

Revised July 25, 2014

GREEN SPACE ASSESSMENT

Urban “greening” can take many forms. Parks, trails, and open space provide a significant amount of the green space in urban areas; however features such as street plantings, public plazas, and stormwater retention basins can also have a significant impact on the overall environmental quality of a place. In assessing the overall green space, it is important to provide a range of opportunities that will encourage public participation with open space, increase healthy environmental function within a community, and provide for long-term sustainability and resilience.

The City of Clovis has a diverse and integrated green space system. The numerous public parks and trails, the Clovis Old Town Trail in particular, serve as important features within the everyday life of Clovis residents, providing a sense of attachment with open space amenities. However, the City is still not meeting the open space standard set forth in the General Plan for their current population size. In addition to open space, there are numerous greening opportunities for enriching the overall environmental quality of the City, such as integrated green street improvements, enhanced multi-benefit use facilities, and interactive green space amenities. Population is growing quickly in Clovis and the City is expanding. As it grows, it will be especially important to set aside land to meet the City’s open space standard, as well as integrate green standards into new projects.

This assessment evaluates the potential of various green features, including parks, trails, green streets, stormwater management, urban forestry, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, community gardens, and wildlife habitat.

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The City of Clovis currently has a number of existing green assets, such as their well-developed trails and bikeway network, as well as a number of new opportunities to expand greening efforts throughout the City. This section expands on these assets and opportunities to define the focus of the greening plan.

EXISTING PARKS OPEN SPACE TRAILS

According to the draft 2010 Parks Master Plan, the City operates 56 public parks, totaling approximately 146 acres of publically accessible open space. The identified park types include pocket parks, neighborhood parks, area parks, community parks, regional parks, school parks, and basin parks. The City is in the process of updating their General Plan and has updated their inventory to reflect recent construction. Table 1 illustrates the number of each park type found in the City of Clovis as of May 2014.

TABLE 1 PARKS IN THE CITY OF CLOVIS

Classification	Number of Parks	Total Acres
Pocket Parks	8	1.58
Neighborhood Parks	44	35.77
Area Parks	13	53.59
Community Parks	3	46.83
Basin Parks (FMFCD Flood Control Basins)	3	21.13
Total	71	158.89

The City of Clovis’ “basin parks,” represent a unique multi-beneficial approach to open space. These parks are located on land surrounding reservoir basins and controlled by the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District. These facilities represent a progressive approach to open space development in which single facilities provide both green infrastructural and public recreational needs. As the City grows, it will need to continue to consider sites with multiple benefits for attaining greening goals.

The Master Plan additionally calls out potential Regional Park and School Parks within the City of Clovis. Regional Parks represent large-scale park facilities that could accommodate visitors from the larger region. Due to limited space, these types of spaces might be restricted to the edge of the existing City area. School parks represent an excellent opportunity to provide increased access to recreational facilities for the general public utilizing existing green facilities. Through structured use agreements with the Clovis Unified School District (CUSD), the City provides recreational access to people outside of school hours. The Master Plan suggests that the schools offer approximately 181 acres of open space that could be utilized for park functions and utilized this acreage in their analysis of park need for the City.

The City of Clovis’ 1993 General Plan set a goal of providing 4.9 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. Based on a 2010 population of 96,868, the City of Clovis would need to have approximately 474 acres of open space. The City’s currently has 146 acres, representing approximately 1.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. The Master Plan incorporated the estimated school sites with a combined size of 181 acres into the calculation of park need and found that the City provides approximately 3.4 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. Although this is close to their target, the City still falls short of the goal by approximately 148 acres of parkland.

EXISTING TRAILS

There are approximately 14 miles of completed trails within the City of Clovis and this mileage increases fairly constantly. Trails provide space for Clovis residents to exercise and travel throughout the City, as well as creating a unique draw for tourists to the area. The Clovis Old Town Trail serves as a valuable central corridor

running from north to south through the City Center. Spur trails, proposed expansions and the completion of the beltway network will help to connect the trail system.

Bikeways and planted streets help to create a more hospitable pedestrian experience when moving within the City, particularly as a way to connect to the Clovis Old Town Trail from the east or west. Bike lanes on Teague, Nees, Alluvial, Sierra, Barstow, Gettysburg, and Ashlan Avenues provide valuable connection routes to intersect existing trails.

EXISTING URBAN FOREST

According to the 2011 Urban Forest Resource Analysis, the City of Clovis publically manages 34,729 trees, of which 74-percent are in good condition. The report also indicated sites for approximately 2,769 more tree plantings. These numbers do not reflect the currently undeveloped areas of the City, nor do they reflect privately maintained trees.

Figures 1 and 2 provide a snapshot of the urban forest conditions in Old Town and Helm Ranch, respectively. These maps show the pattern of publicly planted and maintained street trees in these neighborhoods and where new trees could be planted.

OPPORTUNITIES

Development of the draft Land Use Element for the update of the General Plan has identified several sites for future parks and open space opportunities. These sites include currently underutilized lands as well as existing multi-benefit sites, such as basins. Importantly, new parks must maintain their current level of service, and provide spaces for field sports, such as baseball, soccer, rugby, and football.

The draft Land Use Element also identifies future trail opportunities for the expansion of the trail network, and the City developed a Bicycle Master Plan for Clovis in 2011. In addition to implementing the recommendations for new open spaces and trails, the City could consider the following opportunities for increased urban greening.

GREEN STREETS

Commonly streets in urban areas are wider than necessary and can be more efficiently designed to create spaces for pedestrians and planted areas. Creating center medians or vegetated buffers at the edge could help reduce traffic speeds while providing beneficial environmental services, such as stormwater retention and greenhouse gas reduction. Additionally, increased pedestrian and bicycle use can improve the overall health of the population and reduce dependence on fossil-fuel based transportation.

A City-wide street assessment could determine which streets in Clovis could be reduced in size to accommodate green street improvements.

BASIN WALKING PATHS AND DEMONSTRATION GARDENS

Walking for exercise is the most popular recreation activity according to the California State Parks.¹ Increased opportunities for walking can increase a population's fitness and health. In addition to recreational park spaces around the basins, circuit trails with exercise nodes could provide a pleasant outdoor environment for residents to walk.

