

# THE CLINTON PARK PLAN

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface .....	1
Chapter One: The Clinton Park Vision .....	4
Chapter Two: The Park and Its Neighborhood: A Historical Overview .....	6
1800-1906: The Early California Years .....	7
1906-1950: The Boom Years.....	8
1950-1990: Growth, Stagnation, Transformation .....	8
The Contemporary Era .....	9
Chapter Three: The Planning Process and Findings.....	12
What Makes a Successful Urban Park? .....	13
Analysis Findings .....	14
Socioeconomic and Demographic Analysis.....	14
Traffic, Parking and Transit Analysis .....	16
Park Environmental Analysis .....	17
Public Participation in the Park Design .....	19
Community Outreach .....	19
Surveys .....	21
The Clinton Park Design Workshop .....	21
Clinton Park Design Workshop Recommendations.....	22
Chapter Four: Plan Design and Elements .....	24
Streetscape and Traffic-Calming Design.....	28
Chapter Five: Reaching for the Future.....	30
The Improvement of Public Space .....	30
Paying for the Improvements .....	31
Appendix A: Agencies and Organizations.....	38
Appendix B: Urban Ecology Surveys (English, Spanish, Vietnamese, & Chinese) .....	39
Appendix C: Community Workshop Flyers (English, Spanish, Vietnamese, & Chinese) .....	43
Appendix D: Community Participants.....	44
Appendix E: Community Groups Contacted and Interviewed .....	45
Appendix F: Community Resources .....	46

## ABBREVIATIONS

EBALDC: East Bay Asian Local Development Corp.

ELMA: Eastlake Merchants Association

## CHAPTER ONE

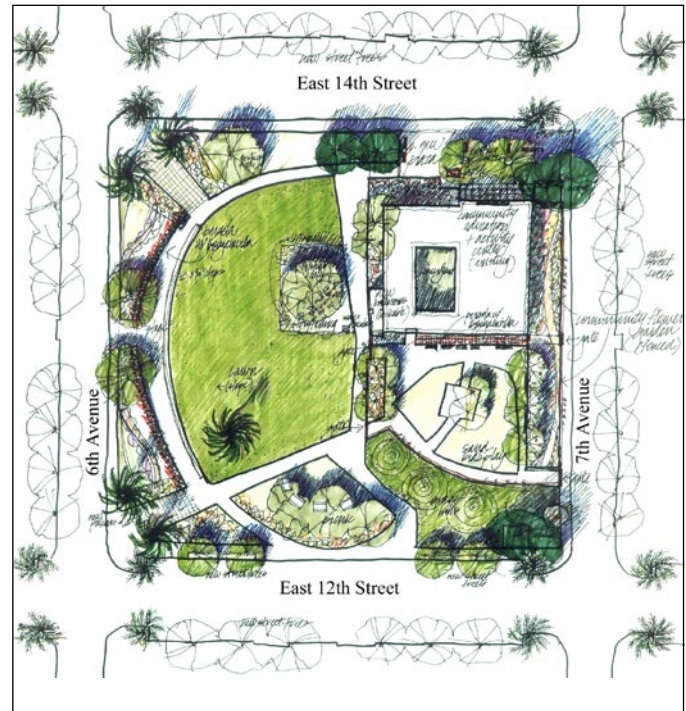
# THE CLINTON PARK VISION

Imagine a future weekend in Clinton Park: A community plaza welcomes shoppers and pedestrians to the park and the Clinton Park Community Center. Stylish brick paving, attractive plantings, and comfortable benches invite residents of the surrounding community to enter the park and rest in front of the remodeled entryway to the Community Center. A neighborhood kiosk displays community information, announces upcoming events, and advertises local services, apartments for rent, and items for sale. New trash receptacles help keep the park clean. Enhanced lighting makes people feel safe into the evening as they enter the Community Center and stroll through the pleasantly landscaped park on newly laid-out and paved walkways.

Neighborhood children enjoy the rehabilitated play area, playing on new slides and swing sets, rolling down grassy mounds, shoveling sand into small plastic buckets. Parents sit and chat with neighbors on nearby benches, enjoying the scent and beauty of blossoming red bougainvillea. Nearby, gardeners tend the community plots, enjoying the warm sun and the chatter of young children. Along Sixth Avenue, a group of older children and teenagers have gathered for a talent show on the community stage. A group of neighbors sits beneath the historic Live Oak tree in the center of the park, laughing as they swap jokes and tall tales. Picnic tables are filling up with neighborhood residents. A continuous flow of people passes through the palm-shaded plazas at the corner entrances to the park.

Inside the Community Center, recent immigrants have gathered for an English class, while some of their neighbors view an art exhibit celebrating the neighborhood's multicultural heritage. Lively conversation in Spanish, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Russian, and English fills the room. In a nearby cultural center, a dance troop is rehearsing for next week's performance in the park.

On the streets outside the park, bus passengers disembark at the new bus stop plaza at East Fourteenth Street (International Boulevard) and Seventh Avenue. Some passengers head toward the shops along East Fourteenth Street, others enter the park in search of their friends. A pair of bicyclists arrive via the East Fourteenth Street bicycle lane, lock their bikes at a new bike rack and head across the street to pick up a drink before returning to the park for a brief rest on their way to the Oakland Museum. Cars move slowly along nearby roads, their pace slowed by recontouring of the streets, sidewalk trees, and clearly marked pedestrian crossings.



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Redesigned, redeveloped, and maintained, Clinton Park can be a source of pride and a center for community activities in Lower San Antonio's Eastlake neighborhood. This vision of Clinton Park provides a blueprint for restoring what can be a neighborhood gem and returning the park to the people of the surrounding neighborhood.

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To be sure, this vision of Clinton Park is considerably removed from the lightly used, ill-maintained park of today. But it is an achievable vision that reflects the desires of the community. As detailed in the following chapters, the plan for a revitalized Clinton Park responds to an in-depth analysis of the neighborhood surrounding the park and to the wishes of the people living in one of Oakland's most dense, diverse, and exciting communities. The plan would:

- Enhance the environmental quality of the park and neighborhood;
- Celebrate the community's special multicultural heritage and identity;
- Create a setting for social interaction and park-based activities;
- Bolster community participation and activism;
- Provide more and better children's play facilities;
- Help eliminate crime through safe-neighborhood design;
- Increase quality of life by making streets more pedestrian friendly;
- Increase safety by reducing the speed of traffic along streets bordering the park;
- Make the park and streets more attractive for business development.

Redesigned, redeveloped, and maintained, Clinton Park can be a source of pride and a center for community activities in Lower San Antonio's Eastlake neighborhood. This vision of Clinton Park – developed by Urban Ecology with significant input from neighborhood residents, local merchants, community groups, and EBALDC – provides a blueprint for restoring what can be a neighborhood gem and returning the park to the people of the surrounding neighborhood: the merchants, the residents, the youth, and the children. The redesigned Clinton Park offers healthy and attractive plants, updated lighting, enhanced visibility, comfortable seating, and a safe environment for enjoying a small natural oasis and many of the activities that make city life special.

Community members asked for a park that reflects the neighborhood's commonalities and its diversity. Urban Ecology responded with a plan that provides a safe, clean environment, venues for a range of events, and design elements reflecting the different racial and ethnic groups that give Eastlake its character.

This vision, however, is tempered by reality. In developing a vision for Clinton Park, Urban Ecology looked at successful neighborhood parks in Oakland and other cities in California and the United States. It also considered Oakland's economic circumstances and the availability of funds for redesigning and revitalizing Clinton Park. The result is a plan that is visionary but also practical. Creating a park that provides Eastlake with the community centerpiece and green space it deserves will require commitment on the part of the city, neighborhood groups, local business and property owners, and community residents; however, the neighborhood and its people deserve it.

## CHAPTER TWO

# THE PARK AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD:

## A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Clinton Park covers one city block in Oakland’s Lower San Antonio District, which lies between Downtown Oakland and the city’s Fruitvale District. Lake Merritt, Twenty-Eighth Avenue, the Oakland Estuary, and East Twenty-Second Street provide the district’s boundaries. The Clinton Park neighborhood – also known as Eastlake – comprises the northwestern portion of Lower San Antonio, close to Downtown, Lake Merritt, and the Estuary (see Figure 1). The park itself is bounded by East Twelfth and East Fourteenth streets and Sixth and Seventh avenues. East Twelfth and East Fourteenth streets between First and Fourteenth avenues are the main commercial strips in the Eastlake Business District. They house numerous small businesses, including restaurants, grocery stores, used car lots, and automobile-related shops. Chinese and Vietnamese immigrants and their children run many of Eastlake’s businesses. This gives the neighborhood a distinct Asian feel. Local Latino, African-American, and white merchants have joined their Asian neighbors in ELMA.

Although the area has been referred to as the “New Chinatown,” that appellation is misleading. As with the rest of San Antonio, a rich and complex overlay of ethnicities, races, cultures, and generations defines Eastlake’s identity. Immigrants from Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe have moved to the district

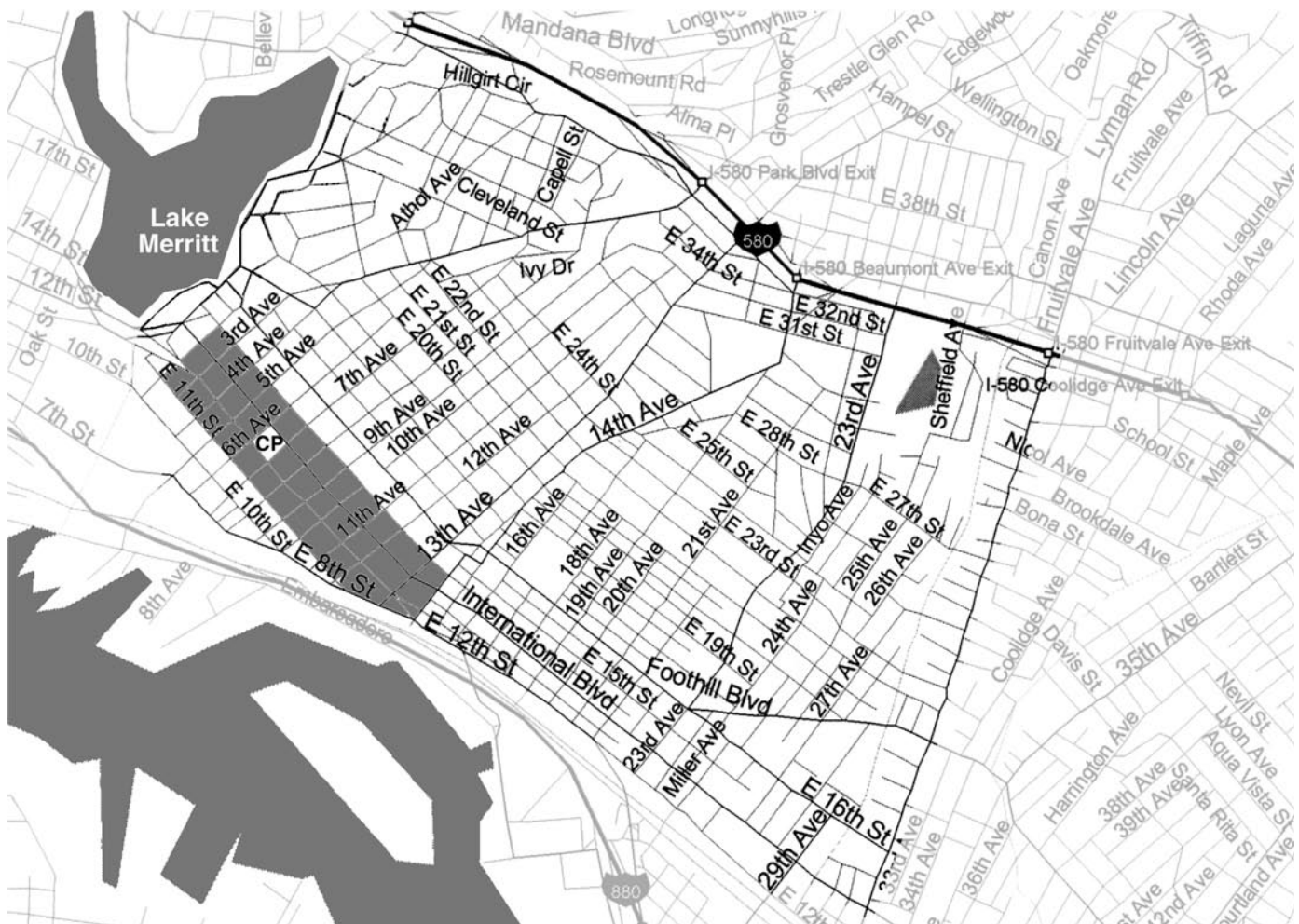


Figure 1. Clinton Park is the white square with the letters CP. The Clinton Park neighborhood (Eastlake Business District) is shown in gray, and the San Antonio district is indicated by the darker-colored streets.

in recent years. These immigrants share the streets and sidewalks, shop in the same neighborhood stores, attend the same schools, ride the same busses, and otherwise utilize common public space with Americans of African, Asian, European, Latin American, and Native backgrounds. While this cultural stew provides Eastlake with the opportunity to be a vibrant urban neighborhood, the community faces very real challenges. Although it has middle-class residents, Eastlake is — like much of San Antonio — a poor neighborhood. Its immigrant communities lack political clout, and much of its built environment, including Clinton Park, is in a state of decay.

This hasn't always been the case: the area's original Native American inhabitants took advantage of the rich resources of the land and sea. The Ohlone people of the Costanoan tribe lived in kin-based villages along waterways in the rich oak savanna and by bay estuaries, including the former inland estuary that's now Lake Merritt. Known for their baskets and other crafts, the Costanoan Ohlone traded with other native groups along the coast and in inland villages. The Costanoan Ohlone also harvested shellfish from the estuary, leaving behind huge mounds of shells.

1800-1906:

## The Early California Years

By the early 1800s, Spanish Mission culture and large land grants to Spaniards dramatically changed life and landscape along the East Bay coast. The Spanish government granted Don Luis Maria Peralta control over the 12,000-acre Rancho San Antonio in 1820. A much-decorated and well-connected military retiree, Peralta dedicated this, the largest land grant in California, to cattle ranching. He moved the Ohlone people to ranch compounds centered in the current city of San Leandro. Peralta maintained control of the land through the remaining years of Spanish and Mexican rule.

The history of the neighborhood as part of modern California opens in 1850 when one of Don Luis's sons, Antonio Maria Peralta, leased the land containing today's Eastlake neighborhood to the wheat-and-barley-farming Patten brothers. Around the same time, white migrants, drawn to California by the promise of gold, overtook the East Bay, profiting as they felled the large stand of redwoods that crowned Los Palos Colorados, the East Bay Hills. Lumbermen and teamsters transported the trees by wagon to the

base of Fourteenth Avenue at the new embarcadero for shipment to San Francisco and other growing towns. The establishment of the embarcadero and ferry service in 1852 directly linked what would soon become Clinton Township to both Oakland and San Francisco. The Pattens and their partners purchased the property they had leased in 1854 and created an independent village where Eastlake now lies. A partner in the land ownership, Moses Chase, named the new township for his fiancée, Mary Ellen Clinton.

During the Victorian era, affluent residents of Clinton Township constructed large and gracious homes. These grand Victorian homes shared streets and blocks with smaller cottages, hotels, and small farms in village form. The central park of Clinton Township and the surrounding commercial district were included in the original plan of 1854. The design of Clinton Park reflected the ideals of the era, with winding paths in the form of a love knot and a central gazebo and bandstand. Densely planted trees along surrounding streets formed a lush canopy.

Alameda County's political leaders erected the county's first courthouse in the area, and a number of important institutions, including the first African-American school in the Western United States, were situated there. By the turn of the century, the area around Clinton Park had become a popular neighborhood. Its residents included Jack London, the family of Gertrude Stein, Julia Morgan, Robert Louis Stevenson, and a bevy of judges and state and local officials. Although Gertrude Stein failed to find her old family home when she returned to Oakland — and made her famously misrepresented "There is no there there" comment — many of the other historic residences are landmarks of today's San Antonio district.

Early settlement patterns established the Eastlake area as a welcoming environment for multiple ethnic and racial groups. Populations of Mexican, German, Portuguese, Italian, Irish, Japanese, and Chinese immigrants and their descendants grew adjacent to the wharf, with the community's nucleus taking shape at the junction of Thirteenth Avenue and East Twelfth Street. The Twelfth Street Dam, built in 1868, formed Lake Merritt and physically connected Clinton Township to Oakland. One year later, the transcontinental railroad opened with its western terminus in Oakland. By 1870, Clinton Township had been incorporated into the larger Brooklyn Township.

Three years later, trolley service started running from downtown Oakland along Twelfth Street, fueling growth and setting the stage for Brooklyn's 1872 incorporation into the East Bay's premier city.

