5-29-1956

An Appraisal of Community Recreation for Santa Fe, New Mexico

Robert Miles Sweeney

AN APPRAISAL OF COMMUNITY RECREATION - SWEENEY

DATE DUE

FEB 25 '73 UNM 2w			
RECD UNM MAY -2 '75			
JUN 19 '87			
RECD UNM JUN -8 '87			

AN APPRAISAL OF COMMUNITY RECREATION FOR SANTA FE NEW MEXICO

A Thesis

Presented to

the Faculty of the Department of Physical Education

University of New Mexico

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Arts

by

Robert Miles Sweeney

June 1956

This thesis, directed and approved by the candidate's committee, has been accepted by the Graduate Committee of the University of New Mexico in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

E. H. Castetter
DEAN

5/29/1956
DATE

Thesis committee

Lloyd R. Burley
CHAIRMAN

J. E. J. Harris

Bonner M. Crawford

This thesis, drawn and approved by the candidate's committee, has been accepted by the Graduate Committee of the University of Texas Tech in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

Thesis committee

Chairman

Dean of the Graduate School

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Local communities have been called "the shock troops of democracy." Indeed they are the level of national life that is closest to the people and must carry the burden of making democracy work. In the final analysis each local community must be a good community if the democratic way of life is to achieve what it is capable of attaining. It is important that a good community offer among its services a wholesome well rounded recreational program to its constituents.

Santa Fe, New Mexico is striving to provide a recreation program of leisure-time activities for all persons within the population, regardless of age, race, or creed. Realizing the growing importance of recreation as a municipal function, the need for standards for municipal recreation facilities, activities, and services has become apparent. Experiencing a continuous growth of population, Santa Fe is having difficulty in meeting its obligations in furnishing recreation to its community. Therefore, the recreation authorities have recognized that standards are needed for the measuring of recreation facilities, activities, and services. It has become obvious that the city could profit from an evaluation by standards such as those set up by the

National Recreation Association.

In order that a good recreation program can be administered properly, the executive of the recreation department needs to have a knowledge of what is available for recreation in his community. Through the use of a sound rating system a knowledge of land and water areas, building and indoor facilities, leadership personnel, recreation programs, participation and use, current expenditures, and administration can be appraised. With these items in mind the Director of Recreation for Santa Fe, New Mexico has chosen as the topic of this thesis, "An Appraisal of Community Recreation in Santa Fe, New Mexico."

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. The purpose of this study is to appraise the community recreation furnished to the people of Santa Fe during the fiscal year 1955-1956 according to the standards established by the National Recreation Association.

Importance of the study. This study offers a means of measuring the degree to which the city of Santa Fe furnishes its people with recreational opportunities. This study should afford a measuring rod of public recreation service, enable recreation leaders to check their facilities, personnel, program, and services against a standard, and to determine the weaknesses and deficiencies that call for

VITA

von HOHENLOHE

National Recreation Society

In order that a good recreation program can be administered properly, the executive of the recreation department needs to have a knowledge of what is available for recreation in the community. Promoting the good sound rating system a number of land acquisition areas, building and indoor facilities, leadership personnel, recreation programs, park districts are some of opportunities, and administrative organization. With these items in mind the Director of Recreation for Santa Fe, New Mexico has chosen as the topic of this thesis, "An Appraisal of Community Recreation in Santa Fe, New Mexico."

Statement of the problem. The purpose of this study is to appraise the community recreation furnished to the people of Santa Fe during the fiscal year 1957-1958 according to the standards established by the National Recreation Association.

Importance of the study. This study offers a means of measuring the degree to which the city of Santa Fe furnishes its people with recreational opportunities. This study should afford a measuring rod of public recreation service, enable recreation leaders to check their facilities, personnel, programs, and services against a standard and to determine the weaknesses and deficiencies they will con-

consideration and action. This study also should furnish a means whereby the work of recreation leaders may be fairly appraised by others and should show its usefulness to Santa Fe as a self rating device, and not as a means of comparing Santa Fe's score with that of other cities.

Delimitation. This study is restricted to those local services in which the furnishing of recreation is the primary objective. It is limited to governmental units such as park, recreation, or school departments and to those agencies supported by private funds which do not limit their program in any way as to age, sex, religion, or membership qualifications. This study does not include libraries and museums, nor will it include the formal activities offered in schools, such as physical education classes and athletic events. Many worthwhile organizations such as Boys Club, Girl and Boy Scouts, social fraternities, flying, archery, riflery, swimming, and other clubs could not be included because they had some age, sex, religion, or membership qualification.

Limitations. One major limitation is well stated by the National Recreation Association when they say:

> Theoretically, any system designed to measure accurately the recreation services of a city should lay major emphasis upon the contribution which these services make to its abundant life, to the development of individual and community happiness, and to satisfactory and wholesome use of leisure time by the people of the city. However, since no accurate basis has yet

consideration and action. [illegible]

a means whereby the work of a community in [illegible]

appreciated by others and not in any [illegible]

Pe as a self-rating device, and [illegible]

Santa Fe's score with that of other cities.

Qualitative. This study is [illegible]

local services in which the foundation of [illegible]

primary objective. It is limited to [illegible]

such as park, recreation, or [illegible] and [illegible]

amenities supported by private [illegible]

program in any way as to [illegible]

qualifications. This study does not include [illegible]

museums, nor will it include [illegible]

in schools and [illegible]

events. Many worthwhile [illegible]

Girl and Boy Scouts, social [illegible]

rifle, swimming, and other [illegible]

because they had some [illegible]

qualification.

Limitations. The [illegible] is well [illegible]

by the National Recreation [illegible]

Theoretically, any [illegible]

accurately the [illegible]

lay major emphasis upon the [illegible]

services made to the [illegible]

of individual and [illegible]

factory and wholesome [illegible]

of the city. However, [illegible]

been devised for recording these factors, the schedule is based on other items which lend themselves to fairly accurate measurement.[1]

It was necessary to make estimates of the use of some of the facilities and the accuracy of this report is thereby affected. Werever it was thought that such estimates were uncertain, this fact was indicated in the sidcussion.

II. DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

The following terms are used in a number of ways. These have been defined to clarify their usage as they are used in this thesis. These terms have all been defined by the National Recreation Association.

Community recreation. Community recreation means the forms of activities and services provided for the benefit of the people of an area by the public (tax supported) and semi-public (privately supported for public use) agencies. This appraisal will not include those agencies that limit their program in any was as to age, sex, religion, or membership qualifications.

Neighborhood playgrounds. Neighborhood playgrounds are areas which afford a diversified play program for children from six to fourteen years and limited facilities for the use

---

[1]National Recreation Association, Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation (A Publication of the National Recreation Association. New York: National Recreation Association, 1954), pp. 3-4.

been devised for reporting these factors, the approach is based on about ideas which have been applied to accurate measurements.[1]

It was necessary to make estimates of the adequacy of the facilities and the accuracy of data records as they affected. Moreover it was apparent that such estimates were uncertain, this fact was indicated in the respondents.

II. DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

The following terms are used in a number of ways. These have been defined to clarify the meaning of terms used in this thesis. These terms have all been adopted by the National Recreation Association.

Community recreation. Community recreation is the people of an area/by the private (or semi-private) and public (privately supported for public use) agencies, appreciated with the intended purpose of making a program in any, or all, or the, or, recreation or measurable qualifications.

Neighborhood playground. Neighborhood playgrounds are areas which afford a diversified play program for children from six to fourteen years and limited facilities for the

---

[1] National Recreation Association. Standards for Appraisal of Community Recreation. (A Joint Committee of the National Recreation Association, the National Recreation Association, 1951), pp. 37-38.

of young people and adults.

Playfields. Playfields are areas developed for diversified recreational use, primarily by young people and adults, although it commonly includes a playground for children. School athletic fields are included if they afford a variety of facilities and are not developed only for highly specialized sports such as track and baseball.

Recreation buildings and indoor centers. Recreation buildings and indoor centers in order to qualify under the heading should afford minimum facilities consisting of (1) an auditorium or assembly hall with removable seats or a gymnasium; (2) a lounge for informal reading and quiet games; (3) a room for specialized activities such as an arts and crafts workshop or game room; and (4) two rooms for clubs, hobby groups, or other multiple use.

Shelter houses. Shelter houses are primarily service buildings. The essential features of the playground shelter are toilets for boys and girls, director's office, and storage space. Frequently the shelter has a small porch or a room for small group activities. In some cases the facilities are furnished in a school building adjoining the playground.

Field houses. Field houses are buildings on a playfield or athletic field that provide locker, shower, and toilet facilities for persons using the field, office space,

and storage space. Some field houses also contain elaborate facilities for indoor recreation.

III. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Cities throughout the nation commenced to make significant appropriations for playground sites at the turn of the 20th century. Yet, definite plans for such expansion, based on inventories of existing public and private properties, were virtually non-existent. To offer a model for communities inaugurating recreation programs and to guide the recreation movement toward ultimate municipal sponsorship, the Playground and Recreation Association of America in 1907 (now the National Recreation Association) authorized its field secretary, Henry S. Curtis, to draw up a recreation plan for Washington, D.C. This marked the beginning of the community recreation survey as a specialized method of study.

Historically and developmental, the survey, as applied in recreation, evolved from the social survey. Since recreation is related to social facts, Edmund deS. Brunner, social scientist of Columbia University, considers the recreation survey a type of social survey; such a study emerges eventually as a topical study restricted to its specific theme or institution -- recreation.

According to Yukie, unique surveys of the period included Clark Hetherington's Madison, Wisconsin survey (1915) which drew attention to physical education and its relation to the leisure of youth, and the Cleveland recreation survey (1917-18) which demonstrated the most up-to-date process for incorporating the pertinent methods, ideas, and tendencies for previous surveys. A year later, Raymond Moley made a post-survey in which he warned against recommending a "paper program" that cannot be put into practice; this suggestion can still be heeded by present surveyors.

By the end of the decade survey-making had slowed in tempo for communities were pre-occupied with war and mobilization problems. Forty-seven surveys were made prior to the war, whereas only six were developed during the following three years. The survey movement did not regain impetus until 1926.

and storage space. Some field notes also contain elaborate facilities for labor recreation.

III. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Cities throughout the nation concerned to make significant appropriations for playgrounds after at the turn of the 20th century. Ref. definite plans for such expenditure based on investigations of existing public and private properties, were virtually non-existent. To offer a model for communities inaugurating recreation programs and to guide the recreation movement toward ultimate municipal sponsorship, the Playground and Recreation Association of America in 1907 (now the National Recreation Association) authorized its field secretary, Henry S. Curtis, to draw up a recreation plan for Washington, D.C. This marked the beginning of the community recreation survey as a specialized method of study.

Historically and developmental, the survey, as applied in recreation, evolved from the social survey. Since recreation is related to social ills, Edmund deS. Brunner, social scientist of Columbia University, considers the survey evolved as a topical study reported to the specific times or institution -- recreation.

According to Tuttle, unique surveys of the period included Clark Hetherington's Radison, Wisconsin survey (1915) which drew attention to physical education and its relation to the leisure of youth, and the Cleveland recreation survey (1917-18) which demonstrated the most up-to-date process for incorporating the pertinent methods, ideas, and tendencies for previous surveys. A year later, Raymond Foley made a post-survey in which he urged against recommending a "paper program" that cannot be put into practice; this suggestion can still be heeded by present surveyors.

By the end of the decade survey-making had slowed in terms for communities were pre-occupied with war and mobilization problems. Forty-seven surveys were made prior to the war, whereas only six were developed during the following three years. The survey movement did not regain impetus until 1920.

In the 1920's local budgets for community recreation enterprises attained sufficient appropriations for surveys. Although concerned with a multitude of other problems during this golden era of recreation, the National Recreation Association sponsored thirty-eight of a total of seventy-seven surveys between 1920 and 1929. The remainder were supported by recreation commissions, youth organizations, civic clubs, and individuals.

In 1925, L. H. Weir acted as director for the recreation survey of Buffalo, New York which apparently established a traditional motif for the organization, execution, and scope of surveys.... The Buffalo study was a model of unified civic action with use of a preliminary pilot study and systematic examination of a city's total recreation needs and potentialities.[2]

A group of Lewis and Clark College students made a survey of recreation needs in the Oswego Lake area in Oregon.[3] The method in which they conducted the survey had an effect on heightening interest in local recreation. They talked with social clubs, club leaders, town officials, and children on the playground. They compared notes from interviews with parents and children, and found what the ambitions of the children were. They noted which parents might become leaders in boys and girls clubs, they found which activities parents and children shared together, and they gave personality tests

---

[2]Thomas S. Yukie, "The Community Recreation Survey 1908-52," The Journal of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, XXV (May, 1954), 27.

[3]H. S. Tuttle, "Students Survey a Community's Recreation," The Journal of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, XXIV (March, 1953), 21-22.

to children of different ages to see if their activities or experiences were reflected in their behavior patterns. They asked adults their attitudes concerning bond issues. The survey indicated that the community was interested in and was prepared to enrich their recreation program.

Cline and Rose[4] made a study of the recreational resources available in the state of New Mexico in 1948 and made recommendations concerning the development of future programs and facilities. Information for this study was obtained by reviewing constitutional and statutory requirements, analyzing administration practices, and interviewing public officials whose responsibility included some phase of recreation.

The Recreation Division of the Office of Community War Service[5] published a booklet on the planning for recreational areas and facilities in small towns and cities not exceeding the population of 25,000. The standards that they have used conform very largely to those prepared by the National Recreation Associations' Appraisal Schedule. This

---

[4]Dorothy I. Cline and K. Peterson Rose, Recreation Administration in New Mexico, Division of Research, Department of Government, (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Printing Press, 1948), p. 3.

[5]J. Lee Brown,"Planning for Recreation Areas and Facilities in Small Cities," Office of Community War Service, Recreation Department, (Washington 25, D.C., 1945), p. 51.

to children of different ages to see if their activities or experiences were reflected in their behavior patterns. They asked adults their attitudes concerning boys' leagues. The survey indicated that the community was interested in and was prepared to sustain their recreation program.

Gilbe and Rose[1] made a study of the recreational resources available in the state of New Jersey in 1942 and made recommendations concerning the development of future programs and facilities. Information for this study was obtained by reviewing constitutional and statutory requirements, analyzing administration practices, and interviewing public officials whose responsibility included some phase of recreation.

War Services[2] published a bulletin on the planning for recreational areas and facilities in small towns and cities not exceeding the population of 25,000. The standards that they have used conform very largely to those prepared by the National Recreation Association's Municipal Bulletin.

---

[1] Dorothy L. Gilbe and G. Ferson Rose, Recreation Administration in New Jersey, Institute of Research, Department of Government, (Rutgers: Rutgers University of New Brunswick Printing Press, 1942), p.

[2] War Services, "Planning for Recreation Areas and Facilities in Small Cities," Office of Community War Services, Recreation Bulletin, (Washington 25, D. C., 1943), p. 3.

was used because it was felt that this was compiled on the basis of nationwide experience in community recreation. This booklet gives various plans for the planning of facilities and areas.

Gudrun Gaskill[6] made a study of community recreation in the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1955. The standards that were used in this study were prepared by the National Recreation Associations' booklet, "Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation." The study offered a means of measuring the degree to which the city of Albuquerque furnishes its people with recreational opportunities. This study enabled the recreation leaders, if they so desired, to check their facilities, personnel, program, and services against a standard, and to determine the weaknesses and deficiencies that call for consideration and action. It was felt that a study of this nature would show whether the various recreational agencies of the city overlap in their services and whether they are deficient. Information for this study was obtained by consulting the register of the Albuquerque Social Agencies, interviews with recreation leaders, and analyzing administration practices of the various agencies furnishing recreation to the community.

---

[6]Gudrun Gaskill, "An Appraisal of Community Recreation in the City of Albuquerque" (unpublished Problem Paper, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, 1955), pp. 2-15.

was used because it was felt that this recreation on the basis of methods appropriate in community [illegible] booklet gives various plans for the planning [illegible] and areas.

Auburn Gaskill[6] made a study of community [illegible] in the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1958. [illegible] that were used in this study were prepared by the National Recreation Association's booklet, "Standards for [illegible] of Community Recreation." The study offered a means [illegible] using the degree to which the city of Albuquerque [illegible] its people with recreational opportunities. [illegible] the recreation leaders, if they so desired, to [illegible] the facilities, personnel, program, and [illegible] and to determine [illegible] for consideration and action. It was felt that [illegible] this nature would show whether the [illegible] of the city overlap in their services and [illegible] duplicate. Information for this study was [illegible] adding the register of the Albuquerque [illegible] interviews with recreation leaders, and [illegible] tion practices of the various agencies [illegible] to the community.

---

[6]Auburn Gaskill, "An Appraisal of Community [illegible] in the City of Albuquerque" (unpublished [illegible] University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, [illegible]

IV. METHODS OF CONDUCTING THE INVESTIGATION

This chapter will also include a brief description of the schedule used in scoring and a statement of the procedure used in conducting the investigation.

1. The Appraisal Schedule. After the problem of the thesis had been selected the booklet, "Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation," was secured from the National Recreation Association. A thorough study of the booklet was made. The Schedule with its directions covers forty-five pages and is included in the Appendix. A summary of the schedule was made and is given in Table I.

