repair and replacement			\$395,000
Wayfinding signs for trails		\$15,000	
Total Estimated Cost	\$439,000	\$392,400	\$1,585,820
Triplett Park			
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000		
Irrigation system replacement		\$85,900	
Park monument sign			\$20,800
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement			\$115,000
Remove seven trees and seven stumps ²	\$15,000		
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 4 lights)	\$48,000		
Total Estimated Cost	\$65,000	\$85,900	\$135,800
Veterans Park			
Bicycle parking ¹	\$5,400		
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$2,000		
Group picnic area, with grill and shade shelter		\$80,500	
Park monument sign		\$20,800	
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement		\$115,000	

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Projects by Park/Facility	Year 0-5	Year 6-10	Year 11-15
Sidewalk replacement		\$78,000	
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 4 lights)		\$48,000	
Trim trees ²	\$9,500		
Total Estimated Cost	\$16,900	\$342,300	\$0
Washington Park			
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$4,000		
Irrigation system replacement			\$85,900
Park monument sign			\$20,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 4 lights)	\$48,000		
Trim trees ²	\$15,000		
Well			\$300,000
Total Estimated Cost	\$67,000	\$0	\$406,700
Yuba Park			
Concrete walking paths around perimeter of park			\$285,120
Disposal units (trash and recycling)	\$4,000		
Group picnic area, with grill and shade shelter			\$80,500
Park monument sign			\$20,800
Playground equipment and surfacing replacement			\$115,000
Sidewalk replacement			\$31,800
Solar motion-sensor security lights (assumes 5 lights)	\$60,000		
Trim trees and remove three trees ²	\$32,000		
Total Estimated Cost	\$96,000	\$0	\$452,720
Other Facilities			
Baseball field			\$261,500
Disc golf course			\$25,000
Dog park		\$100,000	
Restroom		\$220,000	
Splash pad			\$250,000
Total Estimated Cost for All Projects	\$1,470,550	\$3,712,400	\$3,877,440
Total Estimated Cost:			\$9,060,390

¹Bicycle Parking is per Marysville Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan.

²Tree trimming and removal recommendations per City staff.

7.1.1 Implementation Priorities for Capital Projects

Park safety and security is a top priority. Public response from surveys and outreach meetings, described in Chapter 5, and site observations indicate litter, homeless persons, and vandalism are top concerns. Other safety and security concerns include the condition of trees and paving. The capital improvements which address these concerns are security lighting, additional trash receptacles, tree maintenance, and

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

paving improvements. To actually remedy these concerns, capital improvements will have to be paired with maintenance, changes in use, including increased legitimate use, and user education (for example in relationship to littering). Because these are top priority items, they should be scheduled to be completed within 5 years.

When prioritizing non-safety and non-security related projects an effort was made to group improvements by park. This reduces construction costs and creates 'finished' parks which inspire park use, community involvement, and trust between the community and the City. The three parks identified as the top priorities are Ellis Lake, Veterans Park, and Gavin Park. Ellis Lake improvements are prioritized based on community feedback, which indicated that Ellis Lake is the most frequently used space and a centerpiece of Maryville. Veterans Park and Gavin Park are prioritized because they are the oldest parks which result in particularly poor facilities.

In addition to prioritizing park improvements based on location, projects that improve access to parks and facilities for all users and those that reduce costs and increase revenue are highly valued by the community and City staff. Some of these access- and cost-related improvements are high priority and should be addressed within 5 years. Others are lower priority and slated to be completed later in the process due to their cost, demand on staff resources, and which park they are in.

Projects which improve access include developing accessible routes which comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act; desilting the boat ramp to maintain access to the river; and playgrounds that comply with ADA. The repair of existing paths is already a high priority improvement due to its safety impacts and when these repairs are being completed, the paths should also be made accessible. Constructing additional paths is intended to increase usability of the parks and provide places for additional recreation such as walking or jogging. The installation of new paths should also comply with ADA and should occur alongside other improvements within each park. Another access related project, desilting the boat ramp at Beckwourth Riverfront Park, improves access to Feather River and allows for water-based recreation. Desilting the boat ramp is a recurring capital cost and is expected to be needed at a minimum every 5 years. As such, it is included in every priority category. The third category of access projects is improving playgrounds to increase their play value and to ensure ADA compliance. Playground replacement is a large investment, requiring these projects to be spread out over the next fifteen years.

The financial situation of the City's parks also dictates a need to reduce costs and increase revenue. Upgrading irrigation and adding wells are projects which will reduce overall costs and maintenance requirements, but do require substantial capital investment. Improvements to Bryant Field, Beckwourth Riverfront Park's pavilion, and the addition of covered picnic areas also have substantial capital costs, but are all potential revenue generators. These improvements are prioritized to allow them to be implemented in concert with other park improvements for the park in question.

Based on estimated capital costs and priorities, approximately \$1.47 million in projects are identified for implementation in the next five years. Over the last three years, park and open space has an average annual budget of \$308,054 for all expenses including personnel, services and supplies, shared IT and fleet services, and capital projects. A portion of this budget is covered by revenues from fees and rentals. Over the last three years park and open space had an average annual revenue, excluding grants of about \$78,350 and one Community Development Block Grant was received for an additional \$345,000 in fiscal year '16/'17. Average annual capital project expenditures vary, with no park and open space capital projects in fiscal year '16/'17, \$10,250 in '15/'16 and \$17,588 in '17/'18. Due to the

increasing funding available starting in fiscal year '17/'18 due to the Measure 'C' sales tax increase, it is anticipated that the most representative annual capital projects cost is \$17,588. That is about 6 percent of the annual funding that will be needed to implement the proposed recommendations over the next five years and about 2.3 percent of the annual funding needed for years 6 through 15. Additional resources will be needed and are discussed in more detail in section 7.3.

7.2 Non-capital Projects and Initiatives

A number of recommendations that address non-capital projects and initiatives are provided in Chapter 6. It is expected that implementation of many of these initiatives will be pursued by City staff in leveraged partnerships with community organizations and potentially individual volunteers (Table 7-3). These partnerships, the availability of staff, and the ongoing nature of these projects makes financial estimates inaccurate at best. The City must keep in mind that although there are many unknowns associated with these initiatives, there will still be the need for funding to support the work of staff and partners. These initiatives address outreach and programs, rentals, planning, and operations. These are not distinct classifications, as many initiatives will have an impact on other initiatives, but rather general categories.

It is also important to specifically call out that the open space areas which the City maintains, and the levees which are maintained by the Levee Commission, are important to Marysville's residents and many residents do not distinguish them from the parks. While the capital requirements of these spaces are lesser, their ongoing maintenance and preservation is very important to Marysville residents. These open spaces are integrated into the non-capital projects and need to be considered as a part of each initiative. In particular, the planning initiatives include a Park and Open Space Maintenance Plan, which should incorporate community feedback regarding parks and open space as included in this Master Plan. The City is particularly limited in maintenance of the levees, and so partnership with the Levee Commission is recommended as an operations initiative.

7.2.1 Outreach and Programs

The first and most vital initiative is outreach and communication. Moving forward, it is key that the City listens to the community and focuses their planning and operations to respond to the community needs. The community also needs to know that the City is listening, what they are working on, and why they are making the choices they are making. This type of two-way communication builds trust, develops community support for park and open space projects, is often required for grant applications, and improves the ability of the City to provide for the community. It is important that this communication is with residents, but also with community partners. With effective communication, partnerships can be mutually beneficial for both the City and the partner organizations achieving their goals while potentially reducing costs, raising funds, providing programs, and/or developing grants.

7.2.2 Reservations

Reservations are another opportunity for the City to provide facilities that the community wants, such as shaded picnic areas, while generating revenue to support the maintenance of these facilities and the parks at large. For more information about rentals as a potential revenue generator, see Chapter 7.3.7.

7.2.3 Planning

Planning is key for the City as it addresses and directs both capital improvements and non-capital initiatives associated with this Master Plan. Although developing and maintaining the recommended planning documents will require staff time, they will ultimately create a path for the City to better

understand its own needs, be more responsive to the community, have more effective partnerships, be more financially efficient, and be better able to address its goals.

7.2.4 Operations

The underlying concern of residents is the imperative need to increase park and open space maintenance and safety, both actual and perceived. In addition to the safety and security related capital improvements, a number of operational initiatives are recommended. The condition of the current park facilities, insufficient level of staffing, and budget limitations overlap with social issues, such as the presence of homeless persons in parks, to result in maintenance shortfalls. A part of this issue is that the perceived maintenance issues are exacerbated by historical maintenance shortfalls and deferred maintenance. This results in increased maintenance demands for current staff and the need to play catch-up, plus a community feeling of disinvestment. This couples with a lack of communication and trust, so community members may not realize that maintenance is being performed, or why some maintenance needs are being prioritized over other needs, which impacts the perceived sense of safety and security. In conjunction with increased communication and the recent filling of the open park maintenance position, operational initiatives such as training, partnering with organizations or individual volunteers for maintenance and clean-up, and review and potential future increase in staffing or staffing efficiency will improve park and open space maintenance and safety.

Table 7-3 – Non-capital Projects and Partnerships

Non-capital Projects	City Staff	Community Partners	Individual Volunteers
Outreach and Programs			
Redefine the regional park service area standard as a five-mile service area	■		
Build a translation tool into City website to facilitate communication with non-English speakers	■	■	
Develop outreach social media guidelines, goals, and graphic standards	■		
Expand City park and open space's social media presence	■	■	■
Update parks page on city website to include additional information about park facilities, park upgrades, open space, and partner organizations	■	■	
Develop relationships with community partners	■	■	■
Determine community partner who would be interested in sharing building space for a community center	■	■	
Pursue new JUAs with MJUSD	■	■	
Promote links to City website from partner organizations	■	■	
Develop programming and event offerings through partnerships	■	■	■
Annually review program and event fee schedules	■	■	
Reservations			

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Non-capital Projects	City Staff	Community Partners	Individual Volunteers
Annually review rental fee schedule and update to reflect required costs and ensure clarity	■		
Institute online facility rental process	■	■	
Market rentable facilities through partners and outreach to community groups such as businesses, churches, and schools	■	■	■
Assess contract with soccer league and revise conditions prior to renewal	■	■	
Analyze potential for contracts with other sport leagues for use of parks	■	■	
Planning			
Develop individual park concept plans for each park	■		
Develop Park and Open Space Maintenance Plan	■		
Develop cost-benefit analysis of park land relinquishment options	■		
Assess City Hall Annex to determine cost of renovation	■		
Annually review repair, renovation, and new facility needs and target LOS for facilities	■		
Annually review partner programs	■		
Review demographics, regional plans, community needs every five years	■		
Develop standardized design for signage, including park and open space signage and wayfinding signage	■		■
Operations			
Develop annual work plans to track yearly goals and accomplishments.	■		
Annually inspect trees for health	■		
Evaluate partnering with Levee Commission for maintenance of levees	■	■	
Pursue restoration of Ellis Lake in keeping with recommendations of Council	■	■	
Track waste collection and adjust collection schedule and disposal unit locations and necessary.	■	■	
Annually review of seasonal and permanent staffing levels	■		
Provide staff with appropriate and cost-effective training	■		
Analyze and, if feasible, implement volunteer programs for clean-up events and park and open space maintenance	■	■	■

7.3 Revenue Enhancement

The City must increase revenues from a broad range of existing and new sources in order to implement the \$9.1 million in capital recommendations, plus the design and non-capital initiative recommendations in this Master Plan over the next fifteen years. It is clear that the City does not currently have adequate resources to implement all of these projects or maintain them. City staff will need to carefully identify the capital improvement and other expenditure priorities with respect to available resources. The rate of capital project implementation may be increased to the extent that additional revenue sources can be identified. Diversification of revenue sources will not only increase available revenues but will insulate the City from economic fluctuations that may impact different revenue streams at various times.

7.3.1 Capital Projects Fund

Parks and open space received a \$50,000 one-time allocation from the City's Capital Projects fund to fund this Master Plan. Prior to the '18/'19 fiscal year, no capital project funds were received and future capital projects funding is unknown. \$50,000 is roughly seventeen percent of the City's \$300,000 capital projects fund. It is recommended that the city allocate capital projects funding to some of the recommended projects and initiatives. One way to most effectively use this funding would be to find compatible grants which require matching grant funding and use capital projects funding to allow these grants to be pursued.

7.3.2 General Fund

General Fund resources are allocated by the City in the annual City budget, and are not earmarked for any specific department or program. The two biggest contributors to the General Fund are sales tax, including 'Measure C', and property taxes. All sales tax and 1.94 percent of property taxes collected go to the City (Styczynski, Jennifer, Interim Finance Director, personal communication, January 25, 2019). The General Fund comprises \$9.2 million of the total \$15 million in City revenue for fiscal year '18/'19. Of the City's \$9.2 million General Fund, 16 percent (\$1.47 million) went toward CD&SD, which is the umbrella department for parks and open space as well as city facility maintenance and equipment, street improvements, economic development, citywide code enforcement, and other uses. Approximately 26 percent (\$381,253) of the CD&SD budget was allocated for parks and open space.

Parks and open space improvements could be funded if the City Council chooses to allocate additional funding from the General Fund to the CD&SD to expand the park and open space budget or if the CD&SD reallocates a portion of their budget toward parks and open space. Due to the general backlog of City projects which CD&SD must fund and address, it is not expected that additional funding from within the department can be reallocated to parks without an increase in budget. City budgets always involve compromise, and if additional funds are allocated toward the parks, they must be taken away from something else. This type of reallocation usually happens alongside a political shift, and will likely only occur if the community and their representatives elevate the priority of funding parks and open space. It is anticipated that due to inflation and increasing property values, the General Fund will increase over time, but that the cost of expenses will also increase due to inflation.

7.3.3 Assessment Districts

The community could support their parks through a special assessment district tax. The tax would be paid along with the property tax bill, but is not property tax nor dependent on property value. While the funding sources discussed below have the potential to generate considerable resources, none is a steady, guaranteed source of funding. A voter-approved assessment provides ongoing revenues of a known amount for specific purposes. Due to the community's concern over a historical lack of park

maintenance and the recently passed sales tax increase, it is unlikely that the community will support this funding mechanism in the near term. In the future, if additional communication and park improvements help build trust and community support for the parks, this funding source could be reconsidered. Even with community support, the success of any request for a voter-approved assessment will require significant outreach to educate property owners on why it is needed and how it will enhance their property values and quality of life before bringing the measure to residents for a vote.

7.3.4 Quimby Act Ordinance

The Quimby Act was passed in 1978, with amendments since, and allows cities and counties to implement ordinances requiring that developers set aside land, donate recreation easements, or pay fees in-lieu to ensure sufficient community and neighborhood park resources to meet new residents' needs. Quimby land dedication or fees in-lieu may be used to develop or rehabilitate existing neighborhood or community park or recreational facilities to serve the residents for which the land was dedicated or fees were paid. Land dedication or fees in-lieu may be assessed at a LOS rate of 3-5 acres per 1,000 residents ("The Quimby Act," 2013). Currently the City does not have a Quimby ordinance. The City should implement a Quimby ordinance to ensure that new development, which increases the demand on the park system, is providing for the recreational needs of the new residents. Within the City there is little land left for development, but with the projected growth to 15,509 residents by 2035, infill developments and/or parcel splits are expected and the associated increased demand on the parks must be accounted for. With smaller developments land dedication is impractical and development which falls under the Quimby ordinance is expected to pay fees in-lieu. The use of these fees is limited so any proposed ordinance should be carefully developed to define allowed uses. Consideration would then need to be given to which improvements could be funded with fees in-lieu.

7.3.5 Park Impact Fees

Park impact fees, a type of development impact fee, are similar to Quimby Act fees in-lieu in that they are a fee that developers are required to pay to offset the additional recreational demand of new residents, but that are specifically slated for the development of existing parkland to increase capacity of the park. Currently the City does not collect park impact fees. The City should implement park impact fees to ensure that any increased demand on the parks as a result of increased development are able to be met. As with the implementation of a Quimby ordinance, language should be carefully developed to define allowed uses and ensure that there is no conflict or double counting between a park impact fee and any funds collected under the Quimby ordinance.

