COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

Parks Master Plan

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COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
PARKS AND RECREATION

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Executive Summary

The County of San Diego (County) Parks Master Plan (Plan) serves as a guiding document for the acquisition and development of future parks and recreation facilities in the unincorporated areas of San Diego County. The purpose of the Plan is to document the current conditions and analyze park shortages and distribution inequities in a way that is consistent with County and Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) approved plans and policies. The Plan is intended to assist in the development of initiatives that will be supported by the community and lead to improvements within the County's Park and Recreation system.

In order to accomplish these goals, the document includes the following processes:

- Inventorying existing park and recreation amenities and facilities available to County residents
- Examining current and future park trends and comparing those trends to County demographics in order to determine what County residents are seeking in future park and recreation facilities and services
- Calculating the existing and projected level of service of local and regional parks for County residents
- Determining quantity of future parkland acquisition necessary to fulfill County standards and goals for the provision of parkland based on the General Plan
- Identifying potential sites for future park facilities
- Identifying potential sources of funding for the acquisition and development of future parks and recreation facilities

By serving as a supporting document to the County's various planning efforts, the Parks Master Plan provides in-depth analysis of existing park level of service and trends while also identifying future park needs. As a result, the Plan can assist in the development of initiatives to enhance the existing parks and recreation system while fulfilling the needs of the community today and in the future.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The County of San Diego, located in southern California along the Pacific Ocean, covers over 4,200 square miles. The County includes 18 incorporated cities, located predominantly along the coast, and a large portion of unincorporated area located further inland. The unincorporated County is divided into 24 separate Community Plan Areas (CPA). The County Parks Master Plan uses these boundaries to analyze current trends and future park needs to create a set of detailed recommendations for future parks in each community.

Chapter 1 provides additional information regarding the background, history, and physical setting of San Diego County. This Chapter also includes a description of the various boundaries that are established within the unincorporated County including Community Plan Areas (CPA) and Local Park Planning Areas (LPPA).

Chapter 2: Parks and Recreation Planning Framework

The County of San Diego's Department of Parks and Recreation has undertaken a range of planning efforts in order to provide a direction for future park facilities and programs. As a result, the park planning process is informed by these various planning documents including the General Plan, Multiple Species Conservation Program, Park Land Dedication Ordinance, Strategic Plan, watershed master plans, community plans.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of each of the pertinent planning processes and policies that inform future park needs and the development of park facilities for County residents.

Chapter 3: Existing Park Facilities

In order to accurately assess future park needs, it is necessary to inventory existing park facilities and amenities available to County residents. The County's park system includes 147 facilities (owned, operated, or managed by the County) that can be classified into the following categories: regional parks, local parks, preserves, camping parks, historic park sites and historic adobes, sports facilities, community centers, equestrian facilities, and botanical gardens. Additionally, each park provides a unique assortment of amenities and programs that provide residents with a unique range of options.

Chapter 3 contains an inventory of County parks and the amenities located within each park. This Chapter also provides an overview of the park facility condition assessments that were completed in 2015, and discusses alternative park facility providers that are available to County residents.

Chapter 4: Trends Analysis

By examining broader park trends and relating them to current and future County demographics, the trends analysis provides a gauge for what County residents are seeking in future park and recreation services. National parks trends including demographics, facilities, programming, funding, and marketing.

Chapter 4 highlights relevant local and national recreation trends that could influence the County's future parks and recreation planning for the next several decades. The chapter also examines the socioeconomic trends of each of the County's 24 CPAs and provides future recommendations for park facilities and amenities based on these trends.

Chapter 5: Community Input

Utilizing resident feedback is an essential element in creating a meaningful park planning process. In 2015, the County conducted a needs assessment to determine how County residents rated the current level of service and identify areas where they would like to see improvements.

Chapter 5 provides an overview of the County needs assessment including an assessment of Countywide results as well as feedback for each of the 24 Community Plan Areas. This data allows each community to identify the gaps in park service that should be considered when planning for future facilities.

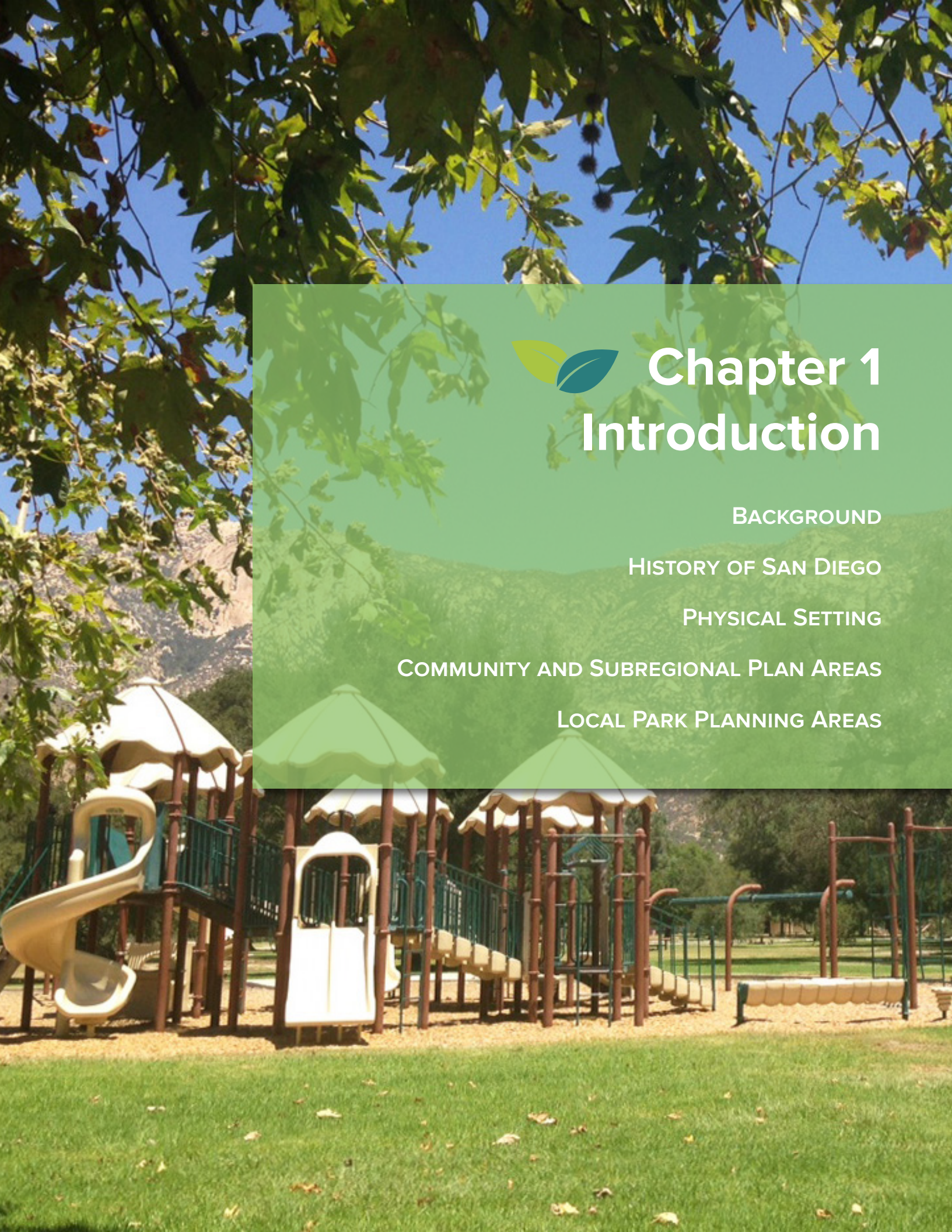
Chapter 6: Level of Service Analysis

The level of service (LOS) analysis provides a measure of how well the existing park system is serving County residents and provides a gauge for future park development. The existing standards for the provision of local and regional parkland are provided in the County's General Plan. Using these standards, Chapter 6 examines the LOS for each CPA to determine if the standards are being met. In addition to determining the acres of park serving each CPA, the LOS analysis identifies park facilities and amenities available to residents in each CPA. The analysis also identifies geographic areas that may be underserved by parks and provides recommendations for future park facility sites.

In order to determine the range of amenities available to residents in each CPA, the LOS analysis examines the entire park system within San Diego County including park facilities located within incorporated areas. This approach was used to more accurately reflect the reality that County residents do not exclusively use County parks, and parks often serve areas outside of the jurisdiction managing them. In addition, this chapter provides the LOS analysis for each CPA in order to identify current conditions, future demand, and potential opportunities in each community.

Chapter 7: Budgeting and Phasing

Chapter 7 discusses how future park projects can be incorporated into the capital improvement budget process for phased implementation. This Chapter identifies the various sources of revenue that can be used to fund future park improvements, acquisition, and development including both traditional and alternative funding sources. Each of the potential funding sources is listed and ranked according to their applicability in San Diego County.



Chapter 1 Introduction

Background

History of San Diego

Physical Setting

Community and Subregional Plan Areas

Local Park Planning Areas

Background

County adopted documents such as the General Plan, Park Lands Dedication Ordinance (PLDO), Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP), the DPR–approved Strategic Plan, watershed master plans, County ordinances and policies, and community plans provide the planning framework for the development and acquisition of parklands. These plans, programs, ordinances, and policies independently focus on needed capital projects for increasing the quantity and quality of open space and trails. The plans range from a county–wide perspective, to regional areas such as watersheds, down to specific communities. Some are long–range planning documents while others are intended to be implemented immediately. These documents have been adopted by the County Board of Supervisors or approved by DPR and are regularly reviewed and updated.

DPR management and staff will use the Parks Master Plan to ensure capital improvements, acquisition projects, programs and services are consistent with adopted documents and to determine how to spend the County's limited resources in the area of parks and recreation. The Plan is a living document, updated and amended as new information is obtained. For example, DPR conducted a Needs Assessment Survey in August 2015. The outcomes identify household priorities for park and recreation facilities, programs and services, and key community issues that DPR can positively impact. The study allows DPR to design and implement programs, services, facilities, and amenities that help to meet the future needs of San Diego County residents, tourists, and park visitors. Components of this Needs Assessment Survey are included in this Plan. Previous public participation has provided a variety of perspectives and has helped identify the community's recreation needs and desires.

History of San Diego County

The County of San Diego was established on February 18, 1850, as one of the original 27 counties of California. San Diego County covered nearly 40,000 square miles, including the present counties of San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, and San Bernardino, along with the eastern portion of Inyo County. The territory comprising San Diego County was under Mexican rule from 1821 until 1846, during which time private land grants covering 948 square miles were bestowed throughout the County. The grants resulted in the formation of private ranchos, some of which are recognizable areas today, such as Rancho Santa Fe (Rancho San Dieguito), Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores), Rancho Santa Maria (Ramona), and Rancho El Cajon (El Cajon, Lakeside, Santee, and Bostonia). Many ranchos were transformed into incorporated cities; for example, National City and Chula Vista were formed from Rancho de la Nación. Today, the County includes 18 incorporated cities, but retains a large unincorporated area that is divided into 24 Community and Subregional Plan Areas (CPAs).

Physical Setting

San Diego County, including incorporated cities, contains approximately 4,261 square miles that cover 65 miles north to south and 86 miles east to west. The County is bordered by Riverside County and Orange County to the north; Imperial County to the east; the nation of Mexico to the south; and the Pacific Ocean to the west as shown in Figure 1–1. San Diego County is unique in that its location next to the ocean and its topography create several different microclimates. From the beaches to the mountains and the desert areas, residents of San Diego County can enjoy many year–round outdoor recreation activities.

Community and Subregional Plan Areas

The County's western portion includes 18 incorporated cities. The remainder of the unincorporated County is divided into 24 community plan areas (CPA) as shown in Figure 1–2 and listed below. Several of the CPAs include subregional plan areas within their boundaries which are listed below with the respective CPA.

1. Alpine
2. Barona
3. Bonsall
4. Central Mountain
   - Cuyamaca
   - Descanso
   - Pine Valley
5. County Islands
6. Crest–Dehesa
7. Desert
   - Borrego Springs
8. Fallbrook
9. Jamul–Dulzura
10. Julian
11. Lakeside
12. Mountain Empire
    - Boulevard
    - Jacumba
    - Campo/Lake Morena
    - Potrero
    - Tecate
13. North County Metro
    - Twin Oaks Valley
    - Hidden Meadows
14. North Mountain
    - Palomar Mountain
15. Otay
16. Pala–Pauma
17. Pendleton–De Luz
18. Rainbow
19. Ramona
20. San Dieguito
21. Spring Valley
22. Sweetwater
23. Valle de Oro
24. Valley Center

Many of the CPAs have created their own community plan which includes needs, recommendations and desires for future park and recreation programs, services, amenities and facilities. The Parks Master Plan uses the CPA boundaries as a means of dividing the unincorporated County, and analyzes the existing conditions and future park and recreation needs of the County based on each of the CPAs.

A majority of the land in the unincorporated area is open space or undeveloped. This area includes large tracts of agricultural production and parklands (federal, state, and regional). Developed land in the unincorporated County is mostly comprised of residential land uses. Development opportunities in the unincorporated areas near the coast are generally more constrained due to rugged terrain, more occurrences of sensitive species and habitat and less opportunity for the provision of infrastructure and essential services. These physical, environmental, and infrastructure considerations (particularly the limited availability of water service and other urban services such as sewer, fire, and emergency service) are major factors that shape the County's future growth and development potential.

The most developed communities in the unincorporated county are located at its westernmost boundaries and are within the County Water Authority (CWA) boundary. They have access to public services and infrastructure and have sustained growth at a more rapid rate than in other unincorporated parts of the county.

The communities closest to the core metropolitan area of the region have limited potential for future growth because much of their land is already developed. These communities—Valle de Oro, Spring Valley, Sweetwater, the western portions of Lakeside—contain substantial existing populations. According to many of the adopted policies and plans, these communities desire to retain the existing community character and remaining open space.

Other communities that are farther from the San Diego metropolitan center but within the CWA boundary—Alpine, Ramona, Barona, Valley Center, North County Metro, Bonsall, Fallbrook, San Dieguito, and Otay Mesa—have a greater capacity to grow when compared to other communities. However, in all of these communities, any future growth must be carefully balanced with other factors to preserve their identity and unique resources. Although within the CWA boundary, growth potential in Rainbow, North County Metro (Twin Oaks and Hidden Meadows subregions), Jamul, and Crest Dehesa is more limited due to the absence of infrastructure, the rugged terrain and sensitive habitats.

San Diego's remaining rural communities include Julian, Pala–Pauma, North Mountain (Palomar Mountain subregion), Desert (Borrego Springs subregion), Central Mountain (Cuyamaca, Descanso, Pine Valley subregions), and Mountain Empire (Jacumba, Boulevard, Lake Morena, Campo, Potrero, and Tecate subregions). Rugged terrain, agriculture, and sensitive environmental habitats, as well as limited road networks and public services, restrict growth in these areas. With few exceptions, these communities are sparsely populated and lack the infrastructure and employment opportunities to support anything more than limited population growth. With the exception of some limited areas of sewer service, these communities rely largely upon septic systems. Without imported water, groundwater is also a limiting factor to growth. According to statements found in adopted documents, residents in these communities desire to preserve the existing rural setting and character.

Local Park Planning Areas

Local Park Planning Area (LPPA) is another designation used to divide the unincorporated County into separate planning regions. The LPPAs are used to determine the fees required from developers as part of the Park Land Dedication Ordinance (PLDO). The PLDO requires that developers dedicate parkland to meet the standard of 3 acres per 1,000 residents for all new development or pay an in–lieu fee. The in–lieu fee is calculated based on the number of dwelling units and includes the cost of acquiring and developing future park and recreation facilities to meet the standard of 3 acres per 1,000 residents. The County provides a list of the fee to be paid per dwelling unit within each LPPA. All fees collected in an LPPA must be spent in that park planning area. Similar to the CPAs, there are 24 LPPAs, however, the boundaries for the LPPAs are more generalized.

Although the LPPAs are an important geographic designation for park planning, the CPAs were used as the basis for the organization and analysis throughout the Parks Master Plan. The CPA boundaries are more closely related to census data and are therefore more useful in providing accurate and reliable information.

FIGURE 1-1: REGIONAL CONTEXT

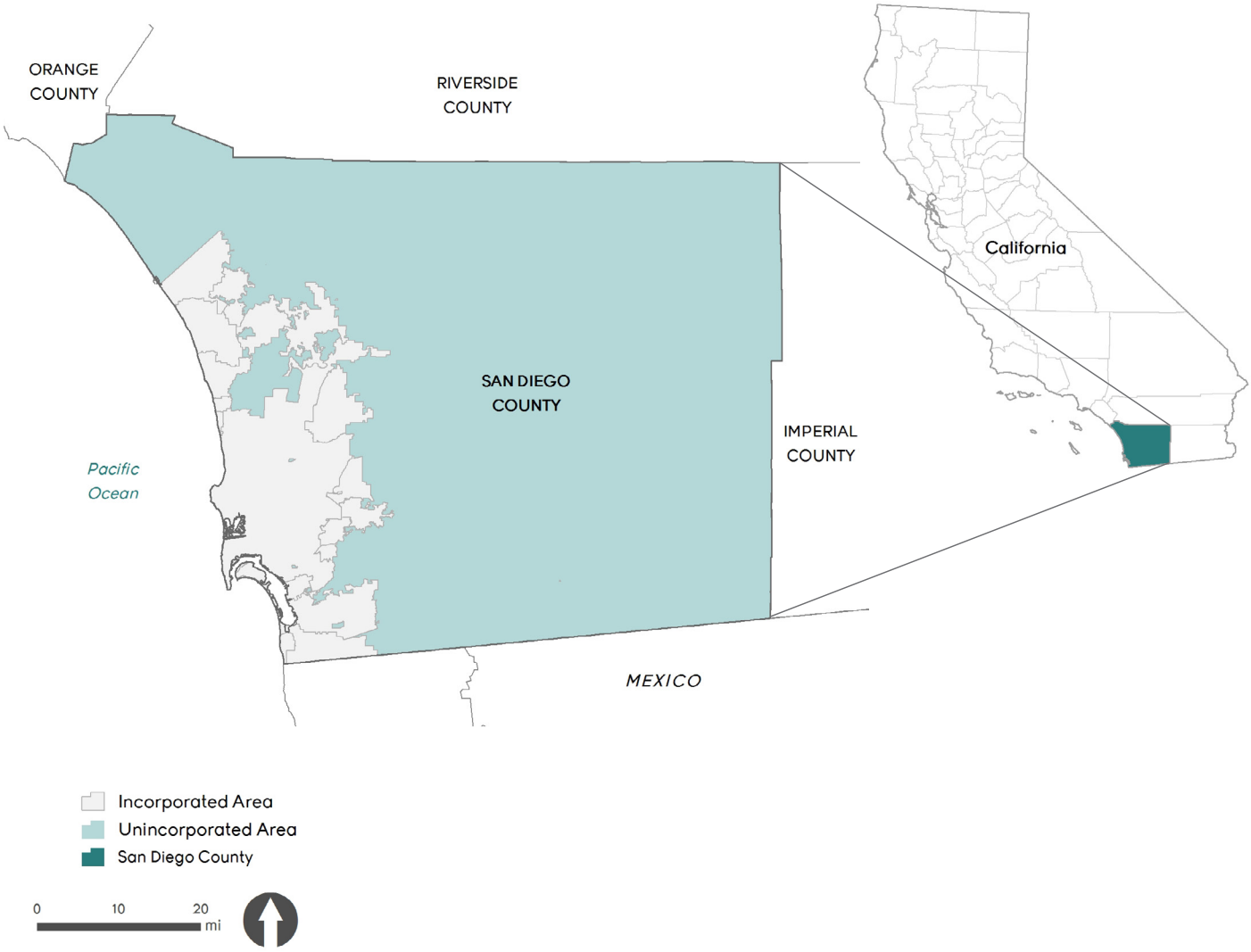
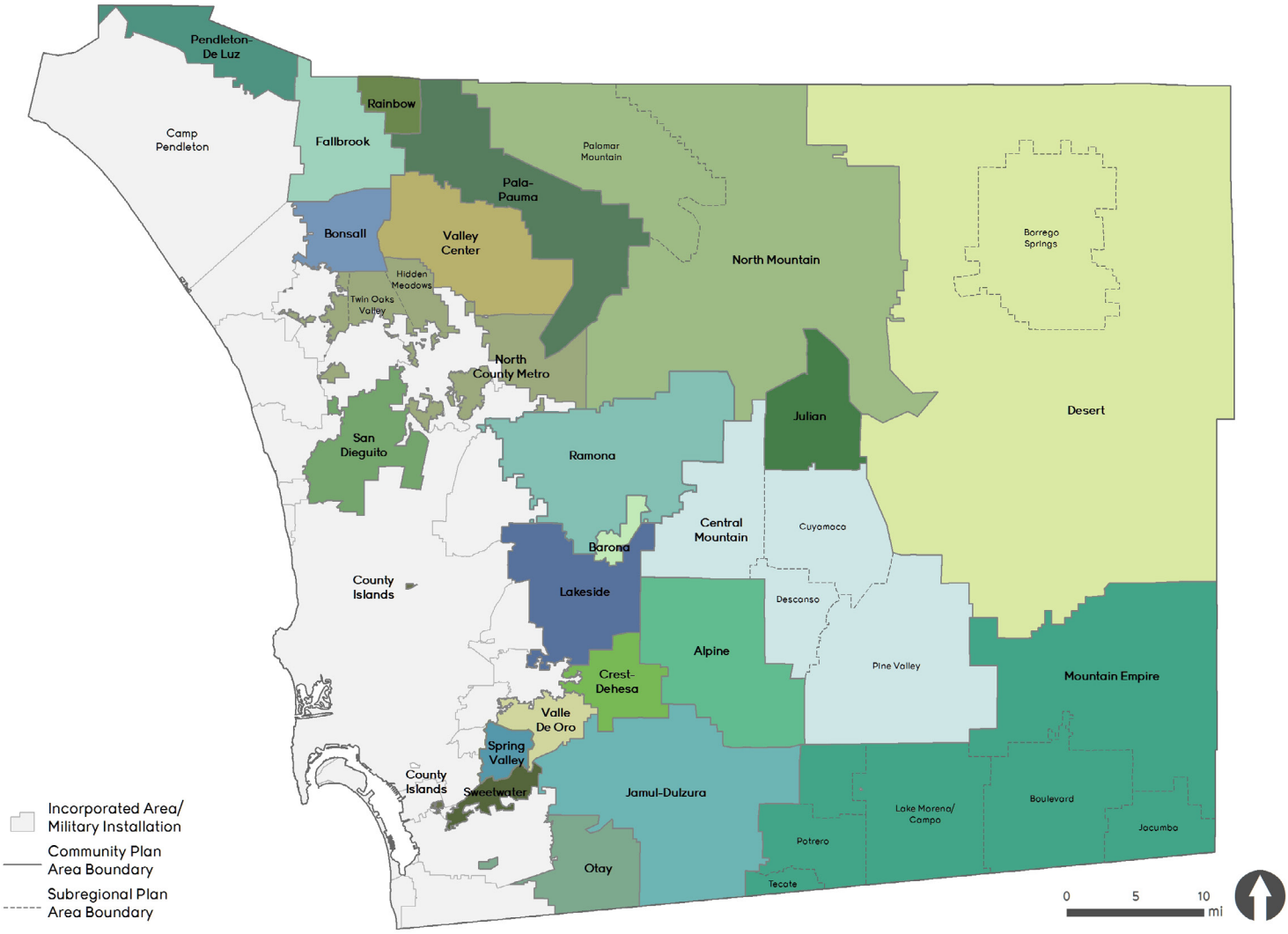
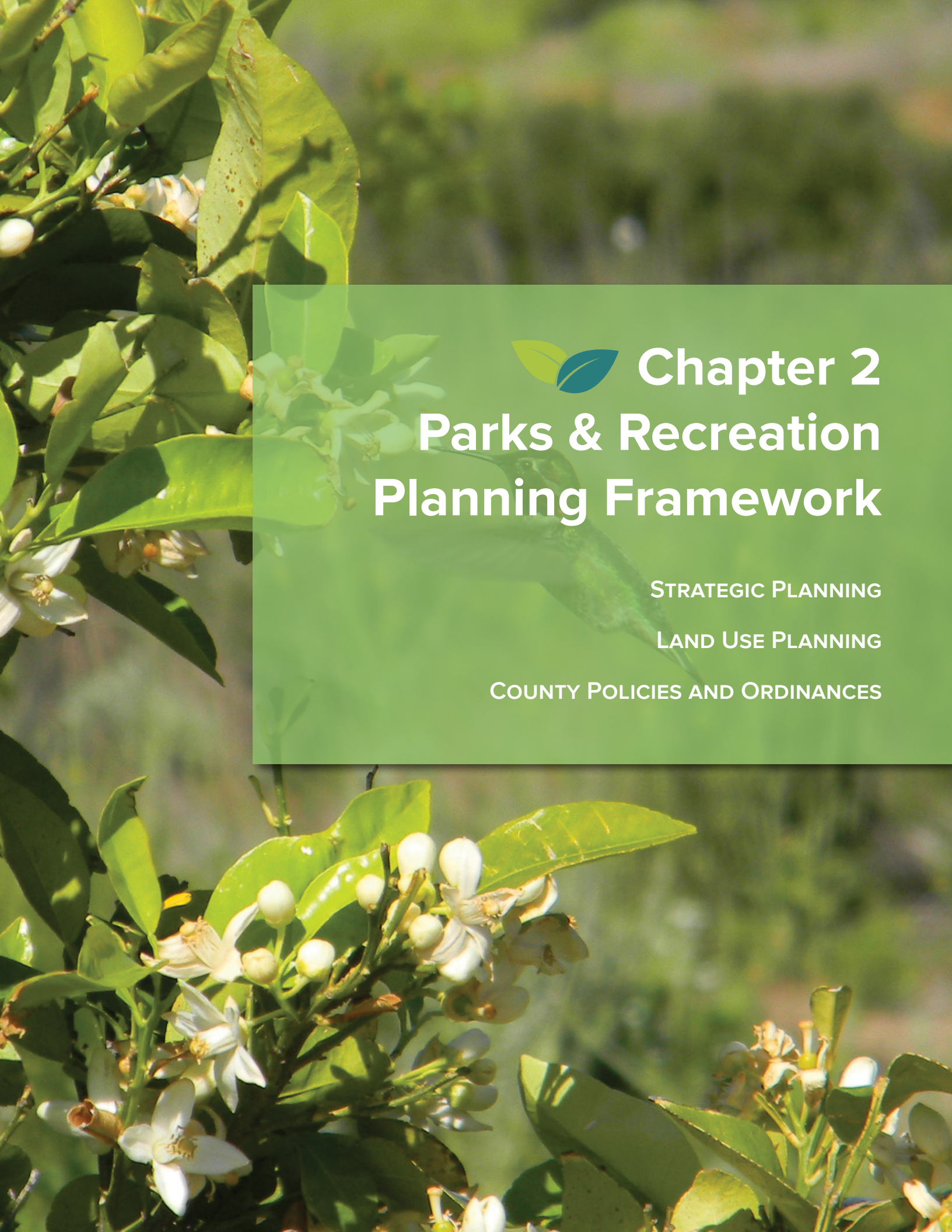


FIGURE 1-2: COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA BOUNDARIES





Chapter 2
Parks & Recreation Planning Framework

Strategic Planning

Land Use Planning

County Policies and Ordinances

Strategic Planning

Strategic Planning is the first element of the County's General Management System (GMS), a five-part cycle representing a disciplined approach to managing government. Since it was adopted in 1997, the GMS has helped the County become a financially sound, well managed, results oriented organization. All recommendations for future programs, services, acquisitions, and capital improvements must be aligned with the County and Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Strategic Plans to ensure that visions and missions are being met.

County Strategic Plan (2016)

Fundamental to the County Strategic Plan are the County's Vision and Mission Statements. The County's Vision is:

"A region that is Building Better Health, Living Safely and Thriving."

The County's Mission is:

"To efficiently provide public services that build strong and sustainable communities."

The 2016-2021 County Strategic Plan clearly identifies the organization's priorities so the public and employees can better understand how the County will use its resources during the next five years and what to expect as a result. Consistent with the GMS, activities undertaken to achieve goals will be tracked and reported throughout the year to ensure accountability and results. The Strategic Plan identifies the County's strategic initiatives as Healthy Families, Safe Communities, Sustainable Environments, and Operational Excellence. These initiatives strive to improve opportunities for residents to make positive, healthy choices; create safe and resilient communities; strengthen local economy through planning, development and infrastructure; and promote continuous improvement. Strategic initiatives focus on what the County will do to serve the public. These initiatives change over time as public needs, desires and priorities change. Below is the County's current Strategic Framework:

Department of Parks and Recreation Strategic Plan (2016)

DPR's vision and mission provide the framework for the Strategic Plan. DPR's Vision is:

"A park and recreation system that is the pride of San Diego County and a national model for park and recreation organizations."

DPR's Mission Statement is:

"We enhance the quality of life in San Diego County by providing exceptional parks and recreation experiences and preserving regionally significant natural and cultural resources."

The 2016–2021 DPR Strategic Plan defines the Department's vision, mission, and major goals for the next five years. The Strategic Plan is reviewed annually and updated every two years. It reflects a heightened focus on efficiency and sustainability. Most importantly, the DPR Strategic Plan conveys the vital and indisputable connection between parks and recreation and the quality of life for people in our community.

DPR's driving goals and objectives for the next five years are to:

Live – Provide innovative leadership and technology to help communities prepare for, respond to and recover from natural disasters and environmental hazards.

Preparation for unexpected hazards can minimize these risks when they occur. We will increase preparedness and lead relief efforts:

- Share information with the public to recognize and respond to potential hazards
- Exceed regional safety standards and prevent disasters on County land
- Apply continuous improvement culture to effectively anticipate the public's needs
- Utilize an effective network of County resources and innovative technology to prepare for and respond to environmental challenges

Work – Collaborate with stakeholders to enhance and diversify the services we provide. Support economic development and promote business opportunities in the San Diego region.

- Create a well-trained and dedicated work force
- Partner strategically with local organizations and businesses to expand services
- Increase tourism and property values
- Offer programs near business areas for community development
- Stimulate interest for corporate meetings and private events

Play – Encourage recreation by providing safe, accessible, and creative opportunities that enhance health and wellness.

Foster safe recreation in premier locations for exercise, entertainment, and tourism:

- Activate public spaces to maximize recreational opportunities
- Expand park landscapes and designs
- Create health and wellness opportunities that offer something for everyone
- Enhance existing ADA accessibility at park locations and programs

Diversity – Provide opportunities for community experiences that promote cultural awareness and celebrate diversity.

Share this region's diversity by discovering history, culture, food, music and art:

- Create a shared sense of civic pride through park stewardship opportunities
- Invite diverse groups to celebrate their cultures and share their history
- Market County parks as tourist attractions for residents and visitors

Environment – Champion resource conservation and environmental stewardship.

Acquire, protect, and preserve the region's natural and cultural resources while improving the overall quality of the environment:

- Lead regional conservation and environmental restoration program efforts
- Provide programs that interpret natural and cultural resources and encourage environmental stewardship
- Protect County watersheds by implementing new storm water best practices
- Target acquisitions that preserve land, habitat, and wildlife

Sustainability – Implement progressive strategies that conserve natural resources, promote energy efficiency, and reduce our environmental footprint.

Value long term ecological preservation and environmental consciousness:

- Achieve cost savings through an increased use of volunteers
- Contract with businesses that use strategies to reduce their environmental footprints
- Create a 'Zero Waste' program for each park location
- Implement sustainable building practices
- Increase sponsorship opportunities to fund park maintenance and programs

Health – Enhance the park experience to inspire active, healthy lifestyle choices.

Provide programs and opportunities for physical, intellectual, social and emotional health, building community for individuals:

- Create opportunities to grow and have access to local fresh food
- Expand trails and pathways to connect people to their communities
- Install interactive amenities at parks
- Provide education at parks and community events that support health and fitness initiatives

Customer Experience – Provide exceptional customer service.

Reach our customers on a personal level by providing quality park experiences:

- Expect and deliver high standards of service and performance
- Apply positive approaches that lead to favorable outcomes
- Empower our customers and workforce with improved communication across all levels
- Explore alternative solutions to achieve the best results
- Identify, anticipate and respond to customers' evolving needs
- Provide a positive experience to our customers by implementing HEART (Helpfulness, Expertise, Attentiveness, Respect, and Timeliness)

Best In Nation – Set national standards for excellence in park operations and management.

Remain versatile through economic and environmental changes:

- Achieve and maintain national excellence through accreditation
- Continue to implement our Business Plan to grow our range of services, diversify funding sources, and maintain the County's long-term fiscal stability
- Deliver Live Well San Diego! opportunities for people to maintain physical and mental health, create safe settings for families and individuals, and enable communities to thrive
- Advance our leadership in implementing green standards and emerging technologies
- Expand park land to serve a growing population and enhance the well-being of our region

Live Well San Diego (2010)

The County uses its strategic initiatives to deliver high quality services that improve residents' lives. The San Diego County Board of Supervisors adopted "Live Well San Diego" as a regional initiative in 2010. "Live Well San Diego" has evolved from a 10-year initiative to become the County's vision to improve the health, safety, and well-being of County residents. The program includes three components:

1. Building Better Health – focused on improving the health of residents and supporting healthy choices (adopted July 13, 2010)
2. Living Safely – Aimed at protecting residents from crime and abuse, making neighborhoods safe, and supporting resilient communities (adopted October 9, 2012)
3. Thriving – Designed to give people a chance to grow, connect and enjoy the highest quality of life through the natural and built environment, enrichment activities and civic engagement, education and economic prosperity (adopted October 21, 2014)

The "Live Well San Diego" program includes a set of ten indicators that help track the County's progress toward Building Better Health, Living Safely and Thriving. With this framework, the County can track whether or not collective efforts under Live Well San Diego are truly making a difference, as reflected in changes in one or more Indicators. These indicators include:

- Life Expectancy
- Quality of Life
- Education
- Unemployment Rate
- Income
- Security
- Physical Environment
- Built Environment
- Vulnerable Populations
- Community Involvement

The DPR's goals and objectives support the "Live Well San Diego" vision by providing park and recreation programs and facilities for all residents. These resources help to increase the quality of life, health, and safety of residents throughout the County.

Land Use Planning

There are a wide variety of interrelated County plans, programs, and policies that provide the land use planning framework for DPR. These documents include:

- General Plan
- Park Lands Dedication Ordinance (PLDO)
- Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP)
- Trails Program and Community Trails Master Plan (CTMP)
- Parks and Recreation Watershed Master Plans
- Bicycle Master Plan
- County Policies and Ordinances

The Parks Master Plan has consolidated these relevant planning documents and policies into one document. Without a unifying framework, efforts related to the development and acquisition of preserve and parklands would be fragmented and could be duplicative. All proposed capital improvement and acquisition projects are reviewed by DPR management and staff for compliance and consistency with the adopted and approved plans and programs.

County of San Diego General Plan (2011)

Adopted on August 3, 2011, the General Plan was the first comprehensive update of the San Diego County General Plan since 1978. The update process was the result of the collective efforts of elected and appointed officials, community groups, individuals, and agencies who spent countless hours developing a framework for the future growth and development of the unincorporated areas of the County. The General Plan is based on a set of guiding principles designed to protect the County's unique and diverse natural resources and maintain the character of its rural and semi-rural communities. It reflects an environmentally sustainable approach to planning that balances the need for adequate infrastructure, housing, and economic vitality, while maintaining and preserving each unique community within the County, agricultural areas, and extensive open space.

The General Plan directs future growth in the unincorporated areas of the County and serves as the "constitution" for decision-making regarding the County's physical development. The General Plan consists of six elements: Land Use, Housing, Mobility, Safety, Noise, and Conservation and Open Space. Recreation and Public Facility Elements are not included in the General Plan. However, parks and recreational facilities are addressed in the Conservation & Open Space Element. The primary focus of the Conservation and Open Space Element is to provide direction to future growth and development in the County of San Diego with respect to the conservation, management, and utilization of natural and cultural resources; the protection and preservation of open space; and the provision of park and recreation resources.

Conservation and Open Space Element

The Conservation & Open Space Element (COS) identifies how the County intends to meet the public need for parks and recreation opportunities and open space needs including building out the inter-connected preserve system and meeting General Plan goals and County strategic initiatives. The primary objective of open space within the Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP) preserve system is biological conservation. Open space may also be dedicated/preserved to meet other objectives such as preservation of cultural resources or avoidance of steep slopes. Other land uses, such as passive recreational opportunities, may be appropriate within open space areas depending on the sensitivity of the resources being protected.

The Conservation and Open Space Element includes the following goals related to the provision of parks and recreation opportunities and preservation of open space:

GOAL COS-21 Park and Recreational Facilities: Park and recreation facilities that enhance the quality of life and meet the diverse active and passive recreational needs of County residents and visitors, protect natural resources, and foster an awareness of local history, with approximately ten acres of local parks and 15 acres of regional parks provided for every 1,000 persons in the unincorporated County.

GOAL COS-22 Park and Recreational Services: High-quality parks and recreation programs that promote the health and well-being of County residents while meeting the needs of a diverse and growing population.

GOAL COS-23 Recreational Opportunities in Preserves: Acquisition, monitoring, and management of valuable natural and cultural resources where public recreational opportunities are compatible with the preservation of those resources.

GOAL COS-24 Park and Recreation Funding: Adequate funding for acquisition, development, maintenance, management, and operation of parks, recreation facilities, and preserves.

In addition to the Park and Recreation goals and policies concerning Open Space, there are also goals and policies under the Biological Resources and Cultural Resources sections in this Element that also relate to the provision of parks and recreation opportunities and the preservation of open space.

Mobility Element

The General Plan's Mobility Element (M) provides a framework for a balanced, multi-modal transportation system for the movement of people and goods within the unincorporated areas of the County of San Diego. This Element addresses the regional trail network, which enhances community circulation and provides connections to recreational opportunities within County parks, open space preserves, and other public lands throughout the San Diego region. The Mobility Element recognizes that a well-planned and designed multi-modal road network,

complete with non-motorized travel options that include bicycle and pedestrian facilities, hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking trails, offers an important alternative to motor-vehicle use and provides for expanded recreational activities.

A regional trails map, as seen in Figure 2-2, is included in the Mobility Element and identifies approved general alignment corridors for regional trails in the San Diego region. In addition, regional trails are shown on the community level maps in Figure M-A-1 through Figure M-A-23 of the Mobility Element Network Appendix. These trails have characteristics and conditions that serve a regional function by covering long linear distances, transcending community and/or municipal borders, having state, national, or historical significance, or providing important connections to existing parks, open space preserves, and other public lands. Additional existing trail segments and proposed reroutes for portions of some of the regional trails are identified in the Community Trails Master Plan (CTMP), the implementation tool for the County Trails Program.

The Mobility Element includes a number of goals and policies relating to the provision of bicycle, pedestrian, and trail facilities.

> **GOAL M-11 Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities:** Bicycle and pedestrian networks and facilities that provide safe, efficient, and attractive mobility options as well as recreational opportunities for County residents.
>
> **GOAL M-12 County Trails Program:** A safe, scenic, interconnected, and enjoyable non-motorized multi-use trail system developed, managed, and maintained according to the County Trails Program, Regional Trails Plan, and the Community Trails Master Plan.

Community and Subregional Plans Goals and Policies

Community and subregional plans are policy plans specifically created to address the issues, characteristics, and visions of unincorporated communities within the County. These diverse communities each have a distinct physical setting with a unique history, culture, character, life style, and identity.

Community and subregional plans provide a framework for addressing the critical issues and concerns that are unique to a community and are not reflected in the broader policies of the Land Use Element of the General Plan. These goals and policies are designed to provide more precise guidance regarding the character, land uses, and densities within each CPA. The Community Plans are adopted as integral parts of the General Plan but are bound separately, and must be referenced in determining the types and density of land use that may be considered for any property within a community and subregional plan area.

The Community and subregional plans are introduced by a vision statement defining intentions of the role, character, and values of each community. This is followed by a description of the community and goals and policies corresponding to each of the countywide elements, including provision of parks and recreation facilities and services. In some cases, there may be no unique local policies applicable to a countywide element topic. Information from each of the community and subreginal plans related to parks and recreation is incorporated into the data and analysis presented throughout this Plan.

Community plans are prepared for 22 of the 24 CPAs and include the following communities and subregional planning areas:

1. Alpine
2. Bonsall
3. Central Mountain (Cuyamaca, Descanso, Pine Valley)
4. Crest-Dehesa
5. Desert (Borrego Springs)
6. Fallbrook
7. Jamul-Dulzura
8. Julian
9. Lakeside
10. Mountain Empire (Boulevard, Jacumba, Campo/Lake Morena, Potrero, Tecate)
11. North County Metro (Twin Oaks Valley, Hidden Meadows)
12. North Mountain (Palomar Mountain)
13. Otay
14. Pala-Pauma
15. Pendleton-De Luz
16. Rainbow
17. Ramona
18. San Dieguito
19. Spring Valley
20. Sweetwater
21. Valle de Oro
22. Valley Center

County of San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program (1998)

The Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) is a County conservation planning program designed to establish connected preserve systems to ensure the long-term survival of sensitive plant and animal species and to protect the native vegetation found throughout the unincorporated county. Plans created under this program are both a federal Habitat Conservation Plan and a State Natural Community Conservation Planning program plan. The MSCP addresses the potential impacts of urban growth, natural habitat loss, and species endangerment, and creates plans to mitigate for the potential loss of sensitive species and their habitats.

The MSCP covers 582,243 acres over twelve jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction has its own Subarea Plan; however, there are only minor differences in how each Subarea Plan is implemented and how each Subarea Plan implements the MSCP. The County Board of Supervisors approved the County Subarea Plan on October 22, 1997. The County entered into an Implementing Agreement with the Wildlife Agencies for the County Subarea Plan on March 17, 1998. The existing boundaries of the County Subarea Plan, as seen in Figure 2-1, apply to land that is served by the City of San Diego Metro Wastewater Sewer System and the boundaries extend from the southern portion of Ramona and the San Dieguito River; east to Poway, Lakeside and Alpine; and south to the border with Mexico. The County is currently working on a plan for the northern part of the unincorporated area (North County Plan) that extends from the area around the incorporated cities of Oceanside, Encinitas, San Marcos, Vista, and Escondido east to the Cleveland National Forest and north to Riverside County. The third phase will involve all of the land not included within the first two phases. This East County Plan will cover the land from Alpine east to Imperial County and north to Riverside County.

The existing County Subarea Plan is divided into segments. Two of the segments contain mostly hardline areas in which landowners have negotiated with the wildlife agencies and County for areas that will be set aside as preserve lands in perpetuity. In return, there are also areas approved for development. The third segment of the County Subarea Plan is not a hardline preserve area, but does include land that has been identified for its biological importance. In these areas, the Biological Mitigation Ordinance provides incentives to develop within the less important habitat areas and preserve lands identified as biologically important. There are also specific provisions that address the need to protect important populations of rare and endangered species.

Mitigation from development and local, state, and federal funding protects land that has been set aside for preservation. This preservation may take the form of a conservation easement that dedicates the land for open space in perpetuity, or actual purchase of fee title by a public agency or environmental land trust. The MSCP does not place a moratorium on development. However, all development projects must be in conformance with the MSCP through the Biological Mitigation Ordinance. How a project conforms varies depending on the development type. Some projects meet certain exemption criteria and do not require any modification while others require revisions and mitigation for the project to conform. County staff reviews each project and determines what is necessary for conformance with MSCP.

Since the inception of the MSCP, the County has negotiated and purchased several properties from willing sellers within the MSCP. The County will purchase land that meets certain criteria, such as if the property is important in completing the planned preserve system for the region. No land will be condemned to achieve the goals of the MSCP. The County will only purchase lands from willing sellers. In addition, federal and state agencies involved with land acquisition have stated similar restrictions on condemnation.

Major programs are in place to manage, maintain and monitor plant and animal life on the lands once they are in the preserve to ensure the conservation of their unique resources. DPR is responsible for managing the MSCP lands the County acquires. The overall MSCP goal is to maintain and enhance biological diversity in the region and conserve viable populations of endangered, threatened, and key sensitive species and their habitats, thereby preventing local extirpation and ultimate extinction.

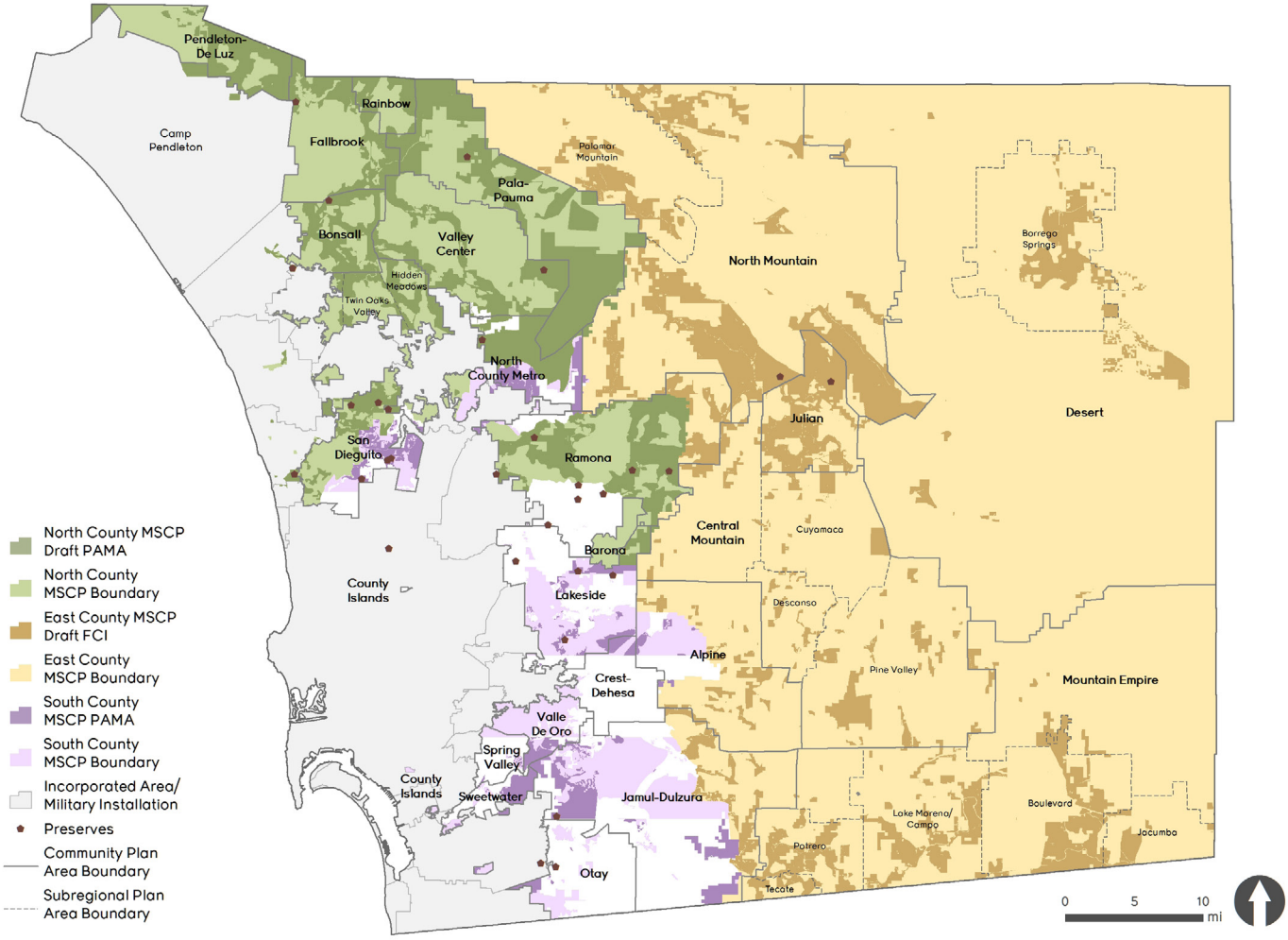
Out of the 582,000-acre area examined under the MSCP, the goal is to acquire or permanently protect 172,000 acres, 98,379 in the unincorporated area. From 1998 through 2015, cumulative habitat gains within the South County plan among all partners, including baseline, total approximately 75,450 acres. This represents approximately 77% of the County's conservation goal and includes 4,511 acres within the pre-approved mitigation area (PAMA) for the South County plan, part of the County's 9,425-acre goal. Among the three plans, South County, draft North County and future East County, 19,000 acres have been acquired in the County since 1998.

Resource Management Plan

The County of San Diego is one of several jurisdictions participating in the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP). DPR is responsible for managing the MSCP lands the County owns and acquires. Management activities include, but are not limited to, trash removal, maintenance of on-site multi-use trails, ranger patrol, signage and fencing, fire management, non-native plant species removal and cultural resource protection. DPR is also responsible for monitoring these MSCP lands. MSCP covered plant and animal species are monitored with the goal of ensuring preservation of biological resources within the DPR owned MSCP lands. Functional habitats and wildlife linkages will also be ensured through these activities.

The MSCP Subarea Plans and Implementing Agreement require DPR to prepare Resource Management Plans for the portions of the MSCP Preserve that DPR manages. The Resource Management Plans require preparation and implementation of area-specific management directives in a phased manner for logical discrete areas of land within the MSCP as those lands are committed for permanent preservation. These directives are intended to be specific management actions that are appropriate for the habitats and species found in a local area and take into account the particular circumstances of a given area. DPR continues to implement 24 Resource Management Plans for open space areas within the MSCP preserve.

Figure 2-1: Multiple Species Conservation Program Boundaries



County Trails Program and Community Trails Master Plan (2009)

On January 12, 2005, the County Board of Supervisors unanimously approved the adoption of the County Trails Program and the Community Trails Master Plan (CTMP). The CTMP is the implementation tool for the County Trails Program. The Program and CTMP were updated in June 2009. The County Trails Program is utilized to develop a system of interconnected regional and community trails and pathways. These trails and pathways are intended to address an established public need for recreation and transportation, but will also provide health and quality of life benefits associated with hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding throughout the County's biologically diverse environments.

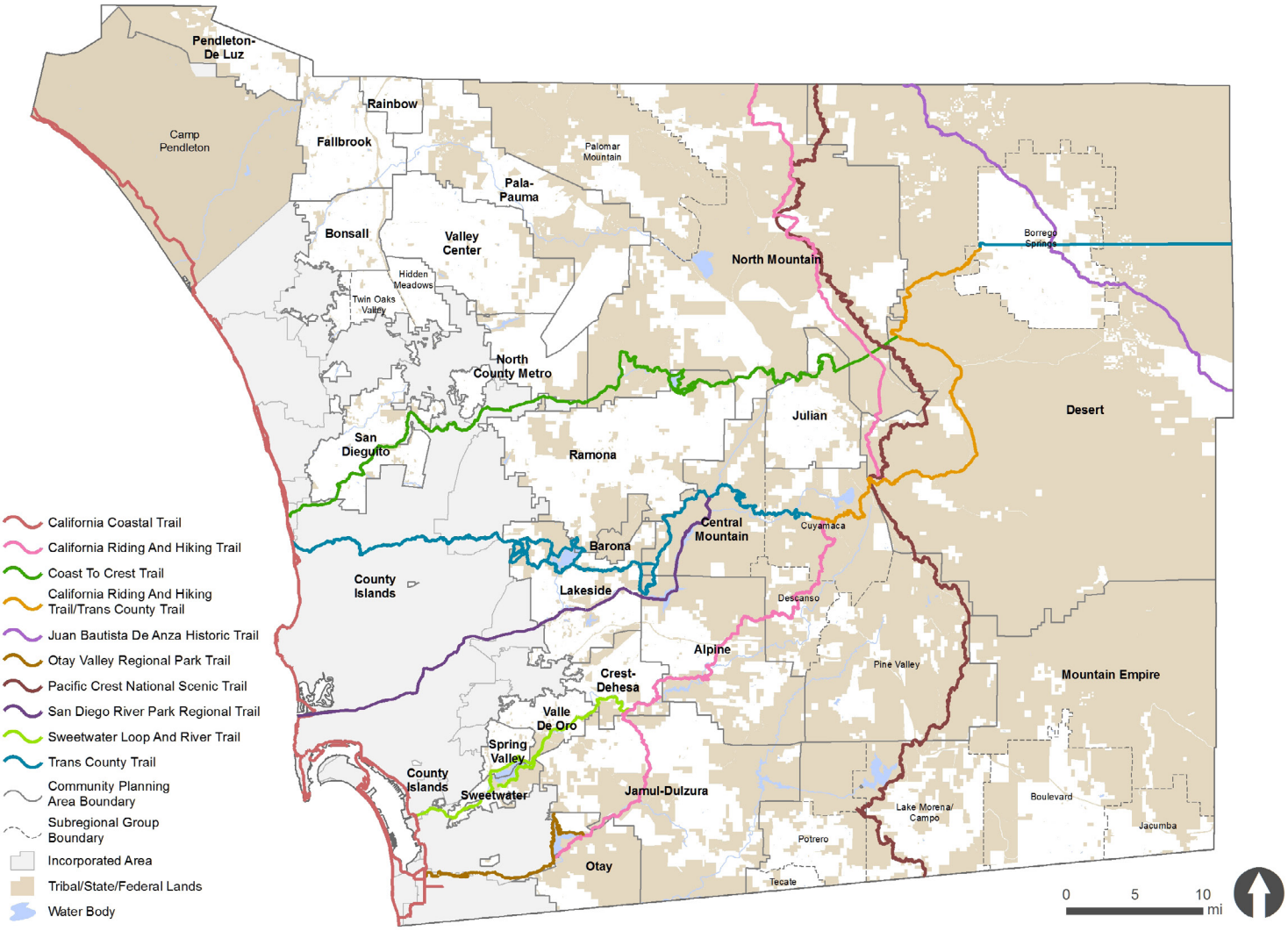
Urban and more populated communities tend to have fewer accessible trails. Most of the existing trails are located in the mountains and deserts. When located within or adjacent to open space, biological preserves are guided by ecological principles and the County's MSCP, which require mitigation of impacts to biological resources. The CTMP found that additional trails are needed closer to population centers in the western portion of the County to provide residents with convenient access and opportunities to enjoy the recreational, health, and transportation benefits associated with these facilities. Two types of regional trail facilities include:

- **Trails** are typically located away from vehicular roads, are primarily recreational in nature but can also serve as an alternative mode of transportation. They are soft-surface facilities for single or multiple uses by pedestrians, equestrians, and mountain bicyclists. Trail characteristics vary depending on location and user types.
- **Pathways** are facilities located within a parkway or road right-of-way. A riding and hiking trail located in the road right-of-way is considered a pathway. They are typically soft-surfaced facilities intended to serve both circulation and recreation purposes. Pathways help make critical connections and are an integral part of a functional trail system.

A regional trails map, as seen in Figure 2-2, identifies approved general alignment corridors for regional trails in the San Diego region. These trails have characteristics and conditions that serve a regional function by covering long linear distances, transcending community and/or municipal borders, having state, national, or historical significance, or providing important connections to existing parks, open space preserves, and other public lands. Additional existing trail segments and proposed reroutes for portions of some of the regional trails are identified in the adopted individual community trails and pathways plans contained in the CTMP.

The County Trails Program is used by DPR management and staff for planning and implementing trail development and management on public, semi-public, and private lands. New discretionary development projects submitted to the Department of Planning & Development Services (PDS) are routed to DPR to review for consistency with the CTMP and County Trails Program.

FIGURE 2-2: REGIONAL TRAIL NETWORK



Parks and Recreation Watershed Master Plans

DPR's Watershed Master Plans are long-range planning documents that strive to create a balance between much needed public recreational amenities and natural resource preservation for the communities that border four major river corridors in the county. The Watershed Master Plans cover the Otay Valley Regional (OVRP) Park, San Luis Rey River Park, Sweetwater Regional Park, and Tijuana River Valley Regional Park. These plans are a result of multi-jurisdictional planning efforts that involved key community stakeholders and extensive community outreach. DPR management and staff use the following plans as the basis for prioritizing development and acquisition projects in the covered watersheds, as seen in Figure 2-3.

Sweetwater Regional Park (1989)

Sweetwater Regional Park provides park visitors with 500 acres of diverse active and passive recreational opportunities. The Summit Site, atop a hill overlooking the Sweetwater Valley, offers modern campsites with equestrian trails and corrals. Campers, trailers, motor homes, and tent camping are all options at the sites. The parks's major attraction is a pavilion which includes a large community room that overlooks the Sweetwater Reservoir. The master plan provides for multiple uses within the Sweetwater Regional Park for nine areas. Most, but not all requested uses are equestrian uses, active sports, picnic areas, play areas, restrooms, service and maintenance, nature center, park headquarters, camping, animal show area, commercial, and commercial recreation.

San Luis Rey River Park (2007)

The San Luis Rey River Park vision is to create a dynamic open space legacy balancing recreation and preservation/restoration/interpretation of the San Luis Rey River's outstanding biological and cultural resources. The goal of the San Luis Rey River Park is to provide three fundamental components: +/- 1600-acre open space preserve, +/- 40 acres of active recreational amenities, and a network of multi-use trails that stitch the park together internally while linking it to surrounding communities.

Otay Valley Regional Park (2006)

The OVRP is a multi-jurisdictional planning effort in the Otay River Valley by the County of San Diego and the cities of Chula Vista and San Diego. In 1990, the jurisdictions entered into a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement for coordinated planning, acquisition and design for OVRP. The planning area for OVRP is located in the southern portion of San Diego County, four miles north of the United States/Mexico International Border. The goals of the OVRP include protecting environmentally and sensitive areas, identifying recreational development opportunities, providing a comprehensive trail system.

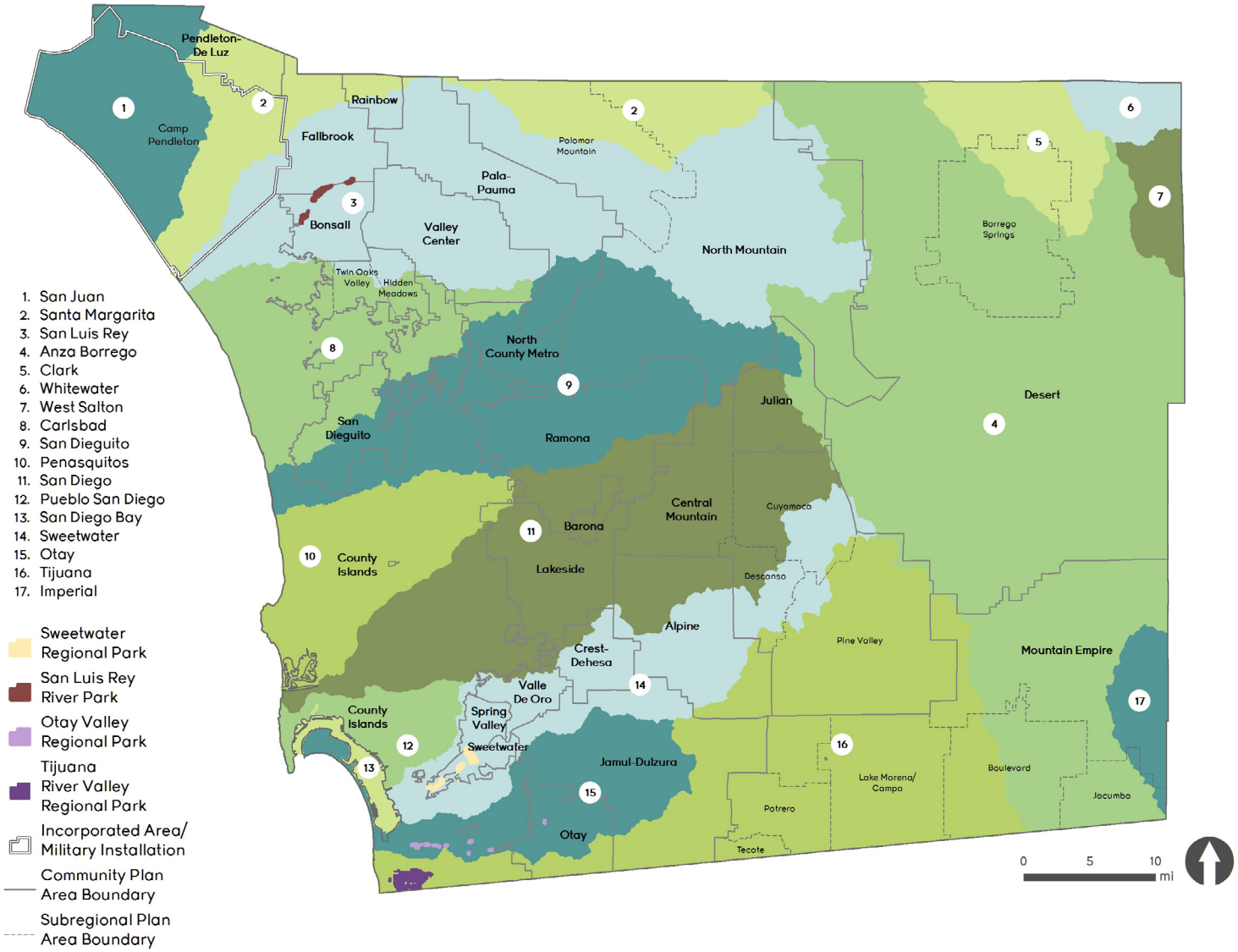
Tijuana River Valley Regional Park (2006)

The Tijuana River Valley Regional Park offers more than 1,800 acres of diverse habitats that enhance visitors' experiences from dense riparian forests along the Tijuana River to coastal maritime sage scrub on top of Spooner's Mesa. The planned trail system will consist of 22.5 miles of both multi-use and equestrian/pedestrian trails with amenities such as bird observation blinds, interpretive signage, and trailheads. Also included in the overall project are a 60-acre restoration site (which will contain wetland, riparian and coastal sage scrub habitats) and the restoration of over 30 acres of vegetation on unauthorized roads and pathways.

Bicycle Transportation Plan (2008)

The Bicycle Transportation Plan (BTP) creates the foundation for a bicycle friendly environment to serve commuter and recreational riders. The BTP serves as a policy document to guide the development and maintenance of a bicycle network, support facilities and other programs for the unincorporated portions of San Diego County. The policies in the BTP address important issues related to the County's bikeways such as planning, community involvement, utilization of existing resources, facility design, multi-modal integration, safety education, support facilities, as well as specific programs, implementation, maintenance, and funding. A goal of the BTP is to identify an integrated system of bicycle lanes, routes, and paths along with support facilities such as bicycle lockers and racks to serve local and regional commuting and recreational bicyclists.

FIGURE 2-3: SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATERSHED BOUNDARIES



County Policies and Ordinances (Relevant to the Development and Acquisition of Parklands)

The County Board of Supervisors is charged with the responsibility of establishing policy to guide the various functions of the County and, where necessary, to establish procedures by which these functions are performed. Regulatory policies established by the Board are typically adopted by ordinance and included in the County Code of Regulatory Ordinances. Other policy matters are included by ordinance in the Administrative Code. However, a third group of policies are established which do not require adoption by ordinance and are included within the Board of Supervisors Policy Manual. Although these policies are not adopted by ordinance, they are adopted by Board Resolution.

The following information provides a description of the ordinances and policies that are used by DPR management and staff in planning decisions regarding acquisition and development projects.

Park Lands Dedication Ordinance (PLDO) (2007)

Section 66477 of the California State Government Code enables local governments to require the dedication of land or the payment of an in-lieu fee, or a combination of both, for neighborhood and community park or recreational purposes. The Park Lands Dedication Ordinance (PLDO) provides the mechanism for implementing section 66477 of the Government Code in San Diego County. It specifies that new subdivisions are required to dedicate active park land or pay a fee in-lieu of dedication, or a combination of both, at a level of three acres per 1,000 population. These fees may also be used to expand active recreational services in regional parks for local community residents. Further information regarding the Park Lands Dedicatino Ordinance can be found in Chapter 7.

Board Policy A-106: Water Supply, Conservation, and Reclamation (2012)

In 1986, the Board established a Water Supply, Conservation, and Reclamation Policy. This policy serves to direct and guide various water-related uses at County facilities and discretionary actions of the Board of Supervisors. DPR must operate County Parks to the standards established by Board Policy A-106. The policy requires consistency with the Water Conservation in Landscape Design Manual; low-flow toilets, urinals, and shower heads; self-closing faucets; automatic flow-control devices for irrigation systems; low-water and drought-resistant plantings; minimized water use during peak electric demand periods; and immediate reporting of water leaks with repairs made quickly as possible. Additionally, Policy A-106 mandates that DPR investigate and test irrigation equipment and drought-resistant plantings to assess the potential for water conservation.

Board Policy F-26: Utilization of PLDO Fees and Interest (2010)

Board Policy F-26 establishes guidelines and procedures for the acquisition, planning and development of parkland with fees and interest derived from the PLDO. The policy requires that fees received pursuant to PLDO be used for land acquisition and development of new, or rehabilitation of existing County park and recreational facilities to serve the recreational needs of local residents. Policy allows for the development of new local parks only if a funding source other than the County General Fund will provide for the ongoing maintenance and operation of the new park. The Board policy also encourages joint use of publicly owned lands and facilities when the other agency provides maintenance and operation services and joint programs or projects for planning acquisition and development of park facilities where such cooperation results in better services to the public and more effective use of public funds.

Board Policy F-26 establishes a process for park advisory committees or community planning/sponsor groups to advise and assist in recommending priorities, site selection, and development of park facilities with a Local Park Planning Area. The policy also allows for input from other citizens and community organizations to be solicited and utilized. Policy F-26 establishes a process and requirement for DPR to request a five-year priority list, on an annual basis, from each planning/sponsor group or other approved entity within the unincorporated county for purpose of defining community recommendations for use of PLDO funds. DPR reviews lists for conformance with PLDO requirements and presents a list based on these recommendations and general community park needs to the Board of Supervisors for consideration.

Board Policy F-52: Naming of County Park and Recreation Amenities (2014)

Board Policy F–52 established criteria and parameters to guide naming rights opportunities for amenities with DPR facilities. The policy provides DPR the authority to consider and approve the naming of park amenities after an organization, business or individual that has provided a financial contribution to support park and recreation capital or major maintenance projects.

Board Policy G-15: Design Standards for County Facilities and Property (2011)

Board Policy G–15 establishes general principles and objectives for the design, construction and improvement of owned or leased County facilities and property by:

- Requiring the establishment of design guidelines and standards for County–owned and leased facilities
- Maximizing the exterior and interior life of facilities while considering facility planning, design, construction, maintenance, operation, and replacement costs
- Setting environmental standards that maximize energy efficiency and resource conservation, thereby minimizing the impact on the environment, while providing a comfortable, healthy, safe and efficient workplace for building occupants and visitors
- Promoting recycling and conservation of resources
- Incorporating methods and systems for recycling solid and liquid waste into the planning of County facilities

Board Policy I-44: Procedure for Designing New County-Owned Community/Local Parks (2010)

Board Policy I–44 establishes a procedure to involve Community Planning and Sponsor Groups, County Service Area Advisory Committees, Revitalization Committees or other designated advisory groups when DPR designs a new community/local park. The design or improvement of County parks for recreation or open space uses is not subject to the San Diego County Zoning Ordinance. Consequently, there is not a formal permitting process that would provide opportunities for the general public to review and provide input on the design of a new park. This policy provides a procedure to ensure that DPR solicits community input and review of the design of new community/local parks.

Policy I–44 contains procedures for DPR management and staff for maintaining and updating priority lists of desired park improvements, notification and public meeting requirements for the development of new park designs, and a requirement for DPR to present to designated community advisory groups for recommendation before presenting the project to the Board of Supervisors for approval.

Board Policy I-136: Comprehensive Goals and Policies for Community Facility Districts (2015)

In compliance with Section 53312.7 of the Government Code, the County of San Diego developed Board Policy I–136 for projects where special taxes may be levied within the boundaries of a Community Facilities District (CFD). It is the County's goal to support projects that address a public need and provide a public benefit such as parks and recreation services and facilities. Pursuant to this policy, proposed projects requesting CFD financing of parks and recreation facilities and/or services will be evaluated to determine if such financing is viable and in the best interest of the County and its current or future residents.

The County will consider applications requesting the formation of CFDs and the issuance of bonds to finance eligible public parks pursuant to the Mello–Roos Act. An application to form a CFD must be completed prior to any determination that a CFD will be formed. The County reserves the right to request any additional reports, information or studies reasonably necessary in evaluating the application. All applications and their proposed facilities and services will be considered on a case by case basis.

Board Policy I-138: Mitigation on County-Owned Land Managed By DPR (2013)

The purpose of Board Policy I–138 is to establish a process by which lands owned or acquired by the County and managed by DPR may be used by County departments and other public and private entities to mitigate for impacts to sensitive biological resources. Mitigation may include conservation and/or restoration of land.

Revenue obtained through this process will be used for the acquisition of additional preserve lands and to fund ongoing stewardship of County–owned preserve lands within the County. This Policy serves to advance the goals of the County's regional conservation program, including the MSCP, while streamlining the planning and implementation of public and private projects. The policy provides criteria to be considered by DPR management and staff when selecting land to be acquired utilizing revenue from this policy.

Board Policy J-37: Landscape Maintenance Districts (2015)

Board Policy J–37 defines priorities and criteria for formation of Landscape Maintenance Districts for needs other than street lighting, such as public parks. The County of San Diego has the authority, under the Landscape and Lighting Act of 1972, and may initiate proceedings to form the District to provide the enhanced maintenance activities specified in the policy. The purpose of the District will be to provide an ongoing funding mechanism for maintenance of specified public improvements, such as a public park. District funding is necessary because the special maintenance of these features is more intense than that provided generally by the County and provides special benefits to adjacent property owners.

To ensure efficiency, the District will include only those facilities that the County is competent to maintain. The District may fund long–term maintenance of biological open space, trails, parks, or special landscaping. Such facilities will be declared public and must meet County specified standards before being accepted for maintenance.

Water Conservation in Landscaping Ordinance (2010)

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Ordinance implements water efficient landscape regulations for the unincorporated areas of San Diego County. The Water Conservation in Landscaping Ordinance includes provisions for: (1) appropriate use and groups of plants that are well–adapted to particular sites and local conditions; (2) a landscape water budget that establishes maximum amounts of irrigation water used; (3) automatic irrigation systems and schedules based on climatic conditions, terrains, soil types, and other environmental conditions; (4) onsite soil assessment and soil management plans to promote healthy plant growth and prevent excessive erosion and runoff; and (5) promoting the use of recycled water, where feasible. The construction and maintenance of all DPR parks must be consistent with this ordinance.

Watershed Protection Ordinance (2015)

The purpose of the Watershed Protection Ordinance is to:

- Protect water resources and improve water quality by controlling the stormwater conveyance system and receiving waters
- Cause the use of management practices by the County and its citizens that will reduce the adverse effects of non–stormwater and polluted stormwater discharges to the stormwater conveyance system and receiving waters
- Secure benefits from the use of stormwater as a resource; ensure the County is compliant with applicable state and federal law and California Regional Water Quality Control Board requirement

The requirements of this ordinance are specifically intended to implement a Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program in accordance with the California Regional Water Quality Control Board. To the extent necessary to ensure compliance, the ordinance prohibits non–stormwater discharges to the stormwater conveyance system and receiving waters; and establishes requirements to prevent non–stormwater discharges to the stormwater conveyance system, and reduce stormwater pollution and erosion. The ordinance also establishes requirements for the management of stormwater flows from development projects to prevent erosion and protect and enhance existing water–dependent habitats, and standards for the use of off–site facilities, when permissible.

Active Living Park Design Guidelines (2013)

In order to apply design concepts that increase activity levels in the built environment of a park, DPR has developed a set of comprehensive Active Living Design Guidelines. These guidelines consider the health impacts on communities by addressing accessibility, demographic needs, aesthetics, safe and clean environments, diversity, innovative design and creative partnerships. The intent of the design guidelines is to promote functional, attractive, and well–built park facilities, while allowing for imaginative design of the park setting. To create a sense of place, pleasure and unity, guidelines for activity areas encourage facilities to include appropriate uses, access, and surveillance, provide buffers from incompatible activity, and encourage complementary activities.

These design guidelines are an instrument to provide direction for implementing and enhancing activity levels within county parks and the community. Good park design should meet the needs of the users, be diverse and intriguing, connect people with place, and provide the visitor with a positive identity and experience. These guidelines support and elaborate on DPR's active living mission, goals and objectives.

Green Building Park Design Checklist (2012)

DPR strives to include green design features in all DPR projects. The Green Building/Park Design Checklist identifies sustainable design options that are available for DPR projects. DPR reviews the Green Building/Park Design Checklist as early as possible when processing a project, preferably in the design phase, and identifies all of the items that may apply. The checklist is maintained and reviewed periodically for each project to make sure that if an opportunity presents itself as more specific project information becomes known, sustainable design features and construction practices are incorporated into the project.

All projects that consist of new building construction or major renovations should consider pursuing a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating from the US Green Building Council. Information on obtaining a LEED rating and associated costs is available in the reference section of the checklist.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (2015)

DPR strives to use design guidelines that deter crime in existing and future parks and recreational facilities. These guidelines closely follow the 'Crime Prevention through Environmental Design' (CPTED) process formulated in 1971 by criminologist C. Ray Jeffrey and expanded upon by architect Oscar Newman in 1972. CPTED gained international acceptance in the early 2000s due to law enforcement agencies need to adapt strategies to help reduce crime rates. The three principles used to help reduce crime through environmental design include natural surveillance, natural access control, and territorial reinforcement.

DPR's CPTED Checklist is a tool utilized to review crime prevention options available on design and construction projects. DPR reviews the CPTED Checklist during the project planning and design development. Checklist items relevant to the site conditions are identified in the checklist and addressed prior to design to insure there are no significant safety issues preventing the design or parkland location from being abandoned. The checklist is maintained and reviewed periodically for each project to make sure all crime prevention opportunities are pursued as the plan develops into a concept and the concept develops into construction documents.

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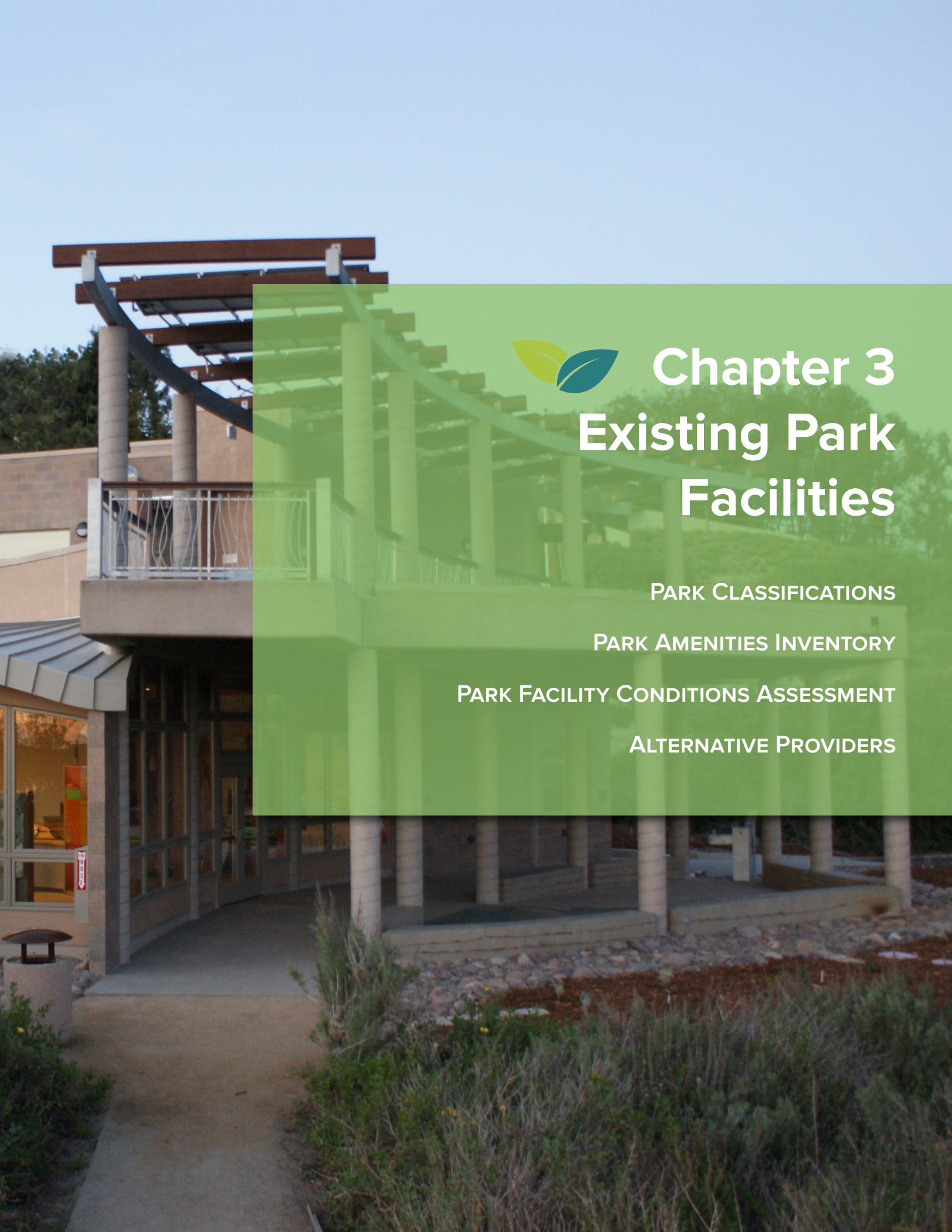


Chapter 3 Existing Park Facilities

Park Classifications

Park Amenities Inventory

Park Facility Conditions Assessment

Alternative Providers

Park Classifications

An ideal park system is composed of different types of parks, each offering unique recreation opportunities. Separately, each type of park may serve only one function, but collectively the park system will serve the entire range of community needs. By classifying parks according to function, DPR can provide a more efficient, cost effective and usable park system that minimizes conflicts between park users and neighbors. The following classification system is used in the Parks Master Plan to capture the variety of existing park types, provide strategic direction for future park planning, and reflect the community's vision for the County:

1. **Regional Parks** serve County residents and visitors and are often larger than 200 acres, although smaller facilities may be appropriate for specific sites of regional interest. Regional parks include a variety of passive and active recreational uses and may include an interpretive center. Most regional parks contain open space, natural resources, cultural resources, and multi–use trails. Most regional parks also contain a local park element by serving as the recreation outlet for an adjacent community.

2. **Local Parks** range from 1–85 acres depending on the uses and community or neighborhood they serve, and may be associated with joint use facilities such as schools. Typically, local parks contain recreation areas such as a community center, athletic fields, or facilities of special interest to the community. Smaller local parks may be located within or near town centers, where they can be used as common recreation and gathering areas by the community.

3. **Preserves** include areas of environmental significance and beauty. The dual purpose of preserves is to protect biological, cultural, and historical resources, as well as community character, and to make these resources available for public recreation opportunities. However, minimal improvements such as trails, parking, and restroom facilities are typically found in preserves. Some preserves may also provide interpretive or educational amenities. Preserves vary in size depending on the resources being protected, and public access can be limited according to the sensitivity of the resources.

4. **Camping Parks** are open year round and provide guests the opportunity to get close to nature by staying overnight in desert, mountain or coastal environments. Each campsite offers a different set of amenities for all types of visitors, from those using a tent to those using a camper.

5. **Historic Park Sites and Historic Adobes** display how the Native Americans lived, worked, and played. They provide the opportunity to experience life in an adobe hacienda, walk through the first brick building in San Diego, and showcase the elaborate architecture of the 19th century San Diego.

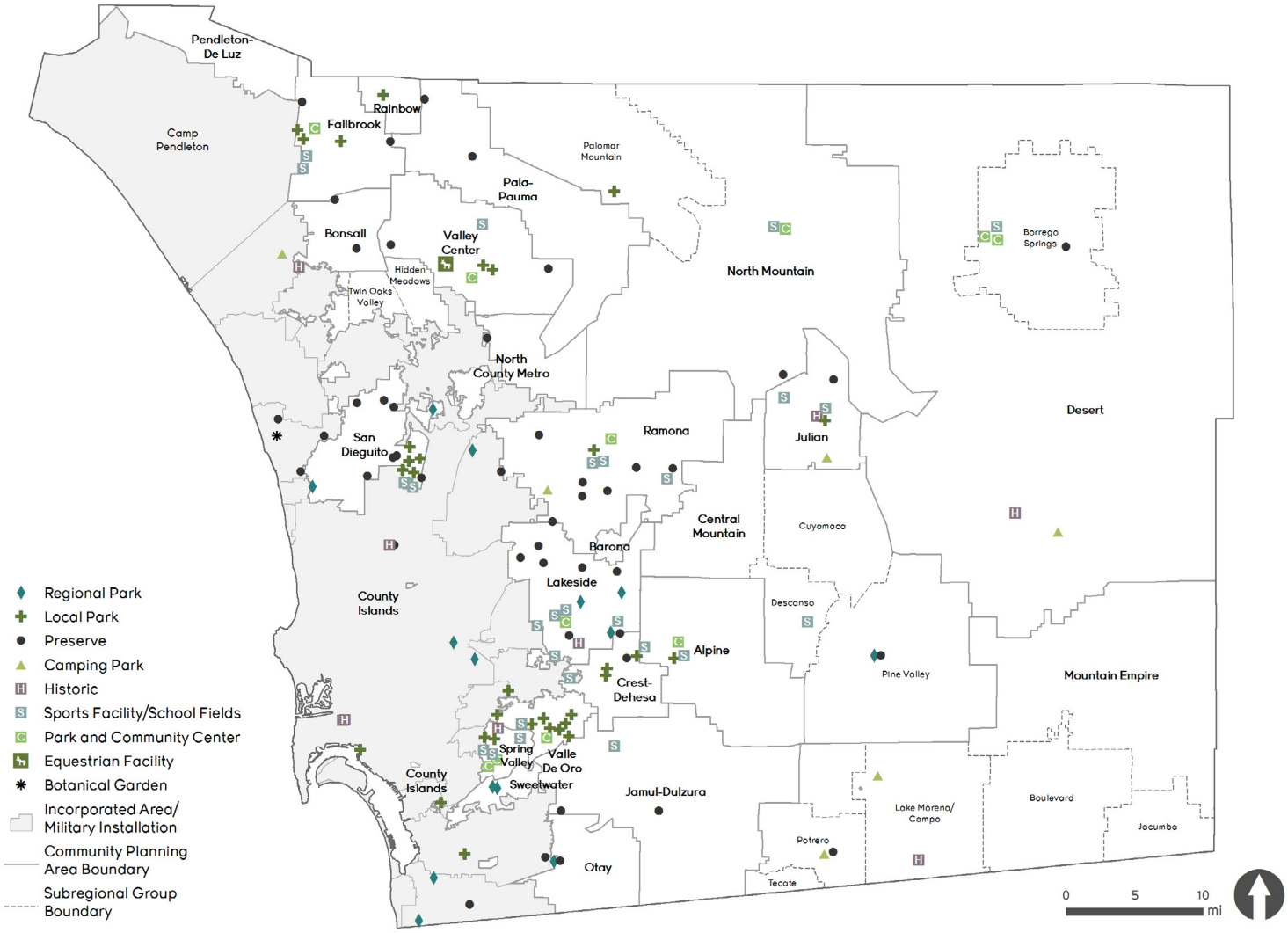
6. **Sports Facilities** include an assortment of ball fields, courts, gymnasiums, and school fields. "Designated sports facility" means a baseball field, soccer field, basketball court, tennis court, hockey rink, volleyball court, bocce ball court, or other park sports facility that DPR has posted as requiring a reservation when used by certain groups.

7. **Community Centers** include community centers, teen centers and gymnasiums, and are operated and maintained by DPR staff, volunteers, and service contracts.

8. **Equestrian Facilities** include facilities for the accommodation, training and competing of horses. These facilities include barns, stables, riding halls, and commercial operations.

9. **Botanical Garden** includes only one facility, the San Diego Botanical Garden in Encinitas. This facility features a wide variety of plant species including rare bamboo groves, desert gardens, a tropical rainforest, native plants and more. The mission of the botanical garden is to encourage conservation, collection, cultivation, and education of plants to promote the sustainable use of natural resources.

FIGURE 3-1: PARK CLASSIFICATIONS



Park Amenities Inventory

Facilities

DPR fulfills a regional role as the provider of extensive park services in the many unincorporated communities of the County. DPR owns, operates, and maintains more than 147 parks facilities that represent approximately 52,000 acres of parks. This includes 14 regional parks, 32 local parks, 46 preserves, 6 camping parks, 9 historic park sites, 27 sports facilities, 11 community centers, 1 equestrian facility, and 1 botanical garden. The location and classification for each park can be seen in Figure 3–1. DPR offers camping, fishing, boating, multi–use trails, picnicking, weddings, interpretative programs, nature study, volunteer opportunities, equestrian campground, resource centers, sports leagues, and programs for all ages. A complete inventory of DPR's recreation programs can be found in the DPR 2016–2021 Recreation Programming Plan.

DPR also maintains a comprehensive inventory of its parks system which includes information such as park type, park classification, acreage, building facilities, park amenities, campsites, sports facilities, and more. The complete inventory for each of the county–owned parks can be seen in Table 3–1.

Trails

In addition to a wide range of park facilities and amenities, the County also provides more than 325 miles of trails as part of the regional trail network. As discussed in Chapter 2, the County Trails Program and Community Trails Master Plan (CTMP) guides the acquisition and development of regional and local trails. The CTMP, adopted in 2005 and updated in 2009, continues to serve as a guide for local trail planning. The CTMP is the implementation tool for the County Trails Program and focuses on the development of community trails.

Regional trails, on the other hand, are guided by the Public Facilities Element of the County General Plan, but are still considered under the purview of the County Trails Program. This plan focuses on the provision of regional trails rather than local trails. A map of all regional trails within the County can be seen in Figure 2–2. The number of miles of regional trail within each CPA is provided in Chapter 4, Trends Analysis.

Table 3-1: Park Amenities Inventory (By Park Facility)

Park Name	Park Type	Park Classification	Acres	Campgrounds	Total Camp Units	Tent Sites/ Non-Hook-ups	Partial Hook-ups	Full Hook-ups	Cabins	Youth Group Area	Fireplace	Playground	Non Tot Lot Playground	Tot Lot Playground	Bicycle Trails	Equestrian Trails	Fishing	Boat/Marina Rentals	Swimming/Water Feature	Recreation/Community Centers	Teen Center	Gyms	Regular Soccer	Small Soccer	Baseball (90' base paths)	Baseball (50'-70' paths)	Lg. Softball	Small Softball	Basketball Court (Outdoor)	Basketball Court (Indoors)	Football-only Fields	Tennis Courts (Outdoors)	Volleyball Court	Community Gardens	Nature/ Interpretive Center	Museum/Historical Center	Horseshoe Pits	Wedding Facility	Corporate Event Facility	Swimming Pool (Indoor)	Swimming Pool (Outdoor)	Senior Center	Camp Stores	Boat Ramp	Dog Park	Camp Store	Roller Hockey Rink	Gazebo	Picnic Areas	Caravan Area	Staging Area	Restrooms Structures	Parking Lots	BMX Track	Model Airplane Air Strip	Barbeques	Drinking Fountain	Exercise Course	Skate Park	Walking Track	Horse Corrals	Laser Tag	Batting Cages
4S Ranch Community Park	Local Park	Sports Park	3									1											5		5				2			2															1	1																
4S Ranch Heritage Park	Local Park	Local Park	5									2	1	1															1																				1															
4S Ranch Homestead Park	Local Park	Local Park	2									1		1																																			1															
4S Ranch Liberty Park	Local Park	Local Park	5									1	1											1		1		1	1																																			
4S Ranch Patriot Park	Local Park	Local Park	6									2	1	1															2																				1															
4S Ranch Pioneer Park	Local Park	Local Park	4									1		1															1																				1			1	1										
4S Ranch Sports Park	Local Park	Sports Park	10									1	1										3	3	1	5	1	5	2			2								1																							
Aerie Park	Local Park	Equestrian Facility	41													1																																														
Agua Caliente County Park	Regional Park	Camping Park	120	1	92	6	86		12	1									3																			1	1	2		1			1																		
Alpine Community Center	Local Park	Park and Community Center	7																	1	1						1					1					1				1										1	1				1						
Avocado Elementary	Local Park	School Sports Field	4									1																																																	
Bancroft County Park and Rock House	Regional Park	Historic	4																																	1																											
Barnett Ranch Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	744												1	1																																1		1													
Blue Sky	Preserve	Ecological Reserve	84													1																																			1											
Borrego Springs Boys & Girls Club/ Badlands Skateboard Park	Local Park	Community Center	1																	1	1																																						1				
Borrego Springs Children's Center/ Seniors Community Center	Local Park	Park and Community Center	7																		1					2																																					
Borrego Springs High School and Middle School	Local Park	School Sports Field	15																					1	1	1						1								1																							
Boulder Oaks Neighborhood Park	Local Park	Local Park	2									1												4		1																						2															
Boulder Oaks Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	2015																																																										
Cactus Park	Local Park	Sports Park	16									1	1		1										1	5	1	5																						1	1	2	1	1								
Campo Stone Store	Regional Park	Historic	1																																1																											
Clemmens Lane	Local Park	Local Park	1									2	1	1									1										1																1															
Cole Grade Park	Local Park	Local Park	2																							1																																				
Collier Park	Local Park	Local Park	8									3	2	1							1		1	1					1			1		1					1									1			1	1			4							
Community Center at Bonsall Elementary	Local Park	Community Center	1																	1																																										
Cottonwood (Windriver) Park	Local Park	Local Park	5									1		1										1	1		1		1																		2	3			1	2			4							
Cowles Mountain (Mission Trails Regional Park)	Regional Park	Regional Park	1521												1		1		1																1			1	1																								
Damon Lane County Park	Local Park	Local Park	30												1	1																																														
Del Dios Highlands Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	782												1	1																																														
Descanso Elementary	Local Park	School Sports Field	2									1														1																																					
Don Dussault Park	Local Park	Local Park	1									1	1																																													1				
Dos Picos County Park	Regional Park	Camping Park	78	1	75	11	57		2	1		2	1	1			1		1																	1	1	1										4			2	1									

Figure 3-1: Park Classifications (Cont.)

Park Name	Park Type	Park Classification	Acres	Campgrounds	Total Camp Units	Tent Sites/ Non-Hook-ups	Partial Hook-ups	Full Hook-ups	Cabins	Youth Group Area	Fireplace	Playground	Non Tot Lot Playground	Tot Lot Playground	Bicycle Trails	Equestrian Trails	Fishing	Boat/Marina Rentals	Swimming/Water Feature	Recreation/Community Centers	Teen Center	Gyms	Regular Soccer	Small Soccer	Baseball (90' base paths)	Baseball (50'-70' paths)	Lg. Softball	Small Softball	Basketball Court (Outdoor)	Basketball Court (Indoors)	Football-only Fields	Tennis Courts (Outdoors)	Volleyball Court	Community Gardens	Nature/ Interpretive Center	Museum/Historical Center	Horseshoe Pits	Wedding Facility	Corporate Event Facility	Swimming Pool (Indoor)	Swimming Pool (Outdoor)	Senior Center	Camp Stores	Boat Ramp	Dog Park	Camp Store	Roller Hockey Rink	Gazebo	Picnic Areas	Caravan Area	Staging Area	Restrooms Structures	Parking Lots	BMX Track	Model Airplane Air Strip	Barbeques	Drinking Fountain	Exercise course	Skate Park	Walking Track	Horse Corrals	Laser Tag	Batting Cages
Eastview County Park	Local Park	Regional Park	8									1	1		1				1																																															
El Capitan High School	Local Park	School Sports Field	3																												1																																	
El Capitan Open Space Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	2611												1																																			1	1											
El Monte Regional Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	88									3	2	1												1		1					4				9	1	1																										
Escondido Creek	Preserve	Preserve	303																																																											
Eucalyptus County Park	Local Park	Local Park	7									2	2																							1											1			1												
Fallbrook Park and Community Center	Local Park	Park and Community Center	9									4	2	2						1											2	1					1	1			1																							
Fallbrook Sports Park	Local Park	Sports Park	19																				1	1		1																																				
Fallbrook Youth Baseball	Local Park	Sports Park	9																						1	3																																				
Felicita County Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	52									4	2	2																					1	2	1	1									7			2	1										
Flinn Springs Regional Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	40									2	1	1	1											2		2								3	1	1								1	15			3	3										
Goodan Ranch / Sycamore Canyon Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	2673												1	1																		1			1	1									1		1												
Goodland Acres County Park	Local Park	Local Park	1									1	1																1							1															1											
Granite Hills High School	Local Park	School Sports Field	3																												1																															
Greenfield	Preserve	Preserve	17																																																										
Guajome Regional Park	Regional Park	Camping Park	390	1	33		33		1			2	2		1	1	1							1					1																																			
Hanson Lane Elementary/Ramona Community School	Local Park	School Sports Field	4									1												1																																							
Harry Griffen Park	Local Park	Local Park	57									1																								1							1				1			1	1											
Hellhole Canyon Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	1898	1	10	10									1	1																																		1	1											
Heritage Park	Regional Park	Historic	8									1		1					2	1			1						2						1		1	1		1							1	1			1	2			1			1					
Hillsdale County Park	Local Park	Local Park	1									2	1	1																																																
Hilton Head County Park	Local Park	Local Park	10									2	1	1					1				1			1		1	2																			1			1	1				1	1					
Holly Oaks Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	42												1	1																																		1										1		
James Duke Elementary	Local Park	School Sports Field	4									1																																																		
Jamul Elementary School & Oak Grove Middle School	Local Park	School Sports Field	14									2											1	1	1	1		1																																			
Jess Martin County Park	Local Park	Local Park	8									1	1										1		1	2	1	2																				1			1						1				
Joan McQueen Middle School	Local Park	School Sports Field	12									1											2																																								
Julian Elementary, Junior High & High School	Local Park	School Sports Field	9									2													1						1																																
Julian Museum & Pioneer Park	Regional Park	Historic	1																																3															1											
Lake Morena County Park	Regional Park	Camping Park	3184	1	86	28	58		10	1		1	1		1		1	1																				1				1																						
Lakeside Baseball Park	Local Park	Sports Park	16									1	1													4		4																																				

Figure 3-1: Park Classifications (Cont.)

Park Name	Park Type	Park Classification	Acres	Campgrounds	Total Camp Units	Tent Sites/ Non-Hook-ups	Partial Hook-ups	Full Hook-ups	Cabins	Youth Group Area	Fireplace	Playground	Non Tot Lot Playground	Tot Lot Playground	Bicycle Trails	Equestrian Trails	Fishing	Boat/Marina Rentals	Swimming/Water Feature	Recreation/Community Centers	Teen Center	Gyms	Regular Soccer	Small Soccer	Baseball (90' base paths)	Baseball (50'-70' paths)	Lg. Softball	Small Softball	Basketball Court (Outdoor)	Basketball Court (Indoors)	Football-only Fields	Tennis Courts (Outdoors)	Volleyball Court	Community Gardens	Nature/ Interpretive Center	Museum/Historical Center	Horseshoe Pits	Wedding Facility	Corporate Event Facility	Swimming Pool (Indoor)	Swimming Pool (Outdoor)	Senior Center	Camp Stores	Boat Ramp	Dog Park	Camp Store	Roller Hockey Rink	Gazebo	Picnic Areas	Caravan Area	Staging Area	Restrooms Structures	Parking Lots	BMX Track	Model Airplane Air Strip	Barbeques	Drinking Fountain	Exercise Course	Skate Park	Walking Track	Horse Corrals	Laser Tag	Batting Cages
Lakeside Linkage Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	134												1																					1																													
Lamar County Park	Local Park	Local Park	9									2	1	1																																		1			1	1											
Lincoln Acres County Park	Local Park	Local Park	1									2	1	1															1									1												1													
Lindo Lake Park and Community Center/Teen Center	Local Park	Park and Community Center	57									2	1	1	1		1			1						1		1				2		1			1	1	1												1						1	1				
Linear Park	Local Park	Local Park	3																																											1															
Live Oak County Park	Regional Park	Local Park	27									2	2											1		3		3	1				1					1	1					1			6			4	2										
Lonny Brewer County Park	Local Park	Local Park	5																																											1							1							
Los Coches Historical Marker	Regional Park	Historic	1																																	1																										
Los Penasquitos Canyon Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	198												1	1																	1		1		1	1																								
Luelf Pond Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	87												1																																														
Lusardi Creek Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	226												1																																														
McGrath Family YMCA	Local Park	Park and Community Center	11																					1	1															1																							
Monte Vista High School	Local Park	School Sports Field	4																												1																															
Mount Miguel High School	Local Park	School Sports Field	4																												1																															
Mt. Gower Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	1522	1	27	27				1					1	1																																	1	1											
Nancy Jane County Park	Local Park	Local Park	2									3	1	2															1			1				1															1											
Oakoasis Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	442	1	11	10			1	1					1	1																																														
Old Ironsides County Park	Local Park	Local Park	3									2	1	1															1																																		
Olive Peirce Junior High/Ramona High	Local Park	School Sports Field	22									1											1		1		1	1			1	4																															
Otay Lakes Regional Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	87									1	1																							1	1	1												1	1			1							
Otay Valley Regional Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	131												1	1			7																															7											
Palomar Park	Local Park	Local Park	4																																												1			1	1										
Pine Valley Park	Local Park	Regional Park	17									2	1	1									1		1		1		1			1				1												3				1										
Potrero County Park	Regional Park	Camping Park	126	1	44	7	37		2	1		2	2													1		1																				1			4										
Quail Botanical Gardens	Local Park	Botanical Garden	28																																		1																							
Rainbow County Park	Local Park	Local Park	4									1	1										1						1			2																1			1	1										
Ramona Community Park and Outdoor Community Center	Local Park	Park and Community Center	84																	1				3		12																																			
Ramona Grasslands Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	3491												1	1																															1		1											
Rancho Guajome Adobe County Park	Preserve	Historic	150												1	1																			2		1	1												1	1										
Rios Baseball Park	Local Park	Sports Park	10																						1	5																																			

Figure 3-1: Park Classifications (Cont.)