The schedule has seven major divisions representing major items which contribute directly or indirectly to the adequacy of recreation services. It will be noted that 100 points have been allotted to each of these items, but since they are not all of equal importance, a suggested value has been indicated for each item by the National Recreation Association. These weightings enable a person to arrive at a percentage rating on the basis of the whole schedule. The weightings are more or less arbitrary. In general they represent what are believed to be the relative importance of the respective items, but in a few instances the availability of accurate, carefully estimated figures has influenced the weighting. The National Recreation Association explains why

TABLE I

A SUMMARY OF THE WEIGHTS AND POINTS GIVEN EACH ITEM BY THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

Summary	Weight
I. Land and Water Areas (100 points)	6
A. Total Acreage (30 points)	
B. Playgrounds and Playfields (30 points)	
C. Special Recreation Areas and Facilities (25 points)	
D. Design, Construction, and Maintenance (15 points)	
II. Buildings and Indoor Facilities (100 points)	3
A. Recreation Buildings and Indoor Centers (50 points)	
B. Indoor Recreation Facilities (50 points)	
III. Leadership Personnel (100 points)	6
A. Number of Leaders (43 points)	
B. Training and Qualifications (42 points)	
C. Personnel and In-Service Training Methods (15 points)	
IV. Recreation Programs (100 points)	
A. Program Criteria (18 points)	
B. Program Under Leadership (42 points)	
C. Recreation Activities (40 points)	
V. Participation and Use (100 points)	2
A. Registration (25 points)	
B. Attendance and Use (75 points)	
VI. Current Expenditures (100 points)	4
A. Leadership (30 points)	
B. Facilities and Programs Under Leadership (30 points)	
C. Total Recreation Expenditures (40 points)	
VII. Administration (100 points)	3
A. Form of Organization (20 points)	
B. Procedures and Policies (20 points)	
C. Interpretation and Publicity (18 points)	
D. Records and Reports (28 points)	
E. Community Relationships (14 points)	
	32

"Participation and Use" has the rating of two as follows: "Participation and use is perhaps more important than the other six items as indicating the volume and appreciation of the City's recreation service, nevertheless the lack of accurate statistical information as to participation and use in most cities makes it inadvisable to score this item heavily."[7]

Finally the schedule provides for a scheme for converting the total weighted score into a percentage of the standard score.

2. Procedure. It was necessary to find out which agencies in Santa Fe could be included in a study of community recreation as defined by the National Recreation Association. The bulletin of the City Recreation Department and the Santa Fe register of the American Association of University Women was consulted for this purpose. This register was consulted because of a recent recreation agencies survey that the organization made. Interviews with interested recreation leaders also helped.

It was finally ascertained that the community recreation for the City of Santa Fe as defined for this study, is furnished predominantly by two agencies: the city, and the public schools.

The following people were interviewed to obtain in-

---

[7]National Recreation Association, op. cit., p. 4.

formation about the available facilities, areas, expenditures, program and participation, types of administration, and qualification of leadership for the total recreational service provided by the recreation agencies which they represented: Mr. C. J. Powell and Mr. Lavon McDonald, Directors of the Public Schools Summer Recreation Program; Mr. Sam Davalos, City Engineer, Mr. M. T. Sebastian, City Clerk; Mr. "Stubby" Isham, Director of Municipal Swimming Pool; Mr. J. D. Taylor, Director of the Municipal Golf Course; Bill Bailey, New Mexican Sports Editor; and Mrs. Laura Doherty, Director of the Garcia Street Club. Information about the City Recreation Department was obtained from the files and the personal knowledge of the writer, since he is the Director of the City Recreation Department in Santa Fe.

It was necessary to interview other people who, although not directly in charge of areas of broad programs under study, were in charge of groups utilizing areas studied or groups which were a part of larger programs. These other leaders were able to assist in assembling the data under Participation and Use.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. T. C. Bird, were helpful in locating facilities, areas, and determining the 1955 estimated popula- of Santa Fe. The officers of the Scouts readily gave information as to the total number of units in the city and the

frequency of their meetings. Mr. Ben Martinez, Chairman of the Santa Fe Fiesta Council, gave complete estimates on the expenditures, participation and use, and registration for the annual Fiesta.

From these interviews the points for each item on the schedule were determined. Since the city did not fully meet the standards indicated for a number of items, it was credited with a lesser number of points than the full score, the number being proportional to the extent to which the city met the standard provided.

In a few of the items in the Schedule, Santa Fe exceeded the highest possible number of points listed and this is shown in the score sheet in the Appendix.

The final percentage score for the City of Santa Fe was based on the entire schedule. The number of points scored under each of the seven major items was multiplied by the weighting suggested for each item, the total number of points was then divided by thirty-two, this number being the sum of the weightings.

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

In this chapter the data are presented and discussed. First the scoring of each item is explained. Next a summary and brief discussion of each unit is made. Last, the computation of the final score is presented.

I. PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

In presenting the data, the schedule outline from the National Recreation Association's "Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation" was followed. Following each item the standard and the pertinent instruction from the schedule is enclosed in parentheses. More details concerning the scores may also be found in a separate scoring sheet in the appendix. Throughout this thesis the formula as explained below and as used under "A" of "Land and Water Areas" was followed in determining the points credited to the City of Santa Fe. The following scoring system was devised by the National Recreation Association and by the writer:

1. The number of items (acres, periods, sessions, etc.) per number of people for the total points possible.
2. The number of items available in Santa Fe.
3. The population of Santa Fe (33,000, estimated 1955 census).
4. The population of Santa Fe divided by the number

of people (as set up by the National Recreation Association's Schedule) equals the number of items necessary for the total number of points.

5. The number of items in Santa Fe divided by the number arrived at in line 4 equals the number of items Santa Fe needed for the total number of points.

6. The number of items Santa Fe needed (number arrived at in line 5) times the total points possible equals the percentage of points acquired by Santa Fe.

UNIT I. LAND AND WATER AREAS

In determining the total park and recreation acreage, all publicly owned park and recreation areas within or immediately adjoining the corporate limits of Santa Fe were included. Only acreage that was available for full and regular community use and that was either permanently dedicated to the local government or was held in perpetuity under private auspices for unrestricted public park or recreation areas that are regularly and freely made available for community use were included.

Municipally owned reservations outside and some distance from the city, boulevards, airports, and other park properties not serving a recreation purpose were not included. Not included were school areas that were restricted largely to use by school children for regular or extracurricular school activities, areas owned by the Y. M. C. A., Scouts, and similar organizations, or by welfare agencies

intended for the use of special groups.

In Santa Fe the greatest demand was for additional tennis courts, a separate softball field, and an additional nine holes at the Municipal Golf Course.

The City maintained several unsupervised playgrounds which had swings, teeter-totters, duplex slides, miracle whirls, jungle gyms, two basketball goals, and volleyball posts. These areas were in continuous use and more of the same type of areas were being developed throughout the city.

In general there was a lack of facilities for adult recreational activities; however, children's playgrounds were adequate due to the facilities supplied by the Public Schools.

A. Total Acreage. (30 points)

(Credit thirty points for at least one acre per 100 population.)

The city agencies included parks, a golf course, Agua Fria, Garcia Street, and Palace Youth Centers, which had a total of 151 acres. The schools had 46.1 acres, which made a total of 197.1 acres. This allowed Santa Fe the following score:

One acre per 100 people for thirty points
197.1 acres available in Santa Fe
33,000 population of Santa Fe
33,000 divided by 100 equals 330 acres for thirty points

197.1 acres divided by 330 acres equals .597 of the acreage needed for thirty points
.597 times thirty points equals 17.9 points for percentage of thirty points.

The requirements for a city of 33,000 people (estimated 1955 census) is 330 acres which is greater than the number of acres available in Santa Fe, so 17.9 points were credited on the rating scale.

B. Playgrounds and Playfields. (30 points)

1. Neighborhood Playgrounds. (15 points)

(School playgrounds, sections on playfields, and large parks, etc. Credit fifteen points if areas equal one acre per 800 population.)

The neighborhood playgrounds were areas which afforded a diversified play program for children from six to fourteen and limited facilities for the use of young people and adults. The city had four acres, Casa Alegre had one acre; Young Park had one-half acre; Coronado had one acre; and Ft. Marcy had one and one-half acres. The schools had 9.9 acres. These total fourteen acres which is less than the 41.3 acres that are needed to meet the standard.

With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 41.3 acres to earn the 15 points allowed. With 14 acres 5.1 points were credited.

2. Playfields. (15 points)

(These include school athletic fields. Credit fif-

137.1 acres divided by 330 acres equals .527 of the acreage needed for thirty points

.527 times thirty equals 15.9 points for percentage of thirty points.

The requirements for a city of 33,000 people (estimated 1955 census) is 330 acres which is greater than the number of acres available in Santa Fe, so 15.9 points were credited on the rating scale.

B. Playgrounds and Playfields. (30 points)

1. Neighborhood Playgrounds. (15 points)

(School playgrounds, sections on playfields, and large parks, etc. Credit fifteen points if area equal one acre per 800 population.)

The neighborhood playgrounds were areas which afforded a diversified play program for children and in the system and limited facilities for the use of young people and adults. The city had four acres. Dean Alcove had one acre; Young Park had one-half acre; Governors had one acre; and Ft. Marcy had one and one-half acres. The schools had 7.9 acres. Since total Ponderosa acres within is less than the 13.2 acres that are needed to meet the standard.

With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 13.2 acres to earn the 15 points allowed. With 11 acres 3.1 points were credited.

2. Playfields. (15 points)

(These include school athletic fields. Credit fif-

teen points if it equals one acre for each 800 population.)

The playfields were areas developed for diversified recreation and used primarily by young people and adults, although they included a playground for children. School athletic fields were not included as they were not made available for general community use.

In some cases, parts of a playfield were developed as a playground and this part was counted as a playground and its acreage included under neighborhood playgrounds. This acreage was deducted from the total playfield area in totalling the acreage of playfields. The city had 6.5 acres that composed neighborhood playgrounds and playfields. Casa Alegre had one and one-half acres of playfield acreage; Coronado had one-half acre; St. Michael's College had one and one-half acres; and Ft. Marcy had four and one-half acres. The schools had the remaining 15.1 acres.

With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 41.3 acres to earn the fifteen points allowed. With 21.6 acres, 7.8 points were credited.

C. Special Recreation Areas and Facilities. (25 points)

1. Outdoor Swimming Pools and Bathing Beaches. (4 points) (Credit four points if the city's facilities can serve three per cent of the total population at one time.)

teen acres if it equals one acre for each 200 population.)

The playfields were areas developed for diversified recreation and used primarily by young people and adults, although they included a playground for children. School athletic fields were not included as they were not made available for general community use.

In some cases, parts of a playfield were developed as a playground and this part was counted as a playground and its acreage included under neighborhood playgrounds. This acreage was deducted from the total playfield area in totalling the acreage of playfields. The city had 6.5 acres that composed neighborhood playgrounds and playfields. Case

---

Coronado had one-half acre; St. Raphael's College had one and one-half acres; and St. Mary had four and one-half acres. The schools had the remaining 15.1 acres.

With a population of 32,000, Santa Fe needed 41.3 acres to earn the fifteen points allowed. With 21.6 acres, 7.8 points were credited.

d. Special Recreation Areas and Facilities. (25 points)

1. Outdoor Swimming Pools and Bathing Beaches. (4 points) (Credit four points if the city's facilities can serve three per cent of the total population at one time.)

Since there were no public outdoor swimming pools and bathing beaches in Santa Fe, no points were given in this area.

2. Baseball and Softball Diamonds. (3 points)

(Count each baseball diamond as one and each softball diamond as one-half. Credit three points if the total number of diamonds in the city equals one diamond to each 3000 population.)

The standard for baseball diamonds was one for each 6000 of the population, and for softball diamonds, one for each 3000 population. Santa Fe had four baseball diamonds with these located at Ft. Marcy Park, St. Michael's College, Casa Alegre, and Coronado Park. Ft. Marcy Park and St. Michael's College fields were used for regulation baseball while Casa Alegre and Coronado were used for little league baseball. Two softball fields were available, one at Ft. Marcy Park and one at St. Michael's College.

With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed eleven baseball and softball diamonds combined to obtain 3 points credit. With five diamonds 1.3 points were credited.

3. Golf Courses. (1 point)

(Credit one point if the city provides one hole for each 3000 population.)

In order to acquire the one point it was necessary to have eleven holes of golf. The Santa Fe Munical Golf Course

Since there were no public outdoor swimming pools and bathing beaches in Santa Fe, no points were given in this area.

2. Baseball and Softball Diamonds. (2 points)

(Count each baseball diamond as one and softball diamond as one-half. Credit three points if the number of diamonds in the city equals one diamond for each 5000 population.)

The standard for baseball diamonds was met for each 6000 of the population, and for softball diamonds, one for each 3000 population. Santa Fe has four baseball diamonds with three located at St. Mary Park, St. Michael's College, Cerro Alegre, and Coronado Park. St. Mary Park and St. Michael's College fields were used for little league baseball. Two softball fields were available, one at St. Mary Park and one at St. Michael's College.

With a population of 35,000, Santa Fe needs eleven baseball and softball diamonds considered to obtain 2 points credit. With five diamonds 1.3 points were credited.

3. Golf Courses. (2 points)

(Credit one point if the city provides one nine-hole course for each 3000 population.)

In order to acquire the one point it was necessary to have eleven holes or less. The basis for making this comparison

had nine holes allowing .82 points credit.

4. Tennis Courts. (2 points)

(Credit two points if the city provides one tennis court for each 2000 population.)

No tennis courts were made available by the city. The schools had a total of five courts: three at Santa Fe High School and two at St. Michael's High School.

With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 16.5 tennis courts to earn the 2 points allowed. With 5 tennis courts six-tenths points were credited.

5. Other Game Courts and Fields. (5 points)

(A field, if used for different activities, can be counted but once, unless it exceeds 2500 square feet in extent. Credit five points if the total number of facilities equals one for each 1500 population.)

Fields that were used for only one major activity at one time and that were used at different times for soccer, football, field hockey, etc., were counted only once. On the other hand, fields that provided separate areas were counted. A "hard-surface multiple use area" was considered a section of a playground or playfield when placed on a playground or playfield. Other areas having bituminous or concrete surfaces that were used for a variety of game and play activities were counted separately. By using parts of the area for tennis, handball, or shuffleboard these courts were

counted separately but the rest of the area was counted as a spearate facility only if it was at least 2500 square feet in extent.

Included under this section were game courts and fields of the following nature:

a. archery ranges
b. boccie courts
c. bowling greens
d. fields for soccer, fottball, field hockey, etc.
e. handball courts
f. roque courts
g. hard-surfaced multiple-use areas
h. shuffleboard courts
i. shooting ranges
j. golf driving ranges

Of these game courts and fields, the city had two handball courts and one shooting range.

With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 22 game courts and fields to earn the 5 points allowed. With 3 game courts and fields .7 points were credited.

6. Other Facilities. (5 points)

(Credit five points if the total number of the following facilities equals one for each 2500 population. Record as under section 5.)

a. bicycle trails
b. bridle trails
c. boating facilities
d. casting pools
e. ice skating areas
f. model yacht basins
g. picnic centers
h. recreation piers
i. ski jumps
j. toboggan slides

k. tracks running, skating, or bicycling
l. wading pools
m. yacht harbors

Out of these facilities, the city had one bicycle trail located at Ft. Marcy Park; two ice skating areas on the Santa Fe River; a picnic center along the Santa Fe River; and tracks running located at Magers Field.

Santa Fe needed 13.2 of these facilities to earn 5 points. With a population of 33,000, five facilities were available which allowed 1.9 points credit.

7. Special Features. (5 points)

(Credit five points if the total number of facilities equals one for each 10,000 population. Record as under sections 5 and 6.)

a. bandshells
b. botanical gardens
c. camps
d. community gardens
e. nature trails
f. outdoor theatres
g. arboretums
h. zoos
i. stadiums (count only if permanent seats for 1000 or more are provided)

Out of these special features, the city had one bandshell on the Plaza, and one stadium located at Magers Field.

With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed three and three-tenths special features to earn the five points allowed. With two special features 3 points were credited.

D. Design, Construction and Maintenance. (15 points)

1. Design. (5 points)

(Credit five points if all areas have been designed most effectively; otherwise credit points proportionately.)

In judging design, the extent to which properties were laid out so as to give maximum recreational use, to utilize not only the total space but also topography and other natural features, to facilitate circulation and supervision, and to present the most attractive appearance were kept in mind. Also considered were such items as whether landscape features were suitable and well placed, game facilities had good orientation, entrances had been well placed, etc.

2. Construction. (5 points)

(Credit five points if all recreation areas have been constructed most satisfactorily.)

Considered under this section were the development of areas and the nature and type of construction, paying special attention to material used, nature of surfacing, drainage, grading, fencing, and workmanship.

3. Maintenance. (5 points)

(Credit five points if all recreation areas are continuously maintained in excellent condition.)

In scoring maintenance, the general appearance of properties, condition of playing surfaces, marking of game areas, care of plant materials, sanitation and safe condition

of swimming, wading, picnic and play facilities, and cleanliness and up-keep of grounds and structures were kept in mind. Special attention was paid to dust conditions.

In this area, two and one-half points were given to design, four and one-half points to construction, and three points to maintenance. Since most of the areas were under the city and the schools, Mr. Robert M. Sweeney, City Recreation Director and Mr. C. J. Powell, City Schools Recreation Summer Director, were consulted as to the points that should be given in each case.

