

## 2.14 Recreation

This section evaluates the potential impacts to recreational resources and facilities within the PSR Analysis Areas and the former CGSP Area, and analyzes the potential effects of the Proposed Project on these conditions. Recreational resources include local and regional parks, community recreation centers, special use facilities, regional and community trails, and the potential effects that implementation of the Proposed Project may have on such resources.

A summary of the recreation impacts identified in Section 2.14.3 is provided below.

### Recreation Summary of Impacts

Issue Topic	Project Direct Impact	Cumulative Impact	Impact After Mitigation
Deterioration of Parks and Recreational Facilities	Potentially significant	Potentially significant	Less than significant
Construction or Expansion of New Recreational Facilities	Potentially significant	Potentially significant	Less than significant

### 2.14.1 Existing Conditions

Section 2.14.1 of the 2011 PEIR included a discussion of existing conditions related to recreation in the unincorporated County. The existing conditions described for recreation in the 2011 PEIR are the same as the existing conditions evaluated in this SEIR. No changes to the existing conditions have been identified that would alter the conclusions in the 2011 PEIR. All references used from the 2011 PEIR were reviewed to ensure they are still valid today, and are hereby incorporated by reference. To provide context for the analysis of project impacts, a brief discussion of County-operated recreational facilities in the vicinity of the PSR Analysis Areas and the former CGSP Area is provided below.

#### 2.14.1.1 *County-operated Recreational Facilities*

As described in Table 2.14-1 and Table 2.14-2, and shown in Figure 2.14-1, there are seven local parks, one historic site, one regional/camping park, and 12 County-owned open space preserves within two miles of the PSR Analysis Areas and the former CGSP Area (Parks 2016). Additionally, as shown in Table 2.14-3, there are 19 segments of existing and proposed County-operated recreational trails within two miles of the PSR Analysis Areas (Parks 2016). A segment of the Trans County Trail in Borrego is proposed within PSR Analysis Area DS8. The former CGSP Area does not contain any existing or proposed County-operated trails.

The County Trails Program, which encompasses both regional and community trails, involves trail development and management on public, semi-public, and private lands. Community trails primarily serve local needs and are contained in the Community Trails Master Plan (CTMP), which is not included in the General Plan, but will serve as an independent planning document and tool for implementing both community and regional trails.

### 2.14.2 Regulatory Framework

Section 2.14.2 of the 2011 PEIR included a discussion of regulatory framework related to recreation in the unincorporated County. The existing conditions described in the 2011 PEIR are the same as the existing conditions evaluated in this SEIR. No changes to the existing conditions

have been identified that would alter the conclusions from the 2011 PEIR. All references used from the 2011 PEIR were reviewed to ensure they are still valid today, and are hereby incorporated by reference.

## **2.14.3 Analysis of Project Impacts and Determination of Significance**

### **2.14.3.1 Issue 1: Deterioration of Parks and Recreational Facilities**

#### **Guidelines for Determination of Significance**

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the Proposed Project would have a significant impact if it would increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated. The County has developed acreage goals for determining the adequacy of recreational facilities throughout the unincorporated area, including the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area. They are described in the adopted General Plan, as follows:

- 10 acres of local parkland per 1,000 residents
- 15 acres of regional parkland per 1,000 residents

#### **Impact Analysis**

The 2011 PEIR determined that future development would result in potentially significant direct and indirect impacts related to the deterioration of parks and recreational facilities. The discussion of impacts related to the deterioration of parks and recreational facilities from implementation of the General Plan can be found in Section 2.14.3.1 of the 2011 PEIR, and is hereby incorporated by reference.

Implementation of the Proposed Project would allow increased land use densities and intensity of development within the PSR Analysis Areas and the former CGSP Area, which has the potential to accelerate population growth in these areas. An increase in population would result in increased demand for recreational facilities, which would have the potential to result in the accelerated deterioration of existing facilities.

Multiple federal, State, and local regulations exist to ensure recreational facilities are adequate within the County. Federal regulations include the National Trails System Act of 1968, which governs the California Recreational Trails Plan. State regulations include the Quimby Act, which requires recreational facilities for new subdivisions; CGC Section 65910, which requires counties to adopt an open space ordinance; the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, which enables counties to acquire land for parks and recreation; the Little-Used Open Space Maintenance Act, which allows governments to levy assessments to maintain open space; SB 1685, which authorizes open space districts to levy special assessments for open space purposes; the Open Space Easement Act of 1974, which establishes standards for cities and counties to acquire open space; the Conservation Easement Act of 1979, which enables counties to acquire perpetual easements for the conservation of open space; the Chappie-Z'berg Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Law of 1971, which gives the State authority over off-highway vehicles use within California; and the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Act of 2003, which creates management standards for existing and future off-highway vehicle areas.