7.3.6 Land Relinquishment

Land relinquishment has multiple benefits for the City of Marysville, as discussed in section 6.1.7. Two major benefits include the revenue generated from the sale of a parcel, and the savings generated from no longer needing to maintain the parcel. Due to Marysville's unique situation of having more land than their target LOS, it is recommended that this approach be pursued. The cost-benefit analysis, also discussed in section 6.1.7, should provide estimates of projected savings and revenue from the sale of different potential parcels.

7.3.7 Facility Reservation

With development and marketing of City park facilities, and an improved reservation process, reservations could be expanded to generate additional revenues. The first step is to update the fee schedule to more clearly reflect what facilities can be reserved and to assess the fees to make sure they are adequate to cover expenses while low enough to be attractive. The second step is to include rental information on the City's website, along with clear directions about how to go about renting a facility.

Promotion of new facilities should begin before the facilities are even constructed, with communication about what is being developed, solicitation of feedback from the community about the design and layout of the rentable facilities, and clear messaging that the facilities will be for rent. For existing and new rentable facilities, expanded use of social media will be an important strategy for increasing market exposure and facilitating additional demand for City facilities and services.



Ellis Lake Gazebo

Rental of spaces to organizations should also be considered and marketed. The arena, sports facilities, and large gathering areas could all be attractive to organizations for events ranging from performances, company events, or regular sporting events. Communicating with potentially interested organizations to implement appealing facility enhancements has begun as part of this Master Plan and should be continued. Clear signs within parks with rental information, signage indicating routes to facilities from arterial roads, and directional signage indicating how to get to rentable facilities should be installed. In conjunction with this effort, a standard style for park signs should be developed to add branding consistency to facilities.

7.3.8 Grants

The successful pursuit of grant funds can be a time-consuming and difficult task. It requires knowledge of granting organizations, the ability to develop creative ideas and project plans, and an understanding of how to convey these ideas effectively. It is a specialized skill that is difficult to hone if practiced only infrequently when time can be taken away from regular staff obligations. The City may want to consider working with professional grant writers to optimize their potential for winning grant awards. Some professional grant writers tie their compensation to the success of their proposals to make their services more affordable for clients.

City staff should identify projects that are a good fit for available grant programs, and selectively pursue those that they or the professional grant writers deem to have the highest chance for success. Grant writers may also be used to provide focused grant research, writing, and coordination in support of the City's grant writing efforts.

Grant writing in conjunction with partners is another opportunity for Marysville's parks and open space to receive funding. Partnering with organizations who have grant writing experience, such as the Yuba

Sutter Art Center, for mutually beneficial grants can foster relationships with the community, obtain grants, and lessen the demands on City staff.

Matching projects to grant objectives is one of the keys to a successful grant application. Currently (2019) there are several state and federal grant programs that have potential for funding City open space, interpretive elements, levee trail improvements, or other park facilities over the next several years. These include:

- Statewide Park Program (State)
- California Trails and Greenway Investments (State)
- Urban Green Infrastructure Program (State)
- Urban Stormwater and Waterways Improvement Program (State)
- DBW Local Assistance Statewide Ramp Repair and Modification Grant Program (State)
- DBW Local Assistance Statewide Non-Motorized Boat Launching Facility Grant Program (State)
- Land and Water Conservation Fund (Federal)
- Regional Park Program (State)
- Recreational Trail Program (Federal)

The California Natural Resources Agency also maintains a current list of grant opportunities at: <http://resources.ca.gov/grants/>. There are also private organizations which offer grant opportunities. These types of grants are typically more specific and could be pursued for play equipment, signage, and art. Each of these programs has various requirements for matching and project readiness, potentially including completed CEQA/NEPA documents. Many grant programs run on a repeating annual or periodic cycle so potential applicants have the opportunity to adequately prepare their proposed projects to be as competitive as possible. The best strategy for securing grants may be to periodically investigate which grants are available, and then identify eligible City projects accordingly.

7.3.9 Public/Private Partnerships

Partnerships between the City and private businesses or non-profit organizations may facilitate the development and sustainable operation of certain types of park facilities and programs more effectively than if public agencies alone are responsible for the venture. Such partnerships typically are established through a contractual agreement that specifies capital investment, operational responsibilities, ownership, liability, and revenue sharing. Private entities generally provide significant capital resources in return for a share in future revenues or facility ownership. In some cases, the private entity may provide only services such as staffing, publicity, and maintenance in return for permission to use a public facility.

Public/private partnership may also be used to facilitate local entrepreneurs in providing goods and services to people who enjoy City parks and events. All public/private partnerships need to clearly provide a level of benefit to residents that warrants the expenditure of public resources. In addition, where proposed partnerships have the potential to provide unfair economic advantages that will harm other area businesses, stakeholders with an economic and/or social interest should be invited to participate in consideration of the partnership and terms.

7.3.10 Sponsorships

Opportunities for sponsorship of City activities, programs, and facilities by local businesses could bring additional revenues to the City. The types of sponsorships could range from very small, one-time contributions for a community event to major facilities development. An important consideration in these relationships is compatibility between the City's goals and image and the business' objectives.



Beckwourth Riverfront Park Pavilion

Corporate sponsorship usually involves the obligation to display the name or logo of the business in association with official City facilities or materials. Local businesses are sometimes interested in sponsoring components of an improvement project

such as furnishings, play structures, or facilities in exchange for recognition. Matching the improvement to a sponsorship requires clear agreement on how the sponsor's name or brand will be displayed, and correlation between the sponsor's message, service, or product and the expected audience.

For example, a dog park is an ideal project for sponsorship funding. It is a relatively low-cost project, with fencing and benches providing good visibility for sponsor recognition. The dog owners using the facility comprise a very specific interest group that would be a marketing target for veterinarians, pet stores, groomers, kennels, and trainers.

Sponsorships can also be used by public service organizations, clubs, and special interest groups to let the community know about their activities or to support park improvements aligned with their particular mission. Groups focused on wellness, youth, families, the environment, and individual sports are potential sponsors for many of the proposed projects.

While sponsorships can be a wonderful way to support projects, parks, or events, City staff will have to put in time and effort to create attractive sponsorship opportunities and engage with potential sponsors. To make sponsorships more attractive for potential sponsors, the City will already need established communication with the community and will need to clearly communicate with and market to sponsors.

7.3.11 One-time Donations

One-time donations in the form of cash or materials can help fund specific projects and/or reduce the amount of funding needed to complete a project, but can be inconsistent and should not be relied upon without first developing a precedent of successful donation campaigns within Marysville. Donations should always be publicly acknowledged in accordance with the donor's wishes.

The donation of materials is best achieved by identifying materials needed for specific projects, and then actively soliciting likely sources that may have access to these goods as part of their business or inventory, such as local nurseries, manufacturers, or hardware suppliers.

Cash donations can be generated in several ways. A Gift Giving Catalog can be developed that includes a range of donation opportunities, from relatively affordable items such as new drinking fountains, interpretive signs, and benches to more expensive items, such as play equipment.

Another approach to generate one-time cash donations is through focused fundraising drives or events that target a particular project. In either case, it is important to let donors know how their money will be used and, if possible, to provide matching funds to encourage higher levels of giving.

7.3.12 Volunteers

Volunteers are a great way to involve the community in the implementation of the projects recommended in this Master Plan, but the staff time and effort involved to attract volunteers, prepare volunteer projects, and oversee volunteers rarely results in a net gain. While it is always key to match volunteer's skill level with the task to be accomplished, all volunteers require training and oversight to ensure that the work completed is in keeping with the overall needs of the park and open space, is consistent with park standards to allow for easy maintenance and upgrades, and is completed safely.

If staff resources are expanded to allow dedicated staff time for volunteer planning and management, appropriate projects include vegetation management, park clean-up, and art/mural projects. Installation projects require highly-skilled volunteers and more staff time, but can also be candidates if appropriate volunteers are available.

One of the best ways to utilize volunteers with Marysville's current staff availability is to partner with an organization that specializes in volunteer programs and has their own training and management. These kinds of programs often are a part of a grant or function similarly to the grant process in that they require a community to apply. This will still require staff time to apply and prepare, but could be used to implement larger or more complex projects. One example of such a program is Kaboom! which offers grants for playground construction and utilizes volunteers to construct the playground.

If additional staff time and resources become available for volunteer coordination, some other projects which volunteers can assist on include constructing and installing park signage or helping with social media outreach. This could be an opportunity to partner with existing groups and highly interested community members to help spread the park's message and information about recreation opportunities and park upgrades. See section 6.2.2.2 for more recommendations associated with this approach.

A very important part of any volunteer program is recognition of the volunteers' efforts. A strategy for public acknowledgement of volunteers' contributions not only expresses the community's gratitude, but encourages others in the community to participate in future volunteer opportunities.

7.3.13 Planned Giving

Planned giving includes bequests that are established as a provision in a will or revocable living trust. Bequests may be made of cash or other items having value, such as real estate or personal possessions. Non-cash items are typically appraised and then liquidated for cash by the receiving foundation. Bequests should be made through a certified charitable corporation to secure the tax-saving opportunities for the donor. There are many different types of bequests that can be established depending on the wishes, family circumstances, estate value, age, and needs of the donor. An existing non-profit may potentially function to accept planned gifts and bequests for City parks and open space, and would provide an attractive opportunity for people who feel a strong love of their community to make a significant contribution to future generations' enjoyment of City parks and open space.

7.4 Implementation Process

The implementation process for this Master Plan requires coordinated action in three key areas: outreach, maintenance, and funding. While each area individually is important, it is the coordinated approach to all three that will develop the synergy necessary to realize the City's mission.



7.4.1 Outreach

As a public agency, it is essential for the City to be perceived as a valuable part of the community by the people it serves and to work with community organizations to achieve that goal. Without communication with the public, support for the City's initiatives will be difficult to attain. In order to build its image, the City needs to focus on becoming more visible through improved communication and responsiveness and partnerships. Some potential partners are included in Table 6-7 – Partnership Opportunities. Events could assist in this outreach process and should be low cost activities that leverage partnerships in the community to help with advertising, coordination, staffing, and materials. Events also need to be targeted to the diverse interests of the community so there is the sense that the City offers something for everyone.

Partnerships and leadership are complementary strategies. The City can become a community resource by using their website to connect residents with partner organizations offering life enrichment services and activities. In a similar fashion, these organizations can partner with the City to sponsor and advertise events through their websites and customer or client contacts. Partnerships are also critical to securing grant funding since they can be a resource for matching funding or in-kind services, and demonstrate the unified direction of the community. The City can also use partnerships to get a better understanding about the needs of discrete groups of people

Increasing the City's communication also includes drawing more people to parks and open space so visitors can better experience and appreciate the potential positive benefits they offer to their quality of life. Again, partnerships are an important part of this strategy because they can be used to plan, publicize, and execute programs and events that are targeted at the people served by businesses and organizations.

Multiple web-based strategies are identified in Table 7-3 relating to improving the City's image and visibility. These are important to pursue because the internet is one of the primary ways in which people learn about community resources and events. Having a vital, active web-presence will build trust with the community by keeping them informed and encourage residents to look to the City as a resource.

7.4.2 Maintenance

It is essential for the City to use staff resources efficiently and to realize the greatest value in accomplishing the City's Park and Recreation Goals. The appearance and condition of City facilities is a key component of communication as residents' main concerns are due to the maintenance and condition of park facilities and responding to these concerns will show residents that they are listened to, which builds trust. More users are also drawn to well-cared-for parks that feel safe and functional

and the more legitimate visitation a park receives, the less illegal activity and vandalism occurs. This also potentially reduces maintenance expense over the long run.

A key strategy for the City to utilize in maximizing staff efficiency is to leverage partnerships whenever possible to help with events, activities, and projects. This will require that the City actively pursues relationships with outside entities, and identifies ways for everyone involved to realize a benefit. The effort put into building and maintaining these relationships will allow the City to accomplish much more than staff alone could accomplish.

7.4.3 Funding

Very few public park agencies have the financial resources available to implement everything they want to do. The City of Marysville is no exception. Key funding strategies include implementing capital projects according to priorities, and looking for opportunities to secure new revenue sources.

Unlike most communities, the City has no park impact fees, Quimby Ordinance, nor special assessment district for parks and open space. The receipt of park impact fees and Quimby Ordinance fees are likely to be small as development in Marysville is limited. Special assessment district fees would provide a consistent source of revenue and, once implemented, would require relatively little time from staff. However, this is not currently in place and will be difficult to implement without increased communication between the City and the community as discussed in 7.2.1. A special assessment district will likely only be supported after preliminary improvements to, and increased maintenance of the parks are implemented.

The addition of these funding sources, even if they are eventually implemented, are not adequate to realize the vision outlined in this Master Plan. Implementing the other new potential revenue sources identified in this chapter of the Master Plan will also be necessary. Several of these are intrinsically tied to community involvement and partnerships. These include marketing and outreach to potential partners, donations, and planned giving.

Capital project priorities are identified in the Master Plan (Table 7-2) and reflect current information about needs and costs. These should be reviewed by staff at least annually to make sure any new emergency repairs or change in user needs are reflected.

Grants, sponsorships, and public/private partnerships, will require focused effort by staff, together with partner organizations, to match projects with available resources. Since these types of funding sources have the potential to generate a large amount of money for specific needs they should not be overlooked.

As funding sources are cultivated, the relative priorities for capital projects may need to be revised to reflect the availability of funding for specific projects. This should occur during the annual review of capital projects. The review should also be used to identify the priority projects for which additional funding is needed, together with a strategy to obtain this funding.

7.4.4 Moving Forward

This Master Plan provides numerous capital and operational recommendations to guide the City of Marysville through 2035 as it strives to provide high quality recreational opportunities for its residents. As the City Council, Staff, and community work together to implement these recommendations it will be important to regularly review the priorities identified in this plan and developed targeted, annual work

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

plans that outline which initiatives will be pursued and benchmarks to measure progress. These benchmarks will help the City assess progress especially on the strategies that are more qualitative in nature, such as implementing partnerships and improving communication.

8 Glossary

ACTIVE RECREATION AREA - That portion of land and water surface that is designated for active recreation use and sports activities.

ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act.

ASES – After-School Education and Safety.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) - A financial plan of a local agency which is usually prepared each fiscal year, and which identifies the facilities to be improved/constructed, the budget amount necessary to do so, and the funding source(s).

CD&SD – Community Development and Services Department.

COMMUNITY PARKS – A type of park that ranges from 20-100 acres, serves between 8,000-40,000 people within a 1-3 mile radius.

CONCEPT PLAN - AKA individual park master plans. A plan showing in a diagrammatic fashion and at conceptual level, the proposed design or design options for a specific site.

DAY USE - Recreation use of an area for one day or less. Day use may include participation in a number of recreation activities, e.g., picnicking, play, water sports, sightseeing, etc., but excludes overnight use.

DEDICATION - A process where a local agency requires a mandatory contribution of land or fees, usually within the process of subdividing land. For parks and recreation, Quimby is the most common form of land or in-lieu fee dedication.

DHWA – Daugherty Hill Wildlife Area.

FLOODPLAIN - The areas subject to periodic flooding, usually defined by the frequency of flood events, such as the 10-year or 100-year floodplain.

FRWA – Feather River Wildlife Area.

FTE – Full-time equivalency.

GLWA – Gray Lodge Wildlife Area.

JOINT-USE AGREEMENT (JUA) - A formal agreement between a local agency and another agency, private individual or club that articulates the rights and responsibilities of each in the development, operation or administration of a particular park and recreation facility.

LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) - a measurement of access to parks and facilities.

LOOP TRAIL - A trail that returns the user to the original beginning point.

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

MASTER PLAN - The document guiding the development of a park or a series of parks on a regional/district scale.

MINI PARKS - A type of park that ranges from 500 square feet to 1 acre, serves nearby residents with an effective service distance of ¼ to ½ mile.

MJUSD – Marysville Joint Unified School District.

NATURAL AREA - An area or entire park which is left generally undeveloped except for passive recreation use and provides access to nature as a recreation experience.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS – A type of park that ranges from 5-20 acres, serves between 2,000-8,000 people within a ½-1 mile radius.