UNIT II. BUILDING AND INDOOR FACILITIES

A. Recreation Buildings and Indoor Centers. (50 points)

Included here were all general and special recreation buildings, community houses, park field houses, school buildings, clubhouses, and playground shelters regularly made available for community recreation use. Not only municipally owned buildings, but those that were privately owned but held by trustees for general recreation use by the people of the community were included. School buildings were included only if they were generally and regularly open for recreation use by community groups whether under the direction of the schools, a recreation department, or some other agency.

1. General Recreation Buildings and Centers. (30 points)

(A building's minimum facilities consist of: (1) an

of swimming, wading, picnic and play facilities, and cleanliness and up-keep of grounds and structures were kept in mind. Special attention was paid to dirt conditions.

In this area, two and one-half points were given to design, four and one-half points to construction, and three points to maintenance. Since most of the areas were under the city and the schools, Mr. Robert M. Sweeney, City Recreation Director and Mr. G. L. Powell, City Schools Recreation Summer Director, were consulted as to the points that should be given in each case.

UNIT II. BUILDING AND INDOOR FACILITIES

A. Recreation Buildings and Indoor Centers. (50 points)

Included here were all recreation and community recreation buildings, community houses, park field houses, school buildings, clubhouses, and playground shelters regularly made available for community recreation use. Not only municipally owned buildings, but those that were privately owned but held by trustees for general recreation use by the people of the community were included. School buildings were included only if they were generally and regularly open for recreation use by community groups meeting under the direction of the schools, a recreation department, or some other agency.

1. General Recreation Buildings and Centers. (30 points)

(A building's minimum facilities consist of: (1) an

auditorium or assembly hall with removable seats or a gymnasium, (2) lounge for informal reading and quiet games, (3) room for specialized activities such as arts and crafts, (4) two rooms for clubs, hobby groups or other use. Credit thirty points if the city provides one building for each 20,000 polulation.)

Santa Fe had a total of four such areas with those being the Agua Fria Youth Center, Palace Youth Center, Garcia Street Club, and the Cristo Rey Center.

With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 1.65 general recreation buildings and centers to earn the thirty points allowed. With four general recreation buildings and centers 72.6 points were credited which exceeded the thirty scheduled points by 42.6 points.

2. Shelter and Field Houses. (20 points)

Playground shelters and field houses, for scoring purposes under this section, were considered primarily as service buildings. The essential features of the playground shelter were toilets for boys and girls, director's office, and storage space. Frequently the shelter has a porch or a room for small group activities. In some cases the facilities were furnished in a school building adjoining the playground.

The field house on the playfield or athletic field provided lockers, shower and toilet facilities for persons

using the field, office, and storage space. Some field houses also contain elaborate facilities for indoor recreation in which case the building was included under general recreation buildings and centers. If a playfield adjoined a school building which provided the usual field house facilities and if these facilities were regularly made available for the use of community groups served by the field, the school building was counted as a field house. Likewise, if a stadium or grandstand at a field furnished the essential service facilities, it was counted as a field house.

a. Shelter Houses. (10 points)

(Generally means toilets, director's office, and storage space. Credit ten points if a city provides one for each 4000 population.)

In order to meet the standard, the city needed 8.2 shelter houses to obtain ten points. Santa Fe did not have any shelter houses and no points were given.

b. Field Houses. (10 points)

(This included the use of the showers. Credit ten points if the city provides one for each 15,000 population.)

The schools had three field houses, Carlos Gilbert, Magers Field, and Seth Hall. The city had no field houses.

In order to meet the requirements only 2.2 field houses were needed to obtain the full ten points. Santa Fe

acquired 13.6 points which exceeded the ten possible points by 3.6 points.

B. Indoor Recreation Facilities. (50 points)

Included in this section were various types of rooms and indoor recreation facilities provided in the buildings recorded under recreation buildings and indoor centers and that were generally and regularly available for community recreation use. In scoring, a combined gymnasium-auditorium was counted as an indoor recreation facility since its use was most frequently community use. The points were divided between the "gymnasium" and "auditorium" headings. A large gymnasium, that at times was divided by a partition to make two rooms, each usable as a gymnasium, was counted as two. Likewise, a social room that could be transformed by a partition into two club rooms was counted either as a social room or as two club rooms, but not as both types.

1. Gymnasiums. (10 points)

(Credit ten points if the city provides one for each 10,000 population.)

The schools had a total of four gymnasiums that could be used, Acequia Madre, Alvord, Kaune, and Salazar. The city had no gymnasiums.

With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 3.3 gymnasiums to earn the ten points allowed. With four gymnasiums, twelve points were credited which exceeded the 10 possible

acquired 15.6 points which exceeded the ten points given by 5.6 points.

B. Indoor Recreation Facilities. (20 points)

Included in this section were facilities for arts and indoor recreation facilities provided through community recreation agencies. Only those facilities were considered that were generally and regularly available for community recreation use. In scoring, a community was credited as an indoor recreation facility if it was used more frequently community use. The primary distinction between the "gymnasium" and "auditorium" facilities was the gymnasium, that at times was divided by a partition into two rooms, each usable as a gymnasium. The [illegible] tion into two club rooms was counted either as a room or as two club rooms, but not as both kinds.

1. Gymnasium. (10 points)

(Credit ten points if the city provided one for each 10,000 population.)

The schools had a total of four gymnasiums that could be used. Arequipa Hall, Alvord Park, and Fairmont. The city had no gymnasium.

With a population of 33,000, Riverside needed 3.3 gymnasiums to earn the ten points allowed. [illegible] twelve points were credited which exceeded [illegible]

points by 2 points.

2. Auditoriums or Assembly Halls. (5 points)
(Credit five points if one is provided for each 15,000 population.)

Two auditoriums available in Santa Fe were the Santa Fe High School and the St. Francis Auditorium.

In order to obtain the full five points credit 2.2 auditoriums or assembly halls were required of Santa Fe with its population of 33,000. The city was credited with 4.55 points.

3. Social Rooms or Play Rooms. (5 points)
(Credit five points if the city provides one for each 10,000 population.)

Agua Fria Youth Center and the Garcia Street Club each had a play room. The standard requires 3.3 play rooms for five points and Santa Fe had only two such rooms. The city was credited with 3.03 points.

4. Lounges for Informal Reading and Quiet Games. (5 points)
(Credit five points if the city supplies one such room for each 10,000 population.)

Agua Fria Youth Center, the Garcia Street Club, and the Palace Youth Center each had rooms for this purpose. For a city with a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 3.3 lounge rooms to earn the five points allowed. With three club rooms 4.5 points were credited.

5. Game Rooms. (5 points)

(Credit five points if the city provides one such room for each 10,000 population.)

Agua Fria Youth Center, the Garcia Street Club, and the Palace Youth Center each had one game room. In order to obtain the full five points allowed, 3.3 game rooms had to be available. Santa Fe was credited with 4.55 points for three game rooms.

6. Club and Multiple-Use Rooms. (5 points)

(Credit five points if the city supplies one such room for each 5000 population.)

Agua Fria Youth Center, the Garcia Street Club, and the Palace Youth Center each had rooms for this purpose. For a city with a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 6.6 club rooms to earn the five points allowed. With three club rooms 2.3 points were credited.

7. Arts and Crafts Workshop. (5 points)

(Credit five points if the city provides one for each 10,000 population.)

Agua Fria Youth Center and the Garcia Street Club each provided a workshop giving the city 3.03 points credit. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 3.3 workshops to earn the five points allowed.

8. Other Special Rooms. (5 points)

(Count all other rooms developed for specialized

recreation use such as a music room, rifle range, or nature museum. Credit five points if a city provides one such room for each 50,000 population.)

Three such areas were available in Santa Fe. These were located at Harrington Junior High School, Harvey Junior High School, and Young Junior High School.

In order to obtain the full five points credit .66 rooms were required of the city with its 33,000 population. Santa Fe was credited with 22.7 points which exceeded the five possible points by 17.7 points.

9. Indoor Swimming Pools. (5 points)

(Credit five points if the city offers one pool for each 50,000 population.)

The newly constructed Municipal Swimming Pool was made available which allowed the city 7.5 points credit. For a city with a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed .66 swimming pools to earn the five points allowed. Santa Fe exceeded the five possible points by 2.5 points.

UNIT III. LEADERSHIP PERSONNEL

Leadership personnel relates only to persons employed by recreation agencies and serving in a leadership capacity whether it involves city-wide planning, direct or indirect leadership of activities, the organization or instruction of groups, or the supervision of recreation facilities. It does

not deal with workers employed for the maintenance of properties, clerical work, construction, financial record-keeping, and other non-leadership, routine services. In scoring a city in which two or more public agencies provide recreation programs, as in Santa Fe, care was taken to include all their paid leadership personnel.

A. Number of Leaders. (43 points)

Persons employed as superintendents of recreation were counted only if they were employed the year round either on a full time or part time basis, and no points were credited for this position unless a year round worker was employed. In the case of all other leadership positions part time or seasonal service was counted, however, and the full time, part time, and seasonal employment of all workers in each position was totalled in scoring the city under each type. A total of 2,000 work hours, or the equivalent of 50 forty hour weeks, was used as the unit for full time year round service. A person who served part time in one type of position and part time in another was credited under each heading according to the proportionate amount of time served in each position.

1. Superintendent of Recreation. (6 points)

(Credit six points if employed the year round.)

Mr. Robert M. Sweeney was so employed by the City of Santa Fe. As a result the city was credit with the full six

points.

2. Other Executive Leadership. (6 points)

(This includes the executives of departments furnishing recreation, such as the schools, parks, director of public works, or other officials employed. Credit six points if the total of several equals a year round service.)

Mr. Ben Trujillo, Parks Superintendent and Mr. C. J. Powell, City Schools Summer Playground Director, devoted approximately one-third of their time to recreation. As a result the city was credited with two points out of the possible six points.

Time devoted to duties related to the acquistion, improvement, and operation of areas designed for recreation use was counted in determining Mr. Trujillo's score.

3. Assistant Superintendent of Recreation or General Supervisor. (4 points)

(Supervisors of playgrounds or recreation centers, or general supervisors responsible for total recreation service in one district. Credit four points if the city employes one for each 200,000 population.)

Mr. Daniel F. Padilla was employed as the assistant superintendent of recreation by the City of Santa Fe. As a result the city was credited with the full four points.

4. Supervisors of Special Activities. (6 points)

points.

2. Other Executive Leadership. (6 points)

(This includes the executives of departments furnishing recreation, such as the schools, parks, director of public works, or other officials employed. Credit six points if the head of several equals a year round service.)

Mr. Ben Trujillo, Parks Superintendent and Mr. O. J. Powell, City Schools Summer Playground Director, devoted approximately one-third of their time to recreation. As a result the city was credited with two points out of the possible six points.

Time devoted to duties related to the acquisition, improvement, and operation of areas designed for recreation was counted in determining Mr. Trujillo's score.

3. Assistant Superintendent of Recreation or General Supervisor. (4 points)

(Supervisors of playgrounds or recreation centers, or general supervisors responsible for total recreation service in one district. Credit four points if the city employs one for each 200,000 population.)

Mr. Daniel F. Padilla was employed as the assistant superintendent of recreation by the City of Santa Fe. As a result the city was credited with the full four points.

4. Supervisors of Special Activities. (4 points)

(Arts and crafts, music, drama, athletics, girls' and women's activities. For cities under 50,000, credit six points if a city has the equivalent of at least one full time year round supervisor.)

The city hired a person who devoted approximately one-fourth of his time to the supervision of special activities. The city schools had a person who also devoted approximately one-fourth of his time to special activities. This gave the city the equivalent of one person devoting one-half time to special activities which allowed a credit of three points.

5. Director of Centers. (10 points)

(Playground, playfield, recreation buildings, and indoor centers. Credit ten points for the equivalent of full time year round service of a director for each 10,000 population.)

Agua Fria Youth Center, the Garcia Street Club, and the Palace Youth Center each had one director. For a city with a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 3.3 directors to earn the ten points allowed. With three directors 9.1 points were credited.

6. Assistant Directors, Recreation Leaders Assistants. (8 points)

(Credit eight points if the city has the equivalent of one such full time employed person for each 6,000 population.)

The schools had twelve summer workers helping out part time on the playgrounds in the summer. This equals about one full worker in the schools. The city employed two part time people who equal one full time worker on a year round basis. Santa Fe needed 5.5 assistant directors to earn eight points. With a population of 33,000, two assistants were available to allow 2.9 points credit.

7. Specialists or Special Teachers. (1 point)
(These teachers instruct tennis, folk dancing, archery, or a special craft. Credit one point if the city has one full time year round specialist for each 50,000 population.)

Santa Fe employed no one in this capacity, therefore no credit was given.

8. Managers of Special Facilities. (2 points)
(This includes bathing beaches, swimming pools, camps, and golf courses. Credit two points if the city has one full time year round manager for each 50,000 population.)

Mr. "Stubby" Isham was employed as the full time manager of the municipal swimming pool, and Mr. J. D. Taylor was employed as the full time manager of the municipal golf course. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed .66 managers to earn the two points allowed. With two managers 6.1 points were credited which exceeded the two possible

The schools had twelve swimmers who were helping out part time on the playgrounds in the summer. This equals about one full worker in the schools. The city employed two part time people who equal one full time worker on a year round basis. Santa Fe needed 5.5 available directors to cover eight points. With a population of 32,000, two assistants were available to allow 2.9 points credit.

7. Specialists or Special Teachers. (1 point)

(These teachers instruct tennis, folk dancing, archery, or a special craft. Credit one point if the city has one full time year-round specialist for each 50,000 population.)

Santa Fe employed no one in this capacity, therefore

0 credits were given.

8. Managers of Special Facilities. (2 points)

(This includes bathing beaches, swimming pools, camps, and golf courses. Credit two points if the city has one full time year round manager for each 50,000 population.)

Mr. "Bobby" Isham was employed as the full time manager of the municipal swimming pool, and Mr. J. T. Taylor was employed as the full time manager of the municipal golf course. With a population of 32,000, Santa Fe needed .6 managers to earn the two points allowed. With two managers 0.1 points were credited which exceeded the two possible

scheduled points by 4.1 points.

B. Training and Qualifications. (42 points)

The standards used in this section were based primarily upon the recommendations of the National Recreation Association. It was suggested that the detailed descriptions or recreation positions and the qualifications of each be examined carefully before attempting to note the recreation leadership of Santa Fe.

1. Superintendent of Recreation. (8 points)

(Credit one point for age, three points for education, and four points for experience. Qualifications: twenty-five years old; education, college education or equivalent plus special training in two of the following: Recreation administration; community organization; personnel management; public administration and finance; public education; city planning; educational administration; or social welfare. Experience: at least two years previous experience in an executive recreation position.)

Santa Fe received a total of eight points as Mr. Robert M. Sweeney met all of the qualifications.

2. Assistant Superintendent or General Supervisor. (5 points)

(Credit one point for age, one point for education, and three points for experience. The age requirement is twenty-three years; education, in general, the same

scheduled points by [illegible] points.

B. Training and qualifications. ([illegible] points)

The standards upon which [illegible] upon the recommendations of the national [illegible] It was suggested that the duties of [illegible] position and the qualifications of [illegible] before attempting to note the [illegible]

1. Superintendent. [illegible]

(Credit one point for [illegible] and four points for [illegible] twenty-five years [illegible] equivalent plus [illegible] ing: horoughly [illegible]

---

public education [illegible] tration; or social welfare. [illegible] years previous experience in an [illegible] position.)

Score 7e received a total of [illegible] M. Sweeney met all of the qualifications.

2. Assistant Superintendent or General Secretary. (5 points)

(Credit one point for [illegible] and three points for [illegible] in twenty-three [illegible]

as for superintendent; and for experience, two previous years in an executive position.)

Santa Fe received a total of five points as Mr. Daniel Padilla met all of the qualifications. The only difference was that Mr. Padilla was lacking a college education but had the equivalent.

3. Supervisor of Special Activities. (5 points)
(Credit one point for age, one point for education, and three points for experience. The requirements are as follows: age, twenty-two years; education, college or equivalent with training in special activity; experience, director, teacher, or organizer of the particular activity, part of it in a recreation system for at least one year. Women in this field must be twenty-three years old with two years experience.)

The city met the requirements as one such person was employed on a full time basis. Because of this the city received a total of five points.

4. Director of Recreation Centers. (6 points)
(Credit one point for age, two points for education, and three points for experience. The age requirement is twenty-three; the equivalent of four years of college education is required; and at least two full years experience as assistant director, recreation

as for superintendent, and for equivalence, two pre-vious years in an executive position.)

Santa Fe received a total of five points as Mr. Dental Facility met all of the qualifications. The only difference was that Mr. Facility was lacking a college education but had the equivalent.

3. Supervisory or Managerial Activities. (5 points)

(Credit one point for age, one point for education, and three points for experience. The requirements are as follows: age, twenty-two years; education, college or equivalent with training in specific activity; experience, director, leader, or organizer of the particular activity, part of it in a recreation

---

must be twenty-three years old with two years experience.)

The city met the requirements as one upon person was employed on a full time basis. Because of this the city re-ceived a total of five points.

4. Director of Recreation Centers. (6 points)

(Credit one point for age, two points for education, and three points for experience. The age requirement is twenty-three; the educational requirement is four years of college education in psychology and at least two years experience as assistant director, recreation

leader, or teacher.)