Park Name	Park Type	Park Classification	Acres	Campgrounds	Total Camp Units	Tent Sites/ Non-Hook-ups	Partial Hook-ups	Full Hook-ups	Cabins	Youth Group Area	Fireplace	Playground	Non Tot Lot Playground	Tot Lot Playground	Bicycle Trails	Equestrian Trails	Fishing	Boat/Marina Rentals	Swimming/Water Feature	Recreation/Community Centers	Teen Center	Gyms	Regular Soccer	Small Soccer	Baseball (90' base paths)	Baseball (50'-70' paths)	Lg. Softball	Small Softball	Basketball Court (Outdoor)	Basketball Court (Indoors)	Football-only Fields	Tennis Courts (Outdoors)	Volleyball Court	Community Gardens	Nature/ Interpretive Center	Museum/Historical Center	Horseshoe Pits	Wedding Facility	Corporate Event Facility	Swimming Pool (Indoor)	Swimming Pool (Outdoor)	Senior Center	Camp Stores	Boat Ramp	Dog Park	Camp Store	Roller Hockey Rink	Gazebo	Picnic Areas	Caravan Area	Staging Area	Restrooms Structures	Parking Lots	BMX Track	Model Airplane Air Strip	Barbeques	Drinking Fountain	Exercise Course	Skate Park	Walking Track	Horse Corrals	Laser Tag	Batting Cages
Robert Adams Community Park	Local Park	Local Park	12																						1							2									1																								
Sage Hill Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	231																																																												
San Dieguito Regional Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	120									5	3	2		1										1		1	1								1	1								1	7			5	5			7	3								
San Elijo Lagoon & Nature Center	Preserve	Ecological Reserve	974																																1			1	1																								
San Luis Rey River Park	Preserve	Preserve	466																																																											
Santa Margarita Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	211												1	1																																		1	1	1								1		
Santa Ysabel Preserves (East & West)	Preserve	Preserve	5355												1	1																																1		1												
Shadow Hills Elementary	Local Park	School Sports Field	12									2														4		1																																				
Simon Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	617												1	1																																															
South Lane Park	Local Park	Local Park	9																																																											
Spencer Valley School	Local Park	School Sports Field	1									1																																																			
Spring Valley Gym & Teen Center	Local Park	Community Center	1																			1	1								2				1																	1	1										
Spring Valley Park and Community Center	Local Park	Park and Community Center	6									3	1	2						1	1	1							1	2				1			1	1			1									1	1										
Steele Canyon County Park	Local Park	Local Park	8									2	1	1									1			1		1	4			1	1														1			1					1						
Stelzer Regional Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	369	1	1	1			1	1		2	1	1	1																				1		1	1	1									2			2											
Sweetwater Lane Sportsfield	Local Park	Sports Park	10									1	1										1	3	2	2	2	2																																		
Sweetwater Regional Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	479	1	112		112				1	1		1	1	1	1								1	6	1	6	6								1	1								5			1						1					
Tijuana River Valley Regional Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	1780									1	1		1	1							1	1	1	4	1	4						1																											
Vallecito Stage Station Regional Park & Historic Site	Regional Park	Historic	58	1	44	44				1		1	1			1																				1									1													8		
Valley Center Community Park	Local Park	Park and Community Center	23																	1					1	2																								1	1										
Valley Center High School	Local Park	School Sports Field	24									1												2		3					1																															
Volcan Mountain Wilderness Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	3013																																																										
Warner Union School Community Multipurpose Building	Local Park	Community Center	1																	1																																									
Waterfront Park	Local Park	Local Park	16									3	2	1					1																		1	1								1			1											
WD Hall School	Local Park	School Sports Field	6									1																																																	
Whaley House	Regional Park	Historic	1																																	1																									
Wilderness Gardens Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	732																1																	1			1											1										
William Heise Regional Park	Regional Park	Camping Park	1016	1	101	78	20		14	1		1	1		1	1																						1								1			1										
Woodhaven County Park	Local Park	Local Park	8																																													1											

Park Facility Conditions Assessment

Since 2008, DPR has been performing Facility Condition Assessments for DPR owned and managed facilities and amenities. The assessments evaluate a property's building systems and components, noting obvious visual defects and evaluating the life cycle of building materials. The assessments identify components that have maintenance issues and provide cost estimates for recommended actions based on observed conditions, maintenance history and industry standard useful life estimates. The assessment results include the condition of the facility/amenity and assign a priority rank to address any needed updates/retrofits/replacements. The document assigns a dollar amount necessary for the renovation of an existing park facility. The assessments are used in developing DPR's annual Capital Expenditures Budget.

A list of the most recent facility conditions assessments completed by the DPR includes the following:

1. Cactus County Park, Lakeside (2015)
2. Collier County Park, Ramona (2015)
3. Dos Picos County Park, Ramona (2015)
4. El Monte County Park, Lakeside (2015)
5. Felicita County Park, Escondido (2015)
6. Flinn Springs County Park, El Cajon (2015)
7. Goodland Acres County Park, Spring Valley (2015)
8. Guajome Regional Park, Oceanside (2014)
9. Lake Morena County Park, Campo (2015)
10. Lindo Lake County Park, Lakeside (2015)
11. Live Oak County Park, Fallbrook (2015)
12. Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve (2015)
13. Pine Valley County Park, Pine Valley (2015)
14. Potrero County Park, Potrero (2015)
15. San Dieguito County Park, Del Mar (2015)
16. Spring Valley County Park, Spring Valley (2015)
17. Louis Stelzer County Park, Lakeside (2015)
18. Sweetwater Summit Regional Park, Bonita (2015)
19. Vallecito County Park, Julian (2015)
20. William Heise County Park, Julian (2014)

Alternative Providers

Aside from the park facilities and recreation programs offered through DPR and its recreation partners, a number of recreational opportunities are available through private and non-profit as well as other public organizations and agencies. County residents have at their disposal a myriad of recreation service providers.

Many private and non-profit organizations provide recreational opportunities within San Diego County, including many churches, community groups, and private businesses. Some of these opportunities include fitness and exercise classes, dance, martial arts, gymnastics, paintball, and charter fishing opportunities.

The 18 incorporated cities within San Diego County also provide recreation program opportunities to residents and non-residents. These programs include, but are not limited to, youth sports, health and wellness activities, older adult services, aquatics activities and facilities, golf, and community or recreation centers.

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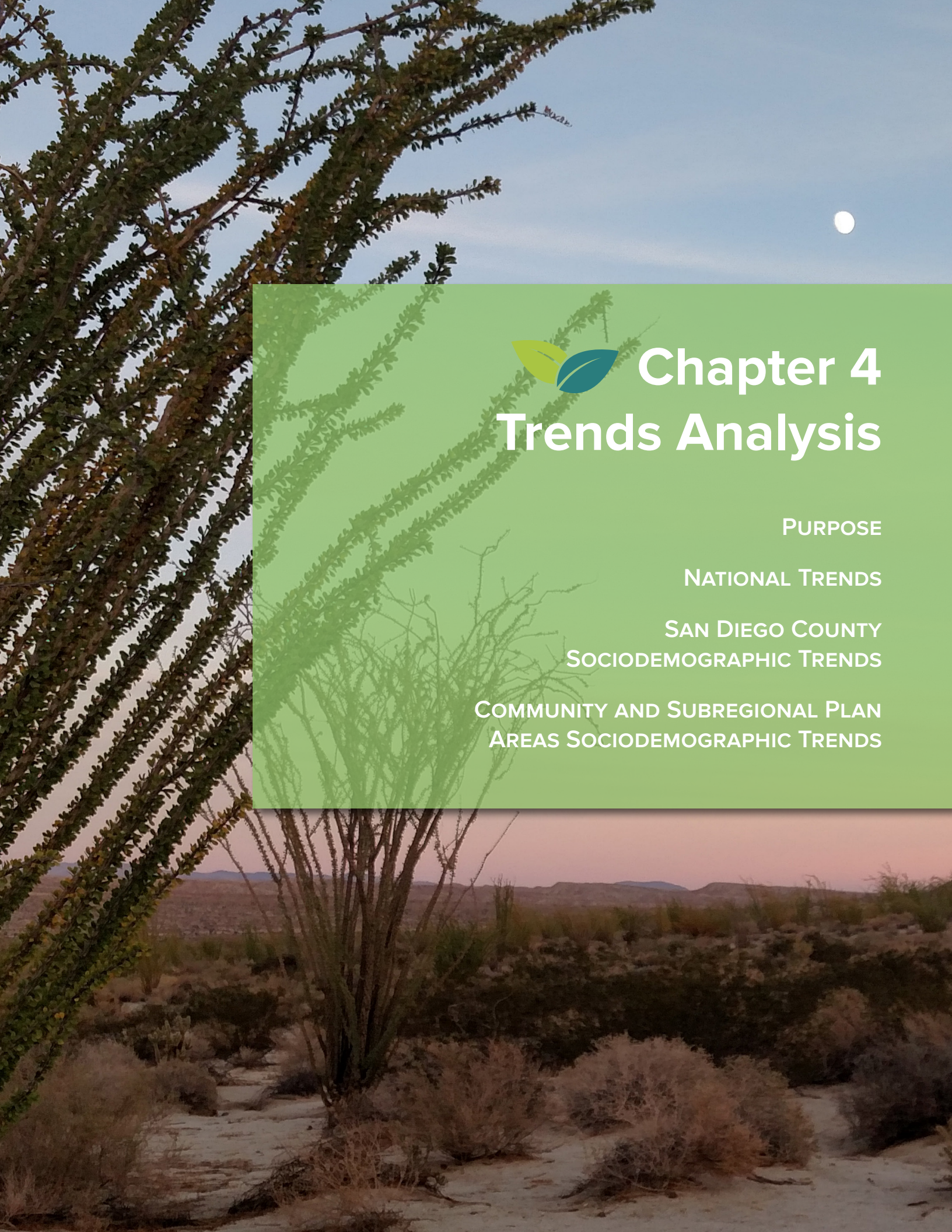


Chapter 4
Trends Analysis

Purpose

National Trends

San Diego County Sociodemographic Trends

Community and Subregional Plan Areas Sociodemographic Trends

Purpose

The purpose of a trends analysis is to evaluate what County residents are seeking in future park and recreation services by examining broader park trends and County demographics. The County's existing recreation program demands and needs are addressed in the 2016–2021 Recreation Programming Plan. However, in order for DPR to develop a long-range plan for providing the right recreational facilities, it must understand the nature of the community, its recreational desires, its actual needs, its social makeup, and its ability to provide the services that are determined necessary. This chapter highlights relevant local, regional, and national outdoor recreation trends from various sources that could influence the County's future parks and recreation planning for the next several years.

In the coming years, national, state, and local trends in the perception of the connectivity, environment, socioeconomics, technology, and in urban development will affect every county and city's planning efforts for recreation services and park facilities.

National Trends

It is a challenge and an opportunity for parks and recreation agencies to continue to understand and respond to the changing recreation interests of serviced populations. In this fast-paced society, it is important to stay on top of current trends. The following information highlights relevant regional and national outdoor recreation trends from various sources that may influence San Diego County recreation planning. The full Parks and Recreation Trends report for San Diego County, including a list of all sources, can be found in AppendixA.

Demographic Trends

- As baby boomers (born between 1946 and 1964) enter retirement, they will be looking for opportunities in fitness, sports, outdoors, arts and cultural events, and other activities that suit their lifestyles. With their varied life experiences, values, and expectations, baby boomers are predicted to redefine the meaning of recreation and leisure programming for mature adults.
- Millennials (born between 1980 and 1999) lead structured lives filled with rules and regulations. Less accustomed to unstructured play than previous generations and apprehensive of the outdoors, they spend most of their time indoors, leaving home primarily to socialize with friends and families. With an upbeat and with a can-do attitude, this generation is more optimistic and tech-savvy than their elders.
- Baby boomers are second only to Gen Y/Millennials in participation in fitness and outdoor sports. Boomers will reinvent what being a 65-year-old means.
- In the United States, Hispanic participants and nonparticipants alike cite a lack of access to nearby places to participate in outdoor activities as a barrier to participation more often than other ethnicities.
- Young adults engage in mobile data applications at much higher rates than adults in age brackets 30 and older. Minority Americans lead the way when it comes to mobile internet access.

Facility Trends

- The design of a community's infrastructure is directly linked to physical activity – where environments are built with bicyclists and pedestrians in mind, more people bike and walk. Higher levels of bicycling and walking also coincide with increased bicycle and pedestrian safety and higher levels of physical activity. Increasing bicycling and walking make a big impact on improving public health and life expectancy.
- 2014 was the third year that dog parks were the top planned addition to parks and recreational facilities in the U.S. Dog parks can be as simple as a gated area, or more elaborate with "designed-for-dogs" amenities like water fountains, agility equipment, and pet wash stations, to name a few.
- Communities around the country are considering adding shade structures as well as shade trees to their parks, playgrounds and pools, in response to raising concerns of skin cancer.
- The Trails for Health Initiative of the Center for Disease Control (CDC) has scientifically demonstrated that a connected system of trails increases the level of physical activity in a community. Trails can provide a wide variety of opportunities for being physically active.

- Park and recreation agencies have begun installing "outdoor gyms," with equipment comparable to what would be found in an indoor workout facility, such as leg and chest presses, elliptical trainers, pull down trainers, etc. Such equipment can increase the usage of parks, trails, and other outdoor amenities while helping to fight the obesity epidemic and increase the community's interaction with nature.
- Additional amenities such as spray pads or interactive fountains are becoming increasingly popular. These amenities are defined as an artificially constructed depression or basin for use by children, into which potable water is sprayed but not allowed to accumulate in the bottom.

Programming Trends

- Figures from the Association for Interpretative Naturalists demonstrate that nature–based programs are on the rise. The growth of these programs is thought to come from replacing grandparents as the teacher about the "great outdoors". It is also speculated that a return to natural roots and renewed interest in life's basic elements was spurred as a response to September 11, 2001.
- Participation in walking for pleasure and family gatherings outdoors were the two most popular activities for the U.S. population as a whole as reported by the USDA Forest Service Internet Research Information Series (IRIS) in 2012. These outdoor activities were followed closely in popularity by viewing/ photographing wildlife, boating, fishing, and swimming. There has been a growing momentum in participation in sightseeing, birding, and wildlife watching in recent years.
- Some of the top ten athletic activities ranked by total participation in the U.S. include: exercise walking, swimming, exercising with equipment, camping, and bicycle riding.
- A national trend in the delivery of parks and recreation systems reflects more partnerships and contractual agreements reaching out to the edges of the community to support specialized services.
- The majority of Americans agree that preserving undeveloped land for outdoor recreation is important. A large percentage of outdoor participants also believe that developing local parks and hiking and walking trails is important and that there should be more outdoor education and activities during the school day.

Funding Trends

- According to Recreation Management Magazine's 2014 State of the Industry Report, survey respondents from parks and recreation departments/districts reporting about their revenues from 2011 through 2013 reveals the beginning of a recovery from the impact of the recession of 2008. From 2011 to 2012, 82.6% of respondents reported that their revenues had either stabilized or increased. This number grew to 84.8% of respondents when reporting on the 2012 to 2013 time frame and, by 2015, 95% of parks and recreation department respondents were expecting revenues to either increase (49.7%) or remain stable (45.4%).

Marketing Trends

- Mobile marketing is a growing trend. Social websites and applications are among the most used features on mobile phones. Popular social marketing electronic tools include Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, Tagged, and LinkedIn. Private messaging applications such as Snapchat and WhatsApp are being used more frequently for live media coverage.

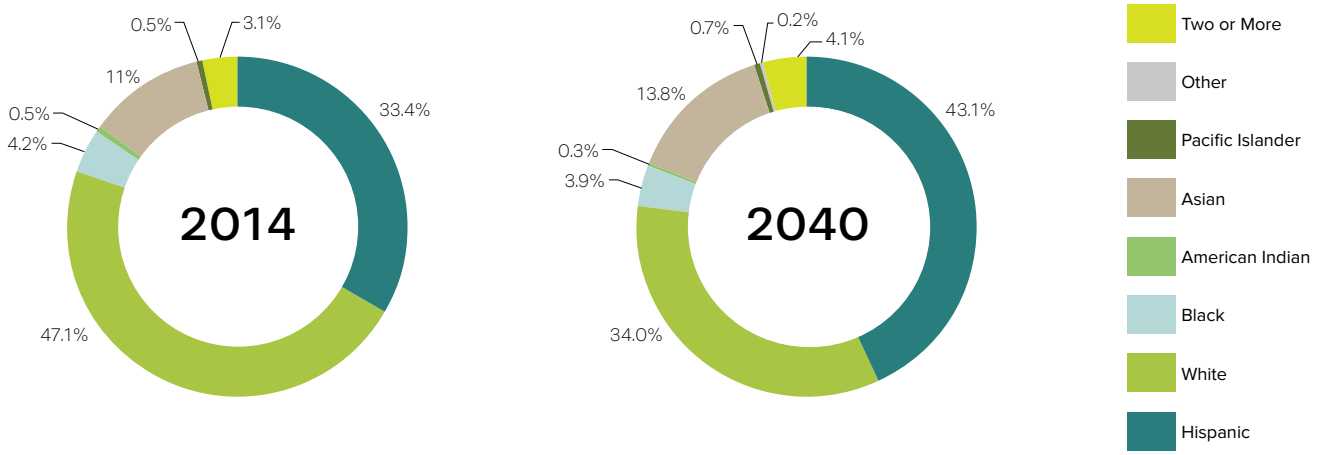
San Diego County Sociodemographic Trends

The first step in determining the community's present and future needs for park and recreation facilities and community service programs is to understand the current and future demographics and characteristics of the County.

The unincorporated County encompasses 3,570 squares miles that represent 84% of the total land area of San Diego County, yet its 2008 population of 498,145 persons represented only 15.6% of the total County population (3,192,453). The population distribution for the County can be seen in Figure 4–5. By 2040, a majority of the unincorporated County is projected to experience 51–100% increase in population density as seen in Figure 4–6.

Population forecasts for 2040 indicate that the population of the entire County will grow by 23.3%. San Diego's regional planning agency, San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) projects that in 2040, San Diego County's population breakdown will be 34% White; 43.1% Hispanic; 14.4% Asian and Pacific Islander; 3.9% Black; and 4.6% all other groups as shown in Figure 4–2. The County's racial and ethnic diversity is expected to change significantly from 2014 with a 13% decrease in the white population and 10% increase in the Hispanic population.

Figure 4-2: San Diego County Ethnicity (2014 Estimated vs. 2040 Projection)



SANDAG also projects a shift in the age structure of the County with the population 70 years and older increasing by 116% and the population 30 years and younger decreasing by 11.6%. This indicates that future park trends for the entire San Diego County area will focus more on providing amenities and services for older generations. The population distribution by age for 2014 and 2040 can be seen in Figure 4–3.

Figure 4-3: San Diego County Age Distribution (2014 Estimated vs. 2040 Projection)

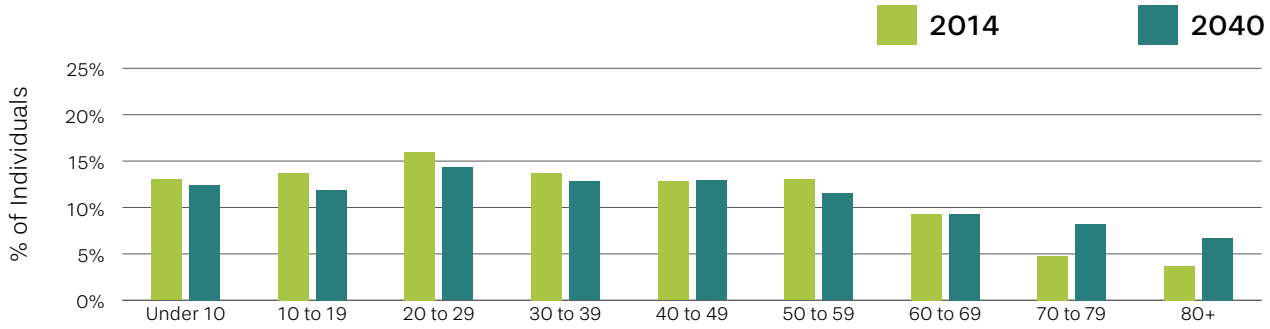
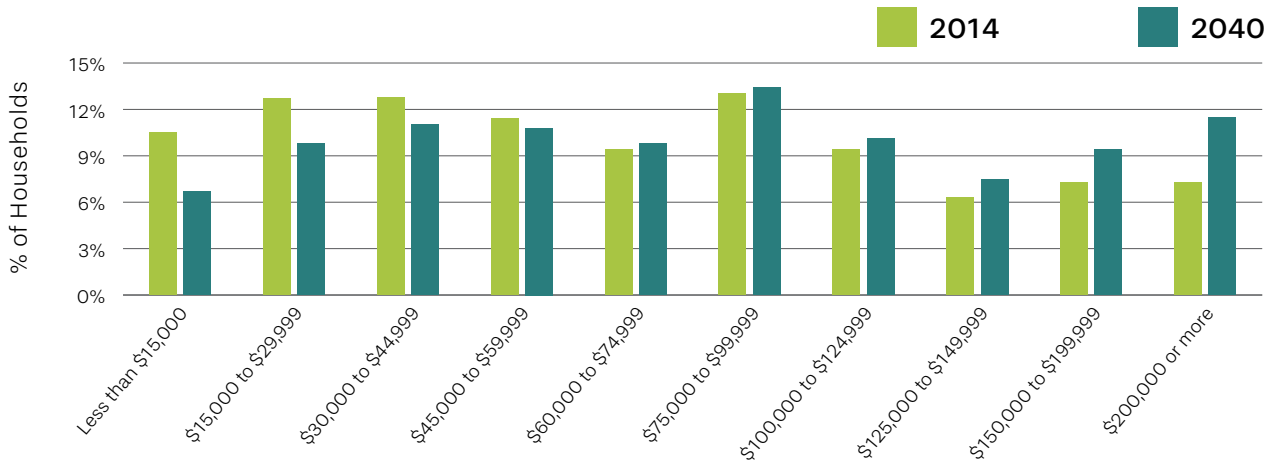


Figure 4–4 depicts San Diego's median household income, which has experienced strong annual growth in recent years. Looking to 2040, the percentage of households making between $45,000 and $125,000 will remain relatively the same. However, the number of households making less than $45,000 will decrease by only 6.8% and those making more than $125,000 will increase drastically by 65.6%.

FIGURE 4-4: SAN DIEGO COUNTY MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2014 ESTIMATED VS. 2040 PROJECTION)



COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREAS (CPA) SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The sociodemographic information illustrated in the following section includes existing (2014) and projected (2040) trends (ethnicity, age, and median household income) and provides an understanding of future demands for each CPA in the County. This data is used to identify potential interests and create future recommendations for residents based on regional and national trends.

Additionally, the data includes acres of local/community park, regional park, and preserve in each CPA. The park type (local or regional) will be used to classify the parks as part of the level of service analysis in Chapter 6. Preserves, however, will not be counted in the level of service analysis. The list of the parks and preserves in each CPA can be seen in Table 4–1.

The future recommendations listed in this section also include information from several CPA Community Plans. These Community Plans serve as a supplement to the County's General Plan, but also provide specific goals and policies that address issues, characteristics, and visions for each community. All of the policies from the Community Plan that are relevant to the development of future park and recreation facilities are included in "Future Recommendations" for each CPA.

FIGURE 4-5: 2014 POPULATION DENSITY (SAN DIEGO COUNTY)

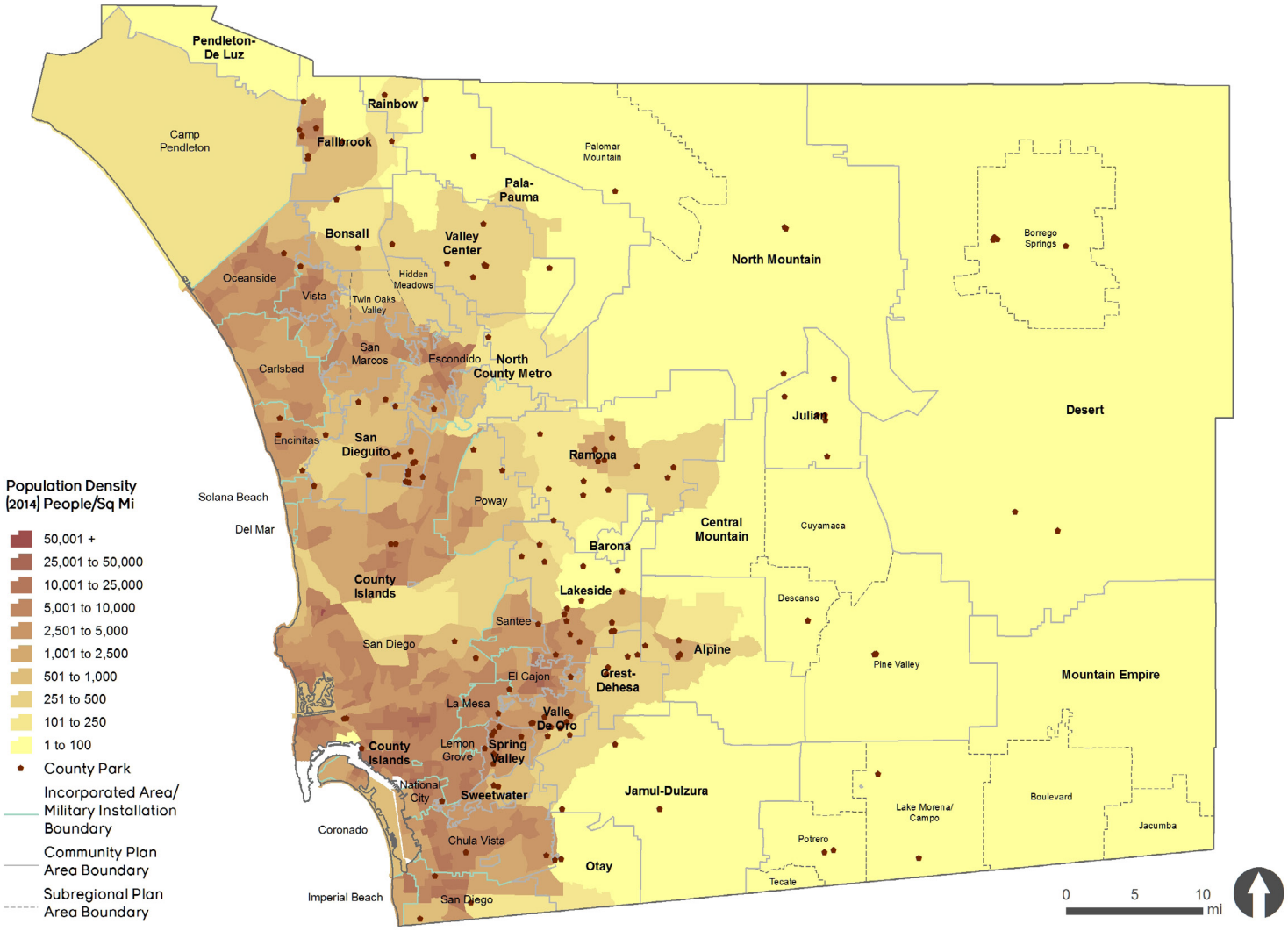
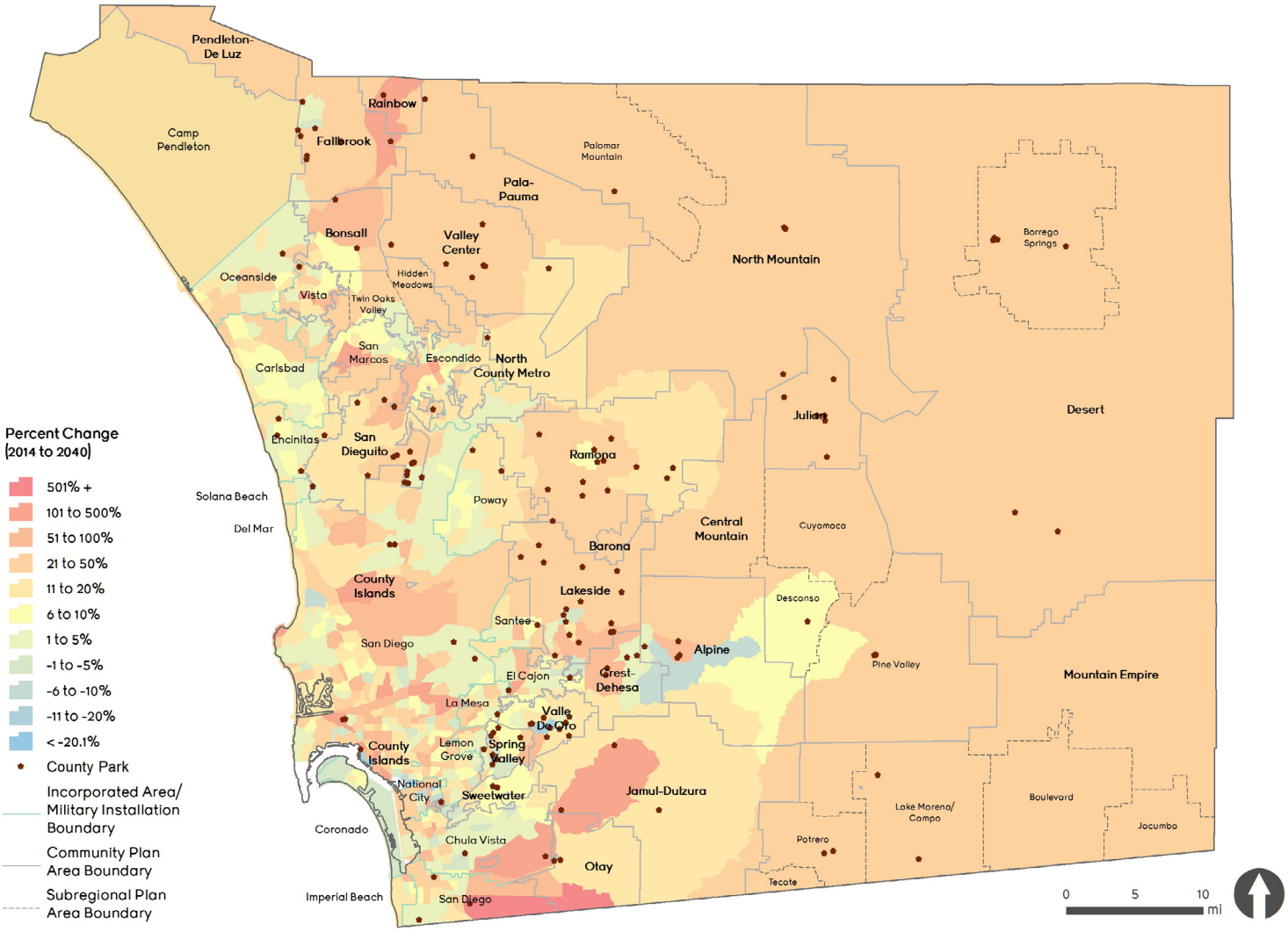


FIGURE 4-6: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (SAN DIEGO COUNTY)



Alpine Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 74.4% to 67.1%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 17.6% to 24.0%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–69 and more residents ages 70 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$125,000) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($125,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to increase by 61% in the central Alpine CPA.
6. Population density is projected to decrease from 1% to 10% in the area surrounding the central Alpine CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected increase in population density in the central Alpine CPA, consider intensifying services in this area.
4. Due to a projected decrease in population density in the area surrounding the central Alpine CPA, consider reducing services in this area.

Sociodemographic Analysis

18,014
Total Population

68,136
Total Acres

0.3
Persons/Acre

21.57
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	33.01
Regional Park	0
Preserve	63,332.64

Figure 4-7: Ethnicity (Alpine CPA)

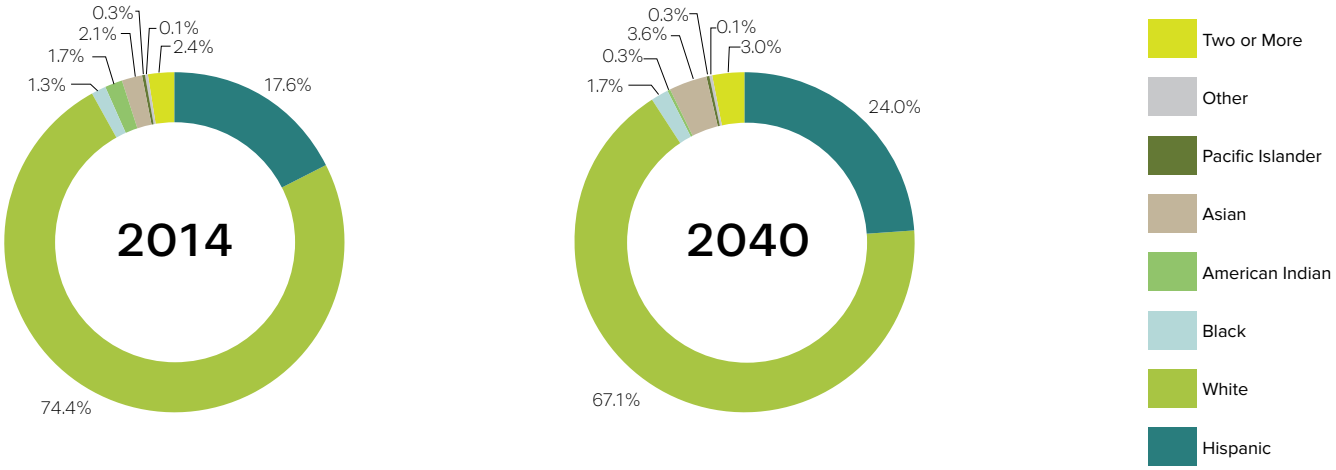


FIGURE 4-8: AGE (ALPINE CPA)

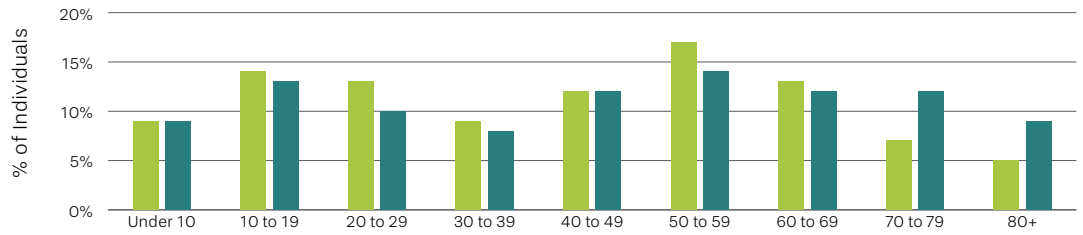


FIGURE 4-9: INCOME (ALPINE CPA)

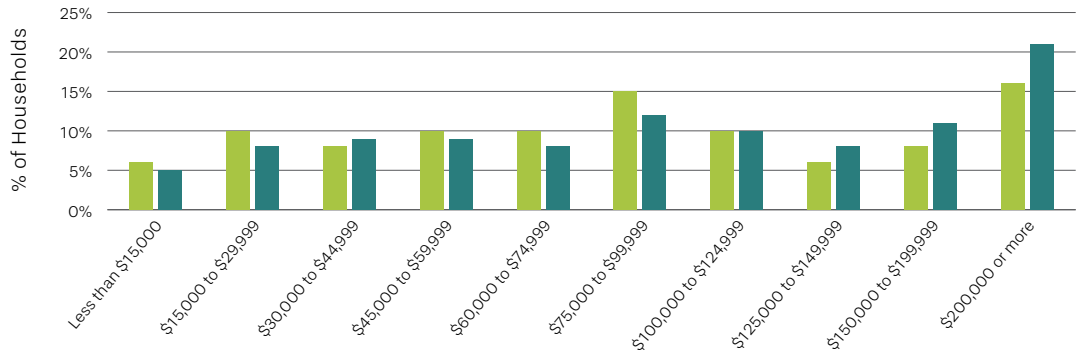
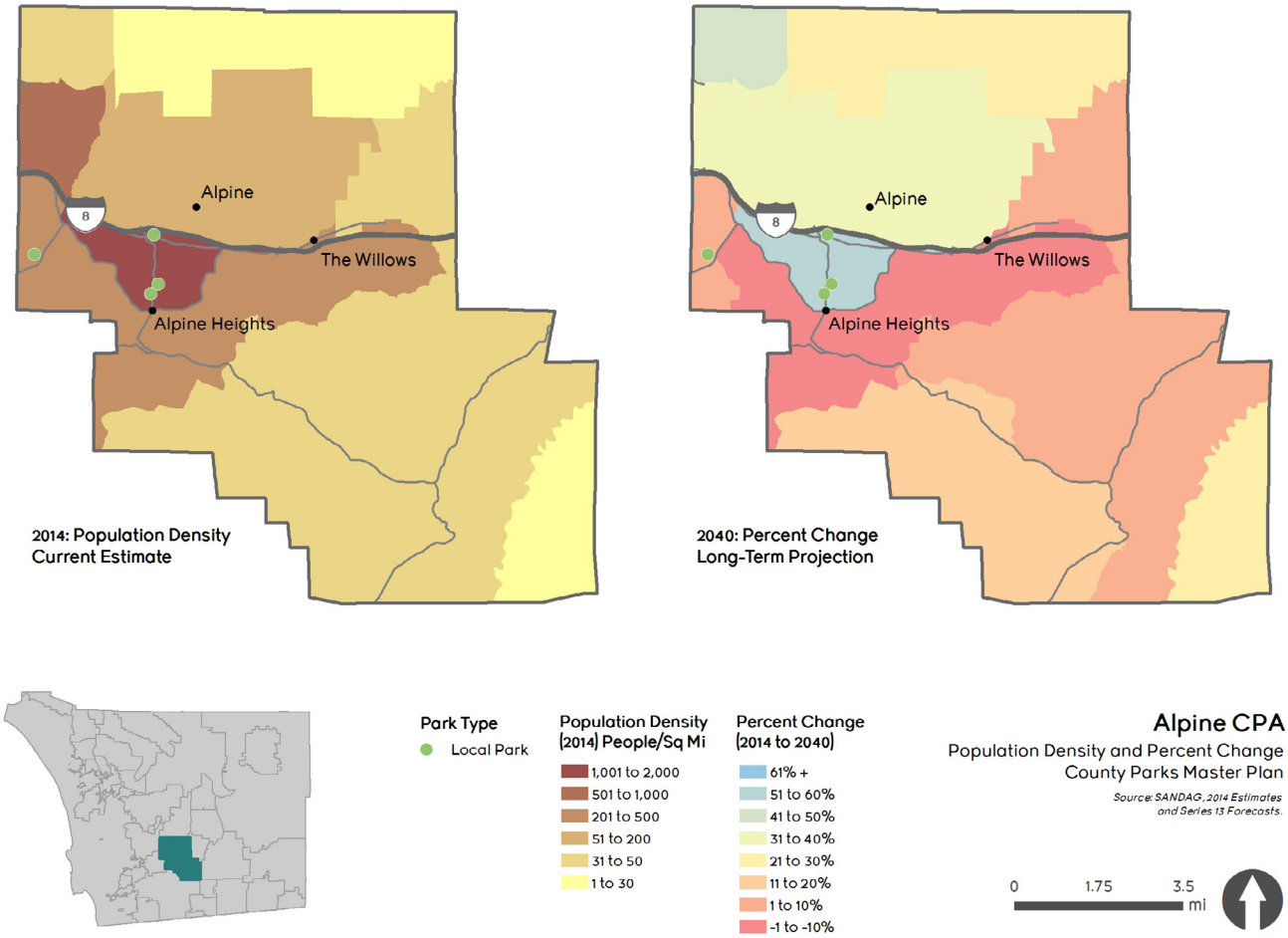


FIGURE 4-10: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (ALPINE CPA)



Barona Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in Native American residents (from 18.2% to 5.1%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 20.1% to 28.1%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–59 and more residents ages 60 and older.
3. The percentage of households in several of the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$74,000) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in several of the higher income brackets ($125,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to increase from 26%–50% uniformly in the Barona CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 60 and older, provide a range of fitness programs, including aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected, uniform increase in population density in the Barona CPA, consider a CPA-wide increase in parks and recreation services.

Sociodemographic Analysis

688
Total Population

5,292
Total Acres

0.1
Persons/Acre

0
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	0
Regional Park	0
Preserve	8.15

Figure 4-11: Ethnicity (Barona CPA)

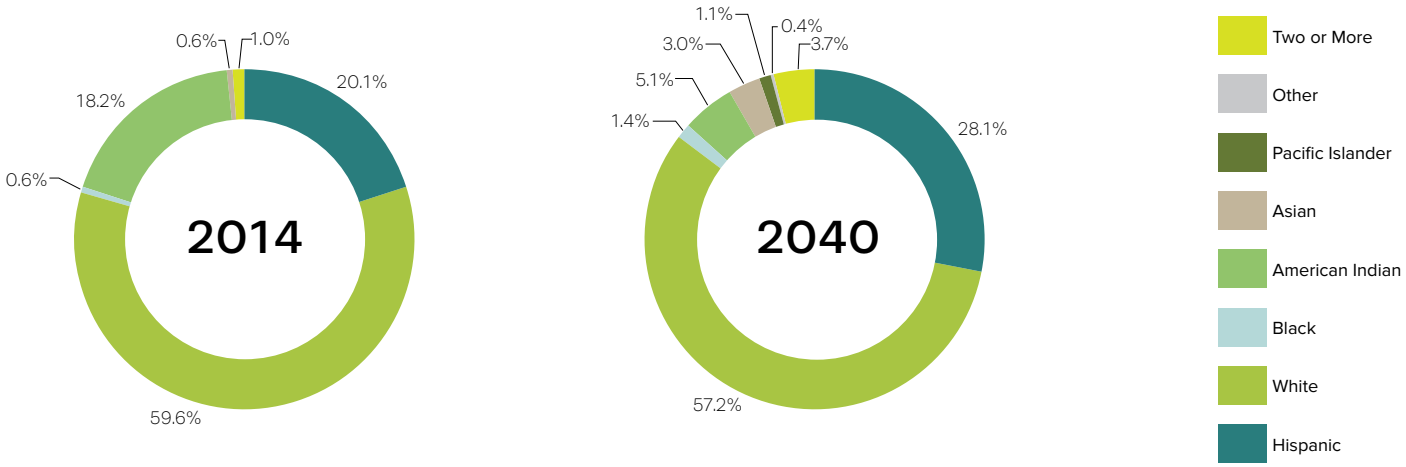


FIGURE 4-12: AGE (BARONA CPA)

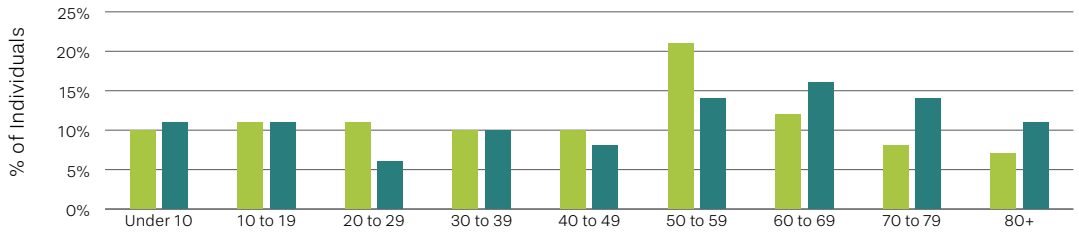


FIGURE 4-13: INCOME (BARONA CPA)

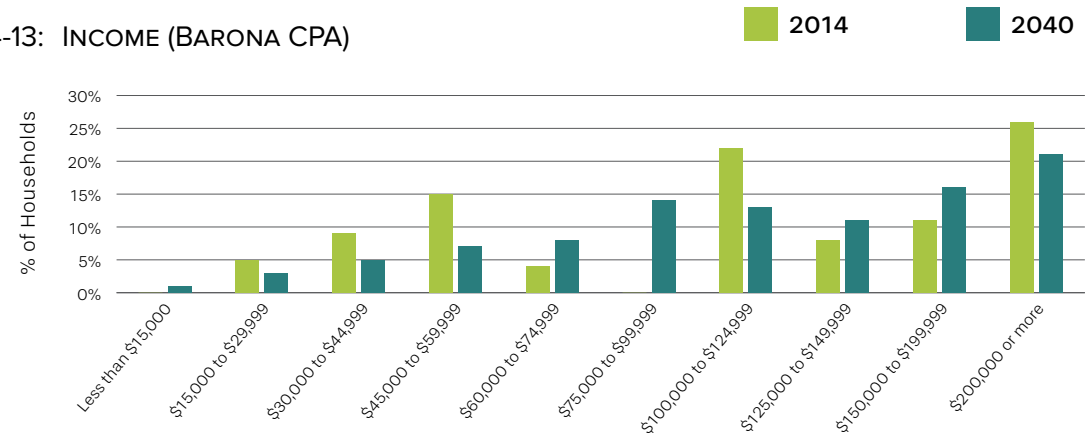
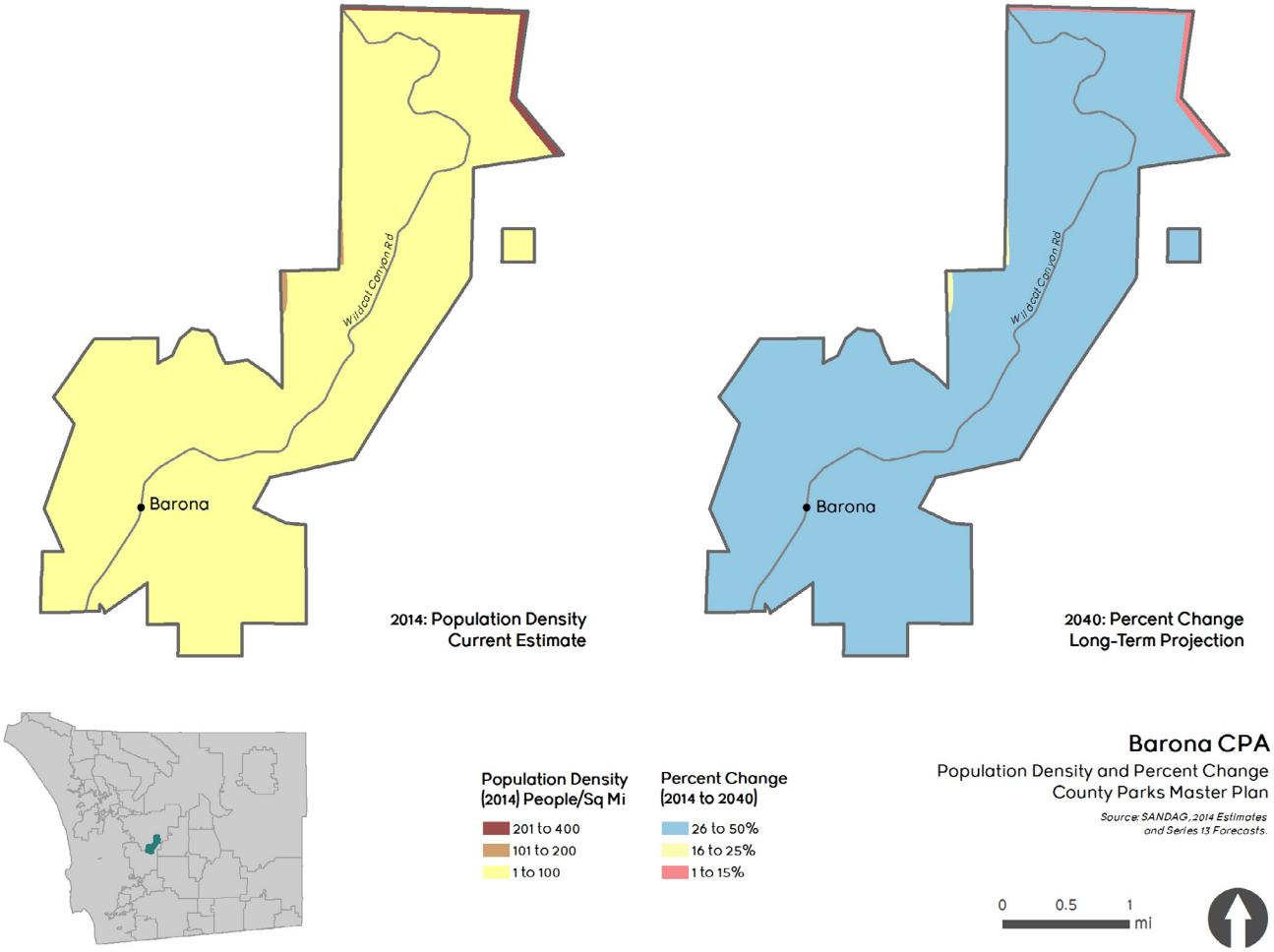


FIGURE 4-14: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (BARONA CPA)



Bonsall Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 59.8% to 47.7%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 30.4% to 43.9%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–59 and more residents ages 60 and older.
3. The percentage of households in several of the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$59,000) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in several higher income brackets ($60,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to increase by over 51% in the northern half of the Bonsall CPA.
6. Population density is projected to decrease by 1% to 10% in the southern half of the Bonsall CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 60 and older, provide a range of fitness programs, including aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected increase in population density in the northern half of the Bonsall CPA, consider intensifying services in this area.
4. Due to a projected decrease in population density in the southern half, consider reducing services in this area.
5. Per the Bonsall Community Plan, provide a balanced system of local parks, open space, riding and hiking trails, and outdoor recreation facilities and services, which incorporate the outstanding natural features.

Sociodemographic Analysis

10,642
Total Population

21,036
Total Acres

0.5
Persons/Acre

4.9
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	0
Regional Park	0
Preserve	481.79

Figure 4-15: Ethnicity (Bonsall CPA)

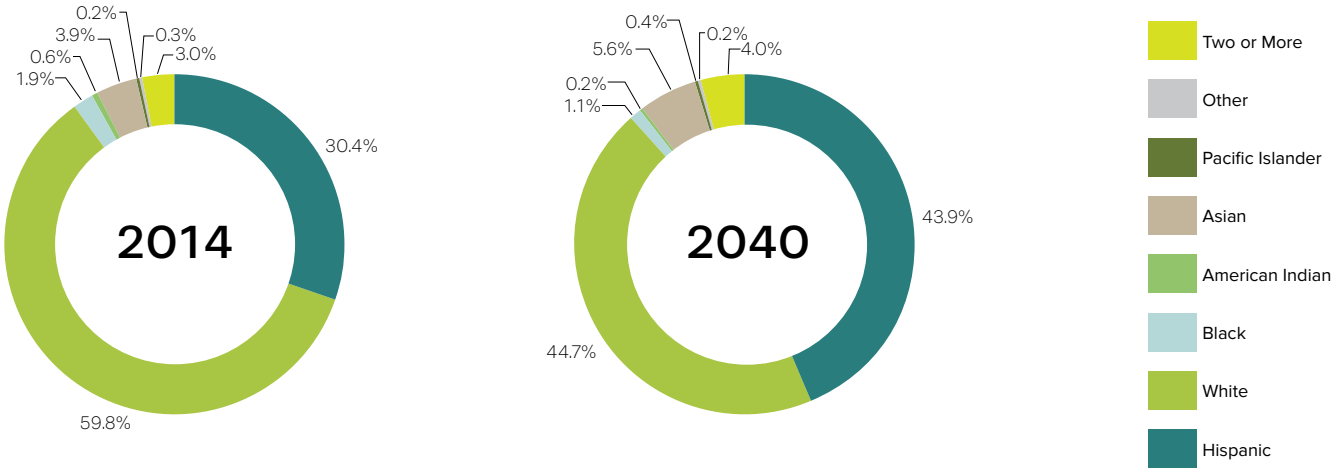


FIGURE 4-16: AGE (BONSALL CPA)

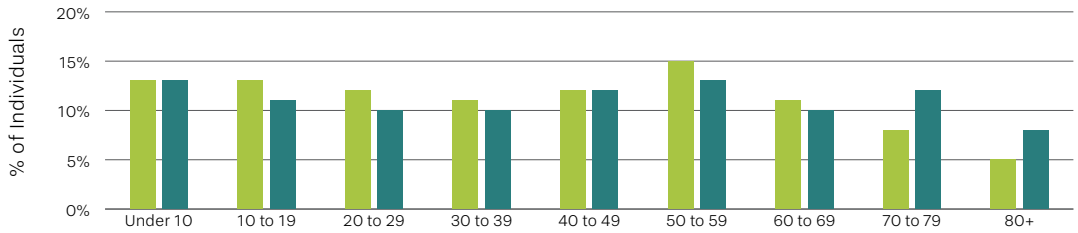


FIGURE 4-17: INCOME (BONSALL CPA)

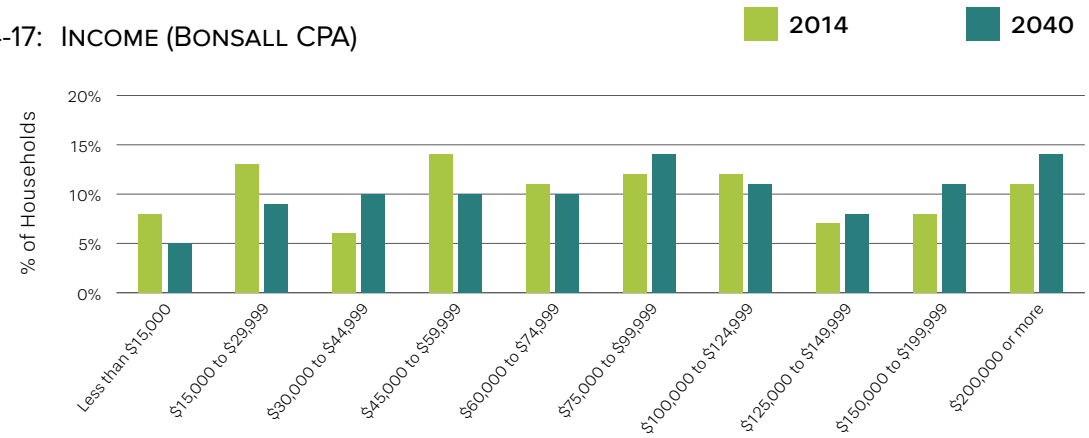
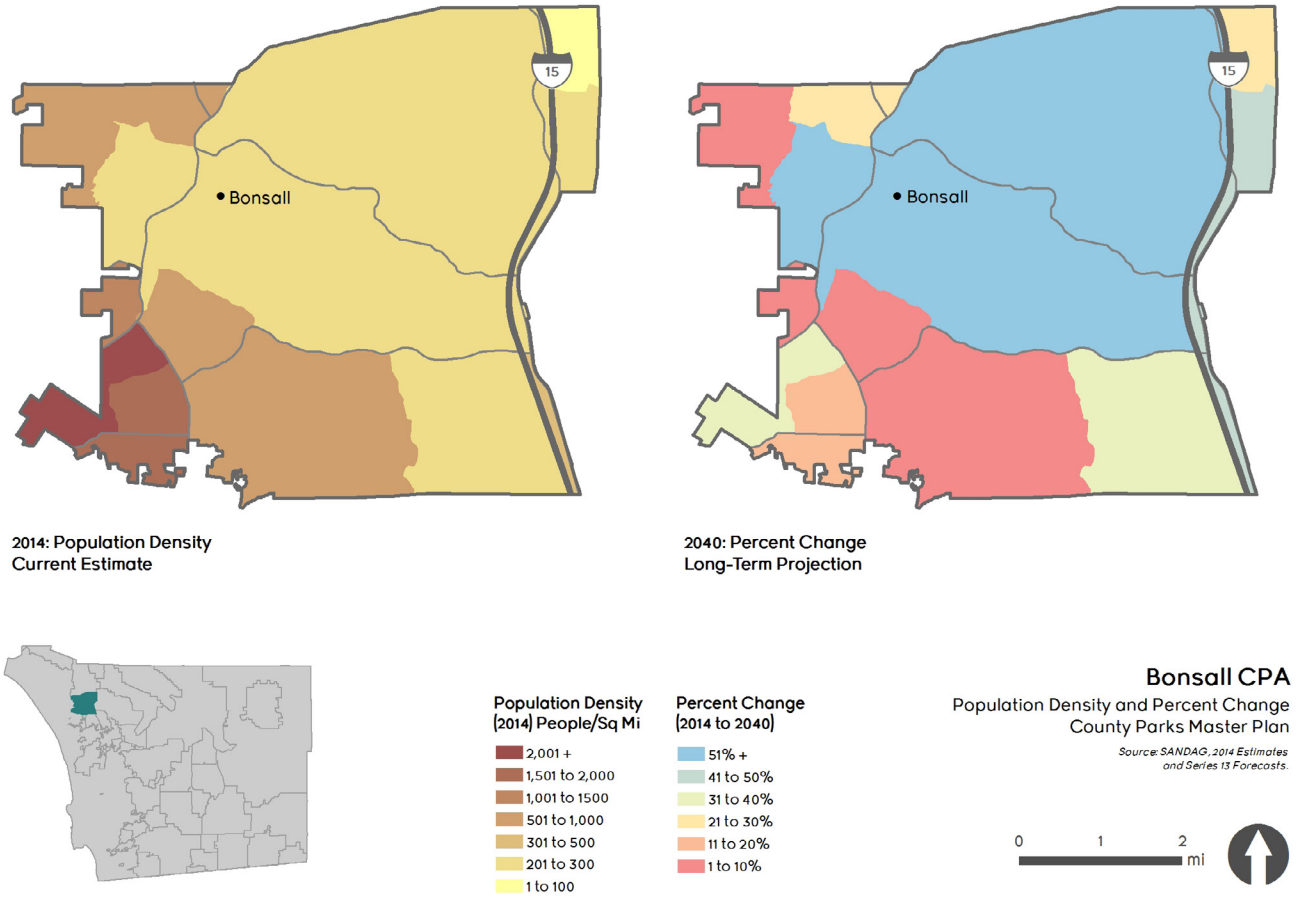


FIGURE 4-18: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (BONSALL CPA)



Central Mountain Community Plan Area (Cuyumaca, Descanso, Pine Valley)

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 70.8% to 68.1%) and increase in Hispanic residents from 18.3% to 29.2%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–69 and more residents ages 70 and over.
3. The percentage of households in the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$74,999) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($75,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. The population density is projected to increase by over 51% along the Central Mountain CPA's western border.
6. The population density is projected to decrease by 1% to 10% in the Central Mountain CPA's center.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected increase in population density along the Central Mountain CPA's western border, consider intensifying services in this area.
4. Due to a projected decrease in population density in the Central Mountain CPA's center, consider reducing services in this area.
5. Per the Central Mountain Community Plan, preserve Lake Cuyamaca as a valuable environmental and recreational resource; and provide residents of the Subregion with hiking trails, riding trails, and additional facilities to meet the needs of the young, while conserving as much open space as feasible.

Sociodemographic Analysis

5,274
Total Population

203,310
Total Acres

0.0
Persons/Acre

90.82
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	18.97
Regional Park	10,002.97
Preserve	169,475.85

Figure 4-19: Ethnicity (Central Mountain CPA)

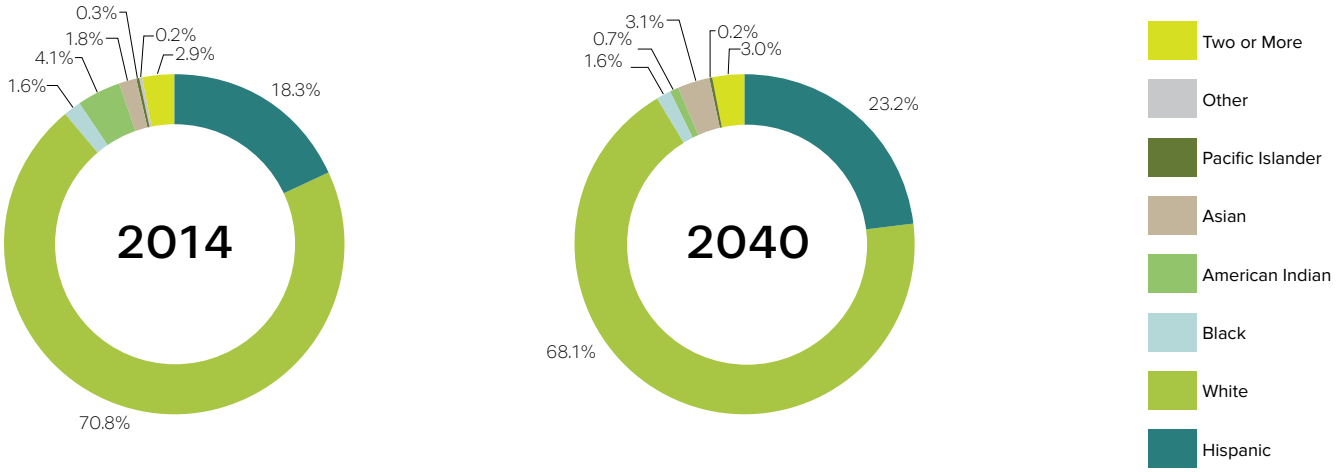


FIGURE 4-20: AGE (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)

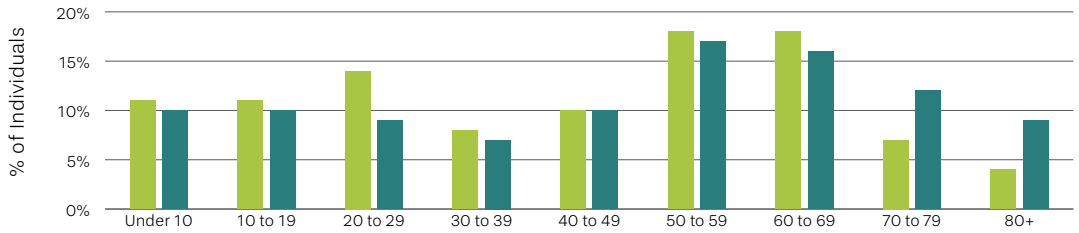


FIGURE 4-21: INCOME (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)

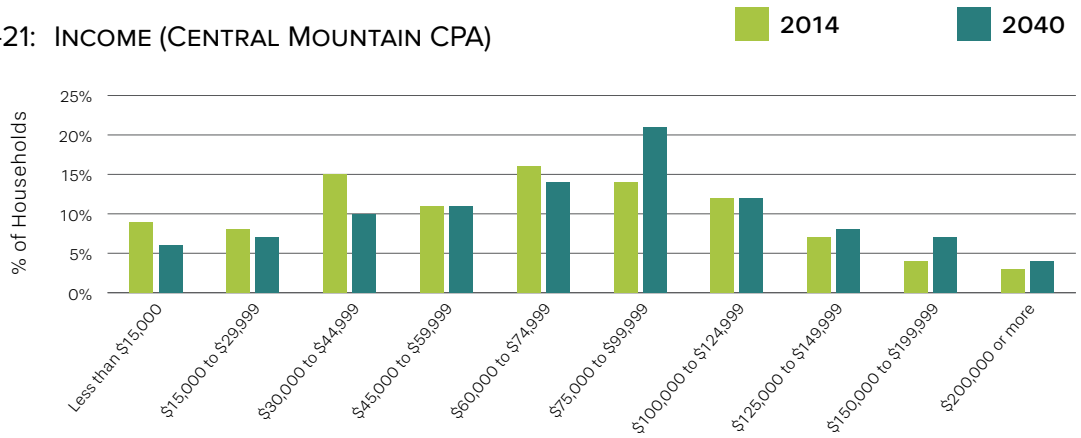
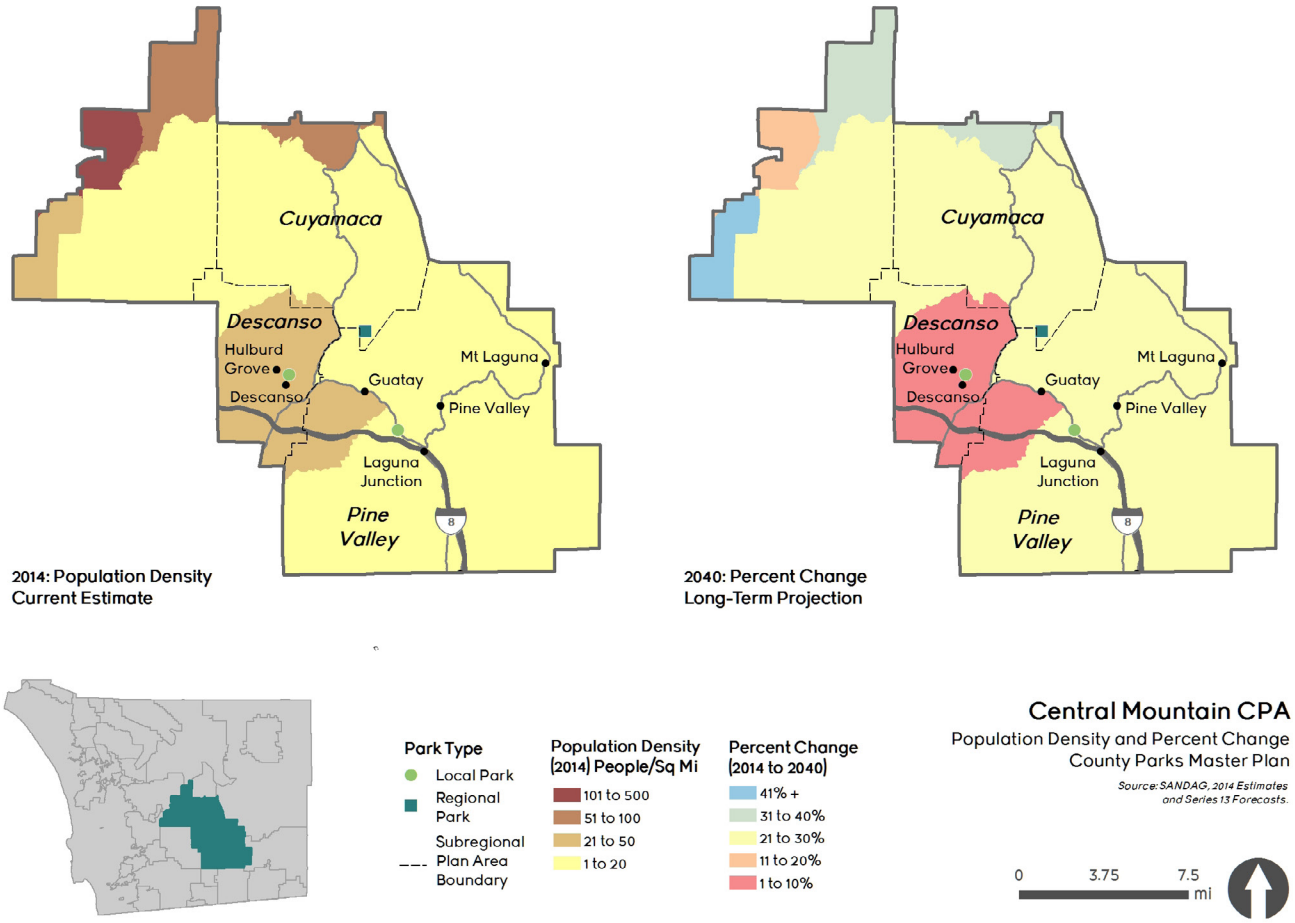


FIGURE 4-22: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)



County Islands Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in Hispanic residents (from 74.6% to 57.9%) and increase in White residents (from 12.7% to 24.3%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–29 and more residents ages 30 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower income brackets ($0–$44,999) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the middle and higher income brackets ($45,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. The population density is projected to increase by 91+% in the western portion of the Miramar 'island,' and by 31%–61% through most of the Lincoln Acres 'island'.
6. The population density is projected to decrease by 1% to 10% along the western and southern peripheries of the Lincoln Acres 'island'.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 30 and older, provide a range of recreation facilities and fitness programs, including team sports facilities for younger residents and fitness program facilities for older residents.
3. Due to projected increases in population density in portions of Miramar and Lincoln 'island,' consider reducing services in these areas.
4. Due to projected decreases in population density in peripheral portions of the Lincoln 'island,' consider reducing services in these areas.

Sociodemographic Analysis

2,441
Total Population

388
Total Acres

6.3
Persons/Acre

0.37
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	0.48
Regional Park	0
Preserve	373.76

Figure 4-23: Ethnicity (County Islands CPA)

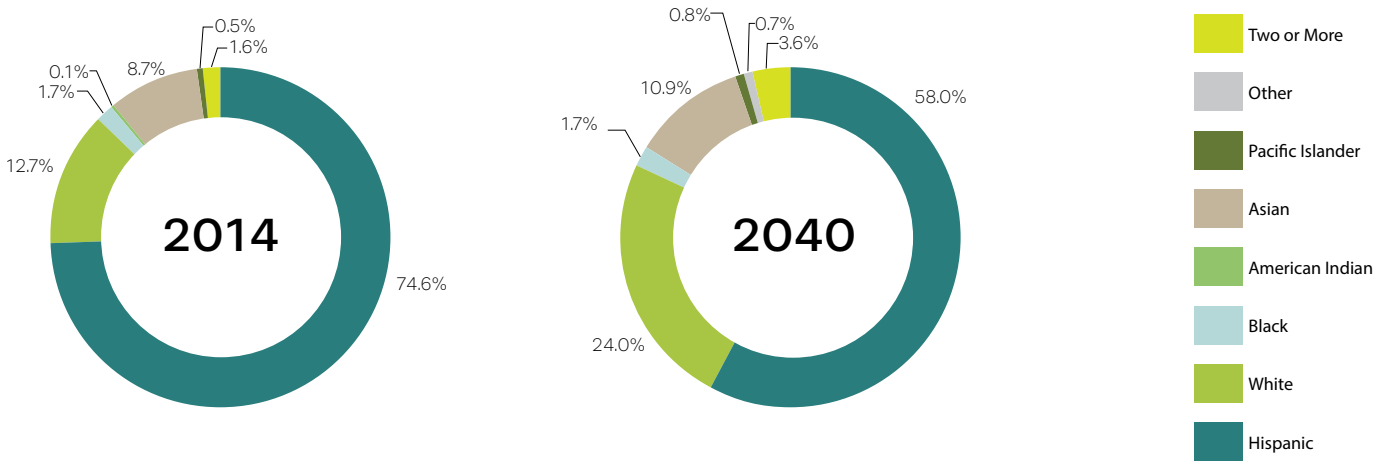


FIGURE 4-24: AGE (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)

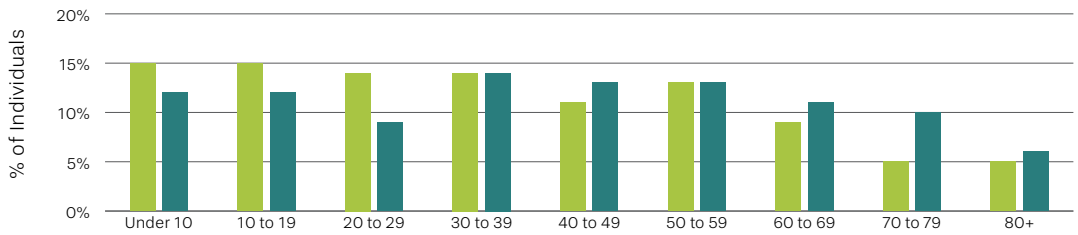


FIGURE 4-25: INCOME (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)

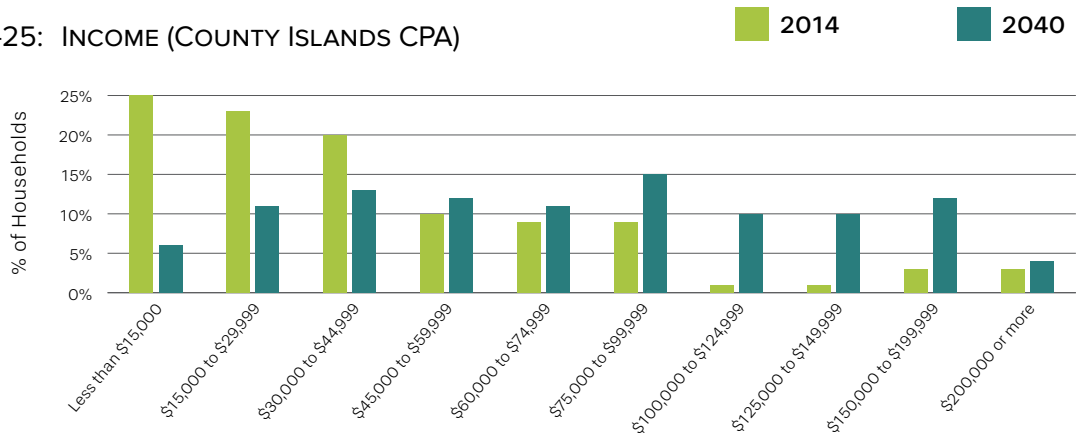
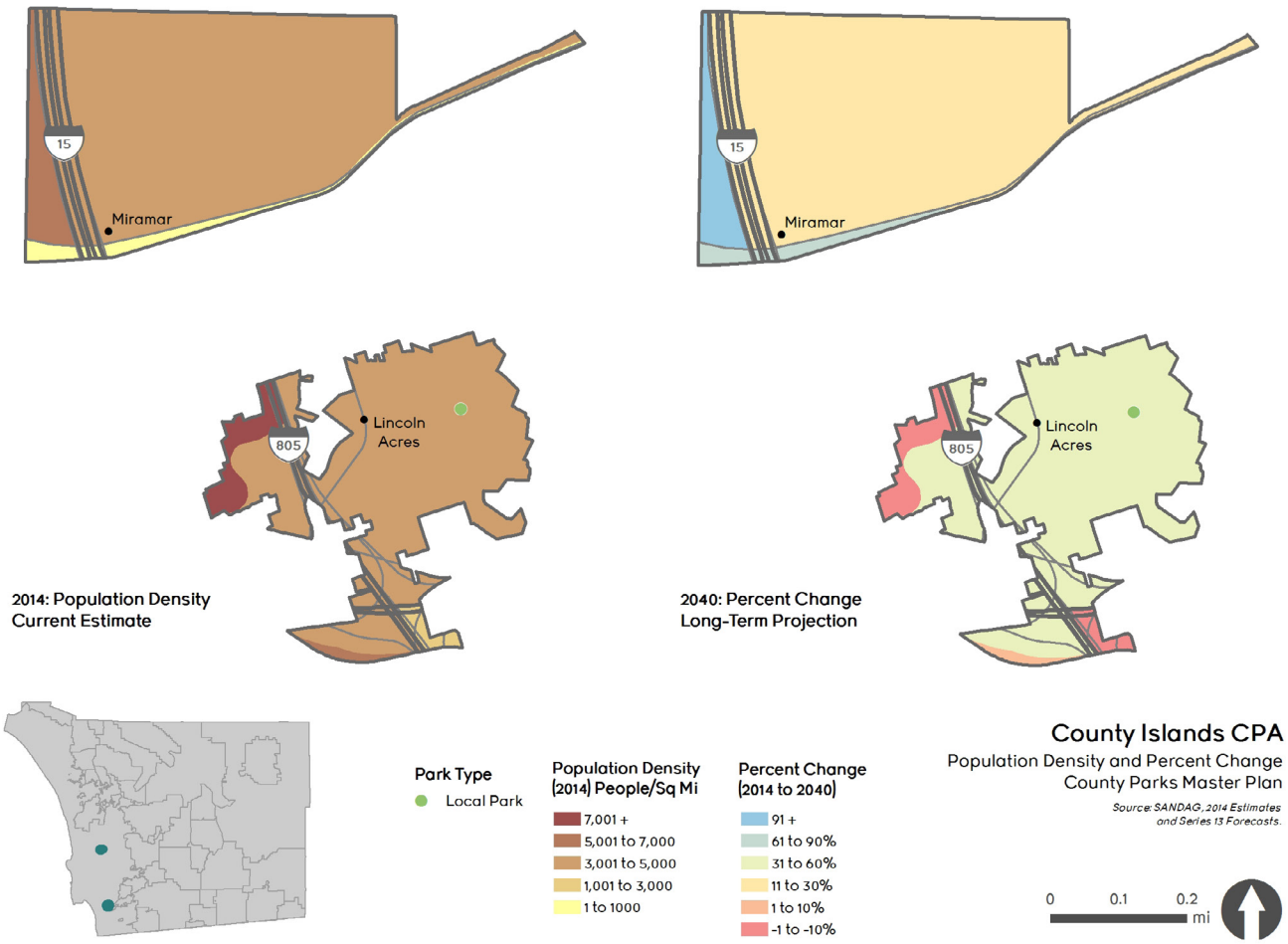


FIGURE 4-26: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)



Crest-Dehesa Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 72.1% to 59.5%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 18.5% to 27.6%).
2. In general, there is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–39 and more residents ages 40 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$74,999) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($75,0000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to increase by 51+% in the northwest Crest–Dehesa CPA.
6. Population density is projected to decrease by 1% to 10% in western and eastern portions of the Crest–Dehesa CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 40 and older, provide a range of recreation facilities and fitness programs, including aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected increase in population density in the northwest, consider intensifying services in this area.
4. Due to a projected decrease in population density in westerns and eastern portions, consider reducing services in this area.

Sociodemographic Analysis

10,104
Total Population

20,209
Total Acres

0.5
Persons/Acre

10.83
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	14.47
Regional Park	0
Preserve	19,373.85

Figure 4-27: Ethnicity (Crest-Dehesa CPA)

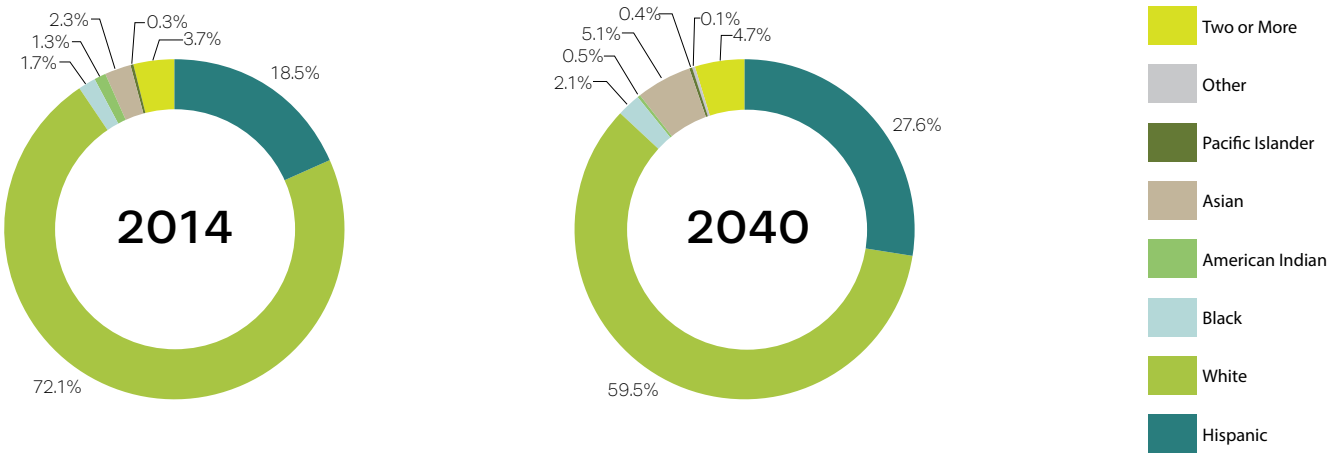


FIGURE 4-28: AGE (CREST-DEHESA CPA)

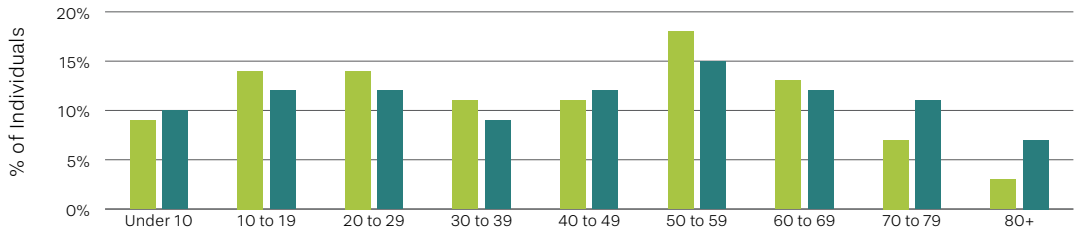


FIGURE 4-29: INCOME (CREST-DEHESA CPA)

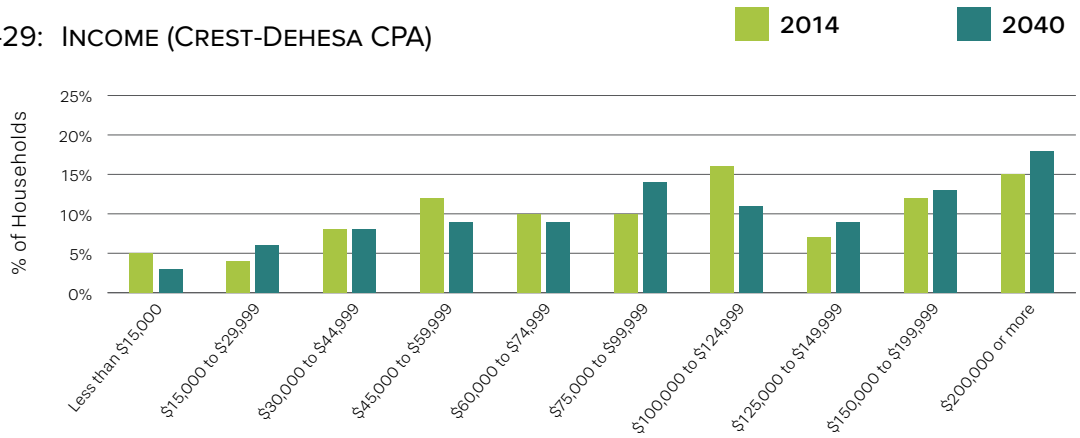
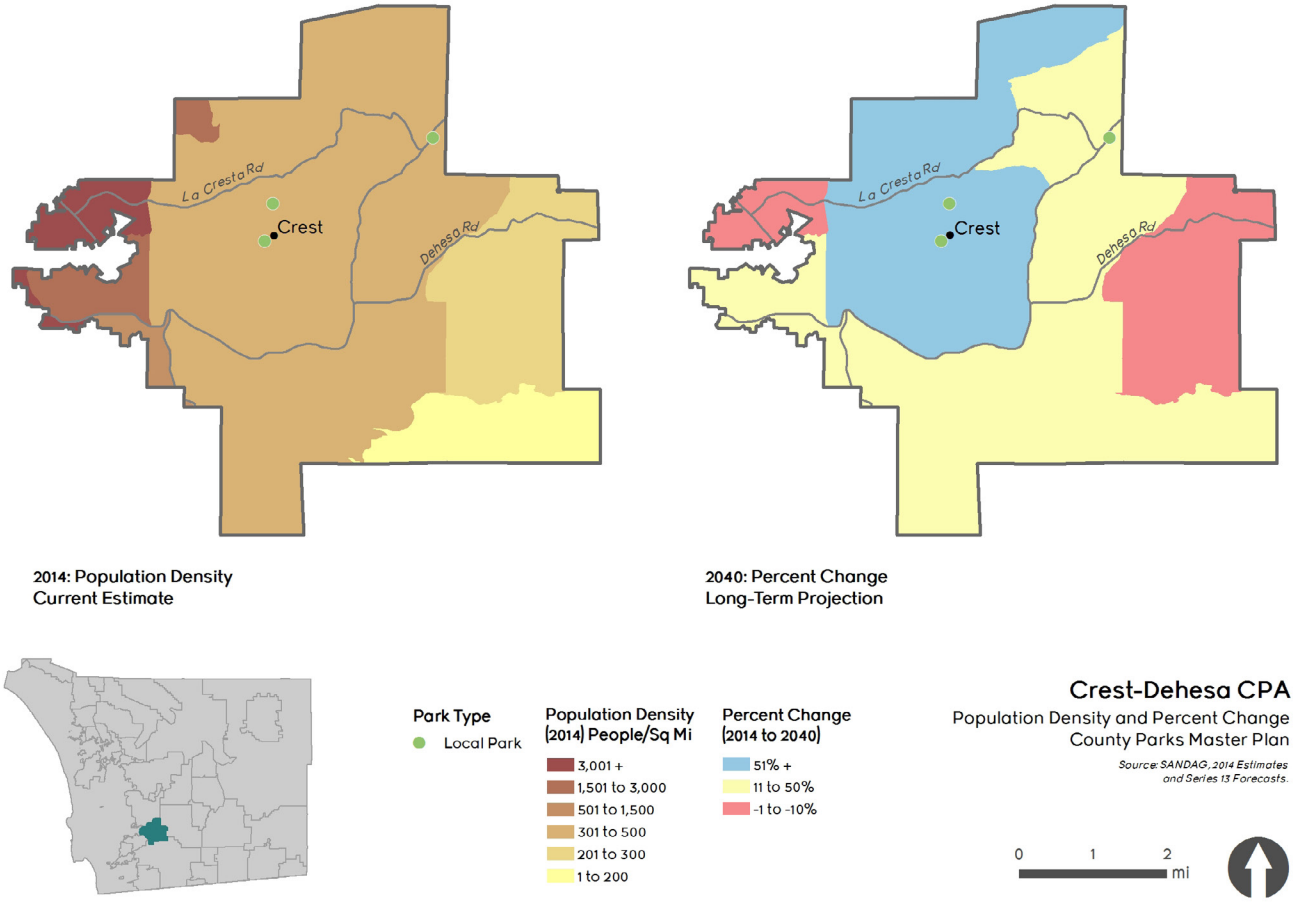


FIGURE 4-30: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (CREST-DEHESA CPA)



Desert Community Plan Area (Borrego Springs)

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 54.8% to 39.6%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 41.7% to 56.6%).
2. There is projected to be less residents ages 60–79 more residents ages 70 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower income brackets (less than $29,999) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($60,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to decrease from 1% to 25% in a west–central portion of the Desert CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in the majority of residents ages 70 and older, provide a range of recreation facilities and fitness programs, including aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected decrease in population density in the west–central portion of the Desert CPA, consider reducing services in this area.

Sociodemographic Analysis

4,927
Total Population

599,141
Total Acres

0.0
Persons/Acre

145.88
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	24.26
Regional Park	890.57
Preserve	432,279.44

Figure 4-31: Ethnicity (Desert CPA)

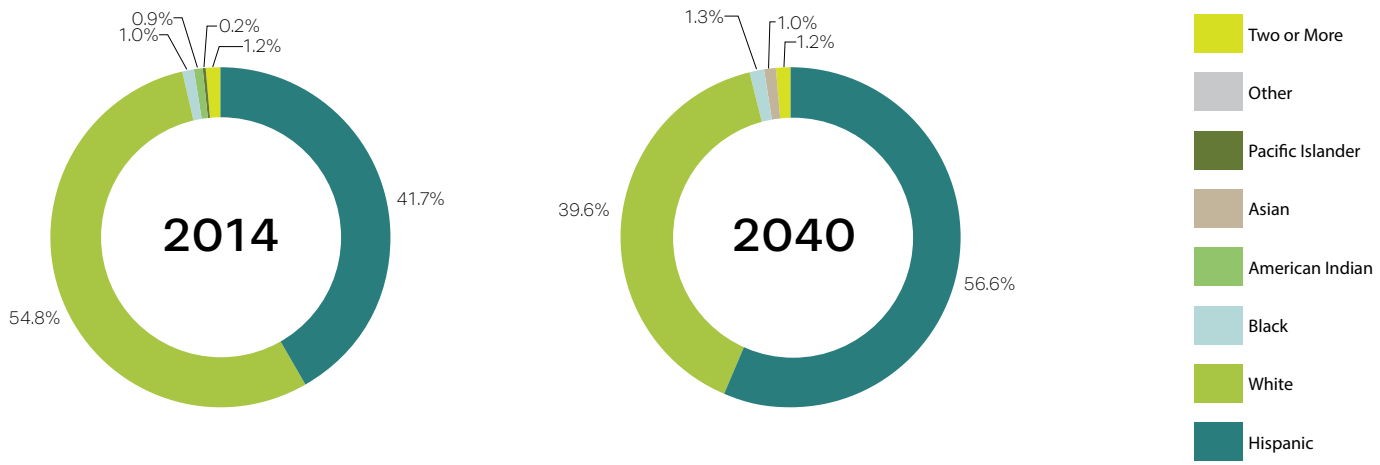


FIGURE 4-32: AGE (DESERT CPA)

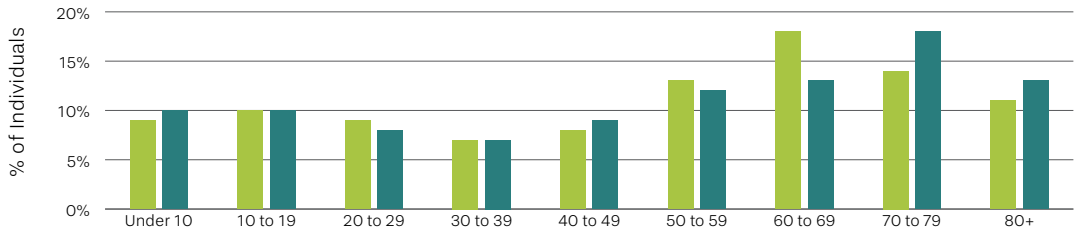


FIGURE 4-33: INCOME (DESERT CPA)

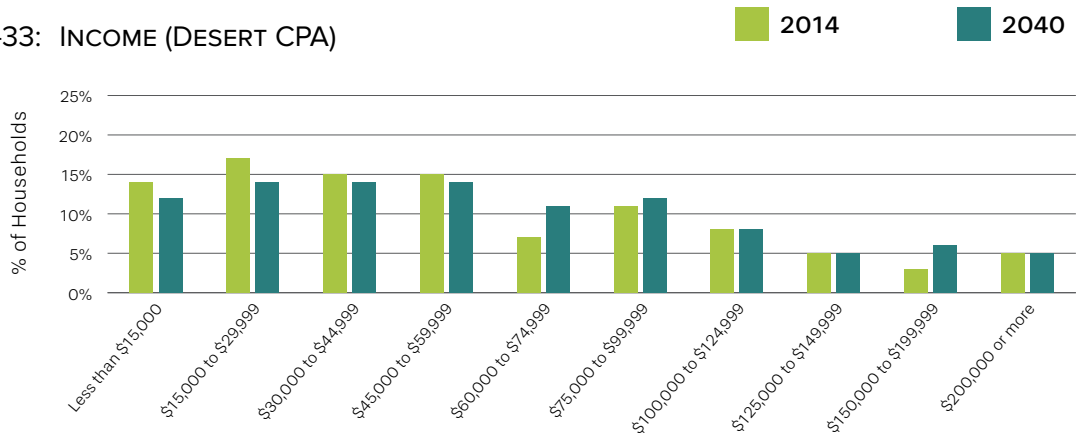
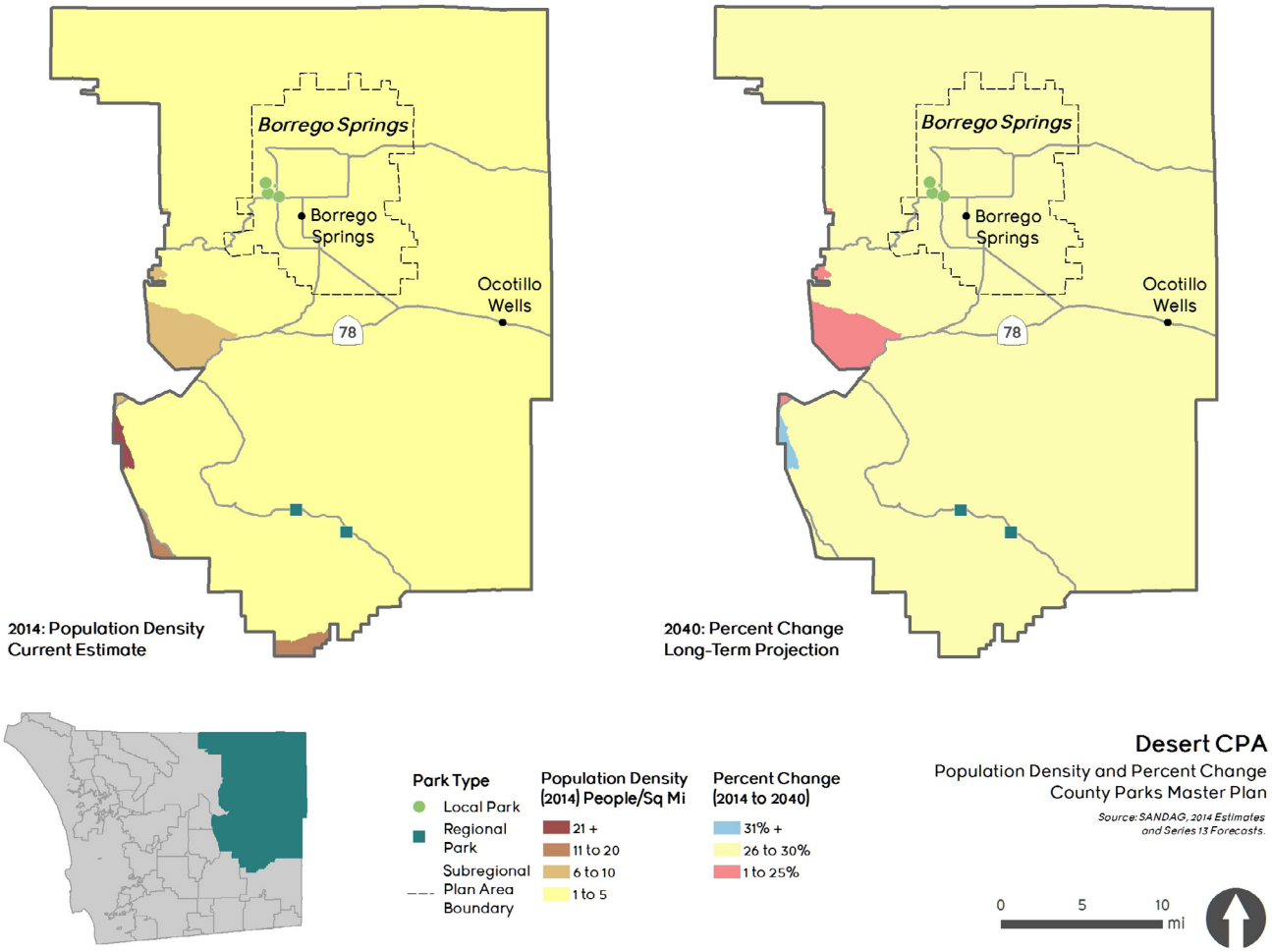


FIGURE 4-34: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (DESERT CPA)



Fallbrook Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 52.2% to 37.3%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 41.0% to 55.6%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 10–29 and more residents ages 70 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$74,999) are projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($75,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to increase 51+% in the eastern Fallbrook CPA.
6. Population density is projected to decrease from 1% to 10% in the western Fallbrook CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected even distribution of residents across all age groups, provide a range of recreation facilities and fitness programs, including team sports facilities for younger residents and fitness program facilities for older residents.
3. Due to a projected increase in population density in the eastern Fallbrook CPA, consider intensifying services in this area. Due to a projected decrease in population density in the western Fallbrook CPA, consider reducing services in this area.
4. Per the Fallbrook Community Plan, provide a well-balanced system of recreational facilities (public and private).