Local regulations, such as the Department of Parks and Recreation Strategic Plan, establishes objectives for managing environmental resources within the County; the MSCP, which is a regional conservation effort for habitat preservation; the Resource Protection Ordinance, which

helps protect sensitive lands and prevent their degradation; Zoning Ordinance Section 4900, which promotes the availability of outdoor areas in San Diego County; County Policy CP-15, which establishes criteria to assist in the evaluation of proposals for recreational areas; County BOS Policies, which establish guidelines, procedures, fee rates and objectives for recreational areas within the County; the Park Land Dedication Ordinance, which requires in-lieu dedication fees for new development; the County Trails Program and Community Trails Master Plan, which set standards for the development and management of guidelines for regional trails, community trails, and pathways; the County Trails Ordinances, which specify allowed uses and activities on County trails; the County Bicycle Transportation Plan, which guides the development of bicycle facilities in the unincorporated area; and the Trail Defense and Indemnification Ordinance, which applies to owners of private lands that contain or are adjacent to public trails.

Implementation of the Proposed Project would have the potential to increase the number of estimated potential dwelling units and population within CPAs and Subregions containing the following PSR Analysis Areas: Bonsall (74 additional potential dwelling units, 205 people), Crest-Dehesa (7 additional potential dwelling units, 20 people), Desert (542 additional potential dwelling units, 1,171 people), Fallbrook (57 additional potential dwelling units, 165 people), Mountain Empire (55 additional potential dwelling units, 155 people), North County Metro (152 additional potential dwelling units, 424 people), Pala-Pauma (122 additional potential dwelling units, 405 people), San Dieguito (301 additional potential dwelling units, 894 people), and Valley Center (516 additional potential dwelling units, 1,507 people). Within the former CGSP Area, implementation of the Proposed Project would allow for an increase of 31 additional potential dwelling units. It should be noted that the dwelling unit and population increases associated with the former CGSP Area are included in the CPA totals listed above. The former CGSP Subareas CG1, CG6, CG7, and CG8 are included in the Bonsall CPA totals, former CGSP Subarea CG5 is included in the North County Metro CPA totals, and former CGSP Subareas CG2, CG3, and CG4 are included in the Valley Center CPA totals. Adoption of the Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would allow for additional minimum lot size flexibility for residential clustering only within SR-2 or SR-4 areas and only within the sewer service area; however, the adoption would not result in an increase in the number of allowed dwelling units.

Areas that currently do not meet the County acreage goals for determining the adequacy of recreational facilities are especially vulnerable to accelerated deterioration because they already serve a greater population than intended. Table 2.14-4 shows the CPAs and Subregions associated with the Proposed Project that are currently deficient in a total of 1,506 acres of local recreational facilities. All CPAs and Subregions associated with the Proposed Project have an existing acreage deficiency in local park and recreation needs. The following CPAs or Subregions have the highest deficiencies: North County Metro Subregion (433-acre deficiency), Fallbrook CPA (385-acre deficiency), and San Dieguito CPA (279-acre deficiency). These CPAs and Subregions are more likely to experience accelerated deterioration of local recreational facilities than other areas because population growth is anticipated in these areas under the Proposed Project and existing facilities are considered deficient.

Table 2.14-5 shows the CPAs and Subregions that are currently deficient in a total of 1,997 acres of regional park land. All CPAs and Subregions have an existing acreage deficiency in regional park land, except the Desert Subregion which has a surplus of 41 acres and Mountain Empire Subregion which has a surplus of 2,399 acres. The following CPAs and Subregions have the highest deficiencies: Fallbrook CPA (598-acre deficiency), North County Metro Subregion (598-acre deficiency), San Dieguito CPA (362-acre deficiency), Pala Pauma CPA (96-acre deficiency), and Valley Center CPA (268-acre deficiency). The Bonsall CPA has a park deficiency of 67 acres, which would be exacerbated by growth within PSR Analysis Area BO18+ and former CGSP Subareas CG1, CG6, CG7, and CG8; the North County Metro Subregion would be impacted by

growth within PSR Analysis Areas NC3A, NC18A, NC22, NC37, NC38+ and former CGSP Subarea CG5; Pala Pauma CPA within PSR Analysis Area PP30; and the Valley Center CPA would incur further park deficiencies as a result of the proposed growth associated with PSR Analysis Areas VC7+, VC51, VC57+, VC67, and former CGSP Subareas CG2, CG3, and CG4. These CPAs and Subregions are more likely to experience accelerated deterioration of regional park facilities than other areas, because population growth is anticipated in these areas under the Proposed Project and existing facilities are considered deficient.

The increase in population attributable to the Proposed Project is also likely to result in an increase in the need for recreational facilities located outside of County jurisdiction, such as within jurisdictions that border the PSR Analysis Areas and the former CGSP Area in incorporated cities, and on federal and State-owned lands. The County does not have land use jurisdiction over these areas; however, any recreational facilities that are open to the public would be available for use by future residents within PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area. An increased demand for recreational facilities in areas outside the County would potentially lead to their physical deterioration from increased usage by future residents within PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area. The planning documents for federal and State-owned recreational facilities evaluate the adequacy of existing and future recreational facilities within their jurisdictions.

