



COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
Parks Master Plan
NOVEMBER 2025





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County of San Diego
Department of Parks & Recreation
Parks Master Plan

From: Director of Parks & Recreation
Subject: 2025 Parks Master Plan Update

1. **Purpose:** The purpose of this letter is to document areas of revision within the Parks Master Plan, which will provide an understanding for readers.
2. **Significant Updates:** The Parks Master Plan has been updated to reflect the most current information in key areas. The most important changes to this document include:
 - **Chapter 1:** Updated list of communities to include Warner Springs, which formed in 2021.
 - **Chapter 2:** Updated to include the current County Strategic Plan (2024), Department of Parks and Recreation Strategic Plan (2024), Climate Action Plan (2024) description, Resource Management Plans, County Policies and Ordinances updated between 2020 and 2025.
 - **Chapter 3:** Updated lists of parks and preserves, park facility conditions assessments, a new description of the park design process included, and updated list of park amenities inventory.
 - **Chapter 4:** Updated descriptions of national trends for demographics, facilities, programming, and funding.
 - **Chapter 5:** A new Community Needs Assessment was conducted, and this chapter was updated to reflect the new results, the Local Park Planning Areas PLDO Recommendations table was reformatted to reflect more current recommendations and clarify community areas.
 - **Chapter 6:** Lists for Park and Specialty Facilities were updated to include new parks, Level of Service Calculations tables for all community plan areas has been updated to 2020 census data.
 - **Chapter 7:** Information on the Department of Parks & Recreation's operating budget, revenue generated, number of full-time employees, and value of the Capital Projects portfolio have been updated to current information.
 - **Chapter 8:** A new chapter was added to describe an internal tool known as the Capital Investment Model that identifies service gaps and aids in the prioritization of proposed capital improvement projects.
3. **Future Updates:** During our next update, the department intends for a larger whole-sale revisioning effort of the Parks Master Plan. Population forecasts, as proposed by SANDAG, will be integrated at a larger scale throughout the document and these projections are expected to result in unique recommendations for communities. Public outreach will be crucial for consensus-building and the development of a robust plan.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The County of San Diego (County) Parks Master Plan (Plan) serves as a guidance 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, policies, and ordinances. The Plan is intended to assist in the development of projects and programs 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 the need for 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 and Subregional 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 and recreational facilities and programs 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 CPAs and Local Park Planning Areas (LPPA).

CHAPTER 2: PARKS AND RECREATION PLANNING FRAMEWORK

DPR 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 (MSCP), Park Lands Dedication Ordinance (PLDO), Strategic Plan, watershed master plans, and community and subregional plans.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of each of the pertinent planning processes and policies that inform DPR's efforts to develop parks and recreational facilities and programs to meet the needs of current and future 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 153 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, 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.

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 recommendations for future 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 2025, 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.

The chapter also provides an overview of the annual PLDO priority letter process, during which DPR requests a five-year priority list from each community to identify community recommendations for acquisition and development of park and recreational 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

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 8: CAPITAL INVESTMENT MODEL

Chapter 8 discusses a newly initiated tool known as the Capital Investment Model (CIM) that aims to identify service gaps and aids in prioritization of proposed capital improvement projects. The tool analyzes how well projects meet DPR and County of San Diego goals and national standards, which serve as benchmarks for level of service standards.



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Chapter 1 Introduction

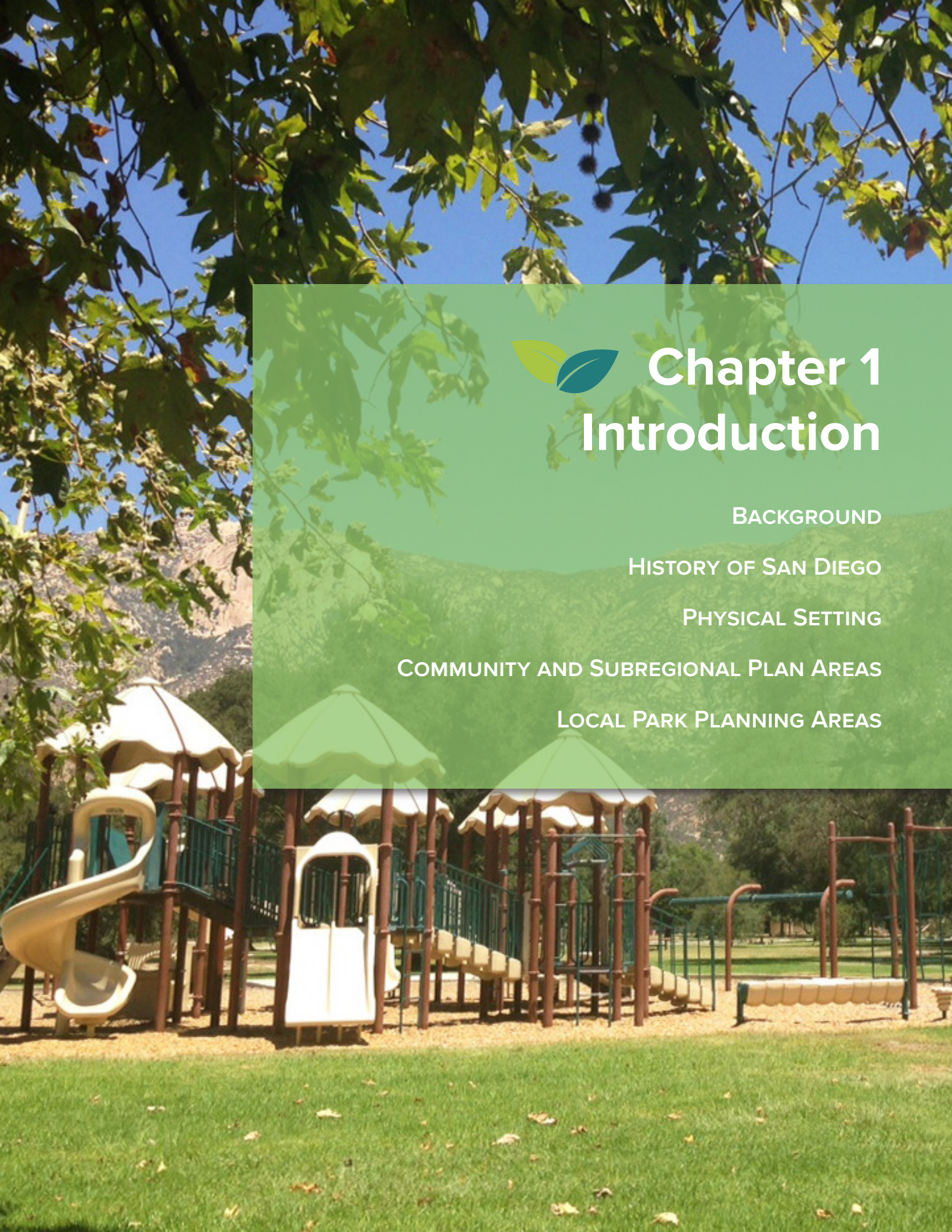
BACKGROUND

HISTORY OF SAN DIEGO

PHYSICAL SETTING

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREAS

LOCAL PARK PLANNING AREAS



BACKGROUND

County-adopted documents such as the the Community Trails Master Plan, 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 and subregional 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 parks. 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 on a project-level basis. These documents have been adopted by the County Board of Supervisors or approved by DPR and are regularly reviewed and updated.

DPR will use the updated Parks Master Plan to ensure capital improvement projects, property acquisitions, and recreational programs and services are consistent with adopted documents. The Plan is a living document, updated and amended as new information is obtained.

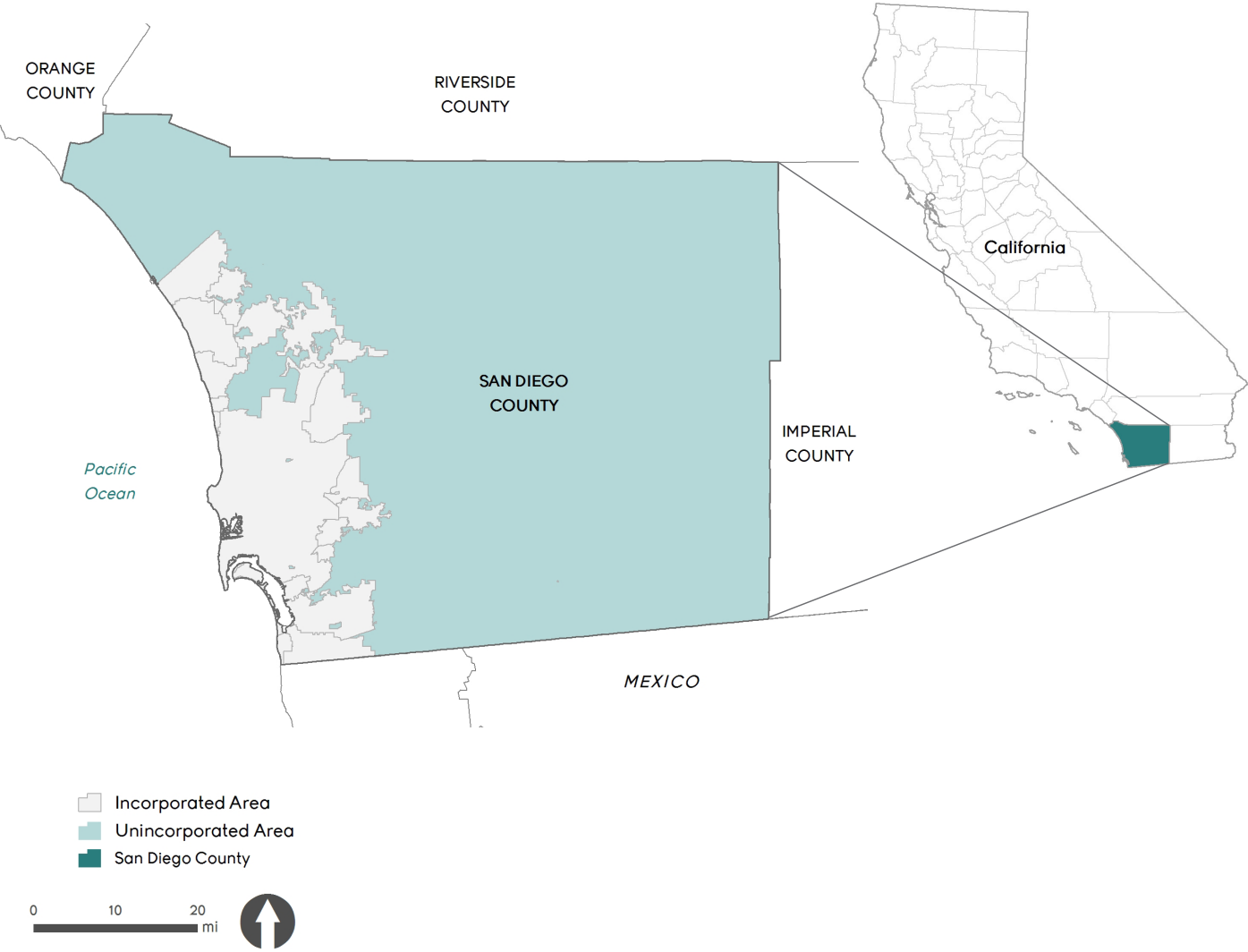
HISTORY OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

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.

FIGURE 1-1: REGIONAL CONTEXT



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

Many of the CPAs have parks and recreation goals and policies in their community or subregional plans, while others refer to the goals and policies of the County's General Plan. The Parks Master Plan uses the CPA boundaries in a manner consistent with the County's General Plan 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.

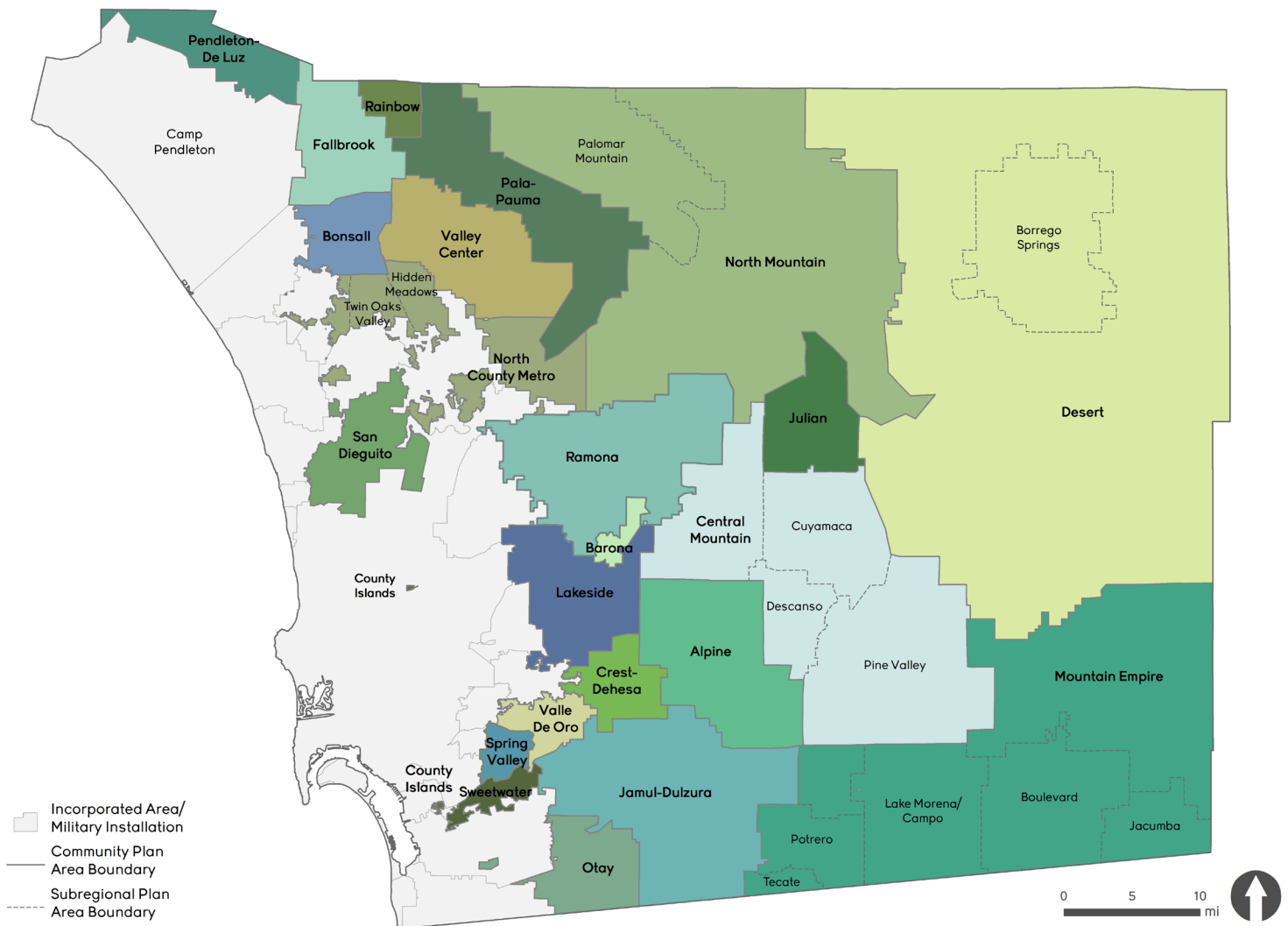
San Diego's remaining rural communities include Julian, Pala–Pauma, North Mountain (Palomar Mountain and Warner Springs subregions), Desert (Borrego Springs subregion), Central Mountain (Cuyamaca, Descanso, Pine Valley subregions), and Mountain Empire (Jacumba, Boulevard, Lake Morena, Campo, Potrero, 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.

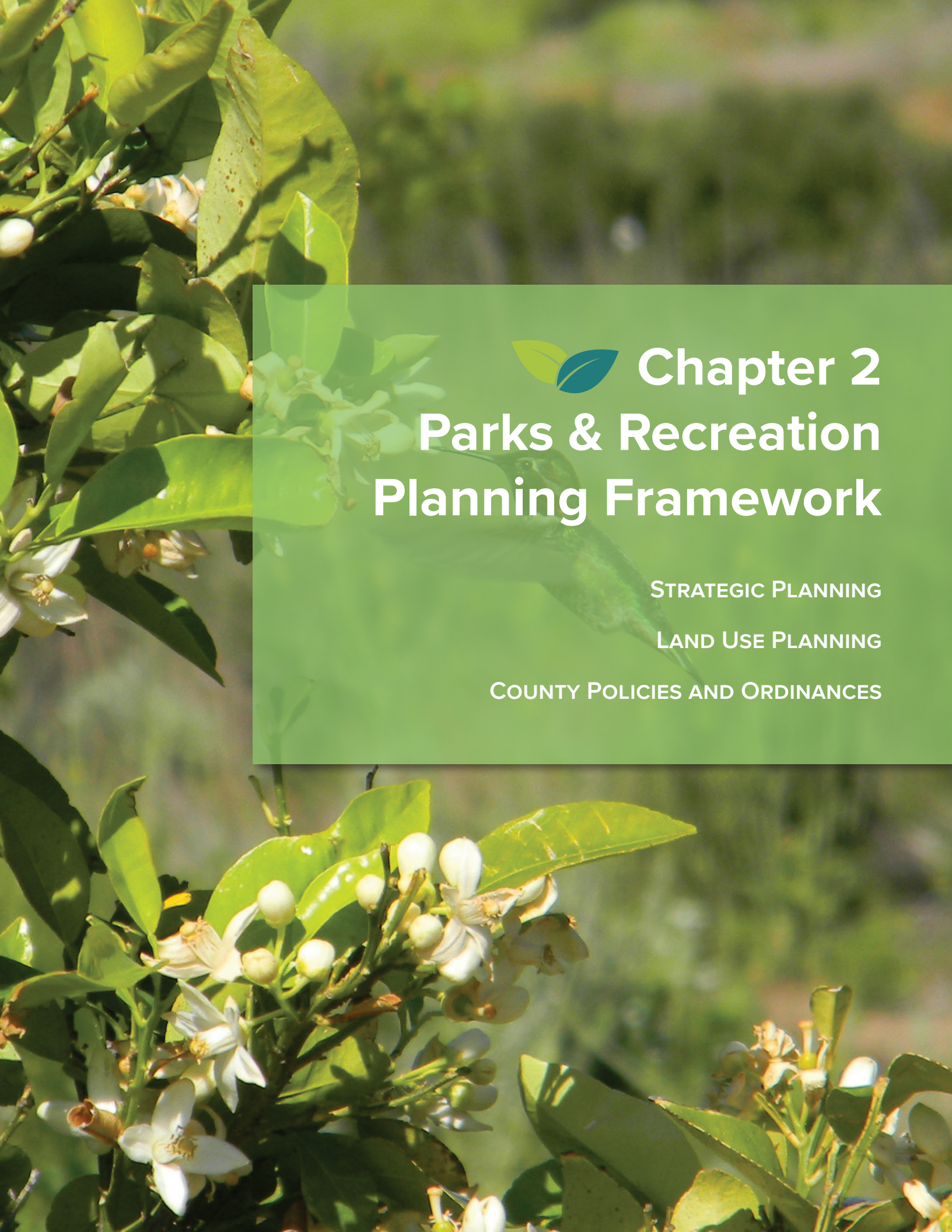
LOCAL PARK PLANNING AREAS

The PLDO separates the unincorporated portions of the County into 24 Local Park Planning Areas (LPPA). LPPA are used to determine the amount of park land to be dedicated or in-lieu fees to be paid for residential development projects that are subject to the PLDO. The PLDO requires that developers dedicate parkland to meet the standard of 3 acres per 1,000 residents for all new residential development. 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. All fees collected in an LPPA must be spent in that park planning area. The LPPA boundaries align with CPA boundaries.

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 1-2: 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 (2024)

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

"A just, sustainable, and resilient future for all."

The County's Mission is:

"Strengthen our communities with innovative, inclusive, and data-driven services through a skilled and supported workforce."

The County's Values are:

"Integrity, Equity, Access, Belonging, Excellence, and Sustainability."

The 2024-2029 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 Sustainability, Equity Building Better Health, Living Safely, Sustainable Environments/Thriving, and Operational Excellence. These initiatives provide the framework for the County to set measurable goals. These initiatives are designed to span the entire organization, break down silos, and extend across groups for all departments to see their work contributing to the overall success of the region. 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 General Management System:



County General Management System

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION STRATEGIC PLAN (2024-2029)

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

"Be a parks and recreation system that is the pride of San Diego County"

DPR's Mission Statement is:

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

The 2024–2029 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.

DPR's driving goals and objectives for the next five years include: empowerment, sustainability, inclusion, community and safety.



EMPOWERMENT:

- **More than a park, it's personal.** Provide safe, clean and well-maintained park facilities; ensure signs are legible, sports courts have working nets and visible paint lines, and fences are in good condition; clean restrooms, empty trash and organize recyclables; maintain public thoroughfares, clear entrances and reinforce trails; paint structures, plant trees and gardens; most important, take pride in your work and the properties you manage.
- **Share the toolbox.** Invite diverse people and perspectives into the park planning process by using a multi-faceted approach to information gathering outreach and promotion. Give residents the information and tools they need to contribute – in the languages and formats they prefer – so they can affectively help shape the future of their park system through public meetings, surveys, engagement portals and other forums.
- **Talk openly and honestly.** Using parks as the cornerstones of the communities in which they reside, create spaces for meaningful dialogue, reconciliation and healing. Prioritize empathy, accountability, empathy and participant-driven solutions to promote respect, belonging and pride within and for these crucial public spaces.

SUSTAINABILITY:

- **Find balance.** Emphasize the future effects of park designs, programs, policies and business practices on humans, communities, ecosystems, and the wider economy. Seek stability between economic, social and environmental sustainability.
- **Reduce our carbon footprint.** Prioritize infrastructure upgrades that align with sustainable and resilient energy goals, and parks and facilities with native carbon-scrubbing vegetation.
- **Follow the light.** Develop tracking technology for solar power installations in parks to simplify reporting toward the County's Climate Action Plan goals.
- **Activate smarter systems.** Upgrade DPR's online reservation and phone systems and initiate AI agents on social media to provide quick, comprehensive, accurate responses to customer inquiries when live staff are unavailable. Digitize processes to streamline workflows, improve accuracy, curb waste and reduce paper.

- **Save resources without sacrificing results.** Coordinate with regional partners to monitor plant and animal species; seek grants to fund for habitat restoration projects; and allow volunteers to help manage fuel modification zones, plant trees, address erosion and assist with park maintenance.
- **Talk openly and honestly.** Using parks as the cornerstones of the communities in which they reside, create spaces for meaningful dialogue, reconciliation and healing. Prioritize empathy, accountability, empathy and participant-driven solutions to promote respect, belonging and pride within and for these crucial public spaces.

INCLUSION:

- **Design with inclusivity in mind.** Update and build new parks with features for guests of all ages and interests, and consider the recreational needs and desires of residents who have been historically underserved or underrepresented.
- **All abilities are welcome.** Build accessible amenities at sites where the topography allows as resources becomes available. Continue to use the Excellence in Accessibility Plan to refresh existing parks with ADA upgrades.
- **Acknowledge heritage.** Strengthen ties with tribal communities to increase involvement in public events and engagement activities – from the environmental and cultural review of park sites or the development of interpretive signs to grand openings and bicentennial celebrations.
- **Make marketing more accessible.** Develop content, signs and graphics that are easy to read and understand, and that are relevant, helpful and compelling. Write clearly, honestly, and thoroughly. Simplify terms so they can be easily translated to the County of San Diego's eight threshold languages. Provide information in multiple languages, use translators in public meetings, and activate closed-captioning on videos.

COMMUNITY:

- **Free access for all.** Break down financial barriers that prevent people from visiting parks and attending park activities; offer free day-passes, event entry and camping experiences.
- **Expand outreach.** Identify underserved and underrepresented populations residing near County parks; work with grassroots teams to identify communication opportunities and build programs that will inspire these residents to visit.
- **Color outside the lines.** Creatively partner with schools by weaving together items like park videos and STEAM curriculum. Lead virtual courses and career days. Expand the Discovery Program, homeschool coursework and other teacher-ranger coordinated events.
- **Plant seeds for the future.** Build more community gardens into recreation facilities, so more residents have access to space where they can grow their own healthy fruit and vegetables.
- **Party like the locals.** Recognize the cultural celebrations of populations surrounding parks, and incorporate that into programs, events and promotions. Suggest parks as host sites for large family gatherings and festivals.

SAFETY:

- **Teach courage.** Demystify common fears through free programs designed to educate, entertain and build confidence in the outdoors, such as 101 courses, the First-Time Camping Program, and Women in the Wild.
- **Be proactive.** Preempt disasters; implement robust safety measures for hazard identification and mitigation by removing invasive species, clearing firebreaks, and managing general emergency preparedness and response protocols, regularly.

- **Sync with partners.** Maintain good working relationships with law enforcement and emergency personnel. Expand connections with homeless outreach teams at affected parks to provide essential resources to, and help relocate, unsheltered individuals.
- **Be present and respond.** Maintain a regular presence in parks through daily maintenance and operations, live-on volunteer support, surveillance, and clean signs that relay safety guidelines, park rules, emergency numbers and other essential information.

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 *Live Well San Diego* program includes three components:



1. **Building Better Health** – Focused on improving the health of residents and supporting healthy choices.
2. **Living Safely** – Aimed at protecting residents from crime and abuse, making neighborhoods safe, and supporting resilient communities.
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.

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. The Indicators are divided under five Areas of Influence that are essential for overall well-being: Health, Knowledge, Standard of Living, Community and Social. 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 | • Income | • Built Environment |
| • Quality of Life | • Security | • Vulnerable Populations |
| • Education | • Physical Environment | • Community Involvement |
| • Unemployment Rate | | |

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 by providing access to physical activities, volunteer and educational opportunities, and open space areas that help promote clean air and water.

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)
- County Trails Program and Community Trails Master Plan (CTMP)
- Parks and Recreation Watershed Master Plans
- Active Transportation Plan
- Relevant 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 could be fragmented and 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 seven elements: Land Use, Housing, Mobility, Safety, Noise, Environmental Justice, 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 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. Goals include:

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, lifestyle, 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 subregional plans related to parks and recreation is incorporated into the data and analysis presented throughout this Plan.

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

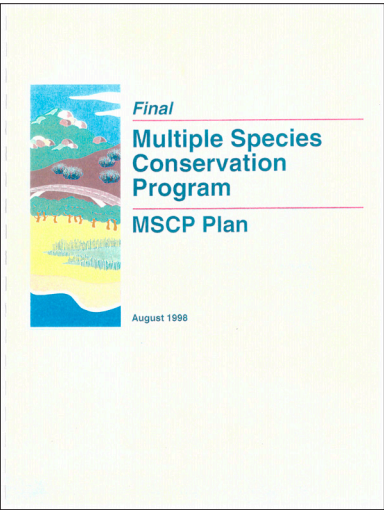
- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| 1. Alpine | 9. Lakeside | 14. Pala–Pauma |
| 2. Bonsall | 10. Mountain Empire
(Boulevard, Jacumba,
Campo/Lake Morena,
Potrero, Tecate) | 15. Pendleton–De Luz |
| 3. Central Mountain
(Cuyamaca, Descanso, Pine
Valley) | 11. North County Metro
(Twin Oaks Valley,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

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN (2024)

On September 11, 2024, the County Board of Supervisors adopted the 2024 Climate Action Plan (2024 CAP), a blueprint for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the unincorporated area and at County facilities to reach net zero emissions by 2045. The 2024 CAP will be carried out by nine County departments through a range of programs, policies, and incentives.

The 2024 CAP is the County's comprehensive framework for reducing GHG emissions. This plan was developed in partnership with residents, businesses, and environmental groups and reaffirms the County's commitment to sustainability while refining its approach to achieving long-term environmental goals. The CAP builds upon the 2011 San Diego County General Plan, which shifted growth capacity from the eastern backcountry areas to western communities. The 2011 General Plan includes goals and policies aimed at reducing GHG emissions including growing in a compact and efficient manner, using energy more efficiently, harnessing renewable energy to power buildings, improving waste recycling, and improving access to sustainable transportation.

The 2024 CAP establishes 21 measures that contain 70 actions the County will take to achieve 2030 and 2045 GHG reduction targets. These actions reduce GHG emissions from five emissions reduction sectors: Built Environment and Transportation; Energy; Solid Waste; Water and Wastewater; and Agriculture and Conservation. CAP measures include supporting actions that collectively work towards reaching net-zero emissions. The CAP measures consist of various approaches, such as securing open space and preserving agricultural land, increasing access to renewable energy and electric equipment and vehicles, and increasing tree planting to capture carbon and expand tree canopy in underserved communities. In addition to reducing GHG emissions, the 2024 CAP will benefit residents, the environment, and the economy by advancing environmental and social justice through preserving the environment, reducing health disparities, increasing access to green jobs, and improving quality of life.



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.

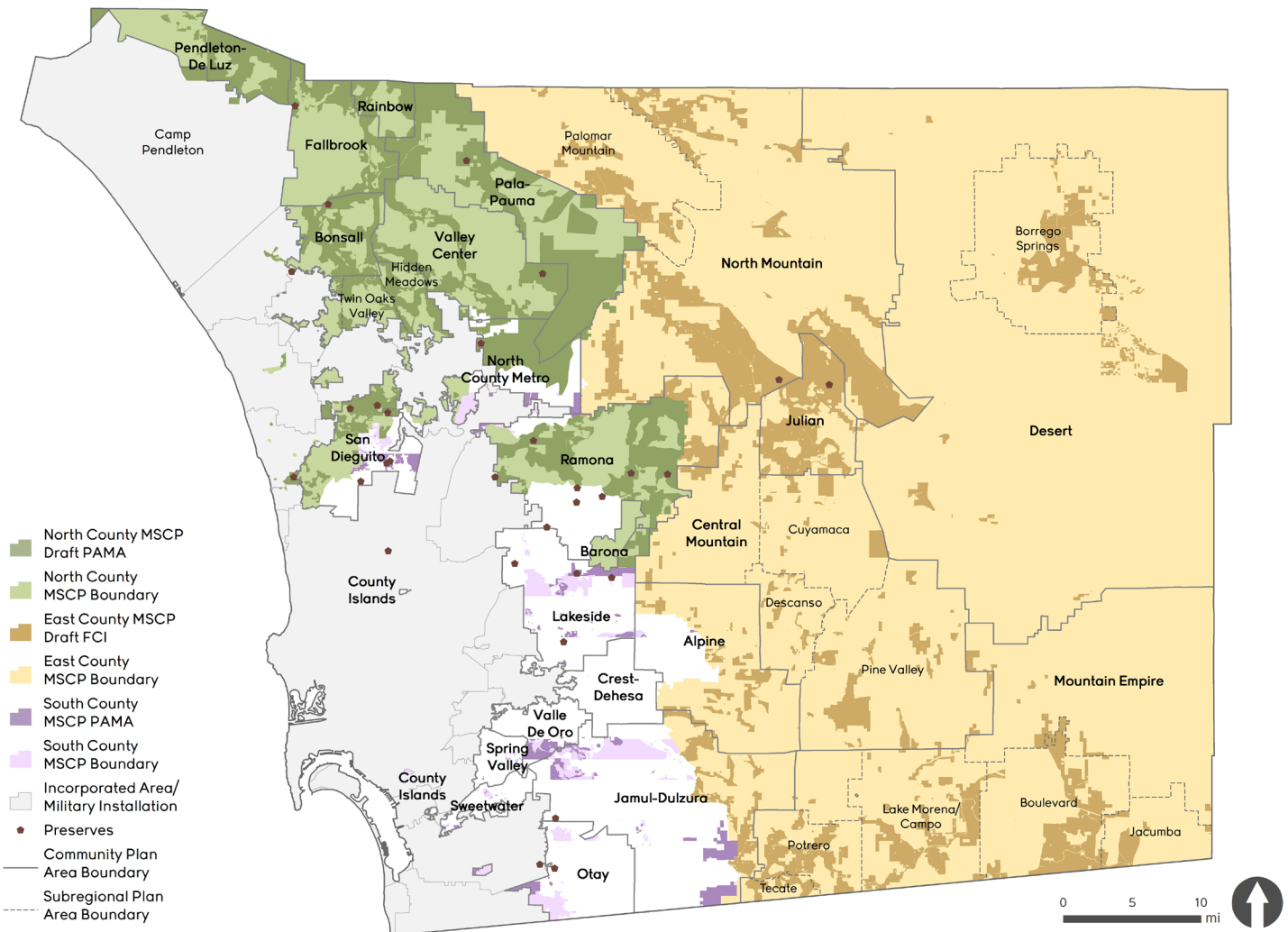
The MSCP covers 582,243 acres over twelve jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction has its own Subarea Plan; however, there are only minor differences in how each Subarea Plan is implemented and how each Subarea Plan implements the MSCP. The County Board of

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 unincorporated 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 the 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

FIGURE 2-1: MULTIPLE SPECIES CONSERVATION PROGRAM BOUNDARIES



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 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 preserved 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 2024, cumulative habitat gains within the South County plan among all partners, including baseline, total approximately 581,566 acres. This represents approximately 83% of the County's conservation goal. Among the three plans, South County, draft North County and future East County, 28,250 acres have been acquired in the County since 1998.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

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 onsite multiuse 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 27 Resource Management Plans for open space areas within the MSCP preserve including:

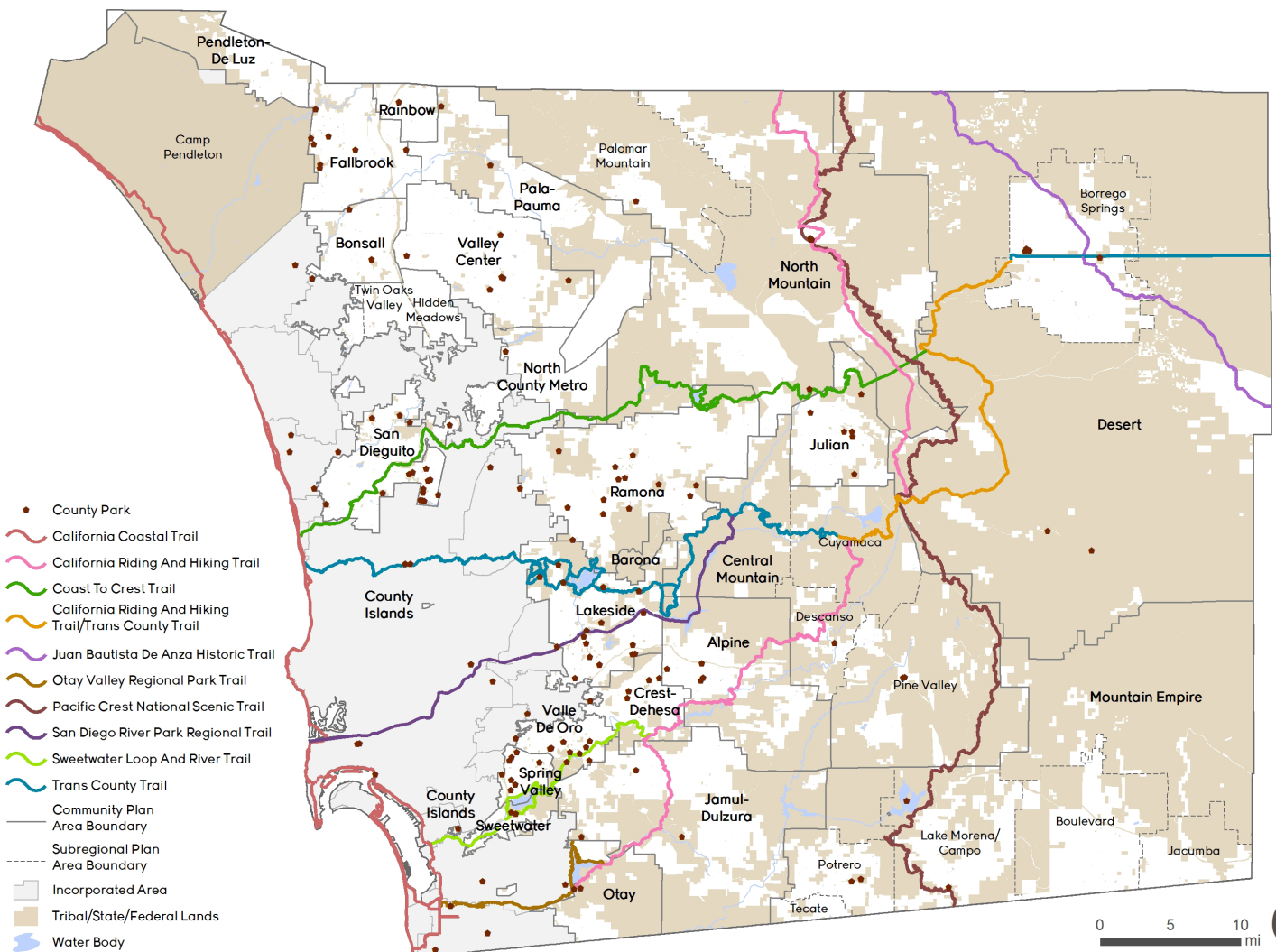
- Barnett Ranch Preserve
- Bottle Peak
- Boulder Oaks Preserve
- Del Dios Highlands Preserve
- El Capitan Preserve
- El Monte Regional Park
- Escondido Creek Preserve
- Furby-North Property
- Hellhole Canyon Preserve
- Lakeside Linkage Preserve
- Lawrence and Barbara Daley Preserve
- Louis A. Stelzer County Park
- Lusardi Creek Preserve
- Mt. Olympus Preserve
- Oakoasis Preserve
- Otay Ranch Preserve
- Potrero County Park
- Ramona Grasslands Preserve
- Sage Hill Preserve
- San Luis Rey River Park
- Santa Margarita Preserve
- Santa Ysabel Preserve
- Simon Preserve
- Stoneridge Preserve
- Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve
- Tijuana River Valley Regional Park
- Wilderness Gardens Preserve

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:

FIGURE 2-2: REGIONAL TRAIL NETWORK



- **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 reviewed for consistency with the CTMP and County Trails Program.

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 Park (OVRP), San Luis Rey River Park, Sweetwater Regional Park, and Tijuana River Valley Regional Park (TRVRP). 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 watershed master plan areas, 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 park'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, preservation, restoration, and 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 link the park together internally while connecting it to surrounding communities.

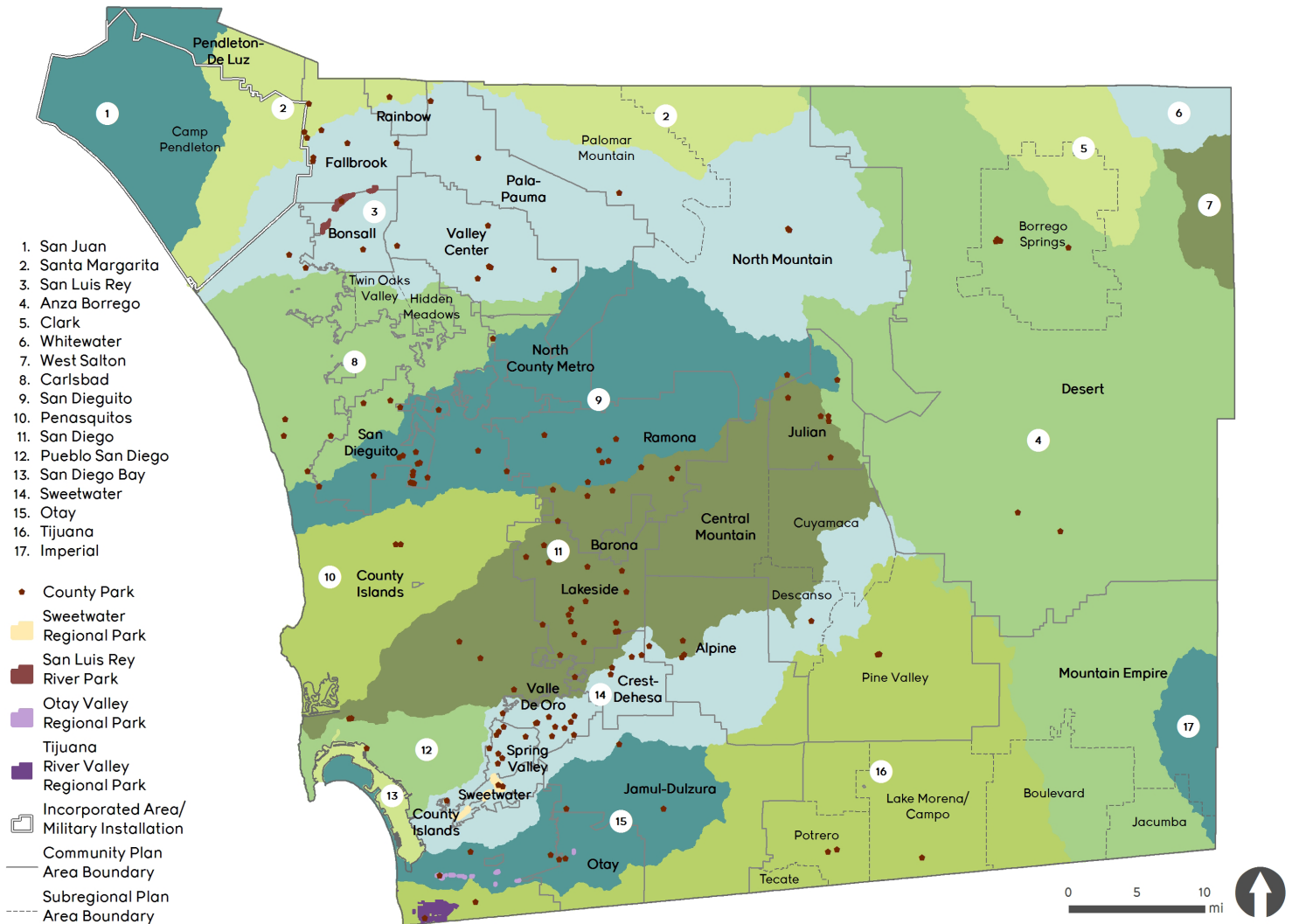
OTAY VALLEY REGIONAL PARK (2006)

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, and 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.