## 1906-1950: The Boom Years

The East Bay's second wave of population growth and development followed San Francisco's devastating 1906 earthquake and fire. As refugees flooded across the bay, demand for more housing and a better-developed infrastructure grew. The Southern Pacific's East Bay electric train system originally met transportation needs. As the automobile gained popularity, the East Bay's modern automobile-centered transportation system began to replace the trolleys. Between the earthquake and World War II, builders constructed large apartment buildings by the lake and many residences on newly subdivided land in San Antonio. Homeowners added storefronts to houses along the main thoroughfares. Garages, gas stations, and commercial and light-industrial development added to the district's land-use mix.

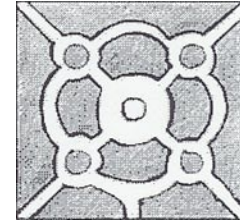
World War II brought thousands of people to work in the Alameda shipyards, Oakland army and navy bases, and various war-related industries. Many of these émigrés were African Americans, drawn from the South by the promise of jobs and the absence of Jim Crow laws. A severe housing shortage emerged during the war that homeowners met by converting houses into apartments and by building additions and back houses. The war also led to the development of the defense-oriented interstate highway system, which would have a tremendous impact on inner-city communities in the post-war era. The completion of the Nimitz Freeway in 1949—shortly after the streetcar system shut down—opened the way to suburban development in Alameda County. Returning veterans—many educated by the GI Bill and employed in a healthy economy—and their newly middle-class families traded the perceived confines of urban neighborhoods like San Antonio for VA- and bank-financed, tax-deductible housing in new suburban subdivisions.

## 1950-1990: Growth, Stagnation, Transformation

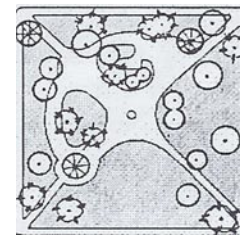
Early in the 1950s, Oakland began a long period of physical and economic decline and demographic change. The two were closely related as Oakland suffered from racially biased public and private policies and practices. Between 1950 and 1980, Oakland's population declined by 45,000 residents. During that period, African Americans became the largest single ethnic or racial group in the city, and white people accounted for the bulk of the population decrease (although Oakland's white population did not shrink to the same extent as in many Eastern and Midwestern cities). Latino, Asian-American, and immigrant populations also grew. The demographics of neighborhoods also changed as blacks moved from West Oakland into San Antonio and other East Oakland neighborhoods, and Chinese and Chinese Americans settled in parts of San Antonio.

Although the 1940s and 1950s were a generally prosperous time for California, the economic transition that began after the war would have a negative impact on many Oakland residents and neighborhoods. During the post-war years, the return of white veterans and the restructuring of industry pushed black

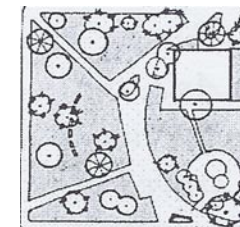
<sup>1</sup> Younis, Mona. "San Antonio and Fruitvale." *Cityscape: A Journal of Policy and Development Research* 4.2 (1998).



Clinton Square 1854 - 1910  
The park's design reflected the era's ideals, with winding paths and a central gazebo and bandstand.



Clinton Square 1910 - 1920  
The desire for an open lawn prompted this redesign of the township square.



Clinton Park 1952 - Present  
New ideas about modern urban parks changed the "square" into a "park."



workers out of many of the better blue-collar jobs.<sup>1</sup> As whites moved to fast-growing suburbs, banks and absentee property owners established a pattern of disinvestment in Oakland's flatlands, causing the existing housing stock to enter a long period of decay. Thus, despite the decline in population and the migration of nonwhite ethnic and racial groups into previously white sections of the city, a shortage of well-built, affordable housing grew in the late 1940s and 1950s.

Nationwide, the housing shortage and state of deterioration became a pressing concern, and in 1955, the federal government chose Lower San Antonio for the first Urban Renewal Rehabilitation Project west of the Mississippi. Over the next seven years, land owners and the government destroyed 117 structures, and builders constructed 1,108 new apartments in fifty-seven buildings. The streetscape changed as city and public utility crews replaced mature trees on side streets with new plantings, buried utilities along major streets underground, installed traffic diverters, and built schools. Oakland's Office of Community Development administered redevelopment programs, overseeing the construction of larger apartment buildings for low- and moderate-income residents. Although the buildings constructed in San Antonio under this program were not large by national standards—the average size is twenty units—they offered cramped quarters, banal architecture, and often low-quality construction. The city also paid little attention to the creation and maintenance of public green space or other common areas during this period.<sup>2</sup>

Diversity continued to grow over the ensuing decades. During the latter part of the 1960s, federal policies resettled Native Americans in urban centers. Although the Native American population remained small as a portion of the city's total, Oakland became a major locale for resettlement. The Inter-Tribal Friendship House, located one block from Clinton Park, became the most powerful institution for the Bay Area's urbanized American Indians. From the 1970s on, a flood of immigrants from Mexico, Central America, China, Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union (and its successor states), and elsewhere arrived in Lower San Antonio. During this period, Chinatown spilled into Lower San Antonio from the north and Fruitvale's largely Mexican-American and Latino population spread into the district from the south. In the 1980s, the population of the district increased by 31 percent, while Oakland's total grew by 9.4 percent.

Population growth and the influx of immigrants from around the world dramatically changed the face of Lower San Antonio. By 1990, according to census data, San Antonio was roughly one-third Asian or Asian American and one-third black. In the immediate vicinity of Clinton Park, Asians, Latinos, and African Americans are now visibly present.

## The Contemporary Era

Despite the influx of new residents, Lower San Antonio remains a poor neighborhood. Although some of the sturdier and more attractive old buildings house more affluent residents near the lakefront and middle-class homeowners are scattered throughout the district, absentee landlords own much of the deteriorating housing stock. Low-income tenants served by the federal Section 8 program and large immigrant families rent these properties. In some of San Antonio's census tracts, the home ownership rate is below 8 percent, and residents complain of poorly maintained rental properties and a "checkerboard pattern" of well-maintained homes and dilapidated residences.<sup>3</sup>

Household income data reveals the extent of poverty in Oakland. In 1990, Oakland's median household income was \$27,095 compared to \$37,544 in Alameda County and \$35,798 in California. Oakland's poverty rate stood at 18.8 percent that year, compared to 10.6 percent for the county and 12.5 percent for the state. A comparison of public assistance levels puts the Clinton Park neighborhood in perspective: In 1990, 17 percent of Oakland's population received public assistance; currently about 30 percent of the households near Clinton Park receive some form of public assistance.<sup>4</sup> It should be noted that the large immigrant population—documented and undocumented—in the Eastlake neighborhood skews economic and demographic data for the community. The census probably undercounts the neighborhood's immigrant population and many poor immigrants do not qualify for public assistance. On the other hand, immigrant involvement in the underground economy is large, meaning some immigrant household income is difficult to ascertain.

Discriminatory lending practices and a lack of infrastructure investment by cash-strapped state,

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. Residents' complaints were voiced during workshops sponsored by Oakland's Office of Planning and Building.

<sup>4</sup> East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation. Lower San Antonio Neighborhood Plan. 1997.

county, and municipal government agencies in the post-Proposition 13 era furthered the physical decay of the neighborhood. The negative impact of under-investment is palpable around Clinton Park. Many of the buildings in the neighborhood appear to be poorly maintained. Peeling paint, ill-kept plantings, and litter are common sights in the blocks surrounding the park. Few of the original street trees remain. In addition, some of the commercial buildings remain scarred by a devastating series of arson fires that hit Chinese- and Vietnamese-owned groceries in 1997 and 1998.

Clinton Park itself reflects some of the problems of the surrounding neighborhood. Although it was restored in the mid-1980s, the park has a forlorn appearance. The community center dominates the southeast corner of the park. Graffiti mars a mural on its most visible facade. The building's paint is fading, its design mundane, and its placement blocks park views from parts of the surrounding business district. The selection and placement of trees, bushes, and other plants appear haphazard. On windy days, litter from the surrounding area fills the park. Most important, few residents appear to use the park.

Yet in the neighborhood's context, Clinton Park remains an important amenity. Because its ground is covered with soil rather than pavement, Clinton Park is an important link in a chain of environmental assets—Lake Merritt, the estuary, the shoreline and bird sanctuary at Fifth Avenue, and San Antonio Park—running through East and Downtown Oakland. In heavily urbanized areas such as Oakland, permeable surfaces are rare. Tightly hemmed in by the surrounding built and paved environment, urban parks connect city residents with natural processes. Sun, wind, and water interact to nourish soil, bacteria, plants, trees, and small animals, which in turn help freshen the air and control insects. In addition to these natural benefits, Clinton Park has great potential to provide Eastlake residents and visitors with a place to relax and have fun.

There are some positive starting points for revitalization in the surrounding community. Immigrant investment in small, family-run businesses on Eastlake's commercial boulevards, the recent expansion of employment in the construction sector, the expansion of immigrant membership and involvement in labor unions, and the survival of numerous historic buildings add strength to the neighborhood. So too does the establishment of an English as a Second Language (ESL) School by the Oakland Unified School District in the Clinton Park Community Center. This school serves Asian, Latin-American, Eastern European, and African immigrants, has high enrollment, and is probably the most consistently positive current use of the park and its facilities. The community also lies in close proximity to numerous institutions and amenities in central Oakland. Laney College is within walking distance, and offers numerous courses and degree programs, including classes and tutoring for limited English speakers. The Convention Center, Alameda County Courthouse, Oakland Museum, and Oakland Public Library are also in walking, bicycling, or short-bus-ride distance of Clinton Park.

Most important, immigration and growing ethnic diversity have had an energizing effect on the neighborhood. This plan seeks to respond to the problems confronting the neighborhood and build on its strong points. Urban



Children listened to a storyteller in Clinton Park while their parents attended a planning workshop.

Ecology, EBALDC, and ELMA have concentrated on the positive aspects of the neighborhood, using these as inspiration for design and a catalyst for community development – physical, social, and cultural – and building a nascent neighborhood spirit.

## CHAPTER THREE

# THE PLANNING PROCESS & FINDINGS

The community-based redesign of Clinton Park emerged from long-term planning efforts initiated by EBALDC in the Lower San Antonio District. In 1994, EBALDC worked with the San Antonio Community Development Corporation on Hismen Hin-Nu Terrace, a project that includes affordable apartments, retail shops, and a HeadStart childcare center. While developing Hismen Hin-Nu Terrace, EBALDC recognized the need for comprehensive planning in this part of Oakland.

Recognizing the significance of changing demographics, EBALDC, the City of Oakland's Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization Program, the San Antonio Community Development Corporation, the newly formed Neighborhood Planning Council (NPC), and ELMA conducted a series of surveys and workshops, prepared technical reports on economic, demographic, housing, and land-use issues, and organized focus groups. In the mid-1990s, the NPC articulated a general vision statement for the district, presented in the Lower San Antonio Plan. This plan identified the Eastlake area, including Clinton Park, as a priority for focused revitalization. EBALDC and ELMA subsequently identified concerns to focus attention on in the Eastlake Business District. These concerns include district marketing and business attraction, storefront and streetscape enhancement, community policing, increased parking, and redesigning the city park at the historic center of the neighborhood.



Children drew on the sidewalk during one of the planning workshops.

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**“When I was sixteen, I got shot by students at my high school. I was filled with hate for a long time. But now that I’m older, I know that the answer isn’t hate, it’s love. Working together in Clinton Park is about love. It’s the only thing that is going to overcome the differences we have.”**

**-Professor Tran, community resident and workshop participant**

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EBALDC and the neighborhood groups invited Urban Ecology to redesign Clinton Park in the fall of 1996. Urban Ecology's project team focused on community outreach and surveys, land-use analysis, demographics profiling, historical research, transportation analysis, community resource mapping, and traditional landscape site analysis. Designers created a series of graphic displays, which were used during numerous public workshops and presentations. The Clinton Park Plan reflects the analysis of Urban Ecology and the input and ideas of community residents.

Clinton Park's location and size make it an ideal center for enhanced neighborhood activity and a source of identity. Its ESL classes already attract residents from San Antonio and neighboring sections of Oakland. Although the park is lightly used, children do play in the playground and local residents relax on the park benches. Many neighborhood residents shop at surrounding businesses and live on nearby streets, giving the park the potential to act as a focal point in the commercial and residential areas that surround it. For the park to fill its potential role in the community, its ill-maintained grounds, lack of amenities, and sense of abandonment must be addressed. In addition, drug dealing and use, vandalism, and prostitution, which frighten people away, need to be eliminated.

## What Makes a Successful Urban Park?

Although many people do not equate an urban life-style with nature, urban green spaces are an integral part of city living. Throughout the United States, parks, shorelines, greenways, and plazas bring a touch of nature to urban areas – and provide a place to relax, socialize, and play. In some cases, such as Oakland’s Lake Merritt, parks are a component of the natural environment through which the city maintains the health of specific ecosystems. Lake Merritt is fed by several creeks, and the lake’s water flows into the estuary and ultimately into the San Francisco Bay. It is a national bird refuge, and at the same time a popular public recreation spot.

Unfortunately, many of our urban parks are in decay: as in the case of Clinton Park, it is not uncommon to find parks that urban dwellers rarely use or steadfastly avoid. Louise Mozingo writes, “As a society we are wavering in our belief of the positive force of our collective landscapes...[T]he public landscape...has become a place that provides a setting for crime rather than neighborly connection.”<sup>5</sup> Ironically, Clinton Park enjoys one attribute common to successful urban parks: it is located in the heart of a busy commercial district and relatively dense neighborhood. However, it is a “scroungy village green” greatly in need of rebuilding as a usable public space for the neighborhood.

What makes a successful urban park? In San Francisco, Dolores Park has a playground, soccer fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, and grassy hills. On any weekend day, one can find sunbathers, kids playing on the jungle gym, adults playing soccer, and people walking their dogs. It provides ample opportunities for a range of uses and people. Clinton Park is smaller than Dolores Park and does not have room for large sports fields – but still can provide space for a range of activities.

If parks are not safe, people will not use them.

Broken glass and graffiti, run-down bathrooms, dying trees, and overgrown grass depict a lack of maintenance, and cause people to avoid the park. At Clinton Park, youth in particular demonstrated their willingness to help keep the park clean, and adult community members emphasized the need for consistent maintenance by the city.

Design is integral to making a park safe. Morris Newman, a champion of “defensible space,” has documented the strategies now being tested by Los Angeles as the city attempts to revitalize urban parks.<sup>6</sup> At Clinton Park, the community’s desire

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“Although criminologists have found no way to measure directly how much crime is caused by a lack of open space and recreation opportunities, Trust for Public Land Vice President Kathy Blaha says there is ‘more than adequate anecdotal evidence’ that crime drops – sometimes dramatically – when these environmental factors are improved.”

–Louise Mozingo, Landscape Architecture

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for safety led to a design that allows unobstructed views from one end of the park to the other. The design also incorporates improved lighting on all sides of the park. Further, as suggested by community members during the workshop, regular police patrols and a “neighborhood watch”

undertaken by adults in the community can address some of Clinton Park’s safety problems.

Lastly, Clinton Park is located in the middle of an immigrant district that undergoes constant demographic change. Cultural attitudes toward parks – and the underlying concept of community involvement – are difficult to quantify. Nashua Kalil, who drew the new design for Clinton Park, examined cultural attitudes toward parks as part of her master’s thesis. Her surveys reveal differing aesthetic values, but perhaps more importantly, they also show that regardless of race or ethnicity, people want clean, safe parks.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup>Mozingo, Louise. “Public Space in the Balance.” Landscape Architecture. Feb. 1985: 43.

<sup>6</sup>Newman, Morris. “Los Angeles’ Defensible Parks.” Landscape Architecture. Feb. 1985: 49-51.

<sup>7</sup>Kalil, Nashua. Multiculturalism in the Design and Use of Urban Public Open Space. 1998.

# Analysis Findings

## Socioeconomic and Demographic Analysis

### Park Use and Activity

Observations of use and activity in the park were recorded over the course of spring 1997, during both weekday and weekend visits. The numbers and activities of people were recorded over a one-hour time period on four different days (two weekdays and two weekend days) with a total of sixty-one users observed. Figures 2a and 2b illustrate the results of these observations.

Use of the park is generally light on weekdays and slightly heavier on the weekends. Many visitors merely pass through it on their way to classes in the community center or locations across the park. Most of the actual use is centered on the plaza and bus stop in front of the center, the edge of the park adjacent to Sixth Avenue (where the portable toilet was located until late 1997), and in the children’s play area behind

the center. The bus stop in front of the center was the most active part of the park during the observation period. Few visitors to the children’s play area stayed for long periods of time.

The predominant ethnicities of park users were African American and Asian. Observers witnessed small groups socializing and people-watching. Observers also noted people taking plants, flowers, and sand from the park. According to area residents, people were collecting food for domestic rabbits and fowl and greenery for ceremonial and decorative use at home.