Adoption of the Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would allow for additional minimum lot size flexibility for residential clustering only within SR-2 or SR-4 areas and only within the sewer service area; however, the adoption would not result in an increase in the number of allowed dwelling units. Therefore, implementation of Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would not result in an impact related to the deterioration of parks and recreational facilities.

Existing recreational facilities are likely to experience increased deterioration from the implementation of the Proposed Project due to increased use from anticipated population growth within PSR Analysis Areas and the former CGSP Area. **Therefore, increased physical deterioration of parks and recreational facilities from increased use associated with the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant impact to parks and recreational resources (Impact RC-1).**

### ***2.14.3.2 Issue 2: Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities***

#### **Guidelines for Determination of Significance**

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the Proposed Project would have a significant impact if it would include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which would have an adverse effect on the environment. The County has developed acreage goals for determining the adequacy of recreational facilities throughout the unincorporated area, including the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area. They are described in the adopted General Plan, as follows:

- 10 acres of local parkland per 1,000 residents
- 15 acres of regional parkland per 1,000 residents

#### **Impact Analysis**

The 2011 PEIR determined that future development would result in potentially significant direct and indirect impacts related to the construction of new recreational facilities. The discussion of impacts to recreational facilities from implementation of the General Plan can be found in Section 2.14.3.2 of the 2011 PEIR, and is hereby incorporated by reference.

The federal, State, and local regulations listed above under Section 2.14.3.1 for Issue 1 are applicable to the issue of construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Additionally, new development required to construct or expand recreational facilities would undergo County evaluation for all potentially significant impacts resulting from the additional improvements. Such facilities must also comply with applicable regulations protecting environmental resources, such as the Zoning Ordinance, the Noise Ordinance, the MSCP, the Habitat Loss Permit Ordinance, Park Lands Dedication Ordinance, and relevant Board Policies.

The Proposed Project does not specifically plan for the construction of recreational facilities. Implementation of the Proposed Project would have the potential to increase the number of estimated potential dwelling units and population within CPAs and Subregions containing the following PSR Analysis Areas: Bonsall (74 additional potential dwelling units, 205 people), Crest-Dehesa (7 additional potential dwelling units, 20 people), Desert (542 additional potential dwelling units, 1,171 people), Fallbrook (57 additional potential dwelling units, 165 people), Mountain Empire (55 additional potential dwelling units, 155 people), North County Metro (152 additional potential dwelling units, 424 people), Pala-Pauma (122 additional potential dwelling units, 405 people), San Dieguito (301 additional potential dwelling units, 894 people), and Valley Center (516 additional potential dwelling units, 1,507 people). Within the former CGSP Area, implementation of the Proposed Project would allow for an increase of 31 additional potential dwelling units. It should be noted that the dwelling unit and population increases associated with the former CGSP Area are included in the CPA totals listed above. The former CGSP Subareas CG1, CG6, CG7, and CG8 are included in the Bonsall CPA totals, former CGSP Subarea CG5 is included in the North County Metro CPA totals, and former CGSP Subareas CG2, CG3, and CG4 are included in the Valley Center CPA totals.

The increase in population would require the construction and expansion of new recreational facilities to meet existing needs in park-deficient areas, which would be exacerbated by the population increase under the Proposed Project. Except for the Desert Subregion containing PSR Analysis Areas DS8 and DS24 and the Mountain Empire Subregion containing PSR Analysis Areas ME26 and ME30A, all PSR Analysis Areas are currently deficient in regional park recreation resources. All PSR Analysis Areas are currently deficient in local park and recreation facilities. Construction of new, or expansion of existing, recreational facilities (e.g., parks, trails) would have the potential to result in physical impacts to the affected lands, such as impacts to biological and/or cultural resources. The construction or expansion of recreational facilities would also potentially increase traffic on affected roadways, result in higher temporary and permanent ambient noise levels, and have negative visual effects in areas where new facilities are constructed. Additional recreational facilities would potentially be constructed either on Proposed Project lands or as the result of development of these lands to meet additional demand for recreational resources. Therefore, the Proposed Project would result in potentially significant direct impacts from the construction of new recreational facilities.

Adoption of the Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would allow for additional minimum lot size flexibility for residential clustering only within SR-2 or SR-4 areas and only within the sewer service area; however, the adoption would not result in an increase in the number of allowed dwelling units. Therefore, implementation of Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would not result in an impact related to the construction of recreational facilities.

Recreational acreage goals serve as the baseline level of service standard that guides the planning and monitoring of recreational facilities within the County. Acreage goals are used as planning tools; however, recreational facilities are not automatically considered deficient if these goals are not met. The acreage goal identified for local parks in the adopted General Plan is

10 acres per 1,000 residents, while the acreage goal for regional park facilities is 15 acres per 1,000 residents. **To meet these standards, the construction of new recreational facilities or the expansion of existing facilities would be required to serve the future population of the PSR Analysis Areas and the former CGSP Area as a result of park deficiencies; therefore, the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant impact related to the construction of recreational facilities (Impact RC-2).**

#### **2.14.4 Cumulative Impacts**

The geographic scope for the recreational resources cumulative analysis is the San Diego region, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, and surrounding counties, unless otherwise stated below. Section 1.11 (Cumulative Project Assessment Overview) of this SEIR provides an update of new projects since adoption of the General Plan that are considered in this cumulative analysis.