NPRA – National Recreation and Park Association.

OPEN SPACE - An area that is left in its natural state for the protection of a resource such as oak forests or another environmental characteristic.

PASSIVE USE – A type of recreation use that typically needs only minimally developed or non-developed facilities, such as hiking or nature photography.

PICNIC - A type of recreation day use which includes at least one meal in the open air. Note: Picnic areas, picnic grounds, picnic sites, picnic units and picnic facilities are usually planned for either family use or group use. In general, the unmodified term "picnic" implies family use (or use by other than a large group). Consequently, the modifier "group" should be used if group use is planned.

PICNIC AREA - The portion of land surface within a recreation site designated or zoned for picnic use.

PLAYGROUND- A space, usually with play equipment, and generally for children ages 2 to 13.

PLAY FIELD - Open play space for activities such as frisbee, softball, volleyball, football, etc.

QUIMBY DEDICATION - A statute in the California Subdivision Map Act Section 66477 that allows a local agency to require the dedication of land or payment of in-lieu fees for parklands, usually at the time that a tentative subdivision map is filed.

RECREATION - An activity beyond that required for personal or family maintenance or for material gain, that is for enjoyment rather than for survival.

REGIONAL PARKS - A type of park that is a minimum of 100 acres, serves between 50,000-100,000 people within a 30-minute drive.

RECREATION ELEMENT - A non-mandated element of the General Plan of a local agency in California. Recreation Elements often provide standards and diagrams for how and where an agency will construct parks.

RECREATION DEMAND - The measured, implied or predicated ability and desire of the people in a designated recreation area to expend (exert) recreation in a designated recreation resource. It

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

may be latent, as in an undeveloped area that would be used if it were developed. It may be expressed or measured in units of use plus units turned away.

RECREATION FACILITY - A specific structure or device built, installed, or established to accommodate recreation use; e.g., a gymnasium, playground, skateboard park, etc.

RECREATION SITE - A parcel of land within a recreation area that has recreation potential and is designated for recreation development and use. Does not imply specific development for the type of designated recreation use.

RECREATION USE - The occupation, utilization, consumption or enjoyment of a recreation resource, or of a particular part of a recreation resource.

SACOG – Sacramento Area Council of Governments.

SBFCA – Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency.

SERVICE AREA – A geographic area for which a specific park is intended to provide recreation resources to the residents therein.

SNWR – Sutter National Wildlife Refuge.

STARS – Success Through After-School Recreation and Studies.

TRAIL - A pathway or roadway designed and constructed to carry other than normal vehicular traffic. Use of a trail may be as restricted as is desired by the recreation operator. For example, hikers, equestrians, cyclists, or some combination may use a trail.

UPPR – Union Pacific Railroad.

WPA – Works Progress Administration.

YCCA – Yuba Community College District.

YCOE – Yuba County Office of Education

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

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9 References

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Appendices

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

APPENDIX A — NOTES FROM MASTER PLAN COMMUNITY WORKSHOP EVENTS

City of Marysville

Park and Open Space Master Plan

Summary of Comments from Community Workshop

A community workshop was held on Thursday, June 28, 2018 at McKenney Intermediate School from 6:00 - 7:30 pm. The workshop format consisted of a brief introductory presentation at 6:00 and a variety of stations, each with a topic to inform the audience or elicit community feedback. A total of 24 people attended the workshop, 21 of whom signed in.

Following is a summary of comments received by attendees.

Parks and Facilities

What do you like to do at parks in the City of Marysville?

- Have my grandchildren play at the parks.
- Activities: rest, reflect, perform, ride bike, walk, picnic
- We like to walk the dogs. Sit in the shade of the trees and at times have a picnic. Read a book.
- Walk, sit, bike. Need to make no-smoking.
- Walks and pathways, gardening, sit.

What do you like to do at Riverfront Park?

- Bike trail.
- Stage.
- Sports/fishing, bike, look at bridges, observe plant life, observe river.
- Trails, trails leading to observation decks, informational signs.
- Fish! Put boat in water/river.
- Walk dogs, bicycle.
- Ice skate, soccer, river access
- Develop ball fields, amphitheater developed.
- Bike, put in kayak. Would be a nice place for music and plays on stage.
- River for fishing.

Comments on open space.

- We need trails and bike lanes along Riverfront Park.
- Gavin Park need the pea gravel removed and replaced with bark. Many times my grandchildren slip on the gravel.
- Bark gives you splinters.
- Water/splash play areas, dog parks, kids play areas.
- Open space: leave natural, add large rocks, plant native with signage designating plants in Latin and common names, paths and trails.
- Gavin Park: needs a better surface around the play area. Currently has gravel.
- Miner's Park needs a sidewalk around it.
- Improve existing parks and develop open spaces.
- Connected bike trails along levee and river area.

Other comments on parks and facilities.

- We need updated equipment for the kids.
- Bocce ball.
- Would like covered picnic areas.
- Need emphasis on cleaning up litter and removing graffiti.
- We need more police presence in the community. Walking patrols.
- Currently the grass has been greener and looks great! Thanks!
- Gated community garden?
- Police patrol at night so play areas do not get damaged.
- Exercise equipment along trails.
- Would be nice to feel safe along river (i.e., Hollywood) as I would like to walk and swim
- We need marquees and signs on our parks.
- Large areas for kid baseball (i.e., backstops). Improve biking trails around the City.
- Connect East Lake with Ellis Lake by putting a pedestrian tunnel or bridge around or under railroad tracks at 14th Street.
- Community gardening. Mural. Fire hydrant painting.

Programs

What programs do you use? What group offers it?

- Marysville Little League; Marysville Jr. Indians; Juneteenth in the Park.
- Need senior center with classes in Marysville.
- First Five at the library.
- Little League, swimming.
- Need a senior trip program.
- Potter, yoga, welding, blacksmithing.
- Go to Yuba City senior programs.
- Gazebo needs to be maintained and used.

Would you like the City of Marysville to offer programs?

- Yes: 5 No: 0

What programs would you use?

- Self-defense, dance, first aid training, anti-bullying workshop.
- Outdoor/river usage
- Tiny tot programs
- Anger management classes.
- Garden, senior center, ceramics, theater.
- Cooking classes.
- Cooking, gardening, nutrition.
- Senior citizens center; exercise; arts and crafts; travels to plays, pier 39, etc.

Other suggestions on programs?

- Need senior center, offer classes.
- Senior center.

- Historical tours.
- Fire hydrant program to “sponsor” or purchase a license to paint a fire hydrant. Many other cities and counties do this as a beautification project. Murals are not usually tagged.

Service

Park Maintenance

- The parks around town look so nice.
- Currently the grass at parks have been looking good.
- Continued watering!
- Not to use hazardous chemical in Ellis Lake to control algae or anything else. People eat fish.
- Maintain the gazebo at Ellis Lake and hold special events there. It is the ideal spot.
- #1 issue – responsibility maintenance.
- Parks are better. Need restrooms.

Park Safety

- Lighting, electrical access, new roads, good signage.
- Need lights and police patrol.
- Police patrol increase.
- Use analysis to find days taggers tag parks and then use sprinklers to deter them.
- Lighting, patrol for vagrants, no smoking for health of all residents.

Would you like more communication from the City regarding parks and recreation?

- Yes: 5 No: 0

What is your preferred method of communication?

- Email and Facebook.
- Email
- Should be an email database for parks and rec and other City activities.
- Email.
- Email
- Mailing advertisement, flyers, door to door.

Other Suggestions on Service

- Sunshade. Trees.
- We will be doing events at Yuba Park and could really use water and PG&E access and restrooms.
- Lots of parks around town could use restrooms.
- May day decorate poles with streamers– at schools in area
- Need exercise equipment around Ellis Lake and more lights.
- Need bathrooms.
- Bathrooms. Maintain trash. Start a no litter campaign or have an organization start.
- Lights. Coin operated bathrooms. Sunshades. Trash cans.

Gold Panning Exercise

Attendees were given 8 nuggets of gold. There were twelve gold pans, each representing a facility. Attendees could put any number of nuggets, (up to 8) in any of the gold pans to represent their desire for a facility. Results are as follows.

Facility	Number of Gold Nuggets
Outdoor Stage or Amphitheater	31
Dog Park	23
More Trails or Walking Paths	20
Sports Fields	18
Community Center	15
Water/Splash Play Area	14
Picnic Areas	12
Tennis Courts	10
Disc Golf Course	9
Children's Play Areas	7
Exercise Equipment	5
Volleyball Court	4

Verbal Comments

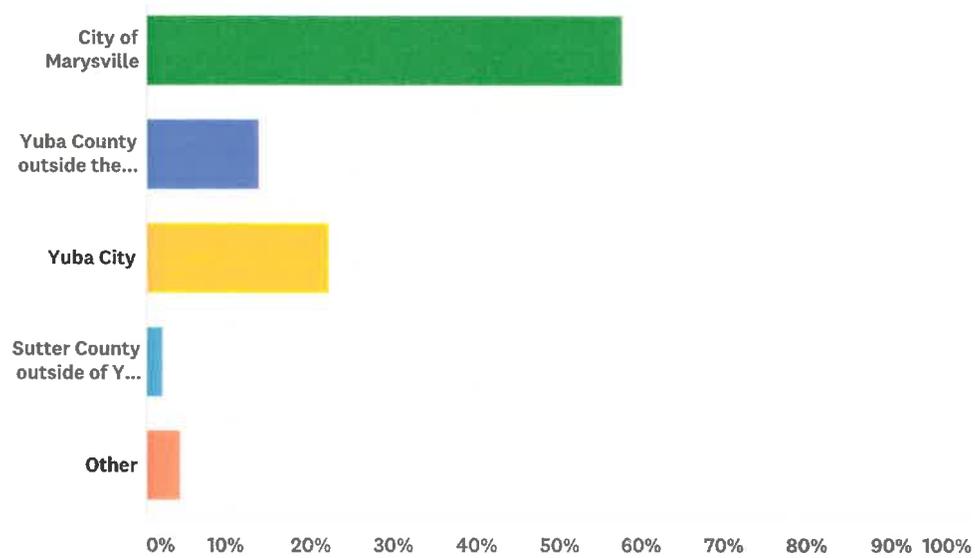
- We need more trees and shade
- What about the parkland in Marysville unincorporated? (Dale – city council member)
- The public schools used to function as parks until fences were put up. Keep the public-school grounds open for use as parks.
- Mini park is used for music in the park Fridays from May-Aug. Runs 7-9pm and there are food vendors. They are in their 7th season. Very popular. Mini park is in an ideal downtown location for this event and is better than Peach park because the park is in shade in the evening, whereas peach park has blinding sun in evening. Didn't know it was called Mini park. (Founder of music in the park)
- Mini park was owned by Howard Deach and leased to city for \$1/ year. He died and children may try and sell parcel. Was once slated to have stage/canopy. (Founder of music in the park)
- Peach park also has multiple property owners. (Founder of music in the park)
- Riverfront Park is called Beckworth riverfront park.
- One partnership opportunity and possibly advisory committee member is Marysville charter academy for arts – would like a stage to perform at.
- Used to have par course at Ellis Lake
- May day celebration – used to do, every school has a pole
- Email database for notification of events, etc. to merchants and residents (Brick Café owner)
- Text messaging alert
- Connect with arts program – decorate hydrants, utilities, murals

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

APPENDIX B — MASTER PLAN PUBLIC INPUT SURVEY AND RESULTS

Q1 Where do you live?

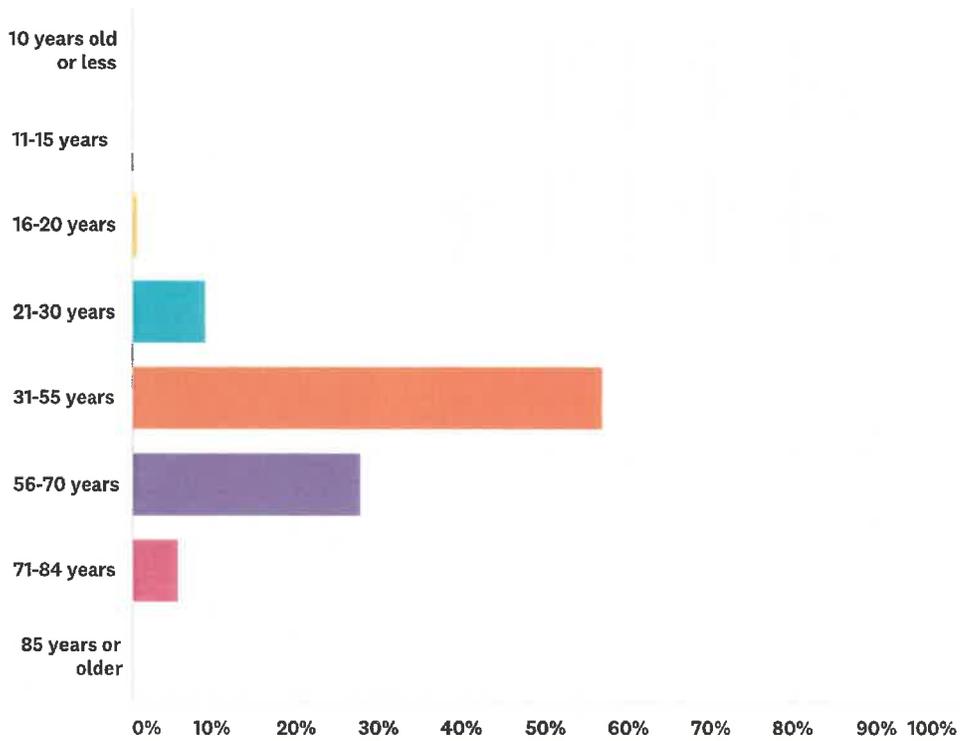
Answered: 144 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
City of Marysville	57.64%	83
Yuba County outside the City of Marysville	13.89%	20
Yuba City	22.22%	32
Sutter County outside of Yuba City	2.08%	3
Other	4.17%	6
TOTAL		144

Q2 How old are you?

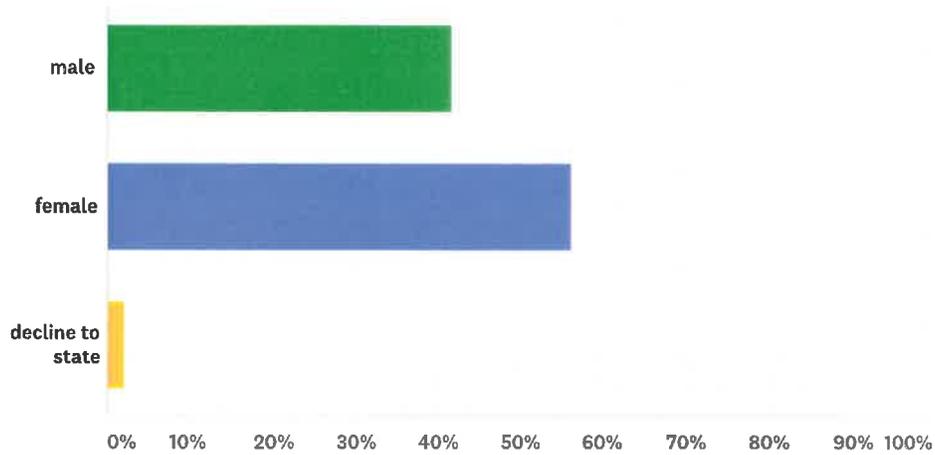
Answered: 144 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
10 years old or less	0.00%	0
11-15 years	0.00%	0
16-20 years	0.69%	1
21-30 years	9.03%	13
31-55 years	56.94%	82
56-70 years	27.78%	40
71-84 years	5.56%	8
85 years or older	0.00%	0
TOTAL		144

Q3 Are you:

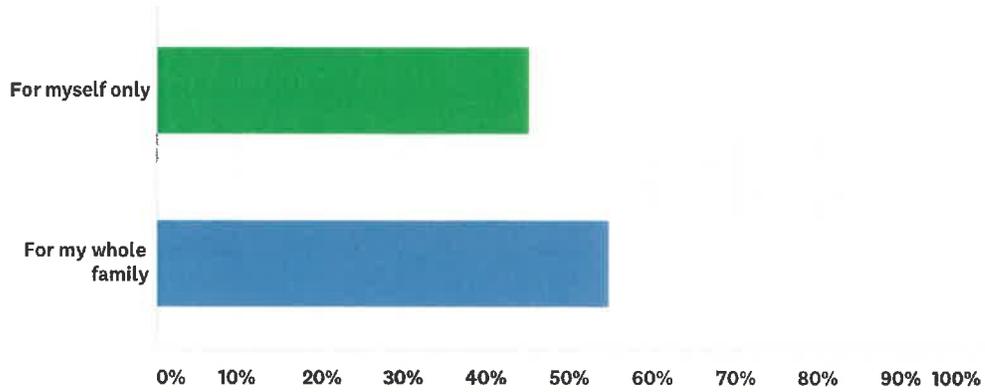
Answered: 144 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
male	41.67%	60
female	56.25%	81
decline to state	2.08%	3
TOTAL		144

Q4 Are you filling in this survey for yourself only or for your whole family?

