

CITY OF SANTA FE

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**PARKS, OPEN SPACE, TRAILS &  
RECREATION MASTER PLAN *APPENDICES***

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# 1. Appendix A: Other Plans

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Local trends are directly and indirectly tied to the planning efforts and goals of the city, county and other involved land management entities. Adopted city plans reflect the importance of parks and recreation to the quality of life in the community in addition to the values growth and development balanced with preservation of existing neighborhood character and parks and natural areas. In 2008 and 2012, voters approved parks and trails bond initiatives to support capital projects for infrastructure improvements and new parks, clear indications of public support for the park system as important to the community. The 2020 Impact Fee Capital Improvement Plan updated the City's impact fees for parks (and other public infrastructure needs). This future revenue would help provide for new parks and amenities tied directly to new residential growth and the needs of future residents for park and trail facilities.

The Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) has several adopted transportation plans involving pedestrian needs and goals for a safe, connected network, the vision for a comprehensive bicycling network and overall roadway transportation infrastructure needs and future improvements. These MPO plans identify the gaps in connectivity, needs for safety and development of better access throughout the region. For the City's parks and trail system, coordination with these plan recommendations and proposed projects should contribute to a safer and connected system of parks trails and open spaces.

Santa Fe County owns and operates 24 parks and open space areas, totaling 6,610 acres of open space, 155 acres of parks, and 34 miles of trails that provide recreational opportunities for both city and county residents as well as visitors. The County partners with the City on maintenance efforts for several of these properties including the Santa Fe River Greenway and the Santa Fe Rail Trail. Santa Fe County is currently developing an Open Space Master Plan concerned with asset management and prioritization. The County purchased land for open space use in the early 2000's and is determining how to best utilize the space, prioritize projects and maintenance, and manage open space over the next five-to-ten years. County planning staff has expressed interest in coordinating trail signage efforts, as well as discussing maintenance partnerships with City Parks and Recreation staff where the county has either adjacent open space or spaces existing within the City limits.

## 2008 Parks and Trails Bond Initiative and Implementation Plan

In 2008 voters passed a 30 million dollar bond to upgrade parks and trails. The bond has two priorities: first to bring parks into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990; second to upgrade park irrigation to a more water efficient and technologically advanced system. In addition, \$9 Million was dedicated for trail planning, design and construction. The 2008 Parks Bond Implementation Plan was the blueprint for spending bond funds to upgrade as many parks as possible in all parts of the City. The upgrades included new turf, replacement of dead and dying trees, new shrubs and trees, and fencing and lighting. Athletic features that received upgrades included ball fields, basketball courts, tennis courts and soccer fields. Walking paths, playground equipment, shade structures, furniture, drinking fountains, signage and dog facilities were also included in the upgrades.

## 2009 Parks Master Plan

The 2009 Parks Master Plan was produced as a fiscally constrained listing of capital improvements to be done in each of the City's four council districts, and intended to be implemented over five years (2007-2011). An update to the plan in 2008 included funds approved by voters in the 2009 Parks and Trails Bond Initiative. The plan includes capital improvement costs for projects identified by the Bicycle and Trails Advisory Committee (BTAC), as well as projects identified by the Parks Advisory Committee (PARC). In addition to improvements being listed by parks in each council district, a section is included for regional park improvements. Overall, the plan included just over \$30 Million in recommendations for each council district, regional parks, trails and requests for open space and trail improvements in the northwest quadrant.

## 2012 Parks and Trails Bond Initiative

In 2012 voters approved an additional 14 million dollar parks and trails bond. Several new parks will be built on the south side of town including Phase I of a new regional park in Tierra Contenta. Six million dollars of trails and trail connections will be built or improved based on the Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization's (SFMPO) Bicycle Master Plan.

## 1999 Santa Fe General Plan

The 1999 City of Santa Fe General Plan served as a comprehensive guide for long-term physical development and conservation, and included guidance for land use, transportation, physical development and natural preservation. The plan themes related to parks and recreation include quality of life, transportation alternatives, economic diversity, sustainable growth, water, character, urban form, community oriented development, and mixed use development. Specific guidance is included under the land use section for protection of natural resources and the environment, network of open space, and protection and conservation of neighborhoods.

The plan states that parks and open space should be linked by trails and linear parks to establish a continuous system of open space along the rivers, acequias, arroyos, and utilities. The plan also sets a policy of provide an adequate amount of park area per capita to meet the needs of all segments of the city's population and to distribute parks and other open space in a geographically equitable manner and provide trail linkages between them.

## Land Use and Urban Design Plan

The Land Use and Urban Design Plan is intended to provide an update to the 1999 General Plan by looking at recent and anticipated development trends, and incorporating a vision for future growth. The plan includes sections on natural setting and the environment, history and preservation, urban design and city character, and land use growth and management. Parks and natural areas are specifically identified as areas to conserve under the land use and growth management section, and the plan outlines objectives related to parks, trails and open space as follows:

- Neighborhood Areas: balance neighborhood and community goals when new development is proposed within and adjacent to existing neighborhoods; recognize that some degree of change will be needed to accomplish community-wide goals. Protect established neighborhoods from the intrusion or encroachment of incompatible non-residential uses, as well as inconsistent residential densities proposed by new development.
- Planning Community: require future communities to be built with greater densities, a mix of uses among and within buildings, interconnected networks of complete streets, tree-lined and pedestrian oriented streetscapes, and a range of housing types.
- Protect Visual Open Space: protect visual open space, hillsides, and ridge tops through adoption of an escarpments ordinance.
- Connectivity: all land development and roadway projects should enhance system connectivity.
- Multi-Use Trail Network: build and interconnected network of paved off-road, multi-use trails throughout the City.
- Parks and Trail Linkages: provide pedestrian, trail and bikeway linkages including sidewalks, between parks, open space and recreational facilities.

## 2020 Impact Fee Capital Improvements Plan

The 2020 Impact Fee Capital Improvements Plan was produced to update the City's capital improvements plans, land use assumptions and impact fees for roads, parks and trails, fire and EMS, and police facilities. The Parks and Trails section updates impact fees to reflect the current level of service and costs to provide park facilities, and includes the entire urbanized area. The plan proposes a new impact fee schedule for parks and trails by dwelling types, or equivalent dwelling units (EDUs), at between \$1,350 for multi family unit and \$1,552 for a single family detached dwelling unit. Overall, the plan estimates a generated revenue from parks impact fees of \$2,674,647 for fiscal years 2014-2020.

The plan also estimated capital needs for parks and trails between FY 2014-2020 at \$5,809,520. This number is based on approximately 2,020 new EDUs and a park upgrade and replacement cost per EDU at \$2,876.

## 2007 Downtown Plan

The Downtown Master Plan is intended to be used as a tool to provide guidance on future development and improvements in Downtown Santa Fe. It provides guidance for code amendments, policy changes and financing strategies. Applicable goals to this plan include:

- Preserve Santa Fe's Character
- Enhance the Public Realm
- Promote Sustainability
- Clarify Development Processes

The plan also includes a section on open space and streets that includes improvements to and along the edges of the plaza; new urban spaces in the vicinity of the State Capitol and Cathedral; a nature paseo along the Santa Fe River; pedestrian friendly street connections between the plaza, river and adjacent neighborhoods; and improved accessibility downtown with ADA compliance.

## 2007 Southwest Santa Fe Community Area Master Plan

The Southwest Community Area Master Plan, completed in 2007, outlines a vision for the Southwest Planning Area in the City of Santa Fe. The plan envisions a place that is both beautiful and balanced with a unique style and character, but still bears strong relation to historic Santa Fe. Elements in the plan related to parks and recreation include:

- Rural protection areas or semi-rural land patterns
- Future land use regulations
- Coordination with overlapping planning boundaries
- Changes in water policy and water availability
- A connections and circulation plan which includes access to new and existing trails

## Santa Fe County Open Space Plan

Santa Fe County owns and operates maintenance and construction activities for 24 parks and open space areas, totaling 6,610 acres of open space, 155 acres of parks, and 34 miles of trails. The County partners with the City on maintenance efforts for several of these properties including the Santa Fe River Greenway and the Santa Fe Rail Trail. The vision of the County's Open Space and Trails Planning Program is, "to create a network of cultural, historical, recreational and natural open spaces and trails," and the program aims to develop open space and trails management based on integration with existing regulations and requirements as well as cooperative efforts between private, non-profit and government agencies.

Santa Fe County is currently developing an Open Space Master Plan concerned with asset management and prioritization. The County purchased land for open space use in the early 2000's and is determining how to best utilize the space, prioritize projects and maintenance, and manage open space over the next five-to-ten years. County planning staff has expressed interest in coordinating signage efforts along trails that serve both City and County populations, as well as discussing maintenance partnerships with City Parks and Recreation staff where the county has either adjacent open space or spaces existing within the City limits. Such open space areas include South Meadows and the Dale Ball trail systems. The County intends to finalize their Open Space Plan by December 2017.

The County also has conducted management and master plans for the following open space areas:

- La Cieneguilla Open Space
- Los Potros Open Space Management Plan
- San Pedro Open Space Management Plan
- Thornton Ranch Open Space Master Plan
- Petroglyph Hill Interpretive Plan

## 2040 SF MPO Metropolitan Transportation Plan

The 2040 Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP), adopted in 2015, was developed to address regionally significant transportation issues in the Santa Fe Metropolitan area including roadway congestion, transportation mode choice, environmental issues, and transportation funding gaps. The MTP's vision is to create and maintain a safe, efficient, and reliable transportation system with viable transportation options accessible for all users.

One requirement under the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act legislation, which provided funding for the plan and included projects, is tracking the transportation system and project implementation through performance measures. Measures that affect parks, recreation, open space and trails outlined in the plan include:

- percent of road, bike, pedestrian, and transit facilities in good or fair condition
- miles of sidewalks, multi-use paths, and on-road bicycle facilities
- total transportation funding by mode.