FIGURE 2-3: SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATERSHED BOUNDARIES



ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION PLAN (2018)

The County of San Diego completed an update to the Bicycle Transportation Plan, Pedestrian Area Plans through the creation of an Active Transportation Plan (ATP), approved by the Board of Supervisors in October 2018. The ATP supports efforts to promote active transportation options through pedestrian and bicycle improvements in the unincorporated county. Development of the plan included an analysis of existing pedestrian and bicycle conditions. Key components of the ATP include: a pedestrian facility assessment conducted to inventory and evaluate pedestrian facilities in certain areas of the county; a bicycle facility review conducted to align bicycle facilities with current standards and anticipated user needs; and development of a new Board policy to integrate and refine County efforts to make roads more accessible for all modes of mobility.

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) (2018)

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 Dedication Ordinance and the 2018 PLDO update can be found in Chapter 7.

BOARD POLICY A-106: WATER SUPPLY, CONSERVATION, AND RECLAMATION (2024)

In 1986, the Board established Policy A-106 Water Supply, Conservation, and Reclamation. 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 (2023)

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. No more than twenty-five percent (25%) of fees may be used in a fiscal year to acquire and/or develop trails. Policy allows for PLDO funded projects to proceed only after capital, operations and maintenance funding is identified. Additionally, future PLDO projects will be included

in the County's Capital Improvements Needs Assessment (CINA) process. 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 (2018)

Board Policy F-52 established criteria and parameters to guide naming rights opportunities for amenities within 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 (2023)

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.

All future parks and recreation facilities must comply with the provisions of this policy.

BOARD POLICY G-19: DESIGN GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES (2023)

Board Policy G-15 establishes principles and objectives for the design, construction and improvement of parks and recreational facilities. This policy authorizes the Director of Parks and Recreation to adopt and amend park design guidelines and standards for the design, construction, and improvement of parks and recreational facilities. Parks and recreational facilities dedicated to the County pursuant to the Park Lands Dedication Ordinance shall be designed, constructed, and improved pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Parks and Recreation Park Design Guidelines and Standards and all other applicable County, State, and Federal rules and regulations.

BOARD POLICY I-44: PROCEDURE FOR DESIGNING NEW COUNTY-OWNED COMMUNITY/LOCAL PARKS (2024)

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 (2022)

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 (2020)

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 (2022)

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 (2020)

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, STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND DISCHARGE CONTROL ORDINANCE (2025)

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.

PARK DESIGN MANUAL (2020)

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) created this Park Design Manual to serve as a reference tool when DPR Park Project Managers, consultants, and private developers dedicating improved park land pursuant to the Park Lands Dedication Ordinance are planning, designing, and constructing parks and recreational facilities that will be owned and operated by the DPR. This Park Design Manual support Live Well San Diego, the County's Strategic Plan and General Plan, and applicable Board of Supervisors and DPR Policies. This Park Design Manual also facilitate DPR's mission of enhancing the quality of life in San Diego County by providing exceptional parks and recreational experiences and preserving significant natural resources in all aspects of parkland development.

This Park Design Manual is used for the design of new parks and recreational facilities or retrofitting and rehabilitation of existing parks and recreational facilities that are or will be owned and/or operated and maintained by DPR. The Park Design Manual applies to the following projects:

- DPR initiated park and recreational facility improvement projects that includes new construction or rehabilitation of existing parks and recreational facilities.
- Parks and recreational facilities constructed by private developers for compliance with Park Lands Dedication Ordinance that will be operated and maintained by DPR.
- Parks or recreational facilities constructed and/or operated pursuant to a joint use agreement.

The design and construction of parks and recreational facilities shall comply with standards, guidelines, and requirements referenced in this document and all other that may apply. This Park Design Manual is a living document and will be updated periodically as needed.

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.

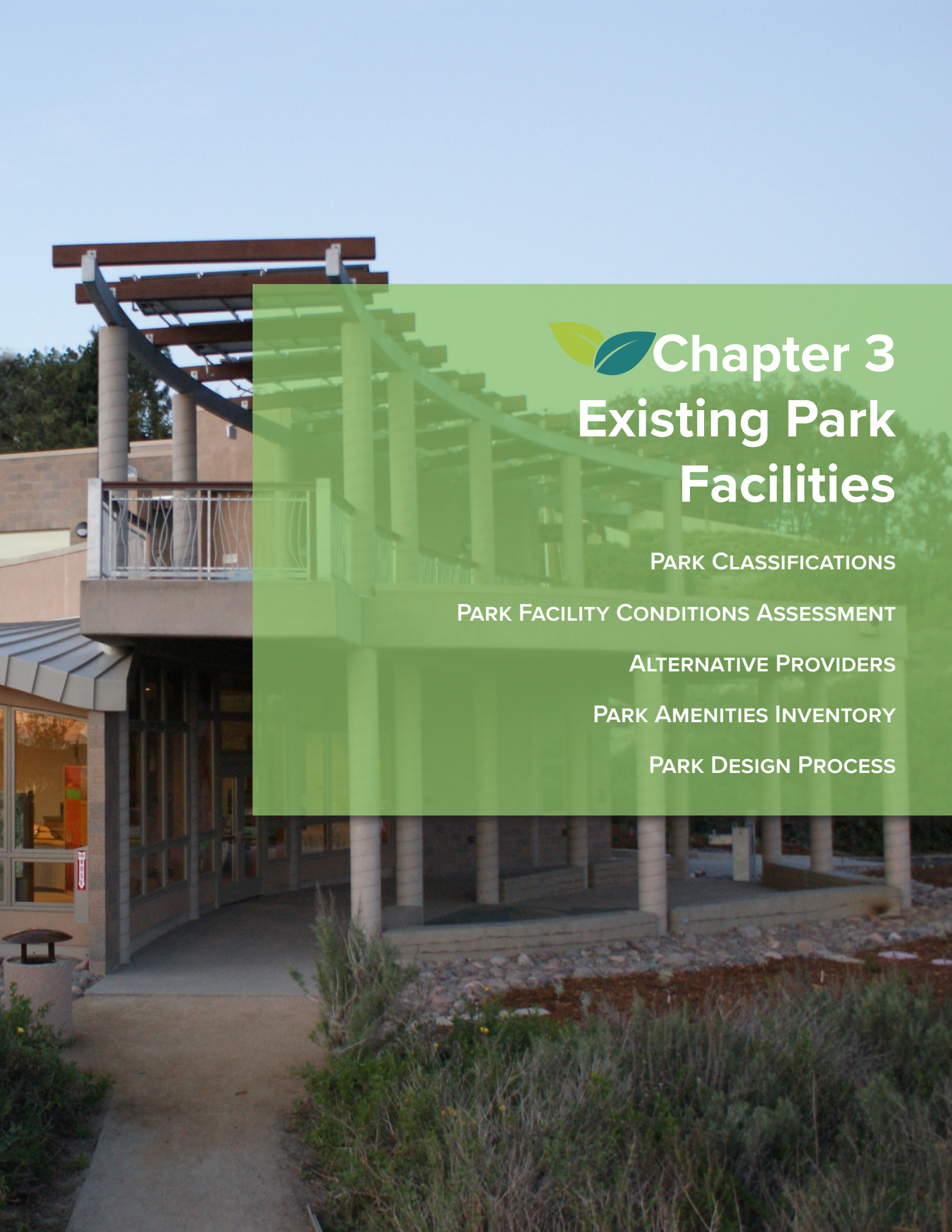
GREEN BUILDING PARK DESIGN CHECKLIST (2012)

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.

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.



Chapter 3 Existing Park Facilities

PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

PARK FACILITY CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

ALTERNATIVE PROVIDERS

PARK AMENITIES INVENTORY

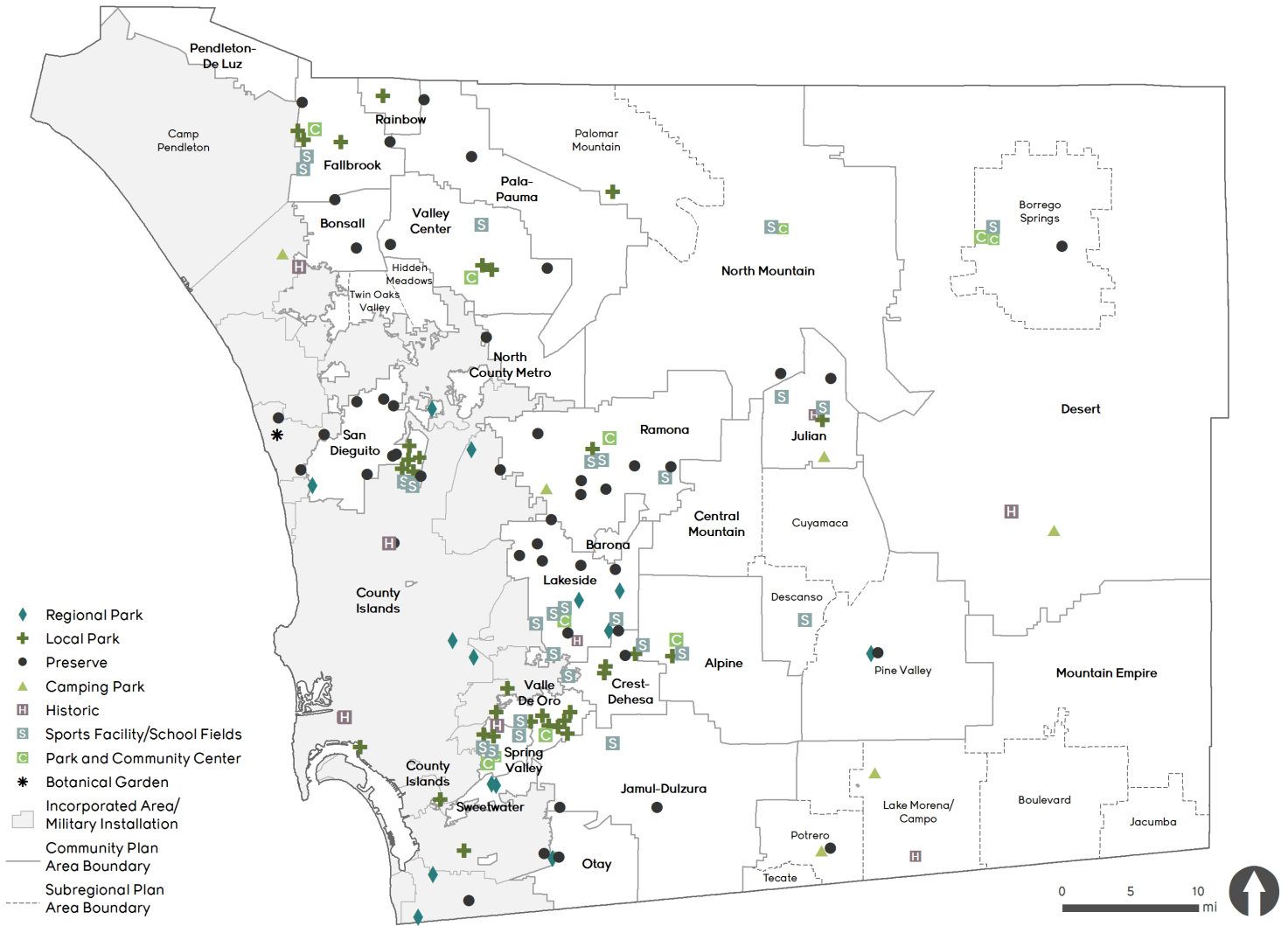
PARK DESIGN PROCESS

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:

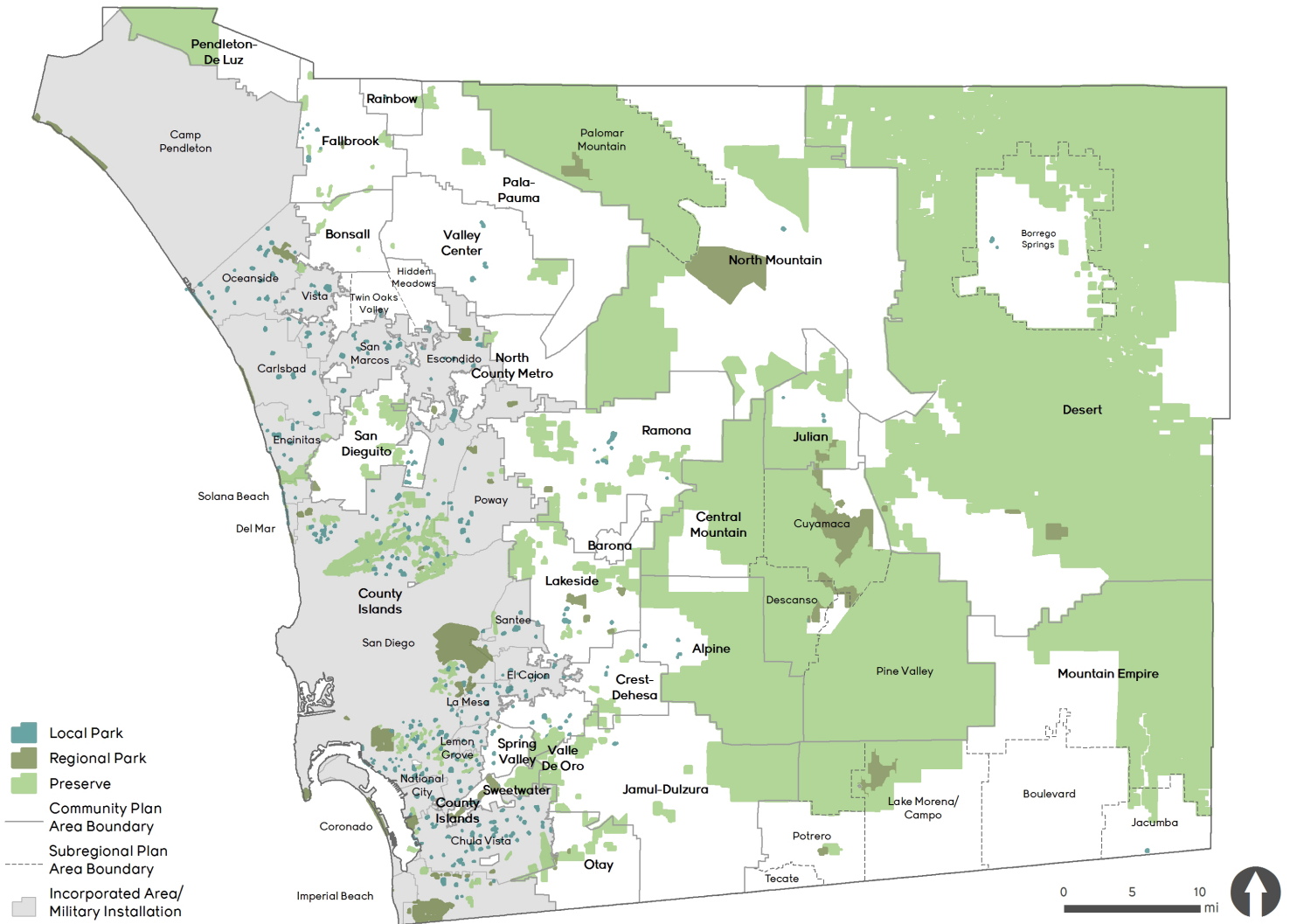
1. **Regional Parks** serve County residents and visitors and are often larger than 200 acres, although smaller facilities may be appropriate for specific sites of regional interest. Regional parks include a variety of passive and active recreational uses and may include an interpretive center. Most 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. Please see Figure 3–3 for a model local park, which represents a conceptual 10-acre park design that includes recreational elements that are traditionally found in a local park (ballfield, picnic areas, sport court, children's play area, and restrooms).
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 past San Diegan residents lived, worked, and played. Parks featuring historic sites provide visitors the opportunity to experience Native American culture, explore an adobe hacienda, walk through the first brick building erected in San Diego, and admire the elaborate architecture of 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, commercial operations, staging areas, corrals, and trails.
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



Note: Map includes only County owned, operated and maintained parks.

FIGURE 3-2: LOCAL PARKS, REGIONAL PARKS, AND PRESERVES SERVING SAN DIEGO COUNTY



Note: Map includes all local parks, regional parks, and preserves that serve the unincorporated County areas (not only those owned, operated, and maintained by the County). This includes many, but not all, parks within the incorporated areas.

TABLE 3-1: PARKS AND PRESERVES (EXISTING AND PLANNED) LOCATED IN EACH CPA

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Alpine	Local Park	Alpine Community Center
		Alpine County Park
		Boulder Oaks Neighborhood Park
		Joan McQueen Middle School
		Shadow Hills Elementary
Bonsall	Preserve	Cleveland National Forest
	Local Park	Bonsall Community Park
	Preserve	Gopher Canyon Preserve
Central Mountain (Cuyumaca, Descanso, Pine Valley)	Regional Park	San Luis Rey River 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	Cleveland National Forest
		Heritage County Park
		Lincoln Acres County Park
		Mira Mesa Epicenter
Crest-Dehesa-Granite Hills- Harbison Canyon	Local Park	Waterfront Park
		Nancy Jane County Park
		Old Ironsides County Park
	Preserve	South Lane Park
		San Diego National Wildlife Refuge
Borrego Springs (Borrego Valley)	Regional Park	Stoneridge Preserve
		Agua Caliente County Park
		Vallecito Stage Station Regional Park & Historic Site
	Local Park	Cuyamaca Rancho State Park
		Borrego Springs Boys & Girls Club/Badlands Skateboard Park
		Borrego Springs Children's Center/Seniors Community Center
		Borrego Springs County Park
Preserve	Borrego Springs High School and Middle School	
	Christmas Circle Park	
Fallbrook	Regional Park	Anza Borrego Desert State Park
		Old Springs Road Preserve
	Local Park	Fallbrook Historical Society
		Live Oak County Park
		Clemmens Lane
		Don Dussault Park
		Fallbrook Park and Community Center
		Fallbrook Sports Park
		Horse Creek Ridge County Park
		Jackie Heyneman Park
		North County Fire Protection District Ballpark
	Preserve	The Palomares House and Park
		Village View County Park
		Willow Grove County Park
		Appleton Preserve
		Dinwiddie Preserve
		Engel Family Preserve
Jamul-Dulzura	Local Park	Karen Tucker Preserve
		Los Jilgueros Preserve
		Monserate Mountain Preserve
		Pala Mesa Mitigation Property
		Rock Mountain Preserve
Jamul-Dulzura	Preserve	Santa Margarita Preserve
		San Luis Rey River Park
		Jamul Elementary School & Oak Grove Middle School
		Lawrence and Barbara Daley Preserve
		Otay Ranch Preserve
Jamul-Dulzura	Preserve	Skyline Preserve
		Cleveland National Forest
		San Diego National Wildlife Refuge

TABLE 3-1: PARKS AND PRESERVES LOCATED IN EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Julian	Regional Park	Julian Museum & Pioneer Park
		William Heise Regional Park
		Cuyamaca Rancho State 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
		Cleveland National Forest
Lakeside	Regional Park	Dianne Jacob Lakeside Equestrian 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
		Kumeyaay Valley County Park
		La Chappa Fields
		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
		Oak Oasis Preserve
		SR67 Preserve
		Reams/Thomson
Mountain Empire (Boulevard, Campo/Lake Morena, Potrero, Tecate, Jacumba)	Regional Park	Campo Stone Store
		Lake Morena County Park
		Potrero County Park
	Local Park	In-Ko-Pah County Park
		Anza Borrego Desert State Park
	Preserve	Cleveland National Forest
		Mason Wildlife Refuge
North County Metro	Regional Park	Felicita County Park
	Preserve	Bottle Peak Preserve
North Mountain	Regional Park	Lake Henshaw
		Palomar Mountain State Park
	Local Park	Palomar Park
		Warner Junior/Senior High School
	Preserve	Cleveland National Forest
		Santa Ysabel Preserves (East & West)
Otay	Regional Park	Volcan Mountain Wilderness Preserve
		Otay Lakes Regional Park
	Preserve	Otay Valley Regional Park
		Otay Ranch Preserve
		Otay Reservoir
Pala-Pauma	Preserve	San Diego National Wildlife Refuge
		Mount Olympus Preserve
Pendleton-De Luz	Preserve	Wilderness Gardens Preserve
		Cleveland National Forest
Rainbow	Local Park	Rainbow County Park
	Preserve	Mount Olympus Preserve

TABLE 3-1: PARKS AND PRESERVES LOCATED IN EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
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
		Boulder Oaks Preserve
		Cleveland National Forest
		County owned land adjacent to Ramona High
		Holly Oaks Preserve
		Iron Mountain Preserve
		Luelf Pond Preserve
		Mt. Gower Preserve
		Mt. Woodson
		Ramona Grasslands Preserve
		Simon Preserve
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 Sports Park
		Four Gee County Park
		Harmony Grove Village 4th of July Park
		Harmony Grove Village Community Park
		Harmony Grove Village Equestrian 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
Spring Valley	Regional Park	Bancroft County Park and Rock House
	Local Park	Sweetwater Regional Park
		Calavo County Park
		Del Parque County Park
		Goodland Acres County Park
		Ildica 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 Place County Park
	Preserve	Dictionary Hill County Preserve
		Sweetwater Regional Lakeview Preserve
Sweetwater	Regional Park	Sweetwater Regional Park
	Local Park	Eastview County Park
	Preserve	San Diego National Wildlife Refuge

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Valle De Oro	Local Park	Avocado Elementary
		Cottonwood (Windriver) Park
		Damon Lane County Park
		Estrella 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	Preserve	San Diego National Wildlife Refuge
	Regional Park	Star Valley County Park
	Local Park	Cole Grade Park
		Harvest Park
		Robert Adams Community Park
		Scibilia Field
		Valley Center Community Park
		Valley Center High School
	Preserve	Butterfield Trails Ranch
		Keys Creek County Preserve
		Hellhole Canyon Preserve
		Knollwood Preserve (TET)
		Rancho Lilac Preserve
		Paradise Mountain Preserve

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.

Since the creation of the Parks Master Plan, the following facility conditions assessments have been completed by DPR:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Cactus County Park, Lakeside | 13. Pine Valley County Park, Pine Valley |
| 2. Collier County Park, Ramona | 14. Potrero County Park, Potrero |
| 3. Dos Picos County Park, Ramona | 15. San Dieguito County Park, Del Mar |
| 4. El Monte County Park, Lakeside | 16. Spring Valley County Park, Spring Valley |
| 5. Felicita County Park, Escondido | 17. Louis Stelzer County Park, Lakeside |
| 6. Flinn Springs County Park, El Cajon | 18. Sweetwater Summit Regional Park, Bonita |
| 7. Goodland Acres County Park, Spring Valley | 19. Vallecito County Park, Julian |
| 8. Guajome Regional Park, Oceanside | 20. William Heise County Park, Julian |
| 9. Lake Morena County Park, Campo | 21. Star Ranch |
| 10. Lindo Lake County Park, Lakeside | 22. 4S Ranch Sports Complex |
| 11. Live Oak County Park, Fallbrook | 23. Spring Valley |
| 12. Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve | 24. Fallbrook Park |

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.

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 159 parks facilities that represent approximately 59,000 acres of parks and nearly 400 miles of trails. This includes 25 regional parks, 90 local parks, 38 preserves, 9 camping parks, 9 historic park sites, 27 sports facilities, 11 community centers, 3 nature centers 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 facilities, campgrounds, resource centers, sports leagues, and programs for all ages. DPR's current recreation programs can be found on the sdparks.org website.

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. An inventory of amenities for most of the county-owned parks can be seen in Table 3-2.

PARK AND RECREATION ASSESSMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PRAMS)

The Park and Recreation Asset Management System (PRAMS) is built on the Accela Government Solutions platform. It has been designated as the system of record for the storage and management of development, environmental, operations, and maintenance records associated with DPR's major fixed assets. PRAMS is configured to function as the data repository and workflow management system for the department. Presently the system houses asset data for approximately 100 asset types (from benches to restroom buildings) and has been configured to manage processes for maintenance work orders, development projects, natural resources management, safety inspections and facility condition assessments. DPR will be incorporating and implementing this application in the near future while phasing out the current system in place.

TRAILS

In addition to a wide range of park facilities and amenities, the County also provides more than 400 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 Mobility Element of the County General Plan, but are still considered under the purview of the County Trails Program. The number of miles of regional trail within each CPA is provided in Chapter 4, Trends Analysis of this document. A map of all regional trails within the County can be seen in Chapter 2 (Figure 2-2) and include:

- California Coastal Trail
- California Riding and Hiking Trail
- Coast to Crest Trail
- California Riding and Hiking Trail/Trans County Trail
- Juan Bautista De Anza Historic Trail
- Otay Valley Regional Park Trail
- Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail
- San Diego River Park Regional Trail
- Sweetwater Loop and River Trail
- Trans County Trail

PARK DESIGN PROCESS

DPR's park design process has many steps that guide the development of new parks from inception to construction. This process is centered around community engagement with community priorities driving the shape of the concept plan.

INCEPTION

The process begins with Inception, where the need for a new park can be identified through a multitude of ways. Typically, this need is identified through: the Capital Investment Model and/or Parks Master Plan, recommended by County of San Diego Board of Supervisors, or recommended by Community Planning Groups through PLDO Priority Lists. Once the need is identified, DPR engages in the acquisition process where a search for available property is conducted. Properties are evaluated and once selected, a public process for purchase through Board of Supervisors' approval occurs.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Once the property is under DPR ownership, environmental surveys for biological and cultural resources take place. The biological survey identifies different habitats and plant/animal species on the property while the cultural survey analyzes the potential for cultural artifacts onsite.

DESIGN AND OUTREACH

Next, concept design and outreach begin; the priorities for amenities and programming for the site begin to take shape through multiple avenues of public engagement. A series of public meetings and workshops are held to collect input and gradually shape the concept based on feedback received. The first public meeting introduces the project and collects input on desired amenities. Next, smaller meetings or focus groups can be held at this point with a wide range of stakeholders such as community planning groups, nearby schools, sports leagues, other community-based groups, as well as County departments such as Departments of Public Works, Environmental Services, Planning and Development Services, and others relevant to the site. Concept plans are then drafted based on public feedback, site analysis, and community needs analysis. At the second public meeting, draft concepts are shared for comments, and a survey is held to collect feedback and refine the concept plan. A third public meeting is held to present the final concept plan and answer questions.

REFINEMENT

The concept plan then progresses into the next phases for further refinement through environmental studies as required by CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act). If required, the project may need additional environmental analysis through an EIR (Environmental Impact Report). The concept plan is further refined through environmental analysis.

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

After these various stages of refinement have shaped the concept plan, it moves closer to constructability through the drafting of construction documents and specifications. Reviews are conducted with partner departments for compliance with traffic, building, flood, and other code requirements. When the plan is finalized, the project is ready for Board of Supervisor's approval to advertise and award for a construction contract.

The concept plan on the following page is a sample of a model local park which has gone through all of these steps.

FIGURE 3-3: SAMPLE MODEL LOCAL PARK





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	Baseball (50'-70' Paths)		Large 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/Pavillion/Stage	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	Pickleball Courts	Total Amenities			
					2			2															1	9							3	2									31			
					1																			13								2	3									23		
																								5								1	1										9	
1		1	1	1																			1	18									2										26	
				2																				7									1										14	
5	1	5	2	2		2											1					1						2	2			2	4						2				42	
												5				1	2					1			1	1		2	1			2	5										22	
1	1	1				1							1				1							2				1	1				1										20	
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2																																												3
				1			1	1													1				1			1	2												1		10	
1						1										1																											5	
1																								2																				8
																																												0
																																												0
6	2	2																										2	2	1	1		1											21
											1														1			1	1															4
								1																1	1						1	1												10
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			1			1		1						1										1	1			1	1			4	5						1				27	
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																																												2
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																																												0
1				2																																		1					6	

*Provides additional information about the campgrounds, but is not included in the "Total Amenities" calculations

TABLE 3-2: PARK AMENITIES INVENTORY (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)
Dianne Jacob Lakeside Equestrian Park	Local Park	Equestrian Facility	14					5								1									
Dictionary Hill County Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	100																						
Don Dussault Park	Local Park	Local Park	1									1		1											
Dos Picos County Park	Regional Park	Camping Park	78	1	71	11	57		2	1		2	1	1			1		1						
Eastview County Park	Local Park	Regional Park	8									1	1		1				1						
El Capitan High School	Local Park	School Sports Field	3																						
El Capitan Open Space Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	2,619												1										
El Monte Regional Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	88									5	2	3		1									
Escondido Creek	Preserve	Preserve	673																						
Estrella County Park	Local Park	Local Park	7																						
Eucalyptus County Park	Local Park	Local Park	7									2	2												
Fallbrook Park and Community Center	Local Park	Park and Community Center	9									4	2	2						1					
Fallbrook Sports Park	Local Park	Sports Park	19																				1	1	1
Fallbrook Youth Baseball	Local Park	Sports Park	9																						1
Felicita County Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	52									4	2	2											
Flinn Springs Regional Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	40									2	1	1	1										
Four Gee Park	Local Park	Local Park	2									1	1												
Goodan Ranch / Sycamore Canyon Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	2,673												1	1									
Goodland Acres County Park	Local Park	Local Park	1									1	1							1					
Granite Hills High School	Local Park	School Sports Field	3																						
Greenfield	Preserve	Preserve	17																						
Guajome Regional Park	Regional Park	Camping Park	394	1	34		33		1			2	2		1	1	2							1	
Hanson Lane Elementary/Ramona Community School	Local Park	School Sports Field	4									1											1		
Harry Griffen Park	Local Park	Local Park	57									2	1	1											
Harmony Grove Village 4th of July Park	Local Park	Local Park	3									1	1												
Harmony Grove Village Community Park	Local Park	Local Park	4																						
Harmony Grove Village Equestrian Park	Local Park	Equestrian Facility	4																						
Harvest Park	Local Park	Local Park	3									1		1											
Hellhole Canyon Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	2,028	1	11	10			1						1	1									
Heritage Park	Regional Park	Historic	8																						
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		

Baseball (50'-70' Paths)	Large 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/Pavillion/Stage	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	Pickleball Courts	Total Amenities	
												1										1		1	1	5				3									18	
																																								0
																						1	1							2	1								7	
											1	1	1									1	4	1		4	3			55	6								84	
																										1					1	1							7	
					1																																		1	
																							1		1	1													4	
1		1					4				16	1	1										20		1	3	2			20	4									85
																																							0	
																							4				1												5	
											2											1	3			1				5	3								19	
			1			2	1					1	1			1						2	2			1	3			4	2								30	
1	1	1																				1	1			1	1				1								11	
3																										1	2				1								8	
										1	2	1	1									1	29			4	6			24	11							1	89	
2		2									8	3	1									1	15			4	4			12	7								64	
																							1			1				1	3			1					9	
									1			1	1									1	1		2	2					1								12	
			1																				1			1	1			3	1								11	
					1																																		1	
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											1								1			1	3			1	1												12	
			1																			1	2			1				4	1								12	
			1		1																					1	1			1	1	1	1						8	
																										1	1			1			1						4	
			2								2												2			1				2	1								12	
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																							1																5	
1		1	2																			5	6			1	1			5	3	1							32	

*Provides additional information about the campgrounds, but is not included in the "Total Amenities" calculations

BASEBALL (50'-70' PATHS)	LARGE 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/PAVILLION/STAGE	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	PICKLEBALL COURTS	TOTAL AMENITIES
																							1		1									1					5
1		1																					2			1	1			2	2	1		1					15
							1																1				1				1	1							6
																							1	1			1												3
																							1	1			1												0
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1		1																																					7
2	1	2																					4			1					3	1	1						19
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						1		1		2		1					3					2	3			3	7			8	3								42
4		4																					5			1	1			2			1				4		24
									1																														3
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			1				1					1											3			1	2			2	1								16
1		1				2		1		1	2	4	2										20			4	3			24	5	2	1	1					87
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		3	1				1				2	1	1						1			1	6			4	2			32	4	1							65
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									1		1	1	1										2			2	1			10	4	1							30
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					1																						1						1						4
					1																							1						1					4

*Provides additional information about the campgrounds, but is not included in the "Total Amenities" calculations

TABLE 3-2: PARK AMENITIES INVENTORY (CONT.)

[illegible]

	BASEBALL (50'-70' PATHS)		LARGE 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/PAVILLION/STAGE	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	PICKLEBALL COURTS	TOTAL AMENITIES			
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					1			1					1													2			1				2		1								15	
																									1					1			2	2									14	
					1								2												3			1	1			3	1	1									20	
		1	1				1	4																																		10		
													1	1	1										1	2			1	1			1	1									12	
																											7																16	
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																																											0	
		1		1				1					4												1	3			2	3			20	3									45	
1			1										3												1	10			3	6			30	1	1								62	
		1		1				2																	1	1			1	1			2	1									14	
12																																											16	
																									1		1																4	
										1		2			1	1										1			1	1				1										11
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5			5																							1			1	2					1									21
								6	1				5				1								2	1			1	1			1	1									24	
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1			1	1									4	1	1										1	34			12	15			36	13										134
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*Provides additional information about the campgrounds, but is not included in the "Total Amenities" calculations

TABLE 3-2: PARK AMENITIES INVENTORY (CONT.)

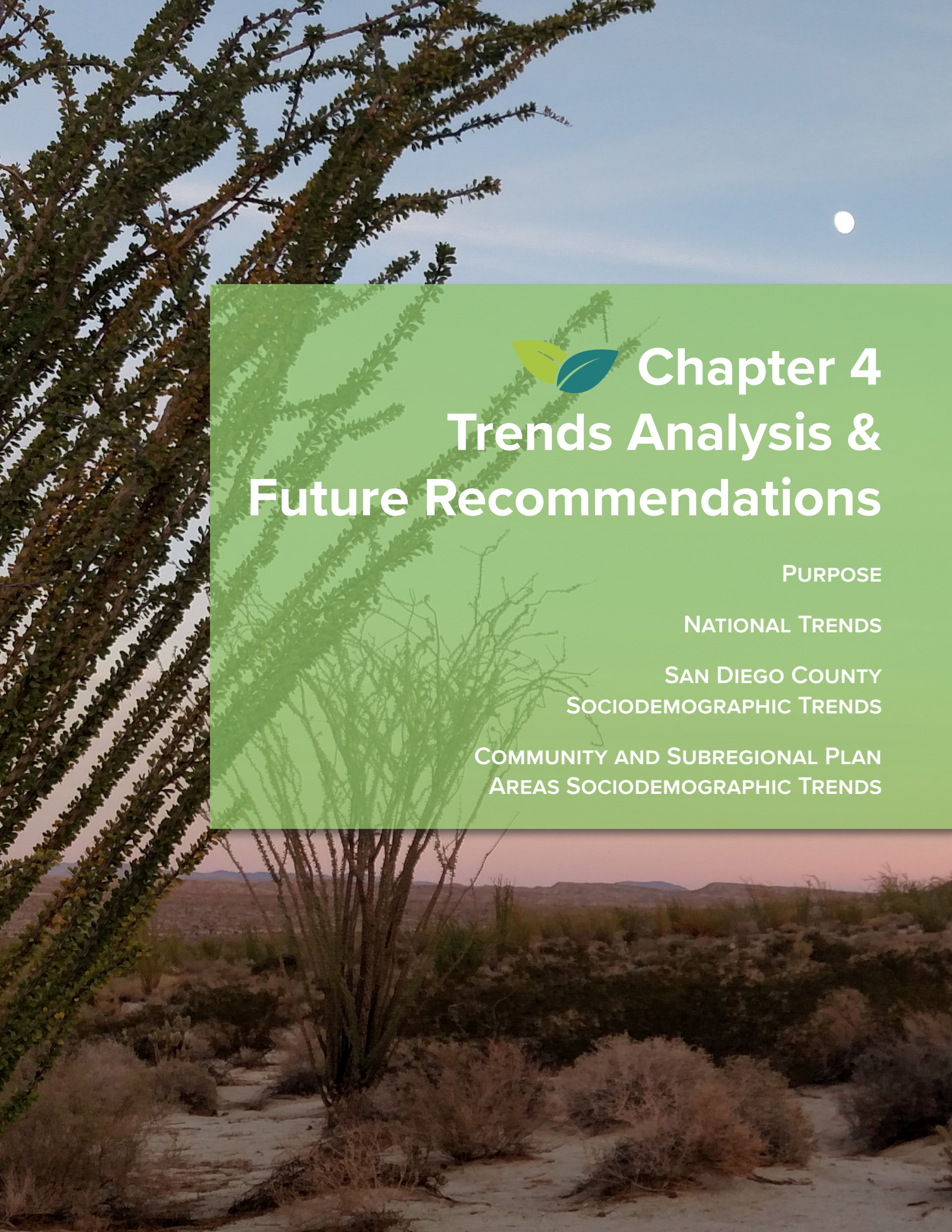
PARK NAME	PARK TYPE	PARK CLASSIFICATION	ACRES	CAMPGROUNDS	TOTAL CAMP UNITS*	TENT SITES/ NON-HOOK-UPS*	PARTIAL HOOK-UPS*	FULL HOOK-UPS*	CABINS*	YOUTH GROUP AREA*	FIREPLACE*	PLAYGROUND	NON TOT LOT PLAYGROUND	TOT LOT PLAYGROUND	BICYCLE TRAILS	EQUESTRIAN TRAILS	FISHING	BOAT/MARINA RENTALS	SWIMMING/WATER FEATURE	RECREATION/COMMUNITY CENTERS	TEEN CENTER	GYMS	REGULAR SOCCER	SMALL SOCCER	BASEBALL (90' BASE PATHS)
Spring Valley Gym & Teen Center	Local Park	Community Center	1																		1	1			
Spring Valley Park and Community Center	Local Park	Park and Community Center	6									3	2							1					
Steele Canyon County Park	Local Park	Local Park	8									2	1	1									1		
Sweetwater Lane Sportsfield	Local Park	Sports Park	11									1	1										1	3	2
Sweetwater Regional Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	479	1	130		46	66			1	1		1	1	1				1					1
Sweetwater Regional Park Lakeview Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	10																						
Sweetwater Place County Park	Local Park	Local Park	2									2	1	1											
Tijuana River Valley Regional Park	Regional Park	Regional Park	1,780	1	59	16	33		10			1	1		1	1							1	1	1
Vallecito Stage Station Regional Park & Historic Site	Regional Park	Historic	58	1	45	44				1		1	1			1									
Valley Center Community Park	Local Park	Park and Community Center	23									1		1						1					1
Valley Center High School	Local Park	School Sports Field	24																			1	1		1
Village View County Park	Local Park	Local Park	7									1	1	1										1	
Volcan Mountain Wilderness Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	3,900												1	1									
Warner Union School Community Multipurpose Building	Local Park	Community Center	1																	1					
Waterfront Park	Local Park	Local Park	12									3	2	1					1						
WD Hall School	Local Park	School Sports Field	6									1													
Whaley House	Regional Park	Historic	1																						
Wilderness Gardens Preserve	Preserve	Preserve	740												1	1			1						
William Heise Regional Park	Regional Park	Camping Park	1,016	1	65	29	20		14	2		1	1		1	1									
Willow Grove County Park	Local Park	Local Park	8									1		1									1	1	1
Woodhaven County Park	Local Park	Local Park	8																						
TOTAL			44,833	13	685	195	255	177	48	11	4	128	68	47	33	35	5	1	13	14	8	3	27	25	25

BASEBALL (50'-70' PATHS)			LARGE 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/PAVILLION/STAGE			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			PICKLEBALL COURTS			TOTAL AMENITIES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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*Provides additional information about the campgrounds, but is not included in the "Total Amenities" calculations



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Chapter 4 Trends Analysis & Future Recommendations

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 quarterly program guides published on DPR's website. 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 the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA). NRPA polls U.S. residents monthly to explore their views on topics related to the park and recreation field. Each poll targets 1,000 adults ages 18 and up, representing a cross-section of the population. These trends may influence San Diego County recreation planning.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

- According to the NRPA Park Pulse surveys, 82 percent of U.S. adults surveyed visited a park at least once in 2024. Gen X and Millennials were leading this trend, with 96 percent of Gen Xers and 94 percent of millennials visiting a local park or recreation facility in 2024.
- Most park visitors (94 percent) were parents, while 77 percent were not. Leading into 2024, when asked about goals they are making at parks and around recreation activities, 93 percent of adults that NRPA surveyed were prioritizing being physically active, improving mental health and self-care, being in nature, and learning a new skill.
- In 2025, social connection and physical and mental health benefits were the top reasons why adults visited parks and recreation facilities. Gen Z described "to exercise or be physically fit" as their top reason to visit parks, while Millennials and Baby Boomers visit parks "to be with family or friends." Gen X mostly visit parks "to have a break from day-to-day stress."