Answered: 144 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES

For myself only

For my whole family

TOTAL

RESPONSES

45.14%

54.86%

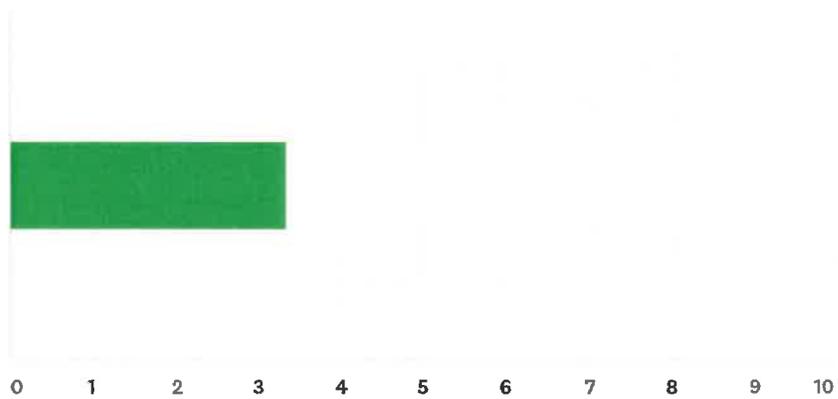
65

79

144

Q5 How many people are in your family (that live in your home)?

Answered: 144 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	3	481	144

Total Respondents: 144

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SurveyMonkey

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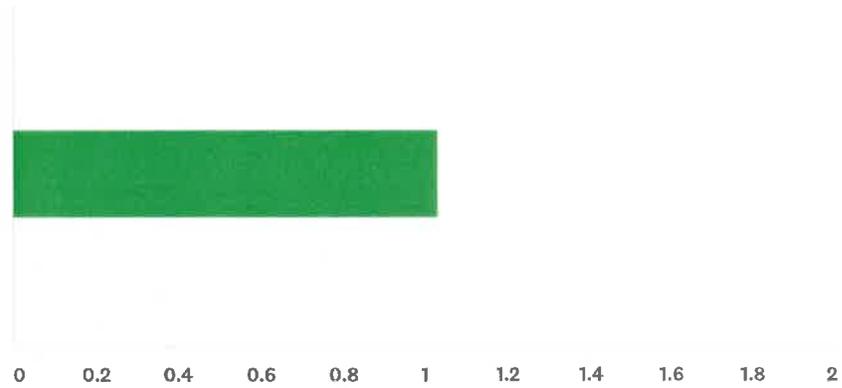
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Q6 How many children under 18 live in your home?

Answered: 144 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
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Total Respondents: 144

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68	3	6/26/2018 9:30 AM
69	2	6/26/2018 9:02 AM
70	1	6/26/2018 8:29 AM
71	0	6/26/2018 6:59 AM
72	1	6/26/2018 6:10 AM
73	2	6/26/2018 3:32 AM
74	2	6/26/2018 12:43 AM
75	1	6/26/2018 12:14 AM
76	1	6/25/2018 10:52 PM
77	2	6/25/2018 10:44 PM
78	0	6/25/2018 9:37 PM
79	1	6/25/2018 8:39 PM
80	1	6/25/2018 7:38 PM
81	3	6/25/2018 5:51 PM
82	3	6/25/2018 5:31 PM
83	0	6/25/2018 5:18 PM
84	1	6/25/2018 5:09 PM
85	0	6/25/2018 4:34 PM
86	1	6/25/2018 4:13 PM
87	3	6/25/2018 4:12 PM
88	0	6/25/2018 4:07 PM
89	0	6/25/2018 3:17 PM
90	0	6/25/2018 2:18 PM
91	0	6/25/2018 2:13 PM
92	1	6/25/2018 1:58 PM
93	3	6/25/2018 1:53 PM
94	2	6/25/2018 1:37 PM
95	3	6/25/2018 1:37 PM
96	1	6/25/2018 1:27 PM
97	0	6/25/2018 1:19 PM
98	1	6/25/2018 1:13 PM
99	1	6/25/2018 1:13 PM
100	0	6/25/2018 12:56 PM
101	1	6/25/2018 12:36 PM
102	0	6/25/2018 12:32 PM
103	0	6/25/2018 12:29 PM
104	0	6/25/2018 12:26 PM

City of Marysville Parks and Open Space Master Plan

SurveyMonkey

105	0	6/25/2018 12:24 PM
106	0	6/25/2018 12:24 PM
107	2	6/25/2018 12:24 PM
108	3	6/25/2018 12:16 PM
109	1	6/25/2018 12:11 PM
110	2	6/25/2018 12:09 PM
111	1	6/25/2018 11:50 AM
112	0	6/24/2018 9:27 AM
113	0	6/23/2018 3:23 PM
114	0	6/22/2018 6:01 PM
115	0	6/20/2018 7:56 PM
116	0	6/20/2018 10:55 AM
117	1	6/19/2018 4:43 PM
118	0	6/15/2018 6:25 AM
119	2	6/14/2018 10:29 PM
120	0	6/14/2018 1:24 PM
121	4	6/13/2018 11:15 PM
122	0	6/12/2018 3:40 PM
123	0	6/12/2018 1:27 PM
124	0	6/11/2018 8:38 AM
125	0	6/10/2018 11:27 AM
126	4	6/10/2018 10:06 AM
127	3	6/9/2018 8:23 AM
128	2	6/9/2018 8:07 AM
129	0	6/9/2018 7:51 AM
130	1	6/9/2018 7:37 AM
131	0	6/9/2018 7:26 AM
132	3	6/9/2018 6:28 AM
133	5	6/9/2018 6:05 AM
134	0	6/9/2018 5:52 AM
135	0	6/9/2018 2:46 AM
136	1	6/9/2018 2:31 AM
137	5	6/8/2018 11:38 PM
138	1	6/8/2018 11:26 PM
139	1	6/8/2018 11:25 PM
140	0	6/8/2018 11:21 PM
141	0	6/8/2018 10:47 PM
142	2	6/8/2018 10:45 PM
143	1	6/7/2018 7:38 AM
144	0	6/6/2018 7:00 AM

Q7 How many adults over 55 live in your home?

Answered: 144 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
		1	112
Total Respondents: 144			144

#	ANSWER CHOICES	DATE
1	1	7/6/2018 9:02 AM
2	2	7/6/2018 9:00 AM
3	2	7/6/2018 8:57 AM
4	0	7/6/2018 8:52 AM
5	2	7/6/2018 8:49 AM
6	1	7/6/2018 8:46 AM
7	2	7/5/2018 9:59 PM
8	1	7/2/2018 10:20 AM
9	0	7/2/2018 9:29 AM
10	1	7/2/2018 12:15 AM
11	2	7/1/2018 4:21 AM
12	2	6/30/2018 9:09 PM
13	0	6/30/2018 3:46 PM
14	2	6/30/2018 7:27 AM
15	0	6/29/2018 10:37 PM
16	1	6/29/2018 9:04 PM
17	0	6/29/2018 7:58 PM
18	1	6/29/2018 7:56 PM
19	1	6/29/2018 7:06 PM
20	0	6/29/2018 5:07 PM
21	0	6/29/2018 4:55 PM
22	0	6/29/2018 4:11 PM

City of Marysville Parks and Open Space Master Plan

SurveyMonkey

23	1	6/29/2018 3:59 PM
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25	0	6/29/2018 3:35 PM
26	0	6/29/2018 3:30 PM
27	0	6/29/2018 3:19 PM
28	1	6/29/2018 3:13 PM
29	0	6/29/2018 2:56 PM
30	0	6/29/2018 2:45 PM
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33	1	6/29/2018 5:46 AM
34	1	6/29/2018 5:45 AM
35	1	6/29/2018 5:38 AM
36	1	6/29/2018 4:56 AM
37	0	6/29/2018 3:31 AM
38	0	6/29/2018 2:59 AM
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41	0	6/28/2018 11:30 PM
42	0	6/28/2018 10:49 PM
43	0	6/28/2018 9:35 PM
44	2	6/28/2018 9:18 PM
45	0	6/28/2018 8:59 PM
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47	0	6/28/2018 8:46 PM
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52	0	6/28/2018 7:03 PM
53	0	6/28/2018 6:46 PM
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58	0	6/27/2018 8:47 AM
59	2	6/27/2018 8:37 AM
60	0	6/27/2018 8:28 AM
61	0	6/26/2018 5:53 PM
62	2	6/26/2018 1:09 PM
63	0	6/26/2018 11:53 AM

City of Marysville Parks and Open Space Master Plan

SurveyMonkey

64	0	6/26/2018 11:03 AM
65	0	6/26/2018 10:37 AM
66	2	6/26/2018 10:36 AM
67	2	6/26/2018 10:23 AM
68	0	6/26/2018 9:30 AM
69	0	6/26/2018 9:02 AM
70	0	6/26/2018 8:29 AM
71	5	6/26/2018 6:59 AM
72	0	6/26/2018 6:10 AM
73	0	6/26/2018 3:32 AM
74	2	6/26/2018 12:43 AM
75	0	6/26/2018 12:14 AM
76	0	6/25/2018 10:52 PM
77	2	6/25/2018 10:44 PM
78	1	6/25/2018 9:37 PM
79	0	6/25/2018 8:39 PM
80	0	6/25/2018 7:38 PM
81	0	6/25/2018 5:51 PM
82	0	6/25/2018 5:31 PM
83	2	6/25/2018 5:18 PM
84	1	6/25/2018 5:09 PM
85	2	6/25/2018 4:34 PM
86	1	6/25/2018 4:13 PM
87	1	6/25/2018 4:12 PM
88	0	6/25/2018 4:07 PM
89	2	6/25/2018 3:17 PM
90	1	6/25/2018 2:18 PM
91	2	6/25/2018 2:13 PM
92	0	6/25/2018 1:58 PM
93	0	6/25/2018 1:53 PM
94	0	6/25/2018 1:37 PM
95	0	6/25/2018 1:37 PM
96	1	6/25/2018 1:27 PM
97	0	6/25/2018 1:19 PM
98	0	6/25/2018 1:13 PM
99	0	6/25/2018 1:13 PM
100	2	6/25/2018 12:56 PM
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103	1	6/25/2018 12:29 PM
104	2	6/25/2018 12:26 PM

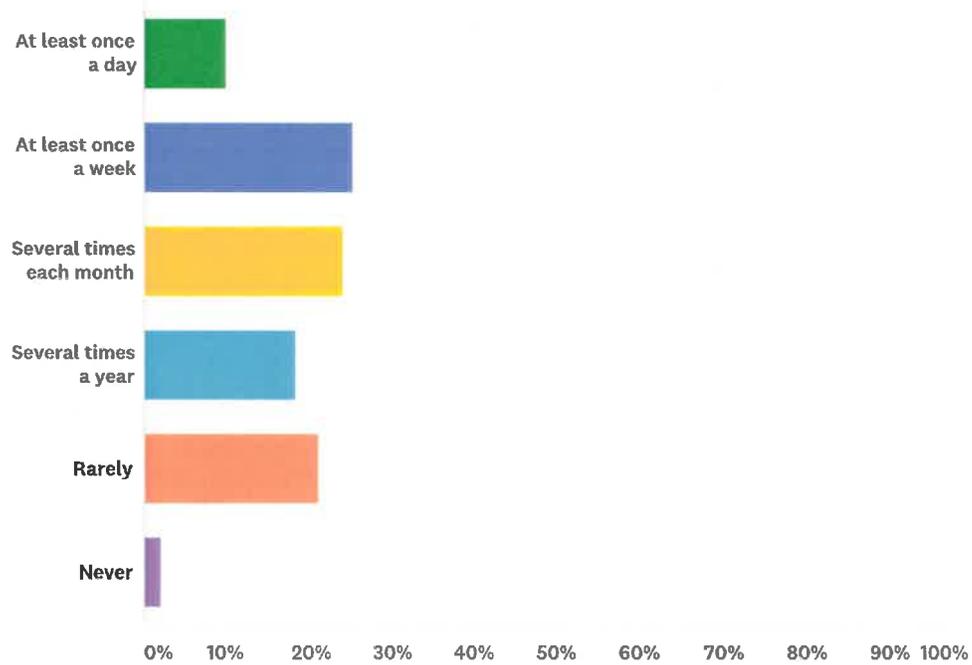
City of Marysville Parks and Open Space Master Plan

SurveyMonkey

105	1	6/25/2018 12:24 PM
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111	0	6/25/2018 11:50 AM
112	1	6/24/2018 9:27 AM
113	1	6/23/2018 3:23 PM
114	1	6/22/2018 6:01 PM
115	1	6/20/2018 7:56 PM
116	0	6/20/2018 10:55 AM
117	0	6/19/2018 4:43 PM
118	0	6/15/2018 6:25 AM
119	0	6/14/2018 10:29 PM
120	1	6/14/2018 1:24 PM
121	1	6/13/2018 11:15 PM
122	1	6/12/2018 3:40 PM
123	0	6/12/2018 1:27 PM
124	2	6/11/2018 8:38 AM
125	1	6/10/2018 11:27 AM
126	4	6/10/2018 10:06 AM
127	0	6/9/2018 8:23 AM
128	0	6/9/2018 8:07 AM
129	2	6/9/2018 7:51 AM
130	0	6/9/2018 7:37 AM
131	2	6/9/2018 7:26 AM
132	2	6/9/2018 6:28 AM
133	0	6/9/2018 6:05 AM
134	2	6/9/2018 5:52 AM
135	2	6/9/2018 2:46 AM
136	0	6/9/2018 2:31 AM
137	2	6/8/2018 11:38 PM
138	0	6/8/2018 11:26 PM
139	0	6/8/2018 11:25 PM
140	0	6/8/2018 11:21 PM
141	2	6/8/2018 10:47 PM
142	0	6/8/2018 10:45 PM
143	1	6/7/2018 7:38 AM
144	2	6/6/2018 7:00 AM

Q8 How often do you visit City parks?