The basins' unique function also provides an opportunity to serve as a demonstration for water conservation. The basins serve as water storage and flood control, allowing visitors to create a connection with their water system. This makes these sites particularly well suited to publicly illustrate efficient water management in their own homes or to consider water usage in their day-to-day lives. Demonstrations could include drought-tolerant landscape examples or informational signage on water supply.

Walking paths or water conservation demonstration gardens can be incorporated into existing basin parks or designed as part of future basin park development, such as basins 4D, 4E, 5B/5C, 5F, BC, BX, BW, DO, DP, and S.

FRESNO IRRIGATION DISTRICT CANAL TRAILS

Similarly to the basin parks, the Fresno Irrigation District (FID) channel network in the City of Clovis offers an opportunity for improved green infrastructure with channel restoration and trail renovation. There are a number of open channels that run through the City of Clovis. Several currently include trails along their banks, which serve as unique and effective off-street connections through the City. However, additional landscape and restoration benefits could significantly improve both the pedestrian experience along the canals and the hydrologic ecology. Through partnership, the City of Clovis could work cooperatively with FID to establish new trails on some channel banks and upgrade existing ones. Long term liability and maintenance concerns would need to be addressed and agreed upon by both entities.

STRUCTURED USE AGREEMENTS

The 2010 Parks Master Plan identified approximately 181 acres of open space located on schools within the Clovis Unified School District (CUSD). By partnering with CUSD and formalizing an agreement to utilize this space, the City could establish a long-term guarantee for continued public access to these recreation facilities and open space and ensure the public's use of these spaces during non-school hours.

COMMUNITY GARDENS

Allowing people to grow their own food not only provides new access to healthy food, it also provides new outlets for exercise and engagement in a community. Currently there are two community gardens serving residents of Clovis: Fresno Interdenominational Refugee Ministries (FIRM)'s Clovis Garden at 1726 Pollasky Avenue and Clovis Christian Church Garden at Locan Avenue and San Jose Avenue. Both of these gardens are managed by non-profit groups. Through partnership with other groups or managing a municipal program, more residents of Clovis could participate in a garden program.

¹ California State Parks, 2005, *Parks and Recreation Trends in California*.

In areas where housing is denser, currently vacant or underutilized lots could be used for community gardening. Additionally, spaces within a public park could be set aside for this use. In areas where housing is planned or less dense, large pieces of land could be set aside for community gardening, a demonstration farm space, or other form of community-supported agriculture.

RODEO GROUNDS

The Clovis Rodeo serves as a landmark event within the City every spring. The Rodeo and associated events bring in numerous tourists and provides a number of cultural activities to residents. Similarly to school sites, the rodeo site could serve as a municipal asset throughout the year. The City could reach out to the Rodeo for partnership efforts to provide greening infrastructure improvements, such as increased planting and stormwater control, and allow more regular access while maintaining the site's use during key rodeo events. Specific emphasis on the Rodeo's entry way could provide a landmark gateway for the facility and serve as a focal point for urban greening.

URBAN FOREST

The 2012 Urban Forest Management Plan establishes a vision and mission statement that clarifies the need for a healthy, vibrant, and sustainable urban forest that is an integral part of the community's infrastructure. This plan articulated several recommendations including increasing urban forest plantings; developing both a parking lot shade ordinance and a heritage tree protection ordinance; creating an Urban Forester position and an Urban Forest Group charged with stewardship of the City's urban forest; creating a City-wide park and landscape district to provide dedicated source funding; and expanding the Citizen Forester Program, among others. Current staffing levels limit the City's ability to proactively maintain the existing urban forest or increase plantings; most effort is spent reacting to hazards. Implementing several of the recommendations outlined in the report could provide significant improvements to the City's urban greening efforts.

TRAIL NETWORK CONNECTIVITY AND WAYFINDING

The City has made major commitments to creating a network of trails with new trails being built every year. As gaps in the network are closed and additional trail mileage added to the network, the importance of wayfinding becomes key. Currently there is no signage to indicate trail direction, length, or name making it difficult in some locations, particularly intersections, to know where the trail continues. Development of wayfinding signage would help encourage continued and expanded use of trails by providing information immediately to the user. The City is currently developing a trail marker system which will allow trail users to scan markers with their smart phones and get trail information. Continued development, installation, and maintenance of this information would greatly help with wayfinding efforts.

POLICY INITIATIVES

In addition to site-specific opportunities, various City policies could be implemented to promote urban greening throughout the City.

CITY-WIDE PARK AND LANDSCAPE DISTRICT

The City has various landscape maintenance districts associated with recent developments to fund the public open spaces in those districts. However, existing neighborhoods have a disparity as they are reliant on General Funds for landscape maintenance and therefore receive less attention and investment than newer developed areas. A City-wide Park and Landscape District would allow a systemic approach to the City's public open space, parks, trees, and trails that would ease the disparity between areas with special district funding and those dependent on General Fund fees, while providing a more consistent amount of funds for planning purposes.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES, DEMONSTRATION SITES AND INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

Many cities and non-profits offer educational resources or incentive programs to residents as an effort to build momentum for greening efforts. Informational classes, such as water-efficient landscape design, tree maintenance, or bicycle repair, create an opportunity for citizens to take part in sustaining the City's ecological resources. Demonstration sites, such as examples of lawn alternatives or irrigation installation, allow residents to see first-hand opportunities what they could implement privately and can inspire them to make changes on their private property. Incentive programs, such as reduced cost for trees, low-water use plants, or alternative energy devices, could additionally motivate residents to make sustainable upgrades to their private property. These types of strategies decentralize greening efforts and potentially make it more feasible to have a large impact across the City. These types of programs are also great opportunities for partnership with local utilities, educational centers or non-profit groups. The City of Clovis could look to local resources, such as the Clovis Botanical Garden or Fresno State University for partnership for providing new educational opportunities or for demonstration sites.

ORGANIC WASTE COLLECTION AND COMPOSTING

Many cities in California collect residential green waste for large-scale urban composting. The City of Clovis does not currently offer this service. This could significantly reduce residential organic waste going into landfills and could potentially provide a source of compost for local landscape projects. Adding compost to soil significantly improves its capacity to hold water and could be an important asset in water efficient landscape practices in the future.

SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE BEST-PRACTICES MAINTENANCE MANUAL

Implementing a City-wide maintenance manual that outlines best practices to minimize waste, conserve water, and protect natural ecosystems. The manual could present recommendations for labor practices, equipment and tools, as well as specific implementation practices to preserve water and promote healthy plant growth. This manual could be built off best practices developed by other organizations, such the *Model Bay-Friendly Landscaping Maintenance Specifications*, which could be tailored to the Clovis area.

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSESSMENT

The following summarizes specific greening opportunities for individual neighborhoods within the City of Clovis or in the City's sphere of influence.

OLD TOWN

Old Town is fairly built-out with residential and commercial uses. In these conditions it can be difficult to find large spaces for new green spaces and attention must be focused on smaller interventions and multi-beneficial connections and green infrastructure. As shown in Figure 3, the following areas could be considered as part of the overall greening plan:

CANAL AND TRAIL RESTORATION

There are two canals running through Old Town. In addition to creating a more formalized pedestrian trail, these linear corridors provide an excellent opportunity for channel restoration. A plan for increased planting and aesthetic improvements could improve both the trail experience and the ecological function of these sites.

There are key nodes where the trails pass busy streets, identified on the map in Figure 3. Currently there are no crosswalks or pedestrian amenities assuring safe passage at these intersections. These nodes serve as important opportunities for improving the pedestrian experience.

BASIN PARKS

Clovis has a legacy of creating public parks around existing retention basins. There are three opportunities for new basin parks in Old Town. The basin near Letterman Park would provide an opportunity to expand the capacity of the existing park and also connects to the existing canal and trail. The basins close to the Sierra Freeway may be less desirable as open space due to their freeway proximity; however they provide unique open space opportunities for urban forestry along the basin edge.

Due to the use of basin parks to serve as water storage, these spaces will not be able to be utilized as parks at all times and cannot be densely planted. For this reason, they might best serve as nature preserves or aquatic habitat restoration areas. Existing basin parks in Clovis provide this function and provide users with an experience to interact with their local urban ecosystem.

LOW WATER USE DEMONSTRATION GARDENS

As noted, Clovis successfully utilizes much of its water infrastructure with public space. These opportunities could be expanded by creating demonstration sites near these spaces to inform the public about low-water use landscape options and conservation methods, such as the garden installed at the Clovis Botanical Garden. There is a water tower at the southeastern edge of Letterman Park. Although this is not an accessible piece of water infrastructure, it could serve as the location of a new water-efficiency demonstration garden.

Additionally, the City could encourage private low-water use landscape conversion by sponsoring a program for demonstration front yards throughout the City building on the Central Valley Friendly Landscaping Program that the City currently supports. The City could reach out to non-profit groups to sponsor community work days to help residents transform their yards into low-water use gardens.

GREEN STREETS

The major north-south connectors through Old Town are Villa Avenue and Minnewawa Avenue. Filling in the gaps for street trees and adding in green street features, such as raingardens, bulb outs, and stormwater plantings, might enhance the pedestrian experience along these routes.

Several of the streets in Old Town, particularly those south of 5th Street, are very wide. Street trees would make the streets feel narrower and more pedestrian friendly, as well as potentially reduce traffic speeds. These streets are identified on the map in Figure 3.

CENTENNIAL PLAZA

The City has conceptual plans for Centennial Plaza. Construction of this public space could provide additional gathering and green space in Old Town.

DOWNTOWN

The iconic Gateway to the Sierras marker could be expanded in meaning with the addition of more street trees and improvements to pedestrian and bicycle facilities. Existing intersection circles could be greened through the introduction of permeable pavers, where existing soil conditions allow, or plantings.

GREEN ALLEYS

In Old Town, there are various alleyways that serve as back entrances for residential units. These alleys increase overall impervious surfaces in the neighborhood and increase runoff even though they have relatively low use. Converting these surfaces to more pervious materials or drivable green pavers could improve overall stormwater runoff in this part of the City.

VACANT LOT CONVERSIONS: POCKET PARKS OR COMMUNITY GARDENS

Although there are relatively few underused spaces, there are a few vacant parcels in Old Town. These spaces could be acquired by the City for small pocket parks or community gardens. In particular the vacant lot on Pollasky Avenue south of Ninth Street currently has a large shade tree, making it an existing refuge on a warm day. This small lot could be transformed into a pocket park with exercise equipment or other amenities. This intervention could potentially activate this section of Pollasky Avenue, which currently has significantly less pedestrian activity than the highly active sections north of Bullard Avenue.

Fresno Interdenominational Refugee Ministries currently manages a community garden at the Memorial United Methodist Church at 1726 Pollasky Avenue. Partnership with a similar group might allow the City to cede management of the site to a non-profit group, reducing maintenance costs while providing public access.

HELM RANCH

Helm Ranch neighborhood is also fairly built-out, however it does include some larger underutilized parcels for more traditional open space development. As shown in Figure 4, the following areas could be considered as part of the overall greening plan:

VACANT LOT CONVERSIONS: COMMUNITY PARKS

There are some larger parcels in Helm Ranch that could serve as new community parks. Although they may not be able to accommodate larger sports complexes, they could accommodate smaller sports courts, gathering areas, fitness stations, or other play opportunities.

JOINT USE WITH SCHOOLS

Tarpey Elementary School located on Gettysburg Avenue between Lind Avenue and Minnewawa Avenue has a large green space on the west side of the school. The City could reach out to the school to establish a joint use agreement to formalize and guarantee the current structured use allowing public use of the site when the school is not utilizing the facilities.

CHANNEL RESTORATION OR CHANNEL PARK

Gould Canal runs east-west along the southern edge of Helm Ranch, with a basin park located at Minnewawa Avenue and Ashlan. There is an informal trail along the canal behind the park and basin; however connecting the trail to the east to connect to Old Town Trail could become an important pedestrian and bicycle corridor for Helm Ranch residents. Additionally, the canal continues to the west with an unimproved trail along the levee. This trail could be improved to become a separated pedestrian and bicycle route along Ashlan to the City of Fresno. Currently the intersection at Peach Avenue and Ashlan Avenue is particularly difficult to navigate if a person wants to continue along the canal trail. Pedestrian and bicycle improvements, such as special street markings, bicycle signals, and larger median pedestrian refuges, as well as wayfinding signage would improve the intersection. The unimproved canal trail west of Peach Avenue is bordered by oleander shrubs. Although they provide some shade, they could be replaced with larger trees to provide greater shade along this trail, making it a more hospitable travel route during the warmer parts of the year.

