4:00 PM  GENERAL BUSINESS AND MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST, COUNCIL CHAMBERS - ZOOM: [https://zoom.us/j/93143409514](https://zoom.us/j/93143409514)

Written material for every item listed on the agenda is available for review at the Parks & Recreation Administrative Office, 323 Church Street, and online at [www.cityofsantacruz.com](http://www.cityofsantacruz.com).

**COVID-19 ANNOUNCEMENT:** This meeting will be held via teleconference ONLY.

In order to minimize exposure to COVID-19 and to comply with the social distancing suggestion, the Council Chambers will not be open to the public. The meeting may be viewed remotely, using any of the following sources:

Online at [https://www.facebook.com/CityofSantaCruzParksandRecreation](https://www.facebook.com/CityofSantaCruzParksandRecreation)

**PUBLIC COMMENT and ORAL COMMUNICATIONS:**

If you wish to comment on general business items, please see information below. Call at the start of the item.

Call any of the numbers below. If one is busy, try the next one.

(669) 900-9128

Enter the meeting ID number: **931 4340 9514**

When prompted for a Participant ID, press #.
Press "9 on your phone to “raise your hand” when the Chair calls for public comment.
It will be your turn to speak when the Secretary announces you. You will then be unmuted and the timer will be set. You may hang up once you have commented on your item of interest.

If you wish to speak on another item, two things may occur:
If the number of callers waiting exceeds capacity, you will be disconnected and you will need to call back closer to when the item you wish to comment on will be heard, or You will be placed back in the queue and you should press “9 to “raise your hand” when you wish to comment on a new item.
NOTE: If you wish to view the meeting and don’t wish to comment on an item, you can do so at any time via one of the methods above.

Time limits set by Commission Policy are guidelines. Unless otherwise specified, procedures for all items, are:

Public comment - 3 minutes per speaker
Maximum total time may be established by the Chair at the beginning of an agenda item

No action will be taken on items listed under Presentations, Oral Communications, Announcements, Information Items and Subcommittee Reports.

Appeals - Any person who believes that a final action of this advisory body has been taken in error, that decision may or may not be appealable to the City Council. Appeals must be in writing, setting forth the nature of the action and the basis upon which the action is considered to be in error, and addressed to the City Council in care of the City Clerk. Appeals must be received by the City Clerk within ten (10) calendar days following the date of the action from which such appeal is being taken. An appeal must be accompanied by a fifty dollar ($50) filing fee.

Tree Permit appeals must be received by the Parks & Recreation Department Clerk within ten (10) calendar days following the date of the action from which such appeal is being taken. An appeal must be accompanied by a one-hundred dollar ($100) filing fee.

Additional Information

Visit the City’s Web Site at www.cityofsantacruz.com with links including City Advisory Body Meeting Agendas and Minutes, Advisory Body Information, and the Santa Cruz Municipal Code.

A copy of the full agenda, agenda reports and attachments which are included in the meeting packet, is available for review at the Parks & Recreation Administrative Office on Church Street no later than three (3) days prior to the meeting date.

The City of Santa Cruz does not discriminate against persons with disabilities. Out of consideration for people with chemical sensitivities, we ask that you attend fragrance free. If you wish to attend this public meeting and will require assistance, such as an interpreter for American Sign Language, Spanish, or other special equipment, please call the department clerk at (831) 420-5270 or e-mail prcommission@cityofsantacruz.com at least five (5) days in advance so that arrangements for such assistance can be accommodated. The Cal-Relay system number: 1-800-735-2922.

Any writing related to an agenda item for the open session of this meeting distributed to the commission less than 72 hours before this meeting is available for inspection at the Parks & Recreation Administrative Office at 323 Church Street. These writings will also be available for review at the Parks & Recreation Commission meeting in the Council Chambers.

Parks & Recreation Commission - 831-420-5270 - prcommission@cityofsantacruz.com.

Parks & Recreation Commission

Call to Order

Roll Call - Commissioners: Bradley Angell, Leonardo Cruz, Gillian Greensite, Hollie Locatelli, Jane Mio, Jacob Pollock; Vice Chair Kristina Glavis.

Staff: Tony Elliot, Travis Beck, Lindsay Bass, Iseth Rae, Leslie Keedy and Tremain Hedden-Jones.

Presentations - None.

Statements of Disqualification - Section 607 of the City Charter states that …All members present at any meeting must vote unless disqualified, in which case the disqualification shall be publicly declared and a record thereof made. The City of Santa Cruz has adopted a Conflict of Interest Code, and Section 8 of that Code states that no person shall make or participate in a governmental decision which he or she knows or has reason to know will have a reasonably foreseeable material financial effect distinguishable from its
effect on the public generally.

Oral Communications - (No Action Shall Be Taken)

Announcements - (No Action Shall Be Taken)

1. **Commission and Department Updates.**
   Receive announcements from the following:
   1. Presiding Officer
   2. Commissioners
   3. Department Staff
   4. Director of Parks & Recreation

Approval of Minutes

2. **Approval of Minutes for the August 8, 2022, regular meeting of the Parks & Recreation Commission.**
   Approve the meeting minutes from the regular meeting of the Parks & Recreation Commission on August 8, 2022, as submitted.

Consent Agenda - None.

Public Hearings - None.

General Business

3. **Election of Officers.**
   The Parks & Recreation Commission elect members for the office of Chair for the remaining portion of calendar year 2022.

4. **Acceptance of a License Agreement and Use of Park Facilities Tax Funds for Pickleball Court Improvements at University of California, Santa Cruz’s Court Facility at 2300 Delaware Avenue.**
   Review and recommend the City Council authorize a license agreement with the University of California, Santa Cruz for pickleball courts at 2300 Delaware Avenue and appropriate funds for the project.

5. **Heritage Tree Mitigation Requirements Update.**
   Discuss the changes proposed to heritage tree mitigation requirements and recommend approval of a resolution governing those requirements and the
new calculated fees to the City Council.

**Information Items - (No Action Shall Be Taken)**

6. **Children’s Fund and Bill of Rights - Updates**

   Receive an information report from the department.

**Subcommittee Oral Reports - None.**

**Adjournment**
Call to Order - 4:07 PM

Roll Call - Commissioners: Bradley Angell, Gillian Greensite, Hollie Locatelli, Jane Mio, Jacob Pollock; Vice Chair Kristina Glavis and Chair JM Brown.

Staff: Tony Elliot, Travis Beck, Lindsay Bass, Iseth Rae, Stephanie Hall, Leslie Keedy and Tremain Hedden-Jones.

Presentations

1. **DeLaveaga Disc Golf Club.**

   Superintendent T. Beck welcomed club members and board president of the DeLaveaga Disc Golf Club.

   Rob Hapner, et al provided a presentation to the commission on the state of the disc golf course and the sport.

   Commissioners asked DeLaveaga Disc Golf Club members questions.

**Statements of Disqualification** - None.

**Oral Communications**
The following members of the public spoke:

None.

Announcements

2. Commission and Department Updates.

Receive announcements from the following:
1. Presiding Officer
   JM Brown welcomed new Commissioner B. Angell; announced resignation from the Commission.

2. Commissioners
   No announcements.

3. Department Staff
   See written report.

   Commissioners asked questions and made remarks on written updates submitted by staff.

4. Director of Parks & Recreation
   Commented on the closure and restoration of San Lorenzo Park.

Approval of Minutes

3. Approval of Minutes for the April 11, 2022, regular meeting of the Parks & Recreation Commission.

4. Approval of Minutes for the June 13, 2022, regular meeting of the Parks & Recreation Commission.

**MOTION:** Vice Chair K. Glavis, seconded by Commissioner H. Locatelli, moved to approve the meeting minutes from April 11 and June 13, 2022, as submitted.

**ACTION:** The motion was carried by the following vote:

**AYES:** Greensite, Locatelli, Mio, and Pollock; Vice-Chair Glavis and Chair Brown

**NOES:** None.

**ABSENT:** None.

**ABSTAIN:** None.
Consent Agenda - None.

Public Hearings - None.

General Business

5. Tree In-Lieu Fee Update.

Chair JM Brown introduced item at 5:15 PM.

Superintendent T. Beck and Forester L. Keedy provided a presentation on proposed tree in-lieu fees and resolutions governing new calculation of fees.

Chair JM Brown opened the item to public comment at 5:26 PM.

The following members of the public spoke:

None.

Commissioners asked questions concerning policy and implementation.

MOTION: Commissioner G. Greensite, seconded by Commissioner J. Pollock, moved to 1) approve the street tree portion of the proposed resolution to establish an in-lieu fee mitigating the removal of street trees; and 2) table for discussion and recommendation, a resolution mitigating the removal of heritage trees or heritage shrubs until the next available meeting.

FRIENDLY AMENDMENT: Commissioner J. Pollock requested to add:

1) include the heritage street tree language in the street tree in-lieu fee resolution; and 2) to bring back for discussion, proposed language for the mitigation of non-street tree (private property) heritage trees and heritage shrubs to a future meeting. Accepted Commissioner G. Greensite.

ACTION: The motion was carried by the following vote:

AYES: Greensite, Locatelli, Mio, and Pollock; Vice-Chair Glavis and Chair Brown
NOES: None.
ABSENT: None.
ABSTAIN: None.

Information Items - None.
Subcommittee Oral Reports - None.

Adjournment - 6:12 PM
Dear Commissioners,
Thank you for proposing to update this policy!
Support 100% not giving discretionary approvals and instituting a clearer policy and better fee structure.
My comments are more focused on our important health-giving Heritage Trees. The fees for Heritage Trees' removal permits and/or pruning need to be much higher in the face of a huge loss of heritage trees over recent years to development and fires and to PG&E razing practices, or it is still not an incentive. Priority must be to preserve all our valuable mature urban forest canopies in the BIGGEST WAY possible, particularly with such a limited amount of planting land area left to work with. The fee should be more than a cost to relocate a Heritage Tree onsite or nearby, so it is a true incentive.

Too much development has replaced these natural major carbon sinks and air filterers with heat-reflective surfaces (concrete, blacktop, buildings, windows, etc), amid the rapid development of harsh climate change impacts.

Property owners with Heritage Trees should be mandated to properly care for those trees by mulch and watering to keep them healthy. Neglect has been another factor observed leading to demise and removal in the past couple of decades.

A PERMIT should be required every time pruning is done on a Heritage Tree - and it should meet any "Conditions" placed on a new development for their care. For example: the Eucalyptus stand near the W. Cliff train trestle bridge, behind the new condos built in 2006 or so, had a specific condition for maintenance of Monarch habitat that existed there at the time, which included leaving the blooming ivy on/near the trunks as a Monarch nectar source and for the health of the trees, and of course, proper pruning to protect the habitat. Neither was enforced, and over-pruning has resulted as well as removal of nectar source, thereby degrading this habitat as a year-round Monarch habitat site. There are still Monarchs, but at severely reduced numbers and not roosting in Winter as they once did. I think it's a great idea to do a fee assessment for smaller trees as well. I missed seeing the Master Tree plan, but it would be really great to see Palm trees stop being planted on public streets in favor of shade trees and Redwoods. Thank you for considering these additions.

Sincerely,
Anita Webb
Santa Cruz resident (of 37 years)
Hello Jennifer,

Please read and respond to the attached letter regarding CA State Lands lease 6616.

Thank you,
Sabrina

Sabrina Brennan (she/her)
Founder, Surf Equity & Sport Equity
Co-Founder, Committee for Equity in Women’s Surfing
Cell 415-816-6111

SurfEquity.org
Instagram: @SurfEquity, https://www.instagram.com/surfequity/
Dear Council Members, City Manager, Chief of Police, Parks Director, and Parks Commission Members,

I am writing as a lifelong resident of Santa Cruz about the decline of our City. Two weeks ago our family reserved the 'Friendship Garden' area at Harvey West Park for our daughter's eight year birthday party, which cost approximately $200.

We could not find parking next to the picnic area because both sides of the street were full of homeless people living in their parked vehicles. As we lugged our supplies up to the area there were four homeless people at the picnic tables, we needed one person to stay with the car to guard the possessions in it and another person to stay at the picnic area to guard the supplies being set up.

During the birthday party, my five year old son says to me "Daddy, there's a naked man" so I turn around and sure enough there is a man just in his underwear, covered in dirt from head to toe, meandering back up the path to the tent village set up right on the edge of the picnic area. A bit later another homeless man approaches us and kindly warns us that the kids should not run around without their shoes on because there are discarded hypodermic needles in the immediate area. During our party we felt uncomfortable being surrounded by multiple homeless people, some were yelling, some were intoxicated.

I love Santa Cruz, but these are ridiculous and unacceptable conditions for our community. Some of the homeless are just down on their luck, but many are convicted sex offenders, drug addicts, and criminals. Why we tolerate this in our town is beyond my comprehension.

Respectfully,

Jonathan Guy
Dear Commissioners,

I'm sure you are all aware of the desperate need to return our Parks and Rec Rangers. I understand that they were all cut due to budget issues. What can we do as concerned citizens of Santa Cruz?

I look forward to your suggestions.

Deborah Christie
South Park Way
Santa Cruz
Monday, August 29, 2022

Jennifer Lucchesi, Executive Officer
California State Lands Commission
100 Howe Avenue, Suite 100 South
Sacramento CA 95825
Email: Jennifer.Lucchesi@slc.ca.gov

Re: The City of Huntington Beach Permits Gender Discrimination on State Lands Lease 6616

Dear Executive Officer Lucchesi,

Please enforce the non-discrimination clause in CA State Lands lease 6616.

For decades, the City of Huntington Beach has approved event permits that exclude women and girls from professional surf competitions, pay less prize compensation to women and girls and lack equal playing time/competition time.

CA State Lands lease 6616, section 10. NON-DISCRIMINATION CLAUSE: During the performance of this Agreement, Contract and its subcontractors shall not deny the contract’s benefits to any person on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status... Contractors shall include the nondiscrimination and compliance provisions of this clause in all subcontracts the perform work under this Agreement.

Huntington Beach (aka Surf City USA) is home to several professional surf competitions. In 2022, the Vans US Open of Surfing was held from July 30 through Aug 7, RipCurl GromSearch held from June 17 through June 19, and Jack’s Surfboard Pro held from April 27 through May 1. Please note that a non-discrimination clause is not included in City event permits for pro surf comps held within CA State Lands lease 6616. Here’s a link to three corresponding event permits and related photos: https://spaces.hightail.com/space/s6LVzwSmr9
In 2022, the Vans US Open of Surfing (a WSL Challenger Series event) included 96 men and 64 women. This is an important pro event that awards prize compensation and points to qualify for the World Surf League Championship Tour and the Olympic Games. The lack of parity in the number of women and men allowed to compete results in the exclusion of women and girls and provides men and boys with an unfair advantage.

After tracking pro comps held in Huntington Beach for a past few years it’s become apparent that the City is not interested in protecting athletes from gender discrimination within the State Lands lease area.

Here’s an example of how girls are being harmed: In 2022, the RipCurl GromSearch only allowed girls to compete in 1 age category while they provided 3 age categories for boys. Gender discrimination was not accurately reported in the City's permit application by event organizer Darren Brilhart owner of Brillo Productions, Inc. In Mr. Brilhart’s application he wrote that the competition included “boys and girls ages 16 and under”. He neglected to mention that 9 boys would receive prize compensation and only 4 girls would receive prize compensation, including 2 boys who received $500 checks and 1 girl who received a $500 check. As I mentioned previously, City permits lack a non-discrimination clause.