Answered: 143 Skipped: 1



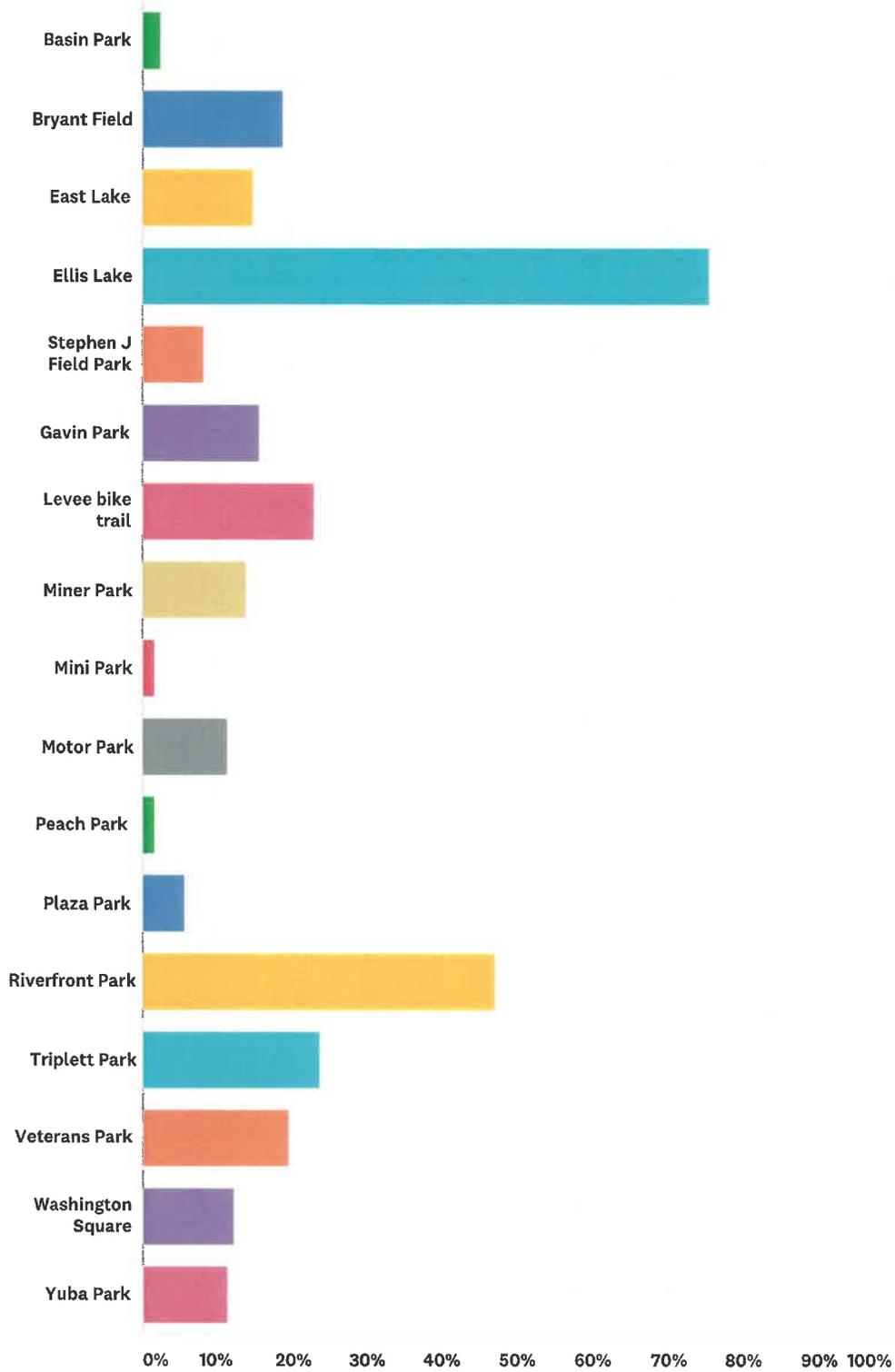
ANSWER CHOICES

RESPONSES

At least once a day	9.79%	14
At least once a week	25.17%	36
Several times each month	23.78%	34
Several times a year	18.18%	26
Rarely	20.98%	30
Never	2.10%	3
TOTAL		143

Q9 Which City parks do you visit? Select all that apply.

Answered: 123 Skipped: 21



ANSWER CHOICES

RESPONSES

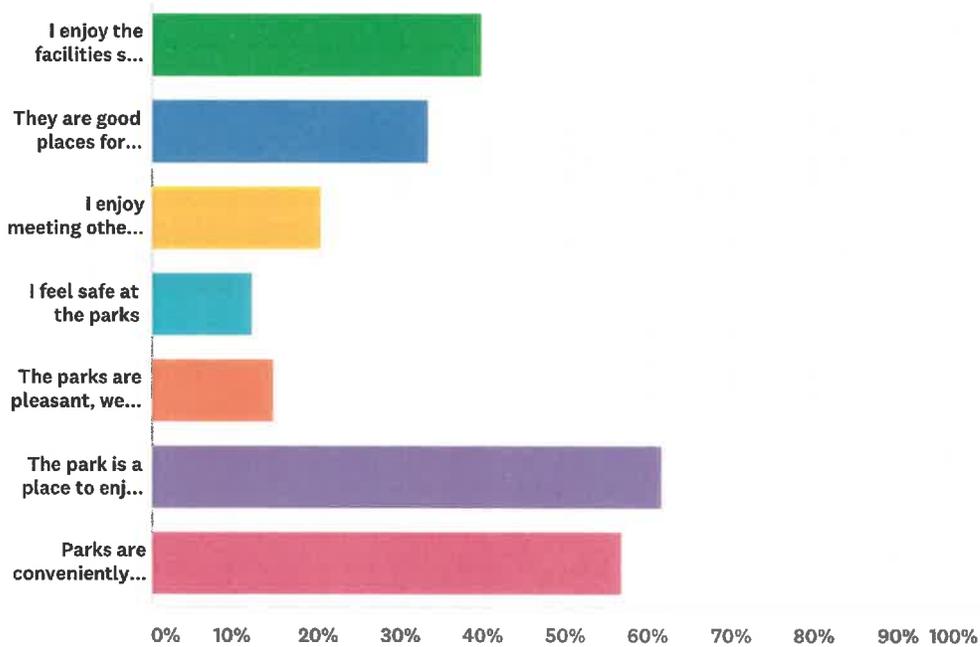
City of Marysville Parks and Open Space Master Plan

SurveyMonkey

Basin Park	2.44%	3
Bryant Field	18.70%	23
East Lake	14.63%	18
Ellis Lake	75.61%	93
Stephen J Field Park	8.13%	10
Gavin Park	15.45%	19
Levee bike trail	22.76%	28
Miner Park	13.82%	17
Mini Park	1.63%	2
Motor Park	11.38%	14
Peach Park	1.63%	2
Plaza Park	5.69%	7
Riverfront Park	47.15%	58
Triplett Park	23.58%	29
Veterans Park	19.51%	24
Washington Square	12.20%	15
Yuba Park	11.38%	14
Total Respondents: 123		

Q10 Please tell us what you like most about the experience when you visit City parks. Select all that apply.

Answered: 123 Skipped: 21



ANSWER CHOICES

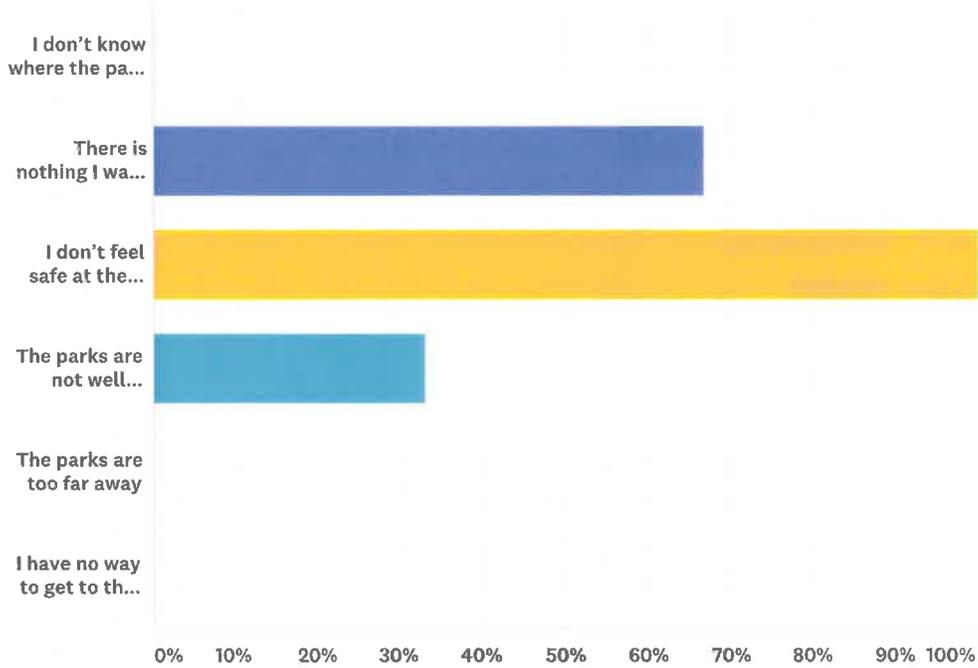
RESPONSES

I enjoy the facilities such as play areas, walking paths, and sports fields	39.84%	49
They are good places for family or group events	33.33%	41
I enjoy meeting other people from the community	20.33%	25
I feel safe at the parks	12.20%	15
The parks are pleasant, well maintained places	14.63%	18
The park is a place to enjoy outdoors and nature	61.79%	76
Parks are conveniently located	56.91%	70

Total Respondents: 123

Q11 Please help us understand why you don't visit City parks. Select all that apply.

Answered: 3 Skipped: 141



ANSWER CHOICES

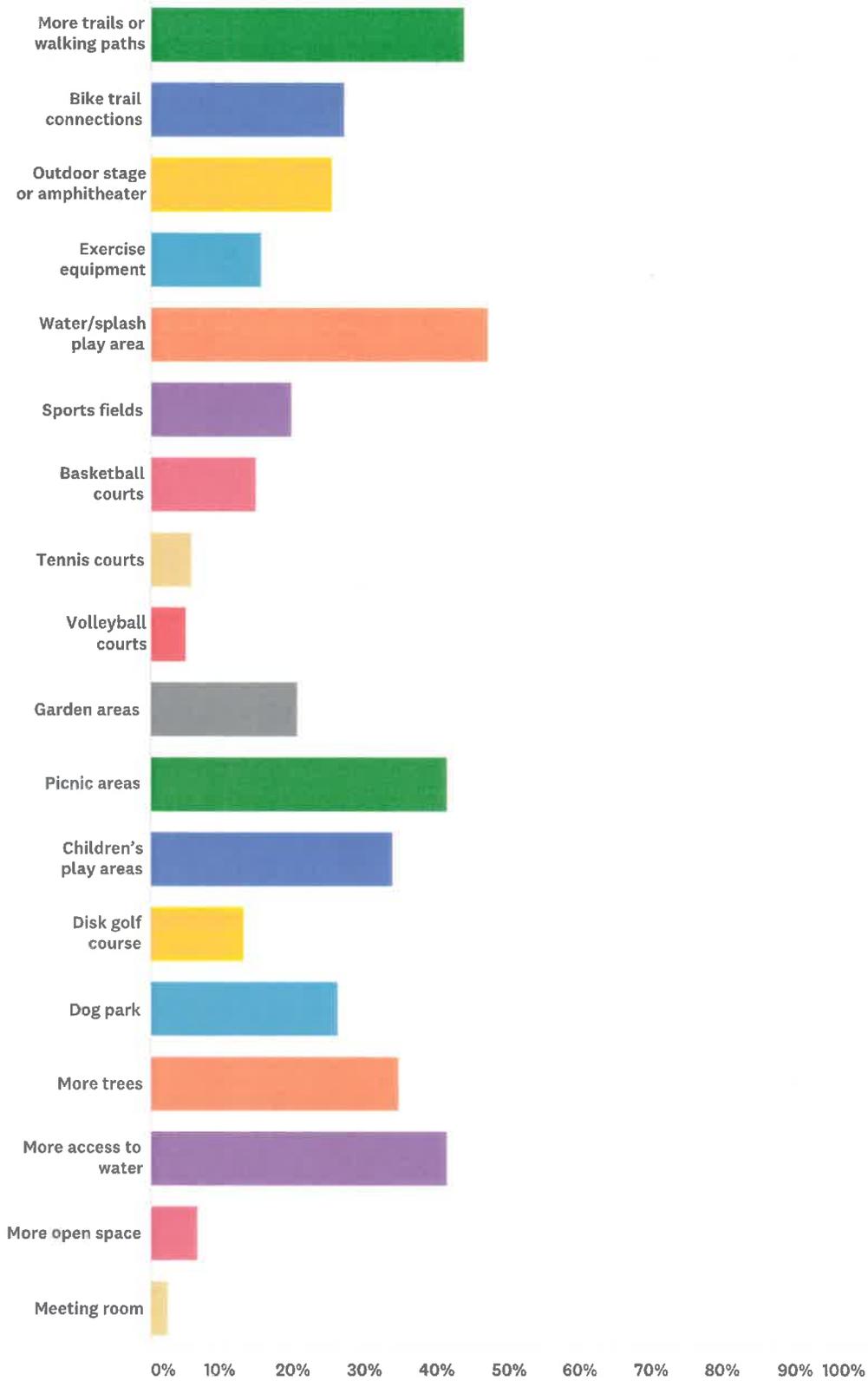
RESPONSES

I don't know where the parks are located	0.00%	0
There is nothing I want to do at the parks	66.67%	2
I don't feel safe at the parks	100.00%	3
The parks are not well maintained	33.33%	1
The parks are too far away	0.00%	0
I have no way to get to the parks	0.00%	0

Total Respondents: 3

Q12 What improvements do you most want to see at City parks? Select your top 5 choices.

Answered: 121 Skipped: 23



ANSWER CHOICES

RESPONSES

More trails or walking paths

43.80%

53

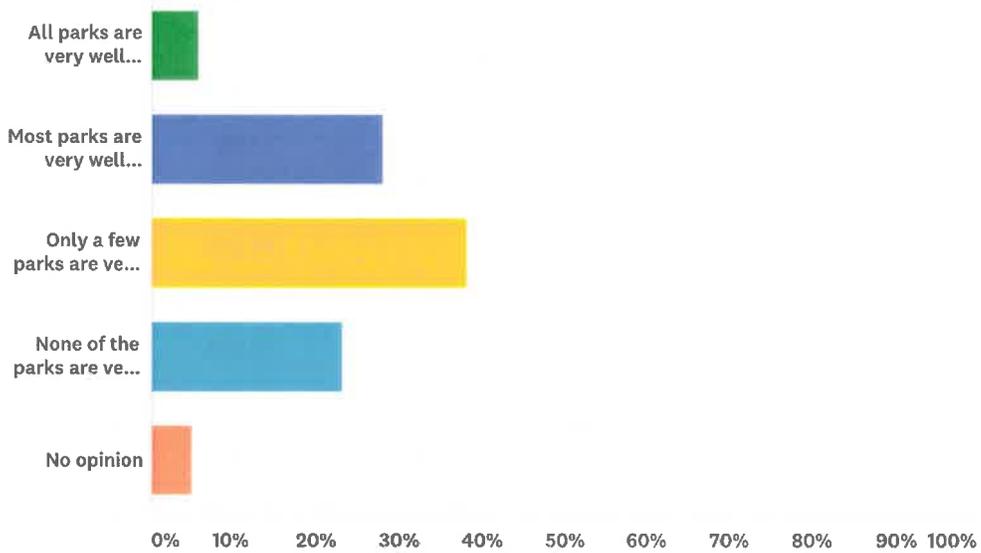
City of Marysville Parks and Open Space Master Plan

SurveyMonkey

Bike trail connections	27.27%	33
Outdoor stage or amphitheater	25.62%	31
Exercise equipment	15.70%	19
Water/splash play area	47.11%	57
Sports fields	19.83%	24
Basketball courts	14.88%	18
Tennis courts	5.79%	7
Volleyball courts	4.96%	6
Garden areas	20.66%	25
Picnic areas	41.32%	50
Children's play areas	33.88%	41
Disk golf course	13.22%	16
Dog park	26.45%	32
More trees	34.71%	42
More access to water	41.32%	50
More open space	6.61%	8
Meeting room	2.48%	3
Total Respondents: 121		

Q13 Which statement best expresses your opinion on how well City parks are maintained?