GREEN STREETS

The major east-west connector streets, such as Gettysburg Avenue and Santa Ana Avenue could be improved with green street features to facilitate more pedestrian activity heading to and from the Old Town Trail. All of these streets were identified for proposed bike lanes. Other traffic calming devices, such as bulb outs, would make these streets more hospitable to future bicycle travel.

Additionally, Willow Avenue at the eastern edge of Old Helm Ranch is extremely wide and somewhat unfriendly to pedestrian activities, although it is used frequently by both cyclists and walkers. The sidewalk is narrow with inconsistent width along the length of the street through Helm Ranch. It could be expanded and made consistent along the length of the street. Additionally, the proposed Class II bike lane on Willow will formalize the use of the street for bicycle travel. A painted bike lane could increase the visibility of the lane and

potentially bring greater awareness of the cyclists traveling there. The central medians along Willow Avenue were recently improved to provide decorative signage for Helm Ranch, as well as new paving. These medians do not contain irrigation so planting would be difficult; however if water could be provided at installation, new water-efficient planting could be established in these medians, and provide opportunity for new plantings, as well as a greater sense of refuge for pedestrians crossing the streets.

LOMA VISTA

Loma Vista is roughly 50-percent built out with varying levels of planned development for the remaining area; greening opportunities are limited by the timing and approval of development. In an effort to prepare for future development, the City could consider the greening opportunities listed below. Potential opportunity sites are identified in Figure 5.

TEMPORARY USES OF PROPOSED GREEN SPACE

There are currently planned green spaces in Loma Vista. These future parks could be utilized temporarily for park use that does not require the construction of significant facilities, such as a tree bosque/orchard, community garden or BMX bike track.

STREET TREE PLANTING

The major streets in Loma Vista have been designated. As a first stage towards developing the green streets in this neighborhood, street trees could be planted along these corridors. This would improve the overall look of the streets as the neighborhood develops. Each major street could be designated with a specific thematic tree, creating a wayfinding mechanism using the urban forest.

Shaw Avenue will be the central commercial corridor in Loma Vista, and serving as the “Village Center.” By creating a pleasant pedestrian environment along this street, the City could promote pedestrian uses and make it easier for nearby residents to walk or bike to everyday goods and services.

Furthermore, the City could designate tree canopy coverage for the neighborhood as part of the development strategy. Research conducted by American Forests recommends an overall average canopy coverage of 25-percent as appropriate for urban areas in temperate and arid climates, such as Clovis, based on recommended coverage for specific land uses of 35-percent for suburban residential, 18-percent for urban residential zones, and 9-percent for central business districts. These targets could be utilized in setting standards.

PUBLIC ART

The street design for Loma Vista includes landscaped circular intersection nodes. These features could serve as centers for public art, allowing a space for expression within these landscape areas.

STORMWATER TARGETS

The City is already requiring low-impact design strategies to be implemented in the new development at Loma Vista. New construction allows for new design standards and the new development could significantly offset its

stormwater impact. There are additional opportunities to reduce stormwater impacts, such as utilizing more pervious paving material for new trails, where existing soil conditions allow, and stormwater basins with engineered soil for percolation.

WATER CONSERVATION STANDARDS AND IRRIGATION TRAINING FOR CONTRACTORS

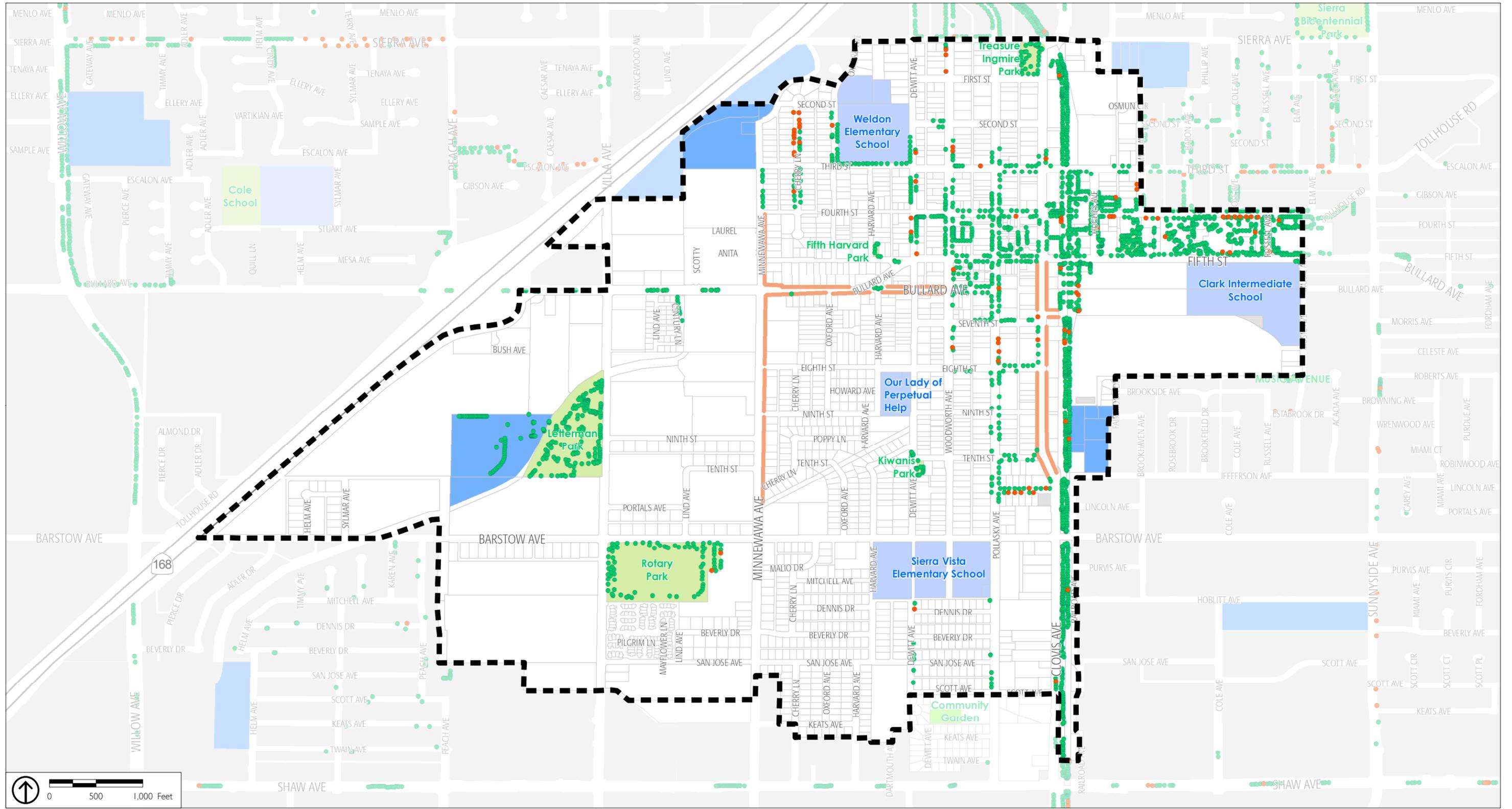
The City could require more intensive water conservation design strategies be implemented in the new development at Loma Vista. The City utilizes the standards set forth in California's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELo) and could require following Central Valley Friendly landscaping principles or other water conservation standards.