## 2015 SF MPO Pedestrian Master Plan

The MPO completed a pedestrian master plan in 2015 that identifies priority pedestrian improvement areas, suggests design criteria for roadway projects, and presents a list of goals and strategies to improve pedestrian conditions in the MPO Planning Area. The plan takes a Complete Streets approach, emphasizing the need to design roadways that are safe, accessible, and well-connected for users of all ages and abilities.

As part of this plan, an inventory of sidewalks within Santa Fe was completed, as well as composite indices showing pedestrian demand areas, pedestrian improvement need areas, and priority project areas. Areas of critical concern were also identified, and included many major roadway corridors including St. Michael's Drive, Parts of St. Francis Drive, southern portions of Cerrillos Road, the mid-Cerrillos Corridor, North Guadalupe, and the Airport Road Corridor. Major pedestrian concerns along these corridors were missing sidewalks, long crossing distances, long distances between signalized intersections and crosswalks, high traffic volumes, higher pedestrian crash rates, and a poor pedestrian environment.

## 2012 SF MPO Bicycle Master Plan

The most recent Bicycle Master Plan was completed in 2012 and outlines a vision for a comprehensive, safe, and well-connected bicycle network in Santa Fe that integrates well with other modes, including pedestrian infrastructure and transit. The plan was developed with support from a Citizen's Advisory Group (CAG), which consisted of cyclists living and working within Santa Fe and the County.

The plan uses the "Five E's Approach" to address where bicycle improvements should be made, including: Engineering needs, Education, Enforcement, Equity, and Evaluation. At the time of the plan, the MPO Planning Area had 35.7 miles of major paved and unpaved trails. The plan lists several million dollars of priority projects to expand this network over the next 20 years.

As with the Pedestrian Master Plan and Public Transit Master Plan, the plan addresses gaps in the current network, areas of special concern due to high crash rates, integration with other modes (such as transit), bike parking issues, Safe Routes to School, bicyclist education programs, and enforcement of local laws.



## 2. Public Outreach

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### Interviews

The following stakeholders contributed information to the plan through one-on-one interviews:

Parks and Recreation Staff Members  
City Council Members  
Recreation Leagues  
Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee (PARC)  
Bicycle and Trails Advisory Committee (BTAC)  
Santa Fe County Planning Staff

### SUMMARY OF STAFF INPUT

The top park maintenance and operations issue identified by the department professionals was the level of staffing that dropped from 120 to 42 (including office and management personnel) in response to the 2008 recession and slow recovery. Staffing limitations was noted by all the participating department areas as a critical variable. Additional parks, trails and annexation have increased the responsibilities of park maintenance staffing without corresponding additional work force. Across all the professional staff interviews concerns and opportunities for improved efficiency were identified. The full content of these interviews and other public and community inputs are available in the appendices. The following highlights focus on topics that should be directly considered in this planning process.

Deferred maintenance and needed upgrades are readily apparent in the park and recreation facilities where aging infrastructure should be replaced.

Broad range of responsibilities for maintenance of infrastructure beyond parks dilutes the available workforce for addressing park, trail and recreation facility maintenance and operations.

Through several city personnel reorganizations there may still need to be some clarification on the roles of public works and parks maintenance work forces. Roles and responsibilities should clarify how the work forces are allocated and who is responsible for elements of public infrastructure.

A more equitable partnership with schools for shared facilities and collaborative facility uses should allocate the recreational use of city and school facilities by school-related programming and public recreational needs.

Recreation facility staff currently also shoulder custodial duties and equipment maintenance straining their ability to do their primary programming responsibilities efficiently.

There is potential for expansion of outdoor recreation and nature education opportunities within the park system to meet and enhance community demands since indoor facilities are at capacity. However, staffing must be adequate to plan and organize the partnerships and programming for this potential growth.

## Focus Groups

Focus groups were conducted to solicit outreach and feedback from specific recreation user groups including the following:

Badminton  
Table Tennis  
Racquetball  
Pickleball  
Soccer  
Softball  
Basketball  
Swimming  
After-School and Vacation Programs  
Golf

## SUMMARY OF FOCUS GROUP INPUT

Public engagement with stakeholders who represent the many diverse recreational activities helped identify and define the demands on existing facilities and the challenges to service provision to meet existing and future recreational needs. As part of this planning effort, group interviews were conducted with a number of representatives of existing sporting, play and outdoor activities. A summary of those interview results provides further information on local recreation trends.

Ice-based recreation groups provided information on their programs, facility use & scheduling and the demands or needs for future improvements to facilitate recreational activity. Their primary recreational facility is the Genoveva Chavez Community Center where the skate and hockey focus groups reported good ice and facility conditions, as well as well-maintained infrastructure and adequate staffing. Representatives from the skate and hockey organizations suggested considerations for future improvements that included expanding the facility to include a second sheet of ice that would accommodate regional tournaments (particularly in the fall-winter season), shower and locker room improvements to adequately provide for team use, and additional Wi-Fi capacity. The focus groups also suggested that the facility's schedule for use could be further maximized by adding later weekend nights and summer morning hours.

Swim teams rely on the pool facilities (Sal Perez, Fort Marcy and Genoveva Chavez Community Centers) for training and competitions. Challenges expressed by representatives cited inconsistent water temperatures, limited swim lane availability and the need for upgrades to basic infrastructure. The community need for swim lessons and learn to swim programs could benefit by the coordination with local schools for promoting programming

and collaborating on facility use/rental. Concern was expressed about the rising cost of facility use and swim lane rentals that may be driving pushing the affordability out of range for many potential swimmers. Swim team uses can face scheduling challenges when competing for the same spaces and times used by other aquatic programs.

Indoor soccer leagues face challenges with GCCC gym space that does not easily convert from basketball to indoor soccer spaces. The indoor soccer leagues also uses the Santa Fe Boys and Girls Club facility. Participation in the indoor soccer league is considered to be affordable. Indoor soccer leagues stakeholders suggested that the league could grow if there was a separate space provided for indoor soccer rather than compete with basketball programming. Coordination and collaboration with local school facilities was suggested to achieve greater inventory of indoor soccer spaces and allow the program to grow.

Pickleball has become a popular indoor and outdoor sport in Santa Fe. Courts are mostly on surfaces shared with tennis courts or indoor basketball courts. Pickleball programming tends to have more participants from fall through spring, aligning with seasonal (part-time) residents. Pickleball players would prefer permanent lines on court surfaces and more available courts to avoid crowding and support future tournament competitions. The cooperative use of school court facilities was suggested during the summer months. Additional play time in the evenings was also desired to accommodate work schedules.

Table tennis is an active recreational use at GCCC and Fort Marcy. The table tennis club coordinates with the Santa Fe Senior Olympics who help with equipment provision and management. Programs are currently offered in the afternoon and often involve more players than available tables. Almost all participants are seniors allowing for daytime table tennis programming. Expansion into some evening times was suggested to allow more participation although other recreation programs (volleyball & basketball) compete for the same space.

A focus group of fitness and weight room users provided feedback on the facilities they use year-round. Primary concerns expressed by the group centered around recreational facility upkeep and staffing shortfalls. Instructors of fitness classes faced clean-up issues from previous users and room security concerns when not in use. General consensus that programming growth through instructor availability is held back by equipment maintenance and staff (shortage) issues.

After school and summer programs for children was discussed by stakeholders who participated in those activities. Programs for ages 8-12 are popular and usually sell out. The need for some type of program for young teens, 13 years and older, considered specialized activities such as skateboarding, ice skating, first aid, lifeguarding, and/or councilor-in-training offerings. Existing programs for teens were not as affordable and often operated on shorter daily hours (9am-3pm) than convenient for working parents. Program connections with master gardeners, “growing farmers” and learning about food systems through a community garden were proposed as potential summer program enhancements.

The public golf course was considered to be a good value and well-run. The price to play was low and tee times readily available. The majority of golfers were cited as seniors with potential growth for more women players. The men’s association has stepped up when maintenance of course has fallen short of desired playable conditions. Suggestions to promote the course through hotels and tourism channels to capture more participants and generate more revenue to support maintenance. Maintenance staff is shared between MRC and the golf course and staffing resources appear to be stretched thin. Concerns were shared that the greens and course maintenance is not good enough to attract and retain larger group use.

The Municipal Recreation Complex was the focus of a group of stakeholders that included soccer and softball organizations, dog training and agility clubs and a remote control club. Numerous groups, clubs and organizations enjoy the facilities, contribute to its care and improvements, and, in some ways, compete for space, time or facility allocation. Representatives expressed concerns about ongoing maintenance and the balance between partnering for operations and maintenance and the allocation of facilities to those contributing organizations. Sports groups are active within the range of February through October months. Remote control users are active on site for nine months, excluding winter. Dog sports are year-round. Concerns were raised about closure of restrooms from November through April (water shut off) and lack of portable toilets in the interim. While fees charged to different users were mostly considered reasonable, questions were raised about the revenues going back into MRC to contribute to its maintenance and operations. In general, users were appreciative of the facility but were eager to find creative solutions to staffing shortages through public/private partnerships or more investment from the city general fund.

In addition to specific focus group topics, ideas about other recreational facilities were shared such as the need for more immediate trail repairs in parks with asphalt trails. Security at trailhead parking lots was a concern. The need for shared trail education and safety was identified. The desire for more bike lanes as well as connecting and expanding the river trail was cited for future improvements. Support for a city/county partnership for trail implementation was expressed.

## CITY LEADERS' INPUT

In addition to the considerations from the city parks professionals, a meeting with several city councilors identified concerns and issues from the elected officials' perspective. A strong emphasis on maintaining and upgrading existing infrastructure to an adequate and safe level before adding additional park facilities was a primary consideration. Recognition was given to the shortage of staffing for pools (more lifeguards needed) and other park facilities. Councilors expressed the desire for protecting public safety through adequate lighting and security in park facilities.

An interview with the river and watershed coordinator indicated that the city is gathering data for a new stormwater master plan. An opportunity exists for considering how parks and open space can work with stormwater. Green infrastructure opportunities could exist as new parks as developed or when existing parks are being renovated or upgraded. Factors of road salting, median design, permeable pavement and infiltration should be weighed with any park integration of stormwater to ensure compatibility.