Agua Fria Youth Center, the Garcia Street Club, and the Palace Youth Center Directors all met the standard with the exception of the Palace Youth Center Director meeting the educational requirement. Five of the possible six points were accumulated.

5. Recreation Center Workers. (6 points)
(Credit one point for age, two points for education, and three points for experience. The assistant director needs to be twenty-two years old, a recreation leader who works with children needs to be eighteen years old, and one who works with adults needs to be twenty-one years old. The recreation leader needs the equivalent of two years of college work and no specific experience is needed. The assistant director needs a college education, and at least one year of experience.)

The Agua Fria Youth Center employed one person who met all of the requirements except those required for education. Four of the possible six points were credited.

6. Playground and Playfield Directors. (6 points)
(Credit one point for age, two points for education, and three points for experience. A playfield director needs to be twenty-three years old, have a college background, and at least two years of experience in a

leader, or teacher.)

Agua Fria Youth Center, [illegible]

Palace Youth Center, [illegible]

exception of the Palace Youth Center [illegible]

educational requirement. [illegible]

were accumulated.

5. Recreation Center Director. [illegible]

(Credit one point for a [illegible]

and three points for a [illegible]

rector needs to be twenty-[illegible]

leader who works with children needs to be [illegible]

years old, and one who works with a [illegible]

twenty-one years old. [illegible]

specific experience is needed. The [illegible]

needs a college education, [illegible]

experience.)

The Agua Fria Youth Center [illegible]

all of the requirements except [illegible]

four of the possible six points [illegible]

6. Playground and Athletic Director. [illegible]

(Credit one point [illegible]

and three points for [illegible]

needs to be twenty-[illegible]

background. [illegible]

subordinate or related position in recreation. A playground director needs to be twenty-one years old, have a college education, and at least one year of playground work.)

The city schools were credited with six points out of a possible six points because all twelve of the leaders had four years of college and met the requirements. The city did not hire playground and playfield directors.

7. Recreation Leaders and Assistants. (3 points) (Credit one point for age, and two points for education. Recreation leaders should be eighteen years old and have at least a high school education.)

No points were allowed because no recreation leaders and assistants were employed.

8. Specialists or Special Teachers. (1 point) (Credit one point if the recreation leader is twenty-one years old and has had some college education.)

No points were allowed because no specialists or special teachers were employed.

9. Managers of Special Facilities. (2 points) (Credit two points if the workers are twenty-four years old, have a college education, and at least two years in recreation as a teacher.)

The managers of the municipal swimming pool and golf course met all of the requirements allowing Santa Fe the full

two points credit.

C. Personnel and In-Service Training Methods. (15 points)

1. Selecting Workers. (6 points)

a. (Credit two points if the workers are selected according to a genuine merit system whether under civil service or some other method.)

Neither the city nor the school had a merit system or the like. No points were accumulated.

b. (Credit two points if the positions are properly classified, if the vacancies are widely announced, and if the residence requirement is waived where necessary to secure the best qualified instructors.)

This requirement was met by both the city and the school which allowed a credit of two points.

c. (Credit two points if the examinations are intelligently prepared and well administered.)

No type of examination was given at either the city level or the school level. No points were accumulated.

2. Personnel Practices. (5 points)

a. (Credit two points if the salaries correspond to those recommended in "Recreation Leadership Standards.")

One point was credited as the salaries of the city compared favorably with those paid for comparable positions in the locality.

two points credit.

C. Personnel and In-Service Training Methods. (15 points)

1. Selecting Workers. (6 points)

a. (Credit two points if the workers are selected according to a formal merit system whether under civil service or some other method.)

Neither the city nor the school had a merit system or the like. No points were accumulated.

b. (Credit two points if the positions are properly classified, if the vacancies are widely announced, and if the residence requirement is waived where necessary to secure the best qualified instructors.)

This requirement was met by both the city and the school which allowed a credit of two points.

c. (Credit two points if the examinations are intelligently prepared and well administered.)

No type of examination was given at either the city level or the school level. No points were accumulated.

2. Personnel Practices. (5 points)

a. (Credit two points if the salaries correspond to those recommended in "Recreation Leadership Standards.")

One point was credited as the salaries of the city compared favorably with those paid for comparable positions in the locality.

b. (Credit one point if the workers are rated regularly on a sound basis and if promotions are on merit.)

One point was credited as both the city and the schools rated their workers regularly.

c. (Credit one point if there is reasonable security of tenure and if, at the same time, removal of a worker from a position for a good cause is facilitated.)

The schools had such a tenure but the city did not. One-half point was credited.

d. (Credit one point if there is a sound and fairly administered plan governing hours of work, sick leave, vacation, and retirement.)

Both the city and the schools met this requirement which allowed the accumulation of one point.

A total of three and one-half points were accumulated for methods of personnel practices.

3. <u>In-Service Training</u>. (4 points)

a. (Credit one point if monthly staff meetings are regularly held throughout the year.)

b. (Credit one point for weekly staff meeting of the playground staff during the summer months.)

c. (Credit one point for at least one training institute for workers and others each year.)

d. (Credit one point if there is a plan of directed reading, an association of workers, or if the authorities share in meeting the cost of workers' attendance at the National Recreation Congress or district conferences.)

One point was accumulated for each of the above items and the city received a total of four points credited.

UNIT IV. RECREATION PROGRAMS

If the recreation program of the city had had playground and neighborhood playfield sessions under leadership the year around, the total score would have been much greater than the fifty-six per cent of the standard. All the playfield areas were fully equipped but there was very little incentive for children to play without guidance.

A. Program Criteria. (18 points)

(Credit eighteen points if the total public recreation service program fully meets all of the criteria listed below. Credit one point for each criteria fully met by the city and give lesser credit for each item on which the city merits a partial rating.)

The program should:

1. Afford equal opportunity in the way of facilities and activities to all parts of the city (no neighborhood should be neglected).

2. Afford activities well distributed throughout

6. (Credit one point if there is a plan of [illegible]-
ed reading, an acceleration of work, or [illegible]
the authorities where in a letter the cost of
workers' attendance at the Institute [illegible]
Congress or district-family week.)

One point was accumulated for each of the above items
and the city received a total of four points [illegible].

UNIT IV. RECREATION PROGRAMS

If the recreation program of the city has been [illegible]-
ground and neighborhood playfield service and if [illegible]
the year around, the total score would have been much greater
than the fifty-six per cent [illegible]

[illegible]

incentive for children [illegible] Recreation.

A. Program Outside. (13 points)

(Credit eighteen points if the city's outside recreation
service program fully meets all of the criteria listed
below. Credit one point for each criterion fully met by
the city and give lesser credit for each [illegible]
the city merits a partial rating.)

The program should:

1. Afford equal opportunity in the way of facili-
ties and activities to all parts of the city
(no neighborhood should be neglected).

2. Afford supervision with [illegible]

the entire year.

3. Serve all age groups, including the old folks.

4. Provide a reasonable balance between the indoor and outdoor activities.

5. Provide equal opportunities for both sexes.

6. Provide for varying levels of skills and abilities.

7. Have a definite relationship to the school program of teaching leisure time skills and of developing recreation interests.

8. Definitely encourage individuals and groups to initiate and carry on their own activities.

9. Give participants a share in the planning and conduct of activities.

10. Afford opportunities for cooperative activity as well as competition.

11. Be definitely related to the recreation programs furnished by non-public agencies.

12. Be sensitive to changing conditions, interests, and needs of the people as evidenced by program changes from year to year.

13. Encourage informal individual activity as well as highly organized group projects.

14. Sponsor home play and activities which individuals can carry on at home.

15. Include community wide features as well as activities conducted at individual playgrounds and centers.

16. Provide special service to racial groups, industrial and commercial organizations, churches, and other institutions.

the entire year.

2. Serve all age groups, including the old folks.

3. Provide a realistic balance between the indoor and outdoor program.

4. Provide equal opportunities for both sexes.

5. Provide equal opportunities for both sexes.

6. Provide for varying levels of participant ability.

7. Have a definite relationship to the school program or teaching program, from daily to and or developing recreation interests.

8. Continually encourage individuals and groups to initiate and carry on activities and activities.

9. Give individuals a role in the development and change of activities.

10. Afford participation for participative spectator as well as spectator.

11. Be integrated with the regular school program furnished by non-public agencies.

12. Be sensitive to changing mores, interests, and needs of the people in attendance and program changes from year to year.

13. Encourage informal individual activity as well as highly organized group activity.

14. Encourage play and recreation which individuals can enjoy on at home.

15. Include community wide features in all the activities, such as parades, pageants, and contests.

16. Provide special service to rural communities, hospitals and nursing homes, shut-ins, and other institutions.

17. Afford recreation workers a definite opportunity to submit each year or season specific suggestions regarding the program.

18. Provide definite means for people to indicate their recreation desires and preferences and to submit suggestions regarding the program.

The city received the following credit per item: (1) one-half point; (2) one-half point; (3) one point; (4) one point; (5) one-half point; (6) one-half point; (7) one point; (8) three-fourth points; (9) one point; (10) one-half point; (11) one point; (12) one-half point; (13) one point; (14) one-fourth point; (15) one point; (16) one-fourth point; (17) one point; and (18) one-half point. This gave the city a total of 14.75 points credited out of a possible eighteen points.

B. Program Under Leadership. (42 points)

Under this heading the sessions devoted to recreation programs at playgrounds, playfields, general recreation buildings, and indoor centers during periods in which they were open under leadership were recorded.

A session as used in this thesis was a morning, afternoon, or evening period during which a diversified program was provided under leadership at the area or building.

1. Playground Program. (14 points)

(Credit fourteen points for one playground session under leadership for each twelve population.)

Thirteen areas of this nature were in operation during

the summer months with all leadership personnel being furnished by the city schools. With a population of 33,000, 2750 sessions were needed to earn the fourteen possible points. With 1552 sessions, Santa Fe was credited with 7.9 points.

2. Neighborhood Playfield Program. (10 points)
(Credit ten points for one playfield session under leadership for each forty population.)

Counted as a session were periods where there was at the playfield someone who was conducting activities, organized sports, promoting tournaments, or instructing groups. Not counted were periods when only regulatory or maintenance personnel were on duty. If leaders on a playfield devoted their entire attention to a section developed as a playground, such periods were counted only as playground sessions.

Four areas of this nature were in operation during the summer months with all leadership personnel being furnished by the city schools. These neighborhood playfield areas were also located on school areas open for community use. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 825 sessions to earn the ten points allowed. With 416 sessions 5.04 points were credited.

3. General Recreation Buildings and Indoor Centers.
(18 points)
(Credit eighteen points for one session for each

the summer months when all facilities were [illegible]
furnished by the city schools. With a population of 37,000,
2750 sessions were needed to keep the playgrounds [illegible]
points. With 1922 sessions, basis for each [illegible]
points.

2. Neighborhood Playfields Program. (10 points)

(Credit ten points for one playfield sessions under
leadership for each forty-hours.)

Counted as a session each period where there was at
the playfield someone who was conducting activities, organi-
zed sports, promoting tournaments, or instructing groups.
Not counted were periods when only janitorial or maintenance
personnel were on duty. All lessons and [illegible]
[illegible]

such periods were counted only as playground sessions.

Four areas of this nature were in operation during
the summer months with all reasonably personnel furnis-
hished by the city schools. These neighborhood playfield
areas were also located on school grounds open for common
use. With a population of 31,000, basis for counting
sessions to earn the ten points allowed. With 1[illegible] sessions
5.00 points were earned.

3. General Recreation Leadership and Talent Guidance.
(10 points)

(Credit eighteen points for one session per week

thirty population.)

Santa Fe had three areas of this nature open the year round. The Agua Fria Youth Center had 458 sessions, the Garcia Street Club had 628 sessions, and the Palace Youth Center had 628 sessions. With 1714 sessions available in Santa Fe, 27.9 points were credited. In order to earn the eighteen possible points only 1100 sessions were needed. Santa Fe exceeded the eighteen possible schedule points by 9.9 points.

C. Recreation Activities. (40 points)

Credited in this section were periods devoted to various types of activities sponsored, conducted, or provided by public recreation agencies. A period as used in this thesis was a definite portion of time during which an activity under direct or indirect leadership was scheduled and carried on. Several "periods" of activity were recorded during a single playground, playfield, or building "session." Thus, at a playground at which during a single afternoon a baseball game between playground teams, a tennis tournament, a drama club meeting, and a handcraft period were scheduled, each of these activities were counted as a "period." Indoor and outdoor were not counted separately because the ratio between them varies according to climatic and other local conditions. Likewise, definite requirements were not set up for specific types of activities because uniformity in local

thirty population.)

Santa Fe had three areas of [illegible] per 100,000 population. The Agua Fria Youth Center had [illegible] Garcia Street Club had 1[illegible] [illegible], and the Center had 528 members. [illegible] Santa Fe, 27.2 points were credited. The Center [illegible] eighteen possible points only [illegible] Santa Fe exceeded the eighteen possible points [illegible] 9.9 points.

d. Recreation Activities. (40 points)

Credited in this section were [illegible] various types of activities sponsored, encouraged, or provided by public recreation agencies. A period of [illegible] [illegible] city under direct or indirect leadership was considered and credited on. Several "periods" of activity were required during a single playground, playlot, or "[illegible]". Thus, at a playground at which during a single afternoon a baseball game between playground teams, a [illegible] tournament, a drama club meeting, and a [illegible] were [illegible], each of these activities were [illegible] as a "period". Indoor and outdoor were not combined separately because the [illegible] between them varies according to climate and other local conditions. Likewise, definite [illegible] were not set up for specific types of activities because [illegible] local

recreation programs are not desirable and the program content reflected local differences in recreation interests.

Because of the wide ramification of the recreation program, it was exceedingly difficult to record all units of service afforded by the public recreation agencies.

1. Active Games and Sports. (10 points)
   (Credit ten points for one period of active games and sports for each ten population.)

These periods were determined by totalling all of the periods accumulated for baseball leagues, basketball leagues, tennis leagues, swimming leagues, playground activities, and so on. For a city of 33,000 population, 3300 periods were needed to earn the ten possible points. With 1941 periods, six points were credited.

2. Arts and Crafts, Drama, and Music. (8 points)
   (Credit eight points for one period of arts and crafts, drama, or music for each thirty population.)

Counted were each period at a playground or indoor center during which a group took part in one of these activities under either paid or volunteer leadership. Counted also were listening periods such as a band or orchestral concert, storytelling periods on the playground, and periods devoted to rehearsals or to the study of arts and crafts, drama, or music. Not counted were periods in which one of these activities were introduced incidentally such as

APPENDIX [illegible]

SUPPLEMENTARY [illegible]

recreation programs are not [illegible] [illegible] reflected local differences in [illegible] [illegible].

Because of the wide [illegible] [illegible] program, it was exceedingly difficult to record all [illegible] service afforded by the public recreation agencies.

1. Active Games and Sports. (40 points)

(Credit ten points for one period of active games and sports for each ten population.)

These periods were determined by [illegible] [illegible] periods accumulated for baseball leagues, [illegible] [illegible], tennis leagues, swimming leagues, playgrounds [illegible], and so on. For a city of 35,000 population, 3500 [illegible] needed to earn the ten possible points. [illegible] [illegible]

2. Arts and Crafts, Drama, and Music. (8 points)

(Credit eight points for the period of art and crafts, drama, or music for each thirty population.)

Courses were each period as a playground [illegible] center during which a group took part in one of these activities under either [illegible] or volunteer [illegible]. Counted also were listening periods such as a [illegible] [illegible] band concert, storytelling periods on the playgrounds, and periods devoted to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] crafts, drama, or music. Not counted were periods [illegible] one of these activities were [illegible] [illegible]

the use of music for folk dancing or between the acts of a play.

The Garcia Street Club provided 104 periods of arts and crafts, and twenty-six periods of story telling. The schools provided 320 periods of arts and crafts. The Agua Fria Youth Center and the Palace Youth Center provided 130 periods of arts and crafts, and thirty-eight periods of story telling. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 1100 periods to earn the eight points allowed. With 516 periods 4.5 points were credited.

3. Nature, Gardening, Camp and Outing Activities. (8 points)

(Credit eight points for each period of activities of this type for each 100 population.)

Each period in which a group engaged in some form of nature activity, including gardening, under paid or volunteer leadership; also hikes and trips to points of interest were counted. Counted as a period were each morning, afternoon, or evening session during which an organized camp was in operation, or in which a nature guiding service was furnished at a nature trail or museum. One period a day was counted in which a picnic center was supervized and maintained for public use.

Agua Fria Youth Center, the Garcia Street Club, and the Palace Youth Center provided forty-two periods of this nature.

the use of music for folk dancing or between the acts of a play.

The Garcia Street Club provided 24 periods of arts and crafts, and twenty-six periods of storytelling. The schools provided 320 periods of arts and crafts. The Agua Fria Youth Center and the Palace Youth Center provided 120 periods of arts and crafts, and thirty-eight periods of storytelling. With a population of 10,000, there were at least 1000 periods to earn the eight points allowed. With 318 periods 4.5 points were credited.

3. Nature, Gardening, Camp and Outdoor Activities.

(3 points)

(Credit eight points for each period of activities of this type in each organization.)

