



General Plan Update Task Force Meeting

March 7, 2013

7:00 pm to 9:00pm; City Hall, Conference Room 2A

Meeting #6 – Parks and Recreation

Agenda

- I. Call to Order - 7:00 pm**
- II. Roll Call/Introductions**
- III. Comments/Approval of Meeting #5 (Vision and Guiding Principles) Summary Notes**
- IV. Parks, Recreation, and Open Space – Existing Conditions, Plans, and Policies – 7:05 pm**
 - Overview of the City's relationship with HARD and East Bay Regional Parks District
 - Overview of State General Plan Guidelines for Parks and Recreation
 - Overview of current General Plan goals and policies related to Parks and Recreation
 - Does Hayward have enough local, community, and regional parks? How many additional parks are needed to meet needs of Hayward's current and future
- V. Large Group Discussion and Mapping Exercise, and Public Comment Period – 7:45 pm**
 - Comments/Ideas from Survey, Community Workshops, Neighborhood Meetings, and Hayward2040.org
 - Discuss Assets, Challenges, and Opportunities related to Parks and Recreation
 - Identify potential parks and trails to be identified in the new General Plan
 - Identify potential goals and policies to be included in the new General Plan
- VI. Workshop Toolkit #2 Training – 8:30 pm**
 - Toolkit Content and Materials
 - Workshop Locations and Schedule
 - Questions and Answers
- VII. Adjourn – 9:00 pm**

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General Plan Update Task Force Meeting

Meeting #5 – February 7, 2013: Summary Notes

I. Call to Order - 7:00 pm

II. Roll Call/Introductions - 7:05 pm

Task Force Members:	Present	Absent
Alan L. Parso		X
Alex Harmon	X	
Dana Caines	X	
Daniel B. Goldstein		X
Diane Laine	X	
Edward W. Bogue	X	
Heather Enders	X	
Julius C. Willis Jr.	X	
Justin D. King	X	
Lory Hawley	X	
Monica M. Schultz		X
Pedrito C. Gella		X
Ryan Fernandez	X	
Stacy Snowman	X	
Veronica Martinez	X	

Others in Attendance: Richard Patenaude, Acting Planning Manager; Jason Jones, consultant with Jones Planning + Design; Isabel Garcia; Michael D. young; Andreia Hemerly; and Citizen Sam,

III. Comments/Approval of Meeting #4 (Economic Development) Summary Notes

- No comments were submitted by Task Force members.

IV. Vision and Guiding Principles

Staff presented an overview of the Draft 2040 Vision and Guiding Principles. The following topics were discussed:

Review Major Community Outreach Efforts:

- 6 Community Workshops
- 8 Neighborhood Meetings organized by Task Force members
- Task Force Meetings
- Community Survey
- www.hayward2040.org: over 1,200 visitors, 101 registered users

Process for preparing the Vision and Guiding Principles:

- Comments/Ideas from Workshops, Meetings, Survey were organized into themes
- Themes were used to develop the Draft Vision and Guiding Principles

Presentation of Draft Vision:

- A Vision is an aspirational statement used to guide future decisions and actions. It is intended to be a general description of the future. Not intended to include specific actions of how to achieve the vision
- The 2040 Vision was read and presented on the screen.

Comments on the Draft Vision:

- Comments on the Vision: Several Task Force members felt that the 2040 Vision did a good job of incorporating the ideas and comments from the workshops and meetings and painted a good picture of what Hayward should become.
- The following suggestions were made to improve the vision:
 - Did not see the word “inclusive”. Inclusive should be included with “Diverse”
 - The word “Liveable” is too neutral. Suggest using a more positive word, such as “complete”.
 - The vision should be more specific to Hayward. It could apply to several cities in the Bay Area. Emphasize Hayward as a destination, the fifth largest city in Bay Area, the heart of the Bay.
 - The vision should have more of a businesses focus: what would attract businesses here? Examples: Central location, Business-friendly City, high-technology, Industrial corridor with freeway access, transportation, etc.
 - Keep hearing that Hayward is not business friendly.
 - Like the phrase “robust economy” because it is difficult to predict economic trends in 2040.

- We should emphasize that we are socially responsible to each other and that we care about our community. Socially responsible values should be emphasized.
- What about fiber optic infrastructure? Does the city do this? Palm Springs is a good example. Answer: this is important, but is probably more appropriate at a policy-level rather than a vision-level.
- Maybe we should not focus on becoming a college town. Most people disagreed and felt that we should focus on becoming a college town.
- We should define “healthy”. What does that mean? Does it include healthy kids and individuals and does it encompass everything? Does Hayward have great fitness programs to get everybody involved? Answer: yes, healthy is intended to encompass all aspects of health and would include youth and senior activities, paths, trails, sports, nutrition, Hayward Plunge, etc.

Guiding Principles:

- Definition of Guiding Principle: Broad statements that express the community’s priorities and further define the City’s focus for achieving the vision
- The eight Guiding Principles were read
- The following suggestions were made to improve the Guiding Principles:
 - Add “business-friendly environment” focus to Robust Economy principle
 - Good order: Public Schools: first. Safety and Infrastructure: Second.
 - More emphasis should be placed on seniors. I would like to see a guiding principle related to seniors (similar to the youth guiding principle). Address topics such as senior centers, transportation, aging in place, etc. What kind of Hayward will we want when we are in our 60s and 70s? How do we improve services for baby boomers?
 - Schools: recent bond is helping us get high tech schools. Parents want excellent public schools plus all the technology to enhance the learning.
 - School safety is a concern and should be addressed in the education guiding principle
 - No mention of arts. We could also be a center for supporting the arts. A strong thread related to culture and arts was not included in the Vision
 - Hayward is known for its murals: utility boxes and wall murals.
 - I would like to see a statement about zero tolerance for graffiti.
 - Photos: The Task Force was invited to contribute photos for the document.
 - I would like to see an emphasis on other destinations (not just Downtown), such as corridors, streets, and other viable commercial areas.
 - Districts: other commercial areas need to be destinations as well as Downtown.
 - Recommendation to reference Downtown as an example of a complete neighborhood in Guiding Principle 2.

- Should there be more details about commerce and businesses: big box, private entrepreneurs, etc.?
- Robust and diversified economy: industrial corridor has a lot going on: retail, business to business, shipping, industrial sales, etc. Industrial Corridor is a major asset.
- Industrial Corridor is an old term. We need to rename this. Something related to the Silicon Valley? Nothing mentioned about Silicon Valley. Bio-Tech companies, technology, etc. We should be less “industrial” and more “technology”.
- Don’t use “Industrial Corridor”: How about Industrial Technology Corridor or Innovation Corridor?
- Silicon Valley combines education with product development: don’t prescribe types of industries, but tie to university. Look at Reno Nevada as an example: geothermal Industry cluster.
- Mission Boulevard could also be college-oriented.
- Three factors for business: talent, incentives, availability of labor: Silicon Valley has good labor. Focus on incentives for entrepreneurs.
- Mission Boulevard is an eye sore. See the potential. Where does Hayward see Mission Boulevard? Answer: The Mission Boulevard corridor that has got the most attention in recent years. There will be a new plan adopted for the area north of Harder later this year. Auto row is being looked at as a catalyst site. The Ford property is being looked at for more specifics. Economic development professionals are looking at what to expect. Discussions are in the early stages.
- Could Erik Pearson summarize the process for economic development strategy and Mission Boulevard plans at a future meeting?
- City is ideally located next to airport and Oakland airport. Put specific mileage from these assets, but take out “Oakland” and anything that has a negative connotation.
- Downtown: Emphasize that Downtown is a center of human interaction within the City. A place to get people out of their cars and walking around (community interaction). Downtown should be the heart of Hayward with arteries of commerce and innovation radiating out.
- Guiding Principle related to Downtown: Use the word districts. Several districts. Not just downtown.
- Should we use the term “district” or “neighborhood”?
- Avoid using negative terms (Oakland).
- Do not like the word complete. Some neighborhoods may want to exclude certain things.

- We have parts of the town that are not complete. They have 7-11s instead of grocery stores. Parks, grocery stores, farmers' markets, pharmacies, services, schools, etc. should be in neighborhoods. Neighborhoods should be designed so that people can walk everywhere: integrate services, activities, parks, schools, businesses, etc. in neighborhoods and provide options.
- Branding: concept of "imaginability." Picture of a community. Branding for Hayward and Hayward neighborhoods to create unique identities: Southgate, Fairway Park, etc. Identities open to development in neighborhoods. Identity through gateway arches, etc.
- How do we get Cal State University students and youth engaged? Maybe there is something that we are missing. Can we have meeting with them? We had a Neighborhood Meeting at Chabot. Five students attended and had a lot to say. Participation in the on-line surveys and workshop are missing the below-30 age group. The Youth Commission should be engaged. Could we have a banner Downtown: 2040 website: let people know.
- Aging in place: Seniors want to see that they can age in place. Safe sidewalks, transportation, and being able to stay in their house are crucial for seniors. Add that overlay.
- Homeless population: more vulnerable people will be over looked. Change status from homeless to belonging.
- Active Transportation: "encourage" is too passive. "Active transportation" should be available for everyone. Paratransit should be mentioned. Sustainable Community Strategy requirements should be mentioned: reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increase walking and biking, etc. Look at County best practices. Housing and employment growth should be directed to priority development areas.
- In Guiding Principles, use "Should" instead of "shall".
- Guiding Principle 8: environmental role, environmental stewardship should be emphasized. It needs to stress more environmental aspects. We are gatekeeper to the bay and hills. Hayward is a huge watershed

Next Steps

- The Vision and Guiding Principles document will be revised based on comments from the Task Force
- The Vision and Guiding principles will be reviewed by the Planning Commission and City Council at a Joint Study Session on February 19th
- The Vision and Guiding Principles, as well as policy options, will be revised and presented at Community Workshops on March 6th and 11th

- The Vision and Guiding Principles will be refined and presented to the City Council for adoption in April

V. Neighborhood Meetings

- Task Force Members provided a brief summary of the Neighborhood Meetings:
 - January 13: Eden Shores. A handful of people were there.
 - Woodland Estates: 18 people. Interesting meeting. Format was a little different. People got off topic a bit. They got hung up on specific topics.
 - HARD: Photography group. 300 email invitations were sent out. 12 to 13 people came. Participants took charge and they were very collaborative. Very enthusiastic. They could have gone for five hours. Lots of untapped energy.
 - Seniors could not see the materials. Many did not want to write (they had shaky hand writing). As we move forward, could we coordinate with the senior centers? If it is important, we should talk now about strategy for moving forward.
 - Time constraints are difficult, but we have made a great effort to get the word out.