Sociodemographic Analysis

45,076
Total Population

36,096
Total Acres

1.2
Persons/Acre

2.97
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	44.15
Regional Park	26.91
Preserve	821.52

Figure 4-35: Ethnicity (Fallbrook CPA)

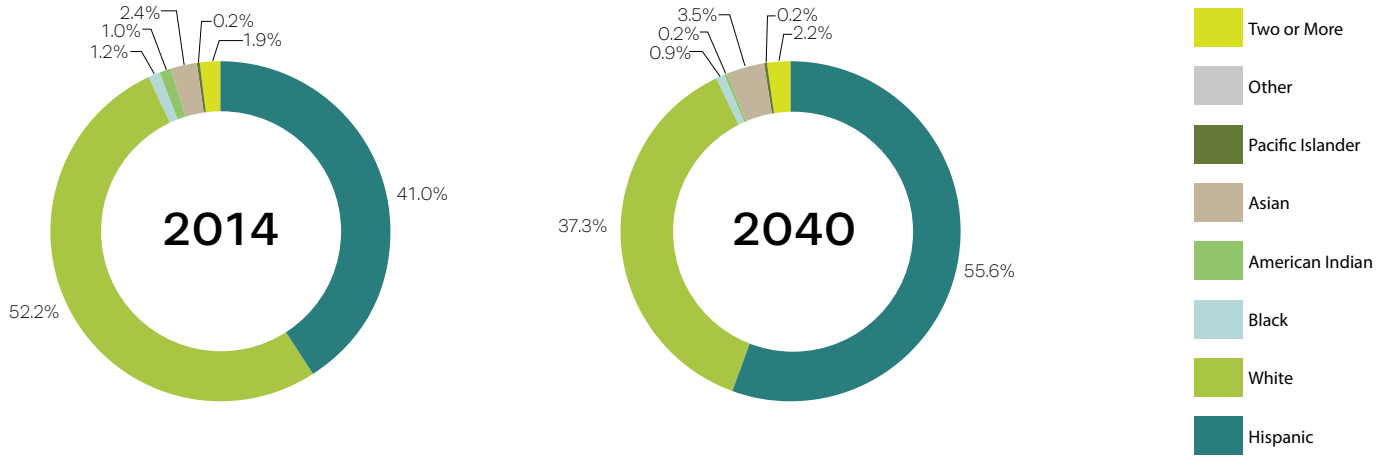


FIGURE 4-36: AGE (FALLBROOK CPA)

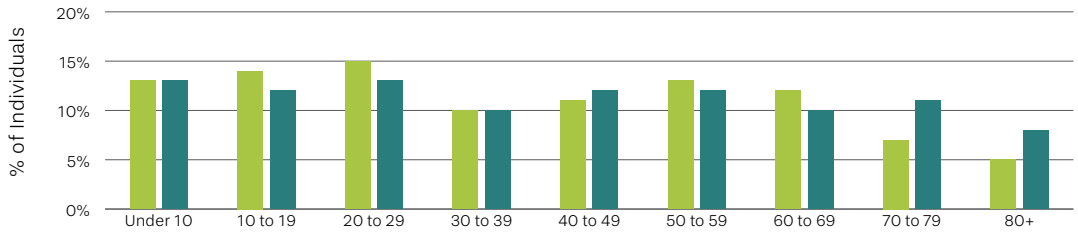


FIGURE 4-37: INCOME (FALLBROOK CPA)

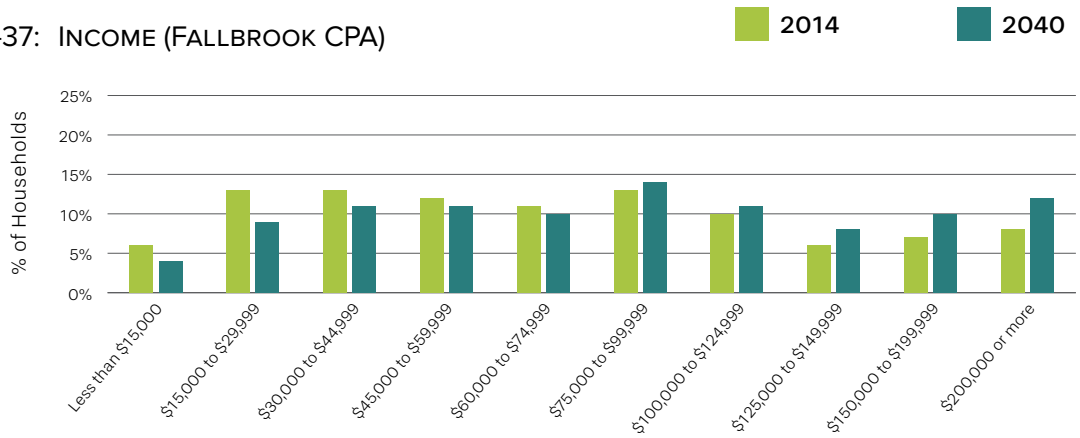
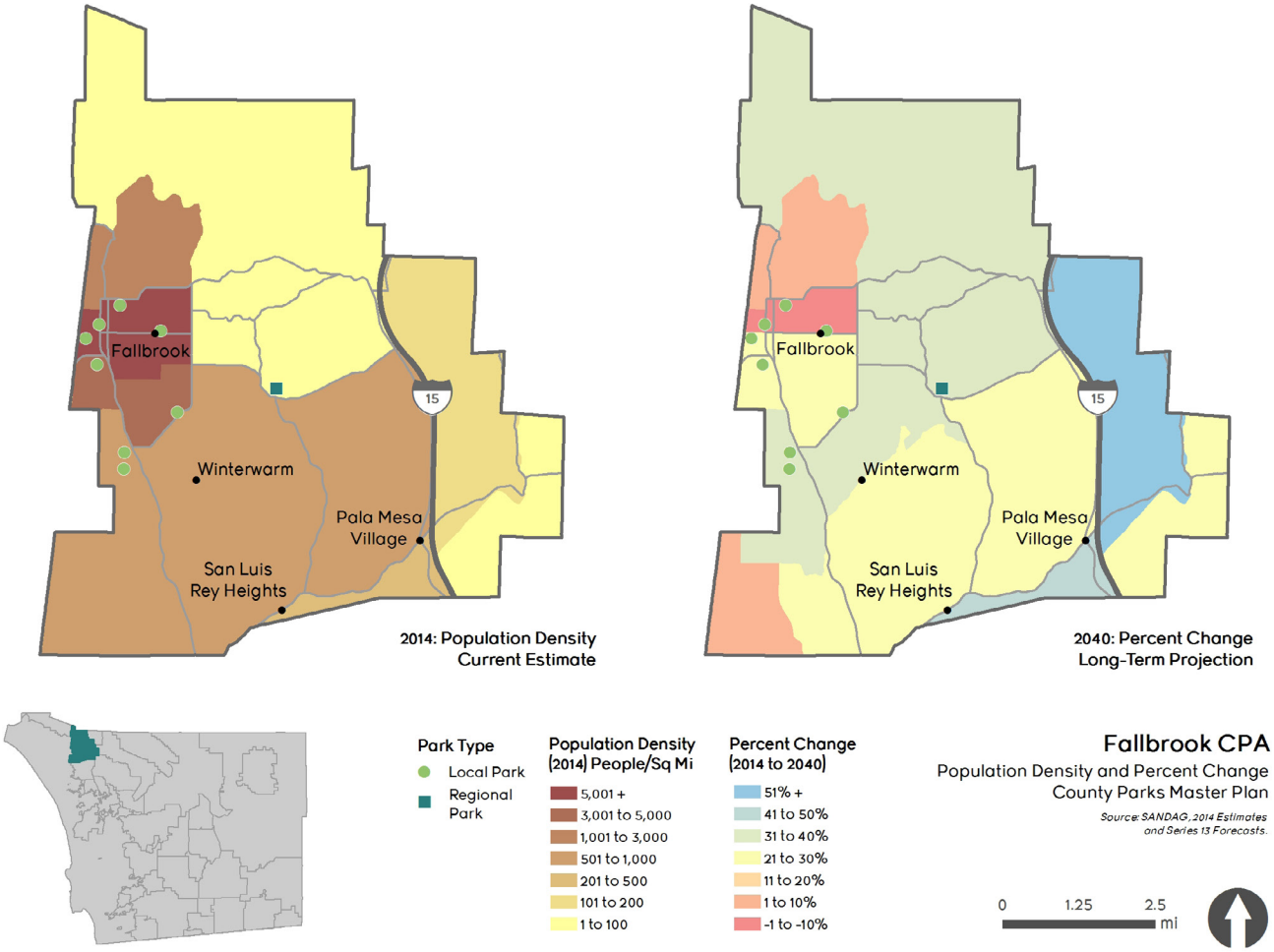


FIGURE 4-38: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (FALLBROOK CPA)



Jamul-Dulzura Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 55.1% to 42.0%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 31.8% to 41.2%), and Asian residents (from 5.2% to 6.9%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–29 and more residents ages 30 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower income brackets ($0–$74,999) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the middle and higher income brackets ($75,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to increase for the northwestern Jauml–Dulzura CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 30 and older, provide a range of recreation facilities and fitness programs, including team sports facilities for younger residents and fitness program facilities for older residents.
3. Due to a projected increase in population density in the northwestern Jamul–Dulzura CPA, consider intensifying services in this area.
4. Per the Jamul–Dulzura Community Plan, provide opportunities for active recreation (i.e., multi–purpose play fields, community center, horse staging areas).

Sociodemographic Analysis

9,668
Total Population

107,366
Total Acres

0.1
Persons/Acre

19.01
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	14.23
Regional Park	0
Preserve	90,245.13

Figure 4-39: Ethnicity (Jamul-Dulzura CPA)

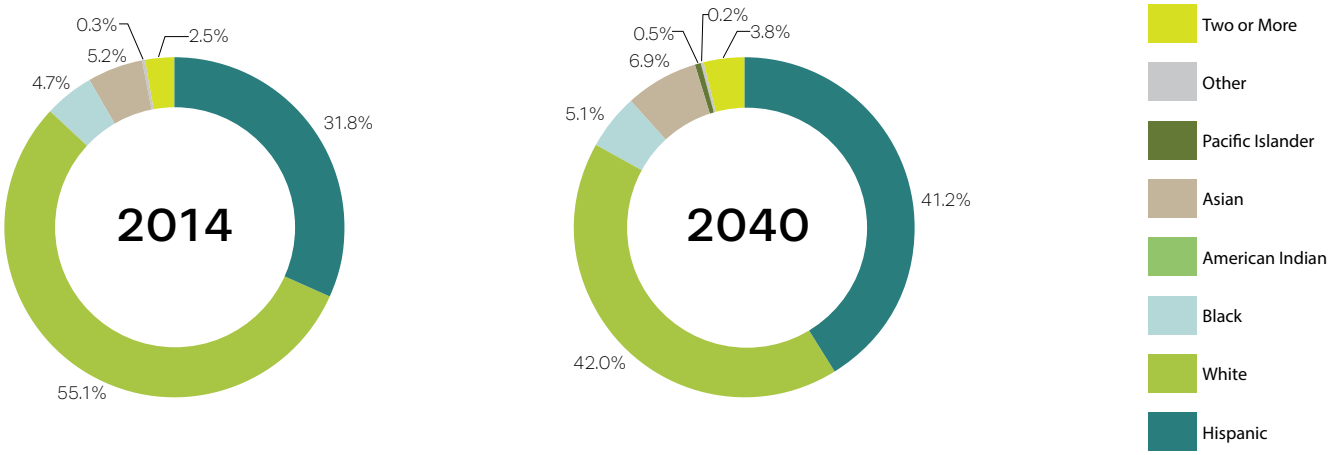


FIGURE 4-40: AGE (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)

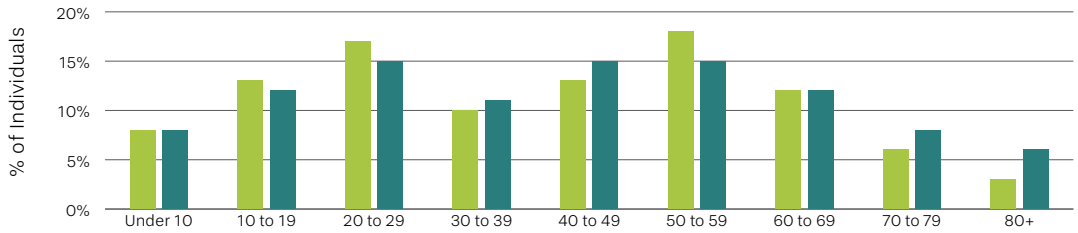


FIGURE 4-41: INCOME (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)

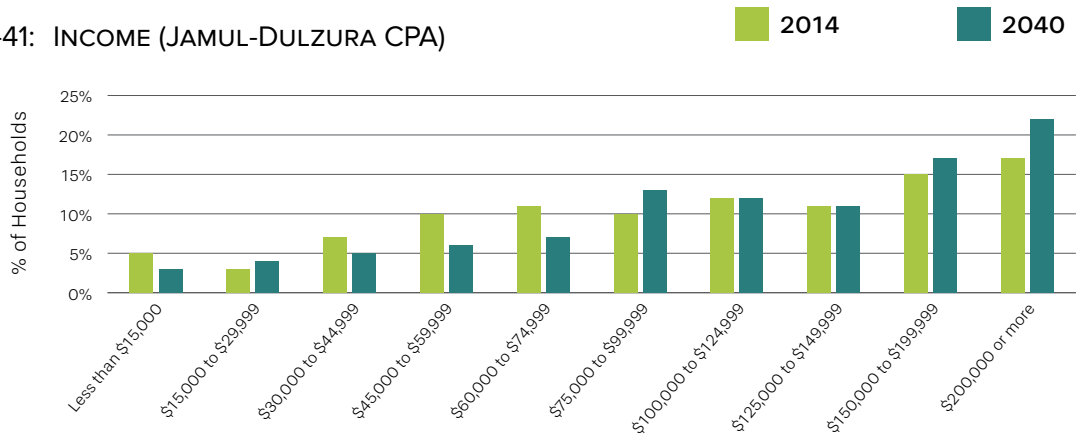
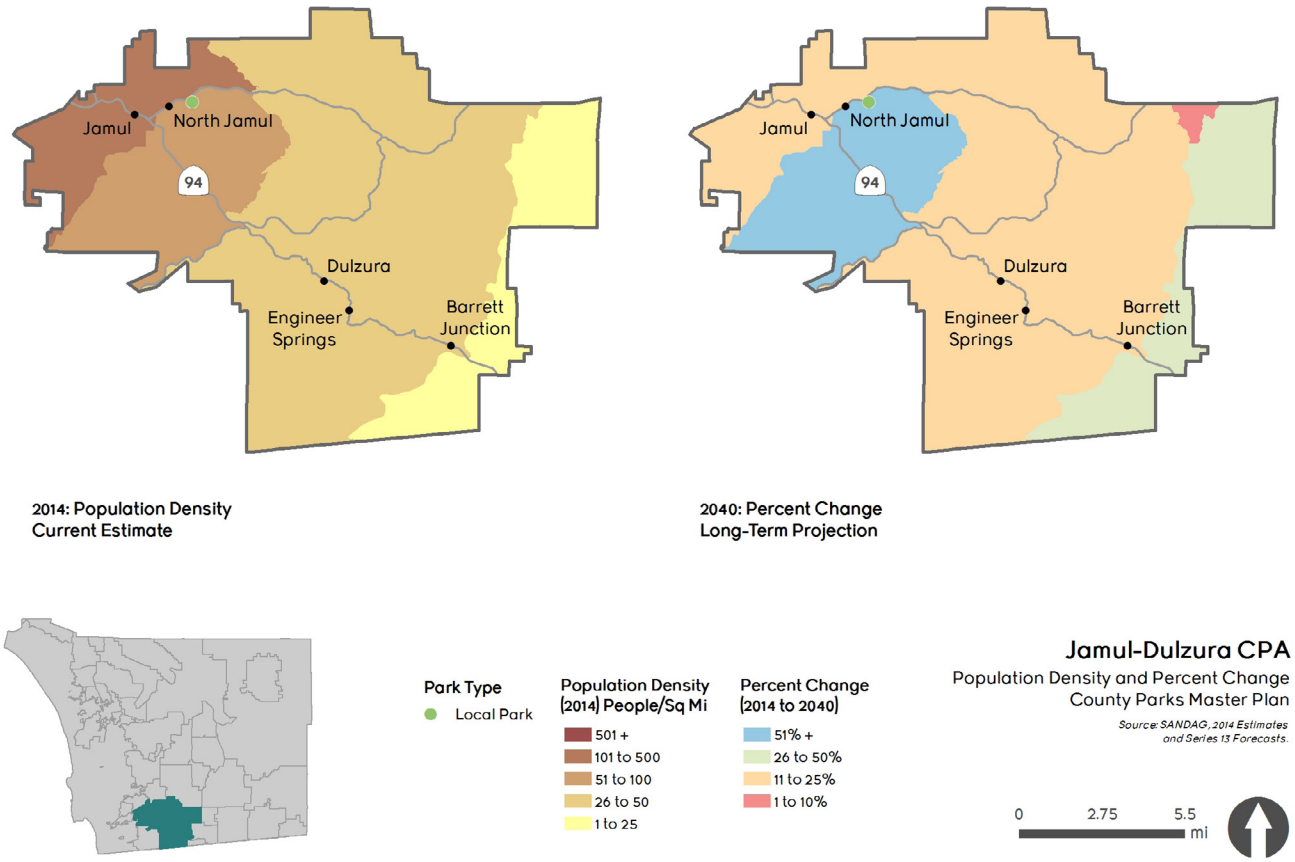


FIGURE 4-42: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)



Julian Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 77.5% to 74.6%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 16.5% to 18.3%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–59 and more residents ages 70 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the middle and higher income brackets $60,000 or more) are projected to increase.
4. The population density is projected to increase by 31+% for the southern Julian CPA.
5. Population density is projected to decrease from 1% to 25% for the northern Julian CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected majority of residents ages 50 and older, provide a range of recreation facilities and fitness programs, but a stronger focus on programming like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected increase in density in the southern Julian CPA, consider reducing services in this area.
4. Due to a projected decrease in density in the southern Julian CPA, consider reducing services in this area.

Sociodemographic Analysis

3,095
Total Population

33,385
Total Acres

0.1
Persons/Acre

10.5
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	18.55
Regional Park	1,170.96
Preserve	14,172.73

Figure 4-43: Ethnicity (Julian CPA)

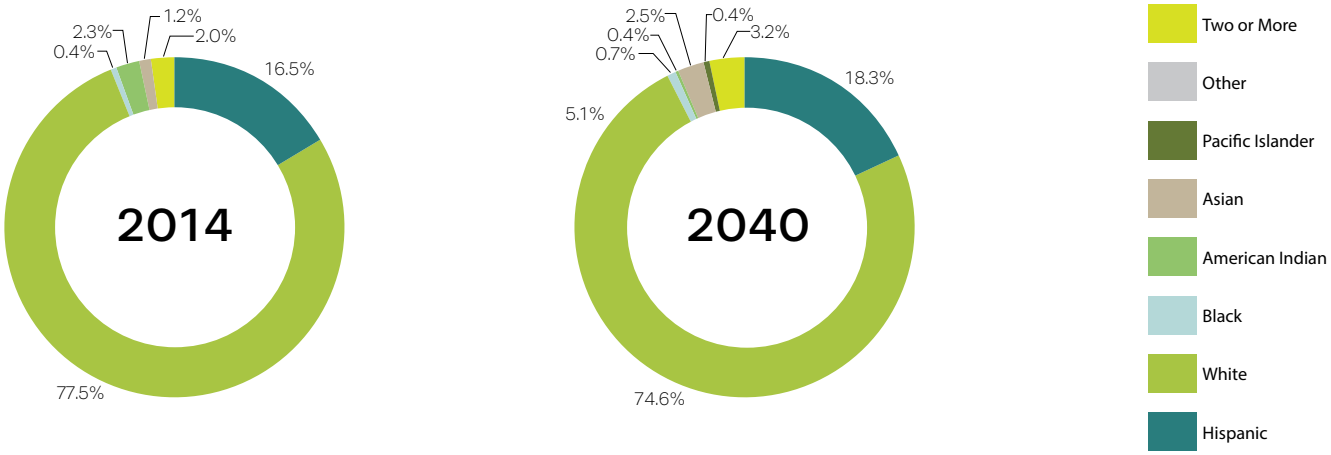


FIGURE 4-44: AGE (JULIAN CPA)

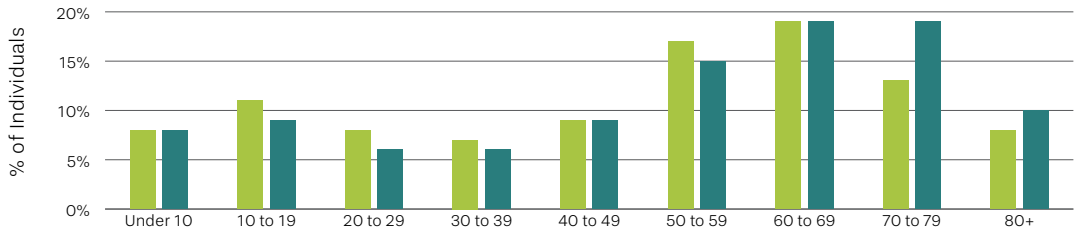


FIGURE 4-45: INCOME (JULIAN CPA)

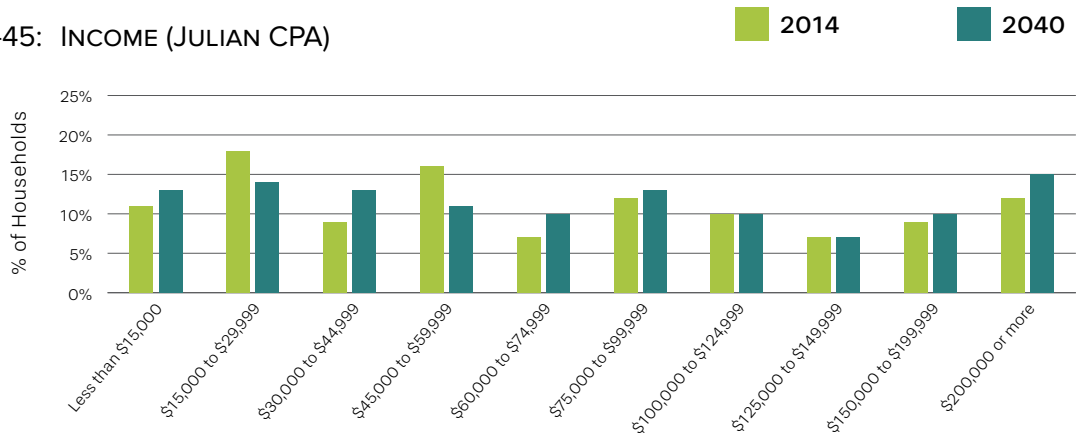
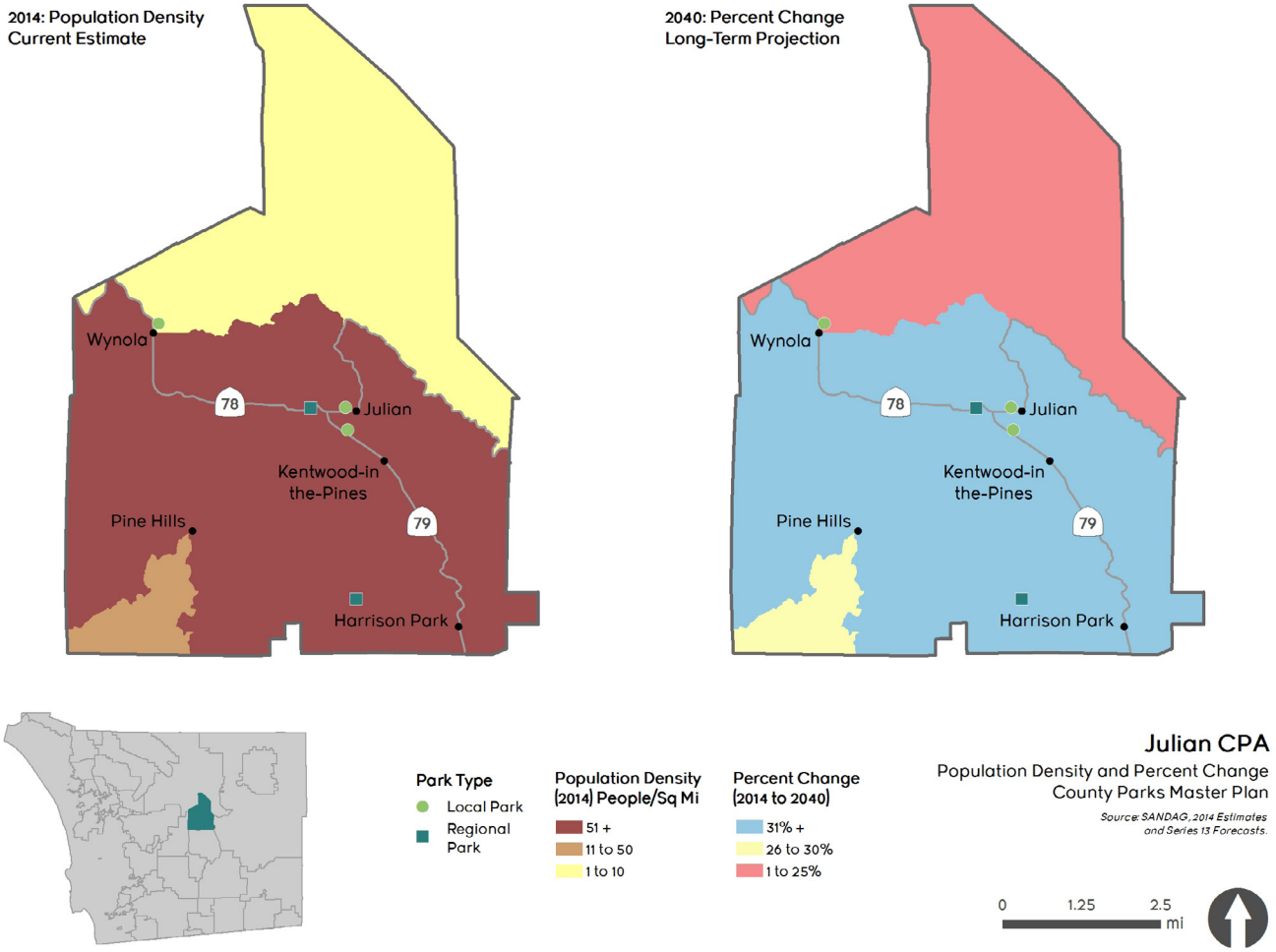


FIGURE 4-46: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (JULIAN CPA)



Lakeside Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 70.0% to 58.0%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 17.6% to 24.0%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–69 and more residents ages 70 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$74,999) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($100,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to decrease by 10% for a central portion of the Lakeside CPA.
6. Population density is projected to increase from 51% to 60% in the northeastern portion of the Lakeside CPA.
7. Population density is projected to increase by over 60% in the southern portion of the Lakeside CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected decrease in density in the central Lakeside CPA, consider reallocating services to denser regions.
4. Due to a projected increase in density in the northern and southern portions of the Lakeside CPA, consider intensifying services in these areas.

Sociodemographic Analysis

75,070
Total Population

46,014
Total Acres

1.6
Persons/Acre

43.23
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	107.43
Regional Park	554.35
Preserve	38,359.50

Figure 4-47: Ethnicity (Lakeside CPA)

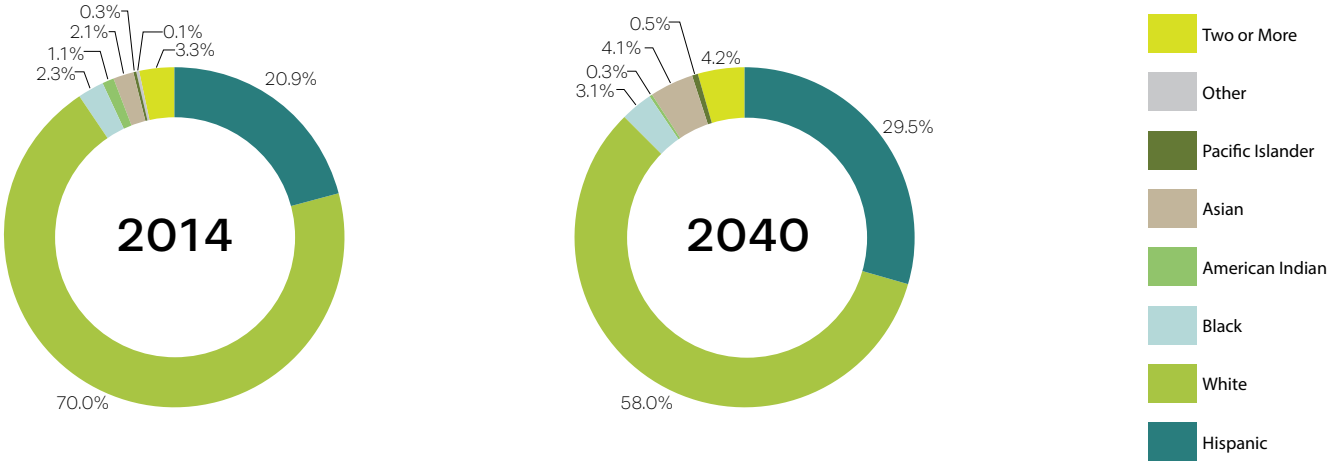


FIGURE 4-48: AGE (LAKESIDE CPA)

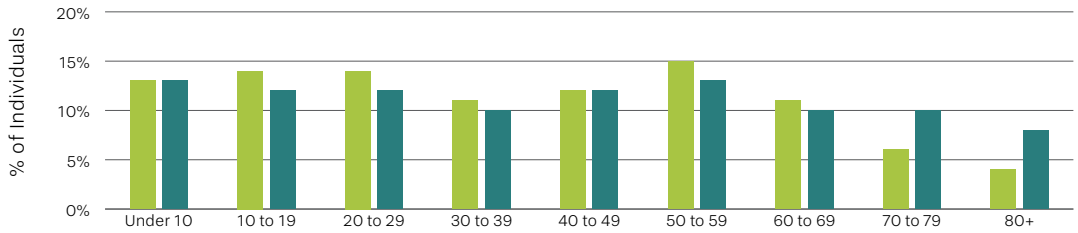


FIGURE 4-49: INCOME (LAKESIDE CPA)

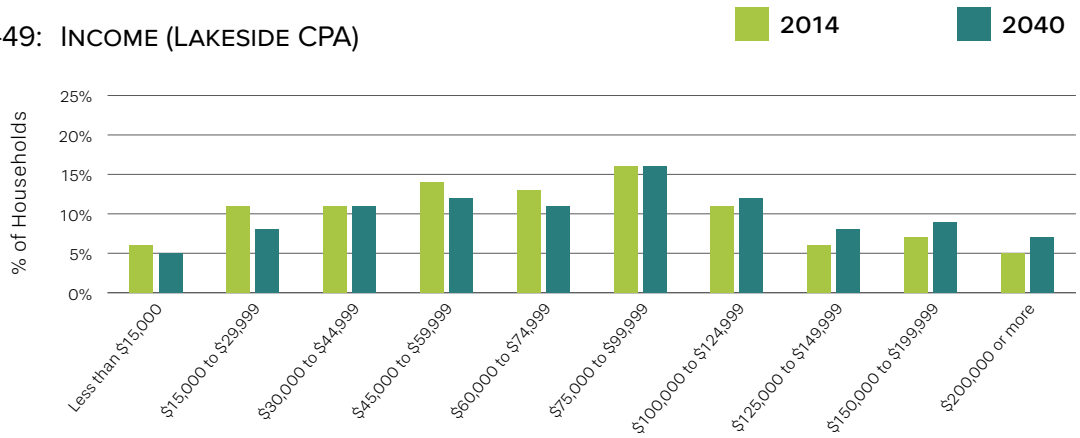
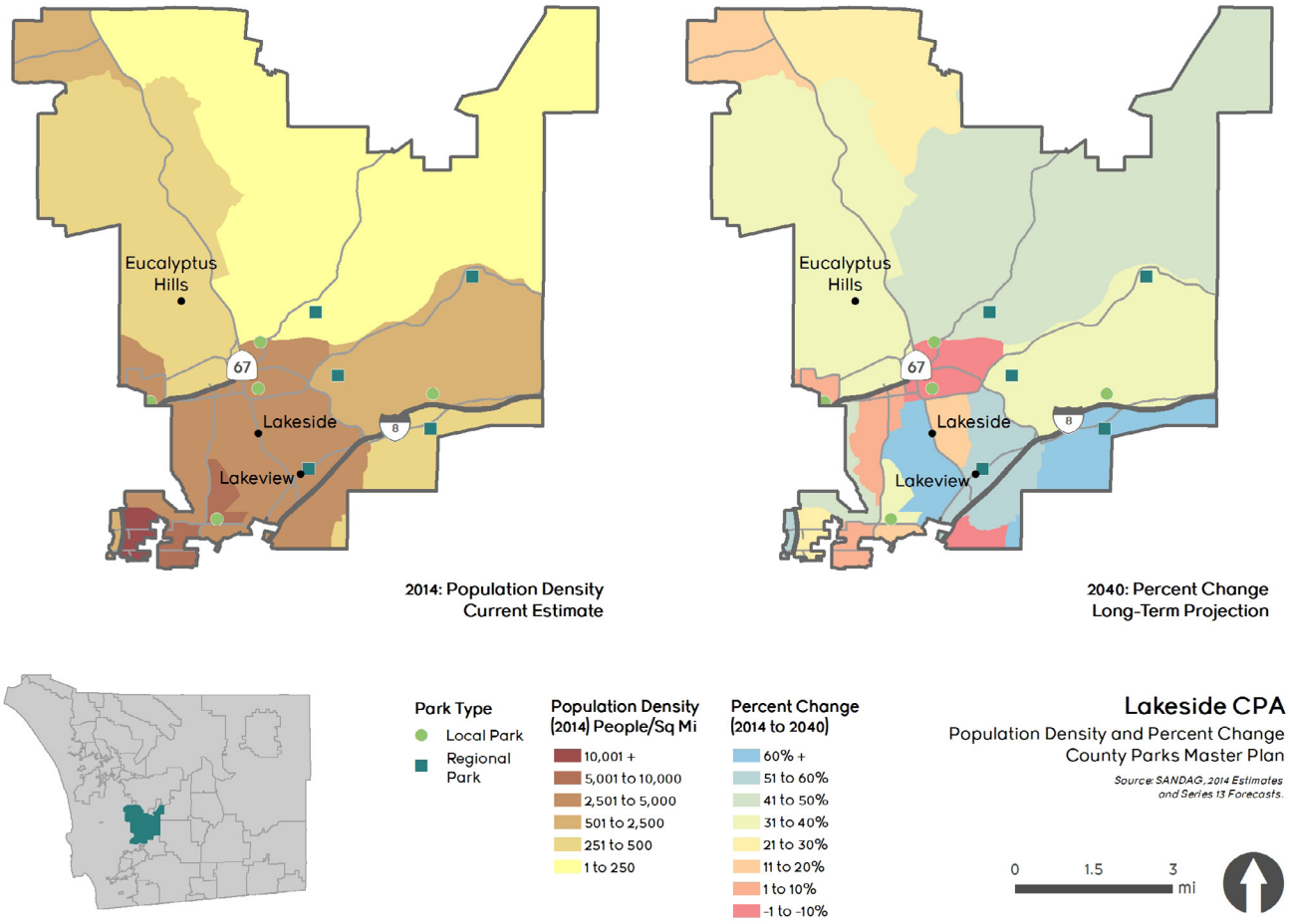


FIGURE 4-50: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (LAKESIDE CPA)



Mountain Empire Community Plan Area (Boulevard, Jacumba, Campo/Lake Morena, Potrero, Tecate)

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 49.8% to 34.4%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 39.4% to 54.3%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–59 and more residents ages 70 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower and middle income brackets ($15,000–$74,999) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($100,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to increase from 25% to 30% uniformly in the Mountain Empire CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected, uniform increase in population density in the Mountain Empire CPA, consider a CPA–wide increase in parks and recreation services.

Sociodemographic Analysis

8,469
Total Population

304,245
Total Acres

0.0
Persons/Acre

24.77
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	19.98
Regional Park	3,309.85
Preserve	106,643.70

Figure 4-51: Ethnicity (Mountain Empire CPA)

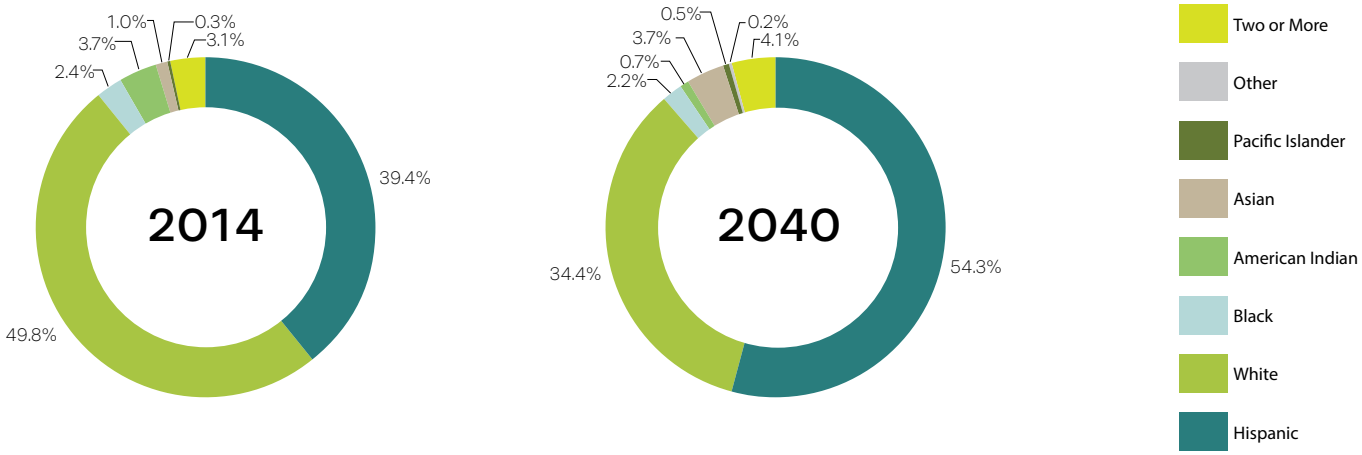


FIGURE 4-52: AGE (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)

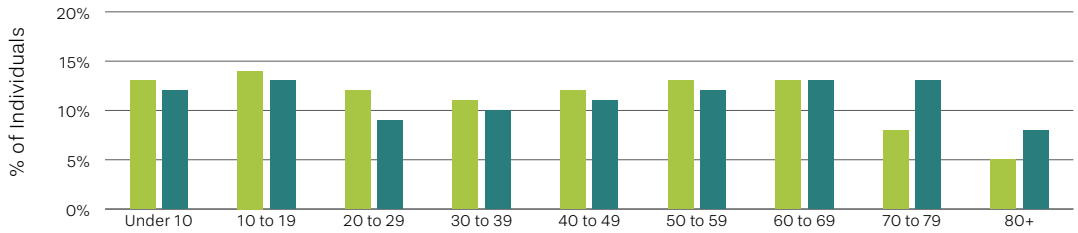


FIGURE 4-53: INCOME (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)

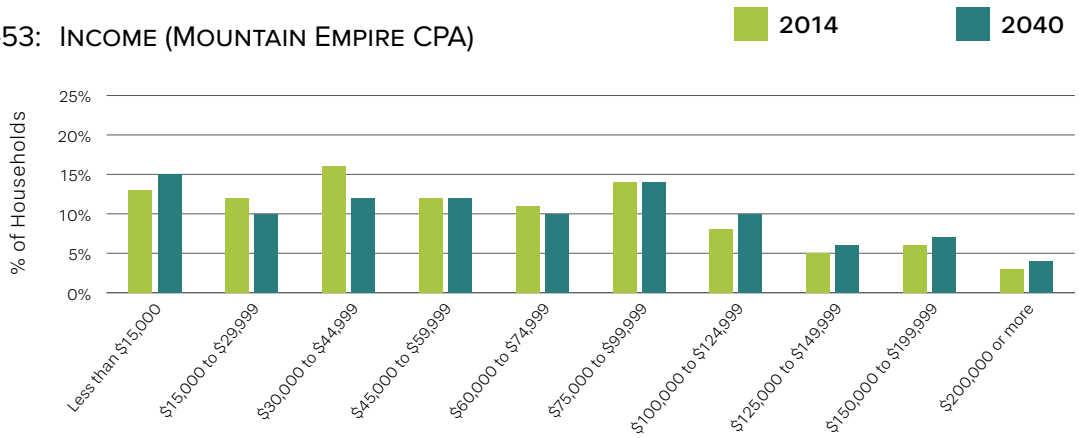
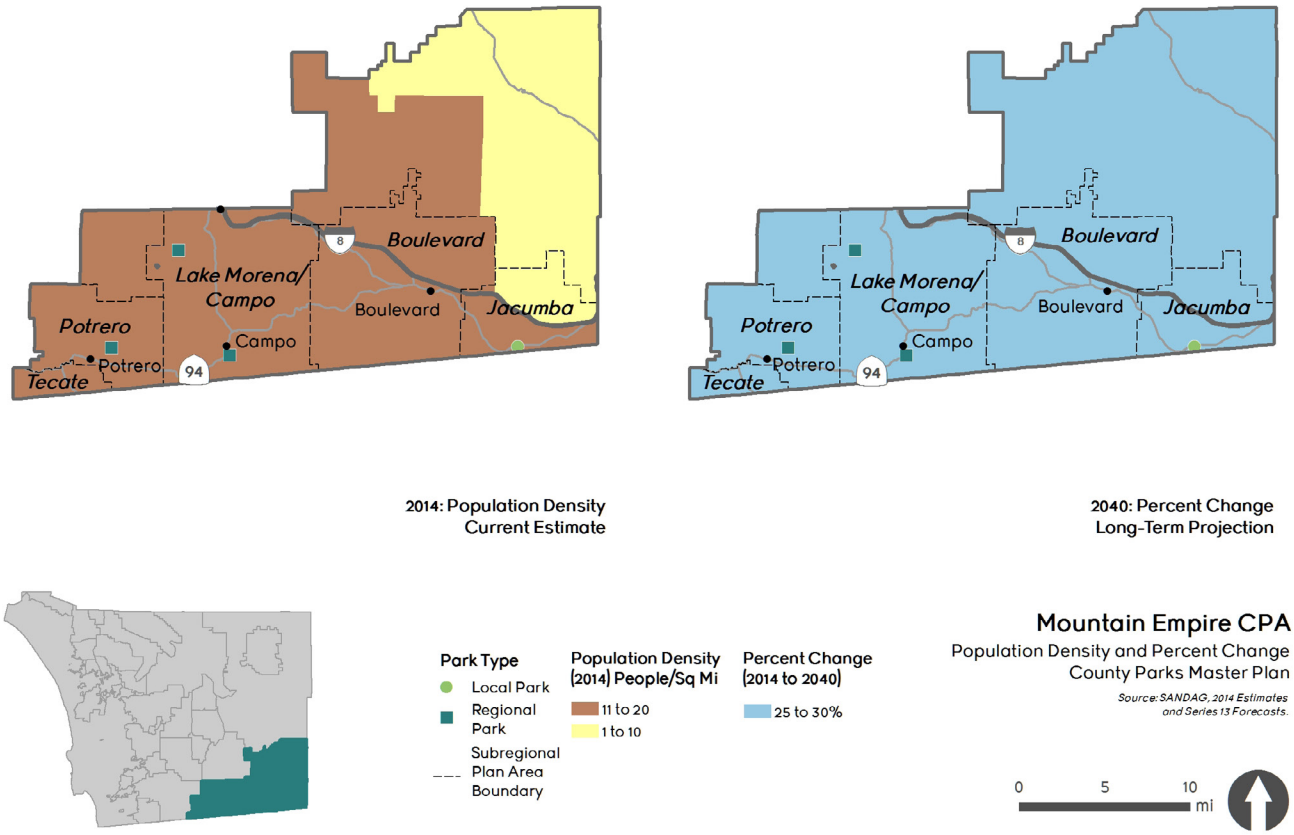


FIGURE 4-54: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)



North County Metro Community Plan Area (Palomar Mountain)

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 60.2% to 40.1%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 28.6% to 42.5%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–69 and more residents ages 70 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower income brackets ($0–$44,999) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($125,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to increase by 50% for the western half of the North County Metro CPA.
6. Population density is projected to increase by 20% for the eastern half of the North County Metro CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected increase in density in the western and eastern portions of the North County CPA, consider intensifying services in these areas.

Sociodemographic Analysis

44,109
Total Population

53,416
Total Acres

0.8
Persons/Acre

0.98
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	0.25
Regional Park	51.96
Preserve	9,623.59

Figure 4-55: Ethnicity (North County CPA)

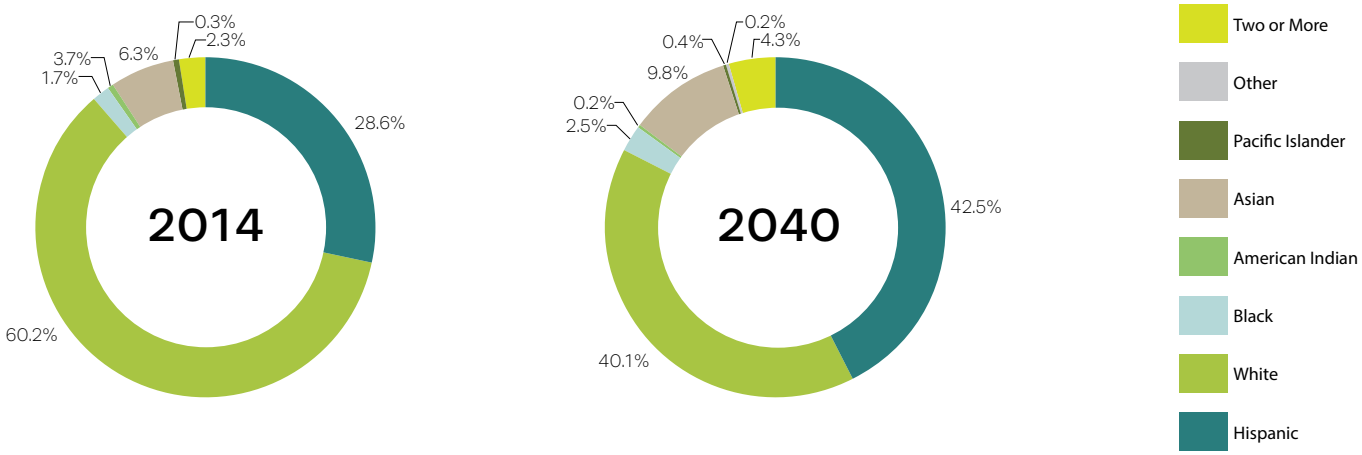


FIGURE 4-56: AGE (NORTH COUNTY CPA)

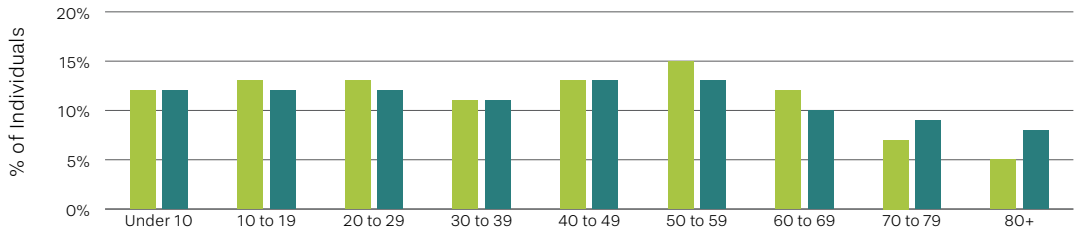


FIGURE 4-57: INCOME (NORTH COUNTY CPA)

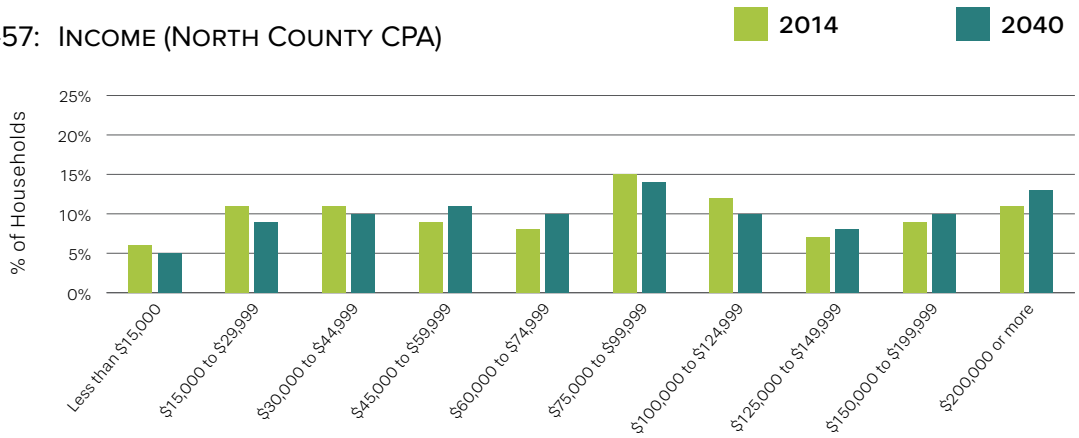
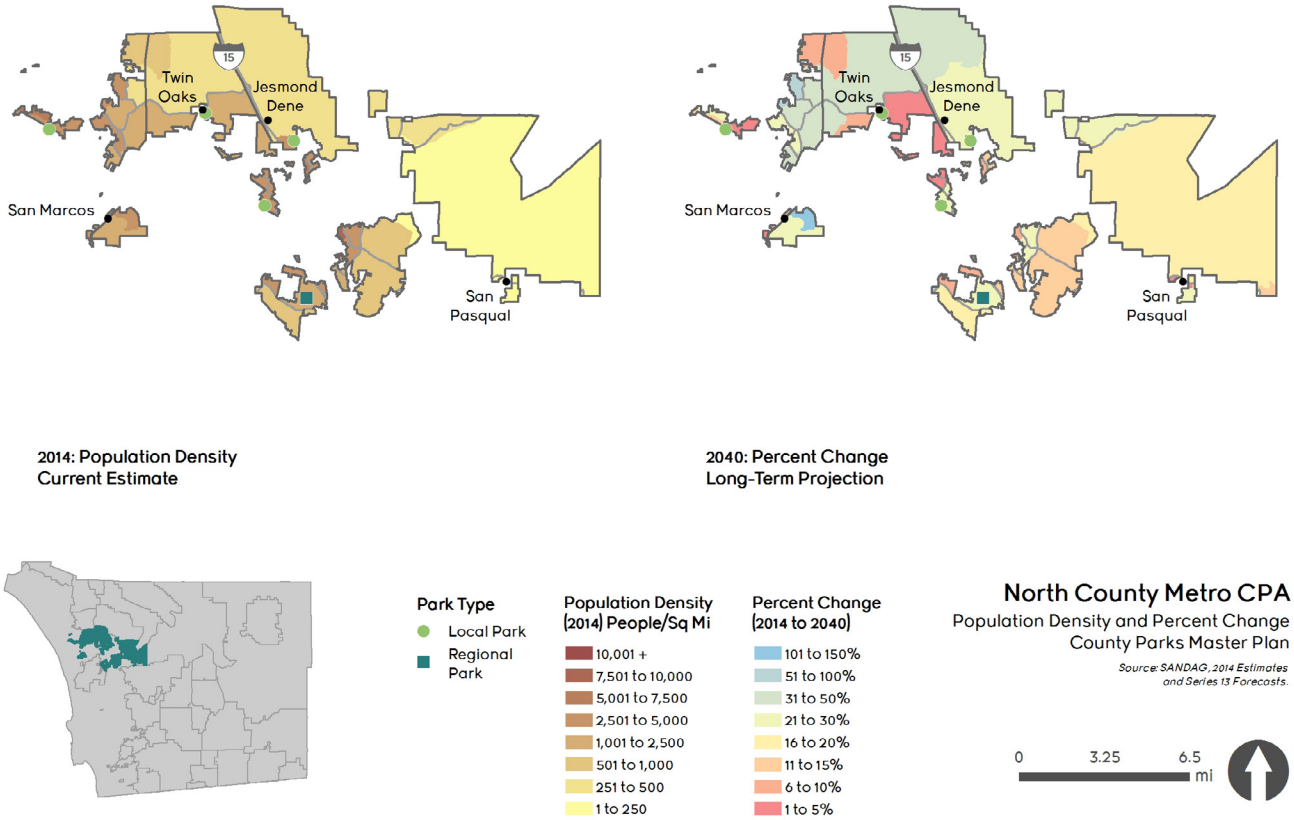


FIGURE 4-58: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (NORTH COUNTY CPA)



North Mountain Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. The percentage of White and Hispanic residents are projected to increase from 77.0% in 2014 to 87.0% in 2040.
2. There is a projected decrease in American Indian residents (from 15.0% to 2.0%).
3. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–59 and more residents ages 70 and older.
4. The percentage of households in the lower income brackets ($15,000–$44,999) is projected to increase significantly.
5. The percentage of households in the highest income bracket ($125,000 or more) is projected to increase.
6. Population density is projected to increase from 21% to 25% uniformly in the North Mountain CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 60 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected, uniform increase in population density in the North Mountain CPA, consider a CPA–wide increase in parks and recreation services.

Sociodemographic Analysis

3,145
Total Population

311,734
Total Acres

0.1
Persons/Acre

0.01
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	24.73
Regional Park	11,358.57
Preserve	125,902.27

Figure 4-59: Ethnicity (North Mountain CPA)

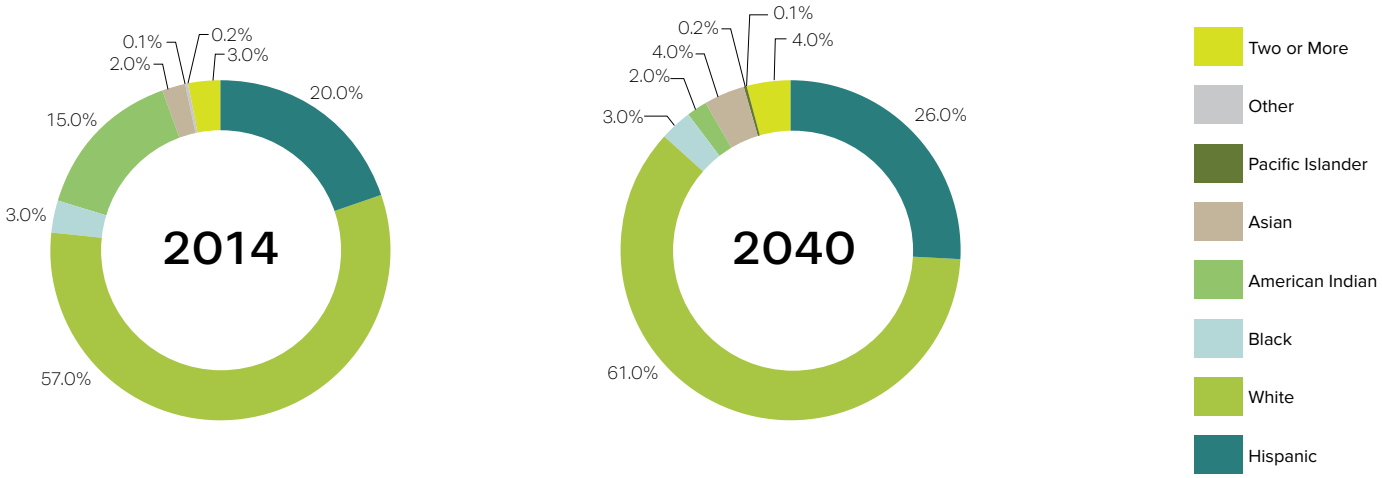


FIGURE 4-60: AGE (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)

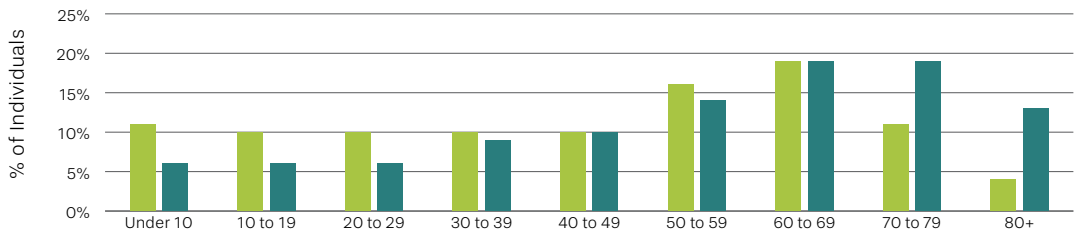


FIGURE 4-61: INCOME (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)

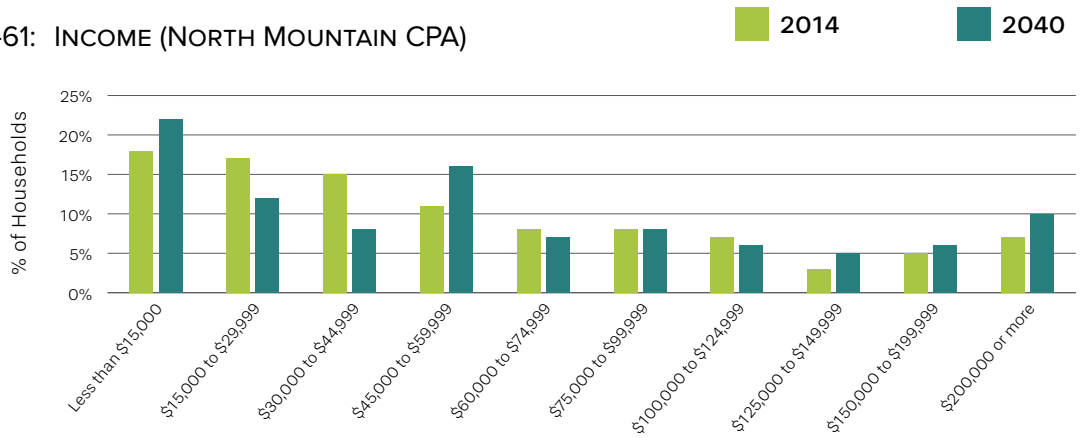
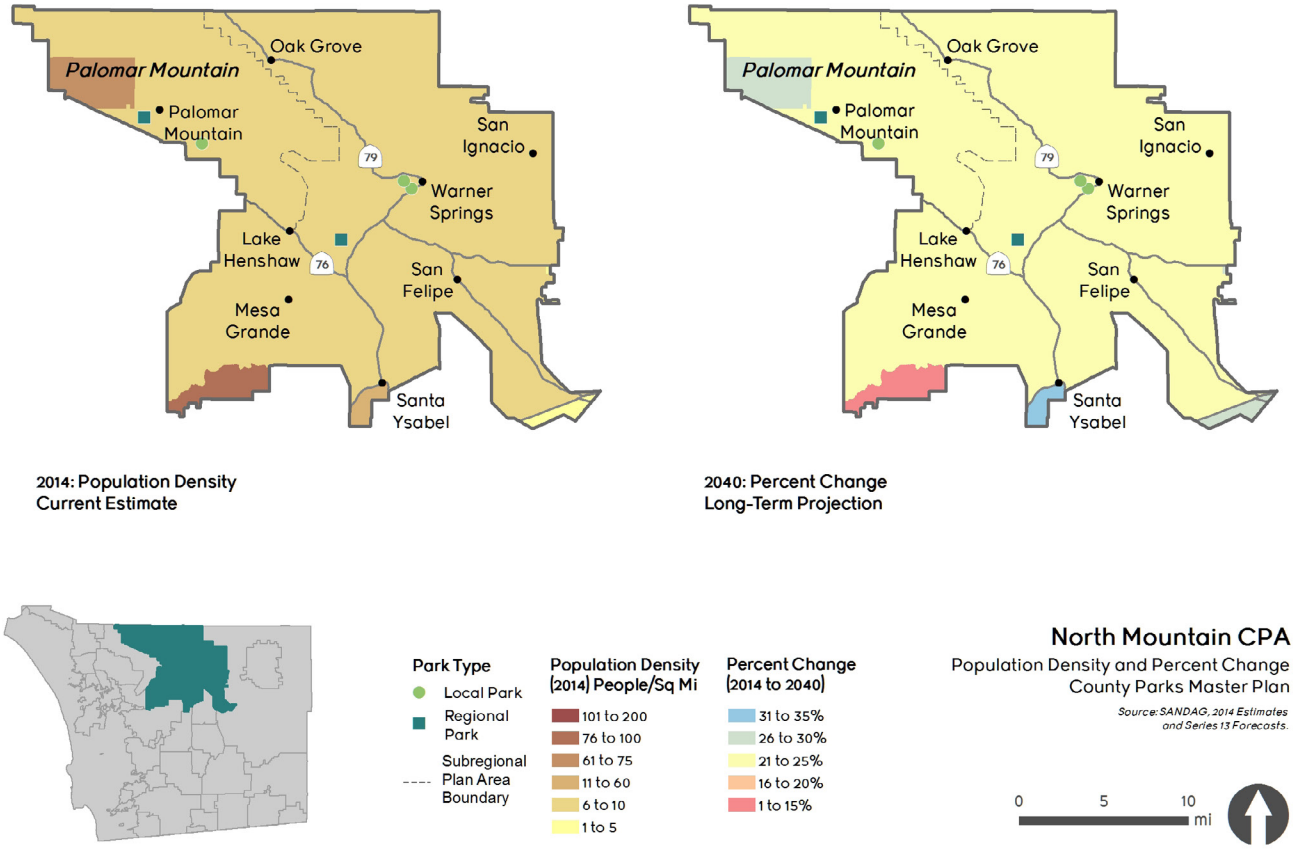


FIGURE 4-62: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)



Otay Community Plan Area*

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 31.0% to 13.0%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 47.0% to 61.0%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 10–59 and more residents ages 60 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the majority of income brackets ($0–$199,999) will decrease.
4. Percentage of households in the highest income bracket ($200,000 or more) will increase significantly.
5. Population density is projected to increase from 301% to 1,500% for the southern portion of the Otay CPA
6. Population density is projected to increase from 101% to 150% for the northern portion of the Otay CPA

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 60 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected increase in density in northern and southern portions of the Otay CPA, consider intensifying services in these areas.

*The number of respondents for the Otay CPA was unusually low and therefore may not accurately reflect the current or projected trends in the CPA.

Sociodemographic Analysis

5,698
Total Population

28,363
Total Acres

0.2
Persons/Acre

0
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	0
Regional Park	97.87
Preserve	25,991.92

Figure 4-63: Ethnicity (Otay CPA)

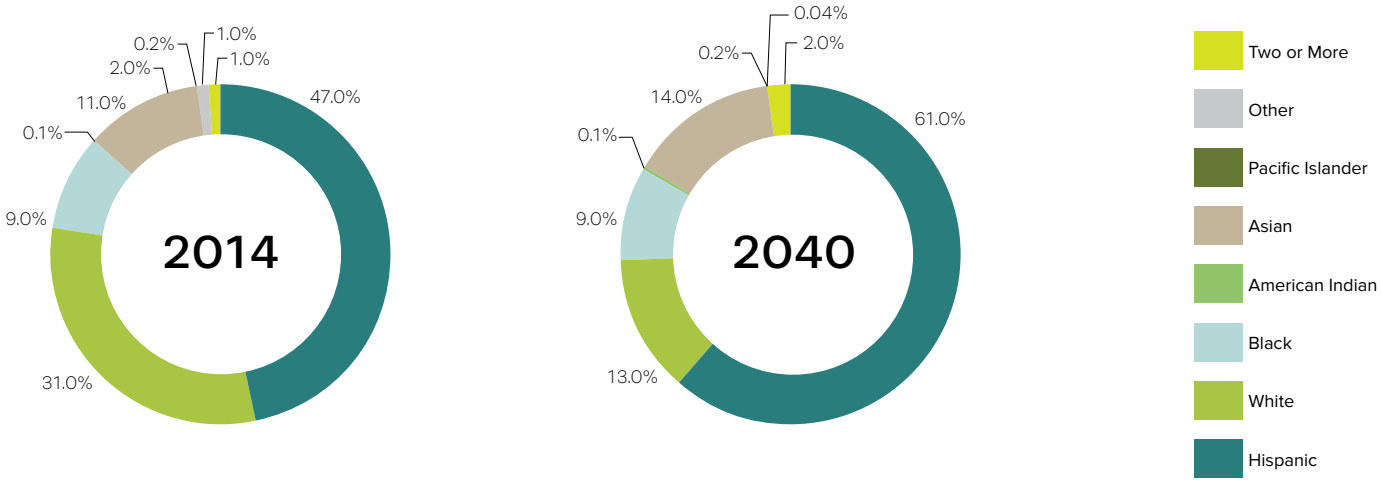


FIGURE 4-64: AGE (OTAY CPA)

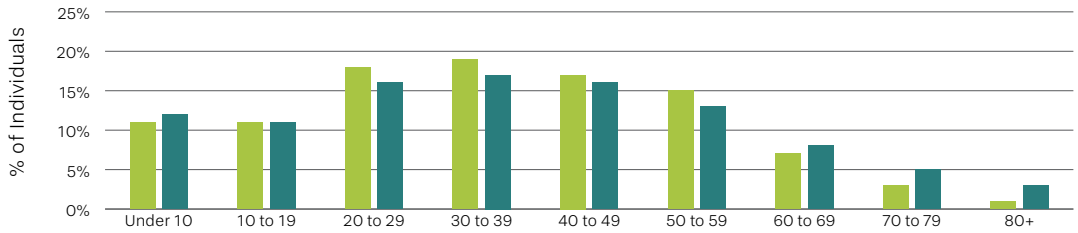


FIGURE 4-65: INCOME (OTAY CPA)

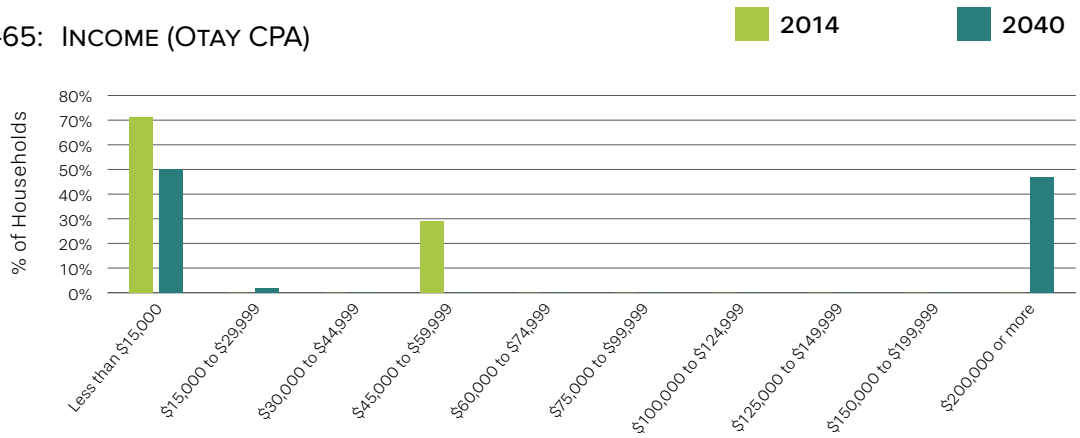
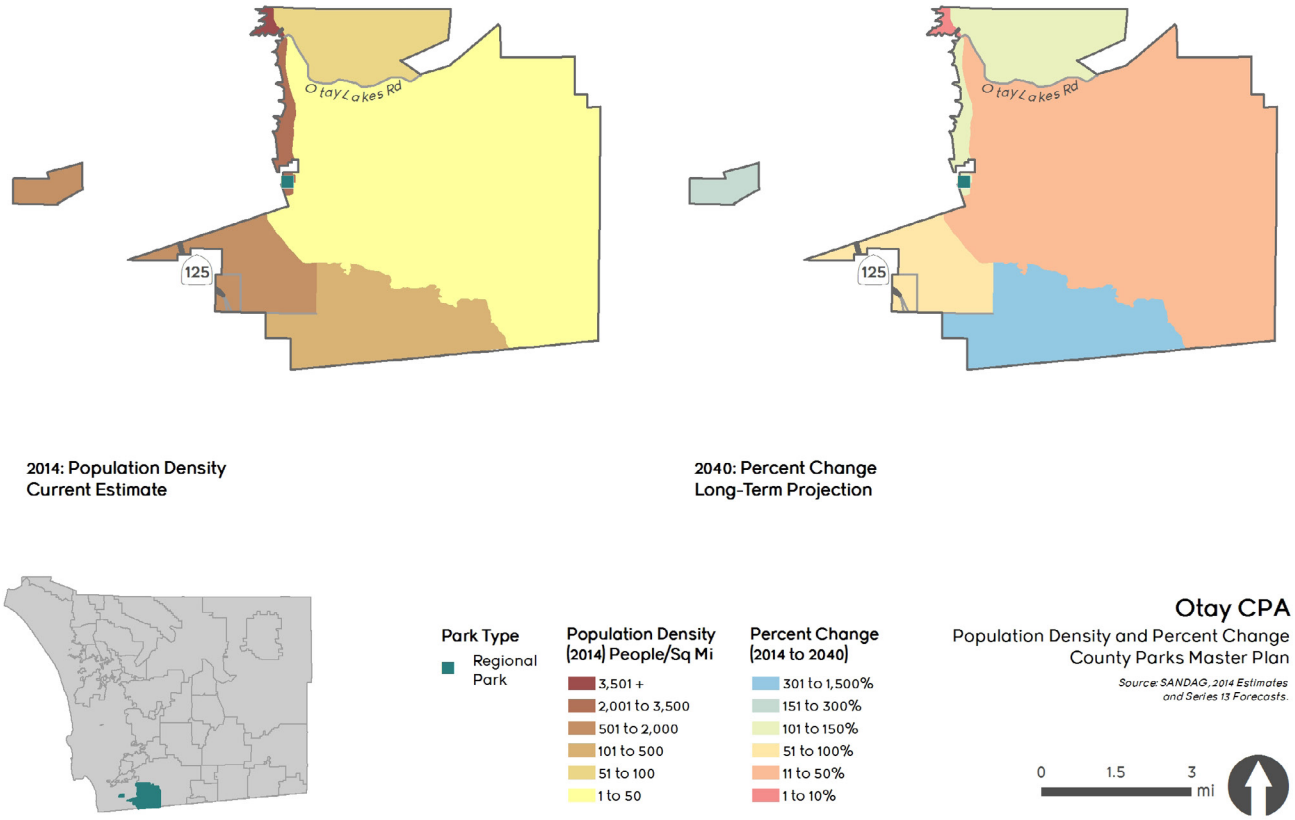


FIGURE 4-66: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (OTAY CPA)



Pala-Pauma Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 43.0% to 38.0%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 43.0% to 50.0%).
2. There is a projected decrease in American Indian residents (from 13.0% to 2.0%).
3. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–69 and more residents ages 70 and older.
4. The percentage of households in the lower income brackets ($0–$29,999) and higher income brackets ($100,000 or more) is project to increase.
5. The percentage of households in the middle income brackets ($60,000–$99,999) is projected to increase.
6. Population density is projected to increase from 26% to 50% for the northern half of the Pala–Pauma CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected increase in density in the central Pala–Pauma CPA, consider intensifying services in this area.

Sociodemographic Analysis

6,255
Total Population

73,693
Total Acres

0.1
Persons/Acre

0
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	0
Regional Park	0
Preserve	1,449.39

Figure 4-67: Ethnicity (Pala-Pauma CPA)

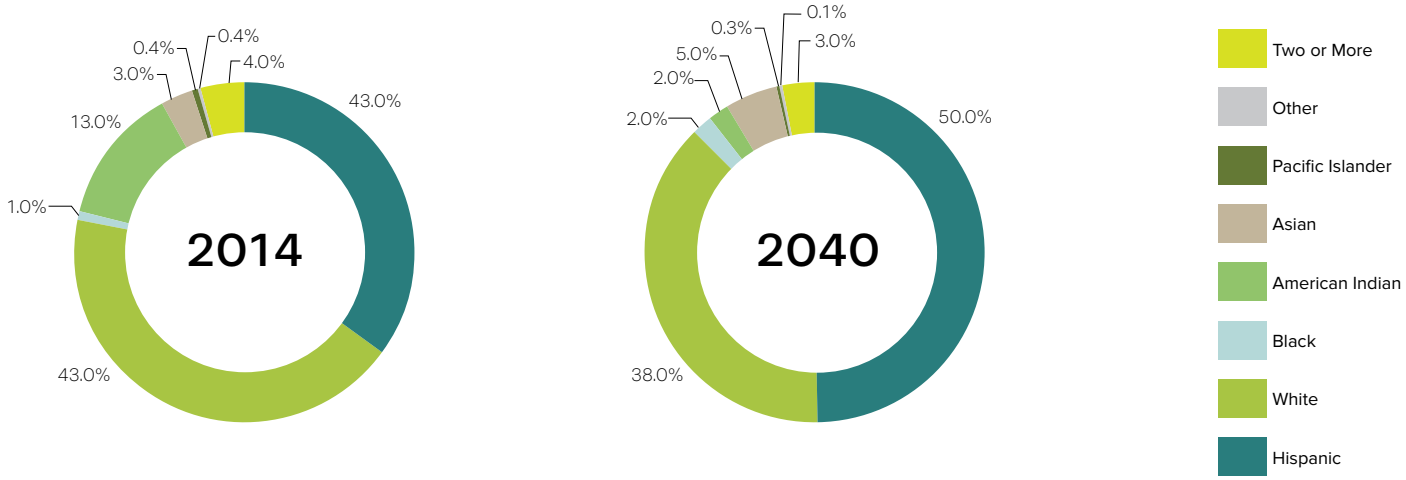


FIGURE 4-68: AGE (PALA-PAUMA CPA)

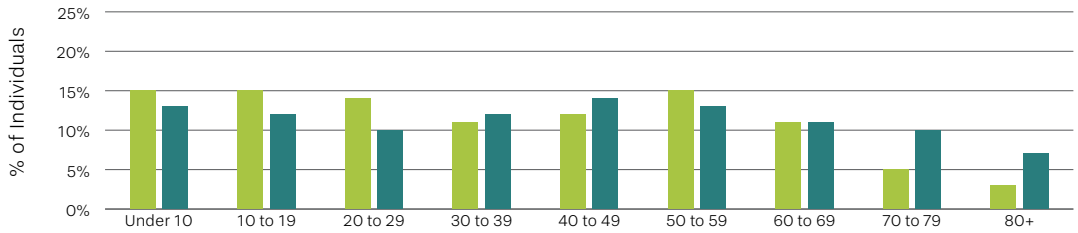


FIGURE 4-69: INCOME (PALA-PAUMA CPA)

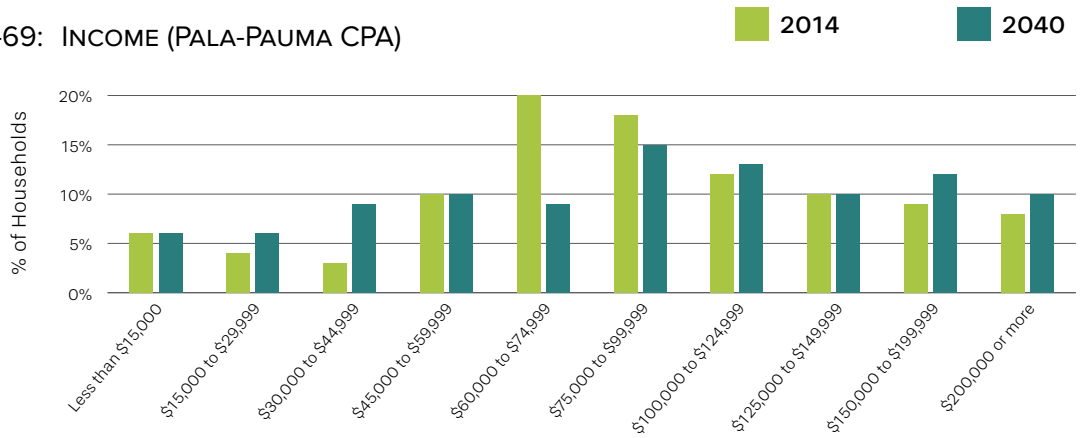
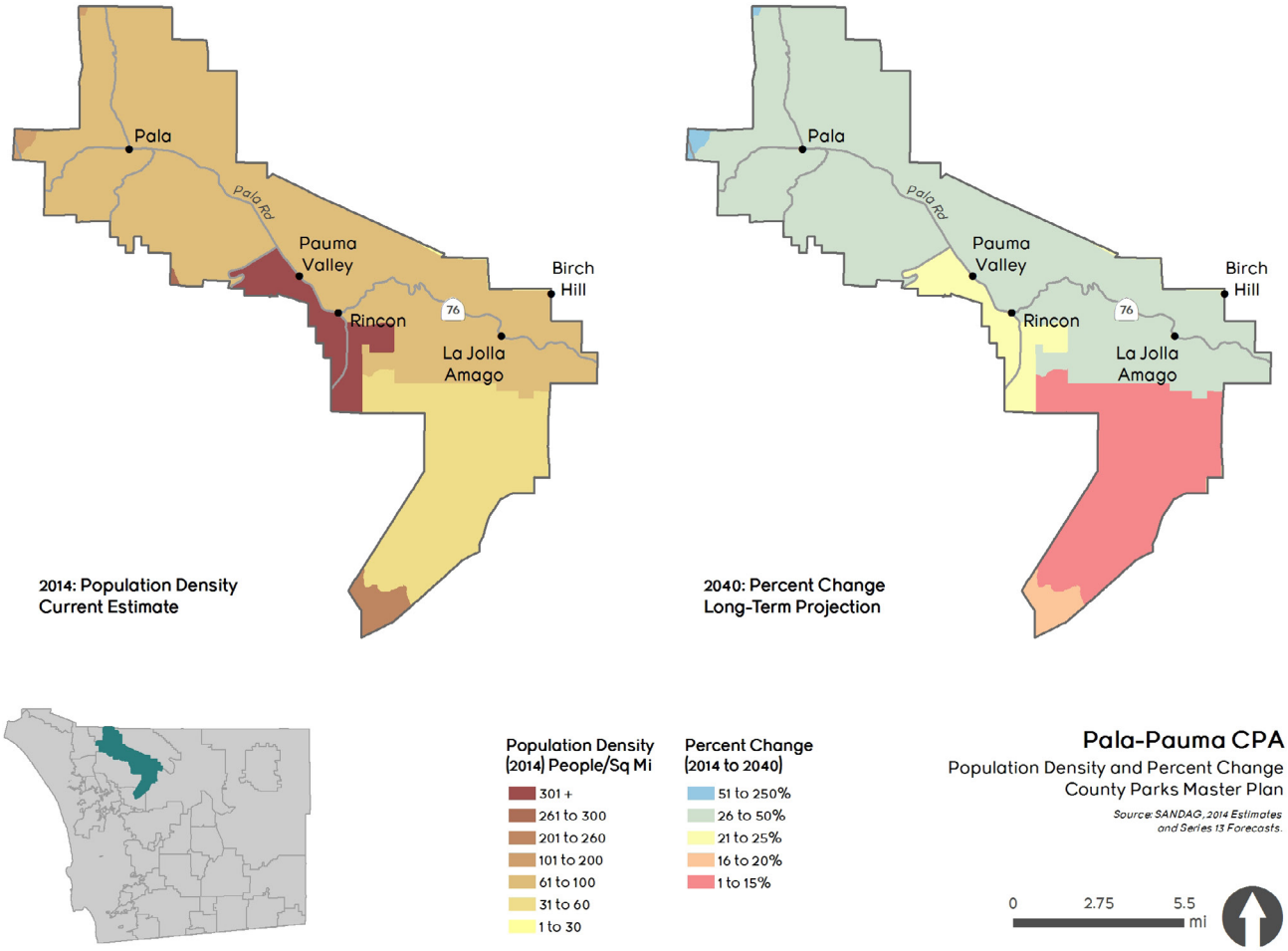


FIGURE 4-70: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (PALA-PAUMA CPA)



Pendleton-De Luz Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 72.0% to 55.0%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 22.0% to 38.0%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–69 and more residents ages 70 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$74,999) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($75,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to increase from 35% to 40% uniformly in the Pendleton–De Luz CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected, uniform increase in population density in the Pendleton–De Luz CPA, consider a CPA–wide increase in parks and recreation services.

Sociodemographic Analysis

6,134
Total Population

27,542
Total Acres

0.2
Persons/Acre

0
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	0
Regional Park	0
Preserve	12,618.57

Figure 4-71: Ethnicity (Pendleton-De Luz CPA)

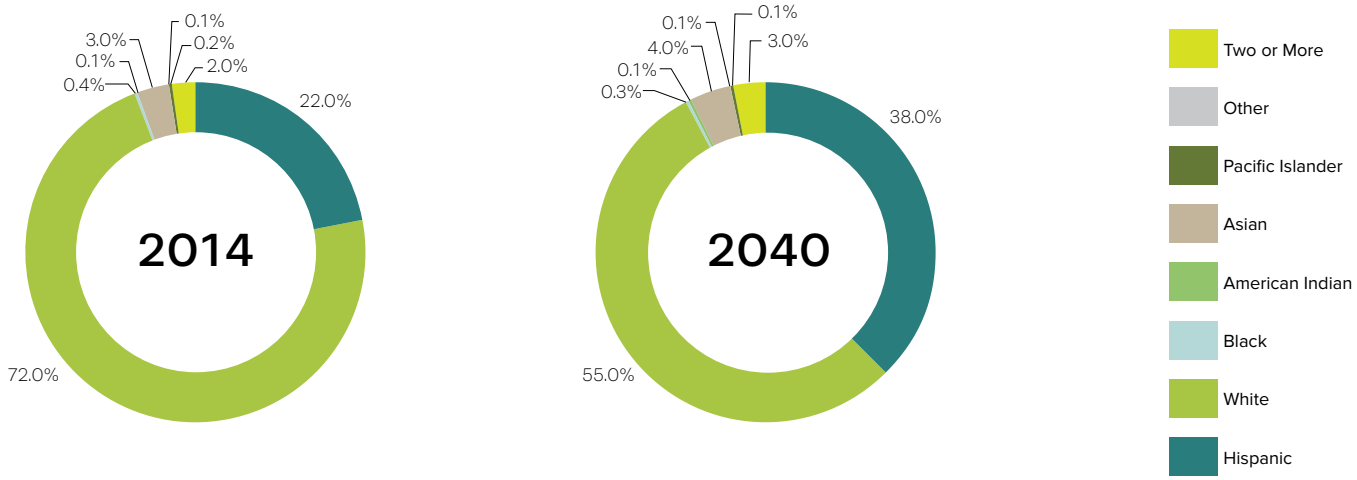


FIGURE 4-72: AGE (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)

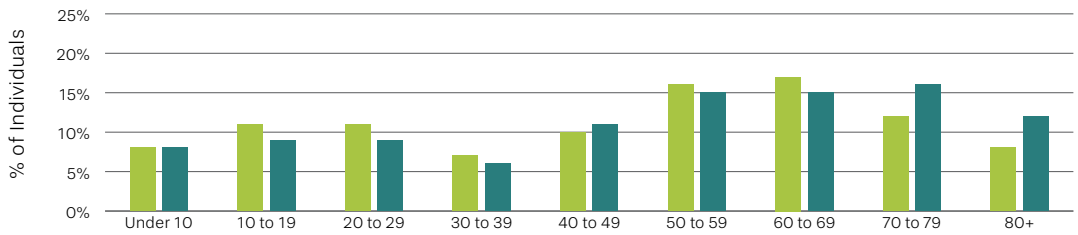


FIGURE 4-73: INCOME (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)

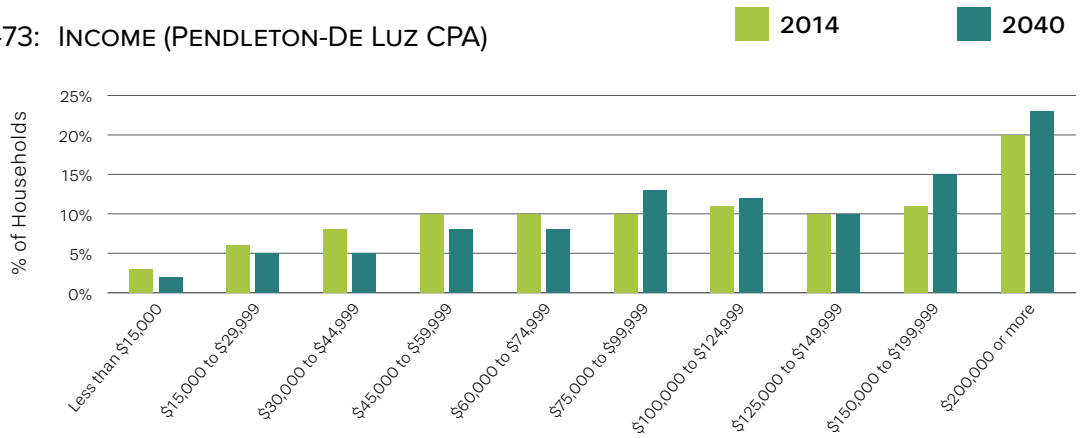
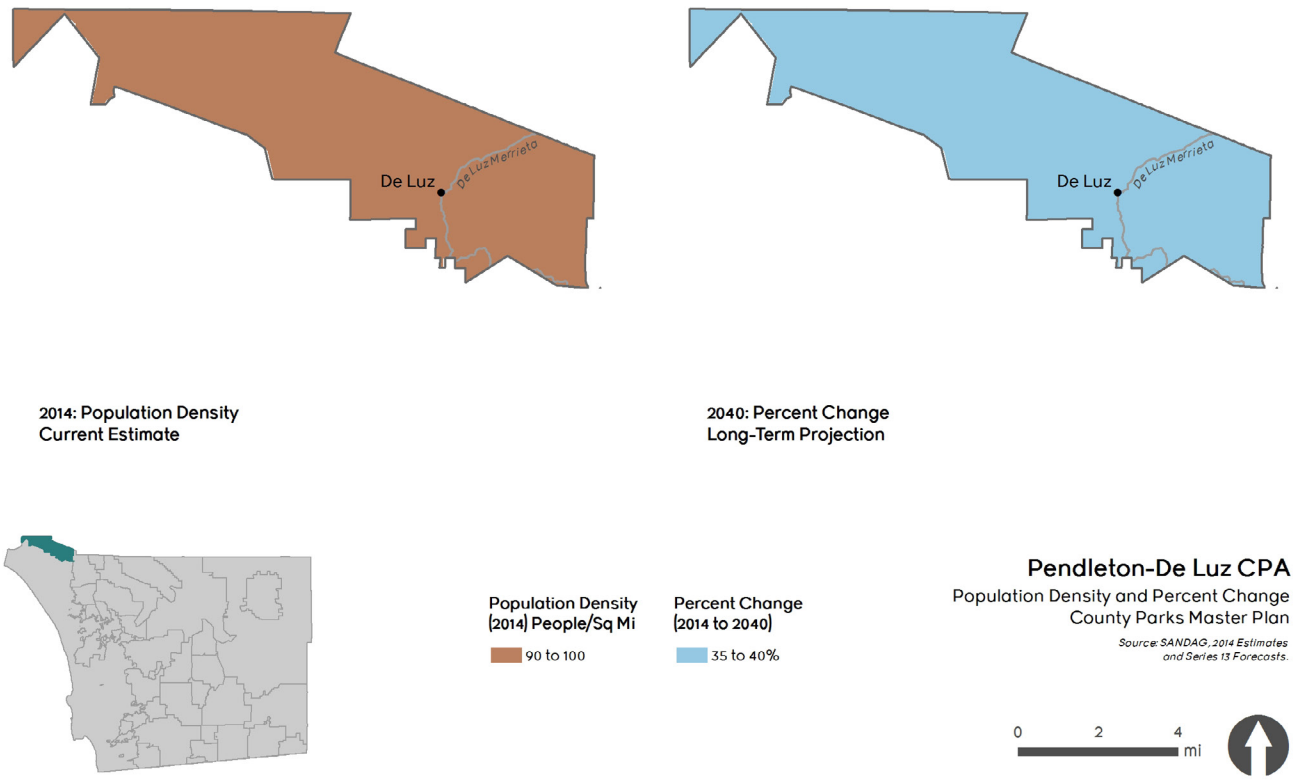


FIGURE 4-74: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)



Rainbow Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 49.0% to 40.0%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 46.0% to 49.0%).
2. There is a projected increase in Asian residents (from 1.0% to 5.0%).
3. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–39 and more residents ages 40 and older.
4. The percentage of households in the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$59,999) are projected to decrease.
5. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($125,000 or more) is projected to increase.
6. Population density is projected to increase from 101% to 250% for central Rainbow CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected increase in density in the central Alpine CPA, consider intensifying services in this area.

Sociodemographic Analysis

1,907
Total Population

9,663
Total Acres

0.2
Persons/Acre

0
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	4.34
Regional Park	0
Preserve	219.92

Figure 4-75: Ethnicity (Rainbow CPA)

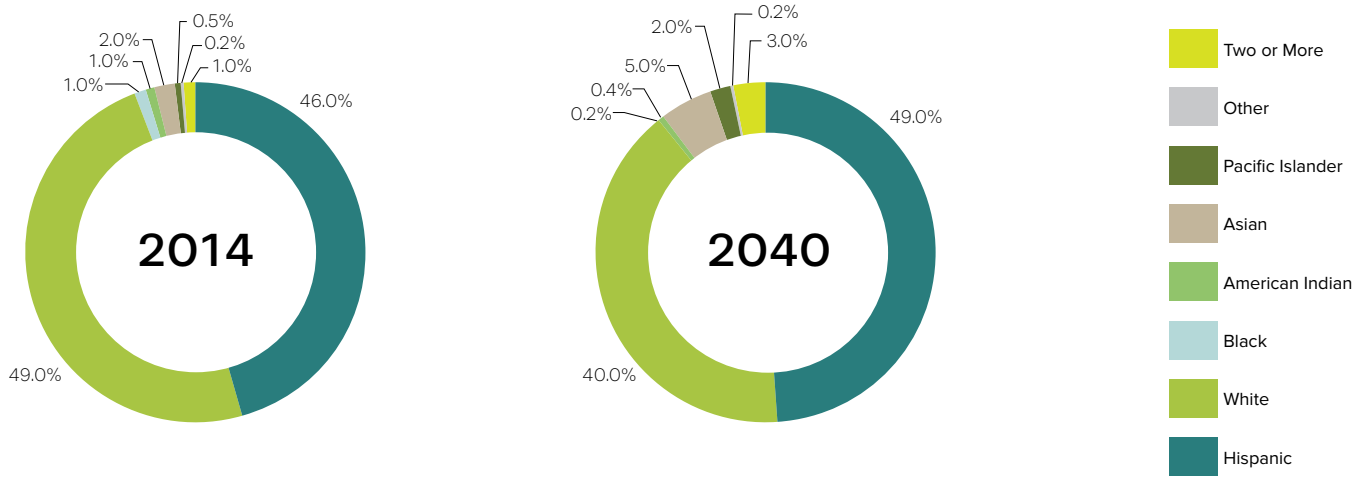


FIGURE 4-76: AGE (RAINBOW CPA)

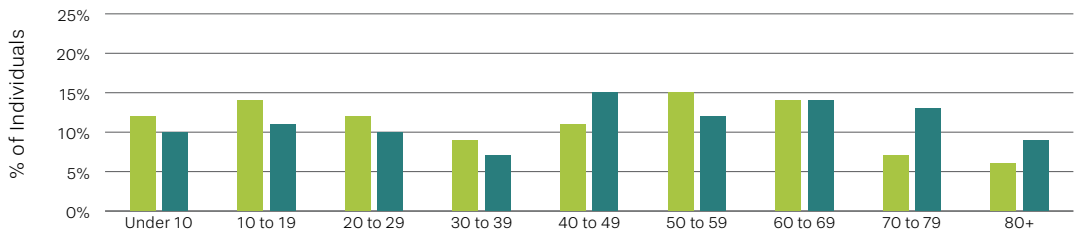


FIGURE 4-77: INCOME (RAINBOW CPA)

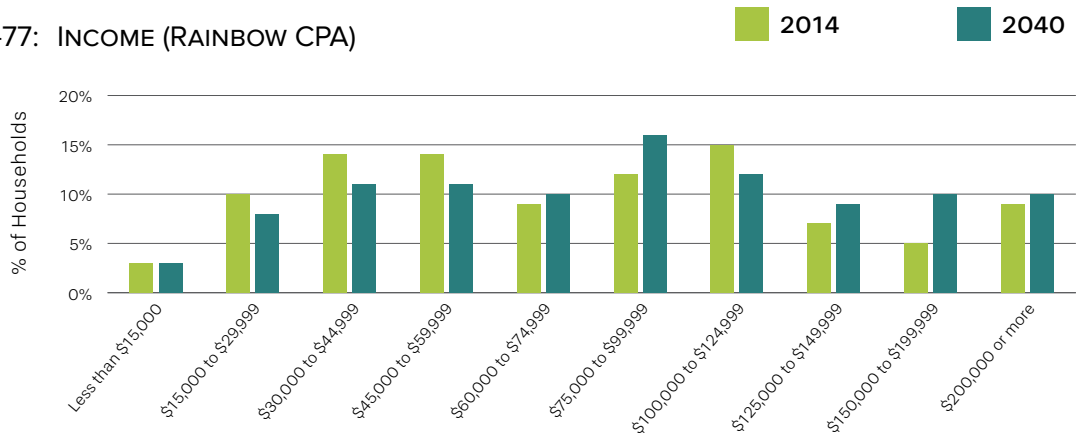
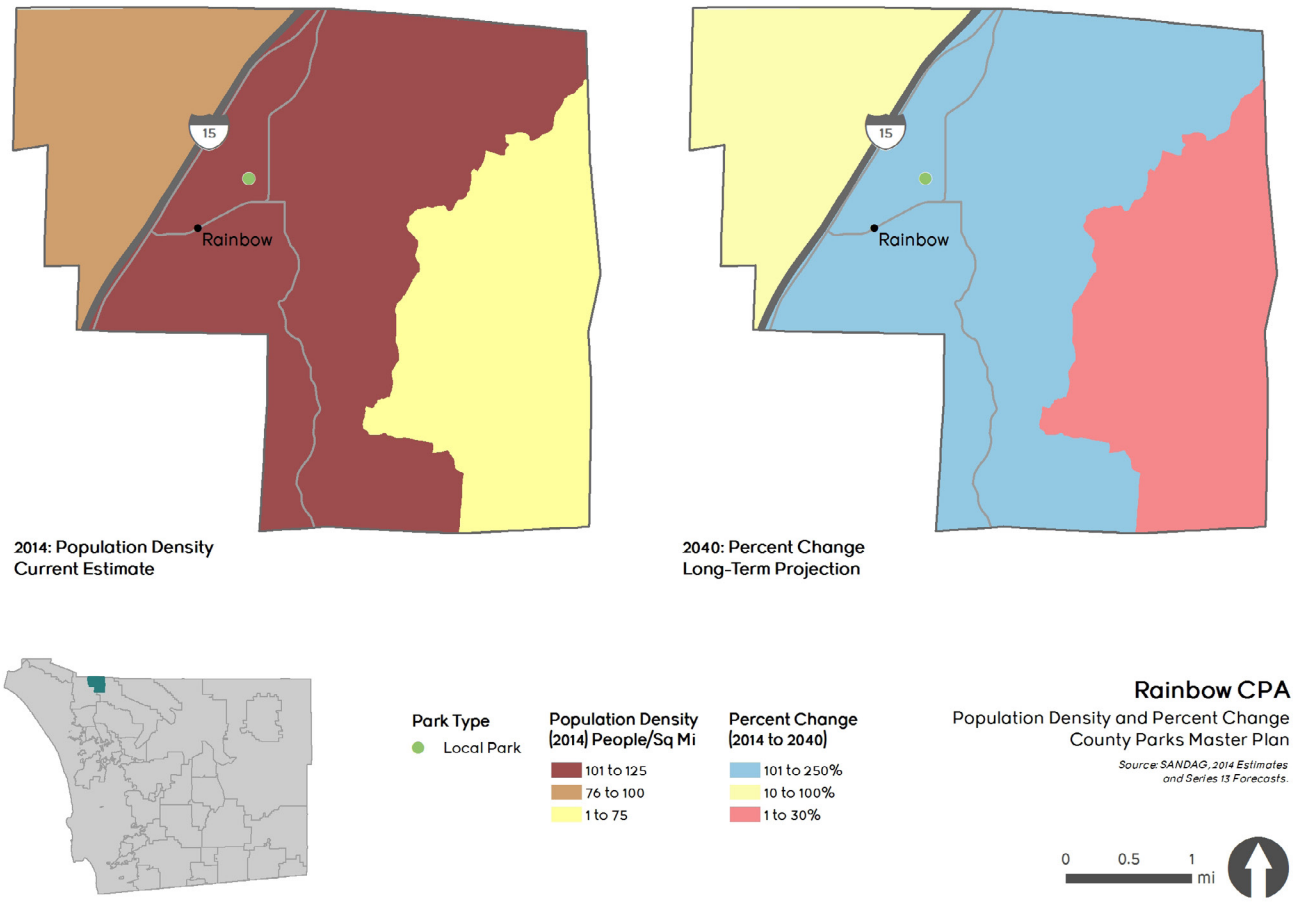


FIGURE 4-78: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (RAINBOW CPA)



Ramona Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 70.0 % to 59.0%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 25.0% to 34.0%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–69 and more residents ages 70 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$99,999) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($100,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to increase by 30% in the central Ramona CPA.
6. Population density is projected to increase from 31% to 40% in the area surrounding the central Ramona CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected increase in density in the central Ramona CPA, consider intensifying services in this area.
4. Per the Ramona Community Plan, increase the use in existing parks, encourage pocket parks within the town center area, expand Dos Pico Park for an active sports area, and provide opportunities for passive recreation at the Ramona Grasslands Preserve.