## RECREATION

The majority of survey respondents (77.4%) rated the quality of the City's recreation centers and pools as good or very good; however, nearly equal percentages rated the quality of facilities as either poor or excellent (11.6% and 10.9%, respectively). < note: look at crosstabs to see if there is a correlation between those who do not feel safe and those who gave a "poor" rating of overall quality.

Approximately 74% felt either very safe or moderately safe at the City's centers and pools. < note: check dataset to see what the "2" and "4" represent; I am assuming 4 = safe and 2 = Moderately Unsafe > < also check crosstabs for distinctions by gender or age; typically women and older people voice lower sense of safety.

Survey respondents also commented on the cleanliness of City pools, and they gave the City strong marks. Approximately 62% of respondents rated the cleanliness of pools as either excellent, very good or good. < note: check the crosstabs against those who rated pools as "poor or fair" with which facilities they

use; this could help ID if one pool in particular is more of a problem than others. Based on stakeholder notes, I would assume that more negative comments are in regard to GCCC, in part because expectations are higher since the facility is so new .

Approximately 39% of Santa Fe households have participated in a City recreation program in the last year according to the community survey. Of these households, 19% participated in one program, 10% participated in two different programs, and 9% participated in three or more different programs. Swimming and weight lifting were in the top tier of programs, and fitness classes, ice skating and gymnasium drop-ins were in the second tier of most popular program areas.

Indoor and outdoor soccer have the highest league and club participation rates among survey respondents (8.7% and 17.2%, respectively). Other popular league and club activities include swimming, figure skating, tennis, pickleball and basketball.

Other comments from the survey included:

- Repair and renovate play equipment and slides
- Provide additional off leash dog areas and enforce leash laws at all other sites
- Provide additional fields for soccer and softball and improve the field quality of existing fields
- Provide more outdoor pickleball and tennis courts
- Fill gaps in trail network and provide better maintenance of paved trail surfaces
- Provide more user friendly information on the parks, trails, open spaces and recreation centers
- Examine staffing levels to the facilities currently operated

## STAKEHOLDER CONTRIBUTIONS

A diverse range of stakeholders were brought together in multiple small group discussions to explore park and recreation facility usage and opportunities for improvements. Interviews with external stakeholders were conducted to more broadly assess the opportunities for program enhancements, partnerships and coordination. Stakeholders were identified by City staff based on their past coordination with the City and/or their involvement or interest in the future of Santa Fe's park, recreation or trail offerings. Stakeholder groups included gold course users, after-school and summer program users, and a range of sport user groups (e.g., aquatics, soccer, ice rink, and sport court groups such as volleyball, pickleball and badminton). These stakeholders were asked a series of questions about their relationship with City of Santa Fe and its parks and recreation system.

Stakeholder comments were often specific to the particular perspective or interest of the stakeholder group. Overall, comments were generally favorable in regard to existing City facilities and the potential for future improvements within Santa Fe.

- Biggest thing is not enough staff and maintenance.
- The staff they do have is phenomenal. Staff gets to know frequent customers.
- It is tough to keep up on maintenance when staff is stretched between parks and rec.
- Maintenance staff at MRC is very knowledgeable and knows how to keep course maintenance up, but are stretched between all the uses at MRC.
- People are generally satisfied with the GCCC, but condensation problems on the courts cause them to lose a court from time to time.

- The GCCC facility is going downhill; there is a lack of maintenance and cleanliness. Stationary bikes need maintenance. Same for elliptical and other machines. Nice machines, big investment, but a lot of use and are going down.
- The GCCC is a showcase. Teams that come down from other states, like Colorado and as far away as Utah, are impressed. Ice related events can help to support the Santa Fe economy.
- The ice arena has good ice and is well maintained. It is the nicest facility in the league for the Sunrise Skate Club. Players from all over the state believe that this is the best ice. The facility is good for Olympic figure skaters.
- Could have a 3-day tournament with a second sheet of ice. Tournaments bring people to Albuquerque, not Santa Fe. There must be two sheets for a regional competition, and there is space for a second pad outside. There was a market study done when the first sheet was completed.
- Marty Sanchez is a good, well-run public golf course. Price is low. Good value. No clinics during the week. Private lessons are good.
- Recreation programs usually sell out, especially summer programs and for older children (8-12ish).
- More programs should be offered for youth 13 and over (skating program, etc.), and utilize the new skate park being constructed.
- Additional programming ideas include specialized sports half-day camps to help expand the variety of sports offered and councilor-in-training program for 13 and 14 year olds, who can learn first aid / CPR, lifeguarding, and job training/mentoring.
- Fewer children getting private swim instruction due to lack of facilities and qualified instructors.
- Need to look further into joint use agreement/MOU with the public school. Swimming used to be strong with school partnerships. It would be nice to use high school courts, especially in summer, when students aren't around. Courts used to be open to the public, but they are now locked when not in use by schools.
- MOUs could help alleviate stress on recreation facilities and provide proper facilities for things like indoor soccer.
- Do an analysis of empty spaces at GCCC that could be used for a variety of uses (after school, movies, dances, etc.), which could help drive down costs for users.
- There is a need for additional outdoor pickleball courts; this can be a tourist attraction if the City had additional facilities to schedule a regional tournament. Pickleball is popular, and Santa Fe is already a tourist attraction. Regional tournaments could fill up almost immediately.
- Field sports need 5-6 more fields, including artificial turf, so grass gets a rest; lights are needed on half of the fields
- There is interest in trying to set up a soccer authority to run the facility and do above ground maintenance; user groups are willing to do the labor to maintain the fields they use, but they need institutional help.
- Field scheduling has had many problems, and the leagues and staff are working together to make improvements.

## Public Meetings

A total of four community meetings were held to facilitate discussion and solicit feedback from residents in each City Council District. Meetings were held at the following locations and times:

May 15, 2017  
Southside Library  
6599 Jaguar Drive

May 16, 2017  
Genoveva Chavez Community Center  
3221 Rodeo Road

May 30, 2017  
United Way Early Learning Center at Kaune  
1409 Monterey Drive

June 1, 2017  
Community Convention Center  
201 W. Marcy Street

## Public Survey

Sites Southwest conducted a survey of Santa Fe area residents to identify current issues and needs involving parks, recreation, trails and open space in Santa Fe. The surveys were collected and distributed between May and July 2017, and responses were collected online through [surveymonkey.com](https://www.surveymonkey.com). The consultant team distributed the survey link at public meetings and worked with parks and recreation staff to distribute information about the survey through flyers, email promotions, websites and social media. In addition, a Spanish version of the survey was also made available to area residents. In total, 471 English and 2 Spanish survey responses were collected. The survey asked a number of questions about resident's use and condition perceptions of park facilities, recreational opportunities and facilities, trail and open space condition, and the condition of specific facilities including the Genoveva Chavez Community Center (GCCC), Fort Marcy and Salvador Perez Community Centers, and the Municipal Recreation Complex (MRC).

### [Survey Questions](#)

Insert.

## 3. Parks and Recreation Trends

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### National Trends

#### NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARKS ASSOCIATION (NRPA) PRORAGIS

In 2013, the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) issued its first report using PRORAGIS, a geographic information system, to establish industry trends. The 2013 report gathered data from 383 park and recreation agencies across the country and compared changes over the last three years. According to the report, park and recreation agencies typically provide management of park and open space lands and operate recreational facilities and programs. Within these areas of responsibility, some growth occurred from 2010 to 2012 among the agencies participating in the survey, including conducting major special events, maintaining public jurisdiction areas and administering community gardens.

The NRPA report indicated that public park and recreation service providers continue to suffer from reduced funding levels. Agencies receiving higher funding levels generally experienced greater reductions, while smaller agencies (in smaller communities) were more stable over the last three years. Recreation programming experienced a significant drop in attendance from 2010 to 2011. While a slight rebound had begun in 2012, the NRPA 2013 report indicates that program offerings have declined in every major category since 2010.

#### 2016 STATE OF THE INDUSTRY REPORT

Recreation Management magazine's 2016 State of the Industry Report listed the top 10 program options most commonly planned for addition over the next three years, along with the frequency (in parentheses) noted by survey participants:

- Educational programs (planned by 27.1 % of those who will be adding programs)
- Fitness programs (26.1 %)
- Mind-body/balance programs (25 %)
- Teen programming (24.2 %)
- Programs for active older adults (19.8 %)
- Environmental education (19.7 %)
- Arts & crafts (18.8 %)
- Day camps and summer camps (18.3 %)
- Sports tournaments and races (18.1 %)
- Holiday events and other special events (17.7 %)



For most programming types, community centers are the ones most likely to be planning to add such programs.

There was an increase of at least 2 percent from 2014 to 2015 in the number of respondents whose facilities included: playgrounds, Wi-Fi services, open spaces, park shelters, walking and hiking trails, bike trails, skate parks, fitness trails or outdoor fitness equipment, disc golf courses, and dog parks.

## 2016 OUTDOOR PARTICIPATION REPORT

According to 2016 Outdoor Participation Report, published by the Outdoor Foundation in Boulder, Colorado, more than 142 million Americans (48.4%) participated in an outdoor activity at least once in 2015. These outdoor participants went on a total of 11.7 billion outdoor outings. Participation in outdoor recreation, team sports and indoor fitness activities vary by an individual's age. Recent trend highlights include the following:

- Walking for fitness is the most popular crossover activity.

- Running was the most popular outdoor activity for all ethnic groups.

- Running, including jogging and trail running, was the most popular activity among Americans when measured by number of participants and by number of total annual outings.

- The biggest motivator for outdoor participation was getting exercise.

- Twenty percent of outdoor enthusiasts participated in outdoor activities at least twice per week.

- Young adults, ages 18 to 24, experienced a five-percentage point increase, the biggest boost in participation among the age groups.

- Although Hispanic Americans made up a small percentage of total outdoor participants, those who did participate averaged the most annual outdoor outings per person.