Additionally, the City could partner with irrigation companies to provide classes to contractors on effective and efficient strategies for installing new irrigation. This training could both ensure that the contractors are using the most water-efficient technologies, properly installing and calibrating the equipment in the most efficient ways, and preventing maintenance issues.

NORTHWEST

Northwest has not yet experienced the changes development is bringing to Loma Vista and is still predominately comprised of rural residential and agricultural land uses. Unlike Loma Vista much of the planned development and design is not yet complete for this neighborhood. The City could require more stringent design standards to meet environmental goals, such as urban forestry targets, stormwater standards, and water-conservation features. A comprehensive low-water use/maintenance palette should be designed for the neighborhood. The palette could serve as a demonstration for other "Valley" communities, while honoring the foothills meets orchard/agriculture theme that currently defines the neighborhood.

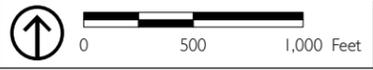
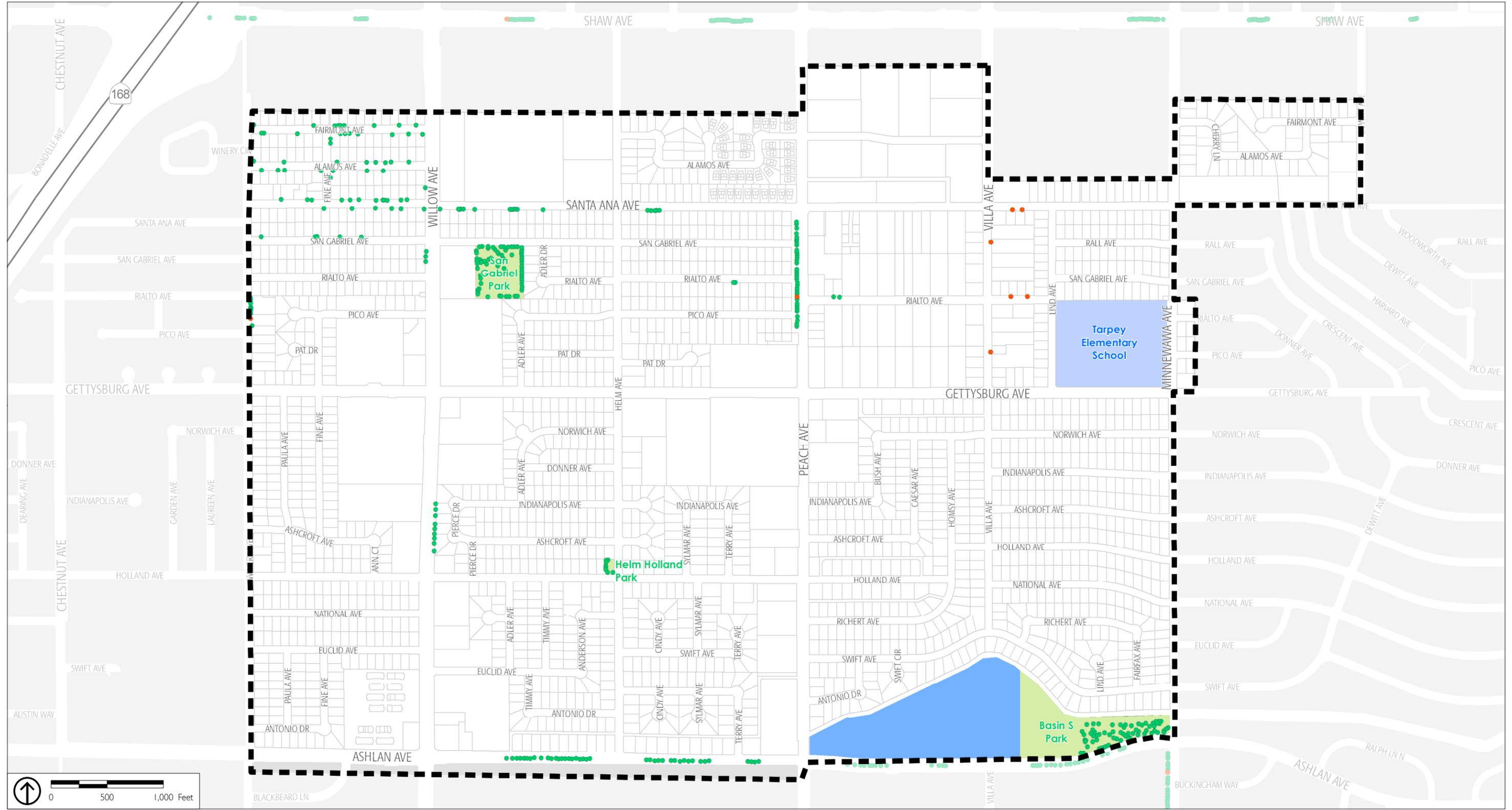
Greening opportunities for Northwest can be found in Figure 6. Existing streets in Northwest are largely unimproved with few pedestrian amenities or street trees. The major roads connecting Northwest to the rest of the City could begin to transition to green streets. This would increase the likelihood of an active pedestrian presence in the neighborhood. Trail connectors are already planned to connect the education campuses at International and Willow Avenues through Northwest and connecting to Old Town. Establishing parkways on major arterials, extending Clovis Avenue north past Copper Avenue and further extending to Auberry Road, and integrating bike lanes/paths/routes into circulation patterns would all continue to build on the existing bike staging and riding that occurs.