Each period in which a group engaged in some form of nature activity, including gardening, under paid or volunteer leadership; also hikes and trips to points of interest were counted. Counted as a period were each morning, afternoon, or evening session during which an organized camp was in operation, or in which a nature guiding service was furnished at a nature trail or museum. One period was counted in which a picnic center was supervised and equipment for public use.

Agua Fria Youth Center, the Garcia Street Club, and the Palace Youth Center provided forty-two periods of nature

The school summer program provided twenty-four periods, sixteen picnic periods, and eight field trip periods. In order to obtain the full eight points credit 330 periods were needed. Santa Fe had 66 periods with 1.6 points allowed.

4. Special Recreation and Dancing. (5 points)
(Credit five points for one period of such activity for each forty population.)

Counted were periods devoted primarily to social recreation activities such as parties, play nights, dances, suppers, table games, and so on. Also counted were periods of dance instruction.

The schools provided 192 periods of table games, and eight periods of dancing while the Cristo Rey Center provided fifty-two periods of play nights, and twelve periods of dancing. The Garcia Street Club had 257 periods of table games, suppers, and play nights combined. The Agua Fria Youth Center and the Palace Youth Center had 544 periods of dancing and table games combined. This gave Santa Fe a total of 1065 periods of social recreation and dancing. In order to earn the five possible points, 825 periods were needed. The city acquired 6.45 points which exceeded the five possible schedule points by 1.45 points.

5. General Club and Other Activities. (9 points)
(Credit nine points for each period for each 100 population.)

General club activities included meetings of groups formed primarily because of the general interests of the group rather than to engage in a specific form of activity, and also of Scouts, Camp Fire, and similar organizations. Also included were meetings of hobby groups not previously counted, discussion groups, lectures, and forums and periods of service such as sewing for the Red Cross, meetings of recreation councils and committees, and other program activities.

Santa Fe had 234 periods from the following sources: twelve recreation council periods, twenty-four recreation committee meeting periods, twelve parent meeting periods, twelve airplane hobby periods, four forum periods, fifty-two general interest meeting periods, twelve Garcia Street Club council meeting periods, six youth council meeting periods, twenty-four Scout periods, twelve recreation department meeting periods, fifty-two ceramic hobby group periods, six lecture periods, and six discussion periods. With a population of 33,000, 330 periods were needed to earn the nine points allowed. With 234 periods available, Santa Fe received 6.4 points.

UNIT V. PARTICIPATION AND USE

Recorded in this section were the uses made of various areas and facilities and the amount of participation

in public recreation programs. In order to measure adequately the extent to which the community took advantage of its recreation services it was necessary to record (1) the number of different individuals served, which indicated the percentage of the total population reached; and (2) the total attendance at facilities and programs which indicated the volume of service rendered. In this section both types of figures were recorded. In filling out the schedule the latest available figures covering a one-year period were used. Estimates of figures were made in cases where records were not available. This section was given relatively low rating in the appraisal because of the divergence in local reporting methods and also the lack of complete attendance records in Santa Fe.

As in other parts of the thesis, only those activities organized and made generally available to community groups were recorded. Participants or spectators at interscholastic or intramural games and activities under school department auspices were not included.

A. Registration. (25 points)

Recorded were those who used the facilities of the department with more or less regularity, who enrolled or registered at playgrounds and centers, or who were members of organized groups sponsored or conducted by the department. Not included were persons only incidentally or occasionally

served. The totals recorded under the five following subdivisions were non-exclusive. For example, if an individual registered at a playground was a member of an athletic team, and also belonged to a municipal orchestra, he was counted under divisions one, three, and four, as well as five.

1. Playgrounds. (5 points)

   (Credit five points if the total of different individuals registered at the playgrounds represent at least one to each ten population.)

The schools reported a registration of 1910 while the city had 975 registrations. This made a total of 2885 registered which allowed the city 4.4 points. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 3300 registrations on playgrounds to earn the five possible points allowed.

2. Buildings and Indoor Centers. (5 points)

   (Credit five points if total number of individuals registered at all recreation buildings and indoor centers equals one to each twenty population.)

Agua Fria Youth Center had 489 registrations, the Garcia Street Club had 350 registrations, the Palace Youth Center had 400 registrations, and the Cristo Rey Center had 304 registrations. This made a total of 1543 registrations which allowed the city 4.7 points. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 1650 registrations at its buildings and indoor centers to earn the five possible points credited.

served. The totals reported under any of the following sub-divisions were non-exclusive. For example, if an individual registered at a playground was a member of a athletic team and also belonged to a musical ensemble, he was counted under division one, three, and four, as well as five.

1. Playgrounds. (5 points)

(Credit five points if the total of individuals registered at the playgrounds equaled at least one to each twenty-five.)

The schools reported a registration of [illegible] city had 975 registrations. This made a total of [illegible] registrations which allowed the city [illegible]. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 1320 registrations to [illegible]

2. Buildings and Indoor Centers. (5 points)

(Credit five points if total number of individuals registered at all recreation buildings and indoor centers equals one to each twenty-five.)

Agua Fria Youth Center [illegible]

Garcia Street Club had 347 registrations, the Santa Fe Center had 600 registrations, [illegible] and 308 registrations. This made a total of [illegible] registrations which allowed the city [illegible]. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 1320 registrations at the buildings and indoor centers to earn the city points [illegible]

3. Athletic Games and Sports. (5 points)

(Include indoor and outdoor athletic games, also individuals holding season tickets or permits for, or regularly using, golf courses, tennis courts, archery ranges, and other sports facilities. Credit five points if the number of individuals registered in all athletic teams or groups sponsored by the department, whether indoor or outdoor, equals one for each twenty population.)

Santa Fe estimated 340 basketball league registrations, sixty-five volleyball registrations, 105 tennis registrations, 385 baseball registrations, 270 softball registrations, 225 golf registrations, and 4699 swimming registrations. With a city of 33,000 population, Santa Fe needed 1650 registrations in athletic games and sports to earn the five points allowed. With the city having 6089 registrations it exceeded the five possible schedule points by 13.4 points and was credited with 18.4 points.

4. Other Group Activities. (5 points)

(Include members of all clubs, classes, and organizations sponsored or conducted by the department in music, drama, dancing, nature, hobby and all non-athletic activities. Credit five points if the number of different individuals registered, enrolled,

3. Athletic Games and Sports. (5 points)

(Include indoor and outdoor athletic games, also individuals holding season tickets, or paying for regularly using, golf courses, tennis courts, archery ranges, and other sports facilities. Omit five points if the number of individuals participating in all athletic teams or groups sponsored by the department, whether indoor or outdoor, equals one for each twenty population.)

Santa Fe entertained 340 basketball teams, sixty-five volleyball registrations, 195 baseball registrations, 389 baseball registrations; 270 softball registrations, 395 golf registrations, and 6899 athletic registrations. Entries in athletic games and sports to earn the five points allowed. With the city having 6089 registrations to qualify for the five possible schedule points by 18.4 points only was received with 18.4 points.

4. Other Group Activities. (5 points)

(Include members of all clubs, classes, and organizations sponsored or conducted by the department in music, drama, dancing, nature study and other athletic activities. Credit five points for each number of different individuals registered, or total

or holding membership in non-athletic groups or programs represents one for each twenty population.)

Of the 1650 registrations needed to meet the standard, the schools showed a registration of 2130 in non-athletic activities. The city had 2979 registrations in non-athletic activities to give Santa Fe a total registration of 5109. This more than exceeded the number of registrations in non-athletic activities for a city with a population of 33,000. Of the five possible schedule points 15.45 points were credited to Santa Fe.

5. Total Number Served. (5 points)

(Credit five points if the total number of different individuals registered with or regularly served by the recreation departments through their activities program or facilities equals one for each four population.)

The city had 15,626 different individuals registered by all agencies for the total program. To meet the standard and receive the five possible points 8250 registrations were needed for a city with 33,000 people. Santa Fe was credited with 9.45 points which exceeded the five possible schedule points by 4.45 points.

B. Attendance and Use. (75 points)

Credited in this section were the units of service or use afforded by the recreation program and facilities. In

or leading membership in non-athletic groups or programs represents one for each twenty population.)

Of the 1650 registrations needed to meet the standard, the schools showed a registration of 8150 in non-athletic activities. The city had 29,9[illegible] registrations in non-athletic activities to give Santa Fe a total registration of 5109. This more than exceeded the number of registrations in non-athletic activities for a city with a population of 32,000. Of the five possible schedule points 15.45 points were credited to Santa Fe.

5. Total Number Served. (5 points)

(Credit five points if the total number of different individuals registered with or regularly served

---

ities program or facilities equals one for each four population.)

The city had 15,685 different individuals registered by all agencies for the total program. To meet the standard and receive the five possible points 8250 registrations were needed for a city with 33,000 people. Santa Fe was credited with 9.45 points which exceeded the five possible schedule points by 4.45 points.

6. Attendance and Use. (15 points)

Credited in this section were the units of service or use afforded by the recreation program and facilities. In

determining attendance each unit of service was counted. In the case of a playground or swimming pool each time that a person entered the playground or took a swim was considered one unit of service. In recording attendance in athletics or other activities, a unit of service was counted each time an individual took part in a scheduled activity. For instance, if there were fifteen members of a softball team which played twenty games, 300 units of service were counted for the team. In recording club attendance the actual members present at each meeting or activity conducted by the club were counted. In some of the subdivisions, participants and spectators were scored separately.

In determining the attendance for the following subdivisions the following were procedures used: A careful count at the peak of attendance each morning, afternoon, and evening that the playground was open under leadership to determine the actual attendance (unit of service) was taken. Upon determining this count the morning count was multiplied by two, the afternoon count by 2.5, and the evening count by 1.5. The sum of these attendances represented the total for the day. Estimates were made of all attendance figures as no formal record was kept by the city or the schools.

1. Neighborhood Playgrounds. (25 points)

   a. Participants. (24 points)

      (Credit twenty-four points if the total yearly

determining attendance at unit of service was required. In the case of a playground or athletic [illegible] each person entered the playground or took a [illegible] was counted as one unit of service. In determining attendance at [illegible] or other activities, a unit of service was counted each time an individual took part in a scheduled activity. [illegible] absence, if there were fifteen members at a [illegible] which played twenty games, [illegible] for the team. In [illegible] club activities [illegible] were present at each meeting of activity [illegible] by the club were counted. In case of the [illegible] and [illegible] and speakeasies were counted separately.

In determining the attendance for the following [illegible] count as the peak of attendance each month, [illegible] and evening that the playground was open under [illegible] determine the actual attendance (units of service) was [illegible]. Upon determining this count the morning count was multiplied by two, the afternoon count by [illegible] and the evening count by 1.5. The sum of these three [illegible] the day. Estimates were made of [illegible] as no formal record was kept by [illegible] at the [illegible].

1. Neighborhood playgrounds. (Page [illegible])

a. Instructors. (See [illegible])

(Weekly [illegible] -[illegible] notice [illegible] the total [illegible]

attendance of participants of all neighborhood playgrounds for all seasons equals eight times the total population of the city.)

The city and the schools reported a combined total of 28,485 participants, times two equals 56,970, at morning sessions; and 57,015 participants, times 2.5 equals 132,537.5, at the afternoon sessions. This made a total yearly attendance of 189,507.5 participants. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 264,000 participants on neighborhood playgrounds to earn the twenty-four points allowed. With 189,507.5 participants 17.408 points were credited.

b. Spectators. (1 point)

(Credit one point if the total attendance of spectators at all children's playgrounds during periods under leadership equals one-half the total population of the city.)

The city and the schools reported a combined total of 6300 spectators at morning sessions and 8150 spectators at the afternoon sessions. Since no multiplication of morning or afternoon session figures was required, Santa Fe showed 14,450 spectators on its neighborhood playgrounds. To meet the standard 16,500 spectators were needed to be credited with one point, thus allowing .87 points to the city.

2. Recreation Buildings and Indoor Centers. (25 points)

a. Participants. (22 points)

(Credit twenty-two points if the total yearly attendance of participants at all general and special recreation buildings and indoor recreation centers equals three times the total population.)

Only attendance during periods when the buildings and centers, whether publicly owned or under private auspices, were under leadership furnished by the public recreation agencies were included.

Agua Fria Youth Center and the Palace Youth Center reported 1560 participants at the afternoon sessions, and 7800 participants at the evening sessions. The Garcia Street Club and the Cristo Rey Center reported 2080 participants at the afternoon sessions and 10,400 participants at the evening sessions. The schools reported 5922 at the morning sessions, 11,844 at the afternoon sessions, and 1355 at the evening sessions. The city received a total of 5922 participants, times two equals 11,844, at morning sessions; 15,484 participants, times 2.5 equals 23,226, at the afternoon sessions; and 19,555 participants, times 1.5 equals 48,887, at the evening sessions. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 99,000 participants at recreation buildings and indoor centers to earn the twenty-two points allowed. With 83,957 participants 18.65 points were credited.

b. Spectators. (3 points)

(Credit twenty-two points if the total participants or participants at general and popular celebration buildings and/or programs cannot equals three times the total population.)

Only attendance during peak in when the holidays and centers, whether publicly owned or thoroughly private, are were under leadership Turnhalle in the public recreation agencies were included.

Agua Fria Youth Center and the Plaza Youth Center reported 1,500 participants at 3.5 attended festivals, and 7800 participants at the evening centers. The Grafa Street club and the Grafa Day Center reported 2,750 participants at

---

ing centers. The schools reported 2,750 at the evening centers, 11,844 at the afternoon centers, and 1,350 at the evening centers. The city received a total of 8,025 participants, since two equals 11,5 7, at evening centers; 15,484 participants, since 2.5 equals 25,250, at the afternoon centers; and 13,255 participants, since 1.5 equals 48,587, at the evening centers. With a population of 11,000, Santa Fe needed 55,000 participants at recreation buildings and indoor centers to earn the twenty-two points allowed. With 85,357 participants 12.05 points were credited.

B. Sportsfacs. (3 points)

(Credit three points if the total yearly attendance equals the total population of the city.)

The city and the schools reported a combined total of 4160 spectators at afternoon sessions, and 15,300 spectators at the evening sessions. Since no multiplication of afternoon and evening figures was required, Santa Fe showed 19,460 spectators at all recreation buildings and indoor centers. To meet the standard 33,000 spectators were needed to be credited with three points. The city earned 1.767 points.

3. Pools and Beaches, Picnic Areas, and Winter Sports Facilities. (5 points)

(Credit five points if the total attendance at all pools and beaches, picnic areas, and winter sports areas and facilities equals five times the total population of the city. Count only participants.)

The city reported 5690 participants, times two equals 11,380, at the morning sessions; 17,668 participants, times 2.5 equals 44,170, at the afternoon sessions; and 13,100 participants, times 1.5 equals 19,725, at the evening session. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 165,000 participants to earn the five points allowed. With 75,275 participants 2.28 points were credited.

4. Athletic Games and Other Sports. (10 points)

a. Participants. (8 points)

(Credit eight points if the total attendance of

(Credit three points if the town's population exceeds equals the town population of the city.)

The city and the suburbs reported attendance of 4160 spectators at afternoon sessions, and 12,300 spectators at the evening sessions. Since no multiplication of afternoon and evening figures was required, Earth Me counted 16,460 spectators at all recreation buildings and indoor centers. To meet the standard 33,000 spectators were needed so as credited with three points. The city earned 1.5(1 points.

3. Pools and Beaches, Family Areas, and Water Sports Facilities. (5 points)

(Credit five points if the town's recreation at all pools and beaches, playgrounds and water sports

---

population of the city's youth with telephones.)

The city reported 5690 participants, those responsible 11,380, at the morning sessions, 5,690 participants, there 2.5 equals 44,170, at the afternoon sessions and 11,380 participants, these 1.5 equals 15,735, at the evening sessions. With a population of 33,000, there is needed 16,000 participants to earn the five points. With 75,270 participants 2.25 points were credited.

4. Athletic Games and Other Sports. (10 points)

a. Participants. (5 points)

(Credit eight points if the total attendance of

participants in organized games and sports other than bathing and winter sports equals five times the total population.)

All units of service afforded teams in all athletic games and sports sponsored or conducted by the public recreation agencies for all age groups were included. Practice periods were counted which were regularly scheduled or for which facilities were definitely assigned to teams. Also counted was participation in athletic meets, tournaments, and other athletic program features. Each nine holes of golf was counted as one unit of participation as was one individual period of use at tennis courts or other game facilities assigned on a reservation basis.

The city reported 7762 participants, times two equals 15,524, at the morning sessions; 17,628 participants, times 2.5 equals 44,070, at the afternoon sessions; and 17,030 participants, times 1.5 equals 25,545, at the evening sessions. In order to obtain the eight possible points 165,000 participants were needed. Santa Fe had 85,139 participants in athletic sports and other games to be credited with 4.12 points.

b. Spectators. (2 points)

(Credit two points if the total number of spectators at organized athletic games and sports programs and facilities equals three times the

participants in organized games and sports other than bowling and winter sports equals five times the total population.)

All units of service affiliated teams in all athletic games and sports sponsored or conducted by the public recreation agencies for all age groups were included. Practice periods were counted which were regularly scheduled or for which facilities were definitely assigned to teams. Also counted was participation in athletic meets, tournaments, and other athletic program features. Each nine holes of golf was counted as one unit of participation as was one individual period of use at tennis courts or other game facilities assigned on a reservation basis.