Sociodemographic Analysis

36,936
Total Population

83,996
Total Acres

0.4
Persons/Acre

14.15
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	123.04
Regional Park	78.13
Preserve	23,890.14

Figure 4-79: Ethnicity (Ramona CPA)

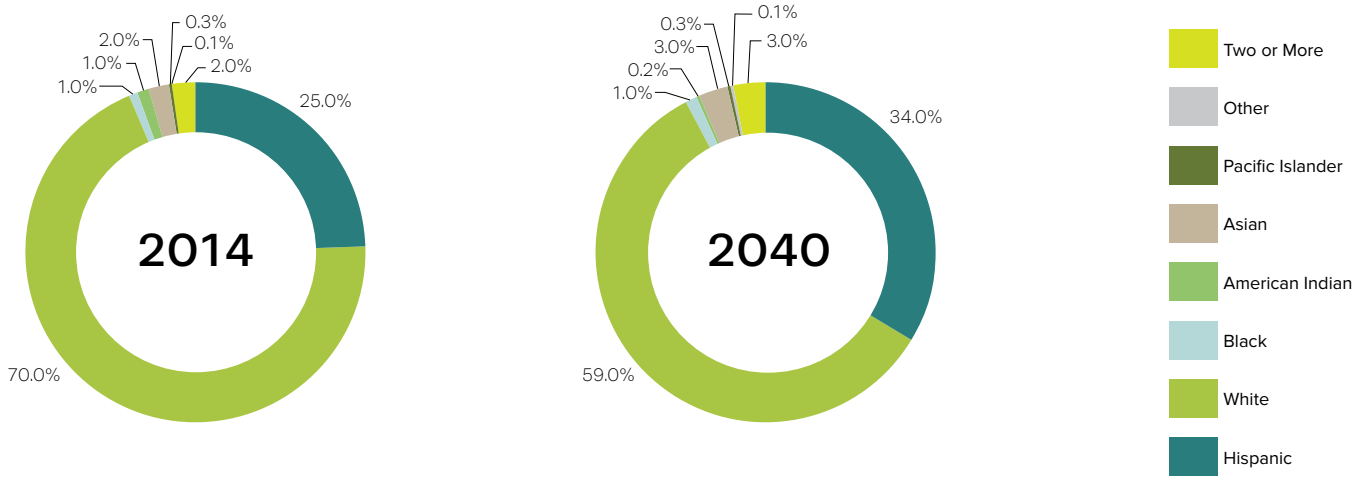


FIGURE 4-80: AGE (RAMONA CPA)

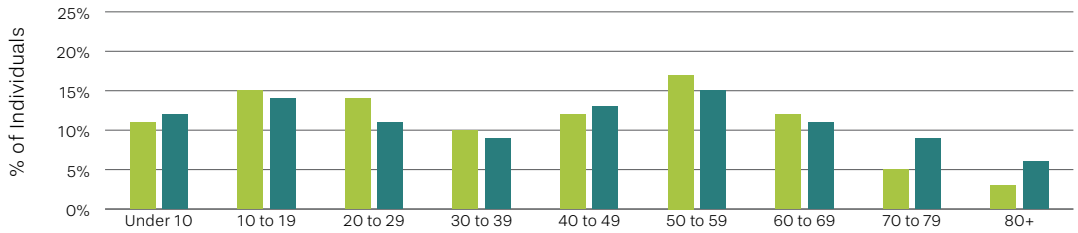


FIGURE 4-81: INCOME (RAMONA CPA)

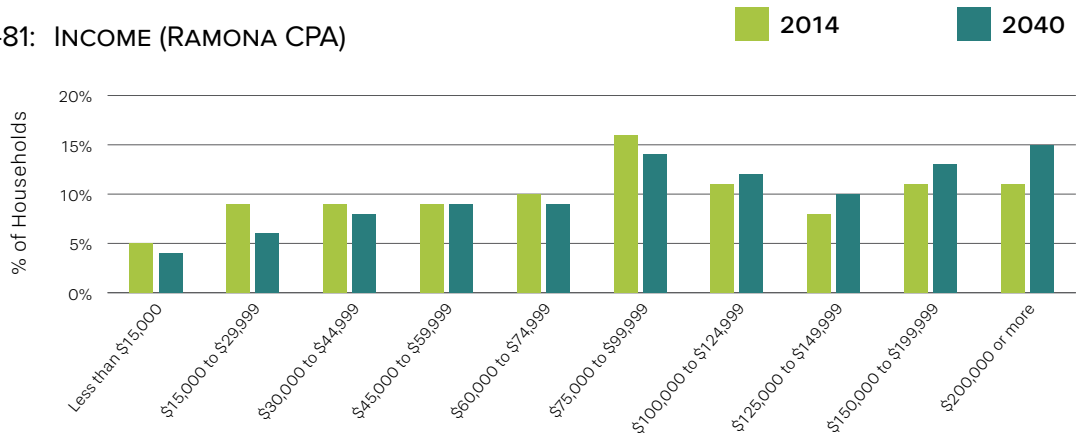
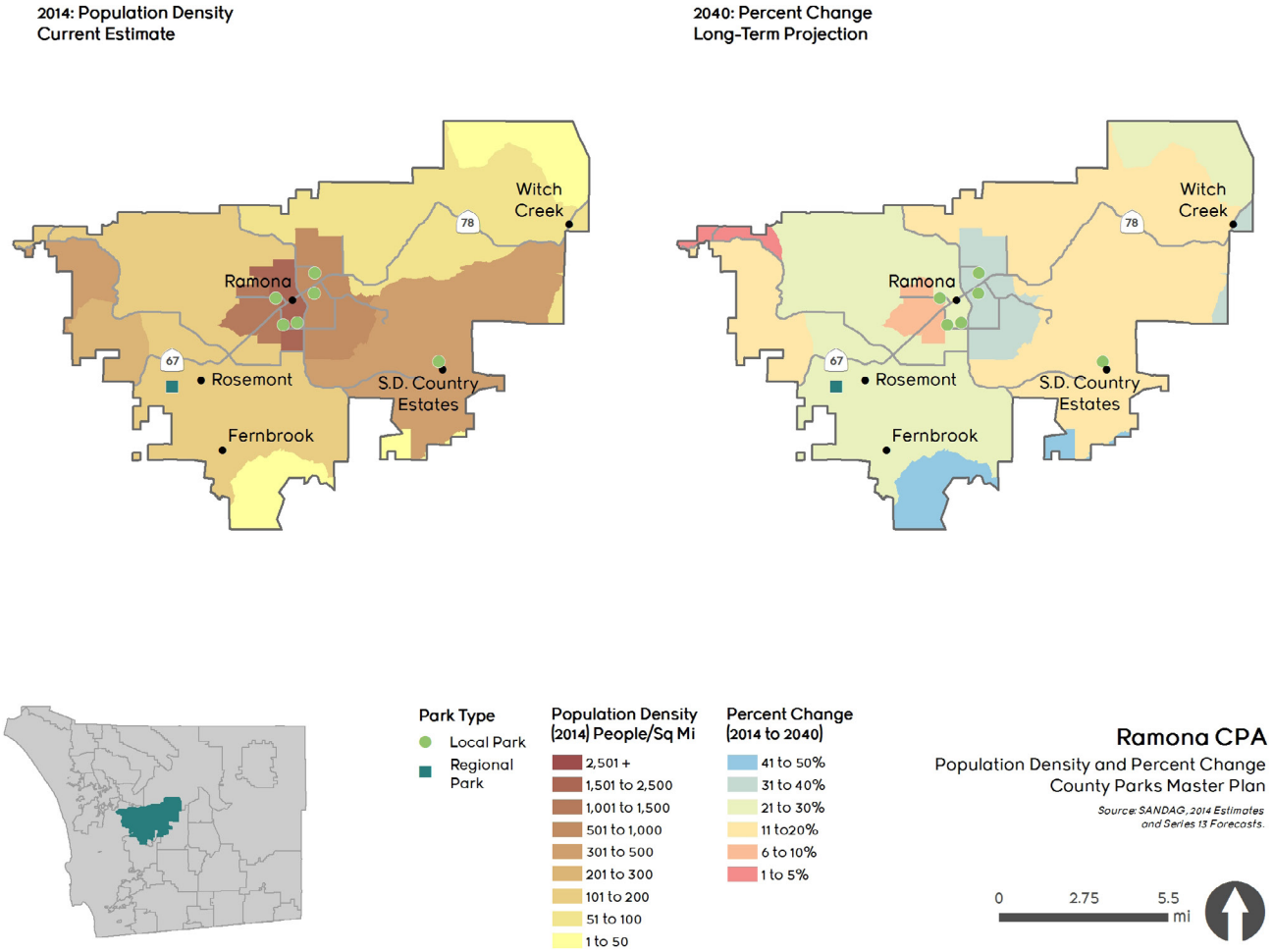


FIGURE 4-82: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (RAMONA CPA)



San Dieguito Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 64.0% to 52.0%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 9.0% to 14.0%).
2. There is a projected increase in Asian residents (from 21.0% to 25.0%).
3. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 10–69 and more residents ages 70 and older.
4. The percentage of households in most income brackets ($15,000–$199,000) is projected to remain the same or decrease slightly.
5. The percentage of households in the highest income bracket ($200,000 or more) is projected to increase.
6. Population density is projected to increase by over 61% in the northern portion of the San Dieguito CPA.
7. Population density is projected to increase by 10% in the central San Dieguito CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected decrease in density in the central and northern portions of the San Dieguito CPA, consider intensifying services in these areas.
4. Per the San Dieguito Community Plan, distribute local recreational areas as follows: one-third devoted to neighborhood and other close-at-hand recreation facilities; one-third for community parks; and one-third for other facilities serving the entire San Dieguito area (e.g. trails or nature preserves).

Sociodemographic Analysis

33,025
Total Population

32,038
Total Acres

1.0
Persons/Acre

8.69
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	51.92
Regional Park	119.57
Preserve	15,318.41

Figure 4-83: Ethnicity (San Dieguito CPA)

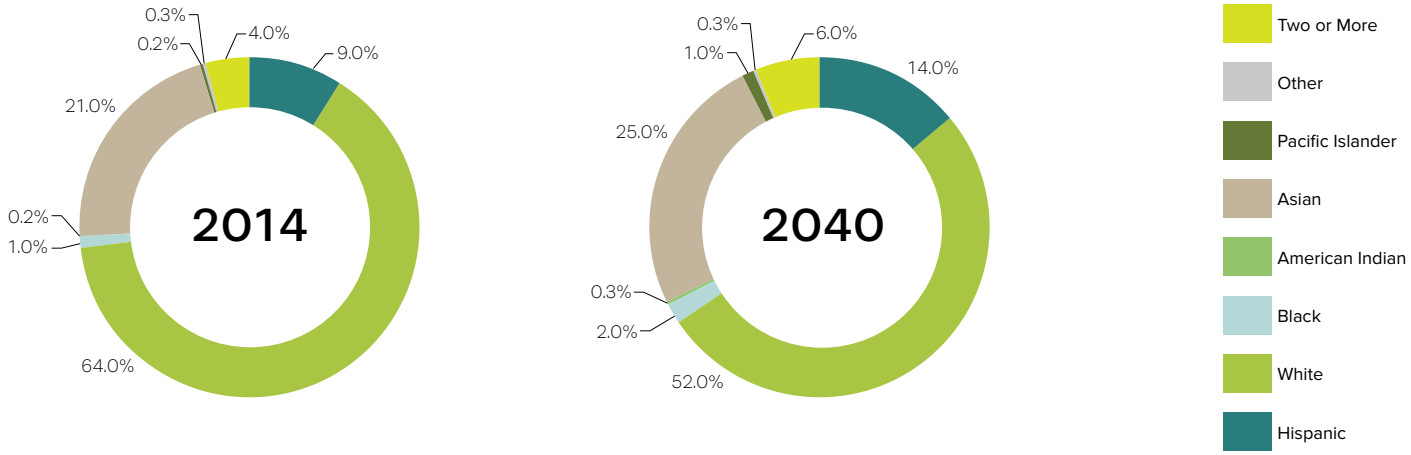


FIGURE 4-84: AGE (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)

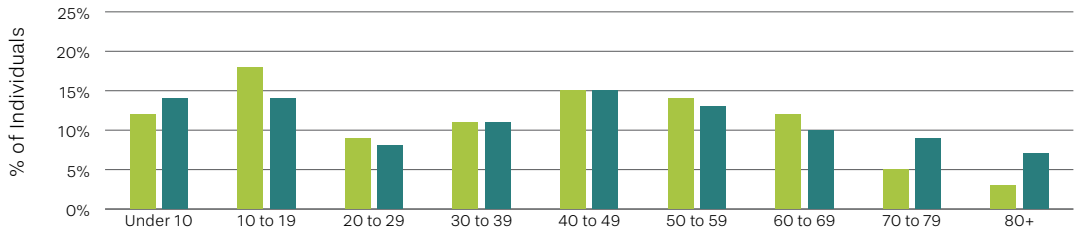


FIGURE 4-85: INCOME (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)

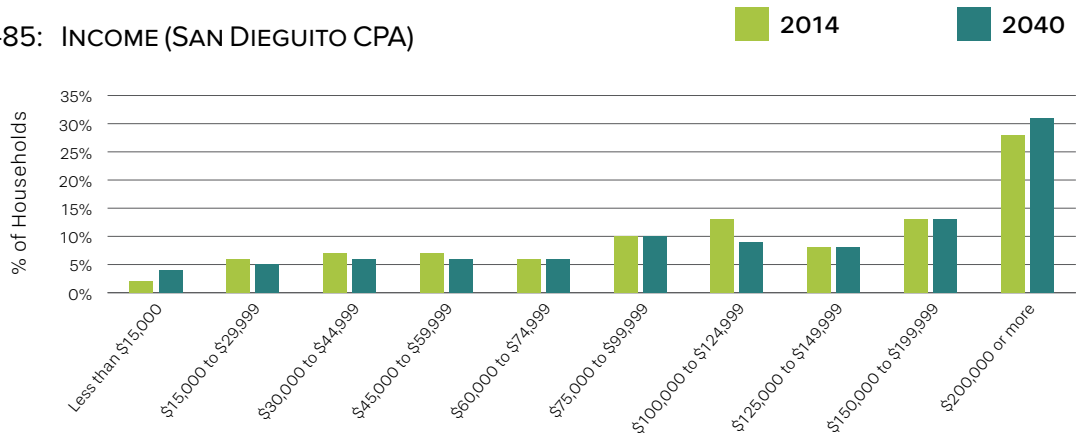
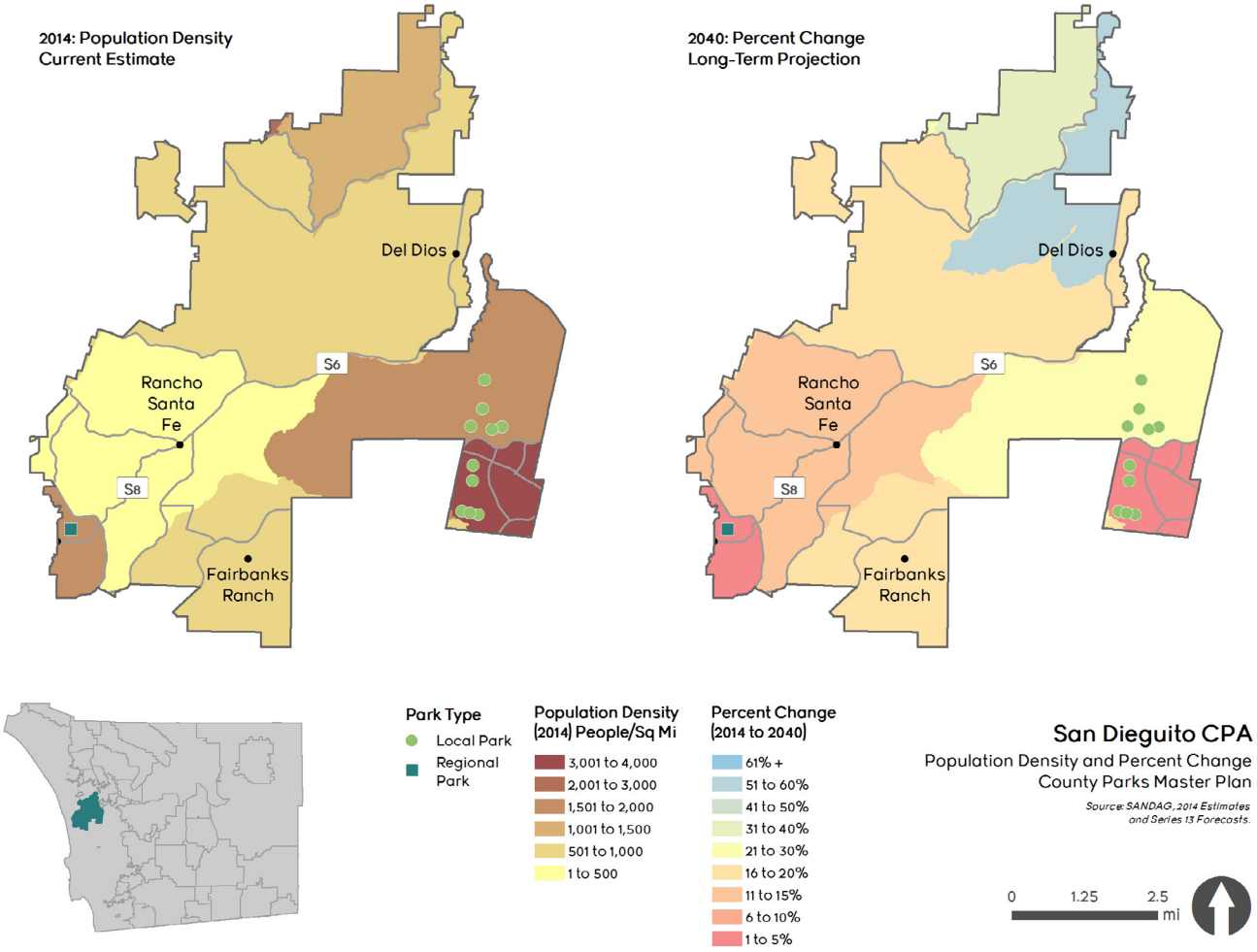


FIGURE 4-86: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)



Spring Valley Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 33.0% to 15.0%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 43.0% to 54.0%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–59 and more residents ages 60 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$99,999) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($100,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to increase by over 51% for the northern half of the Spring Valley CPA.
6. Population density is projected to decrease by 10% for the southern half of the Spring Valley CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected increase in population density in the northern Spring Valley CPA, consider intensifying services in this area.
4. Due to a projected decrease in density in the southern Spring Valley CPA, consider reallocating services to denser regions.

Sociodemographic Analysis

63,855
Total Population

7,483
Total Acres

8.5
Persons/Acre

3.9
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	33.78
Regional Park	4.39
Preserve	6,519.71

Figure 4-87: Ethnicity (Spring Valley CPA)

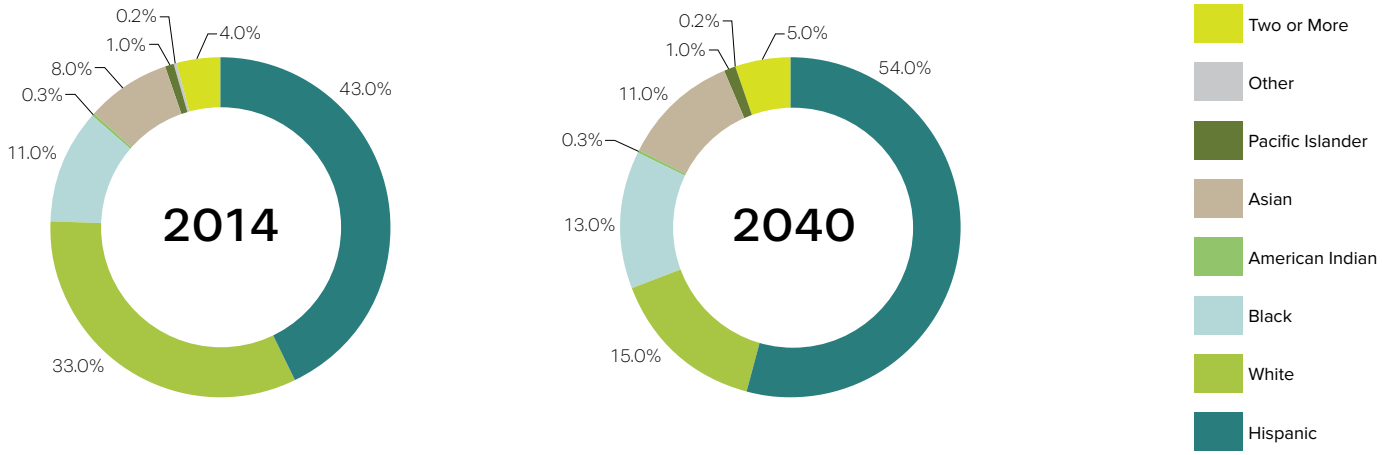


FIGURE 4-88: AGE (SPRING VALLEY CPA)

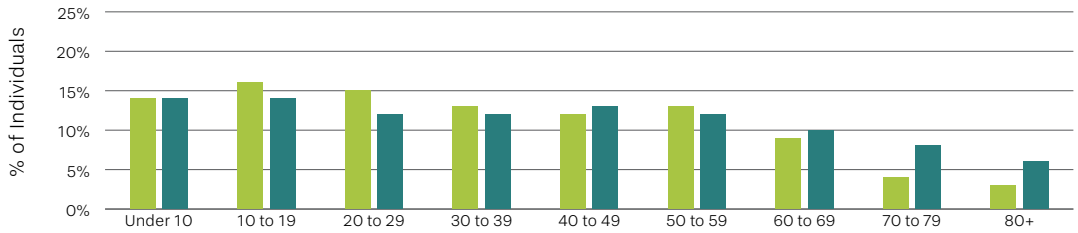


FIGURE 4-89: INCOME (SPRING VALLEY CPA)

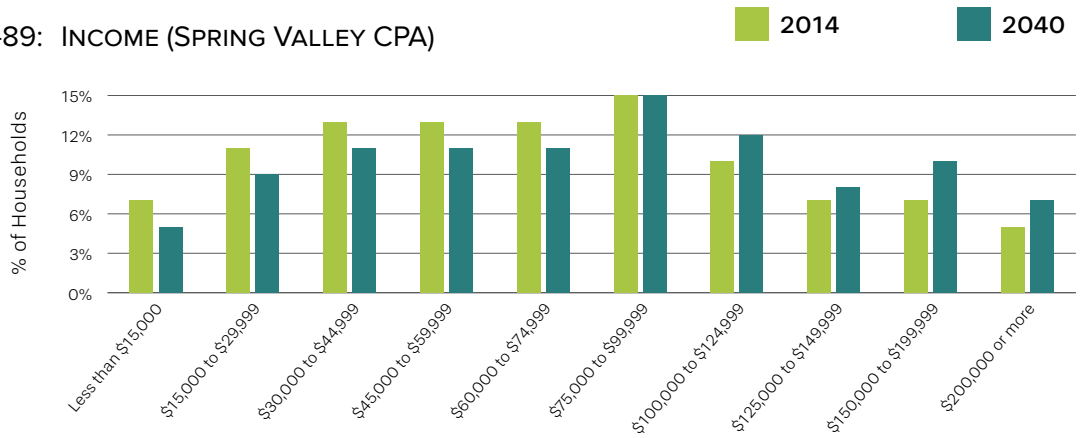
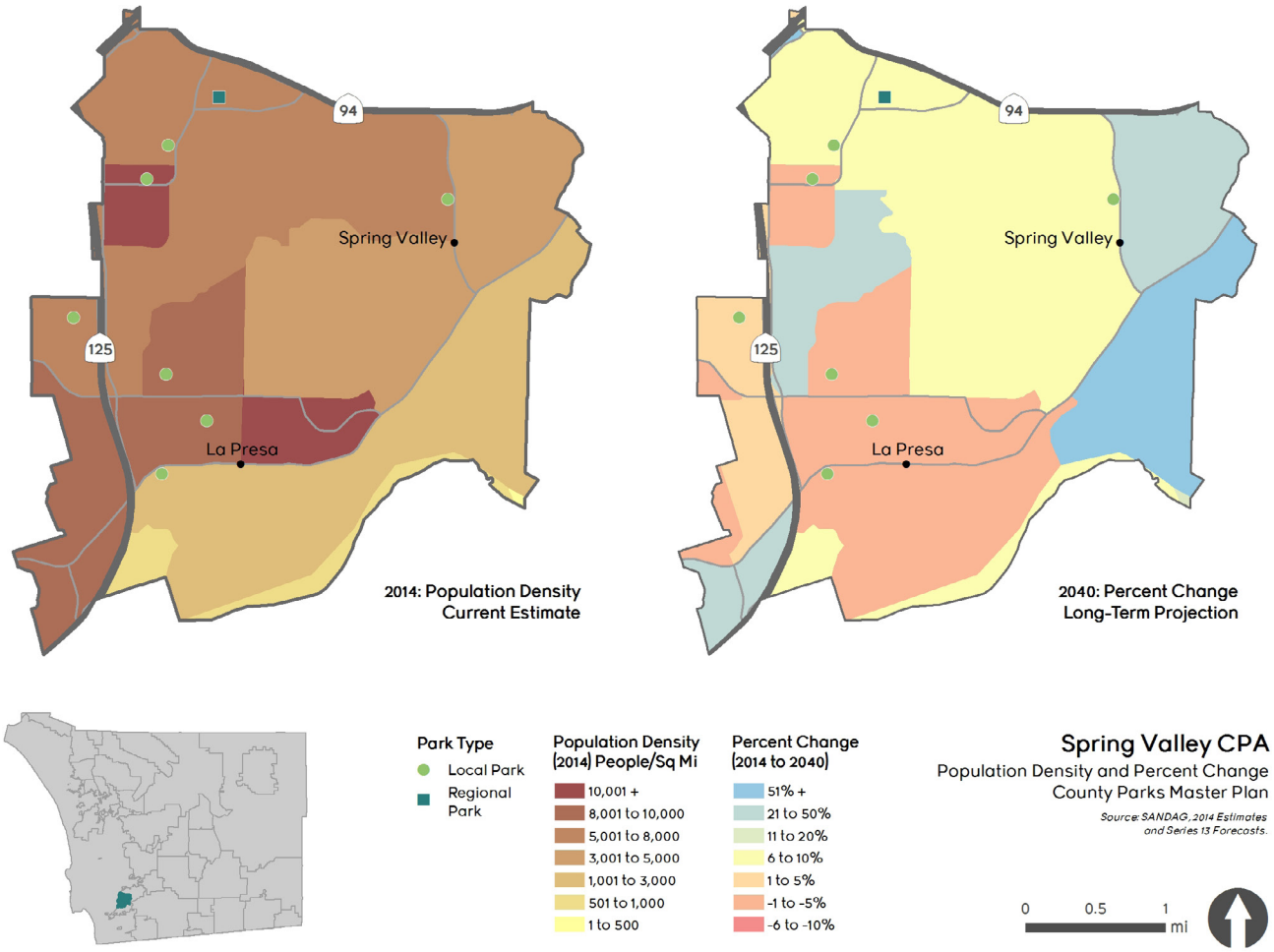


FIGURE 4-90: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (SPRING VALLEY CPA)



Sweetwater Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 33.0% to 17.0%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 47.0% to 57.0%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–59 and more residents age 60 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$99,999) is projected to decrease.
4. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($125,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to increase by 15% in the central Sweetwater CPA.
6. Population density is projected to increase by 10% in the eastern half of Sweetwater CPA.
7. Population density is projected to decrease by 5% in the southwestern portion of Sweetwater CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected increase in population density in the central Sweetwater CPA, consider intensifying services in this area.
4. Per the Sweetwater Community Plan, provide an efficient and safe network of public riding and hiking trails, including equestrian opportunities; traditional forms of recreation, including multi-purpose playing fields and supporting facilities; and natural open space.

Sociodemographic Analysis

13,457
Total Population

7,652
Total Acres

1.8
Persons/Acre

7.61
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	8.19
Regional Park	478.43
Preserve	6,182.50

Figure 4-91: Ethnicity (Sweetwater CPA)

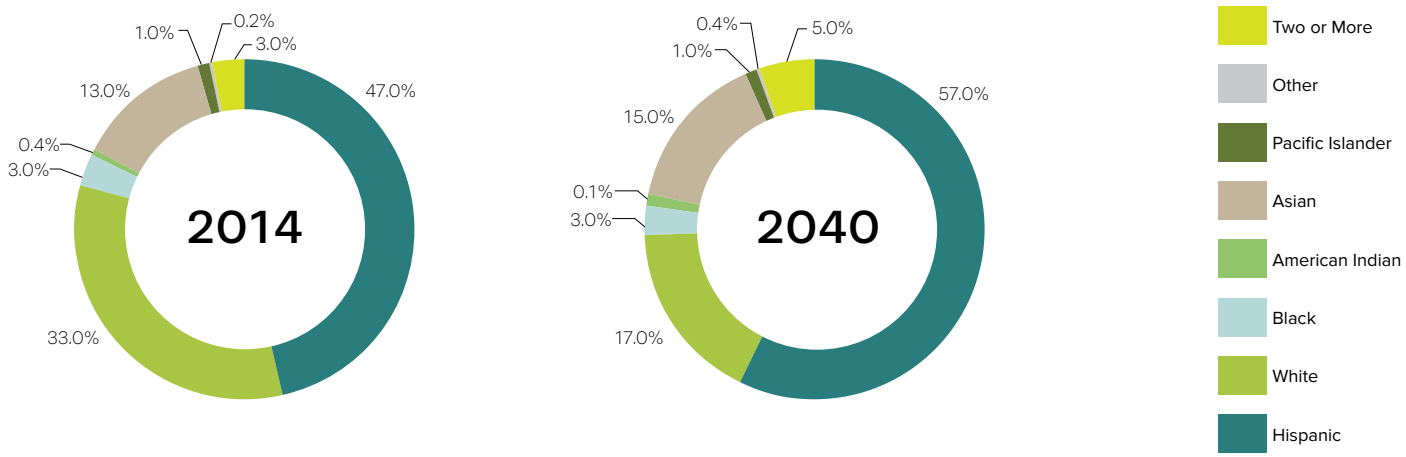


FIGURE 4-92: AGE (SWEETWATER CPA)

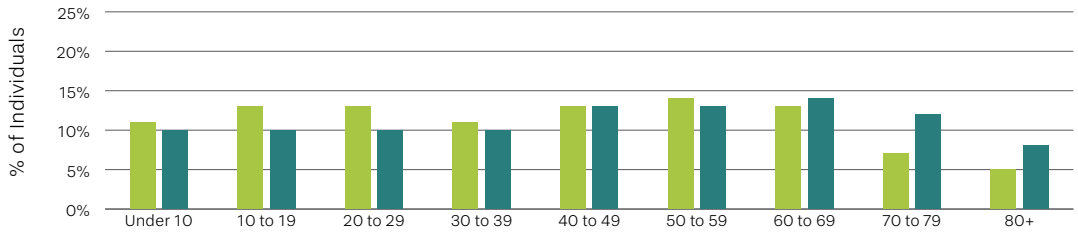


FIGURE 4-93: INCOME (SWEETWATER CPA)

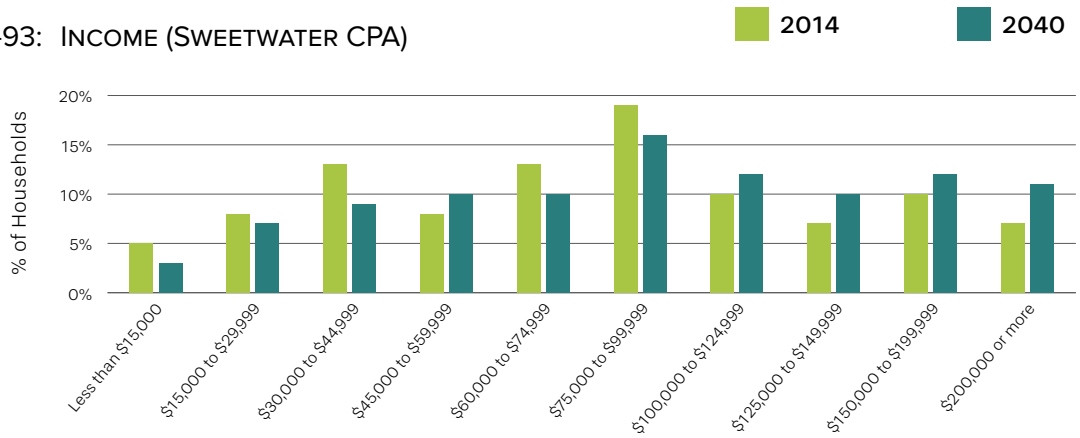
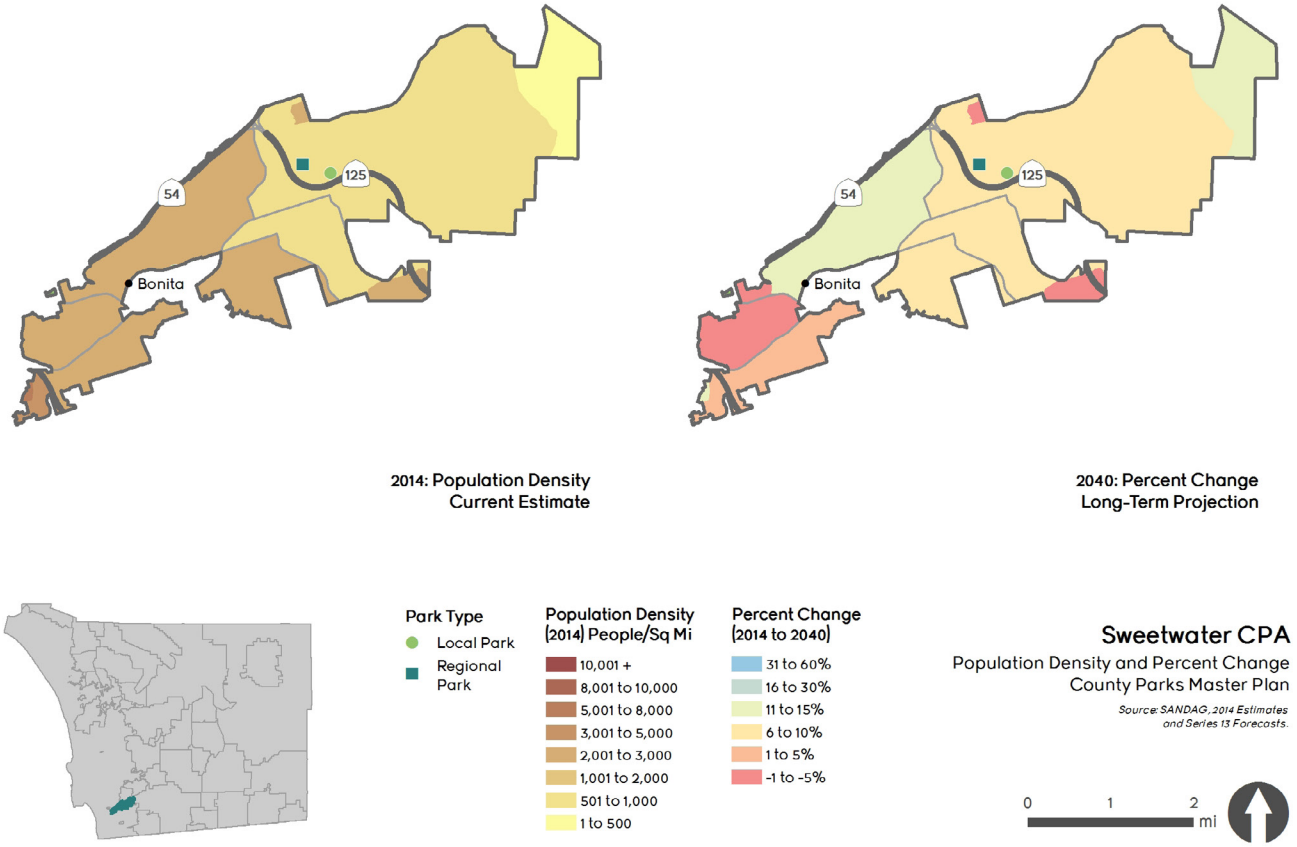


FIGURE 4-94: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (SWEETWATER CPA)



Valle De Oro Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 69.0% to 46.0%) , increase in Hispanic residents (from 18.0% to 32.0%), and increase in Black residents (from 4.0% to 7.0%).
2. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–69 and more residents ages 70 and older.
3. The percentage of households in the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$124,999) is projected to decrease.
4. Percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($125,000 or more) is projected to increase.
5. Population density is projected to increase by 51% in the southern portion of Valley De Oro CPA.
6. Population density is projected to increase by 30% in the northern half of Valley De Oro CPA.
7. Population density is projected to decrease by 10% in the central Valley De Oro CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected increase in population density in northern and southern Valle De Oro CPA, consider intensifying services in these areas.
4. Due to a projected decrease in population density in the central Valle De Oro CPA, consider reducing services in this area.

Sociodemographic Analysis

41,635
Total Population

13,125
Total Acres

3.2
Persons/Acre

9.25
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	92.21
Regional Park	0
Preserve	12,840.51

Figure 4-95: Ethnicity (Valle De Oro CPA)

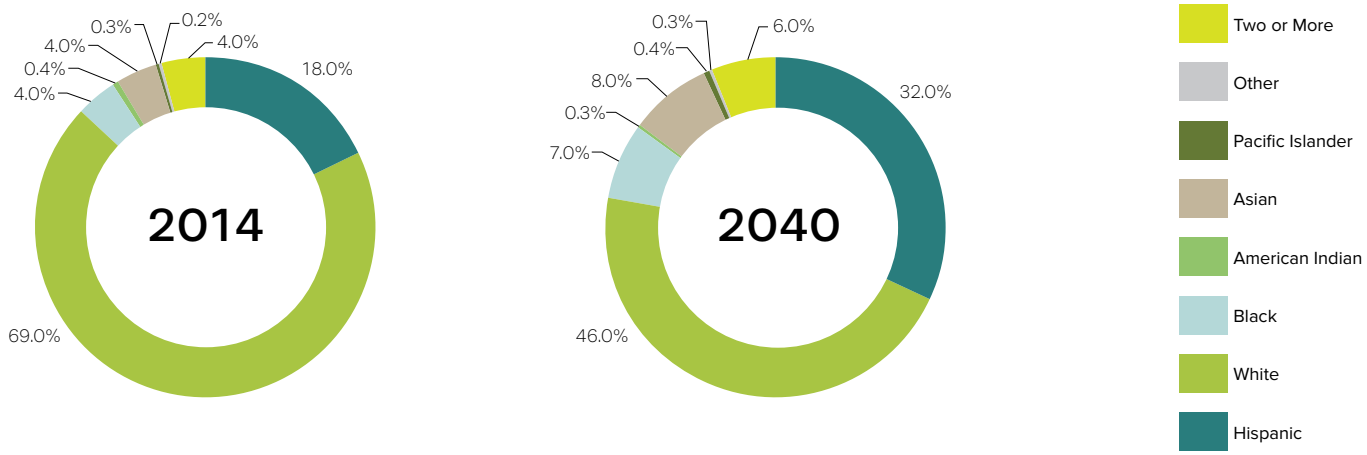


FIGURE 4-96: AGE (VALLE DE ORO CPA)

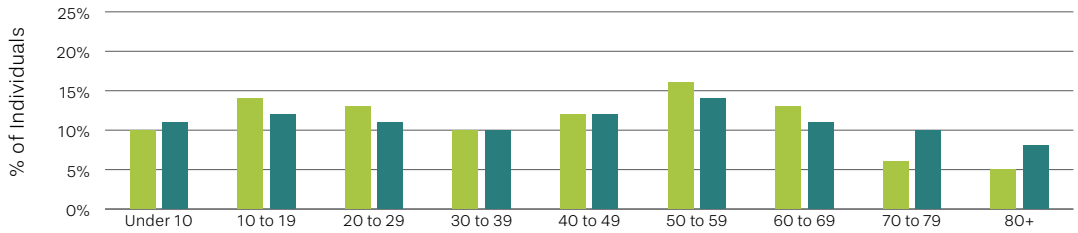


FIGURE 4-97: INCOME (VALLE DE ORO CPA)

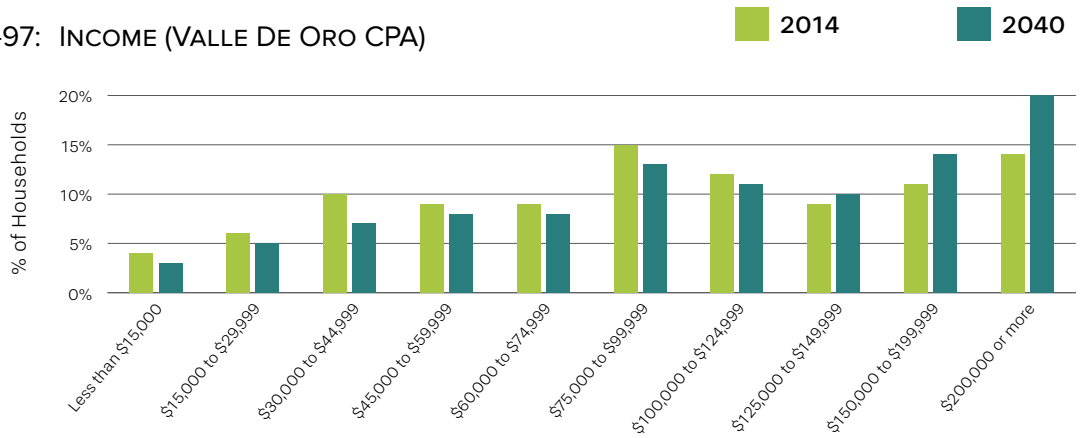
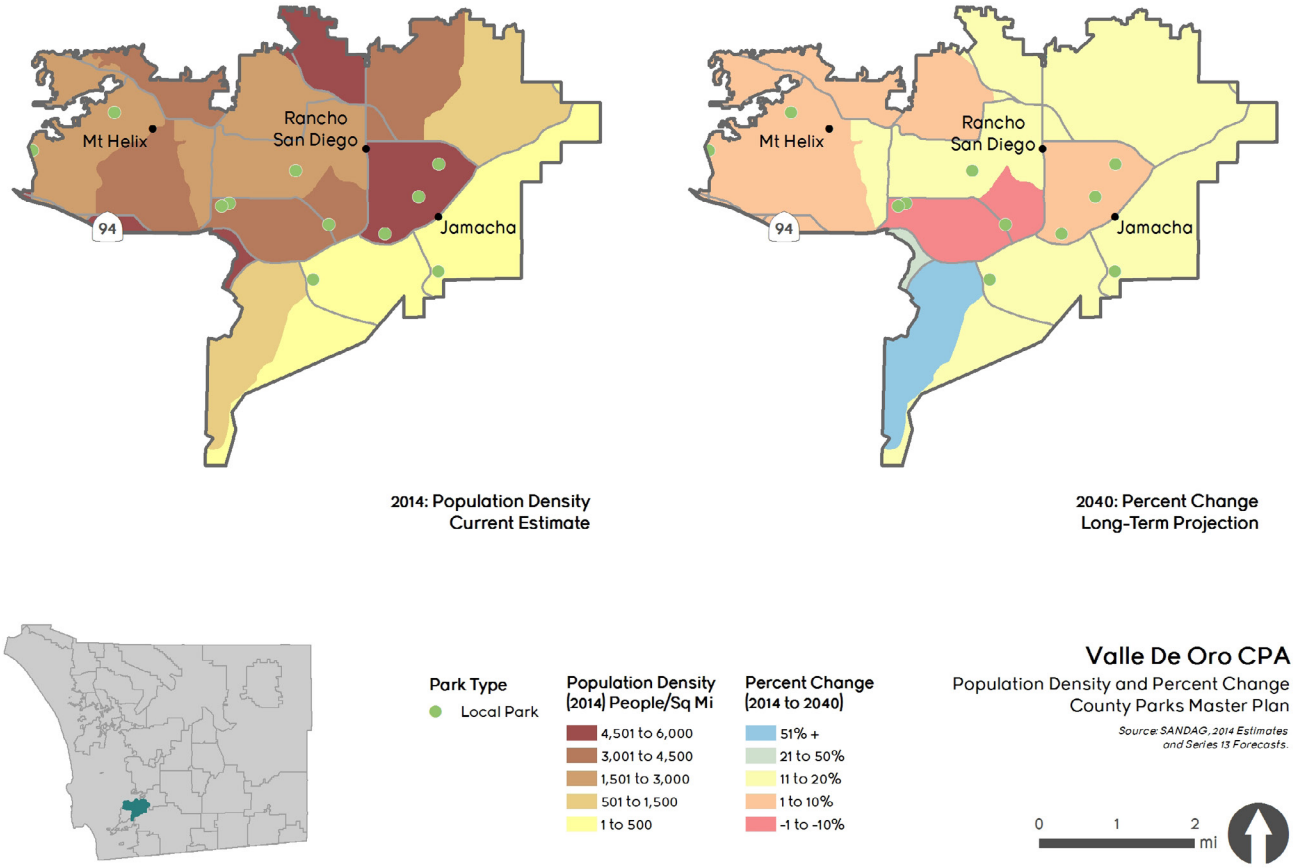


FIGURE 4-98: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (VALLE DE ORO CPA)



Valley Center Community Plan Area

Sociodemographic Trends

1. There is a projected decrease in White residents (from 58.0% to 54.0%) and increase in Hispanic residents (from 30.0% to 35.0%).
2. There is a projected decrease in Native American residents (from 5.0% to 1.0%).
3. There is projected to be fewer residents ages 0–69 and more residents ages 70 and older.
4. The percentage of households in the lower and middle income brackets ($0–$124,999) is projected to decrease.
5. The percentage of households in the higher income brackets ($125,000 or more) is projected to increase.
6. Population density is projected to increase by 50% in the western half of Valley Center CPA.
7. Population density is projected to increase by 30% in the central Valley Center CPA.
8. Population density is projected to increase by 20% in the southeastern portion of the Valley Center CPA.

Future Recommendations

1. Consistent with projected demographics, provide opportunities for running, jogging, fishing, road biking, mountain biking, camping, and hiking.
2. Due to a projected increase in residents ages 70 and older, provide fitness programs, like aerobics classes.
3. Due to a projected, uniform increase in population density in the Valley Center CPA, consider a CPA–wide increase in parks and recreation services.
4. Per the Valley Center Community Plan, develop a comprehensive plan of local, neighborhood, community and regional parks and facilities, which focuses on the outstanding natural features of the CPA.

Sociodemographic Analysis

19,404
Total Population

55,225
Total Acres

0.4
Persons/Acre

0
Regional Trail Miles

Park Type	Acres
Local/Community Park	101.30
Regional Park	0
Preserve	1,918.63

Figure 4-99: Ethnicity (Valley Center CPA)

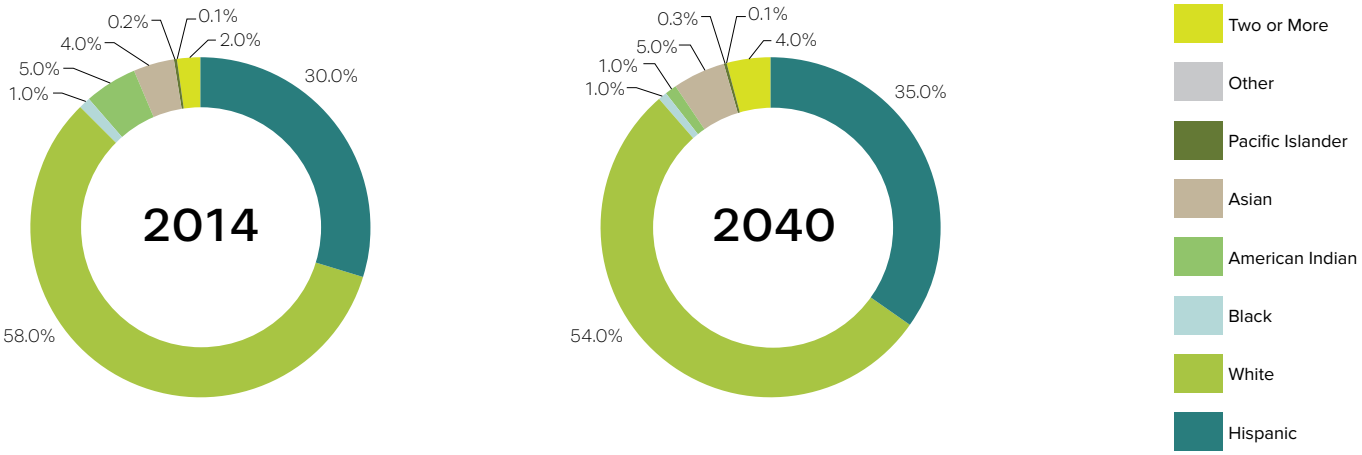


FIGURE 4-100: AGE (VALLEY CENTER CPA)

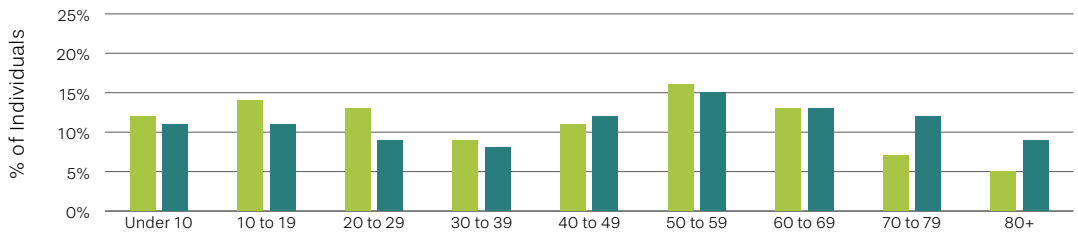


FIGURE 4-101: INCOME (VALLEY CENTER CPA)

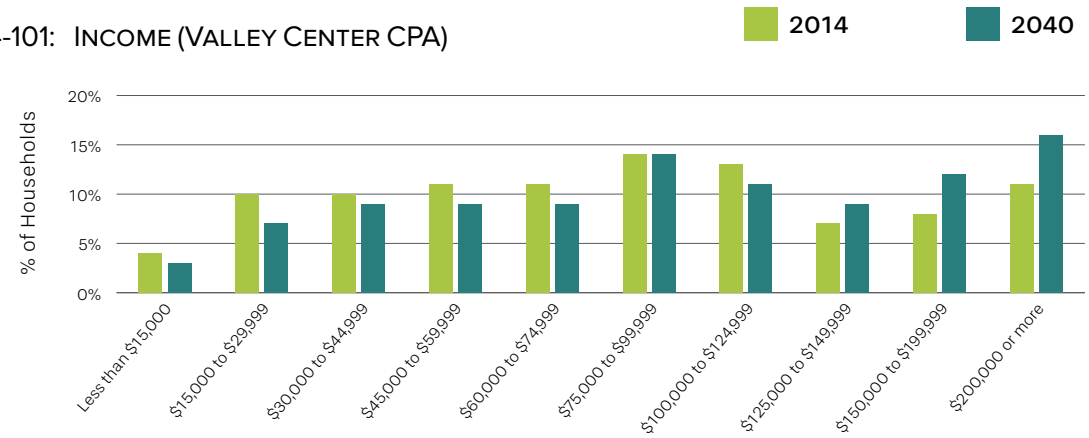


FIGURE 4-102: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (VALLEY CENTER CPA)

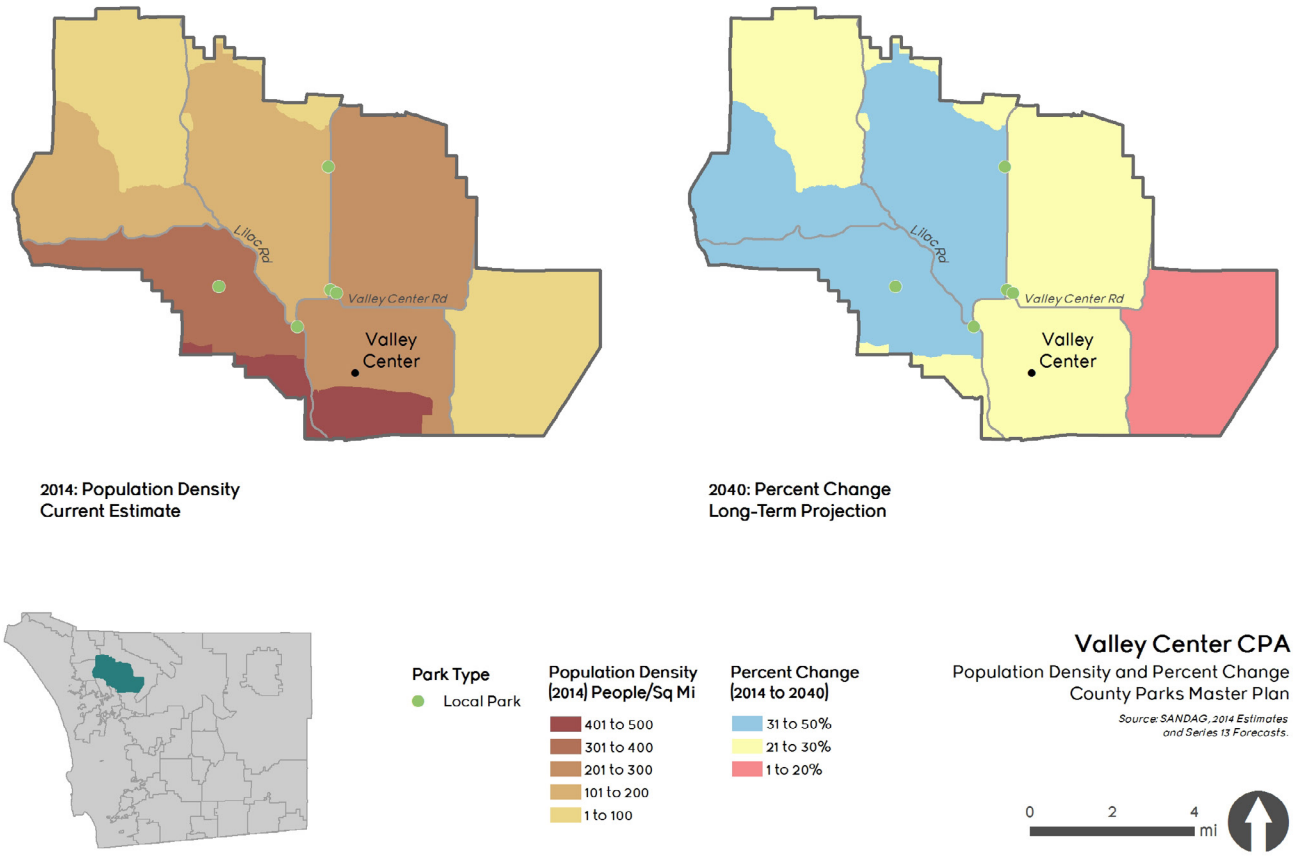


TABLE 4-1: COUNTY PARKS BY COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA

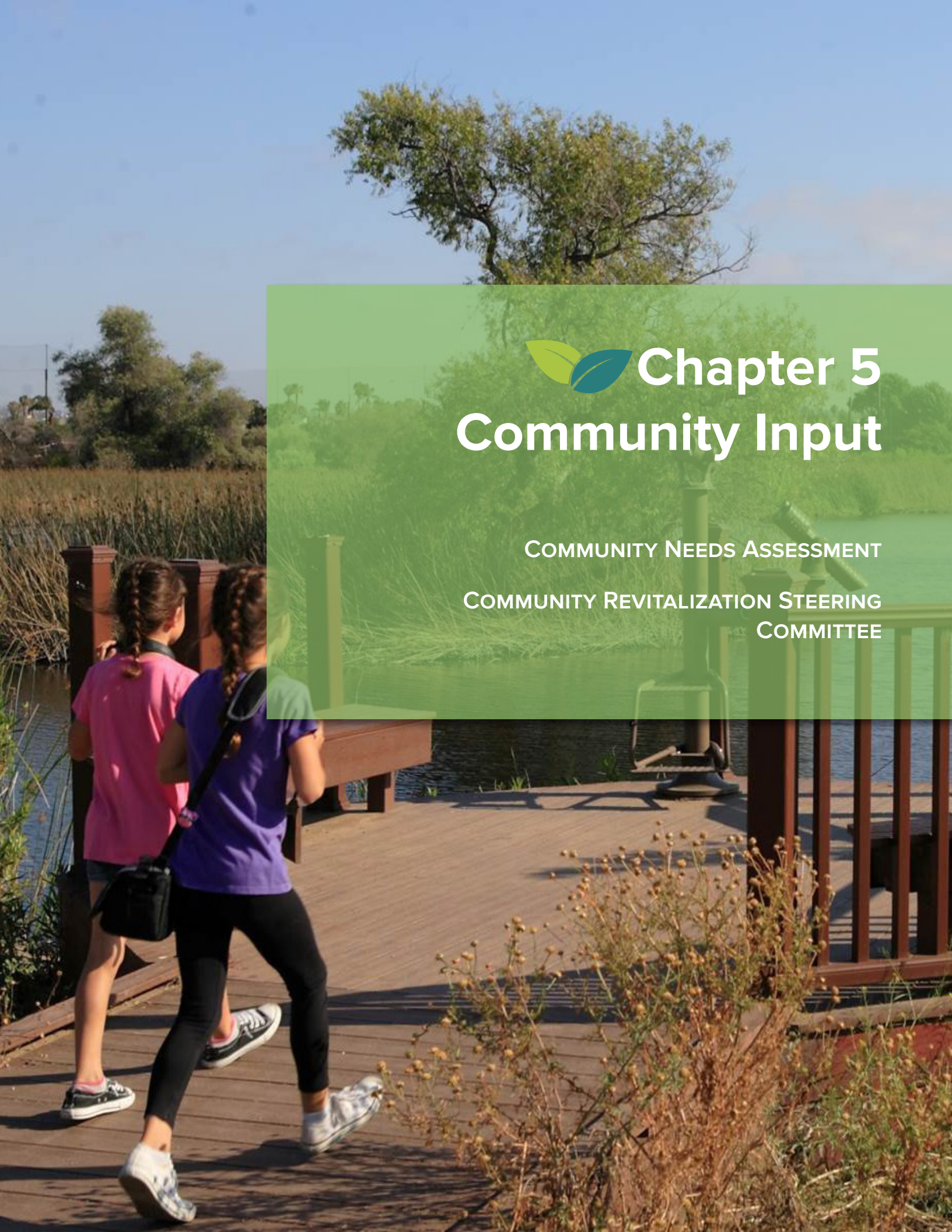
Community and Subregional Plan Area	Park Type	Park Name
Alpine	Local Park	Alpine Community Center
		Boulder Oaks Neighborhood Park
		Joan McQueen Middle School
		Shadow Hills Elementary
Bonsall	Preserve	Bonsall Preserve
		Gopher Canyon Reserve
		San Luis Rey River Park
Central Mountain (Cuyumaca, Descanso, Pine Valley)	Regional Park	Cuyamaca Rancho State Park
	Local Park	Descanso Elementary
		Pine Valley Park
	Preserve	Cuyamaca State Wilderness East
		Cuyamaca State Wilderness West
		Pine Valley MSCP
County Islands	Local Park	Lincoln Acres County Park
Crest-Dehesa	Local Park	Nancy Jane County Park
		Old Ironsides County Park
		South Lane Park
	Preserve	San Diego National Wildlife Refuge
	Preserve	Stoneridge Preserve
Desert (Boreego Springs)	Regional Park	Agua Caliente County Park
		Vallecito Stage Station Regional Park & Historic Site
	Local Park	Borrego Springs Boys & Girls Club/Badlands Skateboard Park
		Borrego Springs Children's Center/Seniors Community Center
		Borrego Springs High School and Middle School
		Christmas Circle Park
	Preserve	Anza Borrego Desert State Park
		Old Springs Road Preserve
Fallbrook	Regional Park	Fallbrook Historical Society
		Live Oak County Park
	Local Park	Clemmens Lane
		Don Dussault Park
		Fallbrook Park and Community Center
		Fallbrook Sports Park
		Fallbrook Youth Baseball
		Jackie Heyneman Park
		North County Fire Protection District Ballpark
		The Palomares House and Park
	Preserve	Appleton Preserve
		Dinwiddie Preserve
		Engel Family Preserve
		Karen Tucker Preserve
		Los Jilgueros Preserve
		Monserate Mountain Preserve
		Pala Mesa Mitigation Property
		Rock Mountain Preserve
		Santa Margarita Preserve
Jamul-Dulzura	Local Park	Santa Margarita Preserve
	Preserve	Lawrence and Barbara Daley Preserve
		Otay Ranch Preserve
Julian	Regional Park	Julian Museum & Pioneer Park
		William Heise Regional Park
	Local Park	Jess Martin County Park
		Julian Elementary, Junior High & High School
		Spencer Valley School
	Preserve	Santa Ysabel Preserves (East & West)
		Volcan Mountain Wilderness Preserve

TABLE 4-1: COUNTY PARKS BY COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA (CONT.)

Community and Subregional Plan Area	Park Type	Park Name
Lakeside	Regional Park	El Monte Regional Park
		Flinn Springs Regional Park
		Lake Jennings
		Los Coches Historical Marker
		Stelzer Regional Park
	Local Park	Cactus Park
		El Capitan High School
		Lakeside Baseball Park
		Lindo Lake Park and Community Center/Teen Center
		Rios Baseball Park
		WD Hall School
	Preserve	Berkeley Hering Preserve
		Boulder Oaks Preserve
		El Capitan Open Space Preserve
		Flinn Springs MSCP
		Goodan Ranch / Sycamore Canyon Preserve
		Lakeside Linkage Preserve
		Oakoasis Preserve
		Reams/Thomson
Mountain Empire (Boulevard, Campo/Lake Morena, Potrero, Tecate)	Regional Park	Campo Stone Store
		Lake Morena County Park
		Potrero County Park
	Local Park	Jacumba Community Park
	Preserve	Mason Wildlife Refuge
North County Metro	Regional Park	Felicita County Park
	Local Park	Jesmond Dene Community Park
	Preserve	Bottle Peak Preserve
North Mountain (Palomar Mountain)	Regional Park	Lake Henshaw
		Palomar Mountain State Park
	Local Park	Palomar Park
		Warner Junior/Senior High School
Otay	Regional Park	Otay Lakes Regional Park
		Otay Valley Regional Park
	Preserve	Otay Reservoir
Pala-Pauma	Preserve	Mount Olympus Preserve
		Wilderness Gardens Preserve
Rainbow	Local Park	Rainbow County Park
Ramona	Regional Park	Dos Picos County Park
	Local Park	Collier Park
		Hanson Lane Elementary/Ramona Community School
		James Duke Elementary
		"Olive Peirce Junior High/Ramona High
		Ramona Community Park and Outdoor Community Center
		Ramona Wellfield Park
	Preserve	Barnett Ranch Preserve
		County owned land adjacent to Ramona High
		Holly Oaks Preserve
		Luelf Pond Preserve
		Mt. Gower Preserve
		Mt. Woodson
		Ramona Grasslands Preserve
		Simon Preserve

TABLE 4-1: COUNTY PARKS BY COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA (CONT.)

Community and Subregional Plan Area	Park Type	Park Name
San Dieguito	Regional Park	San Dieguito Regional Park
	Local Park	4S Ranch Community Park
		4S Ranch Heritage Park
		4S Ranch Homestead Park
		4S Ranch Liberty Park
		4S Ranch Patriot Park
		4S Ranch Pioneer Park
		4S Ranch Sports Park
		Linear Park
		Wells Fargo Field
	Preserve	Christopher Hill (TET)
		Del Dios Highlands Preserve
		Escondido Creek
		Greenfield
		Lusardi Creek Preserve
		Mt. Israel Reservoir/Elfin Forest Recreation Reserve
		Sage Hill Preserve
		San Elijo Lagoon & Nature Center
		Santa Fe Valley Open Space
Spring Valley	Regional Park	Bancroft County Park and Rock House
	Local Park	Goodland Acres County Park
		Lamar County Park
		Monte Vista High School
		Mount Miguel High School
		Spring Valley Gym & Teen Center
		Spring Valley Park and Community Center
		Sweetwater Lane Sportsfield
Sweetwater	Regional Park	Sweetwater Regional Park
	Local Park	Eastview County Park
Valle De Oro	Local Park	Avocado Elementary
		Cottonwood (Windriver) Park
		Damon Lane County Park
		Eucalyptus County Park
		Hillsdale County Park
		Hilton Head County Park
		Lonny Brewer County Park
		McGrath Family YMCA
		Mt. Helix Park
		Steele Canyon County Park
		Woodhaven County Park
Valley Center	Local Park	Aerie Park
		Cole Grade Park
		Robert Adams Community Park
		Valley Center Community Park
		Valley Center High School
	Preserve	Hellhole Canyon Preserve
		Knollwood Preserve (TET)



Chapter 5
Community Input

Community Needs Assessment

Community Revitalization Steering Committee

San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation 2015 Needs Assessment Survey

August 2015

Prepared For: County of San Diego Parks and Recreation

Prepared By: Mindset Research
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(858) 484-2307

2015 Needs Assessment Survey
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Background

The San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation seeks to conduct a Needs Assessment Survey among a broad sample of San Diego County residents. The survey, last conducted in 2010 in conjunction with the Department's cost recovery, resource allocation and revenue enhancement planning, will provide an updated consumer snapshot to help guide DPR strategies and tactics for 2015 and the near-term.

Key areas of exploration in the 2015 Needs Assessment Survey include identifying and rating household priorities with regard to park and recreation facilities & amenities, programs & services, and key community issues that DPR should focus on positively impacting. Additional input to be gathered includes consumer data relative to parks and recreation visitation and usage habits, communication preferences, and demographic profiles.

The 2015 Needs Assessment survey is designed to address many of the key topics and research content evaluated in the 2010 survey. Where applicable and comparable, trends and variances will be analyzed to evaluate a 5-year comparison of survey insights.

Two large survey sample sources-a general population sample and an internal DPR database/DPR website-linked sample, are included in the research exploration. Critical to the study design is ensuring that all geographic regions of San Diego County (metro, suburban, and rural/backcountry) are polled and represented.

Armed with the 2015 Needs Assessment Survey insights and trend comparison to the 2010 survey benchmarks, DPR can move forward with confidence to design and implement programs and services along with offering facilities and amenities that meet and exceed the expectations of San Diego County residents, tourists and parks and recreation visitors.

Study Objectives

The primary objective of the study is to **identify and assess the needs** of local residents with regard to San Diego County parks and recreation facilities, amenities, services and programs.

Specific research objectives include:

- Poll a representative sample among San Diego County residents (general population) and DPR database/website visitors for inclusion in the study.
- Identify the top community issues/matters that DPR should focus on impacting.
- Determine the importance and satisfaction levels of DPR facilities/amenities and programs/services throughout the entire urban and suburban/rural areas of San Diego County.
- Gauge the visitation frequency for parks and recreation facilities in San Diego County.
- Identify preferred mode of transportation to get to the park or recreation facilities most often visited.
- Determine obstacles/barriers for not visiting parks and recreation facilities in San Diego County.
- Ascertain the preferred method of communication with residents for providing information about parks, recreation facilities, services and programs.
- Obtain open-end suggestions and recommendations from survey participants.
- Provide a demographic profile of respondents who participated in the study.
- Where applicable and comparable, provide analysis of 2015 versus 2010 Needs Assessment Survey data and trends.

Methodology

The 2015 Needs Assessment Survey was conducted via an online questionnaire utilizing a market research survey platform during the 2nd Quarter of 2015. A total of **2,113 completed surveys** were obtained and are included in the analysis and summary of research findings.

Survey participation was segmented into two primary sample sources:

(a.) General Population Sample

A total of **750 completed surveys** were obtained through a sample list purchased from *Instantly*, a leading provider of online data and research solutions. The general population sample included participants who were age 18+ and residents of San Diego County. Distribution of the online survey invitation was County-wide and included every zip code throughout San Diego County to ensure representation among both urban and rural areas.

(b.) DPR-Generated Sample

A total of **1,363 completed surveys** were obtained via a survey link posted on the DPR website. Survey participants included both random visitors to the website as well as respondents who were encouraged to take the survey via Facebook messages (DPR page and Community Center) and 'email blasts' to the DPR internal database. Respondents who completed the survey through the DPR website link were awarded a coupon for one free night of cabin camping with the purchase of one night of cabin camping at any DPR park that offers this amenity.

Geographic Representation

Survey data in the 2015 Needs Assessment study is summarized using the home zip code distribution of respondents represented in the following sub-regions of San Diego County:

Figure 1

Segment	Total Sample		General Population		DPR Sample	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
East County	485	23%	151	20%	334	25%
Metro	272	13%	90	12%	182	13%
South Metro	399	19%	176	24%	223	16%
North Coastal	296	14%	111	15%	185	14%
North Inland	421	20%	125	17%	296	22%
South County	240	11%	97	13%	143	11%
TOTAL	**2,113**	**100%**	**750**	**100%**	**1,363**	**100%**

[Please see Appendix for specific zip codes represented in each sub-region.]

Executive Summary

Following is a summary of key study insights and survey findings contained in the full Summary Report.

Survey Segment Comparison: DPR Sample versus General Population (Gen Pop) Sample

- The total survey **mix is influenced by the DPR sample** which represents nearly twice as many respondents (N=1,363) included in the full study results as the Gen Pop sample (N=750).
- The **Gen Pop sample skews strongly female, is much younger, and more ethnically diverse** than the DPR sample.
- The **DPR demographic profile is older and more affluent** compared to the Gen Pop segment.
- Data gathered from the Gen Pop segment represents a more truly random sample approach. DPR respondents were pro-actively invited/encouraged to take the survey in exchange for the incentive of a free night of cabin camping with the purchase of same.
- **DPR respondents tended to rate many of the survey categories higher** than their counterparts in the Gen Pop segment. Some rating bias may have occurred due to the influence of the free cabin-camping incentive and not wanting to appear overly critical of DPR (personal email required to claim incentive).
- Despite the diversity of the sample segments, many of the survey categories reflect **consistent patterns and similar rating levels among both the DPR and Gen Pop samples.**
- The **DPR sample is more focused** on identifying very specific, high priority needs surrounding **a smaller number of issues** (e.g. trails/types of trails) than the Gen Pop sample which cited a broader array of matters and topics important to them.
- Rating levels for **facilities and amenities categories are generally higher** among both segments in terms of **importance to the household**.
- Most **programs and service categories are rated higher by the Gen Pop segment** than the DPR sample.
- Those consumer needs identified as being important to local households are being largely met with **strong satisfaction ratings that are evident in both DPR and Gen Pop samples.**
- Park and recreation **visitation frequency patterns** and the method of transportation/travel is **similar among both segments.**
- The **Gen Pop segment cites time availability, safety/security issues, and lack of parking** as reasons for not visiting parks and recreation facilities more significantly than the DPR sample.
- The **DPR sample prefers digital communication** more so than the Gen Pop sample. The Gen Pop sample has a higher interest level in traditional media as a form of communication.
- The DPR segment is much **more engaged and forthcoming** in providing **specific suggestions and recommendations** that address their needs/concerns than the Gen Pop sample.
- There are **numerous rating variances evident within the geographic sub-regions** of San Diego County in both survey samples. Further evaluation is recommended to optimize/sync the community profile and needs with the DPR facilities, amenities, programs and services that are offered.

Executive Summary

2015 versus 2010 Comparison/Trends

- Only **limited comparative analysis of 2015 versus 2010 survey results** is feasible due to various constraints including different survey questions/content, different data tabulation/formatting, and unavailable raw data from the 2010 Needs Assessment Survey. Comparisons are provided throughout the Summary Report where comparable and applicable.
- The rating levels for **community issues/matters** deemed most important by respondents are somewhat higher in 2015 versus 2010 for the top-rated categories. Those issues, similar to the top issues identified in 2010, are **even more critical and higher rated by survey participants in 2015.**
- Likewise, the importance rating levels for **facilities and amenities** for similarly identified categories in 2015 and 2010 has trended higher in the 2015 ratings.
- Consumer satisfaction with **facilities and amenities has improved in 2015** compared to 2010 levels as evidenced by higher ratings for 'meeting needs' in the categories most important to local residents.
- The top **programs and services are rated higher** in both importance and satisfaction (meeting needs) in **2015 versus 2010**.
- Top factors cited for **not visiting** parks and recreation facilities are the **same in 2015 versus 2010**.
- **Communication preferences have significantly shifted in favor of digital media** vehicles (email, Internet/DPR website and social media) in 205 from 2010 levels.
- Respondent suggestions and recommendations submitted in the 2015 survey are **more keenly focused** on **trails/trail types** as compared to more basic facility amenities in 2010 (cleanliness, parking, lighting, safety, communication, etc.)
- **Numerous demographic profile variances within the sample segments (**DPR versus Gen Pop samples) are noteworthy including key shifts in the survey composition for gender and age. These trends are addressed in the individual report sections and should be considered for further evaluation.

Values and Vision

- The top-rated community issue in 2015 is ***"Maintain quality/provide upkeep for the parks and facilities we currently have";*** the same top priority identified in the 2010 survey.
- Four of the top five 2015 priority matters are the **identical top-rated issues** in the 2010 Needs Assessment survey.
- The top five priorities identified by the 2015 **DPR sample are similar to and consistent with the top five matters ranked by the general population sample**.
- **Rating variances are evident across the geographic sub-regions** of San Diego County for values and vision factors (as well as for other survey categories) and should be taken into consideration.

Executive Summary

Facilities and Amenities

- Most of the 23 different facility and amenity categories evaluated are **deemed important** (rated as ***"somewhat important"*** or ***"very important")*** by respondents.
- Overall, the top 3 facilities and amenities that are important to respondents and their families **focused on trails (hiking trails, mountain bike trails, and multi-use trails).**
- Several of the **top-rated facilities and amenities categories are the same in the 2015 and 2010** surveys.
- The top facilities and amenities importance **ratings are generally higher for the DPR sample** as compared to the general population ratings.
- Survey participants give **very high satisfaction ratings to DPR for meeting the needs** of the most important facilities and programs that are valued by their household.
- The **DPR sample had higher satisfaction levels** in most of the top-rated categories as compared to the general population sample.

Programs and Services

- Ratings for **programs and services** provided by DPR generally **scored lower in importance by respondents and their households relative to the importance ratings for facilities and amenities categories.**
- ***"Outdoor recreation"*** and **"*health & fitness"*** were the top-rated categories in terms of importance to respondents.
- Four of the top five **importance categories are the same in 2015 as in 2010**.
- Survey participants acknowledge that they are **very satisfied with the DPR programs and services** that are most important to their household. **A majority of respondents state their needs are 'mostly' or 'completely' being met.**
- **Ratings for 'meeting needs' are mostly consistent** comparing the DPR and general population samples as well as across the sub-regions of San Diego County.

Usage and Habits

- A slight majority (51%) of San Diego County residents **visit a local park or recreation facility (ANY) quite frequently and on-average between once to several times per week**.
- Respondents in the **DPR segment** tend to **visit ANY park or recreation facility in San Diego County more frequently** than respondents in the general population sample.
- San Diego County residents **visit a very wide range of parks and recreation facilities.** The **most frequently visited park overall** (total sample) is **Balboa Park** which is frequented nearly three times more often by general population respondents than those in the DPR sample.
- The majority of survey participants **(65%)** indicate that they **travel to the park or recreation facility** they most commonly visit **by car** followed by walking (17%) and biking (12%).
- The predominant **reasons given for not visiting** any of the parks and recreation facilities in San Diego County in both the DPR sample and general population is ***"not aware of programs/facilities offered"*** and ***"no time/other personal issues"*.** These obstacles are the **same top two factors identified in the 2010** Needs Assessment Survey.

Executive Summary

Communication Preferences

- **Digital communication** in the form of email, the Internet, and the DPR website are clearly the top choices for connecting with respondents.
- **Social media has increased significantly in importance** as a preferred communication vehicle since the 2010 Needs Assessment Survey.
- **Traditional media such as TV, newspaper or direct mail is rated much lower** in terms of preference for reaching constituents/potential visitors.

Demographics/Respondent Profile

- The **gender mix for the2015 total survey sample is consistent with the 2010 survey composition** (52% female/48% male). However, **the general population sample skews significantly female (63%)** and should be taken into account when reviewing the data.
- Likewise, there is a good distribution of age groups included in the total survey sample while the **general population sample is significantly younger in composition** (53% under age 35 versus only 14% in the DPR sample under age 35).
- The **ethnic composition of the total survey sample is dominated by Caucasians (66%)** as was the case in the 2010 survey. There are more Hispanics (17%) represented in the general population sample as compared to the DPR sample (9%).
- Respondent **households tend to be smaller in size (3 or less members)** and **over 50% of all households having no children under the age of 18 living at home.**
- While there is a good distribution of household income levels represented in the survey, the **general population sample has significantly more households with income of $50K or less** as compared to the DPR sample which has generally higher income levels.

Respondent Suggestions and Recommendations

- Survey participants offered **thoughtful suggestions and recommendations** via their input to open-ended questions and survey topics. These responses are **summarized at the 3+ level** (tallied when 3 or more responses of a similar nature/topic were noted.)
- The specific amenity, program or facility request that most would like to see in their community *is* ***"Need more bike trails/lanes/walking trails/mountain bike trail/single bike trail/hiking."***
- Respondent concerns or dissatisfaction with ANY parks and recreation facility or program provided throughout San Diego County most frequently mentioned ***"Need Mountain bike trail/ Need single track bike trail"*** **and "*Need to stop closure of existing trails."***
- Additional comments or suggestions offered regarding facilities, amenities and programs provided by DPR that were most frequently mentioned is *"**Need more bike trails/lanes/walking trails/mountain bike trail/single bike trail/hiking."***

Detailed Findings

- **Values and Vision**
- **Facilities and Amenities**
- **Programs and Services**
- **Usage and Habits**
- **Communication Preferences**
- **Respondent Suggestions and Comments**

Values and Vision

Top 5 Community Matters/Issues

According to survey participants, the top five community matters/issues that DPR should focus on positively impacting for 2015 and the near-term are:

1. *"Maintain quality/provide upkeep for the parks and facilities we currently have." (74%)*
2. *"Implement planned parks and trails projects." (55%)*
3. *"Connecting people with nature." (53%)*
4. *"Positive activities for youth." (51%)*
5. *"Land preservation/acquisition." (50%)*

Consistent with the 2010 Needs Assessment Survey, the number one priority for San Diego County residents (as rated by nearly three-fourths of all respondents) is to *"maintain the quality/upkeep of the parks and recreation facilities we currently have*."

The top five priorities identified by the DPR sample are similar to and consistent with the top five matters ranked by the general population. However, the DPR sample places more importance on *"implement planned parks and trails"* and "*connecting people with nature"* than does the general population. Four of the top five 2015 priorities are the same top issues identified in the 2010 Needs Assessment survey.

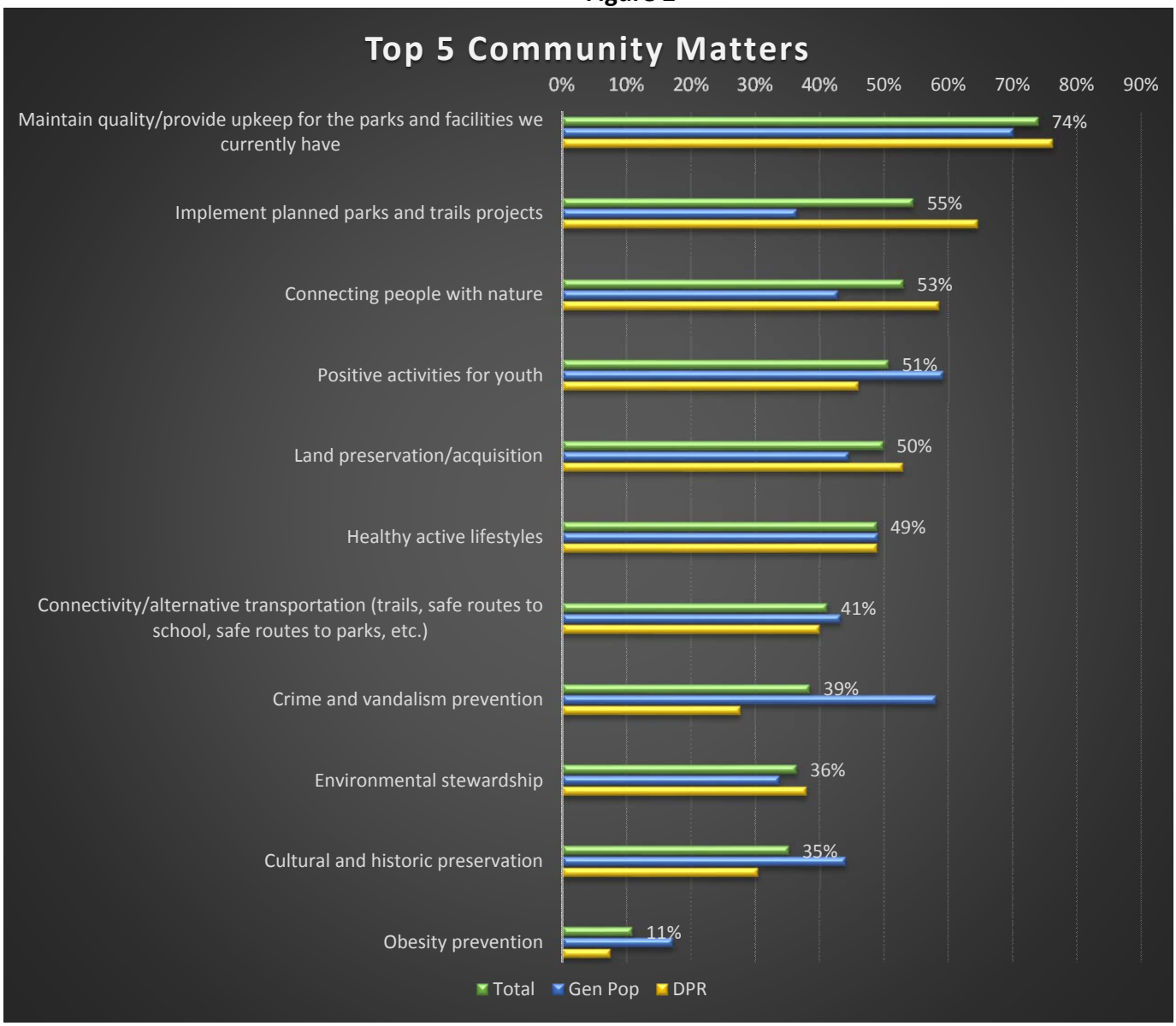
Community issues rated lower by the DPR segment as compared to the general population sample included:

- *"Crime and vandalism prevention"*
- *"Cultural and historic preservation"*
- *"Obesity prevention"*

Values and Vision

*Q. "What are the **TOP 5** community matters that San Diego County Parks and Recreation services should focus on positively impacting?"*

Figure 2



Values and Vision

Top 5 Community Matters/Issues

*Q. "What are the **TOP 5** community matters that San Diego County Parks and Recreation services should focus on positively impacting?"*

Figure 3

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
Maintain quality/provide upkeep for the parks and facilities we currently have	74%	70%	76%	85%	70%	76%	72%	74%	74%
Implement planned parks and trails projects	55%	37%	65%	57%	67%	66%	69%	67%	64%
Connecting people with nature	53%	43%	59%	58%	62%	56%	60%	58%	59%
Positive activities for youth	51%	59%	46%	55%	43%	41%	38%	48%	44%
Land preservation/acquisition	50%	45%	53%	48%	52%	54%	64%	58%	40%
Healthy active lifestyles	49%	49%	49%	43%	52%	52%	47%	51%	53%
Connectivity/alternative transportation (trails, safe routes to school, safe routes to parks, etc.)	41%	43%	40%	30%	48%	40%	47%	39%	46%
Crime and vandalism prevention	39%	58%	28%	39%	21%	23%	18%	22%	43%
Environmental stewardship	36%	34%	38%	34%	41%	45%	40%	37%	34%
Cultural and historic preservation	35%	44%	30%	35%	29%	31%	29%	29%	25%
Obesity prevention	11%	17%	8%	8%	6%	5%	8%	7%	14%

Rating variances across the geographic sub-regions are evident especially for the top categories ***"implement planned parks and trails projects"*** and ***"connecting people with nature" (rated higher by the DPR sample)*** and ***"positive activities for youth***" **(rated higher by the general population sample).**

Values and Vision

Top 5 Community Matters/Issues: 2015 vs. 2010 Comparison

There is much consistency in identifying the top five community issues among the 2015 survey samples and the 2010 survey findings.

Figure 4

	2015 General Population	2015 DPR Sample	2010 Survey (Total)
# 1	*"Maintain what we have."* **(70%)**	*"Maintain what we have."* **(76%)**	*"Maintain what we have."* **(58%)**
# 2	*"Activities for youth."* **(59%)**	*"Implement planned parks and trails."* **(65%)**	*"Activities for youth."* **(55%)**
# 3	*"Crime/vandalism prevention."* **(58%)**	*"Connecting people with nature."* ***(59%)***	*"Healthy/active lifestyles."* **(50%)**
# 4	*"Healthy/active lifestyles."* **(49%)**	*"Land preservation/acquisition."* ***(53%)***	*"Crime/vandalism prevention."* **(49%)**
# 5	*"Land preservation/acquisition."* **(45%)**	*"Healthy, active lifestyles."* ***(49%)***	*"Land preservation/acquisition."* **(41%)**

Facilities and Amenities

IMPORTANCE RATINGS

The majority of facilities and amenities categories evaluated in the 2015 Needs Assessment Survey are deemed "important" by local residents. Looking at the top 2 box ratings (*"somewhat important"* and *"very important"*), many of the 23 different facility and amenity variables were highly rated as being important to respondents and their household.

The highest rated facilities and amenities categories in terms of **IMPORTANCE** are:

1. *"Trails-Hiking Trails" (80%)*
T-2. *"Restrooms" (77%)*
T-2. *"Trails-Multi Use Trails" (77%)*
3. *"Open space / preserves" (74%)*
4. *"Developed neighborhood parks" (69%)*
5. *"Trails-Bike/Commuter trails." (68%)*

The lowest rated facilities and amenities categories in terms of **IMPORTANCE** are:

- *"Trail -Equestrian Trails" (31%)*
- *"Skate/BMX parks/ [extreme sports]" (32%)*
- *"Gymnasiums" (33%)*
- *"Spray-grounds/water play areas" (34%)*
- *"Outdoor Fitness Equipment" (36%)*

Several of the highest-rated categories had significant variances comparing the DPR sample to the general population in rating which facilities and amenities were considered most important to local households. Geographical variances among the sub-regions of San Diego County are also evident in the importance ratings as seen on the Figure 7 chart.

Facilities and Amenities

IMPORTANCE RATINGS

Facilities and Amenities: Importance Ratings

Figure 5

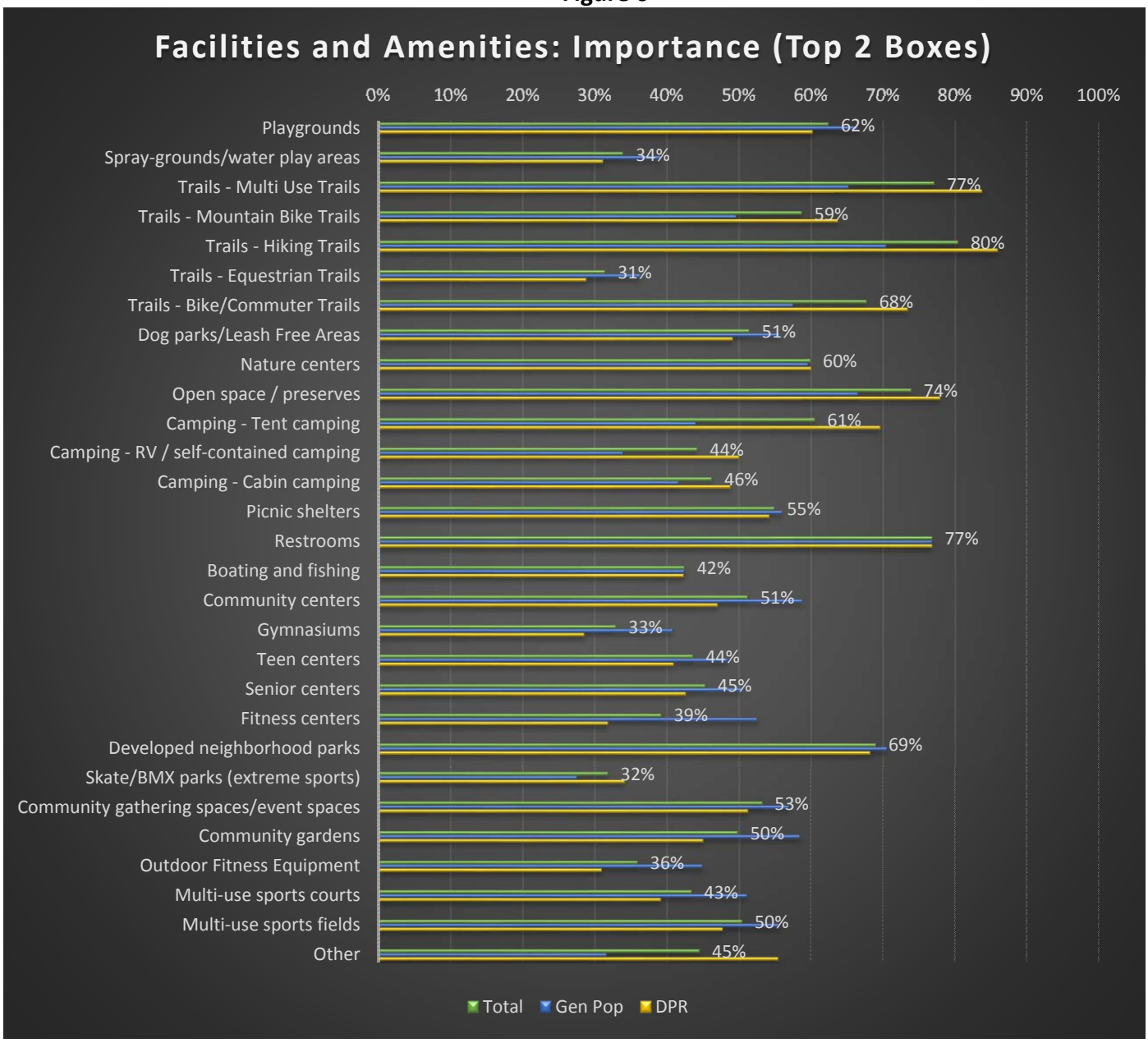
Importance Ratings	2015 Survey (Total)	2010 Survey (Rural)	2010 Survey (Suburban)
1st	*"Trails-Hiking Trails" (80%)*	*"Restrooms" (77%)*	*"Developed Neighborhood parks" (77%)*
2nd	*"Restrooms" (77%) "Trails-Multi Use Trails" (77%)*	*"Open space/preserves" (73%)*	*"Multi-use trails" (63%)*
3rd	*"Open space / preserves" (74%)*	*"Hiking Trails" (68%)*	*"Picnic shelters" (61%)*
4th	*"Developed neighborhood parks" (69%)*	*"Picnic Shelters" (63%)*	*"Bike/commuter trails" (60%)*
5th	*"Trails-Bike/Commuter trails." (68%)*	*[Data Unknown/Not Available]*	*"Playgrounds" (60%)*

Facilities and Amenities

DPR Facility/Amenities: Importance to Household Ratings (Top 2 Boxes)

Q. "Please rate how important you feel each of these facilities and amenities provided throughout San Diego County are to your household. Rate the following using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means "Not At All Important" and 5 means "Very Important."

Figure 6



Facilities and Amenities

DPR Facility/Amenities: Importance to Household Ratings (Top 2 Boxes)

*Q. "Please rate **how important** you feel each of these facilities and amenities provided throughout San Diego County are to your household. Rate the following using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means "Not At All Important" and 5 means "Very Important."*

The top facilities and amenities importance ratings are generally higher for the DPR sample as compared to the general population ratings particularly in the North County sub-regions.

Figure 7

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Playgrounds	62%	66%	60%	68%	53%	58%	55%	59%	65%
Spray-grounds/water play areas	34%	39%	31%	42%	23%	31%	18%	28%	39%
Trails - Multi Use Trails	77%	65%	84%	78%	84%	85%	87%	88%	84%
Trails - Mountain Bike Trails	59%	50%	64%	51%	67%	68%	71%	67%	66%
Trails - Hiking Trails	80%	70%	86%	84%	89%	84%	87%	88%	85%
Trails - Equestrian Trails	31%	36%	29%	32%	21%	21%	23%	34%	38%
Trails - Bike/Commuter Trails	68%	58%	73%	61%	81%	74%	82%	78%	74%
Dog parks/Leash Free Areas	51%	56%	49%	47%	51%	51%	40%	49%	59%
Nature centers	60%	60%	60%	64%	59%	61%	52%	57%	66%
Open space / preserves	74%	67%	78%	75%	76%	79%	81%	84%	69%
Camping - Tent camping	61%	44%	70%	71%	71%	67%	72%	70%	62%
Camping - RV / self-contained camping	44%	34%	50%	62%	40%	45%	47%	52%	43%
Camping - Cabin camping	46%	42%	49%	55%	50%	51%	43%	46%	43%
Picnic shelters	55%	56%	54%	61%	46%	52%	41%	55%	67%
Restrooms	77%	77%	77%	82%	70%	73%	76%	76%	81%
Boating and fishing	42%	42%	42%	52%	35%	39%	40%	42%	41%
Community centers	51%	59%	47%	51%	45%	48%	33%	47%	57%
Gymnasiums	33%	41%	29%	34%	30%	29%	18%	26%	33%
Teen centers	44%	48%	41%	49%	34%	41%	31%	39%	50%
Senior centers	45%	50%	43%	50%	33%	39%	40%	41%	51%
Fitness centers	39%	53%	32%	37%	30%	35%	22%	27%	39%
Developed neighborhood parks	69%	71%	68%	71%	64%	69%	64%	66%	75%
Skate/BMX parks (extreme sports)	32%	28%	34%	33%	31%	32%	42%	37%	28%
Community gathering spaces/event spaces	53%	57%	51%	54%	50%	52%	40%	53%	58%
Community gardens	50%	58%	45%	44%	44%	48%	49%	41%	48%
Outdoor Fitness Equipment	36%	45%	31%	34%	22%	29%	26%	30%	45%
Multi-use sports courts	43%	51%	39%	43%	40%	40%	29%	34%	51%
Multi-use sports fields	50%	56%	48%	53%	43%	44%	41%	48%	55%
Other	45%	32%	55%	54%	63%	59%	54%	60%	43%

Facilities and Amenities

MEETING NEEDS RATINGS

Survey participants were asked to rate the same facilities and amenities categories as to how well they are currently meeting the needs of their household.