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.
- 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.
- More than half of adults in America visit parks and enjoy time in nature as a means of lessening stress, and 92 percent of U.S. adults surveyed by NRPA experience a positive mental health boost after spending time at their local parks.

PROGRAMMING TRENDS

- More than two in three U.S. adults highly value local community activities such as festivals, holiday events, fairs and farmers markets for the families in their area.
- An NRPA study in 2019 found that 91 percent of Americans participate in an outdoor recreation activities hosted by their local park and recreation agency in summer months, with the top three activities being: gathering with family and friends at the park for games, picnics, or barbecues; going to the pool; and walking or hiking along a local trail.
- Low or no cost outdoor activity offerings such as community social events, performing arts events, camping, team sports and leagues, and running or cycling races also are popular among adults surveyed by NRPA.
- 93 percent of adults surveyed by NRPA agree that conservation is also viewed as an essential role of park and recreation professionals. The sentiment is expressed across all ages, races, political affiliations, and regions of the country.
- 77 percent of adults surveyed by NRPA in April 2025 agreed that their local park and recreation agency should invest in their community's ability to prepare for, weather, or recover quickly from natural disasters.

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

- The 2025 DPR Community Needs Assessment showed that lack of awareness (41%), inconvenient location (33%), lack of time (28%), and cost (27%) were the top barriers to engagement, suggesting there is still room to enhance marketing, outreach and visibility.
- The assessment also showed that online search, word of mouth, website and social media are the most common ways that the community learns about DPR activities and services, suggesting digital communication remains the most effective outreach method.
- At the same time, the needs assessment showed that customers want immersive experiences with the opportunity to interact with wildlife (73%), museums and nature centers (76%) and trails (67%). In person programming is needed, but the same is true when creating interactive digital experiences through micro-learnings, virtual field trips, and online curriculum.
- Social media is a vital communication channel for every park and recreation agency and industry trends suggest several opportunities for authentic engagement. There is a strong focus on short-form video for channels like Tik Tok, Instagram Reels, Facebook Stories, and YouTube Shorts, and the ability to jump on trends, known as reactive marketing. Partnerships also increase reach on social media with an emphasis on collaboration with local, authentic micro- and nano-influencers. Customers value brands with authenticity, purpose, and a sense of community, and want to see more user-generated and employee-generated content. They also expect real-time engagement and prompt service.
- With the advent of voice, image, and AI-generated search, it will be important to ensure websites are set up for generative search engine optimization (GEO) to ensure DPR content is cited in a summary response. This involves setting up web content in plain language using key words that understand user intent, behavior, and needs to improve AI's ability to understand and summarize information for a user. Writing digital content in conversational, plain language also helps to improve accessibility and language translation reaching more target populations.
- Although, printed program catalogs and guides are still used to promote programs, classes, and services, it will be important to push these offerings to digital channels, including online calendars and reservations systems, and promotion through e-newsletters, social media, website, and digital ads, including mobile/display ads and streaming channels.

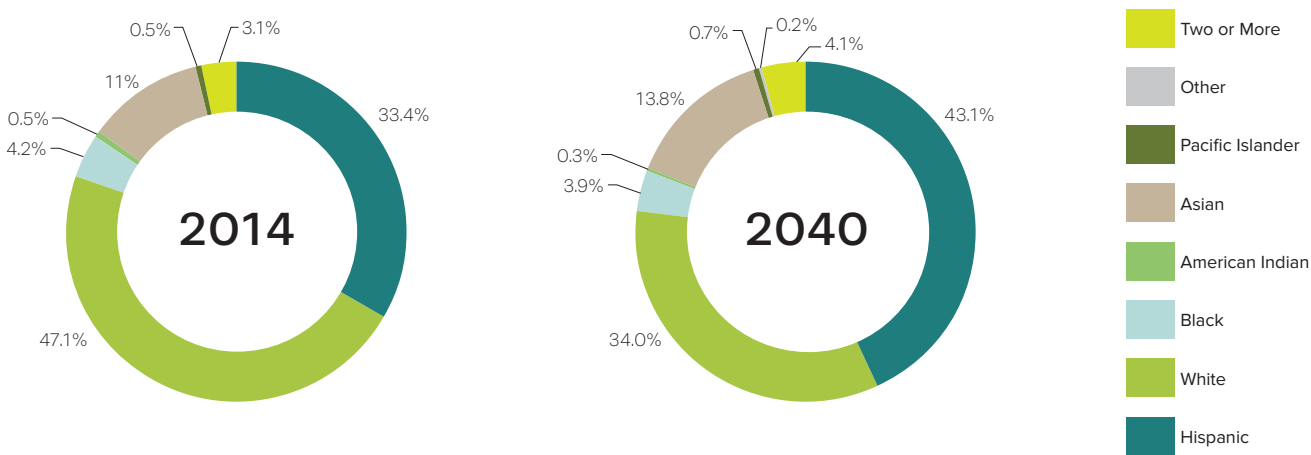
SAN DIEGO COUNTY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

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 unincorporated portions 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 2014 population of 518,018 persons represented only 15.7% of the total County population (3,298,634). The population distribution for the County can be seen in Figure 4-4. By 2040, a majority of the unincorporated County is projected to experience 51–100% increase in population density as seen in Figure 4-5.

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 4-1. 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 4-1: 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 4-2.

FIGURE 4-2: SAN DIEGO COUNTY AGE DISTRIBUTION (2014 ESTIMATED VS. 2040 PROJECTION)

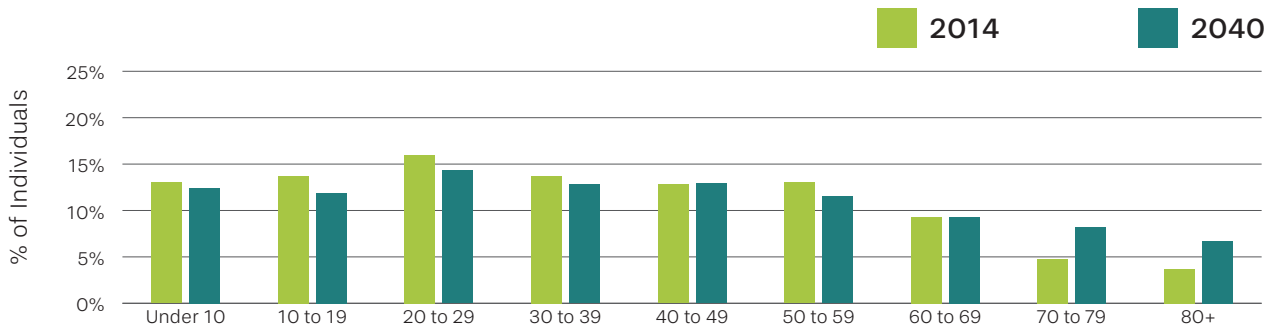
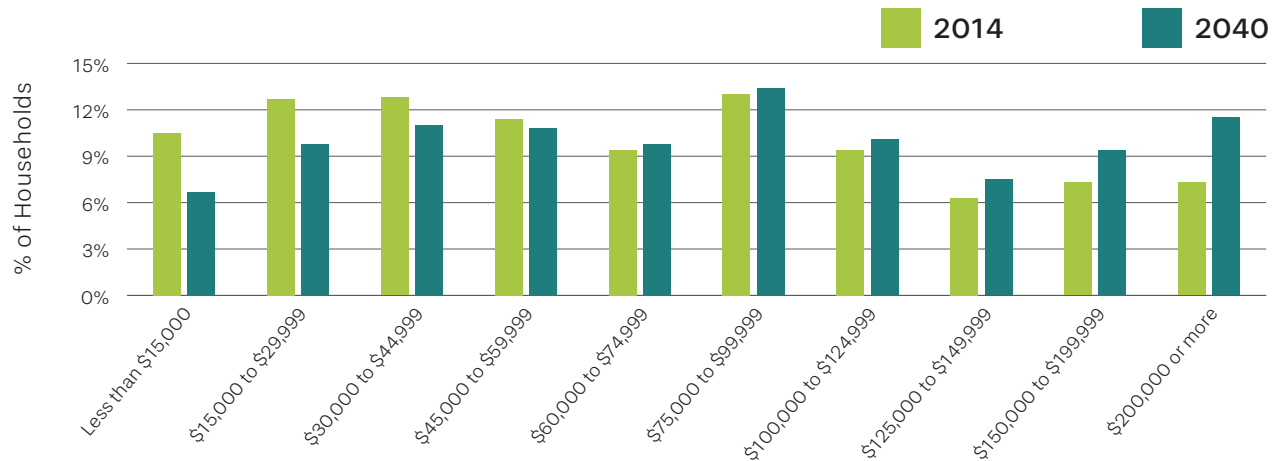


Figure 4-3 depicts San Diego's median household income, which has experienced strong annual growth in recent years. Looking to 2040, the percentage of households making between \$45,000 and \$125,000 will remain relatively the same. However, the number of households making less than \$45,000 will decrease by only 6.8% and those making more than \$125,000 will increase drastically by 65.6%.

FIGURE 4-3: 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 3-1.

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

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

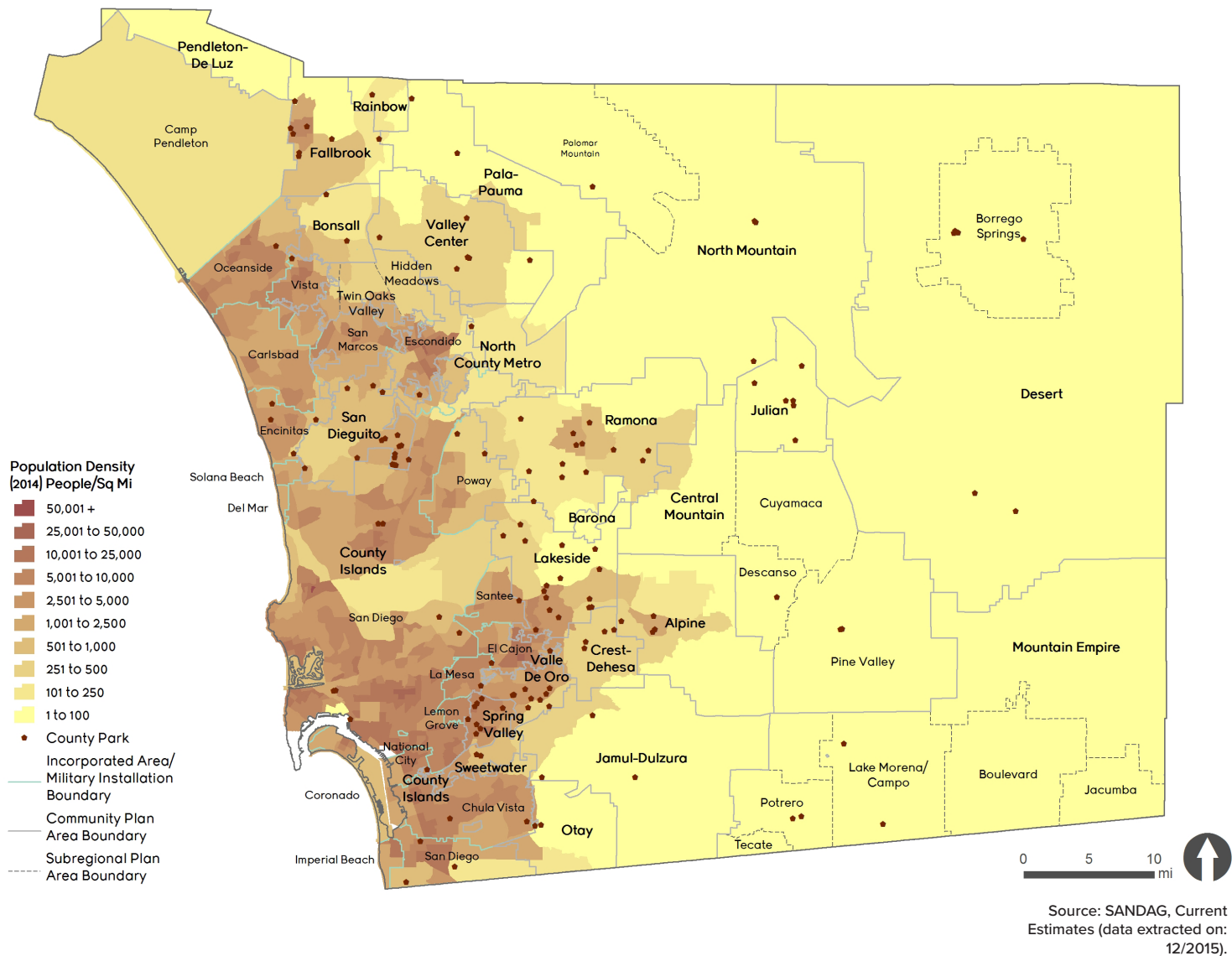
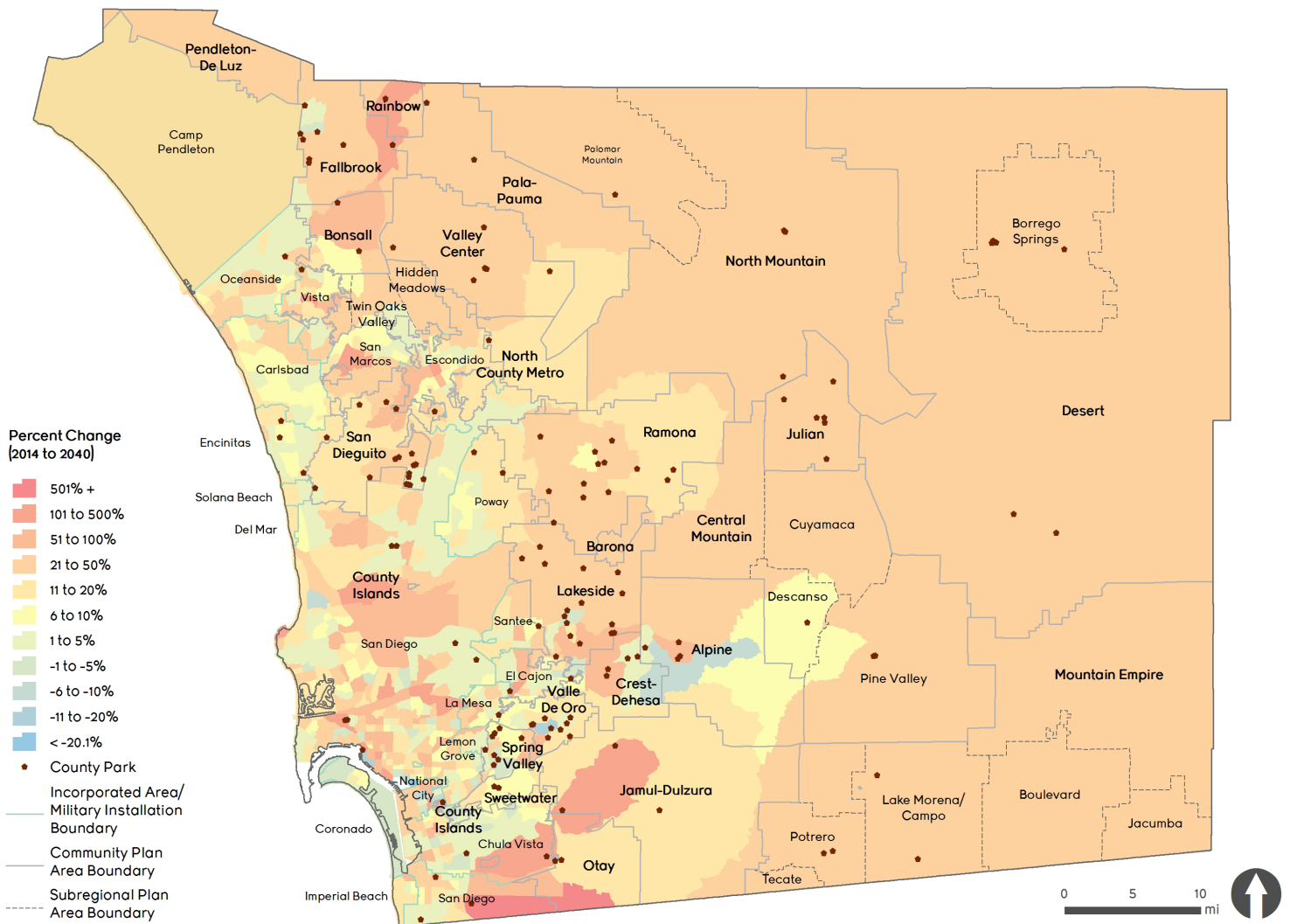


FIGURE 4-5: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (SAN DIEGO COUNTY)



Source: SANDAG, 2040 Series 13
 Regional Growth Forecast (data
 extracted on: 12/2015).

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



FIGURE 4-6: ETHNICITY (ALPINE CPA)

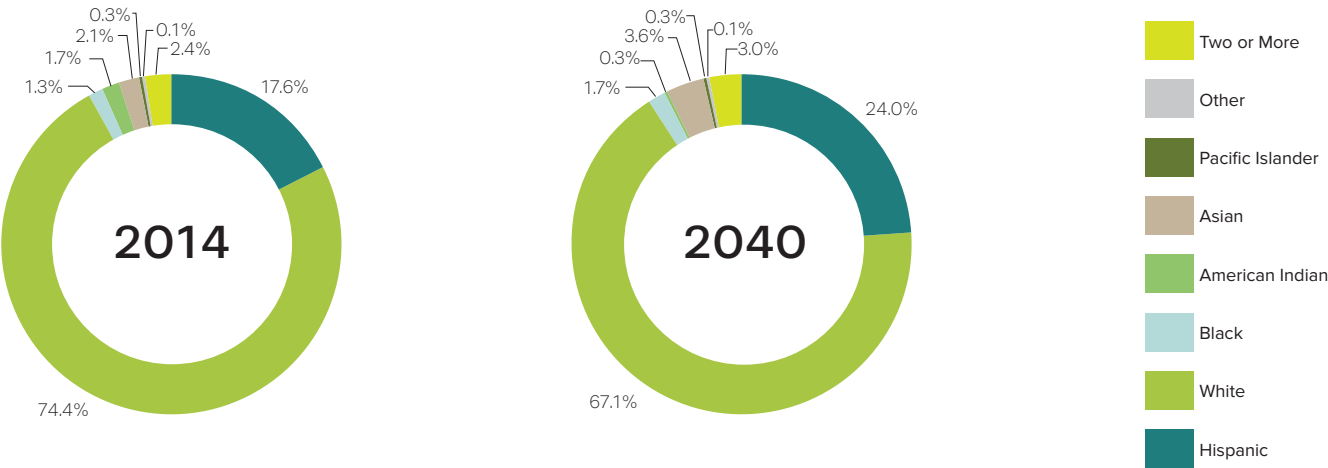


FIGURE 4-7: AGE (ALPINE CPA)

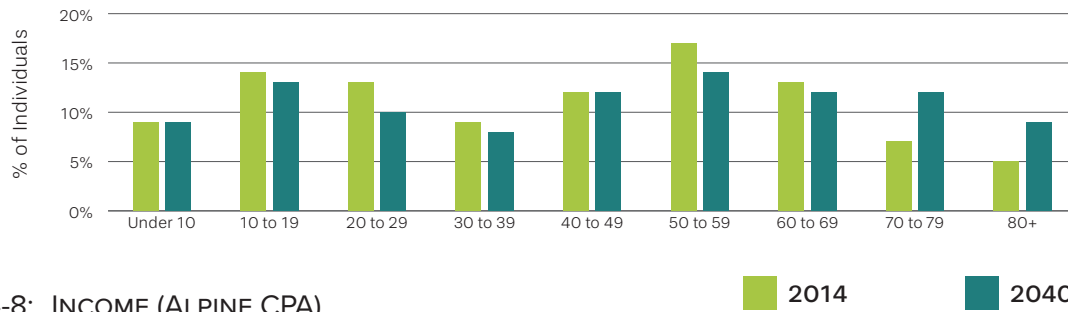


FIGURE 4-8: INCOME (ALPINE CPA)

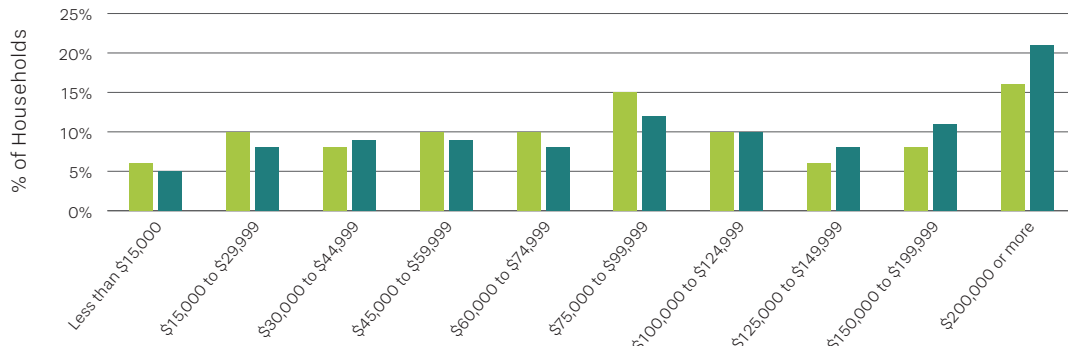
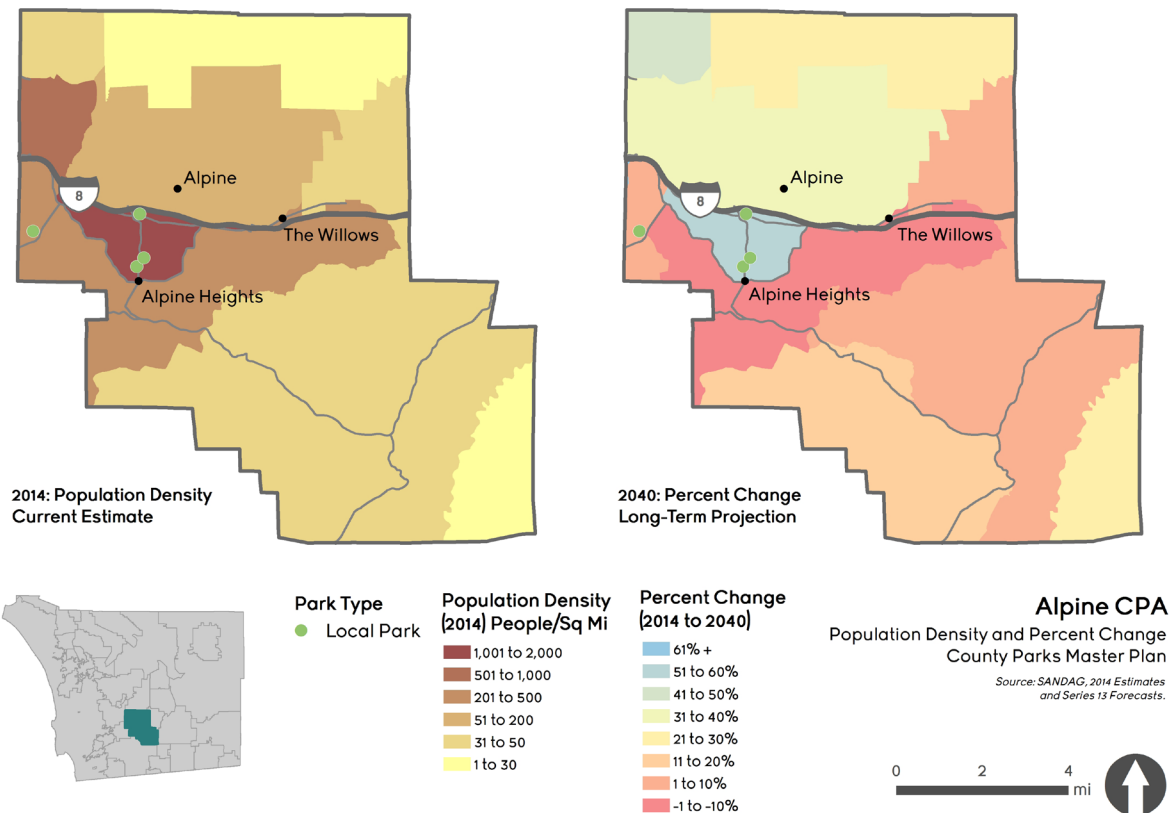


FIGURE 4-9: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (ALPINE CPA)



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



FIGURE 4-10: ETHNICITY (BARONA CPA)

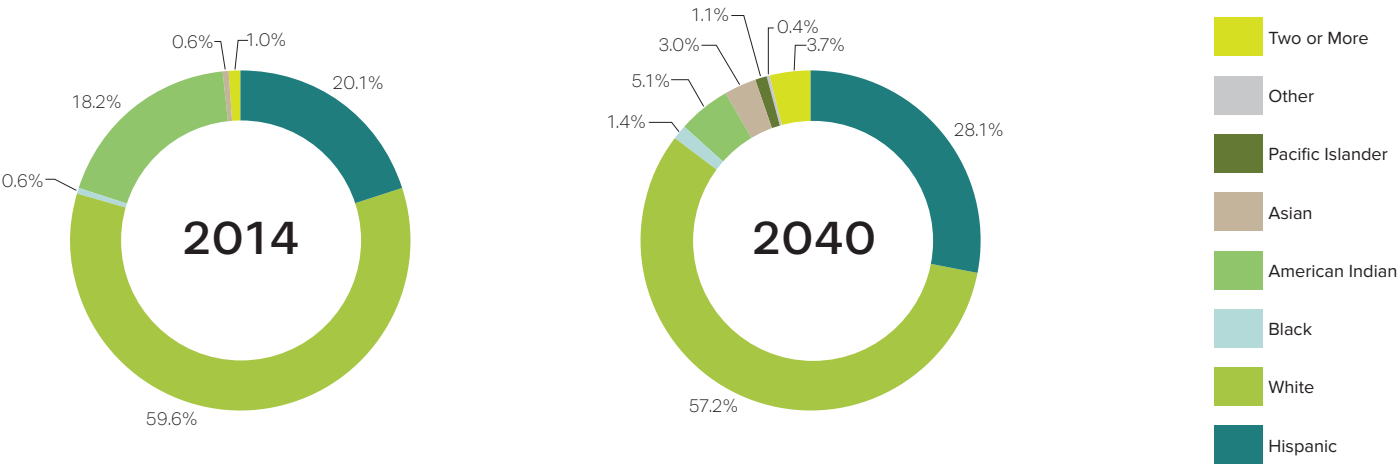


FIGURE 4-11: AGE (BARONA CPA)

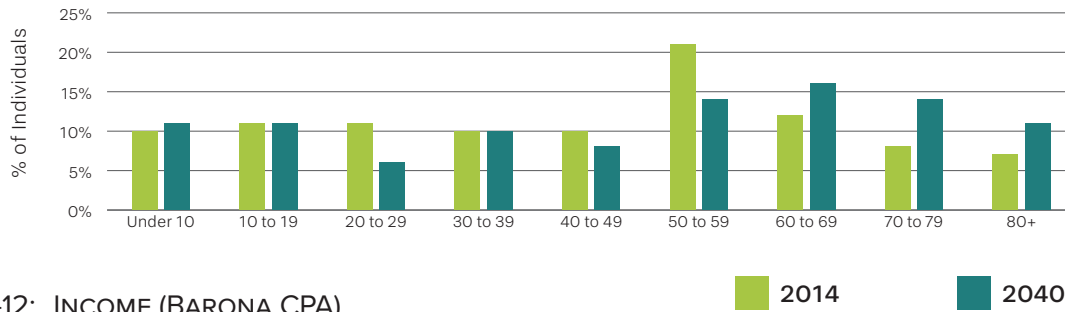


FIGURE 4-12: INCOME (BARONA CPA)

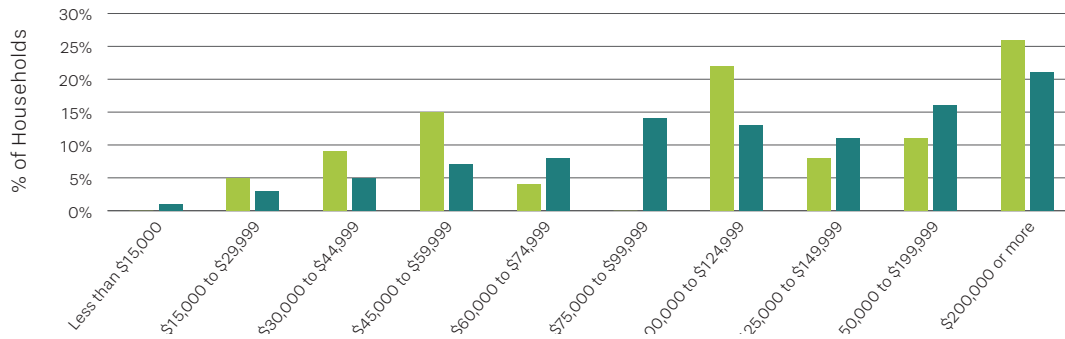
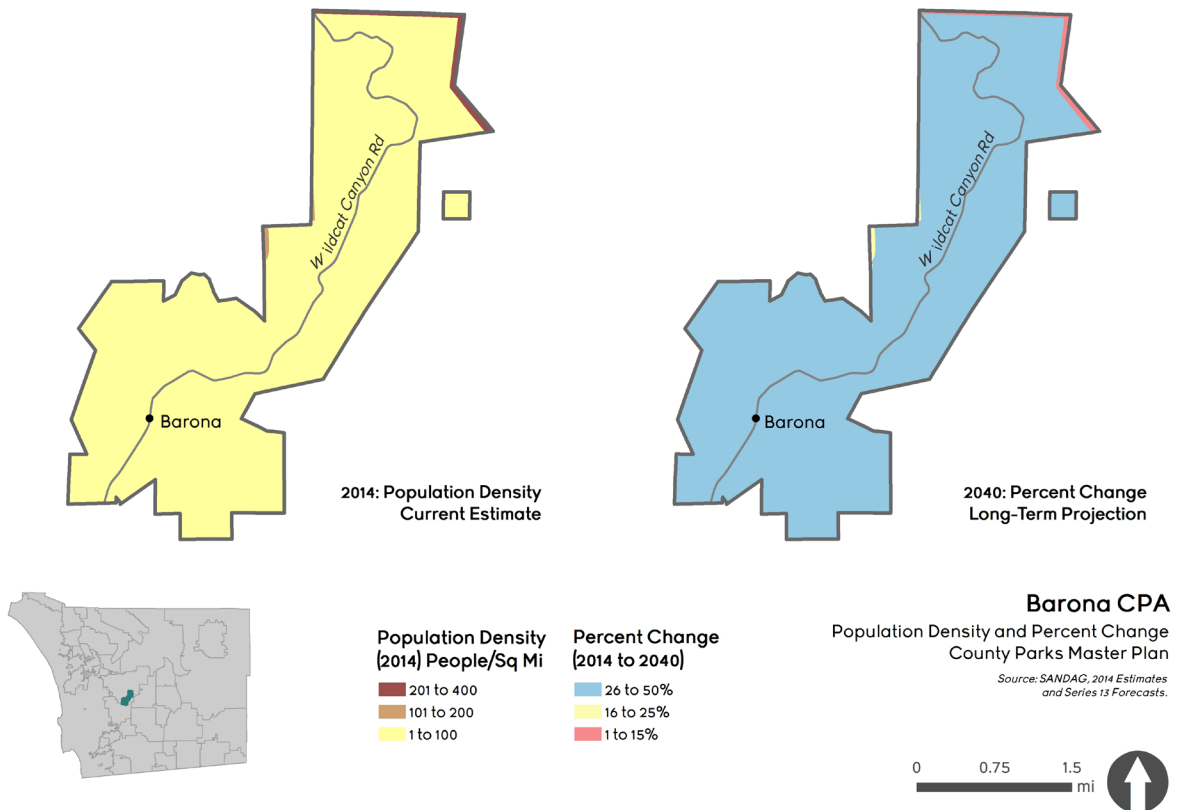


FIGURE 4-13: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (BARONA CPA)



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 income brackets \$0–\$59,000 is projected to decrease.
- 4. The percentage of households in 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 PLDO priority letter, the CPA recommended equestrian facilities in Bonsall Park and increased trail connectivity in their area (See Table 5–1).
- 6. 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

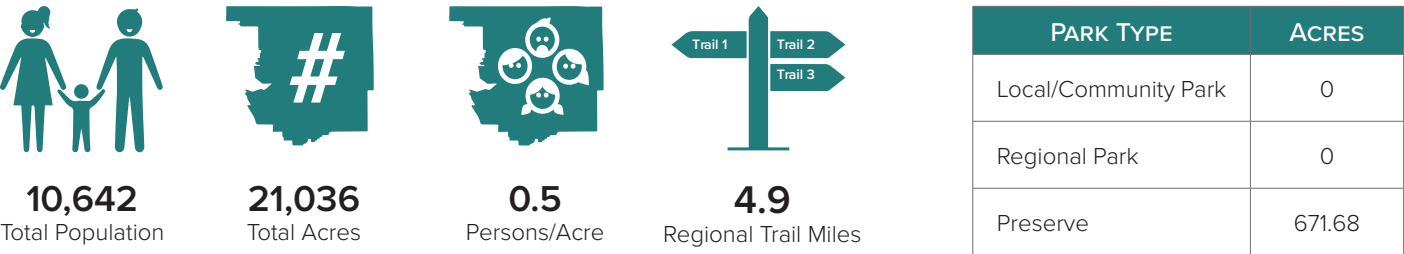


FIGURE 4-14: ETHNICITY (BONSALL CPA)

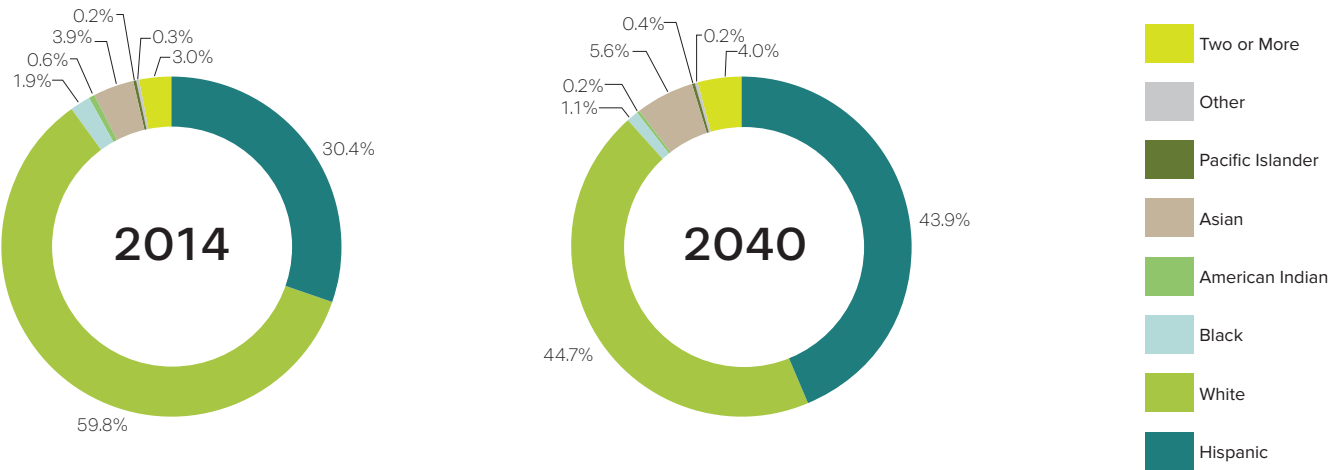


FIGURE 4-15: AGE (BONSALL CPA)

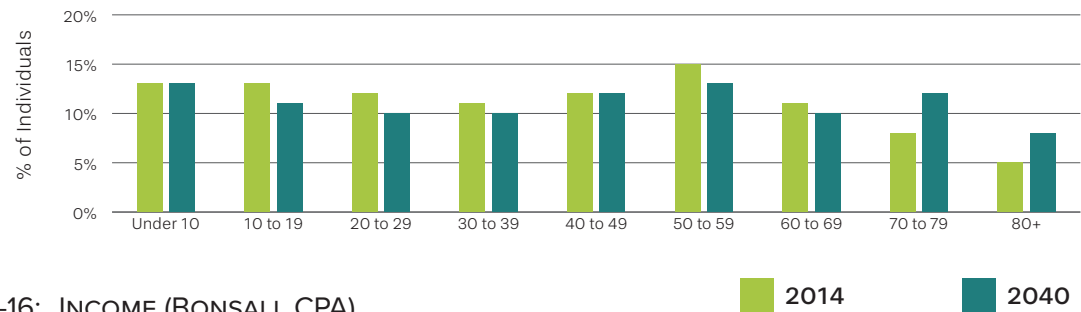
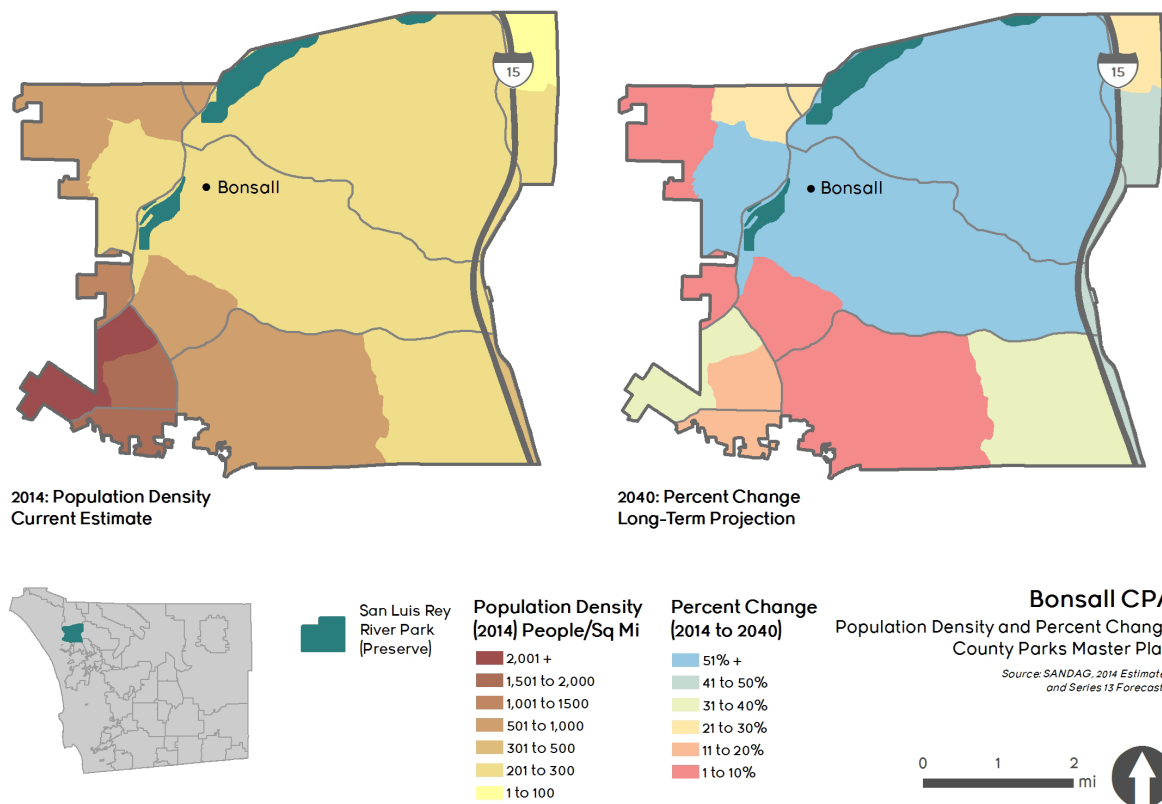