VI. Schedule next round of General Plan Outreach Task Force meetings – 8:45 pm

- Task Force members were instructed to start planning the next round of neighborhood workshops now. A new toolkit will be presented at the next Task Force Meeting. Neighborhood Workshops should be scheduled for March and April.

VII. Public Comments:

- These meetings have been good. It is nice to hear the feedback.
- We need to spread the word with our connections.
- The next Task Force meeting (March 7th) will be about parks and recreation.

VIII. Adjourn

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General Plan Update Task Force Meeting

March 7, 2013

Meeting #6 – Parks and Recreation

Memorandum

TO: General Plan Update Task Force
FROM: Erik Pearson, Senior Planner
SUBJECT: Parks and Recreation

In preparation for the March 7th General Plan Update Task Force meeting, the attached documents are provided for your review:

- Map: Local and Regional Parks
- Map: Access to Parks and Recreational Facilities
- Section of the General Plan Guidelines (published by the Office of Planning and Research) related to parks and recreation
- The Community Facilities and Amenities Element of the current Hayward General Plan (focus your review on the Parks and Recreation sections: pages 6-7 through 6-16 and pages 6-21 through 6-22)

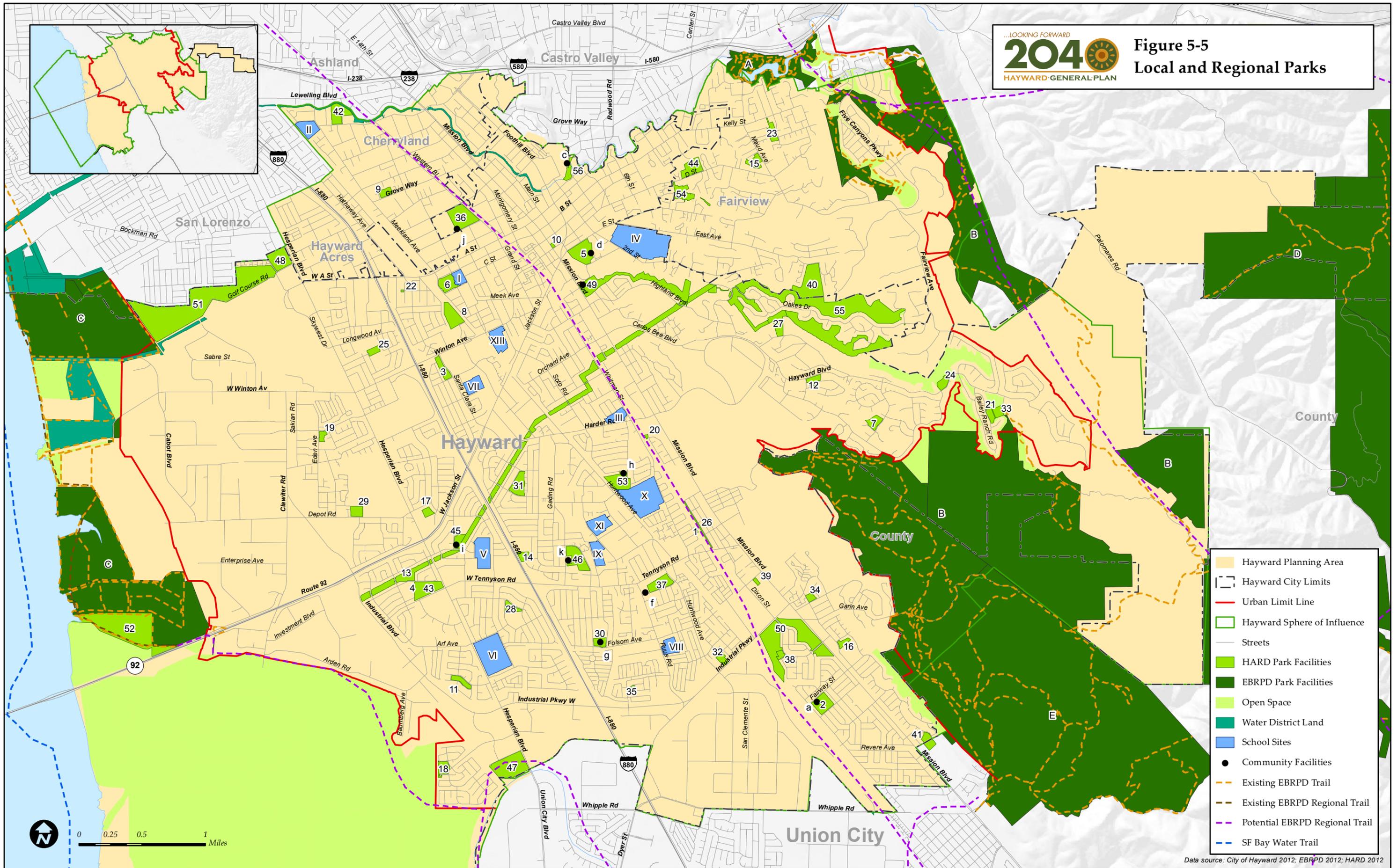
In addition to the above resources, you can visit the following websites to view the Hayward Area Recreation and Park District (HARD) Master Plan and the East Bay Regional Parks District (EBRPD) Master Plan:

- http://www.haywardrec.org/admindocs/HARD_Master_Plan.pdf
- http://www.ebparks.org/Assets/_Nav_Categories/Park_Planning/Master+Plan/Master+Plan+2012+Draft.pdf

Additional resources, such as tables that provide a summary of parkland acreage and an overview of Hayward's current and future parkland needs, will be provided at the meeting.

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...LOOKING FORWARD
2040 HAYWARD GENERAL PLAN
Figure 5-5
Local and Regional Parks

