

Chapter 1

RECREATIONAL USE OF THE EAST BAY SHORELINE

Grant Edelstone

Introduction

Recreation, doing something, pleasant, refreshing, and different from how a person spends most of his time, greatly contributes to a person's health. The combination of the San Francisco Bay and its shoreline is conducive to many forms of recreation. If the proposed East Bay Shoreline Park becomes real, then the planners of its facilities and programs will have to know of its potential users' recreational needs. To gain this information, the recreation planners could survey users "of existing Bay shore parks, marinas, and other recreational facilities and a general sample of the Bay Area population, including many who presently don't use the Bay shore . . ." (BCDC, 1968, p. 2). This paper describes present recreational uses of the East Bay shoreline, future changes that would affect present recreational uses, and present users' potential recreational uses of the shoreline.

Previous Recreation Needs Studies

Since the 1968 study, Recreation on and around San Francisco Bay, one study in California (DPR, 1982), one in the Bay Area (BOR, 1977), and two in the East Bay (EBRPD, 1976; ABAG, 1973) provide information on users and nonusers of indoor and outdoor recreational areas. These studies have shown that certain factors limit a person's choice of and frequency of participation in a recreational activity. These barriers, or "restraints . . . preventing desired participation in a specific recreation activity" (DPR, 1982, p. 39), include: preferences and physical ability; amount of leisure time and income, the weather, and accessibility of recreational facilities (BCDC, 1968), both in terms of the means to get there (see paper by Dexter Chan) and in terms of awareness of the availability of recreational resources (BOR, 1977), fears for personal safety, amount of necessary skill or equipment, need for a companion, perceived discrimination, and the adequacy of facilities, in terms of what is offered and its appearance (DPR, 1982).

Some members of the following groups have special needs and a greater difficulty overcoming these barriers, with the result of less participation in most recreation activities: California's blacks, Hispanics, Filipinos, disabled, and elderly (DPR, 1982); the Bay Area's elderly, disabled, tiny tots, teens, Chinese, Mexican-Americans, and other ethnic and minority people (BOR, 1977); and the East Bay's blacks, Latinos, Native Americans, and Asians (ABAG, 1973); and the elderly autoless, and disabled (EBRPD, 1976, p. xiv). While in general these people participate less, the factors affect each group member differently. Present recreation activities of these people often differ from their preferred activities; they would like to do more park-, wilderness-, and nature-oriented activities (ABAG, 1972, pp. 20-23; DPR, 1982, p. 18).

These people may be less able to afford the cost of equipment, transportation, and learning a new skill. Low-income people can easily fish from a shore or pier, but they have difficulty affording expensive forms of recreation, such as yachting. A recreational area may be less accessible to a person in a wheelchair and to someone who depends on public transit. A person is sometimes unaware of a recreational area because he is hearing-impaired, doesn't speak English, or the recreation staff doesn't speak his language.

People in these social groups may participate less because they don't feel comfortable in or identify with many outdoor recreational areas. If a person perceives discrimination due to age, disability, economic status, or ethnicity, or feels unsafe at a recreational area, he or she probably will not return.

With the removal or reduction of barriers, people may participate more in outdoor recreation. Disabled people may need only modifications of existing shoreline recreational areas, to accommodate their degree of physical ability (Fitzgerald, 1982, pers. comm.). For example, having something hard under sand at a beach would prevent wheelchair wheels from sinking in. A ramp could go from the shoreline out 5-10 feet, for a person in a wheelchair to wet his legs. Trails need to be level and hard for wheelchairs.

The types of recreational facilities needed in California depend on changes in the size of the population and its ethnic, sex, and age distribution, education and occupation patterns, the advent or demise of fad activities, and changes in the factors influencing recreation demand (DPR, 1982). In California, the aging population plus the unexpected increase in average income will cause the greatest growth in nonstrenuous outdoor activities (DPR, 1982). For Californians, a "primary urban recreation need . . . was for nature-oriented parks in and near

metropolitan areas" (DPR, 1982, p. 27). For Bay Area residents, the "primary urban recreation need . . . [was] for the establishment of more parks (in the sense of an unstructured public open space) suitable for all ages, for socializing as well as recreating) within the community or neighborhood" (BOR, 1977, p. 5). Primary among the experiences of visitors to the East Bay Regional Park District parks are the activities available in the parks and the natural environment of the parks (EBRPD, 1976).