Prostitution and drug dealing and use were common and fairly open in the park. Clinton Park merchants and ESL students complain about a pervasive lack of parking. Most available

Figure 2a. Use by Activity

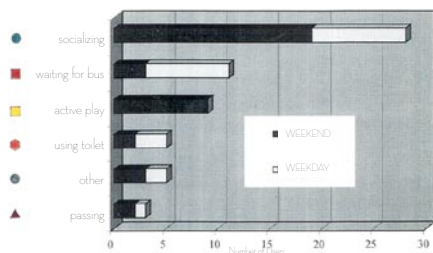
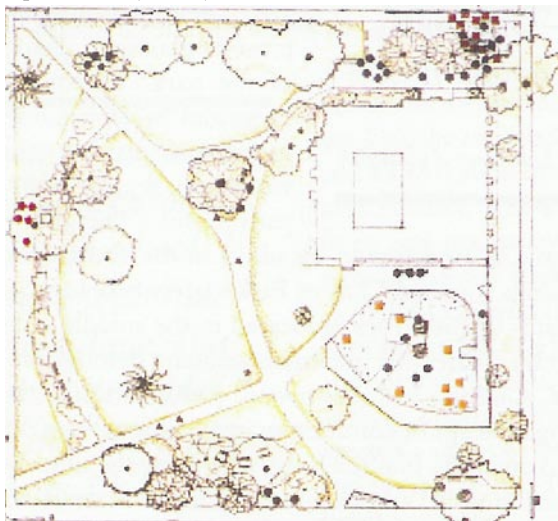
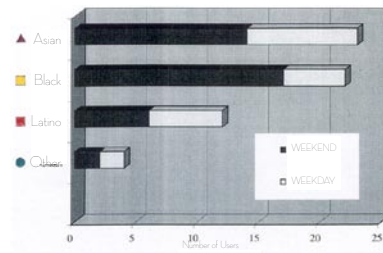
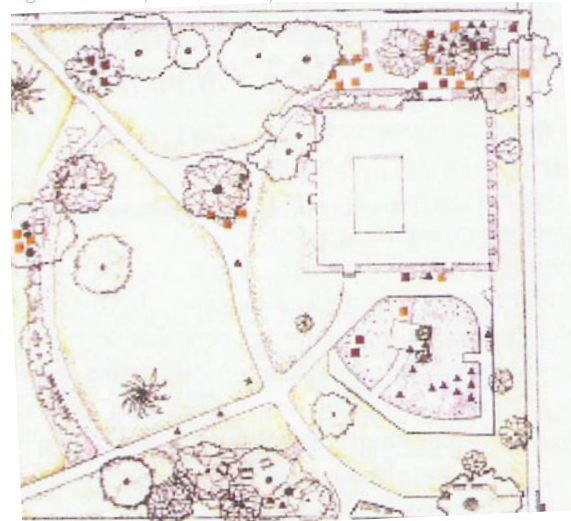
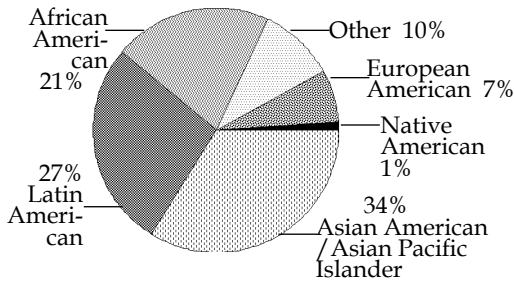


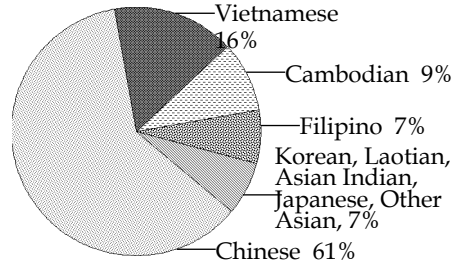
Figure 2b. Use by Race/Ethnicity



Neighborhood Ethnicity\*



Neighborhood Asian-American Ethnicity\*



\*Obtained from U.S Department of the Census 1990 Tract and Block Group map. Clinton Park Neighborhood includes block groups 2, 3, 4, 5 in Tract 4054; block groups 3, 4 in Tract 4053; and block groups 3, 4 in Tract 4060.

Crime Impacts

Crime and the sense that it cannot be controlled have a deep impact on the neighborhood and community attitudes. Figure 3 summarizes Oakland Police Department crime statistics for the area surrounding the park in 1996. High-crime areas include the southern edge of the park and adjacent streets, cafes along East Fourteenth and East Twelfth streets, the intersection of Seventh Avenue and East Twelfth Street, and the gas station north of the park on East Fourteenth Street. Armed robberies and assaults tend to occur in these areas. An average of two cars are stolen each month from parking spots on Sixth Avenue and East Twelfth Street by the park. As noted above, criminal drug sales and use and prostitution frequently take place in the park itself, as do misdemeanor assaults. A spate of serious arson fires recently hit several Asian grocers.

Figure 3. Crime Impacts

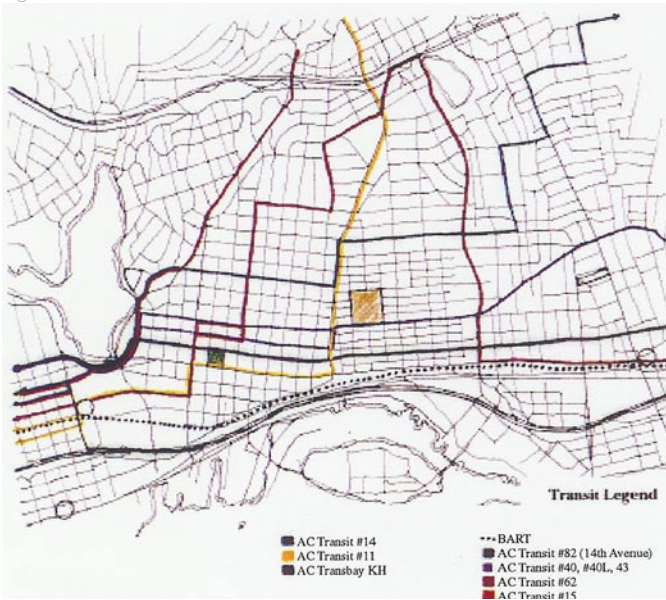


Neighborhood Crime

- 20 Armed Robberies
- 19 Stolen Vehicles
- 15 Burglaries
- 11 Assaults
- 65 Total

Based on Oakland Police Department crime statistics January -December 1996.

Figure 4. Transit Lines



### Traffic, Parking and Transit Analysis

High traffic volume, a lack of bicycle lanes and facilities, pedestrian-safety problems, and difficult parking conditions pose problems that need addressing to enhance the quality of life and the attractiveness of doing business in the Eastlake district. Figure 5 uses information from Oakland’s Traffic Engineering Department to detail physical conditions and reveal the severity of traffic problems.

### Traffic

Fast-moving vehicles on East Fourteenth and East Twelfth streets and bad driving habits pose hazards to motorists, pedestrians, and bicyclists. Faded pedestrian crosswalks have contributed to at least one fatality in recent years. Drivers frequently double park, even when legal parking is available, blocking roadways, causing back ups, and creating additional dangers for bicyclists and pedestrians.

Figure 5. Traffic and Parking





automobile parking is in non-metered, on-street spaces with a rarely enforced two-hour time limit. The amount of traffic exceeds the availability of parking throughout the day and into early evening. Cars circle the park and neighboring streets looking for parking space, adding to traffic flow problems. With traffic at current levels, the ninety available spaces may be inadequate for this business and park district. Street sweeping for Sixth and Seventh avenues on Thursday and Fridays between 12:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. also limit available parking for shoppers and merchants. Illegal parking—double parking, parking in red or yellow zones, bus stop areas, and across driveways and sidewalks—is pervasive. Enhancing the pedestrian, bicycle, and transit environment would reduce the number of drivers and the demand for parking.

#### Pedestrian and Bicyclist Needs

Pedestrians face conditions that threaten their safety. Crosswalks are nonexistent or in poor condition. The sustained volume of high-speed traffic makes crossing difficult and dangerous. Sidewalks also need repair and additional curb-cut ramps for the physically disabled need to be constructed. Conditions facing bicyclists are currently quite dangerous due to the traffic conditions described on page 16 and a lack of bicycle lanes. The recently approved city plan to add bicycle lanes to East Fourteenth Street will improve overall street safety and encourage more bicycle use in the neighborhood. Additional facilities, such as secure bicycle parking, would make bicycling a more attractive option within the neighborhood. The larger issues of traffic safety must be addressed by engineered calming methods before pedestrians and bicyclists can feel secure.

#### Transit

AC Transit busses (Figure 4) serve the neighborhood well, linking Clinton Park and the surrounding neighborhood to downtown Oakland and civic institutions, the larger San Antonio District and other areas, and to Lake Merritt BART station. The bus stop at the corner of East Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, served by bus line 82, is a major transit center for the neighborhood. The shelter structure has been improved in the past, but it needs additional seating and cover. It also needs signs containing schedules and other bus service information. East Twelfth, East Fourteenth and East Fifteenth/Foothill are classified as “transit arterials.” As is true elsewhere in Alameda

County, the 1995 reduction of AC Transit bus service and hours of operation has limited residents’ mobility.

#### Park Environmental Analysis

##### Vegetation

The park offers an expanse of green lawn and mature trees. The park’s foliage and lawns attracts birds and small animals. Historic palms and *Auracaria* trees mark the southeast and southwest corners of the park and connect it to remaining parts of the old streetscape. Older plantings and pathways mark the original park design and draw attention to various focal points. More recently planted trees do not follow the original footprint and appear to have been planted in a haphazard manner.

Many of the park’s trees are ill and poorly maintained. There are at least five trees that should be removed due to root disease. The other trees require judicious pruning and trimming. Iron and wood tree collars are causing damage to tree trunks and need to be removed. Lawn maintenance practices are also damaging tree trunks, leading to their further decline. The single native Live Oak near the center of the park suffers from over-watering of the lawn underneath. The turf below this historic tree should be removed to improve its health. The Liquid Ambers surrounding the picnic tables on the western side of the park provide fall color and allow for sun during the winter and shade in summer. However, burrs fall from these trees, creating a large amount of litter, which remains on the ground for long periods of time. Shrubs and other plantings need replacing or attention. The turf lawn is in generally good condition, but inadequate drainage has created a number of problems and restricts use.

##### Views

Park safety and visibility are important concerns. Views into the park are obscured at several locations due to foliage massing and the lack of tree pruning. The Monterey Pine obscure views into the park from East Fourteenth Street and shrubs block views into the park from Sixth Avenue and East Twelfth Street. The community center blocks views from two streets. With improvements to the structure, however, it can become a vantage point for frequent monitoring of the park and park activities. As it is currently configured, windows on the Community Center are too small to allow full visual access to the park, especially to the

### Park Design Opportunities

- Use site history and the arts of many cultures to redesign the park.
- Establish historic center of park with new design focus.
- Plant palms at northwest and southwest corners to increase park identity.
- Establish a native oak grove at the park's center.
- Decrease water consumption with drought-tolerant native trees and alternative ground covers like decomposed granite.
- Create opportunities for wildlife with bird nest boxes, butterfly flowers, etc.
- Design a more user-friendly and multipurpose plaza/bus stop on East Fourteenth Street.
- Create a new entry with additional lighting for the community center and add other security lighting throughout the park.
- Add new benches at East Fourteenth Street entrance in front of the community center and recycle older ones into the area around the playground.
- Use painted wood trellis, or another element, to soften chain link fence around the playground.
- Create new play facilities inspired by neighborhood history and cultures.
- Involve area artists in the design of fixtures and facilities.
- Create safe, permanent restrooms adjacent to the community center.
- Maintain and add water fountains in the park.
- Create drainage patterns to maximize water efficiency and planting design.
- Plant native flowers and shrubs that are durable.

Figure 6: Park Conditions

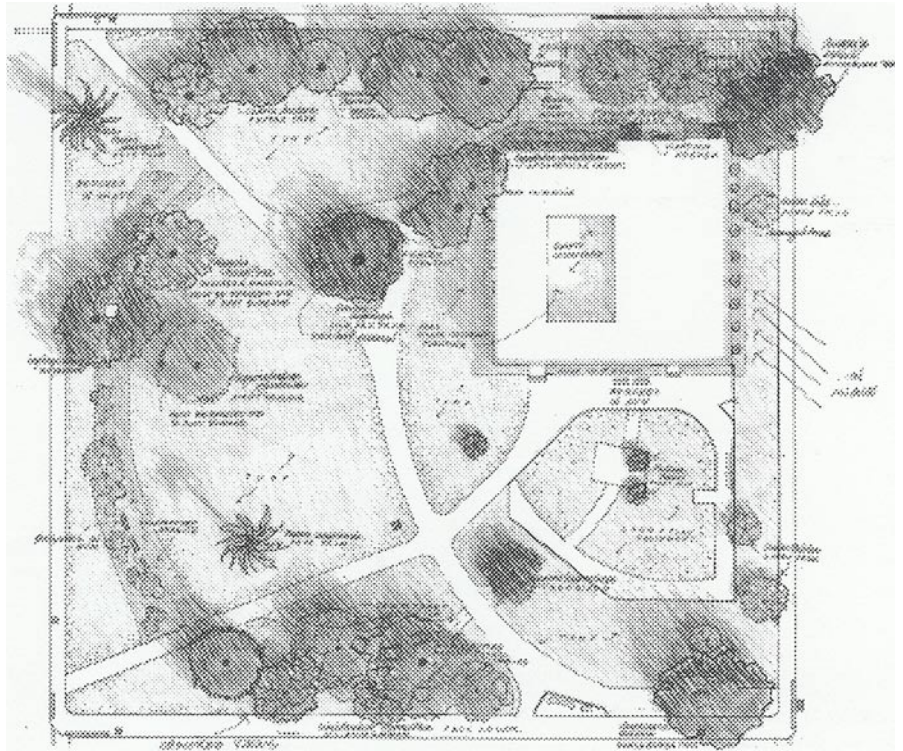
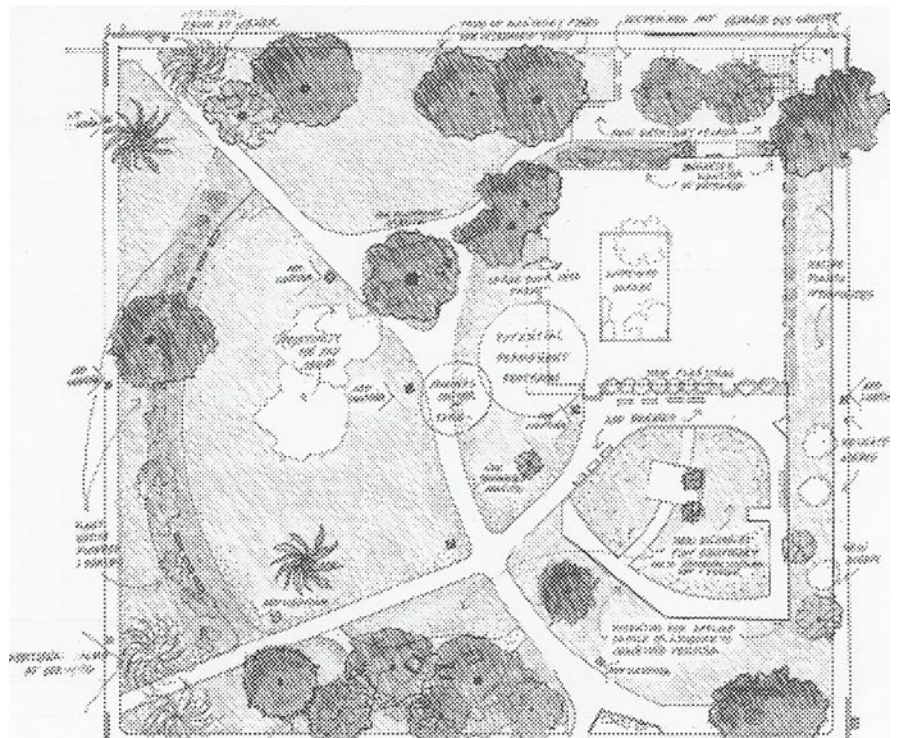


Figure 7: Park Design Opportunities



children’s play area, which sits behind the building.

#### Microclimate

The sun penetrates the park from the south and west. The small area adjacent to the community center receives the most sunlight, offering numerous planting opportunities. The sun also shines brightly on the children’s play area. The mature trees provide a great deal of shade, especially at the perimeters, around the picnic tables, and under the Live Oak. The building and mature trees shade the plaza in front of the center. The site is not especially windy, but wind does blow from the open area at the southwest corner through the park.

#### Site Furnishings and Facilities

Several benches in the park are in fairly good condition. Most sit in the plaza and near the play area. Picnic tables are in poor condition and the total number of resting places is insufficient.

Lighting is limited to approximately five pole lights within the park and the perimeter street lighting. The park needs more and better lighting. The single water fountain located near the center of the park does not work. The park lacks permanent restroom facilities, and the city removed a portable restroom due to drug consumption. Clinton Park has no bicycle lock-up furnishings and lacks a permanent bulletin board for posting community announcements or news items.

Signs at the northeast and southwest corners identify the park. Both are in decent structural condition, but lack aesthetic appeal. More important, one identifies the location as Clinton Park, the other as Clinton Square. Graffiti mars the mural on the community center’s front wall. The exterior of the building requires future maintenance, which should incorporate new artwork.

These findings are detailed in Figures 6 and 7.