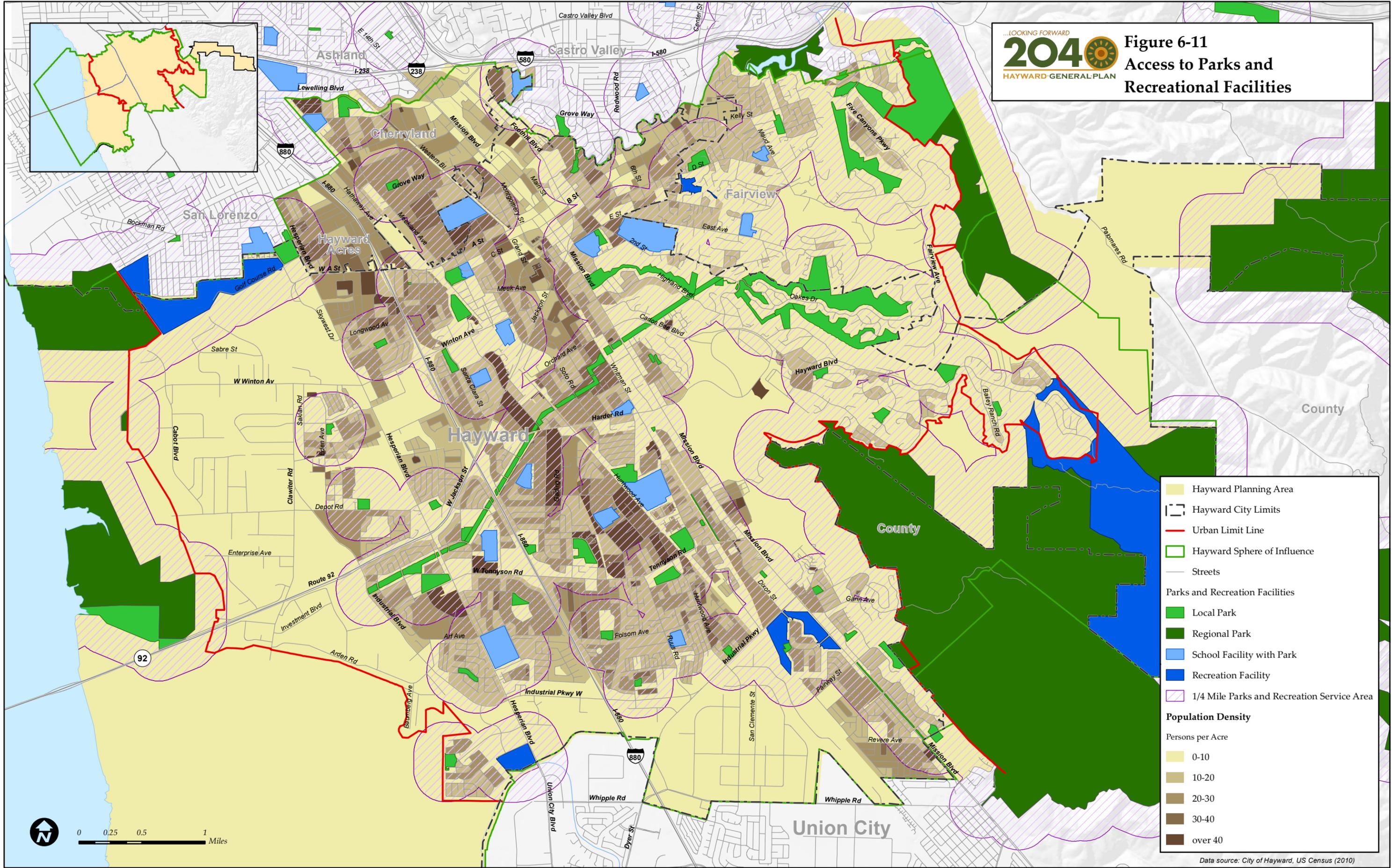


Data source: City of Hayward 2012; EBRPD 2012; HARD 2012

Note: Numbers, letters, and roman numerals refer to IDs located in tables 5-X, 5-X, and 5-X

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...LOOKING FORWARD
2040 HAYWARD GENERAL PLAN
Figure 6-11
Access to Parks and
Recreational Facilities



- Hayward Planning Area
- Hayward City Limits
- Urban Limit Line
- Hayward Sphere of Influence
- Streets
- Parks and Recreation Facilities**
- Local Park
- Regional Park
- School Facility with Park
- Recreation Facility
- 1/4 Mile Parks and Recreation Service Area
- Population Density**
- Persons per Acre
- 0-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- over 40

Data source: City of Hayward, US Census (2010)



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development.

- ◆ Policies, plan proposals, and standards for the disposal and recovery of resources from hazardous and non-hazardous geothermal wastes.
- ◆ Policies, plan proposals, and standards for evaluating the feasibility of proposed geothermal power plant sites.
- ◆ Policies, plan proposals, and standards for locating power line transmission corridors.
- ◆ Policies and standards for monitoring the environmental effects of geothermal development and mitigating adverse effects as necessary.

Ideas for Implementation Measures

The geothermal element should specify implementation measures, such as:

- ◆ Adoption of an ordinance that establishes a permit system for geothermal projects.
- ◆ Appointment of a planning body for the purpose of administering the geothermal permit program (for counties that process numerous permits annually).
- ◆ Adoption of geothermal overlay zoning for plant sites and buffer zoning for surrounding lands.
- ◆ Adoption of performance standards governing the environmental effects of geothermal development (e.g., air quality, water quality, waste disposal, noise, aesthetic, soil erosion, slope stability, subsidence, etc.).
- ◆ Establishment of a program to monitor the effects of geothermal development (e.g., subsidence, increase in seismic activity, air quality changes, erosion, etc.) and the mitigation measures adopted to lessen the significant effects identified in the EIR.
- ◆ Amendment of the county's capital improvements program to include improvements to roads and facilities supporting geothermal development.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Public parks and the passive and active recreation opportunities they provide are important contributors to a community's quality of life. More than 40 percent of the cities and counties in California have adopted a parks and recreation element, according to OPR's 2002 local government planning survey. This number illustrates the importance placed upon parks and recreational facilities by local jurisdictions.

The Quimby Act (§66477) authorizes cities and counties to require the dedication of parks and recre-

ational land or the payment of in-lieu fees as a condition of tentative subdivision map approval. The Quimby Act can only be invoked when the city or county "has adopted a general plan...containing policies and standards for parks and recreation facilities." A parks and recreation element can be used to meet this requirement. Keep in mind that these exactions are limited to the impacts caused by new residential development and they must bear a reasonable relationship to the use of the park and recreational facilities by the future inhabitants of the area (§66477(e)).

Parks and recreational facilities provide a variety of benefits. Urban parks can offer a soothing contrast to high-density office, commercial, and residential uses. Parks can provide active (e.g., baseball, basketball, soccer, horseback riding, etc.) and passive (e.g., picnicking, fishing, bird watching, etc.) recreational activities for a neighborhood, city, or region. Parks can preserve areas of beauty or historical significance. They can house facilities, such as nature centers, zoos, and historical displays, that educate residents about natural history or allow them to learn about the past.

The utility of parks can transcend simple recreational and educational uses. Bicycle paths offer a non-motorized alternative for commuters, providing traffic and air quality benefits. Urban parks can frame vistas, balance hard structures with massed plantings, and otherwise contribute to effective urban design. Managed open-space lands may also protect watersheds from development or provide habitat for threatened or endangered species. River parkways and golf courses can offer non-structural flood protection or high-water by-passes as part of a floodplain management strategy.

Relevant Issues

The subjects covered in a parks and recreation element and the level of detail at which they are addressed vary greatly among jurisdictions. The size of the jurisdiction, its level of urbanization, location, and funding base all direct the issues that may be included. The user base and the demands it makes on parks and recreational facilities also helps define the important issues. County issues often include regional parks, open-space or habitat preserves, watershed management, and trail systems. Cities, on the other hand, often address neighborhood parks and playgrounds, community parks, recreational facilities, school facilities joint use, and pocket parks. Some issues, such as river parkways and other inter-jurisdictional resources, can be important in both city and county plans.

The following are some basic suggestions for the kinds of issues that may be important:

- ◆ The general distribution, location, and extent of existing public park, recreation, and open-space land and facilities.
 - ◆ Parks and recreation plans of adjacent cities and of regional, state, and federal agencies.
 - ◆ Projected future demand for facilities, by user group and type of facility.
 - ◆ Existing zoning and land uses.
 - ◆ General plan land use designations and transportation plans. (CI, L)
 - ◆ Park and recreational facility policies and standards (including level of service standards and support for Quimby Act exactions).
 - ◆ Natural resource areas (e.g., habitat, natural land and water areas, floodplains, groundwater recharge areas, etc.) amenable to recreational open-space (i.e., passive recreational) use. (O)
 - ◆ The general location of school district properties and their availability for joint use.
 - ◆ Recreational trail systems (e.g., pedestrian, equestrian, bicycle, etc.).
 - ◆ Interagency coordination with open-space districts, parks and recreation districts, other cities and counties, state parks, national parks, forests, monuments, and recreational areas, etc.
 - ◆ Schedule or timetable for improvements, expansion, and retirement of infrastructure and facilities.
 - ◆ Funding sources, including non-governmental sources (e.g., non-profit organizations, private donations, exactions, etc.).
- Parkways and greenways.
 - Trails and trail systems.
 - Regional, state, and federal parks.
 - Equipment and facilities (e.g., playground equipment, pools, tennis courts, sports fields, etc.).
- ◆ Review adjacent cities' parks and recreation plans, as well as the plans of regional, state, and federal agencies (e.g., parks districts, open-space districts, state parks, National Park Service, etc.).
 - ◆ Project future demand for facilities by user group and type of facility.
 - Inventory existing facilities, types of facilities, and levels of use.
 - Identify major user groups and their park and recreational needs.
 - Project future demand for facilities, changes in demand, and capacity to meet future demand.

OPTIONAL ELEMENTS IN ACTION

Santa Clara County's 1995-2010 General Plan dedicates Chapters G (countywide level) and N (rural unincorporated areas) to parks and recreation strategies, policies, and implementation measures. As a county, Santa Clara takes a regional (as opposed to a neighborhood) approach that focuses on regional parks and open-space, trails, and scenic highways. The County has long worked toward the goal of creating a "necklace of parks" encompassing important hillsides, environmentally sensitive lands, bay lands, and stream corridors, linked by a system of multi-use trails. To that end, its strategies, policies, and implementation measures address development standards, accessibility, the balance between recreational and environmental objectives, inter-jurisdictional cooperation relative to planning, acquisition, and operation (with the cities and Midpeninsula Open-Space District), involvement of the private and non-profit sectors in acquisition and operation, the planned trail network, and the designation of scenic highways and protection of scenic corridors. The General Plan pragmatically recognizes that projects such as linear parks and trail systems can take years to complete and involve give and take among agencies, the public, and landowners.

Ideas for Data and Analysis

The following are ideas for data and analysis to support the development of objectives, policies, and implementation measures for the parks and recreation element. The suggestions are loosely based on the framework for park planning contained in the National Recreation and Park Association's publication *Park, Recreation, Open-Space, and Greenway Guidelines*. These are only suggestions, local circumstances and preferences may dictate broadening or narrowing the scope of inquiry.

- ◆ Inventory the general distribution, location, and condition of existing public park, recreation, and open-space land and facilities, including:
 - Neighborhood and community parks.
 - Recreation centers and playgrounds.
 - Recreational open space.

- ◆ Review existing land uses for potential sites and land use plans for compatible sites and policies, including:
 - General plan land use, conservation, and open-space designations.
 - Relative accessibility (circulation/transportation plans).
 - The general location and availability of school district properties for joint use as parks or recreational facilities.
 - Natural resource areas (e.g., habitat, natural land and water areas, floodplains, ground-water recharge areas, etc.) amenable to recreational open-space (i.e., passive recreational) use.
 - Park and recreational facility policies, standards, and principles.
- ◆ Identify feasible sources of funding for improvements, expansion, and maintenance.
 - Governmental funding (e.g., general obligation bonds, special tax, impact fees, etc.).
 - Non-profit organization funding.
 - Private sector funding.