Huntington Beach Pier Lease Area: There are numerous photo and videos online that include images of competitors accessing the ocean and competing directly next to the pier and sometimes under the pier within the 160-foot-wide State Lands 6616-lease area. Please see the attached photos as examples, note the image of Kelly Slater “shooting” under the Huntington Beach Pier while competing in the 2012 US Open of Surfing. Here’s a link to a map of the competition area for reference, please note that pro surfing comps are held directly next to the Huntington Beach Pier, in the Pacific Ocean, on the shoreline and on the public beach: https://goo.gl/maps/wXTuVtQWK8geSxgH8

Please prohibit gender discrimination in pro surfing comps consistent with the State Lands lease agreement for the Mavericks competition in San Mateo County.

To comply with the terms of lease 6616 the City of Huntington Beach should require the following for all professional surf competition event permits:

- A women’s division and a men’s division with an identical number of participants in each gendered category and age category
- Identical number of competition events/heats in each gendered category and age category
- Identical playing time/heat time in each gendered category and age category
• Equal prize compensation in each gendered category and age category

Additionally, professional sports competitions should be required to include an equal number of women and men judges and women and men announcers.

Here’s the Problem: Discrimination is the biggest challenge facing women professional surfers in California and globally. Gender discrimination results in the exclusion of women from athletic competitions. Women athletes have fewer opportunities to earn prize money and ranking points.

Actual Damages: Gender-based discrimination results in less playing/surfing time for women athletes, fewer opportunities, loss of income, lack of achievement recognition, smaller marketing budgets, fewer sponsorship opportunities, substandard facilities, lack of coaching or no coaching, less or no training, limited or no safety training, second-rate equipment, inadequate healthcare, injuries, and prolonged injury recovery. The list goes on...

We asked for equal pay: In July 2018, the Committee for Equity in Women’s Surfing met with the World Surf League at a hotel in Redwood City, CA and presented a proposal for equal prize money. We asked the WSL to end gender-based discrimination. CEO Sophie Goldschmidt said, “No” and threatened to cancel Mavericks rather than pay women equally.

We stood our ground and went to the California State Lands Commission and California Coastal Commission and requested equal access and equal pay.

In Sept 2018, the WSL announced global equal prize money for every WSL event. In 2022, the WSL Championship Tour prize money is not equal because the tour included 32 men and only 16 women. The WSL excludes women from an equal opportunity to compete in the Challenger Series and the Championship Tour and thereby reduces their ability to qualify for the Olympic Games.

In 2018, we won the battle for global equal pay in professional surfing however that battle is still being fought. We need your help to correct gender discrimination.

Our work is the subject of two documentary films, and hundreds of news stories including the New York Times Magazine feature published Feb 10, 2019, “The Fight for Gender Equality, In One of the Most Dangerous Sports on Earth.”

• New York Times Magazine:
Today, we’re continuing the fight for equality, equal access, inclusion, and equal pay. Please enforce the non-discrimination clause in CA State Lands lease 6616.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Sabrina Brennan
Founder, Surf Equity & Sport Equity
Co-Founder, Committee for Equity in Women’s Surfing

EXHIBIT A

PRC 6616.1

LAND DESCRIPTION

A strip of tide and submerged land 160 feet wide being 80 feet on each side of the following described centerline situate within the City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, State of California, the centerline of said strip being described as follows:

BEGINNING at the intersection of northeasterly line of Ocean Avenue with the centerline of Main Street, thence S 41° 41’ 37” W 2065.92 feet to the end of said centerline of said strip of tide and submerged land.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM all that portion lying landward of the ordinary high water mark of the Pacific Ocean.

Accompanying plat is hereby made part of this description.

END OF DESCRIPTION

Prepared 06/14/2018 by the California State Lands Commission Boundary Unit.
Kelly Slater “shoots” the Huntington Beach Pier while competing in the 2012 US Open of Surfing, Orange County Register 8-6-2012

2019 US Open of Surfing, Huntington Beach
2017 US Open of Surfing, Huntington Beach

2021 US Open of Surfing, Huntington Beach - Griffin Colapinto of San Clemente
2022 GromSearch, Huntington Beach
1 Girl and 2 Boys win $500, YouTube
longest and highest concrete recreational pier in the United States. In 1931 the City extended the Pier by 500 feet.

In 1983 and in 1988, Pacific storms severely damaged the Pier. A structural assessment of the Pier determined that it was unsafe, and it was closed to the public in July 1988. The Pier was deemed worthy of preservation by the federal government and was added to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on August 24, 1989. In October 1990, the City began reconstruction of the Pier, which was completed on July 18, 1992. Over 500,000 people attended the rededication and grand reopening ceremony.

Located at Pacific Coast Highway and Main Street, the iconic Huntington Beach Pier is one of the longest piers on the West Coast. It is the center of the City’s prominent beach culture and is available to the public free of charge. The Pier is a focal point of the City which connects coastal resources and recreation activities on the beach to a range of overnight accommodations, including low-cost RV overnight accommodations at the beach.

The Pier is frequently utilized for coastal recreation activities and is a point of interest that connects regional multi-use trails leading to the Bolsa Chica Wetlands, Sunset Beach, Santa Ana River Trail, and Newport Beach. The Pier offers panoramic views of Catalina Island, Newport Beach to the south, and Long Beach and San Pedro to the north. The Pier is open to the public daily from 5 a.m. to midnight and is a popular tourist destination. Moreover, the Pier also features prominently in many City-hosted events throughout the year including the annual U.S. Open of Surfing, the largest surfing competition in the world; the Annual Pier Swim and Rough Water Swim in which participants swim around the pier; and a 4th of July parade and fireworks show.

The proposed lease is limited to a 25-year term and does not alienate the State’s fee interest or grant the lessee exclusive rights to the lease premises. The proposed lease will require the lessee to indemnify the State for any liability incurred as a result of the lessee’s activities on the lease premises.

Subleases:
The City has several subleases associated with the Pier. Staff has reviewed the following six agreements and believes that they are consistent with the terms of the proposed lease, do not extend beyond the term of the proposed lease, and are not inconsistent with the Public Trust.
duplication cartridges that comply with the requirements of Section 12156(e), the certification required by this subdivision shall specify that the cartridges so comply (Pub. Contract Code §12205).

10. **NON-DISCRIMINATION CLAUSE:** During the performance of this Agreement, Contractor and its subcontractors shall not deny the contract’s benefits to any person on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status, nor shall they discriminate unlawfully against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status. Contractor shall ensure that the evaluation and treatment of employees and applicants for employment are free of such discrimination. Contractor and subcontractors shall comply with the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Gov. Code §12900 et seq.), the regulations promulgated thereunder (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, §11000 et seq.), the provisions of Article 9.5, Chapter 1, Part 1, Division 3, Title 2 of the Government Code (Gov. Code §§11135-11139.5), and the regulations or standards adopted by the awarding state agency to implement such article. Contractor shall permit access by representatives of the Department of Fair Employment and Housing and the awarding state agency upon reasonable notice at any time during the normal business hours, but in no case less than 24 hours’ notice, to such of its books, records, accounts, and all other sources of information and its facilities as said Department or Agency shall require in ascertaining compliance with this clause. Contractor and its subcontractors shall give written notice of their obligations under this clause to labor organizations with which they have a collective bargaining or other agreement. (See Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, §11105.)

Contractor shall include the nondiscrimination and compliance provisions of this clause in all subcontracts to perform work under the Agreement.

11. **CERTIFICATION CLAUSES:** The CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION CLAUSES contained in the document CCC 04/2017 are hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of this Agreement by this reference as if attached hereto.

12. **TIMELINESS:** Time is of the essence in this Agreement.

13. **COMPENSATION:** The consideration to be paid Contractor, as provided herein, shall be in compensation for all of Contractor’s expenses incurred in the performance hereof, including travel, per diem, and taxes, unless otherwise expressly so provided.

14. **GOVERNING LAW:** This contract is governed by and shall be interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

15. **ANTITRUST CLAIMS:** The Contractor by signing this agreement hereby certifies that if these services or goods are obtained by means of a competitive bid, the Contractor shall comply with the requirements of the Government Codes Sections set out below.

   a. The Government Code Chapter on Antitrust claims contains the following definitions:
      1) "Public purchase" means a purchase by means of competitive bids of goods, services, or materials by the State or any of its political subdivisions or public agencies on whose behalf the Attorney General may bring an action pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 16750 of the Business and Professions Code.
      2) "Public purchasing body" means the State or the subdivision or agency making a public purchase.
      Government Code Section 4550.
Starting June 11th, Harvey West Pool will be open for swim lessons, water exercise, lap swim and recreation swim. Pool passes go on sale at the Parks and Recreation office May 26. Call 831-420-5270 for more information. The pool will be closed for public use the first week of August.

WHAT IS THE REASON FOR CLOSING THE POOL BEFORE LABOR DAY???? The web site doesn't say whether it will re-open after the first-week closure in August. Will it re-open for the remainder of August? Why isn't this made clear on the web site? I have complained in a previous email, but the pool should be open from Memorial Day to Labor Day, at the very least.

Judi Grunstra
Acceptance of a License Agreement and Use of Park Facilities Tax Funds for Pickleball Court Improvements at University of California, Santa Cruz’s Court Facility at 2300 Delaware Avenue.

RECOMMENDATION: Review and recommend the City Council authorize a license agreement with the University of California, Santa Cruz for pickleball courts at 2300 Delaware Avenue and appropriate funds for the project.

BACKGROUND: The Parks Master Plan 2030 (August 2020) process identified pickleball courts as an emerging need. The growing number of voices demanding pickleball facilities is not unique to the City and is a pressing topic in the parks and recreation field. Pickleball continues to grow rapidly (News Articles).

The sport touches on many of the recreational trends that were identified during the planning process. The style and pace of play is popular among a variety of age groups. There is an increasing need to provide recreational opportunities where seniors can be active. Pickleball is popular in many retirement communities because the sport is less strenuous on the body than tennis, and many former tennis and racquetball players are drawn to it. The sport is multi-generational, and all age groups can play and engage. Pickleball is a low-cost, physical activity that requires little financial commitment from the individual. One of the reasons the sport has gained in popularity is that it builds from other racket disciplines but is more accessible to a broader user group. Many are also drawn to the sport because of the social element, and larger groups of players often meet up to play.

During the Parks Master Plan 2030 process, on October 13, 2015, a joint study session with the parks and recreation commission (Commission) and city council (Council) was held to review public input received during the planning process. Staff received direction during the meeting that the plan support pickleball expansion and the creation of several indoor and outdoor pickleball courts.

On February 7, 2017, a joint study session with the Commission and Council was held to provide comments and direction on the draft Parks Master Plan 2030. A few of the recommendations within the draft plan were more challenging and required additional discussion and direction. Staff received direction during the meeting to return to the Commission to clarify recommendations in the plan and establish priorities before returning to the Council for final
review and approval. One of the topics needing additional review and consideration was establishing a permanent pickleball facility.

On March 6, 2017, the Commission unanimously supported the recommendation to the Council that the Parks Master Plan 2030 include (1) an action to support locating a permanent pickleball facility with 6 to 10 courts and (2) identify locations to explore further.

On September 9, 2019, in response to increased demand for pickleball use while the Parks Master Plan 2030 was being reviewed under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), staff brought an item to the Commission to convert Sgt. Derby Park’s dual use courts (two tennis courts striped to allow for six temporary pickleball courts) to six permanent pickleball courts. The Commission did not support the conversion of the dual use courts to solely be used for pickleball courts. Instead, the Commission unanimously approved keeping the dual use courts and directed staff to explore other appropriate locations for a dedicated pickleball facility.

On October 13, 2020, after several additional meetings had been held with the Commission and Council to review the Parks Master Plan 2030 and Environmental Impact Report (EIR), Council approved the Parks Master Plan 2030.

Staff continue to receive concerned inquiries from the public regarding the lack of adequate pickleball facilities within the City. Some of the recent feedback was included within the August 9, 2022, Parks and Recreation Commission meeting agenda packet. Additionally, staff continues to hear from the Santa Cruz Pickleball Club that membership is growing and the shared court space at Sgt. Derby Park is inadequate to meet the growing demand.

**DISCUSSION:** The City presently accommodates shared-use pickleball play by striping pickleball courts on existing facilities. The shared-use courts create conflicts between user groups and do not satisfy demand. Pickleball players complain about the inconvenience of having to breakdown and setup nets to be able to play. No permanent pickleball courts are available within the city.

There are presently ten striped, shared-use pickleball courts. One of the courts is striped on the basketball court at the London Nelson Community Center. This court can be reserved. Due to the social element of pickleball, wherein groups of people meet up to play on numerous courts, this location is not used for regular pickleball play. Additionally, three striped pickleball courts are located at the shared court facility at Mike Fox Park. The depth of the courts is not regulation size, and, as a result, the courts are not presently used for pickleball play. The remaining six striped pickleball courts on Sgt. Derby Park’s two tennis courts are the primary location for pickleball play within the city. They generate a lot of use from the pickleball community, and neighbors have voiced frustration resulting from parking and noise impacts.

Parks and recreation department staff have evaluated all city parks to accommodate a permanent facility. The city’s urban park space is developed and cannot accommodate pickleball courts without displacing an existing use. Additionally, the costs for creating a new facility are significantly higher than modifying an existing court facility.

Due to the lack of available park space within the city’s developed parks, the Parks Master Plan 2030 identified other possible locations for joint-use agreements for pickleball court space, including the University of California, Santa Cruz’s (UCSC) tennis courts at 207 Natural Bridges
Drive [2300 Delaware Avenue]. City staff have been meeting UCSC staff to work on a license agreement to convert the two tennis courts to eight permanent pickleball courts. The city would provide funding for the tennis courts to be resurfaced, striped, and netted to allow for public pickleball play. In return, UCSC would perform all routine maintenance and groundskeeping and ensure the courts are available to the public from sunrise to sunset for the next 10 years (Draft License Agreement).

The license agreement implements the Parks Master Plan 2030 and provides the pickleball community permanent courts within the city. The Parks Master Plan 2030 identifies the following actions:

• Goal II, Policy A, Action 2: Explore opportunities for partnerships to use land within or adjacent to the city to help provide facilities to meet unmet needs. Examples include…working with UCSC to provide pickleball striping at the tennis courts at 207 Natural Bridges Drive [2300 Delaware Avenue]...

• Goal III, Policy G, Action 1: Provide activities that improve physical activity and mental health for all ages, abilities, and interests...Identify a location for a pickleball facility with 6 to 10 courts...

The UCSC tennis courts at 2300 Delaware Avenue are deteriorating and underutilized. UCSC staff recognize the growing demand for pickleball for students and faculty, and the partnership between the city and UCSC would revive the courts and stripe them for solely pickleball play. The terms of the License Agreement stipulate that the city would fund up to $80,000 for the court resurfacing, painting, and netting. In return, UCSC would perform all routine maintenance and groundskeeping and ensure the courts are available to the public from sunrise to sunset for the next 10 years.

The license agreement is similar to the shared-use agreement with the school district for the use of Natural Bridges Gym (1989), a project which the city partially funded and that continues to accommodate recreational programming.

The proposed license agreement would convert the two UCSC tennis courts to pickleball courts, which reduces available court space for tennis players. To reduce the impact on the tennis community, department staff intend to repair, resurface, and restripe the courts at Sgt. Derby Park, located less than a mile from 2300 Delaware Avenue, to only accommodate tennis play. The city also provides two tennis courts at University Terrace Park and two tennis courts at Neary Lagoon Park. Additionally, UCSC campus courts will be undergoing updates and are available for public tennis use with a membership pass which costs approximately $40 per month.

HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES: This effort supports the city’s Health in All Policies, including the CORE conditions of Health and Wellness, Community Connectedness, and Equity. Pickleball has a low barrier to entry, can be played competitively by a wide range of persons, creates a social network, and improves the physical and mental health of participants.