Methods

It is difficult to learn people's recreation needs. For example, most people do not communicate their views to recreation planners or attend public meetings about proposed recreation facilities. Those who do attend meetings usually represent groups, and "a group or neighborhood that lobbies more than another, less organized group may have its needs met, instead of those with the greatest need" (BOR, 1977, pp. 47-48). Additionally, many people aren't in groups. I wanted to learn the needs of present shoreline users, who may not have attended the workshops on the proposed East Bay Shoreline Park.

Using a questionnaire, shown in the Appendix, with short, clear, relevant, nondouble-barreled, positive, and unbiased questions (Babbie, 1975), I interviewed forty-one shoreline visitors in Emeryville, Berkeley, Albany, and Richmond. I usually interviewed people on Sunday afternoons, except for the Point Isabel interviews, which were on a Wednesday afternoon. The weather was usually windy and cool, and it occasionally drizzled on that Wednesday.

At each site, I randomly chose people or small groups of people from among those I observed doing a particular activity. I assumed that, for example, the picnickers I interviewed were representative of all the other picnickers at a site. I also assumed that the interviewees were representative of shoreline visitors. My sample of people is not statistically random. My survey is also biased toward present users. While I talked with only four people who presently either don't or infrequently use the shoreline, the forty-one interviewees were of different ages, degrees of physical ability, and ethnic groups.

I sometimes clarified questions and offered sample answers, to help someone understand the questions and get started thinking about some of the open-ended questions, but I don't think my doing so made much difference in people's responses, since most people had opinions. I did not interview someone from each type of recreational activity I observed.

Survey Results

A site-specific summary of interviewees' shoreline uses, a general summary of their responses to nonsite specific questions, and their volunteered comments appears in the following text. Interviewees made the unreferenced quotations. Appendix 2 shows site-specific answers to close-ended questions. Appendix 2 lists site-specific changes affecting shoreline uses.

Recreation in Emeryville

"The Point," at the Emeryville Marina (see map, p. vi), has trees, grass areas with picnic tables somewhat sheltered from the wind, a shoreline trail with some benches along it, a pier, and a bird refuge. The city of Emeryville offers a summer fishing program for youth and senior citizens.

The Point's location, view of the bay, cleanliness, freshness, quietness, and serenity attracts people. "It is away from it all, yet still with people around and untampered with;" like "being away from people and seeing a little bit of nature." At the point, the most popular activities that people mentioned are viewing, hiking or walking, and picnicking.

At the Emeryville Crescent sculpture marsh, people enjoy hiking or walking, viewing the sculpture and birds, and studying the birds. (For more information on recreational uses of the Crescent and on the conflict between recreation and wild-life habitat conservation, see paper by Lisa Cohen). In addition to the potential uses of Emeryville's shoreline, as listed in Appendix 2, most people would like an environmental education center at the Crescent. Some comments included: "Most people don't think anything is in the bay or marshes, but it is a beautiful bay, with much life. It is nice to watch people enjoying the bay life;" "One modest center could serve the whole East Bay shoreline;" "This area may be too small for such a center and enough man-made things may already exist." More than half the interviewees wanted the sculptures left as they are.