Table 6: Fastest Growing Activities Nationwide	
Activity	3-Year Growth
Adventure Racing	38%
Non-traditional / Off-Road Triathlon	34%
Stand Up Paddling	31%
Kayak Fishing	20%
Traditional / Road Triathlon	19%
BMX Bicycling	16%
Traditional Climbing	16%
White Water Kayaking	15%
Boardsailing / Windsurfing	13%
Sea / Touring Kayaking	13%

Favorite activities and participation rates range with demographics. Running was the most popular outdoor activity for Americans regardless of age, ethnic or racial affiliation. Outdoor participation is highest among Caucasians and lowest among African Americans. While Hispanic Americans make up a small percentage of total outdoor participants in a national basis, those who did participate averaged the most annual outdoor outings per person.

## 2016 SPORTS, FITNESS, AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES TOPLINE PARTICIPATION REPORT

Prepared by a partnership of the Sports and Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) and the Physical Activity Council (PAC), this 2016 participation report establishes levels of activity and identifies key trends in sports, fitness, and recreation in the US. Overall there was a slight increase in measures of activity from 2014 to 2015 with fluctuations in sports showing an increase in team, water, winter, and fitness sports while individual sports declined slightly. A slight decrease in inactivity in the last year from 28.3% of Americans (age six and older) in 2014 to 27.7%. Inactivity rates remained higher in low income households: 28.4% of households with combined incomes under \$25,000 and 28.1% of households in the \$25,000-\$49,999 income range. These levels of inactivity have been increasing slightly over the last five years.

In terms of interest, all age groups continue to look at swimming as a means for future fitness followed heavily by outdoor activities (such as camping and biking). The trend shows that more Americans are interested in getting outside and being in natural settings. Most adult age groups focus on fitness activities while team sports are more attractive to youths. Participants in the surveys conducted for this report shared that having someone else participating in any fitness activity was a strong motivator. A shortage of available time and current health issues were cited as the biggest obstacles to more participation in active lifestyles.

Another revealing trend was the effect of physical education (PE) during school years on physical activities during school and post-school years. Participation in physical exercise during grade and high school influenced degree of engagement in team sports, outdoor recreation and fitness activities both during school years and after age 18. Those who did not have PE, only 15% also participated in team sports and outdoor recreation. 80% of adults ages 18+ who had PE in school were active compared to 61% of adults who didn't have PE in school.

The report surveyed spending on wearable devices for fitness tracking. Fitness trackers that sync with smartphones/tablets/computers increased from 8.4% of participants in 2014 to 12.9% in 2015. The interest in purchasing and using wearable technology in the future increased by 3.2% over the last year among active individuals.

## NATIONAL SURVEY ON RECREATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT (2012)

The National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) is a comprehensive survey that has been collecting data and producing reports about the recreation activities, environmental attitudes and natural resource values of Americans since the 1980s. The NSRE core focus is on outdoor activity participation and personal demographics. The most recent 2012 NSRE reports the total number of people participating in outdoor activities between 2000 and 2007 grew by 4.4% while the number of days of participation increased by approximately 25 percent. Walking for pleasure grew by 14% and continues to lead as the top favorite outdoor activity.

Nature-based activities, those associated with wildlife and natural settings, showed a discernible growth in the number of people (an increase in 3.1% participation rate) and the number of days of participation. American's participation in nature-based outdoor recreation is increasing with viewing, photographing, or otherwise observing nature clearly measured as the fastest growing type of nature-based recreation activity.

#### **3.1.1.1 Healthy Communities**

Park and recreation facilities and programming have long been major contributors to promoting and maintaining community health. A resurgence of public health issues centering on the need for more active lifestyles has created immediate needs and provided additional opportunities for investing in park, trail and recreation infrastructure in local communities. In Planning magazine's November 2015 issue, C.J Eisenbarth Hager explains the IRS requirement of nonprofit hospitals to provide a "community benefit" in exchange for tax-exempt status. Nonprofit hospitals are expected to broadly support the health of communities. The direct relationship with safer walking environments (connected trail systems) and public recreation amenities to public health benefit can be the focus of nonprofit hospital investments in local infrastructure.

##### **3.1.1.1.1 Health and Quality of Life**

From the winter 2015 issue of the National Association of Realtors magazine, the direct link between how communities are built and grow is tied to health and quality of life. More walkable and bike-able environments with better access to nature and parks has become essential for well-being and needs to be integrated into community planning. The NAR articles identify walkable communities as a prescription for better health.

Even the U.S. Surgeon General sounded a call to action challenging communities become more walkable to allow more Americans to increase their physical activity through walking. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) and its Healthy Community Design Initiative focuses on walkability and the need to better integrate into transportation planning.

The NAR magazine issue also reports on the value of bicycle friendly communities and the direct tie to healthy and sustainable living. Access to healthy locally grown food choices is reported with the value of community gardens and urban food hubs for healthy diets as well as connection to community engagement.

Realtors have long been aware that housing near a good system of parks and trails will hold strong appeal to buyers. The winter NAR issue illustrates the recognition that community design for healthy living goes beyond the single house location. People want choices and these healthy community design traits of walking, biking, trails and parks all play an important role in housing prices, sales and resales.

#### **3.1.1.2 Parks and Good Health**

The National Park Service (NPS) and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) collaborated to create the "Parks, Trails and Health Workbook", a tool for planners, parks & recreation professionals and health practitioners. The workbook provides explicit recognition of public health connections in relation to the provision and access to parks and trails and their health benefits.

The Green Cities Research Alliance has accumulated 40 years of research that proves nature in cities and towns (parks, trees and natural areas) provides many “well-being” benefits. The research offers evidence that the experience of nature is profoundly important to human functioning, health, and well-being. Some studies consider how the presence of parks and nature enable walking and how physical health is promoted by having adequate physical spaces within a community where activity can occur. Additionally, the network of sidewalk or trail systems throughout the community provide access to choices for physical activity and outdoor recreation. (Further on-line information at [http://depts.washington.edu/hhwb/Thm\\_ActiveLiving.html](http://depts.washington.edu/hhwb/Thm_ActiveLiving.html) ). Evidence from the research suggests that parks and open space encourage physical activity, particularly if there is easy access to them. One study in the American Journal of Preventative Medicine (Issue 28:169-176) found that people who use public open spaces are three times more likely to achieve recommended levels of physical activity than those who do not use the spaces. Users and potential users prefer nearby, attractive, and larger parks and open spaces. The research says that green spaces are an important public health investment.

#### **3.1.1.3    *Americans Engagement with Parks Survey (from NRPA)***

The vast offerings of the local park and recreation agency improve the lives of people throughout our nation. From the fact that Americans on average visit their local park and recreation facilities approximately 29 times a year to the majority of Americans identifying parks and recreation as an important service provided by their local government, the general public is an untapped advocate to spread the public park and recreation story.

This annual study probes Americans’ usage of parks, the key reasons that drive their use and the greatest challenges preventing greater usage. Each year, the study probes the importance of public parks in Americans’ lives, including how parks compare to other services and offerings of local governments. The survey of 1,000 American adults looks at frequency and drivers of parks/recreation facilities visits and the barriers to that prevent greater enjoyment. Survey respondents also indicate the importance of park and recreation plays in their decisions at the voting booth and their level of support for greater funding.

#### **3.1.1.4    *Key Findings***

Americans on average visit their local park and recreation facilities approximately 29 times a year, with 3 in 5 saying their most recent visit was within the past month.

Three in four Americans agree that the NRPA Three Pillars of Conservation, Health and Wellness, and Social Equity represent what they see as the priorities for their local park and recreation agency.

Nine in 10 Americans agree that parks and recreation are important services delivered by their local government.

Seven in 10 Americans say they are more likely to vote for local politicians who make park and recreation funding a priority.

Three-quarters of Americans support increased local government spending for park and recreation agencies with solid support for a nearly 30 percent increase in funding for local park and recreation agencies.

#### **3.1.1.5    *Trends in Recreation Programming***

The following trends are compiled from NPRPA sources and parks and recreation practitioners regarding shifts in programming practices:

Less “blanket” subsidies for programs – more “enterprise” activities are being developed – allowing focused subsidy to be used more intentionally.

Recreation programmers and administrators are being involved more in planning processes.

Tracking and reporting through information technology.

More agencies are target marketing a bundling of services to their customers.

Pricing is often done by peak, off-peak and off-season rates.

More park and recreation agencies are partnering with private, public and nonprofit groups.

Services are being structured away from specific geographic units into agency-wide approaches for athletics, youth/teen sports, seniors, facilities, parks, planning, etc.

Recreation agencies are forming strategic alliances with health, social services, and educational agencies to offer more comprehensive health and wellness programs.

Out-of-school activities for youth are expanding in order to better serve working families, and in response to rising levels of youth crime during after school hours.

To ensure more equity and inclusion, more activities are being adapted for participants with disabilities so programs can be “universally” accessible.

Programming for the preschool age child centers more around opportunities to expose a child to a variety of activities to learn what the child may be interested in.

Programming for toddlers starting at age 9 months with an accompanying parent/adult, are increasingly popular.

#### **3.1.1.6 Inclusion and Universal Access**

Across the country, local municipalities and park and recreation providers with older public infrastructure have been upgrading their facilities to comply with the guidelines for universal access and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The removal of existing architectural barriers in park facilities has been ongoing and will likely continue until renovations, upgrades and newer construction provide barrier-free access to all users. Access and inclusion in public parks extends beyond the physical amenities and incorporates considerations of language, technology, wayfinding, program equity and equitable geographic distribution of facilities.

#### **3.1.1.7 Technology in Parks**

The trend in marketing and information distribution has been utilizing digital and wireless technology as a primary means of communication. This trend has been integrated into park and recreation programming and operations to varying degrees. Easy access to information in a broad range of outreach techniques has been critical for park service providers to maintain contact and relevance with their communities. Social media has become ingrained with most park organizations and will continue to play a role in effective communication and marketing. Other forms of technology may continue to challenge park providers in the near future, providing opportunities for enhanced outdoor recreation experiences or liabilities due to undesired activities such as drones disrupting park users.