FISCAL IMPACT: The total fiscal impact would be up to $80,000 from the parks facilities tax fund. No General Funds will be used for this project.
ATTACHMENTS:
1. RESOLUTION.PDF
2. NEWS ARTICLES.PDF
3. DRAFT LICENSE AGREEMENT.PDF
4. 2300 DELAWARE AVE. AERIAL AND PHOTOS.PDF
5. SGT. DERBY PARK AERIAL AND PHOTOS.PDF
6. CORRESPONDENCE.PDF
RESOLUTION NO. NS-XX,XXX

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANTA CRUZ AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING STAFF TO ACCEPT A LICENSE AGREEMENT WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA CRUZ FOR PICKLEBALL COURTS AT 2300 DELAWARE AVENUE

WHEREAS, the Parks Master Plan 2030 (August 2020) process identified pickleball play as an emerging recreational need and included actions to create pickleball court space;

WHEREAS, pickleball is a rapidly growing sport locally and internationally, and pickleball play meets many recreational goals including having a low barrier to access, multi-generational play, a social network, popularity amongst seniors, and mental and physical health outcomes;

WHEREAS, Parks Master Plan 2030 Goal II, Policy A, Action 2 states, “Explore opportunities for partnerships to use land within or adjacent to the city to help provide facilities to meet unmet needs. Examples include…working with UCSC to provide pickleball striping at the tennis courts at 207 Natural Bridges Drive [2300 Delaware Avenue]…”;

WHEREAS, Parks Master Plan 2030 Goal III, Policy G, Action 1 describes, “Provide activities that improve physical activity and mental health for all ages, abilities, and interests…Identify a location for a pickleball facility with 6 to 10 courts…”; and

WHEREAS, the License Agreement will convert the tennis courts to eight pickleball courts and allow public access for pickleball play at the University of California, Santa Cruz’s existing court facility at 2300 Delaware Avenue;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Santa Cruz as follows:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The recitals set forth above are hereby adopted as the findings of the City in adopting the policies herein.

SECTION 2. Environmental Review. The City Council finds that pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines §15378 and California Public Resources Code §21065, the City Council finds that this Resolution is not a “project” because its adoption is not an activity that has the potential for a direct physical change or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment. Even if this Resolution qualified as a “project”, it is exempt from further CEQA review pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15061(b)(3) and §15301. The pickleball courts do not change the level of impact from the prior tennis courts and thus there is no possibility that this “project” will have a significant impact on the physical environment. The project also consists of the operation, repair, maintenance, licensing, and minor operation of an existing public court facility involving a negligible expansion of use from the change from tennis to pickleball. Further, this Resolution merely approves the implementation of the Parks Master Plan 2030 that was previously approved in compliance with CEQA and CEQA Guidelines covered...
by the Environmental Impact Report adopted on October 13, 2020. As such, the License Agreement furthers the goals and policies evaluated as part of the Parks Master Plan 2030, and pursuant to §15183 of the CEQA Guidelines, no further environmental review is required. Accordingly, the City Council finds that this Resolution is not subject to CEQA or, in the alternative, is exempt from CEQA.

SECTION 3. Approval of License Agreement. The City Council has reviewed and considered the License Agreement and authorizes the City Manager, or his/her designee to accept the License Agreement in a form as approved by the City Attorney, and execute in the name of the City of Santa Cruz, all project documents, including but not limited to, agreements, amendments and requests for payment in the amount specified to implement the approved project.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 25th day of October, 2022 by the following vote:

AYES:  

NOES:  

ABSENT:  

DISQUALIFIED:  

APPROVED: ______________________________       Sonja Brunner, Mayor

ATTEST: _________________________________  
Bonnie Bush, City Clerk Administrator
How Pickleball Won Over Everyone From Leonardo DiCaprio to Your Grandparents

The addictive tennis-Ping-Pong hybrid might be the last thing red and blue Americans can agree on. “I literally want every person in the world to play this game,” says one convert.

BY CRAIG COYNE
OCTOBER 21, 2021
Leonardo DiCaprio plays every day—by his own rules, naturally. “It’s
like a free-for-all,” one L.A.-based showrunner confides. Anyone hoping for face
time with DiCaprio might end up waiting until he finishes on the court. It’s how
things work in L.A. Mortals bide their time while movie star chases plastic ball with
friends.

But DiCaprio is hardly alone in his obsession. Out of nowhere, pickleball is
everywhere. This sneaky-fast amalgam of tennis, badminton, and Ping-Pong has
been embraced by Larry David, Melinda Gates, Jamie Foxx, the Kardashians, Owen
Wilson, Jillian Michaels, Zach Braff, and Giuliana Rancic. Pro athletes from Russell
Wilson to Annika Sörenstam have mastered the dink and drive. Games break out in
the Chicago Cubs bullpen. Reese Witherspoon mentioned pickleball in a birthday
post to husband Jim Toth. George Clooney says his wife, Amal, routinely torches
him on their home court in L.A. Joel Silver prefers to just watch. Survivor winner
Tyson Apostol has parlayed his reality-TV fame into a career as a pickleball
influencer.

This year’s Sun Valley Conference, also known as the “summer camp for
billionaires,” featured pickleball action. Entourage creator Doug Ellin got hooked
when pro golfer Phil Mickelson invited him to join a game. Not long after, Ellin
swore off vacationing anywhere he couldn’t play and found himself helping haul the
50-pound box of pickleball equipment his ex-girlfriend had shipped from the States
up an Italian cliffside. “One of the great regrets of my life,” Ellin says, “is that I didn’t
find this sport earlier. I literally want every person in the world to play this game.”

If these names and places evoke an idea of exclusivity, remember that pickleball is
just a goofy-sounding game featuring (usually yellow) plastic balls and (usually ugly)
composite paddles on a hard surface roughly a third the size of a tennis court. Its
origins remain murky, but most diehards agree the sport was invented by three dads
The rest is pure conjecture. Did the Founding Fathers create it to entertain bored
children? Was it really named after a dog called Pickles that chased loose balls?
While we might never know what actually happened off the Seattle coast, this much
is certain: Three numbers are called before each serve in a doubles match, second shots must bounce, “bangers” are players who drive hard shots, and the area on either side of the net is known as “the kitchen.” You don’t want to be in the kitchen until the ball has bounced in it. After that, you dink.

It’s easy to learn, I promise. It’s also accessible, affordable, and allows an almost unparalleled competitive balance across generations and genders. Fashion designer Sarah Staudinger plays at least twice a week with UTA chairman Jim Berkus’s wife, Ria, and best friends Ashley Underwood David and Isabelle Lawrence Thomas (the producing duo behind an upcoming pickleball documentary). On Sundays, their partners join. Age gaps and professional rivalries have melted away, and the unlikely crew now count one another among their nearest and dearest.

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At L.A.’s sprawling Riviera Country Club, pro Matt Manasse (a.k.a. “Pickleball McNasty”) has earned a reputation as the “pickleball coach to the stars.” Private courts are popping up around L.A. at such a clip that Ria Berkus jokes it’s the new Hollywood status symbol. On the other side of the country, pickleball is creeping into the Hamptons, with private lessons offered at the exclusive East Hampton Tennis Club. But there’s just as much enthusiasm for the sport at the YMCA down the road from my parents’ house in Georgia. There, sandwiched between Walmart and Zaxby’s, seniors gather every Thursday morning with a portable net and paddles intended for padel—a different sport entirely.

Between 2019 and 2020, pickleball participation grew by a staggering 21.3 percent. The Economist declared it “the fastest growing sport in America.” It’s hard to make sense of that kind of growth. We could theorize as to what’s behind its surging popularity or just accept that pickleball is really fun and move on. The Sports & Fitness Industry Association estimates that 4.2 million Americans play at least once a year. That’s roughly the number of people in this country who play lacrosse and ice
hockey combined. It’s also comparable to the population of Oregon—and greater than that of 23 other states. Schools across the nation are adding pickleball to their phys-ed curriculums. The stage is set for a vibrant youth movement in years to come.

The boom appears surprisingly democratic, as pickleball gains popularity across the socioeconomic spectrum. You can find courts at Carmel Valley Ranch outside Big Sur, California, and at La Casa mobile home park in North Port, Florida. How, at a time when America’s rich and poor experience increasingly distinct realities, can anything hover above the political fray? Perhaps a low profile is to thank. Fair or not, we’ve labeled the NFL conservative and the NBA liberal. I’ve been to two major pickleball tournaments and can’t remember if they even played the national anthem, let alone if anyone kneeled.

“I literally want every person in the world to PLAY THIS GAME.”

Simone Jardim, a 41-year-old mother of two and savage destroyer of anyone challenging her position as the top-ranked women’s player, ascribes pickleball’s ability to bring different classes together to its humble roots in public venues. “On the same court, you can have a millionaire with someone living paycheck to paycheck,” she explains. “No one’s interested in what you do for a living, only in how long you’ve been playing.” There’s an egalitarianism to pickleball you don’t often find in other sports. I’ve had my ass kicked by men (and women) in their 60s, I’ve beaten friends with private jets and current college athletes, and I regularly swap pickleball-related texts with a former U.S. president, the Australian rocker Alex Cameron, and a buddy who jumps the NYC subway turnstiles to save cash. It’s not a group text, but still.

Given pickleball’s explosive growth, it’s no surprise that the professionalization—and commercialization—of the sport is under way. Equipment and apparel brands, media companies, and pro tours are banking on the sport producing transcendent stars. A storybook contrast atop the men’s field promises hope of a breakout. Tyson
McGuffin, the intense, charismatic, tatted-up pride of Idaho, was dethroned in 2019 by Ben Johns, who won the national men’s singles title as a junior at the University of Maryland after playing for only three and a half years. Johns’s play inspires and frustrates in equal measure, offering a reminder of both what is possible and how far you are from achieving it. His greatness feels effortless in the way a savant’s excellence often does. If McGuffin is Nadal, Palmer, and Ronaldo, Johns is Federer, Nicklaus, and Messi.

But greatness alone doesn’t cut it. The prize money in pickleball still can’t sustain a living. The 2021 Margaritaville USA Pickleball National Championships in Indian Wells, California—arguably the sport’s biggest event—will feature a total purse of only $90,000. At the last games, the men’s and women’s singles champions each took home a modest $2,500 for their efforts. While Johns, almost certainly the world’s best compensated player, has estimated his current annual pay at a robust $250,000, most pros can’t sniff that sort of haul.

Teaching and sponsorships often provide the most reliable sources of income. Coach, promote, compete. It’s a grind even the top players must endure. Compare Johns’s earnings to his fellow niche-sport GOAT, disc-golf legend Paul McBeth—who recently nabbed a single endorsement deal worth a guaranteed $10 million—and you’ll see how far pickleball lags behind.

Even if other alternative sports, from darts to cornhole, enjoy higher paydays or more TV airtime, pickleball might beat them to the ultimate prize. In May, the Montreal Gazette noted that pickleball has been called the fastest growing sport in Canada. The International Federation of Pickleball currently boasts 60 member countries, and a swelling global presence has inspired enthusiasts to lobby the International Olympic Committee for inclusion. A dream that might have appeared farcical only a few years ago suddenly feels plausible. If break dancing can head slide into Paris 2024, there’s a banger’s chance pickleball can bring the dink to the 2028 Los Angeles games.

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— Inside Anthony Bourdain’s All-Consuming Relationship
Developers Embrace Passion for Pickleball

The growing sport has lured investors eager to cash in on its popularity, opening courts in former warehouses and vacant big-box stores, and adding food and other entertainment options.

By Seth Berkman  Photographs and Video by Jenn Ackerman
June 14, 2022

Vandalism, claims of torture and pressure campaigns are just some of the heavy-handed tactics enthusiasts have encountered in their quest to find a decent court to play their favorite sport: pickleball.

A combination of badminton, tennis and Ping-Pong, pickleball was invented in 1965 as an easy-to-play pastime. After years of quiet popularity, it grew in popularity during the coronavirus pandemic, and devotees now cite it as one of the fastest-growing games in the United States. Sponsors and television networks are showing some interest in the sport, as are celebrities like Jamie Foxx, Stephen Colbert and Ellen DeGeneres.

Pickleball has divided some communities over noise complaints and turf wars, but not all experiences resemble plots fit for a Mafia trial. Some cities are embracing the sport. Recently, Redondo Beach, Calif., budgeted $65,000 for new courts and a feasibility study on possibly adding more. Lincoln, Neb., has already spent $200,000 for new courts and is creating a master plan for further expansion.

Without dedicated municipal interest, though, it is becoming harder to find acceptable places to play in many cities, and private developers are jumping on the opportunity.

But investors are split on whether stand-alone pickleball facilities can become successful businesses. The lack of consensus has led to different concepts meant to attract broader audiences, ranging from facilities with craft food and karaoke rooms to courts in former warehouse spaces accentuated in nightclub décor.

“Doing a project in a traditional manner is uninteresting to me,” said Peter Remes, who founded Lucky Shots in Minneapolis. Mr. Remes, who has started several arts projects in the Twin Cities, added that he had modeled his pickleball building after a “1950s country club,” splashed with a pink and green motif that combines “vintage style with a contemporary edge.”

Lucky Shots opened in October in a 40,000-square-foot space that once housed the Foley Manufacturing Company, a maker of kitchen tools. The Minneapolis Cider Company installed four indoor courts. Life Time, which runs a national chain of fitness clubs, opened its first facility dedicated to pickleball in one of its former gyms in Bloomington, just south of Minneapolis.

“I’ve been in the health and fitness business for almost 40 years and never seen such organic growth,” said Jeff Zwiefel, Life Time’s chief operating officer.
Smash Park is planning two pickleball sites in the Twin Cities. To distinguish itself from competitors, Smash Park is banking heavily on additional forms of entertainment to entice customers. Aside from pickleball, its facilities include ax throwing, karaoke and private event spaces for up to 500 people. They also offer weekly events like trivia nights, Sunday brunch bingo and murder-mystery parties.
Since opening last fall, the club has added thousands of members, Mr. Remes said.

“Pickleball is fantastic but quite low profit per square foot,” said Monty Lockyear, Smash Park’s chief executive.
Because a court can have only two or four players active at a time, a location offering just pickleball would be unlikely to have “enough clientele to keep it afloat, even with multiple courts,” said Ronald Naples, an adjunct associate professor at New York University’s Jonathan M. Tisch Center of Hospitality.

Food and beverages are another way pickleball facilities are trying to drum up regular users.

The Pickle Bar in Summerville, S.C., will be spread across more than 40,000 square feet and have nine outdoor courts with space for yard games like cornhole, but its focus will be on a bar and restaurant offering Southern cuisine, said Alisa Tolliver, a co-founder.

Across the Southwest, Eureka Restaurant Group is opening Electric Pickle locations influenced by the “eatertainment” model popularized by franchises like Topgolf and Chicken N Pickle, where food and drink complement a variety of recreational activities.

Electric Pickle will feature items like handcrafted cocktails and Korean protein bowls in a setting with a speakeasy, rustic feel, said Paul Frederick, a Eureka co-founder, who added that the dining experience “has to be the main draw.”

“If I have nine courts and the capacity is four per court but the project capacity is 600 people, we have to indulge them in great food, a great scene,” he said. “We call it hitting all the sensors.”

Eatertainment is particularly appealing now because customer wants have changed during the pandemic, with families seeking large gathering spaces for leisure time, said Seunghyun Park, an assistant professor in hospitality management at St. John's University.

Eatertainment facilities may not be the most appealing locales for dedicated players, though. Pickleball’s demographics skew heavily toward retirees, and players have gained a reputation for being a prickly, territorial bunch.