Recreation in Berkeley

The city of Berkeley offers recreation programs at the Berkeley Pier, Berkeley Marina, Shorebird Park, and Aquatic Park (see map, p. vi). Its goal is to have a variety of low impact programs (usually for small groups of people and not happening every weekend) geared to the Berkeley community's youth and seniors (City of Berkeley, 1982). The marina has a public dock, a private yacht club, and two parks. The pier has a lookout platform, benches, and night lighting (Kunkel, 1980). The "Marina Experience Environmental Education Program" has ecology walk

field trips around the piers and beach area for Berkeley Unified School District elementary students, weekend extra credit projects for junior high school students, and lunch, walk, and talk programs for senior citizens (City of Berkeley, 1982). Short fishing trips for low-income children and seniors leave from the marina on commercial boats. Project Interdependence is designed to train disabled people to interpret the bay's history and biology.

Shorebird Park has a beach and "a most attractive set of mounds and grassy dells, with hidden picnic tables, a jungle gym and restroom facilities . . ." (Kunkel, 1980, p. 12). At Shorebird Park, Berkeley Adventure Playground opens in the spring; in the summer a day camp opens, where the marina environment and ecology are featured to participants, including disabled children and teens. A free water ski program occurs at Aquatic Park. Near Shorebird Park is the Cal Sailing Club area, where people also windsurf. People fly kites in the meadow adjacent to University Avenue.

Aquatic Park has paved trails, a Dyna course to improve the cardiovascular system, one of the few Disc (frisbee) Golf courses in the Bay Area, a jungle gym, picnic tables, a barbeque area, waterskiing, windsurfing, sailing, and rental non-power boats. Aquatic Park attracts people because it is relatively quiet, except for freeway noise, safe, close to home or work, a pleasant place to relax and play with your dog, and it has a nice setting, water, wildlife, such as migratory waterfowl (Kunkel, 1980), boating, and few planned activities. For one person, Aquatic Park "fits my needs perfectly." The most frequently mentioned activities are hiking or walking, jogging, picnicking, and viewing.

People visit the Berkeley Pier and Marina area because it is peaceful and quiet, close to home or work, a good place to fish, different from other recreational areas, a special place, offers a variety of activities, and "it gives you a sense of being away." The most popular activities are hiking or walking, viewing, and, from my observations, fishing. Many people fish on the pier, some for subsistence.

In addition to the potential uses shown in Appendix 2 for Berkeley sites, most interviewees either strongly agreed or agreed that most East Bay residents would enjoy a beach between Ashby and University Avenues, and almost as many said they would be likely to use such a beach. Some interviewees thought a beach at this location would be nice to sit on, but it would have to be sheltered from the freeway. People enjoy walking on the exposed areas of shoreline at low tide. One person thought the area was too cold for a beach, while another thought "people

would be flocking down to a beach and that a beach would improve the shoreline."

People like the Brickyard, a landfill primarily covered with bricks and slabs of concrete, along with some vegetation, because "it is the Brickyard, not the Marina." Its roughness or naturalness makes it fun to be there: "It's like going camping, only you are just down the street from home." Present recreation activities include fishing, hiking or walking, dog walking, and viewing.

North Waterfront Park, on top of part of the Berkeley land fill, has flat grass areas, some landscaped areas, a drinking fountain, benches, picnic tables, barbeques, and gravel trails along the shoreline. The nearby sailing school office has restrooms. People enjoy the open look and uncrowded feeling of the park. They like watching the boats and "relaxing in the sun by the sea in a natural place." At the park, "the shoreline and water is relaxing; it relieves stress, like a tranquilizer without the drugs." People primarily enjoy viewing and picnicking.

Recreation in Albany

Point Fleming (see map, p. vi), or "behind the racetrack," has two deteriorating fishing piers and some exposed mud or sand areas at low tide. People fish here. Less than half the interviewees wanted an environmental education center at the Albany mudflats and Hoffman marsh, and an equal number were not familiar with this part of the shoreline.

Recreation in Richmond

The East Bay Regional Park District's Point Isabel Regional Shoreline Park (see map, p. vi) has grass areas, a paved shoreline trail, picnic tables, a drinking fountain, and restrooms. People enjoy the park's beautiful view, peace and quiet, and its being next to the ocean, uncrowded, isolated, close to home or work place, cool for jogging, and windy enough for kite flying. The most popular activities include picnicking, viewing, and jogging.