FIGURE 4-16: INCOME (BONSALL CPA)



FIGURE 4-17: 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. Per the PLDO priority letter, the local areas recommended shade coverings, play courts, and fitness stations (See Table 5–1).
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

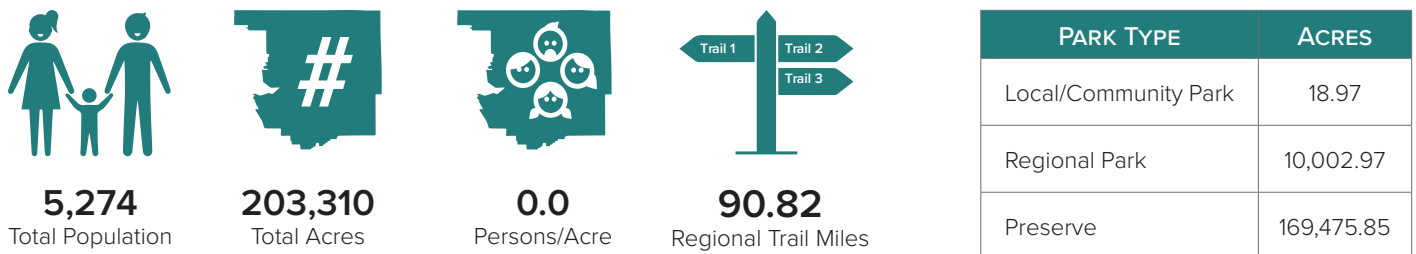


FIGURE 4-18: ETHNICITY (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)

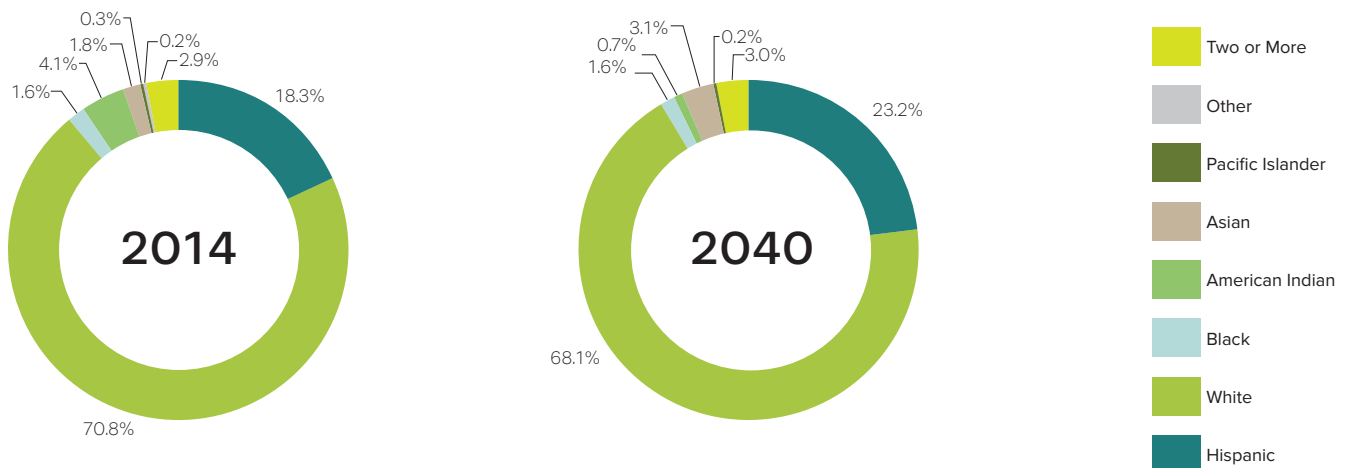


FIGURE 4-19: AGE (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)

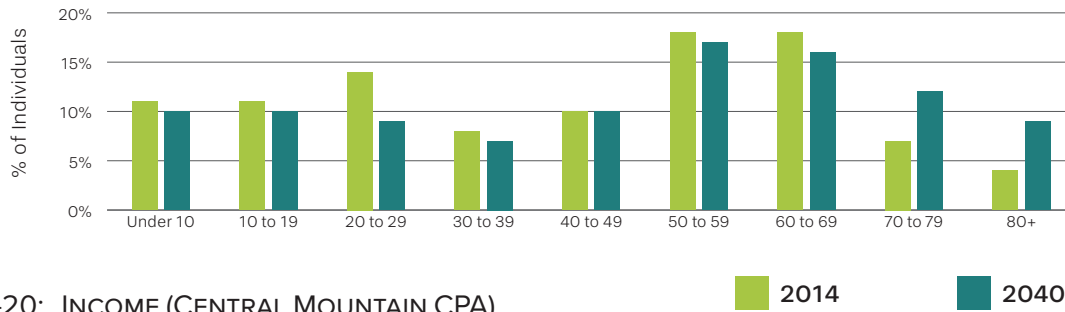


FIGURE 4-20: INCOME (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)

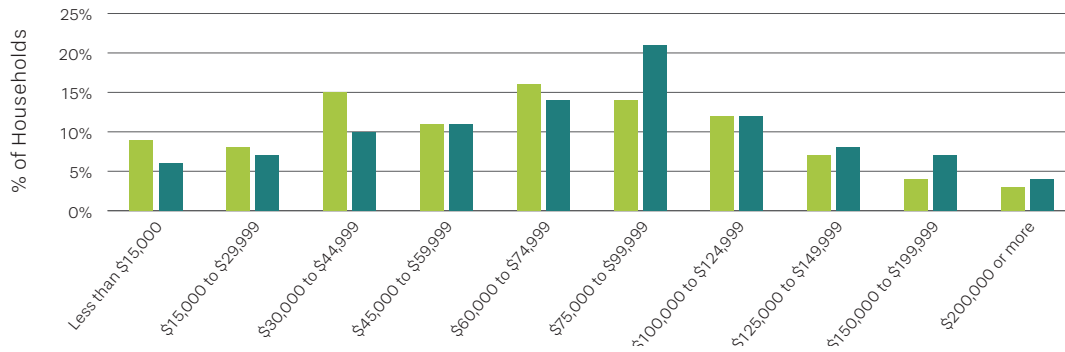
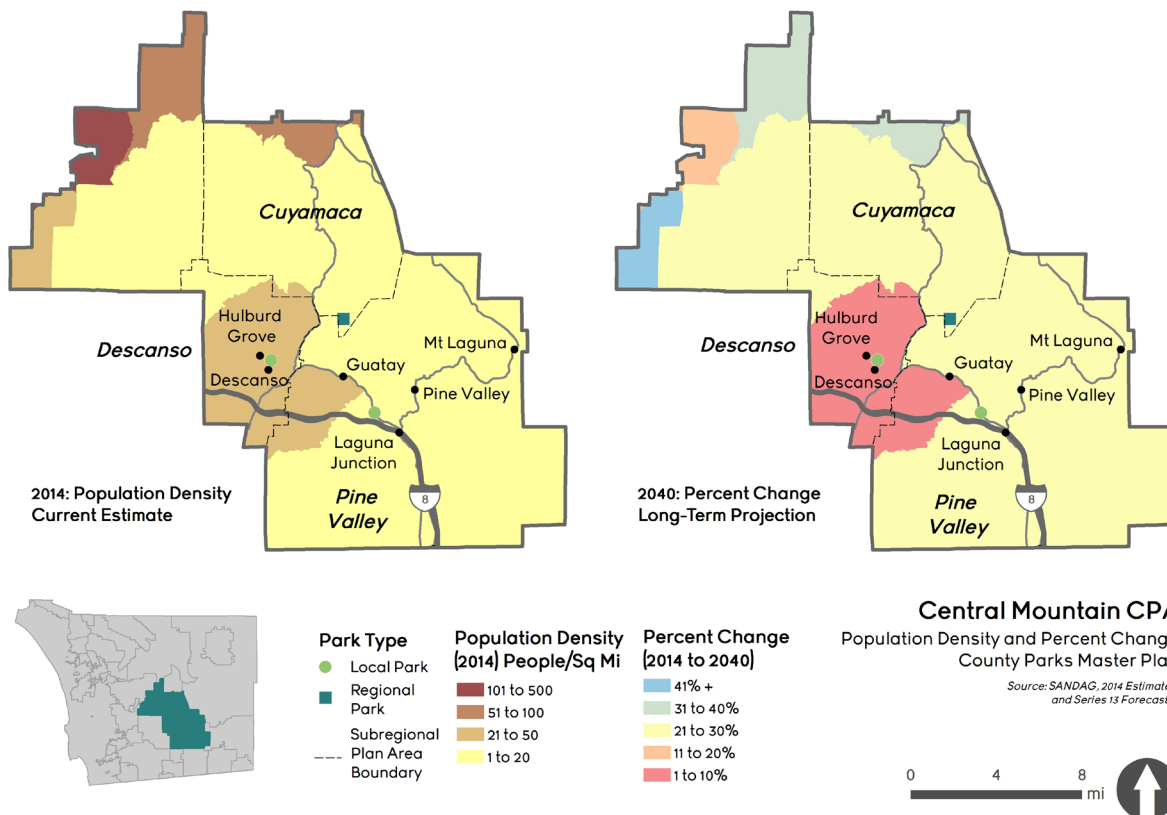


FIGURE 4-21: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)



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



FIGURE 4-22: ETHNICITY (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)

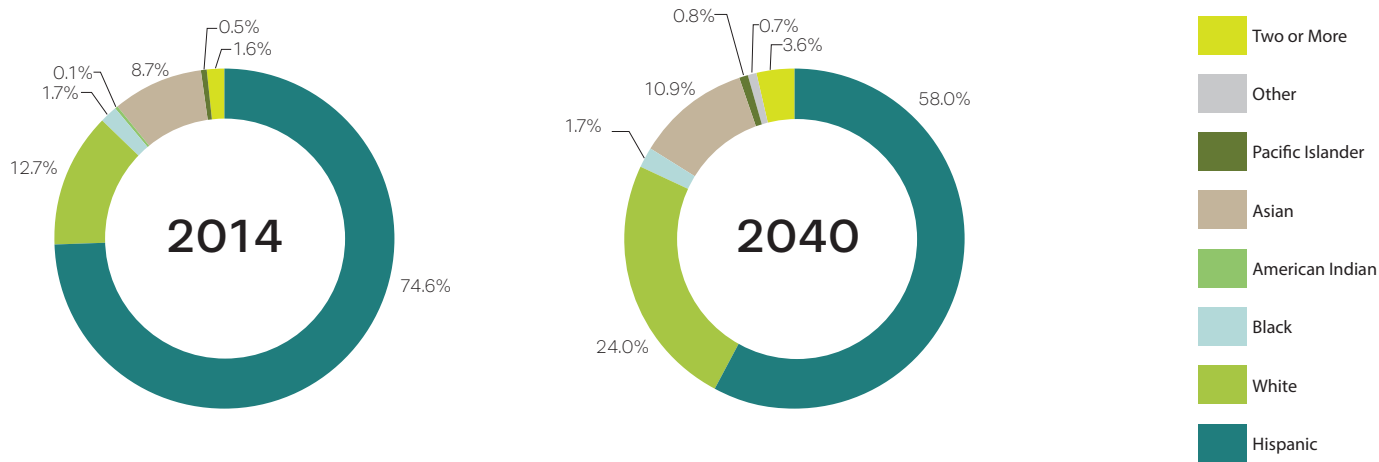


FIGURE 4-23: AGE (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)

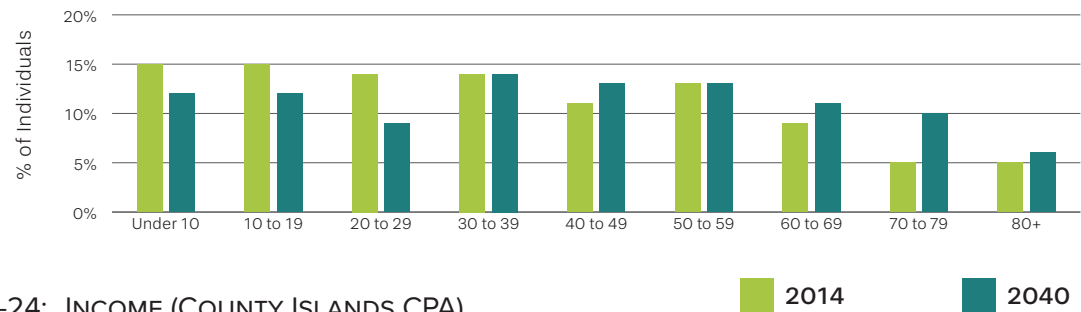


FIGURE 4-24: INCOME (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)

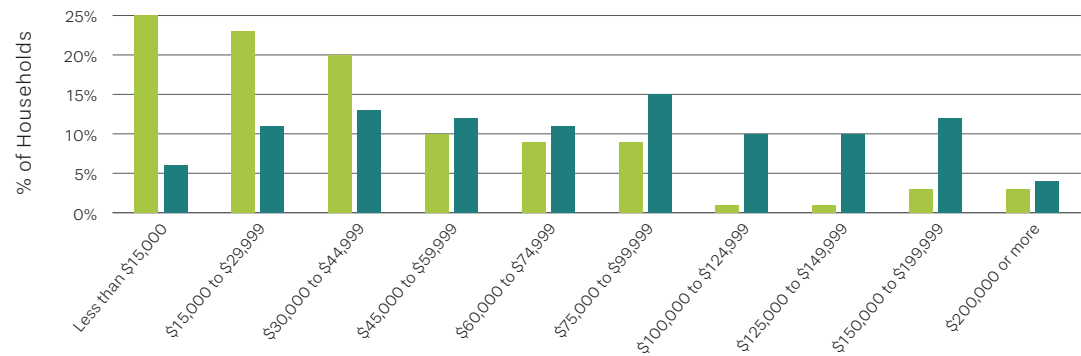
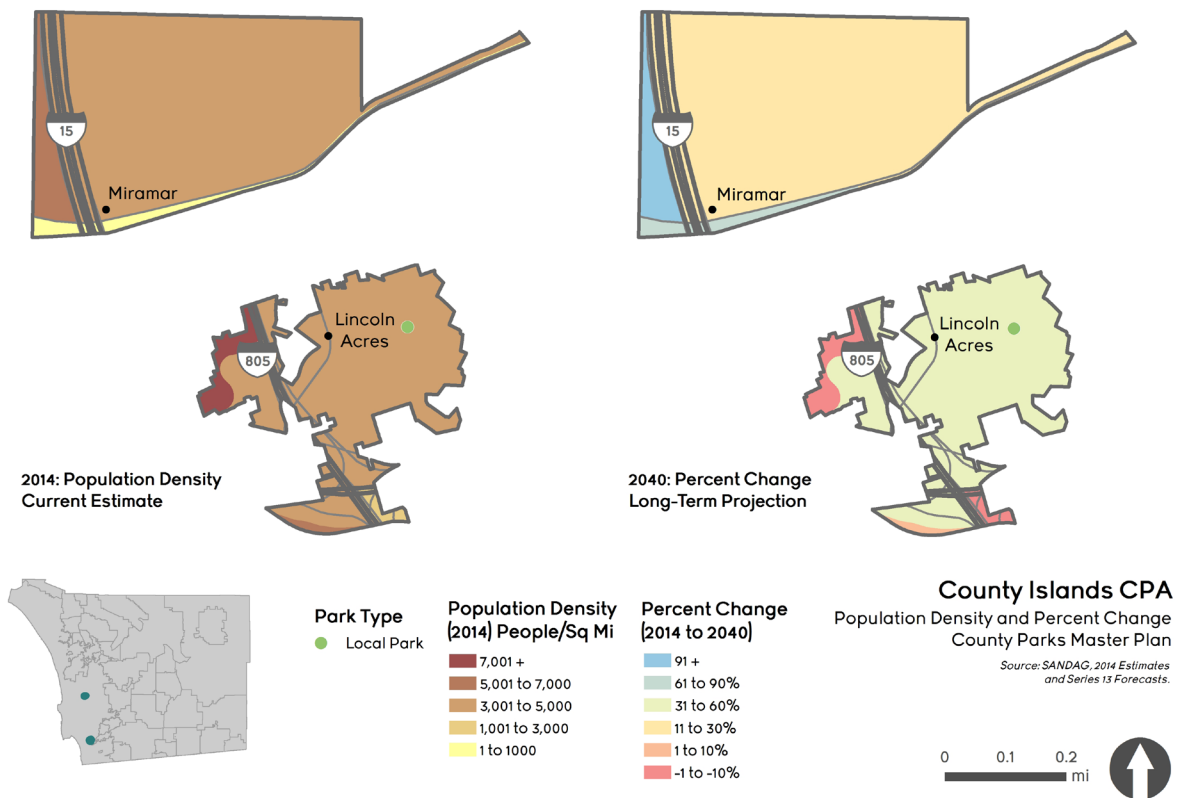


FIGURE 4-25: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)



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

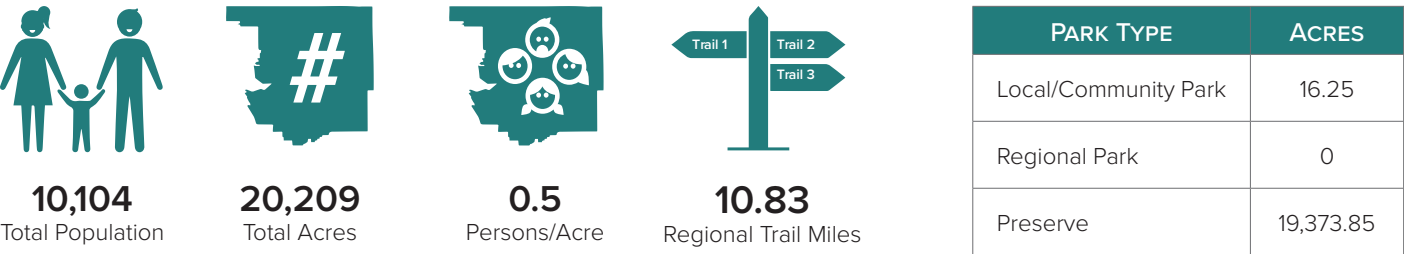


FIGURE 4-26: ETHNICITY (CREST-DEHESA CPA)

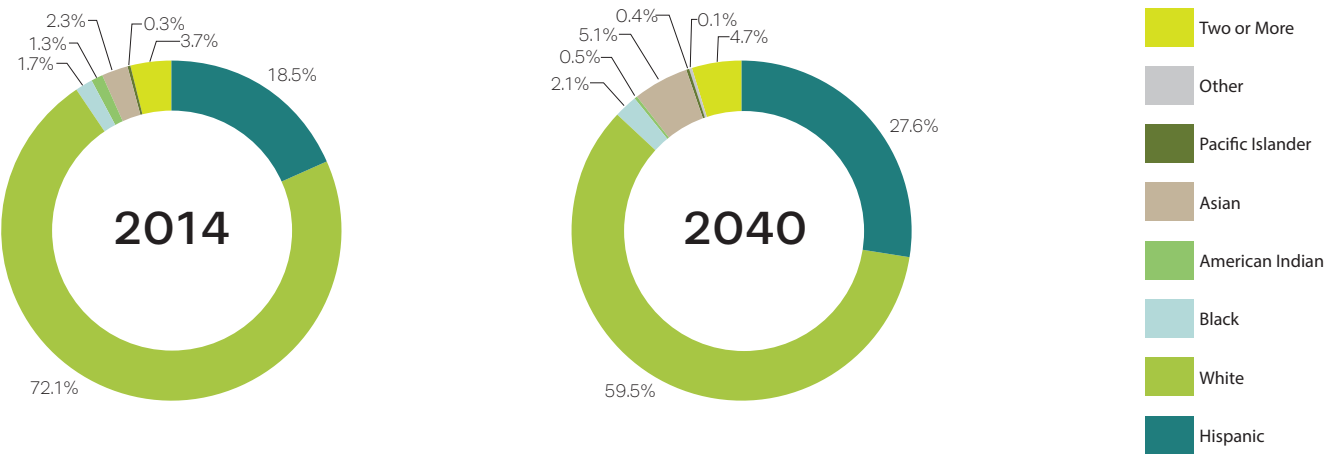


FIGURE 4-27: AGE (CREST-DEHESA CPA)

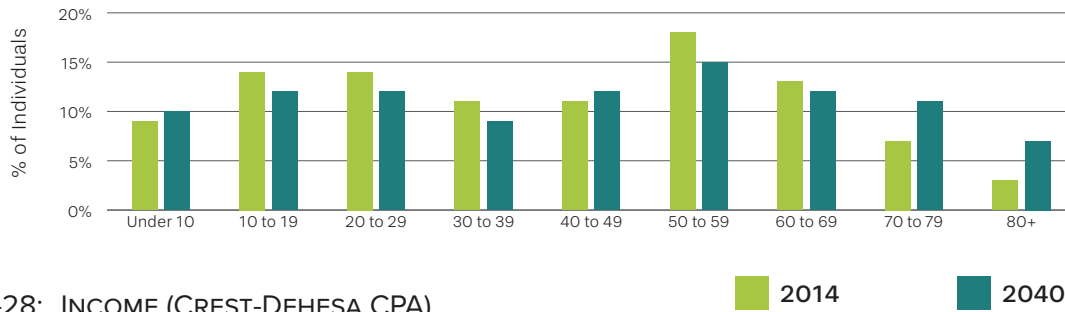
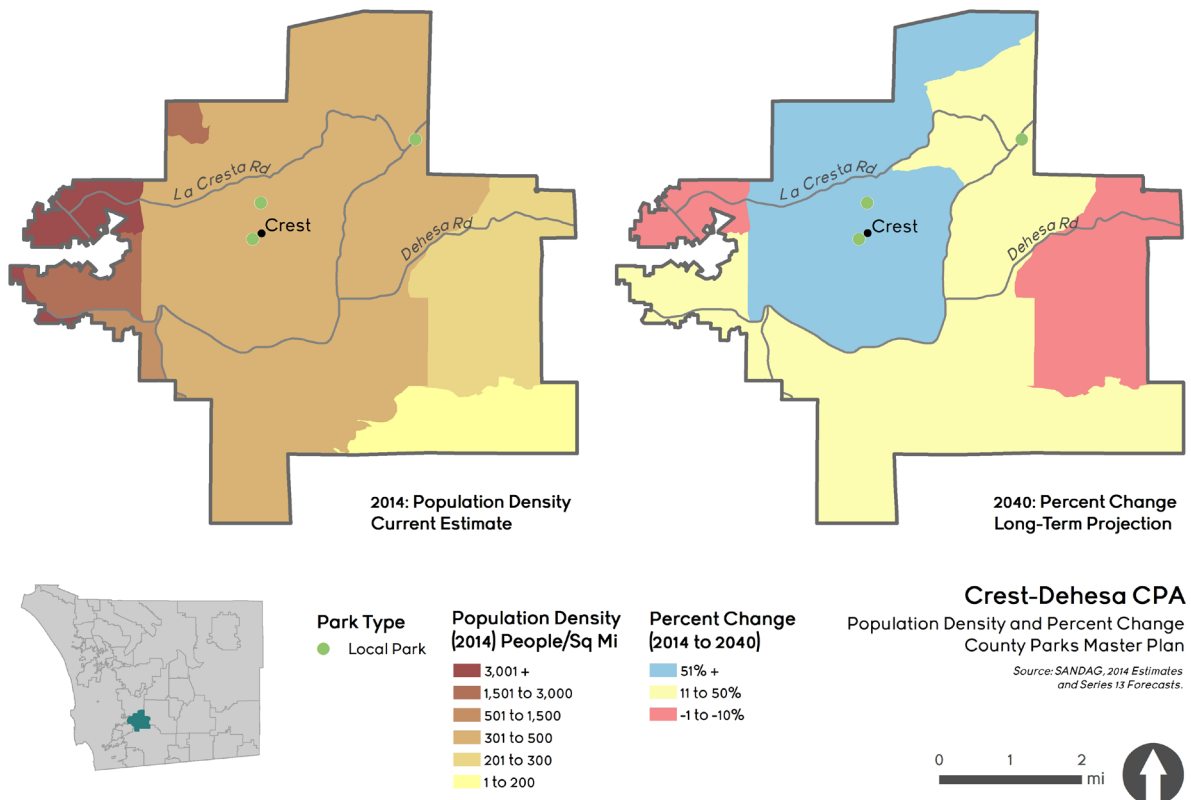


FIGURE 4-28: INCOME (CREST-DEHESA CPA)



FIGURE 4-29: 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.
- 4. Per the PLDO priority letter, the community recommended development of a splash pad at Borrego Springs County Park (See Table 5–1). A list of amenities available in the Desert CPA can be found in Table 3–2 and Table 6–5.

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

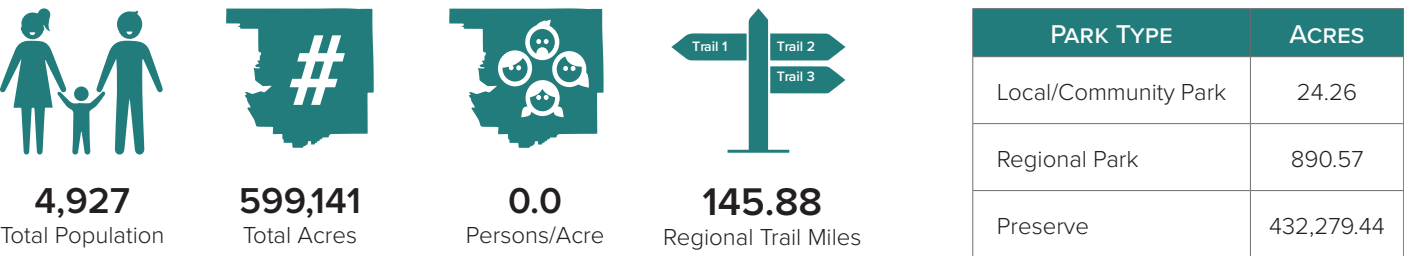


FIGURE 4-30: ETHNICITY (DESERT CPA)

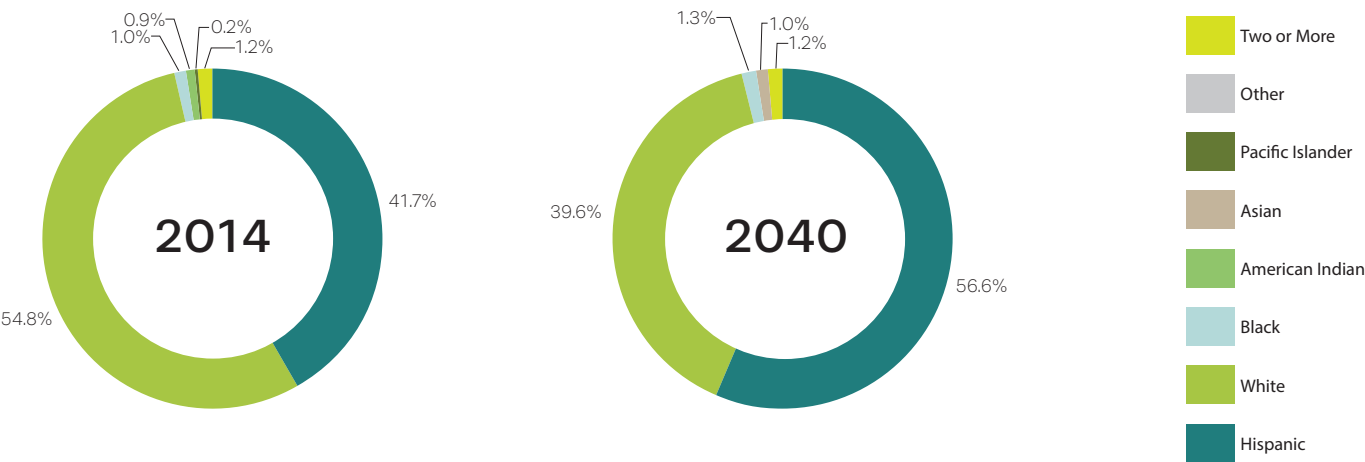


FIGURE 4-31: AGE (DESERT CPA)

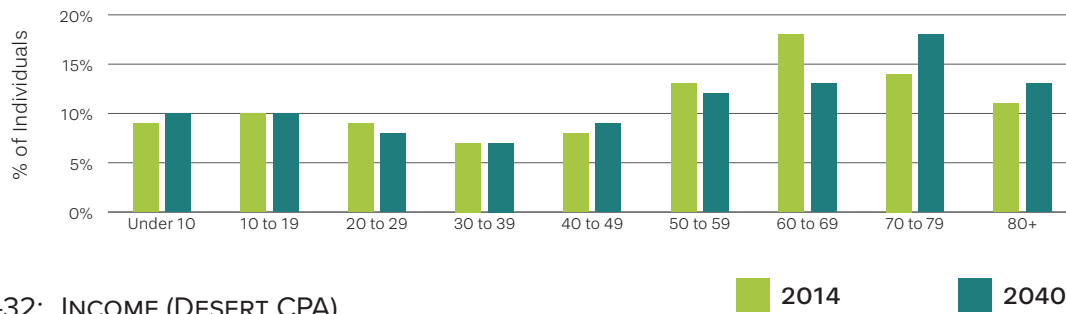


FIGURE 4-32: INCOME (DESERT CPA)

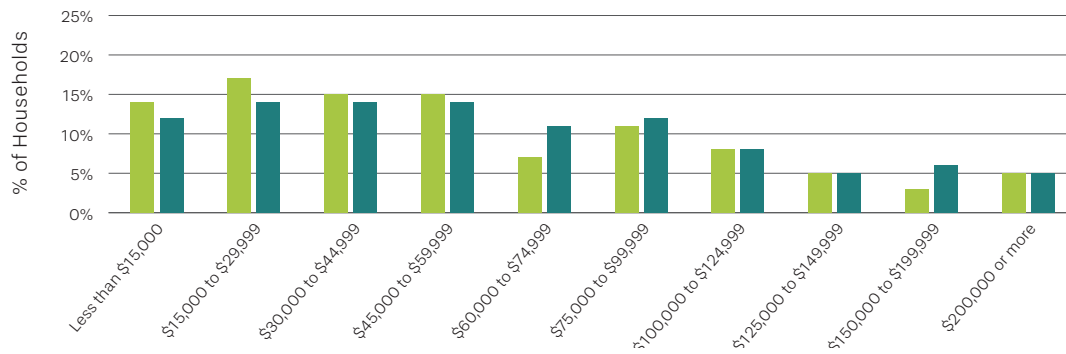
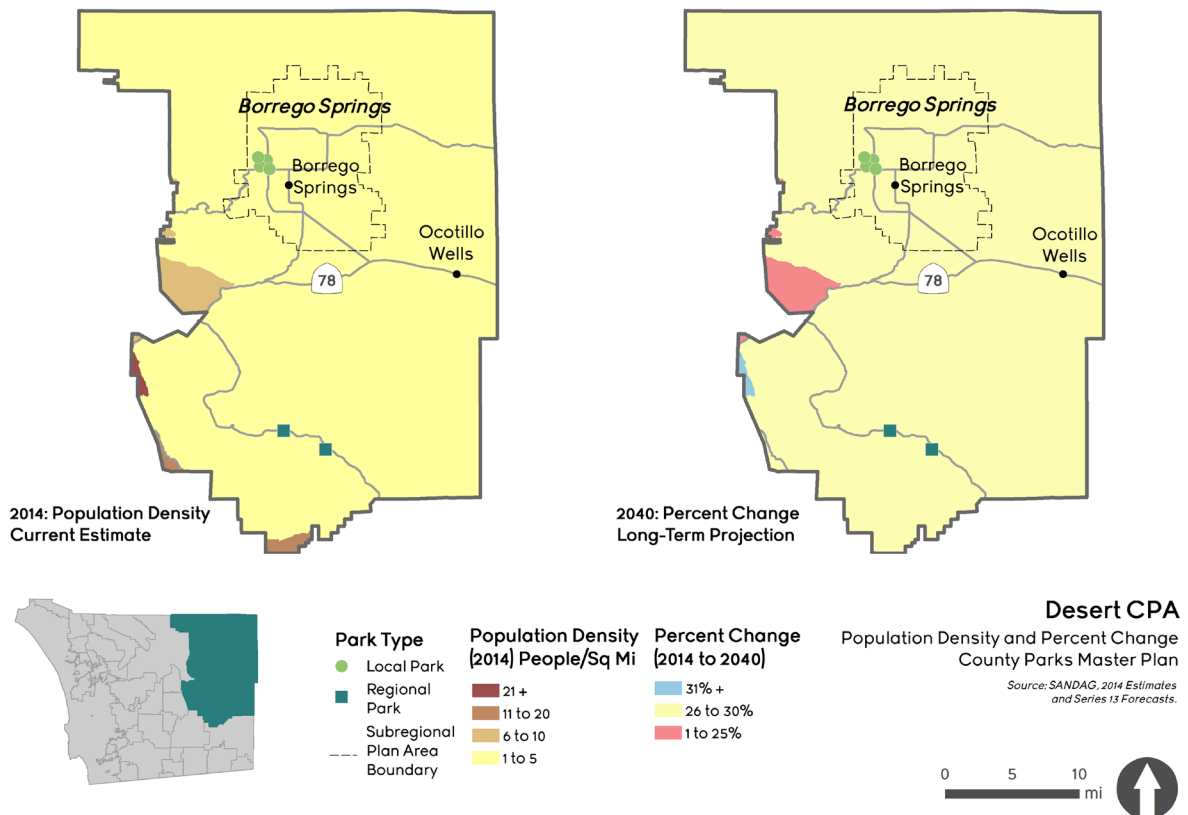


FIGURE 4-33: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (DESERT CPA)



FALLBROOK COMMUNITY PLAN AREA

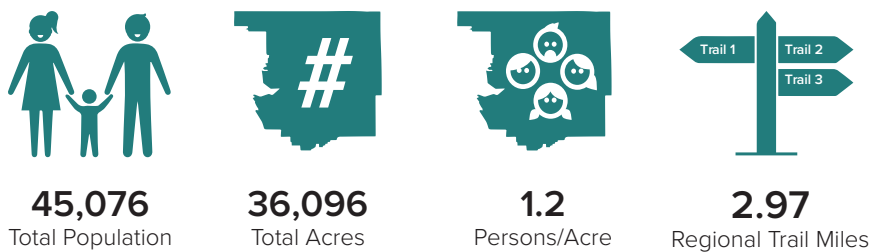
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

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



PARK TYPE	ACRES
Local/Community Park	44.15
Regional Park	26.91
Preserve	845.75

FIGURE 4-34: ETHNICITY (FALLBROOK CPA)

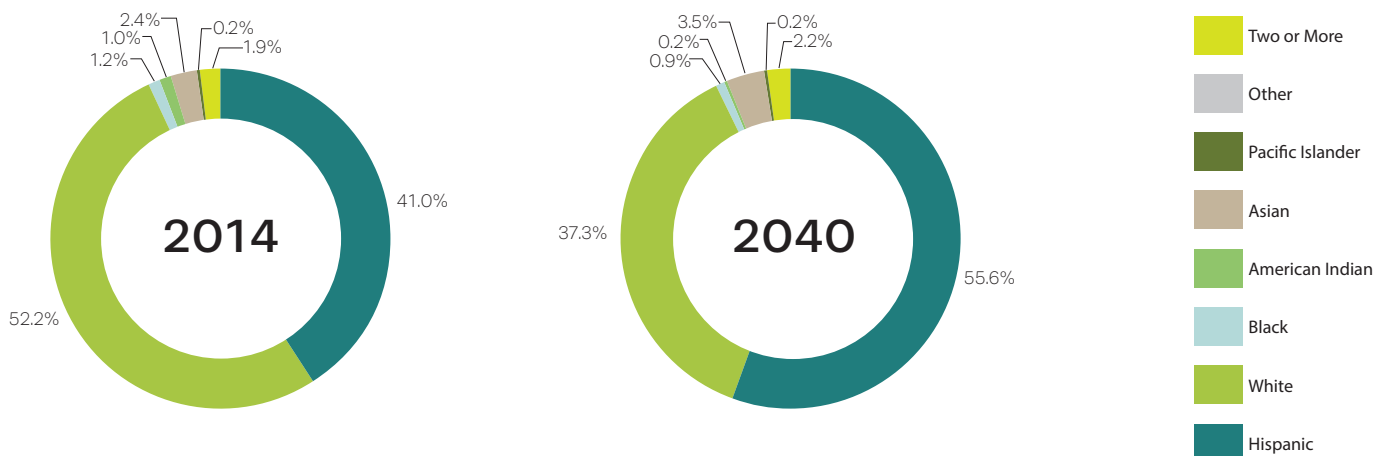


FIGURE 4-35: AGE (FALLBROOK CPA)

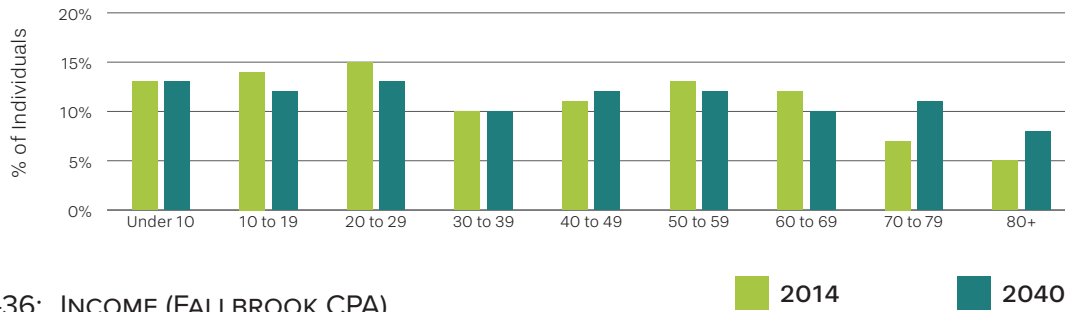
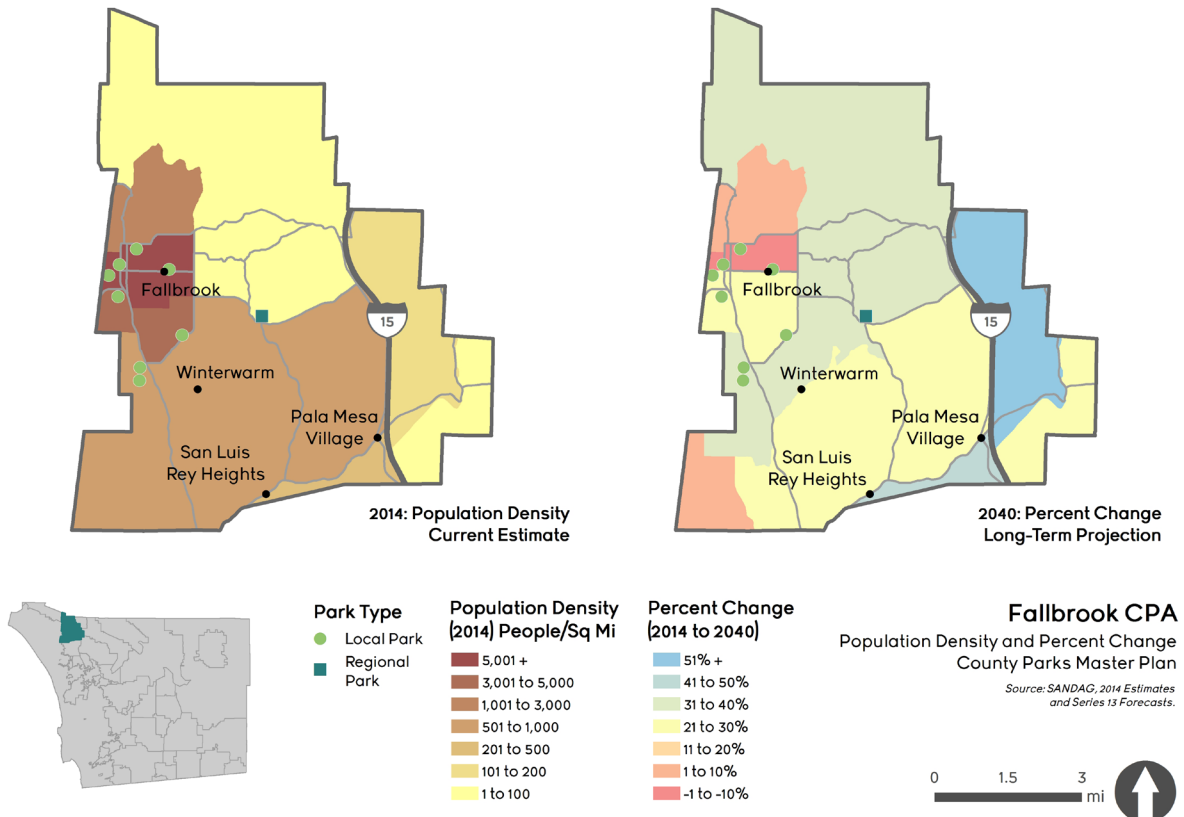