Ideas for Development Policies

The following are some general ideas for development policies. These are intended to stimulate discussion; actual policies would be more focused.

- ◆ Identify the locations of existing and future public parks and recreational areas. (MAP) (L).
- ◆ Establish standards for park acreage by type of park (acres per 1000 residents).
- ◆ Establish standards for providing active and passive recreational facilities.
- ◆ Describe a range of park types (e.g., regional, areawide, neighborhood, pocket, etc.) to serve in specified situations and establish principles (e.g., access, service area, timing, parking, etc.) to guide the location of each type. (L)
- ◆ Establish policies for park and recreational facility accessibility consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- ◆ Establish policies for the dedication of public parks and recreational areas (or payment of in-lieu fees) in conjunction with new subdivisions, including standards for the amount and type or quality of parkland required, consistent with the Quimby Act. (L)
- ◆ Establish a policy framework for trails plans, balancing trail needs with environmental and landowner concerns. (CI)
- ◆ Establish policies for the use of utility corridors, reclaimed solid waste facilities, abandoned railroad rights of way, etc., for parks and trails.
- ◆ Establish general acquisition criteria/priorities for natural resources, historical resources, habitat, and watershed lands.
- ◆ Establish principles for preserving natural resources, historical resources, habitat, and watershed lands within parks. (O)
- ◆ Preserve visually and environmentally significant open spaces. (O)
- ◆ Provide for joint use of school properties as neighborhood parks and recreational centers. (L)
- ◆ Coordinate planning and standards with other agencies, such as cities, counties, regional parks districts, open-space districts, state parks, and national parks and forests.
- ◆ Establish policies to guide parks and recreational facilities funding, identifying preferable funding sources and general spending priorities.
- ◆ Encourage involvement by the non-profit and private sectors in acquisition, maintenance, and programs.
- ◆ Establish neighborhood, community, and regional park planning committees for consultation and input regarding park policy.
- ◆ Establish policies requiring linkages between past and future development projects through a network of parks, open space, and bicycle and walking paths.

For more information on this topic, see the Bibliography under “Parks and Recreation.”

WATER

Few resources are as intimately tied to the orderly growth and development and economic and environmental well being of California as water, and few present so many planning challenges. California’s 34 million residents, 9 million acres of irrigated agricultural land, and abundant environmental needs require over 80 million acre-feet of water in a normal year (in a drought, this drops to about 59 million acre-feet). By 2020, when California’s population will have grown by an additional 12 million people, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) projects that the state may be short by over 2 million acre-feet of water in a normal year and by over 6 million acre-feet in a drought year.

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6. COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND AMENITIES

Introduction

The section provides a background for discussion of the community facilities and amenities, both existing and desired, in the Hayward area. Community facilities include public schools, libraries, and parks, as well as community and cultural centers. Amenities include historic resources and the surrounding open space that provides the visual setting for the city.

Issues surrounding schools include concerns about the continued use of portable classrooms to accommodate increasing enrollments, the need to construct new permanent facilities to replace aging facilities, and the need to consider a variety of options in providing for the necessary facilities. Desires have been expressed by various segments of the community to have the schools enhance their function as multi-purpose community centers, providing a variety of community services, recreational activities, and cultural amenities, which are accessible to and benefit a cross-section of the community.

Issues with regard to parks focus on the lack of land for additional park development. Hayward is experiencing more intensive development as land is redeveloped over time. It may be desirable to consider more, smaller parks to adequately serve existing neighborhoods as well as new infill housing developments. More usable open space could also be gained through completion of the PG&E Greenway. In addition, consideration could be given to provision of alternative recreational facilities as a condition of approval for new development.

Historic preservation can play an important role in enhancing the character of the community. Some buildings have been officially recognized as architecturally and/or historically significant structures. There is a need to conduct a comprehensive survey of historic resources and perhaps consider establishment of an historic district near the Downtown area.

Public Schools

Almost all of the Hayward Planning Area is within the Hayward Unified School District. A portion of the Fairway Park neighborhood in southeast Hayward is within the New Haven Unified School District; two of the District's elementary schools, Hillview Crest and El Rancho Verde, are located in the neighborhood, while the middle school and high school are located in Union City.

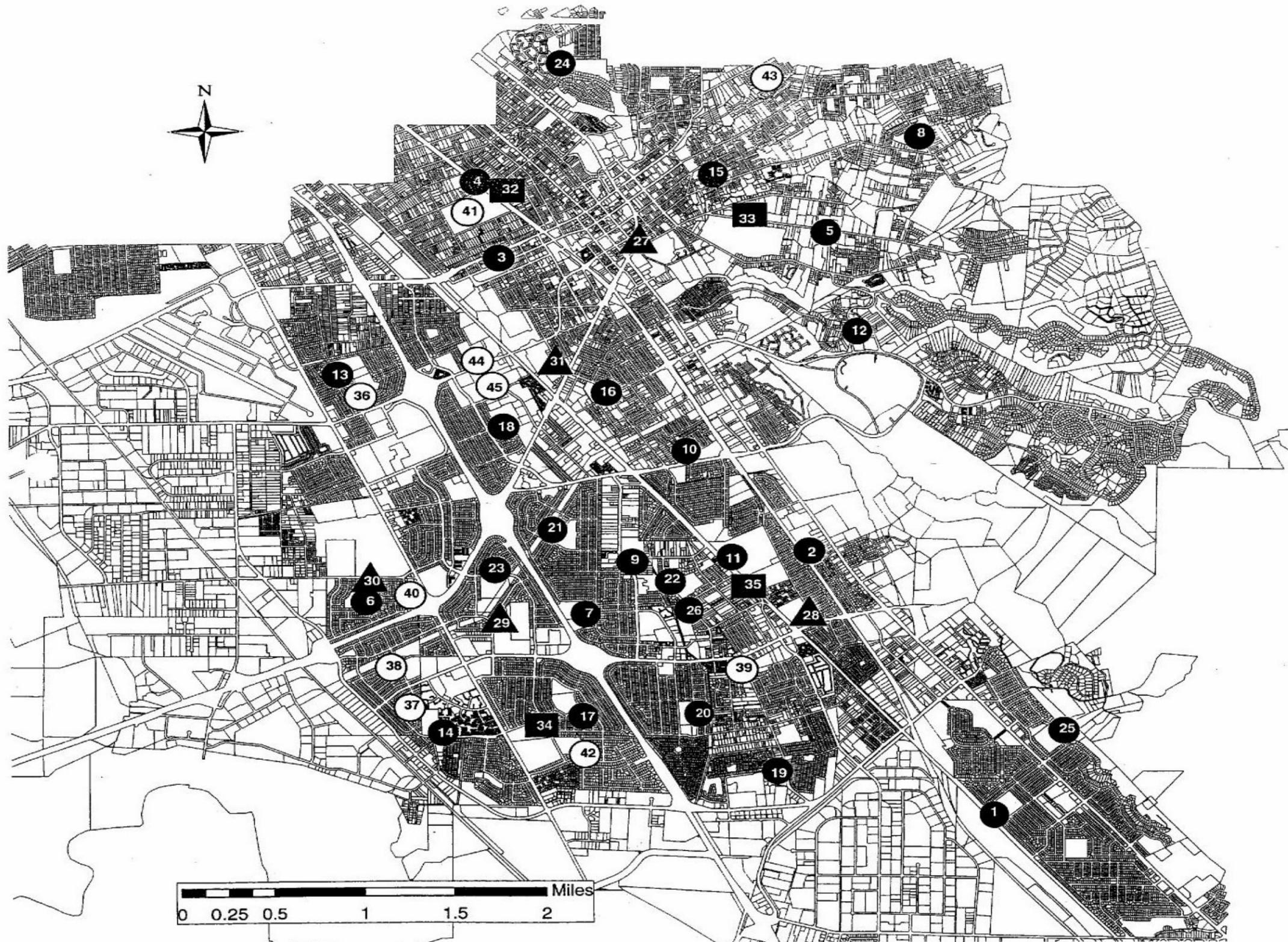
The Hayward Unified School District has experienced significant increases in enrollment over the past five years, from approximately 20,000 students in 1995 to well over 23,000 students in 2000. Much of this increase is due to new housing construction; however, the majority of the enrollment growth is due to the increase in the average household size. City staff estimates that less than 40% of the enrollment growth can be attributed to construction of additional housing units, based on the number of residential building permits issued and the average student yield per household. The average student yield per household throughout the District is estimated at .70 for single-family households and .34 for multi-family households. Recent studies by the District reveal that the average student yield for new residential developments built within the past five years is only .49 for single-family households and .17 for multi-family households.

Decisions made by the City in approving various types of housing developments can also have an impact on schools. During the past decade, most of the new housing construction in the city has consisted of single-family detached homes and attached townhouses, plus several rental condominium projects. This trend, which was aided by a booming economy, has resulted in an increase in the level of home ownership, and has also presumably contributed to the lower student transiency rates as measured by the District.

The increase in student enrollment, in conjunction with the state-mandated reduction in classroom size for the lower grades, has greatly exacerbated the overcrowding of existing school facilities and sites. In addition, all of the District's schools are more than 40 years old. They lack many of the facilities required for a quality education, such as modern libraries, comprehensive computer capabilities, and science and math labs.