Much like tennis, the sport can also seem exclusionary — some paddles cost more than $200. New York City is trying to accommodate demand for more courts but will not renovate over heavily used recreational space like basketball or handball courts, said Margaret Nelson, deputy commissioner for urban park service and public programs at the city’s Department of Parks and Recreation.

“We always try to balance,” she said. “People want to do a lot, and we have a finite amount of space.”

Some locations, like Rally in Charlotte, N.C., are hoping to challenge the belief that pickleball alone cannot anchor a business. Although Rally will include a food and beverage component, additional entertainment options are not on the menu.

“That term eatertainment makes me cringe,” said Barrett Worthington, a Rally co-founder. “So many breweries and concepts throw together so many activities, but we want to have a bit more of a focused approach.”

With or without food and entertainment extras, finding affordable space is a universal concern among start-up pickleball facilities.
The first Electric Pickle locations are being built from the ground up, but Mr. Frederick said he was exploring repurposed buildings for future locales because of rising supply chain costs and lengthy land entitlement processes.

Repurposed spaces that formerly held big-box or department stores are popular choices. Volli, a franchise based in Washington, is planning its first Texas location inside a 62,000-square-foot former Hobby Lobby. (Volli’s first two locations were built inside 20,000-square-foot-plus furniture warehouses.)

Allan Jones, the founder and chief executive of Volli, previously built family adventure parks in abandoned grocery stores. Constructing an entertainment site in a repurposed space probably moves twice as fast as building from the ground up because necessities like parking lots and water and sewage systems are already set up, he said.
Nearly six decades after pickleball's invention, enthusiasts say it's one of the fastest-growing games in the United States.
Developers are split on whether standalone pickleball facilities can become successful businesses.

Repurposing a big-box store can present challenges, too. For example, low ceilings are not conducive to lob shots. Too many pillars can infringe on court space, which ideally measures 30 feet by 60 feet.
Jorge Barragan, a co-founder of the Picklr, opened a location in Logan, Utah, that once housed a Bed Bath & Beyond and encountered other hurdles.

He said there were high costs in removing drop ceilings and almost 25,000 square feet of flooring that had asbestos. Some landlords would not approve a lease at other prospective sites because of unfamiliarity with pickleball.

With pickleball still largely considered a niche sport, some are selling the idea of a pickleball facility by not thinking of it as one at all.

Inside Lucky Shots in Minneapolis, installations of large emoticons or phrases like “Sup?” emit a Pop Art feel. Since opening last fall, the club has signed up 9,000 members, many entranced by the ambience, Mr. Remes said.

“What I do has nothing to do with pickleball,” he said. “It’s immersion in arts and culture that creates with a space in a physiological manner, so when they walk in they feel something.”
Health > Body

**What Is Pickleball?**

By Kimberly Dawn Neumann

Published: Jul 21, 2022, 10:15am

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Want to try the fastest growing sport in the U.S.? Get your paddle ready.

Pickleball now has 4.8 million participants nationwide and a 39.3% growth rate over the last two years, according to the Sports and Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) 2022 Sports, Fitness and Leisure Activities Topline Participation Report. In fact, this badminton/tennis/Ping-Pong mashup volleyed itself into the top spot for fastest growing sport in the U.S. for the second year in a row^[1].

"It's social and extremely fun and easy for the whole family to play—everyone from a young kid to a grandma," says professional pickleball player Parris Todd, a former competitive tennis player who switched to pickleball during the pandemic and hasn’t looked back. “Plus, the health benefits are not only the exercise, but also the joy it brings.”

Read on to learn more about the hottest sport on a court.

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A Brief History of Pickleball

Pickleball was created in 1965 in Bainbridge Island, Washington, by Joel Pritchard, Bill Bell and Barney McCallum. The three neighbors initially came up with the concept — using some old Ping-Pong paddles and a perforated ball on a badminton court — as a game to keep their bored kids busy on a rainy day.

But in a 2015 interview with the Pickleball Channel, McCallum (the last living pickleball creator at the time and who died in 2019 at the age of 93) explained that it very quickly became an adult activity.

“Well, frankly, the early kids got pushed out,” laughed McCallum in his Pickleball Channel interview. “We had no purpose … nobody said, ‘Let’s sit down and make this a game.’ There was no conversation like that—it was strictly for our own pleasure.” But over time—admittedly with quite a few arguments about rules and scoring—they eventually developed what is now called pickleball. And it took off in a way they never could have imagined.

By 1967, the first permanent pickleball court was constructed, and in 1972, the first corporation was formed to protect the creation of pickleball. By 1984, the USA Pickleball Association governed the sport. And today, what was once a rainy-day activity has blossomed into a worldwide phenomenon.

Why the Sudden Peak in Pickleball Popularity?

What sparked the astronomical uptick in pickleball play? As a pandemic-friendly activity, COVID-19 didn’t hinder its growth at all.

“During the pandemic, many Americans were seeking ways to stay healthy and active near their homes,” says Laura Gainor, director of media relations for USA Pickleball. “Due to the pickleball court being a quarter of the size of a tennis court, it’s easy to create a court in your driveway, in a parking lot or within a gym space, so many people were introduced to the sport during those unprecedented times playing with their family of four in the driveway.”

But even before the pandemic, pickleball popularity was on the rise. In fact, the number of participants doubled in the last five years. Many players describe it as a great workout that doesn’t feel like a workout. Also, pickleball is purportedly easier on the body—especially the hips and knees—than tennis and other racquet sports.

The fact that anyone can play is a big draw, too. “The game is multi-generational, so we’re seeing grandparents playing with their grandkids and young adults in their 20s and 30s enjoying playing with their parents,” says Gainor.

What Equipment Is Needed to Play Pickleball?

Requirements for playing pickleball are minimal, but you do need some basic equipment to get started.

Pickleball is played with a flat paddle as opposed to a stringed racket as seen in tennis and badminton. Though the original paddles were cut out of wood by McCallum himself, today’s modern versions come in various sizes and thickness levels to accommodate your style of play. However, the paddle length cannot exceed 17 inches.

The ball used in pickleball is plastic and perforated with anywhere from 26 to 40 holes, similar to a wiffle ball. The holes create more drag and are a lot lighter and easier to hit than tennis balls. They’re also responsible for the slightly slower pace of the game. The size of the ball is usually 2.87 to 2.97 inches in diameter, and the ball must be a single color (save for any logos).

The sport also requires a 3-foot-long net that’s hung at a height of 34 inches in the center. You need a court space as well, which should be about 44 feet long and 20 feet wide.

Thanks to the sport’s growing popularity, you can now find all-in-one pickleball starter kits at most sporting goods stores, major retailers like Target or Walmart and online.

How to Play Pickleball

Pickleball is played as either a singles or doubles game, with the same size court used for both. Singles and doubles are basically identical but with slight differences in serving rules and scoring.

At the most basic level, however, the game is played as such: One pickler (the unofficial term for players) serves the ball underhand over the net and diagonally into their opponent’s service court. The ball is then hit back and forth over the net until a player misses. Points are scored only by the serving team. Each game goes to 11 points, but you must win by two points.

There’s a no-volley zone called the “kitchen,” which is located 7 feet from the net on both sides. Volleying is prohibited in this no-volley zone.

The typical “tournament” format is to play matches consisting of three games each, but depending on the venue, you may find other variations, such as round-robin's or
You can read more about the official rules and how to score singles versus doubles on the USA Pickleball Rules Summary page.

**Potential Benefits of Playing Pickleball**

There are many health benefits of playing pickleball, not least of which is that it's a quick picker-upper.

Not only is the “fun factor” evident, but a recent study of 153 older adults in the journal *Leisure Studies* found playing pickleball to be associated with lower levels of depression [2]. Other research shows it may also improve cognitive performance.

On a physical level, pickleball can support better hand-eye coordination (which is also important for daily tasks like driving and eating). Additionally, studies indicate that playing pickleball increases agility and coordination, as well as muscle strength and function.

A prominent 2018 study conducted by Western State Colorado University found regular pickleball participation offers substantive cardio benefits, too. Picklers who committed to playing for one hour three times a week showed marked improvements in cardiorespiratory fitness and cholesterol levels. Their blood pressure dropped significantly as well [3].

**Potential Risks of Playing Pickleball**

Overall, pickleball is a very safe and accessible sport and can actually be a great activity for people recovering from injuries. Like with anything, however, there are some risks.

According to Noe Sariban, a physical therapist known as “The Pickleball Doctor,” some common pickleball injuries might include accidental falls, strains, sprains and tendinitis.

The most common type of fall happens when people trip while back-pedaling to try to get an overhead ball. Sariban says players can minimize this risk by turning around and running toward the back of a court when someone hits a lob instead. Little tips and tricks like that one can help make your matchplay even safer.

If you do sustain a pickleball injury, consult your doctor or physical therapist so you can heal correctly and get back on the court as soon as possible.

**Pickleball Into the Future**

There’s no doubt pickleball is here to stay. Approximately 70 countries across the globe have joined the International Federation of Pickleball, and there’s even talk of trying to add it to the 2028 Olympic games as a demonstration sport.

With so many new players, the U.S. is hustling to keep up with the demand for courts. As a result, many homeowner associations (HOAs) and hotels like the Ritz-Carlton and Marriott are building or converting languishing courts from tennis to pickleball.

According to USA Pickleball, there are currently about 10,000 places to play (you can find one near you [here](https://www.usapickleball.org)), with more being added frequently.

If you want pickleball in your own personal future, take a lesson at your local club, suggests Todd. “Or the best way is to just do it—pick up a paddle and try it with a friend,” she says. “Before you know it, people will join, and you’ll master the game.”

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<td>Miss Grey Black Tea</td>
<td>$1.14</td>
<td>Zero preservatives, refined sugar, or additives</td>
<td>Organic black tea, natural bergamot essence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast Black Tea</td>
<td>$1.14</td>
<td>Zero preservatives, refined sugar, or additives</td>
<td>Organic black tea only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: Product details and pricing are accurate as of the publication date and are subject to change.)

**Sources**

**Footnotes**
LICENSE AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AND
CITY OF SANTA CRUZ

THIS LICENSE AGREEMENT (“License Agreement”) is made and entered into as of the latest signature date below (“Effective Date”) by and between THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, a California public corporation (“University” or “Licensor”) and CITY OF SANTA CRUZ (“Licensee” or “CITY OF SANTA CRUZ”). Licensor and Licensee are each referred to as a “party” or collectively as the “parties”.

RECITALS

A. WHEREAS, the parties desire to convert certain University tennis courts to pickleball courts and allow public access for pickleball play to the University’s Westside Research Park’s court facility at 2300 Delaware Avenue (“Project”);

B. WHEREAS, the existing tennis courts at Westside Research Park (“Property”) are available to the general public but have fallen into disrepair;

C. WHEREAS, the parties recognize the mental and physical health benefits of racquet sports and desire to repair the facility and provide pickleball courts for general public use;

D. WHEREAS, Licensor has agreed to carry out certain improvements which will be funded by Licensee;

E. WHEREAS, Licensor has agreed to maintain general public access for the period specified herein to the pickleball facility in return for Licensee’s funded improvements;

F. WHEREAS, to facilitate this Project need, the parties mutually desire to, and substantially concurrently herewith, enter into several separate agreements, which consist of this License Agreement and Work Agreement (together, “Project Agreements”);

G. WHEREAS, the parties desire to memorialize this mutual understanding and agreement for making the Property available to the Licensee for access and the parties’ respective duties related to the funding and construction of certain improvements in association with the Project;

H. WHEREAS, for the avoidance of doubt, only those costs associated with the work and/or alterations on the property, as described within this License Agreement, shall be borne by Licensee.

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, Licensor and Licensee agree to as follows:

1) Court Renovation Improvements and Maintenance: Licensee agrees to reimburse Licensor in accordance with the following Phases:

   Phase I -- Court Repairs and Restorations: Licensee will reimburse Licensor to carry out
improvements to renovate the courts to a playing condition suitable for pickleball. The improvements to be performed by Licensor consist of patching and repairing court surfaces, resurfacing, painting, installing posts and nets, and other general court improvements within the court facility. Licensor shall receive written prior authorization from Licensee prior to undertaking such improvements. Costs shall not exceed $80,000.

Phase II -- Continued Maintenance of Improvements: Licensee agrees to provide funding for the continued maintenance of those improvements specified under Phase I for the term of the License Agreement. Licensee will reimburse Licensor its reasonable costs (which may be subject to verification upon Licensor’s request) to prolong the life of the courts’ playing condition suitable for pickleball as specified under Phase I. Both parties must agree on the scope of maintenance prior to any work being performed.

2) Pickleball Play Access: University will provide the pickleball courts for general public use, in the same manner it has prior to the execution of this License Agreement, for a period of (10) years from the Effective Date, with the exception of private events as scheduled. Events, classes, programs, or tournaments hosted or sponsored by Licensee will not be allowed without a supplemental amendment to this License Agreement.

3) Open Hours: The courts will remain open for public access daily from sunrise to sunset during the year, except for when temporary closures are necessary to address special circumstances such as construction activities or safety concerns.

4) Custodial Duties: At its cost, Licensor will continue to perform routine custodial duties and minor maintenance tasks that are necessary to keep the courts in a playable condition, including trash pick-up, graffiti abatement, minor crack fixes, minor touch up painting, signage, and the opening and closing of any gate, if locked.

5) Partnership Recognition Signage: Licensee will provide two signs to Licensor to be posted in prominent locations to educate players on the unique collaboration between Licensee and Licensor to provide the pickleball facility. Licensee will receive pre-approval of sign design, size, and content prior to printing.

6) Premises. Licensor hereby licenses to Licensee and Licensee licenses from Licensor for the License Term (as defined below), and upon all of the terms and conditions set forth herein, limited and non-exclusive access to, upon and across a portion of Licensor’s real property in the City of Santa Cruz, State of California, described in Exhibit A ("Premises") attached hereto and made a part hereof, for the purpose of performing repairs and improvements to the existing courts ("Use").

(a) Scheduling.

1. The activities undertaken pursuant to this License will be scheduled in advance between the Licensor and Licensee, Licensee shall provide notice of start date to the following Licensor contact:

2. Contact: Cristen Babik, cbabik@ucsc.edu

7) As-Is Agreement. Prior to the Effective Date, Licensee has been given access to the Premises to perform inspections and evaluate feasibility. The Premises are provided in an “As-Is” condition and Licensee hereby accepts the Premises in its “As-Is” condition and acknowledges that Licensor has not made any statements or representations or warranties regarding the
Premises. Licensee is not relying upon any statement or representation or warranty by Licensor or any third party regarding the Premises, the fitness of the Premises for any particular use by Licensee or any other matter. Licensee has inspected the Premises and every aspect thereof as relevant to this License and represents to Licensor that the Premises are in acceptable condition for Licensee’s anticipated use of the Premises as provided in this License. Licensor hereby expressly disclaims and Licensee hereby waives all implied warranties including, without limitation, any warranty of merchantability or warranty of fitness for any particular use or purpose.

8) Term. This License shall commence upon the Effective Date and shall continue for 10 years from the Effective Date (“Term”).

9) Alterations. Any alterations, improvements, additions or utility installations in, on, or about the Licensed Area that Licensee shall desire to make will require the consent of Licensor. Such proposed alterations, improvements, additions or utility installations shall be presented to the Licensor in written form, with proposed detailed plans, and in accordance with the attached Exhibit D – Work Agreement, incorporated by reference herein. If Licensor shall give its consent, the consent shall be deemed conditioned upon Licensee acquiring a permit to do so from appropriate governmental agencies (including, without limitation, the University), if applicable, the furnishing of a copy thereof to Licensor prior to the commencement of the work and the compliance by Licensee of all conditions of said permit in a prompt and expeditious manner.