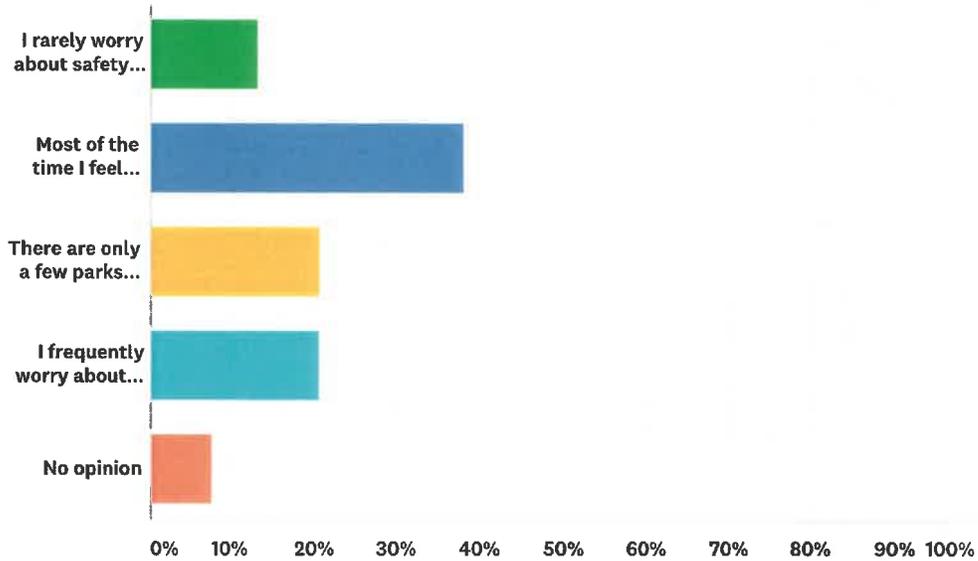
Answered: 121 Skipped: 23



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
All parks are very well maintained	5.79%	7
Most parks are very well maintained	28.10%	34
Only a few parks are very well maintained	38.02%	46
None of the parks are very well maintained	23.14%	28
No opinion	4.96%	6
TOTAL		121

Q14 Which statement best expresses your opinion on how safe you feel at City parks?

Answered: 121 Skipped: 23



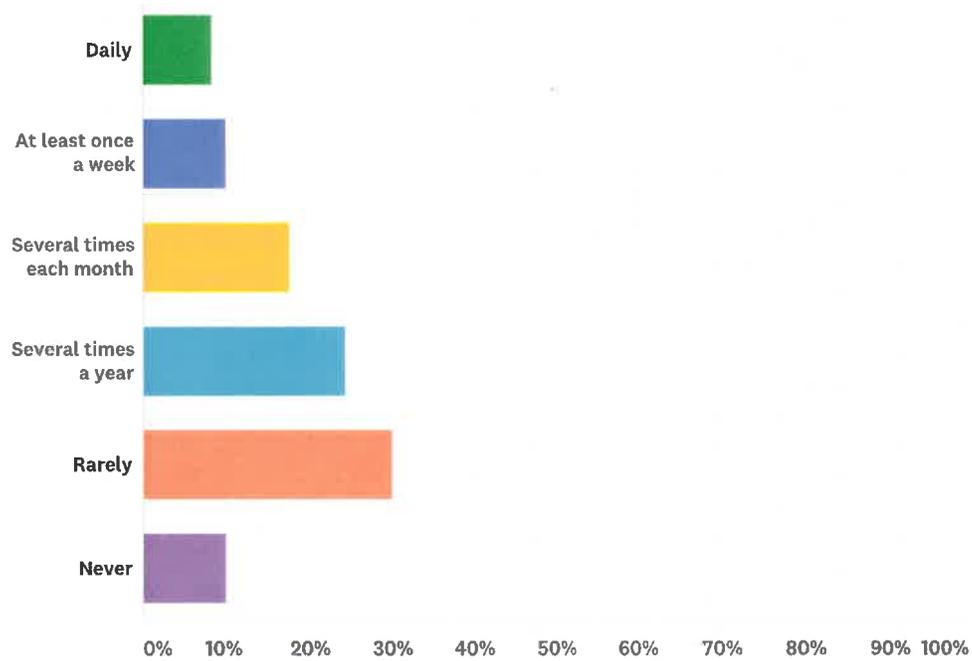
ANSWER CHOICES

RESPONSES

I rarely worry about safety at any City parks	13.22%	16
Most of the time I feel safe at most of the parks	38.02%	46
There are only a few parks where I feel safe	20.66%	25
I frequently worry about safety at all City parks	20.66%	25
No opinion	7.44%	9
TOTAL		121

Q15 How often do you participate in recreation programs?

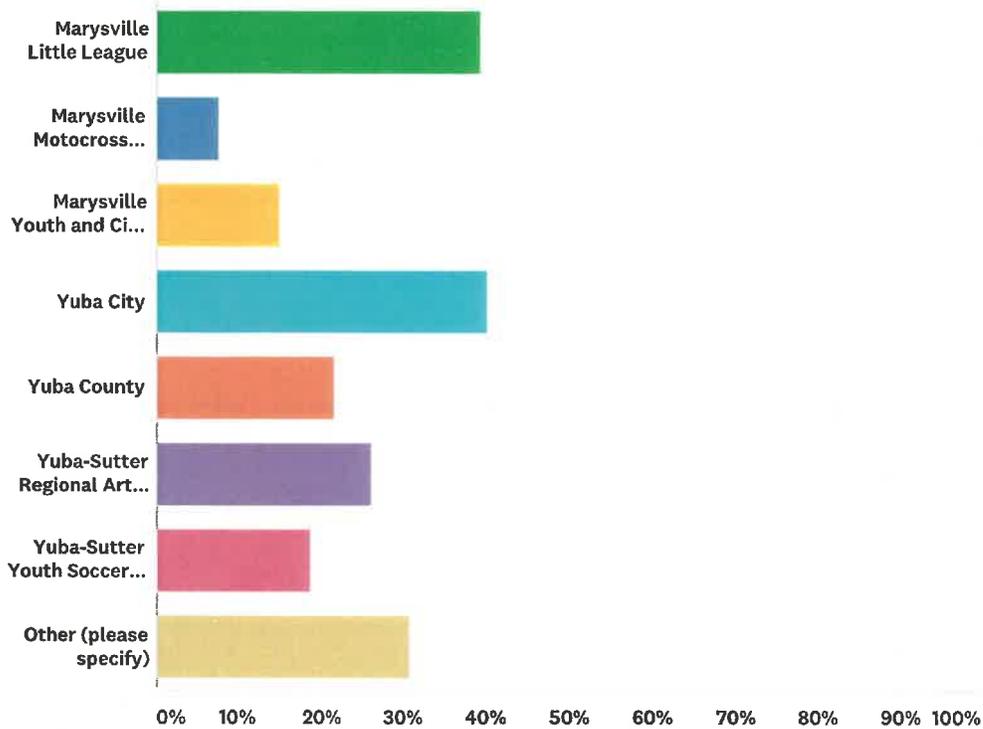
Answered: 120 Skipped: 24



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Daily	8.33%	10
At least once a week	10.00%	12
Several times each month	17.50%	21
Several times a year	24.17%	29
Rarely	30.00%	36
Never	10.00%	12
TOTAL		120

Q16 Through what agency or organization have you participated in programs? Select all that apply.

Answered: 107 Skipped: 37



ANSWER CHOICES

RESPONSES

Marysville Little League	39.25%	42
Marysville Motocross Racing	7.48%	8
Marysville Youth and Civic Center	14.95%	16
Yuba City	40.19%	43
Yuba County	21.50%	23
Yuba-Sutter Regional Arts Council	26.17%	28
Yuba-Sutter Youth Soccer League	18.69%	20
Other (please specify)	30.84%	33

Total Respondents: 107

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Yuba & Sutter library kid programs for my grandchildren	7/6/2018 9:01 AM
2	(manually entered survey and respondent didn't answer)	7/6/2018 8:58 AM
3	(answer left blank on manually entered survey)	7/6/2018 8:47 AM
4	YMCA Swimming lessons in YC when my daughter was younger	7/2/2018 12:20 AM

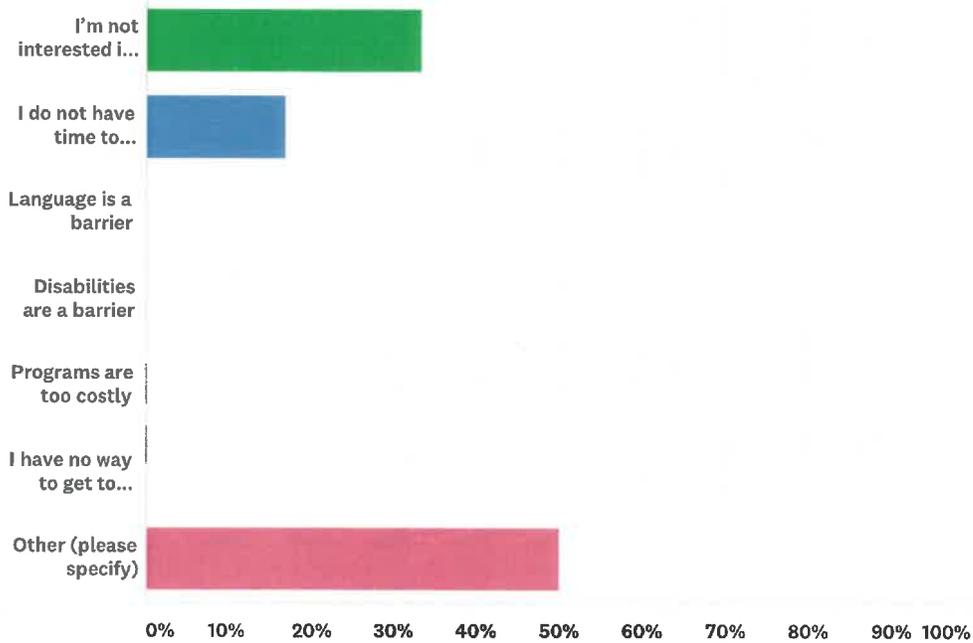
City of Marysville Parks and Open Space Master Plan

SurveyMonkey

5	Disc Golf Club	6/30/2018 9:12 PM
6	SkateTown Ice Arena Roseville	6/30/2018 7:32 AM
7	I'm currently not involved with any of these organizations	6/29/2018 5:34 PM
8	Adult softball	6/29/2018 3:26 PM
9	synergy dance	6/29/2018 2:59 PM
10	None of the above	6/29/2018 5:41 AM
11	Disc golf	6/29/2018 5:00 AM
12	AAU Basketball	6/28/2018 11:36 PM
13	Marysville Jr Indians	6/28/2018 9:04 PM
14	Disc golf club Feather River Flyers	6/28/2018 8:52 PM
15	Marysville junior football	6/28/2018 7:06 PM
16	Music in the Parks	6/28/2018 4:35 PM
17	Marysville junior football	6/28/2018 7:38 AM
18	Friends of the Historic Marysville Cemetery	6/26/2018 11:56 AM
19	OPUD swimming, Allyn Scott youth gymnastics, private dance lessons in yuba city, Tball in Yuba rec	6/26/2018 10:46 AM
20	Plumbers pipe fitters welders	6/26/2018 7:03 AM
21	Early Riser Kiwanis and Hands of Hope	6/26/2018 6:13 AM
22	YC Parks and Rec	6/26/2018 3:37 AM
23	Pbll,	6/25/2018 5:56 PM
24	Girl and Boy scouts	6/25/2018 5:36 PM
25	Levee workers	6/25/2018 4:15 PM
26	None of the above	6/25/2018 12:30 PM
27	Marysville High School, Playzeum	6/13/2018 11:27 PM
28	USA Cycling	6/12/2018 1:29 PM
29	Museums and Yuba co Library activities	6/11/2018 8:44 AM
30	None of the above. My interest is not in sports as my kids have all grown up	6/10/2018 11:30 AM
31	Fishing	6/10/2018 10:09 AM
32	City festivals & parades, Historical Faire, Riverfront Park events. Marysville Kiwanis, Bok Kai and Mary Aaron Museum	6/9/2018 8:02 AM
33	Hands of hope 5k/10k run walk	6/9/2018 7:40 AM

Q17 Please help us understand why you do not participate in programs. Select all that apply.

Answered: 12 Skipped: 132



ANSWER CHOICES

RESPONSES

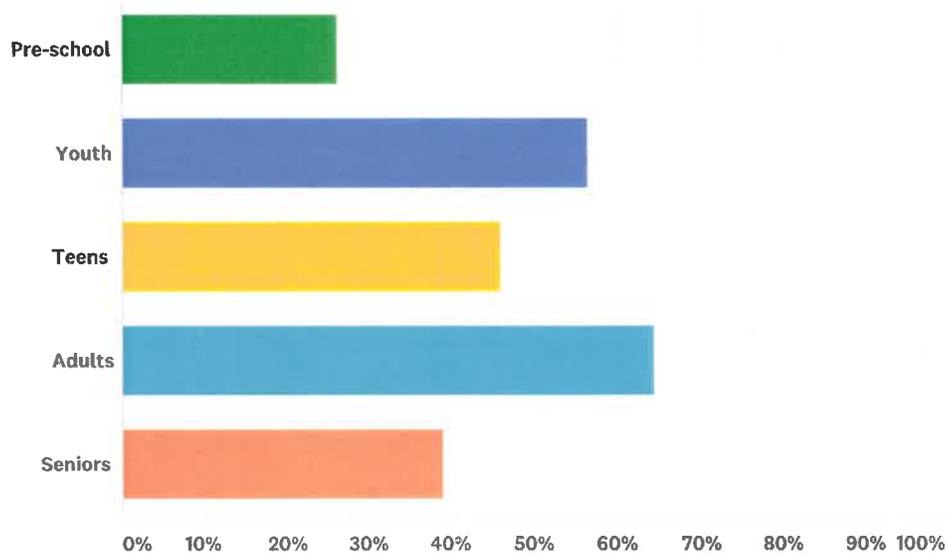
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I'm not interested in programs offered	33.33%	4
I do not have time to participate in a program	16.67%	2
Language is a barrier	0.00%	0
Disabilities are a barrier	0.00%	0
Programs are too costly	0.00%	0
I have no way to get to programs	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	50.00%	6

Total Respondents: 12

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Age	6/29/2018 8:01 PM
2	I never know about them, or I'm working.	6/27/2018 8:49 AM
3	Most are in Yuba City. Most are offered by private enterprise and are costly	6/26/2018 10:40 AM
4	I would love to be involved with programs and volunteer but information for that is hard to find. I only know of two youth programs in this town and one just started back up and the other you don't even hear about. I serve on a national council that works with the youth but locally its hard to even find out information on youth programs	6/25/2018 5:16 PM
5	What programs?	6/24/2018 9:31 AM
6	Work to much	6/20/2018 7:59 PM

Q18 If Marysville were to offer programs, I would be interested in programs for the following age groups. Select all that apply.