The District has spent considerable time and effort in planning for future facility needs. In addition to the HUSD Master Plan (Concordia Study) adopted in early 1999, the District completed a Facilities Study in late 1999. Locations of HUSD facilities are shown in **Figure 6-1**. Issues addressed during the revision process included the following: concerns about the continued use of relocatables to accommodate increasing enrollments and the resulting overcrowding of existing sites, the need to construct new permanent facilities to replace aging and outdated facilities, and the need to consider a variety of options in providing for the necessary facilities, such as use of surplus parcels, two-story structures, or consolidation of sites into larger campuses.

Hayward Unified School District SCHOOLS AND FACILITIES



Elementary Schools	
1 Bidwell	175 Fairway St
2 Bowman	520 Jefferson St
3 Burbank	353 B St
4 CherryLand	585 Willow Ave
5 East Avenue	2424 East Ave
6 Eden Gardens	2184 Thayer Ave
7 Eldridge	26825 Eldridge Ave
8 Fairview	23515 Maud St
9 Glassbrook	975 Schafer Rd
10 Harder	495 Wyeth Rd
11 Hayward Project School	27035 Whitman Rd
12 Highland	2021 Highland Blvd
13 Longwood	850 Longwood Ave
14 Lorin A. Eden	27790 Portsmouth Ave
15 Markham	1570 Ward St
16 John Muir	24823 Soto Rd
17 Palma Ceia	27679 Melbourne Ave
18 Park	411 Larchmont St
19 Peixoto	29150 Flus Rd
20 Ruus	28027 Dickens Ave
21 Schafer Park	26268 Flamingo Ave
22 Shepard	27211 Tyrrell Ave
23 Southgate	26601 Calaroga Ave
24 Strobridge	21400 Bedford Dr
25 Treeview	30565 Treeview St
26 Tyrrell	27000 Tyrrell Ave
Middle Schools	
27 Bret Harte	1047 E St
28 Cesar Chavez	27845 Whitman St
29 Martin Luther King, Jr.	26890 Holly Hill Ave
30 Anthony W. Ochoa	2121 Depot Rd
31 Winton	119 Winton Ave
High School	
32 Brenkwitz (Alternative)	22100 Princeton St
33 Hayward	1633 East Ave
34 Mt. Eden	2300 Panama St
35 Tennyson	27035 Whitman St
Other Facilities	
36 Helen Turner Childrens Center	23640 Reed Way
37 Central Kitchen	27000 Bahama Ave
38 Darwin Center	2560 Darwin St
39 Eden Youth Center	680 West Tennyson Rd
40 Eden Area Regional Occupation	26316 Hesperian Blvd
41 Adult Center-Sunset	22100 Princeton St
42 English Language Center	28000 Calaroga Ave
43 Adult Center-Laurel	2652 Vergil St
44 District Offices	24411 Amador St
45 Corporation Yard	24400 Amador ST

Fig. 6-1

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Construction of New Facilities

According to the Facilities Study, the continued use of relocatables can have significant impacts on individual sites. While more classrooms are provided, there is often no comparable increase in the space for ancillary uses such as libraries and multipurpose rooms. In addition to overcrowded facilities, there is less open space for playgrounds on the site. The use of two-story structures, such as those installed at Winton and Chavez middle schools and Hayward and Tennyson high schools, helps to minimize the loss of open space. However, this solution by itself does not address the desire to move away from relocatables or the cumulative maintenance and modernization needs associated with the existing aging buildings. Construction of new permanent buildings would address these concerns and also create a better learning environment and improve the overall aesthetic appearance of the site.

As part of the discussion around a potential bond measure, the District has developed plans that call for building 285 new permanent classrooms at 30 sites to replace many of the relocatables on those campuses. The classrooms would be equipped with adequate computer outlets and internet capabilities. New library and media centers would be built at 18 school sites to enhance academic achievement. Construction of new classrooms at other sites would enable those schools to reopen libraries that had to be turned into classrooms due to overcrowding. In addition to the proposed new facilities, many campuses are being redesigned to improve traffic flow at school sites and to provide a safer environment for students and the neighborhood.

Consideration of Surplus Sites

The District is currently evaluating the possibility of reopening school facilities on various sites now used for other purposes. The Bidwell site was reopened last year as a companion campus for Treeview School. The District plans recognize the increase in enrollment at the secondary level and currently call for a fourth high school to be built on the Sunset campus. The District envisions the new high school as a state-of-the-art facility that would also be home to a Cisco Technology Academy to train students for careers in technology. Cisco Systems has recently committed \$3.8 million for the new high school. There appear to be few other sites now used for other purposes that could be considered for reopening as school facilities. According to the HUSD Facilities Study, it may be worthwhile to look into the possibility of acquiring adjacent parcels to expand existing sites.

Schools as Community Centers

At the same time the District is focusing on efforts to accommodate the need for additional classroom facilities, desires have been expressed by various segments of the community to have the schools enhance their function as community centers. A recent resident survey commissioned by the City indicated that 84% of Hayward residents favored increased after-school use of school facilities. District plans call for new or expanded multipurpose rooms at 10 school sites that can be utilized for after-school

activities. Gymnasiums are proposed at each of the District's middle schools to further enhance students' physical education opportunities. In addition, a new performing arts building to enhance music and art programs is proposed for the Mount Eden High School campus.

The District, in cooperation with other agencies, has enjoyed considerable success with the Youth Enrichment Program, an after-hours program now in place at all middle schools and selected elementary schools. The opportunities and constraints involved in providing child-care facilities at school sites will need further evaluation. Other non-school community services such as branch libraries or social services that might be made available at school sites are discussed later in this report.

Funding Sources

Potential funding sources for implementing possible solutions or alternatives as described above need to be explored. The District is currently evaluating the merits of putting a local bond measure on the ballot that would fund improvements at each school site. The District has recently adopted an increase in its school impact fees for residential development pursuant to provisions of SB50. The amount of school impact fees collected for each new single-family housing unit is \$3.10 per square foot, while the rate for multi-family units remains at \$2.05 per square foot.

Libraries and Cultural Centers

As the City enters the new century, use of the Library system to meet the information needs of the community becomes increasingly important. Many residents, including regular library users, are gaining computer skills and turning to electronic information resources. The majority of the community reflects a variety of ethnic backgrounds. A growing percentage of the youth live in homes where English is not the primary language. Critical issues to be addressed include adapting to changes in cultural diversity, meeting the needs of the community's youth, and serving as a center for life-long learning. The Library recognizes the need to reach out to the community to create partnerships and collaborative agreements with other organizations to better serve the community. This includes potential partnerships with the school district, colleges, and universities, as well as business and non-profit groups. Areas of focus could include continuing education, specialized training, information-based services, and space-sharing arrangements with organizations that provide complementary services.

In 1996, the Mayor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Library Services submitted its findings, recommendations, and goals for the Hayward Public Library. Progress has been made in several areas in recent years through expanded hours at the Weekes Branch Library, increases in the materials budget, increased staffing, and installation of an automatic card catalog system. Current improvements include the recently completed 4,000 square-foot expansion of the Weekes Branch Library and plans for establishing links with the CSUH

libraries and other libraries in the region. The possibility of constructing a new Main Library is under consideration in light of the community benefits package offered by the applicants for the proposed Russell City Energy Center.

In addition to the Public Library, various cultural organizations and facilities enhance the quality of life in Hayward. The Hayward Area Historical Society is expanding its role and contributions to the larger community. The Hayward Arts Council and Sun Gallery are providing oversight and space for cultural offerings as well as support to local and area artists. Other local venues for theatrical presentations and cultural exhibits include HARD's Little Theatre and the performing arts centers at Chabot College and Cal State-Hayward. Comments received from community residents express support for greater coordination and promotion of various cultural events scheduled throughout the city, and establishment of a performing arts center in the Downtown area.

Child Care Facilities

Child care is a vital resource for Hayward residents and employers. Child care and transportation for children are needs that have been identified in numerous community forums. The need for adequate child care has increased dramatically in recent years. Due to a significant increase in women in the workforce and rising numbers of both dual-income and single-parent households, the demand for licensed child care greatly exceeds the supply. Creative solutions to this problem must be found to help ensure future economic growth and to enhance the quality of life for residents of Hayward. According to research conducted by the Alameda County Local Investment in Child Care Project (LINCC), Hayward has only 5,603 licensed child care spaces compared to an estimated 14,807 children (ages 0-12) who need care. While some of these children are being cared for by nannies, relatives, or other unlicensed caregivers, there are thousands more that are in critical need of licensed, consistent care in order for their parents to work.

Parks and Recreation

The Hayward Area Recreation and Park District (HARD) is the primary provider of parks and recreational programs in the city. The District includes the unincorporated communities of Castro Valley, Ashland, Cherryland, Fairview, and San Lorenzo as well as the City of Hayward. HARD's current Master Plan was adopted in 1990; however, the District does not anticipate undertaking another comprehensive revision until 2005. The Master Plan is an important resource for the City in that park acreage and facility standards are contained in the document and incorporated by reference in the City's General Plan. Park acreage standards as adopted by HARD are presented in **Figure 6-2**.