FIGURE 4-36: INCOME (FALLBROOK CPA)



FIGURE 4-37: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (FALLBROOK CPA)



JAMUL-DULZURA COMMUNITY PLAN AREA

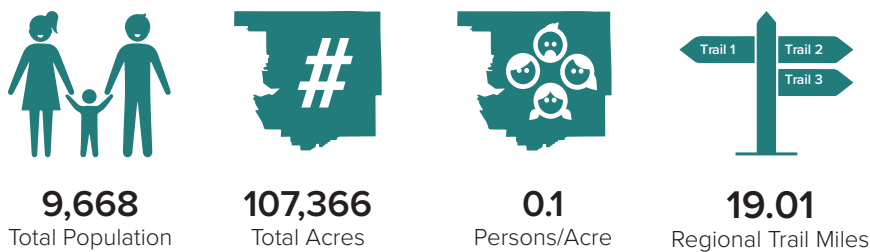
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

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 Jamul–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



PARK TYPE	ACRES
Local/Community Park	14.23
Regional Park	0
Preserve	90,245.13

FIGURE 4-38: ETHNICITY (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)

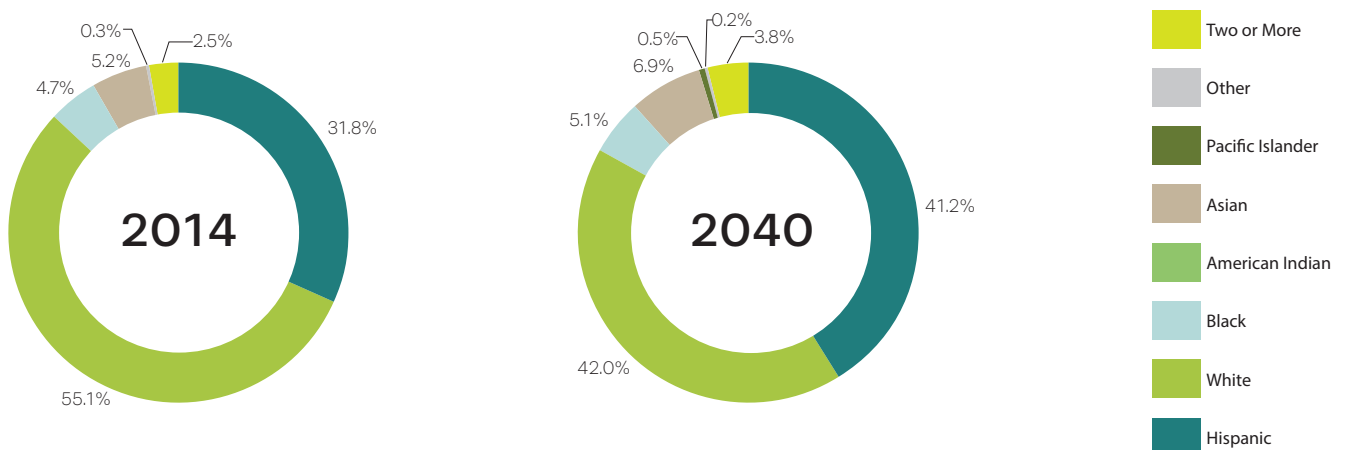


FIGURE 4-39: AGE (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)

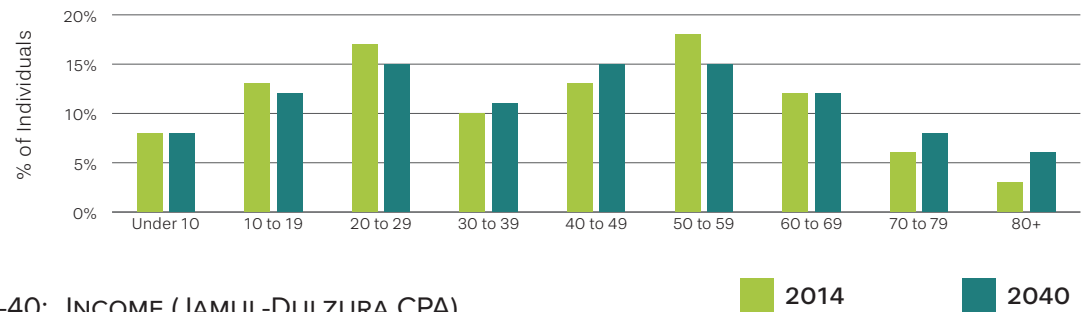


FIGURE 4-40: INCOME (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)

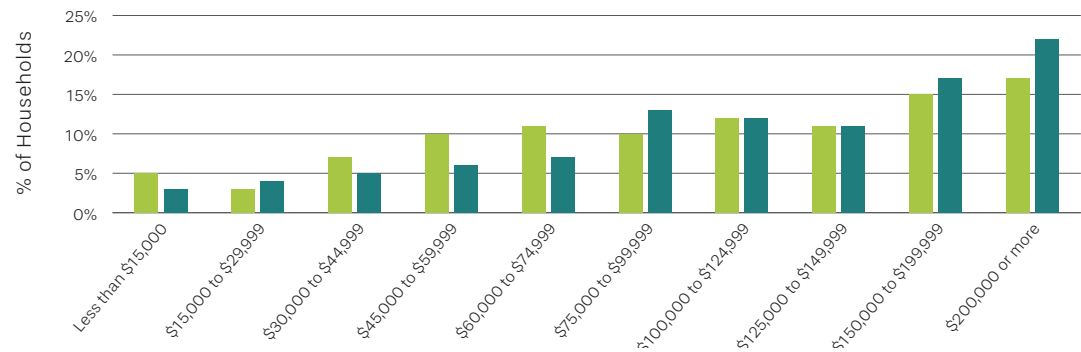
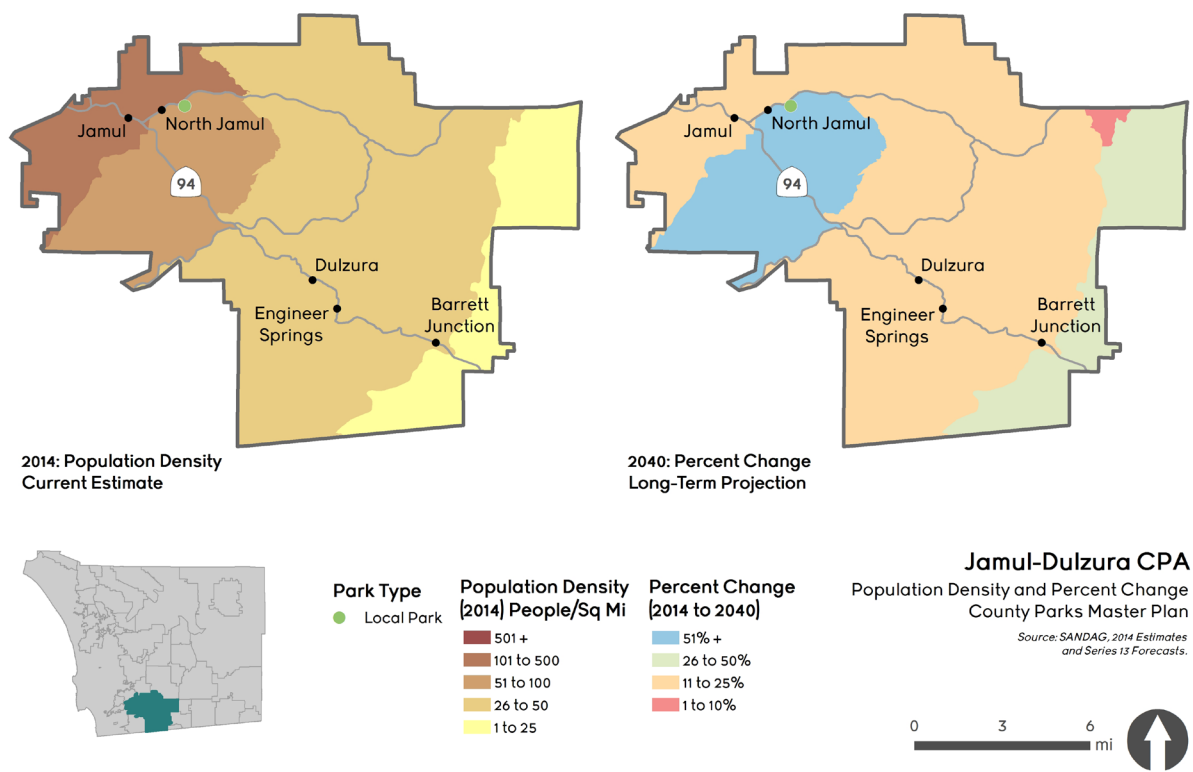


FIGURE 4-41: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)



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 increasing services in this area.

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS



FIGURE 4-42: ETHNICITY (JULIAN CPA)

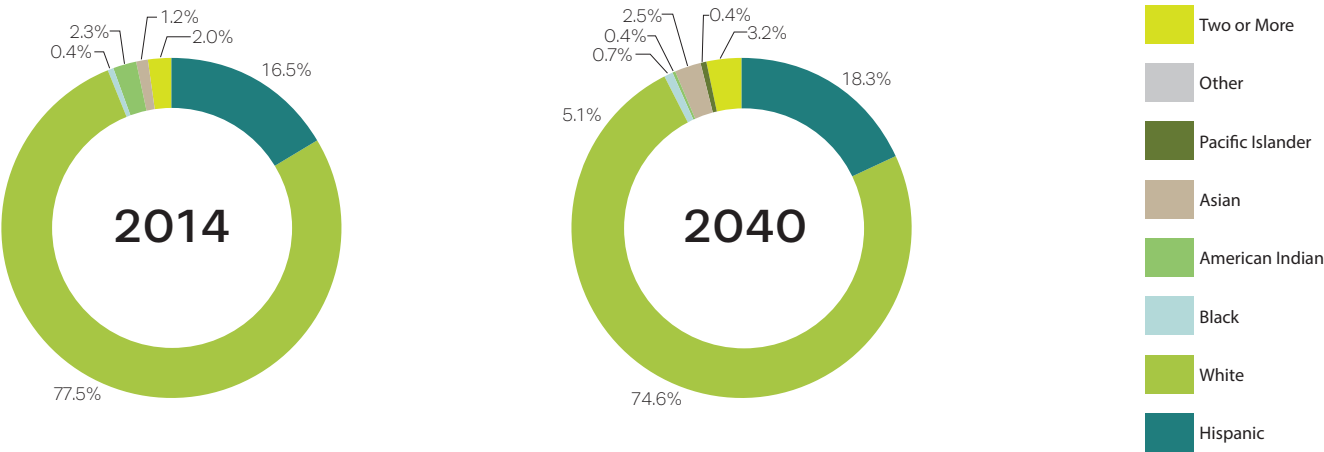


FIGURE 4-43: AGE (JULIAN CPA)

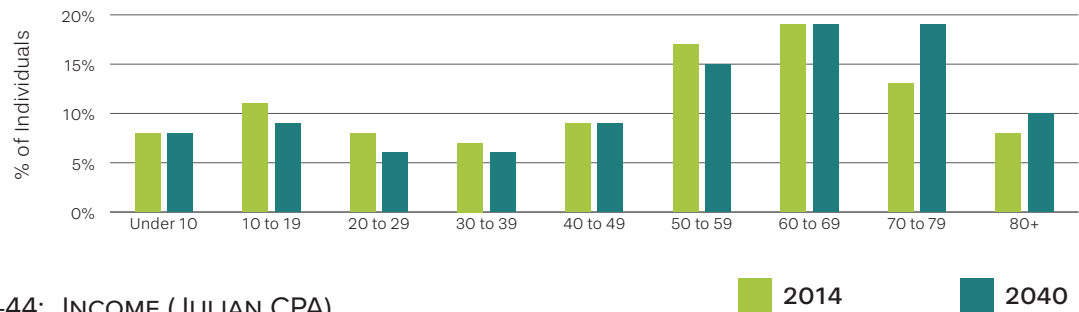
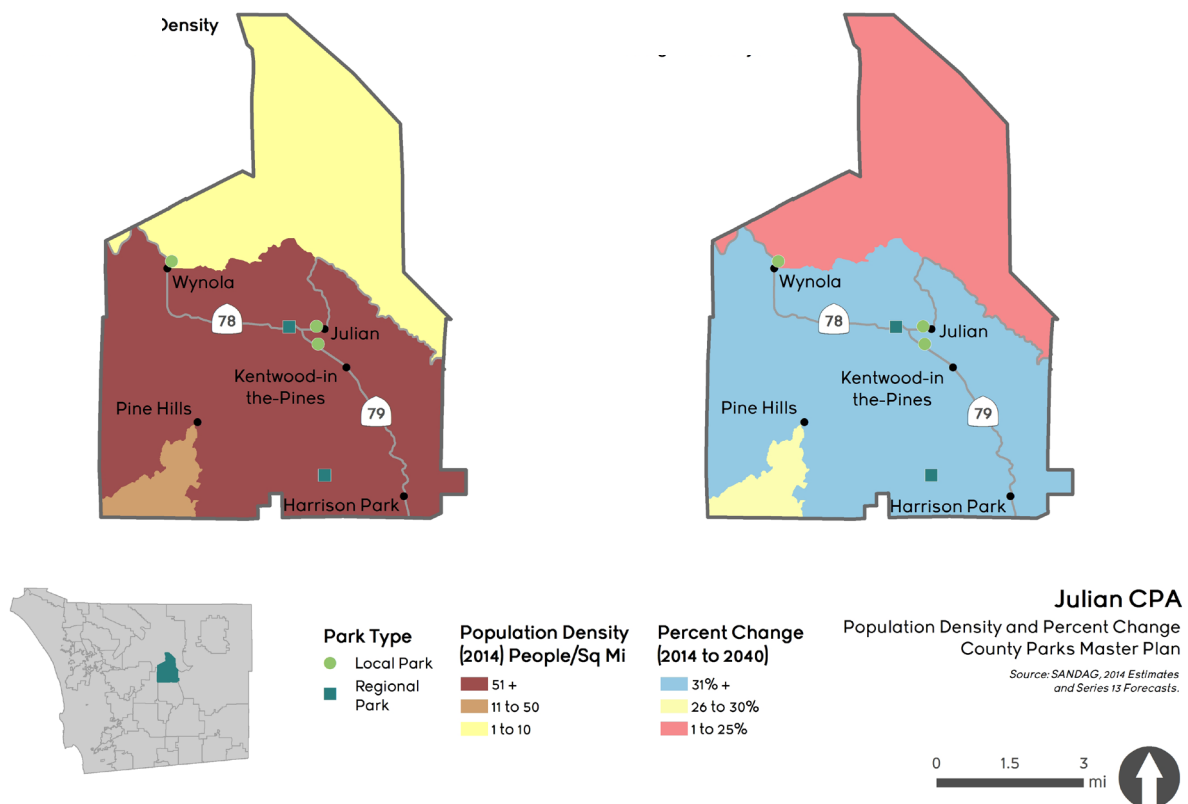


FIGURE 4-44: INCOME (JULIAN CPA)



FIGURE 4-45: 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 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.
- 5. Per the PLDO priority letter, the CPA recommended an off-leash dog area, a community garden, a vetrans memorial, more shade, and a splash pad (See Table 5–1).

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS



FIGURE 4-46: ETHNICITY (LAKESIDE CPA)

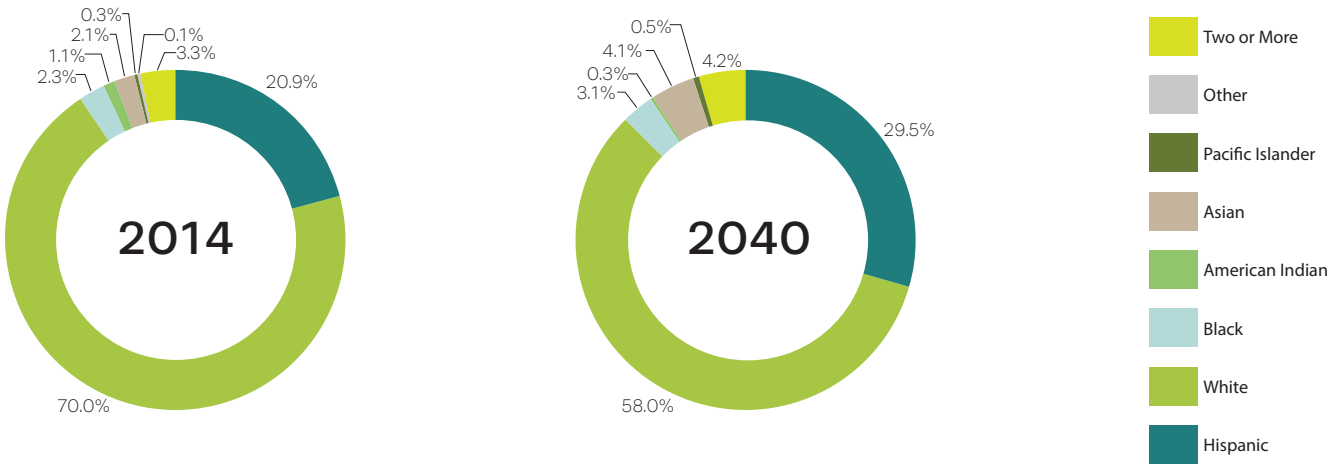


FIGURE 4-47: AGE (LAKESIDE CPA)

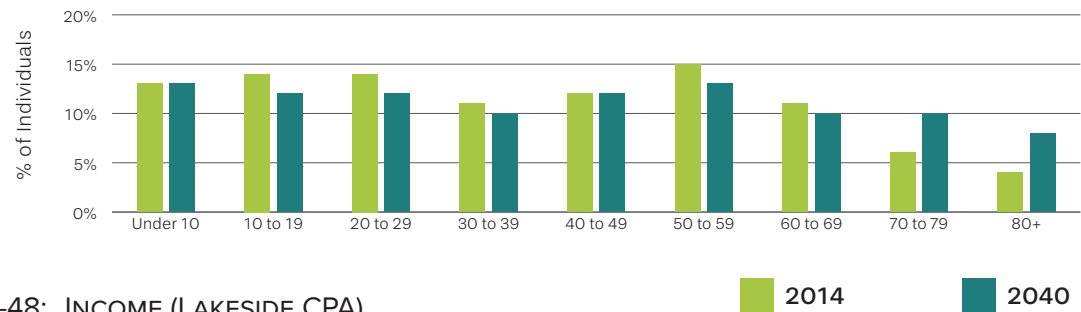


FIGURE 4-48: INCOME (LAKESIDE CPA)

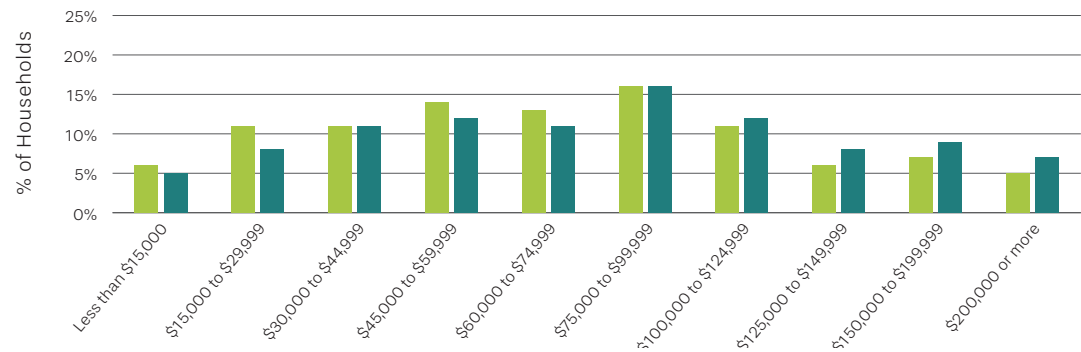
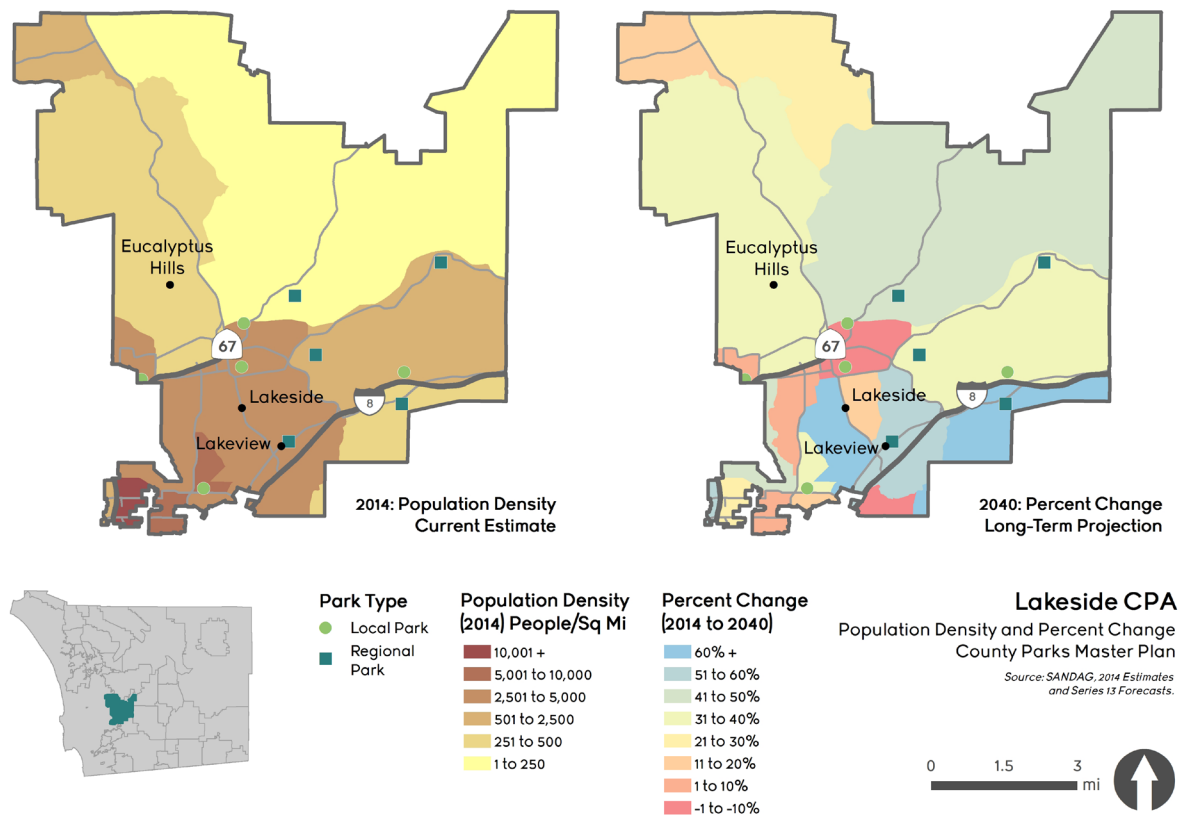


FIGURE 4-49: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (LAKESIDE CPA)



MOUNTAIN EMPIRE COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (BOULEVARD, JACUMBA, CAMPO/LAKE MORENA, POTRERO, TECATE)

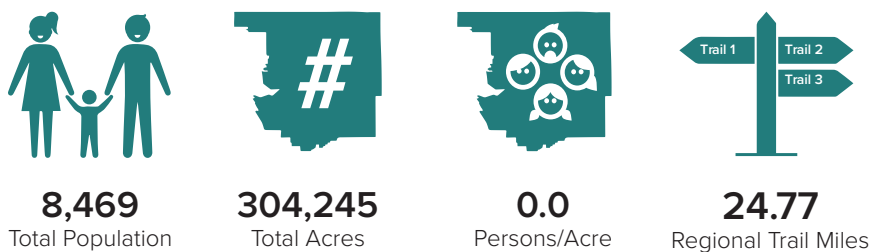
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

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.
4. Per the PLDO priority letters, the community groups recommend dog use areas, mixed use areas, courts, and equestrian facilities (See Table 5-1).

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS



PARK TYPE	ACRES
Local/Community Park	19.98
Regional Park	3,309.85
Preserve	106,643.70

FIGURE 4-50: ETHNICITY (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)

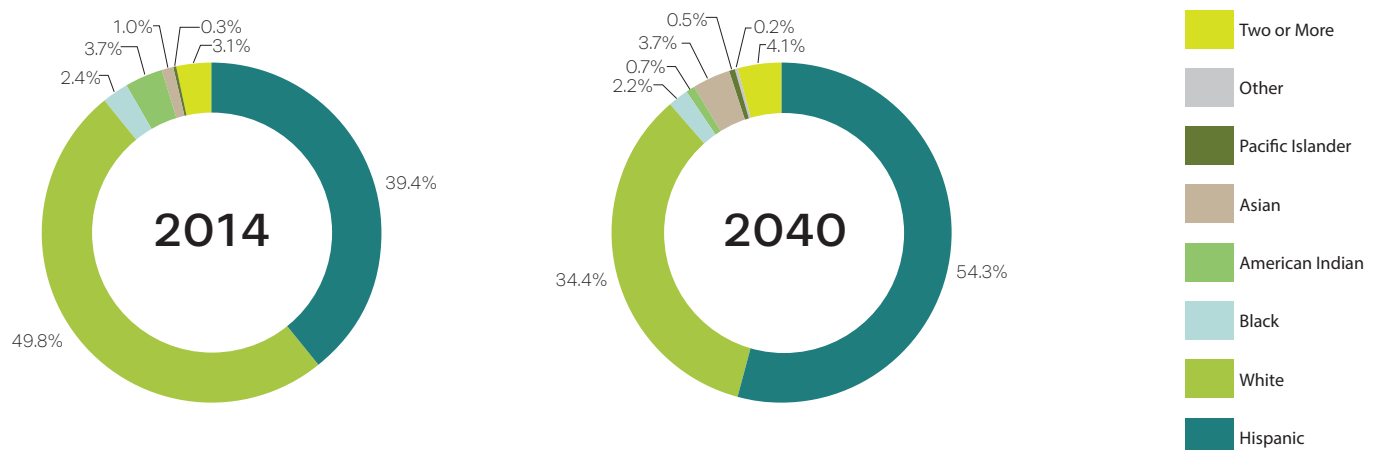


FIGURE 4-51: AGE (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)

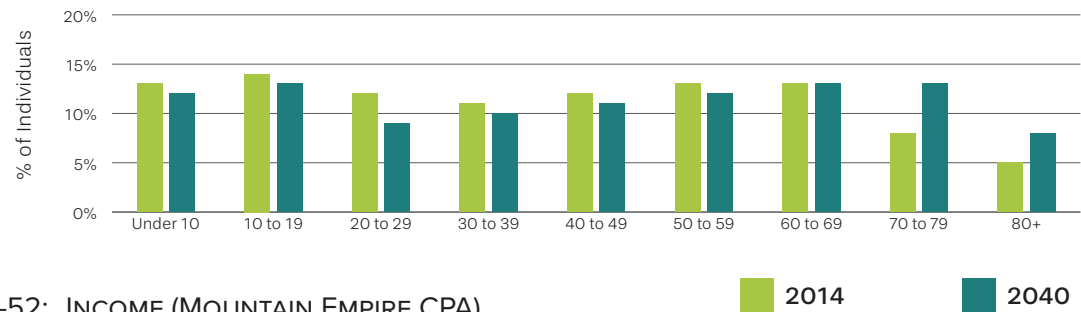
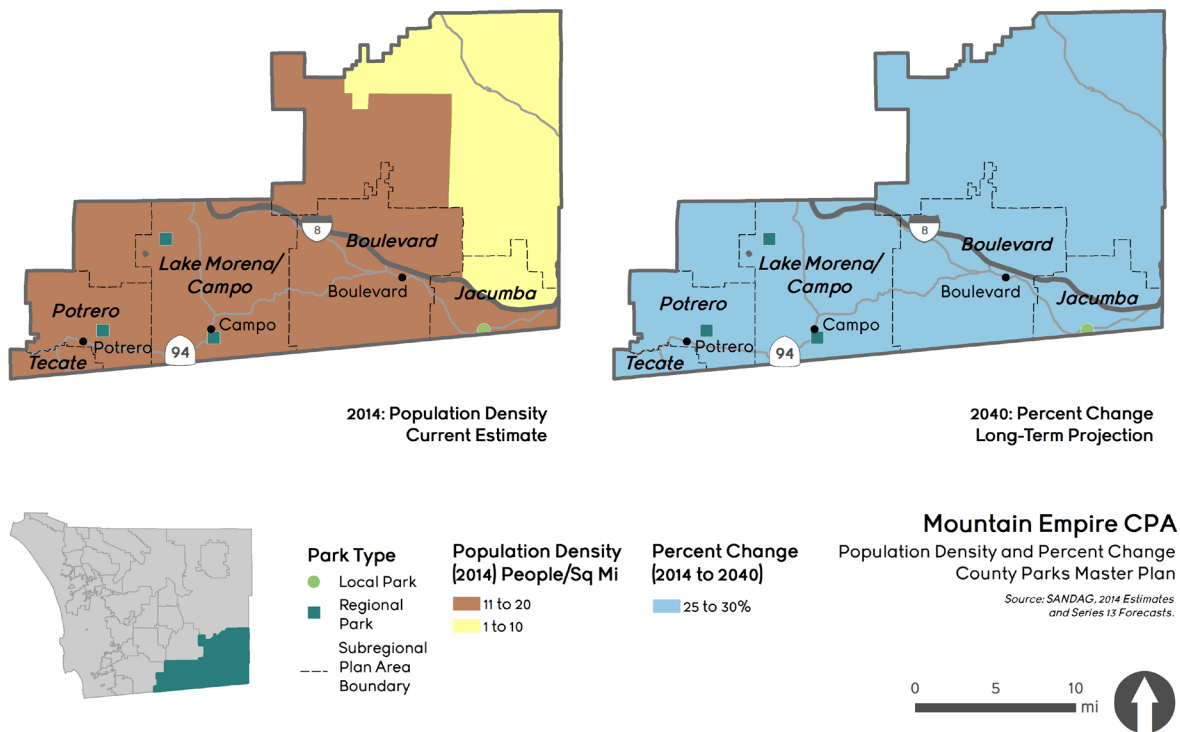


FIGURE 4-52: INCOME (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)



FIGURE 4-53: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)



NORTH COUNTY METRO COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (TWIN OAKS VALLEY, HIDDEN MEADOWS)

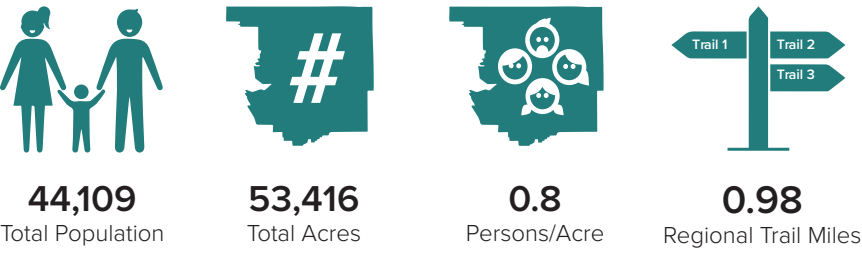
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

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



PARK TYPE	ACRES
Local/Community Park	0.25
Regional Park	51.96
Preserve	9,623.59

FIGURE 4-54: ETHNICITY (NORTH COUNTY CPA)

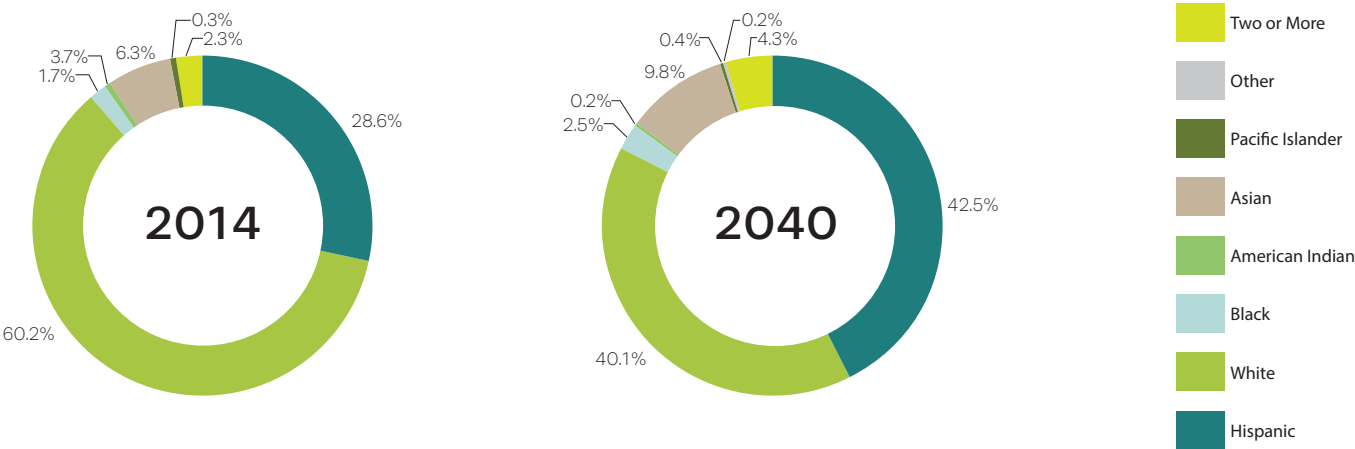


FIGURE 4-55: AGE (NORTH COUNTY CPA)

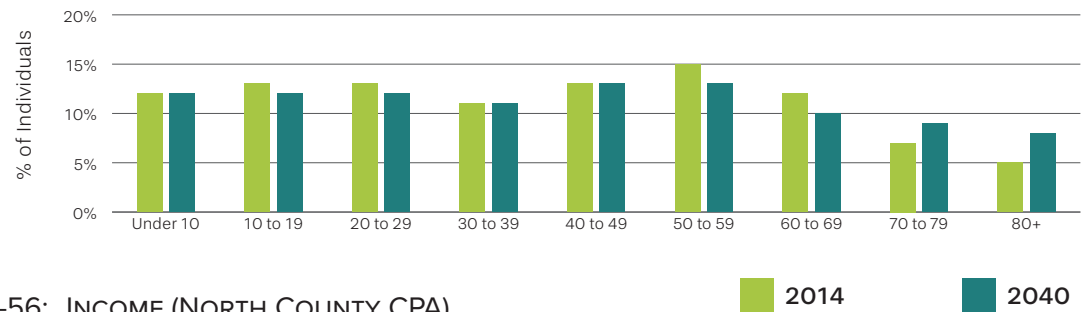
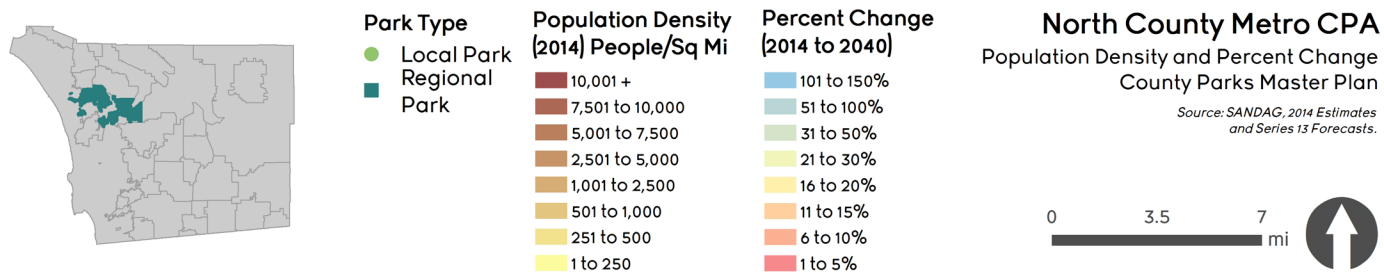
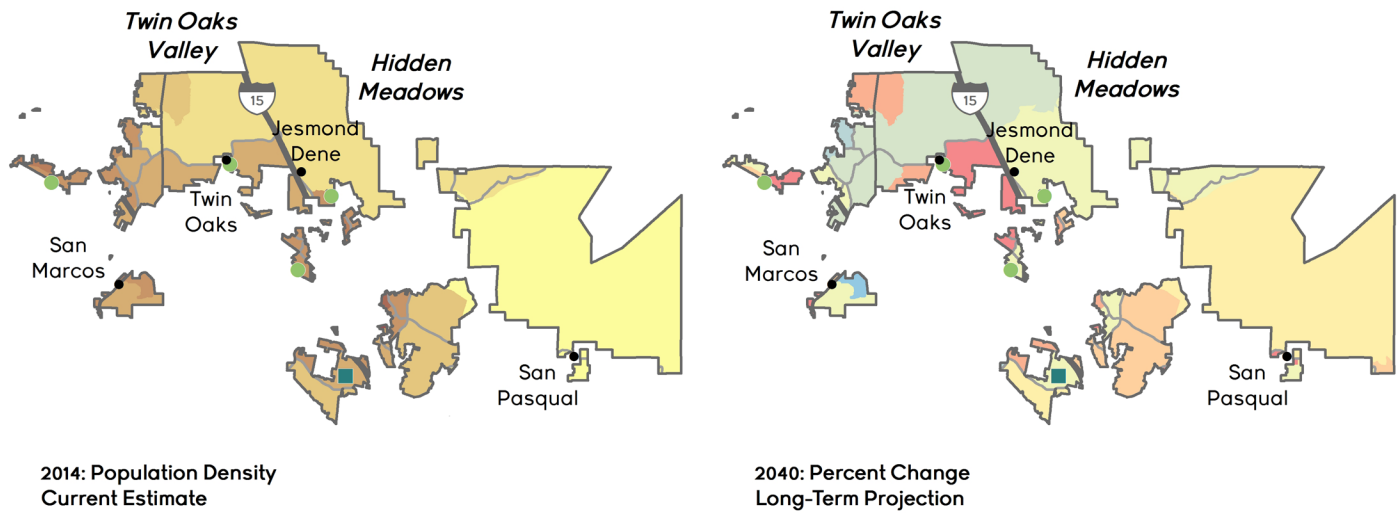


FIGURE 4-56: INCOME (NORTH COUNTY CPA)



FIGURE 4-57: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (NORTH COUNTY CPA)



NORTH MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (PALOMAR MOUNTAIN)

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



PARK TYPE	ACRES
Local/Community Park	24.73
Regional Park	11,358.57
Preserve	125,863.51

FIGURE 4-58: ETHNICITY (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)

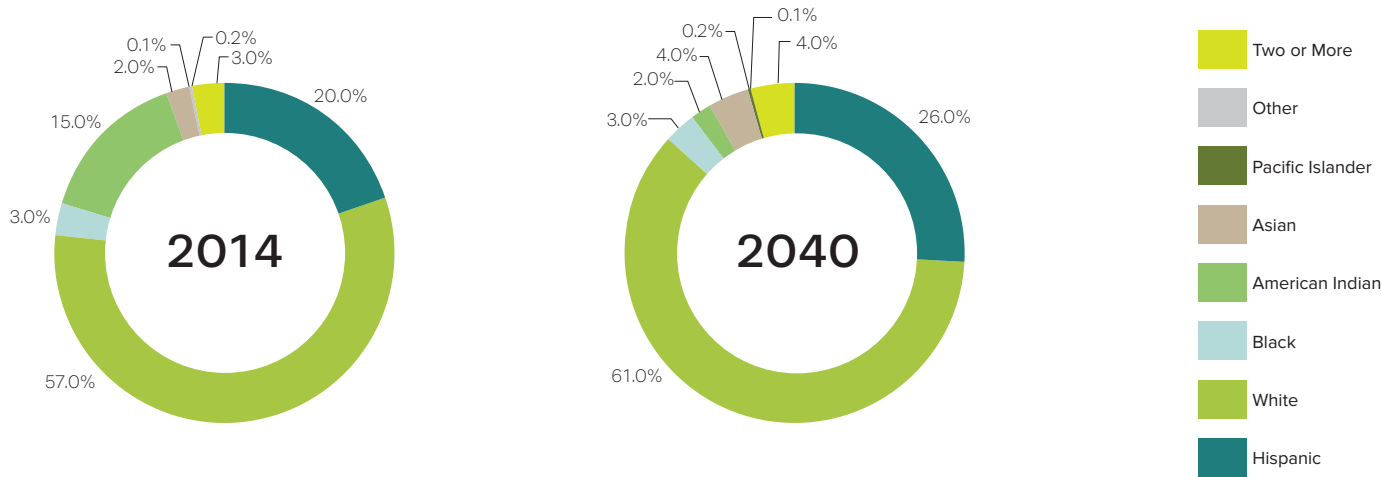


FIGURE 4-59: AGE (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)