## State Trends

### SUMMARY OF KEY STATE TRENDS

New Mexico is a state that encompasses a broad range of ethnic, economic and age categories, with a corresponding diverse mix of interests in outdoor recreation activities. The surveys show that outdoor recreation is very important to New Mexico citizens and to out-of-state visitors. Quality outdoor recreation, when available, improves the quality of life for New Mexico's residents and visitors. Those visitors can provide economic benefits to the communities they visit. Recreation providers at all levels, along with key decision makers, need to understand those needs and expectations of the constituent communities and how to integrate them with their organization's mission and goals.

### NEW MEXICO STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN (SCORP) 2016-2020

"Viva New Mexico: A Statewide Plan for Outdoor Adventure" is New Mexico's 2016-2020 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. The SCORP was conducted with specific findings from its six different planning regions. The City of Santa Fe is within the southern portion of the North Central Region. As a prerequisite to the SCORP evaluations and findings, a statewide survey of a sampling of New Mexico residents was conducted to help understand their outdoor recreation behaviors, preferences, barriers and opinions about recreation facilities. Those survey results provided key insights and action recommendations to formulate an equitable and effective outdoor recreation plan.

Outdoor recreation trends, patterns and participation is heavily influenced by socio-economic trends. As population grows or declines and the related demographic characteristics shift, communities will face changing recreation needs. Whether seeking to meet the needs of local residents or to successfully attract visitors to an area, the park and recreation provider must be ready to respond to those changing demographics with intentional management strategies. These management decisions generally influence everything from maintenance requirements for facilities to the types of recreation offered.

People of different ages look for different types of recreation. The increased interest in wildlife watching, outdoor photography and similar activities observed over the past decade and more, is consistent with the aging of the "Baby Boomer" generation, who as they age are typically interested in maintaining a connection with the outdoors, while seeking less strenuous activities. Early exposure to outdoor recreation typically creates a life-long interest in outdoor recreation activities. Park and recreation facilities and programs help meet the need to encourage kids and even young adults to participate and enjoy nature and the outdoors, as well as to accommodate aging citizens who continue to enjoy the outdoors.

In New Mexico, outdoor recreation is popular across the state and within every demographic segment. The surveys reveal that 93% of adult residents participate in at least one outdoor recreation activity. Traveling trails on foot (i.e., walking, hiking, and running) is very popular. Wildlife related activities (i.e., hunting, fishing, shooting, and wildlife watching), camping and visiting parks are also popular.

Table 7: New Mexico Common & Favorite Outdoor Recreation Activities		
Activity	Most Common	Favorite
Walking, hiking & running	41%	41%
Hunting, fishing, shooting & wildlife watching	14%	17%
Camping	12%	10%
Visiting parks, lakes, & sight seeing	10%	6%
Team & individual sports	8%	6%
Biking & equestrian	4%	5%
Swimming & boating	3%	4%
OHV & motorcycle riding	2%	2%
Other activities	6%	9%

The New Mexico SCORP provides a summary of key insights on participation in outdoor recreation activities:

**Outdoor recreation is widespread.** Ninety-three percent of residents participate in outdoor recreation activities.



**Trails are king.** Traveling trails on foot (i.e., walking, hiking, and running) is the most common and favorite activity type of about 40 percent of respondents, which is more than double any other activity. Wildlife-related activities (i.e., hunting, fishing, shooting, and wildlife watching) are the second most popular type, followed by camping and visiting parks.

**People generally pursue what they most want to do.** Half of all residents have the same favorite activity and most common activity.

**“I’d rather be swimming, hunting, or fishing.”** Residents whose favorite activities are wildlife related or water related (i.e., swimming and boating) are less likely to declare wildlife or water activities as their most common activity. Conversely, visiting parks and playing sports are more likely to be common activities than favorites.

Residents across the state expressed that they would prefer improving and maintaining existing facilities over building new facilities. However, the survey also found that there is a statewide desire for more trails, campsites, boating and swimming opportunities, playgrounds, and more outdoor recreation options for youth.

Survey results that were more specific to the Santa Fe region showed that residents in the north-central region report the strongest beliefs that they have the right number of facilities that met some or all recreation needs. Residents were most likely to wish there were more trails, areas where children can play, campsites, and rock climbing opportunities in their local area.

Table 8: North-Central Regional Findings	
Key Findings	Actions
Trails are very important and residents wish there were more of them.	Prioritize trails, especially construction of new trails and maintaining current trails. Consider trail management plans to improve trail use experience.
Residents prefer more focus on maintenance and upgrades of existing facilities versus development of new facilities.	Maintain high satisfaction through maintenance and improvement of current facilities and amenities, such as keeping trails in good shape and implementing management plans.

Table 9: North-Central Regional Favorite Activities	
Activities	Ranking
Walking, hiking & running	48%
Hunting, fishing, shooting & wildlife watching	14%
Camping	7%
Visiting parks, lakes & sight seeing	6%
Team & individual sports	<1%
Biking & equestrian	<1%
Swimming & boating	3%
OHV & motorcycle riding	4%
Other activities	13%

Further findings from the north-central regional reveal that residents like to go hiking or running, and they do it frequently. They are generally less likely to go hunting or fishing. Residents desire observing scenic beauty and getting exercise more than people in other regions, and they have less desire to be around others. Residents have the highest level of satisfaction with recreation options; they gave the highest quality rating for current

facilities and amenities, and they are in the best position in terms of number of facilities that are meeting their needs. There was an expressed desire for more trails and rock climbing areas and less than average concern about parks or swimming areas. Compared to people in other regions, north-central residents prefer to use funds for maintaining the facilities and amenities they have, as opposed to improving or building new ones.

Table 10: North-Central Region's Most Important Facility or Amenity	
Facility/Amenity	Ranking
Trails (general)	44%
Parks	12%
Walking, hiking or running trails	12%
Children and family-friendly areas	15%
Campsites	9%
Biking trails	9%
Restrooms	7%
Swimming areas & water parks	5%

Table 10: North-Central Region's Most Important Facility or Amenity	
Nature areas & open space	5%
Safe facilities & amenities	2%
Fishing areas	1%
Hunting & shooting areas	1%
Access to facilities & amenities	4%
Clean facilities & amenities	4%
Tennis courts	1%
Baseball fields	0%
Golf courses	-
Basketball courts	-
Other	14%

Table 11: Statewide and Regional Comparison of Desired Additional Facilities/Amenities		
Facility/Amenity	Statewide	North-Central Region
Trails (general)	26%	34%
Children areas/playgrounds	19%	19%
Parks	15%	7%
Swimming areas/water parks	15%	7%
Walking, hiking or running trails	11%	6%
Biking trails	10%	10%
Campsites	10%	12%
Restrooms	7%	2%
Fishing areas	6%	3%
Sport fields	5%	3%
Nature areas	4%	5%

Table 11: Statewide and Regional Comparison of Desired Additional Facilities/Amenities		
Hunting & shooting areas	3%	7%
Tennis courts	3%	-
Basketball courts	3%	-
Dog areas	3%	8%
Lakes	2%	-
Rock climbing	2%	12%
ATV areas	1%	-
Other	20%	16%
Figures total more than 100% because many respondents listed more than desired facility or amenity.		

## RECREATION AND ECONOMY

Outdoor recreation significantly contributes to New Mexico's economy. The Outdoor Industry Association (OIA) produces reports on the outdoor recreation economy for the entire country and for each state. The most recent OIA report reveals that at least 65% of New Mexico residents participate in outdoor recreation each year. This figure does not include the participants in hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing which are estimated separately. The report states "Americans want and deserve access to a variety of quality places to play and enjoy the great outdoors. Outdoor

recreation can grow jobs and drive the economy if we manage and invest in parks, waters and trails as an interconnected system designed to sustain economic dividends for America.” In New Mexico, outdoor recreation generates \$6.1 billion in consumer spending, creates 68,000 direct New Mexico jobs, generates \$1.7 billion in wages and salaries, and results in \$458 million in state and local tax revenue. The report demonstrates that outdoor recreation can grow jobs and drive the economy through management and investment in parks, waters and trails as an interconnected system designed to sustain economic dividends for citizens. Preserving access to outdoor recreation protects the economy, the businesses, the communities and the people who depend on the ability to play outside.

From lakeshore bait shops to high-end mountain lodges, outdoor recreation helps bring in tourism dollars, increase the tax base, and create jobs. According to The Economic Contributions of Outdoor Recreation: Technical Report on Methods and Findings prepared in 2013 prepared by Southwick Associates, outdoor recreation spending contributes \$2.91 per New Mexico resident, which ranks 21st among the 50 states.

Planned outdoor recreation events are an often-overlooked economic driver. On average, out-of-state visitors who attend outdoor recreation events spend about \$900 due to the event. Large recreation events, such as the Santa Fe Century and the Tour de Gila, provide significant economic development opportunities. An annual total spending estimate for outdoor recreation events from visitors from Utah, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and Colorado is approximately \$385 million. Not only do outdoor events bring in out-of-state money, they are associated with visitors who are likely to return to New Mexico.

## HEALTH & RECREATION

The SCORP referenced state health reports that indicated some correlations between socio- demographic characteristics and their physical activity levels that may contribute to trends in obesity. New Mexico’s children may be the first generation at risk of having a shorter lifespan than their parents. Sedentary lifestyle and physical inactivity have contributed greatly to the numerous health problems plaguing New Mexico’s future. Many low-income and minority children are often more cut-off from nature due to the built environment around them: poor housing conditions, high-volume traffic, and a lack of parks and green space. Research demonstrates that physical activity helps prevent obesity and related medical problems. Outdoor recreation plays a vital role in improving health by providing places to exercise and connect with nature.

According to a 2013 report: The State of Health in New Mexico, 2013 published by the New Mexico Department of Health, physical activity is crucial to maintaining physical health. Among adolescents, regular physical activity helps improve bone health, body weight and composition, physical fitness, and mental health. In addition, active adolescents are more likely to become active adults.