The Master Plan relies on a hierarchy of parks to serve the various needs of district residents. Numerous neighborhood parks, school parks and playgrounds provide for the more frequent needs of local residents. Community parks are larger in size and provide a greater variety of facilities. Community parks that serve Hayward include San Felipe (on upper D Street), Weekes, Centennial, and Kennedy parks. In addition, a new sports park has been approved as part of the Eden Shores development in the southwest

HAYWARD AREA RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT

PARK STANDARDS

PARK TYPE	ACREAGE STANDARD ¹	SIZE	SERVICE RADIUS ²	LEVEL AREA
LOCAL PARKS	1.5 acres per 1,000 population	3-10 acres	1/4 to 1/2 mile	1.5 acres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ School Parks ■ Neighborhood Parks 				3.0 acres
COMMUNITY PARKS	6.0 acres per 1,000 population	15-20+ acres	2 to 3 miles	10 acres
OTHER	2.5 acres per 1,000 population	As Appropriate	As Appropriate	As Appropriate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Community Centers 	(Complements Local Park and Community Park standards to meet overall District standards)	As Appropriate	2 to 3 Miles	1 acre excluding building and Parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Aquatics Centers ■ Special Use Facilities ■ Playfields 		2 acres minimum	As Appropriate	2 acres
REGIONAL PARKS	3.0 acres per 1,000 population	100+ acres	1/2 hour driving time	As Appropriate

Notes:

1. Overall ratio of acres of facilities to number of people in the District.
2. Throughout the report, service radius alternates shall be considered based on site requirements. Such variables as terrain, major man-made obstacles (such as freeways) and general availability of open space in an area may require adjustment of service radius requirements.

Fig. 6-2

portion of the city. Although most of Hayward is well served in terms of being within relatively close proximity to a local or community park, many of the existing parks are of less than ideal size. As a result, the total amount of parkland acreage is below the overall goals adopted in the Master Plan for the number of acres per 1,000 population (see **Figure 6-3**). Table 6-1 contains a listing of existing local parks (school and neighborhood) and community parks; locations of the parks are shown in **Figure 6-4**.

Urban Parks

Hayward is seeing more intensive development as land is redeveloped over time. Although HARD generally prefers neighborhood parks to be at least three acres in size, this is not always feasible in a built out community such as Hayward. As a result, it may be appropriate to consider more, smaller parks in order to adequately serve existing neighborhoods as well as continuing infill housing developments. In addition, the City may need to carefully evaluate opportunities for additional parkland as it pursues implementation of redevelopment objectives in older parts of the community.

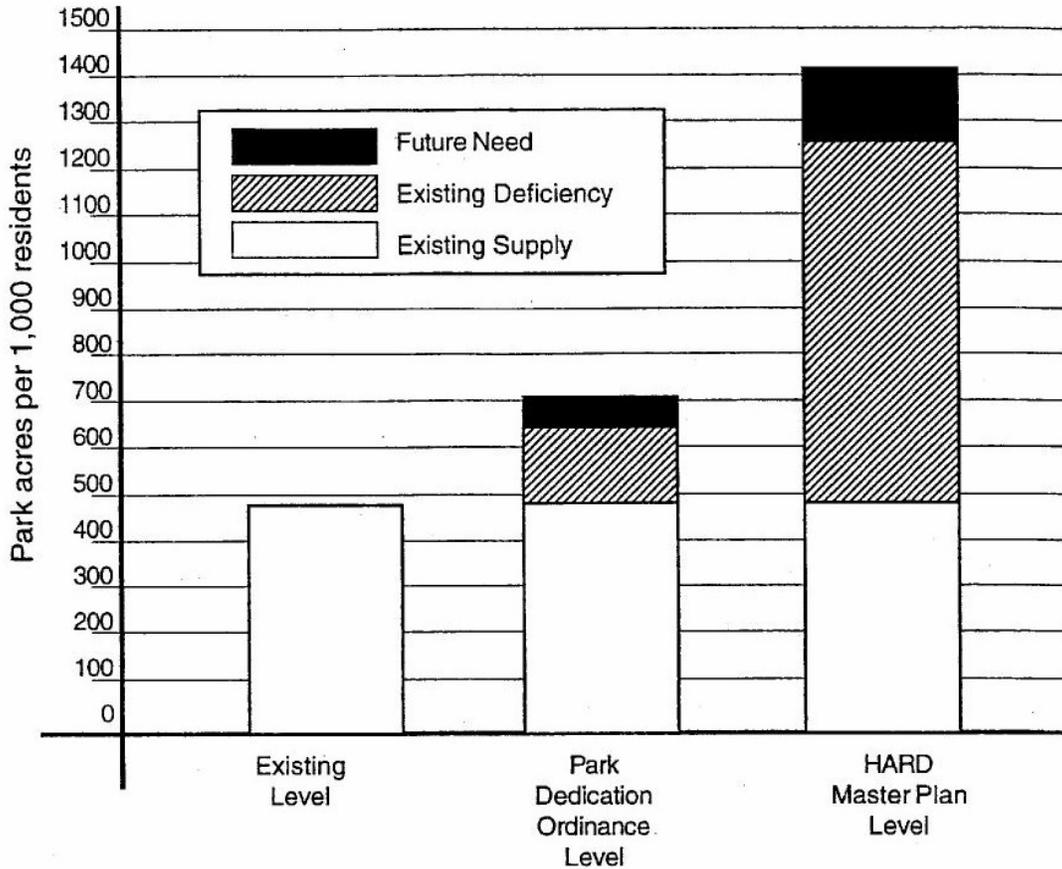
PG&E Greenway

This linear space lies beneath the power transmission lines that traverse the city in a east-west direction. Much of this land has already been developed by HARD as a linear parkway with limited recreational facilities. However, there are still portions that have not been improved. Some portions are located in neighborhoods that are presently underserved in terms of the amount of parkland. Other portions are located adjacent to areas that are planned for residential uses and could be improved as amenities for future housing development.

Funding Sources

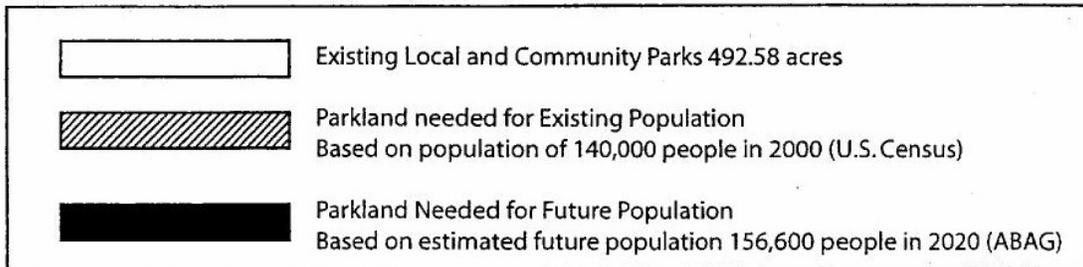
HARD is continuing to seek out all possible sources of funding to keep pace with the increasing demands for parks and recreational programs. One source of funding for acquisition and development of parkland is the state Quimby Act. Under this provision of state law, the City requires dedication of parkland or in-lieu fees for each new housing unit it approves. The City has sought in recent years to bring fees closer to the cost of maintaining a standard of 5 acres per 1,000 population. The amount of in-lieu fees collected by the City is \$3,000 for single-family units and \$2,300 for multi-family units. It may be appropriate to give consideration to increasing the current fees, as they have not been reviewed since 1991. It may also be appropriate to look for additional opportunities to work with developers in evaluating the feasibility of providing off-site recreational facilities, community centers or other facilities and amenities. In addition, it may be desirable to consider the possibility of requiring on-site recreational facilities or in-lieu fees as a condition of approval for new industrial and commercial developments in the Industrial Corridor. The rationale for such a requirement would recognize that the continuing increase in employment densities in the Industrial Corridor may be creating additional demands for recreational facilities or opportunities that are not always being met on-site or through nearby existing facilities.

PARKLAND NEED AT ALTERNATIVE ACREAGE STANDARDS



Park Service Level

Existing Service Level = 3.9 acres/thousand residents
Park Dedication Ordinance Level = 5 acres/thousand residents
HARD Master Plan Level = 10 acres/thousand residents



NOTE: Park acreage includes all parks operated by HARD or the City except open space sites consisting of the Shoreline Regional Park, the Greenbelt Trail, and the undeveloped Taper property. Acreage of undeveloped parkland is included, such as the Tennyson/Alquire park site and the Lewis property.