Answered: 115 Skipped: 29



ANSWER CHOICES

Pre-school

Youth

Teens

Adults

Seniors

Total Respondents: 115

RESPONSES

26.09%

30

56.52%

65

46.09%

53

64.35%

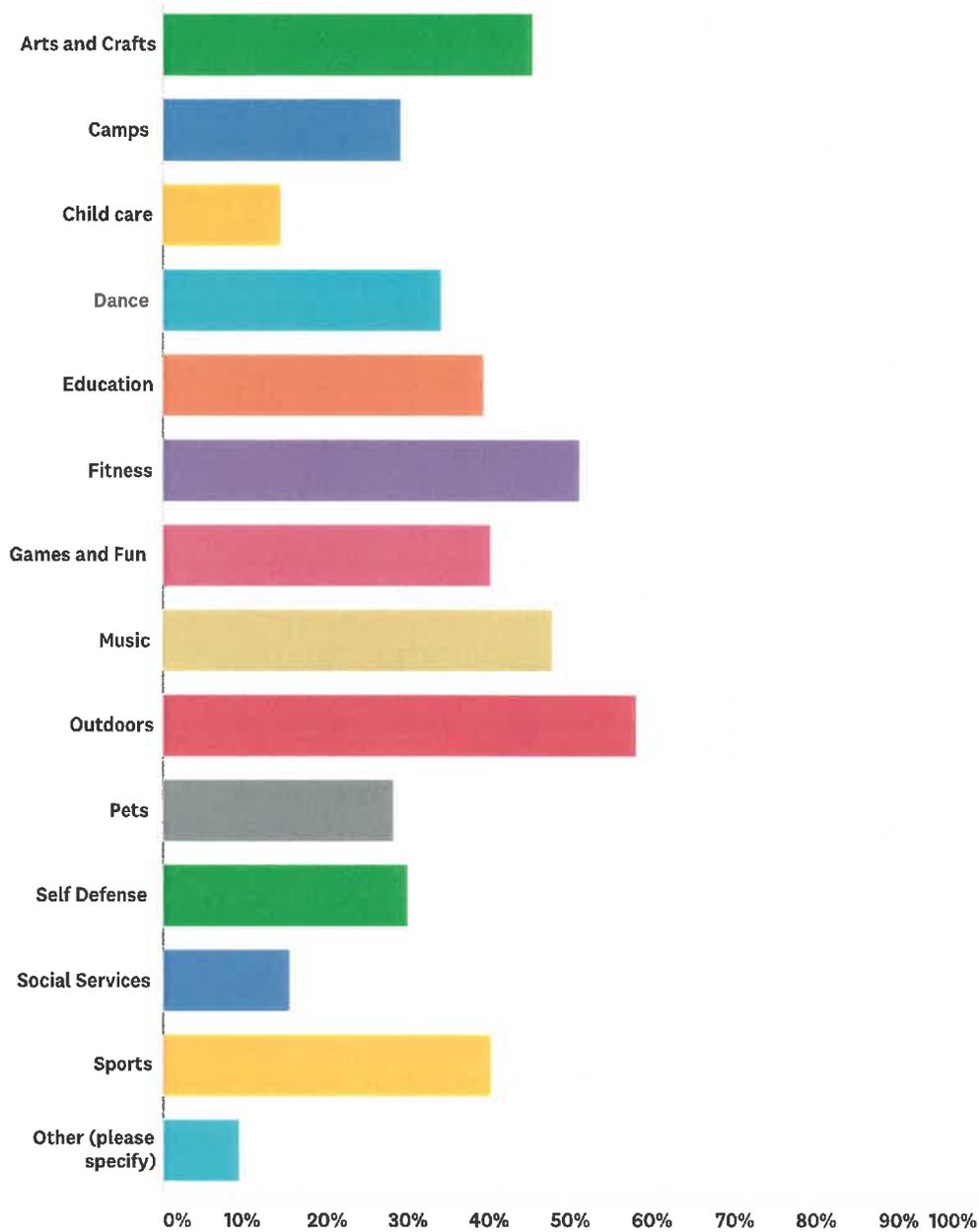
74

39.13%

45

Q19 If Marysville were to offer programs, I would be interested in programs for the following special interest areas. Select all that apply.

Answered: 117 Skipped: 27



ANSWER CHOICES

RESPONSES

Arts and Crafts	45.30%	53
Camps	29.06%	34
Child care	14.53%	17
Dance	34.19%	40

City of Marysville Parks and Open Space Master Plan

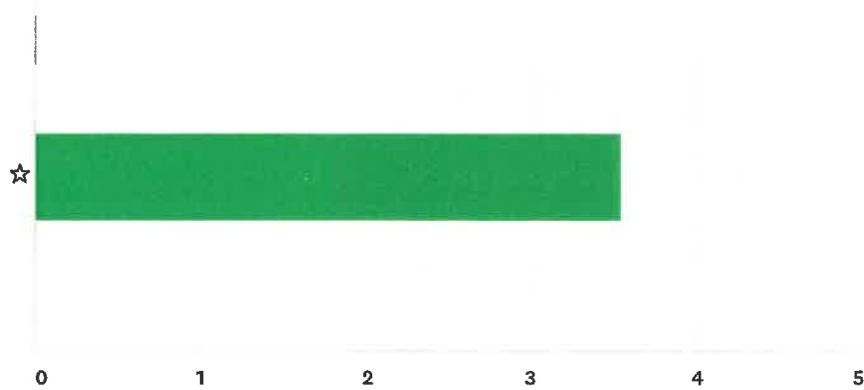
SurveyMonkey

Education	39.32%	46
Fitness	51.28%	60
Games and Fun	40.17%	47
Music	47.86%	56
Outdoors	58.12%	68
Pets	28.21%	33
Self Defense	29.91%	35
Social Services	15.38%	18
Sports	40.17%	47
Other (please specify)	9.40%	11
Total Respondents: 117		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Disc Golf	6/30/2018 9:13 PM
2	Financial literacy camps with a focus on virtue driven economics	6/29/2018 5:36 PM
3	Disc golf	6/29/2018 5:42 AM
4	Disc golf	6/29/2018 5:01 AM
5	Swimming	6/28/2018 11:37 PM
6	Disc golf	6/28/2018 8:53 PM
7	Programs that the young adults to be involved in that could help with finacial issues, bring awareness to issues they face and how can they get help to over come those issues, leadership classes and being apart of the community and how we play an important role in the community. How we can play a role in our community to help make it better.	6/25/2018 5:20 PM
8	Bike park/ pump track	6/25/2018 1:40 PM
9	Relocating transients	6/25/2018 1:23 PM
10	Cooking, Sewing, Movie night, summer camp	6/13/2018 11:29 PM
11	A book club/ store would be nice	6/10/2018 11:31 AM

Q20 How interested would you be in a community center?

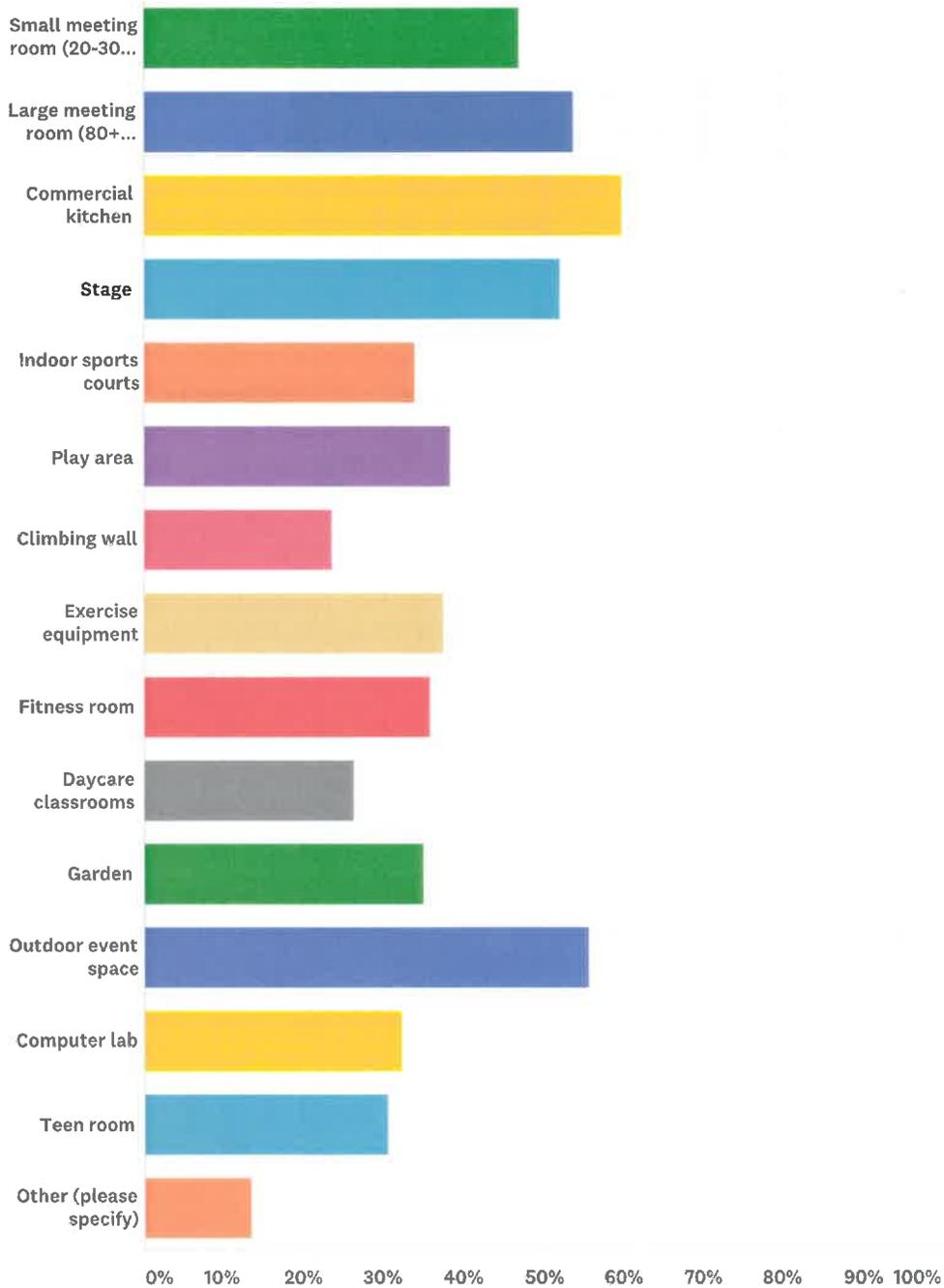
Answered: 117 Skipped: 27



	NOT AT ALL INTERESTED	SLIGHTLY INTERESTED	MODERATELY INTERESTED	VERY INTERESTED	EXTREMELY INTERESTED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
☆	5.13% 6	11.11% 13	34.19% 40	23.08% 27	26.50% 31	117	3.55

Q21 What amenities would you like a community center to have? Select all that apply.

Answered: 117 Skipped: 27



ANSWER CHOICES

- Small meeting room (20-30 people)
- Large meeting room (80+ people)

RESPONSES

Percentage	Count
47.01%	55
53.85%	63

City of Marysville Parks and Open Space Master Plan

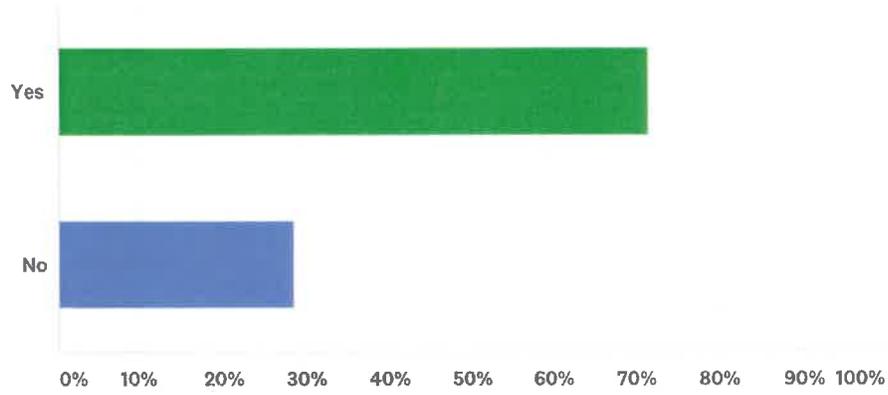
SurveyMonkey

Commercial kitchen	59.83%	70
Stage	52.14%	61
Indoor sports courts	34.19%	40
Play area	38.46%	45
Climbing wall	23.93%	28
Exercise equipment	37.61%	44
Fitness room	35.90%	42
Daycare classrooms	26.50%	31
Garden	35.04%	41
Outdoor event space	55.56%	65
Computer lab	32.48%	38
Teen room	30.77%	36
Other (please specify)	13.68%	16
Total Respondents: 117		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Maker space/studio; tool library	7/1/2018 4:28 AM
2	Area to enjoy	6/29/2018 8:04 PM
3	I would like the computer room to have the necessary hardware and software so I can come and teach computer graphics	6/29/2018 5:38 PM
4	Disc golf	6/29/2018 5:03 AM
5	We need to improve what we have	6/28/2018 11:38 PM
6	Disc golf	6/28/2018 9:21 PM
7	Disc golf course	6/28/2018 8:54 PM
8	It should be a place where people can reserve it, ideally it requires minimal staff to maintain because it gets bureacratic and complicated if it has to many services. It would be best as a place people or organizations can reserve for private and community events	6/28/2018 8:57 AM
9	I have no idea! :)	6/28/2018 8:37 AM
10	Manga cafe	6/26/2018 11:57 AM
11	We really need a public pools for the summer times to keep our kids safe from the river waters to many kids and people have dround in our Rivers in the past few years	6/26/2018 12:22 AM
12	A community pool	6/25/2018 1:33 PM
13	Bar or social area	6/25/2018 1:24 PM
14	senior center	6/25/2018 11:57 AM
15	Bingo, weekly free lunch for seniors, cooling rooms - exterior access	6/24/2018 9:35 AM
16	Sr Center for activities/lab/classes /resource Ctr	6/11/2018 8:48 AM

Q22 Would you be interested in reserving or renting picnic areas or recreation facilities for a private (family, company, etc.) event?

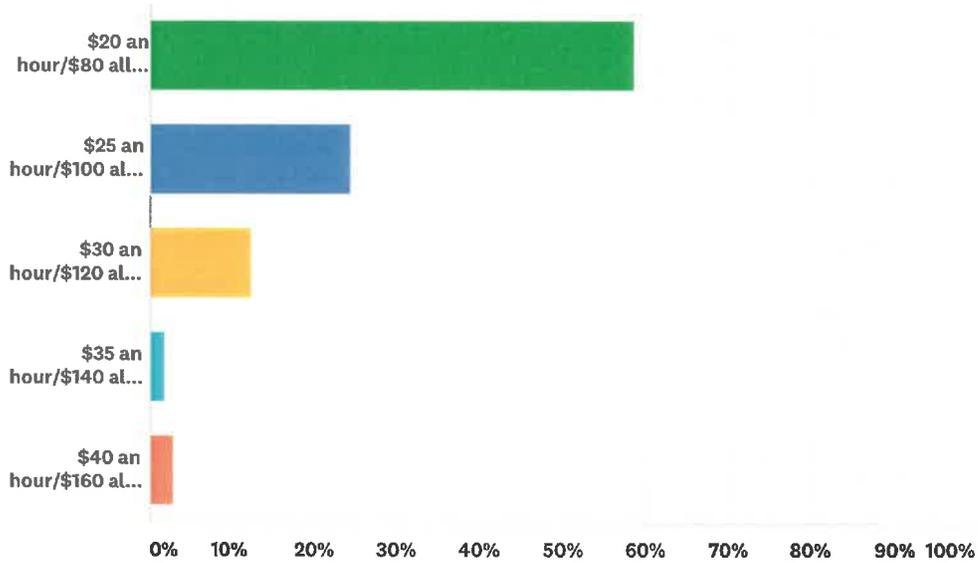
Answered: 116 Skipped: 28



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	71.55%	83
No	28.45%	33
TOTAL		116

Q23 What would a fair price be for reserving or renting a picnic area or recreation facility?

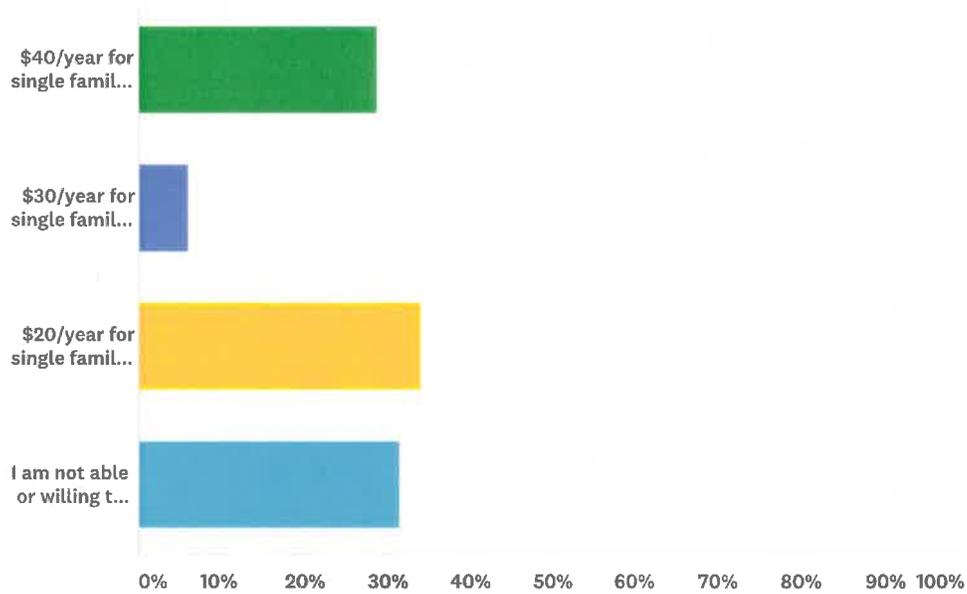
Answered: 106 Skipped: 38



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
\$20 an hour/\$80 all day	58.49%	62
\$25 an hour/\$100 all day	24.53%	26
\$30 an hour/\$120 all day	12.26%	13
\$35 an hour/\$140 all day	1.89%	2
\$40 an hour/\$160 all day	2.83%	3
TOTAL		106

Q24 How much would you be willing to pay per year to fund park upkeep and maintenance?