The highest rated facility and amenities in terms of **MEETING NEEDS** are:

1. *"Trails-Hiking Trails" (88%)*
2. *"Restrooms" (87%)*
3. *"Trails-Multi Use Trails" (86%)*
4. *"Open space / preserves" (84%)*
5. *"Developed neighborhood parks" (83%)*

The lowest rated facilities and amenities in terms of **MEETING NEEDS** are:

- *"Skate/BMX parks [extreme sports]" (50%)*
- *"Gymnasiums" (51%)*
- *"Spray-grounds/water play areas" (52%)*
- *"Trails - Equestrian Trails" (53%)*
- "Outdoor Fitness Equipment" *(54%)*

Comparing how well household needs are being met among the most important facilities and amenities:

Figure 8

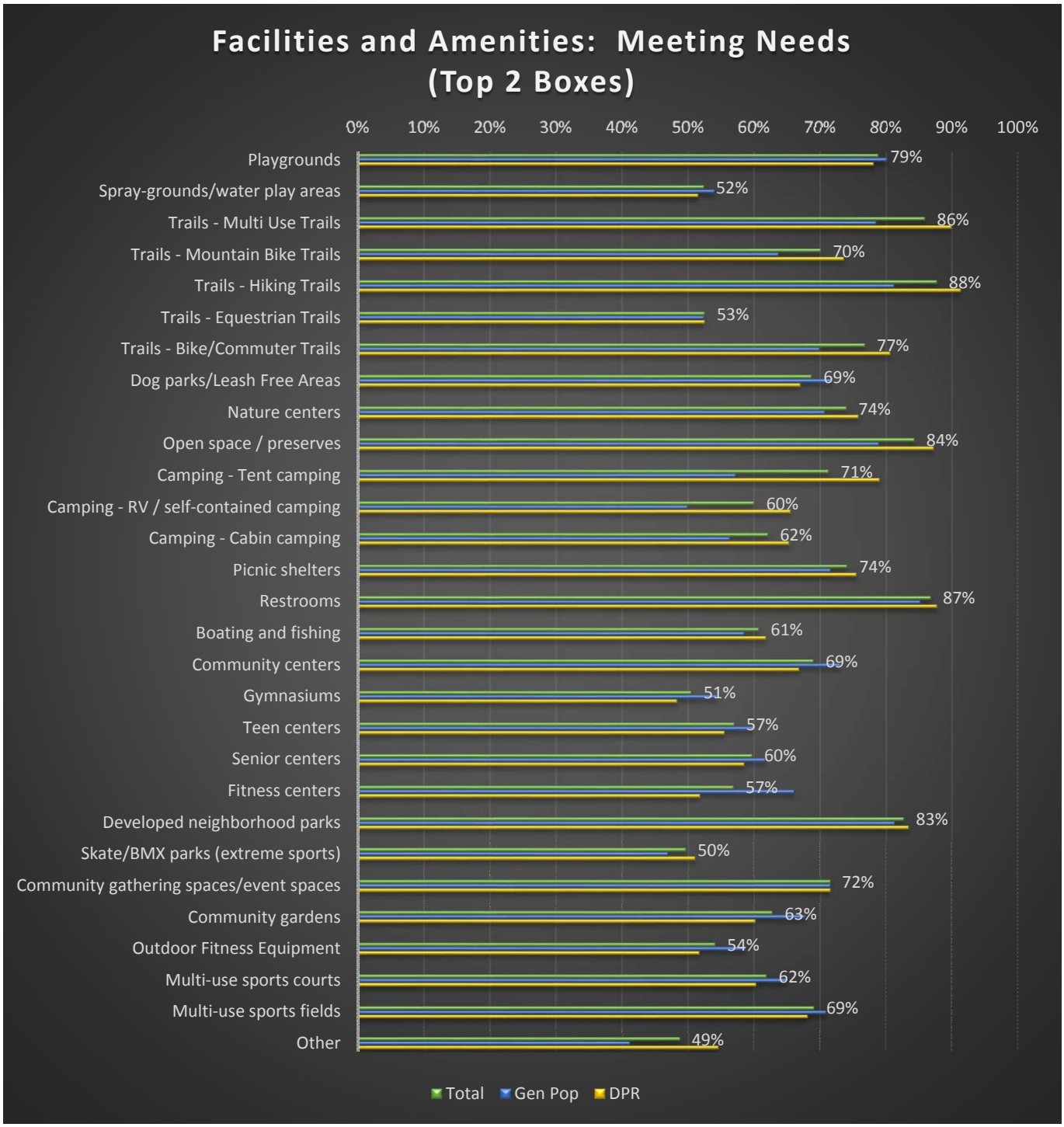
Facilities and Amenities	IMPORTANCE Rating (Top 2 Boxes)	MEETING NEEDS Rating (Top 2 Boxes)
Trails-Hiking Trails	80%	88%
Restrooms	77%	87%
Trails-Multi-use Trails	77%	86%
Open space/preserves	74%	84%
Developed neighborhood Parks	69%	83%
Trails-Bike/Commuter Trails	68%	77%

Local residents give very high satisfaction ratings to DPR for meeting the needs of the most important facilities and programs that are important to their household.

Facilities and Amenities

*Q: "Please rate how well you think these facilities and amenities provided throughout San Diego County are currently **meeting the needs** of your household."*

Figure 9



DPR Facilities and Amenities: Meeting Needs (Top 2 Boxes)

*Q: "Please rate how well you think these facilities and amenities provided throughout San Diego County are currently **meeting the needs** of your household."*

Figure 10

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Playgrounds	79%	80%	78%	80%	77%	74%	77%	80%	78%
Spray-grounds/water play areas	52%	54%	52%	59%	49%	52%	41%	51%	52%
Trails - Multi Use Trails	86%	79%	90%	86%	92%	89%	92%	92%	92%
Trails - Mountain Bike Trails	70%	64%	74%	61%	78%	79%	78%	76%	76%
Trails - Hiking Trails	88%	81%	91%	90%	94%	89%	92%	93%	90%
Trails - Equestrian Trails	53%	52%	53%	49%	51%	46%	52%	62%	52%
Trails - Bike/Commuter Trails	77%	70%	81%	69%	87%	81%	88%	83%	84%
Dog parks/Leash Free Areas	69%	72%	67%	62%	72%	69%	65%	69%	68%
Nature centers	74%	71%	76%	74%	78%	81%	70%	77%	74%
Open space / preserves	84%	79%	87%	84%	85%	89%	89%	92%	83%
Camping - Tent camping	71%	57%	79%	81%	80%	75%	83%	80%	70%
Camping - RV / self-contained camping	60%	50%	66%	74%	60%	63%	63%	68%	55%
Camping - Cabin camping	62%	56%	65%	70%	68%	67%	61%	66%	54%
Picnic shelters	74%	72%	76%	80%	73%	74%	69%	77%	78%
Restrooms	87%	85%	88%	91%	86%	86%	88%	87%	86%
Boating and fishing	61%	59%	62%	68%	58%	56%	62%	65%	55%
Community centers	69%	73%	67%	68%	66%	69%	61%	67%	70%
Gymnasiums	51%	54%	48%	49%	53%	50%	43%	47%	49%
Teen centers	57%	60%	56%	61%	47%	55%	49%	57%	59%
Senior centers	60%	62%	59%	61%	51%	55%	64%	58%	60%
Fitness centers	57%	66%	52%	53%	51%	56%	47%	48%	57%
Developed neighborhood parks	83%	81%	83%	83%	87%	84%	84%	81%	83%
Skate/BMX parks (extreme sports)	50%	47%	51%	48%	50%	47%	60%	59%	39%
Community gathering spaces/event spaces	72%	72%	72%	74%	70%	72%	66%	73%	73%
Community gardens	63%	68%	60%	56%	60%	66%	64%	58%	59%
Outdoor Fitness Equipment	54%	59%	52%	51%	49%	53%	51%	52%	54%
Multi-use sports courts	62%	65%	60%	60%	64%	60%	56%	58%	66%
Multi-use sports fields	69%	71%	68%	68%	68%	66%	71%	70%	64%
Other	49%	41%	55%	49%	67%	59%	51%	61%	44%

The DPR sample had higher satisfaction levels in most of the top-rated categories as compared to the general population sample in evaluating how well these facilities and amenities were meeting their household needs.

Facilities and Amenities

DPR Facility/Amenities: Top 3 Choices that are Important to Self and Family

Overall, the **top 3 facility and amenities** important to respondents and their families focused on trails (hiking trails, mountain bike trails, and multi-use trails). As noted previously, variances in top choices are evident between the DPR sample and the general population.

*Q. "From the list above, choose and **prioritize the top 3** facilities/amenities that are important to YOU and YOUR FAMILY."*

Figure 11

Facilities and Amenities	Total Sample	General Population	DPR Sample
1st Importance	1. Hiking Trails (29%)	1. Restrooms (32%)	1. Hiking Trails (34%)
2nd Importance	2. Multi-Use Trails (24%)	2. Playgrounds (24%)	2. Mountain Bike Trails (30%)
3rd Importance	3. Restrooms (22%)	3. T-Hiking Trails (19%) 3. T-Developed Neighborhood Parks (19%)	3. Multi-Use Trails (29%)

Programs and Services

IMPORTANCE RATINGS

Programs and services provided by DPR generally scored lower in importance by respondents and their households than did the facilities and amenities categories. Looking at the top 2 box scores for these categories, the majrity of the programs and services were rated *"somewhat important"* and *"very important"* at a level of 50% or less by respondents.

Many of the top-rated programs and services are the same in 2015 as indicated in the 2010 survey. For those categories, survey participants give strong satisfaction ratings in terms of meeting the needs of their household.

The highest rated programs and services categories in terms of **IMPORTANCE** are:

1. *"Outdoor recreation" (78%)*
2. *"Health/fitness" (64%)*
3. *"Environmental education" (56%)*
4. *"Outdoor concerts/movies" (54%)*
5. *"Organized team sports – youth" (45%)*

The lowest rated programs and services categories in terms of **IMPORTANCE** are:

- *"Trails - Equestrian Trails" (31%)*
- *"Skate/BMX parks/ [extreme sports]" (32%)*
- *"Gymnasiums" (33%)*
- *"Spray-grounds/water play areas" (34%)*
- *"Outdoor Fitness Equipment" (36%)*

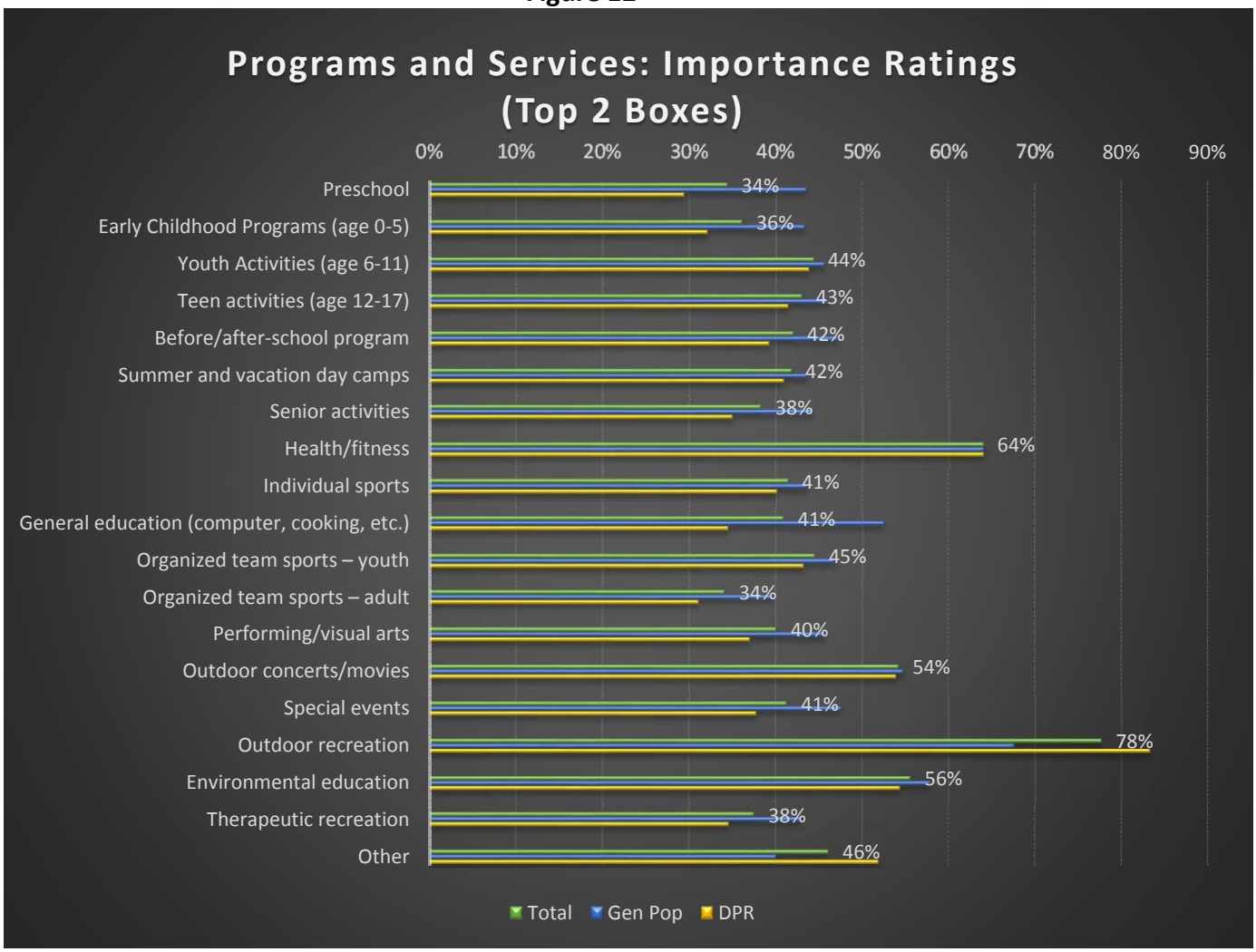
Programs and Services

DPR Programs/Services: Importance Ratings (Top 2 Boxes)

The ***"outdoor recreation"*** and ***"health/fitness"*** categories were clearly the highest rated programs and services in terms of importance. Nearly all other DPR programs and services were rated "somewhat important" or "very important" at a level of only 50% or less (predominantly) by survey respondents. The general population sample rated the importance of programs and services higher in nearly every category as compared to their counterparts in the DPR sample.

*Q. "Please rate **how important** you feel each of these programs/services is to your household using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means "Not At All Important" and 5 means "Very Important."*

Figure 12



DPR Programs/Services: Importance Ratings (Top 2 Boxes)

Q. "Please rate how important you feel each of these programs/services is to your household using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means "Not At All Important" and 5 means "Very Important."

Figure 13

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Preschool	34%	44%	29%	33%	31%	29%	27%	22%	39%
Early Childhood Programs (age 0-5)	36%	43%	32%	36%	31%	32%	28%	27%	41%
Youth Activities (age 6-11)	44%	46%	44%	45%	39%	38%	43%	45%	57%
Teen activities (age 12-17)	43%	46%	41%	40%	39%	37%	40%	45%	51%
Before/after-school program	42%	47%	39%	41%	37%	38%	35%	33%	57%
Summer and vacation day camps	42%	44%	41%	42%	34%	40%	38%	38%	57%
Senior activities	38%	44%	35%	38%	28%	37%	32%	33%	41%
Health/fitness	64%	64%	64%	57%	68%	67%	64%	65%	69%
Individual sports	41%	44%	40%	37%	48%	41%	38%	38%	43%
General education (computer, cooking, etc.)	41%	53%	35%	38%	31%	31%	29%	35%	42%
Organized team sports – youth	45%	47%	43%	46%	37%	39%	39%	46%	52%
Organized team sports – adult	34%	40%	31%	31%	32%	35%	22%	32%	36%
Performing/visual arts	40%	46%	37%	35%	36%	41%	40%	32%	43%
Outdoor concerts/movies	54%	55%	54%	55%	58%	56%	55%	49%	53%
Special events	41%	48%	38%	41%	36%	41%	32%	35%	41%
Outdoor recreation	78%	68%	83%	82%	87%	81%	84%	83%	83%
Environmental education	56%	58%	54%	51%	56%	55%	55%	52%	64%
Therapeutic recreation	38%	43%	35%	31%	37%	39%	35%	30%	42%
Other	46%	40%	52%	56%	56%	61%	48%	51%	32%

Programs and Services

Importance Rating (Top 2 Boxes): 2015 versus 2010 Survey

Figure 14

Programs and Services	2015 Survey IMPORTANCE Rating (Top 2 Boxes)	2010 Survey IMPORTANCE Rating (Top 2 Boxes)
Outdoor Recreation	78%	67%
Health/Fitness	64%	59%
Environmental Education	56%	60%
Outdoor Concerts/Movies	54%	58%
Organized Team Sports-Youth	45%	N/A

Meeting Needs Ratings

Comparing how well household needs are being met among the most important programs and services:

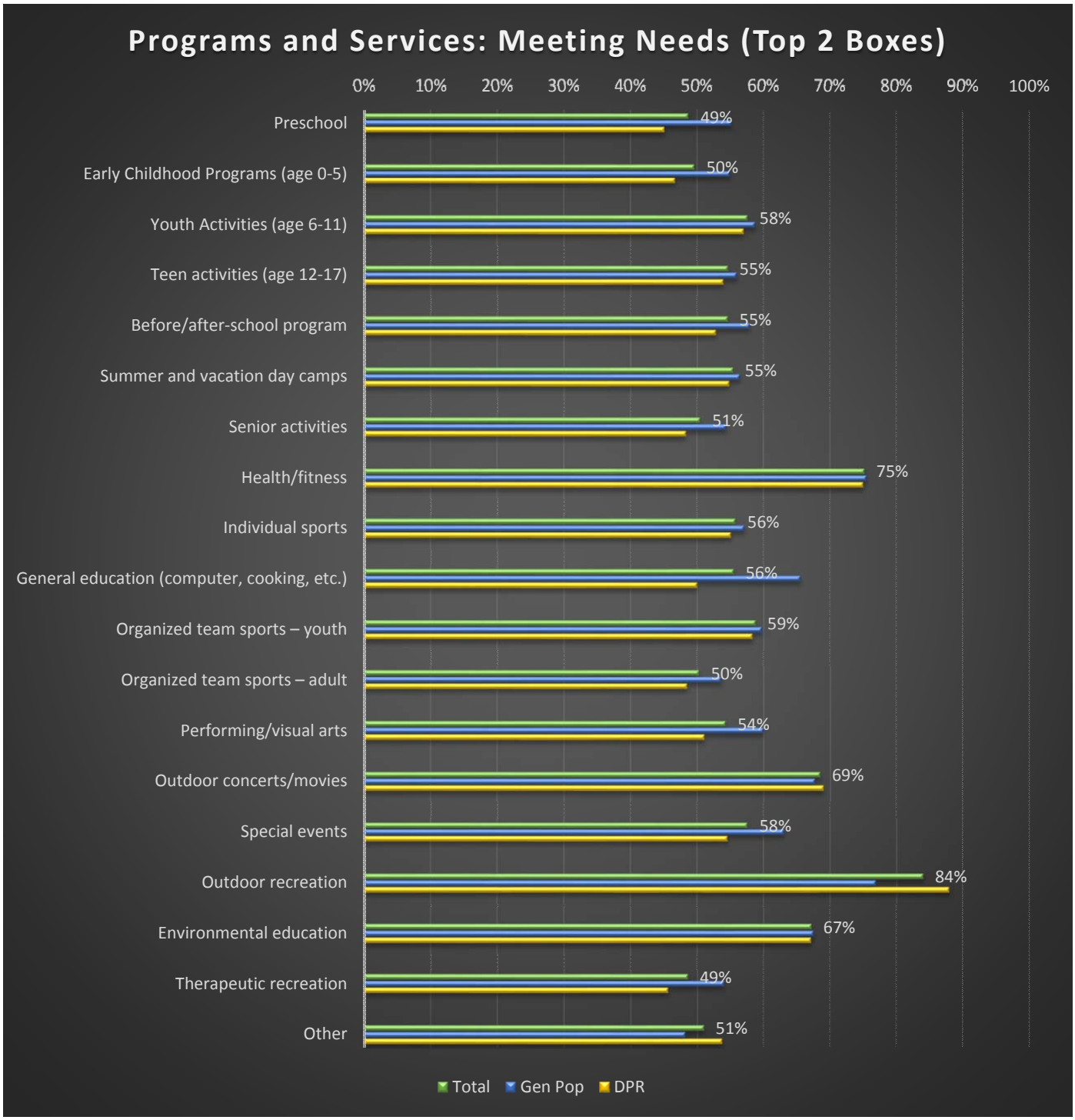
Figure 15

Programs and Services	IMPORTANCE Rating (Top 2 Boxes)	MEETING NEEDS Rating (Top 2 Boxes)
Outdoor Recreation	78%	84%
Health/Fitness	64%	75%
Environmental Education	56%	67%
Outdoor Concerts/Movies	54%	69%
Organized Team Sports-Youth	45%	59%

Survey participants acknowledge that they are very satisfied with DPR programs and services that are most important to their household. A majority of respondents state their needs are 'mostly' or 'completely' being met.

DPR Programs and Services: Meeting Needs (Top 2 Boxes)

Figure 16



DPR Programs and Services: Meeting Needs (Top 2 Boxes)

Figure 17

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Preschool	49%	55%	45%	45%	47%	47%	49%	42%	43%
Early Childhood Programs (age 0-5)	50%	55%	47%	46%	45%	48%	49%	46%	47%
Youth Activities (age 6-11)	58%	59%	57%	55%	51%	57%	60%	59%	62%
Teen activities (age 12-17)	55%	56%	54%	51%	50%	53%	55%	59%	57%
Before/after-school program	55%	58%	53%	52%	50%	54%	55%	49%	62%
Summer and vacation day camps	55%	56%	55%	52%	52%	55%	56%	55%	62%
Senior activities	51%	54%	48%	46%	43%	51%	52%	51%	46%
Health/fitness	75%	76%	75%	70%	78%	79%	78%	76%	74%
Individual sports	56%	57%	55%	50%	58%	59%	57%	57%	51%
General education (computer, cooking, etc.)	56%	66%	50%	52%	47%	50%	50%	51%	49%
Organized team sports – youth	59%	60%	58%	58%	56%	55%	57%	63%	59%
Organized team sports – adult	50%	54%	49%	45%	50%	53%	45%	54%	42%
Performing/visual arts	54%	60%	51%	45%	52%	56%	60%	51%	48%
Outdoor concerts/movies	69%	68%	69%	70%	77%	71%	70%	65%	59%
Special events	58%	63%	55%	55%	55%	57%	58%	53%	49%
Outdoor recreation	84%	77%	88%	87%	92%	87%	90%	87%	86%
Environmental education	67%	68%	67%	63%	69%	68%	74%	65%	70%
Therapeutic recreation	49%	54%	46%	38%	47%	53%	49%	46%	45%
Other	51%	48%	54%	58%	59%	68%	47%	47%	41%

Programs and Services

DPR Programs/Services: Top 3 Important to Self and Family

*Q. "From the list above, choose and **prioritize the top 3** programs/services that are important to YOU and YOUR FAMILY."*

Figure 18

Programs & Services	Total Sample	General Population	DPR Sample
1st Importance	1. Outdoor Recreation (55%)	1. Outdoor Recreation (36%)	1. Outdoor Recreation (66%)
2nd Importance	2. Health & Fitness (35%)	2. Health & Fitness (34%)	2. Health & Fitness (36%)
3rd Importance	3. Outdoor Concerts/Movies (27%)	3. Outdoor Concerts/Movies (28%)	3. Outdoor Concerts/Movies (27%)

While the top 3 programs and services identified in all three sample segments are identical, the general population sample rates *"outdoor recreation"* much lower overall as the #1 priority.

Usage and Habits

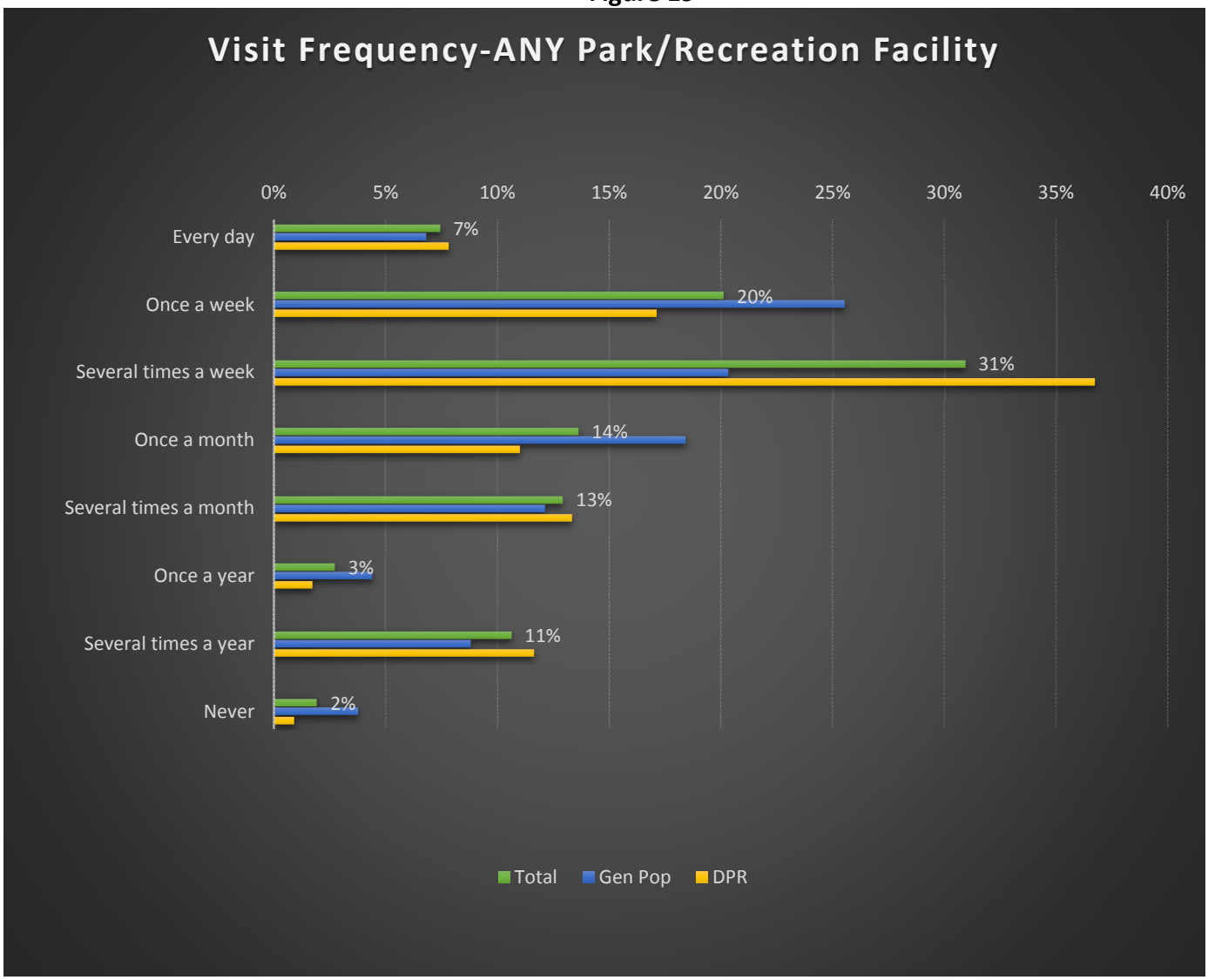
Visitation Frequency

A slight majority (51%) of San Diego County residents visit a local park or recreation facility **(ANY)** quite frequently and on-average between once to several times per week. More than one-fourth (27%) visit once a month to several times per month.

Respondents in the DPR segment tend to visit ANY park or recreation facility in San Diego County more frequently than does the general population.

Q: "Approximately how often do you visit ANY park or recreation facility in San Diego County?"

Figure 19



Usage and Habits

Visitation Frequency-ANY Park/Recreation Facility

Q: "Approximately how often do you visit ANY park or recreation facility in San Diego County?"

Figure 20

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
Every day	7%	7%	8%	5%	8%	9%	11%	9%	6%
Once a week	20%	26%	17%	17%	17%	18%	16%	17%	20%
Several times a week	31%	20%	37%	28%	43%	40%	41%	35%	43%
Once a month	14%	18%	11%	14%	11%	11%	8%	11%	9%
Several times a month	13%	12%	13%	18%	10%	8%	14%	15%	9%
Once a year	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	-
Several times a year	11%	9%	12%	15%	8%	13%	8%	12%	11%
Never	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%

Usage and Habits

Specific Park or Recreation Facility Visitation

Q: "What park or recreation facility do you most commonly visit?"

San Diego County residents visit a wide range of parks and recreation facilities. The most frequently mentioned park overall (total sample) is Balboa Park which is visited nearly three times more often by general population respondents than those in the DPR sample.

The next most visited individual park or recreation facility noted by survey participants is Mission Trails Regional Park and Los Penasquitos Canyon Reserve Park. Visits to numerous other parks and recreation facilities throughout San Diego County including DPR properties were specified but at lower (1%-3%) incidence levels.

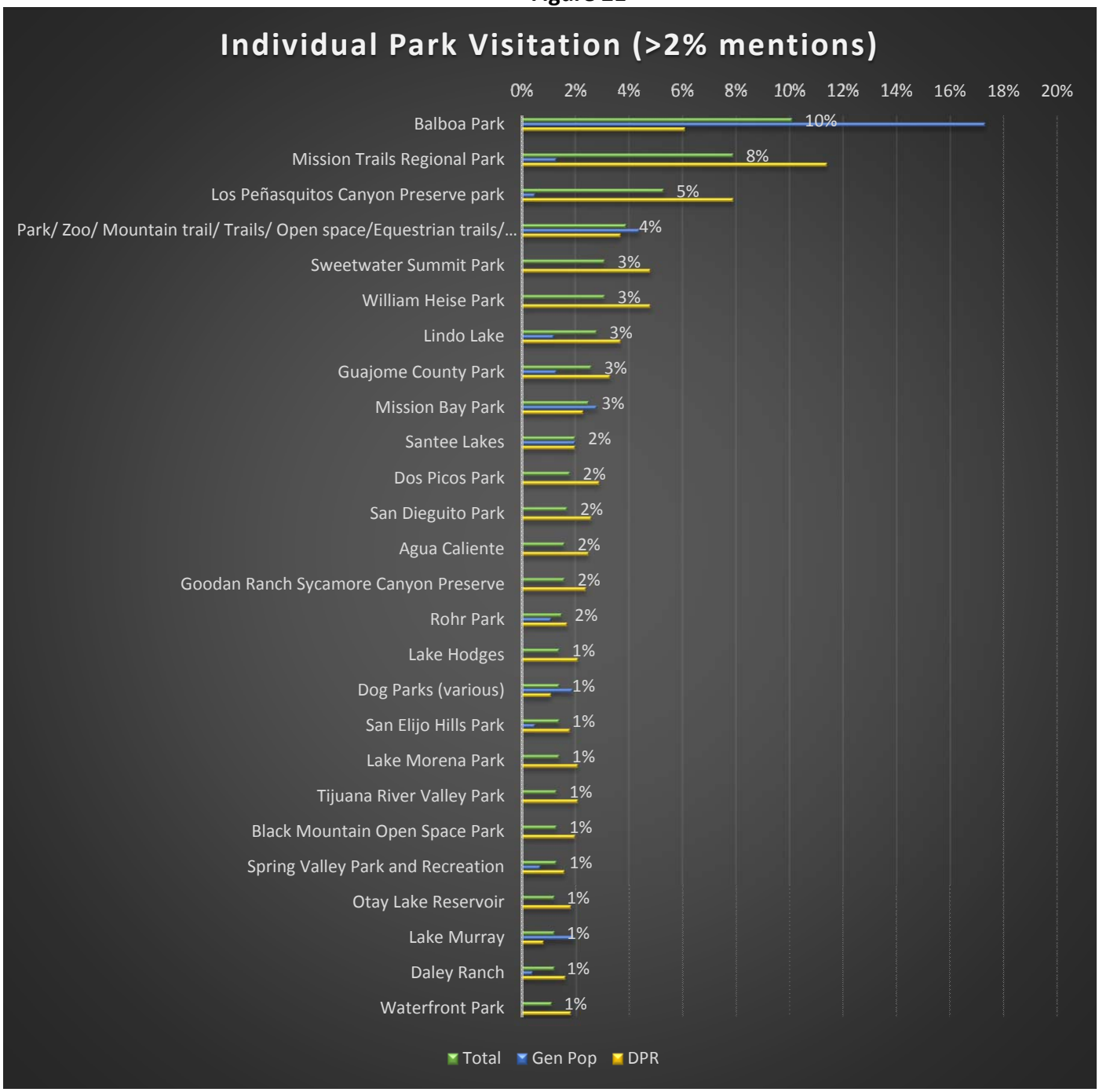
The complete list of ALL parks and recreation facilities is contained in the Excel spreadsheets provided with the Summary Report.

Usage and Habits

Specific Park or Recreation Facility Visitation

Q: "What park or recreation facility do you most commonly visit?"

Figure 21



Usage and Habits

Specific Park or Recreation Facility Visitation

Q: "What park or recreation facility do you most commonly visit?"

Individual Park Visitation (>2% mentions)

Figure 22

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
Balboa Park	10%	17%	6%	4%	4%	21%	2%	2%	4%
Mission Trails Regional Park	8%	1%	11%	19%	19%	19%	3%	3%	3%
Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve Park	5%	1%	8%	2%	14%	6%	10%	15%	-
Park/ Zoo/ Mountain trail/ Trails/ Open space/Equestrian trails/ Dog beach (Unspecified)	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	5%	4%
Sweetwater Summit park	3%	-	5%	7%	1%	4%	1%	0%	20%
William Heise Park	3%	-	5%	5%	4%	7%	4%	5%	1%
Lindo Lake	3%	1%	4%	15%	-	-	-	-	-
Guajome County Park	3%	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%	16%	1%	1%
Mission Bay Park	3%	3%	2%	2%	6%	3%	2%	1%	2%
Santee Lakes	2%	2%	2%	8%	-	1%	-	-	-
Dos Picos Park	2%	-	3%	4%	2%	1%	2%	6%	1%
San Dieguito Park	2%	-	3%	-	1%	0%	10%	5%	-
Agua Caliente	2%	-	3%	4%	2%	4%	2%	2%	-
Goodan Ranch Sycamore Canyon Preserve	2%	-	2%	4%	3%	3%	1%	3%	-
Rohr Park	2%	1%	2%	1%	-	3%	-	0%	8%
Lake Hodges	1%	-	2%	-	1%	0%	3%	7%	-
Dog Parks (various)	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
San Elijo Hills Park	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	9%	1%	1%
Lake Morena Park	1%	-	2%	5%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Tijuana River Valley Park	1%	-	2%	0%	1%	1%	-	0%	15%
Black Mountain Open Space Park	1%	-	2%	-	1%	1%	1%	7%	1%
Spring Valley Park and Recreation	1%	1%	2%	5%	1%	1%	-	0%	2%
Otay Lake Reservoir	1%	-	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	-	12%
Lake Murray	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	-	-	-
Daley Ranch	1%	0%	2%	-	-	-	3%	5%	-
Waterfront Park	1%	-	2%	2%	2%	6%	-	0%	1%

Usage and Habits

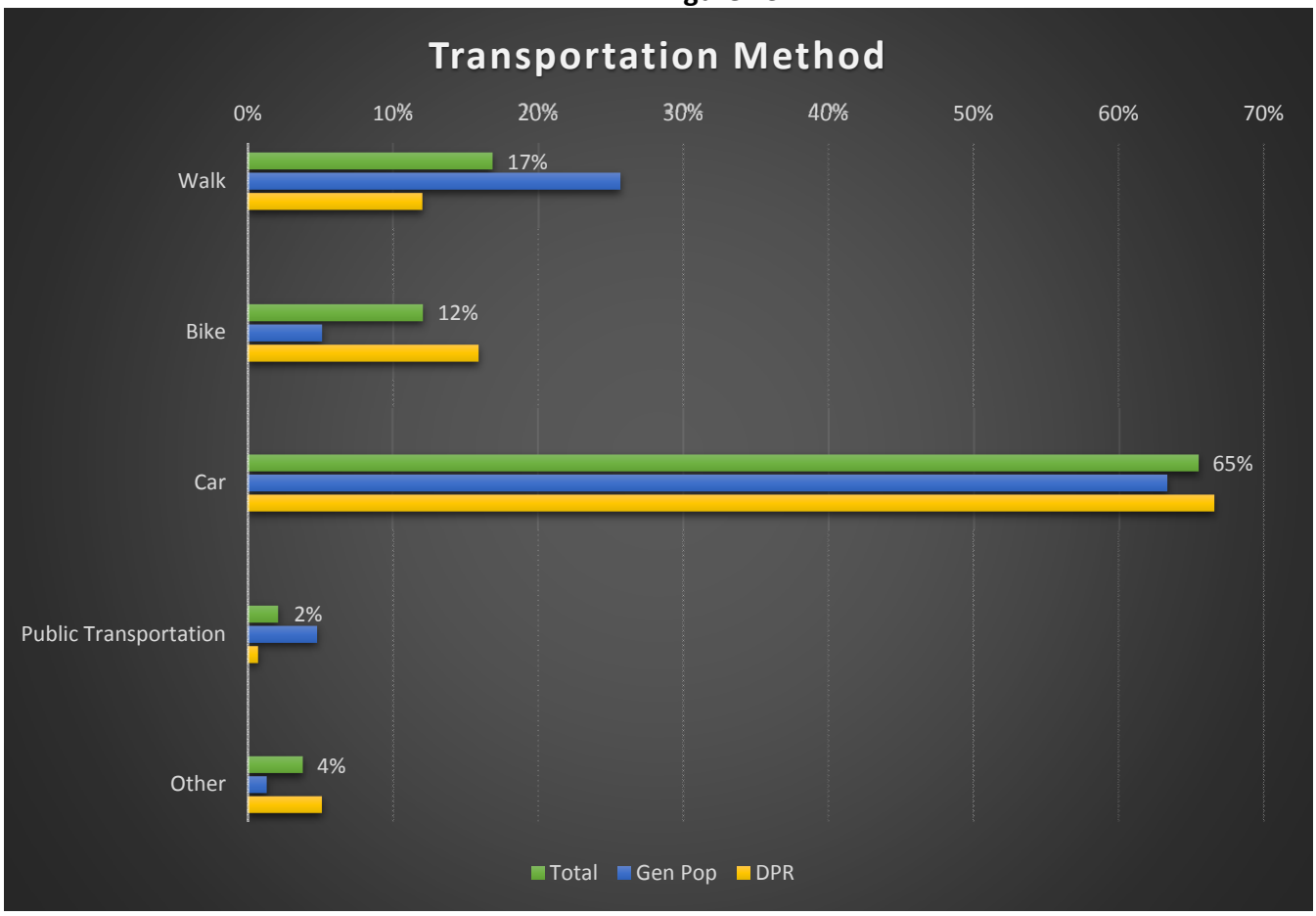
Method of Transportation

The majority of survey participants (65%) indicate that they travel to the park or recreation facility they most commonly visit by car followed by walking (17%) and biking (12%). Public transportation is utilized by only 2% of respondents as their preferred means of getting to parks and recreation facilities most commonly visited.

Respondents in the general population sample are more likely to walk and less likely to bicycle to their favorite park or recreation facility than their counterparts in the DPR sample.

Q: "How do you get to the park or recreation facility you most commonly visit?"

Figure 23



Usage and Habits

Method of Transportation

Q:" How do you get to the park or recreation facility you most commonly visit?"

Figure 24

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
Walk	17%	26%	12%	8%	18%	16%	14%	9%	13%
Bike	12%	5%	16%	9%	20%	17%	18%	17%	20%
Car	65%	63%	67%	76%	59%	61%	65%	70%	55%
Public Transportation	2%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Other	4%	1%	5%	7%	2%	5%	3%	4%	11%

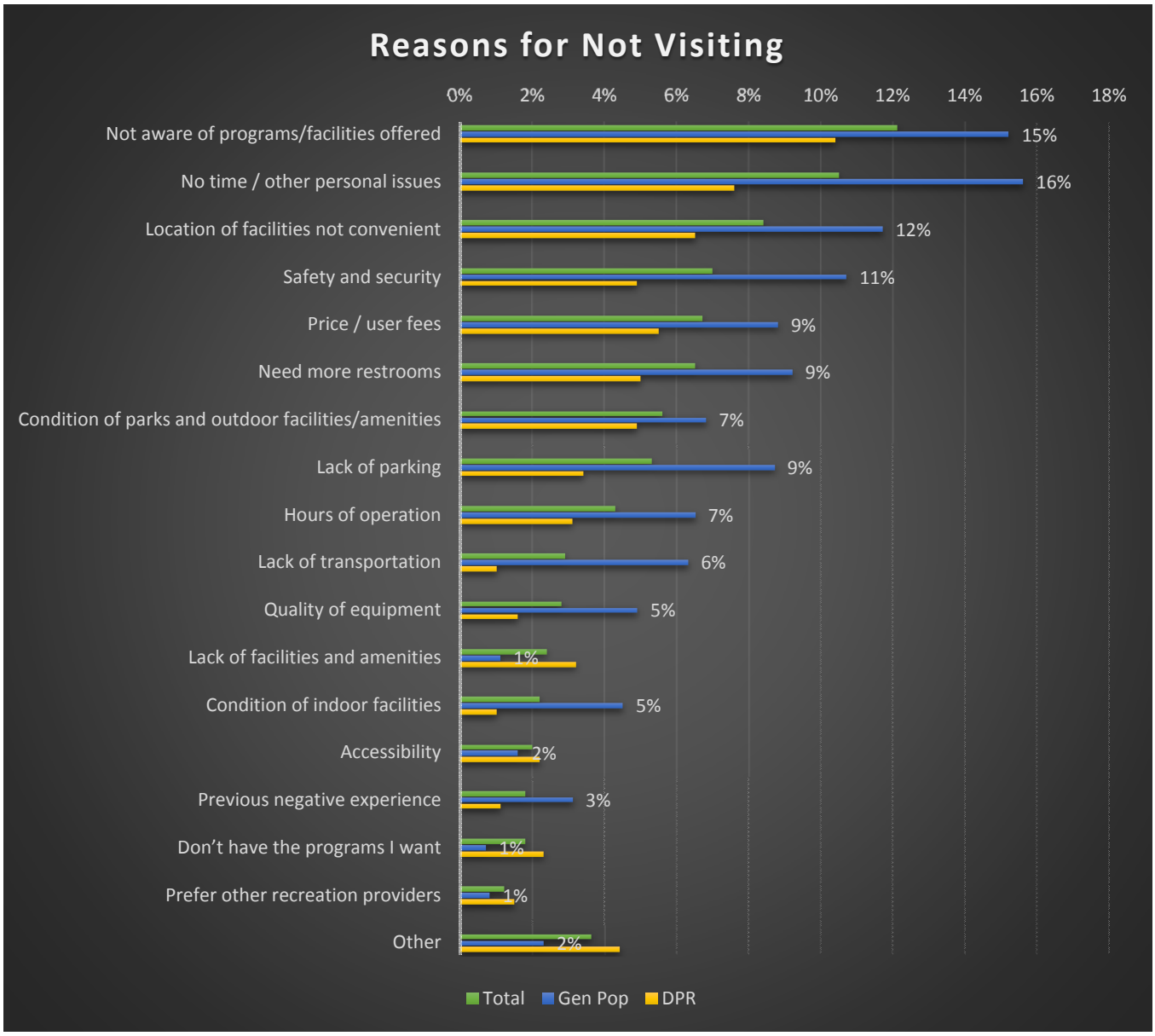
Usage and Habits

Reasons for Not Visiting

The predominant reasons given for not visiting any of the parks and recreation facilities in San Diego County for both the DPR sample and general population are ***"not aware of programs/facilities offered"*** and ***"no time/other personal issues"***. These factors are the same top two reasons identified in the 2010 Needs Assessment Survey.

Q. "If you do not use any of the the San Diego County Parks and Recreation facilities, why is that?"

Figure 25



Reasons for Not Visiting

Over one-half (59%) of all survey respondents answered this question "not applicable", indicating that they are already visiting local parks and recreation facilities. Among the reasons noted for not visiting parks and recreation facilities, participants in the general population sample cited a few more factors at a higher rating level (***"safety and security"*** and ***"lack of parking"***) than did respondents in the DPR sample. There are only minor rating variations evident throughout the geographical sub-regions for this survey question.

Q. "If you do not use any of the the San Diego County Parks and Recreation facilities, why is that?"

Figure 26

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
Not aware of programs/facilities offered	12%	15%	10%	13%	5%	12%	10%	11%	10%
No time / other personal issues	11%	16%	8%	10%	7%	7%	5%	8%	8%
Location of facilities not convenient	8%	12%	7%	5%	7%	6%	9%	7%	7%
Safety and security	7%	11%	5%	7%	4%	5%	3%	4%	7%
Price / user fees	7%	9%	6%	5%	4%	4%	9%	5%	7%
Need more restrooms	7%	9%	5%	4%	8%	6%	5%	2%	9%
Condition of parks and outdoor facilities/amenities	6%	7%	5%	5%	6%	6%	4%	3%	7%
Lack of parking	5%	9%	3%	4%	3%	3%	5%	2%	4%
Hours of operation	4%	7%	3%	2%	5%	4%	4%	3%	1%
Lack of transportation	3%	6%	1%	1%	3%	-	1%	1%	1%
Quality of equipment	3%	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Lack of facilities and amenities	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%
Condition of indoor facilities	2%	5%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%
Accessibility	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	1%	4%
Previous negative experience	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Don't have the programs I want	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Prefer other recreation providers	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Other	4%	2%	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%	4%	5%
Not applicable	59%	48%	65%	63%	68%	63%	62%	68%	62%

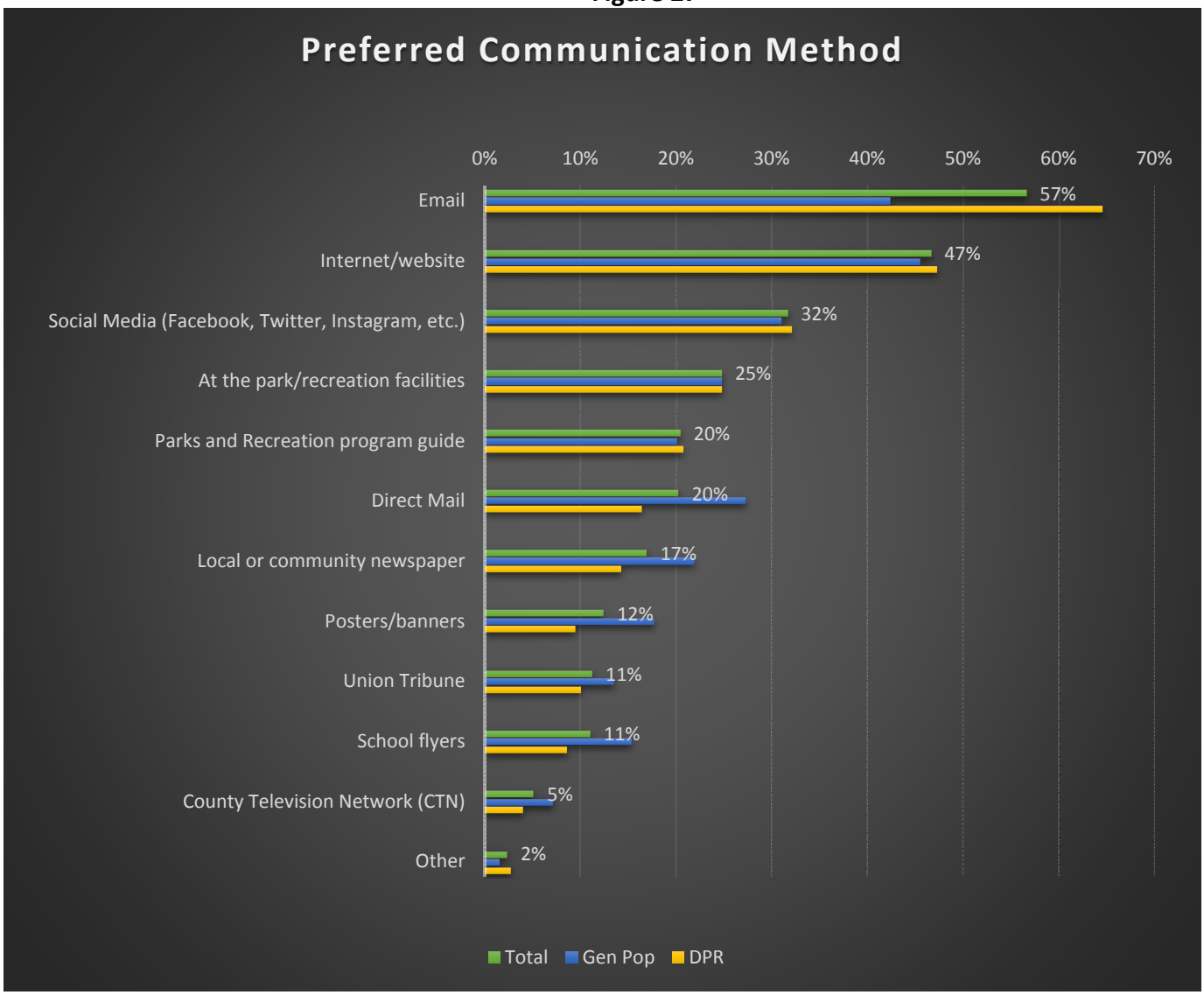
Communication Preferences

Preferred Communication Method

Digital communication in the form of email and the Internet/DPR website are clearly the top choices for connecting with respondents. Social media is also a preferred means of communication according to survey participants. Social media has increased significantly in importance as a preferred communication method since the 2010 Needs Assessment Survey. Traditional media such as TV, newspaper or direct mail is rated much lower in terms of preference for reaching constituents/potential visitors.

Q: "What is the best way to reach you with information about parks, recreation facilities, services, and programs?"

Figure 27



Communication Preferences

Preferred Communication Method

Q: "What is the best way to reach you with information about parks, recreation facilities, services, and programs?"

Figure 28

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
Email	57%	42%	65%	67%	66%	59%	66%	64%	66%
Internet/website	47%	46%	47%	38%	49%	54%	56%	47%	45%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.)	32%	31%	32%	32%	28%	38%	30%	30%	36%
At the park/recreation facilities	25%	25%	25%	25%	29%	28%	23%	23%	20%
Parks and Recreation program guide	20%	20%	21%	28%	21%	17%	19%	18%	19%
Direct Mail	20%	27%	16%	18%	17%	13%	14%	18%	19%
Local or community newspaper	17%	22%	14%	10%	14%	17%	13%	17%	17%
Posters/banners	12%	18%	10%	9%	9%	9%	5%	10%	16%
Union Tribune	11%	14%	10%	11%	14%	9%	9%	10%	7%
School flyers	11%	15%	9%	11%	7%	8%	7%	8%	10%
County Television Network (CTN)	5%	7%	4%	6%	5%	5%	1%	2%	6%
Other	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	1%	3%	4%

Respondent Suggestions and Open-end Comments

Survey participants were given the opportunity to provide suggestions and recommendations in their own words in reply to three open-ended questions regarding:

- Specific requests for an amenity, program or facility they would like to see in their community.
- Concerns or dissatisfaction with ANY parks and recreation facility or program provided throughout San Diego County.
- Any additional comments or suggestions regarding facilities, amenities and programs provided by the County of San Diego Parks ad Recreations Department.

Due to the large sample size (over 1,200 individual responses to the open-end questions received), data for these questions has been summarized at the '3+ level' meaning that input was tallied when 3 or more responses of a similar nature/topic were noted.

The DPR sample provided a much larger number of responses to the open-end questions compared to the general population sample. A wide array of comments were gather and it is recommended that they be reviewed fully to understand the scope of issues.

Specific Requests

By a large margin, the most requested amenity, program or facility was for **more trails of several types *("Need more bike trails/lanes/walking trails/mountain bike trail/single bike trail/hiking"***); especially among respondents in the DPR segment.

Other, albeit far less requested items included:

"Dog/pet parks"
"More sports, physical fitness, exercise areas"
"Open space/land"
"Equestrian amenities"
"Swimming pools"
"Teen programs, educational programs"

Concerns/Dissatisfaction

Similarly, the top three sources of concern or dissatisfaction also focused on **trails of several types** as noted in the special requests summary *("Need Mountain bike trail/ Need single track bike trails"*). Other specific mentions also included *"Need to stop closure of existing trails*" and having *"no bike trails available".*

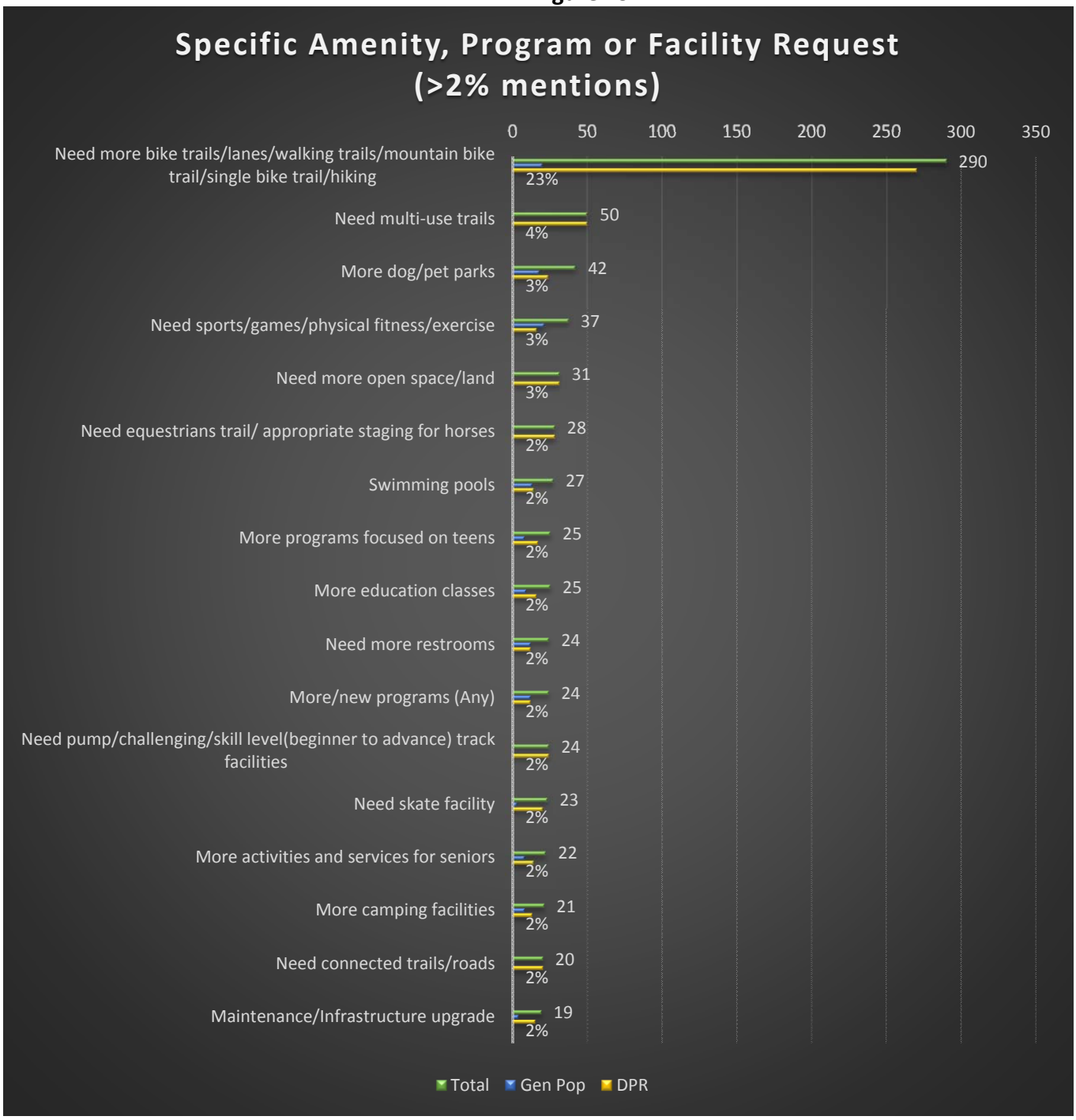
Additional Comments/Suggestions

Additional comments and suggestions that were submitted also were consistent with the priority topics noted under the Special Requests and Concerns/Dissatisfaction questions. Survey participants clearly are **focused on trails/trail types** as a priority need to improve their usage and satisfaction of parks and recreation facilities in San Diego County.

Respondent Suggestions and Open-end Comments

Q: If you have a specific amenity, program or facility request that you would like to see in your community, please list or describe your request here."

Figure 29



Respondent Suggestions and Open-end Comments

Q: If you have a specific amenity, program or facility request that you would like to see in your community, please list or describe your request here."

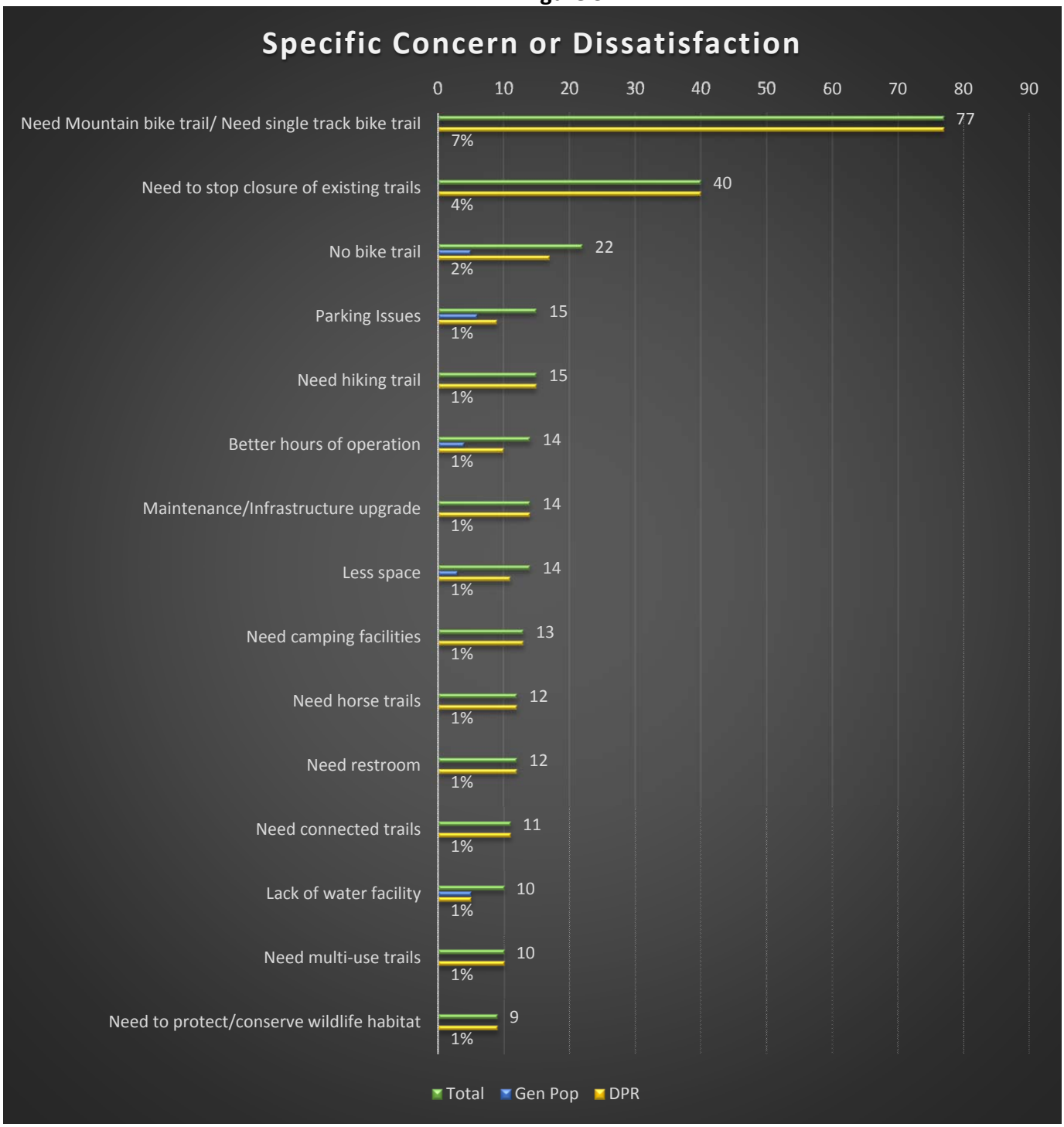
Figure 30

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: Total Answering	1263	471	792	189	112	124	119	169	79
Need more bike trails/lanes/walking trails/mountain bike trail/single bike trail/hiking	290	20	270	43	43	52	55	51	26
Need multi-use trail	50	0	50	6	6	7	13	11	7
More dog/pet parks	42	18	24	6	5	6	1	4	2
Need more sports/games/physical fitness/exercise	37	21	16	8	3	0	1	3	1
Need more open space/land	31	0	31	7	1	5	6	10	2
Need equestrians trail/ appropriate staging for horses	28	0	28	10	1	4	1	6	6
Swimming pools	27	13	14	4	1	3	5	1	0
More programs focused on teens	25	8	17	2	0	3	3	7	2
More education classes	25	9	16	4	3	3	4	1	1
Need more restrooms	24	12	12	4	1	3	2	1	1
More/new programs (Any)	24	12	12	3	1	5	2	1	0
Need challenging/skill levels (beginner to advance) track facilities	24	0	24	2	3	8	4	6	1
Need skate facility	23	3	20	4	0	0	0	16	0
More activities and services for seniors	22	8	14	3	0	4	0	6	1
More camping facilities	21	8	13	3	1	2	0	5	2
Need connected trails/roads	20	0	20	2	5	2	4	6	1
Maintenance/Infrastructure upgrade	19	4	15	4	0	6	2	1	2

Respondent Suggestions and Open-end Comments

Q: "If you have a concern or dissatisfaction with ANY parks and recreation facility or program provided throughout San Diego County, please provide the specific information below."

Figure 31



Respondent Suggestions and Open-end Comments

Q: "If you have a concern or dissatisfaction with ANY parks and recreation facility or program provided throughout San Diego County, please provide the specific information below."

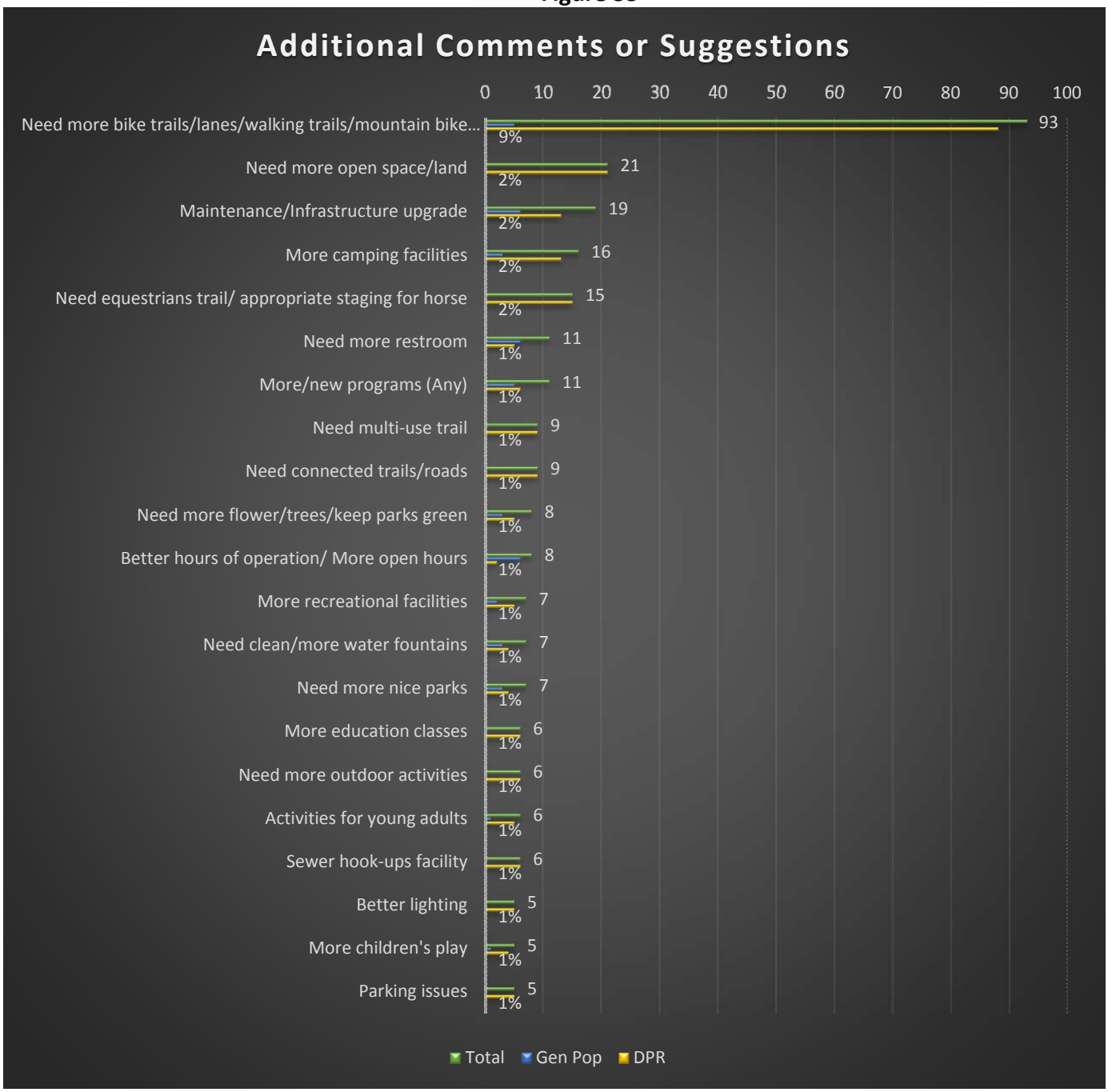
Figure 32

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: Total Answering	1074	459	615	152	91	102	86	117	67
Need Mountain bike trail/ Need single track bike trail	77	0	77	10	18	20	10	10	9
Need to stop closure of existing trails	40	0	40	8	7	4	8	10	3
No bike trail	22	5	17	4	1	2	3	4	3
Parking Issues	15	6	9	1	4	0	1	3	0
Need hiking trail	15	0	15	4	1	2	2	3	3
Better hours of operation	14	4	10	2	3	0	2	2	1
Maintenance/Infrastructure upgrade	14	0	14	4	1	2	1	5	1
Less space	14	3	11	0	1	3	4	3	0
Need camping facilities	13	0	13	2	1	5	2	2	1
Need horse trails	12	0	12	4	2	0	1	1	4
Need more restrooms	12	0	12	2	4	2	2	1	1
Need connected trails	11	0	11	1	3	1	2	3	1
Lack of water facility	10	5	5	1	2	0	0	2	0
Need multi-use trails	10	0	10	2	3	1	2	0	2
Need to protect/conserve wildlife habitat	9	0	9	4	2	1	1	1	0

Respondent Suggestions and Open-end Comments

Q" Do you have any additional comments or suggestions you would like to offer regarding facilities, amenities and programs provided by the County of San Diego Parks ad Recreations Department?"

Figure 33



Respondent Suggestions and Open-end Comments

Q" Do you have any additional comments or suggestions you would like to offer regarding facilities, amenities and programs provided by the County of San Diego Parks ad Recreations Department?"

Figure 34

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: Total Answering	1020	455	565	145	78	86	88	104	64
Need more bike trails/lanes/walking trails/mountain bike trail/single bike trail/hiking	93	5	88	10	15	13	15	16	19
Need more open space/land	21	0	21	3	3	3	4	6	2
Maintenance/Infrastructure upgrade	19	6	13	2	3	3	3	1	1
More camping facilities	16	3	13	2	0	3	3	2	3
Need equestrians trail/ appropriate staging for horse	15	0	15	5	1	1	0	3	5
Need more restroom	11	6	5	1	2	0	1	0	1
More/new programs (Any)	11	5	6	3	0	1	1	1	0
Need multi-use trail	9	0	9	1	2	0	3	1	2
Need connected trails/roads	9	0	9	1	2	0	3	2	1
Need more flower/trees/keep parks green	8	3	5	2	2	0	0	1	0
Better hours of operation/ More open hours	8	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
More recreational facilities	7	2	5	2	1	1	0	0	1
Need clean/more water fountains	7	3	4	1	0	1	0	1	1
Need more nice parks	7	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	1
More education classes	6	0	6	1	1	2	2	0	0
Need more outdoor activities	6	0	6	4	0	1	1	0	0
Activities for young adults	6	1	5	1	2	0	1	0	1
Sewer hook-ups facility	6	0	6	4	0	2	0	0	0
Better lighting	5	0	5	2	0	1	1	1	0
More children's play	5	1	4	1	0	1	2	0	0
Parking issues	5	0	5	1	3	0	0	1	0

Respondent Profile-Demographic Overview

Figure 35

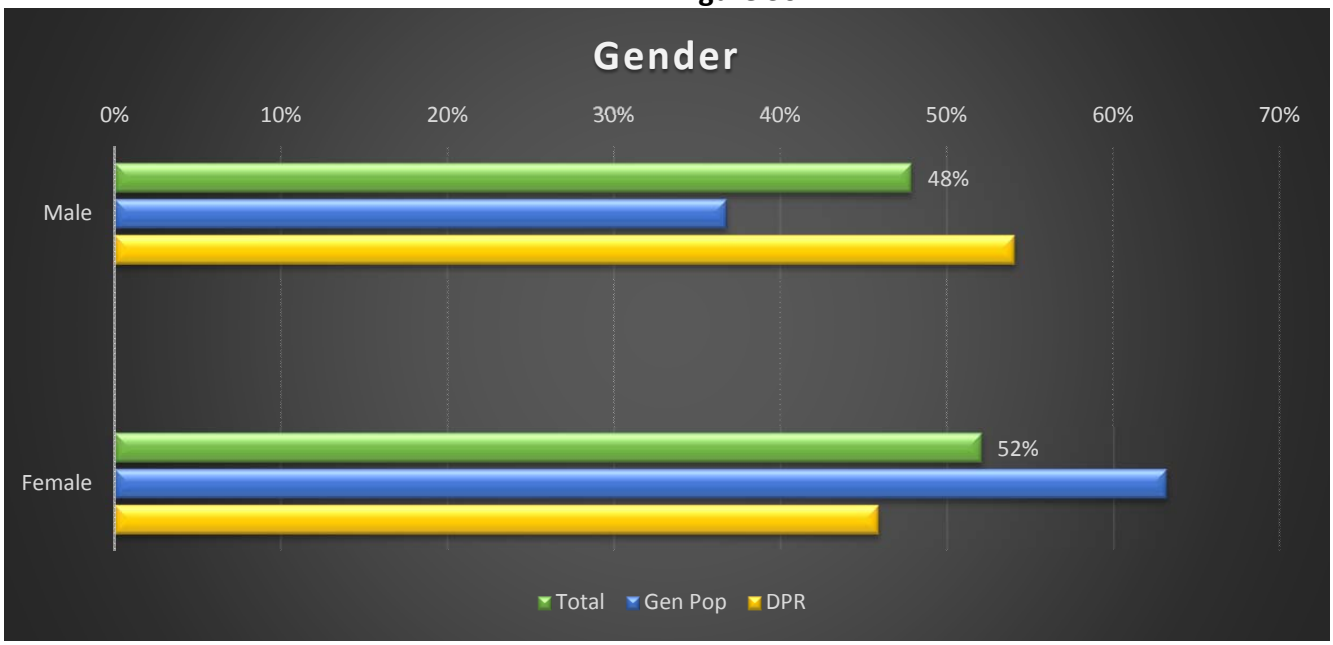
Variable	2015 Total	2015 DPR	2010 Total
GENDER			
Male	48%	54%	48%
Female	52%	46%	52%
AGE			
Under 35	28%	14%	32%
35-44	23%	27%	19%
45-54	26%	32%	19%
55-64	17%	20%	14%
65+	6%	7%	16%
HH INCOME			
Under $25K	9%	5%	9%
$25-$49.9K	16%	12%	18%
$50-$74.9K	21%	19%	18%
$75-$99.9K	18%	19%	17%
$100-$49.9K	20%	24%	23%
$150-$199.9K	9%	11%	9%
$200K+	7%	10%	5%
ETHNICITY			
Caucasian	66%	71%	N/C
Hispanic	12%	9%	N/C
Black	3%	1%	N/C
Asian	8%	6%	N/C
Native American	1%	1%	N/C
Multi-ethnic	6%	6%	N/C
Other	4%	6%	N/C

Demographics

Gender

While the total survey sample is well-balanced in terms of gender mix, there is a significant female skew in the general population sample (63% female) and a moderate male skew (54%) represented in the DPR sample. The gender composition among the two survey samples most certainly can influence the data and intuitively accounts for some variances across several of the survey questions.

Figure 36



Gender

Figure 37

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
Male	48%	37%	54%	48%	57%	57%	58%	60%	46%
Female	52%	63%	46%	52%	43%	44%	42%	41%	54%

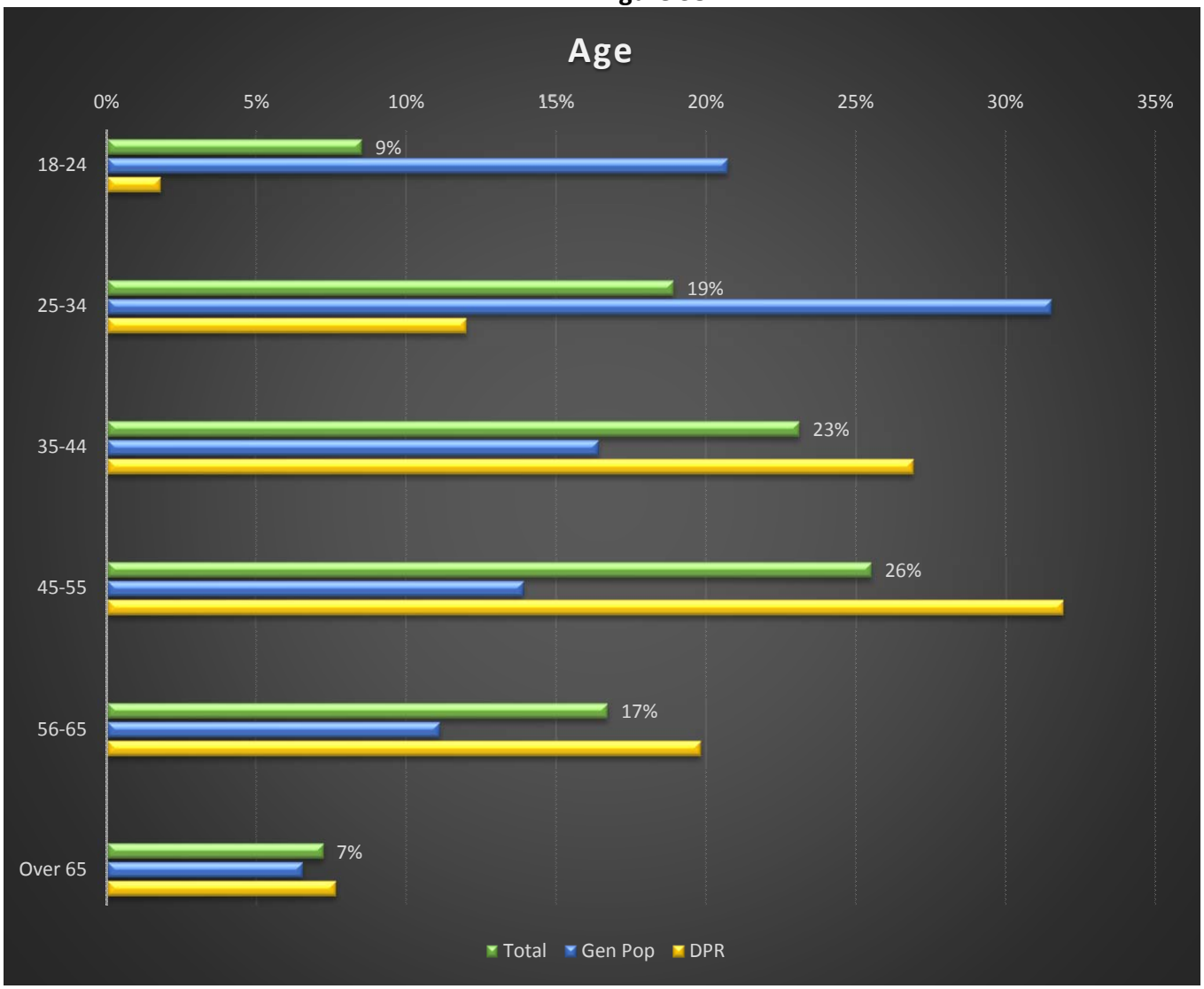
Demographics

Age

Across the total survey sample, there is a classic bell curve representing the age brackets among total survey participants. However, there is a significant disparity among the two sample sources with the general population profile skewing much younger as represented by participants under age 35 (53%) compared to the DPR sample (14%).

The age distribution disparity between the two sample segments should be considered and further analyzed before forming strong conclusions about the data given this significant demographic variance in age categories.

Figure 38



Demographics

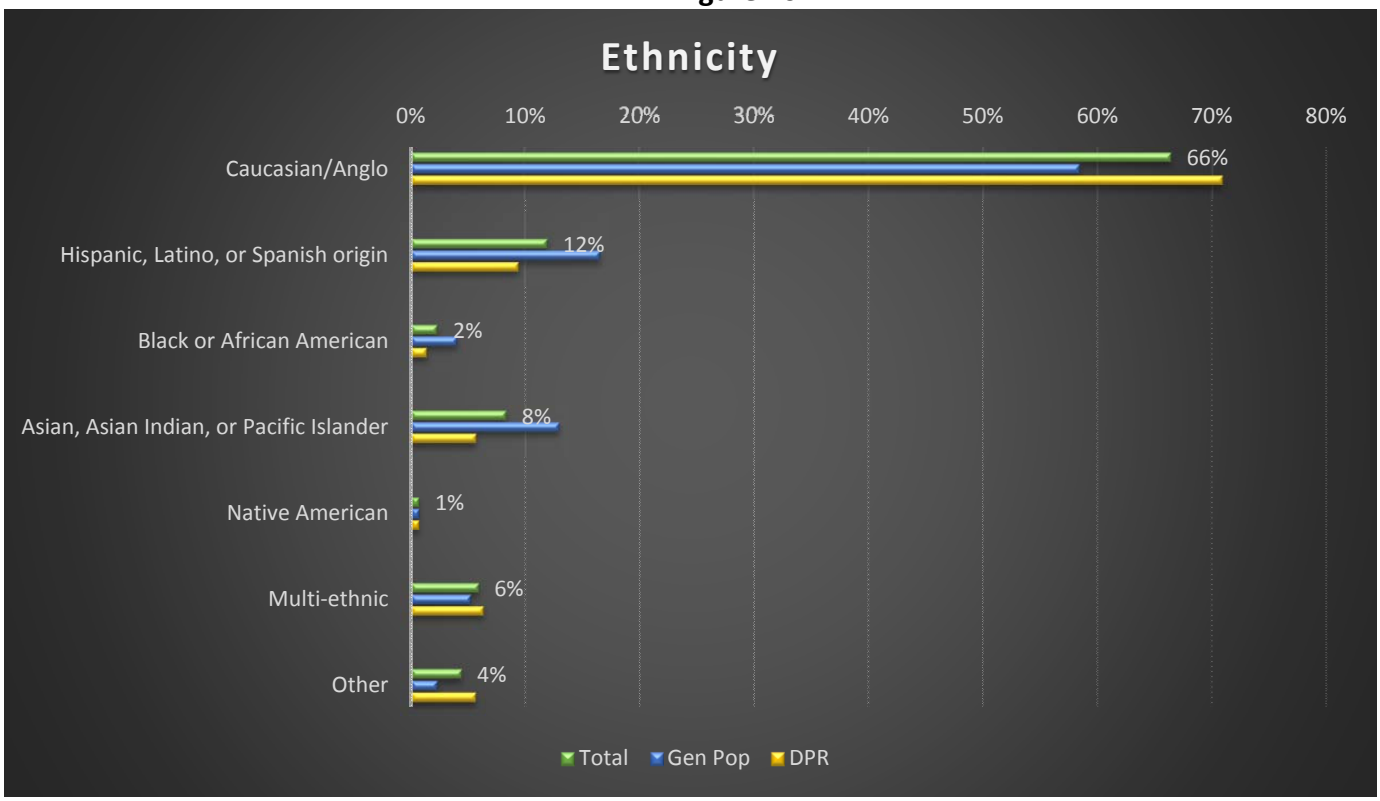
Age

Figure 39

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
18-24	9%	21%	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%	0%	4%
25-34	19%	32%	12%	10%	14%	20%	8%	10%	11%
35-44	23%	16%	27%	23%	30%	26%	30%	26%	31%
45-55	26%	14%	32%	30%	35%	27%	34%	33%	36%
56-65	17%	11%	20%	25%	15%	18%	17%	22%	14%
Over 65	7%	7%	8%	10%	4%	5%	10%	8%	5%

Ethnicity

Figure 40



Demographics

Ethnicity

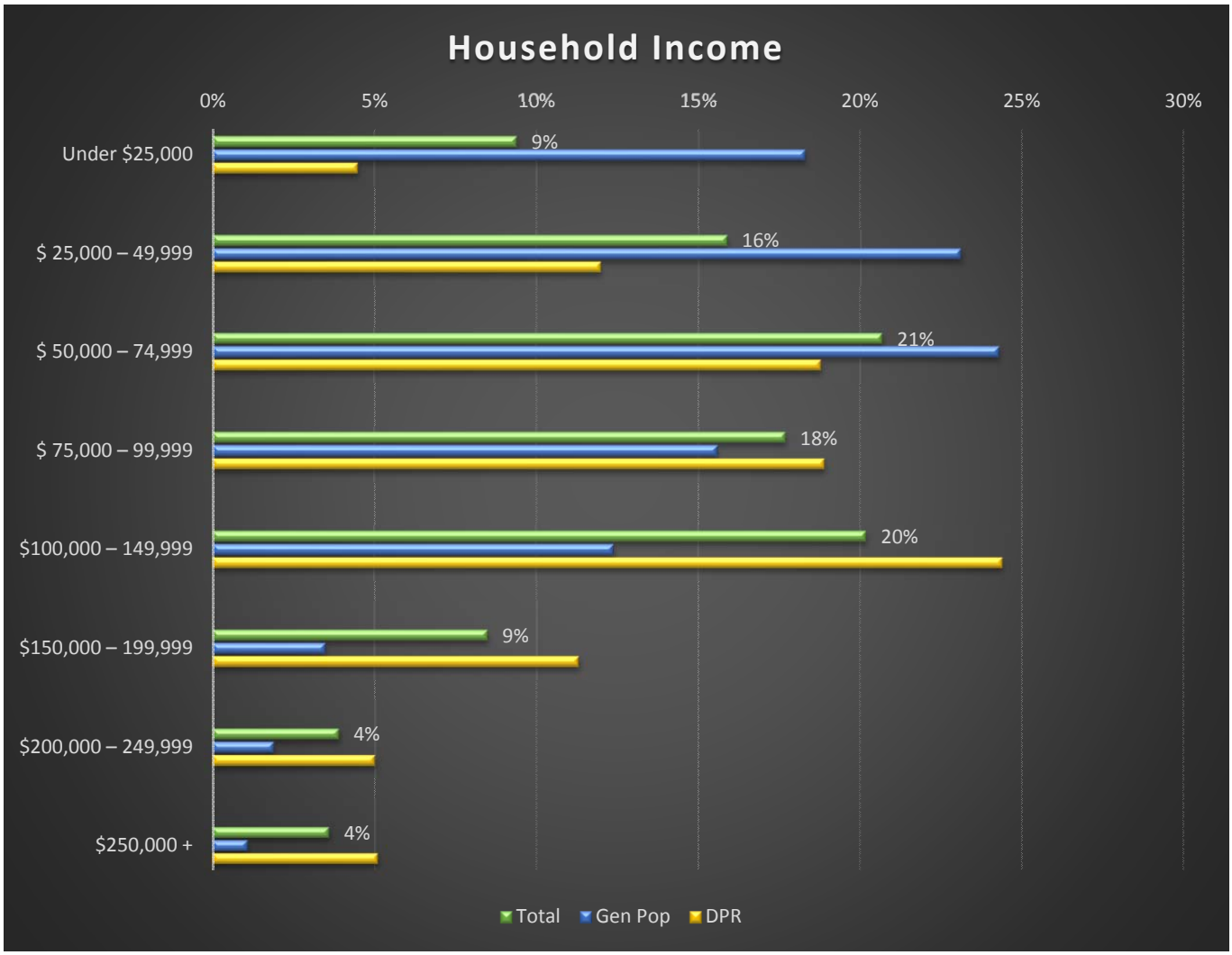
Figure 41

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
Caucasian/Anglo	66%	58%	71%	73%	73%	67%	78%	80%	41%
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	12%	17%	9%	9%	4%	11%	4%	5%	32%
Black or African American	2%	4%	1%	2%	1%	3%	-	0%	2%
Asian, Asian Indian, or Pacific Islander	8%	13%	6%	2%	13%	5%	5%	4%	11%
Native American	1%	1%	1%	1%	-	-	1%	1%	1%
Multi-ethnic	6%	5%	6%	7%	6%	8%	8%	4%	8%
Other	4%	2%	6%	7%	4%	7%	4%	6%	5%

Demographics

Household Income

Figure 42



Demographics

Household Income

Figure 43

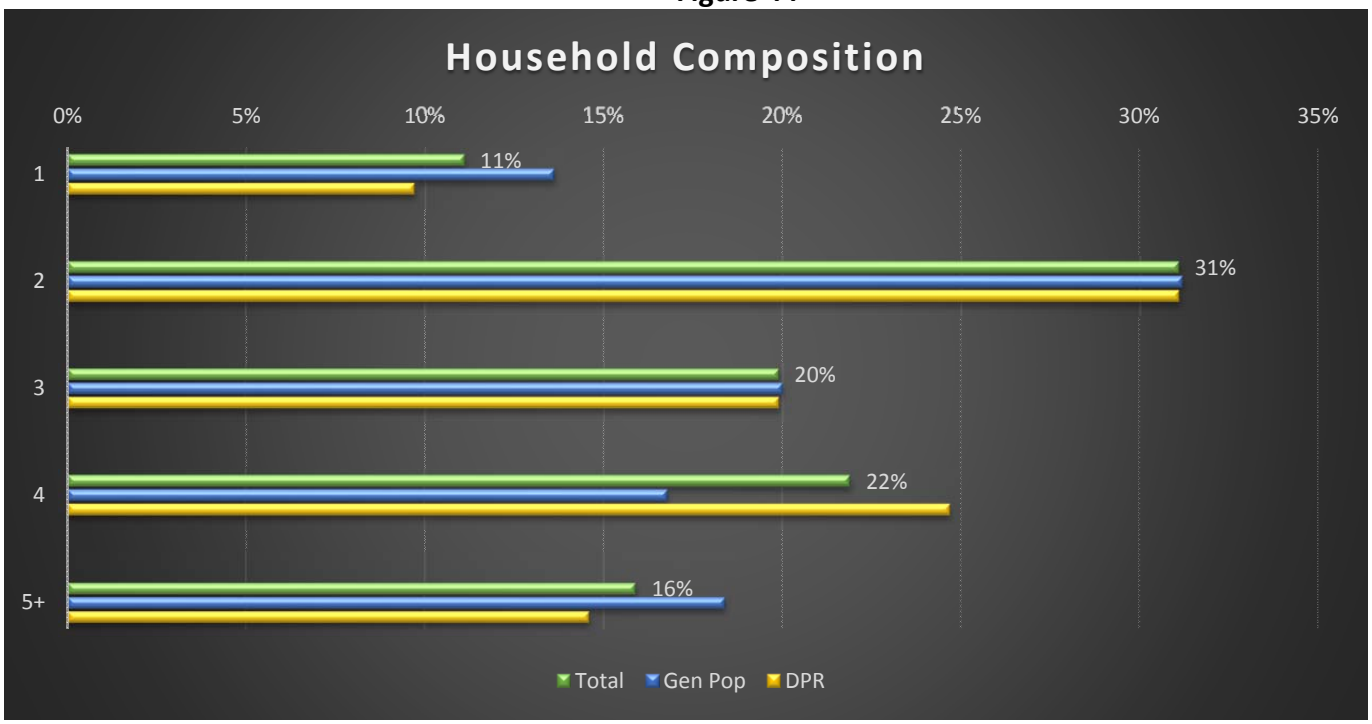
	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
Under $25,000	9%	18%	5%	5%	3%	3%	5%	6%	5%
$ 25,000 – 49,999	16%	23%	12%	13%	9%	18%	7%	13%	8%
$ 50,000 – 74,999	21%	24%	19%	26%	17%	20%	15%	13%	21%
$ 75,000 – 99,999	18%	16%	19%	20%	23%	14%	15%	17%	28%
$100,000 – 149,999	20%	12%	24%	22%	25%	27%	29%	22%	25%
$150,000 – 199,999	9%	4%	11%	11%	13%	9%	12%	13%	8%
$200,000 – 249,999	4%	2%	5%	1%	6%	4%	7%	10%	3%
$250,000 +	4%	1%	5%	2%	6%	5%	11%	6%	2%

Demographics

Household Composition

Q: Including yourself, how many people total live in your household?

Figure 44



Household Composition

Q: Including yourself, how many people total live in your household?

Figure 45

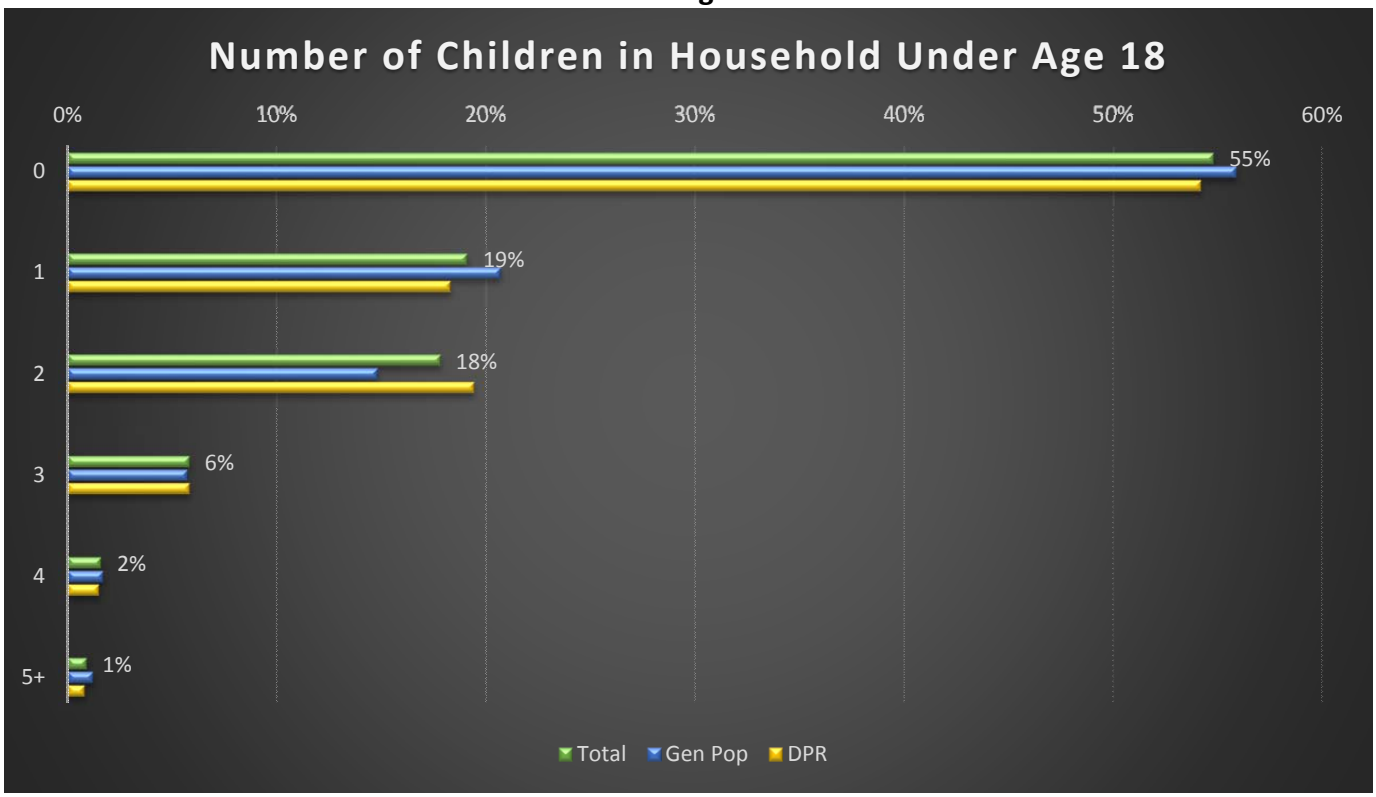
	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
1 Person	11%	14%	10%	9%	13%	15%	9%	7%	5%
2 People	31%	31%	31%	34%	31%	36%	36%	27%	19%
3 People	20%	20%	20%	22%	18%	19%	18%	19%	22%
4 People	22%	17%	25%	18%	29%	19%	26%	30%	32%
5+ People or More	16%	18%	15%	17%	9%	11%	11%	16%	22%

Demographics

Household Composition

Q: "How many people live in your household who are under the age of 18?"

Figure 46



Demographics

Household Composition

Q: "How many people live in your household who are under the age of 18?"

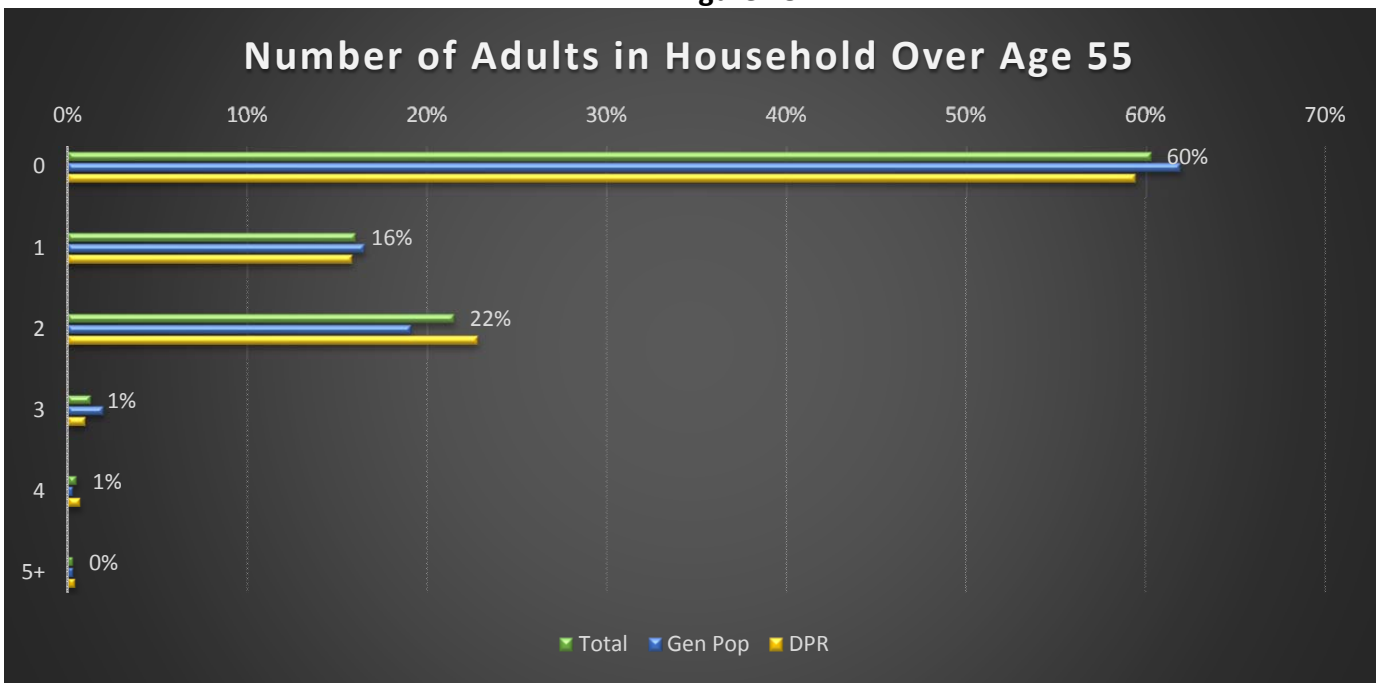
Figure 47

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
0	55%	56%	54%	58%	51%	63%	58%	48%	43%
1	19%	21%	18%	20%	19%	16%	14%	19%	22%
2	18%	15%	19%	11%	26%	18%	21%	23%	22%
3	6%	6%	6%	7%	3%	2%	6%	7%	10%
4	2%	2%	2%	2%	-	1%	-	2%	2%
5+	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	-	1%	1%	-

Household Composition

Q: "How many people live in your household who are over the age of 55?"

Figure 48



Demographics

Household Composition

Q: "How many people live in your household who are over the age of 55?"