15,924, at the morning sessions; 17,028 participants, times 2.5 equals 42,070, at the afternoon sessions; and 17,030 participants, times 1.5 equals 25,545, at the evening sessions. In order to obtain the eight possible points 164,000 participants were needed. Santa Fe had 85,139 participants in athletic sports and other games to be credited with 4.12 points.

b. Spectators. (2 points)

(Credit two points if the total number of spectators at organized athletic games and sports programs and festivities equals three times the

total population.)

The city estimated 51,275 spectators at all events and included morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. Since no multiplication of figures was required, Santa Fe received 1.034 points out of the two possible points allowed for a city with 33,000 people.

5. Other Outdoor Scheduled Activities and Programs. (10 points)

a. Participants. (8 points)

(Include persons taking part in outdoor dances, nature hikes, city-wide pageants and community celebrations, and "Extension" services such as programs for shut-ins. Credit eight points if the total attendance equals the population.)

The city estimated 2509 participants, times two equals 5018, at the morning sessions; 5109 participants, times 2.5 equals 10,218, at the afternoon sessions; and 5109 participants, times 1.5 equals 7663, at the evening sessions. This gave the city an estimated total of 25,453 participants at other outdoor scheduled activities and programs, this included the Fiesta Celebration held annually in Santa Fe. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed 33,000 participants to earn the eight points allowed. With 25,453 participants 6.136 points were credited.

b. Spectators. (2 points)

total population.)

The city estimated 31,275 spectators at all events and included morning, afternoon, and evening events. Since no multiplication of figures was required, Denis Fe received 1.039 points out of the two possible points allowed for a city with 33,000 people.

5. Other Outdoor Scheduled Activities and Programs. (10 points)

a. Participants. (8 points)

(Includes persons taking part in outdoor dances, nature hikes, city-wide pageants and community celebrations, and "Extension" services such as programs for shut-ins. Credit eight points if

---

The city estimated 2509 participants, times two equals 5018, at the morning sessions; 5109 participants, times 2.5 equals 10,218, at the afternoon sessions; and 5109 participants, times 3.5 equals 17863, at the evening sessions. This gave the city an estimated total of 33,099 participants at other outdoor scheduled activities and programs, this included the Fiesta Celebration held annually in Zamie Fe. With a population of 33,000, Zamie Fe needed 33,000 participants to earn the eight points allowed. With 33,099 participants 0.199 points were credited.

b. Spectators. (2 points)

(Credit two points if the total population of persons watching or listening to non-athletic outdoor activities sponsored or conducted by the department equals twice the population of the city.)

The city estimated 65,000 spectators at all events, to include morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. Since no multiplication of session figures was required, Santa Fe needed 66,000 spectators to earn the two possible points. Being unable to meet the standard the city was credited with 1.968 points.

UNIT VI. CURRENT EXPENDITURES

In this section all expenditures for current operation and maintenance of recreation areas, facilities, and services by all the public agencies during the last complete fiscal year regardless of the source of the funds were counted. Not included were expenditures for the acquisition and development of new areas, interest on indebtedness, or other capital items. In case areas and facilities were used only part of the time for community recreation, as for example the high school athletic field, the municipal auditorium, or school building facilities, counted only were those operation or maintenance costs which were chargeable directly to the use of the facilities for community recreation purposes.

(Credit two points if the total population of persons watching or listening to non-exhibit outdoor activities sponsored or conducted by the department equals twice the population of the city.)

The city estimated 65,000 spectators at all events, to include morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. Since no multiplication of session figures was required, Zumba Je needed 65,000 spectators to earn the two possible points. Being unable to meet the standard the city was credited with 1.968 points.

UNIT VI. CURRENT EXPENDITURES

In this section all expenditures for operation and maintenance of recreation areas, facilities, and services by all the public agencies during the last complete fiscal year regardless of the source of the funds were counted. Not included were expenditures for the acquisition and development of new areas, interest on indebtedness, or other capital items. In case areas and facilities were used only part of the time for community recreation, as for example the high school athletic field, the municipal auditorium, or school building facilities, counted only were those operation or maintenance costs which were chargeable directly to the use of the facilities for community recreation purposes.

Estimates were made where there were no accurate records kept of such expenses.

A. Leadership. (30 points)

(Credit thirty points if the total amount spent for leadership personnel equals $1.50 per capita of the total population.)

The entire amount paid in salaries and wages to persons employed in a leadership capacity were included. Not included were salaries and wages of clerical, maintenance, and other types of workers.

According to the records made available the city pays a total of $24,400 for leadership of all recreational activity. Included in this amount were the salaries and wages of the superintendent of recreation, the assistant superintendent of recreation, the city schools summer recreation director, the Agua Fria Youth Center assistant director, the Palace Youth Center director, the swimming pool director, the Garcia Street Club director, and the golf course director. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed $49,500 for paid leadership to earn the thirty points allowed. With $24,400 for paid leadership 14.76 points were credited.

B. Facilities and Programs Under Leadership. (30 points)

(Credit thirty points if the total amount spent for organized recreation programs, for the operation and maintenance of areas and facilities used for community

Estimates were made where there were no accurate records kept of such expenses.

A. Leadership. (30 points)

(Credit thirty points if the total amount spent for leadership personnel equals $1.50 per capita of the total population.)

The entire amount paid in salaries and wages to persons employed in a leadership capacity were included. Not included were salaries and wages of clerical, maintenance, and other types of workers.

According to the records made available the city paid a total of $24,600 for leadership of all recreational activity. Included in this amount were the salaries and wages of the [illegible]

---

ent of recreation, the city schools summer recreation director, the Agua Fria Youth Center assistant director, the Palace Youth Center director, the swimming pool director, the Garfield Street Club director, and the golf course director. With a population of 33,000, there is needed $49,500 for paid leadership to earn the thirty points allowed. With $24,600 for paid leadership 14.76 points were credited.

B. Facilities and Programs Under Leadership. (30 points)

(Credit thirty points if the total amount spent for organized recreation programs, for the operation and maintenance of areas and facilities used for community

recreation, and for the furnishing of community-wide services under leadership equals $3.00 per capita of the total population.)

Salaries paid to recreation leaders, supplies and materials used in connection with playground and center programs, the total amount spent for operating and maintaining the golf course, picnic centers, and other active recreation areas, for the maintenance of playgrounds and indoor centers, and clerical service in connection with the recreation program were included in this section.

According to the records made available the entire city pays an estimated total of $90,500 for facilities and programs under leadership. This figure included amounts spent by city, school, church, and private agencies. To meet the standard $99,000 would have to be spent to receive full credit of thirty points. Since Santa Fe was not spending the required amount 27.42 points were credited.

C. Total Recreation Expenditures. (40 points)

(Credit forty points if the total expenditures for all types of recreation by all public recreation agencies equals $6.00 per capita for the entire population.)

The expenditures for organized recreation included under facilities and programs under leadership were included in this section, as well as the total expenditures of park departments for the maintenance of general park areas not used

recreation, and for the furnishing of community-wide services under leadership equals $3.00 per capita of the total population.)

Salaries paid to recreation leaders, supplies and materials used in connection with playground and center programs, the total amount spent for operating and maintaining the golf course, plants centers, and other active recreation areas, for the maintenance of playgrounds and indoor centers, and clerical service in connection with the recreation program were included in this section.

According to the records made available the entire city pays an estimated total of $90,500 for facilities and programs under leadership. This figure included amounts

---

meet the standard $90,000 would have to be spent to receive full credit of thirty points. Since Santa Fe was not spending the required amount 27.42 points were credited.

c. Total Recreation Expenditures. (40 points)

(Credit forty points if the total expenditures for all types of recreation by all public recreation agencies equals $6.00 per capita for the entire population.)

The expenditures for organized recreation including under facilities and programs under leadership were included in this section, as well as the total expenditures of park departments for the maintenance of general park areas not used

for active or organized recreation, care of street trees, the provision of special activities such as band concerts and community celebrations, and all other related services.

The estimated total expenditures of the different agencies were as follows: the city recreation department spent an estimated total of $27,000 on all their recreation facilities; the schools reported an estimated $7400 spent on their summer recreation program; the swimming pool department reported an estimated budget of $40,320 to be spent during this fiscal year; the parks department spent an estimated $5580; the golf course spent an estimated $15,700, and the Fiesta Celebration Organization spent an estimated $13,000. With a population of 33,000, Santa Fe needed to spend $198,000 to earn the forty points allowed. With the city spending $109,000 it received twenty-two points credit.

UNIT VII. ADMINISTRATION

A. Form of Administration. (20 points)

Directions for scoring were as follows:

1. Credit twenty points for a separate recreation department the sole function of which is to furnish recreation service, provided such department is administered by a board or commission of citizens with full authority to determine policies and administer the department.

2. Credit fifteen points for a separate recreation department as above but which is in charge of a recreation board or commission with advisory power only.

for active or organized recreation, care of street trees, the provision of special activities such as band concerts and community celebrations, and all other related services.

The estimated local expenditures of the different agencies were as follows: the city recreation department spent an estimated total of $27,000 on all their recreation facilities; the schools reported an estimated $7400 spent on their summer recreation program; the swimming pool department reported an estimated budget of $40,520 to be spent during this fiscal year; the parks department spent an estimated $5580; the golf course spent an estimated $13,700, and the Fiesta Celebration Organization spent an estimated $13,000. With a population of 23,000, Santa Fe needed to spend $102,000 to score the first point [illegible] spending $109,000 it received twenty-two points credit.

UNIT VII. ADMINISTRATION

A. <u>Form of Administration</u>. (20 points)

Directions for scoring were as follows:

1. Credit twenty points for a separate recreation department the sole function of which is to furnish recreation service, provided such department is administered by a board or commission of citizens with full authority to determine policies and administer the department.

2. Credit fifteen points for a separate recreation department as above but which is in charge of a recreation board or commission with advisory power only.

3. Credit ten points for a separate recreation department directly responsible to a city official but with no board or commission.

4. Credit ten points if recreation is administered by a school, park, or other board or commission which has designated a special committee to direct its recreation service.

5. Credit five points if the recreation service is furnished by a park, school or other board or commission which is primarily responsible for some other function than organized recreation.

Item number one best described the local situation in Santa Fe, hence twenty points were credited.

B. Procedures and Policies. (20 points)

(Credit full twenty points if the recreation agencies meet all of the following requirements. Credit two points for each and allow partial credit if requirements are not fully met.)

1. The board or commission holds regular meetings at least monthly, and it or the other recreation authority group is formally organized to carry on its work, and adopt rules, regulations, and policies governing its functions.

2. The work and staff of the department are organized by divisions so as to render the most efficient service and facilitate supervision and cooperation between divisions.

3. The division or divisions responsible for the recreation program and facilities are organized so as to facilitate the planning, supervision, and conduct of recreation activities and service.

4. All workers receive written instructions as to their duties and the policies under which they are to operate, and the relationships between workers are facilitated by clearly defined lines of responsibility and authority.

5. Rules and regulations governing the use of areas and facilities by the public assure maximum

3. Credit ten points for a separate recreation department directly responsible to a city official but with no board or commission.

4. Credit ten points if recreation is administered by a school, park, or other board or commission which has designated a special committee to direct the recreation service.

5. Credit five points if the recreation service is furnished by a park, school or other board or commission which is primarily responsible for some other function but combined recreation.

Item number one best described the local situation in Santa Fe, hence twenty points were credited.

B. Procedures and Policies. (20 points)

(Credit full twenty points if the recreation agencies meet all of the following requirements. Credit two points for each and allow partial credit if requirements are not fully met.)

1. The board or commission holds regular meetings at which time it is the main recreation authority group is formally organized to carry on its work, and adopt rules, regulations, and policies governing its functions.

2. The work and staff of the department are organized by divisions so as to render the most efficient service and facilitate supervision and cooperation between divisions.

3. The division or divisions responsible for the recreation program and facilities are organized so as to facilitate the planning, supervision, and conduct of recreation activities and service.

4. All workers receive written instructions as to their duties and the policies under which they are to operate, and the relationships between workers are facilitated by clearly defined lines of responsibility and authority.

5. Rules and regulations governing the use of areas and facilities by the public assure maximum

conveniences, equality of opportunity, and maximum enjoyment and use.

6. Long range plans for the extension and improvement of areas and facilities have been adopted. (Credit an additional two points if these plans are carefully studied and appraised annually.)

7. Long range plans for the extension of recreation programs and services have been adopted. (Credit an additional two points if these plans are carefully studied and appraised annually.)

8. Definite provisions are made each year for conducting studies or other research projects with a view to evaluating some part of the service of the department or of determining ways by which its work may be made more effective.

Santa Fe earned two points credit for items one, two, three, five, six, and seven. Item four received one and one-half points because written instructions were not issued to all workers as to their duties. Items six and seven did not receive the additional two points credit because long range plans were not studied and appraised annually. Item eight received one point credit because no definite provisions were made each year for conducting studies or research projects. Because the city was deficient in items four, six, seven, and eight, only fourteen and one-half points were credited.

C. Interpretation and Publicity. (18 points)

(Credit eighteen points if the recreation agencies in their interpretation and publicity meet all of the following requirements. For each requirement fully met credit the number of points indicated and credit lesser points

conveniences, equality of opportunity, and maximum enjoyment and use.

6. Long range plans for the extension and improvement of areas and facilities have been adopted. (Credit an additional two points if these plans are carefully studied and appraised annually.)

7. Long range plans for the extension of recreation programs and services have been adopted. (Credit an additional two points if these plans are carefully studied and appraised annually.)

8. Definite provisions are made each year for conducting studies or other research projects with a view to evaluating some part of the service of the department or of determining ways by which its work may be made more effective.

Items 5 earned two points credit for items one, two, three, five, six, and seven. Item four received one and one-half points because written instructions were not issued to all workers as to their duties. Items six and seven did not receive the additional two points credit because long range plans were not studied and appraised annually. Item eight received one point credit because no definite provisions were made each year for conducting studies or research projects. Because the city was deficient in items four, six, seven, and eight, only fourteen and one-half points were credited.

c. Interpretation and Publicity. (18 points)

(Credit eighteen points if the recreation executive in their interpretation and publicity meet all of the following requirements. For each requirement fully met credit the number of points indicated and credit issued in ac

for requirements partially met.)

1. There is a definite plan of public education based on specific objectives. (4 points)

2. A directory of recreation areas and facilities or leaflets announcing seasonal recreation programs are issued and distributed widely. (2 points)

3. Close cooperation is maintained with newspapers which are utilized not merely for accounts of activities but for educational features. (2 points)

4. A definite program of speaking before community organizations is arranged by the superintendent and supervisors. (2 points)

5. Occasions are arranged throughout the year for organized visits or inspection tours of areas, facilities, and centers. (2 points)

6. The work of the department is brought before the public each year in the form of exhibits of materials, demonstrations of activities, or reviews of recreation programs. (1 point)

7. Discussion groups, meetings, hearings, and conferences for the consideration of recreation problems are arranged and held. (1 point)

8. An annual report in attractive form designed for the general public is issued and circulated widely. (1 point)

9. Moving pictures or stereopticon slides illustrating the work of the department are loaned or shown before local groups. (1 point)

10. A regular program involving the use of radio broadcasts is carried on. (1 point)

11. Effective use is made of posters in stores, industries, and buildings throughout the city as well as leaflets and folders featuring special department programs and services. (1 point)

Santa Fe earned full credit for items two, four, five,

for requirements partially met.)

1. There is a definite plan of public education based on specific objectives. (4 points)

2. A Mimeograph of recreation areas and facilities or leaflets announcing seasonal recreation programs are issued and distributed widely. (2 points)

3. Close cooperation is maintained with newspapers which are willing and usually for accounts of activities but for educational features. (2 points)

4. A definite program of speaking before community organizations is arranged by the superintendent and supervisors. (2 points)

5. Occasions are arranged throughout the year for organized visits or inspection tours of areas, facilities, and centers. (2 points)

6. The work of the department is brought before the public each year in the form of exhibits or materials, demonstrations of activities, or pictorial presentations. (2 points)

7. Discussion groups, meetings, hearings, and conferences for the consideration of recreation problems are arranged and held. (1 point)

8. An annual report in attractive form designed for the general public is issued and circulated widely. (1 point)

9. Moving pictures or stereopticon slides illustrating the work of the department are loaned or shown before local groups. (1 point)

10. A regular program involving the use of radio broadcasts is carried on. (1 point)

11. Effective use is made of posters in stores, industries, and buildings throughout the city as well as leaflets and folders featuring special departments programs and services. (1 point)

Score 75 earned full credit for items one, four, five,

six, seven, and eleven. Item one received two points instead of four because public education based on specific objectives was limited. Educational features in the newspapers were limited in item three to allow only one point. One-half point was credit for item eight because annual reports were submitted to the city council for circulation at their discretion. No points were earned under item number nine. Under item ten one-half point was credited because spot radio programs were held instead of regular programs. Because the city was deficient in items one, three, eight, nine, and ten, only thirteen points were credited.

D. Records and Reports. (28 points)

(Credit twenty-eight points if each recreation agency meets fully all of the following requirements; credit fewer points for requirements partially met.)