## Public Participation in the Park Design

### Community Outreach

The Eastlake Merchants Association’s mission statement explicitly seeks to improve Clinton Park “for the benefit of the surrounding businesses and the community.” Thus, during the course of the project, special sessions focusing on Clinton Park were held during several of ELMA’s monthly meetings. The owners of small businesses around Clinton Park were concerned about the lack of safety and the amount of trash frequently found there, noting that the poor image made customers reluctant to visit their businesses in the evenings. During the course of the project, ELMA was simultaneously seeking to build its membership, work with the City of Oakland to improve the façades of several businesses, and work with City Councilmember John Russo to increase private bank investment in the district.

ELMA, EBALDC, and Urban Ecology agreed, however, that it was important to draw a wider range of people into the planning process for the park.

Urban Ecology’s outreach effort met with a number of challenges. First, tremendous language diversity exists in the San Antonio district. A local teacher reported that Franklin Elementary School has a student body that speaks as many as twenty different languages. Vietnamese, Cantonese, and Spanish are

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**“Our elders can remember when there were drumming sessions at night in Clinton Park. People are too afraid to be there now.”**

**-Alberta Tenorio, board member, Intertribal Friendship House**

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### Kids and Parks

Children and teenagers are among the most frequent users of city parks, and Urban Ecology wanted to make sure their voices were heard in planning for changes at Clinton Park.

The Viet Huong Cultural Center is a small program located next to Clinton Park. It offers after-school and weekend programs for Vietnamese children ages 10 to 14. The center helped organize a park-visioning exercise with mostly Vietnamese students (ages 6 to 16) at Franklin Elementary School (three blocks from Clinton Park). The kids said that they walk through Clinton Park, but their parents won't let them play there because it's dangerous. After spreading two large sheets on the floor, the kids were asked to draw the kind of park they'd like to have.

Some of the kids got fanciful – one drew himself as an action hero leaping from a tree in the park. Kids drew a playground, flower garden, swimming pool, basketball court.

Urban Ecology also presented the park project at a Saturday Upward Bound meeting at Holy Names College, spending two hours with about thirty white, African-American, Latino, and Asian teenagers from the San Antonio and Fruitvale neighborhoods.

Most students could name their local park, many went regularly to the zoo and Knowland Park in the hills, and quite a few knew San Antonio Park. Only a few knew Clinton Park. Most did not do anything in their local parks except walk through them on the way to school. They said that gangs control specific parks, street corners, and blocks, and just walking in the wrong spots of their neighborhoods could be dangerous. They also reported that drug dealing, drug use, and alcohol use are rampant in the parks, making them unsafe and unpleasant.

Almost all the students said that they needed more things to do on the weekends. They would gladly attend events at Clinton Park (or any other park), if there were any. They had no problem traveling by bus, as long as there was a destination that promised fun, other teens, and no danger.

the most prevalent languages in the area. Some of the outreach tools, including the survey, were translated into these languages, and translators were available at the March 1997 community workshop.

As discussed previously, the San Antonio district is a receiving ground for immigrants from all over the world. Some of the people surveyed, interviewed, or who attended the community workshop arrived in Oakland from Vietnam, Cambodia, China, Mexico, Guatemala, Ethiopia, the Ukraine, and Haiti. For political and economic reasons, they have left their home countries to seek a different future.<sup>8</sup> Are recent immigrants to the United States prepared or willing to participate in broader community development efforts? Thoa Nguyen, director of the Vietnamese Women's Health Initiative, said: "In Vietnam, there is not really a tradition of working on something that goes beyond your house, your family, and your fields. People help each other out, sure, but they don't do it because the government or an organization asks them to." Byron Huey, director of the Clinton Park Neighborhood Center (the building in Clinton Park where the Oakland Unified School District holds year-round ESL classes), asked: "Why would people spend time improving the park? Most of them are working more than one job, getting their kids into the public school system, taking care of extended family members, and trying to figure out how to become American citizens. There's just not much energy left over."

The outreach conducted for the project reinforced these comments. The adults interviewed or surveyed in ESL classes were glad to comment on the park and suggest changes that would improve it, but stated that they would not be able to spend time in extensive meetings or willing to commit to a long-term effort.

Young people emerged as the group most interested and ready to actively participate. In the course of outreach about the park, Urban Ecology held four park-visioning sessions with young people: high school students in Upward Bound and Strive youth programs, and with elementary-age students in the Huong Viet Community Center and Youth Power programs. (See Appendix E for a full list of adult and youth organizations contacted.) Almost without exception, young people expressed a desire for "more things to do" at their neighborhood park and a willingness to help. One week before the

<sup>8</sup>Krich, John. "Survival 101 in Clinton Park." East Bay Express. 25 June 1993.

community workshop, Urban Ecology volunteers held a park clean-up day. Within thirty minutes of starting to pick up trash in the park, the volunteers were joined by a dozen kids who helped out for the rest of the morning. Ten children came to the community workshop, and as will be noted below, adults in the Clinton Park neighborhood named activities for children and youth as their top priority for improvements at the park.

### Surveys

Urban Ecology and students from UC-Berkeley conducted over one hundred surveys with community residents from January to March 1997. The survey was designed as a tool for communicating with residents of the area, people who used the park regularly, and people who avoided Clinton Park for varying reasons. While the surveys were conducted in English, Vietnamese, and Spanish, many respondents who recently immigrated from other countries had difficulty understanding the survey – both the terms about the park and surrounding streets, and the rationale behind the park improvement effort. Thus, many survey attempts turned into longer, more general conversations about parks, safety, and community improvement. For this reason, the survey results are not statistically significant. However, broad and anecdotal conclusions can be drawn from the discussions in ESL classrooms and with individuals. (See Appendix B for survey.)

The lack of safety in Clinton Park was of concern to almost everyone interviewed. People cited visible drug use and dealing, prostitution, the presence of inebriated people, and trash in the park. Urban Ecology's behavior observations (refer to page 14) show this perception to be somewhat overstated, as there are many times during the day when no one is present in the park at all, but on balance, these problems dominate activities in the park. Many ESL students reported that while they attend classes at the community center daily, they avoid entering the park at all. Small business owners and residents living within a few blocks of the park tended to be concerned about the lack of parking, and about the safety of cars parked on the streets next to the park.

Almost universally, survey respondents wanted to improve Clinton Park. There is considerable agreement on the need to improve lighting, add places to sit, and repair or replace park equipment. Further, recognizing the high speed of traffic along

East Twelfth and East Fourteenth streets, many people supported calming traffic and planting street trees along those thoroughfares.

As noted above, adults and youth alike named activities for children and young people as their highest priority for activities that should be initiated in Clinton Park. With several elementary schools nearby but few after-school programs, organized youth programs would be highly popular.

### The Clinton Park Design Workshop

The outreach efforts culminated in a March 1997 design workshop hosted by the project partners. (See Appendix C for flyers.) On a Saturday morning at the neighborhood school, over thirty community members came together to examine Urban Ecology's analysis maps, discuss local issues, and devise strategies for improving the park. Staff from EBALDC, Oakland's planning, parks, and police departments, members of local artists' groups, and other local organizations also attended, and translators were available for Chinese, Vietnamese, and Spanish speakers. (See Appendix D for list of workshop participants.)

The workshop was notable in that it brought residents of the neighborhood together with local business owners and social service and community development professionals, all interested in improving the park. "It's good to know that there are people concerned about larger neighborhood issues," said Susan Sky, director of the East Bay Recovery Project. "We serve our clients on a one-to-one basis, but the whole neighborhood's health deserves attention, too." Participants spoke of ethnic tension in the neighborhood, but noted that it occurs less frequently than many outsiders believe. People were concerned about securing a sound education for their children and providing activities for them after school hours.

The workshop provided the basis for the Clinton Park design and plan that will be discussed in the next chapter. In order to focus attention on specific concerns within the neighborhood, participants broke out into four groups: public safety, culture, parking and traffic, and park activities. The results of the break-out groups are reported on page 22.

## Clinton Park Design Workshop Recommendations

PUBLIC SAFETY	
<b>Community Recommendation</b>	<b>Responsible Entities</b>
Install additional and better lighting throughout the park and along the adjoining streets.	Parks and Recreation
Prune shrubs and trees to improve visibility in the park.	Parks and Recreation
Reduce criminal activity near the portable latrine by moving it to a busier place and/or building a new facility adjacent to the community building. (The portable toilet was subsequently removed.)	Public Works, Parks and Recreation
Report suspicious or criminal activity to police.	Community Members
Increase police patrols.	Police Department
Increase recreational activities.	Parks and Recreation
Initiate a farmers market or food festivals.	ELMA, EBALDC, Comm. Members
Close the park at night.	Parks and Rec., Police Department
CULTURAL ARTS, EDUCATION AND HISTORY	
<b>Community Recommendation</b>	<b>Responsible Entities</b>
Create a community cultural arts committee.	Community Members
Create a "Patrons of the Park" program.	Public Works, Parks & Rec., Comm. Members
Develop both permanent and traveling educational history and culture displays.	Comm. Members, Oakland Museum
Organize fairs, cultural events, and festivals around the theme "Diversity Together."	ELMA, EBALDC, Comm. Members
Tap local resources, notably Laney College students and faculty.	Community Members
Redesign the children's playground using culturally significant forms and historic themes.	Urban Ecology
Design park furniture (benches, trash cans, walls) as culturally expressive art.	Urban Ecology
Build a multipurpose stage for performances, parties, and events.	Urban Ecology, Parks and Recreation
Create a multilingual community bulletin board.	Parks and Rec., Comm. Members
Create a community garden with displays of plants and garden techniques from the community's different heritage groups.	Parks and Recreation, EBUG, Community Members
Provide an area for children's storytelling.	Urban Ecology, Parks and Recreation
PARKING AND TRAFFIC	
<b>Community Recommendation</b>	<b>Responsible Entities</b>
Enforce two-hour parking restrictions on existing street parking spaces.	Police Department
Move disruptive street cleaning to early morning (pre-commute and pre-business) hours.	Public Works
Develop alternative parking plans, such as angled parking on major streets.	Public Works
Create pedestrian areas by closing Seventh Avenue to traffic.	Public Works
Develop parking lots in vacant lots on Eighth and East Twelfth avenues, experiment with short time limits for parking or a valet system.	Public Works

## Clinton Park Design Workshop Recommendations (continued)

Slow traffic on East Fourteenth and East Twelfth streets through the use of traffic calming elements such as bulb-outs, special paving at intersections, and street trees.	Urban Ecology, Public Works
Create more and better pedestrian crossings at intersections.	Urban Ecology, Public Works
<b>PARK ACTIVITIES</b>	
<b>Community Recommendation</b>	<b>Responsible Entities</b>
Offer after-school youth program.	Life Enrichment, Comm. Members
Offer tutoring program for children.	Life Enrichment, Comm. Members
Open children's library using permanent structure or bookmobile.	Public Library
Establish toy-lending library monitored by a parent volunteer.	Community Members
Install more play equipment for children.	Parks and Recreation
Offer cultural programs.	Parks and Rec., Comm. Members
Introduce sports programs, such as volleyball, ping pong, and badminton, using donated equipment.	Parks and Recreation, Community Members

## CHAPTER FOUR

# PLAN DESIGN AND ELEMENTS

### Clinton Park Conceptual Plan

Based on site and socioeconomic analysis, an understanding of successful neighborhood parks, and the vision provided by the community, Urban Ecology developed a conceptual design for the park, shown on the following two pages. Figure 8 shows opportunities and constraints provided by the site. Figure 9 shows the proposed layout of the park. The following paragraphs propose site-specific recommendations.

**Community Plaza:** Starting at the northeast corner of the site, the plaza in front of the Community Center fronting East Fourteenth Street has been redesigned and upgraded. This includes brick paving, new benches and trash receptacles, a remodeled building entryway, enhanced lighting, and new plantings. This is also an ideal location for a permanent neighborhood kiosk displaying important community information, announcing events, and providing a neighborhood bulletin board.

**Community Garden:** On the southeastern side of the park along Seventh Avenue, the design locates a new community garden. The garden takes advantage of the location's microclimate and proximity to the community center. An ornamental iron fence, with decorative gates leading from the street and into the playground area, surrounds the garden.

**Children's Area:** The plan reconfigures the children's play area with a curved fencing system that recycles existing material while adding red bougainvillea plantings, benches, and new equipment. Protective surfacing is inlaid at appropriate areas, and some of the original sand area remains. Wall-mounted fixtures at the rear entrance to the community center provide additional lighting. Window trellis structures and red bougainvillea plantings improve the appearance of the area near the community center's rear entrance. The plan reconfigures the lawn area adjacent to the fence surrounding the play area into a uniform series of grassy circular mounds. On the southwestern end of the park along Twelfth Street, a better-defined path system incorporates new picnic tables, plants and lighting.

**Central Lawn:** The pathways and the stage redefine the central grass lawn. The lawn is regarded to provide adequate drainage.

**Community Stage:** At the center of the park side along Sixth Avenue, a short ramp from the sidewalk leads onto a concrete area usable as a stage. A steel pergola covers the stage. Red bougainvillea vines cover the pergola. Two new heritage trees grow by the sidewalk entrance, and ground planting areas define both sides of the stage.

**Heritage Oak Tree:** The park's historic Live Oak provides a shaded area called the Storytelling Tree. Large boulders, placed in a semicircle under the tree within a wide area of crushed granite, provide additional park seating. Native flower plantings border the area, which provides the park with a strong



Community Plaza



Community Garden



Children's Area



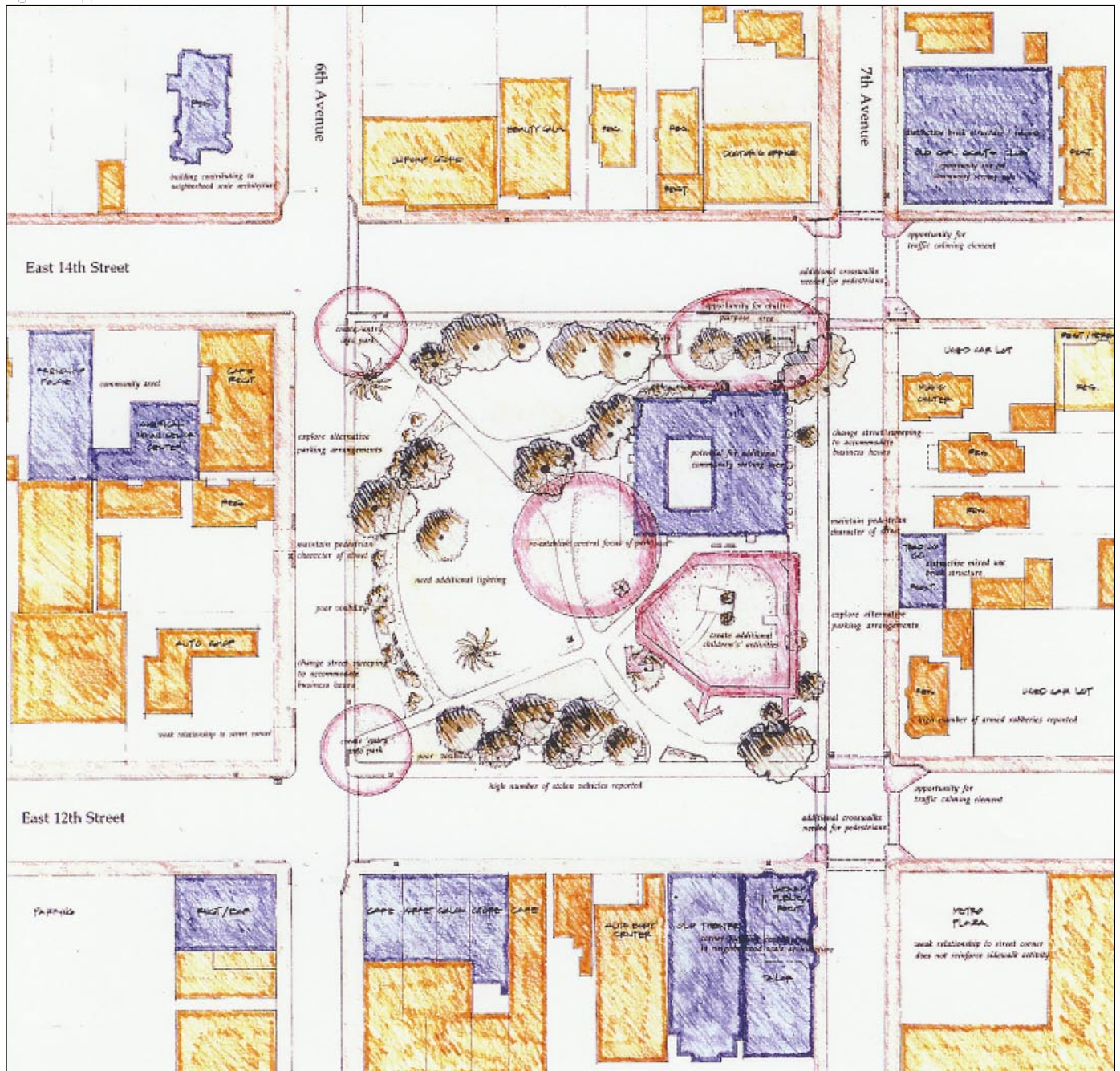
Community Stage



Heritage Oak Tree



Figure 8. Opportunities and Constraints



**Opportunities**

- The original village character focusing on Clinton Park, with the adjacent business district, is still intact.
- Mixture of land uses contributes to the neighborhood's vitality.
- Numerous buildings potentially contribute to neighborhood and architectural identity.
- Remnants of historic trees potentially contribute to neighborhood and landscape identity.
- Shared parking is possible in underutilized and vacant lots.
- Narrow widths of Sixth and Seventh avenues serve as a positive traffic calming element and contribute to the park's character.
- Parks and Recreation building will be available for

educational, cultural, and community serving uses.