Figure 49

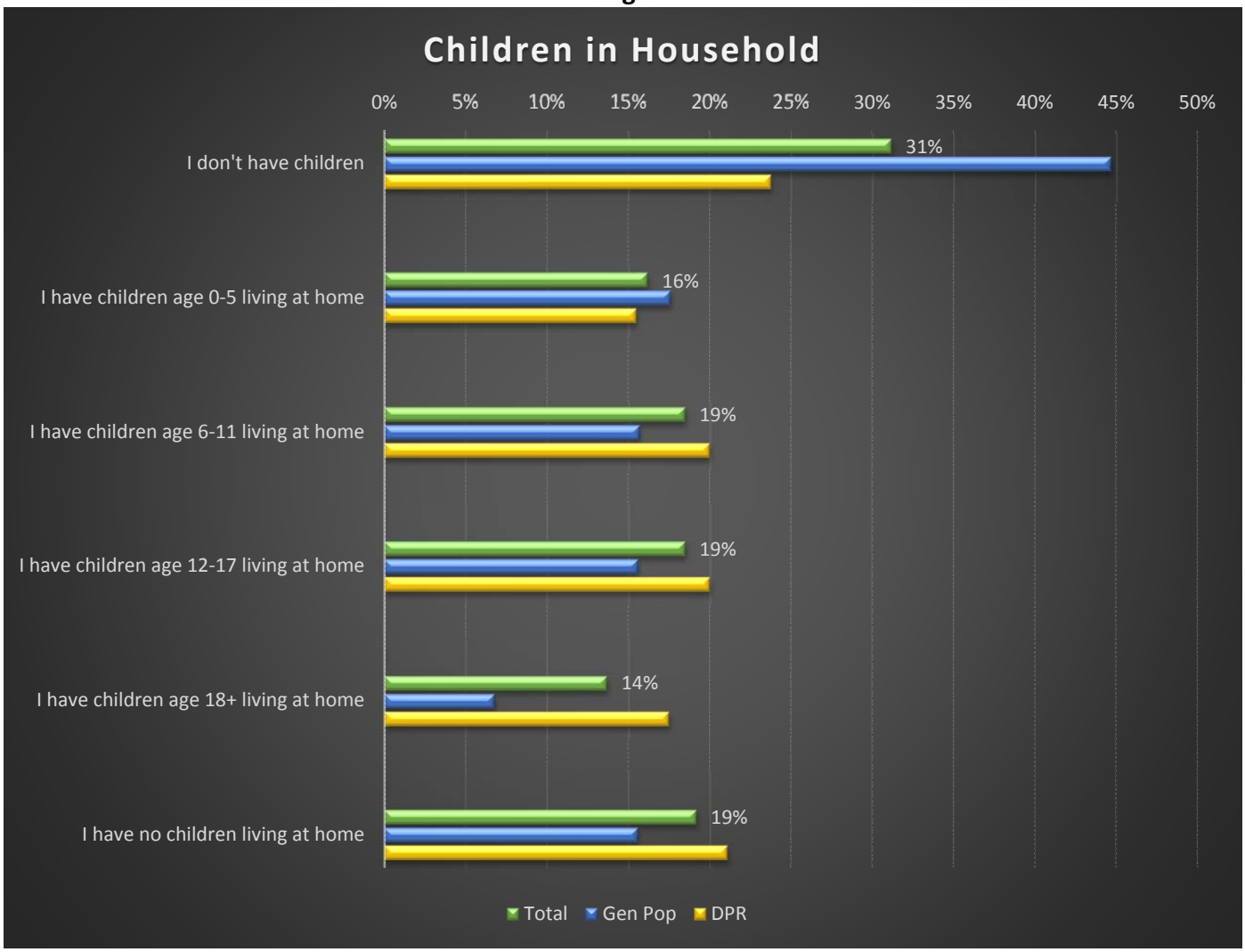
	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
0	60%	62%	59%	51%	70%	66%	61%	57%	58%
1	16%	17%	16%	17%	15%	15%	15%	14%	18%
2	22%	19%	23%	29%	13%	18%	24%	26%	20%
3	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%
4	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	-	1%	2%
5+	0%	0%	0%	1%	-	-	-	0%	1%

Demographics

Household Composition

Q: "Which of these categories best applies to your household?"

Figure 50



Demographics

Household Composition

Q: "Which of these categories best applies to your household?"

Figure 51

	Total Respondents	Total Sample		DPR					
		Gen Pop	DPR	East County	Metro	South Metro	North Coastal	North Inland	South County
Base: All Respondents	2113	750	1363	334	182	223	185	296	143
I don't have children	31%	45%	24%	18%	33%	42%	25%	17%	10%
I have children age 0-5 living at home	16%	18%	16%	18%	19%	14%	12%	14%	18%
I have children age 6-11 living at home	19%	16%	20%	17%	21%	14%	24%	24%	24%
I have children age 12-17 living at home	19%	16%	20%	17%	17%	14%	17%	28%	29%
I have children age 18+ living at home	14%	7%	18%	22%	8%	12%	12%	20%	30%
I have no children living at home	19%	16%	21%	27%	17%	16%	25%	21%	18%

Appendix

- Survey Questionnaire
- San Diego Zip Codes by Sub-Region

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY 2015

1. What is the ZIP CODE of your home/property in San Diego? (List ZIP CODE: _____)

VALUES AND VISION

2. What are the TOP 5 community matters that San Diego County Parks and Recreation services should focus on positively impacting? Indicate your top 5 choices by inserting a "1" to the left of the category that is your top priority, a "2" for your second priority, a "3" for your third priority, and so on.

Rank your TOP 5 priorities:

1.	_____	Obesity prevention
2.	_____	Healthy active lifestyles
3.	_____	Environmental stewardship
4.	_____	Crime and vandalism prevention
5.	_____	Positive activities for youth
6.	_____	Land preservation/acquisition
7.	_____	Cultural and historic preservation
8.	_____	Maintain quality/provide upkeep for the parks and facilities we currently have
9.	_____	Implement planned parks and trails projects
10.	_____	Connecting people with nature
11.	_____	Connectivity/alternative transportation (trails, safe routes to school, safe routes to parks, etc.)
12.	_____	Other _____)

IMPORTANCE AND MEETING NEEDS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD

What types of services have the greatest unmet need in San Diego County considering both the rural/backcountry areas and the suburban/urban areas?

3. Park and Recreation Facilities and Amenities

A. Please rate how important you feel each of these facilities and amenities provided throughout San Diego County are to your household. Rate the following using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means "Not At All Important" and 5 means "Very Important." ***(CHECK APPROPRIATE RESPONSE FOR EACH)***

B. Then, rate how well you think these facilities and amenities provided throughout San Diego County are currently meeting the needs of your household. ***(CHECK APPROPRIATE RESPONSE FOR EACH)***

	A. Importance to Your Household					B. Meeting Needs of Your Household					
	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT		NEUTRAL		VERY IMPORTANT	0% MET	25% MET	50% MET	75% MET	100% MET	DON'T KNOW
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	0
1. Playgrounds											
2. "Spray-grounds"/water play areas											
3. Trails											
a. Multi Use Trails											
b. Mountain Bike Trails											
c. Hiking Trails											
d. Equestrian Trails											
e. Bike/Commuter Trails											
4. Dog parks/Leash Free Areas											
5. Nature centers											
6. Open space / preserves											
7. Camping											
a. Tent camping											
b. RV / self-contained camping											
c. Cabin camping											
8. Picnic shelters											
9. Restrooms											
10. Boating and fishing											
11. Community centers											
12. Gymnasiums											
13. Teen centers											
14. Senior centers											
15. Fitness centers											
16. Developed neighborhood parks											
17. Skate/BMX parks (extreme sports)											
18. Community gathering spaces/event spaces											
19. Community gardens											
20. Outdoor Fitness Equipment											
21. Multi-use sports courts (which sport: _____)											
22. Multi-use sports fields (which sport:_____)											
23. Other: _____)											

4. From the list above, choose and prioritize the top three facilities/amenities that are important to YOU and YOUR FAMILY. (Select from numbers 1-23 above to pick your TOP 3 choices.)

_____ Most important _____Second most important _____Third most important

PROGRAMS and SERVICES

5. Consider the following programs and services provided throughout San Diego County.

A. Please rate how important you feel each of these programs/services is to your household using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means "Not At All Important" and 5 means "Very Important."
(CHECK APPROPRIATE RESPONSE FOR EACH)

B. Then, rate how well you think each of the programs/services are currently meeting the needs of your household. (*CHECK APPROPRIATE RESPONSE FOR EACH)*

	A. Importance of Programs/Services to Your Household					B. Meeting the Needs of Your Household					
	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT		NEUTRAL		VERY IMPORTANT	0% MET	25% MET	50% MET	75% MET	100% MET	DON'T KNOW
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	0
1. Preschool											
2. Early Childhood Programs (age 0-5)											
3. Youth Activities (age 6-11)											
4. Teen activities (age 12-17)											
5. Before/after-school program											
6. Summer and vacation day camps											
7. Senior activities											
8. Health/fitness (such as:_____)											
9. Individual sports (such as:_____)											
10. General education (computer, cooking, etc.) (such as:____)											
11. Organized team sports – youth (sport:____)											
12. Organized team sports – adult (sport:____)											
13. Performing/visual arts (such as:_____)											
14. Outdoor concerts/movies											
15. Special events (such as:_____)											
16. Outdoor recreation											
17. Environmental education											
18. Therapeutic recreation											
19. Other (List: _____)											

6. From the list above, choose and prioritize the top three programs/services that are important to YOU and YOUR FAMILY. (Select from numbers (1-19) above to pick your TOP 3 choices.)

_____ Most important _____Second most important _____Third most important

USAGE and HABITS

7. Approximately how often do you visit ANY park or recreation facility in San Diego County?

1. Every day
2. Once a week
3. Several times a week
4. Once a month
5. Several times a month
6. Once a year
7. Several times a year
8. Never

8. What park or recreation facility do you most commonly visit? _____

9. How do you get to the park or recreation facility you most commonly visit?

1. Walk
2. Bike
3. Car
4. Public Transportation
5. Other (List: _____)

10. If you do not use any of the San Diego County Parks and Recreation facilities, why is that? ***(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)***

1. Not aware of programs/facilities offered
2. Don't have the programs I want such as (List:_____)
3. Condition of indoor facilities
4. Condition of parks and outdoor facilities/amenities
5. Quality of equipment
6. Accessibility (explain: _____)
7. Lack of transportation
8. Safety and security
9. Lack of parking
10. Previous negative experience
11. Price / user fees
12. Hours of operation
13. Need more restrooms
14. No time / other personal issues
15. Location of facilities not convenient
16. Lack of facilities and amenities such as (List: _____)
17. Prefer other recreation providers such as (List:_____)
18. Other (List:_____)
19. Not applicable

COMMUNICATION

11. What is the best way to reach you with information about parks, recreation facilities, services, and programs? (Check all that apply.)

1. Union Tribune
2. Local or community newspaper
3. County Television Network (CTN)
4. Parks and Recreation program guide
5. Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.)
6. At the park/recreation facilities
7. Internet/website
8. Email
9. Posters/banners
10. School flyers
11. Direct Mail
12. Other (List: _____)

SUGGESTIONS

12. If you have a specific amenity, program or facility request that you would like to see in your community, please list or describe your request here:

_____

13. If you have a concern or dissatisfaction with ANY parks and recreation facility or program provided throughout San Diego County, please provide the specific information below:

_____

14. Do you have any additional comments or suggestions you would like to offer regarding facilities, amenities and programs provided by the County of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department?

_____

DEMOGRAPHICS

We have just a few more questions about yourself to assist in classifying your responses:

15. Please indicate your gender:

1. Male
2. Female

16. What is your age? _____

17. Including yourself, how many people in total live in your household? _____

_____ How many are under age 18?

(ENTER "0" IF NONE)

_____How many are over age 55?

(ENTER "0" IF NONE)

18. Which of these categories best applies to your household?

1. I don't have children
2. I have children age 0-5 living at home
3. I have children age 6-11 living at home
4. I have children age 12-7 living at home
5. I have children age 17+ living at home
6. I have no children living at home.

19. What race do you consider yourself to be?

1. Caucasian/Anglo
2. Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
3. Black or African American
4. Asian, Asian Indian, or Pacific Islander
5. Native American
6. Multi-ethnic
7. Other (List: _____)

20. Which of these categories best describes the total gross annual income of your household (before taxes)?

1. Under $25,000
2. $25,000-$49,999
3. $50,000-$74,999
4. $100,000-$149,999
5. $150,000-$199,999
6. $200,000-$249,999
7. $250,000 +

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND VALUABLE INPUT!

San Diego County Zip Codes by Sub-Region							
1	East County	91901 91903 91905 91906 91916 91917 91931	91934 91935 91941 91942 91943 91944 91945	91946 91947 91948 91962 91963 91976 91977	91978 91979 91980 91987 91990 92019 92020	92021 92022 92036 92040 92071 92072 92090	
		Alpine, Crest, Descanso, Dulzura, El Cajon, Jamul, Julian, La Mesa, Lakeside, Lemon Grove, Santee, Spring Valley					
2	Metro	92037 92038 92039 92092 92093 92111 92117	92119 92121 92122 92123 92124 92126 92131	92132 92142 92145 92160 92161 92168 92169	92171 92177 92190 92191 92192 92193 92194	92196 92197	
		La Jolla, San Diego North (North of Friars Road except for Pacific Beach and Clairemont (92110)					
3	South Metro	92101 92102 92103 92104 92105 92106 92107 92108	92109 92110 92112 92113 92114 92115 92116 92118	92120 92133 92134 92135 92137 92138 92139 92140	92147 92149 92150 92152 92158 92159 92162 92163	92164 92165 92166 92167 92170 92174 92175 92176	92178 92182 92184 92186 92187 92195
		Coronado, San Diego South (South of Friars Road and Clairemont and Pacific Beach					
4	North Coastal	92007 92008 92009 92010 92011	92013 92014 92018 92023 92024	92049 92051 92052 92054	92055 92056 92057 92058	92067 92068 92075 92081 92083	92084 92085 92091 92130
		Cardiff, Carlsbad, Del Mar, Encinitas, Oceanside, Solana Beach, Vista, Rancho Santa Fe					
5	North Inland	92003 92004 92025 92026 92027 92028 92029	92030 92033 92046 92059 92060 92061 92064	92065 92066 92069 92070 92074 92078 92079	92082 92086 92088 92096 92127 92128 92129	92172 92198 92199	
		Bonsal, Camp Pendleton, Escondido, Fallbrook, Pauma Valley, Poway, Ramona, San Marcos, Valley Center					
6	South County	91911	91902 91908 91909 91910	91912 91913 91914 91915	91921 91932 91933 91950	92951 92136 92143 92153	92154 92155 92173 92179
		Bonita, Chula Vista, Imperial Beach, National City, San Ysidro					

Chapter 6 Level of Service Analysis

Level of Service Analysis

Level of Service by Community and Subregional Plan Area

Level of Service Analysis

Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the Level of Service (LOS) analysis used to determine current park standards and future park needs for the County. In addition, this chapter provides the LOS analysis for each CPA in order to identify current conditions, future demand, and potential opportunities in each community.

LOS was evaluated using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and demographic data from SANDAG and SanGIS. Three different factors were evaluated in order to derive a well-rounded assessment of the park resources in each CPA, including:

- Existing Level of Service – (1) existing geographic areas and (2) the percentage of population served by parks
- Park Amenities and Specialty Facilities – (1) the number of park amenities and (2) specialty facilities that serve each CPA
- Future Level of Service – future population projections and planned land uses to identify (1) future needs and (2) potential sites for future park development

This comprehensive LOS Analysis provides a measurement of the existing park resources in order to determine the current and future ability of parks to serve the County's residents. The County has set standards and goals for local and regional parks. Standards are the required minimum that must be met by developers, while goals are a desired minimum that is not necessary for developers to achieve. This Plan is focused on county-owned facilities, but the LOS analysis also includes national parks, state parks, city-owned parks, joint exercise of powers agreement (JEPA) parks, special district parks, and non-profit facilities available to the public.

For local parks, the County's LOS standard is 3 acres per 1,000 residents, while the goal is 10 acres per 1,000 residents (as stated in the General Plan). Each community can request up to 5 acres of park per 1,000 residents from developers if the 3 acres per 1,000 residents threshold is already surpassed within the CPA. For regional parks, the County's LOS standard is 10 acres per 1,000 residents, while the goal is 15 acres per 1,000 residents. Since developers are not required to provide regional park facilities, the General Plan does include a goal for regional parks, but does not provide a standard. Figure 6-4 displays the location of all local parks, regional parks, and preserves in the County.

Existing Level of Service

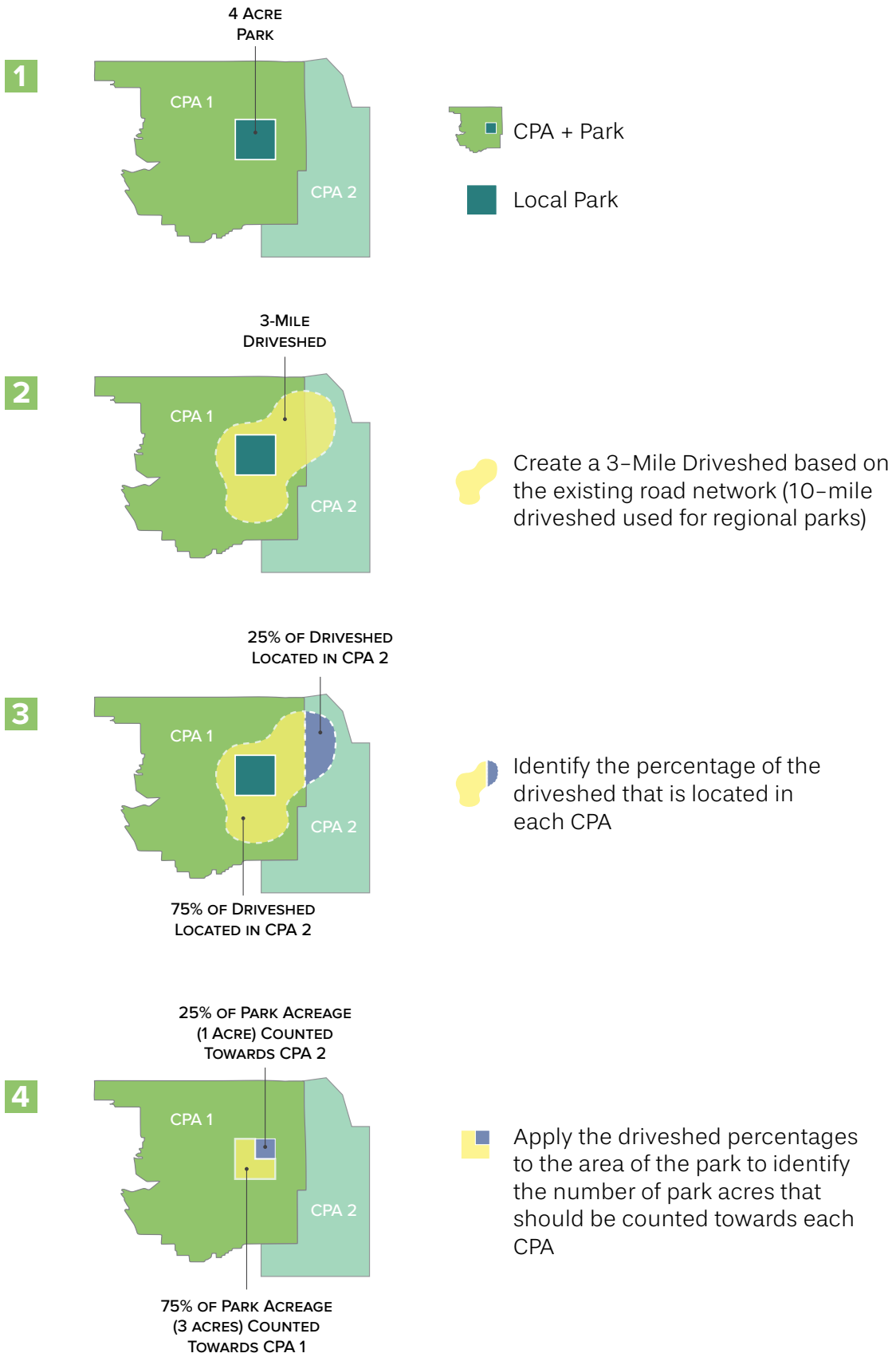
Existing park acreage calculations for each CPA are provided in the "Level of Service Calculations" tables throughout this Chapter. Calculating the existing LOS began with the extraction of population data for the years 2014 and 2040 from the San Diego Association of Governments' (SANDAG) current estimates found in the Series 13 forecasted data. The following steps, as seen in Figure 6-1, were then performed for each park:

1. Classification of parks based on (1) local or regional park type and (2) ownership. Local parks generally include smaller facilities free for the public, while regional parks tend to be larger facilities that draw visitors from across the region and often charge a fee for admittance.
2. Creation of drive-distance buffers (drivesheds) around each park based on the surrounding road network using a 3-mile driveshed for local parks and 10-mile driveshed for regional parks.
3. Calculation of the percentage of driveshed for each park, based on CPA boundaries.
4. Application of a weighted calculation to the total park acreage, based on the percent of driveshed located within each CPA.

These steps determined how many acres truly serve each adjacent CPA. This process was replicated for each park to create a estimate of existing LOS for the County, as seen in Figure 6-2. Additionally, existing LOS maps for each CPA are provided throughout this chapter.

The percentage of the population served by existing parks was also calculated for each CPA. For these figures, a 0.5-mile walkshed and 3-mile driveshed was created for local parks, and a 10-mile driveshed was created for regional parks. Population data was then overlaid with each walkshed and driveshed to determine the percent of residents able to access each park. The results of this analysis can be seen in Table 6-1, and the population served within each CPA can be seen in the "Population Served by Parks" tables throughout this chapter.

FIGURE 6-1: EXISTING LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS PROCESS



Park Amenities & Specialty Facilities

An inventory of park amenities was performed to evaluate the quantity and variety of features available to residents in each CPA. Similar to the existing LOS analysis, this process utilized a 3-mile driveshed around local parks and 10-mile driveshed around regional parks to determine which CPAs are served by each facility. Many of the park amenities serve more than one CPA, and are therefore listed as amenities in multiple CPAs. The full inventory of park amenities serving each CPA can be seen in Table 6-3.

The inventory of park amenities includes a category called "specialty facilities". This category refers to facilities such as Boys & Girls Clubs, YMCAs and Girl/Boy Scouts of America clubs that are not typically jointly operated with the County of San Diego. However, they provide specialty amenities such as swimming pools, gymnasiums, and teen centers to County residents. In order to be counted in the "specialty facilities" inventory, a facility must be available to any public member (either free or for a membership fee) and through a non-profit organization. These specialty facilities were not included in the existing LOS analysis, so a separate analysis was performed to determine which CPAs were served by each specialty facility based on a 10-mile driveshed. A map of all specialty facilities can be seen in Figure 6-3, and the list of CPAs they serve is provided in Table 6-2.

Future Level of Service

Future Projections

Future park acreage projections are calculated for each CPA and provided in the "Level of Service Calculations" tables throughout this Chapter. The calculations include the following information:

- Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks – Information derived directly from County records, including permitted developer projects and vacant county park land awaiting funding; see Figure 6-5 for a map of the County's planned facilities
- Parkland Required of Developers – Evaluations of the impact of future population growth using the formula: Future Acres = (Population Increase/Average Household Size) x 0.5

  (This formula addresses the expectation that developers are required to provide parkland for 50% of constructed housing units. It assumes that future average household size will not change drastically from its current 2.83 people per household.)
- SANDAG Identified Future Parkland – Identification of incorporated parkland parcels in the Series 13 land use data (using projections from the year 2050) historically classified for distinctly different uses

Future Park Opportunities

A second analysis was performed to identify future parkland opportunities in each CPA. The analysis identifies potentially suitable vacant lands based on slope (less than 15%) and land ownership (private, city-owned, county-owned, and special district) within a 3-mile driveshed of the most densely populated areas in the CPA. The results serve as a tool for future park planning, particularly in communities with a significant park deficit.

The analysis includes the following steps:

1. Identification of peak population density zones in each CPA using the ten most dense Master Geographic Reference Areas in each CPA
2. Creation of a 3-mile driveshed around those zones to highlight areas where, if built, a park could serve the most densely populated area of each CPA
3. Extraction of vacant parcels within these drivesheds from SanGIS current land use data
4. Selection of the vacant parcels within this data set, with acceptable lander ownership (City, County, Fire Districts, Other Special Districts, Port of San Diego, Sanitation Districts, School Districts, and Water Districts) and average slope (15% or less)

The resulting vacant parcels for the County are shown in Figure 7-5. Detailed maps entitled "Future Opportunities" are provided throughout this Chapter for each CPA. These areas are intended to be used as a preliminary step in identifying potential sites for future park development and will require further analysis to analyze additional suitability and feasibility factors.

Figure 6-2: Areas Served by Parks (San Diego County)

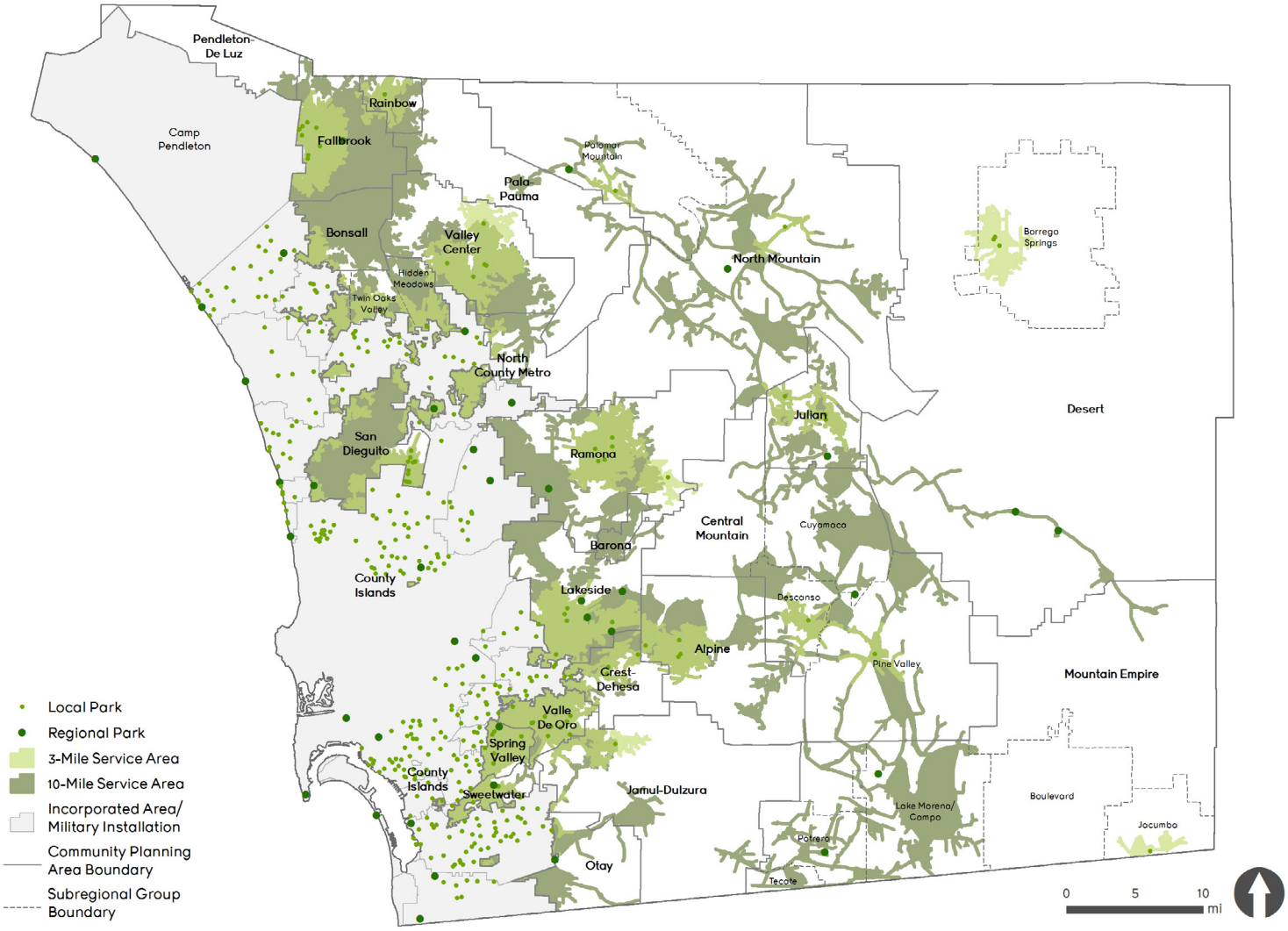


Table 6-1: Population Served by Parks (San Diego County)

Park Service Area	Population served
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	12.1%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	75.0%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	89.9%

FIGURE 6-3: SPECIALTY FACILITIES (SAN DIEGO COUNTY)

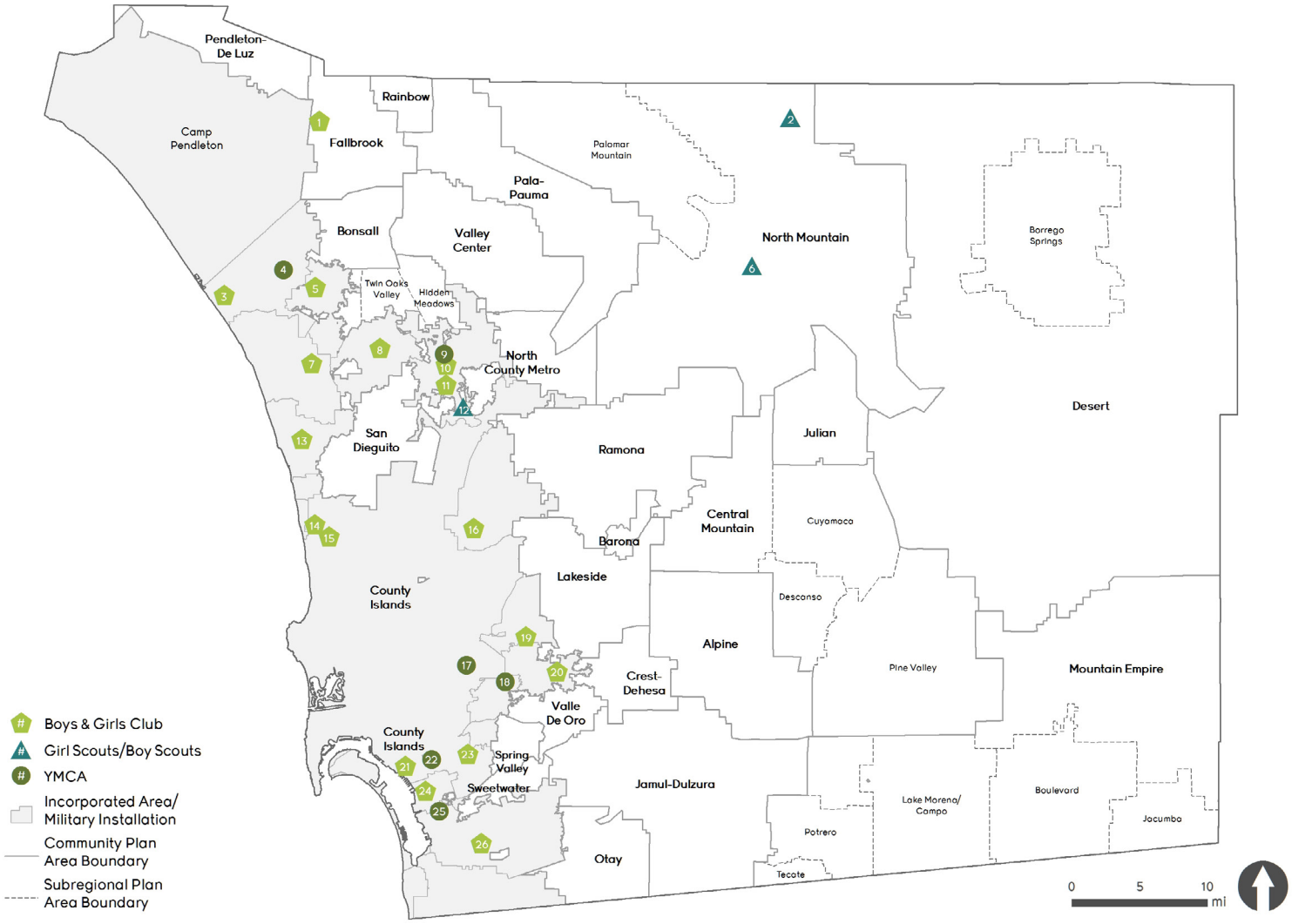


TABLE 6-2: COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREAS SERVED BY SPECIALTY FACILITIES

SPECIALTY FACILITIES	COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (CPA) SERVED
1. Boys and Girls Club of North County	Bonsall, Fallbrook, Pala-Pauma, Pendleton-De Luz, Rainbow
2. Boy Scouts of America	Desert, North Mountain
3. Boys and Girls Clubs of Oceanside	Bonsall, North County Metro
4. Joe and Mary Mottino Family YMCA	Bonsall, Fallbrook, North County Metro
5. Boys and Girls Club of Vista	Bonsall, Fallbrook, North County Metro, San Dieguito, Valley Center
6. Mataguay Scout Ranch	North Mountain
7. Boys and Girls Club Carlsbad	Bonsall, North County Metro, San Dieguito
8. Boys and Girls Clubs of San Marcos	Bonsall, North County Metro, San Dieguito, Valley Center
9. Palomar Family YMCA	Bonsall, North County Metro, Ramona, San Dieguito, Valley Center
10. Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater San Diego	Bonsall, North County Metro, Ramona, San Dieguito, Valley Center
11. Boys and Girls Club of Inland	Bonsall, North County Metro, Ramona, San Dieguito, Valley Center
12. Girl Scouts San Diego_Escondido Program Center	North County Metro, Ramona, San Dieguito, Valley Center
13. Boys and Girls Clubs of San Dieguito_Encinitas	North County Metro, San Dieguito
14. Boys and Girls Clubs of San Dieguito_Del Mar Branch	San Dieguito
15. Boys and Girls Club of San Dieguito_Allred Branch	San Dieguito
16. Boys and Girls Club	County Islands, Lakeside, Ramona, San Dieguito
17. YMCA	Crest-Dehesa, Lakeside, Spring Valley, Sweetwater, Valle De Oro
18. John A Davis Family YMCA	Crest-Dehesa, Jamul-Dulzura, Lakeside, Spring Valley, Sweetwater, Valle De Oro
19. Boys and Girls Club_East County	Barona, Crest-Dehesa, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, Valle De Oro
20. Boys and Girls Club of America	Alpine, Crest-Dehesa, Jamul-Dulzura, Lakeside, Spring Valley, Sweetwater, Valle De Oro
21. Boys and Girls Clubs of SD Inc	County Islands, Spring Valley, Sweetwater, Valle De Oro
22. Jackie Robinson Family YMCA	County Islands, Jamul-Dulzura, Otay, Spring Valley, Sweetwater, Valle De Oro
23. Boys and Girls Clubs of SD Inc	County Islands, Jamul-Dulzura, Lakeside, Otay, Spring Valley, Sweetwater, Valle De Oro
24. Boys and Girls Club of America	County Islands, Otay, Spring Valley, Sweetwater, Valle De Oro
25. South Bay YMCA	County Islands, Otay, Spring Valley, Sweetwater, Valle De Oro
26. Boys and Girls Clubs of South County	County Islands, Jamul-Dulzura, Otay, Spring Valley, Sweetwater

FIGURE 6-4: LOCAL PARKS, REGIONAL PARKS, AND PRESERVES (SAN DIEGO COUNTY)

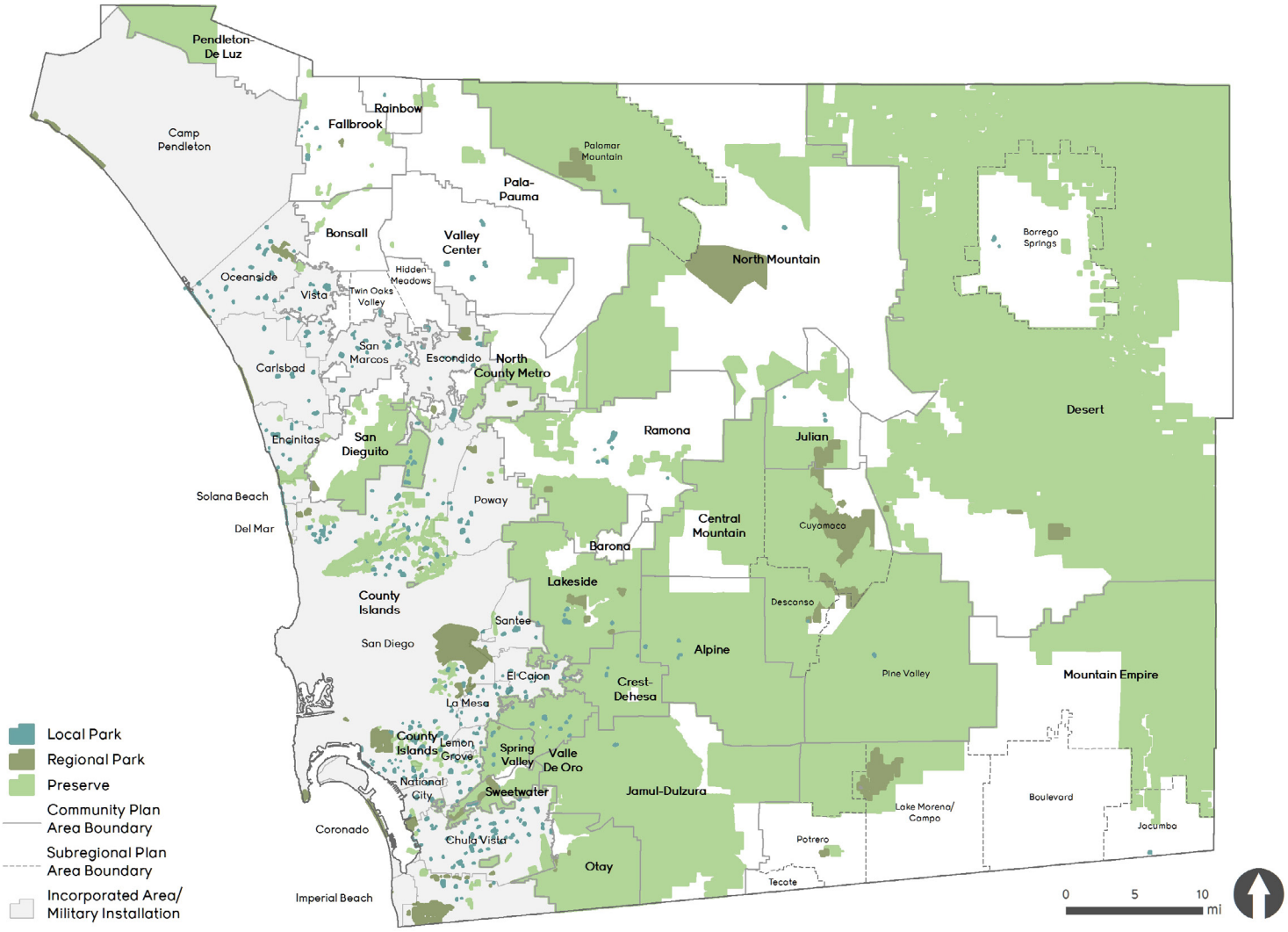


FIGURE 6-5: PLANNED FACILITIES (SAN DIEGO COUNTY)

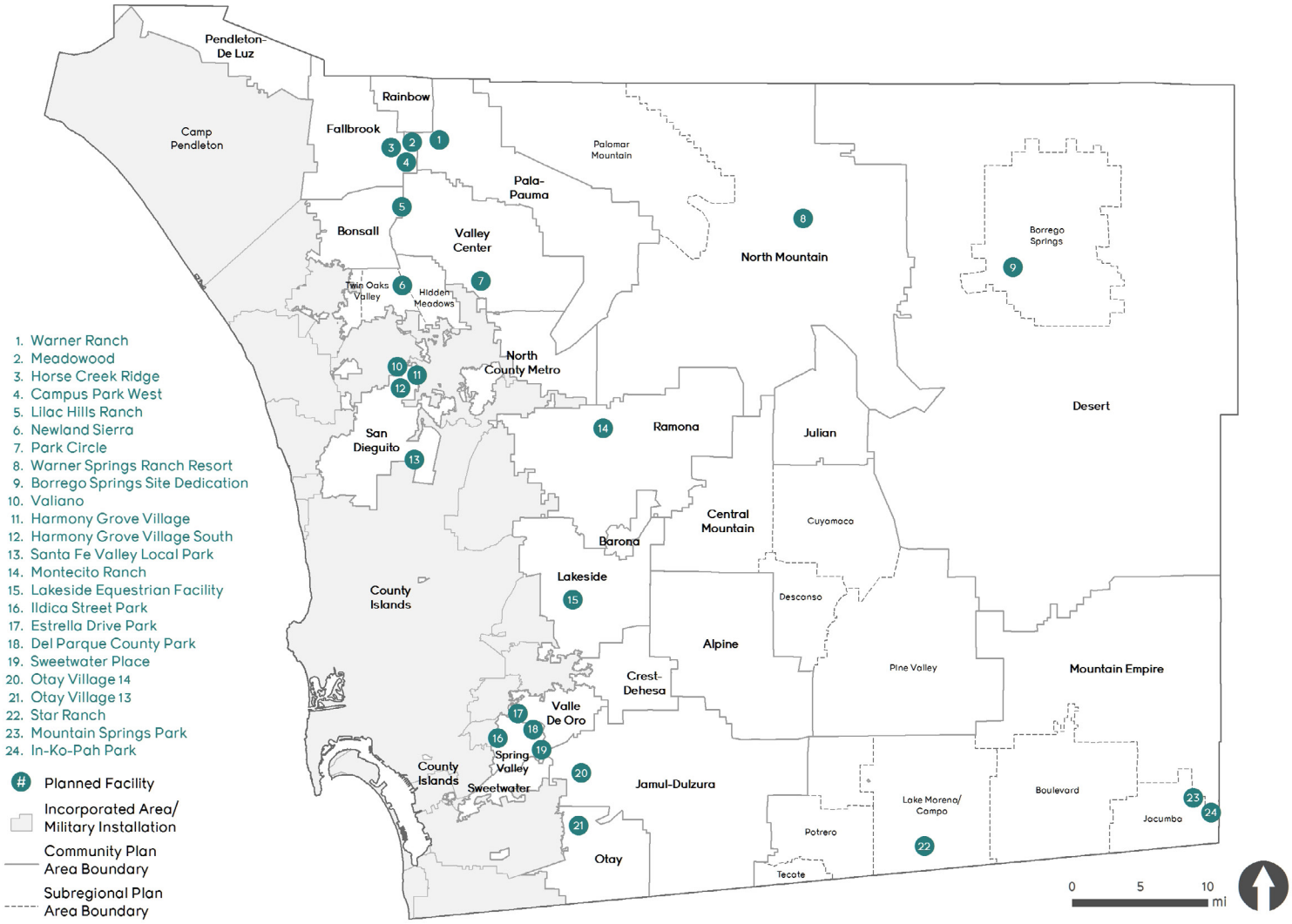


FIGURE 6-6: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (SAN DIEGO COUNTY)

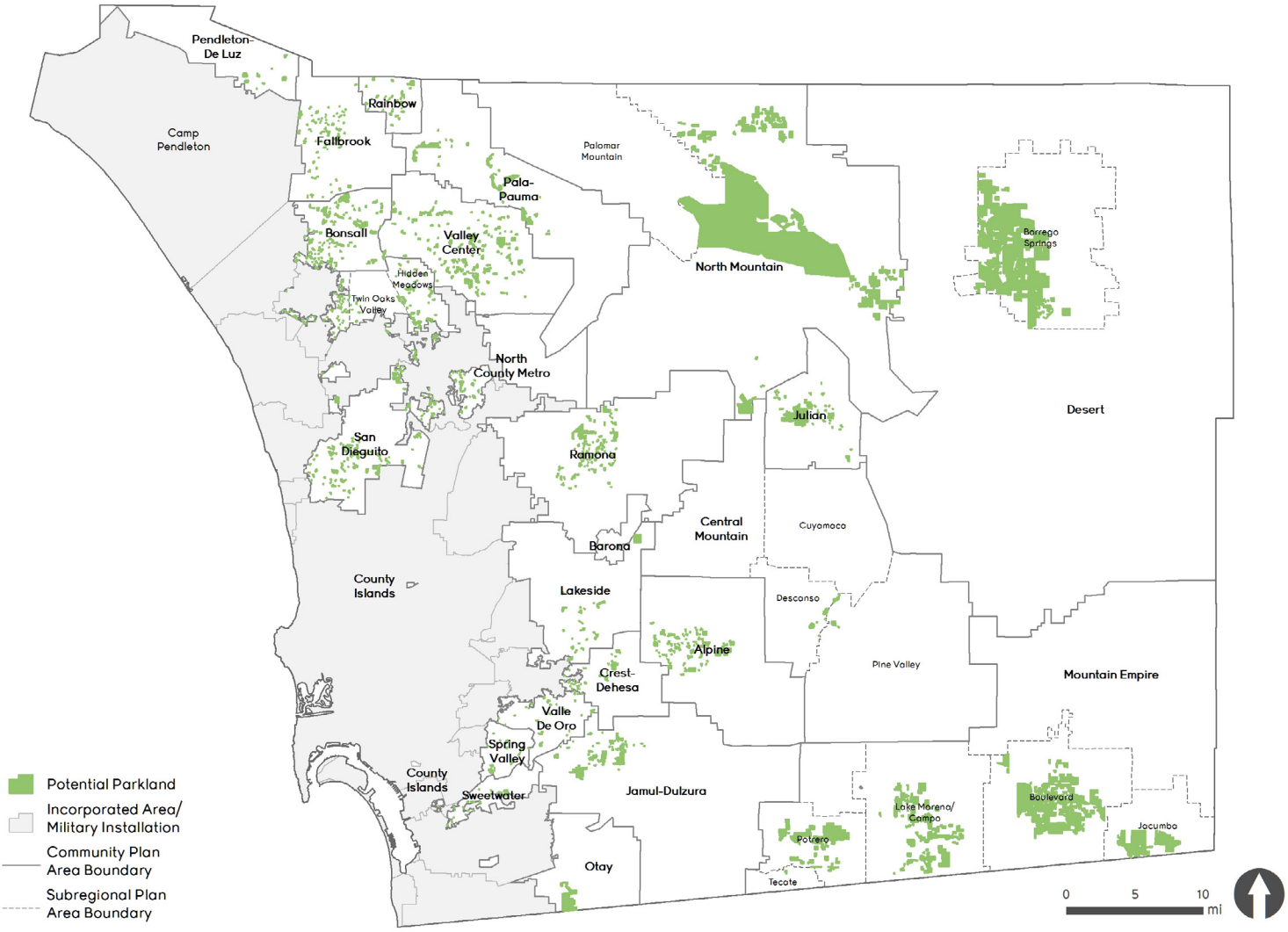


Table 6-3: Park Amenities Available to each Community and Subregional Plan Area

Community Planning Area (CPA)	Campgrounds	Total Camp Units	Tent Sites/ Non-Hook-ups	Partial Hook-ups	Full Hook-ups	Cabins	Youth Group Area	Fireplace	Playground	Bicycle Trails	Equestrian Trails	Fishing	Boat/Marina Rentals	Swimming/Water Feature	Recreation/Community Centers	Teen Center	Gyms	Soccer Field	Baseball/Softball	Basketball Court (Outdoor)	Basketball Court (Indoors)	Football-only Fields	Tennis Courts (Outdoors)	Volleyball Court	Community Gardens	Nature/ Interpretive Center	Museum/Historical Center	Horseshoe Pits	Wedding Facility	Corporate Event Facility	Swimming Pool (Indoor)	Swimming Pool (Outdoor)	Senior Center	Camp Stores	Boat Ramp	Dog Park	Roller Hockey Rink	Gazebo	Picnic Areas	Caravan Area	Staging Area	Restrooms Structures	Parking Lots	BMX Track	Model Airplane air strip	Barbeques	Drinking Fountain	Exercise course	Skate Park	Walking Track	Horse corrals	Laser Tag	Batting Cages	Specialty Facilities
Alpine	2	87	29	58	0	11	2	0	14	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	19	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	13	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	19	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Barona	2	76	12	57	0	3	2	0	9	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	14	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bonsall	1	33	0	33	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Central Mountain	3	188	107	78	0	25	3	0	8	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
County Islands	1	112	0	112	0	0	0	1	4	4	3	2	0	8	0	0	0	2	24	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Crest-Dehesa	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	18	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	7	14	3	0	1	1	4	0	3	2	14	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	23	0	0	7	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Desert	3	237	128	106	0	26	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1
Fallbrook	1	33	0	33	0	1	0	0	12	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	11	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Jamul-Dulzura	2	156	7	149	0	2	1	1	13	5	3	3	0	10	0	0	0	5	25	13	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	7	9	4	0	0	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Julian	1	101	78	20	0	14	1	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lakeside	2	76	12	57	0	3	2	0	22	6	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	39	2	0	2	3	4	1	3	2	17	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	22	0	1	10	8	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Mountain Empire	4	266	85	181	0	24	4	0	4	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
North County Metro	2	108	11	90	0	3	1	0	13	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	10	8	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
North Mountain	2	176	89	77	0	16	2	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Otay	1	112	0	112	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	1	0	7	0	0	0	2	24	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	7	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Pala-Pauma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pendleton-De Luz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rainbow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ramona	2	76	12	57	0	3	2	0	17	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	17	1	0	1	5	4	1	1	5	13	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	8	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
San Dieguito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	21	9	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	17	0	0	7	6	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Spring Valley	1	112	0	112	0	0	0	1	18	6	3	3	0	11	1	1	1	5	24	10	2	2	0	0	1	2	2	4	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	7	8	5	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
Sweetwater	1	112	0	112	0	0	0	1	10	6	3	3	0	10	1	1	1	6	32	8	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	5	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	7	4	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Valle De Oro	2	113	1	112	0	1	1	1	21	6	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	5	27	14	0	3	1	1	0	3	2	7	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	32	0	0	13	8	0	0	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Valley Center	1	33	0	33	0	1	0	0	9	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	14	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

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Level of Service by Community and Subregional Plan Area

The Level of Service for each CPA is illustrated in the following section. The information provided for each CPA includes:

- Level of service calculations for existing parks (2014) and future parks (2040), which determine the area's ability to meet the goals and standards for the provision of park facilities.
- A map of the areas in the CPA/SPA that are served by parks and a table with the percentage of the population served by a 0.5-mile walking distance, a 3-miles driving distance, and a 10-mile driving distance.
- A list of the most prevalent amenities in the CPA/SPA, including the number of specialty facilities
- A map identifying potential areas for future park development near population centers in the CPA/SPA

This data is used to determine if current park standards/goals are being met (both today and in the future), and identify potential opportunities for future park development.

Alpine Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Alpine, the CPA is experiencing a 22.91-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Due to its proximity to seven large county parks, Alpine's regional park standard and goal is not only met, but exceeded by 1,339.71 and 1,249.64 acres, respectively. However, regional parks do not typically provide the same level and concentration of amenities as local parks. Therefore, Alpine's deficiency of local facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely solely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. There are currently no projects planned within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Alpine, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Six (6) local parks and seven (7) regional parks serve the Alpine CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 8% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 71% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 89% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are playgrounds, baseball/softball fields and picnic areas.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-7, residents also have access to two youth group areas, three dedicated bicycle trails, six soccer fields, four volleyball courts, thirteen horseshoe pits, and four wedding facilities.
- See Table 6-3 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Alpine CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 142 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 809 acres were identified as having potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-7: Amenities (Alpine CPA)

Table 6-4: Level of Service Calculations (Alpine CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	18,014
Potential 2040 Population	22,269
Population Increase	4,255
% Population Increase	23.6%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	1.97	57.70
City-Owned Parks	0	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	21.68	0
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	6.73
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	7.48	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	1,455.42
Total Existing Park Acreage	**31.13**	**1,519.85**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	54.04	180.14	234.18
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-22.91**	**1,339.71**	**1,316.80**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	180.14	270.21	450.35
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-149.01**	**1,249.64**	**1,100.63**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	0.44
Parkland Required of Developers	751.77	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	**782.90**	**1,520.29**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	66.81	222.69	289.50
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**716.09**	**1,297.60**	**2,013.69**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	222.69	334.04	556.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**560.21**	**1,186.25**	**1,746.47**

FIGURE 6-8: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (ALPINE CPA)

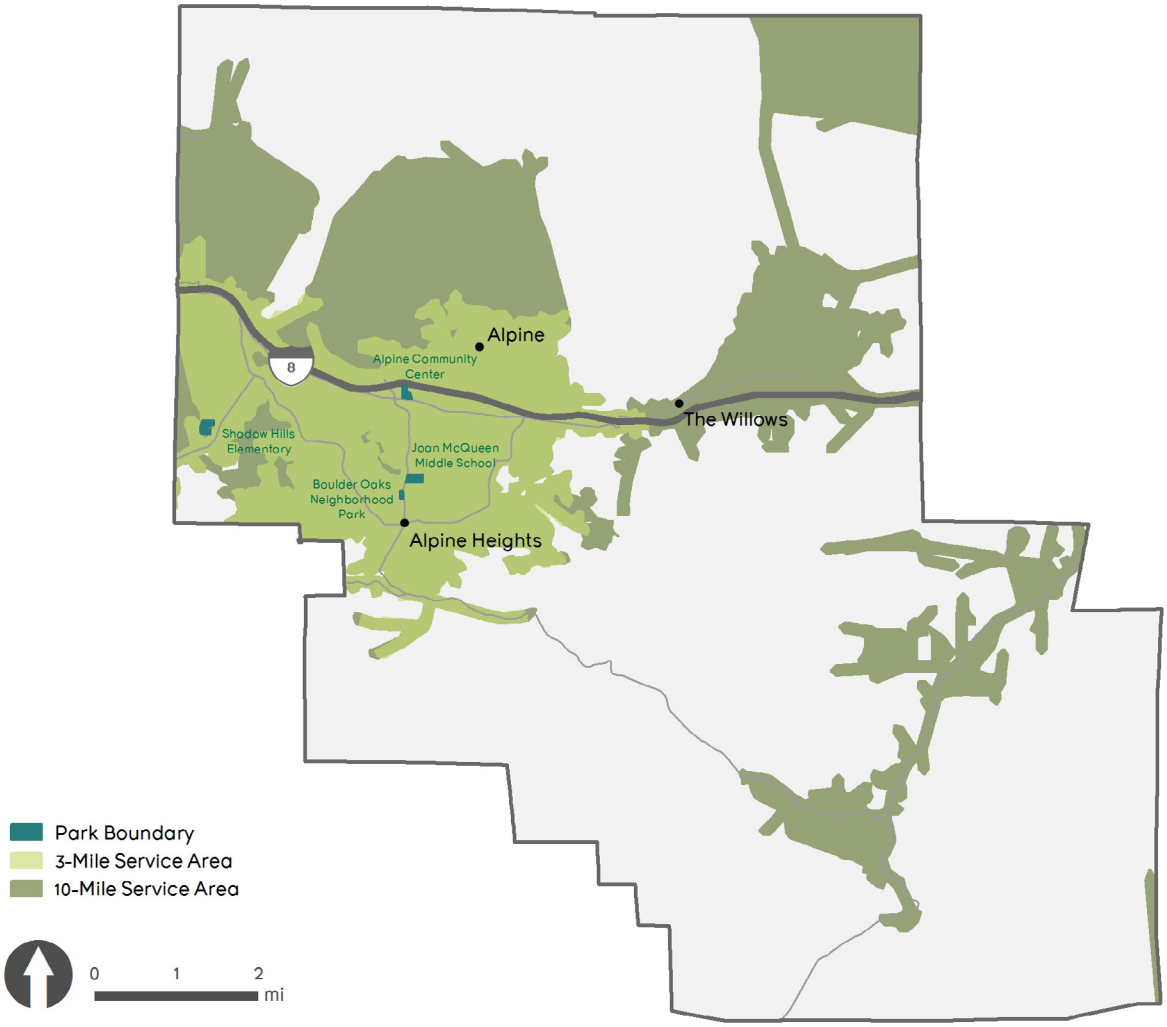
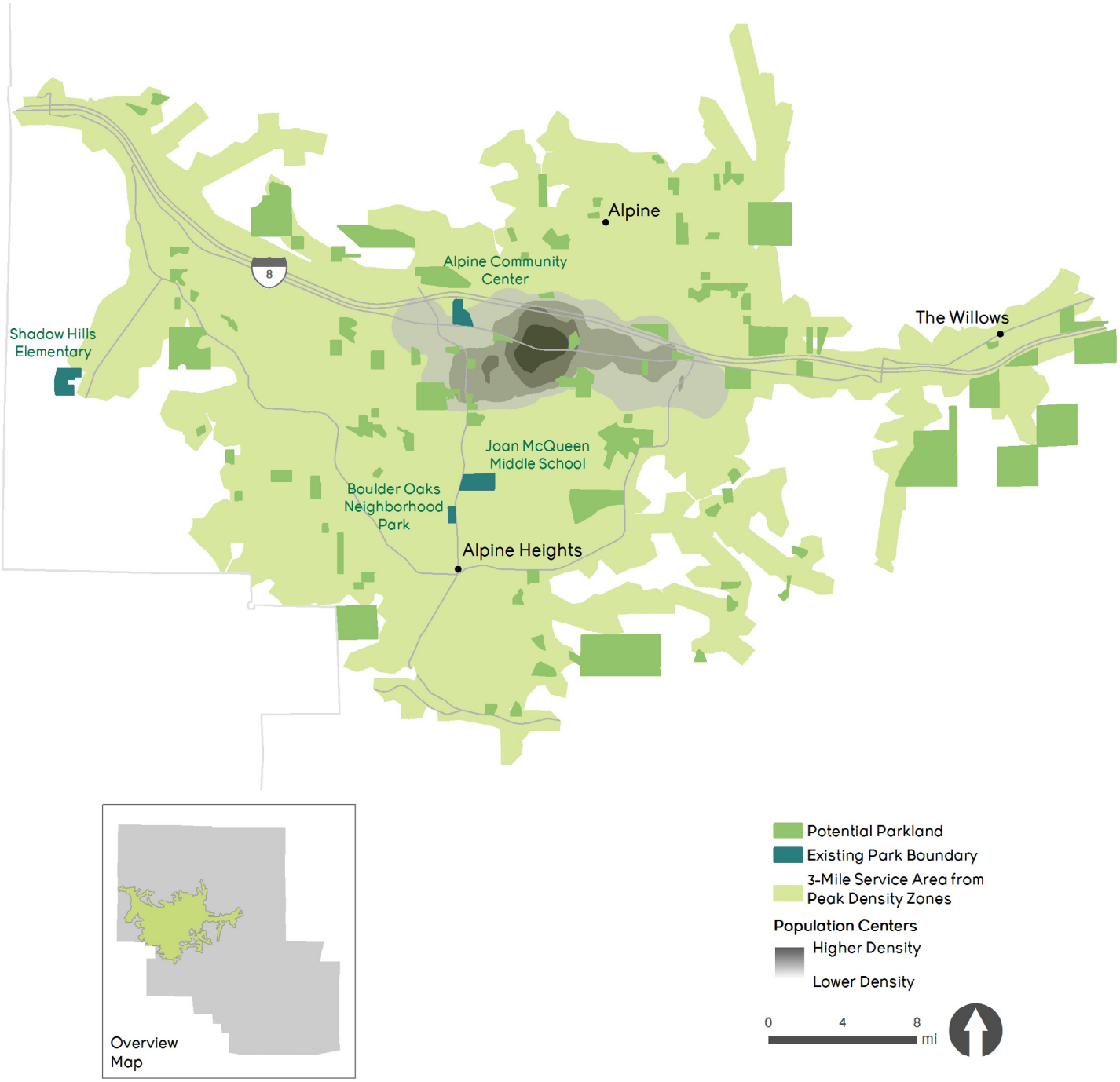


TABLE 6-5: POPULATION SERVED (ALPINE CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	8.0%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	71.0%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	89.3%

FIGURE 6-9: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (ALPINE CPA)



Barona Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given that there are no local park facilities in Barona, the CPA is experiencing a 2.06-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Due to its proximity to six large county parks, Barona's regional park standard and goal is not only met, but exceeded by 16.54 and 13.10 acres, respectively. However, regional parks do not typically provide the same level and concentration of amenities as local parks. Therefore, Barona's deficiency of local facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, there are currently no projects planned within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Barona, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Six (6) regional parks serve the Barona CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, no population is served. This may be attributed to the lack of local park facilities in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, no population is served. Again, this may be attributed to the distance of these park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 97.8% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are playgrounds, horseshoe pits and a large number of picnic areas.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-10, residents also have access to two campgrounds, two youth group areas, two dedicated bicycle trails, one swimming feature, four volleyball courts, four wedding facilities, and four corporate event facilities.
- See Table 6-3 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Barona CPA.

Future Opportunities

- Four vacant parcels, totaling approximately 191 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-10: Amenities (Barona CPA)

TABLE 6-6: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (BARONA CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	688
Potential 2040 Population	565
Population Increase	-123
% Population Increase	-17.9%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	0	22.27
City-Owned Parks	0	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	0
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	1.15
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	**0**	**23.42**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	2.06	6.88	8.94
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-2.06**	**16.54**	**14.48**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	6.88	10.32	17.20
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-6.88**	**13.10**	**6.22**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	0.60
Parkland Required of Developers	0	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	**0**	**24.02**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	1.70	5.65	7.35
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-1.70**	**18.37**	**16.67**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	5.65	8.48	14.13
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-5.65**	**15.54**	**9.89**

FIGURE 6-11: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (BARONA CPA)

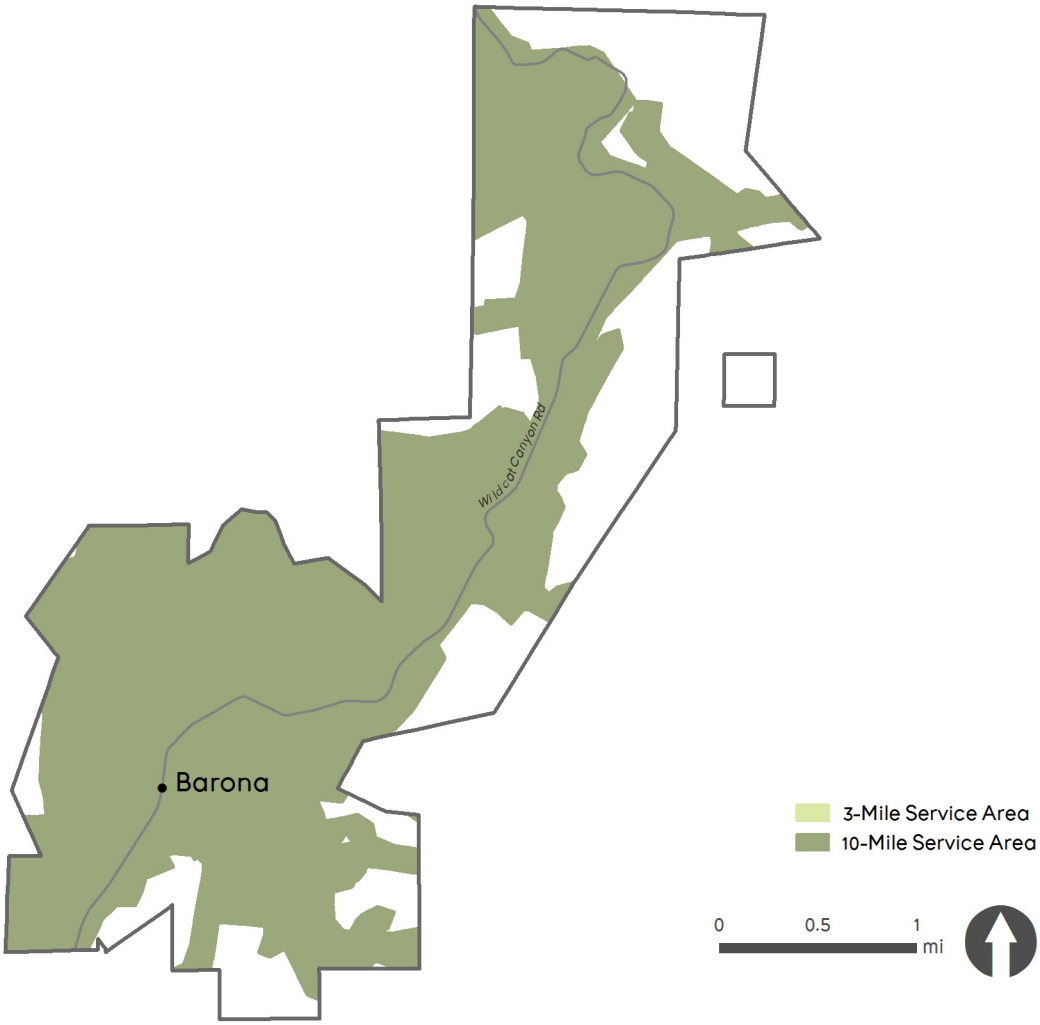
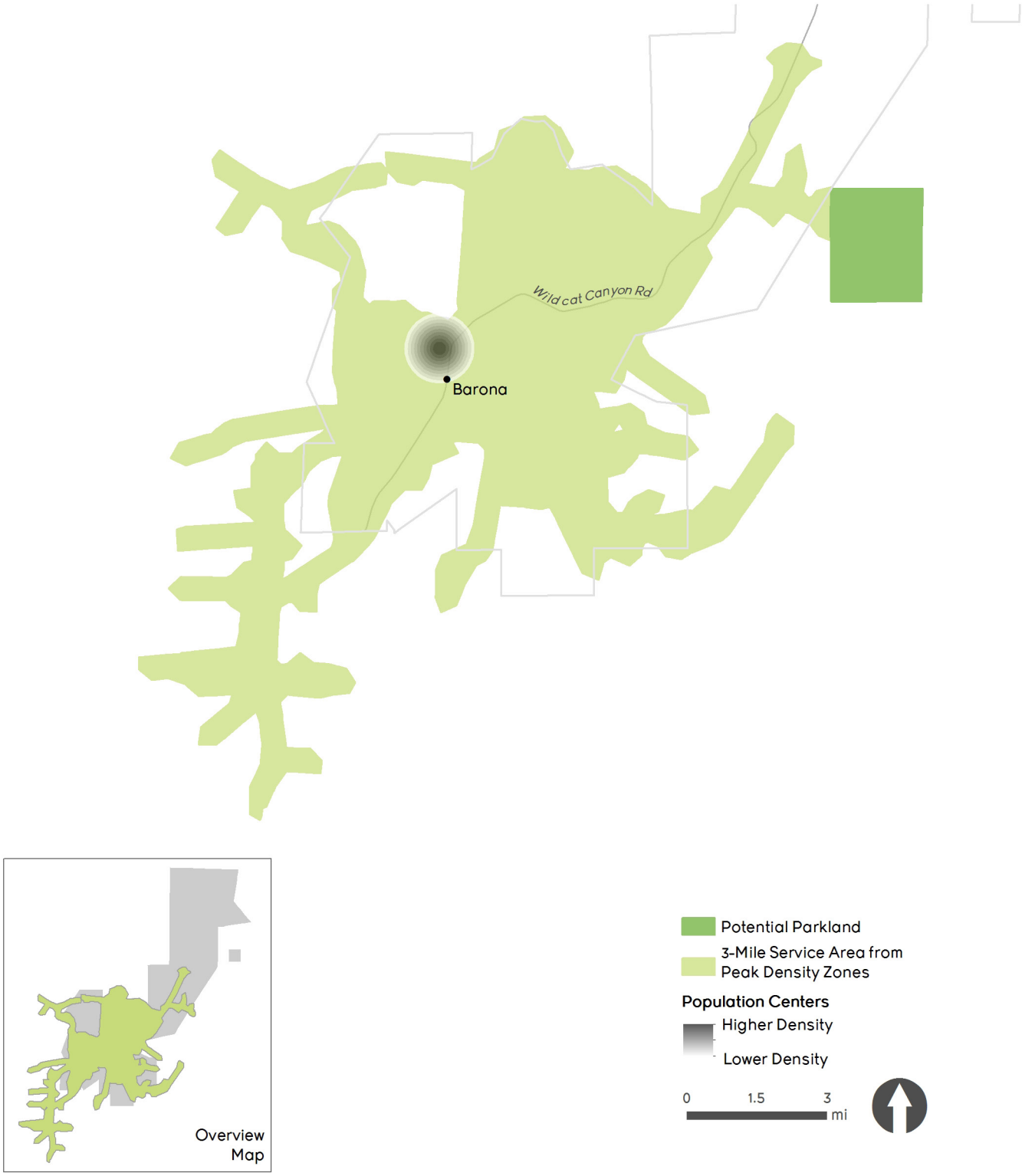


TABLE 6-7: POPULATION SERVED (BARONA CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	0.0%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	0.0%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	97.8%

FIGURE 6-12: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (BARONA CPA)



Bonsall Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Bonsall, the CPA is experiencing a 23.64-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Despite its proximity to five large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 23.00 and 76.21-acre deficit of regional park acreage to meet the standard, respectively. Therefore, Bonsall's deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 6.88 acres of planned parks within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Bonsall, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Ten (10) local parks and five (5) regional parks serve the Bonsall CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, no population is served. This may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 50.3% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 97.9% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are playgrounds, baseball/softball fields and picnic areas.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-13, residents also have access to one dedicated bicycle trails, one equestrian trail, two soccer fields, two basketball courts, one volleyball court, and one dog park.
- See Table 6-3 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Bonsall CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 184 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 916 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-13: Amenities (Bonsall CPA)

TABLE 6-8: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (BONSALL CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	10,642
Potential 2040 Population	14,459
Population Increase	3,817
% Population Increase	35.9%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	0	83.42
City-Owned Parks	8.28	0.00
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	0
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	**8.28**	**83.42**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	31.93	106.42	138.35
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-23.64**	**-23.00**	**-46.64**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	106.42	159.63	266.05
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-98.14**	**-76.21**	**-174.35**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	6.88	0
Parkland Required of Developers	674.38	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	**689.55**	**83.42**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	43.38	144.59	187.97
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**646.17**	**-61.17**	**585.00**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	144.59	216.89	361.48
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**544.96**	**-133.47**	**411.49**

FIGURE 6-14: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (BONSALL CPA)

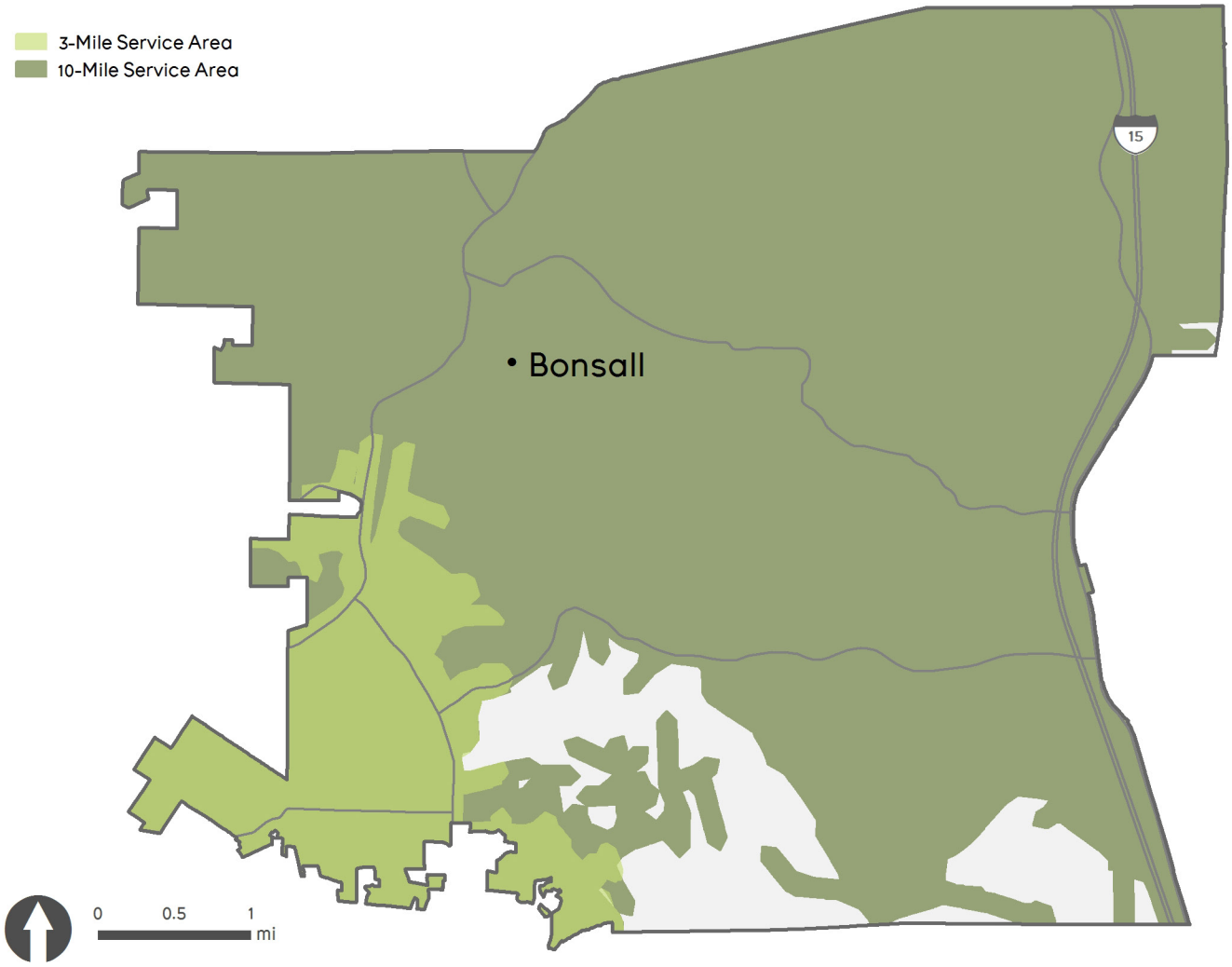
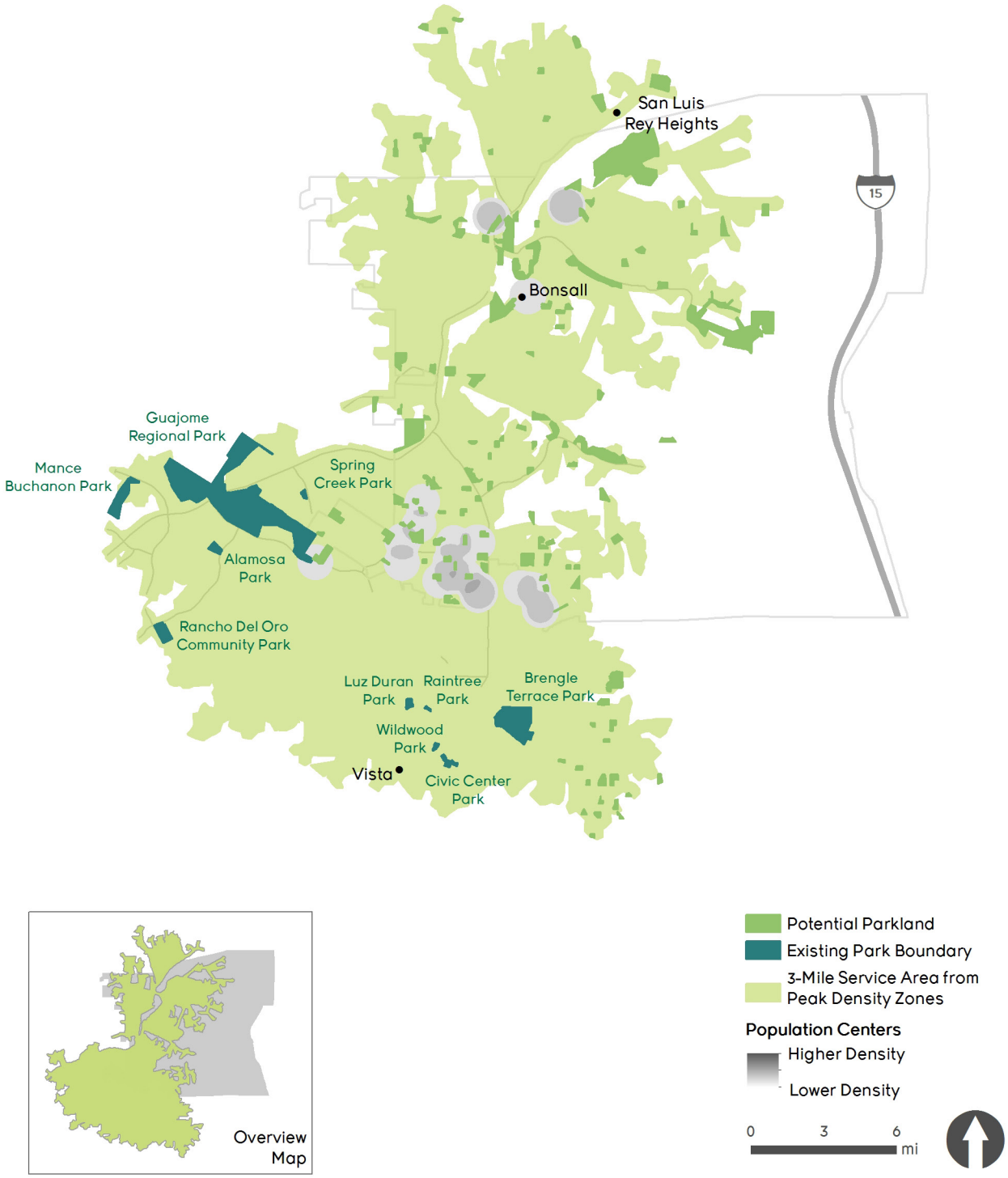


TABLE 6-9: POPULATION SERVED (BONSALL CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	0.0%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	50.3%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	97.9%

FIGURE 6-15: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (BONSALL CPA)



Central Mountain Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Central Mountain, the CPA's local park standard is met and exceeded by 3.22 acres. However, the CPA is experiencing a 33.69-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the goal.
- Due to its proximity to seven large county parks, Central Mountain's regional park standard and goal is not only met, but exceeded by 8,136.28 and 8,109.91 acres, respectively. However, regional parks do not typically provide the same level and concentration of amenities as local parks. Therefore, Central Mountain's deficiency of local facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely solely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. There are currently no projects planned within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Central Mountain, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Three (3) local parks and seven (7) regional parks serve the Central Mountain CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 1.7% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 21.1% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 41.1% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities to more CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are campgrounds, playgrounds and picnic areas.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-16, residents also have access to three youth group areas, three dedicated bicycle trails, one soccer field, one basketball court, two horseshoe pits, two wedding facilities, and two corporate event facilities.
- See Table 6-3 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Central Mountain CPA.

Future Opportunities

- Twenty vacant parcels, totaling approximately 198 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-16: Amenities (Central Mountain CPA)

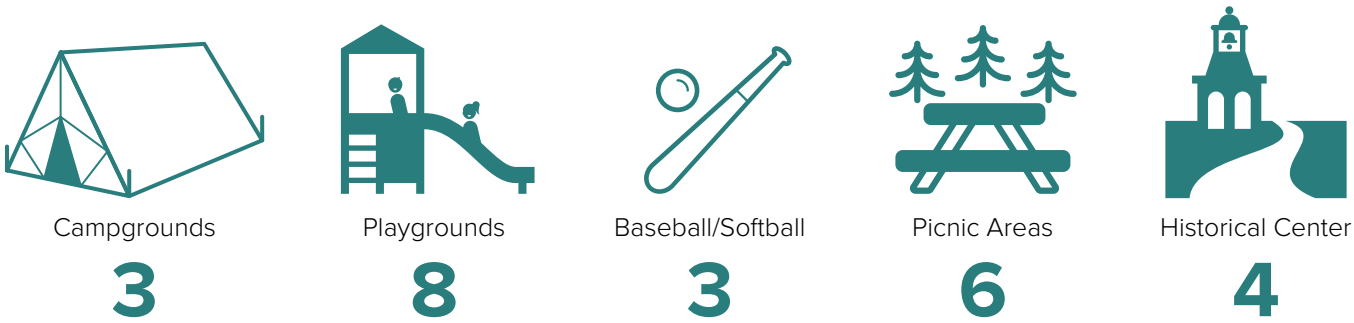


TABLE 6-10: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	5,274
Potential 2040 Population	6,363
Population Increase	1,089
% Population Increase	20.6%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	16.59	1,115.71
City-Owned Parks	0	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	2.46	0
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	10.19
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	7,063.12
Total Existing Park Acreage	**19.05**	**8,189.02**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	15.82	52.74	68.56
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**3.22**	**8,136.28**	**8,139.51**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	52.74	79.11	131.85
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-33.69**	**8,109.91**	**8,076.22**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	0
Parkland Required of Developers	192.40	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	**211.45**	**8,189.02**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	19.09	63.63	82.72
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**192.36**	**8,125.39**	**8,317.75**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	63.63	95.45	159.08
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**147.82**	**8,093.58**	**8,241.40**

FIGURE 6-17: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)

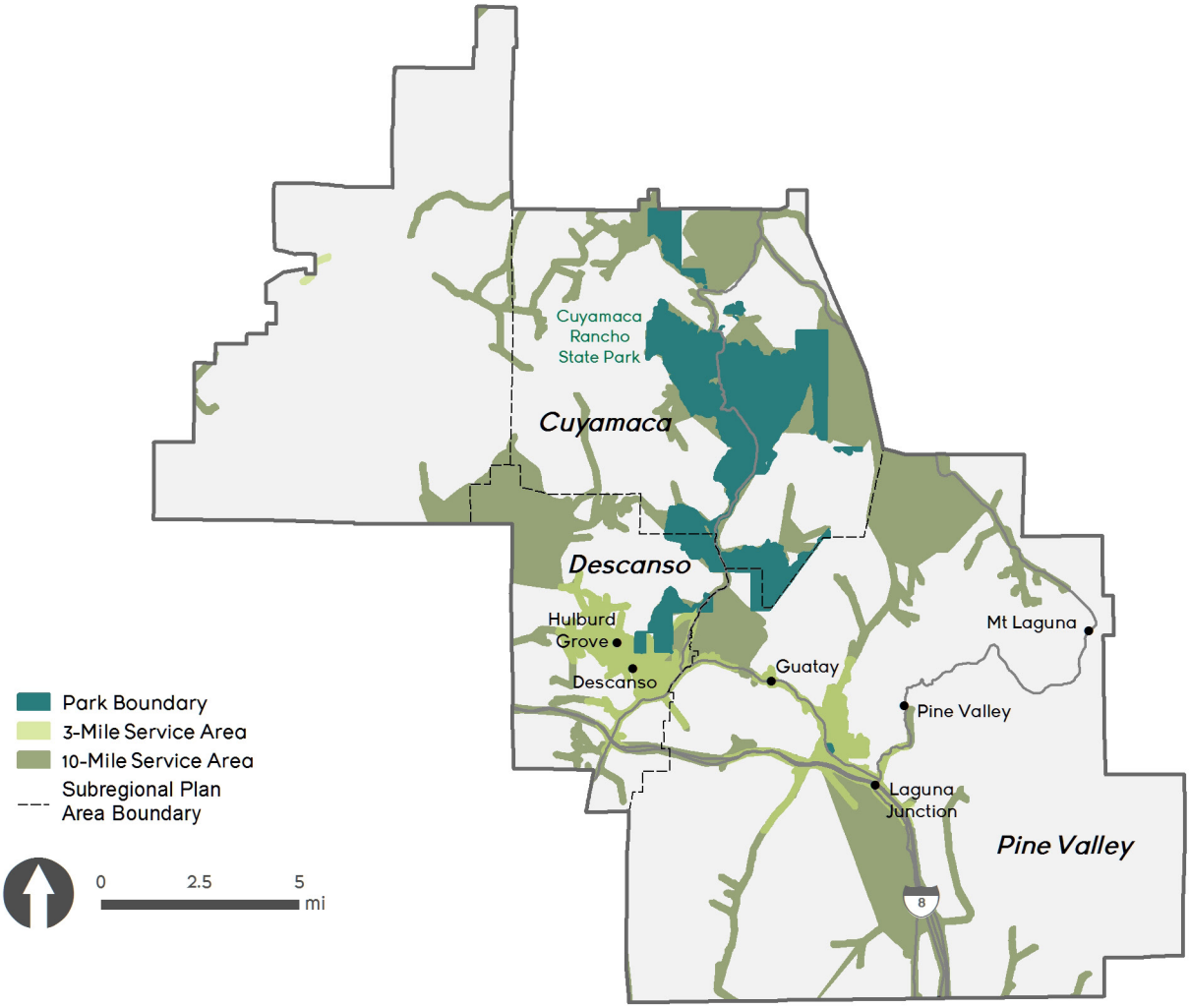
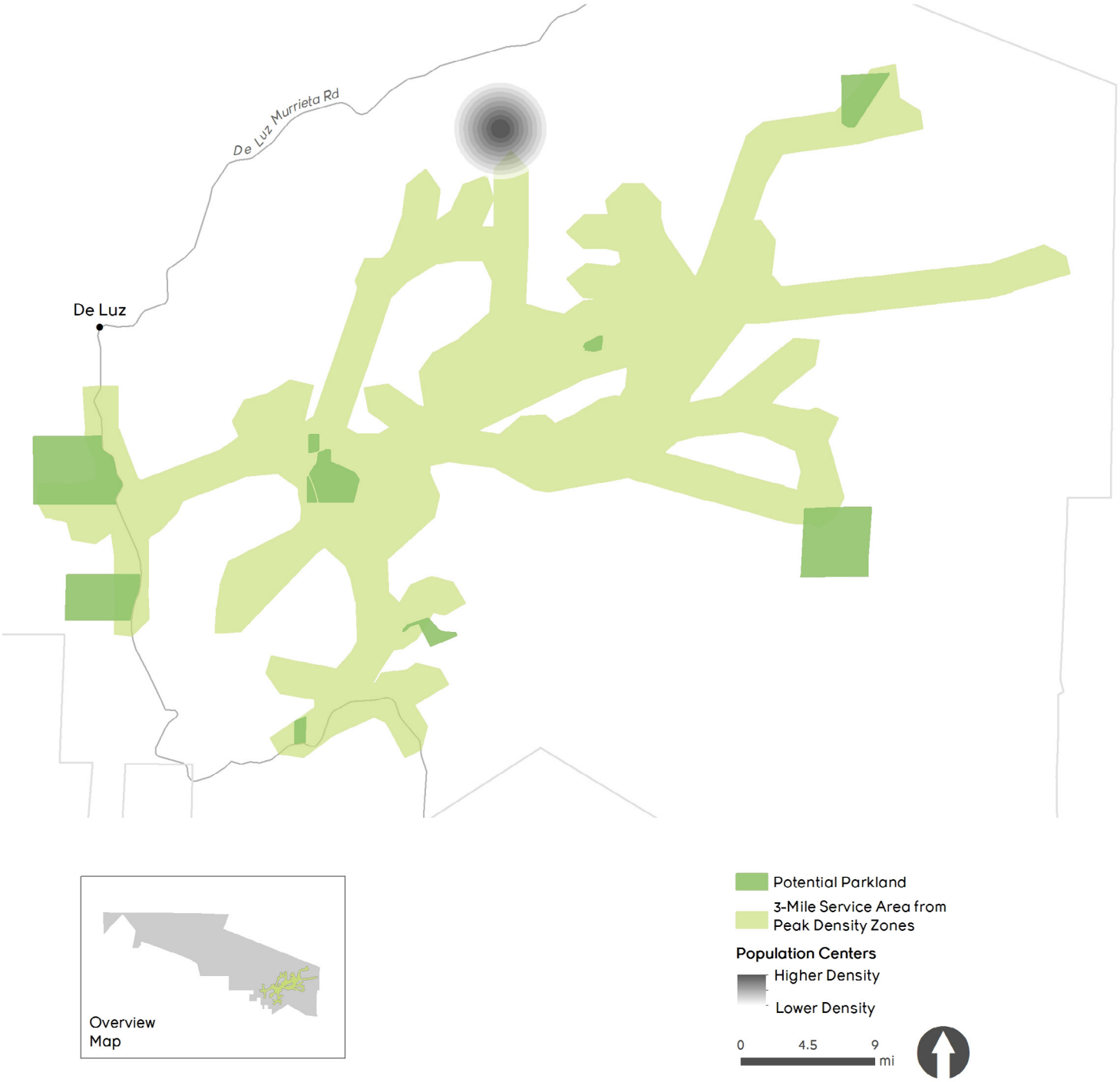


TABLE 6-11: POPULATION SERVED (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	1.7%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	21.1%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	41.1%

FIGURE 6-18: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)



County Islands Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in County Islands, the CPA is experiencing a 0.27-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Despite its proximity to eight large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 4.59 and 16.79-acre deficit of regional park acreage to meet the standard and goal, respectively. Therefore, County Islands' deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely solely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. There are currently no projects planned within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in County Islands, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Forty (40) local parks and eight (8) regional parks serve the County Islands CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 35% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 100% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve all the populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 100% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for all the CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are playgrounds, swimming features, along with a large number of baseball/softball fields.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-19, residents also have access to one campground, four dedicated bicycle trails, three equestrian trails, two soccer fields, two wedding facilities, three corporate event facilities, and five picnic areas.
- See Table 6-3 for an inventory of all amenities serving the County Islands CPA.

Future Opportunities

- Eleven vacant parcels, totaling approximately 15 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-19: Amenities (County Islands CPA)

TABLE 6-12: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	2,441
Potential 2040 Population	3,827
Population Increase	1,386
% Population Increase	56.8%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	0.01	11.44
City-Owned Parks	6.07	2.74
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	4.70
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0.97	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0.94
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	**7.05**	**19.82**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	7.32	24.41	31.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-0.27**	**-4.59**	**-4.86**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	24.41	36.62	61.03
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-17.36**	**-16.79**	**-34.15**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	0
Parkland Required of Developers	244.88	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.94	0
Total Future Acreage	**252.87**	**19.82**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	11.48	38.27	49.75
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**241.39**	**-18.45**	**222.94**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	38.27	57.41	95.68
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**214.60**	**-37.58**	**177.02**

FIGURE 6-20: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)

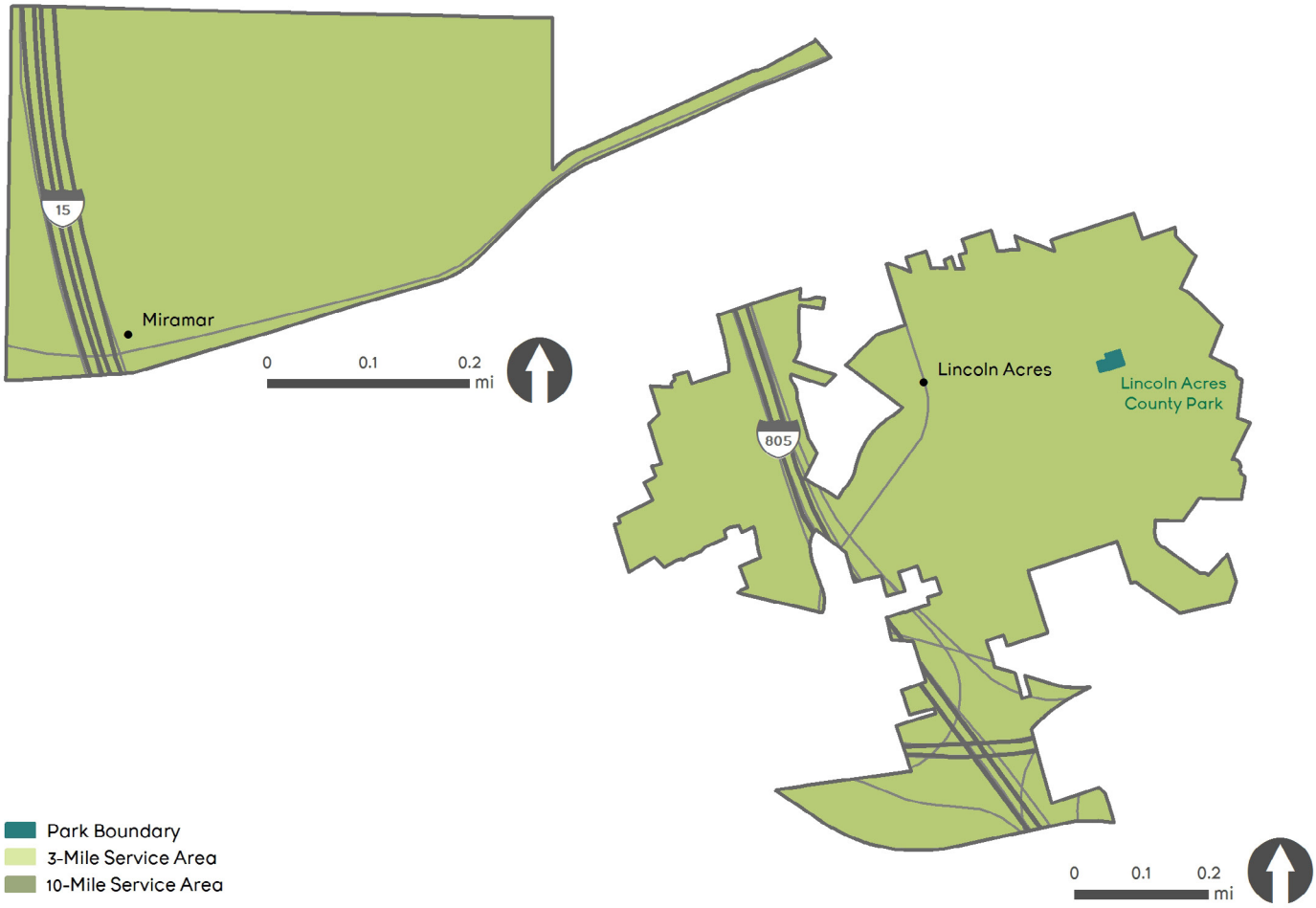


TABLE 6-13: POPULATION SERVED (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	35.0%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	100%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	100%

FIGURE 6-21: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)

Crest-Dehesa Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Crest-Dehesa, the CPA is experiencing a 23.53-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Due to its proximity to eight large county parks, Crest-Dehesa's regional park standard is not only met, but exceeded by 49.85. However, the CPA is experiencing a 0.67-acre deficit of regional park facilities to meet the goal. Therefore, County Islands' deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely solely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. There are currently no projects planned within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Crest-Dehesa, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Seventeen (17) local parks and eight (8) regional parks serve the Crest-Dehesa CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 24.3% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 72.6% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 86.3% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are playgrounds, baseball/softball fields and a large number of picnic areas.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-22, residents also have access to four dedicated bicycle trails, two swimming facilities, seven soccer fields, four volleyball courts, three basketball courts, five wedding facilities, and five corporate event facilities.
- See Table 6-3 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Crest-Dehesa CPA.