1. Business and Financial Records. (18 points)

a. Credit five points if recreation agencies operate on an effective budget system and adhere closely to sound budgetary practices.

b. Credit five points for careful system of bookkeeping assuring complete record of receipts and expenditures with provisions for checking receipts from revenue-producing features and with proper auditing of accounts.

c. Credit two additional points if the budget and bookkeeping system not only provide for cost but also enables costs to be determined for the major functions of the department.

d. Credit two additional points if the budget and bookkeeping system affords costs not

six, seven, and eleven. Item one received two points instead of four because public education based on specific objectives was limited. Educational features in the newspapers were limited in item three to allow only one point. One-half point was credit for item eight because annual reports were submitted to the city council for evaluation at their discretion. No points were earned under item nineteen nine. Under item ten one-half point was credited because spot radio programs were held instead of regular programs. Because the city was deficient in items one, three, eight, nine, and ten, only thirteen points were credited.

D. Records and Reports. (23 points)

(Credit twenty-eight points if each recreation agency meets fully all of the following requirements. Credit fewer points for requirements partially met.)

1. Business and Financial Records. (18 points)

a. Credit five points if recreation agencies operate on an effective budget system and adhere closely to sound budgetary practices.

b. Credit five points for careful system of bookkeeping assuring complete record of receipts and expenditures with provisions for checking receipts from revenue-producing features and with proper audited and accounts.

c. Credit two additional points if the budget and bookkeeping system not only provide for costs but also analyzed costs to be determined for the major functions of the department.

d. Credit two additional points if the budget and bookkeeping system efforts costs for

only according to objects of classification and major functions but also by units of work such as individual playgrounds, centers, pools, etc.

e. Credit two points for detailed records of all board meeting, actions, and policies.

f. Credit one point for keeping complete records of facilities, equipment and materials, inventories, contracts, concessions, insurance policies, etc.

g. Credit one point for complete personnel service records of all employees covering employment contracts, time reports, service ratings, vacations, sick leave, etc.

Santa Fe only earned full credit under items "f" and "g". Item "a" received three points because a more effective budgetary system should be operating for the recreation department. Item "b" received two points because monthly reports from the City Clerk's office were not given out. One point was given item "c" because only partial costs of the major functions of the department were determined. Item "d" received one point credit because the units of work were lacking. Item "e" earned one point because records were kept only on board meeting and policies. Because the city was deficient in items "a", "b", "c", "d", and "e", only ten points were credited.

2. Service Records. (10 points)

(Credit ten points if all of the following requirements are met. Credit two points for each requirement fully met and allow lesser points

only according to objects of classification and major functions but also by units of work such as individual playgrounds, centers, pools, etc.

d. Credit one point for complete records of all board meetings, actions, and policies.

f. Credit one point for keeping complete records of facilities, equipment and materials, inventories, contracts, conversations, insurance policies, etc.

g. Credit one point for complete personnel service records of all employees covering employment contracts, time reports, service ratings, vacations, sick leave, etc.

Santa Fe only earned full credit in minor items "f" and "g". Item "a" received three points because a more effective budgetary system should be operating for the recreation department. Item "b" received two points because monthly reports

point was given item "a" because only partial control of the major functions of the department were determined. Item "d" received one point credit because the units of work were lacking. Item "e" earned one point because records were kept only on board meeting and policies. Because the city was deficient in items "a", "b", "c", "d", and "e", only ten points were credited.

2. Service Records. (10 points)

(Credit ten points if all of the following requirements are met. Credit two points for each requirement fully met and allow lower points

for requirements partially met.)

a. Regular reports at least monthly are submitted by directors or managers of all centers such as playgrounds, indoor centers, camps, golf courses, etc., provided such reports give an adequate picture of the service rendered.

b. Regular reports are submitted at least monthly by the recreation executive to the board or other responsible authority and the work of the department is adequately presented in an annual report.

c. Regular reports are submitted at least monthly covering the service of general and special supervisors and for all special activities and city-wide services rendered by the departments.

d. Complete lists are kept of the individuals enrolled in the leagues and teams sponsored by the department and in all organizations, clubs, groups, and classes conducted or sponsored by it.

e. Lists of individuals serving the department as volunteers in various capacities are kept together with a statement as to the qualifications and services rendered.

Santa Fe earned the full two points credit for items "a", "b", "c", and "d". Item "e" received one point because the list of qualifications was not kept. Because the city was only deficient in item "e", nine points were credited.

E. Community Relationships. (14 points)

(Credit fourteen points if all of the following requirements are met. Allow two points for each requirement

fully met and lesser points for those partially met.)

a. There is a city-wide recreation council representing various organizations and interests, which is concerned with the problems relating to the community recreation program.

b. The recreation executive belongs to a city-wide leisure time group such as a committee of the Council of Social Agencies or some other medium for facilitating cooperation between community agencies interested in recreation.

c. Neighborhood committees or parent's groups are formed at the various playgrounds.

d. Neighborhood recreation councils or committees are formed around the recreation buildings or indoor centers to foster neighborhood interest and participation in the center program.

e. A definite part of the time of playground and center workers is designated for neighborhood visitation and neighborhood or community relationship.

f. The recreation executive or members of the staff regularly maintain a definite cooperative relationship with other municipal authorities such as schools, parks, police, library, city planning, etc.

g. The recreation executive or staff workers regularly maintain a definite cooperative relationship with other semi-public or private agencies interested in recreation such as the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Scouts, American Legion, Parent-Teacher Association, etc.

Santa Fe earned full credit for items "b", "e", "f", and "g". Item "a" received one point as this type of recreation council was in the process of being organized. No credit was given for items "c", and "d" because no type of neighborhood recreation councils or committees were organized. Because the city was deficient in items "a", "c", and "d",

fully met and lesser points for those partially met.)

a. There is a city-wide recreation council representing various organizations and interests, which is concerned with the problems relating to the community recreation program.

b. The recreation executive belongs to a city-wide leisure time group such as a committee of the Council of Social Agencies or some other medium for facilitating cooperation between community agencies interested in recreation.

c. Neighborhood committees or parent's groups are formed at the various playgrounds.

d. Neighborhood recreation councils or committees are formed around the recreation buildings or indoor centers to foster neighborhood interest and participation in the center program.

e. A definite part of the time of playground and center workers is designated for neighborhood visitation and neighborhood or community relationship.

f. The recreation executive or members of the staff [illegible] ship with other municipal authorities such as schools, parks, police, library, city planning, etc.

g. The recreation executive or staff workers regularly maintain a definite cooperative relationship with other semi-public or private agencies interested in recreation such as the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Scouts, American Legion, Parent-Teacher Association, etc.

Santa Fe earned full credit for items "b", "e", "f", and "g". Item "a" received one point as this type of recreation council was in the process of being organized. No credit was given for items "c", and "d" because no type of neighborhood recreation councils or committees were organized. Because the city was deficient in items "a", "c", and "d",

only nine points were credited.

II. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION OF THE DATA

The summary and discussion of the data will closely follow the division of the units in the outline.

Unit I. Land and Water Areas. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The City of Santa Fe rated forty-nine and one-tenths points. It was found that the city was lacking in playfields, outdoor swimming pools and bathing beaches, golf courses, tennis courts, softball fields, other game courts and fields, and special facilities such as skating paths, casting pools, and picnic areas. According to the National Recreation Association standards the city was deficient in all land and water areas.

Unit II. Building and Indoor Facilities. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The City of Santa Fe earned eighty-two and six-tenths points. Under general recreation buildings and centers, the city acquired forty-two and six-tenths points over the maximum number of thirty points possible. Under field houses, the city acquired three and six-tenths points over the maximum number of ten points possible. Under gymnasiums the city acquired two points over the maximum number of ten points. Under other special rooms, the city acquired seventeen and

only nine points were credited.

II. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION OF THE DATA

The summary and discussion of the data will closely follow the division of the units in the outline.

Unit I. Land and Water Areas. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The City of Santa Fe rated forty-nine and one-tenths points. It was found that the city was lacking in playfields, outdoor swimming pools and bathing beaches, golf courses, tennis courts, softball fields, other game courts and fields, and special facilities such as skating paths, casting pools, and picnic areas. According to the National Recreation Association-

areas.

Unit II. Building and Indoor Facilities. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The City of Santa Fe earned eighty-two and six-tenths points. Under general recreation buildings and centers, the city acquired forty-two and six-tenths points over the maximum number of thirty points possible. Under field houses, the city acquired three and six-tenths points over the maximum number of ten points possible. Under gymnasiums the city acquired two points over the maximum number of ten points. Under other special rooms, the city acquired seventeen and

eight-tenths points over the maximum number of five points. Under indoor swimming pools, the city acquired two and seven-tenths points over the maximum number of five points.

Under this section, Santa Fe was well represented in all areas of building and indoor facilities.

Unit III. Leadership Personnel. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The City of Santa Fe earned 73.5 points. Four points were lost because the city had no executive leadership other than one city and one school supervisor giving one-third of their time in recreation.

The city was found to be lacking in supervisors of special activities, such as arts and crafts, music and drama. Five and one-tenths points were lost because of the lack of assistant directors or recreation leader's assistants.

Under managers of special facilities the city acquired four and one-tenths points over the maximum number of two points. The newly constructed swimming pool provided a manager as did the municipal golf course.

Under training and qualifications the city received thirty-five points out of a possible forty-two points. The city was deficient in recreation leaders and special teachers.

Under personnel and in-service training methods, the city received nine and one-half points out of a possible fifteen points. The greatest deficiency occurred under the

eight-tenths points over the maximum number of five points. Under indoor swimming pools, the city acquired two and seven-tenths points over the maximum number of five points.

Under this section, Santa Fe was well represented in all areas of building and indoor facilities.

Unit III. Leadership Personnel. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The city of Santa Fe earned 73.5 points. Four points were lost because the city had no executive leadership other than one city and one school supervisor giving one-third of their time in recreation.

The city was found to be lacking in supervisors of special activities, such as, arts and crafts, music and drama.

[illegible] assistant directors or recreation leaders assistants.

Under managers of special facilities the city acquired four and one-tenths points over the maximum number of two points. The newly constructed swimming pool provided a manager as did the municipal golf course.

Under training and qualifications the city received thirty-five points out of a possible forty-two points. The city was deficient in recreation leaders and special teachers.

Under personnel and in-service training methods, the city received nine and one-half points out of a possible fifteen points. The greatest deficiency occurred under the

requirement for selecting workers as no merit system or examinations were in effect.

Unit IV. Recreation Program. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The City of Santa Fe earned sixty-nine and two-tenths points.

The recreation buildings and indoor centers received nine and nine-tenths points over the maximum number of eighteen. Also receiving a greater number of points than the maximum was social recreation and dancing. One and five-tenths points were acquired over the credited five points.

The city was found to be lacking in the following: arts and crafts, drama, music, nature, gardening, camp and outing activities.

Unit V. Participation and Use. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The City of Santa Fe earned seventy-eight and three-tenths points. This unit was divided into two areas: registration and attendance. Under registration the city excelled the required twenty-five points by twenty-eight and three-tenths points. For athletic games and sports thirteen and four-tenths points were acquired over the maximum number of five points. For other group activities ten and five-tenths points were acquired over the maximum number of points. For the total number served four and five-tenths points were acquired over the maximum number of five points.

requirement for selecting workers as no merit system or examinations were in effect.

Unit IV. Conservation Program. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The City of Santa Fe earned eighty-nine and two-tenths points.

The recreation buildings and indoor centers received nine and nine-tenths points over the maximum number of eighteen. Also receiving a greater number of points than the maximum was social recreation and dancing. One and five-tenths points were required over the credited five points.

The city was found to be lacking in the following arts and crafts, drama, music, nature, gardening, camp and outing activities.

Unit V. Conservation and Use. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The City of Santa Fe earned seventy-eight and three-tenths points. This unit was divided into two areas: registration and attendance. Under registration the city exceeded the required twenty-five points by twenty-eight and three-tenths points. For athletic games and sports fifteen and four-tenths points were required over the maximum number of five points. For other group activities ten and five-tenths points were required over the maximum number of points. For the total number served four and five-tenths points were required over the maximum number of five points.

Under attendance and use the city acquired fifty-four and two-tenths points out of a possible seventy-five points. More points would have been earned if more facilities and personnel had been available for use. Included in this attendance and use report was the annual Fiesta Celebration which improved the score a great deal.

Unit VI. Current Expenditures. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The City of Santa Fe earned sixty-four and two-tenths points. According to the schedule the city was spending $109,000 of the $198,000 that the standard called for.

Several factors were taken into consideration. The schools made use of their classrooms, playgrounds, playfields, and play equipment in the summer. This procedure lowered the cost of maintenance and supplies as well as the necessity for additional buildings.

The City Recreation Department had to comply with a strict budget. Under these circumstances no summer playground supervisors were employed. Should the department employ supervisors or officials for leagues, they must be paid out of funds from entrance fees.

Additional monies have been made available to the recreation agencies from the cigarette tax fund.

Unit VII. Administration. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The City of Santa

Under attendance and use the city received fifty-four and two-tenths points out of a possible seventy-five points. More points would have been earned if more facilities and personnel had been available for use. Included in this attendance and use report was the annual Fiesta Celebration which improved the score a great deal.

Unit VI. Current Expenditures. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The City of Santa Fe earned sixty-four and two-tenths points. According to the schedule the city was spending $109,000 of the $195,000 that the standard called for.

Several factors were taken into consideration. The schools made use of their classrooms, playgrounds, playfields, [illegible] cost of maintenance and supplies as well as the necessity for additional buildings.

The City Recreation Department had to comply with a strict budget. Under these circumstances no summer playground supervisors were employed. Should the department employ supervisors or officials for leagues, they must be paid out of funds from entrance fees.

Additional monies have been made available to the recreation agencies from the cigarette tax fund.

Unit VII. Administration. Under this unit the highest possible number of points was one hundred. The City of Santa

Fe earned seventy-five and five-tenths points.

Under the heading "Records and Reports" the department could have operated more efficiently had monthly reports been given. The department could adhere closely to sound budgetary practices through such a procedure.

III. THE FINAL SCORE

Land and water areas received a total of forty-nine and one-tenths points. These points were multiplied by the weighting of six giving a weighted total of two-hundred ninety-four and six-tenths. Buildings and indoor facilities accumulated eighty-two and six-tenths points. Its weighting was three. The resulting weighted total was two-hundred forty-seven and eight-tenths. Leadership personnel earned seventy-three and five-tenths points. Multiplied by its weighting of six the weighted total was four-hundred and forty-one points. Under the unit Recreation Programs, sixty-nine and two-tenths points was multiplied by its weighting of eight which gave a grand total of five-hundred fifty-three and six-tenths points. Participation and use scored seventy-eight and three-tenths points. Using the weighting of two, the city scored one-hundred fifty-six and six-tenths points. The weighting of four was applied to current expenditures and with its sixty-four and two-tenths points it received a total of two-hundred fifty-six and eight-tenths points. Administration has a score

Je earned seventy-five and five-tenths points.

Under the heading "Records and Reports" the department could have operated more efficiently had weekly reports been given. The department could adhere closely to sound budgetary practices through such a procedure.

III. THE FINAL SCORE

Land and water areas received a total of forty-nine and one-tenths points. These points were multiplied by the weighting of six giving a weighted total of two-hundred ninety-four and six-tenths. Buildings and indoor facilities accumulated eighty-two and six-tenths points. The weighting was three. The resulting weighted total was two-hundred forty-

---

three and five-tenths points. Multiplied by the weighting of six the weighted total was four-hundred and forty-one points. Under the unit Recreation Program, sixty-nine and two-tenths points was multiplied by the weighting of eight which gave a grand total of five-hundred fifty-three and six-tenths points. Participation and has scored seventy-eight and three-tenths points. Using the weighting of two, the city scored one-hundred fifty-six and six-tenths points. The weighting of four was applied to current expenditures and with its sixty-four and two-tenths points it received a total of two-hundred fifty-six and eight-tenths points. Administration has a score

of seventy-five and five-tenths points and when multiplied by the weighting of three gave a total of two-hundred twenty-six and five-tenths points. The grand total for the seven units was 2176.9 points. The sum of the weighting, thirty-two, was then divided into the grand total to give a percentage rating. The percentage rating for Santa Fe was sixty-eight per cent.

By examining the "Scoring Sheet in the Appendix" the number of points over the maximum score and the total over the maximum score for the seven units was provided. From this it was possible to determine the areas that Santa Fe was excelling in.

CHAPTER III

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. CONCLUSIONS

In Unit I, it was concluded from the evidence accumulated, that Santa Fe is in need of additional tennis courts, a well-lighted softball field away from Ft. Marcy Park, and an additional nine holes at the Municipal Golf Course. The city is deficient in neighborhood playgrounds and playfields. There is a lack of facilities for adult recreational activities in most all areas.

By examining the forty-nine and one-tenths points accumulated under this unit, the city is deficient in all land and water areas.

In Unit II, Santa Fe is well supplied to furnish buildings and indoor centers for its constituents. The city is providing more than enough general recreation buildings and centers, field houses, gymnasiums, other special rooms, and indoor swimming pools.

By examining the eighty-two and six-tenths points acquired under this unit, more interest is placed on this particular division of the City Recreation Department facilities.

In Unit III, the city is lacking supervision for special

CHAPTER III

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. CONCLUSIONS

In Unit I, it was concluded from the evidence accumulated, that Santa Fe is in need of additional tennis courts, a well-lighted softball field away from Ft. Marcy Park, and an additional nine holes at the Municipal Golf Course. The city is deficient in neighborhood playgrounds and playfields. There is a lack of facilities for adult recreational activities in most all areas.

By examining the forty-nine and one-tenths points accumulated under this unit, the city is deficient in all land and water areas.