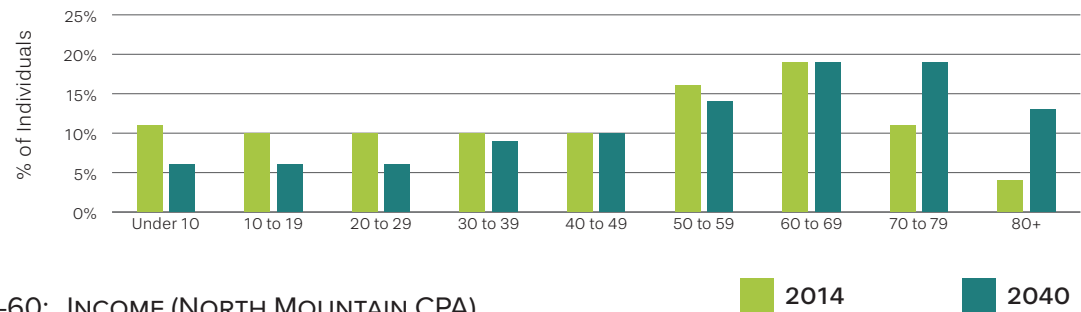
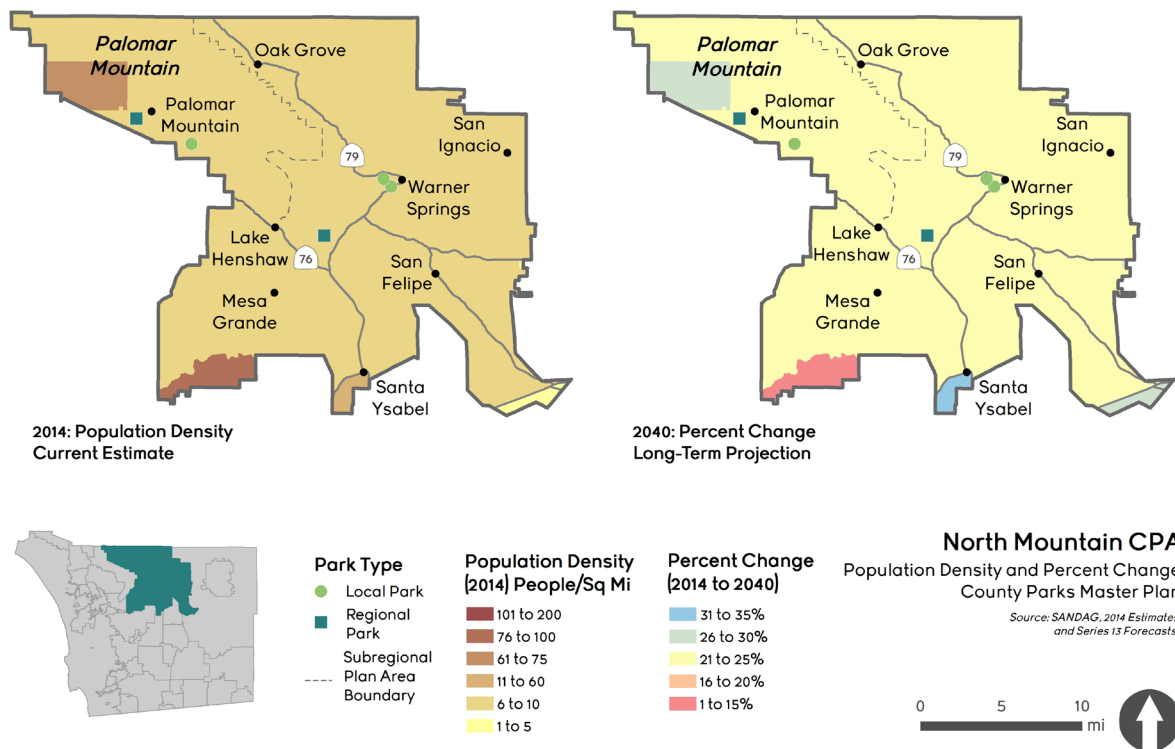


FIGURE 4-60: INCOME (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)



FIGURE 4-61: 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



FIGURE 4-62: ETHNICITY (OTAY CPA)

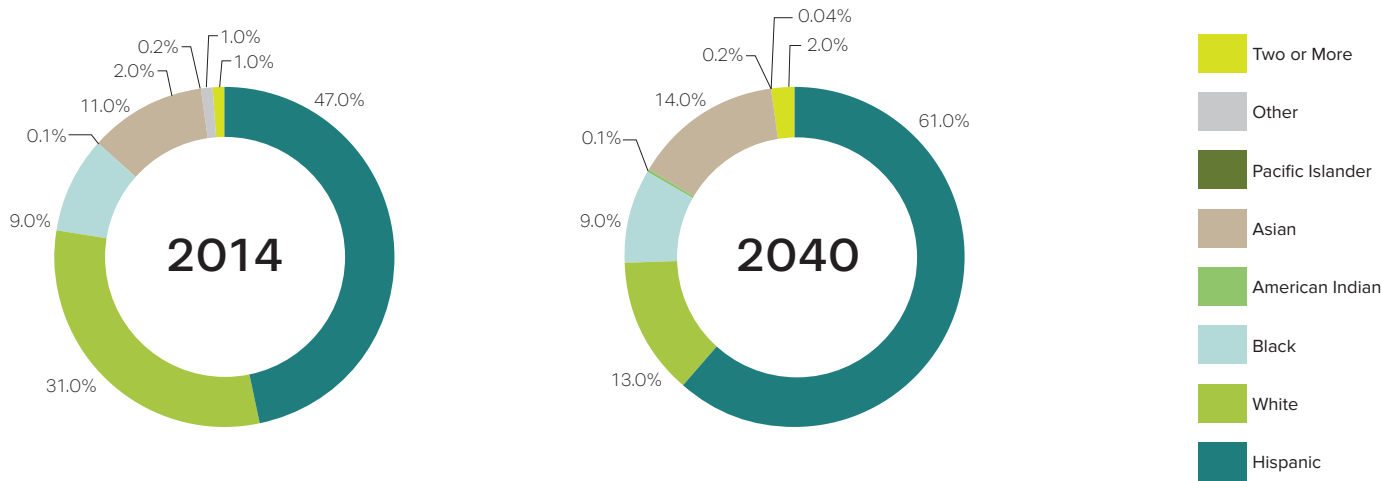


FIGURE 4-63: AGE (OTAY CPA)

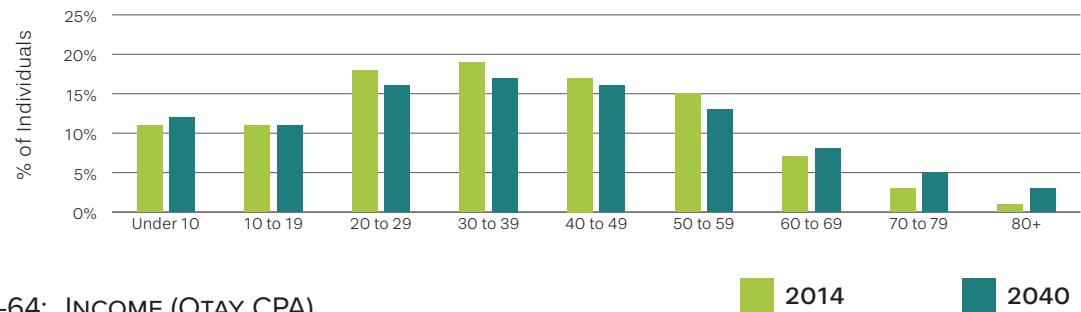


FIGURE 4-64: INCOME (OTAY CPA)

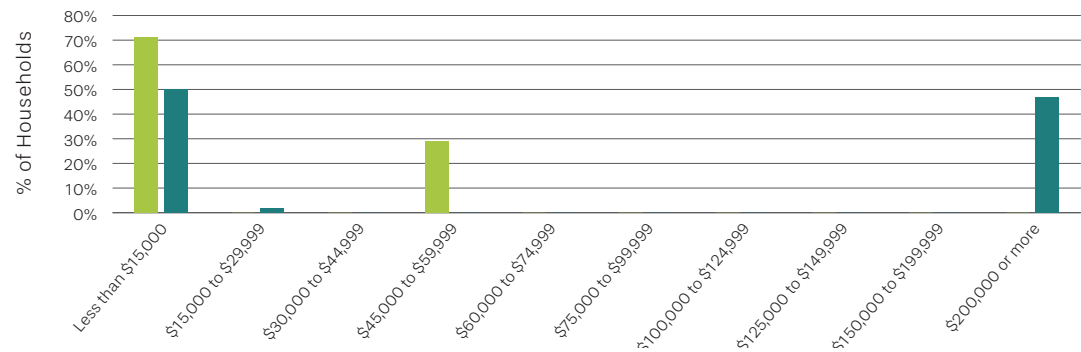
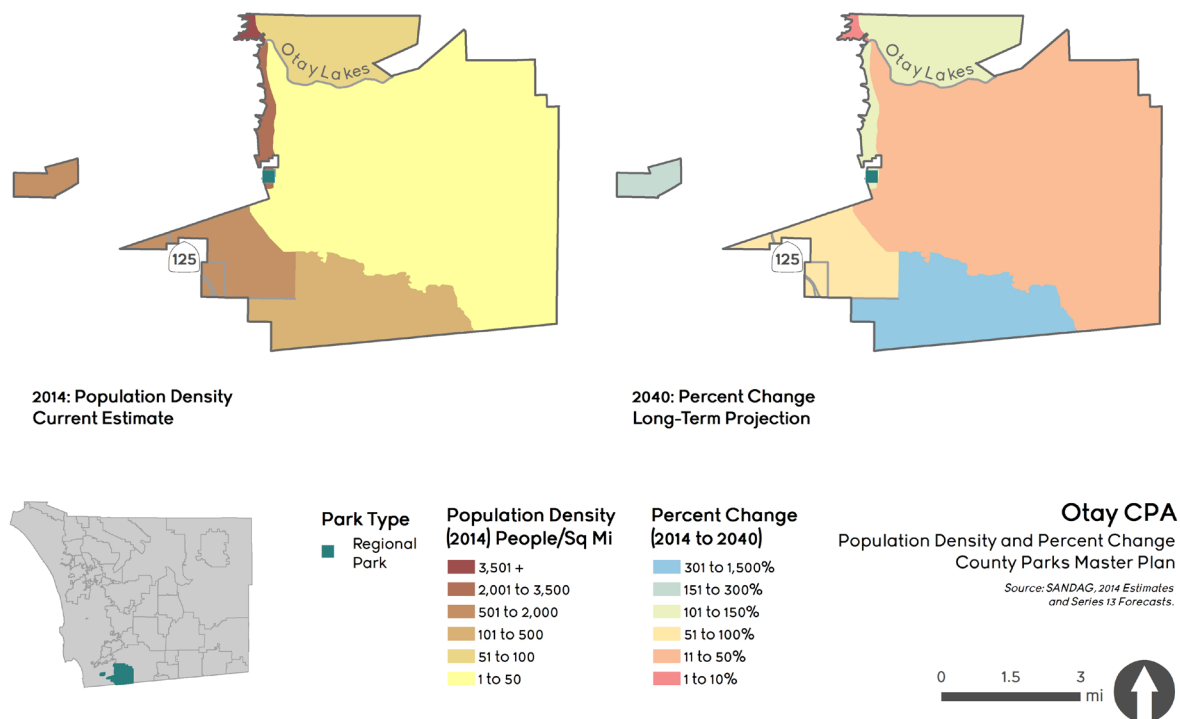


FIGURE 4-65: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (OTAY CPA)



PALA-PAUMA COMMUNITY PLAN AREA

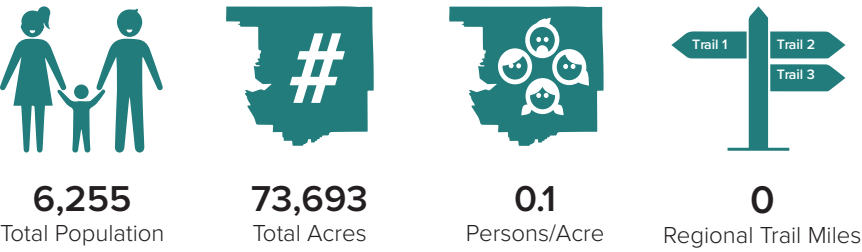
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

- 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



PARK TYPE	ACRES
Local/Community Park	0
Regional Park	0
Preserve	1,456.96

FIGURE 4-66: ETHNICITY (PALA-PAUMA CPA)

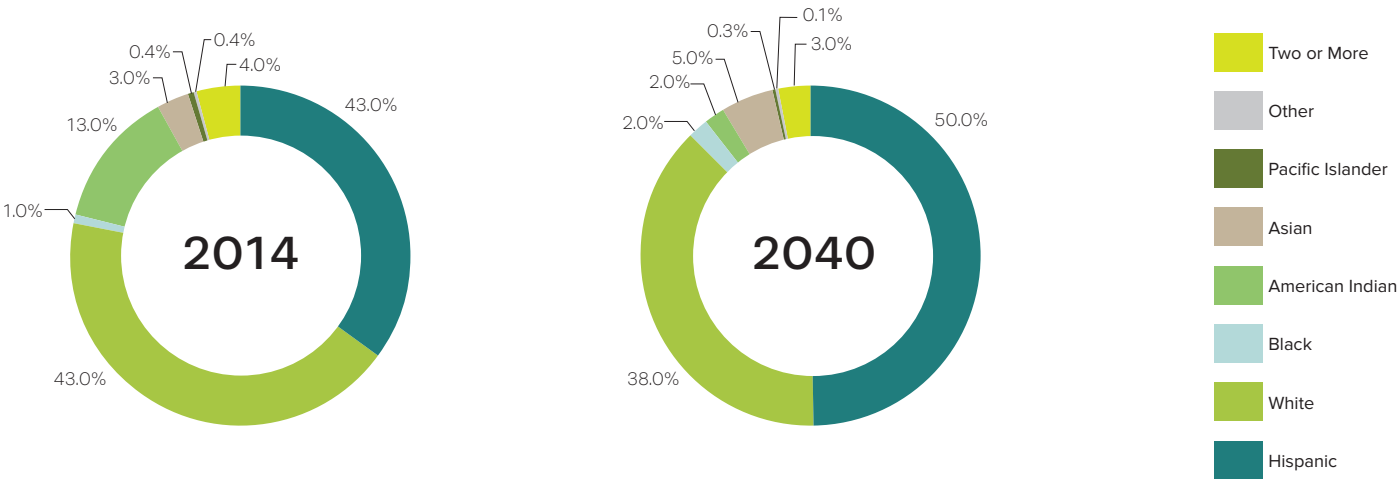


FIGURE 4-67: AGE (PALA-PAUMA CPA)

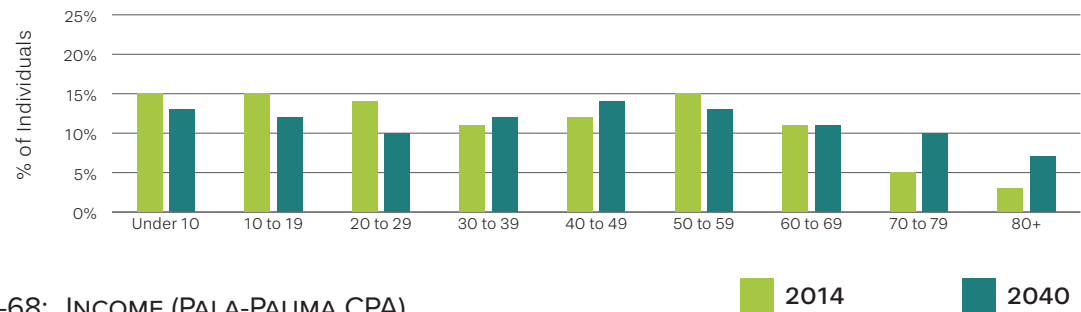


FIGURE 4-68: INCOME (PALA-PAUMA CPA)

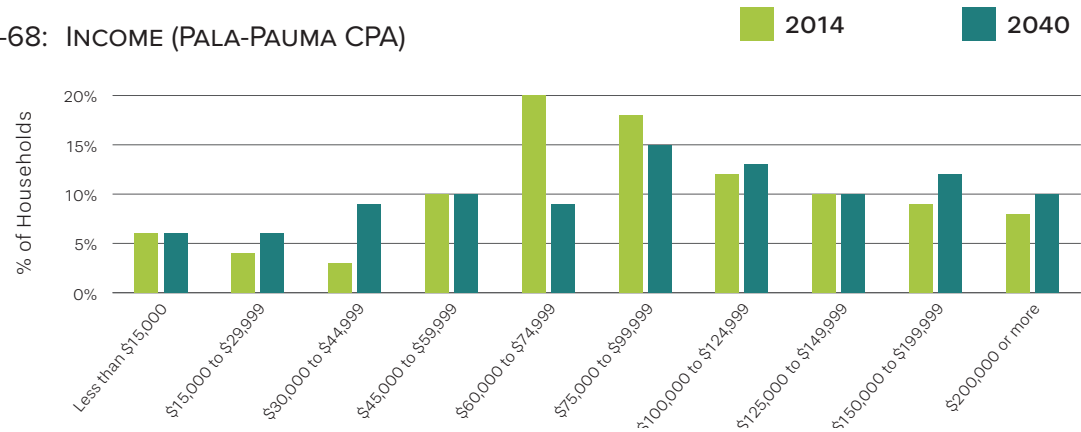
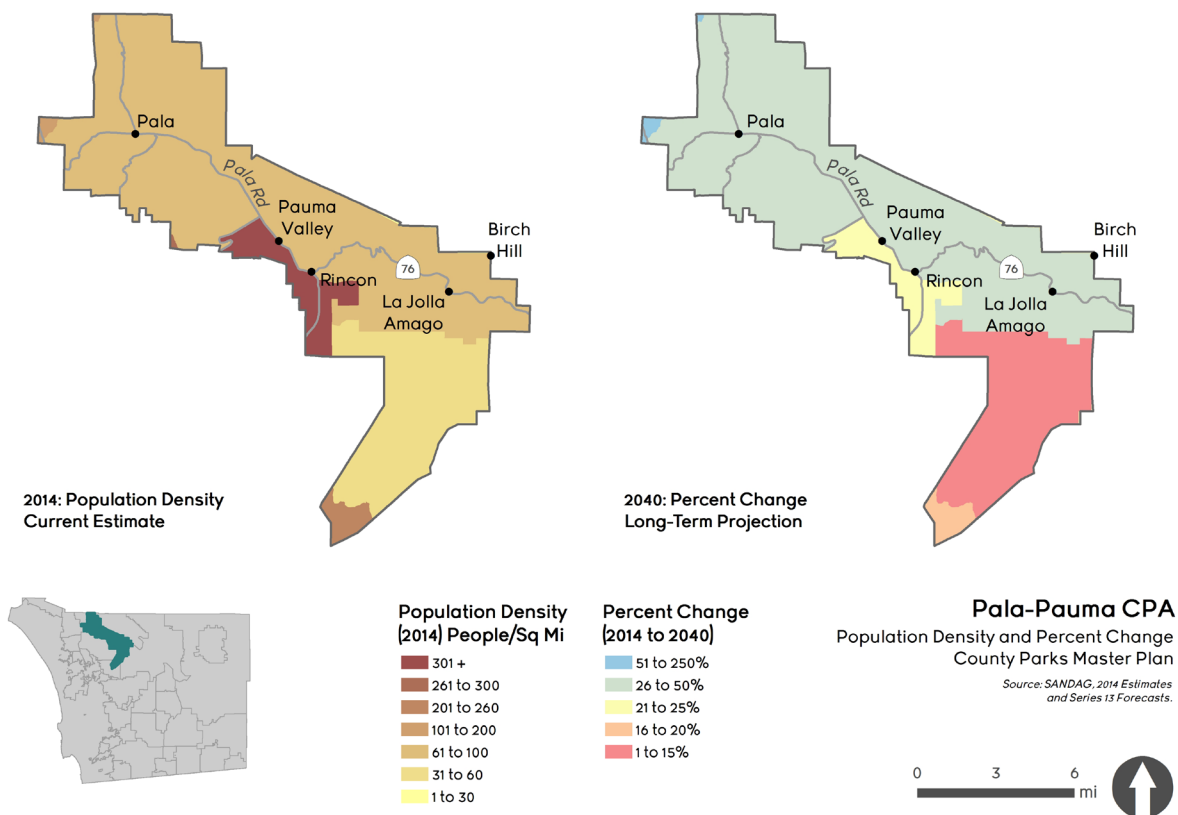


FIGURE 4-69: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (PALA-PAUMA CPA)



PENDLETON-DE LUZ COMMUNITY PLAN AREA

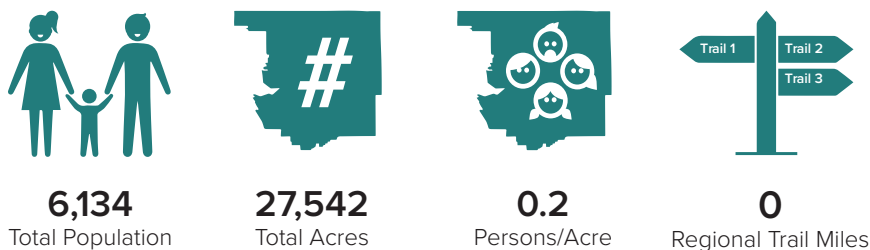
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

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



PARK TYPE	ACRES
Local/Community Park	0
Regional Park	0
Preserve	12,618.57

FIGURE 4-70: ETHNICITY (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)

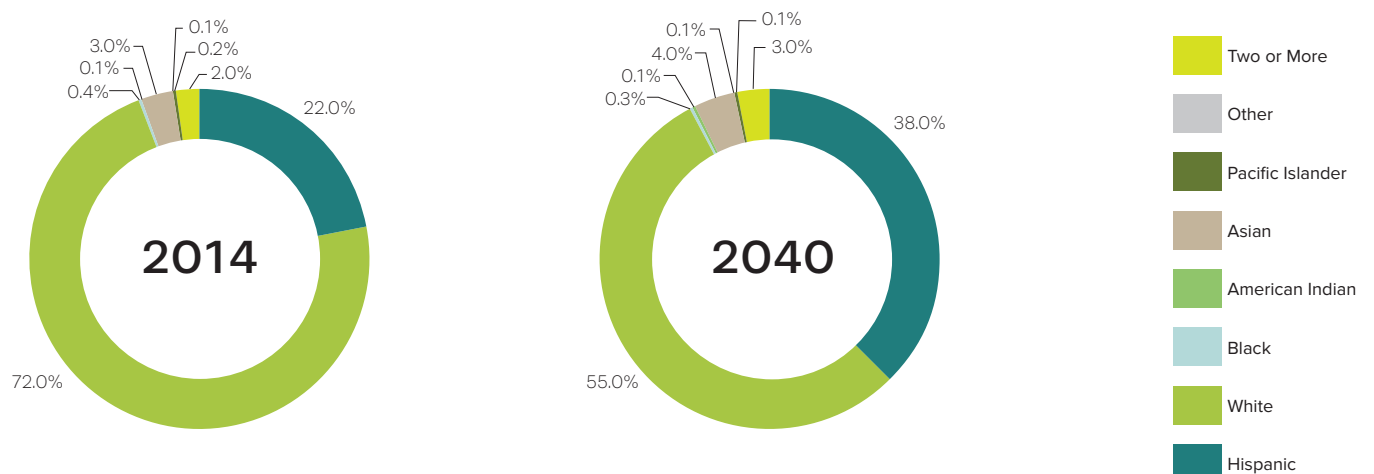


FIGURE 4-71: AGE (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)

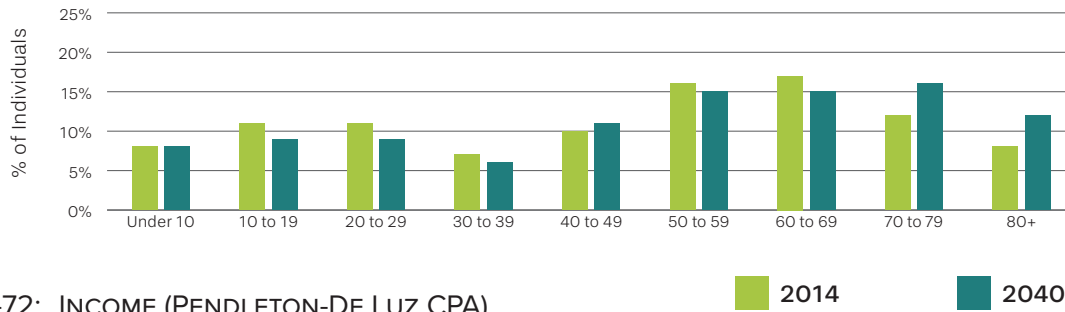


FIGURE 4-72: INCOME (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)

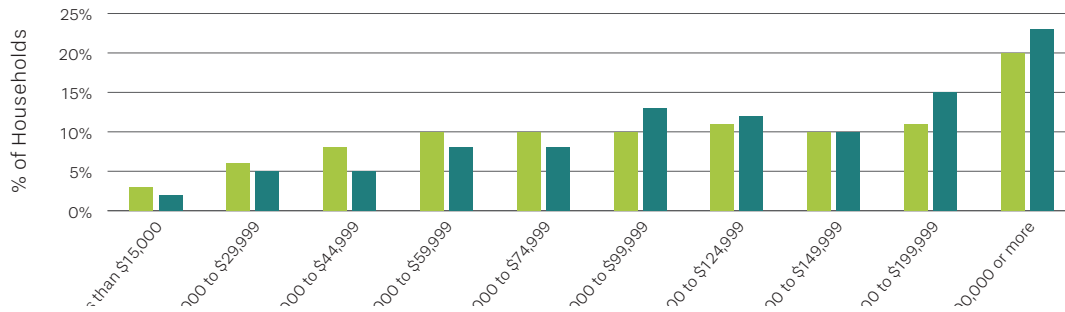
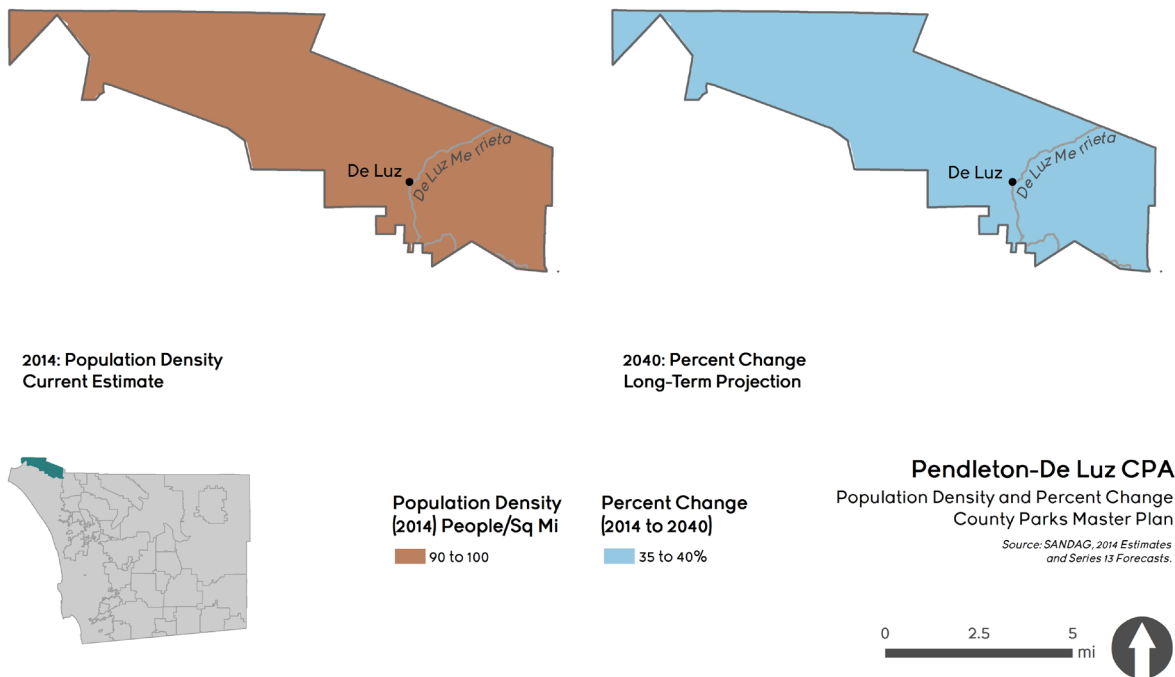


FIGURE 4-73: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)



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 Rainbow CPA, consider intensifying services in this area.
- 4. Per the PLDO priority letter, the CPA recommends both acquiring more parkland, and providing more amenities such as play equipment and off-leash dog areas (See Table 5–1).

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS



FIGURE 4-74: ETHNICITY (RAINBOW CPA)

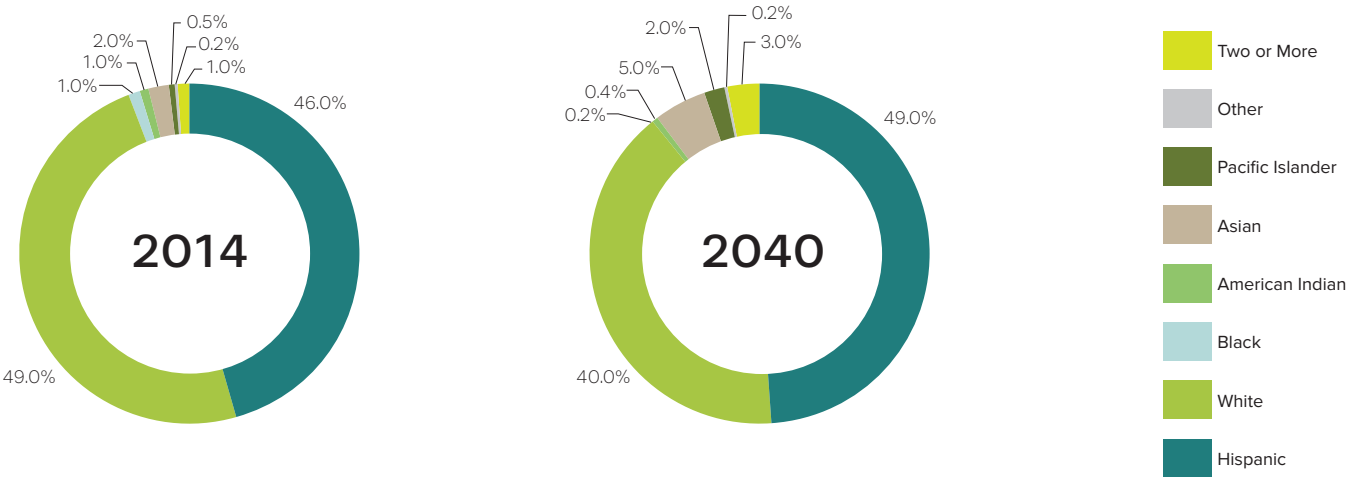


FIGURE 4-75: AGE (RAINBOW CPA)

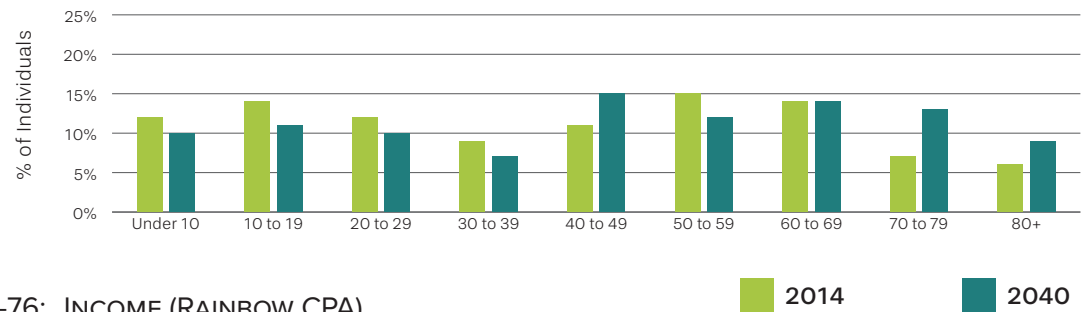
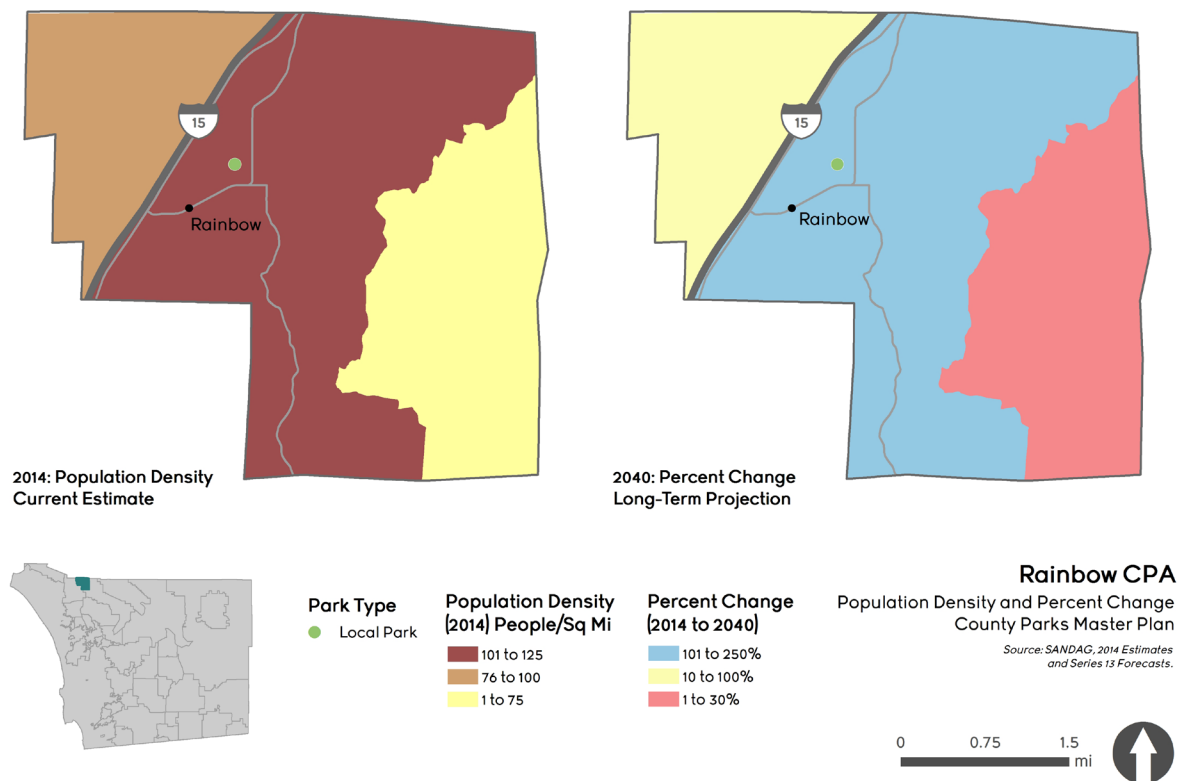


FIGURE 4-76: INCOME (RAINBOW CPA)



FIGURE 4-77: 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 PLDO priority letter, the CPA recommends development of more tennis and pickleball courts and skateboard facilities (See Table 5–1).
- 5. 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

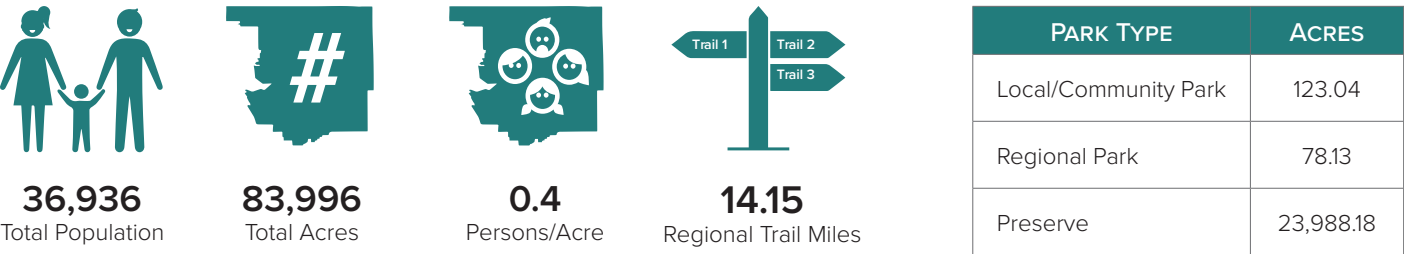


FIGURE 4-78: ETHNICITY (RAMONA CPA)

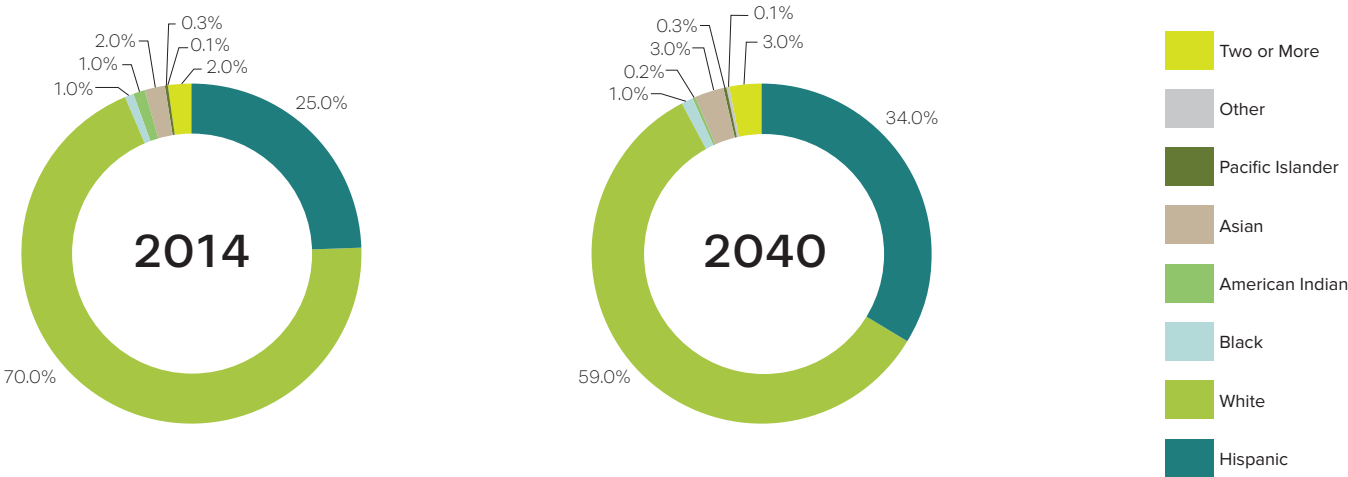


FIGURE 4-79: AGE (RAMONA CPA)