10) Relocation. At any time after Licensee's execution of this License, Licensor shall have the right, in Licensor's sole discretion, upon providing Licensee sixty (60) days' written notice (“Relocation Notice”), to relocate the Premises to a new location on the Property (the "New Premises"), as often as Licensor deems warranted, in Licensor’s sole discretion.

11) Conditions Applicable to License. This License is subject to all existing covenants, conditions, reservations, contracts, leases, licenses, easements, encumbrances, restrictions and rights of way with respect to the Premises, whether or not of record.

12) No Transfer or Assignment. This License is personal to Licensee. Any attempt to transfer or assign this License by Licensee shall automatically terminate it.

13) Permits and Regulations. Licensee shall be responsible for securing any required approvals, permits and authorizations from any federal, state, local, or other regulatory agency and shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

14) Hazardous Substances. Licensee shall conform to Licensor’s rules related to hazardous materials in the attached Exhibit C, which is incorporated by reference, and Licensee hereby accepts the obligations contained therein. If Licensee’s operations related to the Use require the usage, storage, generation or disposal of any Hazardous Substance, as defined in Exhibit C, then, prior to the execution of this Agreement, Licensee shall provide to Licensor a list of such Hazardous Substances for review and approval by Licensor and such list shall be attached hereto as Exhibit B.
15) **Repair and Restoration.** If Licensee, its agents or contractors cause any damage to the Premises, or to Licensor’s roads, infrastructure or other property and improvements in connection with the exercise of this License, Licensee shall repair and restore the damaged property to its original condition prior to Licensee’s use pursuant to this License. Licensee shall perform the repair and restoration required hereunder prior to the expiration of this License, or within ten (10) days of the earlier termination of Licensee’s rights hereunder. In the event that repair and restoration is performed following the termination this License, Licensee’s Indemnity and Insurance obligations in paragraphs 19 and 20 shall continue until repair and restoration is completed as provided herein.

16) **Breach and Cure.** In the event that Licensee breaches any of their respective obligations under this License, Licensor shall send Licensee written notice specifying the nature of such breach. Licensee shall have ten (10) days from the receipt of such notice within which to cure such breach. If more time is reasonably required for Licensee’s performance then Licensee shall notify Licensor in writing of the proposed schedule for performance by Licensee and Licensee will commence performance within such one (10) day period; thereafter, Licensee shall diligently proceed to completion. If Licensee fails to cure or to commence cure within such one (10) day period, then Licensor shall have the right to terminate this License immediately by serving Licensee with written notice of termination. Licensor shall have all rights and remedies available under California law including, but not limited to, actions for damages and specific performance, for any breach of Licensee’s obligations hereunder.

17) **Licensee Budget Clause.** If funding is reduced or deleted or withheld by Licensee’s governing body for the services covered by this License Agreement Licensee must notice Licensor in writing (“Funding Change Notice”), Licensor may terminate this License and Licensee will not be liable for the return or payment of any amounts already paid by Licensor. Further, in the event of Licensee’s funding is reduced, deleted, or withheld, Licensee is still liable and responsible for all expenses incurred by Licensor under this agreement up to the date of the Licensor’s receipt of Licensee’s Funding Change Notice.

18) **Alteration in Writing.** This License supersedes any and all prior understandings and agreements, whether written or oral, between the parties with respect to the subject matter of this License. No alteration or variation of this License shall be valid unless made in writing and signed by the parties.

19) **Notice.** Any notice required hereunder shall be in writing and shall be addressed as follows:

(a) Licensor:
University of California Santa Cruz  
c/o Real Estate Services – PPDO  
1156 High Street  
Santa Cruz, CA 95064  
Attention: Nikki Vamosi, Director, Real Estate and Contract Services

(b) Licensee:
City of Santa Cruz  
Parks and Recreation Department
or to such other address as the parties may indicate in a written notice to the others. All notices and communications given under this License shall be deemed to have been duly given and received: (i) upon personal delivery, or (ii) as of the third business day after mailing by United States certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, addressed as set forth above, or (iii) the immediately succeeding business day after deposit (for next day delivery) with Federal Express or other similar overnight courier system, or (iv) 24 hours after facsimile or email transmittal with confirmation of receipt and followed by personal delivery, United States mail, or overnight delivery as specified in this Paragraph.

20) Indemnification. Licensee shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless Licensor, its officers, agents and employees, from and against any claims, damages, costs, expenses, or liabilities (collectively “Claims”) only in proportion to and to the extent such Claims arise out of or are in any way connected with this License including, without limitation, Claims for loss or damage to any property, or for death or injury to any person or persons. Licensee has no duty to indemnify, defend, or hold harmless Licensor, its officers, agents and employees for Claims which arise out of or are caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of Licensor, its officers, agents and employees, or the acts or omissions of a third-party not under the control or authority of Licensee.

21) Insurance.

(a) Licensee’s Insurance. Licensee, at its sole cost and expense, shall insure its activities in connection with this License and obtain, keep in force, and maintain insurance as follows:

1. Commercial Form General Liability Insurance (contractual liability – including indemnification obligations - included) with minimum limits as follows:
   
   A. Each Occurrence $1,000,000
   B. Products/Completed Operations Aggregate $1,000,000
   C. Personal and Advertising Injury $1,000,000
   D. General Aggregate $1,000,000

   If the above insurance is written on a claims-made form, it shall continue for three (3) years following termination of this License. The insurance shall have a retroactive date of placement prior to or coinciding with the commencement of the Term of this License.

2. Business Automobile Liability Insurance for owned, scheduled, non-owned, or hired automobiles with a combined single of not less than one million dollars ($1,000,000) per occurrence.

3. Property Insurance, Fire and Extended Coverage Form in an amount sufficient to reimburse Licensee for all of its equipment, trade fixtures, inventory, fixtures and other personal property located on or in the Premises including leasehold improvements hereinafter constructed or installed.
4. Workers’ Compensation as required by California law.

5. Such other insurance in such amounts which from time to time may be reasonably required by Licensor against other insurable risks relating to performance.

(b) The coverages required herein shall not limit the liability of Licensee.

(c) The coverages referred to under (1) and (2) of this Section 20(a) shall include Licensor as an additional insured. Licensee, upon the execution of this License, shall furnish Licensor with certificates of insurance or a letter of self-insurance evidencing compliance with all requirements. Certificates shall provide for thirty (30) days (ten [10] days for non-payment of premium) advance written notice to Licensor of any material modification, change or cancellation of the above insurance coverages.

22) Waiver of Subrogation. Licensee hereby waives any right of recovery against Licensor due to loss of or damage to the property of Licensee when such loss of or damage to property arises out of an act of God or any of the property perils included in the classification of fire or extended perils (“all risk” as such term is used in the insurance industry) whether or not such perils have been insured, self-insured, or non-insured.

23) Waiver and Release / Limitation of Damages. Licensee agrees and acknowledges that Licensor, its directors, officers, employees, agents (collectively, the “Released Parties”), shall not be liable under any circumstances for any loss of or injury to persons, personal property, or injury to or interference with Licensee’s business including, without limitation, loss of profits or consequential damages however occurring and including, but not limited to, those occurring through or in connection with or incidental to:

(a) Any failure to supply any utilities, or any other service which Licensor has agreed to provide or may provide;
(b) Any surges or interruptions in electricity;
(c) The condition of the Premises;
(d) The failure of or interruptions in services of any telephone or telecommunications lines, wires, cables or any service or equipment (collectively the “released claims”).

Licensee further agrees and acknowledges that in no event shall the Released Parties be liable or responsible to Licensee with respect to any of the released claims, and Licensee hereby waives and releases, and covenants not to sue the Release Parties with respect to, all of the released claims for the benefit of the Released Parties. Licensee assume all risks in connection with the released claims and Licensee’s use of the Premises. In no event shall the Released Parties be liable for any consequential or punitive damages.

23. Lien Free Condition. Licensee shall not cause or permit any liens to be placed against the Premises or against Licensor’s other property as a result of Licensee’s exercise of rights under this License. In the event of the filing of any such liens, Licensee shall promptly cause such liens to be removed. In no event shall such lien removal require more than thirty (30) days.

24. Public Contract Code Compliance. Licensee shall comply with the requirements of Public Contracting Code Sections 10501, 10502, and 10503, except in such instances where these
requirements are in conflict with any mandatory requirements of the federal agency funding the alteration work.

25. Severability. The unenforceability, invalidity, or illegality of any provision(s) of this License Agreement shall not render the other provisions unenforceable, invalid, or illegal.

26. Contract Interpretation. Each party acknowledges that it has reviewed this License Agreement and that the normal rule of construction to the effect that any ambiguities are to be resolved against the drafting party shall not be employed in the interpretation of this License Agreement.

27. Counterparts. The Parties may execute this License Agreement in two or more counterparts, which shall, in the aggregate, be deemed an original but all of which, together, shall constitute one and the same instrument. Electronic signatures and fully executed copies of this License Agreement are deemed valid as originals.

28. Warranty of Authority. The signatories to this License Agreement warrant and represent that each is authorized to execute this License Agreement and that their respective signatures serve to legally obligate their respective representatives, agents, successors and assigns to comply with the provisions of this License Agreement.

SIGNATURES ON NEXT PAGE
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this License as of the Effective Date.

LICENSOR:

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

By: __________________________

Its: __________________________

Date: __________________________

LICENSEE:

CITY OF SANTA CRUZ

By: __________________________

Matt Huffaker

Its: City Manager

Date: __________________________
See attached.
EXHIBIT C
EMISSIONS, STORAGE, USE

1. Definitions. For purposes of this Exhibit, the following terms shall be defined as set forth herein:

   (a) The term "Hazardous Material" shall mean include, but shall not be limited to (i) any material, substance or waste which is or hereafter shall be listed, regulated or defined by Applicable Law to be hazardous, acutely hazardous, extremely hazardous, radioactive toxic, or dangerous; (ii) asbestos or asbestos-containing materials; (iii) polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); (iv) radon gas; (v) laboratory wastes; (vi) experimental products, including genetically engineered microbes; (vii) petroleum, natural gas, or other petroleum product; and (viii) medical waste as defined in the Medical Waste Management Act, div. 20, chap. 6.1 of the California Health and Safety Code.

   (b) The term "Applicable Law" shall include federal, state and local statutes, regulations, rules, ordinances, and all other governmental requirements.

   (c) The term “Licensee” shall refer to how that term is defined in the License.

2. Compliance and Response. During the term of this License:

   (a) Licensee shall comply with Applicable Law in all respects, including, but not limited to, (i) acquisition of and compliance with all permits, licenses, orders, requirements, approvals, plans and authorizations which are or may become necessary for conduct of Licensee's operations on the Premises; (ii) compliance with all regulatory requirements relating to such operations or the substances and equipment used therein or the emissions, emanations and wastes generated thereby; and (iii) reporting, investigation, and remediation of, or other response to the exposure or potential exposure, of any person to, or the emission, discharge or other release of any Hazardous Material into the Premises or the environment.

   (b) Licensee shall promptly respond to and remedy (by removal and proper disposal or such other methods as shall be reasonably required) to the satisfaction of applicable governmental agencies any release or discharge of any Hazardous Material connected with Licensee's operation or Licensee's presence on the Premises. All such action shall be done in Licensee's name, and at Licensee's sole cost and expense. For purposes of this paragraph (b), the term "respond" shall include, but not be limited to, the investigation of environmental conditions, the preparation of feasibility reports or remedial plans, and the performance of any cleanup, remediation, containment, maintenance, monitoring or restoration work. Any such actions shall be performed in a good, safe, workmanlike manner and shall minimize any impact on the businesses or operations conducted at the Premises. In its discretion, Licensor may, but shall not be required to, enter the Premises personally or through its agents, consultants or contractors and perform all or any part of the response activity or remedial action which it feels is reasonably necessary to comply with the terms of this License, and shall be reimbursed for its costs thereof and for any liabilities resulting therefrom.

   (c) Licensee will promptly notify Licensor of Licensee's receipt of any notice, request, demand, inquiry or order, whether oral or written, from any government agency or any other individual or entity relating in any way to the presence or possible presence of any Hazardous Material on, in, under or near the Premises or the Licensee's compliance with, or failure to comply with, Applicable Law. Receipt of such notice shall not be deemed to create any obligation on the part of Licensor to defend or otherwise respond to any such notification.
(d) Promptly upon discovery thereof, Licensee will notify Licensor of the discovery of any release, discharge, or emission of any Hazardous Material or of the existence of any other condition or occurrence which may constitute or pose a significant presence or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment, whether or not such event or discovery necessitates any report to any other person or government agency.

Other Emissions. Licensee shall not:

(a) Permit any vehicle on the Premises to emit exhaust which is in violation of any Applicable Law;

(b) Create, or permit to be created, any sound pressure level which will interfere with the quiet enjoyment of any real property adjacent to the Premises, or which will create a nuisance or violate any Applicable Law;

(c) Transmit, receive, or permit to be transmitted or received, any electromagnetic, microwave or other radiation which is harmful or hazardous to any person or property in, on or about the Premises, or anywhere else, or which interferes with the operation of any electrical, electronic, telephonic or other equipment wherever located, whether on the Premises or anywhere else;

(d) Create, or permit to be created, any ground or building vibration that is discernible outside the Premises; and

(e) Produce, or permit to be produced, any intense glare, light or heat except within an enclosed or screened area and then only in such manner that the glare, light or heat shall not be discernible outside the Premises.

Indemnification. Except as otherwise stated below, Licensee shall pay for all costs associated with, and defend (with attorneys reasonably satisfactory to Licensor), indemnify and hold harmless Licensor from, claims, damages, expenses, encumbrances, fees, fines, penalties or costs (including, but not limited to, legal fees; the costs of notice to any other person; the costs of environmental or technical risk assessment; any cleanup or remedial costs; the costs of any monitoring, sampling or analysis; and any diminution in property value or losses due to non-rentability arising out of or in any way connected with the presence of any Hazardous Material on the Premises or Licensee’s alleged violation of Applicable Law). This obligation shall not apply, if and to the extent that (a) such claims, damages, expenses, encumbrances, fees, fines, penalties, or costs (including legal fees) arose solely out of conditions existing on the Premises prior to the commencement of Licensee’s first possession of the Premises or conditions created on the Premises after Licensee has quit the Premises; or (b) Licensee did not violate any Applicable Law or act negligently with respect to, or otherwise create or contribute to, the condition or the hazard posed by the condition.

Survival. The duties set forth in this paragraph shall survive the termination of this License.
Exhibit D
Work Agreement

Attached
2300 Delaware Ave Courts – Aerial and Photos

Existing Tennis Courts
Sgt. Derby Park – Aerial and Photos

Existing Tennis/Pickleball Courts
Hi, Noah,

I am delighted to hear there is a proposal for dedicated Pickleball courts on the Westside. I just started playing in January and think it is a wonderful family sport. I am able to play with my daughter (37) and her daughter (10), and with friends of all ages. People start playing matches the first time they hold a paddle.

I encourage the Parks and Recreation department to continue to look for Pickleball venues due to the rapid adoption of Pickleball in Santa Cruz and across the country. Pickleball is a fun, affordable sport that does not require lots of money, gear, or instruction to enjoy and can be played from early childhood through late adulthood. It is a much more efficient use of recreational space than tennis. For these reasons I fear the demand for courts in our county will quickly outstrip the supply.

Best regards,

Judy Walsh
Parks and Recreation Commissioners,

I have recently received an email from the SCPC (Santa Cruz Pickleball Club) regarding the development of eight pickle ball courts on Delaware Ave.