##### ***2.14.4.1 Issue 1: Deterioration of Parks and Recreational Facilities***

The cumulative projects in the San Diego region would potentially result in a significant cumulative impact if the deterioration of parks and recreational facilities is induced due to increased usage. Some cumulative projects, such as buildout of general plans for adjacent jurisdictions, would have the potential to increase the demand for recreational facilities and intensify the use of existing facilities through planned population growth, which would result in deterioration of existing facilities. Within the County, numerous cumulative projects such as Star Ranch, Newland Sierra, and others would increase dwelling units, which would result in population growth and accelerate deterioration of park facilities. However, the deterioration of recreational facilities that would occur from regional and local population growth may be partially offset with funding from new development, such as in-lieu fees for parks or donation of parkland pursuant to the Quimby Act. In addition, grants from State and County bond sources are available to fund park and recreational facilities in urban areas and funding for maintenance of those facilities would be provided through property assessments and taxes. However, due to existing deficiencies in park acreage across the County, **cumulative projects would have the potential to result in a potentially significant impact related to the deterioration of parks and recreational facilities.**

Buildout of proposed land uses designated by the Proposed Project would have the potential to increase population growth, which would increase demand for existing parks and recreational facilities. Because of the existing deficiencies, the increased demand for these facilities due to the Proposed Project and cumulative projects would have the potential to result in their degradation or deterioration. **Therefore, the Proposed Project, in combination with other identified cumulative projects in the region, would have a cumulatively considerable contribution to a potentially significant impact related to the deterioration of parks and recreational facilities (Impact RC-3).**

##### ***2.14.4.2 Issue 2: Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities***

The cumulative projects in the San Diego region would potentially result in a significant cumulative impact if the construction or expansion of recreational facilities would have an adverse effect on the environment. Cumulative projects would be required to demonstrate compliance with federal and/or State guiding laws prior to project approval and address their contribution to the increased need for new or expanded recreational facilities. The combined need for new recreational facilities and the construction of those facilities would have the potential to result in adverse environmental

effects. Therefore, **cumulative projects would result in a significant cumulative impact associated with the construction or expansion of recreational facilities.**

As discussed above, the development of land uses allowed under the Proposed Project would increase the need for new or expanded recreational facilities, which would have the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts associated with construction activities for those facilities, in combination with cumulative projects. **Therefore, the Proposed Project in combination with other identified cumulative projects in the region, would have a cumulatively considerable contribution to a potentially significant impact related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities (Impact RC-4).**

## 2.14.5 Mitigation

### 2.14.5.1 Issue 1: Deterioration of Parks and Recreational Facilities

Implementation of the following adopted General Plan policies and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures would reduce the direct **Impact RC-1** and cumulative **Impact RC-3** related to the deterioration of parks and recreational facilities to a level below significant.

#### Adopted General Plan Policies

**Policy COS-21.1: Diversity of Users and Services.** Provide parks and recreation facilities that create opportunities for a broad range of recreational experiences to serve user interests.

**Policy COS-21.2: Location of Parks.** Locate new local parks and recreation facilities near other community-oriented public facilities such as schools, libraries, and recreation centers where feasible, so that they may function as the “heart” of a community.

**Policy COS-22.1: Variety of Recreational Programs.** Provide and promote a variety of high quality active and passive recreation programs that meet the needs of and benefit County residents.

**Policy COS-23.1: Public Access.** Provide public access to natural and cultural (where allowed) resources through effective planning that conserves the County’s native wildlife, enhances and restores a continuous network of connected natural habitat and protects water resources.

**Policy COS-23.2: Regional Coordination.** Coordinate the planning, acquisition, protection, development, and management of open space among governmental agencies and private organizations to maximize opportunities to link regional open space lands.

**Policy COS-24.1: Park and Recreation Contributions.** Require development to provide fair-share contributions toward parks and recreation facilities and trails consistent with local, State, and federal law.

**Policy COS-24.2: Funding Opportunities.** Maximize funding opportunities for the following:

- The acquisition, expansion, and development of parks, recreation facilities, open space preserves, and trails.
- The operation, maintenance, and management of parks, recreation facilities, open space preserves, and trails.

**Policy H-2.2: Projects with Open Space Amenities in Villages.** Require new multi-family projects in Villages to be well-designed and include amenities and common open space areas that enhance overall quality of life.

**Policy LU-12.1: Concurrency of Infrastructure and Services with Development.** Require the provision of infrastructure, facilities, and services needed by new development prior to that development, either directly or through fees. Where appropriate, the construction of infrastructure and facilities may be phased to coincide with project phasing. In addition to utilities, roads, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and education, police, and fire services, transit-oriented infrastructure, such as bus stops, bus benches, turnouts, etc, should be provided, where appropriate.