- Active community-based policing and citizen involvement can make the park a safer place.
- Constraints**
- Traffic on East Fourteenth and East Twelfth streets negatively impacts the potential for a walking-friendly commercial node.
  - On-site commercial parking along East Fourteenth and East Twelfth streets weakens commercial activity along sidewalk.
  - Remains of 1950s and '60s urban renewal projects negatively impact neighborhood cohesiveness and identity.

Figure 9. Proposed Park Layout

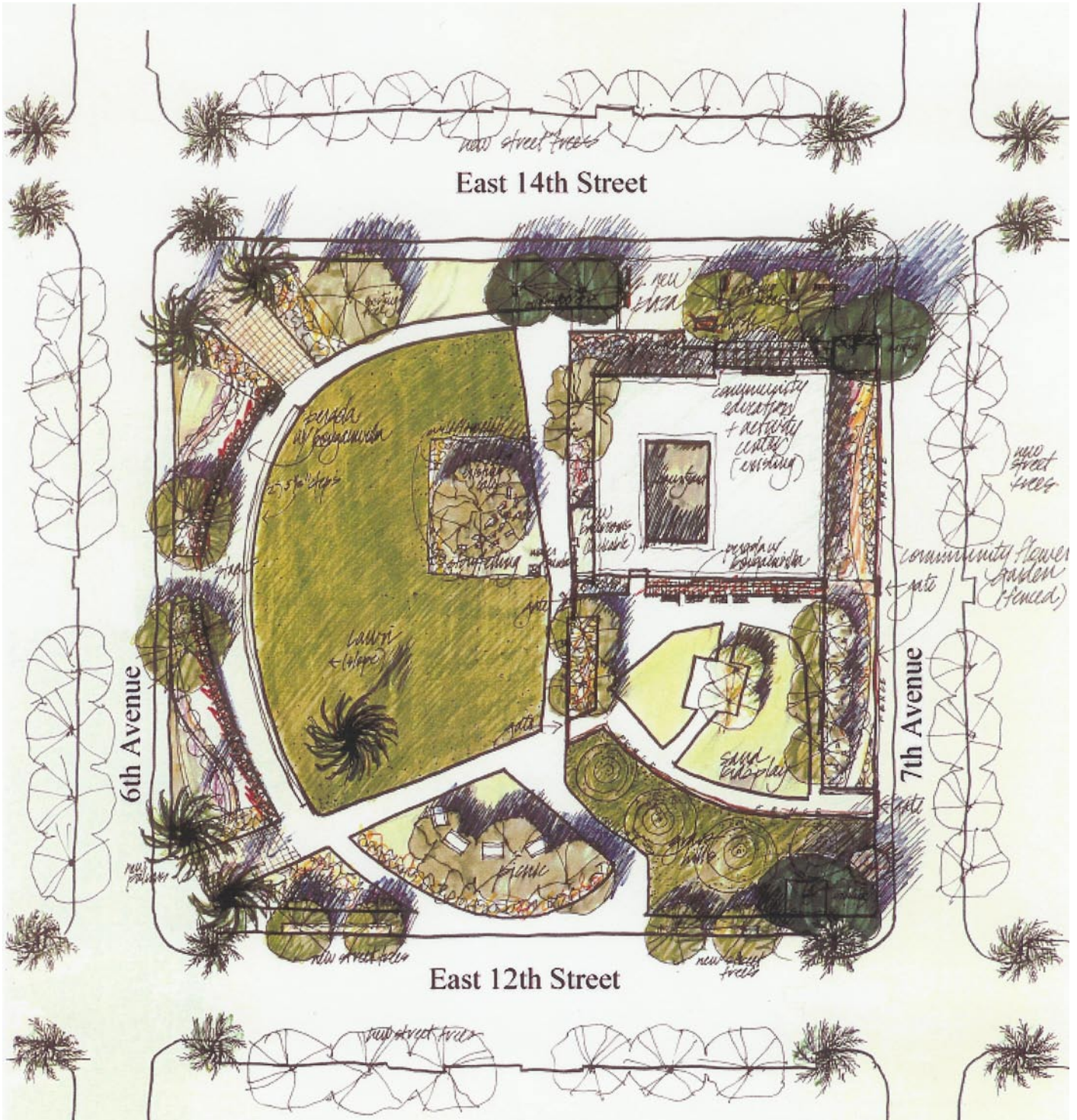




Figure 10. Street Improvements

Street lighting increases visibility and neighborhood safety. Colorful banners express the multicultural diversity unique to the Eastlake district. Trees enhance the sidewalk, encouraging pedestrian activity, which is important for storefront commercial vitality. Palm trees frame the four intersections of Clinton Park, accentuating park and playground boundaries. Extended curbs narrow intersections and encourage vehicles to reduce speed for pedestrian safety.

center.

**Corner Entrances:** Small plazas with color-scored concrete and new palm trees welcome visitors and connect the park to the neighborhood at the redesigned corner entrances at East Twelfth Street and Seventh Avenue and at East Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. The corner of East Twelfth Street and Seventh Avenue has been redirected to meet the interior pathways, keeping the historic *Auracaria* tree, adding new plantings, and improving the existing park signage (Figures 10 and 11).

**Lighting and Visibility:** Although they are not obvious in these drawings, other elements and modifications to the infrastructure have been incorporated into the design to meet the goals developed by area residents, merchants, and other park users. Up-to-date lighting systems replace the existing structures within and around the park. Along East Twelfth Street, existing historic poles are topped by new replicas of the historic globes. The plan places five new fixtures within the park and replaces existing lamps with contemporary fixtures. Although the technology is new, the design of the light poles retains a historic style. The pergola has spot lighting. This new lighting plan increases public

safety and adds to the beauty of the park. Removal and trimming of certain trees, careful citing of new trees, and replacement of hedges with flowering ground plantings further increases visibility within and across Clinton Park.

**Plants:** Plantings include native, water-saving species to the degree possible. Decorative grasses and perennial flowering plants augment the native plants. The thorns on hardy, colorful bougainvillea vines protect fences and other structures.

**Concrete:** Concrete areas are provided where heavy foot traffic and vehicle access occurs. These areas utilize integral color with varying score patterns. The steps leading to the community stage are approximately four inches high and

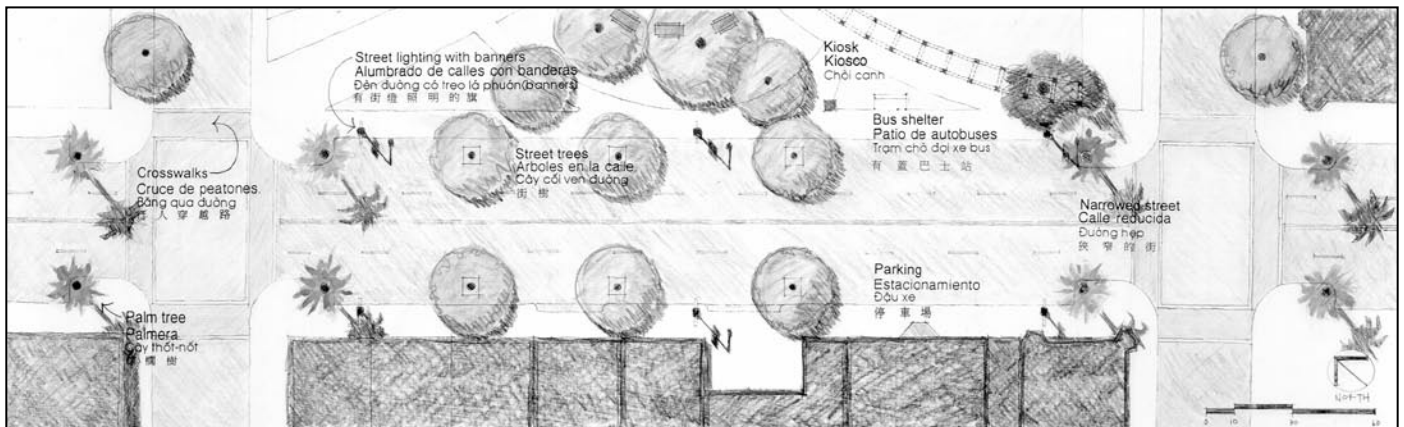


Figure 11. Sidewalk Improvements

fifteen inches deep, allowing a seating alternative to the benches in other park areas.

**Site Fixtures:** By treating benches, water fountains, bicycle racks, and fence gates as sculpture, the plan provides opportunities for local artists to participate in remaking Clinton Park. The resulting fixtures should reflect the character of the neighborhood and help create a powerful sense of place within the park.

**Interior Pathways:** Stabilized decomposed-granite pathways in certain areas of the park, including the community garden and under the Storytelling Tree, allows increased drainage and provides a firm walking surface. The use of various colors of granite adds to the aesthetic appeal of the park.

## Streetscape and Traffic-Calming Design

Traffic calming and transit-oriented design measures are necessary to meet the community's desire for a safer neighborhood and commercial district. The community has made clear its desire to:

- Increase quality of life by making streets more pedestrian friendly;
- Make sidewalks and streets more attractive for business development;
- Reduce the speed of traffic along streets bordering the park;
- Provide bicycle routes and facilities;
- Increase comfort and safety for pedestrians at crosswalks;
- Enhance the quality of bus stops and include transit information.

Community members and local merchants also desire improved parking in the neighborhood. By making travel by foot, bicycle, and public transit more attractive, the recommendations in this section should reduce the need for improving parking regulations and facilities.

In developing its proposals for the surrounding streetscape, Urban Ecology drew on the comments of people in the neighborhood and traffic calming principles and techniques developed by the American Planning Association. These principles hold that great streets are constructed to prioritize the pedestrian, and that communities have the right to determine the

Fig 12a: East Twelfth Street near Seventh Avenue BEFORE

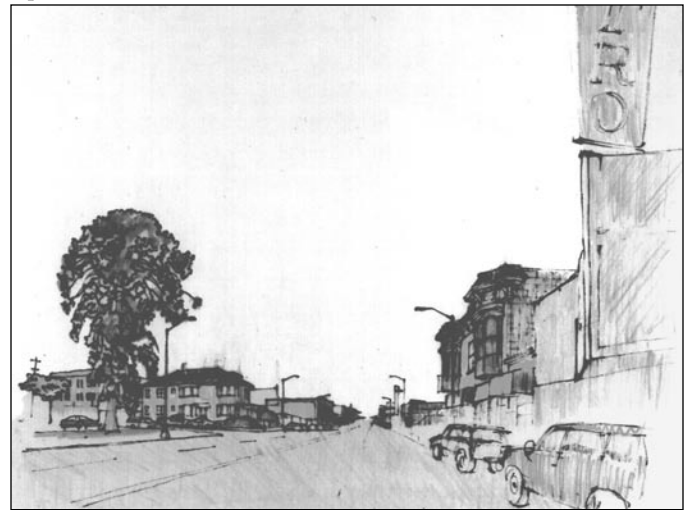


Fig 12b: East Twelfth Street near Seventh Avenue AFTER



<sup>9</sup>Cynthia Howe. Traffic Calming: Planning Advisory Service Report Number 456. American Planning Association. July 1995: 9.

Fig 13a. Crossing East Fourteenth Street to Clinton Park BEFORE

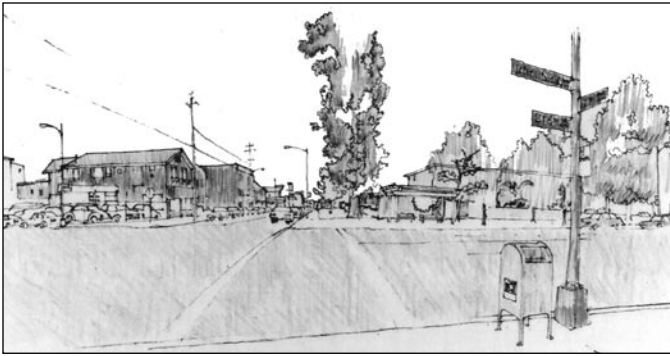


Fig 13b. Crossing East Fourteenth Street to Clinton Park AFTER



manner in which automobile traffic moves through their neighborhoods.<sup>9</sup>

The design strategies associated with the goals and principles guiding transportation-related improvements are illustrated in before-and-after drawings (Figures 12a, 12b, 13a and 13b).

The redesign of the park includes several features related to transit and pedestrian needs:

- New bus stop plaza at East Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue;
- Enhanced bus stop structure and transit information signs;
- Improved sidewalks at the park perimeter;
- Bicycle parking facilities and bike route information signs;
- New and additional sidewalk and plaza lighting.

The rehabilitation of the streetscape involves the following:

- Active traffic calming techniques, including corner chokers (or traffic bulbs), speed bumps and/or rumble strips on residential side streets, and interrupted sight lines using street tree plantings;
- Passive traffic calming techniques, including signs and pavement markings;
- Sidewalk ramps for disabled pedestrians or wheelchairs;<sup>10</sup>
- Special pavement for pedestrian crosswalks;
- Bicycle lanes on East Fourteenth and East Twelfth streets.

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<sup>10</sup> All design of street crossing areas and ramps are in adherence with the standards outlined by the 1991 Americans with Disabilities Act.

## CHAPTER FIVE

# REACHING FOR THE FUTURE

### The Improvement of Public Space

Community development corporations, which have traditionally focused on housing and economic development, are increasingly interested in improving neighborhood public space: In San Francisco, Urban Ecology worked with the Mission Housing Development Corporation to redesign a BART plaza that is a hub of activity for the district. Similarly, EBALDC's interest in Clinton Park fits within its larger neighborhood planning efforts. Sponsoring much-needed improvements to the park, however, represents an expansion into public-space design, engineering, and construction beyond the typical activities of a nonprofit housing developer like EBALDC. In essence, a project manager who can coordinate all of the necessary private and public agencies is essential to carry out the implementation of any public-space improvement. This section discusses the steps needed to undertake the improvements at Clinton Park, including potential sources of funding.

#### Review by the Community and City of Oakland

Aspects of the design already have been targeted for grant-funded demonstration projects, including lighting in the park and enhancement of the children's play area. Because this plan is largely conceptual, however, EBALDC and ELMA may wish to continue to meet with the community to evaluate the Clinton Park Plan. Once the desired level of input is obtained, a design development process can occur that leads to the production of construction drawings and a final budget.

Oakland's Parks and Recreation and Public Works departments should contribute to the next phase of the planning and development process. Preliminary meetings with representatives of these departments have taken place, helping to define certain design elements in the streetscape improvements and determine cost estimates. Further input from the city is needed to finalize a working plan for the park and the surrounding streetscape. The task force approach—involving an interdepartmental team from the City of Oakland—used during the recent redesign of Sanborn Park in the Fruitvale District might be replicated here.<sup>11</sup>

#### Structuring the Implementation Process

There are three possibilities for framing the implementation process:

**Simultaneous Completion:** All funding for park and streetscape improvements is identified at one time and construction embarked upon simultaneously. The city's interdepartmental task force acts together to facilitate approvals and perform project management. Work, money, and time are streamlined by a one-step approval process and a single construction project.

**Completion in Two Parts:** Improvements to the park are handled separately

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**“The image of Clinton Park is that it’s dangerous and rundown. Our neighborhood has much more than that, but the park doesn’t show it.”**

**—Paul Lam, owner, Paul’s Video and ELMA member**

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<sup>11</sup> The Trust for Public Land. Sanborn Park Master Plan. 1997.

from those for the streetscape. Although the two departments communicate effectively on the perimeter portions of the project, each component goes through the approval, construction document preparation, funding, and construction process separately. Specific financial resources are targeted separately for the park and street components. The interdepartmental coordination process is more complicated, and requires a commitment of more time and resources from EBALDC.

Multiple-Component Completion: Elements of the Clinton Park Plan undergo construction one by one, as funding is identified and obtained.

### Budget Development

Implementation of the Clinton Park Plan is estimated to cost approximately \$1,545,700.<sup>12</sup> This amount includes large set-asides for municipal oversight fees and contingency funds. Construction documents produced upon final approval will determine final budget figures. Some elements may already have been funded and constructed prior to this final budget analysis process and will be taken into consideration at that time.