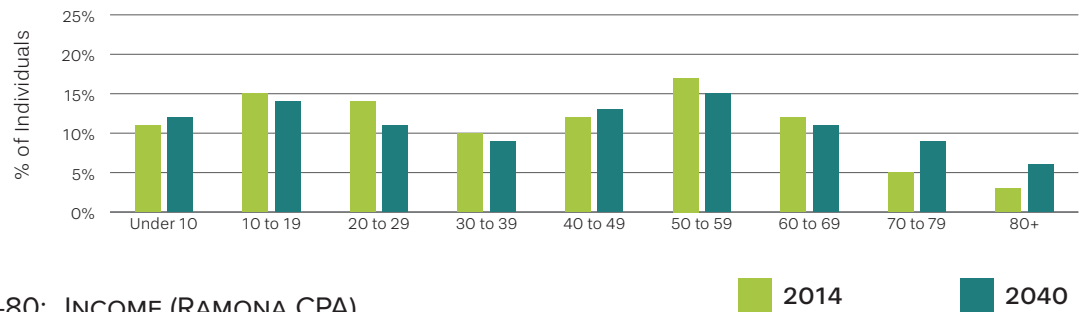
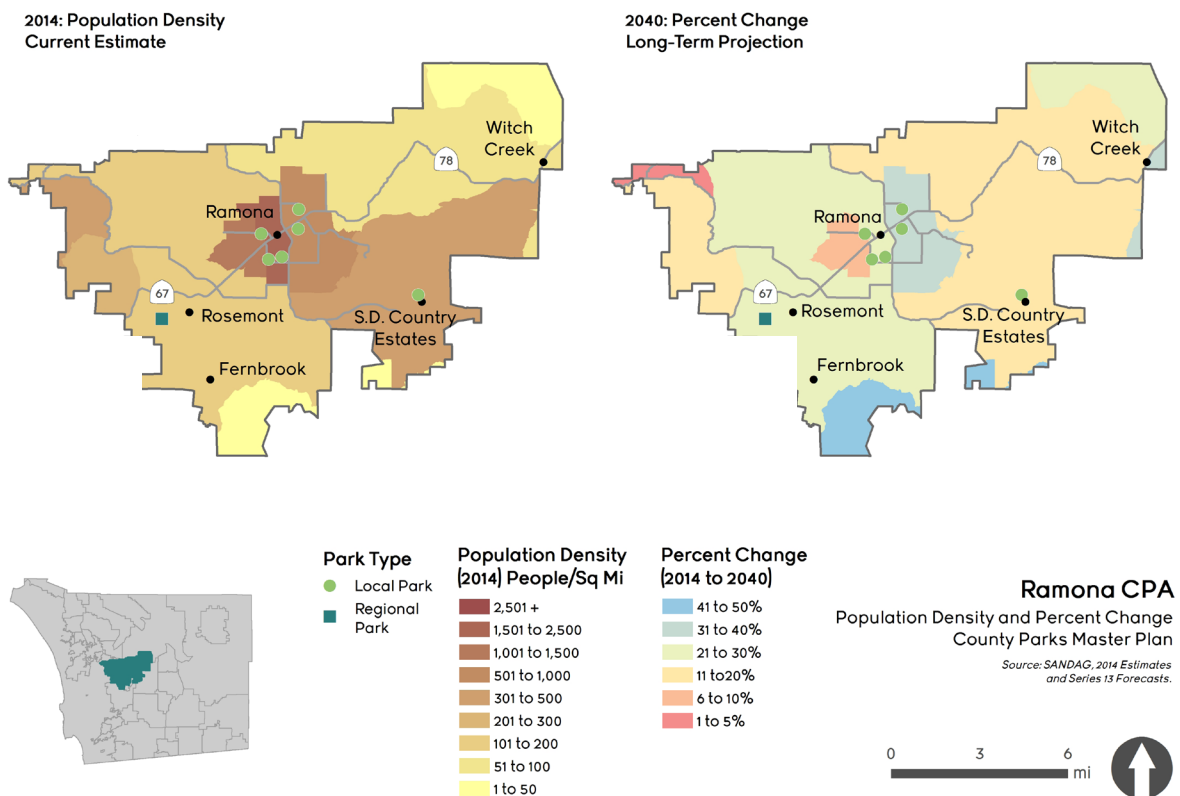


FIGURE 4-80: INCOME (RAMONA CPA)



FIGURE 4-81: 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

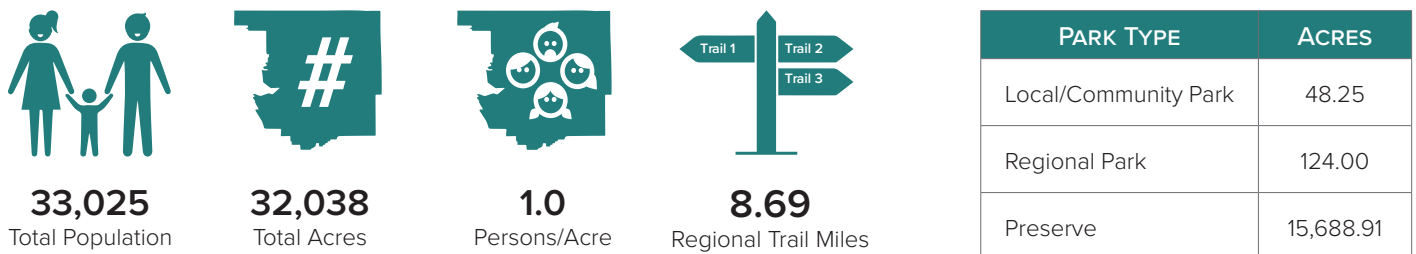


FIGURE 4-82: ETHNICITY (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)

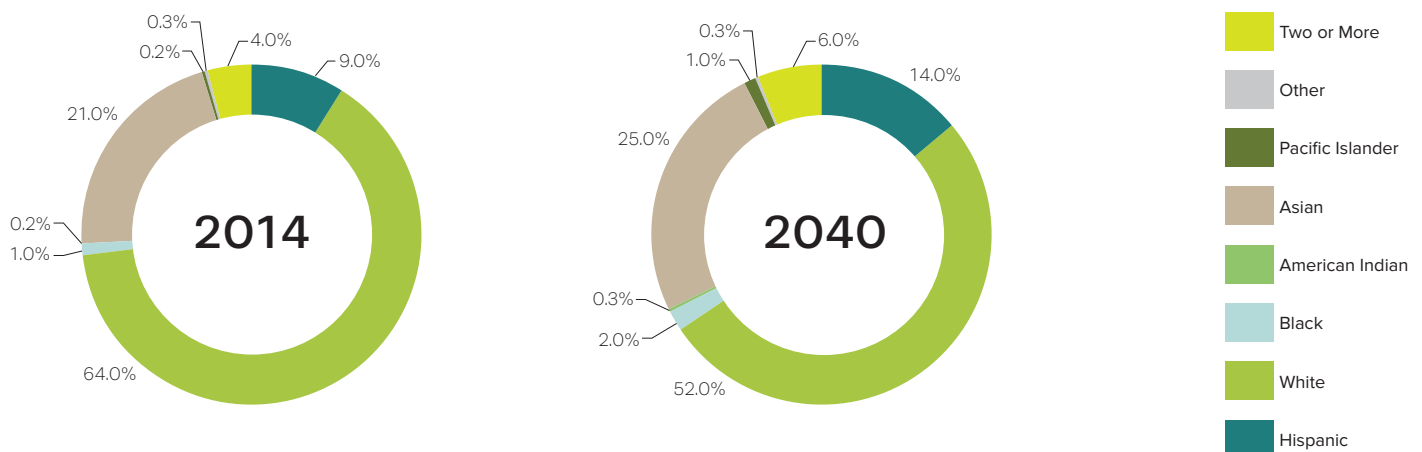


FIGURE 4-83: AGE (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)

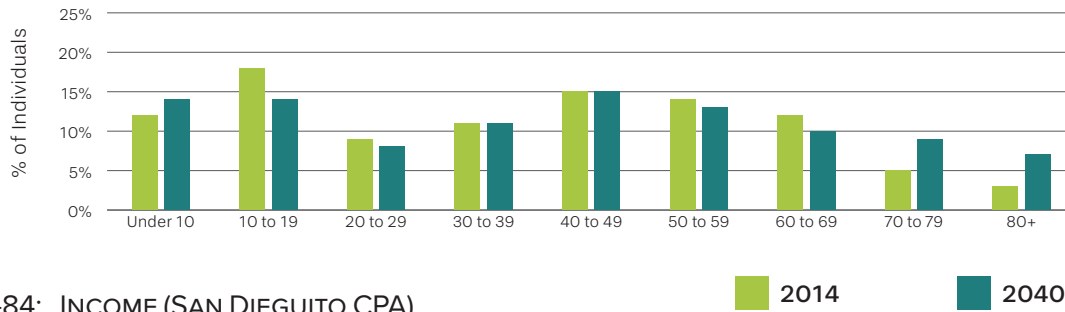
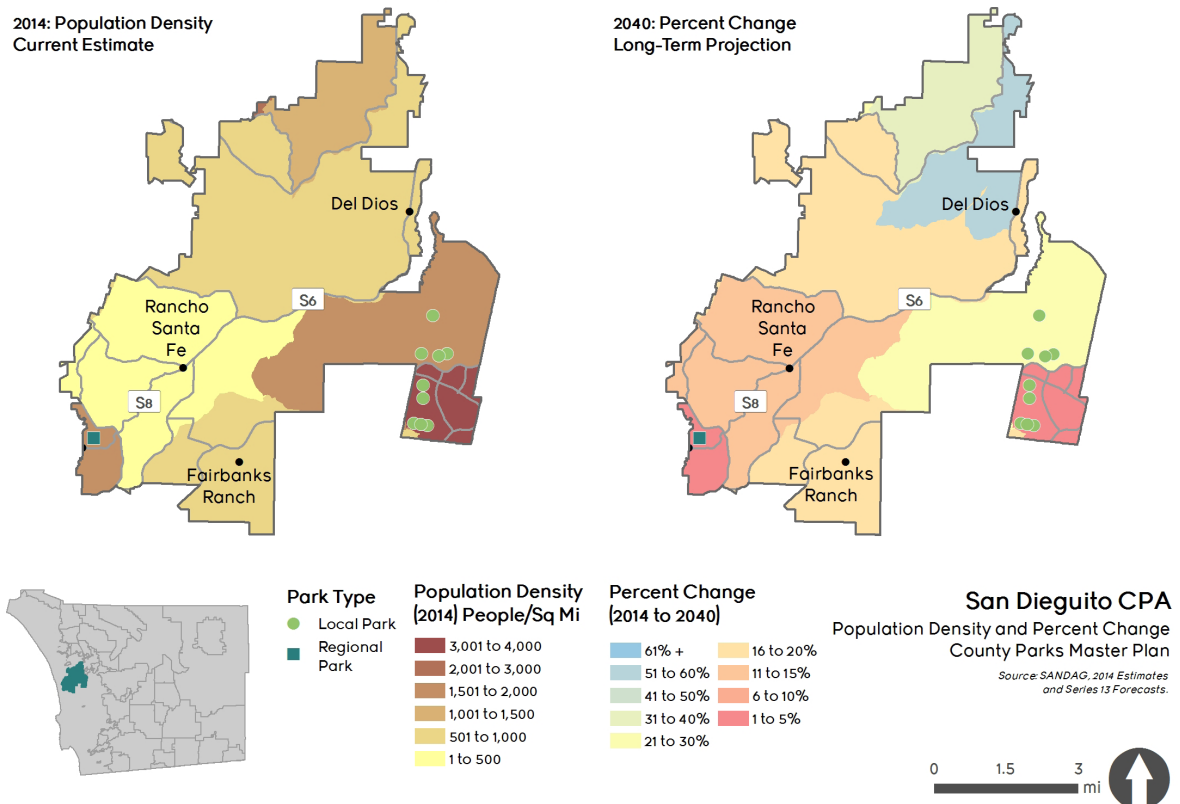


FIGURE 4-84: INCOME (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)



FIGURE 4-85: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)



SPRING VALLEY COMMUNITY PLAN AREA

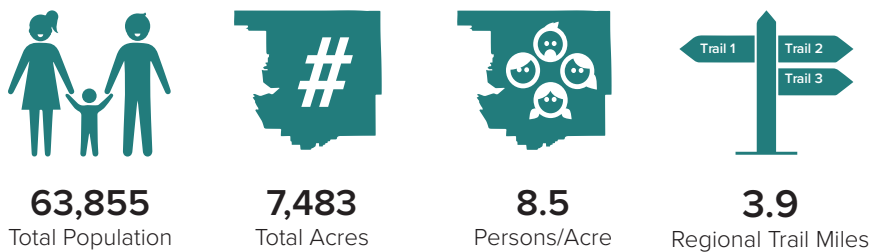
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

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



PARK TYPE	ACRES
Local/Community Park	34.36
Regional Park	4.39
Preserve	6,519.71

FIGURE 4-86: ETHNICITY (SPRING VALLEY CPA)

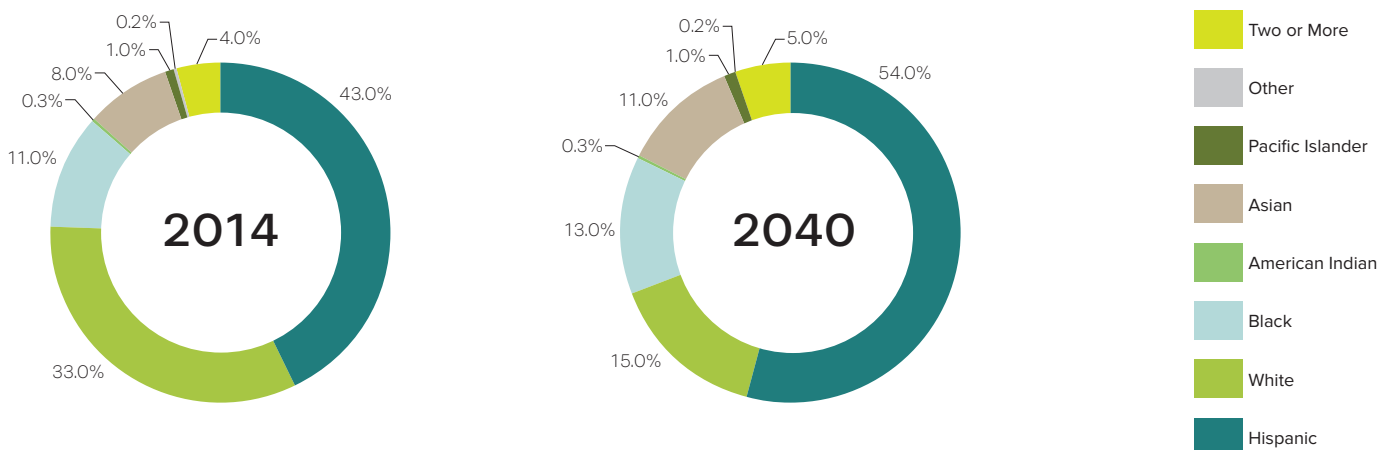


FIGURE 4-87: AGE (SPRING VALLEY CPA)

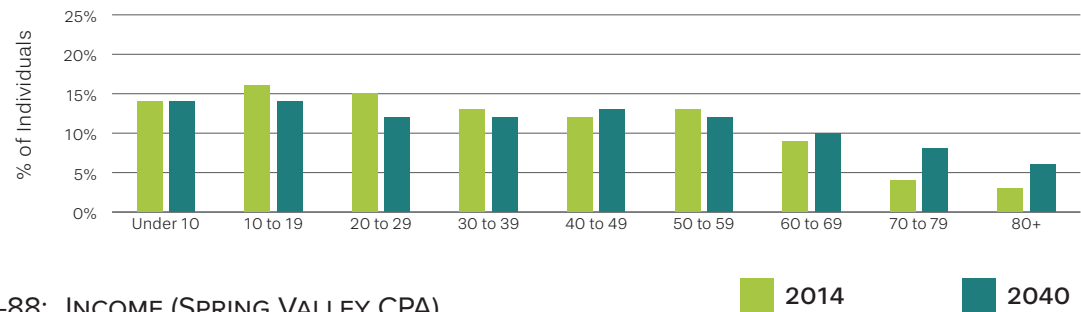


FIGURE 4-88: INCOME (SPRING VALLEY CPA)

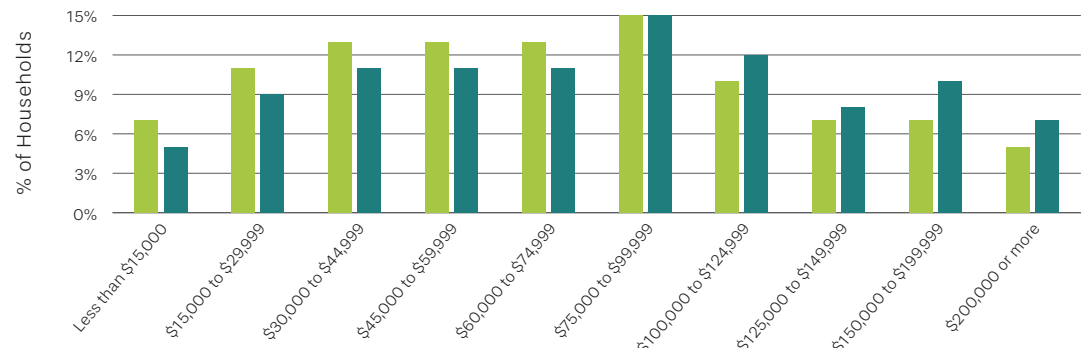
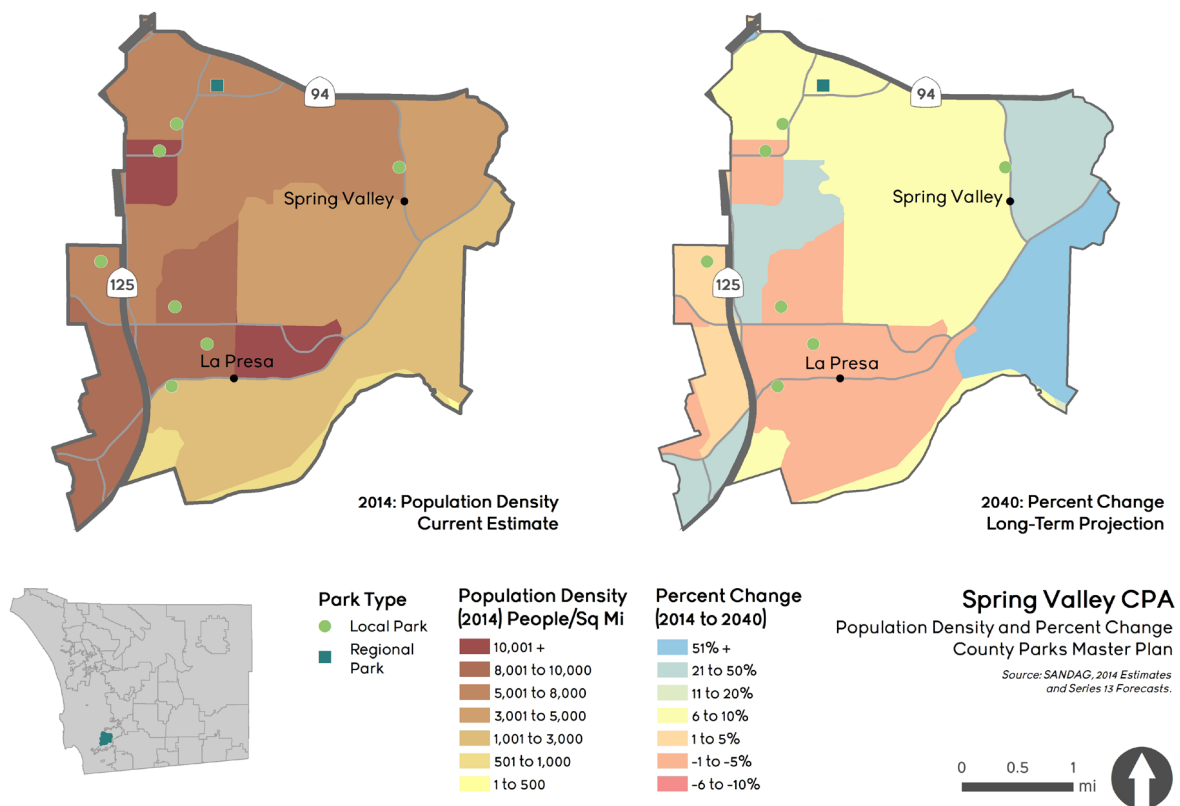


FIGURE 4-89: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (SPRING VALLEY CPA)



SWEETWATER COMMUNITY PLAN AREA

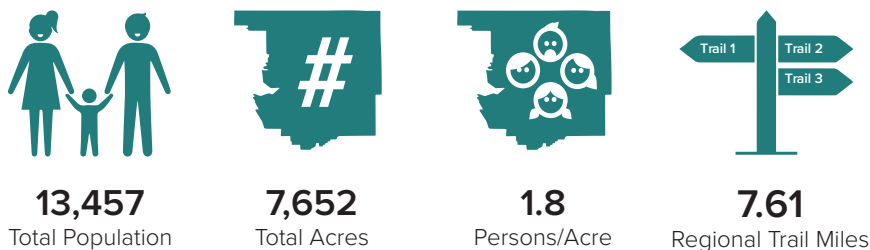
SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

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



PARK TYPE	ACRES
Local/Community Park	8.19
Regional Park	478.43
Preserve	6,182.50

FIGURE 4-90: ETHNICITY (SWEETWATER CPA)

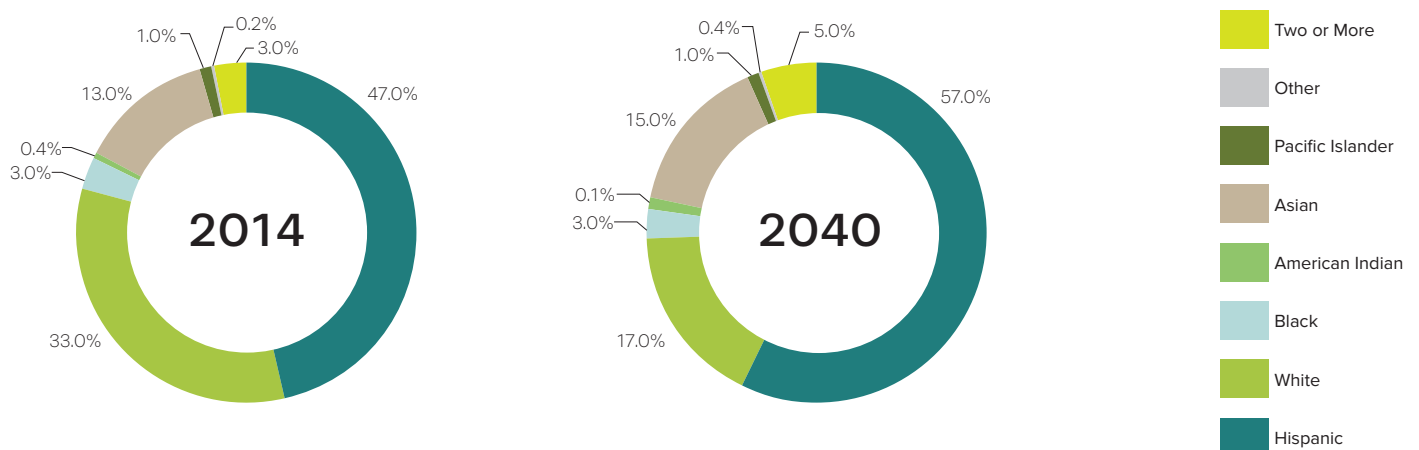


FIGURE 4-91: AGE (SWEETWATER CPA)

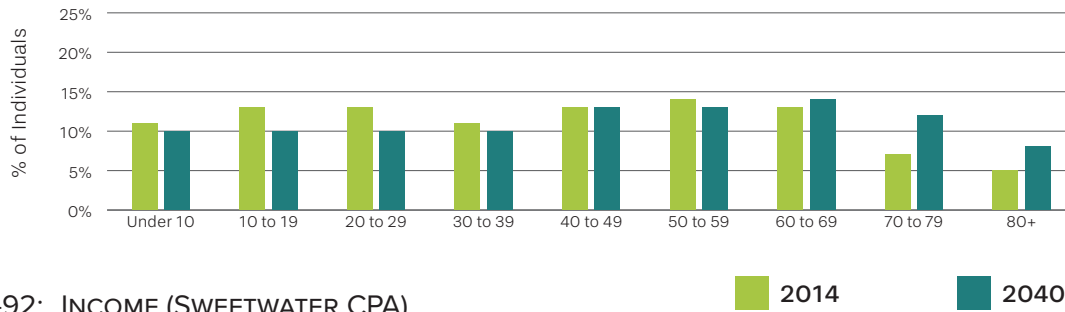


FIGURE 4-92: INCOME (SWEETWATER CPA)

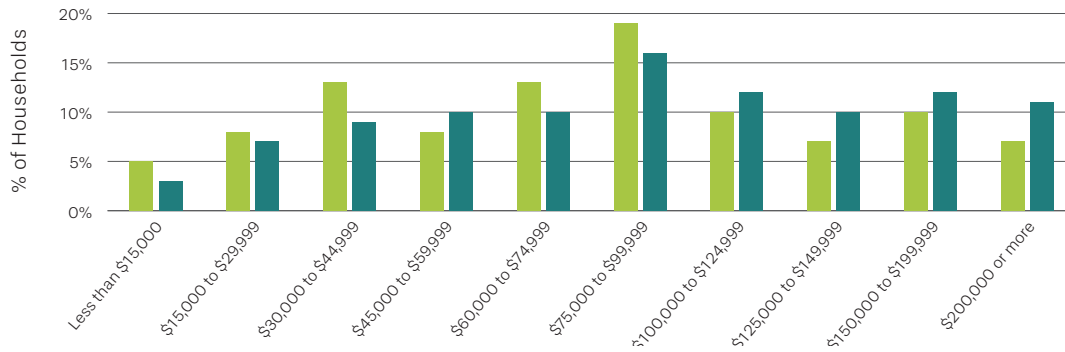
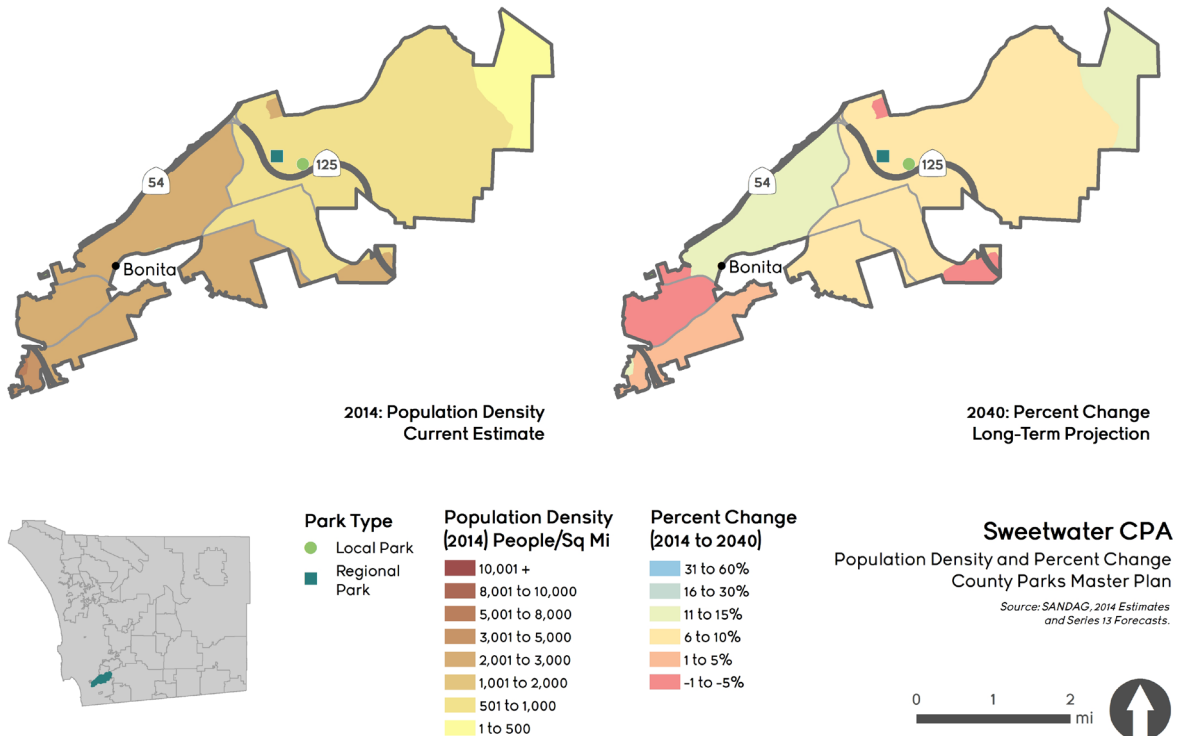


FIGURE 4-93: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (SWEETWATER CPA)



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

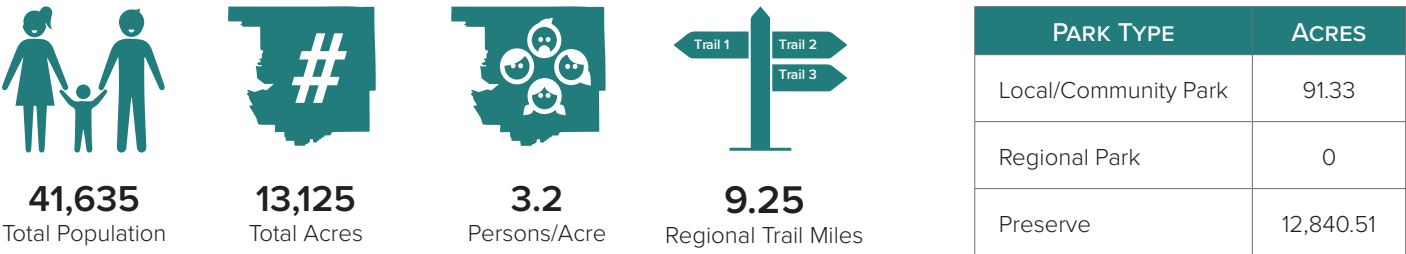


FIGURE 4-94: ETHNICITY (VALLE DE ORO CPA)

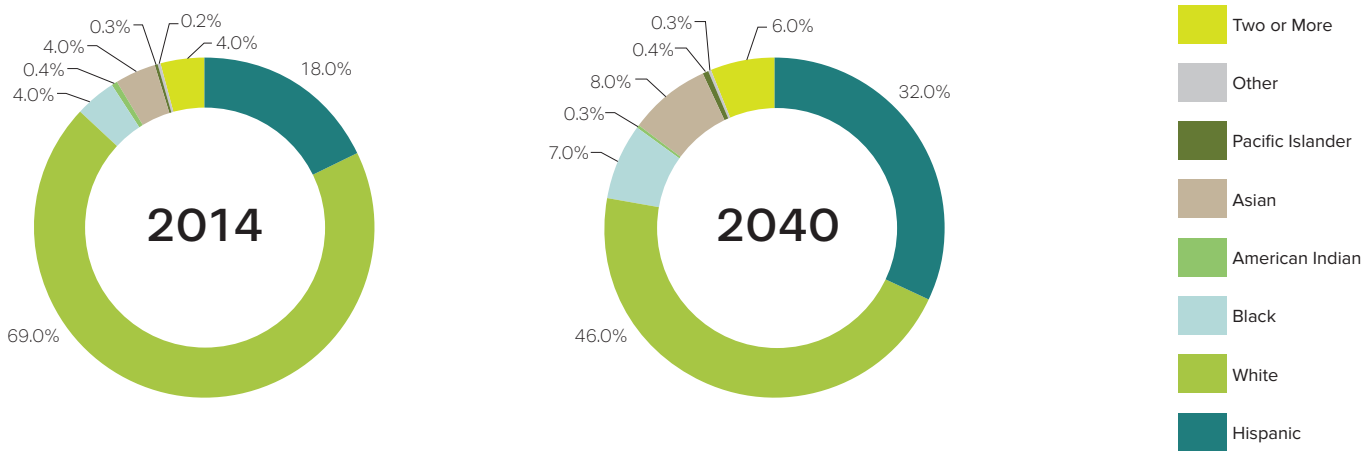


FIGURE 4-95: AGE (VALLE DE ORO CPA)

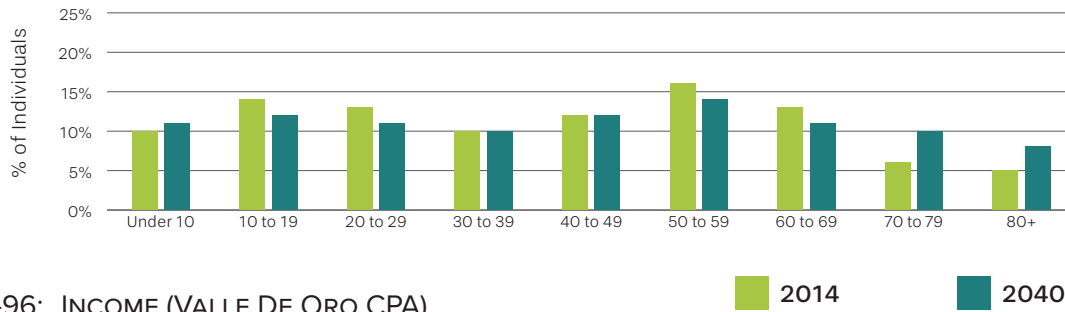


FIGURE 4-96: INCOME (VALLE DE ORO CPA)

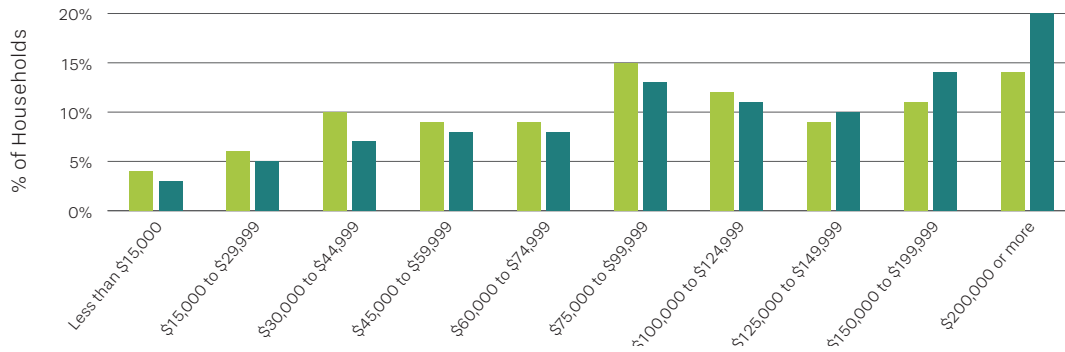
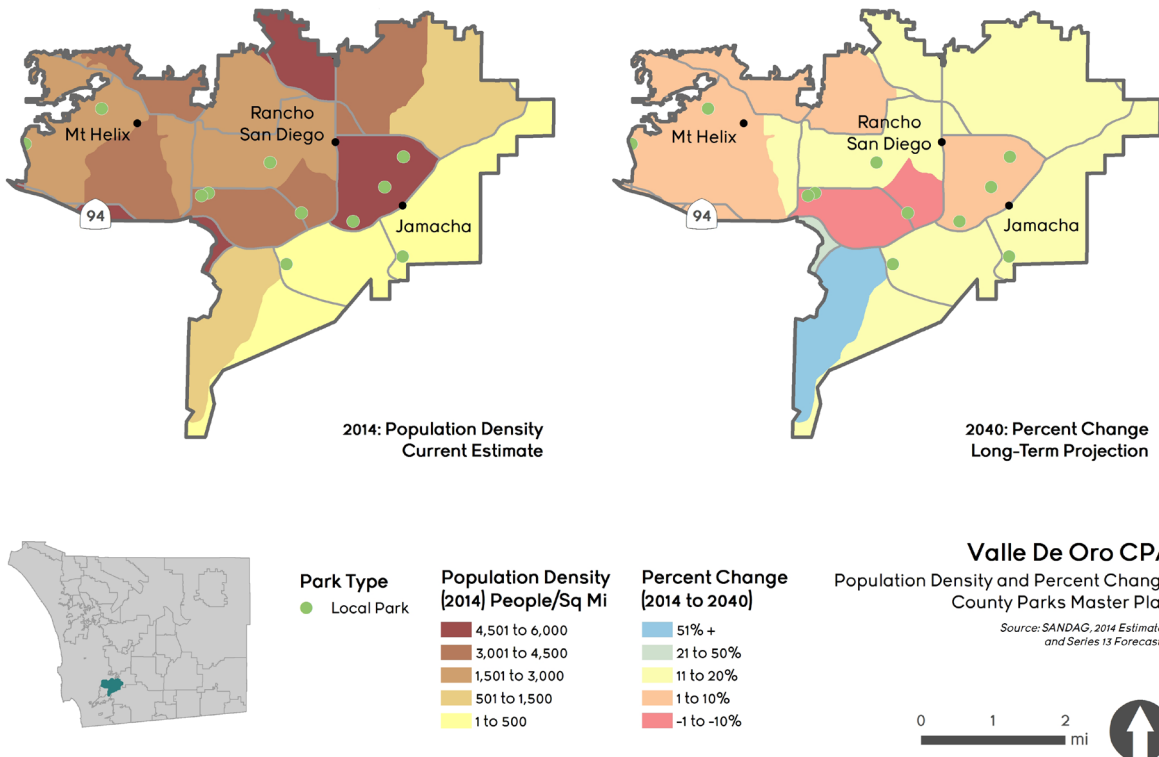


FIGURE 4-97: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (VALLE DE ORO CPA)



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



FIGURE 4-98: ETHNICITY (VALLEY CENTER CPA)

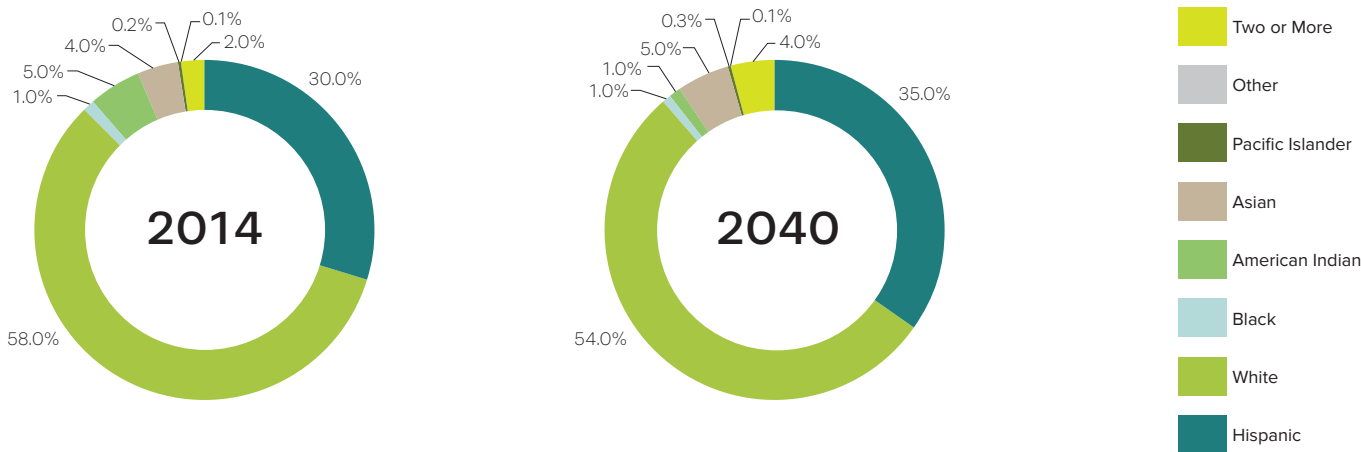


FIGURE 4-99: AGE (VALLEY CENTER CPA)

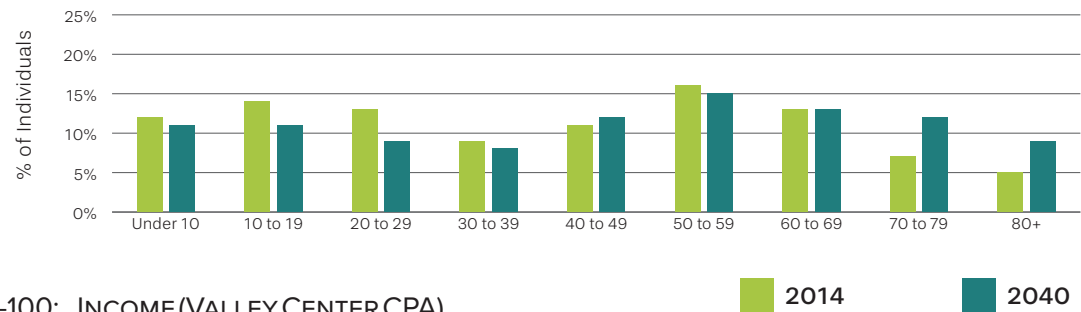


FIGURE 4-100: INCOME (VALLEY CENTER CPA)