At all of the interview sites, people mentioned most of the activities I listed, except for shellfish harvesting and swimming or wading, and they also mentioned photography, reading, kite flying, shell collecting, and ball games. I observed all the mentioned activities at the shoreline. Many people didn't have a most important recreational activity. All the activities seemed important to those who did them.

Changes Affecting Present Recreational Uses

At all sites, most people had difficulty thinking of changes that would affect their use of the shoreline. Many people wanted each site left alone. Changes that would enhance present recreational activities were easier for most people to think of than changes that would decrease use.

In general, better maintenance, more clean-up of litter, more places to walk, and having restrooms, refreshment stands, and offshore parking would increase most people's recreational use of the interview sites. Increased usage, decreased access, pollution, and the addition of any commercial or industrial developments would generally decrease people's recreational use.

Potential recreational uses of the interview sites include having educational displays, a museum of natural science, or tide pools that would show, especially to children, the fish people catch and other marine and wetland life. Other people wanted play areas for children disinterested in their parents' activities.

Almost everyone either strongly agreed or agreed that it is important to preserve or restore, when necessary, city creeks and streams. About half the interviewees were aware of a creek near their home and almost all of these people named the creek or a street running parallel to it.

Shoreline Visitors

To travel to each site, almost all people drove, while a few people biked or walked, and none used public transportation. Although most people felt that travel to the shoreline was easy now, some people said that if travel were easier to Point Fleming, which has vehicle access only on Sundays, and to the Berkeley Marina area and North Waterfront Park, which are difficult to get to by bike, then they would visit more often. Most interviewees were local visitors, and they travelled one to five miles from home or work, but a few travelled much more than ten miles.

The amount of time people spend per visit depends on the weather. Most interviewees had visited the corresponding interview site before and they usually spent less than two hours per visit. Those who fish sometimes spent eight or nine hours per visit. In summer, joggers and dog walkers visit a particular site once a day. One person even visits Point Fleming at night. In winter, most people visit the shoreline much less, but the joggers and dog walkers still visit almost every day. Most interviewees visit other parts of the East Bay shoreline, especially the Berkeley Marina and Berkeley Pier areas.

More than half the people said there were not enough recreational areas along the shoreline near their homes. A few felt there were enough. Most people either strongly agreed or agreed that most East Bay residents would enjoy an East Bay Shoreline Park, and almost as many said they would be likely to use such a park there.

People rely upon driving to get to a particular site and travel short distances from home or work. Some people regularly use a particular site in most kinds of weather. There was much local use of the East Bay shoreline. For example, two people from Albany were visiting the Point. There was also some distant regional use as people from San Jose and Mountain View were at the Point. If travel were easier for those who bike or walk to the shoreline, local use would probably increase.

A beach along the East Bay shoreline may or may not get much use, depending on its location and people's preferences. While swimming and wading in the bay is limited by the water's coldness, bay beach use is popular, even when other swimming and sun-bathing places are available in nearby inland locations (BCDC, 1968). Beach use of the bay shore would increase if "water conditions were improved and if bay shore parks were increased and improved" (BCDC, 1968, p. 9). Criteria for location of beaches include having protection from wind, having the warmest waters of the bay, and being convenient to major population centers (BCDC, 1968).

The combining of recreation with environmental education could enhance people's recreation and make them more aware and concerned with preserving the bay wetlands. Nature exploring, by wildlife photography, bird watching, and educational study of nature, is a desirable means of providing public education about the natural environment and it doesn't decrease the stock of wildlife, like fishing or hunting (BCDC, 1968). It is difficult to provide access to ecologically sensitive areas like the Emeryville Crescent. Although access to intertidal areas at the Hayward Regional Shoreline led to a decrease in misuse of the area (Koos, 1982, pers. comm.), people trample the Crescent marsh plants and disturb the shorebirds. Less sensitive areas, where people birdwatch, fish and visit marshes, could be spots for such education.