Source: City of Clovis, 2013; Fresno County, 2013; Davey Resource Group, Urban Forest Resource Analysis, 2011; PlaceWorks, 2014.

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|--|--|--|
| Tree Conditions | Existing Parks | School |
| ● New Tree Opportunities | Community Garden | Basins |
| ● Trees | Proposed General Plan Park | |
| — High-Priority Urban Forestry Opportunities | | |

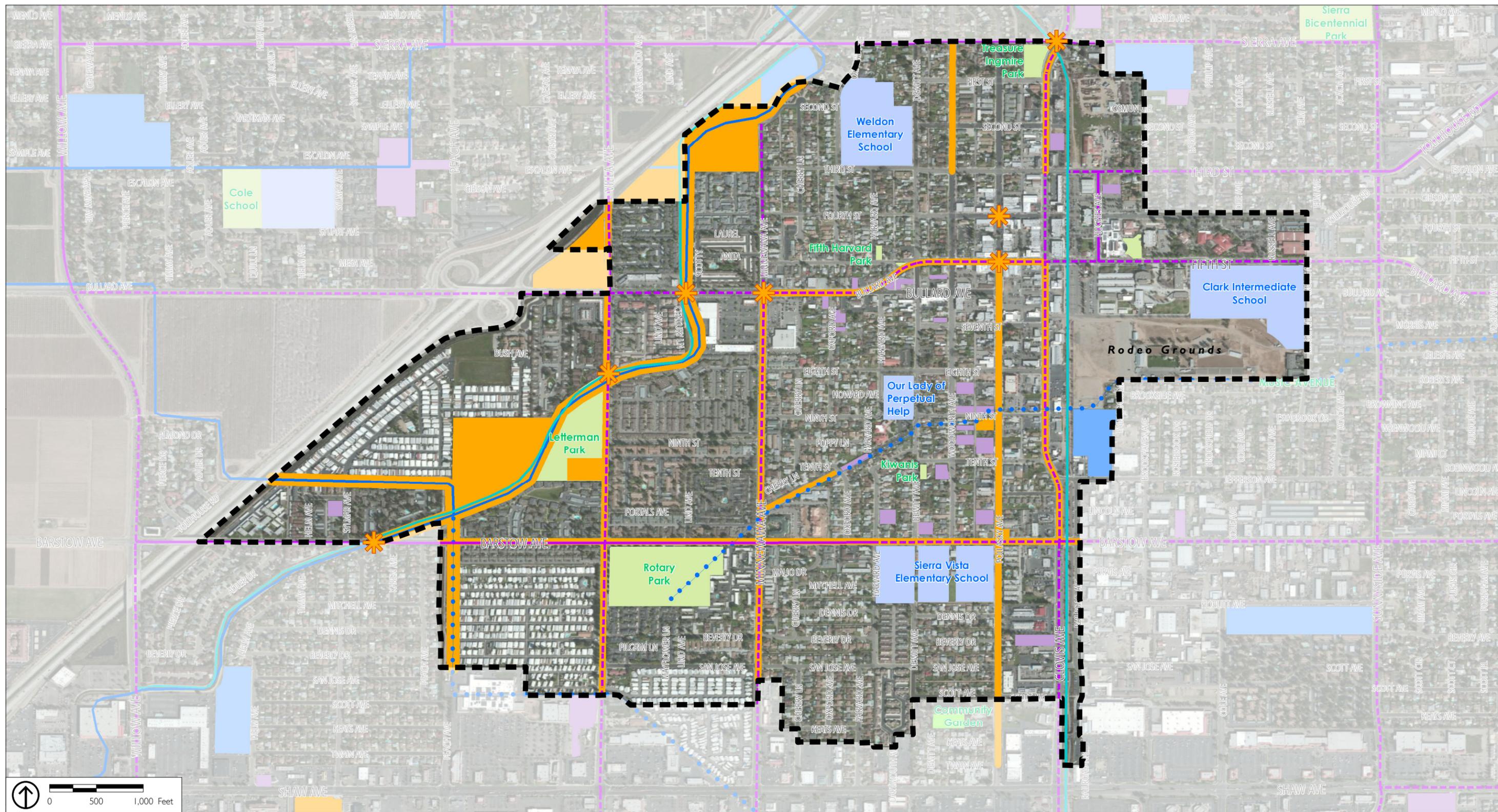
FIGURE 1: OLD TOWN
URBAN FOREST CONDITIONS



Source: City of Clovis, 2013; Fresno County, 2013; Davey Resource Group, Urban Forest Resource Analysis, 2011; PlaceWorks, 2014.

- Tree Conditions**
- Existing Parks
 - New Tree Opportunities
 - Trees
 - School
 - Basins

FIGURE 2: HELM RANCH
URBAN FOREST CONDITION



Source: City of Clovis, 2013; Fresno County, 2013; PlaceWorks, 2014.