For the purposes of the plan, the total estimated budget is made up of two components:

Component I: Redesigned Clinton Park Landscape.....	\$715,200
Component II: Streetscape Improvements.....	\$830,500

## Paying for the Improvements

### The City of Oakland's Financial Constraints

Proposition 13 and other state laws affecting the collection and expenditure of local property and sales taxes curtails Oakland's ability to provide continuous municipal services and improve parks and other elements of its infrastructure. In addition, Oakland has unique characteristics that make it difficult to maintain and improve the city's infrastructure:

- A diverse topography and land area of close to thirty square miles spread across steep hills, industrial and residential flatlands, and the environmentally sensitive shorelines of the estuary and San Francisco Bay.
- Although it has pockets of affluence, Oakland is not a wealthy city. Poverty and unemployment rates reach 25 to 30 percent or higher in some Oakland neighborhoods, creating demand for well-funded, high-quality social services (housing, job training, prenatal and early childhood health programs, enriched public education, and police and emergency services). The provision of these services competes with the expense of maintaining and improving the city's infrastructure. (Alameda County, which provides some social services to Oakland, faces fiscal constraints not unlike those of the city and cannot eliminate the stress on the municipal budget.)
- Oakland has an extensive amount of vacant industrial land, much of it contaminated and in need of environmental remediation and considerable public and private investment. In addition, downtown and other commercial districts have a large number of buildings damaged in and unused since the 1989 earthquake. Private owners of these buildings will not undertake

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<sup>12</sup>For more information about the cost of specific park improvements contact EBALDC.

the expense of retrofitting until the commercial real estate market provides unsubsidized incentives. Oakland's brownfields and vacant or underutilized buildings produce little in the way of local tax revenues.

Clinton Park improvements may still be eligible for funding from city sources, but efforts can also be made to secure regional, state, federal, and private funds. What follows is Urban Ecology's best assessment of available funding resources. (All of the resources discussed below are described in more detailed charts on pages 33 through 36 and in Appendix A.) With the plan in hand, ELMA and EBALDC have an opportunity to seek funding for capital improvements.

### Oakland's Capital Improvement Program

Oakland finances many physical improvements according to its five-year Capital Improvement Plan. Funds for this period have already been allocated, but the city reviews its Capital Improvement Plan annually and updates it every two years to reflect changing conditions. As a result, funds might become available that could be tapped for Clinton Park. In addition, the next Capital Improvement Plan will make significant funding available in 2002.

A long-term approach for Clinton Park should seek funding from this program. In order for Clinton Park to receive Capital Improvement funds, the project must be sponsored by a city agency, such as Parks and Recreation, Public Works, or Life Enrichment. Advance coordination is needed to ensure that Clinton Park be considered for the 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Plan.

### Special Districts, Financing and Community Build

Because resources are limited, Oakland's city administration is receptive to initiatives undertaken by community groups to fund all or part of local improvement projects. Despite local leadership in obtaining such funds, all involve approval and handling by city or county staff, requiring good coordination and communication. EBALDC and ELMA have a strong presence in the neighborhood surrounding Clinton Park and are well positioned to lead any local improvement initiatives. In addition or alternatively, they might act as liaisons between the community and the city during planning and implementation phases of a local improvement initiative.

Some of these programs require payments by local businesses. Because Clinton Park forms part of a low-income neighborhood, the ability of local business owners to make contributions is restricted. The small businesses around Clinton Park have a consistent clientele, but the total amount of available consumer dollars in the district is limited by the neighborhood's low-income status. This affects the viability of funding mechanisms that draw on community resources.

Municipalities frequently establish Business Improvement District (BID) – where local businesses make regular donations to a local improvement fund and set priorities for how the funds are spent – to fund and facilitate improvements in commercial areas. At this writing, the City of Oakland is setting up procedures for neighborhood-level BIDs. In order to set up a BID, ELMA, as the local business association, would have to establish non-profit status and oversee allocation of the funds. BID funds are used for maintenance, security, marketing, special events, parking and transportation improvement, and capital

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The 1997-2002 plan allocates \$1.4 million for Parks and Recreation, \$10.4 million for local street improvements, and \$542,000 for traffic. The Clinton Park plan contains components fitting each of these three categories.

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improvements.

California law also permits the establishment of Special Districts, housed within city or county government, to accomplish limited purposes in specific parts of the city. These are funded by a property tax that applies to the district alone. In addition, cities around California are exploring ways to use state funds to cover the up-front costs of local infrastructure investment. These state funds are paid back over time by fees on private developers.

The community might also contribute to the park's revitalization through a community building project. This concept, which is gaining popularity in different parts of the country, including the Bay Area, has community members contribute time, labor, and materials – sweat equity and in-kind donations – to improving a public space. In the City of Alameda, for example, a skateboard park was constructed in the spring of 1999 with \$55,000 from public funds and an equivalent of \$200,000 of in-kind donations and volunteer hours.

### Regional Sources

In 1997, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission established its Transit for Livable Communities program. Drawing funds from the federal Transportation Efficiency Act for the Twenty-First Century, this program takes advantage of recent federal and state legislation transferring greater decision making power to regional metropolitan planning organizations.

In 1999, MTC will make available \$220,000 in community-based planning grants and \$25 million for infrastructure improvements. A 15 percent local funding match is required. The components of the Clinton Park Plan related to traffic calming, transit facilities, and bike or pedestrian facilities are eligible for funding.

### State Sources

California's Office of Planning and Research offers limited funds for local planning efforts. At this writing, a large parks bond is pending in the state legislature, a sizable portion of which is earmarked for urban parks.

### Federal Sources

Numerous federal sources exist for funding the improvements at Clinton Park, as well as for expanded community development activities in the surrounding low-income neighborhood. Clinton

Park is currently eligible for funds through Community Development Block Grants, TEA-21 funds, and Resource 2000 funds. The federal government prefers to transfer funds and management responsibility to municipal and county governments.

### Private Sources

In response to declining public funds for park and public land conservation and restoration, private nonprofit organizations have directed funds to park rehabilitation programs. The Trust for Public Land's Green Cities Initiative, the Packard Foundation, and the Rails to Trails Conservancy work to revitalize parks in urban areas.

### Long-Term Maintenance

Long-term maintenance is an important issue facing cities and communities seeking to revitalize neighborhood parks. Maintaining the landscape, ensuring the health of trees and plants, cleaning graffiti and restrooms, and picking up trash are all activities best carried out by trained and insured Parks and Recreation staff.

Like all city departments, however, Oakland's Parks and Recreation Department has a limited budget and staff. Options for improving maintenance include:

- If a local contribution/special district is considered, part of the funds could be directed to fund a portion of a Parks and Recreation staffperson's time to be specifically spent on Clinton Park maintenance.
- Team Oakland and East Bay Conservation Corps provide work crews of young men and women who can carry out basic park maintenance and graffiti abatement. Applications are considered each fall for year-long contracts.

Municipal Sources: Oakland Capital Improvement Program

Type of funds	Applicability to Clinton Park
Alameda County Street Aid	streetscape
Equipment Fund	n/a
FEMA	n/a
Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century	streetscape
State Gas Tax	n/a
Lighting and Landscape Assessment District	street lighting
Measure B	streetscape
Measure I	park
Measure K	park
Multi-Purpose Reserve	park and streetscape
Municipal Improvement Capital	park and streetscape
Sewer Service Charge	n/a
State (SB 140)	n/a
City Administration Project	park and streetscape

Municipal Sources: Special Districts and Financing Mechanisms<sup>13</sup>

Type of district	Responsible entity	Description
Business Improvement District	ELMA/EBALDC, Technical assistance from City of Oakland	Business owners within a specified geographical area agree to contribute annually to a fund targeted for improvements to the area. The participants form an advisory committee to determine priorities for how the funds should be spent.
Special Assessment District	Alameda County, City of Oakland	Special Assessment Districts are used to finance projects that will directly benefit local property owners. The county and city governments can levy a special property tax from the property owners who will directly benefit from the local improvements being made.
Mello-Roos District Community Facilities District ("Special Districts")	City of Oakland, ELMA, EBALDC as community advisors	Mellos-Roos and Community Facilities Districts have a limited purpose and are created to carry out a specific function. They are established as units within the local government, and are empowered to carry out the service that the community wants. Thus, the special district can tax local residents and businesses, issue debt, and enter into contracts for service.

<sup>13</sup>Much of the information in this chart was compiled from Building Together: Investing In Community Infrastructure. National Association of Counties, National Association of Home Builders, Government Finance Officers Association, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, and the Urban Land Institute, 1990.

Tax-Increment Financing	Alameda County, City of Oakland, EBALDC, ELMA	Local governments draw a district around a specific area in which certain infrastructure improvement goals have been established, and the assessed tax value is frozen at a point in time. From that point on, two sets of tax records are kept for that district. Taxes are collected on the frozen base and distributed normally. Any additional taxes from an increase in assessed property values from that district are contributed to a fund for capital improvements within that district. Local groups are involved in drawing the lines of the district and leading a community advisory committee for expenditure of the funds.
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### Regional Sources

Fund	Responsible entity	Applicability to Clinton Park design elements
Metropolitan Transportation Commission's Transit for Livable Communities	EBALDC, City of Oakland, Entity with the ability to contract for construction	Grants cover planning and capital improvements. Capital improvements could include crosswalks and curb bulbouts to enhance pedestrian safety, calm traffic, and facilitate bus movement. A planning grant could be sought to expand the traffic-calming and pedestrian safety plan further along East Fourteenth Street.

### State Sources

Type of District	Responsible entity	Description
Office of Planning & Research	City of Oakland California OPR	The OPR has a revolving loan fund that provides grants for local planning processes. Grants are paid back over time by development fees from projects built according to the plan.

## Federal Sources

Type of District	Responsible entity	Description
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) <sup>14</sup>	City of Oakland	<p>CDBG funds are programmed every year by the Redevelopment Agency. Oakland is eligible for CDBG funds and has received them since the program was established in 1974. Eligible activities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land and building acquisition;</li> <li>2. Reconstruction or rehabilitation of property within distressed communities, in order to create or enhance housing, playgrounds, shopping centers, etc.;</li> <li>3. Construction of public facilities and improvements, including streets, sidewalks, water systems, community and senior citizen centers, and recreational facilities;</li> <li>4. Workshop preparation;</li> <li>5. Economic development within distressed areas, including micro-loans to small entrepreneurs and business expansion loans to help retain existing businesses that employ low-income workers;</li> <li>6. Public services for youth, seniors, or the disabled, including day care centers, youth and elderly services, health care facilities, transportation, or counseling;</li> <li>7. Crime reduction initiatives, including neighborhood watch programs, extra police patrols, police substations, and clearing abandoned buildings used for illegal activities;</li> <li>8. Downpayment and closing cost assistance and subsidized interest rates for low-income homebuyers;</li> <li>9. Enforcing local building codes to reverse housing deterioration.</li> </ol>

<sup>14</sup>Information on CDBG compiled from HUD's website at [www.hud.gov/progdesc/cdbgent.html](http://www.hud.gov/progdesc/cdbgent.html)

<p>Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)</p>	<p>City of Oakland Public Works Dept., Alameda County Congestion Management Agency, Metropolitan Transportation Commission</p>	<p>Passed in 1998, TEA-21 is the most recent federal transportation legislation. It provides an unprecedented amount of local control over transportation decisions and investments, an aspect that is being utilized by MTC in creating and funding its Transit for Livable Communities program, described on page 34. In addition, many aspects of TEA-21 encourage transportation planning and investments that serve local community needs, fit within the established infrastructure, and improve air and water quality. This is an important shift away from previous legislation which directed funds toward projects that would facilitate transportation by car.</p> <p>Decisions about programming and spending federal and state transportation funds are made on an ongoing basis by the city, county, and regional transportation agencies. These processes require plenty of lead time, and so should be viewed as long-term approaches to local improvements.</p>
<p>Resources 2000 Land and Water Conservation Fund</p>	<p>Bill introduced by Barbara Boxer and George Miller; pending approval by Congress</p> <p>Administration of funds remains to be determined</p>	<p>Announced in February 1999, this legislation will establish a permanent fund for land acquisition, urban park revitalization, historic preservation, land restoration, ocean and farmland conservation, and endangered species recovery. The fund will be established and replenished by federal oil and gas revenues. Once passed in 1999, \$1.4 billion will be allocated to start the fund, and an additional \$2 billion is expected to be added annually.</p>

Private Funding Sources

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Description</b>
<p>Rails to Trails Conservancy</p>	<p>RTC offers technical assistance with planning and maintenance of urban parks, especially those that act as connectors along bicycle or pedestrian routes.</p>
<p>Trust for Public Land</p>	<p>TPL offers technical assistance with land acquisition, urban park planning and project coordination, real estate transactions, legal resources, public financing campaigns and long term financing options.</p>
<p>Packard Foundation - Conservation Program (guidelines to be announced in late 1999)</p>	<p>Packard foundation will provide funding for urban park restoration and open space protection.</p>

## APPENDIX A

# AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

City of Oakland  
Community & Economic Development Agency  
250 Frank Ogawa Plaza  
Oakland CA 94612  
510-238-6700  
[www.oaklandnet.com](http://www.oaklandnet.com)

Parks-Recreation & Cultural Services  
1520 Lakeside Drive  
Oakland, CA 94612  
510-238-7275

Public Works Agency  
250 Frank Ogawa Plaza  
Oakland CA 94612  
510-238-3961

Alameda County Congestion Management Agency  
1333 Broadway, Suite 220  
Oakland CA 94612  
510-836-2560  
[www.accma.ca.gov](http://www.accma.ca.gov)

Metropolitan Transportation Commission  
101 Eighth St.  
Oakland, CA 94607  
510-464-7700  
[www.mtc.ca.gov](http://www.mtc.ca.gov)

California Office of Planning and Research  
1400 10th Street, Suite 156  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
916-322-2318  
Community Development Block Grants

Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Entitlement Communities Division  
451 Seventh St. SW  
Washington DC 20410  
1-800-998-9999

The Rails to Trails Conservancy  
26 O'Farrell St. Suite 400  
San Francisco CA 94108  
415-397-2220

The Packard Foundation  
200 Second Street, Suite 200  
Los Altos, CA 94022

The Trust for Public Land  
116 New Montgomery Suite 300  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
415-495-5660

East Bay Conservation Corps  
1021 Third St.  
Oakland, CA 94607  
510-891-3930

Team Oakland  
Public Works Agency  
250 Frank Ogawa Plaza  
Oakland CA 94612  
510-238-7601

# APPENDIX B: URBAN ECOLOGY SURVEYS

## What Do You Want for Clinton Park?

Three community groups, the Eastlake Merchants Association, the East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation, and Urban Ecology, are working on ways to improve Clinton Park. The purpose of this questionnaire is to get your ideas about the park. Thank you for taking a few minutes to answer our questions.

### PARK-RELATED QUESTIONS

- Do you use Clinton Park now?
  - yes
  - no
- If no, what park do you use? \_\_\_\_\_
- If yes, what do you do in Clinton Park? (check all that apply)
  - meet friends
  - relax
  - watch people go by
  - bring children so they can play
  - walk
  - bicycle
  - play sports
  - picnic
  - walk the dog
  - attend adult education classes
  - other \_\_\_\_\_
- If you use Clinton Park, how often do you go there?
  - every day
  - once or twice a week
  - once or twice a month
  - less than once a month
- How do you get to the park? (check all that apply)
  - walking
  - by car
  - by bus (bus # \_\_\_\_\_)
  - bicycle
  - BART
  - other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you do any of the following things near the park?
  - shop
  - eat at a restaurant
  - catch the bus (bus # \_\_\_\_\_)

- Would you like to see any of the following policies go into effect?
  - recreational or cultural use of the adult school building
  - allowing food sales in the park
  - closing the park at night, except the bus stops and school entry
  - increased police patrol around the park
  - other \_\_\_\_\_
- Many people have volunteered to help Clinton Park. If you would like to volunteer, what would you like to help with?
  - paint equipment, furniture, or building
  - repair or build equipment or furniture
  - donate food for events
  - help organize cultural events
  - plant trees
  - help with a park clean-up
  - bring a group to help
  - other \_\_\_\_\_
- Would you like to receive notice of events at Clinton Park?
  - yes
  - no
- If you are a Clinton Park merchant, would you like information about the Eastlake Merchants Association?
  - yes
  - no
- Do you have any general comments, questions, or suggestions about the park or neighborhood?