“In our state, poor people are less likely to engage in physical activity than those who have high incomes, and are more likely to subsequently suffer the effects of not exercising, including stress, weight gain and depression.” Health disparities, or differences in socioeconomic conditions, significantly influence the physical activity level of New Mexicans such as income and education. The availability of recreation facilities and recreation demand are strongly associated with higher rates of physical activity, somewhat associated with lower rates of overweight, and weakly associated with rates of obesity.

## 4. Operations and Maintenance

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### Base Level Maintenance Standards

These standards are largely based on maintenance standards established by the National Recreation and Park Association, and should be used, at a minimum, to maintain parks and recreation facilities including civic parks, civic buildings, recreation facilities, playgrounds, open space, trails and competitive sports fields.

- Turf Maintenance – high profile areas (small areas, entire area visible to foot traffic)
  - Mowing will occur 2 times/week
  - Mowing heights
    - 2 ½ “ during warm season (day time highs consistently above 75 degrees)
  - Edging of all turf perimeters will occur 1 time/week
  - 95% turf coverage
  - 3% weed infestation maximum for existing areas (all efforts should be made according to the City’s Integrated Pest Management Policy [IPM] to keep new areas 100% weed free)
  - 2% bare area maximum
  - Remove grass clippings if visible
  - Aerate once per year, and additionally if needed
  - Inspect thatch layer regularly and remove as needed
  - Test soil and water annually. Additional testing will occur if deemed necessary
  - Soil moisture will be consistent
    - No wet or dry areas
    - Soil should be firm enough for foot and mower traffic
    - Apply wetting agents to assist in uniform soil moisture if needed
    - Hand water as needed
  - Inspect weekly for insects, disease, and stress and respond to outbreaks within 24 hours
  - Fertilize three (3) times per year.



- Topdress/overseed once per year
- Tree and Shrub Maintenance
  - Prune/trim trees and shrubs as dictated by species twice annually during spring and fall
  - Remove sucker growth as needed
  - Test soil annually to insure application of appropriate nutrients as needed
  - Apply fertilizer to plant species according to species requirements as needed or annually
  - Inspect regularly for insects and diseases. Respond to outbreaks within 48 hours
  - Place 2" of organic mulch around each tree within a minimum 18" ring
  - Place 2" of organic mulch around shrub beds to minimize weed growth
  - Remove hazardous limbs and plants immediately upon discovery
  - Remove dead trees and plant material immediately unless located within an environmental area
  - Remove or treat invasive plants within 5 days of discovery
  - Flower bed maintenance done as needed
- Storm Cleanup
  - Inspect drain covers at least twice monthly, before rain and immediately after flooding
  - Remove debris and organic materials from drain covers immediately
  - Maintain water inlet height according to design standards
- Irrigation Systems
  - Inspect irrigation systems at least once per month or computer monitors as necessary
  - Initiate repairs to non-functioning systems within 24 hours of discovery
  - Backflow testing done annually
- Litter Control
  - Inspect and pick up litter, and empty containers at least once daily or as needed
  - Remove leaves and organic debris once a week or as necessary
- Playground Maintenance
  - Audit each playground to insure compliance with the current version of ASTM Performance Standard F1487 (Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Playground Equipment for Public Use)
  - Complete low-frequency playground inspections at least monthly or as required. All low-frequency inspections are to be completed by a Certified Playground Safety Inspector (CPSI). Complete safety-related repairs immediately, and initiate other repairs within 48 hours of discovery
  - Complete high-frequency inspections at least weekly
  - Grooming surface three times weekly, nine months a year
- Hard Surface Maintenance
  - Remove debris and glass immediately upon discovery
  - Remove sand, dirt, and organic debris from walks and hard court surfaces weekly
  - Remove trip hazards from pedestrian areas immediately upon discovery
  - Inspect and paint fading or indistinct instructional / directional signs annually

- Remove grass clippings after mowing around hard surfaces
  - Remove grass and weeds growing in cracks as needed
- Outdoor Court Maintenance
  - Inspect courts monthly. Complete all repairs within 48 hours of discovery
  - Repaint lines annually
  - Replace nets when frayed, broken, or removed
  - Maintain goal posts, backboards, rims, net posts, fencing, and hardware to original design specifications
- Trail Maintenance
  - Inspect hard and soft surface trails monthly
  - Remove dirt, sand, and organic debris from hard surfaces weekly
  - Remove organic debris from soft surfaces weekly
  - Maintain a uniform depth of compacted material on soft surface trails according to original design specs at all times
  - Inspect for graffiti and remove immediately
  - Remove overhanging branches within 6ft. of the trail surface at least twice annually
  - Control vegetation growth within 24in on either side of trails. Appropriate methods for removal are included in the City's IPM.
  - Inspect signs, benches, and other site amenities monthly. Complete repairs within one week of discovery
  - Inspect and make necessary repairs to lighting systems at monthly
  - Repair / replace bulbs to maintain lighting levels to design specifications
- Site Amenity Maintenance
  - Inspect benches, trash containers, picnic tables and grills, bicycle racks, flag poles, drinking fountains, and other site amenities monthly. Complete repairs within 24 hours of discovery
  - Inspect and maintain water features weekly while in use
    - Water features should be prepared in time for applicable use during warmer months
    - Winterize water features immediately after shut-off during colder months
  - Cleaning/power wash of amenities twice annually
- Athletic Fields Grounds Maintenance
  - Mowing will occur twice weekly
  - Mowing heights
    - 2" during cool season (day time highs consistently below 75 degrees)
  - Edging of field perimeters will occur twice monthly
  - 95% turf coverage at the start of every season
  - 80% turf coverage after play begins
  - 5% weed infestation maximum
  - 0% bare area at the start of every season
  - 15% bare and weak areas will be acceptable after play begins
  - Inspect and apply pre-germinated seed to heavily worn areas after every tournament
  - Remove grass clippings if visible

- Aerate as needed, at least twice annually
  - Spot aerate high use areas as needed
  - Inspect thatch layer regularly and remove as needed
  - Test soil and water annually
    - Additional testing will occur if deemed necessary
  - Soil moisture will be consistent
    - No wet or dry areas
    - Firm enough for foot and mower traffic
    - Apply wetting agents to assist in uniform soil moisture
    - Hand water as needed
  - Inspect weekly for insects, disease, and stress and respond to outbreaks within 24 hours
  - Fertilize monthly
  - Aerate and overseed yearly
  - Work, wet, drag and trim infield clay and base paths on game days
- Fence and Gate Maintenance
  - Inspect fences, gates, and bollards at least twice annually. Complete safety-related repairs immediately. Complete other repairs within 48 hours of discovery
  - Remove debris from fences as needed
- Sign Maintenance
  - Inspect sign lettering, surfaces, and posts monthly
  - Repair / replace signs to maintain design and safety standards within 24 hours of discovery
  - Clean signs twice a year
  - Cut back plant material as needed
- Pest Control
  - Refer to the City's IPM for direction on pest control and management
- Vandalism and Graffiti Removal
  - Initiate repairs immediately upon discovery. Document and photograph damage as necessary
- Picnic Shelters
  - Reserved units cleaned and litter removed prior to and after each reservation
  - Minor repairs are made immediately upon discovery
  - Major repairs should be made within one week of discovery depending on severity
  - Non-reserved units are cleaned weekly, or as necessary
- Lighting Security/Area
  - Foot-candle levels will be maintained to preserve original design
  - Inspect monthly
  - Repairs/bulb replacement will be completed within 24 hours of discovery
- Aquatic Center Standards

- Vacuum pool weekly
  - Manually check water chemistry every two hours of operation
  - Check water electronically on a continuous basis
  - Water checked for temperature, chlorine, and pH
  - Check flow rates every 2 hours of operation
  - Water checked for clarity on a continuous basis
  - Clean concrete areas daily
  - Repaint pool tank every two years
  - Pressure wash concrete areas weekly
  - Clean restrooms two times daily
  - Inspect facility and associated equipment daily
  - Maintain all equipment per manufacturer's suggestions
  - Inspect sand filter annually
- Broken Equipment Standard
  - Broken equipment shall be repaired immediately. The City should maintain an inventory of replacement parts for timely repairs.
  - If staff is not able to repair, the broken equipment will be signed and roped off with emergency tape indicating that the amenity is broken and not to be used. Repair dates should be made available to staff.
- Lifecycle Replacement
  - The City should have a lifecycle replacement program built into the Capital Improvement Program. The lifecycle of amenities, parts and facilities should be determined with contractors up-front during project development. Work with maintenance equipment contractors to determine useful life of parts and equipment.
- Concession Standards (outdoor)
  - Concession facilities cleaned, wiped down, and sanitized before opening
  - Electrical appliances checked for compliance and repaired if damaged
  - Lights checked and repaired as needed
  - Concession operating permits secured before opening
  - Appliances cleaned thoroughly before opening
  - Cash registers tested to ensure they work properly, if applicable
  - Circuit breakers tested prior to opening
  - Cleaning and sanitization supplies on hand before opening
  - Pick up debris daily
- Closing Concession Standards (outdoor)
  - Equipment cleaned and sanitized
  - Supplies removed and discarded if needed
  - Electricity should be turned off
  - Refrigerators and cables turned off and sealed
  - Facility floors, sinks, and counters cleaned and sanitized

- Hoses cleaned and drained
  - Kitchen cleaned and sanitized
  - Inspections of standards will occur monthly
- Open Space Standard
  - Maintain natural appearance to open space areas
  - Remove trees and branches that pose a hazard to the users of the area
  - Respond to disease and insect outbreaks within 24 hours of identification
  - Inspect areas monthly
  - Remove and clean dump sites within 48 hours of identification
  - Post and maintain appropriate signage for each individual area
  - Identify and remove invasive plants according to the City's IPM
  - No large branches or debris will be allowed in parks and along perimeters

## Integrated Pest Management Policy

The following Integrated Pest Management Policy (IPM) has been adopted by City Ordinance.

### 10-7.3 City Integrated Pest Management Policy.

The City shall implement the following city integrated pest management (IPM) policy. The City, in carrying out its operations, shall assume pesticides are potentially hazardous to human and environmental health. The City shall give preference to preventing pest problems through non-pesticide means and using reasonably available non-pesticide alternatives before considering the use of pesticides on and in City property. For all pest problems on City property, the City shall follow the IPM approach outlined below.