In short:
I am against removing the tennis courts for eight pickle ball courts. My opinion is to have both tennis courts and pickle ball courts available for use. Sky park tennis/pickle ball courts is a great example of this.

In long:
I love the fact that more pickle ball courts will be available, but I am against the fact that the tennis courts will be removed. As a 26 year old, who grew up here, I think having parks or areas with multiple uses is crucial to bring people together. As an avid ball player of many sports it saddens me to see a sport get taken away for another when they could cohabitate. Hypothetically, If I could make the call, I would have the tennis courts and pickle ball courts overlap OR have one tennis court and 4 pickle ball courts OR 4 pickle ball only courts and 4 pickle ball courts on the tennis court. I’m aware that some people don’t like the short lived confusion of the lines overlapping but with the lines being different colors, take derby park for example, the colors make it easy to recognize which court is which and like humans do, we adapt to change. I think the community should settle on an agreement to have both sports available for the greater good of both tennis and pickleball

Whatever ends up happening, I want to say thank you parks and rec employees for making Santa Cruz a place where play can happen!

Thank you,
Neil Sprenkel
Dear Commissioners,

**TOPIC:** Commission Meeting Item, Pickle ball and Tennis courts on Westside

**BACKGROUND:** As city residents and tennis players using city courts on the Westside, we are writing to voice our concerns about the conversion of the Delaware Courts to exclusive pickle ball use. We have only heard about this proposal this week. We are not opposed to the proposed conversion of the Delaware Courts to exclusive pickle ball use, so long as the Sgt. Derby Park courts are converted to exclusive tennis use, as stated in the Park and Recreation Department's recent announcement of public meetings:

> Upon the project’s completion, the Parks and Recreation Department also plans to convert the existing shared-use courts (two tennis courts which are striped to allow for pickleball play) to only allow for tennis play at Sgt Derby Park.

However, the draft City Council resolution does not identify this dual intention. Please note that several of us have tried to share the courts at Sgt Derby Park and have been overwhelmed by pickle ball users coming onto the court during times that are not reserved for pickle ball use.

**OUR REQUEST:** We are requesting the Parks and Recreation Commission to insert the following language into the draft city resolution:

On page 1:

> WHEREAS: tennis is also a popular sport locally and internationally,

On page 2:

> SECTION 4: Upon the completion of the pickle ball courts at 2300 Delaware Avenue under the License Agreement, the City plans to convert the existing shared-use courts at Sgt Derby Park for tennis play exclusively, including repainting the surfaces for exclusive tennis use.

Thank you for considering this request.

Please let us know if there is anything we can do to facilitate this request.

Sincerely,

Thad Nodine (primary contact)
Westside resident since 1985
Former Trustee, Santa Cruz City Schools
Address: 511 Woodrow Avenue, Santa Cruz, CA
Phone: 831-252-3348
Shelby Graham
Jonathan Franzen
Kathryn Chetkovich
I look forward to attending the meeting concerning this matter to be held next Monday (10th October).

I fully support this move and would be happy for my property tax dollars to be used for this effort. We badly need a permanent venue on the West Side. The conversion of the single court at Brommer Street on the East Side has been a huge success and you can find people playing there all the time. And the Pickleball community has expanded greatly since that conversion, so more courts are badly needed.

Best regards

Alan Cable

Sent from my iPad
Dear Commissioners:

I strongly support conversion of tennis courts to pickleball courts.

Christina Kobland
1122 Western Drive
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Sent from my iPhone
Thank you so much for acknowledging the need more more/dedicated pickleball courts. I am new to the game but as a recent retiree find the community that gathers many times each week to be so welcoming and supportive! The nicest surprise to be is the mix of ages and abilities who all enjoy each other’s company. I can’t think of any other activity I’ve found like this.

Unfortunately, I am am unable to make the first meeting but I hope you consider lights at the Delaware location. It will add immensely to both enjoyment and safety of all.

Thank you again for your efforts on our behalf.

Sincerely,
Joan Ross
831-334-3355

Sent from my iPhone
Re: 10/10/22 Planning Commission Item #4

Hello:

I play pickleball at Derby Park and per the notice posted there, I understand the item above is related to the City getting a license to use the UCSC Delaware courts for public pickleball and upgrading them for that use. I fully support this action!

I have reviewed the agenda materials and have a couple of questions:

1. I have heard from other pickleball players that the plan is to transfer ALL pickleball play from Derby to UCSC courts, and to limit use of the Derby courts to tennis only. Is this true? There is no mention of this change of use in any of the agenda materials, including the draft City Council resolution, therefore I'm guessing that this measure would be a policy, rather than a City Council mandate. I would not support this as a blanket policy for use at Derby because:

   (a) in my observation, those courts are commonly used far more for pickleball than for tennis. I have been playing casual pickleball there for a year and a half, and during that time, have only seen the tennis courts used for tennis on only 4 occasions.

   (b) The need for pickleball courts is only going to increase due to the meteoric rise of pickleball's popularity in the USA. Conversely, the popularity of tennis has been static for a decade, and is declining in many localities. (*)

Why not just leave them as is, for casual use for either game, but having the SC Pickleball club play days at the UCSC courts only? That leaves more time for casual tennis OR pickleball players to use the Derby courts.

2. I do not see any benches, restrooms, or windscreens at the UCSC site. What is the plan for these necessities? Has the proposed upgrade budget of $80,000 taken these items into account?

   (a) I don't think there will be enough room for benches inside the the fence when there are 8 courts, so if there could be a row of them along the outside of the fence (facing the courts and under the trees in the parking lot that runs along the side of the courts), that would be great.

   (b) At the very least we need a porta-pottie or two in the parking lot with a handwashing station outside, maintained regularly.

   (c) The wind on the west side can get pretty intense. Especially as close to the ocean as this site is, with open land between the sea and the courts. Because pickleballs are so light, the wind can severely disrupt games, or make it impossible to play. Windscreens on the fences are required to mitigate this problem. This has become a problem at Derby due to the lack of windscreens in some sections of the fence surrounding the courts.

I'd appreciate your getting back to me on these issues, if these topics will be addressed at the Planning Commission level, the City Council level, or, if at the staff level, who will be responsible?

I'm very excited about the new courts! Thanks in advance!
(*) Nationally, according to a report by the Tennis Industry Association, the sport lost 2.2 percent of its players from 2016 to 2017, putting the number at 17.68 million. "Core" players, who make up 93 percent of all players, dropped 3.5 percent to 9.52 million. There was a bit of a boom during Covid, as tennis was considered "safe" to play. It remains to be seen whether new players picking up the sport during that time will stay with it or not. The most important reason for the decline in the sport’s popularity: The financial barriers associated with competing in professional tennis are causing many players to end (or not start) their careers as professional athletes. The International Tennis Federation recently reduced the size of the tour from 14,000 players to just 1,500. Aug 3, 2020
Dear Parks and Rec Commission, I live on the Westside of Santa Cruz and I am in favor of installing 8 pickleball courts at 2300 Delaware Ave.

I urge you to think bigger and consider a system of playing (putting a paddle up on a rack if courts are crowded), benches with shade coverings for people to congregate and watch pickleball while waiting.

Pickleball is an extremely popular sport that tends to be cooperative and social. I would be happy to partner with you for fund raising to make 2300 Delaware a pickleball destination!

Thank you for considering this creative and cooperative project that will greatly benefit the community!

Kim Tuson
Dear Parks and Rec Committee Members,

It is very exciting to hear that you are considering building eight pickleball courts at the University of California property on Delaware Avenue. Thank you for your consideration and support of this project.

As a long time resident of Santa Cruz I have enjoyed the public tennis courts in our community for over 40 years. Now as a retired member of the community, I continue to enjoy the tennis courts and have also joined the pickleball crowd. Creating designated courts for the ever growing pickleball players of Santa Cruz will be greatly appreciated and used by hundreds of people. Having designated space for tennis at Sgt Derby Park will be valued by the tennis players as will having designated pickleball courts on Delaware Avenue be valued by the pickleball players. I see it as a win-win for both sets of athletes and for the community at large.

Many thanks for your support of this proposed project!

Sincerely,
Jenny Nixen
(831)345-1989
jennynixen@gmail.com
As is made clear in national publications like the New York Times, the New Yorker and numerous others, pickleball is the fastest growing sport in America, and it is no different in Santa Cruz, where the membership of the Santa Cruz Pickleball Club is constantly growing, and the courts at Derby Park, Brommer Park and Willow Brook Park are in continual use during nearly all daylight hours.

Please catch up to the changing times and install permanent courts, preferably with lights as they have in Scotts Valley's Skyview Park to allow evening play, at 2300 Delaware Avenue. I am confident they will be well used, providing a very healthy, positive activity choice for the growing senior population and the many younger people taking up the sport.

Respectfully yours,
Ted Benhari
Dear Commissioners:
I enthusiastically support construction of permanent pickleball courts at 2300 Delaware. More and more Santa Cruzans are playing this sport every month, and the present courts at Sgt. Derby Park are in almost constant use, with many people waiting to play. Pickleball is especially great for the increasing senior population, providing an exercise and social opportunity that is healthy mentally and physically, and builds community.

Thank you for moving this proposal forward,
Ted Benhari
831-226-4181
Dear Parks and Rec Commission,

I am writing in support of installing eight permanent pickleball courts at 2300 Delaware Avenue on the west side of Santa Cruz. The sport has grown wildly in popularity over the past few years since I discovered it, and many more people are interested in playing than there are courts to accommodate them. People of all ages are drawn to pickleball because it is fun, challenging, improves fitness and offers opportunities to make new friends.

Please consider including shaded benches for players who are waiting, watching, or resting between games. Overhead lights would extend the playing into the evening hours, a benefit for those who work during the day.

Thank you for giving this excellent project your consideration. I urge the commissioners to approve it as it will be a prized community asset.

Laurie Patton
Hello City of Santa Cruz Parks & Recreation Commission,

I am a Santa Cruz resident writing in support of your proposal to license the tennis courts behind UCSC’s 2300 Delaware building, and to convert those courts for pickleball recreational use. As a regular pickleball player at Sgt. Derby Park for the past year, I have enjoyed the use of the city’s temporary pickleball nets and painted court lines on the tennis courts there.

On the days that the Santa Cruz Pickleball Club meets at Derby Park, all 6 of those temporary courts are typically in use, with scores of folks waiting in line to play, so I am definitely supportive of the possibility of having 8 permanent courts available to help accommodate the many players. Moving the pickleballers away from the Derby Park area would also lessen the impact of those parking on nearby residential streets as well as the noise created by the paddles hitting plastic balls.

I encourage the Commission to follow through with the approval of the license agreement with UCSC, and to recommend the funding for construction and maintenance of the new pickleball courts on Delaware to the City Council.

Sincerely,

Chris Jong

___

Chris Jong <laylows@gmail.com>
131 Serra Ct.
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Hello:

I strongly support the conversion of the UCSC tennis courts on Delaware for use as public pickleball courts. We need more courts! This is a great step forward for the City to take.

Thank you.

Joan Fuhry

Santa Cruz, CA

831-359-8808
I am writing to say how important more pickleball courts is for our community. We have a very active group of players of all ages from teens to octogenarians all using the limited courts in our area. We desperately need more courts. I’m sure you will here actual data from our spokes people. I see over 40 people regularly trying to all play in the mornings at our locations. 8 active courts means 32 people are playing at a time. It’s just too popular for our limited resources. Please, let’s add more pickleball courts locally. Sincerely, Carol Hagen

Sent from my iPhone
Hello Parks and Recreation Commissioners,

As you might have guessed from the subject line of this e-mail, I am writing in support of building permanent pickleball courts at the tennis courts on 2300 Delaware Ave. In the 4 years since I started playing pickleball, the number of people using the courts at Sargent Derby Park has exploded! There are so many folks playing pickleball that often the number of people waiting to play on authorized club days is more than the number of people on the courts playing. On any other day there are people playing pickleball all through out the day, from early morning to evening. There is a huge need for a permanent facility where there are plenty of courts, plenty of parking, and no conflict with tennis players. The other day myself and 3 friends went to Derby Park to play pickleball. There were other people who had gone there with the same idea. So we needed at least 2 or 3 courts. Two people were playing singles tennis. So while these 2 people played, 12 pickleball players had to wait to use the same space. A permanent facility would solve this problem and put huge smiles on the faces of the many many local pickleball players as well as the big number of visitors who come to play when they visit Santa Cruz.

Many small towns across the country have better pickleball facilities than Santa Cruz. It's time we step up and meet the needs of these folks who want to get out there and be active while meeting new friends and having a great time.

Thank you so much for supporting this idea which is long overdue for Santa Cruz.

terry strachan
Davenport, Ca
My name is Susie Kaplan. I live in the city of Santa Cruz and have played pickleball for approximately 4 years. I fully support converting the 2 tennis courts @ 2300 Delaware Ave into 8 permanent pickleball courts. Please approve this project. Pickleball is exploding in popularity and the only downside is the lack of venues to play. Thank you so much for your consideration.

Susie Kaplan
Parks & Recreation Commissioners:

I am a 65 year old resident of the lower Westside. Generally, twice a week, I ride a bike with my husband to play tennis at public neighborhood courts. The two courts at 2300 Delaware are the favorite since they are individually fenced. Please do not eliminate the use of these courts for tennis by approving a license agreement with UCSC to convert the use solely for pickleball. The staff report for this item states that the tennis courts are underutilized but offers no data or standard to substantiate that. I have found that the courts are generally in use at peak times and therefore will generally go in the middle of the day to try and play.

As the staff report states, the 2300 Delaware Tennis Courts are certainly in disrepair. How did this happen? Remember that along with the exercise course, these courts were installed as public amenities required by the Coastal Commission to garner approval for the industrial development of the site. Over the years UCSC acquired the property and maintenance of the courts has been miserable. Fellow tennis players have repaired nets, fencing, and most recently trenched along the exterior corner of a court brilliantly solving a years old drainage problem. Who is responsible for the neglect and why has it been allowed to happen?

Also included in the industrial development of the 2300 Delaware property was the construction of the immense parking lot that is kept chained and has been unused for years. This lot must be traversed to reach the tennis courts. If the University wants to provide pickleball facilities for students and staff, why not construct a new pickleball facility there?

Clearly pickleball is a popular sport but why does expansion of facilities to accommodate it have be at the cost of courts for tennis? Both sports merit investment in infrastructure. Why are they being pitted against each other? Both sports are intergenerational, and promote physical and mental health. Both have low barriers for participation. Playing tennis up at UCSC for $40/month as proposed by Staff actually raises a significant barrier to play.

The number of City public tennis courts has been declining over time. Most recently Santa Cruz High placed a portable classroom in the tennis enclosure on school grounds taking one court there out of play both by residents and for interscholastic competition.

At Derby Park shared use of the two tennis courts was implemented to the detriment of tennis players. Specific times, including prime Saturday morning hours, were reserved for pickleball. Tennis was not given reserved play time. Whenever pickleballers set up, that takes a tennis court out of play. Sometimes one pickleball net is put on each tennis court, taking them both out of play for tennis. The pickleballers rotate onto courts so that once they start playing, the possibility of even waiting for an opportunity for tennis is eliminated. When pickleball was installed at Derby Park, the lines for both types of court were painted in the same color causing dizzying effects. Other communities have used a less nauseating alternative painting pickleball lines in a different color such as black.

The number of public tennis courts for Santa Cruz residents should not be reduced by approving the proposed license agreement with UCSC. Please do not support this proposed
action. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Mintz
I strongly support the proposed pickleball courts on Delaware Avenue.

I am certain that the Derby Park neighbors do also.