Answered: 115 Skipped: 29



ANSWER CHOICES

\$40/year for single family unit or \$20/year for an apartment

\$30/year for single family unit or \$15/year for an apartment

\$20/year for single family unit or \$10/year for an apartment

I am not able or willing to pay anything

TOTAL

RESPONSES

28.70% 33

6.09% 7

33.91% 39

31.30% 36

115

Q25 Please share any other comments you may have.

Answered: 48 Skipped: 96

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	(manually entered survey and user added a selection for question #24 of "More than \$100") I'm glad to see the levee designated as a bike trail. Better access to the Feather River. I would like to see more informational plaques and displays. Covered picnic areas.	7/6/2018 8:56 AM
2	No new taxes please	7/5/2018 10:03 PM
3	I'm very interested in water quality and new walkways for Ellis Lake.	7/2/2018 10:28 AM
4	A dog park -- with separate areas for large and small dogs, and shaded benches, water fountain -- is one many residents' wish list	7/1/2018 4:31 AM
5	A disc golf course would be a great addition in a park. Or even some disc golf baskets randomly placed in a couple of parks.	6/30/2018 9:15 PM
6	weeds all over the place Ellis lake by ball field not in good shape Marysville looks like a third world country.	6/29/2018 9:10 PM
7	If money is required to rent a recreational area or club house intended for public use, 100% of that money should go to upkeep of the parks. The allocation and distribution of these funds should be made public to the residents. If households are required to pay extra funds outside of state taxes that should already be going to parks upkeep, the allocation and distribution of those funds should also be made public to the residents. I also believe that the first thing that should be installed in all parks are men and women's bathrooms; equipped with proper toilets, sinks, urinals, soap/towel dispensers and changing areas for children. The bathrooms should be handicapped friendly as well.	6/29/2018 5:53 PM
8	I do not understand why our parks cannot be watered and mowed regularly.. they need to be well lighted and the equipment maintained.. I think if the city utilized the jail trustees for as much as possible it could save a lot of money and give them a purpose	6/29/2018 3:41 PM
9	I would like the Fountain turned on more, clean up around Ellis Lake and put in water/splash feature at Triplett Park	6/29/2018 2:50 PM
10	None	6/29/2018 5:44 AM
11	I love disc golf	6/29/2018 5:04 AM
12	I would only be willing to pay if the swimming pool was reopened during the summer. I would also like to see back stops at parks for little league practices.	6/28/2018 11:42 PM
13	disc golf is a great sport and low impact and low cost	6/28/2018 9:22 PM
14	I think we need more for the youth in our area to be involved in to stay out of trouble and off drugs and out of gangs. We need more sports complexes or practice fields to use for little league. Every year it seems to be a struggle for all the teams to practice on a field.	6/28/2018 9:14 PM
15	I'm with the Feather River Flyers Disc Golf Club we recently expanded Hammond grow from a 9-hole course to an 18-hole course and we are also working with Yuba City to try and get a course in Yuba City we would love to see one in Marysville	6/28/2018 8:57 PM
16	We would like to host public events in the parks in Marysville but the lack of restrooms, access to electricity and water make it very hard . It would be nice to have public access but if that's not an option maybe park reservations get Key access to a shed for utilities .	6/28/2018 7:16 PM
17	You should reduce some of the spending in other areas and focus on developing community areas, it would help deal with a lot of the underlying social issues that plague our city. We have little community involvement and a lot of people just give up because of the corruption in your local government. These little things when looked at from an aggregate could help your public image, boost community self-esteem, and mitigate social problems.	6/28/2018 8:59 AM
18	Not sure where all the parks are just by the names, so addresses would be helpful for the survey. Thanks for making this available!	6/28/2018 8:43 AM

19	Please clean up the drug use at parks and vandalism. Many nice places get destroyed quickly and it's disheartening. Also the drinking fountains scare me, seems pretty gross to drink out of. And a lack of bathrooms really sucks.	6/27/2018 8:52 AM
20	It would be nice to have rentable rooms/ ballrooms, swimming pools, similar to the GAP, picnic areas and nature trails. Maybe a stage for outdoor events.	6/26/2018 10:52 AM
21	In my family, I have young children. They absolutely love the water spray features that Yuba City and Edgewater offers. We live in East Marysville and would love the convenience of a water spray park at one of our many parks. I believe it would be used to its fullest, especially in the heat of the summer. I am also a bit upset with the current upkeep of our local parks. Especially, at the time of baseball season. A park is open year around and should be maintained on a year around basis. Understandable that the grass doesn't get mowed in the winter, but at least keep an eye on it and mow when it is needed the most and not when it is up to an adults knees. The parks is one of the many reasons why I enjoy living in this community. To be able to walk just a short ways and have a park for my children to play in is an awesome feature. One of the good features of living in the city and not in the country.	6/26/2018 9:42 AM
22	Thank you to the Community services department and council for focusing on our parks!	6/26/2018 9:06 AM
23	We need thing in this town to keep our youth and teens out of trouble like more sports,clubs,and entertainment because like they say Idle Hands do the devil's work.	6/26/2018 12:25 AM
24	Question on if I think we need a community center would not just star yes question not operating correctly	6/25/2018 9:45 PM
25	I believe the waterfront along the levee east of E st. Bridge should be developed into a continuation of river front park focused on water activities. Float tubing, swimming, fishing. Guided boat tours of the yuba river.	6/25/2018 6:02 PM
26	Water fountains at parks would be really nice.	6/25/2018 5:39 PM
27	I would like to see more wilderness protection and restoration, rather than just mown lawns. I would be willing to volunteer to help the city with wilderness restoration efforts.	6/25/2018 4:24 PM
28	Some place for kids of all ages. Activities, Sports, Reading, Arts, Crafts, Socialize	6/25/2018 2:29 PM
29	I think it is awesome the city is looking into this idea.	6/25/2018 2:09 PM
30	The issue is the lack of professional maintenance of the parks. It's an absolute embarrassment the state of our green spaces. When mowing is done, there isn't any edging and NEVER any cleanup of clippings. Mowing seems to be done at the last possible momen. It is said, that the reason is lack of personnel and outdated equipment, but I've seen the mediocre jobs being done at our green spaces for the past 10 years. Please maintain our parks!! Don't add new areas to just let them also not be maintained. Did I mention it's the lack of maintenance??	6/25/2018 2:00 PM
31	Bmx. Bike park. /. Pump track	6/25/2018 1:41 PM
32	As for the community center, a deal could be struck between the city and the Elks lodge. It is centrally located and has most of the equipment desired for a community center. Other than that I would like to see a sizable facility capable of offering temporary housing and relocation services (through greyhound bus transportation) for the homeless community. The cleanup necessary to restore our historic and respectable city is overwhelming with the combination of a whole community leaving trash near our sought after water systems, throughout our city limits, and our waste management facility leaving our highways a wreck.	6/25/2018 1:40 PM
33	While this is important, a bigger issue is public safety so we feel safe at the current facilities.	6/25/2018 12:15 PM
34	We need restrooms in neighborhood parks	6/25/2018 11:59 AM
35	Washington Park has many dead danger trees, right where travelers stop to walk the dog and stretch. Serious liability issue that needs to be solved NOW.	6/24/2018 9:40 AM
36	Clean up the weeds and repair the streets thank you	6/20/2018 8:04 PM
37	Would like to see less trash in our parks and more patrol for transients living in them.	6/20/2018 11:00 AM
38	I don't think Marysville should have to pay registration fee for parks. We should try to be more community oriented and have community events for our children	6/13/2018 11:33 PM

39	We need to enhance bicycle accessibility and safety within Marysville. We have a growing number of people on bicycles and our bicycle infrastructure its pretty poor. Levee roads are poorly maintained and yellow gates do not allow for smooth passage. Pretty much no lanes in town have dedicated bicycle lanes. Other cities in Northern California (Redding, Anderson, Mt. Shasta just to name a few) are very successfully putting in "pump tracks" at local parks that attract respectable users, and deter the homeless from setting up camp and making others uncomfortable. We have plenty of parks here in Marysville that would be perfect for a pump track or two. We need to make the parks fun places for our youth to develop healthy outdoor hobbies, not shady locations where they buy drugs from sketchy homeless characters. Lets take this community back!	6/12/2018 1:35 PM
40	I feel we really need a community center... West Sac has done wonderfully in forming the public/ seniors with there's Needed meeting place for local non profits and Senior Activity Center are important,,	6/11/2018 8:53 AM
41	Not sure what the 40\$ year single family/ apartment up keep is about so I marked nothing. Should attach an explanation as it might generate more interest.	6/10/2018 11:36 AM
42	There needs to be bathrooms in the parks . and more police . less homeless sleeping around our city	6/10/2018 10:11 AM
43	We would love to spend more time in Marysville, right now we do most things in Yuba City or drive to Roseville. We DO NOT feel safe in the parks in Marysville...the homeless run the place and we've found needles in the parks,	6/9/2018 8:25 AM
44	I believe Ellis Lake is a vastly under used resource. Having the ability to utilize the lake for swimming, water events, and private parties could bring in much needed revenue. Allowing Vendors to set up around the lake, if swimming and more water events could be done, would create sales and thereby bring in tax revenue and support local businesses.	6/9/2018 7:45 AM
45	Marysville Parks are horrible. I go to Yuba City. Marysville will always be a dump.	6/9/2018 6:13 AM
46	We are newer to the area and love it. Have not personally experienced crime bot know many who have. We are most interested in the arts and the program here is really starting to grow. We plan to stay and want it to grow even more	6/9/2018 2:54 AM
47	I think it is awesome that the city is considering this type of stuff.	6/8/2018 11:32 PM
48	City should worry more about the daily burglaries in east Marysville and get the pd to do the job they are paid to do. It's too bad the tax measure has not done anything the citizens were told it was for. It is paying for new cars but still the same poor level of service and leadership. Time to contract with Yuba county	6/8/2018 10:56 PM

MARYSVILLE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

APPENDIX C — MASTER PLAN STAKEHOLDER MEETING NOTES

City of Marysville

Park and Open Space Master Plan

Summary of Comments from Stakeholder Meeting

A stakeholder meeting was held on Monday, October 29, 2018 at Marysville City Hall from 6:00 - 7:00 pm. The format consisted of a brief introductory presentation at 6:00 covering the Master Planning Process, a 10-minute written survey, and an open discussion.

Attendees:

- Melissa Overmire – President of Yuba Sutter Little League
- Bobby Washburn – VP of Yuba Sutter Little League
- David Read – Executive Director of Yuba Sutter Arts Council
- Letty Collier – Financial officer for The Marysville Youth and Civic Center (MYCC), aka Allyn Scott Youth and Community Center
- Jim Bermudez – City of Marysville
- Ellen Culver – City of Marysville
- Jessamyn Lett – Foothill Associates
- Meredith Branstad – Foothill Associates

Also invited but unable to attend was Ben, staff of Yuba Sutter Youth Soccer.

Following is a summary of comments received by attendees.

Survey

What do you feel is Marysville's biggest recreation asset? Why?

- Marysville Gold Sox/ Ellis Lake. We love our sports and we love a place where we can take the family for an outing.
- Marysville Youth and Civic Center provides a safe space for our community. We provide private rentals as well as free and low-cost programs for youth and families. We have a passion for our community, particularly underserved youth.
- Riverfront park has the greatest potential for development – restaurants, performance spaces, marina. Ellis lake is a close second.
- Gold Sox currently provide multiple dates thought season that involve community. Family time (all ages) can attend together or separate.

What is the biggest concern for Marysville's Park and Open Spaces? Why?

- Safety and Security. To be able to keep parks clean and free of trash. Discourage homeless intrusion.
- Maintenance/Upkeep. Overall safety.
- Riverfront park is underwater during years with heavy rainfall. In addition, the parks are 'home' to out homeless friends as well as transients, both of which discourage usage.
- Transients – homeless sleeping/hanging out in parks when families visit parks if there are homeless sleeping, won't stop due to safety concerns.

Marysville's parks and open spaces need additional funding to develop additional amenities and/or increase maintenance. Do you have any suggestions for how the department might address this issue?

- Funding through grants. Hold fundraisers.
- Partner with other community organization for maintenance. Perhaps something similar to adopt-a-highway.
- Are tax incentives for developers an option? What about large tents to house temporary amenities?
- Fees for some organization to use/keep amenities up. Lock up parks?? Key holders?

Would your organization be interested in using Marysville Parks for a fee? Why or why not?

- I would be willing to pay a fee if the fee covers what is necessary to adequately maintain the park.
- MYCC would love to partner with Marysville Parks to provide out community with safe and positive spaces. Hosting days at the park during our summer youth program would be an example.
- We might be interested depending on the fee structure. We have talked about bringing back the cultural celebration and 4th of July festivities at Riverfront Park. Cost would be a factor in the planning process.
- Yes, if it meant that in order to have amenities that we could use and be accountable for use and keeping up with maintenance.

Would your organization be interested in partnering with Marysville for recreation programing or programing advertisement? In what capacity or why not?

- I believe that our organization would be willing to join with Marysville. I believe we both share a common goal in providing the resident of Marysville a fun, clean, and safe place to take the family.
- MYCC offers space for indoor events and programs. We would love to see Marysville Parks extend beyond the outdoors and encompass community centers that can accommodate all ages and needs.
- Yes. Absolutely. Assuming the activity is in our area of expertise – arts classes, outdoor theater program for youth, etc.
- Yes, anything to keep the children and students of the community involved in and off the streets. Yes, advertisement is a possibility.

Discussion

What would make Marysville Parks better places for the community and your organization? What would you consider the top priority?

- Riverfront Park – add restrooms, amphitheater, different amenities to allow for summer events. Arts Council events could include cultural celebration and fireworks, large events more than 600 people.
- Little league practices Feb through July (or Aug). The younger teams (under 8yrs old) use parks.
 - Lack of restrooms is a concern.
 - Maintenance, including mowing the lawns and picking up trash, is a concern. Little league was mowing, but liability concerns.
 - Upgrade facilities (add backstops)
 - Safety and Security in particular homeless are limiting.
 - Do not currently use fields at night, might start if there is lighting. Use till 7:30/8 at latest.
 - Currently using Johnson park (Gavin Park) and Triplet Park (purple park).
- Gavin park metal slide gets way too hot to use.
- Little League facility is owned by railroad. Have bleachers and backstop.
- The MYCC is located at 1830 B st.

- Provides low cost availability to activities
- Has space which could be utilized in partnership with city.
- Working with homeless youth.
- Summer youth program would love to use parks (1st through 6th graders). Safety and Liability concerns (in particular with homeless).
- Branding/park name/signs are needed. Possible partnership with Art Council.
- Safety lighting in parks – solar with motion sensors.

What type of funding strategies would your organization support for park improvements and maintenance?

- Yuba city has ‘friends of parks’
 - They have events that are fundraisers
 - They partner with Art council for events
- Possible fundraising events at the MYCC
- Senior center partnership with the MYCC
- Can also consider partnering with Marysville art club space
- Little league would use the parks and pay fees if the facilities are in place and the parks are safe
 - They are willing to do volunteer groups for maintenance.
 - Be a restroom key holder
 - Partner with parks for capital funding
- Arts Council has lots of ideas for public art in the parks
 - Will partner with City on grants
 - Would like to do a sculpture trail around Ellis like
 - Possible art installation at Circle park
- PG&E bill is a concern – solar lighting?

Would reducing the amount of park land to provide funding for other improvements be worth considering?

- Funding from selling land would need to go to park maintenance to be acceptable.
- Circle Park (aka Stephen J Fields) has safety concerns and image issues. A girl was killed there, although the equipment is now gone. Number of roads through it also issue.
- Yuba park is rarely used.
- Would parks be more used if there are fewer? Would this allow for more vibrant parks?
- Neighborhoods are ok loosing parks in there is still park access.