In Unit II, Santa Fe is well supplied to furnish buildings and indoor centers for its constituents. The city is providing more than enough general recreation buildings and centers, field houses, gymnasiums, other special rooms, and indoor swimming pools.

By examining the eighty-two and six-tenths points acquired under this unit, more interest is placed on this particular division of the city Recreation Department facilities.

In Unit III, the city is lacking supervision for special

activities, such as arts and crafts, music, and drama. Other deficiencies are occuring under training and qualifications of leaders.

Because Santa Fe has a manager at the swimming pool, and at the golf course, they are gradually increasing leadership personnel.

By examining the seventy-three and five-tenths points acquired under this unit, the city is doing pretty well considering the City Recreation Department annual budget for leadership personnel.

In Unit IV, Santa Fe is having difficulty in providing an adequate recreation program in arts and crafts, drama, music, nature, gardening, and camping activities. They are particularily deficient in activities for girls and women because of the lack of trained supervisors.

By examining the sixty-nine and two-tenths points accumulated under this unit, it is definitely being realized that a broader recreation program is one of the main objectives of the City Recreation Department.

In Unit V, the city is excelling the required score for registrations in the following areas: athletic games and sports, other group activities, and total number served. Under attendance and use Santa Fe is deficient because of the lack of enough facilities and personnel. The Fiesta Celebration is continually growing and is helping in the improvement of

activities, such as, arts and crafts, music, and drama.

Other deficiencies are occurring under training and qualifications of leaders.

Because Santa Fe has a manager at the swimming pool, and at the golf courses, they are gradually increasing leadership personnel.

By examining the seventy-three and five-tenths points acquired under this unit, the city is doing pretty well considering the City Recreation Department annual budget for leadership personnel.

In Unit IV, Santa Fe is having difficulty in providing an adequate recreation program in arts and crafts, drama, music, nature, gardening, and camping activities. They are particularly deficient in facilities for drama and music because of the lack of trained supervisors.

By examining the sixty-nine and two-tenths points accumulated under this unit, it is definitely being realized that a broader recreation program is one of the main objectives of the City Recreation Department.

In Unit V, the city is exceeding the required score for registrations in the following present athletic games and sports, other group activities, and total number served. Under attendance and use Santa Fe is deficient because of the lack of enough facilities and personnel. The Fiesta Celebration is continually growing and is helping in the improvement of

of this unit.

By examining the seventy-eight and three-tenths points credited under this unit, Santa Fe is in need of a more accurate system of record keeping in order to raise the standards of participation and use.

In Unit VI, Santa Fe is surprisingly high for the total amount spent on recreation annually. Because the City Recreation Department is operating on a strict budget with its main source of revenue from the cigarette tax fund, the agency is restricted to personnel, facilities, and programs under leadership. If this were not so, the city would have more credit toward meeting the required standard of total recreation expenditures.

The cost of maintenance, supplies, and additional buildings is lowered because the schools make use of classrooms, playgrounds, and playfields in the summer.

By examining the sixty-four and two-tenths points acquired under this unit, the city is continually attempting ways of securing added revenues for recreation.

In Unit VII, the city is functioning under the proper administration plan by providing a separate recreation department, the sole function of which is to furnish recreation service, and is administered by a city council recreation committee with full authority to determine policies and administer the department.

of this unit.

By examining the seventy-eight and three-quarters credited under this unit, Santa Fe is [illegible] rate system of record keeping in order to [illegible] of participation and use.

In Unit VI, Santa Fe is appropriately [illegible] amount spent on recreation annually. Because the [illegible] tion Department is operating on a strict budget [illegible] source of revenue from the cigarette tax fund, the [illegible] restricted to personnel, facilities, and programs [illegible] leadership. If this were not so, the city would [illegible] credit toward meeting the required standard of [illegible] expenditures.

The cost of maintenance [illegible] buildings is lowered because the school [illegible] rooms, playgrounds, and playfields in the [illegible].

By examining the sixty-four and two-tenths [illegible] acquired under this unit, the city is continually [illegible] ways of securing added revenues for recreation.

In Unit VII, the city is functionally [illegible] administration plan by providing a separate [illegible] ment, the sole function of which is to [illegible] service, and is administered by a city [illegible] committee with full authority to determine policies [illegible] administer the department.

Deficiencies in administration are occuring under records and reports particularily where monthly budget reports are not given department heads.

By examining the seventy-five and five-tenths points accumulated under this unit, Santa Fe is striving to improve the administrative operations of the City Recreation Department.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

From the information obtained in this survey and through the various interviews made, the writer has formulated the following recommendations:

1. That the present City Council Recreation Committee be given greater responsibility to secure coordination of recreation improvements and leadership on a long-range program to effect needed improvements in all areas of the City of Santa Fe.

2. That through this committee, in cooperation with the Superintendent of Recreation, an annual city improvement program be established to bring about the ultimate development of the necessary recreation areas according to minimum requirements for the present population.

3. That priorities in such a development program be established to supply the necessary facilities for age groups now lacking facilities -- namely for the construction of

Deficiencies in administration are occurring under records and reports particularly where monthly budget reports are not given department heads.

By examining the seventy-five and five-hundred points accumulated under this work, Santa Fe is striving to improve the administrative operations of the City Recreation Department.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

From the information obtained in this survey and through the various interviews made, the writer has formulated the following recommendations:

1. That the present City Council Recreation Committee be given greater responsibility to secure coordination of recreation improvements and development program to effect needed improvements in all areas of the City of Santa Fe.

2. That through this committee, in cooperation with the Superintendent of Recreation, an annual city improvement program be established to bring about the ultimate development of the necessary recreation areas according to minimum requirements for the present population.

3. That priorities in such a development program be established to supply the necessary facilities for age groups now lacking facilities -- namely for the construction of

tennis courts, and of a separate softball field.

4. That close cooperation between school authorities and the recreation department be continued to bring about a year-round recreation program and a more economical development of playgrounds, playfields, and recreation structures.

5. That a joint study be made and appropriate steps be taken to insure sufficient funds for both leadership and development on all areas.

6. That the City Recreation Department and the Swimming Pool Department be combined into one department -- namely the City Recreation Department.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, J. Lee. "Planning for Recreation Areas and Facilities in Small Cities," Office of Community War Service, Recreation Department, p. 51. Washington 25, D.C., 1945.

Cline, Dorothy I. and Rose, K. Peterson. Recreation Administration in New Mexico. Division of Research, Department of Government. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Printing Press, 1948.

Gaskill, Gudrun. "An Appraisal of Community Recreation in the City of Albuquerque." Unpublished Problem Paper, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, 1955.

National Recreation Association. Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation. A Publication of the National Recreation Association. New York: National Recreation Association, 1954.

Tuttle, H. S. "Students Survey a Community's Recreation," The Journal of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, XXIV (March, 1953), 21-22.

Weir, L. H. Recreation Survey of Buffalo. Buffalo City Planning Association, Incorporated, Published as Joint Enterprise of Department of Parks and Public Buildings, City Planning Committee of the Council. Buffalo: City Planning Association, Incorporated, 1925.

Yukie, Thomas S. "The Community Recreation Survey 1908-52," The Journal of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, XXV (May, 1954), 27.

APPENDIX

SCORING SHEET FOR

COMMUNITY RECREATION APPRAISAL SCHEDULE

	Points						
	Highest Possible	Earned	Total	Weight	Grand Total	Points Over Max. Score	Total Over Max.
Land and Water Areas (100)							
. Total Acreage	30	17.9					
			17.9				
. Playgrounds and Playfields (30)							
1. Children's playground	15	5.1					
2. Playfields	15	7.8					
			12.9				
. Special Recreation Areas and Facilities (25)							
1. Outdoor swimming pools and bathing beaches	4	-0-					
2. Baseball and Softball diamonds	3	1.3					
3. Golf courses	1	.82					
4. Tennis courts	2	.6					
5. Other game courts and fields	5	.2					
6. Other facilities	5	1.9					
7. Special features	5	3.0					
			8.4				
. Design, Construction and Maintenance (15)							
1. Design	5 m	2.5					
2. Construction	5	4.5					
3. Maintenance	5	3.0					
			10.0	x6	294.6	x6	-0-
			49.1				
Buildings and Indoor Facilities (100)							
. Recreation Buildings and Indoor Centers (50)							
1. General recreation buildings and centers	30	30.0					
2. Shelter and field houses	20					42.6	
a. shelter houses (10) 0	(						
b. field houses (10) 13.6		10.0				3.6	
. Indoor Recreation Facilities (50)							
1. Gymnasiums	10	10.0	50.0			2.0	
2. Auditoriums or assembly halls	5	4.6					
3. Social rooms or play rooms	5	3.0					
4. Lounges for informal use	5	4.6					
5. Game rooms	5	4.6					
6. Club and multiple-use room	5	2.3					
7. Arts and crafts workshop	5	3.0					
8. Other special rooms	5	5.0				17.7	
9. Indoor swimming pools	5	5.0				2.5	x3
			32.1	x3	247.8	68.4	205.2
			82.6		294.6		
			49.1		542.4		
			131.7				

SCORING SHEET FOR

COMMUNITY RECREATION FACILITIES SCHEDULE

	Highest Possible	Revised Total	Modified Total	Modified Total Over Max. Score	Total Over Max.
	Points				
Land and Water Areas (100)					
a. Total acreage	20				
b. Playgrounds and Playfields (30)					
1. Outdoor play round	15				
2. Playfields	15				
c. Special Recreation Areas and Facilities (25)					
1. Outdoor swimming pools and bathing beaches	4				
2. Baseball and softball diamonds	4				
3. Golf courses	4				
4. Tennis courses	4				
5. Other game courses and fields	4				
6. Other facilities	4				
7. Special features	4				
d. Design, Construction and Maintenance (25)					
1. Design	5				
2. Construction	5				
3. Maintenance	5				
Buildings and Indoor Facilities (100)					
a. Non-Sales Buildings and Indoor Courses (30)					
1. Central recreation building and centers	20				
2. Shelter and field houses	10				
b. Sales Houses (10)					
1. Golf houses (10)					
Indoor Recreation Facilities (30)					
a. Gymnasiums	10				
b. Auditoriums or community halls					
c. Social rooms or play rooms					
d. Lounges for informal use					
e. Game rooms					
f. Dine and multiple-use room					
g. Arts and crafts workshop					
h. Cooking (kitchen) room					
i. Indoor swimming pools					

	Highest Possible	Earned	Total	Weight	Grand Total	Points Over Max. Score	Total Over Max.
. Leadership Personnel (100)			131.7		542.4	68.4	205.2
A. Number of Leaders (43)							
1. Superintendent of recreation	6	6.0					
2. Other executive leaders	6	2.0					
3. Assistant superintendent of recreation or general supervisor	4	4.0					
4. Supervisor of special activities	6	3.0					
5. Directors of centers	10	9.1					
6. Assistant directors, recreation leaders, assistants	8	2.9					
7. Specialists or special teachers	1	-0-					
8. Managers of special facilities	2	2.0				4.1	
			29.0				
B. Training and Qualifications (42)							
1. Superintendent of recreation	8	8.0					
2. Assistant superintendent or general supervisor	5	5.0					
3. Supervisor of special activities	5	5.0					
4. Directors of recreation centers	6	5.0					
5. Recreation center workers	6	4.0					
6. Playground and playfield directors	6	6.0					
7. Recreation leaders and assistants	3	-0-					
8. Specialists	1	-0-					
9. Managers of special facilities	2	2.0					
			35.0				
C. Personnel and In-Service Training Methods (15)							
1. Selecting workers	6	2.0					
2. Personnel practices	5	3.5					
3. In-Service Training	4	4.0					
			9.5	x6	441.0	4.1 x6	24.6
			73.5		983.4	72.5	229.8
. Recreation Programs (100)			131.7				
A. Program Criteria	18	14.75	215.2				
			14.75				
B. Programs under leadership (42)							
1. Playground program	14	7.9					
2. Neighborhood playfield program	10	5.0					
3. General recreation buildings and indoor centers	18	18.0				9.9	
			30.9				

	Maximum Possible	Earned	Total	Variance	Points Over Max. Score	Total Over Max. Score
A. Leadership Personnel (100)						
1. Number of leaders (43)						
1. Superintendent of recreation	6					
2. Other executive leaders	6					
3. Assistant superintendent of recreation or general supervisor	4					
4. Supervisor of special activities	6					
5. Directors of centers	10					
6. Assistant directors, recreation leaders, caretakers	8					
7. Specialists or special leaders	4					
8. Managers of special facilities	2					
B. Training and Qualifications (44)						
1. Superintendent of recreation	8					
2. Assistant superintendent or general supervisor	5					
3. Supervisor of special activities	5					
4. Directors of recreation centers	6					
5. Recreation center workers	6					
6. Playground and playfield directors	6					
7. Recreation leaders and assistants	4					
8. Specialists	1					
9. Managers of special facilities	2					
C. Personnel and In-Service Training Methods (15)						
1. Selecting workers	4					
2. Personnel practices	4					
3. In-service training	7					
D. Recreation Programs (100)						
1. Program criteria	18					
E. Programs under leadership (42)						
1. Playground program	14					
2. Neighborhood playfield						

	Highest Possible	Earned	Total	Weight	Grand Total	Points Over Max. Score	Total Over Max.
			215.2		983.4	72.5	229.8
. Recreation Activities (40)							
1. Active games and sports	10	6.0					
2. Arts and crafts, drama and music	8	4.5					
3. Nature, gardening, camp and outing activities	8	1.6					
4. Social recreation and dancing	5	5.0					
5. General club and other activities	9	6.45					
						1.5	
						11.4	x8
			23.5	x8	553.6	72.5	91.2
			69.2		983.4	83.9	229.8
			215.2		1537.0		321.0
Participation and Use (100)							
A. Registration (25)			284.4				
1. Playgrounds	5	4.4					
2. Buildings and indoor centers	5	4.7					
3. Athletic games and sports	5	5.0				13.4	
4. Other group activities	5	5.0				10.5	
5. Total number served	5	5.0				4.5	
			24.1				
B. Attendance and Use (75)							
1. Children's playgrounds	25						
a. participants (24) 17.4							
b. spectators (1) .9		18.3					
2. Recreation Buildings and indoor centers	25						
a. participants (22) 18.6							
b. spectators (3) 1.8		20.4					
3. Pools, beaches, picnic and winter facilities	5	2.3					
4. Athletic games and other sports	10						
a. participants (8) 4.1							
b. spectators (2) 1.0		m 5.1					
5. Other outdoor scheduled features	10						
a. participants (8) 6.1							
b. spectators (2) 2.0		8.1				28.4	x2
			54.2	x2	156.6	83.9	56.8
			78.3		1537.0	112.3	321.0
			284.4		1693.6		377.8
Current Expenditure (100)			362.7				
A. Leadership	30	14.8					
			14.8				
B. Facilities and Programs under Leadership	30	27.4					
			27.4				
C. Total Recreation Expenditures	40	22.0					x4
			22.0	x4	256.8		-0-
			64.2		1693.6		372.8
			362.7		1950.4		
			426.9				

	Affect Population	Demand	Total Weighs	Demand Total	Estimate Over Max. Score	Estimate Over Total
2. Recreation activities (40)						
1. Active games and sports	10	—	—	—	—	—
2. Passive and quiet, drama and music	8	—	—	—	—	—
3. Nature, gardening, camp and outing activities	8	—	—	—	—	—
4. Social recreation and dancing	5	—	—	—	—	—
5. General club and other activities	9	—	—	—	—	—
			x4		x2	
Participation and Use (100)						
a. Education (25)						
1. Playgrounds	5	—	—	—		
2. Building and indoor centers	5	—	—	—		
3. Athletic games and sports	5	—	—	—		
4. Other group activities	5	—	—	—		
5. Total number served	5	—	—	—		
b. Attendance and Use (75)						
1. Children's playgrounds	25					
a. participants (24)		—				
b. spectators (1)		—				
2. Recreation Buildings and indoor centers	25					
a. participants (22)		—				
b. spectators (3)		—				
3. Pools, bathhouses, picnic and water facilities	5	—	—	—		
4. Athletic games and other sports	10					
a. participants (8)		—				
b. spectators (2)		—				
5. Other outdoor scheduled features	10					
a. participants (8)		—				
b. spectators (2)		—				
			x2		x2	
Current Expenditure (100)						
a. Leadership	30	—	—	—		
b. Activity and Programs under leadership	30	—	—	—		
c. Total Recreation Expenditures	40	—	—	—		
			x4		x4	

	Highest Possible	Earned	Total	Weight	Grand Total	Points Over Max. Score	Total Over Max
			426.9		1950.4	112.3	377.8
II. Administration (100)							
A. Form of Administration	20	20.0					
			20.0				
B. Procedures and Policies	20	14.5					
			14.5				
C. Interpretation and Publicity	18	13.0					
			13.0				
D. Records and Reports (28)							
1. Business and financial records	18	10.0					
2. Service records	10	9.0					
			19.0				
E. Community Relationships	14	9.0		x3	226.5		x3 -0-
			9.0				
			75.5				
			426.9				
			502.4				
Grand Total					2176.9		377.8
Divide by 32					68.7		11.8
Percentage Rating					68.7		11.8
					69%		12%

IMPORTANT!

Special care should be taken to prevent loss or damage [illegible] damaged, it must be paid for at the current rate of typing.