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. Please return it to any of the following people:

John Dorsey Eastlake Merchants Association Immaculate Auto Body 1430 14th Ave. Oakland, CA 533-5742	Helen Shor East Bay Asian Local Development Corp. 310 8th St., Suite 309 Oakland CA 94607 287-5353 x435	Rachel Peterson Urban Ecology 405 14th St., Suite 900 Oakland CA 94612 251-6333
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- What problems, if any, do you see in the park?
  - lack of safety
  - use of drugs and alcohol
  - appearance of the adult school
  - lack of parking around the park
  - it's hard to cross 12th and 14th Streets because of fast traffic
  - graffiti
  - prostitution at night
  - destruction of play equipment or plants
  - trash
  - noisy traffic on 14th Street
  - noisy traffic on 12th Street
  - no rest room near playground
  - poor lighting at night
  - other \_\_\_\_\_
- Which of the following features or facilities would you like to see in the park?
  - new or repaired play equipment
  - more picnic tables
  - more benches
  - barbecue grills
  - parking in the park
  - a fountain, arch, sculpture, or monument (circle one)
  - a drinking water fountain
  - a rest room near the playground
  - bicycle parking
  - a fence
  - better lighting
  - a circular walkway within the park
  - other \_\_\_\_\_
- Which of the following activities would you like to see in the park?
  - sports for children, teenagers, and adults (sport: \_\_\_\_\_)
  - cultural festivals
  - outdoor concerts
  - arts and crafts fairs
  - farmer's market
  - other \_\_\_\_\_
- Which of the following features would you like to see on the streets around the park?
  - diagonal parking on 6th and 7th Avenues
  - one-way streets on 6th and 7th Avenues
  - traffic controls such as stop signs and/or traffic lights
  - bike lanes
  - trees
  - other \_\_\_\_\_

### DEMOGRAPHIC INFO

OPTIONAL: Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Individual status  
 resident of the Clinton Park neighborhood  
 merchant in the Clinton Park neighborhood  
 shopper  
 visitor  
 community organization leader or staff member  
 affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_  
 other \_\_\_\_\_

Residence: \_\_\_\_\_ Renter/Owner  
 San Antonio District  
 Oakland  
 other \_\_\_\_\_

Family status  
 parent  
 child  
 other: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Household size: \_\_\_\_\_ Kids in household: \_\_\_\_\_

Ethnicity:  
 African American  
 Chinese-American  
 Euro-American  
 Latino  
 Native American  
 Vietnamese American  
 other \_\_\_\_\_

### Qué Quiere Usted Para Clinton Park?

Tres grupos de la comunidad están trabajando para mejorar a "Clinton Park," el parque localizado en East 14th Street y la 6a. Avenida. Los grupos son: "Eastlake Merchants Association" (Asociación para Comerciantes de Eastlake), East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation (Corporación Asiática de Desarrollo Local del Este de la Bahía), y Urban Ecology (Ecología Urbana).

El propósito de este cuestionario es para obtener sus ideas y opiniones sobre Clinton Park. Muchas gracias por tomar algunos momentos para contestar nuestras preguntas.

#### PREGUNTAS ACERCA DEL PARQUE

1. ¿Utiliza Ud. "Clinton Park"?  
 sí  
 no
2. Si no, ¿qué parque utiliza? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Si lo utiliza, ¿qué hace Ud. en Clinton Park? (marque todos que apliquen)  
 reunirse con amigos  
 observar el paso de la gente  
 traer niños a jugar  
 pasear  
 andar en bicicleta  
 jugar deportes  
 hacer "picnic"  
 caminar su perro  
 asistir a clases de educación para adultos  
 otras: \_\_\_\_\_
4. ¿Con qué frecuencia va Ud. al parque?  
 diariamente  
 una o dos veces a la semana  
 una o dos veces al mes  
 menos que una vez al mes
5. ¿Cómo llega Ud. al parque?  
 a pie  
 carro  
 autobús (bus # \_\_\_\_\_)  
 bicicleta  
 BART  
 otra manera: \_\_\_\_\_
6. ¿Hace Ud. algunas de las siguientes actividades en la vecindad de Clinton Park?  
 ir de compras  
 comer en un restaurante  
 tomar el autobús (bus # \_\_\_\_\_)

#### 10. ¿Cuáles de los siguientes cambios quisiera Ud. ver en las calles alrededor del parque?

- estacionamiento diagonal en 6a y 7a Avenidas
- calles de una sola dirección en 6a y 7a Avenidas
- control de tráfico como rótulos de ALTO o semáforos
- carriles para bicicletas
- cruces de peatones
- más árboles
- otro cambio: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 11. Muchas personas han ofrecido a trabajar voluntariamente para mejorar a Clinton Park. Si Ud. quiere ser voluntario, ¿con qué le gustaría ayudar?

- recoger basura
- pintar equipo de juego, muebles, ó edificios
- reparar ó construir equipo ó muebles
- donar comida para eventos públicos
- ayudar a organizar eventos culturales
- sembrar árboles
- traer a otras personas ó grupos para ayudar
- otra cosa: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 12. ¿Quiere Ud. recibir anuncios de eventos en Clinton Park?

- sí
- no

#### 13. Si Ud. es un comerciante en la vecindad de Clinton Park, ¿quiere más información sobre la Asociación de Comerciantes de Eastlake (Eastlake Merchants Association)?

- sí
- no

#### 14. Tiene Ud. algún comentario, pregunta, o sugerencia con respecto al parque o a la vecindad?

Muchas gracias por llenar ese cuestionario. Favor de devolverlo a una de las siguientes personas:

John Dorsey	Helen Shor	Rachel Peterson
Eastlake Merchants Association	East Bay Asian Local Development Corp.	Urban Ecology
Immaculate Auto Body	310 8th St., Suite 309	405 14th St., Suite 900
1430 14th Ave.	Oakland CA 94607	Oakland CA 94612
Oakland, CA	287-5353 x435	251-6333
533-5742		

#### 7. ¿Observa Ud. algunos de los siguientes problemas en el parque?

- falta de seguridad
- uso de drogas y alcohol
- malaparencia de la escuela para adultos
- falta de estacionamiento
- dificultad en cruzar las calles 12 y 14 por tráfico rápido
- graffiti
- la prostitución por la noche
- destrucción de equipo de juego o de la vegetación en el parque
- basura en las calles y en el parque
- tráfico ruidoso en las calles 12 y 14
- falta de sanitarios públicos cerca del jardín para niños
- falta de iluminación adecuada por la noche
- otro problema: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 8. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes facilidades quisiera Ud. ver en el parque?

- equipo de juego nuevo o reparado en el jardín para los niños
- más mesas para hacer "picnic"
- más bancas para sentarse
- parrillas para barbacoa
- estacionamiento alrededor del parque
- una fuente, arco, monumento, o otra forma del arte público
- una fuente de agua potable
- estacionamiento para bicicletas
- sanitarios públicos
- una cerca alrededor del parque
- mejor iluminación en el parque
- una pista para caminar alrededor del parque
- otra facilidad: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 9. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes actividades quisiera Ud. ver en el parque?

- deportes para niños, jóvenes, y adultos (deporte: \_\_\_\_\_)
- fiestas culturales
- conciertos al aire libre
- mercados de artesanía
- mercados de agricultores
- uso recreacional o cultural de la escuela para adultos
- venta de comida en el parque
- cerrar el parque por la noche, menos la parada de autobuses y entradas de la escuela para adultos
- aumentar la presencia de la policía alrededor del parque
- otra actividad: \_\_\_\_\_

#### INFORMACION DEMOGRAFICA

#### OPCIONAL:

- Nombre \_\_\_\_\_  
Dirección \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. \_\_\_\_\_
- Estatus individual  
 residente de la vecindad de Clinton Park  
 comerciante con negocio en la vecindad de Clinton Park  
 consumidor  
 visitante  
 miembro o empleado de una organización de la comunidad  
organización: \_\_\_\_\_  
otro: \_\_\_\_\_
- Residencia  
 Distrito de San Antonio  
 Oakland  
otra: \_\_\_\_\_
- Estatus familiar  
 padre  
 hijo  
otro: \_\_\_\_\_
- Etnicidad  
 African American  
 Chinese American  
 Euro-American  
 Latino  
provenencia: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Native American  
 Vietnamese American  
other: \_\_\_\_\_



**BẠN MUỐN CÔNG VIÊN "CLINTON PARK" NHƯ THẾ NÀO?**

Sau đây là ba tổ chức cộng đồng đó là: Nhóm "Eastlake Merchants Association", "Eastbay Asian Local Development Corporation" và nhóm "Urban Ecology" đang cố gắng hoạt động nhằm cải tiến công viên "Clinton Park". Mục đích của những câu hỏi dưới đây là để biết được ý kiến của bạn về công viên này. Cảm ơn các bạn đã dành chút ít thời gian để trả lời câu hỏi của chúng tôi.

**NHỮNG CÂU HỎI LIÊN QUAN ĐẾN CÔNG VIÊN**

- Hiện bạn có sử dụng công viên "Clinton Park" không?
  - có.
  - không.
- Nếu có, bạn làm gì ở công viên này? (hãy đánh dấu vào những gì có liên quan)
  - gặp bạn bè.
  - nghỉ giải lao cho thoải mái.
  - nhìn người đi qua lại.
  - căn con em tối để chơi.
  - đi tản bộ.
  - chạy xe đạp.
  - chơi thể thao.
  - cắm trại.
  - dẫn chó đi chơi.
  - tham gia các lớp giáo dục dành riêng cho người lớn.
  - hoặc là những việc khác \_\_\_\_\_
- Nếu bạn sử dụng "Clinton Park" thì khoảng bao lâu bạn tới đó?
  - mỗi ngày.
  - nhiều hơn 5 lần trong 1 tuần.
  - 1 hay 5 lần trong 1 tuần.
  - 1 hay 2 lần trong 1 tuần.
  - không bao giờ.
- Bạn tới công viên bằng cách nào?
  - đi bộ.
  - đi xe.
  - đi xe buýt.
  - đi xe đạp.
  - đi xe điện ngầm.
  - hoặc bằng những phương tiện khác \_\_\_\_\_
- Bạn có làm những việc gì dưới đây gần công viên không?
  - đi chợ.
  - ăn uống ở nhà hàng.
  - đón xe buýt (xe buýt số: \_\_\_\_\_)

\_\_\_\_\_ những nét đặc trưng khác \_\_\_\_\_

- Bạn có muốn bắt cứ những chính sách nào dưới đây được thực hiện không?
  - cách sử dụng về giải trí và văn hóa của trường người lớn.
  - cho phép buôn bán thức ăn trên công viên.
  - đóng cửa công viên vào buổi tối ngoại trừ lối vào của trạm xe buýt về trường học.
  - tăng cường cảnh sát tuần tiễu xung quanh công viên.
  - những chính sách khác \_\_\_\_\_
- Bạn có những phê bình gì, lời khuyên hoặc những câu hỏi nào có liên quan tới công viên hoặc vùng phụ cận không? \_\_\_\_\_
- Có rất nhiều người tình nguyện giúp đỡ công viên "Clinton Park". Nếu bạn muốn tình nguyện, bạn sẽ giúp bằng cách nào?
  - thu sạch rác.
  - sơn dụng cụ, vật dụng hoặc sơn nhà cao ốc.
  - sửa chữa hoặc xây dựng dụng cụ hay vật dụng.
  - tặng thức ăn cho những trường hợp cần thiết.
  - giúp đỡ tổ chức những sự kiện văn hóa.
  - trồng cây.
  - dẫn theo một nhóm người tới giúp.
  - những tình nguyện khác \_\_\_\_\_
- Bạn có muốn nhận được những thông báo về sự kiện tại "Clinton Park" không?
  - có.
  - không.
- Nếu bạn là người buôn bán của "Clinton Park", bạn có muốn biết tin tức về "Eastlake Merchants Association" không?
  - có.
  - không.

Cảm ơn bạn đã trả lời những câu hỏi trên. Xin bạn vui lòng gửi về bất cứ người nào dưới đây:

John Dorsey  
Eastlake Merchants Association  
Immaculate Auto Body  
1430 - 14th Avenue  
Oakland, CA  
533-5742

Helen Shor  
East Bay Asian Local Development Corp.  
310 - 8th Street, Suite 309  
Oakland, CA 94607  
287-5353 x435

Rachel Peterson  
Urban Ecology  
450 - 14th Street, Suite 900  
Oakland, CA 94612  
251-6333

- Bạn có thấy những vấn đề gì xấu xảy ra ở công viên này không?
  - thiếu an toàn.
  - sử dụng ma túy, uống rượu.
  - sự hiện diện của trường học dành cho người lớn.
  - thiếu chỗ đậu xe xung quanh công viên.
  - khó có thể qua đường trên đường 12th và đường 14th tại vỉa hè có trên đường chạy quá nhanh.
  - tranh ảnh vẽ trên tường.
  - nạn mại dâm về lúc tối.
  - sử dụng phá hoại dụng cụ giải trí và cây cối.
  - rác rưởi.
  - xe cô làm ồn trên đường 14th.
  - xe cô làm ồn trên đường 12th.
  - không có nhà vệ sinh gần khu giải trí.
  - thiếu ánh đèn vào buổi tối.
  - những vấn đề khác \_\_\_\_\_

- Bạn muốn nhìn thấy được những chương trình hoặc phương tiện nào ở trên công viên này?
  - những công cụ giải trí mới hoặc đã được tu bổ và sửa chữa.
  - thêm những bàn dùng cho cắm trại.
  - thêm ghế.
  - vỉa hè lát.
  - chỗ đậu xe trong công viên.
  - vòi phun nước, võng cung, công trình điêu khắc hoặc đài kỷ niệm (khu vực vòng tròn một trong những công trình trên)
  - vòi nước uống.
  - nhà vệ sinh gần khu giải trí.
  - chỗ đậu xe đạp.
  - hàng rào.
  - hệ thống ánh đèn tốt hơn.
  - võng khung để đi bộ trong công viên.
  - những chương trình khác \_\_\_\_\_

- Bạn muốn thấy được những hoạt động nào trong công viên?
  - những trò chơi thể thao cho trẻ em, thiếu niên và người lớn.
  - những hội liên hoan văn hóa.
  - những buổi biểu diễn, ca nhạc ngoài trời.
  - hội chợ triển lãm nghệ thuật và công nghệ.
  - chợ bán rau quả.
  - những hoạt động khác.

- Bạn muốn thấy những nét đặc trưng nào trên những con đường xung quanh công viên?
  - Bãi đậu xe xếp trên đường số 6th và 7th.
  - đường một chiều trên đường số 6th và 7th.
  - những dụng cụ điều khiển giao thông như: Bảng dừng lại và đèn giao thông.
  - đường dành riêng cho xe đạp.
  - cây cối.

THÔNG TIN VỀ DÂN SỐ TUY THÍCH: Tên: \_\_\_\_\_  
Địa chỉ: \_\_\_\_\_  
Số điện thoại: \_\_\_\_\_

- Tình trạng cá nhân:
- cũ dân gần công viên "Clinton Park".
  - không nhân gần công viên "Clinton Park".
  - người đi chợ.
  - khách tham quan.
  - người lãnh đạo của tổ chức cộng đồng hoặc thành viên của ban tổ chức.
  - thành phần khác.

- Nơi cư trú:
- San Antonio District
  - Oakland
  - những vùng khác \_\_\_\_\_

- Tình trạng gia đình:
- cha, mẹ
  - con
  - những trường hợp khác \_\_\_\_\_

Tuổi: \_\_\_\_\_ Phạm vi gia đình: \_\_\_\_\_ trẻ em trong gia đình: \_\_\_\_\_

- Dân tộc:
- Châu Phi - Mỹ
  - Trung Hoa - Mỹ
  - Châu Âu - Mỹ
  - La Tin
  - Mỹ
  - Việt Nam - Mỹ
  - Những dân tộc khác \_\_\_\_\_

**您對克林頓公園有些什麼建議？**

有三個社區團體 ( Eastlake Merchants Association, East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation, Urban Ecology) 目前正在改善 克林頓公園的環境。這個問卷的目地是要調查您對此公園的看法。謝謝您在時間來回答這些問題。

**有關公園本身的問題**

1. 您現在有使用克林頓公園嗎？  
 有  
 沒有
2. 如果沒有，那您使用那個公園？ \_\_\_\_\_
3. 如果有，您都在克林頓公園裡做什麼？ (您有做的都請打勾)  
 會朋友  
 休息  
 看路人  
 帶小孩子來玩  
 走路，散步  
 騎單車  
 運動  
 野餐  
 溜狗  
 上成人學校  
 其它 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 如果您有使用克林頓公園，您都是多久去一次？  
 每天  
 一星期一，二次  
 一個月一，二次  
 每個月不到一，二次
5. 您怎麼去公園？ (有使用的都打勾)  
 走路  
 開車  
 公共汽車 (幾號公車 \_\_\_\_\_)  
 騎單車  
 坐地鐵 (BART)  
 其它 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 您在公園的附近有做些什麼？  
 購物  
 到餐館吃飯  
 坐公車 (幾號公車 \_\_\_\_\_)

**7. 您認為公園裡有什麼問題？**

- 不安全
- 有人吸煙，喝酒，用禁
- 有成人學校，不好看
- 沒有停車位
- 十二街和十四街都太難過馬路
- 亂塗的油漆很不好看
- 晚上有妓女
- 玩具和植物被破壞
- 垃圾
- 十四街太吵
- 十二街太吵
- 玩具旁邊沒有地方休息
- 晚上燈光不好
- 其它 \_\_\_\_\_

**8. 您希望在公園裡看到那些設備？**

- 新的或是修好的玩具
- 多一些野營的桌子
- 多一些椅子
- 烤肉架
- 停車場
- 噴水池，拱門，雕刻，紀念碑 (請圈一個)
- 飲水機
- 公共廁所
- 停車單的地方
- 欄桿
- 好一點的燈光
- 環繞公園的散步道
- 其它 \_\_\_\_\_