Tom Sherwood
Dear Parks and Rec Commission and Santa Cruz City Council,

As a long time member of the community and addicted pickleball player, I am writing to share my support of creating permanent pickleball courts at 2300 Delaware Ave. I have only been playing for about 2 years and I have seen the number of players grow significantly in that short time period. Pickelball players span all age ranges, genders, and socioeconomic backgrounds. The demand for court space is only going to continue to grow. Revitalizing 2300 Delaware to permanent pickleball courts is a great usage of the space that will no doubt see tremendous use by the pickleball community. Providing more courts encourages more people to be active outside and contributes to the overall health of our local citizens.

Eileen Hill
SC Pickleball Club Member

Eileen Hill
Executive Director
Cabrillo College Foundation
6500 Soquel Drive
Aptos, CA 95003
831-479-6458

foundation.cabrillo.edu

 Cabrillo College Foundation office is open Monday-Thursday 9am-5pm, staff works remotely on Fridays and are available by phone, email, or appointment.

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--
Eileen Hill
Executive Director
Cabrillo College Foundation
831-479-6458
Heritage Tree Mitigation Requirements Update.

Parks & Recreation Commission
AGENDA REPORT

DATE: 10/04/2022

AGENDA OF: 10/10/2022

DEPARTMENT: Parks and Recreation

SUBJECT: Heritage Tree Mitigation Requirements Update.

RECOMMENDATION: Discuss the changes proposed to heritage tree mitigation requirements and recommend approval of a resolution governing those requirements and the new calculated fees to the City Council.

BACKGROUND: At its August 8, 2022, meeting (resolution), the parks and recreation commission (Commission) discussed changes to the in-lieu fees charged for street trees and for heritage trees. The Commission voted at that meeting to recommend approval of the in-lieu fees for street trees and to table discussion of heritage trees until a future meeting.

Upon further review by the city attorney’s office, it was determined that the in-lieu fees for street trees would not apply to heritage trees planted in the public right-of-way. Fees for those trees would be governed by the mitigation requirements for heritage trees instead.

DISCUSSION: In order to maintain consistency in the in-lieu fees applied to heritage street trees and trees on public versus private property generally, staff are proposing updating the in-lieu fees assessed for heritage trees alongside the updates already recommended for street tree in-lieu fees.

The proposed heritage tree mitigation requirement updates (resolution) simply take the existing requirements of Council Resolution No. NS-21-426 (attached) and replace the “current retail value” fee alternative with a specific list of costs to be covered in order to plant and establish replacement trees or shrubs of the sizes identified in the existing resolution. Based on current calculations, the proposed fees (Proposed In-Lieu Fees and Supporting Calculations) would come to $1,710 for the approved removal of a heritage tree or shrub, $3,410 for the unapproved removal of a heritage shrub or a heritage tree less than 14 inches in diameter, and $3,904 for the unapproved removal of a heritage tree greater than 14 inches in diameter.

FISCAL IMPACT: These revisions will lead to additional funding for planting and establishment of trees on public lands in the City.

Prepared By: Travis Beck
Superintendent of Parks

Submitted By: Travis Beck
Superintendent of Parks

Approved By: Tony Elliot
Director of Parks & Recreation
ATTACHMENTS:
1. RESOLUTION.DOCX
2. RESOLUTION NO. NS-21-436.PDF
3. PROPOSED IN-LIEU FEES AND SUPPORTING CALCULATIONS.PDF
RESOLUTION NO. NS-

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANTA CRUZ
ESTABLISHING MITIGATION MEASURE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF A
HERITAGE TREE OR HERITAGE SHRUB PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 9.56 OF THE
MUNICIPAL CODE AND RESCINDING RESOLUTION NS 21,436

WHEREAS, Section 9.56.100 of the Santa Cruz Municipal Code requires certain
mitigation requirements for approved and unapproved removals of heritage trees or heritage
shrubs, pursuant to a mitigation requirement chart to be adopted by City of Santa Cruz City
Council resolution; and

WHEREAS, on January 25, 1994, the City Council adopted Resolution NS 21,436,
whereby the City Council established certain mitigation measure requirements from any person
who removes a heritage tree or heritage shrub; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the City Council of the City of Santa Cruz to by this
resolution rescind Resolution NS 21,436 and update the mitigation measure requirements, and
that this resolution, and the mitigation requirements hereby adopted, shall be used to determine
the mitigation measures required from any person who alters or removes a heritage tree or
heritage shrub with the conditional approval of the City, or who alters, damages, or removes a
heritage tree or heritage shrub without the approval of the City; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Santa Cruz
that it hereby rescinds Resolution NS 21,436 and adopts the mitigation requirements set forth in
Exhibit A and Exhibit B attached hereto, respectively and by this reference incorporated herein,
for the determination of the mitigation measures required pursuant to Section 9.56.100 of the
Santa Cruz Municipal Code.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _______ 2022 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

DISQUALIFIED:

APPROVED: __________________________
___________________, Mayor

ATTEST: ________________________________
Bonnie Bush, City Clerk Administrator
EXHIBIT A
APPROVED HERITAGE TREE(S)/SHRUB(S) REMOVAL MITIGATION
REQUIREMENTS

The Director of Parks and Recreation shall make a determination pursuant to Section 9.56.100 regarding replacement mitigation for any approved removal of heritage trees/shrubs based on the chart below. On-site replanting is the primary intent for mitigation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY I</th>
<th>MITIGATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Heritage Tree as defined by criteria in Section 9.56.040 of the City of Santa Cruz Municipal Code.</td>
<td>A) Replanting three (3) #15 container size trees or one (1) twenty-four inch (24”) box size tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B) In circumstances where replacement of the removed heritage tree is not feasible due to conflicts with existing or planned public or private infrastructure or other trees or shrubs, the Director of Parks and Recreation or his/her designee may in his or her sole discretion, authorize the payment of an in-lieu fee, as set by City Council resolution. The in-lieu fee is intended to cover the full costs for the City to purchase, install, water for two years, and perform initial structural pruning of one (1) twenty-four inch (24”) box size tree.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY 2</th>
<th>MITIGATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Heritage Shrub as defined by criteria in Section 9.56.040 of the City of Santa Cruz Municipal Code.</td>
<td>(A)Replanting two (2) #15 container size shrubs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(B) In circumstances where replacement of the removed heritage shrub is not feasible due to conflicts with existing or planned public or private infrastructure or other trees or shrubs, the Director of Parks and Recreation or his/her designee may in his or her sole discretion, authorize the payment of an in-lieu fee, as set by City Council resolution. The in-lieu fee is intended to cover the full costs for the City to purchase, install, water for two years, and perform initial structural pruning of two (2) #15 container size shrubs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Director of Parks and Recreation shall make a determination pursuant to Section 9.56.100 regarding replacement mitigation for any unapproved removal of heritage trees/shrubs based on the chart below. On-site replanting is the primary intent for mitigation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY I</th>
<th>MITIGATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A Heritage Tree as defined by criteria in Section 9.56.040 of the City of Santa Cruz Municipal Code. | (A) Replanting two (2) twenty-four inch (24”) box size specimen trees for each heritage tree damaged or destroyed measuring less than fourteen inches (14”) in diameter and up to replanting two (2) thirty-six inch (36”) box size specimen trees for each heritage tree damaged or destroyed measuring more than fourteen inches (14”) in diameter.  
(B) In circumstances where replacement of the removed heritage tree is not feasible due to conflicts with existing or planned public or private infrastructure or other trees or shrubs, the Director of Parks and Recreation or his/her designee may in his or her sole discretion authorize the payment of an in-lieu fee, as set by City Council resolution. The in-lieu fee is intended to cover the full costs for the City to purchase, install, water for two years, and perform initial structural pruning of two (2) twenty-four inch (24”) box size for replacement of heritage trees measuring less than 14” in diameter, or two (2) thirty-six inch (36”) box size for replacement of heritage trees measuring more than 14” in diameter. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY 2</th>
<th>MITIGATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A Heritage Shrub as defined by criteria in Section 9.56.040 of the City of Santa Cruz Municipal Code. | (A) Replanting four (4) #15 container size specimen shrubs.  
(B) In circumstances where replacement of the removed heritage shrub is not feasible due to conflicts with existing or planned public or private infrastructure or other trees or shrubs, the Director of Parks and Recreation or his/her designee may in his or her sole discretion authorize the... |
payment of an in-lieu fee, as set by City Council resolution. The in-lieu fee is intended to cover the full costs for the City to purchase, install, water for two years, and perform initial structural pruning for four (4) #15 container size shrubs.
RESOLUTION NO. NS-21,436

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANTA CRUZ ESTABLISHING MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE APPROVED AND UNAPPROVED ALTERATIONS, DAMAGE OR REMOVALS OF HERITAGE TREES AND SHRUBS

WHEREAS, Chapter 9.56 of the Santa Cruz Municipal Code titled "Preservation of Heritage Trees and Heritage Shrubs" authorizes the alteration or removal of any heritage tree or heritage shrub only under certain circumstances to be set forth by City of Santa Cruz City Council resolution; and

WHEREAS, it is the intention of the City Council of the City of Santa Cruz that this resolution, and the mitigation requirements hereby adopted, shall be used to determine the mitigation measures required from any person who alters or removes a heritage tree or heritage shrub with the conditional approval of the City, or who alters, damages or removes a heritage tree or heritage shrub without the approval of the City;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Santa Cruz that it hereby adopts the mitigation requirements set forth in Exhibit A and Exhibit B attached hereto respectively and by this reference incorporated herein, for the determination of the mitigation measures required from any person who removes a heritage tree or heritage shrub with the conditional approval of the City, or who alters, damages or removes a heritage tree or shrub without the approval of the City.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 25th day of January, 1994, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers: Beiers, Rotkin, Yokoyama, Mathews; Mayor Kennedy.

NOES: Councilmembers: Rittenhouse, Coonerty.

ABSENT: Councilmembers: None.

DISQUALIFIED: Councilmembers: None.

APPROVED: Mayor

ATTEST: City Clerk

RESCINDED BY
EXHIBIT A
APPROVED TREE(S)/SHRUB(S) REMOVAL MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

The Director shall make a determination regarding replacement mitigation based on the chart below. **On-site replanting is the primary intent for mitigation.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY I</th>
<th>MITIGATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Heritage Tree as defined by criteria in section 9.56.040 of the Ordinance.</td>
<td>A) Replanting three (3) fifteen gallon (15 gallon) or one (1) twenty-four inch (24&quot;) size specimen or the current retail value which shall be determined by the Director.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY II</th>
<th>MITIGATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Heritage Shrub as defined by criteria in section 9.56.040 of the Ordinance.</td>
<td>B) Replanting two (2) fifteen gallon (15 gallon) specimen shrubs or the current retail value which shall be determined by the Director.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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EXHIBIT B
UNAPPROVED TREE(S) & SHRUB(S) DAMAGE/ALTERATION/REMOVAL MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

The Director shall make a determination regarding replacement mitigation based on the chart below, or may determine a value utilizing the formula developed by the International Society of Arboriculture. **On-site replanting is the primary intent for mitigation.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY I</th>
<th>MITIGATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Heritage Tree as defined by criteria in section 9.56.040 of the Ordinance.</td>
<td>A) Replanting two (2) twenty-four inch (24&quot;) size specimen trees for each heritage tree damaged or destroyed measuring less than 14&quot; in diameter and up to replanting two (2) thirty-six inch (36&quot;) size box specimen trees for each heritage tree damaged or destroyed measuring more than 14&quot; in diameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B) Monetary mitigation as determined by the Director based on the current monetary value of boxed specimen trees or by determining a value utilizing the tree value formula developed by the International Society of Arboriculture. The greater of monetary values derived shall be the basis for final mitigation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY II</th>
<th>MITIGATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Heritage Shrub as defined by criteria in section 9.56.040 of the ordinance.</td>
<td>A) Replanting four (4) fifteen gallon (15 gallon) size specimen shrubs, size to be determined by the Director, depending upon the species damaged or destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Heritage Trees and Shrubs and Street Trees &gt;7&quot; in diameter</td>
<td>Street trees &lt;= 7&quot; in diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rate</td>
<td>unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>purchase price</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200</td>
<td>(1) 24&quot; box tree + tree stakes (includes tax and freight)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>planting labor</strong></td>
<td>$55/hr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>planting equipment</strong></td>
<td>$39.41/hr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>watering labor</strong></td>
<td>$55/hr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>watering equipment</strong></td>
<td>$39.41/hr. pickup truck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>water</strong></td>
<td>$0.533/gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>structural pruning</strong></td>
<td>$55/hr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FEE</strong></td>
<td>$1,705</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dear P&R Commission,

The Heritage Tree fees still sound low for "unapproved" removals, especially for those over 14". Only a doubling (shy $10) for "unapproved" removals under 14" and another $484 for greater than 14". Please consider higher fees, especially for over 14".

For "unapproved" or unpermitted removals: I guess that means someone from the public has to report it? Hopefully, no time limit on reporting to assess that fee, nor other hoops to jump through on the part of the person reporting. Proof should be sufficient by city arborist observing fresh cut scars and documenting, with before and after photos not required but helpful. Are there court proceedings that also must be following prior to fine assessments? If so, consider how that can be made easier or not needed, and that court costs are included in assessments.

I have observed only a scolding to the offender (no permit, excessive pruning of Heritage Trees and/or neglect of Heritage Trees) over the years rather than assessment of fees - there has to be a better way to enforce this policy.

Many saw the 5 beautiful healthy Heritage Trees cut down on City property as part of the State highway project at Hwy 1/River St without any thought by the City to assess fees for that. Fortunately, upon inquiry, there was after-the-fact follow through and coordination through Public Works to collect fees from Caltrans of $150 per tree, that seemed to be offered for heritage trees on state property also. This type of department coordination when it is clear Heritage Trees are involved in State and City projects needs some tightening up, and closer evaluation on preserving those trees. Cutting those 5 trees down netted one business parking space in their place - seems so unnecessary when plenty of parking available for that building already exists.

"Damage" should include FINES for neglect (failure to water & provide care), unpermitted pruning, and especially excessive pruning, of a Heritage Tree! This is also something I have seen happen several times with no consequence. Staff issuing permits must check to ensure that any required Project Conditions on property Heritage Trees are being followed, and track how often such pruning is being done to avoid excess, and to ensure if it is part of a protected habitat that pruning practices/frequency are not degrading that.

Failure to enforce and follow through on violations will not get funds to the City, and will undermine these policies. Takes no time for that to get around - there are many social media platforms to instantly share experiences these days.

Thanks for considering and hopefully incorporating these suggestions into policy. Preservation and proper care of our health giving Heritage Trees matter more than ever.

Sincerely,
Anita Webb
The City’s Cannabis Tax “Children’s Fund” is a 20 percent set aside of the annual revenues collected from the cannabis tax. This amount increased from 12.5 percent because of the passage of Measure A in November 2021. The 20% amount went into effect on July 1, 2022. Over the life of the Children’s Fund, which started in fiscal year (FY) 2023, the total annual revenue has increased from $669,000 to $1.9 million. As a result, the Children’s fund allotment has increased from $83,635 to $238,873.

The Children’s Fund is managed by the Parks & Recreation Department and its use is reviewed by the City-Schools Committee, a committee made up of City Schools administrators, trustees, and City staff and Council members. The appropriation and use of the fund is ultimately directed by the City Council through its annual budget process. Over the life of the Children’s Fund, it has provided resources to First Five/Thrive By Three, Friends of Parks and Recreation, and City Schools’ after-school programs, among others.

In addition to the increased set aside amount, Measure A also called for establishing a community oversight panel of the Children’s Fund to evaluate data and outcomes and make recommendations for future uses of the fund.