In addition to having a beach and environmental education along the shoreline, it is possible to preserve, provide access to, and create parks around the few remaining stretches of open creeks close to the shoreline. For example, the open space surrounding parts of Codornices Creek, just east of the Eastshore freeway,

could be developed into a park (see paper by Arthur Molseed).

Although most interviewees thought most East Bay residents would enjoy an East Bay Shoreline Park and a beach between Ashby and University Avenues, I can't use present users' views to talk about present nonusers' views.

Conclusions

People enjoy the shoreline and their various present activities along it. Their activities are important to them, and they don't want changes at their place of recreation. What would enhance some present users' activities would decrease other present users' activities. Also, a user's potential activities may decrease another's present activities. Changes to existing recreational areas and the creation of new areas will be difficult to plan for, since people have different preferences. The various locations along the East Bay shoreline are visited by people from the adjacent cities, but also from more distant locations.

My findings, and those of the previous studies, which are similar to mine, if applicable to the East Bay shoreline, suggest that the proposed East Bay Shoreline Park would get much use.

Recommendations

In addition to present shoreline users' needs, planners must consider the needs of nonusers who would, if conditions were right, become more frequent users. I hope that planners of the potential East Bay Shoreline Park will design an area that all types of people will find accessible, feel comfortable in, identify with, and want to visit. The park should be attractive, safe, and designed for activities that most people, including families, can participate in. Perhaps an unstructured, nature-oriented park, with picnic areas, hiking trails, children's play areas, refreshment stands, campsites, beach and related activities, and educational displays would meet most people's needs.

Appendix 1. Sample Questionnaire and Tabulation of Answers. The letters indicate interview sites: Emeryville Crescent sculpture marsh (ECS), The Point (P) at the Emeryville Marina (EM), Aquatic Park (AP), Brickyard (By), Cal Sailing Club Area (CSC), Adventure Playground at Shorebird Park (SP), Berkeley Pier (BP), Berkeley Marina (BM), North Waterfront Park (NWP), Point Fleming (PF), and Point Isabel (PI). These locations are shown on the map, page VI. The number at the top of each column is the number of interviews at that site. The numbers in each column are the numbers of answers to each question.

SURVEY OF VISITORS TO THE EAST BAY SHORELINE

General Instructions: Most of the questions below may be answered choosing one of the listed answers; other questions ask for your own answers. Please make additional comments whenever you wish to do so.

I. TRAVEL

In this section, we would like to know how you travel to here, how much time you spend per visit, and how often you visit the East Bay Shoreline (between the Bay Bridge and Hoffman Blvd. in Richmond).

EC (1)	P (4)	AP (13)	CSC (1)	SP (1)	BP (5)	BM (1)	By (3)	NWP (5)	PF (2)	PI (5)	
0	3	7	1	1	5	1	3	4	2	5	1. How did you get here today? () car
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	() public transportation
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	() bike
1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	() walked
1	1	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2. How far from home (or work) did you travel to come here? () less than one mile
0	1	7	1	1	2	0	2	3	1	4	() one mile - five miles
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	() five miles - ten miles
0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	() more than ten miles
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3. What town or city do you live (or work) in? () Oakland
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	() Emeryville
0	0	9	1	1	2	0	2	3	1	0	() Berkeley
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	() Albany
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	() El Cerrito
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	() Richmond/Richmond Annex
0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	() Other: Mountain View, San Jose, Vallejo, Sacramento, non-Ga.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4. How much time do you spend per visit? () less than 30 minutes
1	2	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	() 30 minutes - one hour
0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	() one hour - two hours
0	2	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	1	2	() more than two hours
0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	5. Is this your first visit here () yes
1	2	11	1	1	3	1	3	3	2	5	() no-----> If no, how often do you visit in: Summer? Winter?
1,	0,0	3,3	0,0	0,1	1,2	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	()less than once a month....()
0,0	0,1	2,1	0,1	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,1	0,0	()about once a month.....()
0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	1,0	1,0	0,0	1,0	()one to ten times a month..()
0,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	()ten to 15 times a month... ()
0,0	2,1	2,3	0,0	0,0	1,1	0,0	2,1	0,1	1,0	0,0	()one to four times a week..()
0,0	0,0	1,2	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	3,3	()four to seven times a week()
0	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	6. If travelling to here were easier, would you visit more often? () yes
1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	() no
0	4	5	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	5	() it is easy now
0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	() not applicable