**9. 您希望公園裡有什麼活動？**

- 給大人及小孩的運動 (什麼運動 \_\_\_\_\_)
- 文化慶典
- 室外音樂會
- 藝術品展覽
- 農夫市場
- 其它 \_\_\_\_\_

**10. 您希望在公園四圍有些什麼？**

- 在第六街和第七街有斜的停車位
- 第六街和第七街變成單行道
- 交通管制 (紅綠燈，停...)
- 單車道
- 樹木
- 其它 \_\_\_\_\_

**11. 您希望能實行那些政策？**

- 把成人學校改成休閒及文化方面的用途
- 允許公園裡賣食物
- 晚上除了公車站牌及成人學校外都不開放
- 加強警衛巡邏
- 其它 \_\_\_\_\_

**12. 很多人都義務來幫忙維持公園。如果您也能幫忙，您希望在那一方面幫忙？**

- 油漆，家具，或建築
- 修理或是造用具及家具
- 有特別活動時能捐獻食物
- 幫忙籌備文化活動
- 種樹
- 幫忙打掃公園
- 帶人來幫忙
- 其它 \_\_\_\_\_

**13. 您希望收到克林頓公園的活動通知嗎？**

- 希望
- 不希望

**14. 如果您是克林頓公園的商人，您希望收到一些 EASTLAKE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION (東湖商人協會) 的資料嗎？**

- 希望
- 不希望

**15. 您對於此公園及附近地區有什麼意見，問題，或建議嗎？**

謝謝您填寫這份問卷。請把它寄到其中一個地址：

John Dorsey Eastlake Merchant Association Immaculate Auto Body 1430 14th Ave. Oakland, CA 533-5742	Helen Shor East Bay Asian Local Development Corp. 310 8th St., Suite 309 Oakland CA 94607 287-5353 x 435	Rachel Peterson Urban Ecology 405 14th St., Suite 900 Oakland CA 94612 251-6333
---	--	---

**人口調查**

隨意：姓名 \_\_\_\_\_  
地址 \_\_\_\_\_

**各人狀況：**

- 克林頓公園附近居民
- 克林頓公園附近的商人
- 購物的人
- 造訪的人
- 社區團體領導者或員工
- 職位關係： \_\_\_\_\_
- 其它 \_\_\_\_\_

**居住地區：**

- 聖安東尼區
- 屋商區
- 其它 \_\_\_\_\_

租房 或 買房： \_\_\_\_\_

**家庭狀況：**

- 家長
- 小孩
- 其它 \_\_\_\_\_

**年齡：**

\_\_\_\_\_ 家中人口： \_\_\_\_\_ 家中小孩： \_\_\_\_\_

**國籍：**

- 非洲人
- 中國人
- 歐洲人
- 南美，墨西哥人
- 印第安人
- 越南人
- 其它 \_\_\_\_\_

# APPENDIX C: COMMUNITY WORKSHOP FLYERS

## CLINTON PARK COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

Come discuss Clinton Park:  
Community Issues and Community Action

Saturday, March 22  
11 a.m. to 2 p.m.  
at the school building in Clinton Park  
East 14th St. & 7th Ave.

\* lunch and children's activities will be provided \*  
\* Vietnamese, Cantonese, and Spanish translators will be available \*



**SPONSORED BY:**

Eastlake Merchants Association \* East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation  
Urban Ecology \* City of Oakland Community & Economic Development Ass'n.

**INVITED COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS:**

Harbor House \* Intertribal Friendship House \* Members of the Clinton Park Community  
East Bay Asian Youth Corps \* Franklin Elementary Bilingual Advisory Council \* Lao Family Development  
Oakland Parks & Recreation Dept. \* Oakland Unified School District \* Representative John Russo  
San Antonio Neighborhood Clinic \* Upward Bound Youth Program \* Viet Huong Community Center  
Vietnamese Health Promotion Project \* Youth Power

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL RACHEL PETERSON AT 251-6333.

## CLINTON PARK TALLER DE LA COMUNIDAD

Venga a discutir "Clinton Park":  
Problemas y Acción

Sábado, 22. de marzo, 1997  
11:00 a.m. a 2:00 p.m.  
en la escuela para adultos en Clinton Park  
East 14th St. & 7th Ave.

\* almuerzo y actividades para niños \*  
\* traducción en español \*



**PATROCINADO POR:**

Urban Ecology \* East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation  
San Antonio Community Development Association \* City of Oakland Community  
& Economic Development Agency

**ORGANIZACIONES COMUNITARIAS INVITADAS:**

Eastlake Merchants Association \* Harbor House \* Intertribal Friendship House  
Members of the Clinton Park Community  
East Bay Asian Youth Corps \* Franklin Elementary Bilingual Advisory Council \* Lao Family Development  
Oakland Parks & Recreation Dept. \* Oakland Unified School District \* Representative John Russo  
San Antonio Neighborhood Clinic \* San Antonio Neighborhood Planning Council  
Upward Bound Youth Program \* Viet Huong Community Center  
Vietnamese Health Promotion Project \* Youth Power

PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN LLAME A RACHEL PETERSON: 251-6333.

## HỘI THẢO CỘNG ĐỒNG CLINTON PARK

Hãy đến và cùng nhau bàn thảo về Clinton Park:  
Sự việc và hoạt động cộng đồng.

Thứ bảy ngày 22 tháng 3  
Vào lúc 11:00 giờ sáng đến 2:00 giờ chiều  
tại trường học Clinton Park  
trên đường E. 14th St. và đường số 7th Ave.

\*Cơm trưa và những hoạt động cho trẻ em sẽ được cung cấp đầy đủ\*  
\*Chúng tôi có nhân viên người Việt sẵn sàng tiếp đón quý vị\*



**Với sự bảo trợ của:**

Eastlake Merchant Association \* East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation  
Urban Ecology \* City of Oakland Community & Economic Development Ass'n.

**Các tổ chức cộng đồng được mời:**

Harbor House \* Intertribal Friendship House \* Members of the Clinton Park Community  
East Bay Asian Youth Corps \* Franklin Elementary Bilingual Advisory Council \* Lao Family  
Development \* Oakland Parks & Recreation Dept. \* Oakland Unified School District \* Representative John  
Russo \* San Antonio Neighborhood Clinic \* Upward Bound Youth Program \* Viet Huong Community Center  
Vietnamese Health Promotion Project \* Youth Power

Nếu muốn biết thêm chi tiết xin vui lòng gọi Rachel Peterson số 251-6333.

## 克林頓公園 社區研討會

一起來討論克林頓公園:  
社區的事情和社區的行動

星期六, 三月二十二  
上午11點到下午2點  
在克林頓公園的學校內  
East 14th St. & 7th Ave.

\*將會有午餐和兒童鈴鐺節目供應\*  
\*將會有廣東話之翻譯人員\*



**贊助商:**

Urban Ecology \* East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation  
San Antonio Community Development Corporation \* City of Oakland Community  
& Economic Development Agency

**邀請的社區團體:**

Eastlake Merchants Association \* Harbor House \* Intertribal Friendship House  
Members of the Clinton Park Community  
East Bay Asian Youth Corps \* Franklin Elementary Bilingual Advisory Council \* Lao Family Development  
Oakland Parks & Recreation Dept. \* Oakland Unified School District \* Councilmember John Russo  
San Antonio Neighborhood Clinic \* San Antonio Neighborhood Planning Council  
Upward Bound Youth Program \* Viet Huong Community Center  
Vietnamese Health Promotion Project \* Youth Power

有關消息請洽 Rachel Peterson 251-6333

## APPENDIX D: COMMUNITY PARTICIPANTS

Name	Affiliation
Nina Adelberger	La Clinica de la Raza
Mary Biasotti	Harbor House
Francisco Borrero Jr.*	resident
B. Casuga*	resident
Ada Chan*	Asian Neighborhood Design
Loc Hung Lou Chun*	resident
Marlene Cleaver	Youth Power at Franklin Elementary
Eric Cone*	San Antonio Community Development Corporation
Don "Littlecloud" Davenport*	San Antonio Community Development Corporation
John Dorsey	Immaculate Auto Body
Leonel Gonzalez, President	La Escuelita Parent Advisory Council
John Grunfest*	ELMA/SACDC/San Antonio Neighborhood Planning Council
Ngo Hols*	resident
Steve Holt	resident
Henry Homer	resident
Josh Horner	New Hope Church
Xiu Fang Huang*	resident
Jerry Jaste*	First Step
Virginia Johnson	Bilingual Advisory Council & School Site Council
David Kakishiba	East Bay Asian Youth Center
Jodee Kasemini	San Antonio Neighborhood Health Center
Hy Lam*	Huong Viet Community Center
Paul Lam	Paul's Video
Xiao Lhuyn*	resident
Jose Macias	La Estrellita Cafe
Thomas & Thalva Murray*	resident
Theresa Navarro*	CEDA-Oakland
Ly Nguyen*	resident
Maria Nguyen*	resident
My Tien Nguyen*	resident
Thoa Nguyen	Vietnamese Health Promotion Project
Timmy Nguyen	Mong Mo Cafe
Newin Orante & Silvia Marque	Upward Bound Youth Program
Israel Ortiz-Marrero	resident
Naomi D. Pete*	ELMA/Pete's Residential Care Home
Oanh Pham	Home Alert E. 15th
Will Pinkston	Pink & White Florist
Mai Quach	Lao Family Community Development
Ali Saied	Oakland Liquor & Market
Elena Serrano	La Pena Cultural Center
Sisters Renee & Irene	Anawim House of Hope
Susan Sky	Fourteenth Street Clinic
Dr. Tolbert Small	Harriet Tubman Medical Office
Edith Smith	homeless activist
Jane Spangler	Brooklyn Neighborhood Preservation Association
Suzanne Takehara*	Taller Sin Fronteras
Alberta Tenorio/Sandra Balderama	Intertribal Friendship House
Reynaldo Terrazas	local artist
Cleveland Thomas Jr.	Good Samaritan Senior Center
Professor Tran*	local activist
Caroline Valverde, Hy Lam	Huong Viet Community Center
Roberto Villa, Principal	La Escuelita
David Wofford	SA Neighborhood Planning Council
Linda M. Zitus*	resident

\*Attended the community workshop on March 22, 1997

## APPENDIX E

# COMMUNITY GROUPS CONTACTED & INTERVIEWED

Contacts and interviews were made from January through April 1997.

### Presentations & Surveys

Four ESL classrooms at OUSD Neighborhood Center  
Two classrooms at Oakland Evening Adult School  
Franklin Elementary Bilingual Advisory Council  
La Escuelita Parent-Teacher Association

### Interviews

Thoa Nguyen, Director, Vietnamese Health Initiative  
Mai Quach, counselor, Lao Family Development  
Edith Smith, community resident  
Jodee Kasemini, caseworker, La Clinica  
Alberta Tenorio, Board President, Intertribal Friendship House  
Jim Graham, custodian, Clinton Park School  
Byron Huey, Director, OUSD Adult Education Department  
Susan Sky, Director, East Bay Community Recovery Project  
Marlene Cleaver, Director, Youth Power

### Youth Visioning and Discussion Sessions

Fifteen students of STRIVE, Vietnamese youth leadership group  
Twenty-five students of Viet Huong Community Center  
Forty high school students at Upward Bound, Holy Names College

## APPENDIX F

# COMMUNITY RESOURCES

### Local Organizations

Name	Address	Phone
Adult Education Technology Center	2111 International Blvd.	879-4110
Bilingual Advisory Council & School Site Council	915 Foothill Blvd.	879-1160
Brooklyn Neighborhood Preservation Association	1930 E. 22nd St.	
Clinton Park Adult School	655 International Ave.	
East Bay Asian Youth Center	2025 E. 12th St.	533-1092
Edward Shands Adult School	2455 Church St., 94605	879-4040
Fourteenth Street Clinic	1124 International Blvd.	533-0800
Good Samaritan Senior Center	1615 10th Ave.	536-9750
Harbor House	1811 11th Ave.	534-0165
Huong Viet Community Center	545 International Blvd. #203	835-9156
Intertribal Friendship House	523 International Blvd.	452-1235
La Clinica de la Raza	1515 Fruitvale Blvd.	535-4000
La Escuelita	1100 3rd Ave.	879-1210
La Escuelita Parent Advisory Council	1100 3rd Ave.	879-1210
La Peña Cultural Center	3105 Shattuck, Berkeley 94705	849-2568
Lao Family Community Development	1551 23rd Ave.	533-8850
Neighborhood Centers Adult School	121 E. 11th St.	879-8702
Oakland Evening Adult School	750 International Ave.	879-4020
Oakland Museum of California	1000 Oak St.	238-2200
San Antonio Community Development Corporation	2228 E. 15th St.	536-1715
San Antonio Neighborhood Health Center	1030 International Blvd.	238-5400
Taller Sin Fronteras	645 West Grand, 94612	835-5801
Upward Bound Youth Program	3500 Mountain Blvd. 94610	879-1868
Vietnamese Health Promotion Project	545 International Blvd. #204	835-7812

### Local Churches

Name	Address	Phone
Bible Fellowship Missionary Baptist	1520 8th Ave.	444-9626
First Trinity Lutheran	1433 12th Ave.	532-7788
Foothill Missionary Baptist	1740 7th Ave.	834-4273
Grace Temple Baptist	1410 10th Ave.	835-5621
Jehovah's Witness-Oakland	1530 Foothill Blvd.	534-0133
Korean United Methodist	1840 International Blvd.	532-2886
Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist	1649 12th Ave.	261-7470
New Mt. Herman Missionary Baptist	1156 E. 12th Ave.	451-4433
Oakland Foothill Corps. (Salvation Army)	12th Ave. & Foothill Blvd.	533-2136
Refreshing Fountain Church	1739 8th Ave.	834-9492
Seventh Ave. Baptist	1431 17th Ave.	534-1630
St. James Episcopal	1601 6th Ave.	832-0815
Williams Chapel Baptist	737 E. 17th Ave.	451-9076

### Current ELMA members

Name	Address	Phone
A Chau Cafe	1245-1247 6th Ave.	451-1132
A&A Budget Signs	1229 13th Ave.	444-3280
A.J. Kids Fashion	721 E. 12th St.	832-3688
Advance Garment Inc.	825 6th Ave.	832-2288

Alta Mar Restaurant	1060 E. 12th St.	893-5122
Bay Area Auto Repair	550 E. 12th St.	251-1601
Cam Houg Restaurant	725 International Blvd.	444-2500
Cao Long Cafe	661 E. 12th St.	251-8828
Caravelle Restaurant	200 International Blvd.	839-6821
Continental Brokerage Company	1127 13th Ave.	436-6868
Cycle Depot	103 International Blvd.	451-6245
East Bay Electric Motor	1240 E. 12th St.	261-2222
Eastlake Plaza	601 E. 12th St.	673-6836
Eden Realty	212 International Blvd.	763-9055
Foss Lampshade Studios, Inc.	1340 E. 12th St.	534-4133
Gateway Sewing Inc.	1201 14th Ave.	261-8899
George Oren Tire Specialist	1350 International Blvd.	434-0575
H&N Market	1554 13th Ave.	261-2353
Hitech Collision Repair	506 10th Ave.	893-9438
Hong Kong Restaurant	839 International Blvd.	893-8800
Huong Xua Cafe	605 E. 12th St.	419-0686
Immaculate Auto Body	1430 14th Ave.	533-5742
J.W. Silveira Company	499 Embarcadero	834-9810
Jackson Liquor	739 E. 12th St.	893-4547
Jade Beauty Salon	620 International Blvd.	465-9982
Kim Hoang Jewelry	814 International Blvd.	465-8342
King of King Restaurant	1228 7th Ave.	832-0391
King One Hour Photo	703 E. 12th St.	835-9000
La Estrellita Cafe	446 E. 12th St.	465-7188
Lan Huong Sandwiches	807 E. 12th St.	451-0202
Lincoln Leong Properties	2224 9th Ave.	465-0790
Ming Hing USA Inc.	620 International Blvd.	337-9813
MT Tax and Financial Services	1245 International Blvd.	835-9070
Music Center	1250 7th Ave.	663-1816
Oakland Liquor and Market	1335 E. 17th St.	533-2572
Oakland Mat Company	1101 11th Ave.	663-9536
Oriental Auto Repair	505 International Blvd.	763-6595
Pho King Restaurant	638 International Blvd.	444-0448
Performance Auto Body	635 E. 12th St.	893-4235
Ray's Electric	606 E. 11th St.	251-6175
Solutions Center	530 E. 8th St.	893-7546
Steve's Hair Salon	612 E. 12th St.	451-9248
Style Center Cleaners	1353 International Blvd.	465-5630
Sun Hop Fat #1 Supermarket	501 E. 12th St.	763-8884
Sun Sing Meat Market	741 International Blvd.	891-9091
Tan A Market	1301 International Blvd.	534-1180
Thanh Ky Restaurant	549 E. 12th St.	763-8801
Thinh Van Cafe	615 E. 12th St.	839-9744
Tiem Thuoc Bac Saigon	1546 14th Ave.	534-1298
Union Meat	1130 5th Ave.	268-0971
Victor's Bar	551 E. 12th St.	834-8801
Vida's Fish Market	1326 E. 18th St.	532-1688
Welcome Auto Center	435 E. 12th St.	251-1601