Future Opportunities

- Sixty-four vacant parcels, totaling approximately 235 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-22: Amenities (Crest -Dehesa CPA)

TABLE 6-14: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (CREST -DEHESA CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	10,104
Potential 2040 Population	10,999
Population Increase	895
% Population Increase	8.9%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	12.93	81.76
City-Owned Parks	4.12	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	4.06	62.02
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	2.42	7.11
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	**23.53**	**150.89**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	30.31	101.04	131.35
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-6.78**	**49.85**	**43.07**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	101.04	151.56	252.60
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-77.51**	**-0.67**	**-78.18**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	1.34
Parkland Required of Developers	158.13	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.02	0
Total Future Acreage	**181.68**	**152.23**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	33.00	109.99	142.99
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**148.68**	**42.24**	**190.92**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	109.99	164.99	274.98
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**71.69**	**-12.76**	**58.93**

FIGURE 6-23: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (CREST -DEHESA CPA)

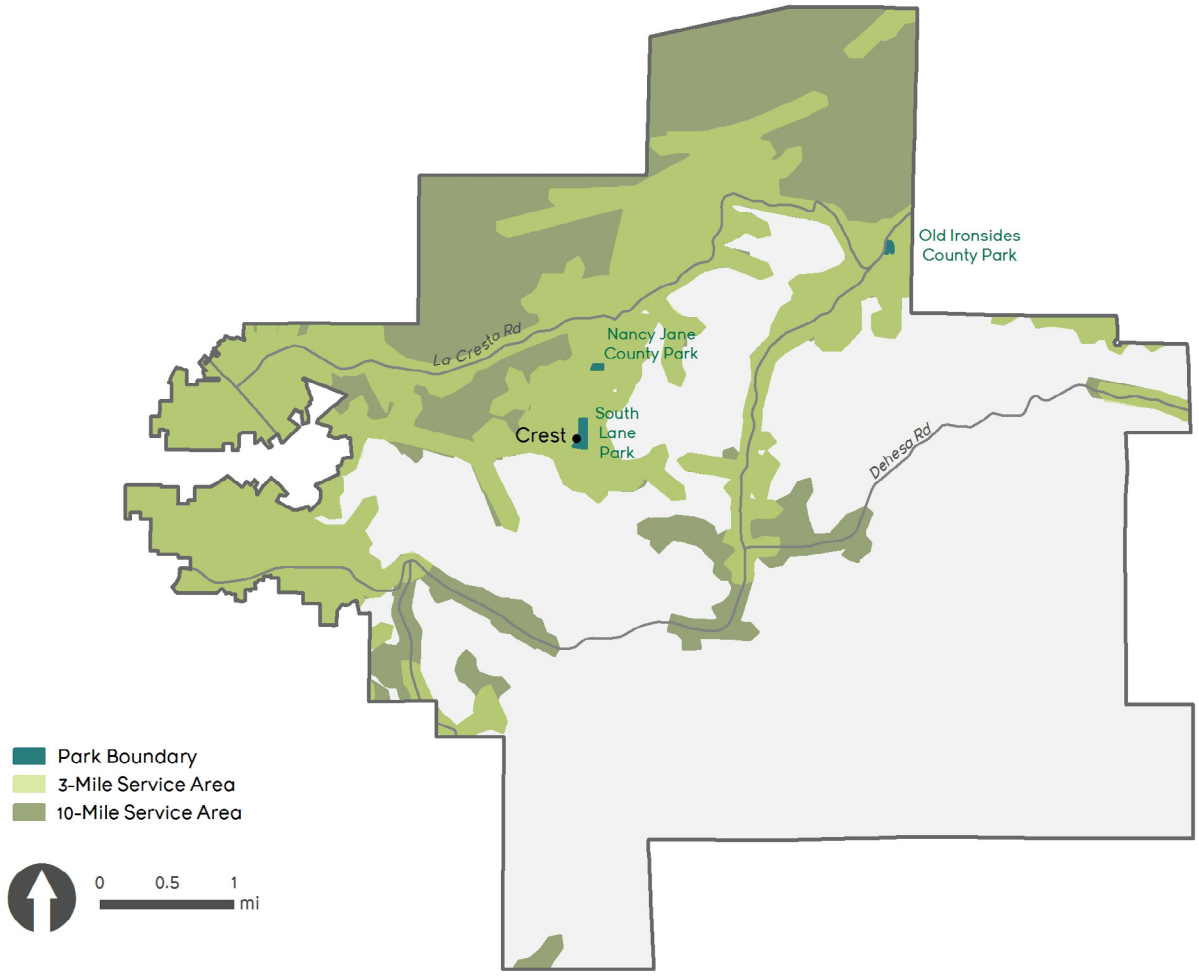
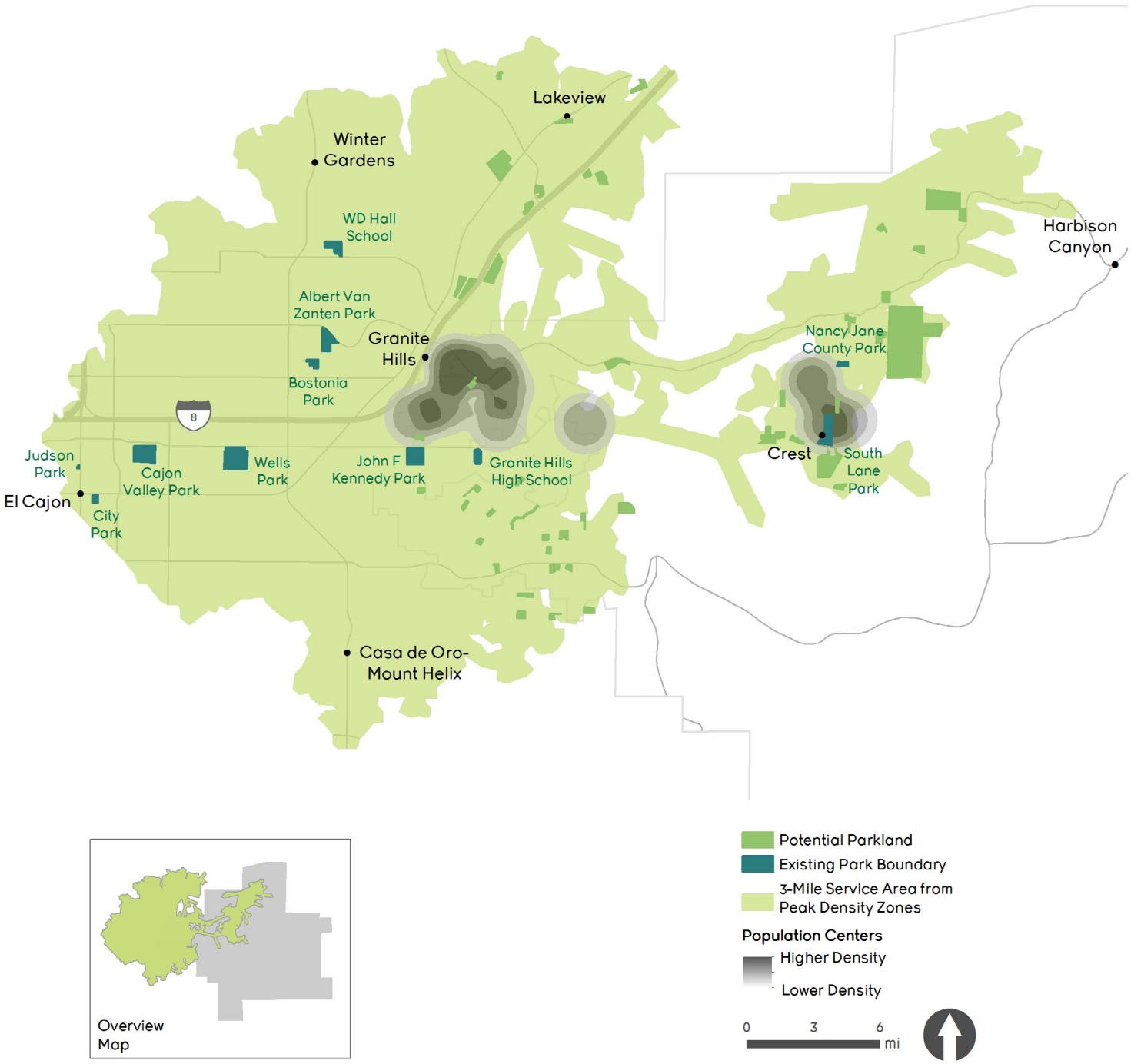


TABLE 6-15: POPULATION SERVED (CREST -DEHESA CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	24.3%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	72.6%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	86.3%

FIGURE 6-24: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (CREST -DEHESA CPA)



Desert Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Desert, the CPA local park standard is met and exceeded by 9.48 acres.
- Due to its proximity to six large county parks, Desert's regional park standard and goal is not only met, but exceeded by 1,007.70 and 983.06 acres, respectively. However, regional parks do not typically provide the same level and concentration of amenities as local parks. Therefore, Desert's deficiency of local facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 241.70 acres of planned parks within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in the Desert CPA, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Four (4) local parks and six (6) regional parks serve the Desert CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 1.8% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 9.9% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve some densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 0% of the population is served. The regional parks in the CPA are not located within a 10-mile drive from developed areas and therefore does not provide facilities for any of the CPAs residents based on this analysis.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are camp units, baseball/softball fields, historical centers and horse corrals.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-25, residents also have access to three youth group areas, one dedicated bicycle trails, two play grounds, two equestrian trails, three water/swimming features, three swimming pools, and two picnic areas.
- See Table 6-3 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Desert CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 1,438 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 39,964 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-25: Amenities (Desert CPA)

TABLE 6-16: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (DESERT CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	4,927
Potential 2040 Population	6,295
Population Increase	1,368
% Population Increase	27.8%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	0	107.13
City-Owned Parks	0	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	14.97	0
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	9.29	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	97.38
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	852.45
Total Existing Park Acreage	**24.26**	**1,056.97**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	14.78	49.27	64.05
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**9.48**	**1,007.70**	**1,017.18**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	49.27	73.91	123.18
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-25.01**	**983.06**	**958.05**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	10.65	0
Parkland Required of Developers	241.70	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	**276.61**	**1056.97**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	18.89	62.95	81.84
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**257.72**	**994.02**	**1,251.74**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	62.95	94.43	157.38
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**213.66**	**962.54**	**1,176.20**

FIGURE 6-26: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (DESERT CPA)

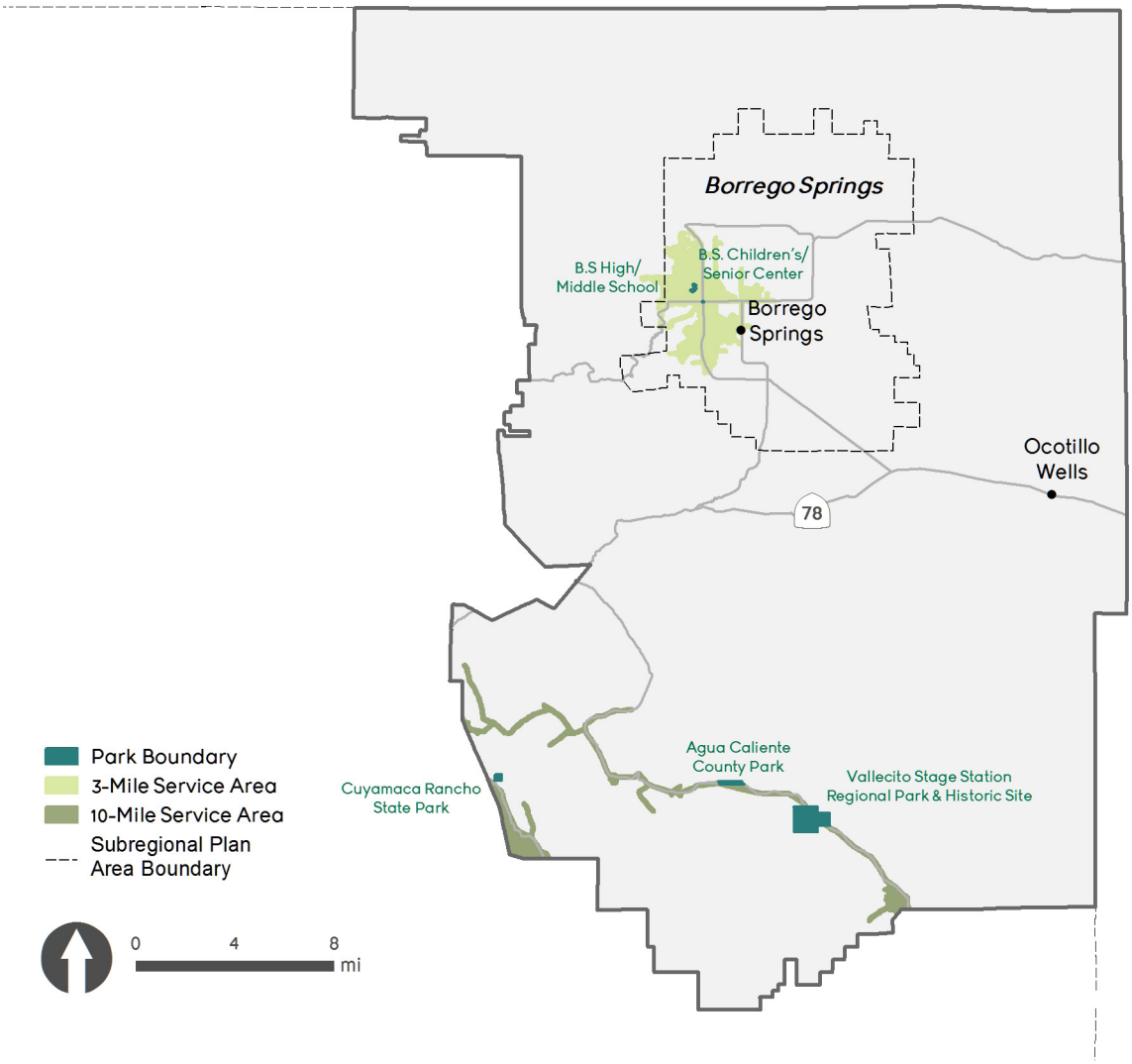
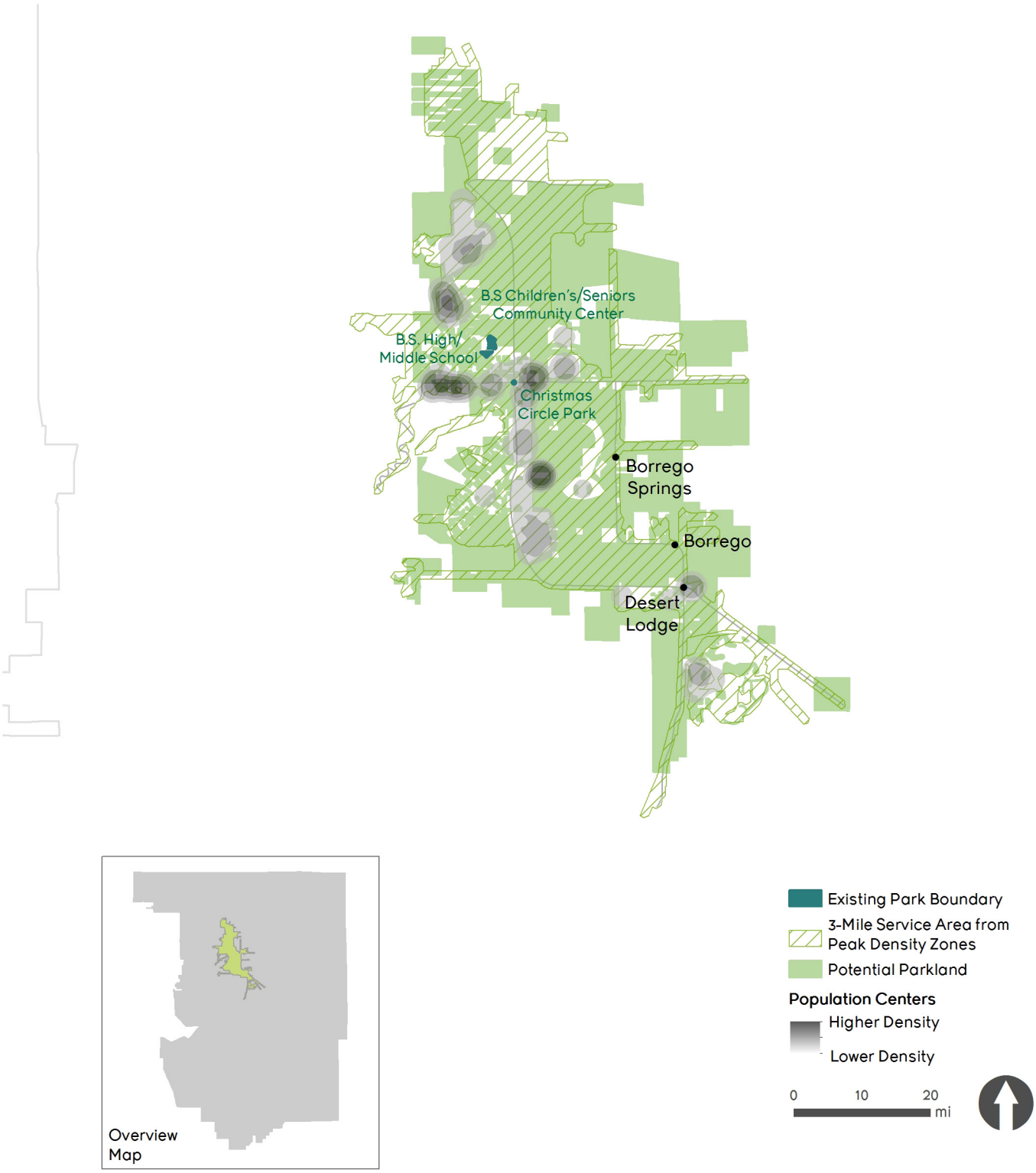


TABLE 6-17: POPULATION SERVED (DESERT CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	1.8%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	9.9%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	0.0%

FIGURE 6-27: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (DESERT CPA)



Fallbrook Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Fallbrook, the CPA is experiencing an 82.20-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Despite its proximity to three large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 399.43 and 624.81-acre deficit of regional park acreage to meet the standard and goal, respectively. Therefore, Fallbrook's deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 241.70 acres of planned parks and 33.39 acres of identified future parkland within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Fallbrook, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Nine (9) local parks and three (3) regional parks serve the Fallbrook CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 32.6% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 81.5% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 99.9% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are playgrounds, soccer fields and baseball/softball fields.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-28, residents also have access to one dedicated bicycle trail, three basketball courts, four tennis courts, three volleyball courts, two wedding facilities, two corporate event facilities, and one dog park.
- See Table 6-3 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Fallbrook CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 95 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 252 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-28: Amenities (Fallbrook CPA)

TABLE 6-18: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (FALLBROOK CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	45,076
Potential 2040 Population	56,675
Population Increase	11,599
% Population Increase	25.7%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	47.35	51.33
City-Owned Parks	0	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	0
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	4.43	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	1.24	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	**53.02**	**51.33**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	135.23	450.76	585.99
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-82.20**	**-399.43**	**-481.63**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	450.76	676.14	1,126.90
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-397.74**	**-624.81**	**-1,022.54**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	16.82	0
Parkland Required of Developers	2,049.29	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	33.39	0
Total Future Acreage	**2,152.53**	**51.33**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	170.03	566.75	736.78
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**1,982.50**	**-515.42**	**1,467.08**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	566.75	850.13	1,416.88
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**1,585.78**	**-798.79**	**786.98**

FIGURE 6-29: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (FALLBROOK CPA)

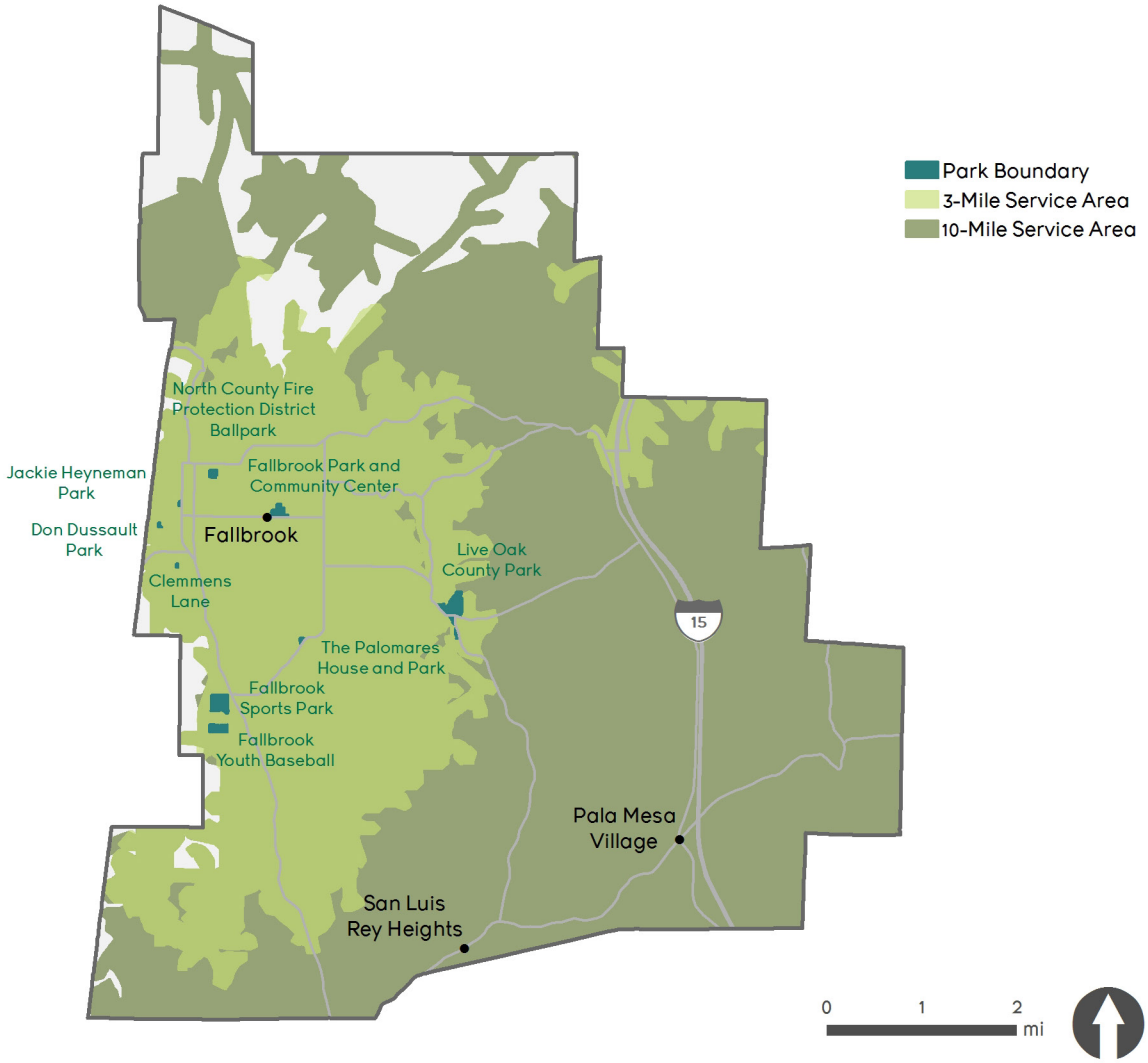
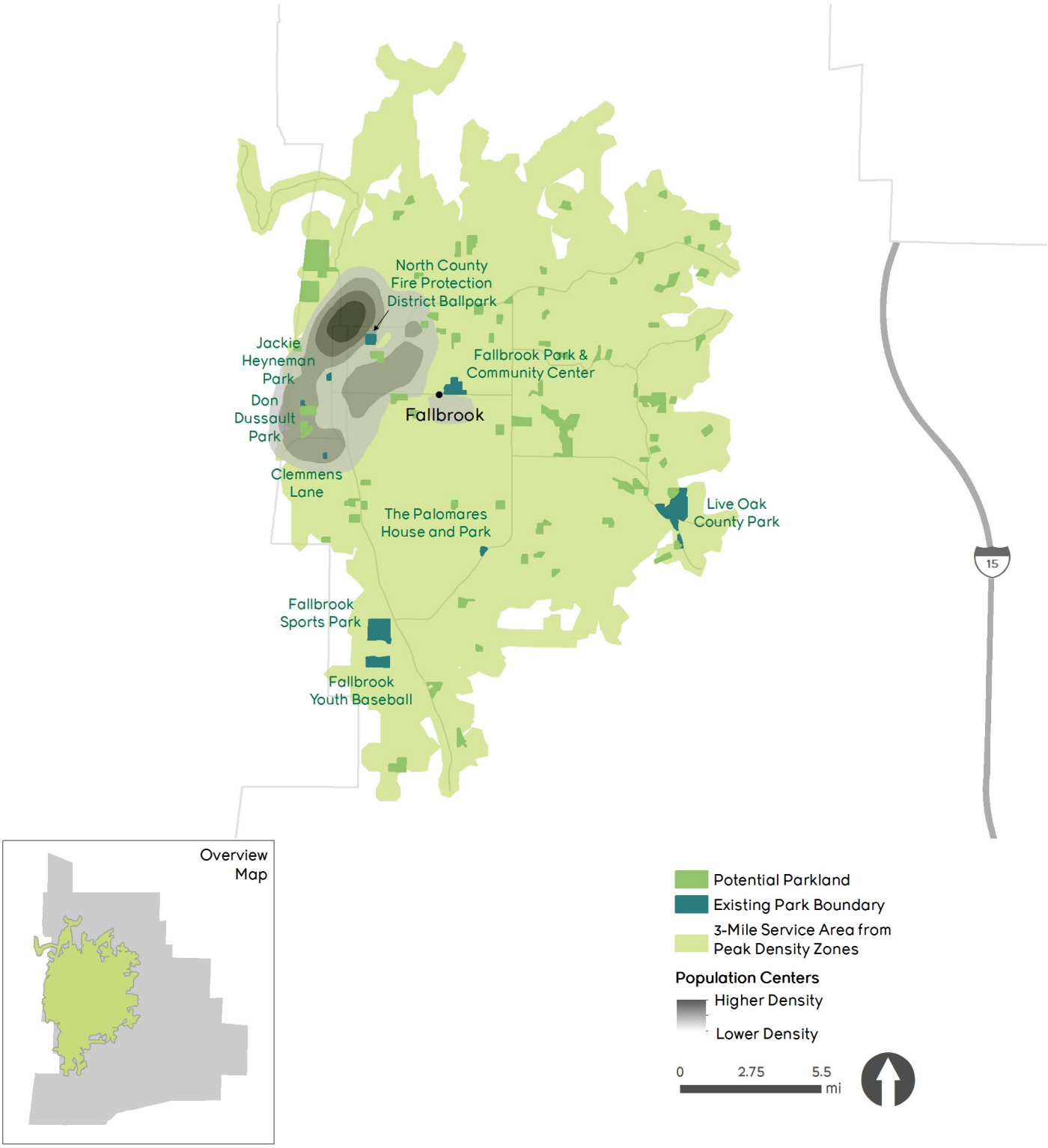


TABLE 6-19: POPULATION SERVED (FALLBROOK CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	32.6%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	81.5%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	99.9%

FIGURE 6-30: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (FALLBROOK CPA)



Jamul-Dulzura Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Jamul–Dulzura, the CPA is experiencing an 8.7–acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Despite its proximity to eight large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 45.13 and 93.47–acre deficit of regional park acreage to meet the standard and goal, respectively. Therefore, Jamul–Dulzura's deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 714.13 acres of planned parks and 0.34 acres of identified future parkland within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Jamul–Dulzura, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Fifteen (15) local parks and eight (8) regional parks serve the Jamul–Dulzura CPA.
- Using a 0.5–mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 2.0% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3–mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 49.8% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10–mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 54.4% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities to more of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are playgrounds, soccer fields and a larger number of baseball/softball fields.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6–31, residents also have access to five dedicated bicycle trails, three equestrian trails, two historical centers, four wedding facilities, four corporate event facilities, and twelve picnic areas.
- See Table 6–3 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Jamul–Dulzura CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 105 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 834 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-31: Amenities (Jamul-Dulzura CPA)

TABLE 6-20: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	9,668
Potential 2040 Population	13,710
Population Increase	4,042
% Population Increase	41.8%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	4.45	25.03
City-Owned Parks	1.67	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	14.18	26.51
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	**20.31**	**51.55**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	29.00	96.68	125.68
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-8.70**	**-45.13**	**-53.83**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	96.68	145.02	241.70
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-76.37**	**-93.47**	**-169.85**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	12.88	0
Parkland Required of Developers	714.13	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.34	0
Total Future Acreage	**747.66**	**51.55**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	41.13	137.10	178.23
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**706.53**	**-85.55**	**620.97**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	137.10	205.65	342.75
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**610.56**	**-154.10**	**456.45**

FIGURE 6-32: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)

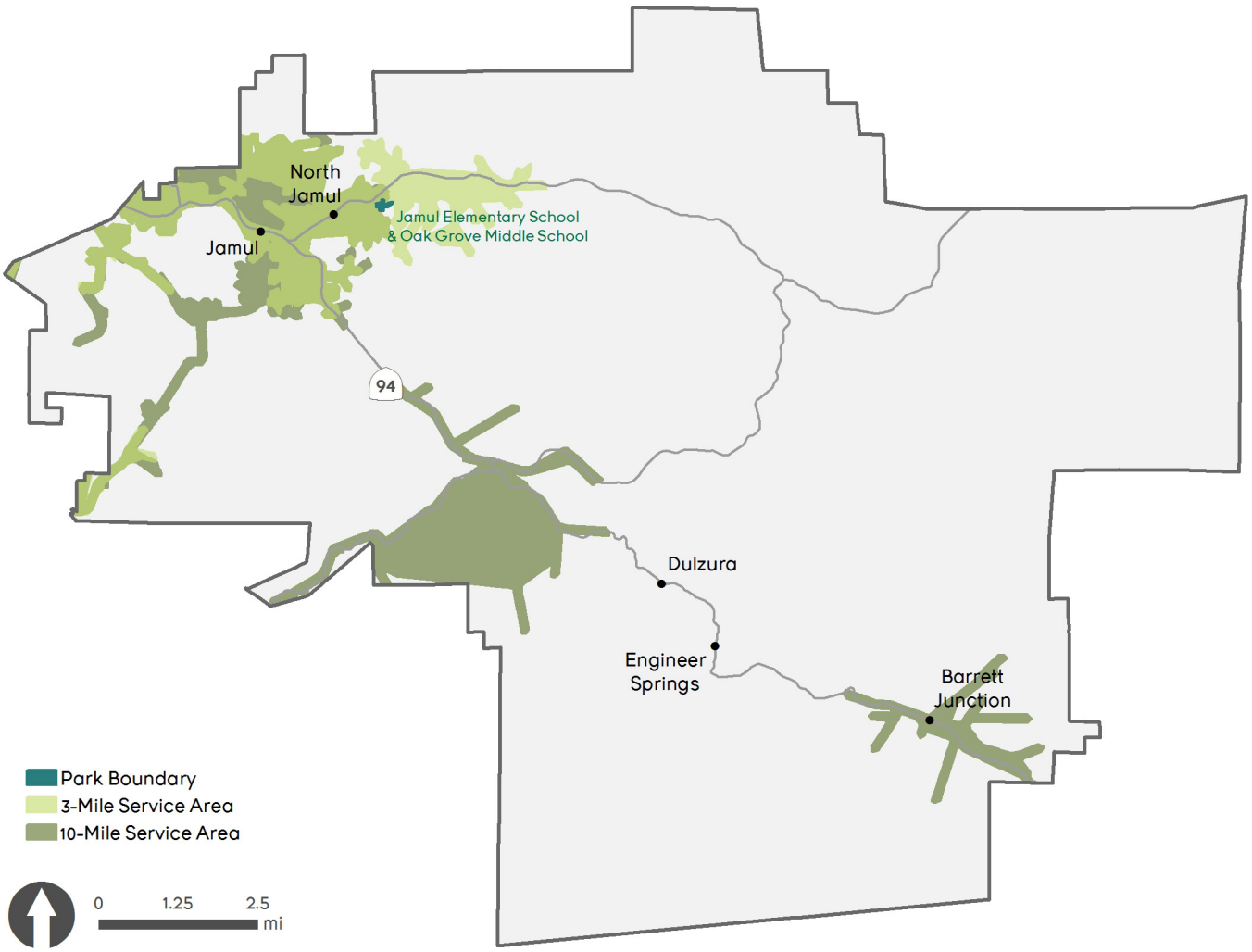
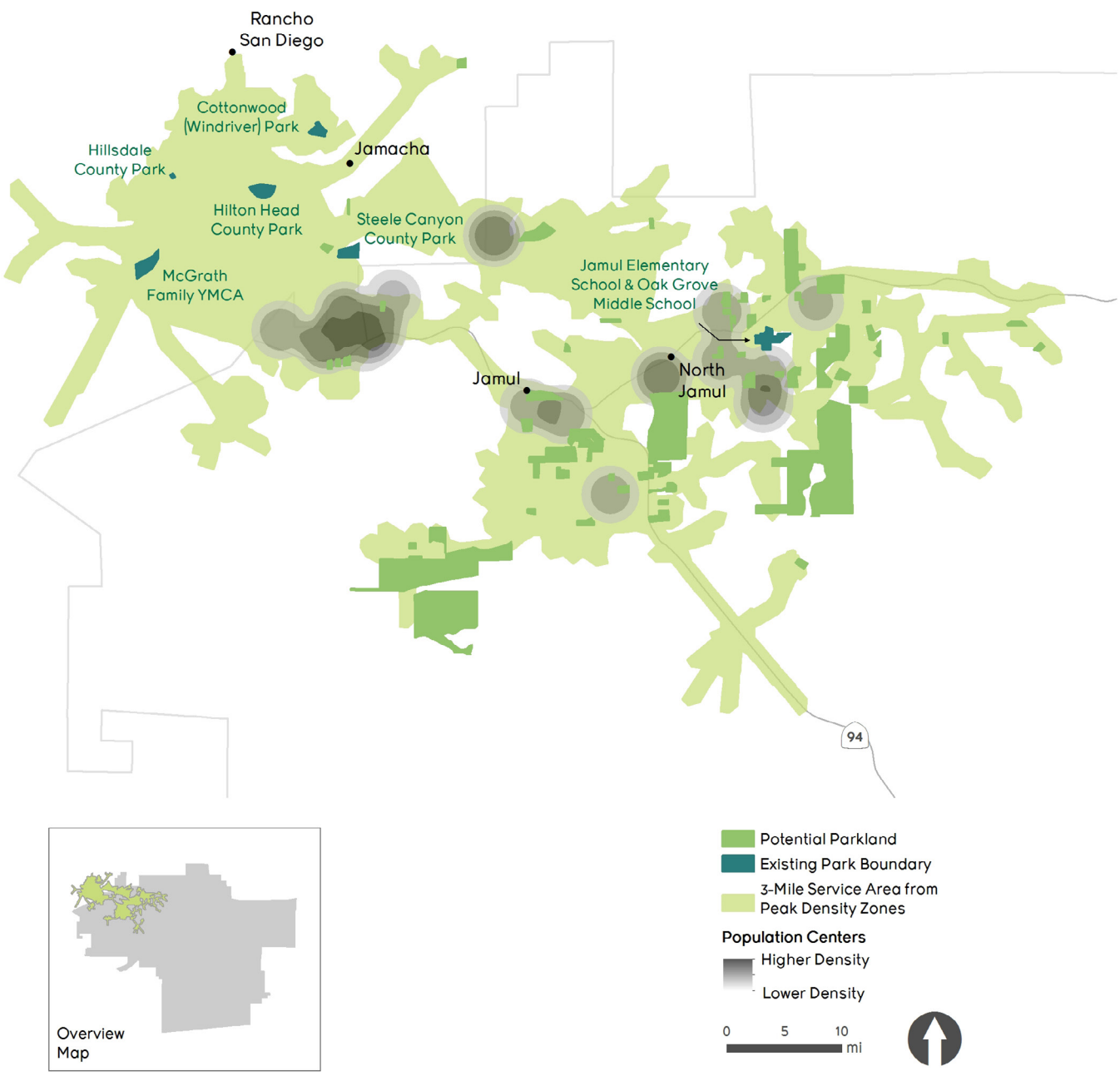


TABLE 6-21: POPULATION SERVED (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	2.0%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	49.8%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	54.4%

FIGURE 6-33: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)



Julian Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Julian, the CPA local park standard is met and exceeded by 34.99 acres.
- Due to its proximity to seven large county parks, Julian's regional park standard and goal is not only met, but exceeded by 2,025.24 and 2,009.77 acres, respectively.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely solely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Julian, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Three (3) local parks and four (4) regional parks serve the Julian CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 19.3% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 79.3% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 91.2% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are playgrounds, baseball/softball fields and historical centers.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-34, residents also have access to one youth group area, one dedicated bicycle trail, one equestrian trail, one soccer field, one football field, one wedding facility, and one skate park.
- See Table 6-3 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Julian CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 64 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 1,206 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-34: Amenities (Julian CPA)

TABLE 6-22: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (JULIAN CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	3,095
Potential 2040 Population	3,978
Population Increase	883
% Population Increase	28.5%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	16.86	582.27
City-Owned Parks	0	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	27.42	0
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	175.62
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	1,298.31
Total Existing Park Acreage	**44.28**	**2,056.19**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	9.29	30.95	40.24
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**34.99**	**2,025.24**	**2,060.24**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	30.95	46.43	77.38
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**13.33**	**2,009.77**	**2,023.10**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	0
Parkland Required of Developers	156.01	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	**200.29**	**2,056.19**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	11.93	39.78	51.71
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**188.35**	**2,016.41**	**2,204.77**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	39.78	59.67	99.45
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**160.51**	**1,996.52**	**2,157.03**

FIGURE 6-35: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (JULIAN CPA)

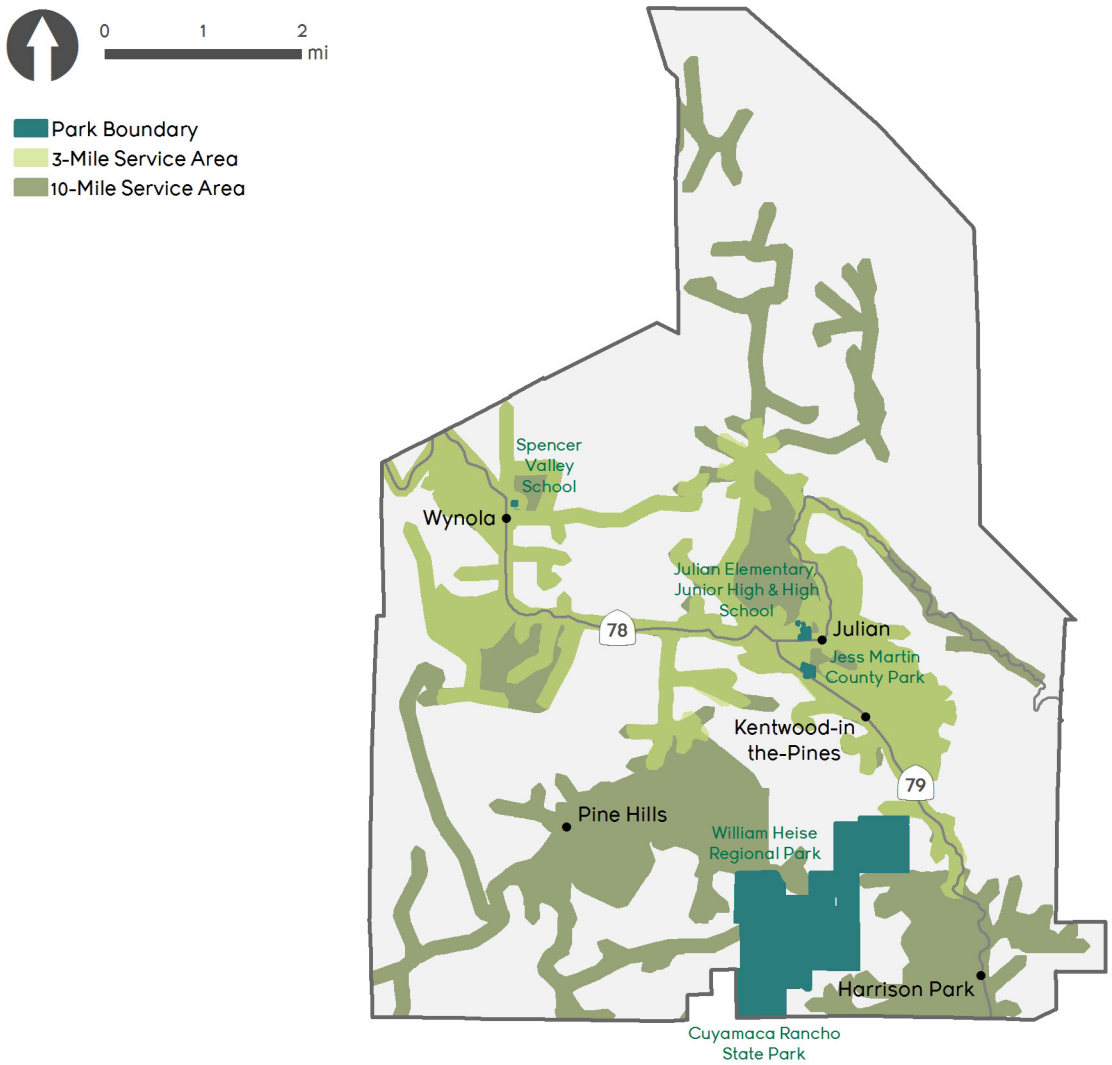
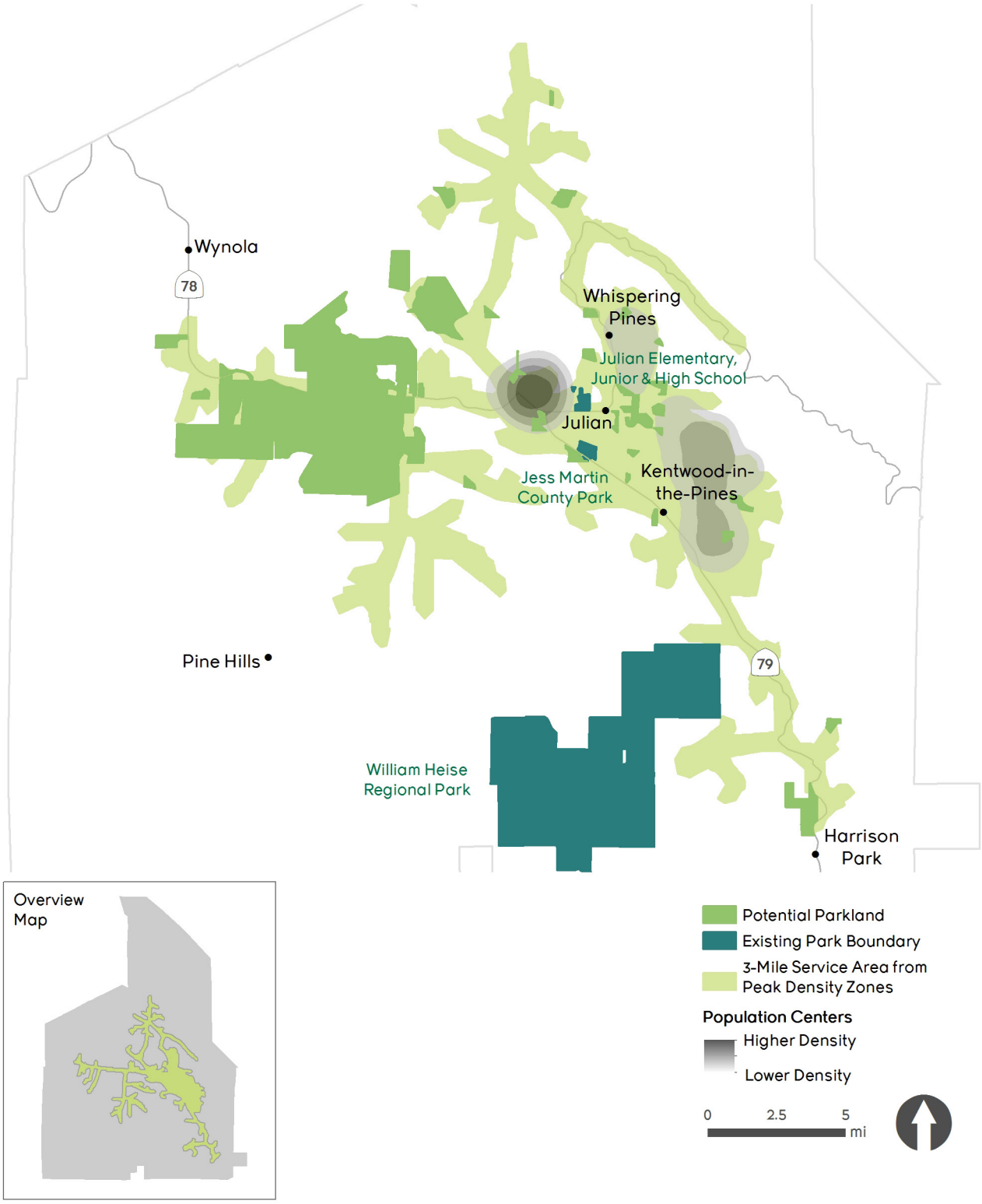


TABLE 6-23: POPULATION SERVED (JULIAN CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	19.3%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	79.3%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	91.2%

FIGURE 6-36: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (JULIAN CPA)



Lakeside Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Lakeside, the CPA is experiencing a 118.81-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Despite its proximity to 11 large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 70.06 and 445.41-acre deficit of regional park acreage to meet the standard and goal, respectively. Therefore, Lakeside's deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely solely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. There are currently no projects planned within the CPA that could help meet the park standards and only 0.31 acres have been identified as future parkland. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Lakeside, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Twenty-eight (28) local parks and 11 regional parks serve the Lakeside CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 6.2% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 91.8% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 98.9% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are a large number of playgrounds, baseball/softball fields and picnic areas.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-37, residents also have access to two youth group areas, six dedicated bicycle trails, two basketball courts, three tennis courts, four volleyball courts, seven wedding facilities, and seven corporate event facilities.
- See Table 6-3 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Lakeside CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 48 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 175 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-37: Amenities (Lakeside CPA)

TABLE 6-24: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATION (LAKESIDE CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	75,070
Potential 2040 Population	102,389
Population Increase	27,319
% Population Increase	36.4%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	81.28	411.07
City-Owned Parks	11.50	1.22
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	6.81	245.87
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	5.10	22.48
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	1.71	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	**106.40**	**680.64**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	225.21	750.70	975.91
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-118.81**	**-70.06**	**-188.87**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	750.70	1,126.05	1,876.75
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-644.30**	**-445.41**	**-1,089.71**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	5.62
Parkland Required of Developers	4,826.68	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.31	0
Total Future Acreage	**4,933.39**	**686.26**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	307.17	1,023.89	1,331.06
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**4,626.22**	**-337.63**	**4,288.60**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	1,023.89	1,535.84	2,559.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**3,909.50**	**-849.57**	**3,059.93**

FIGURE 6-38: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (LAKESIDE CPA)

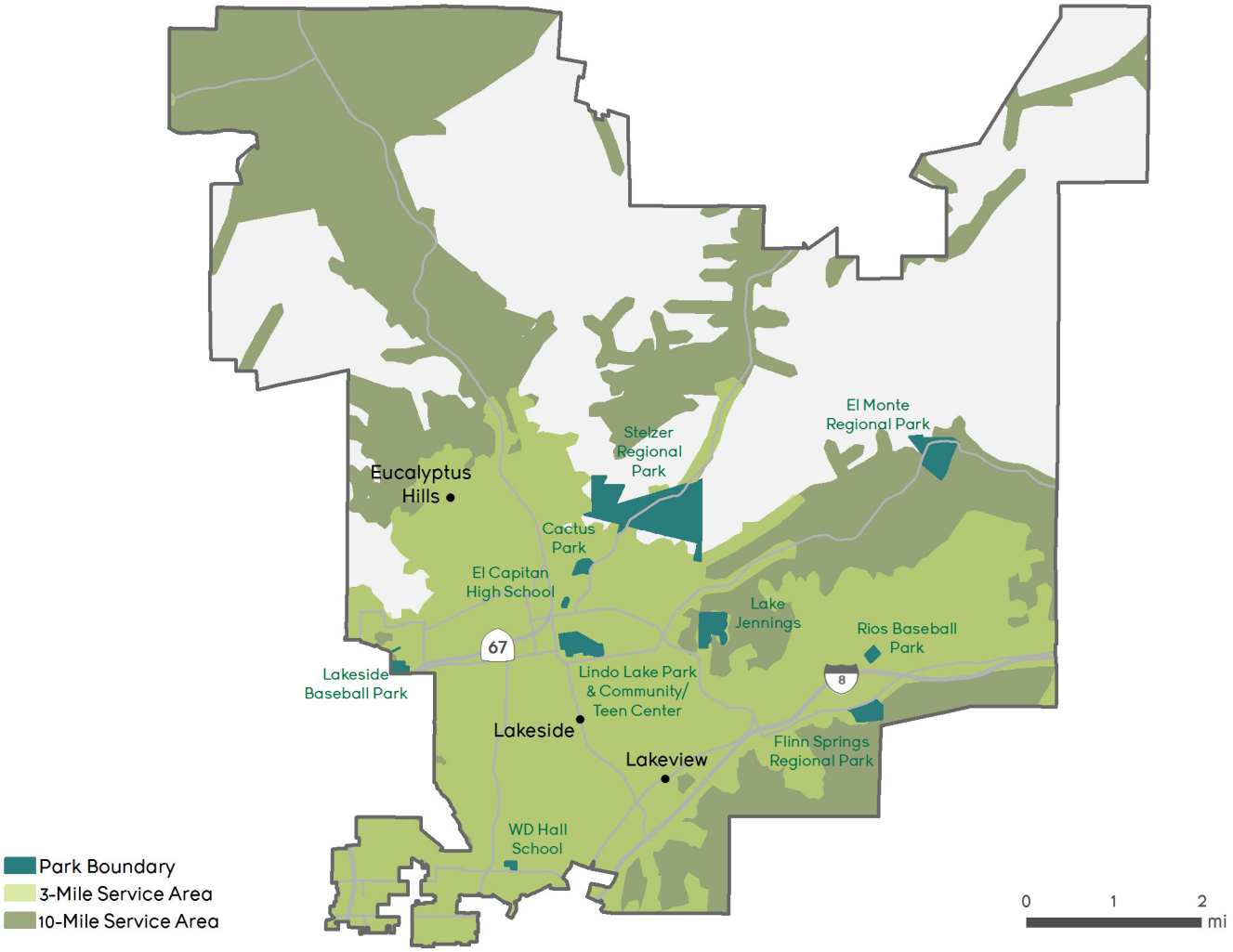
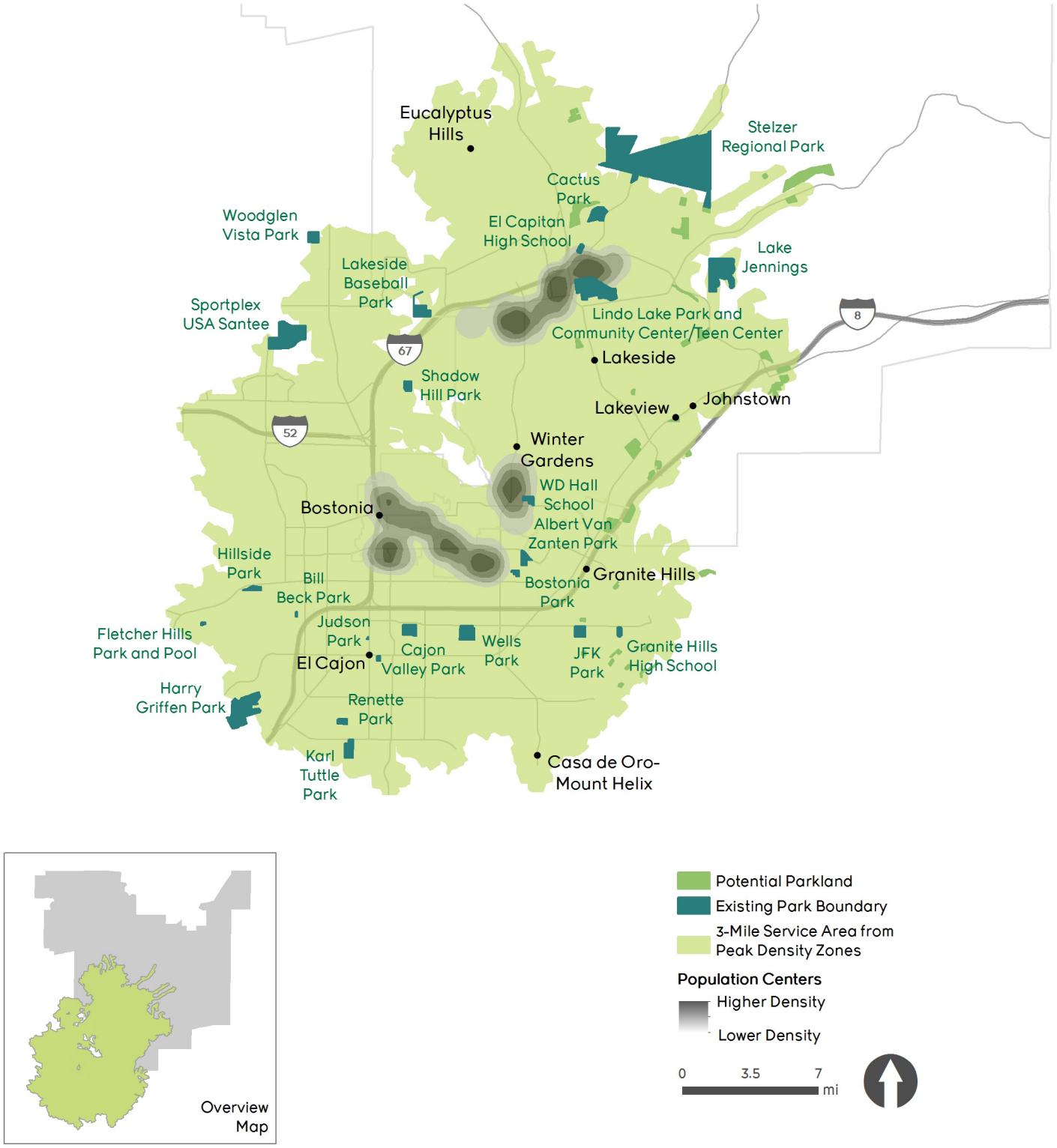


TABLE 6-25: POPULATION SERVED (LAKESIDE CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	6.2%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	91.8%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	98.9%

FIGURE 6-39: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (LAKESIDE CPA)



Mountain Empire Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Mountain Empire, the CPA is experiencing a 5.46-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Due to its proximity to six large county parks, Mountain Empire's regional park standard and goal is not only met, but exceeded by 2,666.87 and 2,624.52 acres, respectively. However, regional parks do not typically provide the same level and concentration of amenities as local parks. Therefore, Mountain Empire's deficiency of local facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 12.49 acres of planned parks and 18.38 acres of identified future parkland within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in the Mountain Empire CPA, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- One (1) local parks and six (6) regional parks serve the Mountain Empire CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 4.3% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, only 5.0% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve some densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 32.3% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for more CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities within the CPA are camping units, playgrounds, youth group areas and horse corrals.
- Along the amenities listed in Figure 6-40, residents also have access to one dedicated bicycle trails, three swimming/water features, two baseball/softball fields, two historical centers, two corporate event facilities, and two outdoor swimming pools.
- See Figure 6-3 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Mountain Empire CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 574 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 15,802 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-40: Amenities (Mountain Empire CPA)

TABLE 6-26: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	8,469
Potential 2040 Population	10,768
Population Increase	2,299
% Population Increase	27.1%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	0	2,527.00
City-Owned Parks	0	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	0
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	19.95	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	22.62
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	201.94
Total Existing Park Acreage	**19.95**	**2,751.56**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	25.41	84.69	110.10
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-5.46**	**2,666.87**	**2,661.41**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	84.69	127.04	211.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-64.74**	**2,624.52**	**2,559.78**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	12.49	287.83
Parkland Required of Developers	406.18	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	18.38	0
Total Future Acreage	**457.01**	**3,039.39**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	32.30	107.68	139.98
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**424.70**	**2,931.71**	**3,356.41**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	107.68	161.52	269.20
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**349.33**	**2,877.87**	**3,227.20**

FIGURE 6-41: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)

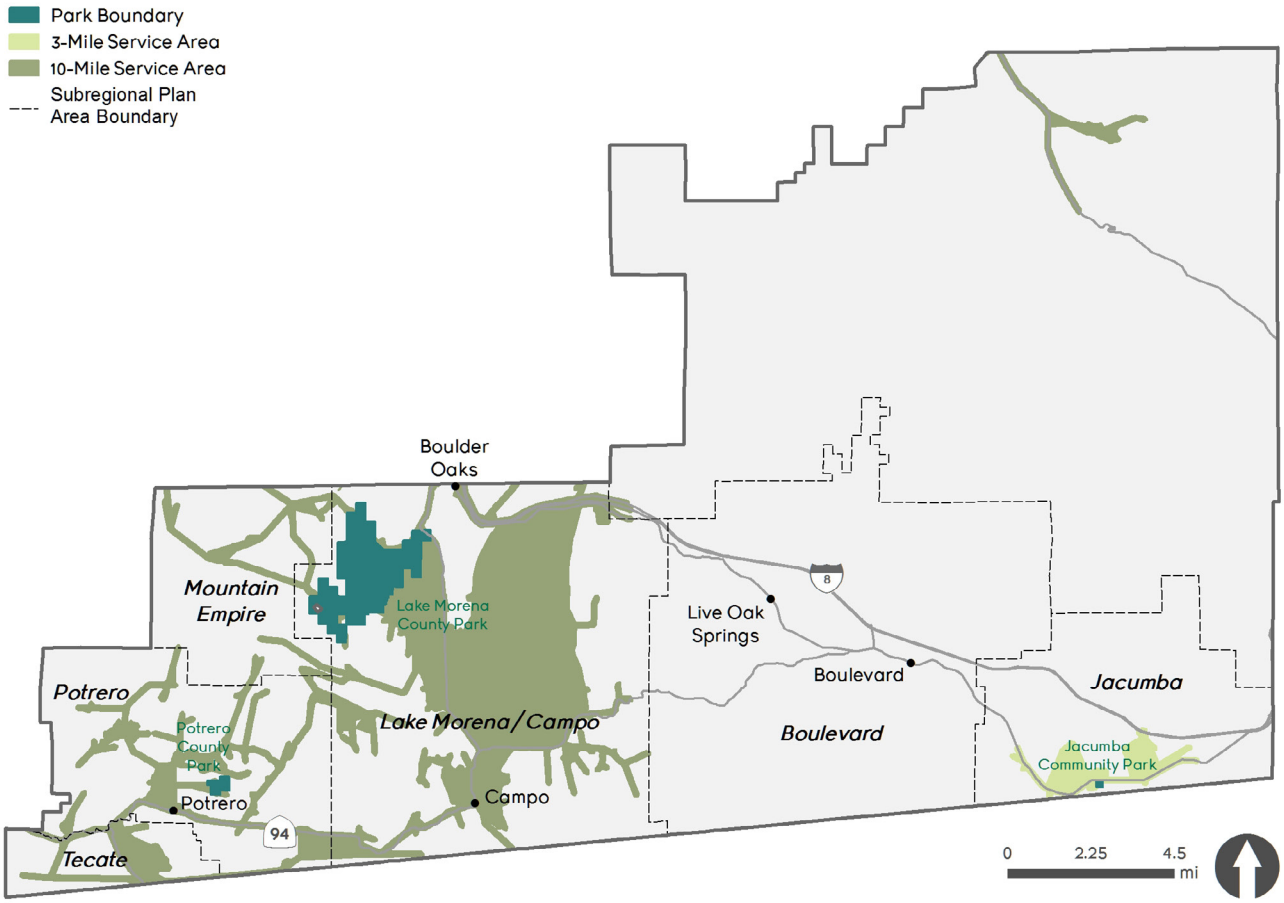
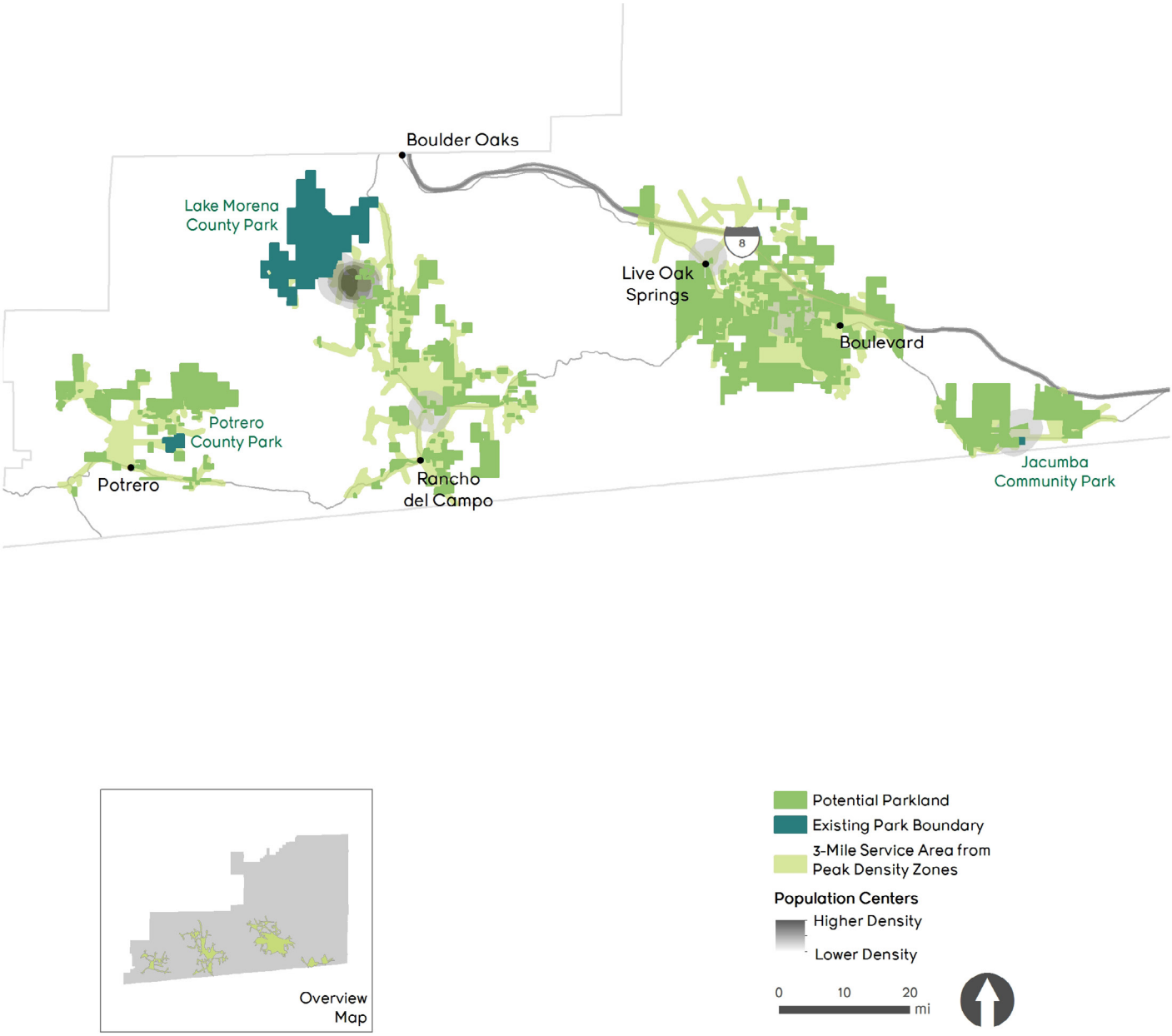


TABLE 6-27: POPULATION SERVED (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	4.3%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	5.0%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	32.3%

FIGURE 6-42: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)



North County Metro Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the count of facilities and acreage of local parks in North County Metro, the CPA's local park standard is met and exceeded by 48.24 acres. However, the CPA is experiencing a 260.53-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the goal.
- Despite its proximity to 11 large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 301.17 and 521.72-acre deficit of regional park acreage to meet the standard and goal, respectively. Therefore, North County Metro's deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 18.66 acres of planned parks and 20.87 acres of identified future parkland within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in the North County Metro CPA, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Forty-eight (48) local parks and 11 regional parks serve the North County Metro CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 1.3% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 76.5% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 97.2% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

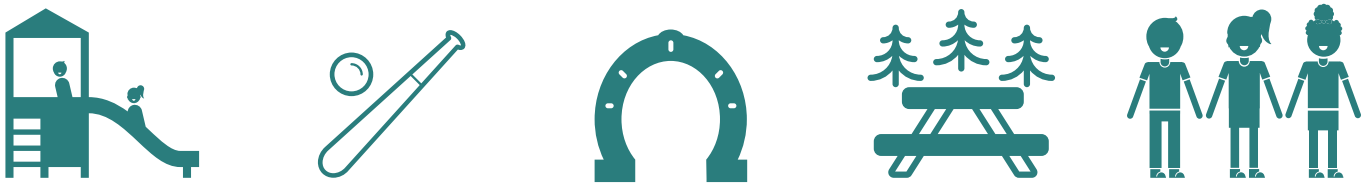
Amenities

- The majority of facilities within the CPA are playgrounds, baseball/softball fields, along with a large number of picnic areas.
- Along the amenities listed in Figure 6-43, residents also have access to two youth group areas, one dedicated bicycle trails, two campgrounds, three equestrian trails, two basketball courts, three wedding facilities, and three corporate event facilities.
- See Figure 6-3 for a inventory of all amenities serving the North County Metro CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 312 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 1,001 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-43: Amenities (North County Metro CPA)



Playgrounds	Baseball/Softball	Horseshoe Pits	Picnic Areas	Specialty Facilities
13	5	3	18	10

TABLE 6-28: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (NORTH COUNTY METRO CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	44,109
Potential 2040 Population	62,788
Population Increase	18,679
% Population Increase	42.3%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	0	43.04
City-Owned Parks	130.76	66.44
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	2.44	12.08
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	4.11	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	43.25	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	18.36
Total Existing Park Acreage	**180.56**	**139.92**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	132.33	441.09	573.42
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**48.24**	**-301.17**	**-252.94**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	441.09	661.64	1,102.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-260.53**	**-521.72**	**-782.25**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	18.66	0
Parkland Required of Developers	3,300.18	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	20.87	0
Total Future Acreage	**3,520.27**	**139.92**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	188.36	627.88	816.24
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**3,331.91**	**-487.96**	**2,843.94**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	627.88	941.82	1,569.70
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**2,892.39**	**-801.90**	**2,090.49**

FIGURE 6-44: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (NORTH COUNTY METRO CPA)

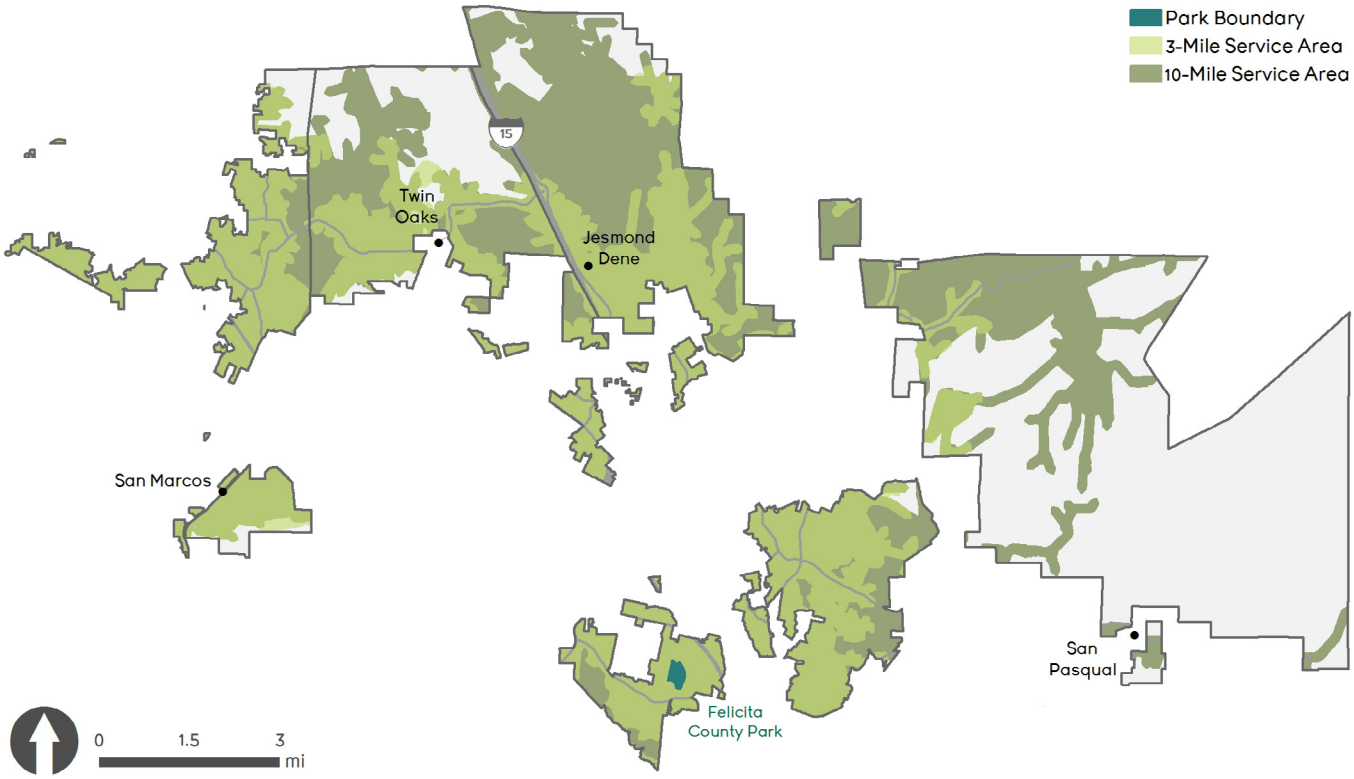
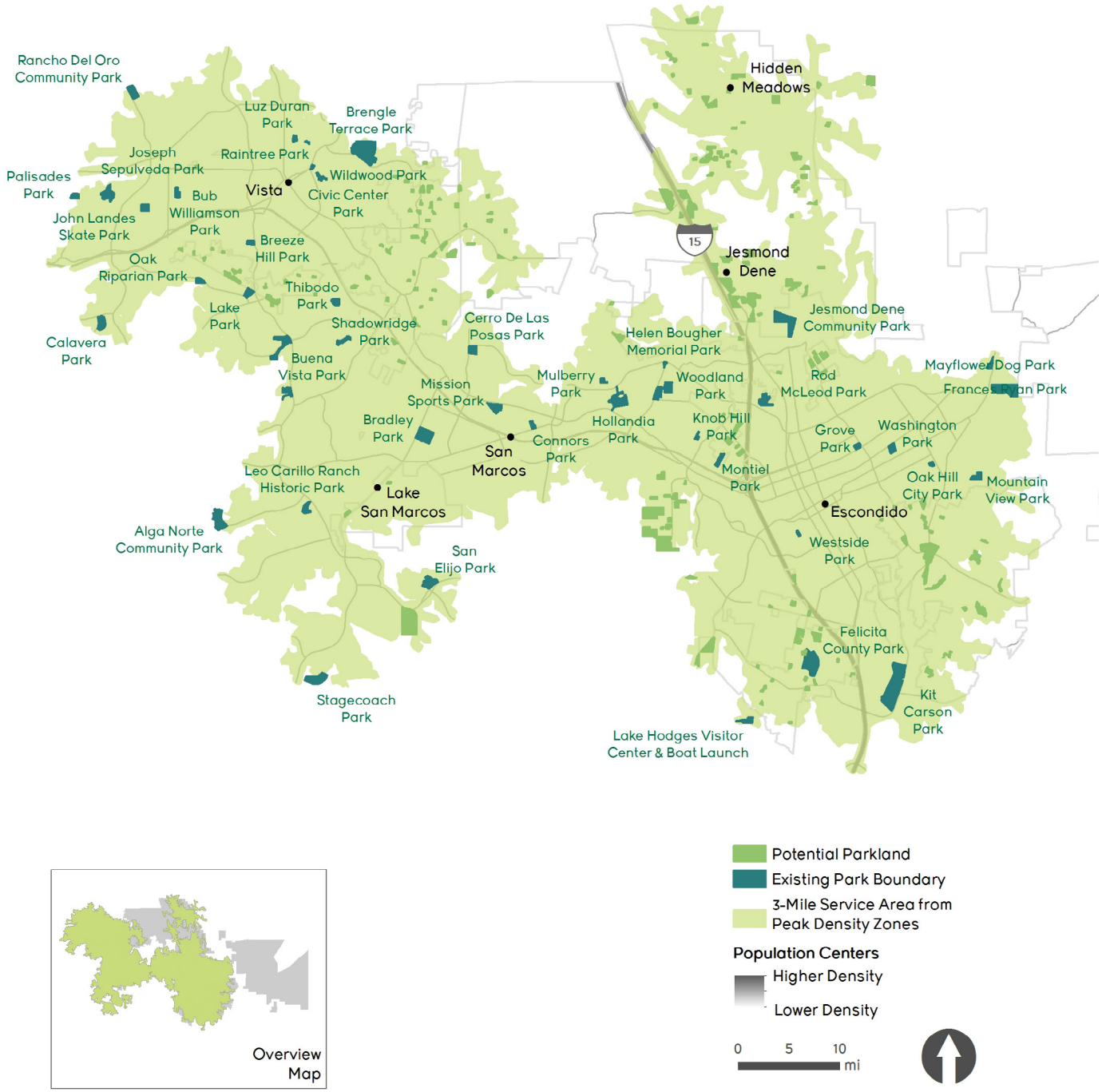


TABLE 6-29: POPULATION SERVED (NORTH COUNTY METRO CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	1.3%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	76.5%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	97.2%

FIGURE 6-45: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (NORTH COUNTY METRO CPA)



North Mountain Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the count of facilities and acreage of local parks in North Mountain, the CPA's local park standard is met and exceeded by 15.62 acres. However, the CPA is experiencing a 6.39-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the goal.
- Due to its proximity to six (6) large county parks, North Mountain's regional park standard and goal is not only met, but exceeded by 10,284.31 and 10,252.86 acres, respectively. However, regional parks do not typically provide the same level and concentration of amenities as local parks. Therefore, North Mountain's deficiency of local facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 4.87 acres of planned parks within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in the North Mountain CPA, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Four (4) local parks and six (6) regional parks serve the North Mountain CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 1.1% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, only 18.1% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve some densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 30.4% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for more CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities within the CPA are playgrounds, baseball/softball fields and picnic areas.
- Along the amenities listed in Figure 6-46, residents also have access to two youth group areas, two campgrounds, one dedicated bicycle trail, one water feature, three historical centers, two wedding facilities, and one corporate even facility.
- See Figure 6-3 for a inventory of all amenities serving the North Mountain CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 250 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 56,653 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-46: Amenities (North Mountain CPA)

TABLE 6-30: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	3,145
Potential 2040 Population	3,928
Population Increase	783
% Population Increase	24.9%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	3.48	25.38
City-Owned Parks	0	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	21.58	0
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	8,915.09
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	1,343.84
Total Existing Park Acreage	**25.06**	**10,284.31**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	9.44	31.45	40.89
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**15.62**	**10,252.86**	**10,268.49**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	31.45	47.18	78.63
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-6.39**	**10,237.14**	**10,230.75**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	4.87	0
Parkland Required of Developers	138.34	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	**168.27**	**10,284.31**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	11.78	39.28	51.06
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**156.48**	**10,245.03**	**10,401.52**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	39.28	58.92	98.20
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**128.99**	**10,225.39**	**10,354.38**

FIGURE 6-47: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)

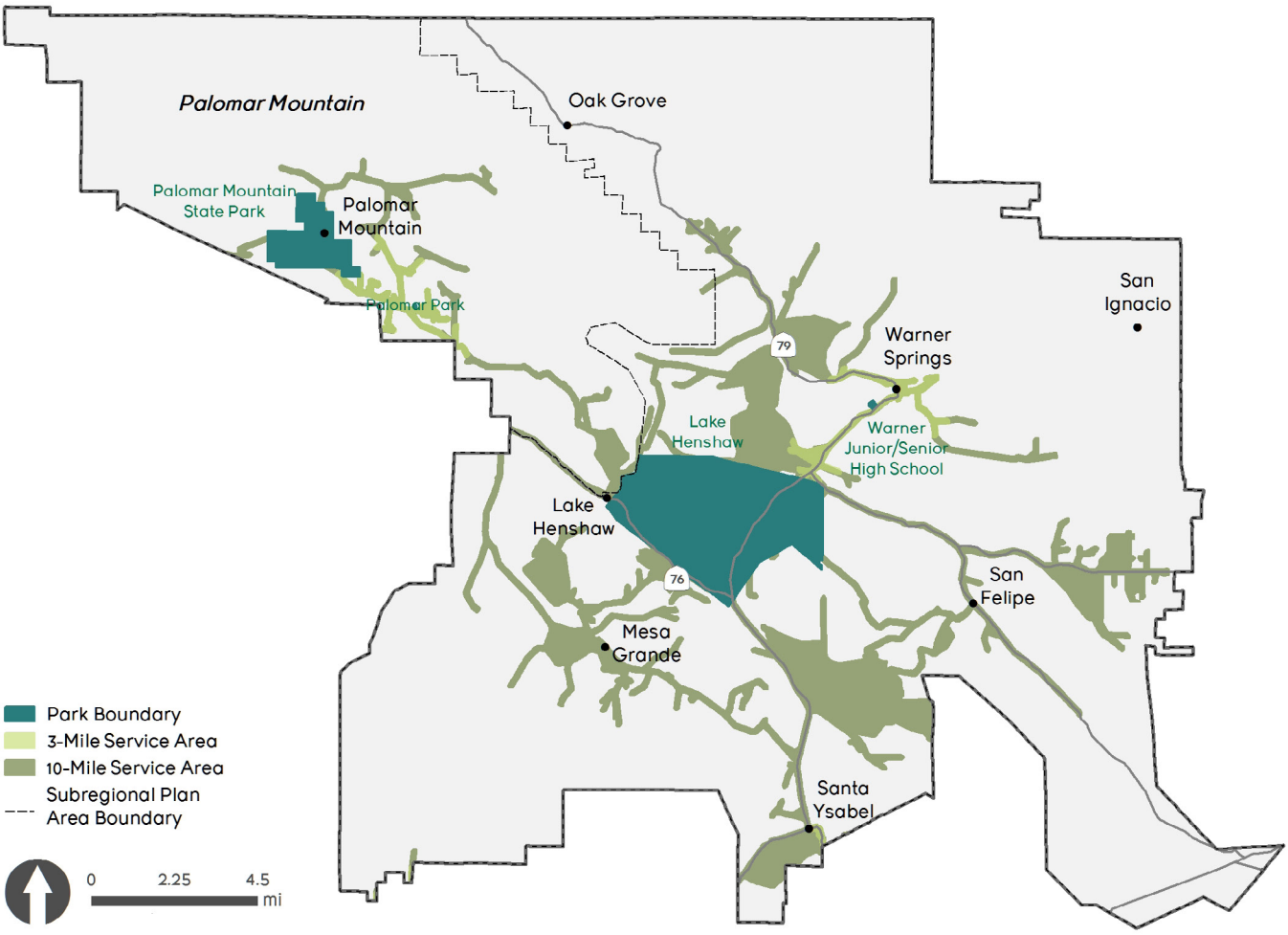
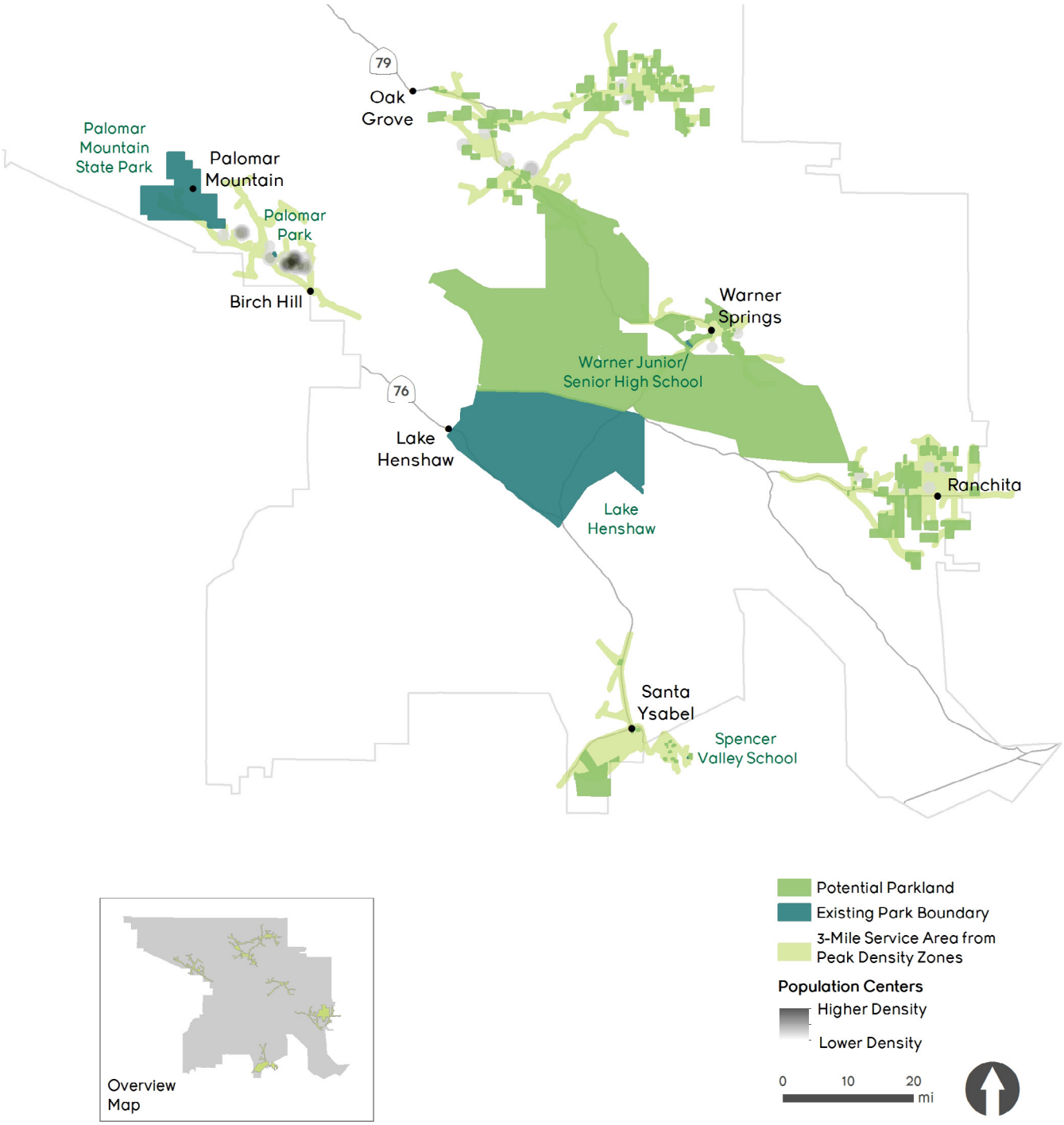


TABLE 6-31: POPULATION SERVED (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	1.1%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	18.7%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	30.4%

FIGURE 6-48: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)



Otay Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Otay, the CPA is experiencing a 13.81-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Due to its proximity to five (5) large county parks, Otay's regional park standard and goal is not only met, but exceeded by 32.40 and 3.91 acres, respectively. However, regional parks do not typically provide the same level and concentration of amenities as local parks. Therefore, Otay's deficiency of local facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 10.79 acres of planned parks and 4.48 acres of identified future parkland within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Otay, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Thirty-one (31) local parks and five (5) regional parks serve the Otay CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, no population is served. This may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, no population is served. Again, this may be attributed to the distance of these park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 85.8% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are swimming features, basketball courts and a large number of baseball/softball fields.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-49, residents also have access to three playgrounds, three bicycle trails, three equestrian trails, a community garden, two wedding facilities, and five picnic areas.
- See Table 6-3 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Otay CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 17 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 739 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-49: Amenities (Otay CPA)

TABLE 6-32: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (OTAY CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	5,698
Potential 2040 Population	13,920
Population Increase	8,222
% Population Increase	144.3%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	0	77.46
City-Owned Parks	3.29	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	11.92
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	**3.29**	**89.38**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	17.09	56.98	74.07
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-13.81**	**32.40**	**18.59**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	56.98	85.47	142.45
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-53.69**	**3.91**	**-49.78**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	10.79	0
Parkland Required of Developers	1,452.65	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	4.48	0
Total Future Acreage	**1,471.20**	**89.38**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	41.76	139.20	180.96
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**1,429.44**	**-49.82**	**1,379.62**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	139.20	208.80	348.00
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**1,332.00**	**-119.42**	**1,212.58**

FIGURE 6-50: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (OTAY CPA)

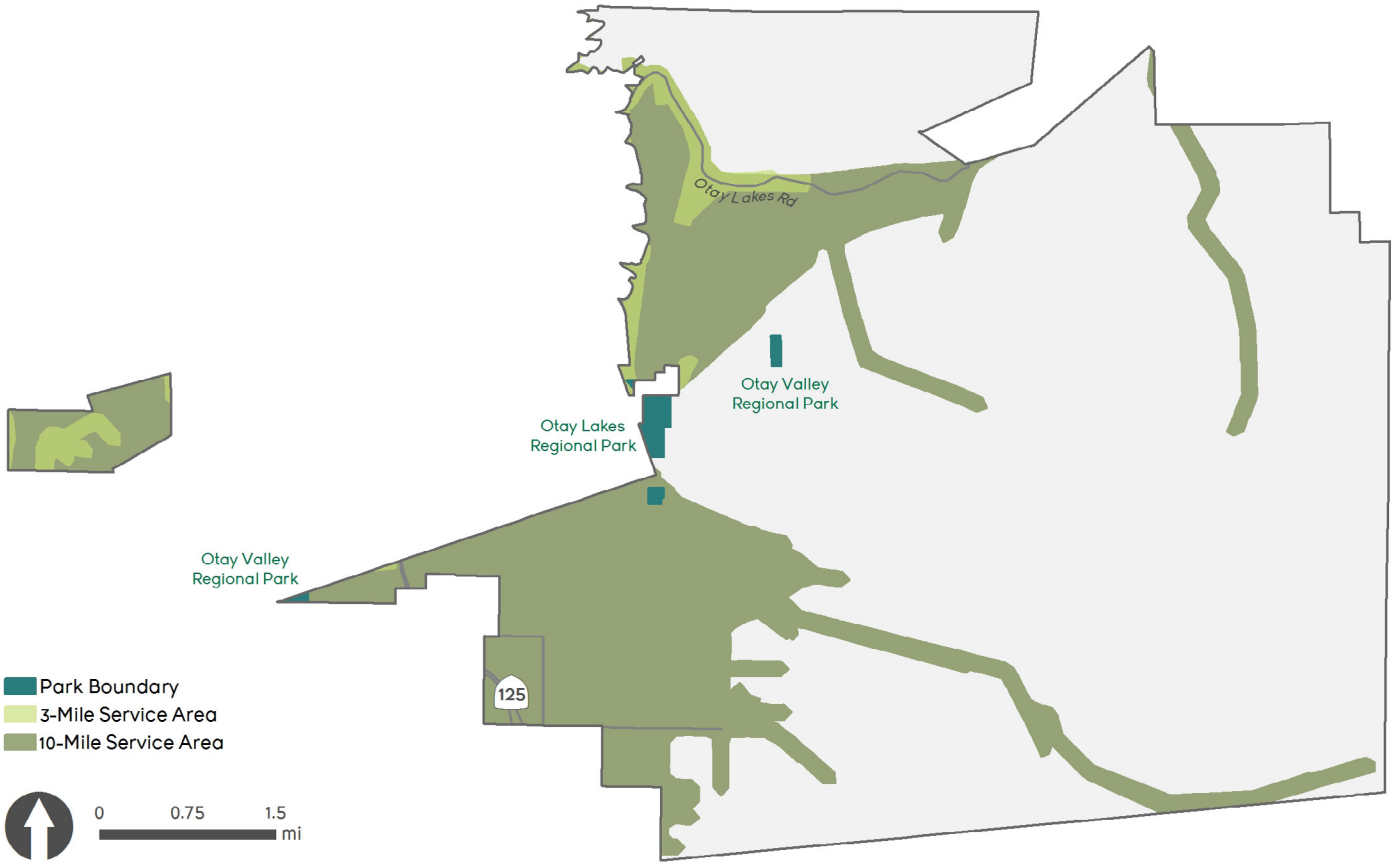
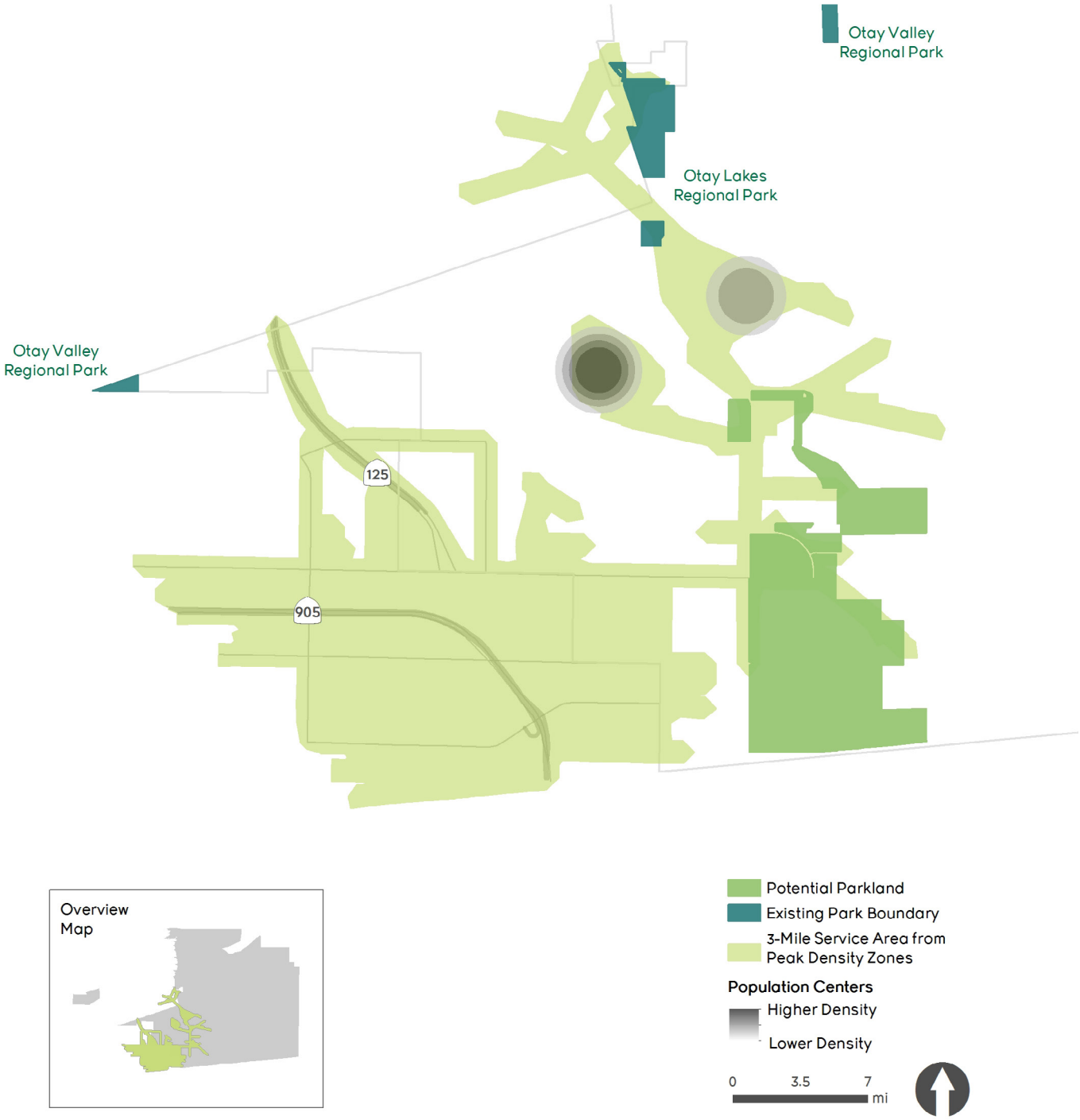


TABLE 6-33: POPULATION SERVED (OTAY CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	0.0%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	0.0%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	85.8%

FIGURE 6-51: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (OTAY CPA)



Pala-Pauma Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Pala-Pauma, the CPA is experiencing a 18.28-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Due to its proximity to five (5) large county parks, Pala-Pauma's regional park standard and goal is not only met, but exceeded by 841.30 and 810.02 acres, respectively. However, regional parks do not typically provide the same level and concentration of amenities as local parks. Therefore, Pala-Pauma's deficiency of local facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 5.96 acres of planned parks and 0.77 acres of identified future parkland within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Pala-Pauma, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Two (2) local parks and five (5) regional parks serve the Pala-Pauma CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, no population is served. This may be attributed to the lack of local park facilities in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, no population is served. Again, this may be attributed to the distance of these park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, only 3.3% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for some CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are baseball/softball fields, playgrounds, and picnic areas.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-52, residents also have access to a basketball court, a football field, a wedding facility, and a dog park.
- See Table 6-3 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Pala-Pauma CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 71 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 902 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-52: Amenities (Paula-Pauma CPA)

TABLE 6-34: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (PAULA-PAUMA CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	6,255
Potential 2040 Population	8,906
Population Increase	2,651
% Population Increase	42.4%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	0	1.06
City-Owned Parks	0	0.59
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0.48	0
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	363.57
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	538.63
Total Existing Park Acreage	**0.48**	**903.85**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	18.77	62.55	81.32
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-18.28**	**841.30**	**823.02**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	62.55	93.83	156.38
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-62.07**	**810.02**	**747.96**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	5.96	0
Parkland Required of Developers	468.37	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.77	0
Total Future Acreage	**475.59**	**903.85**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	26.72	89.06	115.78
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**448.88**	**814.79**	**1,263.67**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	89.06	133.59	222.65
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**386.53**	**770.26**	**1,156.79**

FIGURE 6-53: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (PAULA-PAUMA CPA)

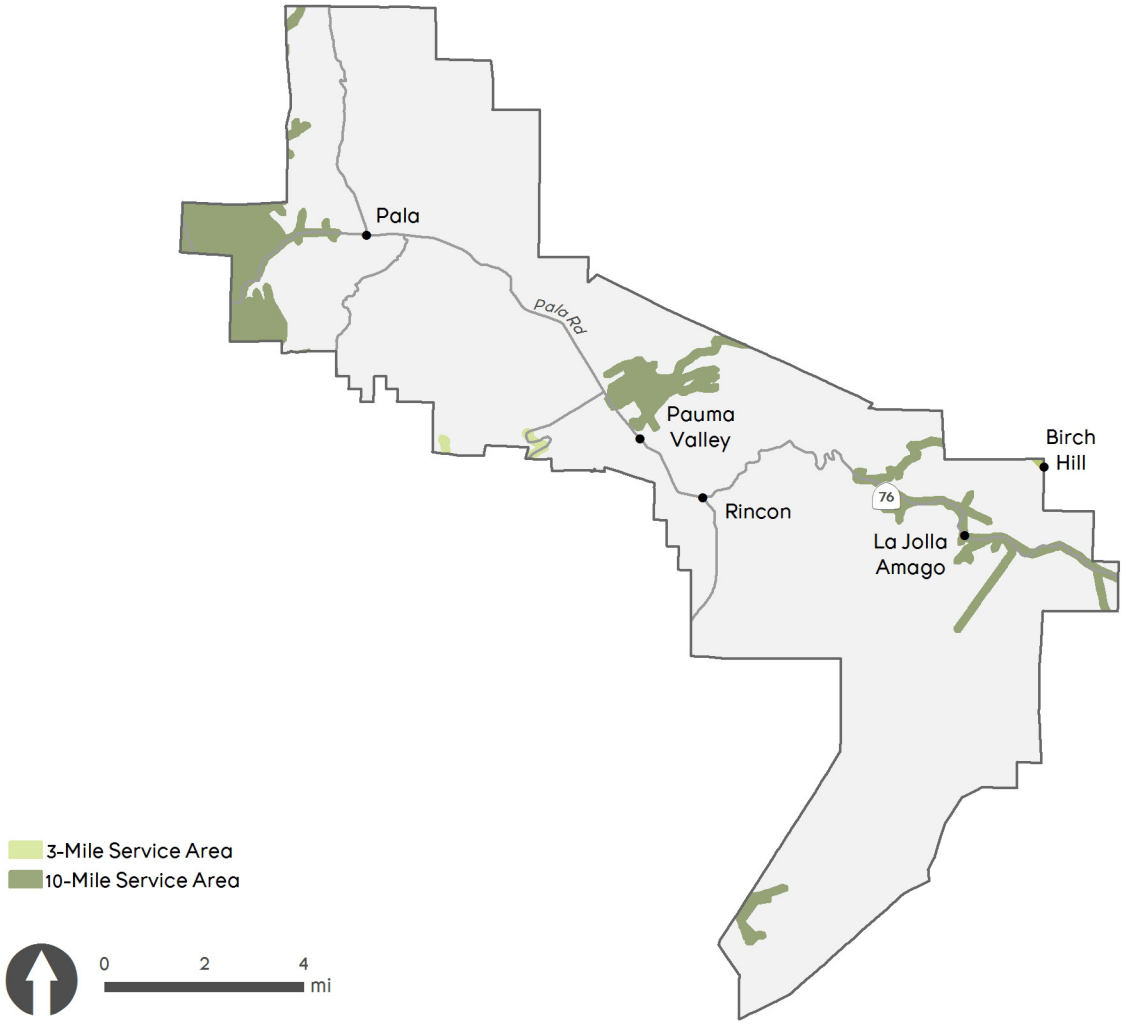
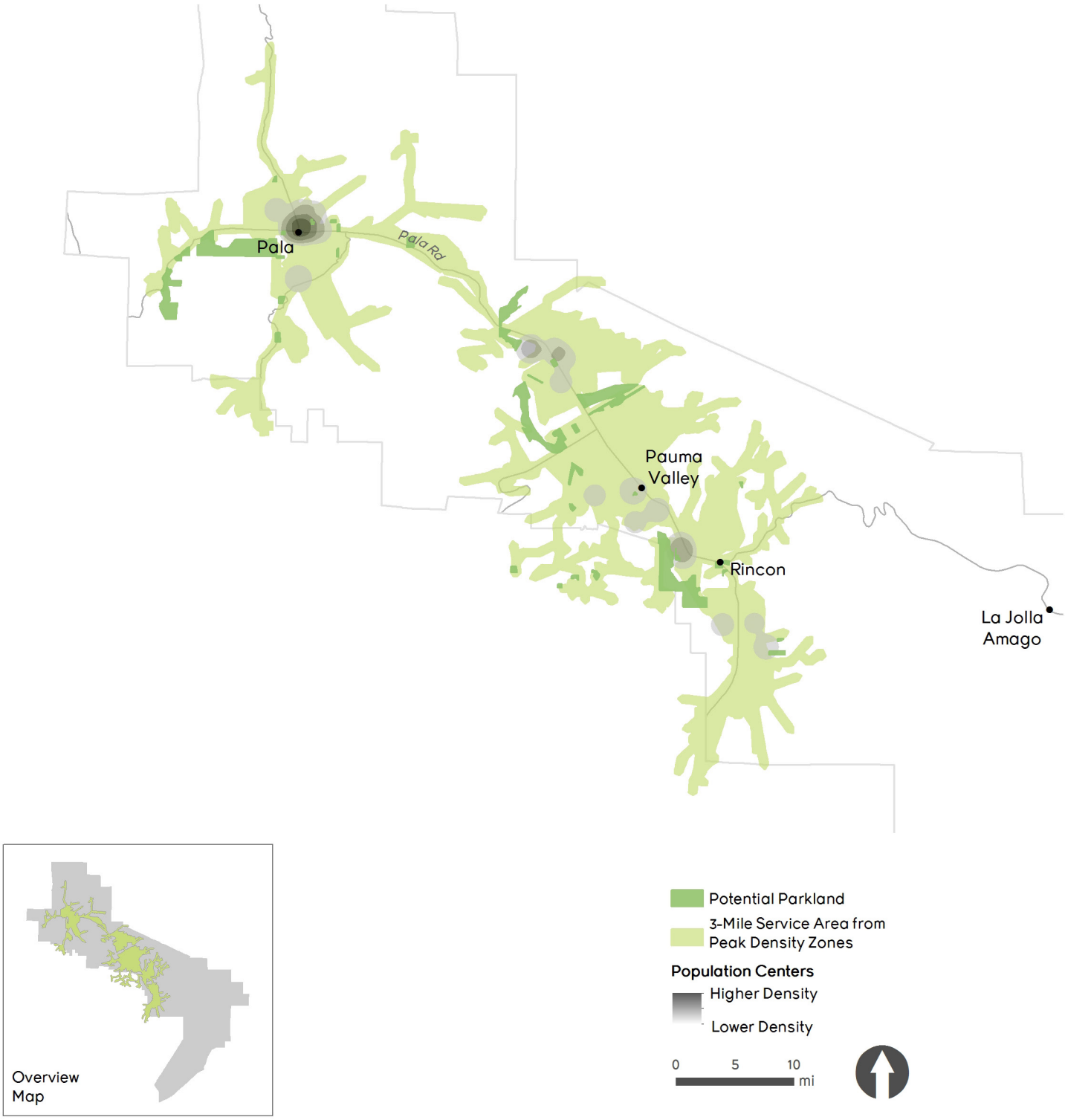


TABLE 6-35: POPULATION SERVED (PAULA-PAUMA CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	0.0%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	0.0%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	3.3%

FIGURE 6-54: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (PAULA-PAUMA CPA)



Pendleton-De Luz Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Pendleton-De Luz, the CPA is experiencing a 18.40-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Since only two (2) county parks service Pendleton-De Luz, the CPA is experiencing a 60.77 and 91.44-acre deficit of regional park acreage to meet the standard and goal, respectively. Therefore, Pendleton-De Luz's deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely solely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. There are currently no projects planned within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Pendleton-De Luz, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Only two (2) regional parks serve the Pendleton-De Luz CPA. There are no local parks located in the CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, no population is served. This may be attributed to the lack of local park facilities in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, no population is served. Again, this may be attributed to the distance of these park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, only 18.7% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for some CPA residents.