**Policy LU-12.2: Maintenance of Adequate Services.** Require development to mitigate significant impacts to existing service levels of public facilities or services for existing residents and businesses. Provide improvements for Mobility Element roads in accordance with the Mobility Element Network Appendix matrices, which may result in ultimate build-out conditions that achieve an improved LOS but do not achieve a LOS of D or better.

**Policy M-12.1: County Trails System.** Implement a County Trails Program by developing the proposed trail and pathway alignments and implementing goals and policies identified in the Community Trails Master Plan.

**Policy M-12.2: Trail Variety.** Provide and expand the variety of trail experiences that provide recreational opportunities to all residents of the unincorporated County, including urban/suburban, rural, wilderness, multi-use, staging areas, and support facilities.

**Policy M-12.3: Trail Planning.** Encourage trail planning, acquisition, development, and management with other public agencies that have ownership or jurisdiction within or adjacent to the County.

**Policy M-12.4: Land Dedication for Trails.** Require development projects to dedicate and improve trails or pathways where the development will occur on land planned for trail or pathway segments shown on the Regional Trails Plan or Community Trails Master Plan.

**Policy M-12.5: Future Trails.** Explore opportunities to designate or construct future trails on County-owned lands, lands within the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP), or other lands already under public ownership or proposed for public acquisition.

**Policy M-12.6: Trail Easements, Dedications, and Joint-Use Agreements.** Promote trail opportunities by obtaining easements, dedications, license agreements, or joint-use agreements from other government agencies and public and semi-public agencies.

**Policy M-12.7: Funding for Trails.** Seek funding opportunities for trail acquisition, implementation, maintenance and operation.

**Policy M-12.8: Trails on Private Lands.** Maximize opportunities that are fair and reasonable to secure trail routes across private property, agricultural and grazing lands, from willing property owners.

**Policy M-12.10: Recreational and Educational Resources.** Design trail routes that meet a public need and highlight the County's biological, recreational and educational resources, including natural, scenic, cultural, and historic resources.



### **Adopted 2011 PEIR Mitigation Measures**

- Rec-1.1:** Implement Board Policy I-44 to identify park and recreation needs and priorities for communities, and utilize the Community Plans when identifying park and recreation facility requirements.
- Rec-1.2:** Coordinate with communities, agencies and organizations to identify, prioritize and develop park and recreation needs. This shall include pursuing partnership opportunities with school districts and other agencies to develop new park and recreation facilities; on-going support of the Park Advisory Committee and use of community center surveys to solicit input on park and recreation program and facility needs and issues; and continuing partnerships with other jurisdictions to share operation and maintenance costs for facilities via joint powers agreements.
- Rec-1.3:** Prepare a design manual to provide concepts for park and recreation facility components to reflect locational considerations.
- Rec-1.4:** Participate in discretionary project review of residential projects with 50 or more units to identify park facility needs. Also, implement the Subdivision Ordinance to require the provision of trail and pathways shown on the Regional Trails Plan or Community Trails Master Plan. In addition, modify development standards and design guidelines to include common open space amenities, such as tot lots, and the use of universal design features that accommodate both abled and disabled individuals.
- Rec-1.5:** Attain funding for land acquisition and construction of recreational facilities by taking the following actions: implement the PLDO; solicit grants and bonds to fund the operation and maintenance of park and recreation facilities; and form Landscape Improvement Districts and County Service Areas.
- Rec-1.6:** Acquire trail routes across private lands through direct purchase, easements, and dedication, or by other means from a willing property owner/seller. Encourage the voluntary dedication of easements and/or gifts of land for trails through privately-owned lands, including agricultural and grazing lands.
- Rec-1.7:** Prioritize the acquisition and development of trail segments in a manner to provide maximum public benefit given available public and private resources and the population served. As part of this effort, also maintain a database of information on the locations, status of easements, classifications, forms of access, and land ownership relative to trail facilities.
- Rec-1.8:** Implement and revise as necessary the Regional Trails Plan as well as the Community Trails Master Plan. This will ensure that community goals, policies, and implementation criteria are defined for community trails. Facilitate interjurisdictional coordination for the implementation of these plans.
- Rec-1.9:** Consult with the appropriate governing tribal council to facilitate the provision of trail connections through tribal land and/or Native American cultural resources.
- Rec-1.10:** Develop procedures to coordinate the operation and maintenance of pathways with similar activities for adjacent roads and road rights-of-way.
- Rec-1.11:** Prioritize open space acquisition needs through coordination with government agencies and private organizations. Once prioritized, acquire open space lands

through negotiation with private land owners and through MSCP regulatory requirements. The operation and management of such acquisitions will continue to be achieved by preparing, implementing, and updating Resource Management Plans and MSCP Area Specific Management Directives (ASMDs) for each open space area.

### ***2.14.5.2 Issue 2: Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities***

The following General Plan policies and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures would reduce the direct **Impact RC-2** and cumulative **Impact RC-4** related to the construction of new recreational facilities to a level below significant.