Fig. 6-3

**TABLE 6-1
HAYWARD AREA PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES**

SCHOOL PARKS	ACRES
1 Fairway Greens	3.00
2 Bidwell Park	6.50
3 Eldridge Park	2.96
4 Palma Ceia Park	5.70
5 Rancho Arroyo Park	4.00
6 Ruus Park	5.57
7 Schafer Park	1.40
8 Southgate Park	8.91
9 Tennyson Park	9.62
10 John Muir School Park	3.20
11 Longwood Park	2.90
12 Park School Park	4.63
TOTAL SCHOOL PARKS	58.39

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	ACRES
13 Cannery Park	6.43
14 Canyon View Park	6.00
15 College Heights Park	3.88
16 Haymont Tot Lots	0.49
17 Nuestro Parque Sito	2.60
18 Old Highlands Park	5.05
19 Spring Grove Park	1.25
20 Stony Brook Park	4.50
21 Valle Vista Park	1.00
23 Christian Penke Park	4.11
24 Eden Greenway Park	56.00
25 Greenwood Park	3.00
26 Sorensdale Park	12.78
27 Birchfield Park	5.75
28 Centennial Park	11.70
29 Stratford Village Park	2.30
30 Silver Star Park	4.75
31 Gansberger park	4.23
32 Twin Bridges	2.02
Lewis Park (Undeveloped)	10.36
TOTAL NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	148.20

COMMUNITY PARKS	ACRES
33 Mt. Eden Park	14.47
34 Weekes Park	16.66
TOTAL COMMUNITY PARKS	31.13

TOTAL LOCAL PARKS	237.72
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SPECIAL USE FACILITIES	ACRES
35 Newman Park	0.20
36 Guiliani Park	0.13
37 Botany Grounds/Japanese Gardens/Little Theater/Senior Center	5.67
38 Shoreline Interpretive Center	2.55
39 Hayward Plunge Memorial Park	31.00
40 Kennedy Park	13.00
41 Taper Park (Undeveloped)	37.00
Mt. Eden Swim Center	1.00
Sorensdale Recreation Center	n.a.
Tennyson Swim Center	1.00
Sunset Swim Center	1.00
Skywest Golf Course (18-hole)	125.00
Mission Hills of Hayward Golf Course (9-hole)	46.12
Mission Boulevard Greenway	4.82
TOTAL SPECIAL USE FACILITIES	268.49

PLAYGROUNDS AND PLAYFIELDS	ACRES
42 Bret Harte	4.20
43 El Rancho Verde	4.00
44 Brenkwitz High School	3.00
45 Martin Luther King	4.20
46 Southgate Park	3.00
47 Tennyson High School	2.00
48 Tyrell School	2.00
49 Sunset Adult Center	2.50
50 Winton Junior High School	4.30
TOTAL PLAYGROUNDS AND PLAYFIELDS	29.20

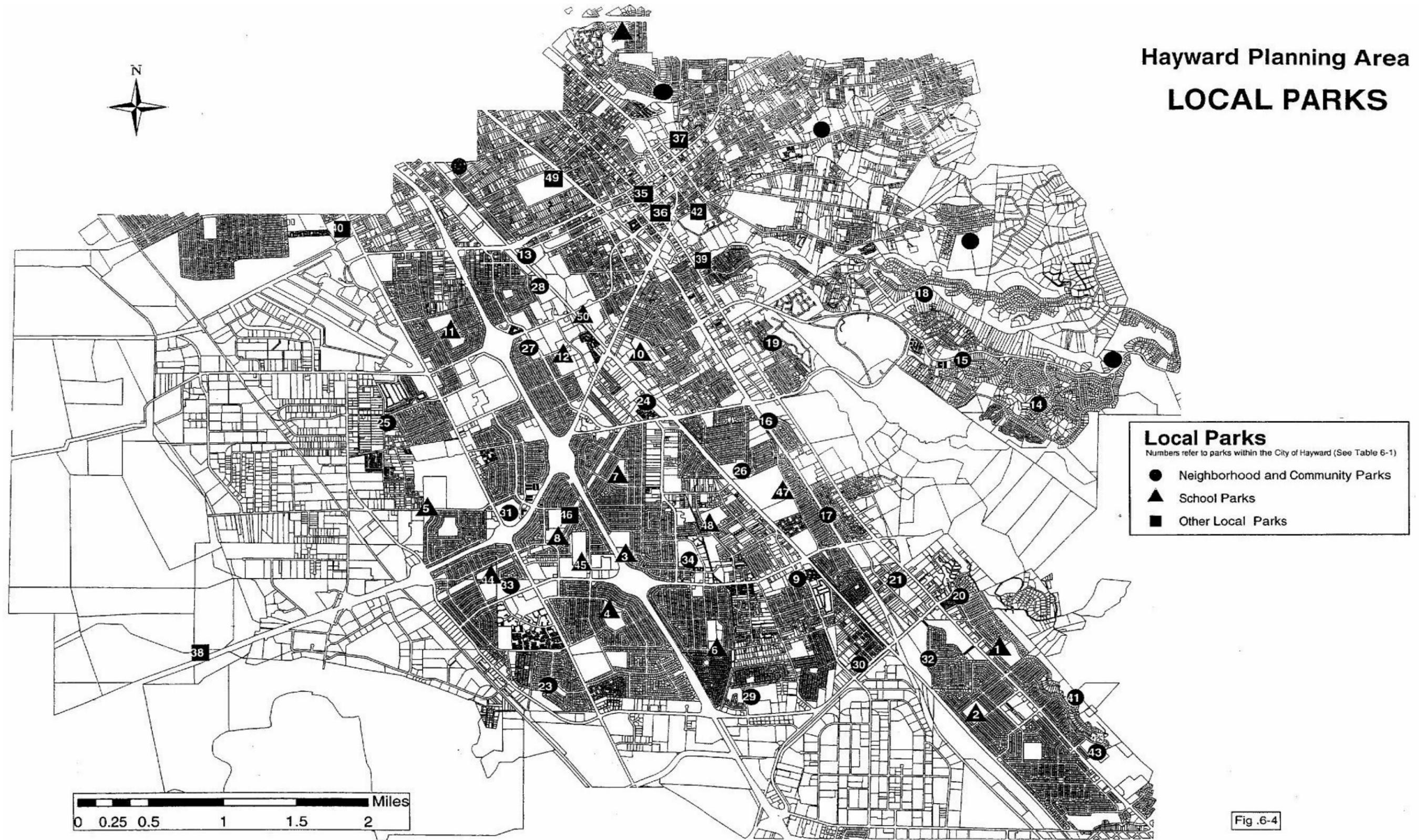
TOTAL OTHER LOCAL PARKS	297.69
(Includes Special Use Facilities and Playgrounds and Playfields)	

REGIONAL PARK	ACRES
Shoreline	1,627.00
Garin Regional	1,442.00

TRAILS	ACRES
Greenbelt Trail	114.70

TOTAL REGIONAL PARKS AND TRAILS	3,183.70
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TOTAL HAYWARD PARK ACREAGE	3,719.11
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Multipurpose Facilities

Multipurpose facilities can be envisioned as places that provide a variety of community services, recreational activities, and/or cultural amenities. The range of functions might vary widely, from meeting and exhibit spaces to specific sports activities to delivery of certain social services. However, the overall goal is to provide a facility that is accessible to and benefits a cross-section of the community. These types of facilities may not necessarily resemble the traditional community center.

The objective for community centers, as cited in the HARD Master Plan, is: “To meet the need for all age groups for a center for leisure programming, impromptu and organized social events by providing indoor/outdoor space for classes, lectures and special events, community group programs and meetings, and by providing rental space for community groups.”

HARD standards for community centers include a site large enough to provide one acre level area in addition to building and parking, adequate access from neighborhoods served, and 10,000 square feet of useable space. Indoor amenities may include a multi-purpose room with stage and high ceiling, a mini-gym with wood floors and lockers/changing space and storage areas. Outdoor amenities might include a performance space or amphitheater, a tot lot, picnic area and/or minimum 100-foot square turf play area.

According to the HARD Master Plan, there are currently three community centers that serve residents of the City of Hayward. These are the San Felipe Community Center (on upper D Street), the Southgate Community Center and the Weekes Community Center. The Bidwell School site, which functioned as a community center for a number of years, was relinquished to the Hayward Unified School District in 1999 for use again as an elementary school site. The former Sunset High School site also functions as a community center in many respects as well as serving as the location for the Adult School. The Hayward Senior Center provides meeting and activity space, but serves primarily the senior members of the community. The City’s Centennial Hall also provides indoor meeting and group celebration space to members of the community as well as outside groups.

An important goal, given the physical size of the City of Hayward, the number of its residents and the composition of the population, would be to increase the number and availability of multipurpose facilities that serve the City and broaden the scope of services provided. Substantial progress has already been made in this regard through the joint-use agreements between the school and park districts. Many school district play fields have been made available to the general public during after school and weekend hours, providing a significant increase in recreational facilities and opportunities for residents. Similarly, agreements between HARD and HUSD with regard to surplus school sites have also provided increased park and recreation space and facilities over the past ten years.

The recent growth in school populations has, however, necessitated the reopening of several sites, such as Bidwell, as full time school facilities. These past and projected facility losses speak again to a new effort to better leverage existing land and facilities to serve current and future growth in the city. For example, a unique opportunity for coordinated delivery of a number of services will soon exist in South Hayward given the proximity of the Eden Youth Center, the expansion and revitalization of Tennyson Park, and construction of the new Boys and Girls Club facility. Another opportunity may exist on the expanded Burbank School site as envisioned in the Cannery Area Design Concept Plan now under review.

Preservation of Historic Resources

The City has adopted an Historic Preservation Ordinance which provides for designation of historic sites and structures. The City's List of Historically or Architecturally Significant Buildings currently contains 13 structures that have been officially designated by the City. See **Figure 6-5**. In addition, it is accepted practice for staff to fieldcheck a site prior to issuance of a demolition permit for any primary structure to determine if the building might be considered a potentially significant structure.

Various surveys and studies have been conducted over the years to determine what sites, buildings and landmarks may be of local significance or be eligible for placement on national or state registers. One such study was conducted in the Downtown area in 1993 in conjunction with the formation of the Marks Historic Rehabilitation District. Another study was conducted with the assistance of the Hayward Area Historical Society as part of the Upper B Street Neighborhood Plan. Specific studies are conducted as part of the review of development proposals where potentially historic buildings have been identified on the site. In this way, appropriate mitigation measures can be taken, such as relocation to another site or creating a photographic record prior to demolition. The City has not conducted a comprehensive, citywide survey of potentially significant historic structures and sites outside of the Downtown area.