- A. Prevent pest problems through non pesticide means as much as possible;
- B. Monitor each pest habitats to determine pest population, size, occurrence, and natural enemy population, if present. Identify decisions and practices that could affect pest populations. Keep records of such monitoring;
- C. Set for each pest at each site and identify in an IPM implementation plan, an injury level, based on how much biological, aesthetic or economic damage the site can tolerate; and
- D. Consider a range of potential treatments for the pest problem. Employ non pesticide management tactics first. Consider the use of pesticides only as a last resort and select and use pesticides only within an IPM program and in accordance with the provisions of this section. No regulated pesticides or pest control devices may be used on city property unless they are applied by persons certified and licensed in the applicable pesticide applicator category by the New Mexico department of agriculture, with the exception of licensed employees of commercial pest control companies working under the direct supervision of a certified and licensed applicator.

- (1) Determine the most effective treatment time, based on pest biology and other variables, such as weather, seasonal changes in wildlife use, and local conditions, including the amount and timing of human occupation of or near the proposed treatment area;
- (2) Design and construct indoor and outdoor areas to reduce and eliminate pest habitats;
- (3) Modify management practices, including watering, mulching, waste management, and food storage to reduce pests and weeds;
- (4) Modify pest habitats to reduce food and living space;
- (5) Preferentially use physical and mechanical controls such as mowing, hand weeding, and the use of traps, barriers, and other exclusion methods;
- (6) Use biological controls when applicable, such as introducing or enhancing pests natural enemies;
- (7) Use the least toxic pesticidal controls only when other methods of control have failed; and
- (8) Use pesticides in or outside of city buildings only when a pest is present and not on a regular or calendar basis.

E. Conduct ongoing educational programs:

- (1) Acquaint staff with the IPM approach and the toxicity of pesticides,
- (2) Inform the public of the city's attempt to reduce pesticide use and respond to questions from the public about the city's pest management practices.

F. Monitor treatment to evaluate effectiveness. Keep monitoring records and include them in the IPM implementation plan.

G. Nothing in this section is intended to apply to pesticide applications that are required to comply with federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

(Ord. #2001-10, §3)

#### 10-7.4 Definitions.

Whenever used in this section, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below.

**Antimicrobial agent** means any substance or mixture of substances intended for inhibiting the growth of, or destroying any bacteria, fungi, viruses, or other microorganism pathogenic to humans and other animals other than those in or on other living organisms. These agents include disinfectants, sanitizers, bacteriostats, sterilizers, fungicides and fungistats applied to inanimate surfaces and used in swimming pools.

**City integrated pest management coordinator** means the integrated pest management coordinator designated in subsection 10-7.15 to implement the City's IPM policy as set forth in subsections 10-7.2 through 10-7.12 of this section, herein referred to as the IPM coordinator.

**Contractor** means a person, firm, corporation or other entity, including a governmental entity, that enters into a professional services agreement with the city to apply pesticides or perform other pest management activities on property that is owned, controlled or operated by the city.

**Department director** means the director of the department designated by the city manager to administer the integrated pest management program.

**Division director** means the director of the division designated by the city manager to administer the integrated pest management program.

**Emergency** means any unforeseen combination of circumstances or a resulting state that calls for an immediate action such as major economic impact over one thousand dollars (\$1000.).

**Integrated pest management** means a decision-making process for managing pests that uses monitoring to determine pest injury levels and primarily uses cultural, mechanical, physical, and biological tools to minimize health, environmental, and financial risks. The method uses extensive knowledge about pests, such as infestation thresholds, life histories, environmental requirements and natural enemies to complement and facilitate biological and other natural control of pests. The method uses the least toxic synthetic pesticides only as a last resort to manage pests.

**Lease agreement** means a binding written agreement, including but not limited to a contract, lease, permit, license or easement between a person, firm, corporation or other entity, including a governmental entity, and the city, which grants a right to use or occupy property of the city of Santa Fe for a specified purpose or purposes.

**Lessee** means a person, firm, corporation or other entity, including a government entity that enters into a lease agreement with the city as lessor.

**Pest** means any living organism except humans and viruses, bacteria or other microorganisms that reside in or on other living non-plant organisms which are injurious to other living organisms or property. Pests may include but are not limited to insects, weeds, rodents and fungi.

**Pesticide** means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest as defined in Section 76-4-3 of the New Mexico Pesticide Control Act. The term pesticide includes, but is not limited to, herbicide, insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide.

**Toxicity Category I Pesticide Product** means any pesticide product that meets United States Environmental Protection Agency criteria for Toxicity Category I under Section 156.10 of Part 156 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. These products have the toxicity signal word "Danger" on the label.

**Toxicity Category II Pesticide Product** means any pesticide product that meets United States Environmental Protection Agency criteria for Toxicity Category II under Section 156.10 of Part 156 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. These products have the toxicity signal word "Warning" on the label.

(Ord. #2001-10, §4; Ord. #2007-26, §1)

#### **10-7.5 Ban on Use of Toxicity Category I Pesticide Products.**

Except for pesticides granted an exemption pursuant to subsection 10-7.10, effective upon the effective date of this section, the city shall refrain from using any Toxicity Category I Pesticide Product, any pesticide containing a chemical identified by the state of California as a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity pursuant to the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, and any pesticide classified as a known or likely human carcinogen by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

(Ord. #2001-10, §5)

#### **10-7.6 Use of Other Pesticide Products.**

- A. Except for pesticides granted an exemption pursuant to subsection 10-7.10, within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this section, the city shall refrain from using any Toxicity Category II Pesticide Product.
- B. Except for pesticides granted an exemption pursuant to subsection 10-7.10, April 1, 2001, any city department that uses one or more pesticides not banned under subsection 10-7.5 and section 10-7.6A, shall reduce by one hundred percent (100%) the cumulative volume of such pesticides that it used in calendar year 2001.

(Ord. #2001-10 § 6)

**10-7.7 Notice of Pesticide Use.**

- A. Within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this section, the city shall comply with the following notification procedures, unless the pesticide is an antimicrobial agent or is exempted from this requirement pursuant to paragraphs C. through E. hereof.
  - (1) Signs shall be posted at least one (1) day before application of the pesticide product and remain posted at least five (5) but no longer than seven (7) days after application of the pesticide.
  - (2) Signs shall be posted at every entry point where pesticide is applied if the pesticide is applied in an enclosed area and in highly visible locations around the perimeter of the area where pesticide is applied if the pesticide is applied in an open area.
  - (3) Signs shall be of a standardized design that is readily visible and easily recognizable, readable, and understandable to the public and workers.
  - (4) Signs shall be orange, wholly or in part, with black lettering and contain the signal word "caution/precaution" unless otherwise specified by the city safety director.
  - (5) Signs shall contain the name and active ingredient of the pesticide product, the target pest, the date and time of pesticide application, the phone number of the IPM coordinator, and the hotline phone number as set forth in paragraph B. herein.
- B. Within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this section, the IPM coordinator shall develop and maintain a twenty-four (24) hour pesticide hotline to inform the public about the city's pesticide applications, with the exception of applications of antimicrobial agents and pesticides exempted according to paragraphs C. through E. hereof. The following information shall be readily available by calling the hotline and shall include for any pesticide that will be applied within the next three (3) days, unless exempted by paragraph E. hereof, or has been applied within the last ten (10) days:
  - (1) A description of the area of the pesticide application with sufficient specificity to reasonably assure the identification of the intended area of pesticide application or the area which has been treated,
  - (2) Name and active ingredient of the pesticide product,
  - (3) The target pest,



- (4) The date and time of pesticide application,
- (5) The name and phone number of the IPM coordinator.

Information about the pesticide hotline number shall be posted in public locations in city buildings, listed in the phone book, and advertised with other city telephone numbers.

- C. The department director and/or division director may grant exemptions from or modifications of the signage and hotline notification requirements on a case-by-case basis or authorize alternative or no requirements for notification of the use of certain pesticides used in specific types of circumstances, upon a finding that a good cause exists to allow an exemption to be made. The city may use modified notification requirements if the department director and/or division director has previously granted such an exemption or modification for the specific product and circumstances of the pesticide application. If the department director and/or division director has not previously granted such an exemption or modification, the IPM coordinator or other city staff may request one from the department director and/or division director. The request shall include the identification of the specific situations in which it is not possible or practical to comply with the notification requirements and propose alternative notification procedures. The department director and/or division director shall decide whether to deny the request, grant an exemption, or approve alternative notification procedures. Exemptions or modifications are in effect until rescinded by the department director and/or division director.
- D. The department director and/or division director may approve under paragraph C. herein that permanent signs be posted for the regular application of contained baits or other least toxic pesticides. Posting of signs may be required:
  - (1) In each building or city-owned bus or other vehicle where certain pesticides are used, stored, or transported,
  - (2) At the main office or a similar location where the public obtains information regarding the building or vehicle,
  - (3) When such pesticides are used outdoors to control rodents and other pests, in a conspicuous location outside of the area where they are used.

The sign may be required to indicate the name and active ingredient of the pesticides used outdoors or in and around the building or vehicle, the target pests, the area or areas where the pesticides are commonly placed or applied, and the phone number of the IPM coordinator.

- E. In the event of a public health emergency, to comply with worker safety, economic requirements, or to take advantage of a vulnerable time in a pest's life cycle, the IPM coordinator may authorize the application of a pesticide without providing a one-day advance notification. Signs meeting the requirements of paragraph A. herein or otherwise established by the department director and/or division director for that pesticide according to paragraph C. and D. shall be posted at the time of application and remain posted for at least five (5) but no longer than seven (7) days following the application.