#### **Adopted General Plan Policies**

In addition to the adopted General Plan policies listed below, General Plan policies COS-21.2, COS-23.1, H-2.2, M-12.5, and M-12.10 listed in Section 2.14.5.1 for Issue 1 are applicable to reduce impacts from the construction of new or expanded recreational facilities and are incorporated here by reference.

**Policy COS-21.3: Park Design.** Design parks that reflect community character and identity, incorporate local natural landscape and features, and consider the surrounding land uses and urban form and cultural and historic resources.

**Policy COS-21.4: Regional Parks.** Require new regional parks to allow for a broad range of recreational activities and preserve special or unique natural or cultural features when present.

**Policy COS-23.3: Public Safety Involvement.** Coordinate with public safety agencies to address safety concerns when planning the acquisition and management of open space.

**Policy LU-6.4: Sustainable Subdivision Design.** Require that residential subdivisions be planned to conserve open space and natural resources, protect agricultural operations including grazing, increase fire safety and defensibility, reduce impervious footprints, use sustainable development practices, and, when appropriate, provide public. [See applicable community plan for possible relevant policies.]

**Policy LU-9.7: Town Center Planning and Design.** Plan and guide the development of Town Centers and transportation nodes as the major focal point and activity node for Village areas. Utilize design guidelines to respect and enhance the unique character of a community. Roadways, streetscapes, building facades, landscaping, and signage within the town center should be pedestrian oriented. Wherever possible, locate public facilities, such as schools, libraries, community centers, and parks in Town Centers and Villages.

**Policy LU-18.2: Co-Location of Civic Uses.** Encourage the co-location of civic uses such as County library facilities, community centers, parks, and schools. To encourage access by all segments of the population, civic uses should be accessible by transit whenever possible.

**Policy M-12.9: Environmental and Agricultural Resources.** Site and design specific trail segments to minimize impacts to sensitive environmental resources, ecological systems, and agricultural lands. Within the MSCP preserves, conform siting and use of trails to County MSCP Subarea Plans and wildlife agency approved MSCP management plans.

### **Adopted 2011 PEIR Mitigation Measures**

In addition to the 2011 PEIR mitigation measures listed below, mitigation measures Rec-1.1, Rec-1.2, Rec-1.3, Rec-1.4, Rec-1.8, Rec-1.9, and Rec-1.11 listed in Section 2.14.5.1 for issue 1 are applicable to mitigate impacts from the construction of new or expanded recreational facilities and are incorporated here by reference.

- Rec-2.1:** Update Community Plans to reflect the character and vision for each individual community; to address civic needs in a community and encourage the co-location of uses; to establish and maintain greenbelts between communities; to prioritize infrastructure improvements and the provision of public facilities for villages and community cores; and to identify pedestrian routes. With these issues addressed in community plans, potential impacts to visual resources, community character, natural resources, cultural resources, and traffic will be substantially lessened should new or expanded recreational facilities be needed in a given community.
- Rec-2.2:** Use community design guidelines as a resource when designing park and recreation facilities. This will help ensure that such facilities are consistent with community character.
- Rec-2.3:** Amend the Subdivision Ordinance to require new residential development to be integrated with existing neighborhoods by providing connected and continuous road, pathway/trail and recreation/open space networks. Also, add new conservation-oriented design guidelines for rural lands projects as part of this amendment. These measures will assist in the planning for recreational facilities as new development is proposed while minimizing impacts to sensitive resources and community character.
- Rec-2.4:** Develop procedures to consider designating trails that correspond to existing (non-designated) trails, paths, or unpaved roadbeds that already have a disturbed tread. This will minimize new impacts to the natural environment and will potentially benefit existing trail users.
- Rec-2.5:** Through implementation of Resource Management Plans, monitor and manage preserves and trails such that environmental resources do not become impacted as a result of soil erosion, flooding, fire hazard, or other environmental or man-made effects. Any impacts identified to environmental resources will be restored in accordance with the management directives within the Resource Management Plans.
- Rec-2.6:** Develop procedures to encourage the involvement and input of the agricultural community in matters relating to trails on or adjacent to agricultural lands and place a priority on the protection of agriculture.

### **2.14.6 Conclusion**

The following discussion provides a synopsis of the conclusion reached in each of the above impact analyses, and the level of impact that would occur after mitigation measures are implemented.

#### **2.14.6.1 Issue 1: Deterioration of Parks and Recreational Facilities**

Implementation of the Proposed Project would allow for the increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks, potentially resulting in accelerated deterioration of parks and recreational facilities. Therefore, the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant impact. Additionally, the Proposed Project would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact associated with deterioration of parks and recreational facilities. However, implementation of the adopted General Plan policies and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures would mitigate direct Impact RC-1 and cumulative Impact RC-3 to a level below significant.

#### **2.14.6.2 Issue 2: Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities**

Implementation of the Proposed Project would likely result in the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which may have an adverse effect on the environment. Therefore, the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant impact. Additionally, the Proposed Project would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact associated with the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. However, implementation of adopted General Plan policies and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures would mitigate the direct Impact RC-2 and cumulative Impact RC-4 to a level below significant.