Survey of Historic Resources

As the supply of vacant land has dwindled in Hayward, pressures for redevelopment of underutilized parcels have increased. In addition, the original Downtown Redevelopment Project Area has been expanded in recent years, and more new construction activity is occurring. Perhaps a more comprehensive survey of historic resources in these areas and throughout the city is appropriate at this time. As a result of such a study, advance identification of potentially historic sites would be possible and could inform and perhaps expedite analysis of specific development proposals.

**LIST OF OFFICIALLY-DESIGNATED
ARCHITECTURALLY- & HISTORICALLY-SIGNIFICANT
BUILDINGS**

Address	Description	Date of Action	Reference
24072 Myrtle Street	Victorian House	4/6/76	Res. 77-089 CS
21800 Hesperian Blvd.	Site & Victorian Bldg.	4/6/76	---
944-952 B Street	IOOF Lodge	3/15/77	---
1105 C Street	IDES Lodge	3/15/77	Res. 77-089 CS
22701 Main Street	Hayward Museum	3/15/77	Res. 77-089 CS
22738 Mission Blvd.	Historic City Hall	3/15/77	Res. 77-089 CS
24077 Second St.	The Castle (Standon Hall)	3/15/77	Res. 77-089 CS
27355 Hesperian Blvd.	Oliver Estate	3/24/87	---
714 B Street	Victorian House	11/10/87	---
1325 B Street	Queen Anne Victorian House	10/10/91	SPR 91-29
22248 Main Street	Victorian House	11/16/95	UP 95-160-17
199 C Street	Hunts Water Tower	1/16/01	HSD #13

Fig. 6-5

Potential Historic District

In addition to identification of individual sites, it may be advantageous to consider the possibility of establishing an historic district. Such a designation, while recognizing concentrations of historic buildings, could also serve as a receptor site for relocation of other historic structures from elsewhere in the city. If a comprehensive survey is to be conducted, it may be advisable to look at the possibility of establishing an historic district located at the eastern edges of the Downtown area adjoining the Upper B Street neighborhood.

Visual Resources

The city contains a variety of topographic, vegetative, structural, and other visual resources. Scenic vistas of the Bay are available from higher elevations in the hills and along portions of the shoreline. Views to the hills are available from throughout the city, although they are generally restricted by the intensity of development and generally flat topography of much of the city. Views from the more scenic routes have been modified extensively over the past 35 years to reflect the generally urban context of the city and region. Some views of the hills, the bay, prominent buildings and landscaping remain intact. Potential development allowed by the General Plan would not substantially alter existing development patterns and established viewsheds. However, as the General Plan is more fully implemented, existing land uses could be converted to other types of development that could represent a change in the visual character of various areas in the city. For example, hillside development could result in grading, vegetation removal, and view blockage; urban infill development could locate higher density uses adjacent to pre-existing low-intensity uses that could result in different massing, shading, and privacy impacts. Projects could also add lighting for security, parking, and outdoor activities, which could result in light and glare impacts on neighboring areas. While these changes are not expected to be substantial within the context of the city as a whole, specific developments could have site-specific impacts.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND AMENITIES
POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Educational Facilities and Opportunities

1. Advocate the pursuit of academic excellence and the establishment of high standards for physical facilities in the local public schools.

1. Support academic standards that prepare students for the future.
2. Support efforts of the Hayward Unified School District to pursue adequate funding for school facilities and operations.
3. Cooperate with the Hayward Unified School District to ensure that the impacts of new development are addressed and that appropriate mitigation measures are established.
4. Promote the concept of constructing new schools that contain the essential core functions and activities and provide flexible classroom facilities.
5. Support the construction of multi-story schools to maximize the efficiency of available acreage for playground and other open space.
6. Support quality design in the construction of new school facilities.
7. Encourage rehabilitation of selected school facilities to bring the quality and condition of facilities throughout the district to a uniformly acceptable standard.
8. Promote vibrant and viable neighborhoods to encourage community involvement and investment in the schools.
9. Assist Hayward Unified School District in studying measures that enhance the safety of students, such as the feasibility of closed campuses.
10. Encourage evaluation of reconfiguration proposals that would consolidate school campuses into larger facilities with a greater variety of courses and activities
11. Work with the local public and private schools, business and vocational schools, Chabot College, and California State University-Hayward in promoting a full range of educational opportunities for the Hayward community.

Library Facilities

2. Seek ways to enhance the role of the library system in meeting the information and educational needs of the community.

1. Regard the Blue Ribbon Task Force on Library Services Report as the long-range plan for provision of library facilities and services and pursue its implementation as appropriate.
2. Continue to work with educational institutions and business and non-profit groups to create partnerships and agreements to better serve the community.
3. Seek to address emerging issues such as cultural diversity, needs of the community's youth, and the need for life-long learning.
4. Continue to expand the use of technology in the dissemination of information and educational materials.

Child Care Facilities

3. Work with social service agencies, non-profit groups, school and park districts, and businesses to address child care needs in the community.

1. Evaluate ways to make child care more affordable and geographically available to working parents and low-income families.
2. Consider modifications to existing procedures and regulations that would promote the development of child care centers in appropriate locations and zoning districts.
3. Work with applicants for development proposals in the Business and Technology Corridor to provide for childcare facilities and services.
4. Work with the school districts and park district to examine the feasibility of implementing additional after school or summer child care services and recreational activities.

Multipurpose Facilities and Cultural Opportunities

4. Seek to increase the number and availability of multipurpose facilities in order to provide a variety of community services, recreational activities, and cultural amenities that are accessible to and benefit a cross-section of the community.

1. Recognize the role of schools as community centers.
2. Encourage incorporation of design features in new construction or rehabilitation of existing facilities that can accommodate potential community programs and activities.
3. Continue to work with HARD, the school districts, churches, and the private sector to expand joint use of facilities through cooperative agreements.
4. Continue to provide access to public facilities such as play fields, gymnasiums, and recreation centers for groups that meet recognized community needs.
5. Support the expansion of cultural facilities and amenities such as the Little Theater, Sun Gallery, Hayward Arts Council, and Hayward Area Historical Society that enhance the city's image.
6. Promote public art, festivals and other special events that celebrate the city's heritage or culture or bring people together around special interests.

Parks and Recreation

5. Seek to increase the amount, diversity and quality of parks and recreational facilities and opportunities.

1. Work with the Hayward Area Recreation and Park District in the development and implementation of its Master Plan and support the District in its efforts to restore its revenue base.
2. Encourage the provision of recreational activities for all people, consistent with the changing demographic composition of the city.
3. Review minimum park size standards with HARD in order to accommodate the need for smaller parks in developed or underserved neighborhoods.
4. Encourage the creation and maintenance of neighborhood "miniparks" through partnerships with private, non-profit and business interests where it is not possible to achieve parks that meet HARD standards.
5. Work with HARD to complete development of the remaining portions of the Eden Greenway corridor underneath the PG&E transmission lines.
6. Maintain parks in a consistent manner throughout the city and encourage neighborhood involvement in park maintenance.
7. Maintain park dedication requirements for new residential development at the maximum allowed under state law.

8. Establish park dedication in-lieu fees that reflect land costs.
9. Examine the feasibility of requiring land dedication rather than payment of in-lieu fees, consistent with state law.
10. Consider adoption of an ordinance that would require new commercial and industrial development to either provide on-site recreational facilities or contribute in-lieu fees for park and recreational facilities that benefit employees.
11. Evaluate the feasibility of acquiring air rights above parking garages for recreational purposes.

Open Space Corridors

6. Enhance the aesthetic and recreational values of open space corridors within the urbanized area.

1. Preserve creekside environments through maintenance or reestablishment of native trees, setback of development from creek slopes, and sensitive flood control designs.
2. Seek to accentuate creeks in the review of new development proposals and consider establishment or extension of pathways along the creeks.
3. Provide access for disabled persons and features such as seating areas along trails.
4. Seek to establish vista points or view parks along public walkways or scenic routes.
5. Consider additional greenway linkages along fault corridors and in other areas to encourage walking and cycling and to provide improved access to activity centers.

Historic Preservation

7. Enhance the city's image through identification and preservation of historic resources.

1. Review the Historic Preservation ordinance and determine if changes are necessary.
2. Conduct a survey of potential historic structures and sites based on evaluation criteria that include their individual significance and their contribution to an historic setting.
3. Seek landmark status for valued structures and sites where preservation is deemed feasible, and promote acquisition of historic sites as parks where appropriate.

4. Encourage rehabilitation of valued buildings and sites and provide information on architectural styles, renovation techniques, federal and state tax benefits and other financing sources.
5. Encourage adaptive reuse of Victorians and other vintage buildings as professional offices, restaurants, galleries, shops, lodgings, or venues for special events.
6. Consider establishment of historic districts, or special areas such as Preservation Parks, where there are concentrations of historic structures and/or properties that could serve as receptor sites for relocated historic structures.
7. Utilize zoning regulations, design guidelines and other development review standards to protect the character of historic districts and sites, and increase the visibility of these sites with appropriate signage and landscaping and alignment of roads or paths where possible.
8. Promote establishment of a salt manufacturing historic exhibit, either as part of development proposals for the former Oliver Salt Works site or in another prominent location along the Bay Trail.
9. Participate in educational programs that promote the value of historic preservation.