Urban Greening Opportunities

- Potential Intersection Improvements
- Greening Opportunities

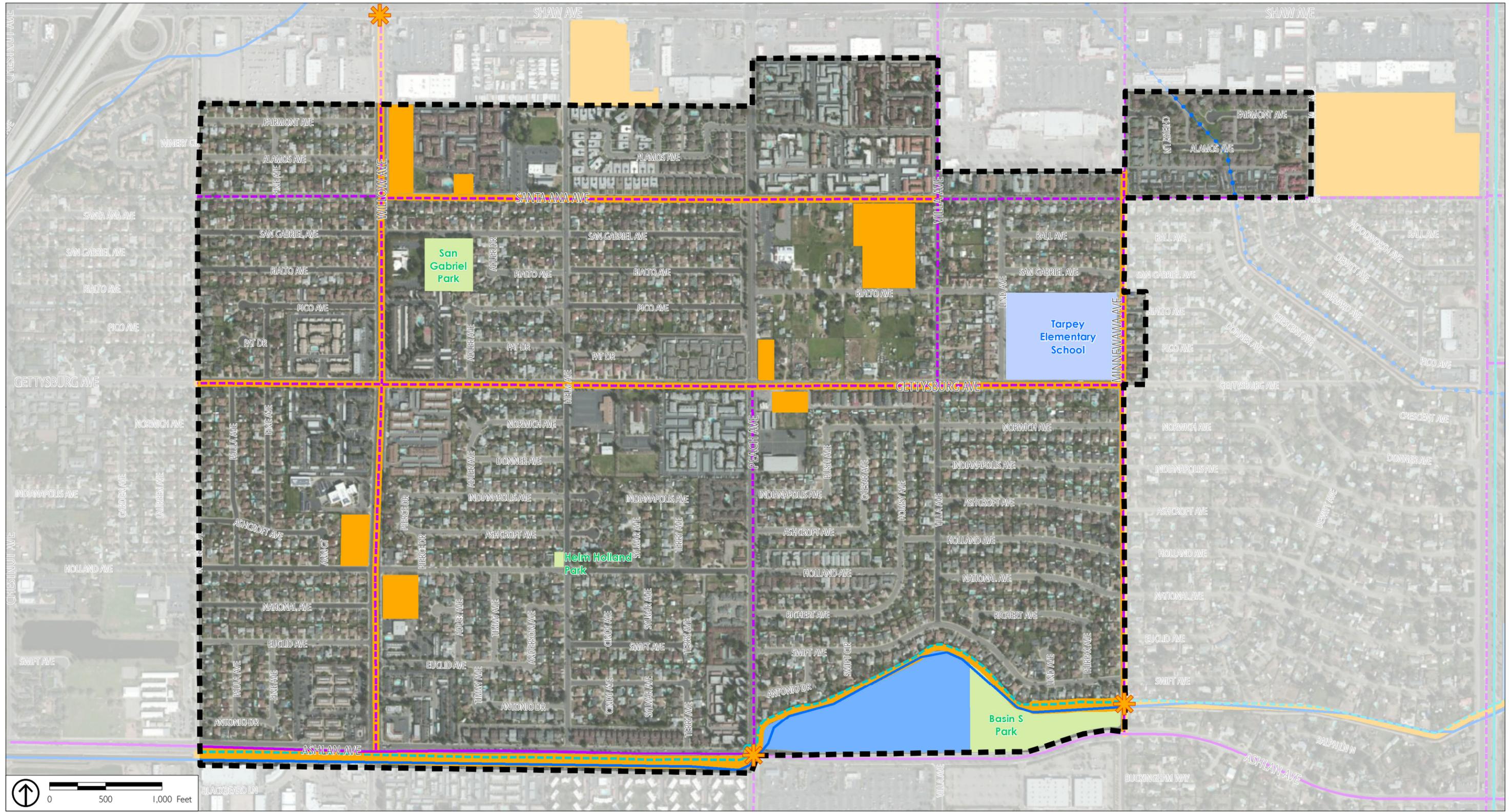
- Existing Class I Bike Lanes/Trails
- Proposed Class I Bike Lanes/Trails
- Existing Other Bike Lanes
- Proposed Other Bike Lanes

- Existing Parks
- Vacant Lots
- School

- Basins
- Open Canals
- Underground Canals

FIGURE 3: OLD TOWN

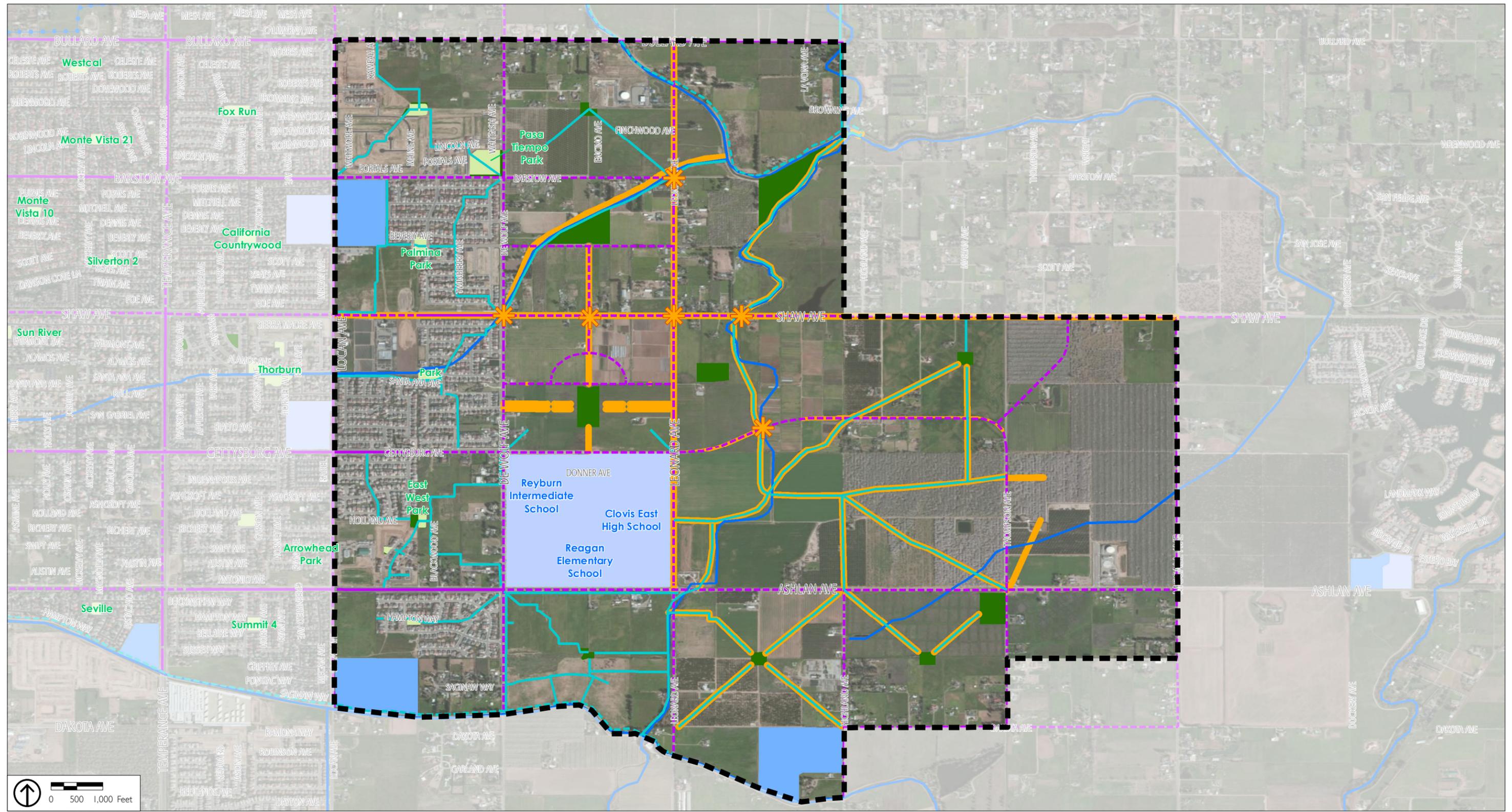
GREENING OPPORTUNITY SITES



Source: City of Clovis, 2013; Fresno County, 2013; PlaceWorks, 2014.