**Table 2.14-1 Parks and Recreational Facilities within Two Miles of PSR Analysis Areas**

Park/Facility Name	Location	PSR Analysis Area	Distance from PSR Analysis Area (Miles)	Acreage
<b>Local Parks</b>				
Nancy Jane Park	Crest-Dehesa	CD14	2	2
South Lane Park	Crest-Dehesa	CD14	1.5	9
Live Oak Park	Fallbrook	FB17	1	27
Rainbow Park	Fallbrook	FB19+	1.5	5
Cole Grade	Valley Center	VC67, VC57+	0.5	8
Robert Adams Park	Valley Center	VC67, VC57+	1	6
Valley Center Park	Valley Center	VC67, VC57+	1	23
<b>Historic Site</b>				
Campo Stone Store	Campo	ME30A	1.5	1
<b>Regional/Camping Park</b>				
Lake Morena Park	Lake Morena/ Campo	ME26	1.5	982

Note: Data has been rounded to nearest whole number.

Source: County 2011a, Conservation and Open Space Element; County 2011b

**Table 2.14-2 County-Owned Open Space Preserves within Two Miles of PSR Analysis Areas/Formal CGSP Area**

Open Space Preserve	Location	PSR Analysis Area/Formal CGSP Area	Distance from PSR Analysis Area/Formal CGSP Area (Miles)	Acreage
Borrego Springs Preserve	Borrego Springs	DS8, DS24	1	27
Bottle Peak Preserve	North County Metro	NC3A, NC18A	2	157
Diamond Trail (TET)	San Dieguito	SD15	2	4
Escondido Creek	San Dieguito	SD15	1.5	100
Gopher Canyon	North County Metro	BO18+, CG5	2	24
Hellhole Canyon	Valley Center	VC57+, PP30	1.5	1,189
Keys Creek	Valley Center	VC57+, VC67	1	148
Knollwood Preserve (TET)	Bonsall, Valley Center	BO18+, VC7+, CG2, CG3, CG4	1	21
Pala Mesa Mitigation Property	Fallbrook	FB2+, FB19+	1	17
San Luis Rey River Park	Bonsall, Valley Center	BO18+, VC7+	2	229
Sage Hill Preserve	San Dieguito	SD15	2	231
Santa Margarita	Fallbrook	FB21+	2	137
<b>Total:</b>				<b>2,284</b>

Note: These parks may contain trails, restroom facilities, and other amenities as secondary functions. Data has been rounded to nearest whole number.

Source: County 2017

**Table 2.14-3 Recreational Trails from the Community Trails Master Plan within Two Miles of PSR Analysis Areas**

Trail Name	Location	PSR Analysis Area	Status	Distance from PSR Analysis Area (Miles)	Length (Miles)
Canyon View Trail	Valley Center	VC57+	Existing	2	0.59
CRHT/TCT	Borrego Springs	DS8	Existing	2	0.11
CRHT/TCT	Borrego Springs	DS24	Existing	2	1.74
CRHT/TCT	Borrego Springs	DS8, DS24	Existing	2	0.39
Historic Flume Trail	Valley Center	VC57+	Existing	2	0.52
Horse Thief Trail	Valley Center	VC57+	Existing	2	0.41
Lake Morena	Lake Morena/Campo	ME26	Existing	2	2.06
Pacific Crest Regional Trail	Lake Morena/Campo	ME26	Existing	2	2.05
Pacific Crest Regional Trail	Lake Morena/Campo	ME30A	Existing	1.5	3.37
Rodriguez Peak Trail	Valley Center	VC57+	Existing	2	0.22
San Luis Rey	Bonsall	BO18+	Proposed	2	2.57
San Luis Rey	Bonsall Valley Center	BO18+, VC7+	Proposed	2	0.32
San Luis Rey	Fallbrook Valley Center	FB2+, FB18, VC7+	Proposed	2	0.31
San Luis Rey	Valley Center	VC7+	Proposed	2	0.03
Santa Margarita	Fallbrook	FB21+	Existing	2	1.25
Sweetwater Loop and River Trail	Crest-Dehesa	CD14	Existing	1.5	1.76
Trans County Regional Trail	Borrego Springs	DS8	Proposed	Within	0.04
Trans County Regional Trail	Borrego Springs	DS8	Proposed	0.5	3.57
Trans County Regional Trail	Borrego Springs	DS8	Existing	1	.66

Source: County 2017, County 2011b

**Table 2.14-4 2016 Local Park and Recreation Needs**

CPA/Subregion	Existing Facility Acreage	Existing Population (2010 Census)	Recreational Facility Acreage Goal	Recreational Facility Acreage Shortage
Bonsall CPA	8	10,002	100	92
Crest-Dehesa CPA	17	10,118	101	84
Desert Subregion	15	4,408	44	29
Fallbrook CPA	47	43,240	432	385
Mountain Empire Subregion	20	8,522	85	65
North County Metro Subregion	2	43,504	435	433
Pala-Pauma Subregion	<1	6,457	65	65
San Dieguito CPA	18	29,716	297	279
Valley Center CPA	110	18,378	184	74
<b>Total:</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>174,345</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>1,506</b>

Note: Data has been rounded to nearest whole number.