Amenities

- There are a low number of amenities available to CPA residents, but the majority of amenities that are available are baseball/softball fields and picnic areas.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-55, residents also have access to a basketball court, a volleyball court, a wedding facility, a corporate event facility, and a dog park.
- See Table 6-3 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Pendleton-De Luz CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 10 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 154 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-55: Amenities (Pendleton-De Luz CPA)

TABLE 6-36: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	6,134
Potential 2040 Population	8,289
Population Increase	2,155
% Population Increase	35.1%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	0	0.57
City-Owned Parks	0	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	0
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	**0.00**	**0.57**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	18.40	61.34	79.74
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-18.40**	**-60.77**	**-79.17**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	61.34	92.01	153.35
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-61.34**	**-91.44**	**-152.78**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	0
Parkland Required of Developers	380.74	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	**380.74**	**0.57**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	24.87	82.89	107.76
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**355.88**	**-82.32**	**273.56**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	82.89	124.34	207.23
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**297.85**	**-123.76**	**174.09**

FIGURE 6-56: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)

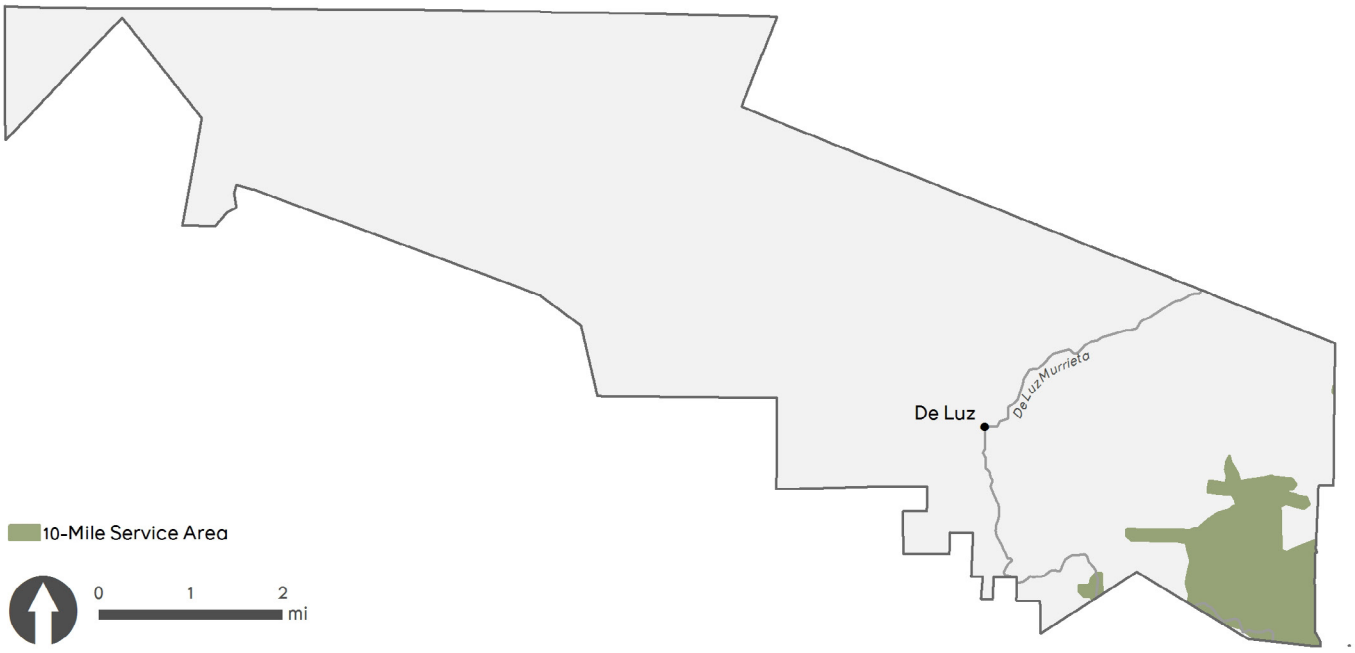
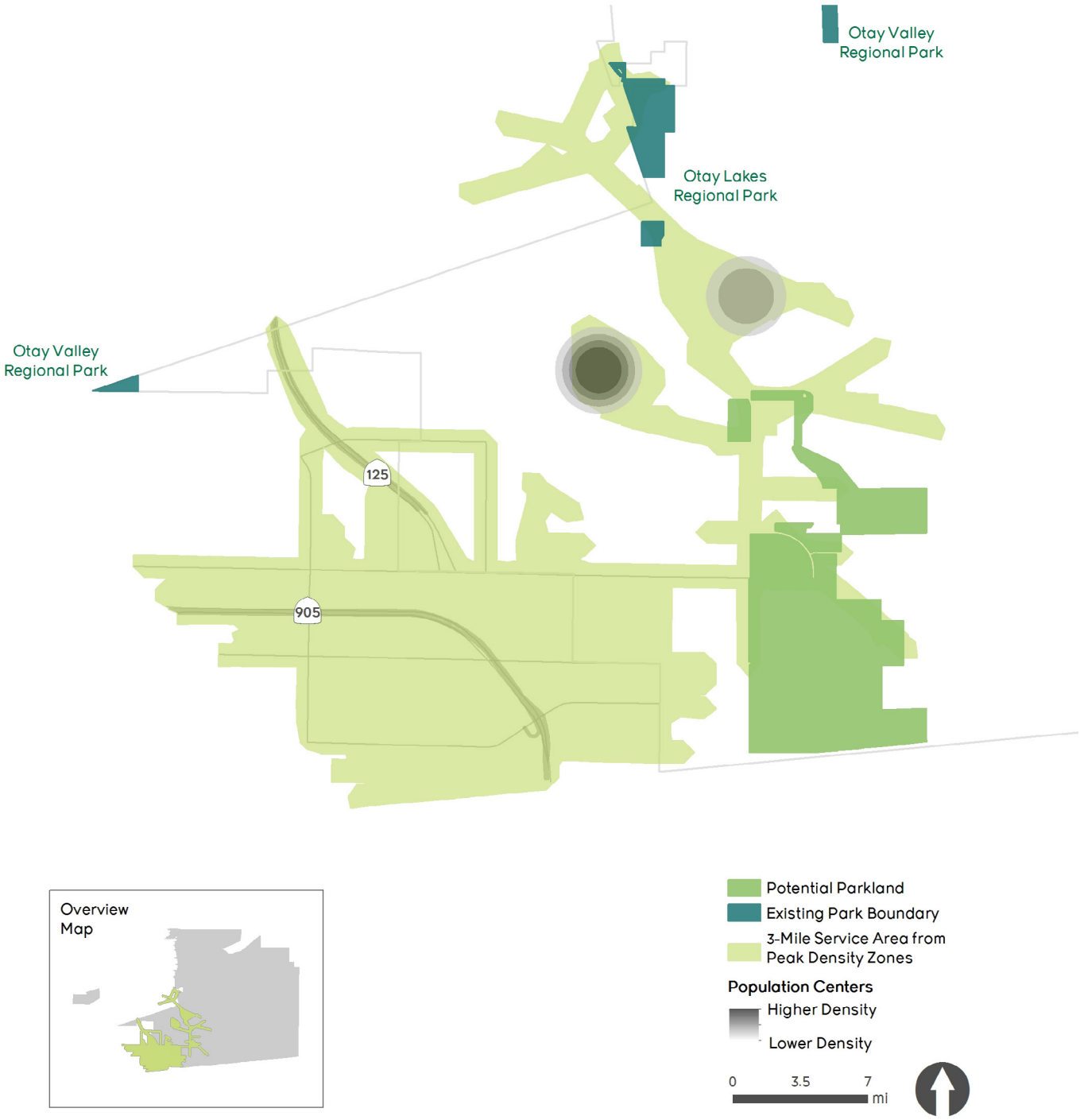


TABLE 6-37: POPULATION SERVED (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	0.0%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	0.0%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	18.7%

FIGURE 6-57: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)



Rainbow Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Rainbow, the CPA is experiencing a 2.02-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Despite its proximity to two (2) large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 15.98 and 25.52-acre deficit of regional park acreage to meet the standard and goal, respectively. Therefore, Ramona's deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 3.65 acres of planned parks within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Rainbow, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- One (1) local park and two (2) regional parks serve the Rainbow CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 9.9% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 70.5% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 93.6% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- Due to the small population in the CPA, there are a low number of amenities available. The majority of amenities available to CPA residents are baseball/softball fields and picnic areas.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-58, residents also have access to thirteen horseshoe pits, two basketball courts, two tennis courts, a wedding facility, a community garden, and a dog park.
- See Table 6-3 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Rainbow CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 44 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 232 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-58: Amenities (Rainbow CPA)

TABLE 6-38: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (RAINBOW CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	1,907
Potential 2040 Population	2,857
Population Increase	950
% Population Increase	49.8%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	3.70	3.09
City-Owned Parks	0	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	0
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	**3.70**	**3.09**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	5.72	19.07	24.79
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-2.02**	**-15.98**	**-18.00**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	19.07	28.61	47.68
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-15.37**	**-25.52**	**-40.88**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	3.65	0
Parkland Required of Developers	167.84	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	**175.19**	**3.09**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	8.57	28.57	37.14
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**166.62**	**-25.48**	**141.14**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	28.57	42.86	71.43
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**146.62**	**-39.77**	**106.86**

FIGURE 6-59: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (RAINBOW CPA)

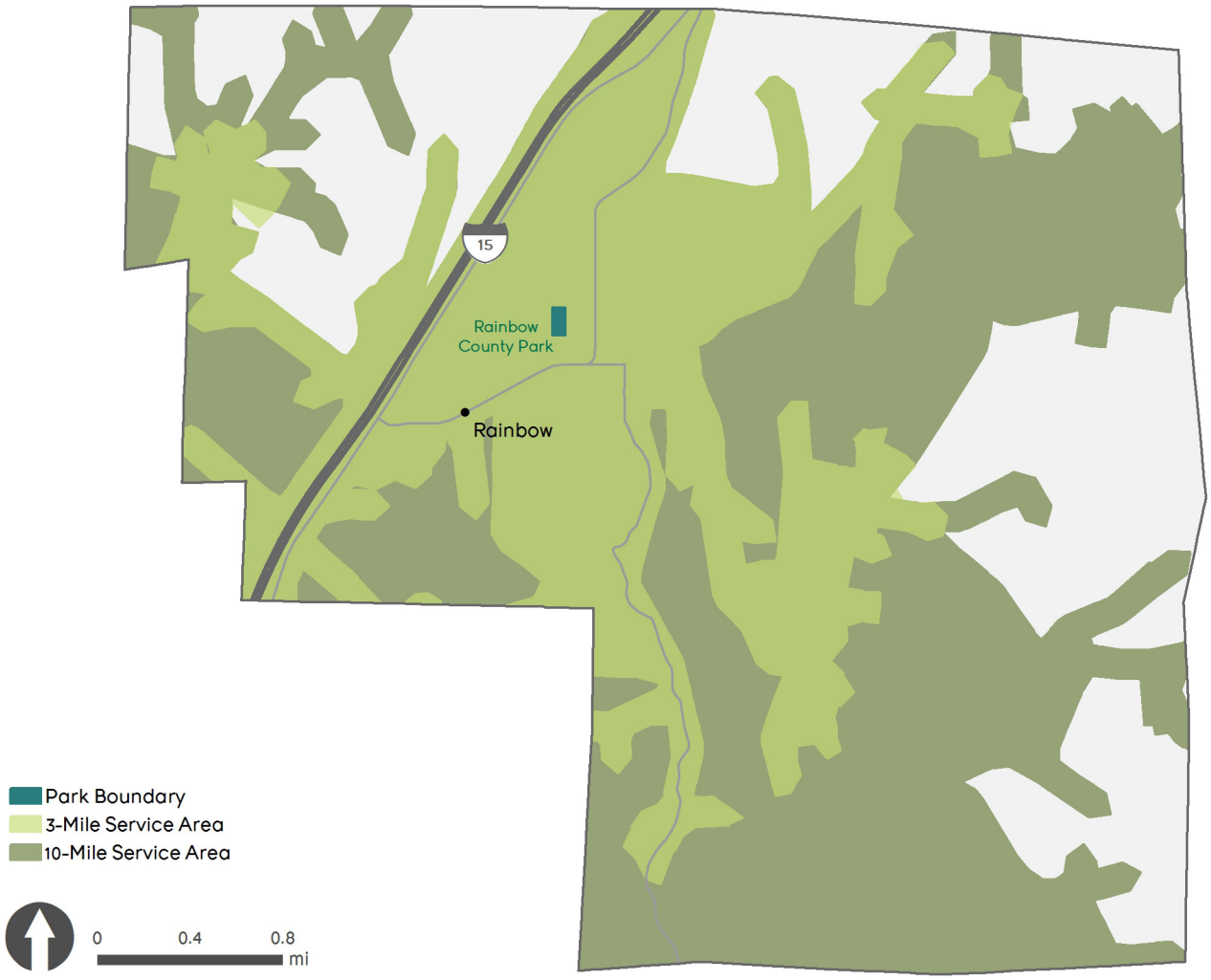
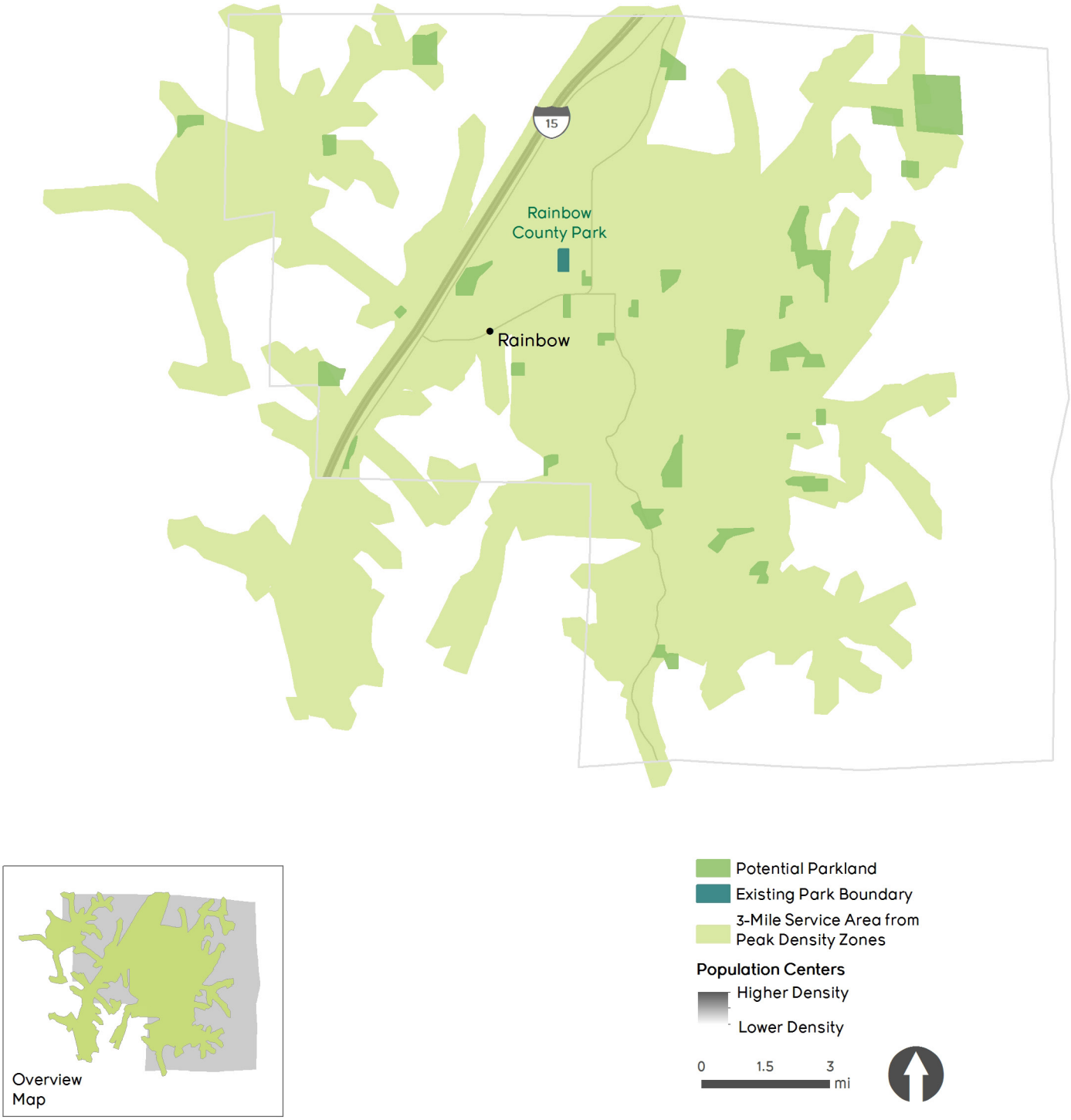


TABLE 6-39: POPULATION SERVED (RAINBOW CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	9.9%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	70.5%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	93.6%

FIGURE 6-60: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (RAINBOW CPA)



Ramona Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Ramona, the CPA's local park standard is met and exceeded by 33.91 acres. However, the CPA is experiencing a 224.64-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the goal.
- Despite its proximity to 11 large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 282.77 and 467.45-acre deficit of regional park acreage to meet the standard and goal, respectively. Therefore, Ramona's deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 19.35 acres of planned parks within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Ramona, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Six (6) local parks and 11 regional parks serve the Ramona CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 13.4% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 74.9% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 84.9% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are playgrounds, baseball/softball fields, and picnic areas.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-61, residents also have access to two youth group areas, seven soccer fields, five tennis courts, four wedding facilities, a football field, and a community garden.
- See Table 6-3 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Ramona CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 181 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 855 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-61: Amenities (Ramona CPA)

Playgrounds	Baseball/Softball	Horseshoe Pits	Picnic Areas	Specialty Facilities
17	17	13	14	6

TABLE 6-40: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (RAMONA CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	36,936
Potential 2040 Population	44,219
Population Increase	7,283
% Population Increase	19.7%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	8.15	57.70
City-Owned Parks	0	3.45
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	136.57	5.27
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	11.75
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	8.42
Total Existing Park Acreage	**144.72**	**86.59**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	110.81	369.36	480.17
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**33.91**	**-282.77**	**-248.86**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	369.36	554.04	923.40
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-224.64**	**-467.45**	**-692.09**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	19.35	0.13
Parkland Required of Developers	1,286.75	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	**1,450.82**	**86.72**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	132.66	442.19	574.85
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**1318.16**	**-355.47**	**962.69**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	442.19	663.29	1,105.48
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**1,008.63**	**-576.56**	**432.06**

FIGURE 6-62: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (RAMONA CPA)

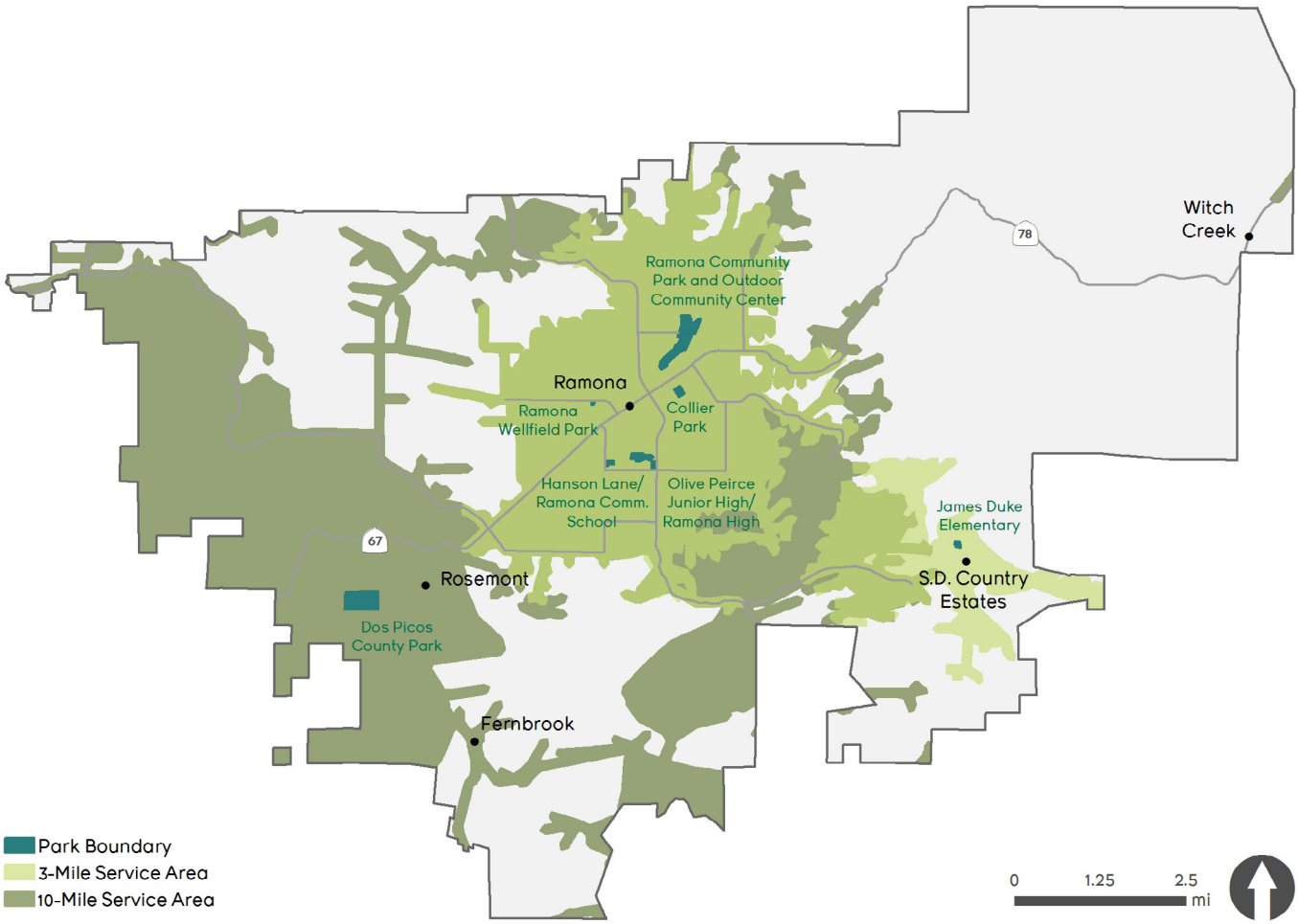
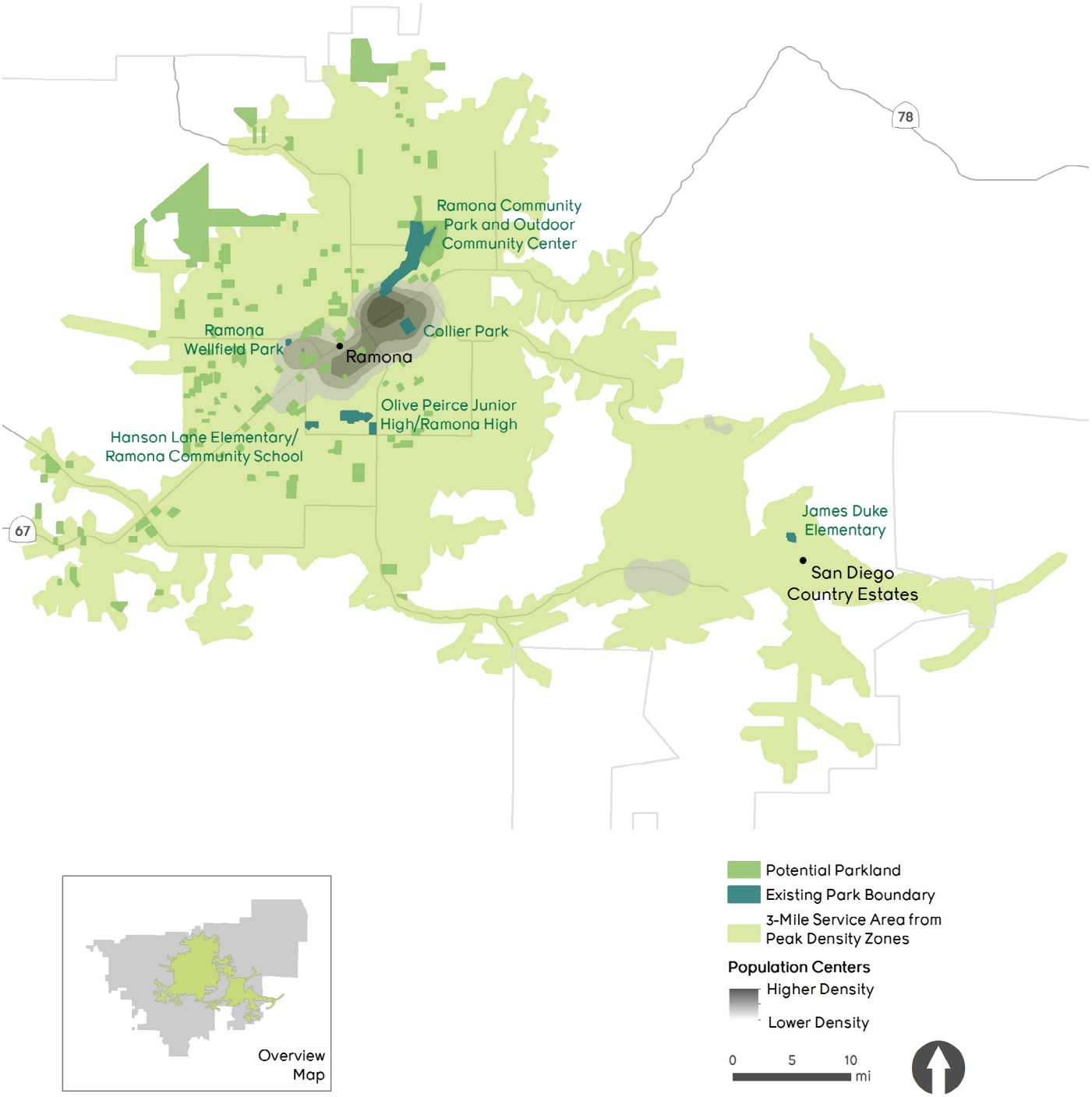


TABLE 6-41: POPULATION SERVED (RAMONA CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	13.4%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	74.9%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	84.9%

FIGURE 6-63: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (RAMONA CPA)



San Dieguito Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in San Dieguito, the CPA is experiencing a 37.14-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Despite its proximity to 10 large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 228.05 and 393.18-acre deficit of regional park acreage to meet the standard and goal, respectively. Therefore, San Dieguito's deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 7.86 acres of planned parks and 16.24 acres of identified future parkland within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in San Dieguito, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Fifty-two (52) local parks and 10 regional parks serve the San Dieguito CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 32.2% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 64.0% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 100% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are baseball/softball fields, playgrounds and picnic areas.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-64, residents also have access to nine outdoor basketball courts, four tennis courts, two wedding facilities, two corporate event facilities, and two horseshoe pits.
- See Table 6-3 for a inventory of all amenities serving the San Dieguito CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 169 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 608 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-64: Amenities (San Dieguito CPA)

Table 6-42: Level of Service Calculations (San Dieguito CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	33,025
Potential 2040 Population	38,589
Population Increase	5,564
% Population Increase	16.8%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	18.02	48.31
City-Owned Parks	28.54	9.90
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	35.26
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	15.37	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	8.74
Total Existing Park Acreage	**61.94**	**102.20**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	99.08	330.25	429.33
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-37.14**	**-228.05**	**-265.19**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	330.25	495.38	825.63
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-268.31**	**-393.18**	**-661.49**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	7.86	0
Parkland Required of Developers	983.04	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	16.24	0
Total Future Acreage	**1,069.07**	**102.20**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	115.77	385.89	501.66
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**953.31**	**-283.69**	**669.61**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	385.89	578.84	964.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**683.18**	**-476.64**	**206.55**

FIGURE 6-65: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)

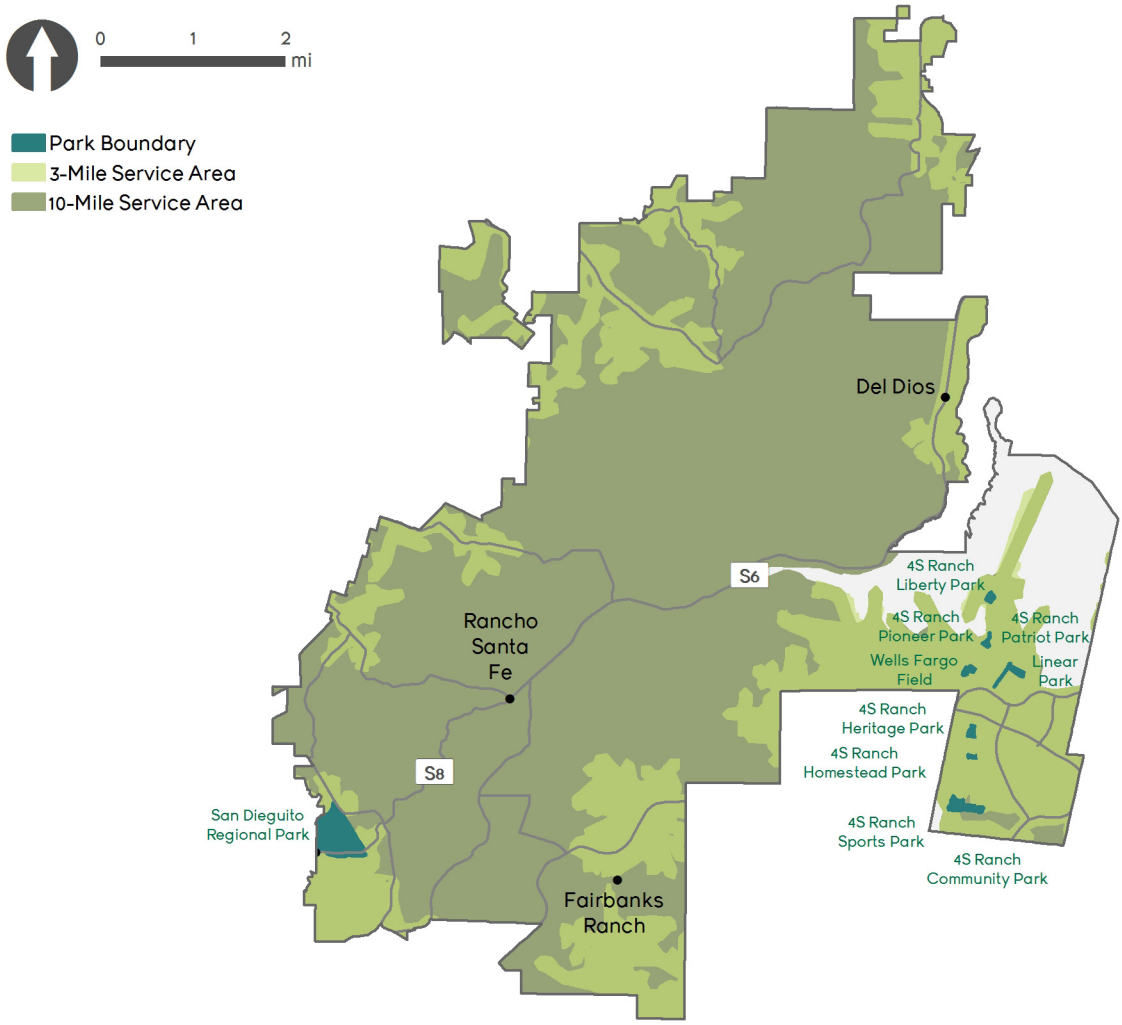
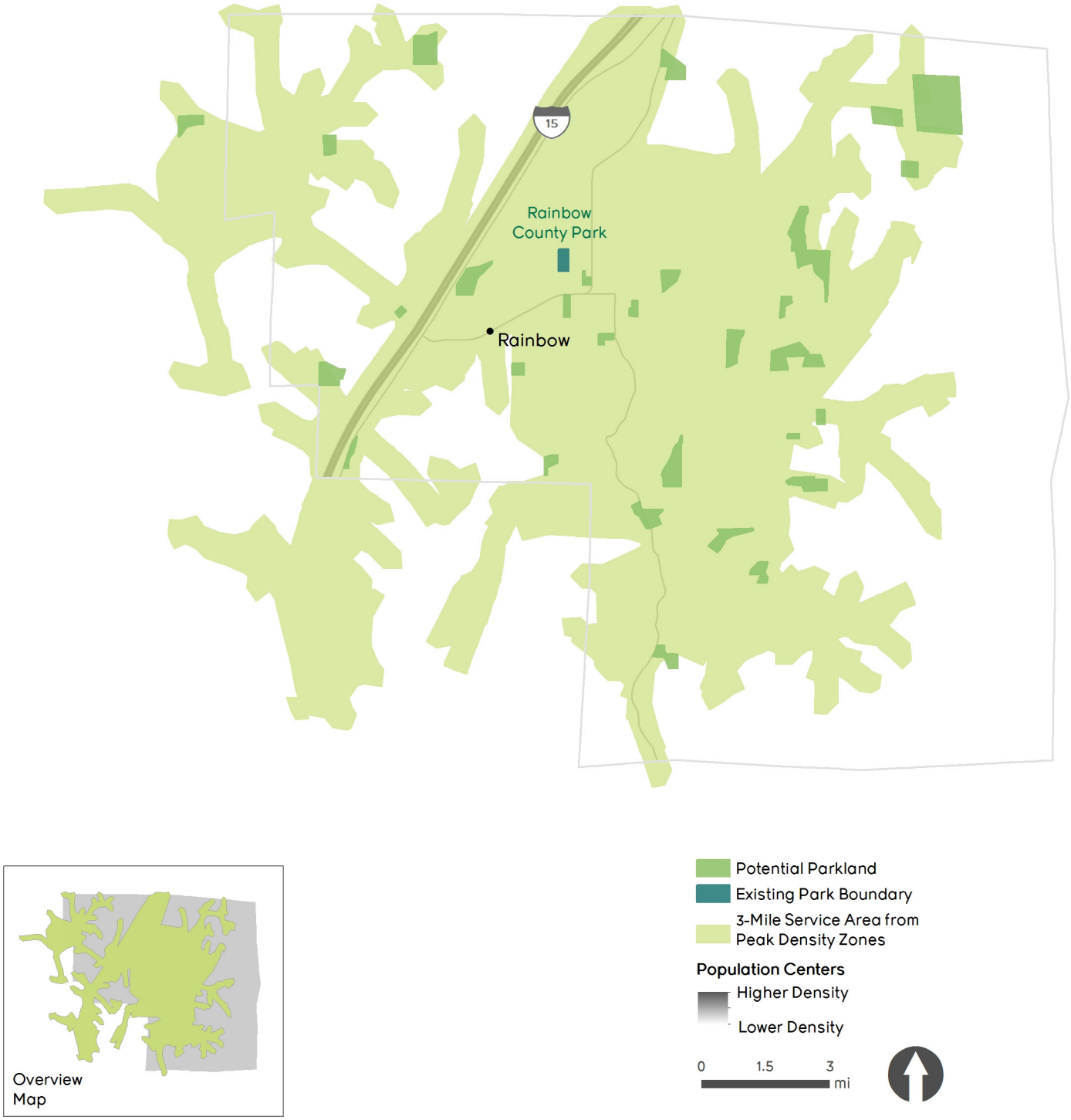


TABLE 6-43: POPULATION SERVED (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	32.2%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	64.0%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	100%

FIGURE 6-66: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)



Spring Valley Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Spring Valley, the CPA is experiencing a 146.20-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Despite its proximity to nine (9) large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 229.85 and 549.12-acre deficit of regional park acreage to meet the standard and goal, respectively. Therefore, Spring Valley's deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 8.44 acres of planned parks and 0.03 acres of identified future parkland within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Spring Valley, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Fifty (50) local parks and nine (9) regional parks serve the Spring Valley CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 14.5% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 99.9% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 100% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are playgrounds, basketball courts and a large number of baseball/softball fields.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-67, residents also have access to eleven swimming/water features, ten picnic areas, six bicycle trails, five wedding facilities, five soccer fields, two football fields, and a community garden.
- See Table 6-3 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Spring Valley CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 38 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 118 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-67: Amenities (Spring Valley CPA)

TABLE 6-44: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (SPRING VALLEY CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	63,855
Potential 2040 Population	71,614
Population Increase	7,759
% Population Increase	12.2%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	20.29	127.41
City-Owned Parks	17.58	43.19
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	4.41	226.64
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	3.08	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	11.47
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	**45.36**	**408.70**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	191.57	638.55	830.12
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-146.20**	**-229.85**	**-376.05**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	638.55	957.83	1,596.38
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-593.19**	**-549.12**	**-1,142.31**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	8.44	0
Parkland Required of Developers	1,370.85	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.03	0
Total Future Acreage	**1,424.68**	**408.70**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	214.84	716.14	930.98
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**1,209.84**	**-307.44**	**902.40**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	716.14	1,074.21	1,790.35
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**708.54**	**-665.51**	**43.03**

FIGURE 6-68: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (SPRING VALLEY CPA)

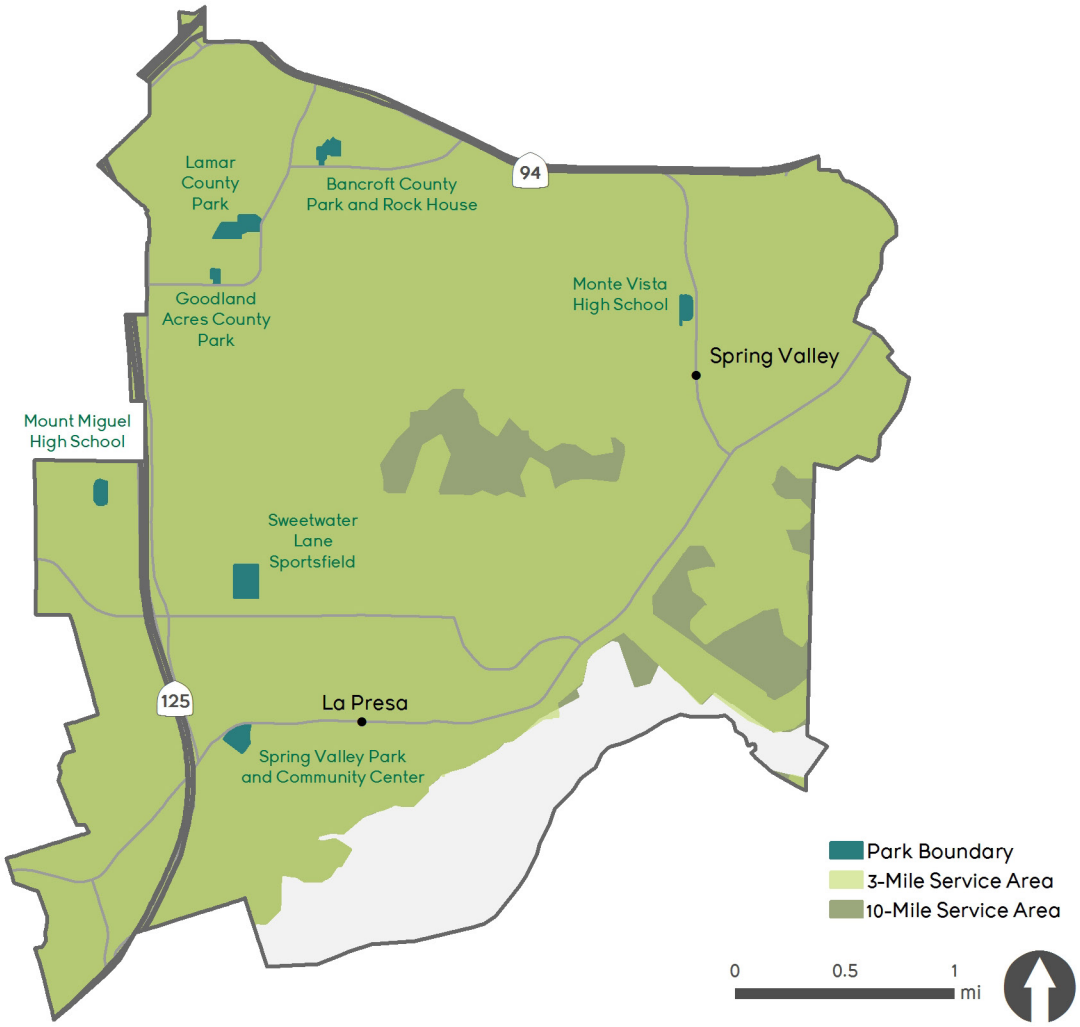
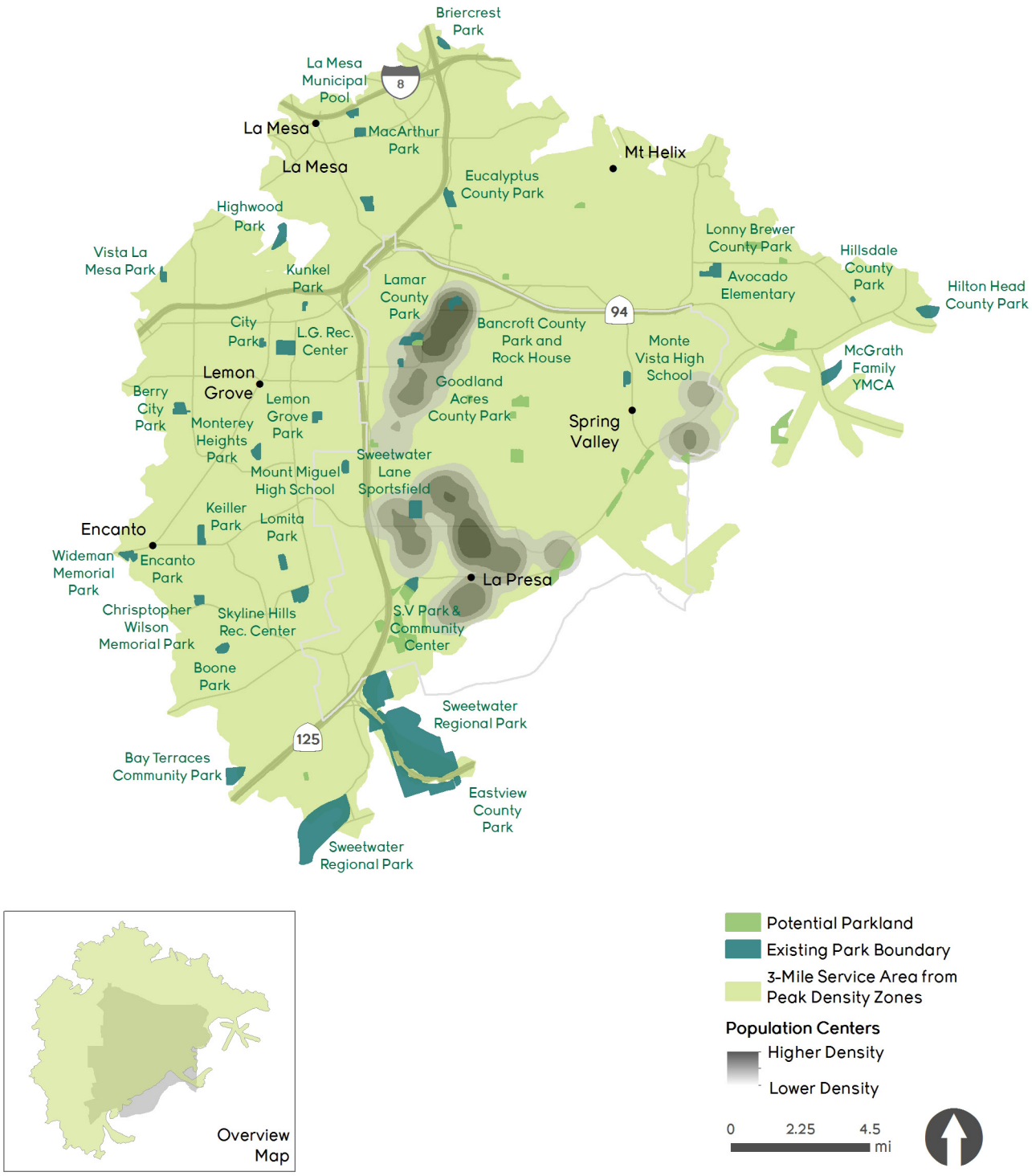


TABLE 6-45: POPULATION SERVED (SPRING VALLEY CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	14.5%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	99.9%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	100%

FIGURE 6-69: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (SPRING VALLEY CPA)



Sweetwater Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Sweetwater, the CPA's local park standard is met and exceeded by 24.45 acres. However, the CPA is experiencing a 69.75-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the goal.
- Due to its proximity to nine (9) large county parks, Sweetwater's regional park standard and goal is not only met, but exceeded by 72.24 and 4.95 acres, respectively. However, regional parks do not typically provide the same level and concentration of amenities as local parks. Therefore, Sweetwater's deficiency of local facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely solely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. There are currently no projects planned within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Nonetheless, 1.27 acres have been identified as future parkland within the CPA. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Sweetwater, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Sixty-two (62) local parks and nine (9) regional parks serve the Sweetwater CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 0.3% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 100% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 100% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are partial playgrounds, soccer fields, and a large number of baseball/softball fields.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-70, residents also have access to six bicycle trails, six soccer fields, eight outdoor basketball courts, five wedding facilities, two community gardens, five picnic areas.
- See Table 6-3 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Sweetwater CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 919 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 8839 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-70: Amenities (Sweetwater CPA)

Playgrounds	Soccer Field	Baseball/Softball	Swimming Feature	Specialty Facilities
10	6	32	10	9

TABLE 6-46: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (SWEETWATER CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	13,457
Potential 2040 Population	15,133
Population Increase	1,676
% Population Increase	12.5%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	6.17	76.68
City-Owned Parks	56.81	31.24
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	83.64
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	1.34	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0.51	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	15.25
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	**64.82**	**206.81**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	40.37	134.57	174.94
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**24.45**	**72.24**	**96.69**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	134.57	201.86	336.43
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-69.75**	**4.95**	**-64.79**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	0
Parkland Required of Developers	296.11	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	1.27	0
Total Future Acreage	**362.20**	**206.81**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	45.40	151.33	196.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**316.80**	**55.48**	**372.28**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	151.33	227.00	378.33
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**210.87**	**-20.19**	**190.69**

FIGURE 6-71: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (SWEETWATER CPA)

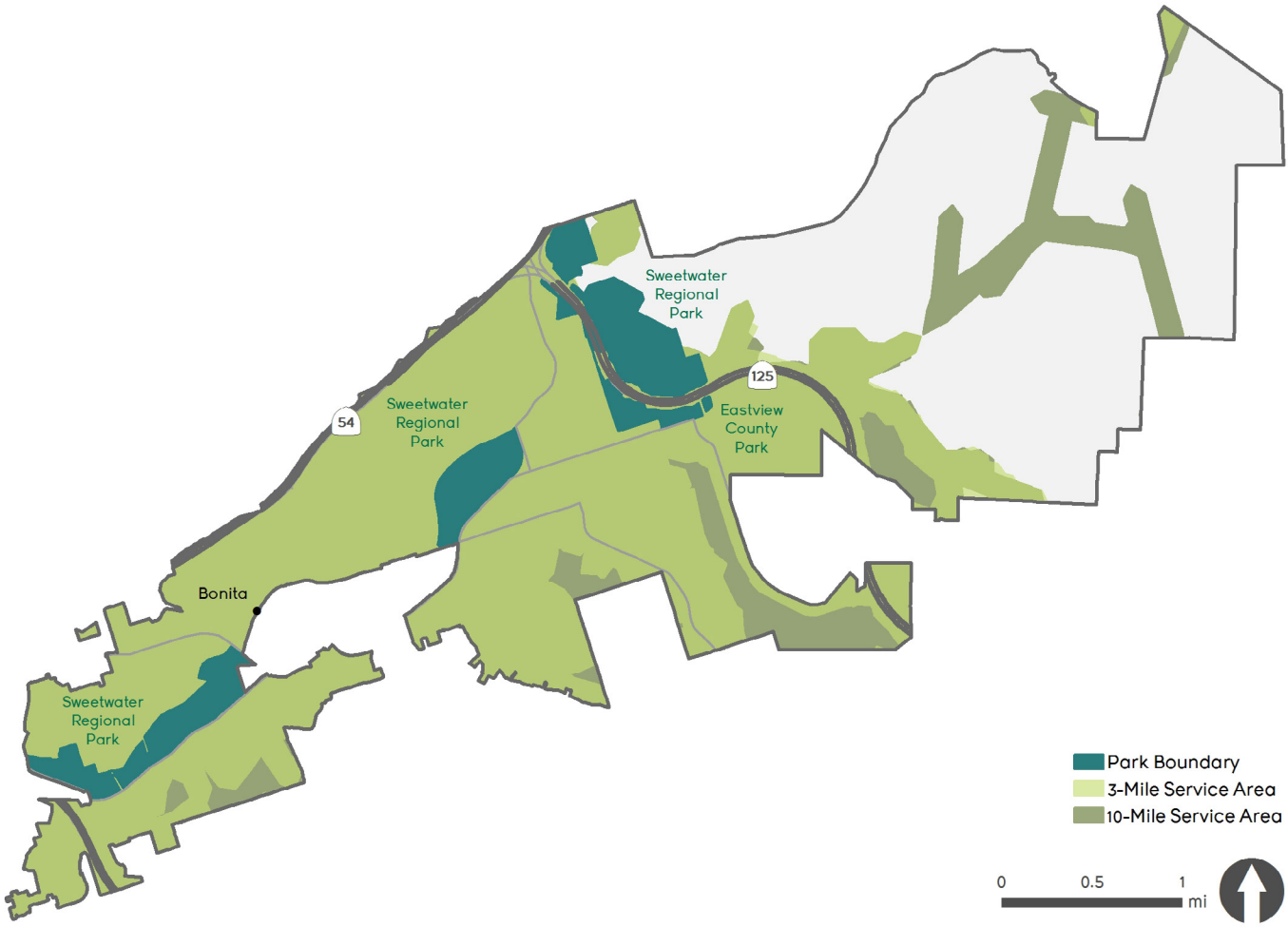
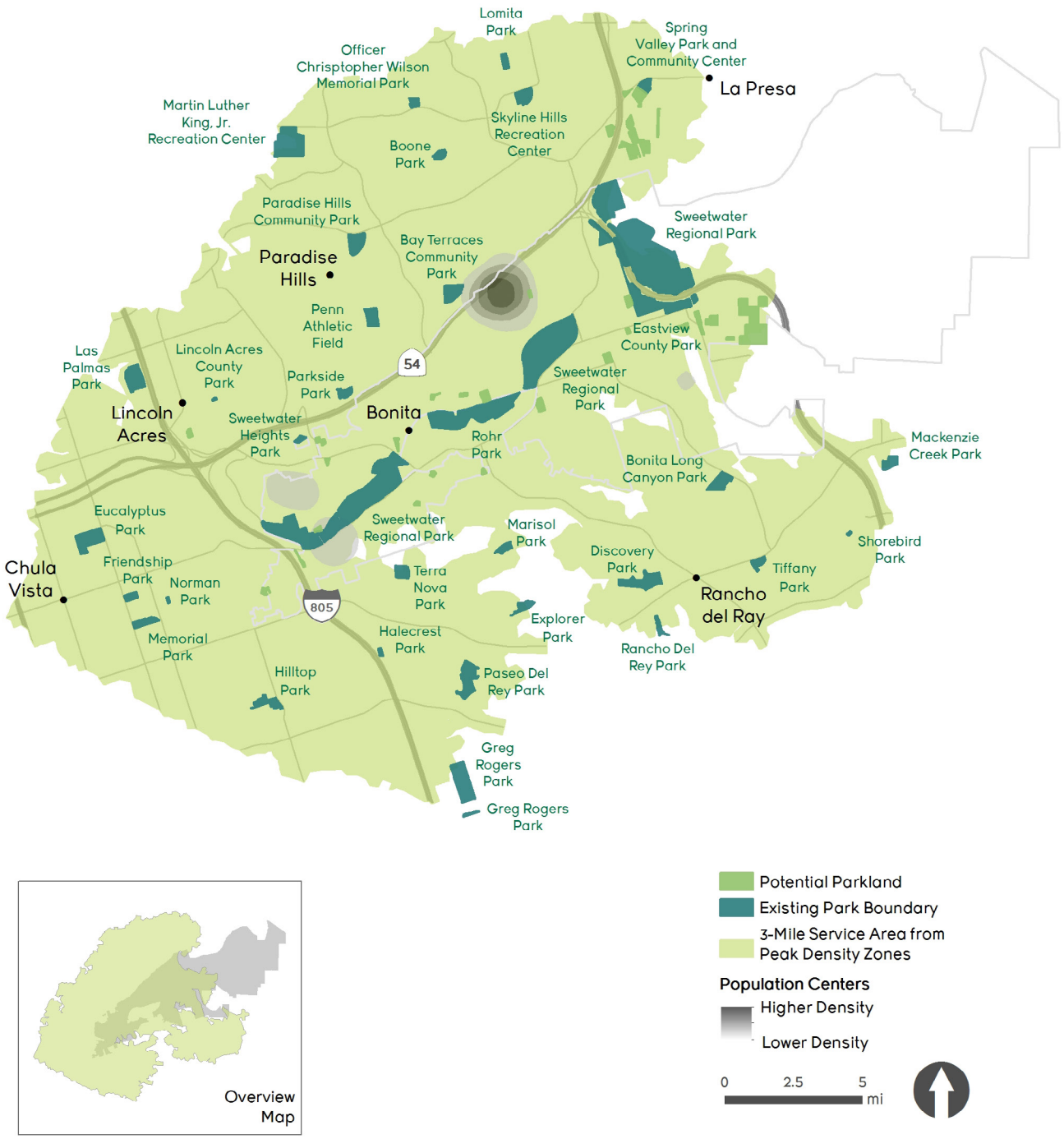


TABLE 6-47: POPULATION SERVED (SWEETWATER CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	0.3%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	100%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	100%

FIGURE 6-72: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (SWEETWATER CPA)



Valle De Oro Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the small count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Valle De Oro, the CPA is experiencing a 14.77-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Due to its proximity to nine (9) large county parks, Valle De Oro's regional park standard is not only met, but exceeded by 49.85. However, the CPA is experiencing a 35.48-acre deficit of regional park facilities to meet the goal. Therefore, Valle De Oro's deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 8.02 acres of planned parks and 0.60 acres of identified future parkland within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Valle De Oro, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Forty-six (46) local parks and nine (9) regional parks serve the Valle De Oro CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 14.8% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 99.2% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 99.8% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are playgrounds, along with a large number of picnic areas and baseball/softball fields.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-73, residents also have access to fourteen basketball courts, seven horseshoe pits, five wedding facilities, five soccer fields, three football fields, and six bicycle trails.
- See Table 6-3 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Valle De Oro CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 178 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 774 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-73: Amenities (Valley De Oro CPA)

TABLE 6-48: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (VALLEY DE ORO CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	41,635
Potential 2040 Population	43,681
Population Increase	2,046
% Population Increase	4.9%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	70.09	207.20
City-Owned Parks	8.59	8.92
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	20.61	368.69
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	7.83	4.24
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	3.03	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	**110.14**	**589.04**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	124.91	416.35	541.26
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-14.77**	**172.69**	**157.93**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	416.35	624.53	1,040.88
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-306.21**	**-35.48**	**-341.69**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	8.02	1.09
Parkland Required of Developers	361.48	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.60	0
Total Future Acreage	**480.24**	**590.14**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	131.04	436.81	567.85
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**349.19**	**153.33**	**502.52**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	436.81	655.22	1,092.03
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**43.43**	**-65.08**	**-21.65**

FIGURE 6-74: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (VALLEY DE ORO CPA)

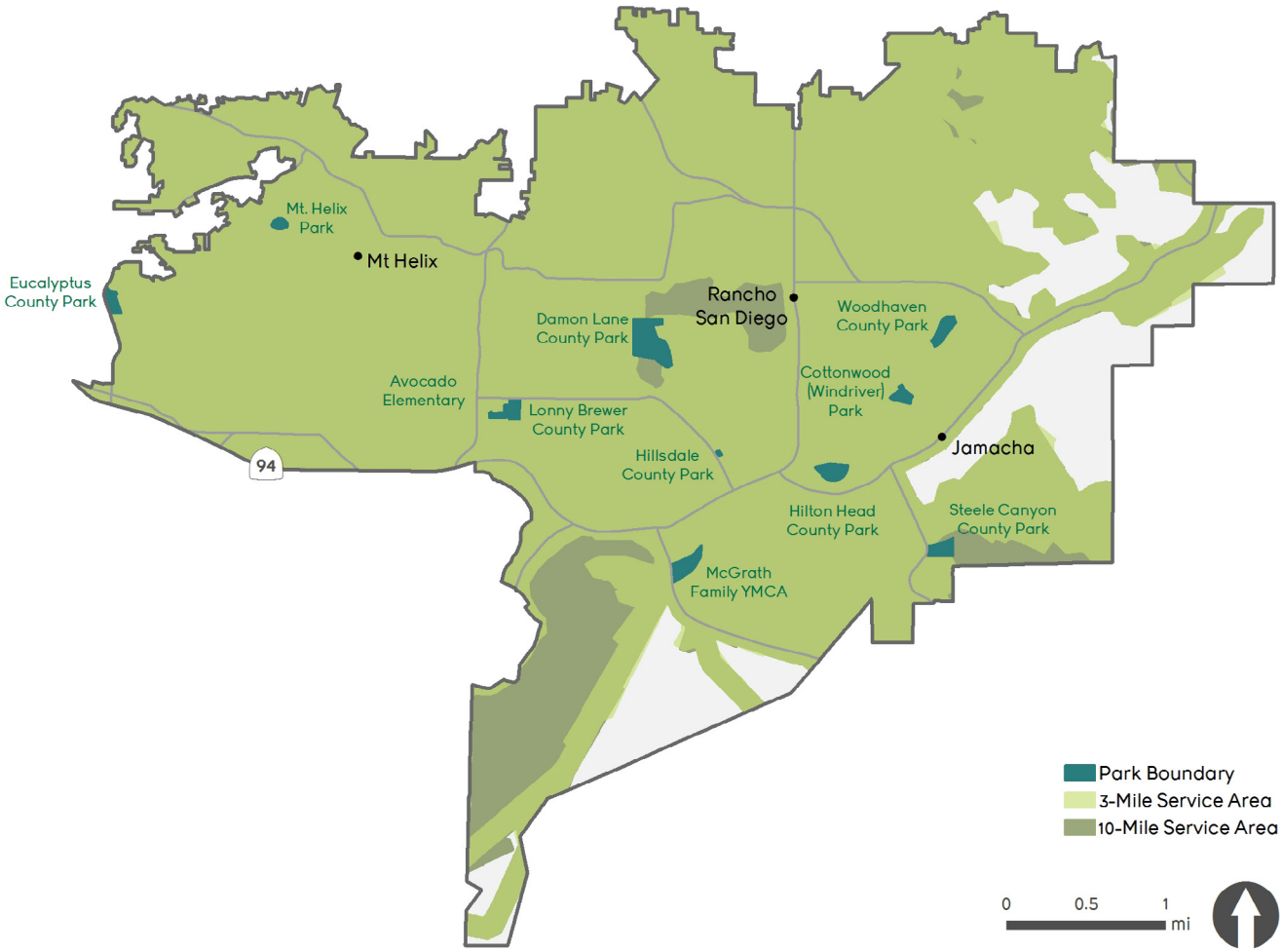
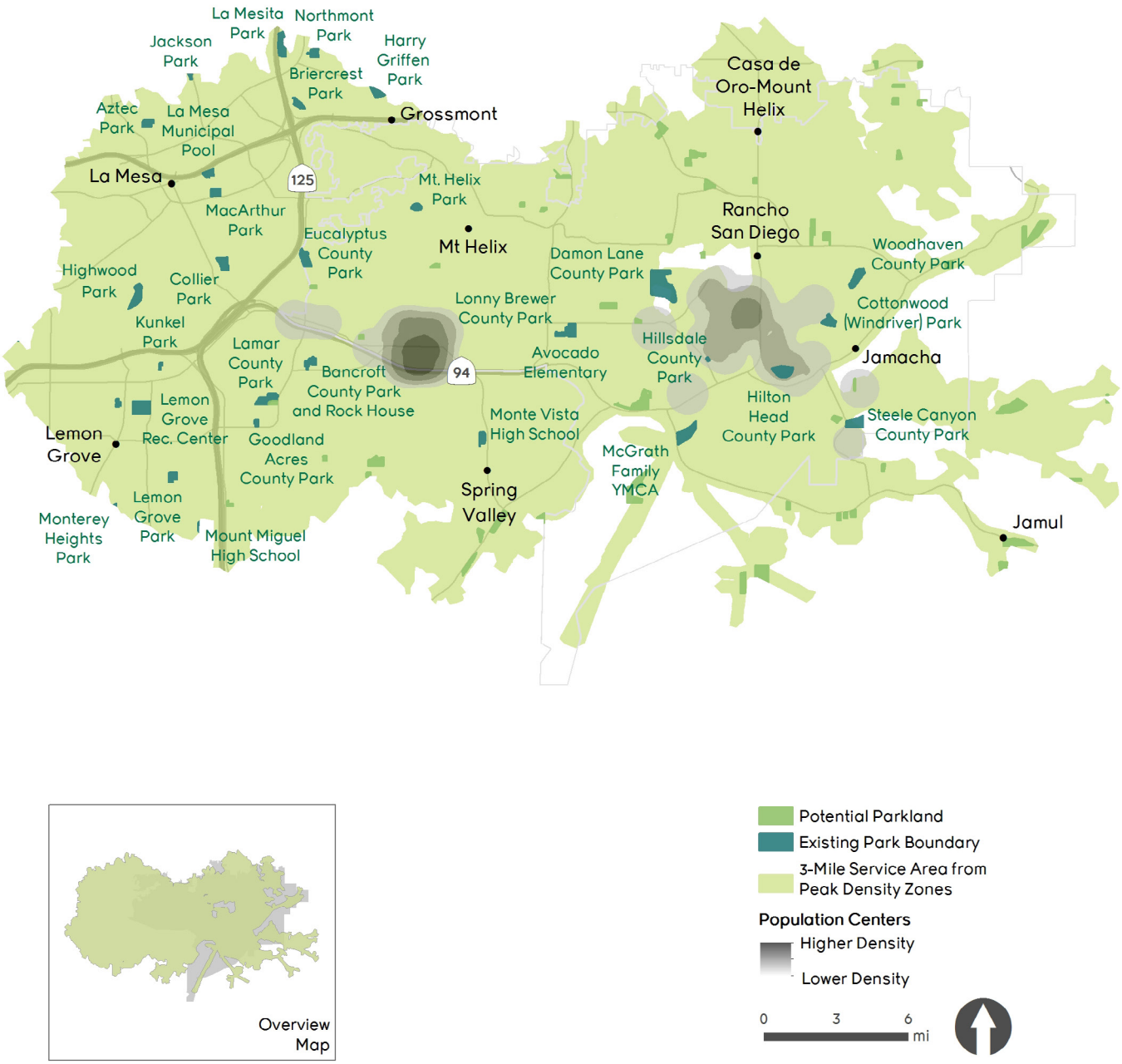


TABLE 6-49: POPULATION SERVED (VALLE DE ORO CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	14.8%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	99.2%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	99.8%

FIGURE 6-75: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (VALLE DE ORO CPA)



Valley Center Community Plan Area

Level of Service Calculations

- Given both the count of facilities and acreage of local parks in Valley Center, the CPA's local park standard is met and exceeded by 52.02 acres. However, the CPA is experiencing a 83.81-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the goal.
- Despite its proximity to five (5) large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 120.38 and 217.40-acre deficit of regional park acreage to meet the standard and goal, respectively. Therefore, Valley Center's deficiency of both local and regional facilities must be highlighted and addressed in future developer park requirements.
- Looking to 2040, future standards rely on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. Additionally, there are currently 9.38 acres of planned parks and 1.08 acres of identified future parkland within the CPA that could help meet the park standards. Given the significant amount of vacant land in Valley Center, conversion of vacant lands to parks should prove relatively easy if funding can be identified.

Population Served

- Seven (7) local parks and five (5) regional parks serve the Valley Center CPA.
- Using a 0.5-mile walking distance (walkshed) around all local parks, only 1.1% of the population is served. This low figure may be attributed to the distance of the local park facilities from the most densely populated regions in the CPA.
- Using a 3-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all local parks, 56.2% of the population is served. Increasing the distance of the driveshed allows these parks to serve the most densely populated areas in the CPA.
- Using a 10-mile driving distance (driveshed) around all regional parks, 72.9% of the population is served. The larger driveshed covers a larger portion of the community and therefore provides regional park facilities for the majority of CPA residents.

Amenities

- The majority of facilities available to CPA residents are playgrounds, baseball/softball fields, picnic areas.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-76, residents also have access to four soccer fields, two outdoor basketball courts, two wedding facilities, one dog park, a football field, and two equestrian trails.
- See Table 6-3 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Valley Center CPA.

Future Opportunities

- 279 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 2,030 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 15% slope).

Figure 6-76: Amenities (Valley Center CPA)

TABLE 6-50: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (VALLEY CENTER CPA)

Gross Population	
Existing 2014 Population	19,404
Potential 2040 Population	26,022
Population Increase	6,618
% Population Increase	34.1%

Existing Parks (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
County-Owned Parks	0	8.33
City-Owned Parks	0.42	65.28
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	109.82	0
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0	0
National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Lands, Bureau of Land Management	0	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0.05
Total Existing Park Acreage	**110.23**	**73.66**

Existing Park Standard (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	58.21	194.04	252.25
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**52.02**	**-120.38**	**-68.36**

Existing Park Goal (2014)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	194.04	291.06	485.10
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**-83.81**	**-217.40**	**-301.21**

Future Parks (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	9.38	0
Parkland Required of Developers	1,169.26	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	1.08	0
Total Future Acreage	**1,289.95**	**73.66**

Future Park Standard (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3	10	13
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	78.07	260.22	338.29
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**1,211.89**	**-186.56**	**1,025.32**

Future Park Goal (2040)	Acres of Local Park	Acres of Regional Park	Total Park Acres (Local + Regional)
Minimum Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10	15	25
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	260.22	390.33	650.55
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	**1,029.73**	**-316.67**	**713.06**

FIGURE 6-77: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (VALLEY CENTER CPA)

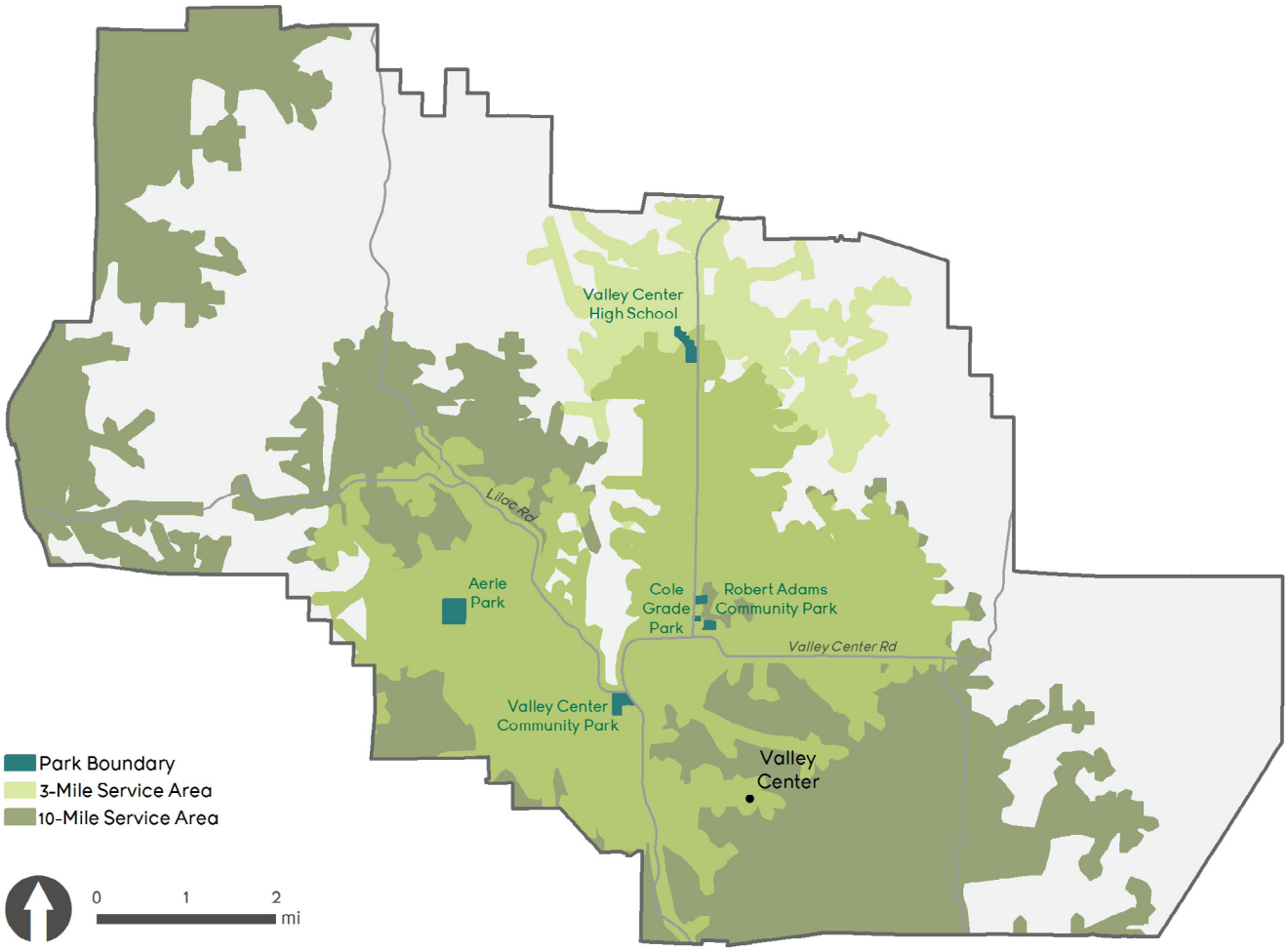
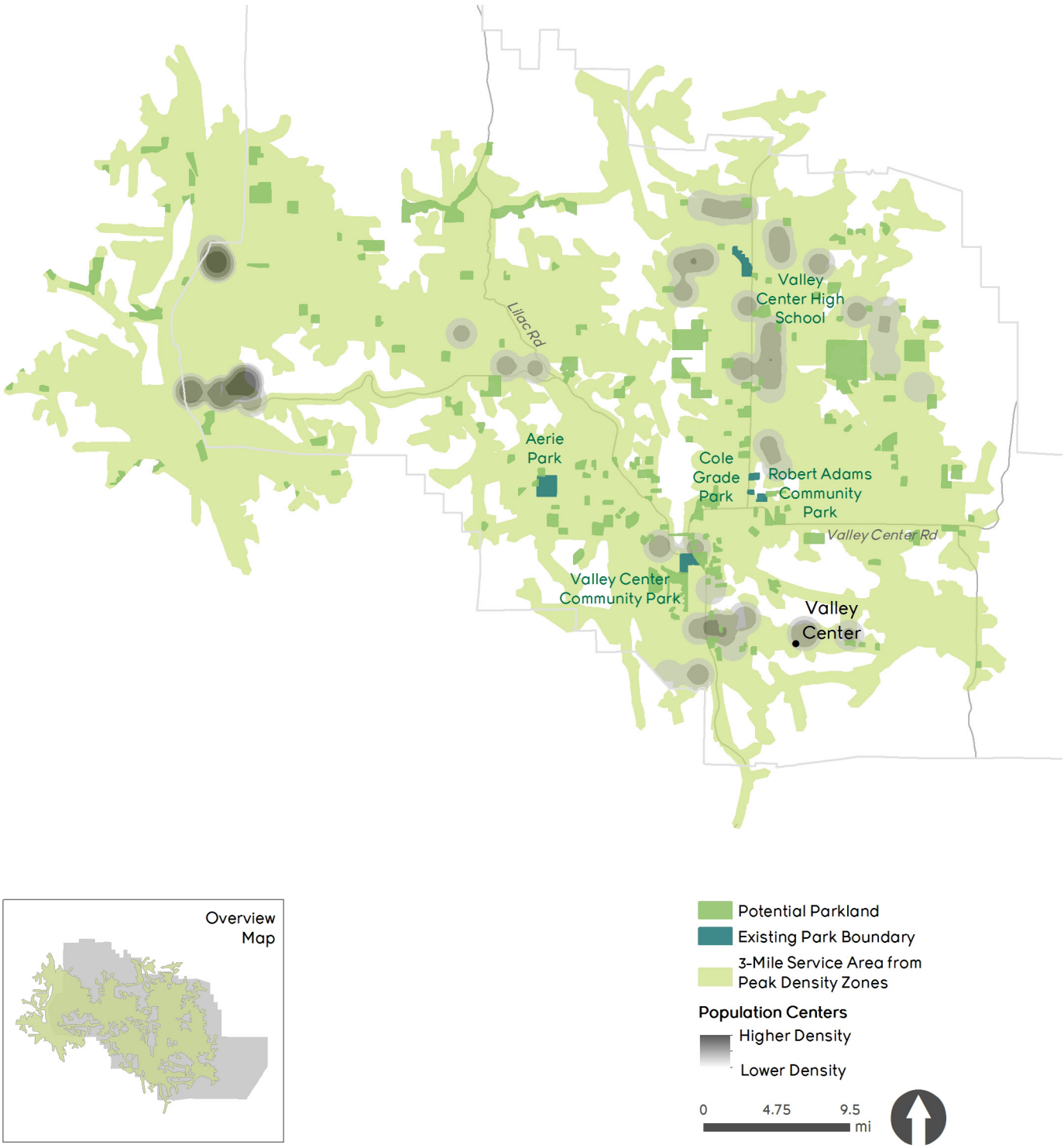


TABLE 6-51: POPULATION SERVED (VALLEY CENTER CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	1.1%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	56.2%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	72.9%

FIGURE 6-78: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (VALLEY CENTER CPA)



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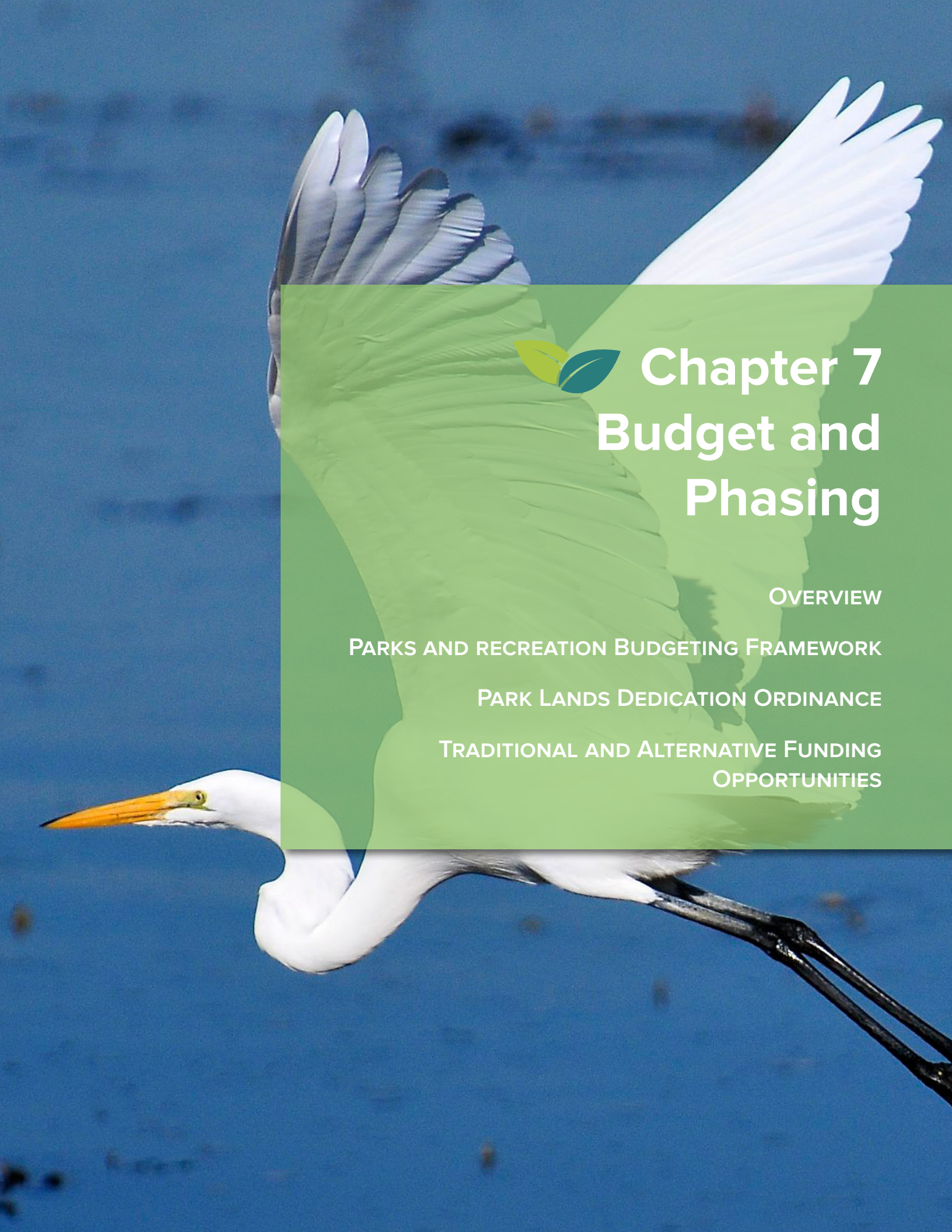

Chapter 7 Budget and Phasing

Overview

Parks and recreation Budgeting Framework

Park Lands Dedication Ordinance

Traditional and Alternative Funding Opportunities

Overview

The previous chapters within this plan describe DPR's planning process and how level of service within each CPA is analyzed to identify and prioritize potential acquisition and development projects. This chapter discusses how those projects can be incorporated into the capital improvement budget process for phased implementation.

The County's business values set the standard for DPR's continued operational excellence. They are the foundation of how DPR does business as a means to efficiently and effectively accomplish the County's goals. DPR's fiscal discipline ensures the ability to provide park and recreation services for County residents. DPR has an operating budget of $37.2 million, $5.9 million in revenue from charges for current services and a Capital Improvement Projects budget of $70 million. Services are provided by over 175 full-time employees and over 3,100 volunteers.

Parks and Recreation Budgeting Framework

The following documents provide a framework for budgeting decisions regarding acquisition and development of park projects: Operational Plan, Capital Improvement Needs Assessment, and Parks Improvement Plan. Additionally, these forecasting tools allow DPR to plan for phased implementation over several budget cycles.

Operational Plan

Operational Planning follows Strategic Planning in the County's General Management System (GMS). While the Strategic Plan identifies where the County and the Department are going, the Operational Plan allocates the resources to get there. It is critical that the Operational Plan is tightly aligned with the Department and County Strategic Plan because it creates the direct link between Strategic Plan goals and the specific programs, staffing, and costs that will implement those goals.

The Operational Plan puts the Strategic Plans into action by asking:

- What does DPR want to accomplish during the next two years?
- How do the two-year objectives contribute to meeting the five-year strategic goals?
- What are the operational objectives based on the Strategic Initiatives of Healthy Families, Safe Communities, Sustainable Environments, and Operational Excellence)?
- How will the County fund and staff the parks and recreation programs?

The Operational Plan is prepared by the County Chief Administrative Officer and adopted annually by the Board of Supervisors as the County's budget. It provides the County's financial plan for the next two fiscal years. Because the California State Government Code requires the Board of Supervisors to adopt a budget each year, the Board may only formally adopt the first year of the Two-Year Operational Plan. The Board approves the second year in principle for planning purposes.

Each County department develops specific objectives as part of the preparation of the Operational Plan. Objectives are clear discussions of anticipated levels of achievement for the next two years. The objectives include measurable targets for accomplishing specific goals plus a discussion of the resources necessary to meet those goals. They communicate the entity's core services and organizational priorities. The full list of DPR objectives for each of the Strategic Initiatives can be found on pages 280-282 of the Adopted Operational Plan Fiscal Years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.

Table 7-1 provides a snapshot of DPR's 2015-2017 Operational Plan including a staffing analysis and budget breakdown. The table shows the changes in the DPR budget from year to year and breaks it out both by program area as well as expenditure categories. The operational budget for Parks and Recreation has been reduced by approximately $2.5 million from Fiscal Year 2014-15 actual to Fiscal Year 2016-17 approved. This equates to a 7% reduction. Additionally, the overall budget for DPR has been reduced approximately $3.1 for the same period or an almost 8% reduction. Finally, revenue for current services is anticipated to increase $233,531, a 4% increase.

TABLE 7-1: DPR OPERATIONAL PLAN 2015-2017

STAFFING BY PROGRAM						
	Fiscal Year 2013-14 Adopted Budget	Fiscal Year 2014-15 Adopted Budget			Fiscal Year 2015-16 Adopted Budget	Fiscal Year 2016-17 Approved Budget
Parks and Recreation	$175.00	$178.00			$179.00	$179.00
Total	**$175.00**	**$178.00**			**$179.00**	**$179.00**

BUDGET BY PROGRAM						
	Fiscal Year 2013-14 Actuals	Fiscal Year 2014-15 Adopted Budget	Fiscal Year 2014-15 Amended Budget	Fiscal Year 2014-15 Actuals	Fiscal Year 2015-16 Adopted Budget	Fiscal Year 2016-17 Approved Budget
Parks and Recreation	$30,355,116	$31,326,390	$43,830,657	$34,913,871	$33,428,751	$32,342,483
Park Land Dedication	$875,933	$78,750	$2,613,455	$1,086,996	$81,700	$80,700
Park Special Districts	$3,199,353	$3,654,392	$3,836,302	$3,268,184	$3,727,175	$3,730,659
Total	**$34,430,402**	**$35,059,532**	**$50,280,413**	**$39,269,051**	**$37,237,626**	**$36,153,842**

BUDGET BY CATEGORIES OF EXPENDITURES						
	Fiscal Year 2013-13 Actuals	Fiscal Year 2014-15 Adopted Budget	Fiscal Year 2014-15 Amended Budget	Fiscal Year 2014-15 Actuals	Fiscal Year 2015-16 Adopted Budget	Fiscal Year 2016-17 Approved Budget
Salaries & Benefits	$17,305,671	$19,538,334	$18,101,334	$18,092,508	$19,570,470	$19,942,399
Services & Supplies	$14,562,721	$13,534,865	$28,449,876	$19,043,878	$15,684,007	$14,243,990
Other Charges	$173,228	$100,000	$146,573	$141,721	$163,000	$138,000
Capital Assets Equipment	$6,669	$20,000	$54,500	$25,333	$20,800	-
Expenditure Transfer & Reimbursements	($5,000)	-	-	($10,000)	-	-
Operating Transfers Out	$2,387,113	$1,866,333	$3,528,130	$1,975,611	$1,799,349	$1,829,453
Total	**$34,430,402**	**$35,059,532**	**$50,280,413**	**$39,269,051**	**$37,237,626**	**$36,153,842**

Capital Improvement Needs Assessment

The Capital Improvement Needs Assessment (CINA) is the countywide summary of short- and long range land acquisitions and capital improvements that enhance or improve public services. The plan projects a five-year time frame, but is reviewed annually for updates and revisions.

The Facilities Planning Board (FPB) establishes the annual CINA plan, which is then reviewed and approved as discussed below. The Facilities Planning Board consists of the County's Assistant Chief Financial Officer/Auditor & Controller, and the five Group Finance Directors with the Deputy Director, Department of General Services, serving as staff. The Board of Supervisors approves the CINA priorities and refers to the Chief Administrative Officer for funding actions.

Fully funded capital projects are identified in the CINA and budgeted in the Two-Year Operational Plan capital program in the year they are initiated. The capital program consists of five special purpose funds: Capital Outlay Fund, Criminal Justice Facilities Outlay Fund, County Health Complex Fund, Library Project Fund, and the Edgemoor Development Fund. The CINA also includes a comprehensive list of all current and anticipated capital projects over a five-year period for review by the Board of Supervisors.

Parks Improvement Plan

From the data obtained in the CINA, DPR creates its own annual Parks Improvement Plan (PIP) which identifies projects throughout the County parks and recreation system that are fully or partially funded. The PIP provides a five year roadmap to ensure the County has the necessary facilities to move toward its vision, accomplish its mission, and achieve its goals.

The PIP also highlights potential projects that are contemplated for future budget periods. The plan is not a firm, absolute list of funded projects nor a comprehensive list of future needs. As priorities, budgets, or community needs change, projects may move within the plan or drop out entirely. Unexpected opportunities or requirements may cause new projects to be inserted into the plan throughout the fiscal year.

The projects shown in this document are based on input from a wide variety of sources including community planning groups, internal parks and recreation experts, and the Board of Supervisors.

Park Lands Dedication Ordinance

In 1965, the State of California adopted the Quimby Act, authorizing local governments to assess impact fees on new residential development for future park and recreation facilities. The Act allows fees to be collected at a rate to provide three acres of park land per 1,000 residents, or can be raised to five acres per 1,000 residents based on local conditions. In the County, the Park Lands Dedication Ordinance (PLDO) provides the mechanism for implementing the Quimby Act. The PLDO requires all developers to provide for the dedication of parkland at a rate of three acres per 1,000 residents or provide an in-lieu fee. The ordinance also sets the standards for the PLDO fees, which are different for each CPA.

PLDO funding can be used for the provision of active recreation parks, acquisition of land, replacement of playground equipment, or other renovations. However, the funds cannot be used for open space, trails, maintenance, operations, or restoration of historic structures. The fees are assessed based on the Local Park Planning Area (LPPA) boundaries and are different for each LPPA. Fees collected for within an LPPA must be spent within that LPPA. Developers also have the option to dedicate parks instead of paying PLDO fees. The funds may be used to develop new local parks only if a source of funds other than the County General Fund will provide for the ongoing maintenance and operation of the new park.

Park Lands Dedication Ordinance (PLDO) Priority List

Board Policy F-26 (Utilization of PLDO Fees and Interest) establishes guidelines and procedures for the acquisition, planning and development of parkland with fees and interest derived from the PLDO. Policy F-26 further establishes a requirement that DPR develops an annual five-year priority list within each Local Park Planning Area (LPPA). The priority lists are developed by working with local park and recreation advisory

committees in each Local Park Planning Area or the community planning committees. Input from other citizens and community organizations may also be solicited and utilized. Additionally, in an effort to better plan our park development and recreation needs, DPR has recently included a recreation programming request. Whereas the project list refers to physical projects such as playgrounds, the program list refers to activities such as after school programs or cultural events.

The objectives of these priority lists are to provide guidelines for improvement and development of community facilities and programs for the next five years and to establish a priority for facility and program development. PLDO funds may be used in collaboration with local agencies such as municipal water districts and school districts for the construction of local recreation facilities located on agency property. Typically, the fees are collected and spent within the same LPPA to directly serve residents within that planning area. However, over the years LPPA boundaries have changed. Accordingly, some facilities that were acquired or improved with PLDO funds within one LPPA may now be located in a different LPPA.

Traditional And Alternative Funding Opportunities

DPR, with the help of GreenPlay, identified a range of potential funding sources for future park and recreation facilities as seen in Table 7-2. These funding sources, both traditional and alternative, are divided into one of the following four tiers:

- Tier 1 – In Use or could be easily used
- Tier 2 – Definitely consider
- Tier 3 – Possibly consider
- Tier 4 – Would not consider

Descriptions for each of the funding sources can be found in the "Potential Parks and Recreation Funding Sources" document in Appendix B.

Traditional Parks and Recreation Operations and Capital Funding Sources

There are a variety of mechanisms that the County of San Diego can employ to provide services and make public improvements. Parks and recreation operating and capital development funding typically comes from conventional sources such as sales, use, and property tax referenda voted upon by the community, along with developer fees. Operating funds are typically capped by legislation, may not always keep up with inflationary factors, and may fluctuate based on the economy, public spending, or assessed valuation. In the case of capital development, "borrowed funds" sunset with the completion of loan repayment, and are not available to carry-over or re-invest without voter approval.

Alternative Parks and Recreation Operations and Capital Funding Sources

Alternative funding sources include a variety of different or non-conventional public sector strategies for diversifying the funding base beyond traditional tax-based support. GreenPlay has compiles known industry funding practices, potential sources, and strategies.

Not every alternative funding mechanism may be allowable by law, as the laws, regulations, statutes, ordinances, and systems of governance vary from county to county, and state to state. The authority to put forth referenda or institute exactions must be researched for validity within each agency's local and state jurisdictions, as this list is comprised of the financial practices from across the nation. Some referenda are passed by simple majority of those who vote, while others require a larger percentage to pass. In certain circumstances, referenda are passed by the majority of eligible voters versus just those who vote.

Cost Saving Measures

In addition to aligning cost recovery with goals, charging appropriate fees, and using traditional and alternative funding mechanisms, several cost saving measures can improve the overall cost recovery picture for DPR.

TABLE 7-2: POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY

	TIER 1: IN USE OR COULD BE EASILY USED	TIER 2: DEFINITELY CONSIDER	TIER 3: POSSIBLY CONSIDER	TIER 4: WOULD NOT CONSIDER
TRADITIONAL OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDING SOURCES				
Traditional Tax and Exactions-Based Funding Resources				
General or Operating Fund	X			
Sales Tax			X	
Property Tax (Existing CSA)	X			
Development Funding				
Park Lands Dedication Ordinance	X			
Development Impact Fees		X		
Local Improvement Districts	X			
TRADITIONAL EARNED REVENUE RESOURCES				
Fees and Charges				
Ticket Sales/Admission	X			
Registration Fees	X			
Daily Admission, Annual Pass Sales, and Vehicle Parking Permits	X			
ALTERNATIVE OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDING SOURCES				
Loan Mechanisms				
General Obligation Bonds			X	
Revenue Bonds			X	
Special Assessment Bonds		X		
Industrial Development Bonds			X	
Full Faith and Credit Bonds			X	
Alternative Service Delivery and Funding Structures				
Inter-Local Agreements	X			
Annual Appropriation/Leasehold Financing			X	
Commercial Property Endowment Model - Operating Foundation	X			
Privatization - Outsourcing Management	X			
Partnership Opportunities				
YMCA/YWCA	X			
Boys and Girls Club	X			
Medical Centers/Hospitals		X		
Kiwanis, Optimists, VFWs, Elks, Rotary, & other service/civic organizations	X			
Chamber of Commerce		X		
Convention and Visitor's Bureau		X		
Homeowner or Neighborhood Associations			X	
Youth Sports Associations	X			
Neighboring counties/cities Neighboring counties/cities	X			
Private alternative providers	X			
Churches (Rentals; Leases)		X		

TABLE 7-2: POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY (CONT.)

	Tier 1: In Use or Could be Easily Used	Tier 2: Definitely Consider	Tier 3: Possibly Consider	Tier 4: Would Not Consider
Community Resources				
Philanthropic	X	X		
Friends Associations	X			
Volunteers/In-Kind Services	X			
Adopt-A-Park or -Trail	X			
Neighborhood Park Watch		X		
Foundation/Gifts	X			
Gift Catalogs		X		
Maintenance Endowments	X			
Irrevocable Remainder Trusts		X		
Life Estates	X			
General Purpose or Operating Grants		X		
Program or Support Grants		X		
Planning Grants	X			
Facilities and Equipment Grants	X			
Matching Grants	X			
Seed Money or Start-Up Grants		X		
Management or Technical Assistance Grants		X		
Program-Related Investments			X	
Private Grants and Philanthropic Agencies		X		
Corporate Sponsorships	X			
Naming Rights	X			
Advertising Sales		X	X	
Fundraising			X	
Raffling			X	
Community Services Fees and Assessments				
Recreation Service Fee			X	
Capital Improvement Fee			X	
Residency Cards			X	
Security and Clean-Up Fees (Deposits)	X			
Lighting Fees	X			
Signage Fees		X	X	
Dog Park Fees			X	
Equipment Rental	X			
Parking Fee	X			
Utility Roundup Programs			X	
Franchise Fee on Cable			X	
Room Overrides on Hotels for Sports Tournaments and Special Events			X	
Recreation Surcharge Fee on Sports and Entertainment Tickets, Classes, MasterCard, Visa			X	
Flexible Fee Strategies		X		

TABLE 7-2: POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY (CONT.)

	TIER 1: IN USE OR COULD BE EASILY USED	TIER 2: DEFINITELY CONSIDER	TIER 3: POSSIBLY CONSIDER	TIER 4: WOULD NOT CONSIDER
Community Services Fees and Assessments (cont.)				
Trail Fee			X	
Real Estate Transfer - Tax/Assessment/Fee			X	
Processing/Convenience Fee			X	
Self-Insurance Surcharge			X	
Development Surcharge/Fee			X	
Contractual Services				
Private Concessionaires	X			
Concession Management	X			
Merchandising Sales or Services	X			
Cell Towers and Wi-Fi	X			
Permits, Licensing Rights, and Use of Collateral Assets				
Special Use Permits	X			
Catering Permits and Services			X	
Licensing Rights			X	
Sale of Development Rights			X	
Surplus Sale of Equipment by Auction	X			
Private Developers		X	X	
Land Swaps	X	X		
Leasebacks on Recreational Facilities	X	X		
Subordinate Easements - Recreation/Natural Area Easements	X			
Agricultural Leases	X			
Sale of Mineral Rights			X	
Booth Lease Space	X			
Manufacturing Product Testing and Display				
Recycling Centers				
Film Rights	X			
Rental Houses and Buildings for Private Citizens	X			
Funding Resources and Other Options				
Enterprise Funds	X			
Land Trusts			X	
Positive Cash Flow			X	
Cost Avoidance	X			

TABLE 7-2: POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY (CONT.)

	TIER 1: IN USE OR COULD BE EASILY USED	TIER 2: DEFINITELY CONSIDER	TIER 3: POSSIBLY CONSIDER	TIER 4: WOULD NOT CONSIDER
COST SAVING MEASURES				
Cost Saving Ideas				
Bulk purchasing		X	X	
Re-negotiating contracts	X			
Changing maintenance standards and practices	X			
Green Practices				
Rooftop gardens and Park Structures	X			
Use light, water, and motion sensors	X			
Conduct energy audits	X			
Update to energy efficient ballasts, motors, appliances	X			
Use electric and hybrid vehicles	X			
Develop “Pack It Out” trash program		X	X	
Use greywater	X			
Use solar and wind energy	X			
Green operating practices	X			
Recycle Office Trash				
Go Paperless		X	X	
Conserve Resources	X			
Flex Scheduling	X			
Virtual Meetings	X			
Preventative Maintenance	X			
Reduce Driving	X			
Eliminate Environmentally Negative Chemicals and Materials	X			
Green Purchasing Policies	X			
LEED® Design	X			
Re-analyze and Revised Practices and Standards	X			
Monitor and Report Results	X			
Lead by Example	X			
Incorporate Principles in all Park and Recreation Services	X			
Seek Available Grant Funding and Initiative Awards	X			