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Urban Greening Opportunities | Existing Class I | Existing Parks | Basins |
| Potential Intersection Improvements | Proposed Class I | School | Open Canals |
| Greening Opportunities | Existing Bike Lanes | | Underground Canals |
| | Proposed Bike Lanes | | |

FIGURE 4: HELM RANCH
GREENING OPPORTUNITY SITES

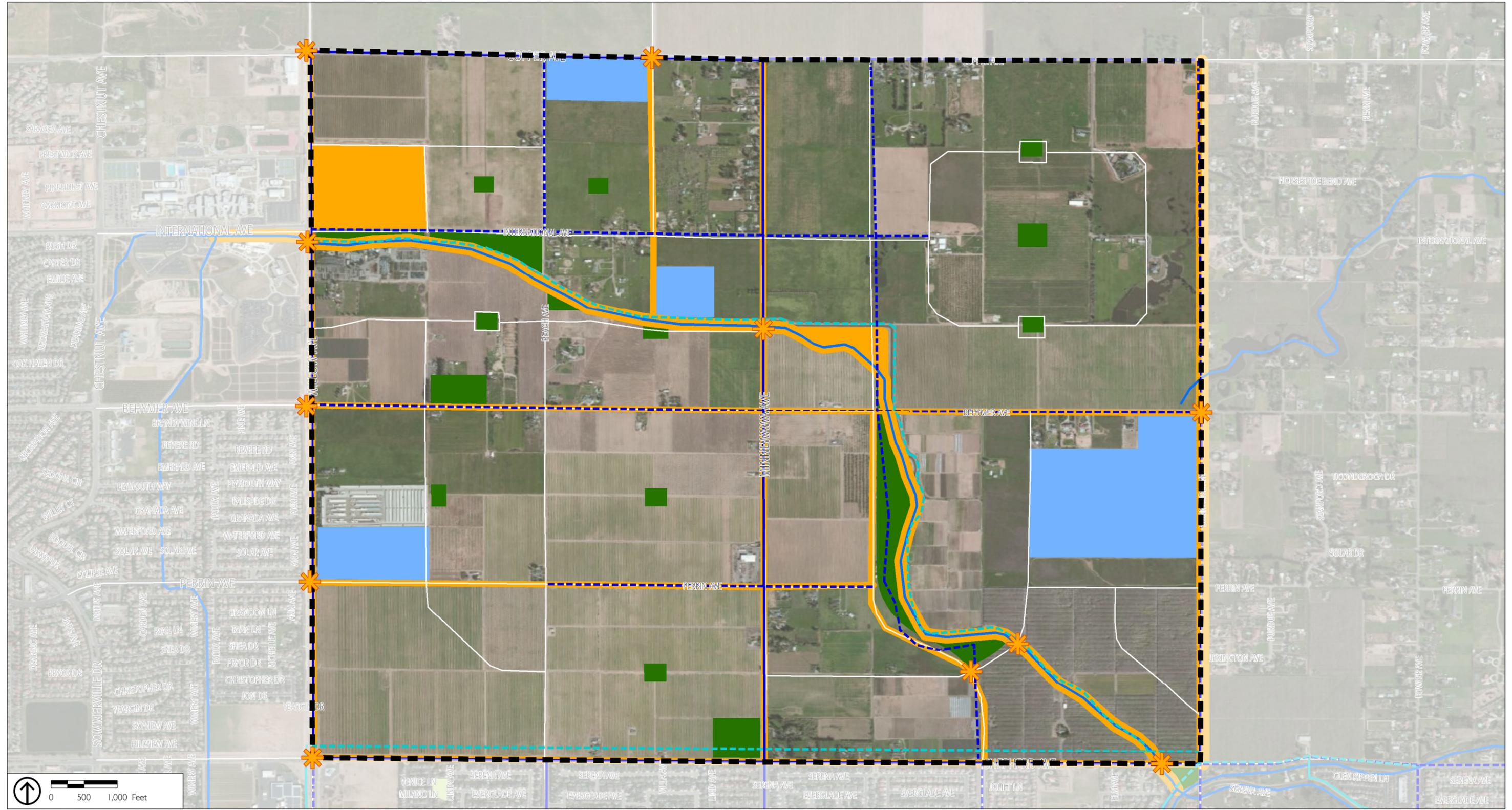


Source: City of Clovis, 2013; Fresno County, 2013; PlaceWorks, 2014.

Urban Greening Opportunities

- Potential Intersection Improvements
- Existing Class I Bike Lanes/Trails
- Existing Parks
- Open Canals
- Greening Opportunities
- Proposed Class I Bike Lanes/Trails
- Proposed General Plan Park
- Underground Canals
- Existing Other Bike Lanes
- School
- Proposed Other Bike Lanes
- Basins

FIGURE 5: LOMA VISTA
GREENING OPPORTUNITY SITES



Source: City of Clovis, 2013; Fresno County, 2013; PlaceWorks, 2014.

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|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Urban Greening Opportunities | Potential Intersection Improvements | Existing Class I Bike Lanes/Trails | Existing Parks | Basins |
| Greening Opportunities | Proposed Class I Bike Lanes/Trails | Proposed General Plan Park | Open Canals | Underground Canals |
| | Existing Other Bike Lanes | | | |
| | Proposed Other Bike Lanes | | | |

FIGURE 6: NORTHWEST
GREENING OPPORTUNITY SITES