Source: County 2017, SANDAG 2017b

**Table 2.14-5 2016 Regional Park Needs**

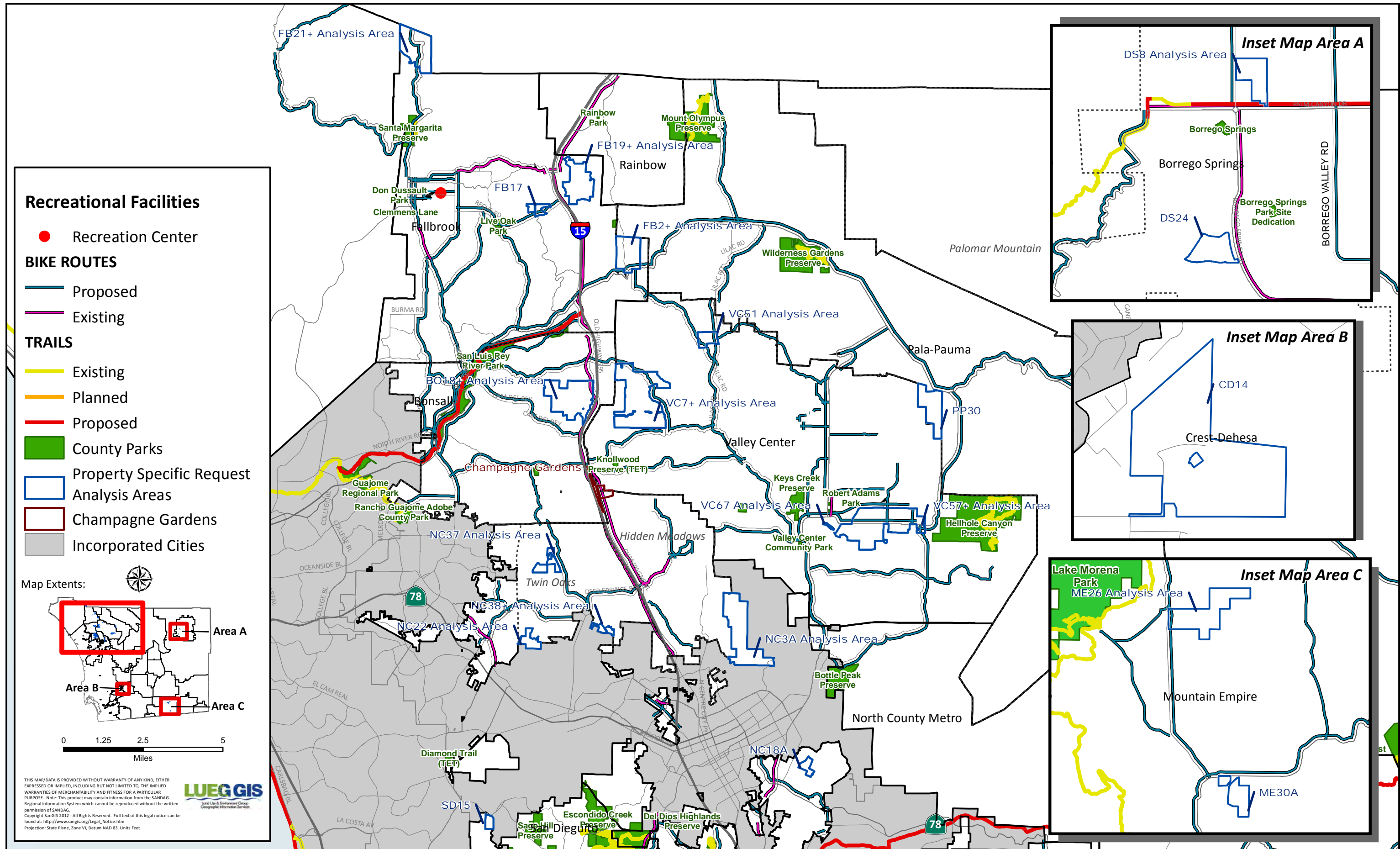
CPA/Subregion	Existing Facility Acreage	Existing Population (2010 Census)	Recreational Facility Acreage Goal	Recreational Facility Acreage Shortage
Bonsall CPA	83	10,002	150	67
Crest-Dehesa CPA	144	10,118	152	8
Desert Subregion	107	4,408	66	0
Fallbrook CPA	51	43,240	649	598
Mountain Empire Subregion	2,527	8,522	128	0
North County Metro Subregion	55	43,504	653	598
Pala-Pauma Subregion	1	6,457	97	96
San Dieguito CPA	84	29,716	446	362
Valley Center CPA	8	18,378	276	268
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>174,345</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>1,997</b>

Note: Data has been rounded to nearest whole number.

Source: County 2017, SANDAG 2017b

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Source: SanGIS, County of San Diego, 2017

Recreational Facilities Figure 2.14-1