(Ord. #2001-10, §7; Ord. #2007-26, §2)

**10-7.8 Implementation of City Integrated Pest Management Policy.**

- A. Within six (6) months of the effective date of this section, the IPM coordinator shall have a plan for implementing the city integrated pest management (IPM) policy pursuant to subsection 10-7.3. The IPM coordinator shall provide periodic IPM plan updates. The IPM implementation plans and periodic updates shall be consistent with the requirements of this section and any guidelines developed by the department director and/or division director pursuant to this section.
- B. The city IPM implementation plan shall outline the ways in which the city shall comply with the City's IPM policy pursuant to subsection 10-7.3. The city IPM implementation plan shall include pesticide applications performed by commercial pesticide applicators at the request of the IPM coordinator or other city staff.
- C. The IPM coordinator, with the assistance of appropriate city staff, shall:
  - (1) Identify the types of pest problems that the city has;
  - (2) Identify to the maximum extent possible the types and quantities of pesticides used by the city and for which pests each pesticide was used in the past three years;
  - (3) Identify alternative pest management techniques or products that have been used and for which pests they were used in the past three (3) years or are proposed to be used;
  - (4) Assess the efficacy and cost of pesticide use and alternative interventions in the past three (3) years and regularly assess thereafter;
- D. The department director and/or division director may determine that a city's IPM implementation plan is not in conformity with the City's IPM policy. Upon a determination of nonconformity, the IPM coordinator shall submit a revised plan within thirty (30) days or in accordance with a schedule otherwise specified by the department director and/or division director or submit the plan to the governing body.
- E. No later than six (6) months of the effective date of this section and quarterly thereafter, the IPM coordinator shall report to the department director and/or division director on the status of the city's implementation of the city IPM policy. Such report shall include a summary of emergency exemptions granted by the IPM coordinator during the reporting period. The IPM coordinator shall provide an annual report to the governing body of the city of Santa Fe on the status of city's program.

(Ord. #2001-10, §8; Ord. #2007-26, §3)

**10-7.9 Recordkeeping and Reporting.**

- A. The IPM coordinator shall keep written records of all pest management activities for at least two (2) years in the IPM coordinator's department and for five (5) years or the maximum time allowed by law, whichever is longer, in the city archives. Each record shall include the following information:
  - (1) The target pest;

- (2) The name, active ingredient, EPA registration number, and quantity of pesticide used;
- (3) The site of the pesticide application with sufficient specificity to reasonably assure the identification of treated areas;
- (4) The date and time a pesticide was used;
- (5) The temperature and wind speed and direction if application is made outdoors;
- (6) The name and applicator license number of the pesticide applicator;
- (7) The method of application and application equipment used;
- (8) Prevention and other nonchemical methods of control used; and
- (9) Exemptions granted by the IPM coordinator pursuant to subsection 10-7.7E. or 10-7.10E.

- B. Pest management records that are kept by the IPM coordinator shall be made available to the public within twenty-four (24) hours of a request. Pest management records in the city archives shall be made available to the public according to the Inspection of Public Records Act.

(Ord. #2001-10, §9)

**10-7.10 Exemptions.**

- A. Improving and maintaining water quality. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, this section shall not apply to the use of any pesticide for the purpose of improving or maintaining water quality at:
- (1) Drinking water treatment plants;
  - (2) Wastewater treatment plants;
  - (3) Reservoirs; and
  - (4) Related collection, distribution and treatment facilities.
- B. Reduced-risk pesticide. The department director and/or division director may exempt a reduced-risk pesticide from the ban imposed by subsections 10-7.5 or 10-7.6 upon a finding that the reduced-risk pesticide is compatible with an ecologically sound and least toxic IPM strategy. Decisions on whether or not to exempt a reduced risk pesticide will use the following criteria:
- (1) Need for control of the pest or vegetation,
  - (2) The potential hazard to human, animal, and environmental health of using the pesticide,
  - (3) The effectiveness of the pesticide,
  - (4) Whether the use of the pesticide is consistent with IPM principles and will contribute to long term least toxic pest control.

The department director and/or division director shall maintain a list of reduced-risk pesticides granted an exemption pursuant to this subsection. The department director and/or division director shall review the list annually and make necessary changes. The department director and/or division director may review and revise the list more frequently.

- C. One-year exemptions. The IPM coordinator may request from the department director and/or division director up to a one-year exemption from the pesticide ban imposed by subsections 10-7.5 or 10-7.6 for use of a particular pesticide for a particular use. The department director and/or division director may grant the one-year exemption upon a finding that the IPM coordinator has:
- (1) Made a documented good-faith effort to find alternatives to the banned pesticide;
  - (2) Demonstrated that effective, economic alternatives to the banned pesticide do not exist for the particular use; and
  - (3) Developed a reasonable plan for investigating alternatives to the banned pesticide during the exemption period.
- D. Limited use exemption. IPM coordinator may apply to the department director and/or division director for a limited use exemption for a particular pesticide banned pursuant to subsection 10-7.5 or subsection 10-7.6 and not covered by a one-year exemption. The department director and/or division director may grant a limited-use exemption provided that the department director and/or division director finds that the pesticide will be used for a specific and limited purpose for a short and defined period and the IPM coordinator has identified a compelling need to use the pesticide, has not yet found cost-effective alternatives, and has developed a reasonable plan for continuing to investigate alternatives for future use.
- E. Emergency exemption. In the event that a pest outbreak poses an immediate threat to public or staff health or safety, major property damage or major damage to plant life, city staff shall contact the IPM coordinator or his/her designee whenever possible. The IPM coordinator or his/her designee shall respond to the emergency in a timely manner. The IPM coordinator and other city staff shall give preference to managing emergency pest non-chemical means or the use of approved pesticides. Should it be necessary, the IPM coordinator may grant an emergency exemption for the use of pesticides banned pursuant to subsection 10-7.5 or subsection 10-7.6. Signs meeting the requirements of paragraph A. of subsection 10-7.7 or otherwise specified by the department director and/or division director for that pesticide according to paragraphs C. and D. of subsection 10-7.7 shall be posted at the time of application and remain posted for at least five (5) but no longer than seven (7) days following the application. Information of an emergency pesticide application will also be posted on the pesticide hotline at the time of application.

(Ord. #2001-10, §10; Ord. #2007-26, §4)

**10-7.11 Lease Agreements.**

- A. When the city enters into a new lease agreement or extends the term of an existing lease agreement, the lease agreement shall obligate the lessee to comply with provisions of this subsection 10-7.11A:
- (1) Effective upon the effective date of this section, the lessee shall comply with subsection 10-7.5 (Ban on Use of Toxicity Category I Pesticide Products);
  - (2) Effective thirty (30) days after the effective date of this subsection, the lessee shall comply with subsection 10-7.7 (Notice of Pesticide Use) and identify the lessee's IPM contact person;
  - (3) Effective thirty (30) days from the effective date of this section, the lessee shall comply with subsections 10-7.6A.; and
  - (4) A lessee or IPM coordinator on behalf of a lessee may apply for any exemption authorized under subsection 10-7.10 or use any reduced-risk pesticide for purposes approved by the department director and/or division director.

(Ord. #2001-10, §11; Ord. #2007-26, §5)

**10-7.12            Pest Management Contracts.**

- A.    Effective thirty (30) days from the effective date of this section, when the city enters into a new pest management contract or extends the term of an existing pest management contract, the IPM coordinator shall submit an IPM implementation plan update to the department director and/or division director that incorporates the proposed pesticide usage of the contractor into the city department's implementation plan.
- B.    When the city enters into a new pest management contract or extends the term of an existing contract, the contract shall obligate the contractor to comply with provisions of this section 10-7.12B:
  - (1)    Effective upon the effective date of this section, the contractor shall comply with subsection 10-7.5 (Ban on Use of Toxicity Category I Pesticide Products);
  - (2)    Effective thirty (30) days after the effective date of this section, the contractor shall comply with subsection 10-7.7 (Notice of Pesticide Use);
  - (3)    Effective thirty (30) days after the effective date of this section, the contractor shall comply with subsection 10-7.6A.
- C.    A contractor who is hired to apply pesticides or perform other pest management activities, or city department on behalf of a contractor, may apply for any exemption authorized under subsection 10-7.10 or use any reduced-risk pesticide for purposes approved by the department director and/or division director.
- D.    A contractor who is hired to apply pesticides or perform other pest management activities shall have liability insurance in the amount required by the city of Santa Fe risk management division.

(Ord. #2001-10, §12; Ord. #2007-26, §6)

**10-7.13—10-7.14 Reserved.**

Editor's Note: Former subsections 10-7.13, Creating an Integrated Pest Management Board and 10-7.14, Powers and Duties of the Integrated Pest Management Board, previously codified herein and containing portions of Ordinance No. 2001-10, were repealed in their entirety by Ordinance No. 2007-26.

**10-7.15            Designating a City Integrated Pest Management Coordinator.**

There is designated a city integrated pest management coordinator to fulfill the duties and responsibilities as set forth in subsections 10-7.2 through 10-7.12 of this section, which will include, but are not limited to the following:

- A.    Work with appropriate staff to help create, implement, and coordinate the city's IPM plan;
- B.    Educate staff, contractors, businesses, other government entities, and the public about IPM and the city's IPM policy;

- C. Provide technical assistance on IPM to appropriate staff or arrange for the provision of such assistance;
- D. Maintain a database of the city IPM plan, pest problems, pesticides used, and efficiency and costs of interventions;
- E. Grant emergency exemptions to use banned pesticides or apply pesticides without prior notification in the event that the exemption is required to protect the public or staff health or safety, major property damage or major damage to plant life;
- F. Provide at least a quarterly report to the department director and/or division director on the status of the city's IPM policy, including a summary of emergency exemptions granted by the IPM coordinator during the reporting period;
- G. Assist capital improvements program division in developing criteria for new or remodeled landscape and building designs which will minimize maintenance and pest management requirements;
- H. Determine the cost of maintaining the IPM program; and
- I. Submit an annual report to the governing body on the status of the city IPM program.

(Ord. #2001-10, §15; Ord. #2007-26, §9)

## 5.Parks Facilities Inventory Matrix

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## Parks Facilities Inventory Matrix

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## Parks Facilities Inventory Matrix

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## Parks Facilities Inventory Matrix

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