In December 2021, the City Council adopted the first “Children and Youth Bill of Rights.” The Bill of Rights provides a foundation that makes children and youth a top priority for the City so that:

- They have a healthy mind, body, and spirit that enables them to maximize their potential.
- They develop a healthy attachment to a parent, guardian, or caregiver and an ongoing relationship with a caring and supporting adult.
- They have a safe and healthy environment, including homes, schools, neighborhoods, and communities.
- They have access to quality education that promotes future success in school, career, and life.
- They have training in life skills that will prepare them to live independently, be self-sufficient, and positively contribute to their community.
- They have employment opportunities with protections from unfair labor practices.
- They have freedom from mistreatment, abuse, and neglect.
- They voice opinions in matters of interest, develop their leadership capacity and engage in their community.
They feel supported by the larger community and maintain a sense of hope for the future. They are encouraged to explore and express their innate curiosity and creativity.

City Council directed that staff bring back a “state of youth” report in 2022 to establish a baseline measurement of the implementation and impacts associated with the Children and Youth Bill of Rights.

Parks & Recreation staff and consultant Nicole Young are actively working on the state of youth report, which is anticipated to be heard and reviewed by the City Council on October 25, 2022. A draft is included as an attachment for reference. The report will be modified slightly as a “youth wellbeing snapshot” as much of the data assembled for the draft report varies in terms of the year gathered (2017 through 2020). Additional data and direct input from Santa Cruz youth, will be added to the report. Youth will be involved in presenting the report at City Council as well.

In addition to the youth wellbeing snapshot, the City Council will also consider and establish the community oversight panel related to Measure A and the Children’s Fund. The Council will determine the structure of the committee, which may ultimately be similar to other City commission and committees.

The purpose of the Children and Youth Bill of Rights, the Children’s Fund, and oversight panel is for the City to make intentional policy and budgetary decisions to invest in youth, and to do so in a transparent and evidence-based manner. The steps being taken by Parks & Recreation staff and with the support of the City Council are in an effort to advance this purpose.

Submitted by:

Tony Elliot
Director of Parks & Recreation

Attachments:

None
Who lives in the City of Santa Cruz?

### Child & Youth Population

**Under age 25 (0-24 years), all jurisdictions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child &amp; Youth Population</th>
<th>Under 5 years</th>
<th>5-17 years</th>
<th>18-24 years</th>
<th>Total: 0-24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N= % City/Co Pop</td>
<td>N= % City/Co Pop</td>
<td>N= % City/Co Pop</td>
<td>N= % City/Co Pop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Santa Cruz (City)</strong></td>
<td>65,011 3%</td>
<td>6,193 10%</td>
<td>20,873 32%</td>
<td>29,111 45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitola</td>
<td>10,090 4%</td>
<td>1,233 12%</td>
<td>807 8%</td>
<td>2,411 24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotts Valley</td>
<td>12,055 5%</td>
<td>1,483 12%</td>
<td>1,350 11%</td>
<td>3,446 29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watsonville</td>
<td>52,398 8%</td>
<td>11,793 23%</td>
<td>5,446 10%</td>
<td>21,472 41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unincorporated</td>
<td>133,616 5%</td>
<td>17,923 13%</td>
<td>12,053 9%</td>
<td>36,375 27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total SC County</strong></td>
<td>273,170 5%</td>
<td>38,625 14%</td>
<td>40,529 15%</td>
<td>92,815 34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


---

### Child & Youth Population, by Age, Race, and Ethnicity

**Percentage of the Total 0-24 Population, City of Santa Cruz only**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race &amp; Ethnicity</th>
<th>Under 5 years</th>
<th>5-17 years</th>
<th>18-24 years</th>
<th>Total: 0-24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N=</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N=</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native alone</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>.1%</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian alone</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>.3%</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American alone</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>.1%</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino (of any race)</td>
<td>1,294</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4,449</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian and Another Pacific Islander alone</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White alone, not Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>3,471</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another race alone</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>.8%</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more races*</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>.5%</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total City SC</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,815</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.5%</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,664</strong></td>
<td><strong>22.2%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Includes people who selected two or more race categories, according to the U.S. Census Bureau*

**Note:** Numbers may be greater than population totals in prior table due to multiple responses.
Who lives in the City of Santa Cruz?

Gender

Percentage of City’s 0-24 Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>N=</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14,067</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15,044</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total City 0-24 pop</td>
<td>29,111</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Transgender Youth, by Gender and Grade Level
Santa Cruz City High School District, 2017-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade Level</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>Not Sure</td>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>Not Sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 7</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 9</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 11</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>.4%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Traditional</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Youth Sexual Orientation, by grade level (self-identified)
Santa Cruz City High School District, 2017-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade Level</th>
<th>Gay or Lesbian</th>
<th>Bisexual</th>
<th>Straight</th>
<th>Something Else</th>
<th>Not Sure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade 7</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 9</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 11</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Traditional</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price School Meals
Santa Cruz City Schools District, 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>N=</th>
<th>% of Student Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Santa Cruz City Elementary District</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Cruz City High District</td>
<td>1,511</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Language & Place of Birth

27% of City SC residents were born in a country outside of the United States.

14% of City SC residents ages 5 years and older speak a language other than English at home, with Spanish being the most common (14%).
What do all children and youth in the City of Santa Cruz need to thrive?

Children & Youth Bill of Rights
(draft)

1) They have a healthy mind, body and spirit that enables them to maximize their potential.

2) They develop a healthy attachment to a parent, guardian, or caregiver and an ongoing relationship with a caring and supporting adult.

3) They have a safe and healthy environment, including homes, schools, neighborhoods and communities.

4) They have access to quality education that promotes future success in school, career and life.

5) They have training in life skills that will prepare them to live independently, be self-sufficient and contribute to their community.

6) They have employment opportunities with protections from unfair labor practices.

7) They have freedom from mistreatment, abuse and neglect.

8) They voice opinions in matters of interest to them, develop their leadership capacity and engage in their community.

9) They feel supported by the larger community and maintain a sense of hope for the future.

10) They are encouraged to explore and express their innate curiosity and creativity.
Children & Youth Bill of Rights

1) They have a healthy mind, body and spirit that enables them to maximize their potential.

Related CORE Condition & Community Impacts: Health & Wellness (HW)
- Equitable access to affordable, quality care
- Appropriate utilization of care
- Behaviors that maintain or improve health
- Optimal health status

How are the City’s children and youth doing in key areas of well-being?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (Measurement Period)</th>
<th>CORE Impact</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>County SC</th>
<th>City SC</th>
<th>City SC Trend</th>
<th>Disaggregated Data?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children under age 19 who have <strong>health insurance</strong> (ACS, 2018)</td>
<td>HW (a)</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>↔</td>
<td>Age, gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women who received <strong>early prenatal care</strong> (CDPH, 2018-29)</td>
<td>HW (b)</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babies’ <strong>Strong Start</strong> score, or average number of “family assets” that promote resilience (SSI, 2020)</td>
<td>HW (d)</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>City and Census Tracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students who score in the Healthy Fitness Zone on all six areas of the physical fitness exam (CDE, 2019)</td>
<td>HW (d)</td>
<td>5th 23%</td>
<td>5th 23%</td>
<td>5th 23%</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>Gender and Race/Ethnicity (County only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7th 28%</td>
<td>7th 30%</td>
<td>7th 21%</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th 33%</td>
<td>9th 38%</td>
<td>9th 50%</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students who reported they <strong>did not</strong> experience chronic sadness or hopelessness (CHKS, 2017-19)</td>
<td>HW (d)</td>
<td>7th 70%</td>
<td>7th 70%</td>
<td>7th 79%</td>
<td>↔</td>
<td>District, Gender, School Connect, Race/ Ethnicity, Parent Education, Sexual Orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th 67%</td>
<td>9th 67%</td>
<td>9th 73%</td>
<td>↔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th 63%</td>
<td>11th 63%</td>
<td>11th 66%</td>
<td>↔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NT 70%</td>
<td>NT 70%</td>
<td>11th 41%</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students who reported they <strong>did not</strong> seriously consider attempting suicide in the past year (CHKS, 2017-19)</td>
<td>HW (d)</td>
<td>9th 84%</td>
<td>9th 88%</td>
<td>9th 88%</td>
<td>↔</td>
<td>District, Gender, School Connect, Race/ Ethnicity, Parent Education, Sexual Orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th 84%</td>
<td>11th 88%</td>
<td>11th 87%</td>
<td>↔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NT 83%</td>
<td>NT 75%</td>
<td>NT 77%</td>
<td>↔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students who reported they <strong>did not</strong> use alcohol or drugs (not including cigarettes) in the past month (CHKS, 2017-19)</td>
<td>HW (d)</td>
<td>7th 93%</td>
<td>7th 94%</td>
<td>7th 96%</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>District, School Connect, Race/ Ethnicity, Parent Education, Sexual Orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th 85%</td>
<td>9th 83%</td>
<td>9th 81%</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th 77%</td>
<td>11th 73%</td>
<td>11th 67%</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NT 71%</td>
<td>NT 55%</td>
<td>NT 29%</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liquor store density</strong> stores per 100,000 population (U.S. Census, 2020)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How are the City’s children and youth doing in key areas of well-being?

Children & Youth Bill of Rights

2) They develop a healthy attachment to a parent, guardian, or caregiver and an ongoing relationship with a caring and supporting adult.

Related CORE Condition & Community Impacts: Community Connectedness

a. Connection to others

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (Measurement Period)</th>
<th>CORE Impact</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>County SC</th>
<th>City SC</th>
<th>City SC Trend</th>
<th>Disaggregated Data?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students who have a high degree of <strong>caring relationships with adults</strong> at school (CHKS, 2017-19)</td>
<td>CC (a)</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NT = Non-Traditional program
Children & Youth Bill of Rights
3) They have a safe and healthy environment, including homes, schools, neighborhoods and communities.

Related CORE Condition & Community Impacts: Safe & Just Community (SJC)

a. Individuals and families are free from all forms of violence
b. Neighborhoods and communities are safe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (Measurement Period)</th>
<th>CORE Impact</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>County SC</th>
<th>City SC</th>
<th>City SC Trend</th>
<th>Disaggregated Data?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community members who felt discriminated against based on race and ethnicity in the county in the last 12 months (CAP, 2019)</td>
<td>CC (a)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students who were bullied or harassed based on their race/ethnicity one or more times in the previous year (CHKS, 2017-19)</td>
<td>CC (b)</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>↔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students who did not experience cyberbullying in the previous year (CHKS, 2017-19)</td>
<td>CC (b)</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students who feel Very Safe or Safe at school (CHKS, 2017-19)</td>
<td>CC (b)</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students who do not consider themselves gang members (CHKS, 2017-19)</td>
<td>CC (b)</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>↔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust in law enforcement</td>
<td>CC (b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City parks are accessible and safe for all youth</td>
<td>CC (b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How are the City’s children and youth doing in key areas of well-being?
**Children & Youth Bill of Rights**

4) They have access to quality education that promotes future success in school, career and life.

**Related CORE Condition & Community Impacts:** Lifelong Learning & Education (LLE)

- Equitable access to high-quality education and learning opportunities
- Participation in education and learning opportunities
- Skills and educational achievement
- Educational attainment and workforce readiness

**How are the City’s children and youth doing in key areas of well-being?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (Measurement Period)</th>
<th>CORE Impact</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>County SC</th>
<th>City SC</th>
<th>City SC Trend</th>
<th>Disaggregated Data?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unmet need for subsidized child care</strong> for children who are income-eligible (ELNAT, 2018)</td>
<td>LLE (a)</td>
<td>0-2 yrs</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3-5 yrs</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd grade students meeting or exceeding grade-level reading standards</strong> (CAASPP, 2018-19)</td>
<td>LLE (d)</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>49%*</td>
<td>↔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8th grade students meeting or exceeding grade-level math standards</strong> (CAASPP, 2018-19)</td>
<td></td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>54%*</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students who graduate high school</strong> within four years of their first enrollment in 9th grade (DataQuest, 2020-21)</td>
<td>LLE (e)</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>↔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High school graduates who are enrolled in higher education</strong> (SCCOE, 2021)</td>
<td>LLE (c)</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Children & Youth Bill of Rights

5) They have training in life skills that will prepare them to live independently, be self-sufficient and contribute to their community.

6) They have employment opportunities with protections from unfair labor practices.

Related CORE Condition & Community Impacts: Economic Security & Social Mobility (ESSM)

a. Increased economic vitality
b. Higher levels of self-sufficiency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (Measurement Period)</th>
<th>CORE Impact</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>County SC</th>
<th>City SC</th>
<th>City SC Trend</th>
<th>Disaggregated Data?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed workers in civilian workplace (CA EDD, July 2022)</td>
<td>ESSM (a)</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under age 18 living below federal poverty level (ACS, 2016-20)</td>
<td>ESSM (b)</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>Age, Gender, Race/Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with a broadband internet subscription (ACS, 2016-20)</td>
<td>ESSM (b)</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Children & Youth Bill of Rights

7) They have freedom from mistreatment, abuse and neglect.

**Related CORE Condition & Community Impacts:** Thriving Families (TF)

- Increased resilience of children and youth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (Measurement Period)</th>
<th>CORE Impact</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>County SC</th>
<th>City SC</th>
<th>City SC Trend</th>
<th>Disaggregated Data?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated child abuse rate, cases per 1,000 children (CWDRS, 2021)</td>
<td>TF (a)</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>2.0 ⬇️</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Age, Race/Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children ages 0-17 with 2 or more adverse experiences (DHHS, 2016-20)</td>
<td>TF (a)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial sexual exploitation of children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Children & Youth Bill of Rights

8) They voice opinions in matters of interest to them, develop their leadership capacity and engage in their community.

Related CORE Condition & Community Impacts: Community Connectedness (CC) & Healthy Environments (HE)

a. Increased civic engagement (CC)

b. Quality of natural environment and natural resources (HE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (Measurement Period)</th>
<th>CORE Impact</th>
<th>County SC</th>
<th>City SC</th>
<th>City SC Trend</th>
<th>Disaggregated Data?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation in government (CAP, 2019)</td>
<td>CC (a)</td>
<td>Town meeting, public hearing</td>
<td>38% ↓</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Race/ Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Political advocacy group</td>
<td>20% ↓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Protest/ demonst.</td>
<td>20% ↓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Communicate with politician</td>
<td>33% ↓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Signed petition</td>
<td>48% ↓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents who attended a cleanup event, habitat restoration, or active volunteer day</td>
<td>HE (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How are the City’s children and youth doing in key areas of well-being?

Children & Youth Bill of Rights

9) They feel supported by the larger community and maintain a sense of hope for the future.
10) They are encouraged to explore and express their innate curiosity and creativity.

Related CORE Condition & Community Impacts: Community Connectedness
a. Connection to others

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (Measurement Period)</th>
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<th>City SC</th>
<th>City SC Trend</th>
<th>Disaggregated Data?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students who have a high degree of caring relationships with adults at school (CHKS, 2017-19)</td>
<td>CC (a)</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>↔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT = Non-Traditional program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District, Gender, Race/ Ethnicity, Parent Education, Sexual Orientation
How much is the City investing in child and youth well-being?

Sample *Children & Youth Fiscal Map – City of New Orleans*

New Orleans uses this tool to answer critical questions such as:

- How much is my city investing in our youth per capita?
- How much is the City investing in prevention programs (i.e. services focused on risk reduction and healthy development) vs. intervention (programs that aim to reduce/reverse harmful behaviors)?
- How has the City's investments in children changed since 2020?
- How much money is the City spending on youth and children?
What is the impact of the City’s investments in child and youth well-being?