EC	P	AP	CSC	SP	BP	BM	By	NWP	PF	PI
(1)	(4)	(13)	(1)	(1)	(5)	(1)	(3)	(5)	(2)	(5)
0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
0	0	1,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	0,0	1,0
0,1	1,3	4,6	0,0	1,0	-1	0	1,2	4,5	0,1	0,1
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	---	0	0
0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	-0	0,0
0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	---
0	1	5	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	3

II. Recreational Use

In this section, we would like to know what you enjoy doing here and at other places along the East Bay Shoreline. Also, we would like to know what future changes of the shoreline you would like and dislike.

8. From the following choices, please indicate what you like to do here. Choose as many activities as you do here. Next, rank your most important and second most important activities.

100	100	320	000	000	100	100	100	000	000	100
000	301	710	000	000	000	000	000	411	000	100
100	320	913	000	110	200	100	201	320	000	401
000	100	420	000	000	000	000	000	110	000	200
000	100	401	000	100	000	000	000	100	000	000
000	000	000	110	000	100	000	000	100	000	000
000	110	000	000	000	330	000	220	200	200	100
000	000	100	000	000	000	100	000	000	000	000
000	000	410	000	000	100	000	100	000	000	200
100	402	501	000	100	200	100	201	510	000	401
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	100	000	000	000
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	100	000	000	000

8. What changes at this part of the shoreline might enhance your present recreational use(s) of this area?
 10. What changes here might decrease your present recreational use(s)?
 11. If you could make any changes here you wanted, how else might you recreationally use this part of the shoreline and what changes would you make?

12. What is it about the shoreline that brings you here, rather than other recreational places in the area?
 13. Do you feel there are enough recreational areas along the shoreline near your home? (5) yes (25) no (6) no answer (5) doesn't apply
 14. Do you think the Emaryville Crescent sculptures should be: (2) torn down (1) limited in their location (27) left as is (4) expanded to other areas of the Crescent (8) no answer/doesn't apply

15. Beside each of the statements presented below, please indicate whether you Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD), or Don't Know/Undecided (U), No Answer/Not Apply

SA	A	D	SD	U	NA
(10)	(24)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(5)
(18)	(16)	(1)	(2)	(0)	(5)
(15)	(13)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(5)
(10)	(13)	(3)	(5)	(3)	(6)
(27)	(6)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(7)

16. Are you aware of any creeks near (within one mile) of your home? If yes, what is the name(s) of that creek(s) or a street(s) running parallel to it?
 (1) El Gerrito--Albany line (2) Spruce St. near San Pablo Dam (1) Diamond (1) Huber Park (1) Monterey St.
 17. Would you like there to be an environmental education center of the Emaryville Crescent? (24) yes (2) no (15) doesn't apply/know Hoffman Marsh--Albany Mudflats? (15) yes (2) no (24) doesn't apply/No answer

	changes that would enhance present recreational uses	changes that would decrease present recreational uses	potential recreational uses of and changes to this area
EC	*don't make any changes	*anything commercial	*no answer
P	*having more parking and walking areas *having more of the attractive disposal units, so people won't throw stuff into the Bay	*adding commercial developments, like arcades or restaurants *adding industrial developments *increased use *any smell or dirtiness	*having displays or a museum of natural science to explain what is in the Bay, especially for children
By	*cleaning up some of the junk *making better trails *adding a bait shop and refreshment stand	*having a park and bathrooms, as this would remove the rough feeling of the area	*having a park with bathrooms, grass, picnic tables, places to jog, and parking for cars
AP	*having people clean up after their dogs *maintaining the area better, like cutting weeds in middle of Disc Golf Course more frequently, trimming the trees, and repairing the roads which become muddy and have potholes filled with water during the winter *repairing damage from vandals *having lights and a police patrol *having a drinking fountain and restrooms at the Bay St. entrance *improving the entry road from Bay St. and having access more clearly marked at Channing *moving benches and tables further back from the water, as present location gets too windy *blocking off area from freeway noise/pollution	*having any baseball, football, soccer, or other ball fields *having any development on the Disc Golf Course *adding any buildings *having too many more people at the park *having boat races *having troublemakers	*going swimming, especially during summer *having rowboats and pedal-boats for rent *having more boating and horse-back riding *having a garden *having swings and a slide for children
CSC	*blacktopping the parking lot and putting in a telephone, restrooms, showers, and a sauna *enlarging the area and having a deck on top of the building, for viewing	*further polluting of the water, as this would decrease accessibility	*crabbing, if water were cleaner *having a driving and practice range, for golf and baseball
BP & BM	*more clean up of garbage in parking lots and along trails *more garbage cans on the pier and better maintenance of lightbulbs on the pier *more fish and more fishing instruction on the pier, especially for children *more grassy areas and more shelter from wind *more trails that are not so rocky and are five-ten miles in length. *having a refreshment stand	*more restaurants	*having play areas for kids disinterested in their parents' activities *having nature education, especially for children, perhaps through a tide pool that would collect different types of marine life or a display board *having coin operated binoculars, to see points of interest *having an espresso shop
NWP	*having sand by the water and a natural shelter from the cold, but sometimes pleasant, breeze *having more places to walk, restrooms, barbeque areas, picnic tables, and improved transportation to the park *having a security person or caretaker, to help someone identify with this isolated park	*over-improving the park *having any buildings or a concession stand	*Having swings or a jungle gym *having an educational display board to identify birds you see *Having benches every 50 feet along trails, for senior citizens *having a concessions stand *having volleyball, tennis, softball
PF	*having drinking fountains, bathrooms, and lights for night fishing and rehabilitating the pier	*decreased access	*having grass areas, barbeque pits, picnic areas, and offshore parking
PI	*having more paths and a snack bar *having more grass South of the park *Keeping cars off the dirt West of restrooms *having towers 15 feet high to increase viewing *having something to help people know what kind of fish they are catching	*putting an oil rig off the Point or having any buildings in the grass area *letting this beautiful scenic area go to waste or poor water quality *allowing the use of motorcycles	*having a par course *having a carnival on the grass *having something like Knowland Park, where the kids could see the marine life and feed ducks

REFERENCES CITED

- Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), July, 1973. Recreation preferences of minority peoples in the East Bay Area: A pilot study: Berkeley, ABAG, 146 pp.
- Babbie, Earl R., 1975. The Practice of Social Research: Belmont, CA, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., 511 pp.
- Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR), Pacific Southwest Regional Office, 1977. National Urban Recreation Study: San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 154 pp.
- California Department of Parks and Recreation (DP), February, 1982. Recreation Needs in California: Report to the Legislature on the Statewide Recreation Needs Analysis: Sacramento, CA, 39 pp.
- City of Berkeley, February-March, 1982. Marina Boating Program Report. In office of Kirk Chiapella, Recreation Coordinator-Aquatics.
- East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD), 1976. The East Bay Regional Park District Need and Demand Survey: San Francisco, Tyler Research Associates, 14 pp.
- Fitzgerald, Ann, Mainstream Coordinator, Berkeley Outreach Recreation Project. Personal Communication, 4/82.
- Koos, Peter, Principal Planner, East Bay Regional Park District. Personal Communication, 4/22/82.
- Kunkel, Erika, 1980. A Day at the Berkeley Bayfront: An Environmental Guide: Berkeley, Hillview Press, 19 pp.
- San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission Staff (BCDC), January, 1968. Recreation on and around San Francisco Bay, summary report: San Francisco, SFBCDC, Report No. 35, 15 pp.