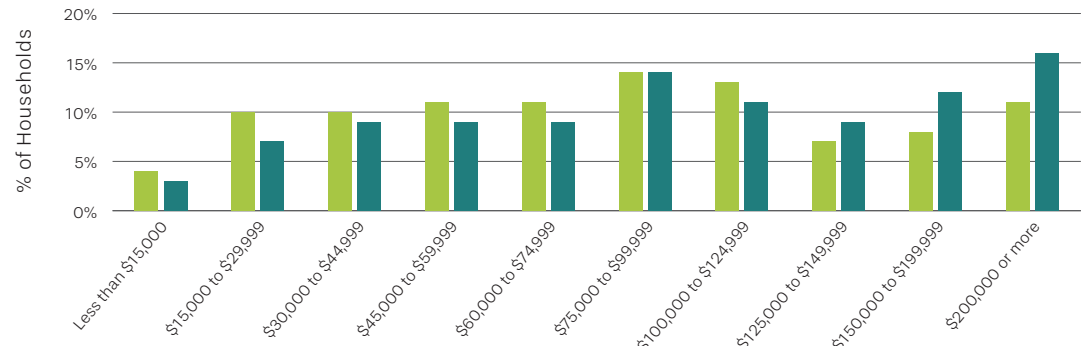
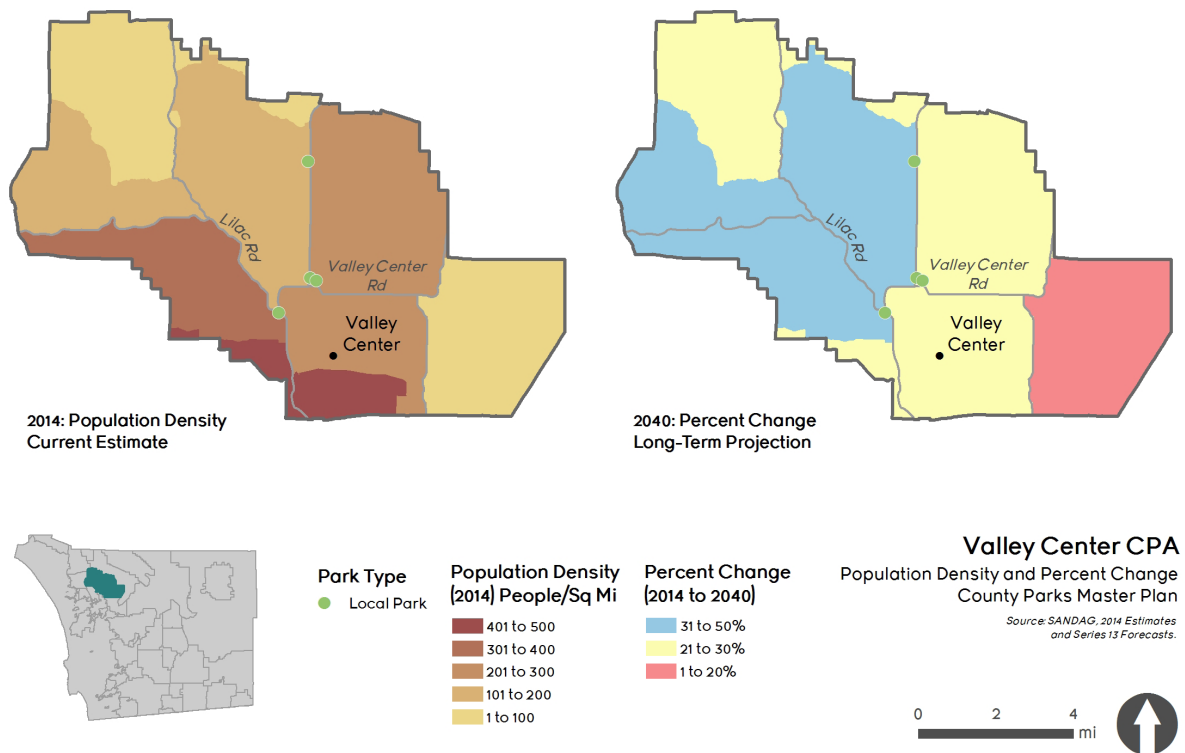
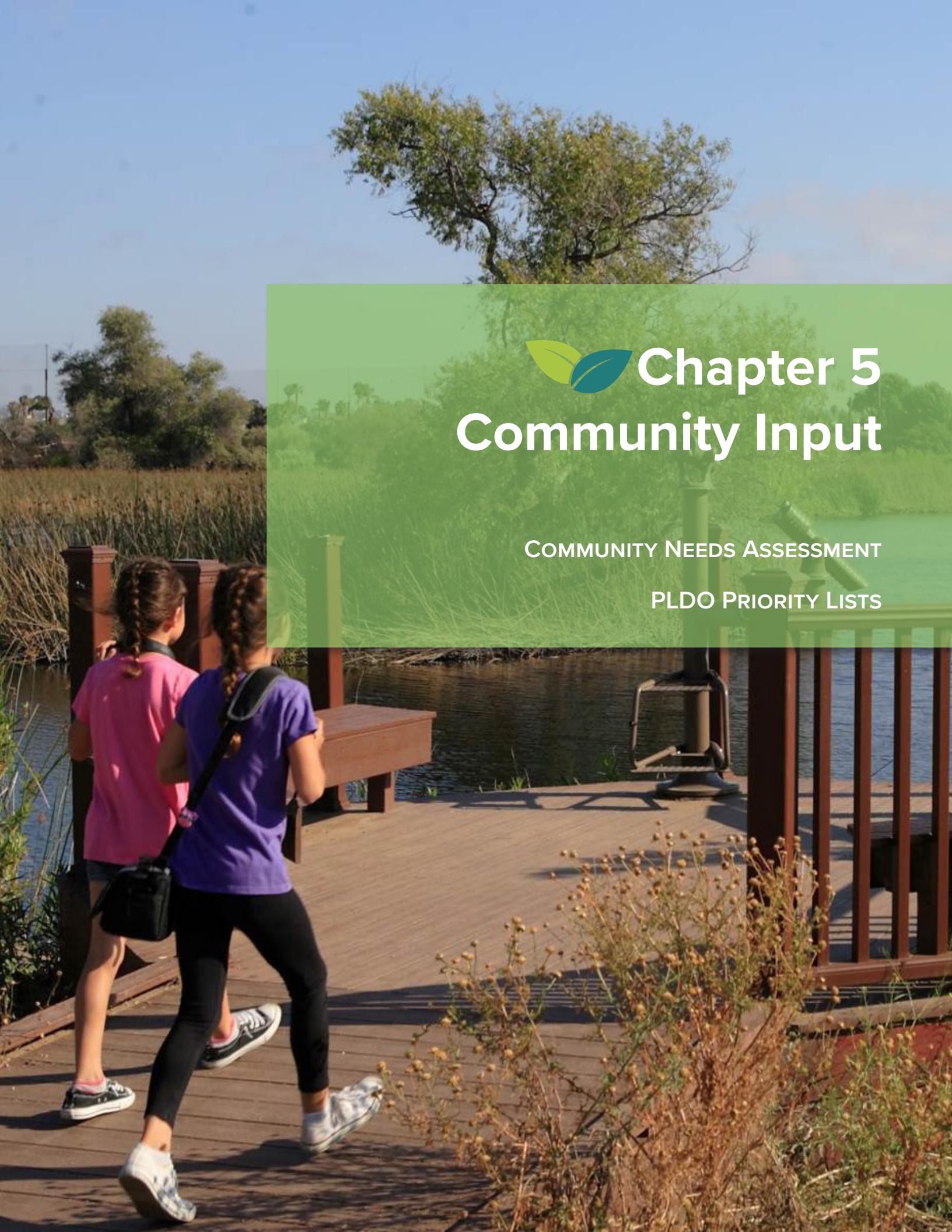


FIGURE 4-101: POPULATION DENSITY CHANGE (VALLEY CENTER CPA)





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Chapter 5

Community Input

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

PLDO PRIORITY LISTS

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

OVERVIEW

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) conducts a needs assessment survey every 5 years to help us understand trends within the community— giving us insight on what amenities can be improved, and what we should plan for in the future.

In 2025, DPR completed a needs assessment survey to gauge awareness of, access to, and opportunities for new parks, facilities and service offerings. The survey was designed to build upon previous surveys conducted in 2010, 2015, and 2020, with new questions to better address needs like communication, accessibility and to incorporate new industry trends.

The County-wide survey was distributed two ways; via general population sample arranged through a company that pulled a random sample of San Diego County households; and through open link which was promoted on DPR's web and social media channels. A total of 1,200 General Population samples were collected, along with 1,893 Open Link surveys – each group analyzed separately and then together to identify overarching needs.

Survey response demographics were compared to U.S. Census data to ensure they represented the San Diego County population (per the most recent 2023 American Community Survey 5-year estimates). For the purposes of this survey, general population responses were reweighted to represent San Diego's Hispanic/Latino population more accurately, but overall, the data tracked when it came to age, race, and gender.

Among key findings:

- Top community preferences for the future include: increased maintenance and repairs (69%), improved safety and security (65%), and upgraded amenities at existing parks (66%)
- Respondents seem relatively happy with picnic areas (68%), nature and hiking trails (67%), multi-use sports fields (67%), playgrounds (67%), community gathering spaces/event spaces (65%), and restrooms (65%) – showing we are meeting those needs – but because they are top of mind to our customers, they should remain a focal point. Opportunities for expansion and improvement, where needs are not fully being met, include fitness centers and outside fitness equipment (59%), community gardens (56%), senior centers (57%), and native plant and botanical gardens (57%).
- Regarding programs, respondents stated they most enjoyed outdoor concerts/movies (61%), cultural events and festivals (59%), and indoor/outdoor fitness classes (56%). They expressed interest in adding more general education classes (53%), environmental education (54%), and senior activities (56%).
- Most important future needs varied among respondents, but items at the top of the list, overall, included park safety and security, followed by park maintenance and repairs.
- Respondents from both the general population and open link surveys were on average 52% female and 44% male – many with kids at home (26%) but also quite a few without (27%). Sixty-eight percent were white, followed by 23% Hispanic or Latino, 9% Asian, 5% Black, 3% American Indian and 2% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 1% Middle Eastern or North African. Comparatively, the U.S. Census (2020) data shows the San Diego population to be 43% White, 34% Hispanic, 12% Asian, 6% some other race, 4% Black, 0.4% American Indian and 0.4% Pacific Islander.

The themes received through the open-ended comments include concerns related to park safety, the importance of facility maintenance, issues encountered with limited parking, and conflicts between user groups such as off-leash dogs or e-bikes. Additional suggestions included enhancing signage, providing more opportunities for volunteering, improving online reservation tools, and partnering with schools and community organizations to expand awareness.

Taking all of this into consideration, and the full breadth of the comprehensive report, we will revisit our Strategic Plan and Strategic Marketing Plan, embarking on new projects, programs and partnerships in the new year and over the next 5 years as we continue to work to provide exceptional park experiences with residents and tourists alike.

PLDO PRIORITY LISTS

To provide maximum possible park acreage and recreational opportunities for County residents, fees received pursuant to the PLDO can be used for land acquisition and development of new, or rehabilitation of existing, County local park or recreational facilities or for such facilities in regional parks that serve the recreational needs of local residents. On an annual basis, DPR requests input on PLDO and Recreational Programming priorities for each Local Park Planning Area, Planning and Sponsor Group, or other approved entity for purposes of defining community recommendations for use of PLDO funds.

DPR reviews these lists for conformance with the requirements of the PLDO ordinance and Board Policy F-26. DPR considers projects on these lists, as well as general community park needs, when determining which projects will be brought forward to the Board of Supervisors for funding consideration. The priority lists were also considered when formulating recommendations and level of service standards for each community. Since a community's Priority Lists may change from one year to the next, the Priority Lists are not listed in the Parks Master Plan but are on file with DPR and available upon request. DPR also considers the following factors:

- Compatibility with approved County plans and policies (Strategic Plan, General Plan, Community Plan, Parks Master Plan)
- Topography, geology, soils, soil stability, drainage, access, location and utility of the land to be acquired and/or developed
- Size and shape of land to acquire and/or developed
- Additional private recreation facilities available to community
- Location of existing and planned parks and recreational facilities
- Financing mechanism for operation and maintenance of park land and/or improvement
- Suitability of the site for DPR visibility, supervision, and maintenance
- Conformance with the Park Design Manual

DPR considers PLDO priority requests against the factors above, as well as general community park needs and needs identified by DPR staff, when determining whether to bring PLDO funding recommendations forward to the Board of Supervisors for consideration. In some instances, DPR may recommend park improvements not on the lists provided by the local Planning and Sponsor Groups or other approved entities.

TABLE 5-1: LOCAL PARK PLANNING AREAS PLDO RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	GROUP TYPE	MOST RECENT RECEIVED RECOMMENDATIONS
Alpine	Community Sponsor Group (CSG)	• Provide improvements to ballfields
Bonsall	CSG	• Develop equestrian facilities • Increase trail connectivity
Borrego Springs	CSG	• Develop a splash pad at Borrego Springs County Park
Boulevard	Community Planning Group (CPG)	• Develop new pocket park at Boulevard Resource Center
Campo / Lake Morena	CPG	• Provide shade gazebos • Provide bleachers for Little League • Provide storage area for Little League
Crest / Dehesa / Granite Hills / Harbison Canyon	CPG	• Develop pickleball courts at Nancy Jane Park
CSA 26	Community Service Area (CSA)	• None Provided
CSA 81 (Fallbrook)	CSA	• Provide more parkland • Develop a splash pad • Develop more multi-generational active recreation opportunities • Increase trail connectivity
CSA 128 (Spring Valley)	CSA	• Provide new ADA accessible play equipment • Develop and improve trails in Dictionary Hill, Sweetwater Loop • Provide more native shade trees • Provide privacy fence at Goodland Acres Park • Provide improvements at Lamar Park • Provide new (cement) gaming tables • Provide educational signage on trails • Provide public restrooms at all parks
CSA 138 (Valley Center)	CSA	• Provide more Little League Fields at Valley Center Community Park • Replace volleyball court at Adams Park with a multi-use court, with lighting, for basketball and pickleball • Improve ADA accessibility at tennis courts in Adams Park
Cuyamaca	CSG	• None provided
Descanso	CPG	• Convert playfield at Descanso Elementary School Park to artificial turf • Provide shade coverings over play equipment • Provide fitness stations
Fallbrook	CPG	• Increase trail connectivity • Develop a Splash Pad • Acquire new parkland • Develop more multi-generational active recreation opportunities
Hidden Meadows	CSG	• Acquire more parkland
Jacumba	CSG	• Provide spectator bleachers and picnic tables at Jacumba Community Park • Improve ADA accessibility at Jacumba Community Park • Provide fitness equipment as well as shade and misting at Jacumba Community Park • Provide a dedicated bicycle course at Jacumba Community Park
Jamul-Dulzura	CPG	• Provide a mixed-use park including gathering areas, play areas, exercise areas, dog use areas, and lighting • Improve the hard-courts at Oak Grove Middle School • Provide a baseball field at Oak Grove Middle School

TABLE 5-1: LOCAL PARK PLANNING AREAS PLDO RECOMMENDATIONS (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	GROUP TYPE	MOST RECENT RECEIVED RECOMMENDATIONS
Jess Martin	Landscape Maintenance District Zone (LMDZ)	- Develop an off-leash dog park - Develop a half-basketball court in Jess Martin Park
Julian	CPG	Develop half-court basketball court in Jess Martin Park
Lakeside	CPG	- Develop an off-leash dog park - Develop a community garden - Develop a veterans memorial - Provide more shade structure, seating, and lighting in parks - Develop a splash pad/wading area at Lindo Lake Park and El Monte Park
Pala-Pauma	CSG	None provided
Palomar Mountain	CPG	None provided
Pine Valley	CPG	- Repair/Resurface tennis and basketball courts - Provide pickleball markings on tennis courts - Replace dead/dying trees - Provide more shade cover
Potrero	CPG	- Provide a dark sky amphitheater/overlook area - Develop multi-use courts/fields - Provide a splash pad/wading area - Provide equestrian areas
Rainbow	CPG	- Provide fitness stations - Repair facilities and play equipment - Acquire more parkland - Provide off-leash dog areas - Provide nature preserve hiking area
Ramona	CPG	- Provide a skate park - Provide more tennis and pickleball courts - Provide a dog park - Provide a 5k route through Wellfield Park
San Dieguito	CPG	- Acquire more parkland - Provide more shade structures - Develop a splash pad - Improve equestrian facilities - Buffer play areas from streets
Spring Valley	CPG	- Provide ADA accessible play equipment - Provide wildlife/nature crossing at Jamacha Blvd. - Develop park areas on the north side of Sweetwater Reservoir - Develop more trails at Sweetwater Loop - Provide privacy fencing at Goodland Acres - Provide multi-use event space with outdoor amphitheater - Develop trail connections - Provide educational signage on trails - Provide native shade trees
Sweetwater	CPG	Repair/Improve local trails
Tecate	CSG	None provided
Twin Oaks	CSG	- Develop more multi-use trails - Provide a community building within a park
Valle de Oro	CPG	- Develop walkways and amenities in Damon Lane Open Space Park - Provide restrooms at Hillsdale Park - Acquire more parkland

TABLE 5-1: LOCAL PARK PLANNING AREAS PLDO RECOMMENDATIONS (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	GROUP TYPE	MOST RECENT RECEIVED RECOMMENDATIONS
Valley Center	CPG	- Acquire more parkland - Increase trail connectivity - Update lighting at baseball fields - Develop pickleball courts - Develop basketball courts - Develop a skate park
Warner Springs	CSG	Acquire more parkland



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). Pursuant to the State Quimby Act, 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 6-2 displays the location of all local parks and regional parks included in the LOS analysis.

EXISTING LEVEL OF SERVICE

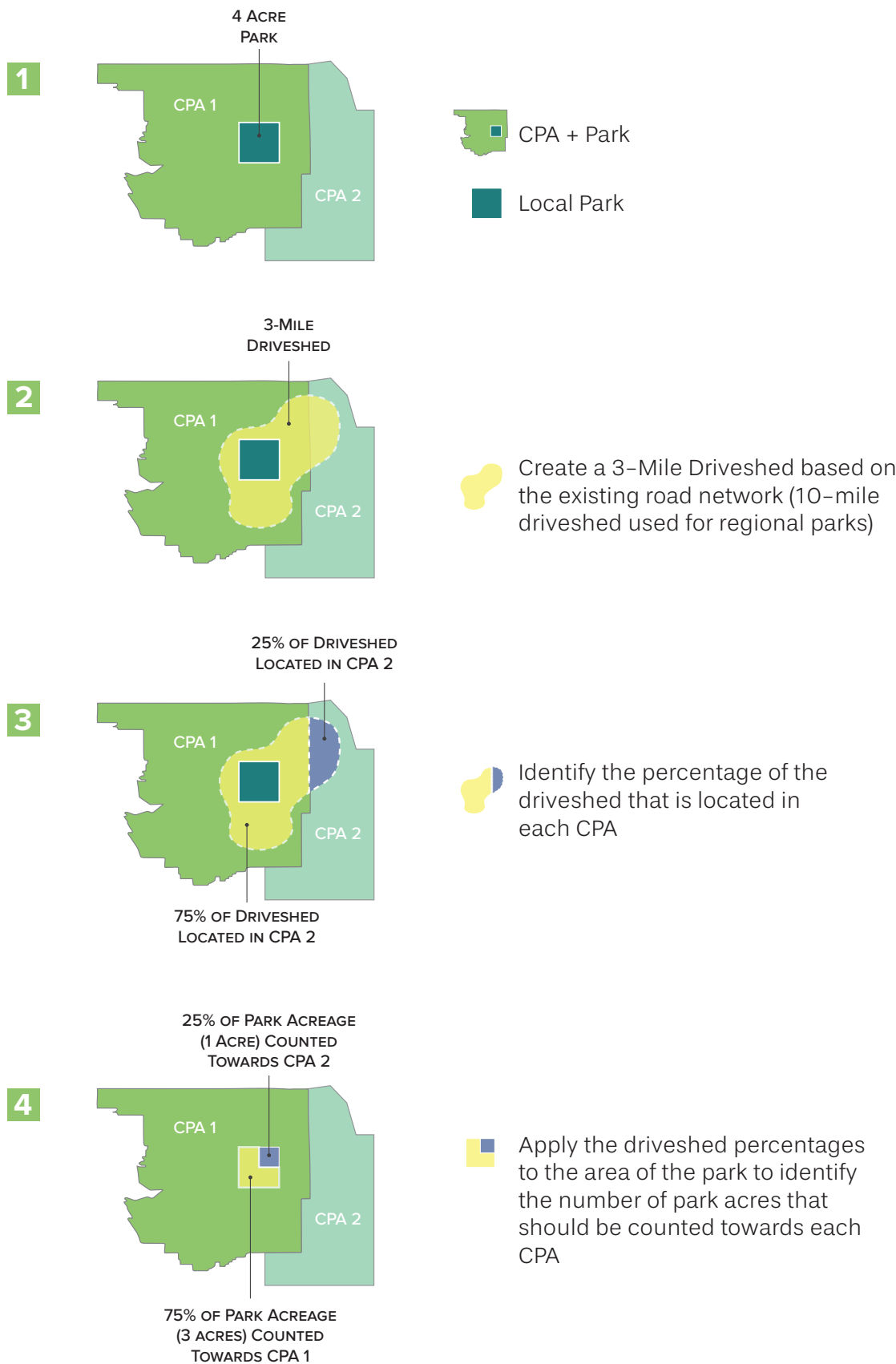
Existing park acreage calculations for each CPA are provided in the "Level of Service Calculations" tables throughout this Chapter. Calculating the existing LOS began with the extraction of population data for the years 2014 and 2040 from the San Diego Association of Governments' (SANDAG) current estimates 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 LOS analysis can be seen in Table 6-1, and the population served within each CPA can be seen in Table 6-2.

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 facilities and amenities 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 6-5.

The inventory of park amenities includes a category called "specialty facilities". This category refers to facilities such as Boys & Girls Clubs, YMCAs, Girl Scouts, and Scouting American (formerly 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 6-3.

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 6-4 for a map of the County's planned facilities
- **Parkland Dedicated by Developers** – Evaluations of the impact of future population growth using the formula: $\text{Future Acres} = (\text{Population Increase} / \text{Average Household Size}) \times 0.5$
(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 10%) 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:

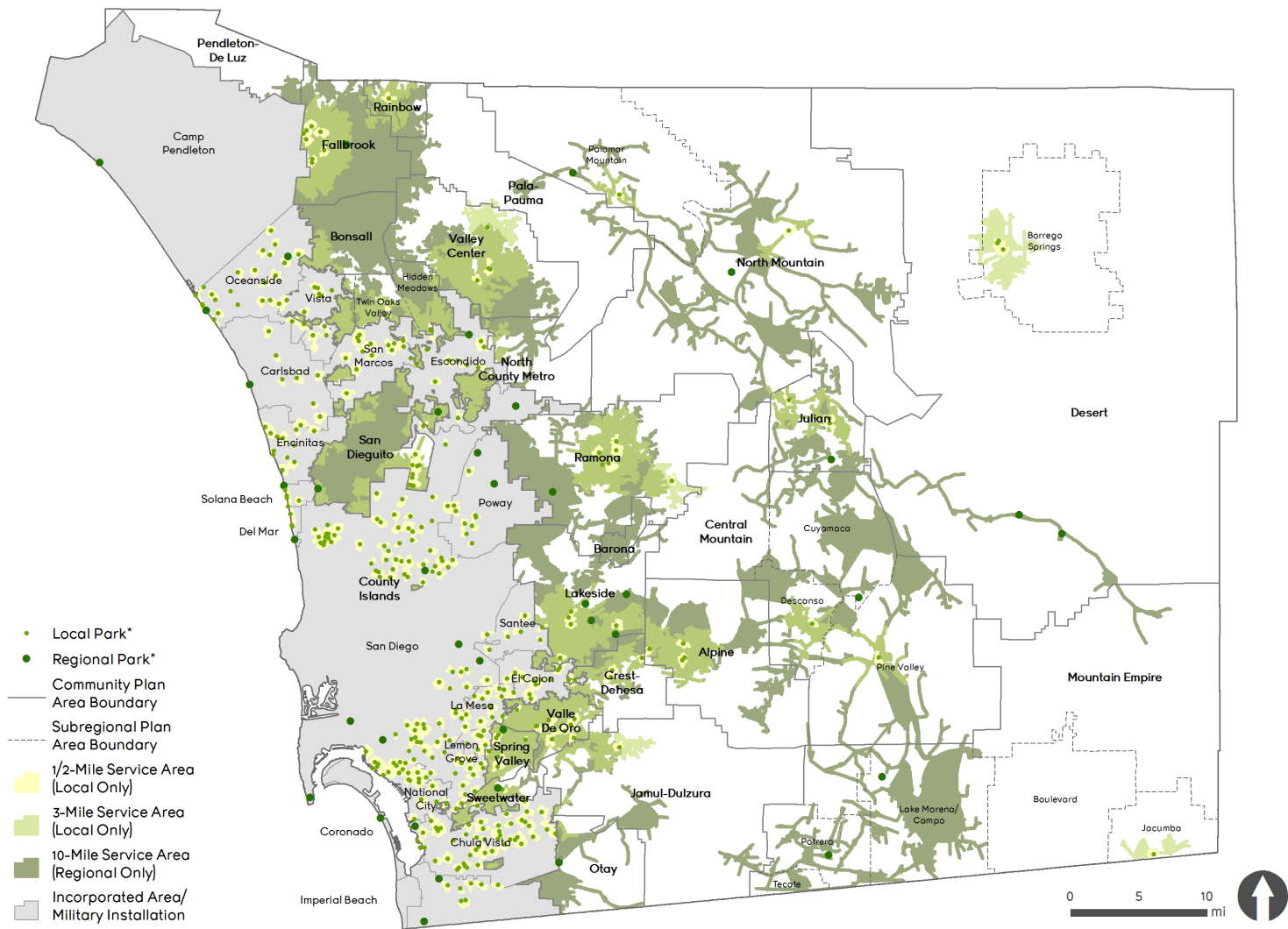
1. Identification of peak population density zones in each CPA using the ten most dense Master Geographic Reference Areas in each CPA
2. Creation of a 3-mile driveshed around those zones to highlight areas where, if built, a park could serve the most densely populated area of each CPA
3. Extraction of 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 6-5. Detailed maps for all vacant parcels are entitled "Future Opportunities" and are provided throughout this Chapter for each CPA. These areas are intended to be a preliminary step in identifying potential sites for future park development and will require further analysis to analyze additional suitability and feasibility factors.

TABLE 6-1: LEVEL OF SERVICE SUMMARY FOR EACH CPAS

COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (CPA)	LOCAL/COMMUNITY PARKS					REGIONAL PARKS				
	Acres of Park per 1,000 Residents	Surplus or Deficit in Park Acreage Needed to Meet Minimum Standard	Percentage Above or Below Standard	Surplus or Deficit in Park Acreage Needed to Meet Minimum Goal	Percentage Above or Below Goal	Acres of Park per 1,000 Residents	Surplus or Deficit in Park Acreage Needed to Meet Minimum Standard	Percentage Above or Below Standard	Surplus or Deficit in Park Acreage Needed to Meet Minimum Goal	Percentage Above or Below Goal
Alpine	1.7	-22.9	-42.4%	-149.0	-82.7%	83.0	+1,339.7	+743.7%	+1,249.6	+462.5%
Barona	0.0	-2.1	-100.0%	-6.9	-100.0%	25.8	+16.5	+240.4%	+13.1	+126.9%
Bonsall	0.8	-23.6	-74.1%	-98.1	-92.2%	8.0	-22.1	-20.8%	-75.3	-47.2%
Central Mountain (Cuyamaca, Descanso, Pine Valley)	3.7	+3.2	+20.4%	-33.7	-63.9%	1,579.4	+8,136.3	+15,427.2%	+8,109.9	+10,251.4%
County Islands	3.0	-1.1	-15.2%	-18.2	-74.6%	10.3	-3.0	-12.3%	-15.2	-41.6%
Crest-Dehesa	2.3	-5.1	-16.8%	-75.8	-75.1%	13.9	+49.9	+49.3%	-0.7	-0.4%
Desert (Borrego Springs)	8.5	+9.5	+64.1%	-25.0	-50.8%	231.2	+611.9	+1,241.9%	+587.2	794.5%
Fallbrook	1.1	-90.7	-67.1%	-406.2	-90.1%	1.1	-399.0	-88.5%	-624.4	-92.3%
Jamul-Dulzura	1.9	-8.8	-30.3%	-76.5	-79.1%	6.6	-25.1	-26.0%	-73.5	-50.7%
Julian	7.9	+9.2	+99.1%	-12.5	-40.2%	877.6	+2,025.2	+6,543.6%	+2,009.8	4,328.6%
Lakeside	1.9	-77.1	-34.2%	-602.6	-80.3%	8.5	-70.1	-9.3%	-445.4	-39.6%
Mountain Empire (Boulevard, Jacumba, Campo/Lake Morena, Potrero, Tecate)	2.5	-5.5	-21.5%	-64.7	-76.4%	330.1	+2,512.6	+2,966.8%	+2,470.2	1,944.5%
North County Metro (Twin Oaks Valley, Hidden Meadows)	3.3	+16.5	+12.5%	-292.2	-66.2%	3.1	-300.8	-68.2%	-521.3	-78.8%
North Mountain (Palomar Mountain)	8.0	+15.6	+165.4%	-6.4	-20.3%	3,276.3	+10,252.9	+32,601%	+10,237	21,698.0%
Otay	0.3	-14.6	-85.2%	-54.4	-95.6%	16.0	+70.4	+123.6%	+41.9	+49.0%
Pala-Pauma	0.1	-18.3	-97.4%	-62.1	-99.2%	158.9	+841.3	+1,345.0%	+810.0	+863.3%
Pendleton-De Luz	0.0	-18.4	-100.0%	-61.3	-100.0%	-	-60.8	-99.1%	-91.4	-99.4%
Rainbow	1.9	-2.0	-35.3%	-15.4	-80.6%	1.6	-16.0	-83.8%	-25.5	-89.2%
Ramona	3.4	11.8	10.7%	-246.7	-66.8%	2.4	-282.8	-76.6%	-467.4	-84.4%
San Dieguito	1.3	-50.6	-51.0%	-281.7	-85.3%	2.8	-226.6	-68.6%	-391.8	-79.1%
Spring Valley	0.7	-146.6	-76.5%	-593.6	-93.0%	6.2	-229.8	-36.0%	-549.1	-57.3%
Sweetwater	5.1	23.9	59.2%	-70.3	-52.2%	18.5	96.7	71.8%	29.4	14.5%
Valle De Oro	2.4	-22.9	-18.3%	-314.4	-75.5%	13.9	172.7	41.5%	-35.5	-5.7%
Valley Center	2.9	1.7	2.9%	-134.1	-69.1%	3.6	-120.4	-62.0%	-217.4	-74.7%
ALL CPAs	2.1	-418.8	-29.8%	-3,702.0	-78.9%	62.0	+24,369	+519.6%	+22,024	+313%

FIGURE 6-2: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (SAN DIEGO COUNTY)



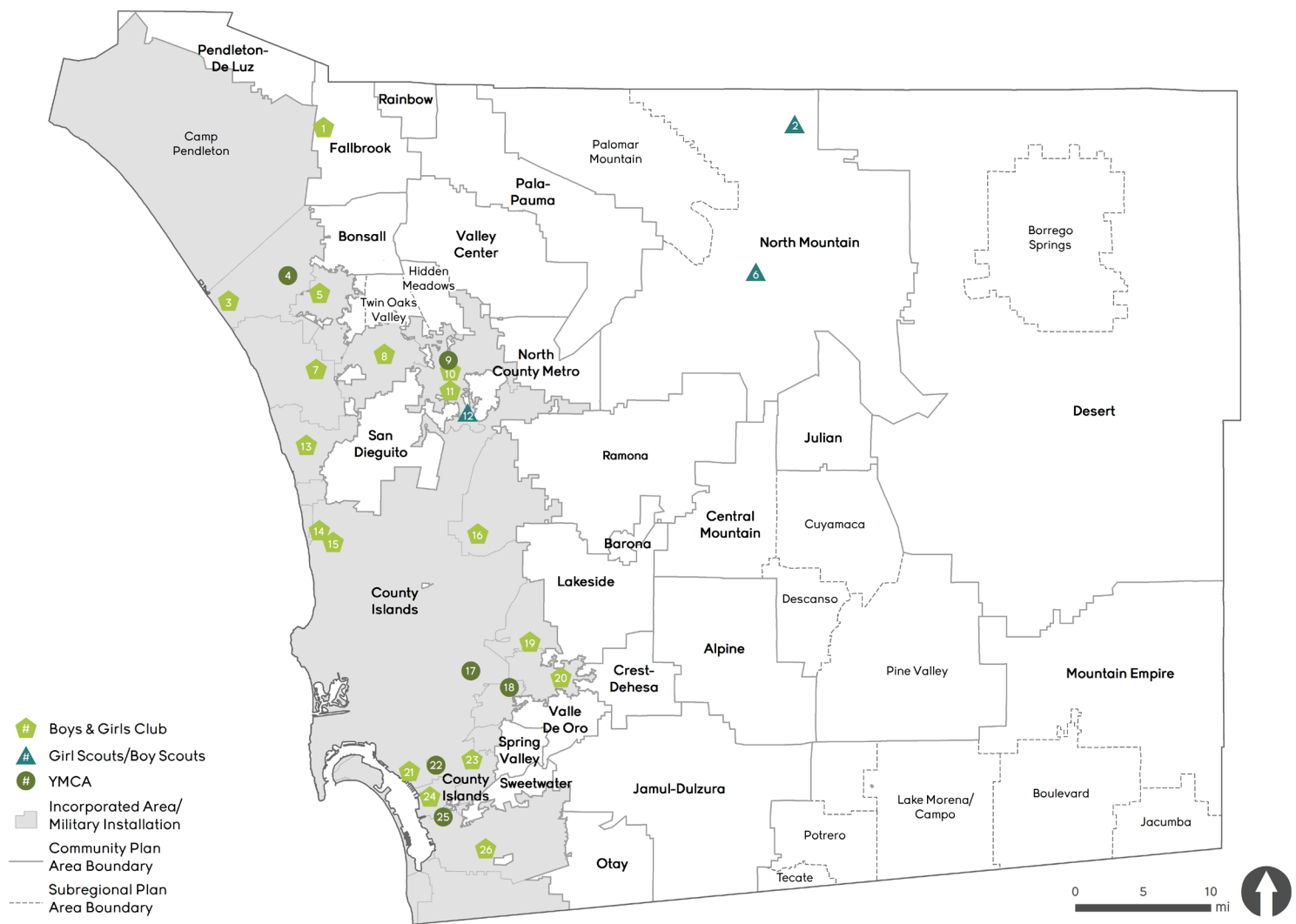
Note: Map includes all local and regional parks that serve the unincorporated County areas. This includes many, but not all, parks within the incorporated areas.

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	12.3%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	75.9%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	89.5%

TABLE 6-2: POPULATION SERVED BY PARKS

COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (CPA)	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION SERVED			% OF POPULATION SERVED		
		1/2 Mile (Local Park)	3 Mile (Local Park)	10 Mile (Regional Park)	1/2 Mile (Local Park)	3 Mile (Local Park)	10 Mile (Regional Park)
Alpine	18,305	1,434	12,791	16,091	8.0%	71.0%	89.3%
Barona	906	0	0	673	0.0%	0.0%	97.8%
Bonsall	10,430	0	5,356	10,418	0.0%	50.3%	97.9%
Central Mountain (Cuyamaca, Descanso, Pine Valley)	5,185	90	1,114	2,169	1.7%	21.1%	41.1%
County Islands	2,073	854	2,441	2,441	35.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Crest-Dehesa	10,870	2,457	7,338	8,715	24.3%	72.6%	86.3%
Desert (Borrego Springs)	2,860	90	489	0	1.8%	9.9%	0.0%
Fallbrook	47,065	14,714	36,729	45,012	32.6%	81.5%	99.9%
Jamul-Dulzura	10,761	196	4,817	5,259	2.0%	49.8%	54.4%
Julian	2,343	599	2,455	2,822	19.3%	79.3%	91.2%
Lakeside	79,941	4,635	68,908	74,261	6.2%	91.8%	98.9%
Mountain Empire (Boulevard, Jacumba, Campo/Lake Morena, Potrero, Tecate)	7,867	365	422	2,737	4.3%	5.0%	32.3%
North County Metro (Twin Oaks Valley, Hidden Meadows)	45,501	576	33,673	42,857	1.3%	76.3%	97.2%
North Mountain (Palomar Mountain)	3,139	35	588	957	1.1%	18.7%	30.4%
Otay	7,957	0	0	4,891	0.0%	0.0%	85.8%
Pala-Pauma	5,687	0	0	208	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Pendleton-De Luz	6,134	0	0	1,149	0.0%	0.0%	18.7%
Rainbow	1,924	188	1,345	1,785	9.9%	70.5%	93.6%
Ramona	36,603	4,958	27,674	31,350	13.4%	74.9%	84.9%
San Dieguito	37,133	10,618	21,148	33,025	32.2%	64.0%	100.0%
Spring Valley	65,402	9,233	63,804	63,855	14.5%	99.9%	100.0%
Sweetwater	12,507	39	13,457	13,457	0.3%	100.0%	100.0%
Valle De Oro	42,502	6,169	41,303	41,536	14.8%	99.2%	99.8%
Valley Center	20,352	213	10,111	14,154	1.1%	52.1%	72.9%
TOTAL	483,447	57,464	356,963	419,825	12.3%	75.9%	89.5%

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



Note: Map includes all specialty facilities that serve the unincorporated County areas. This includes many, but not all, specialty facilities within the incorporated areas.

TABLE 6-3: CPAS 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. Scouting 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	San Dieguito
15. Boys and Girls Club of San Dieguito - Allred	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: PLANNED FACILITIES (SAN DIEGO COUNTY)

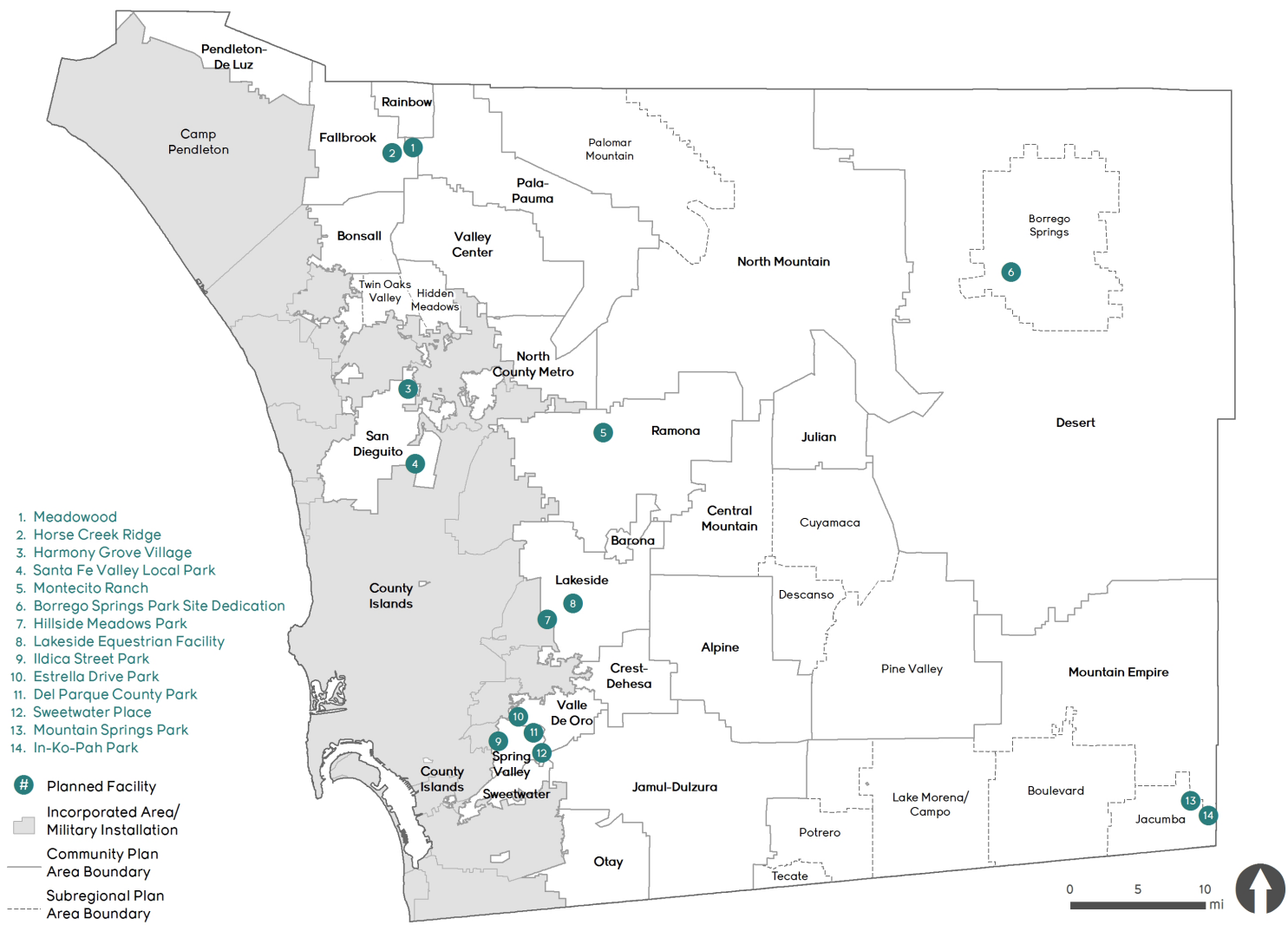
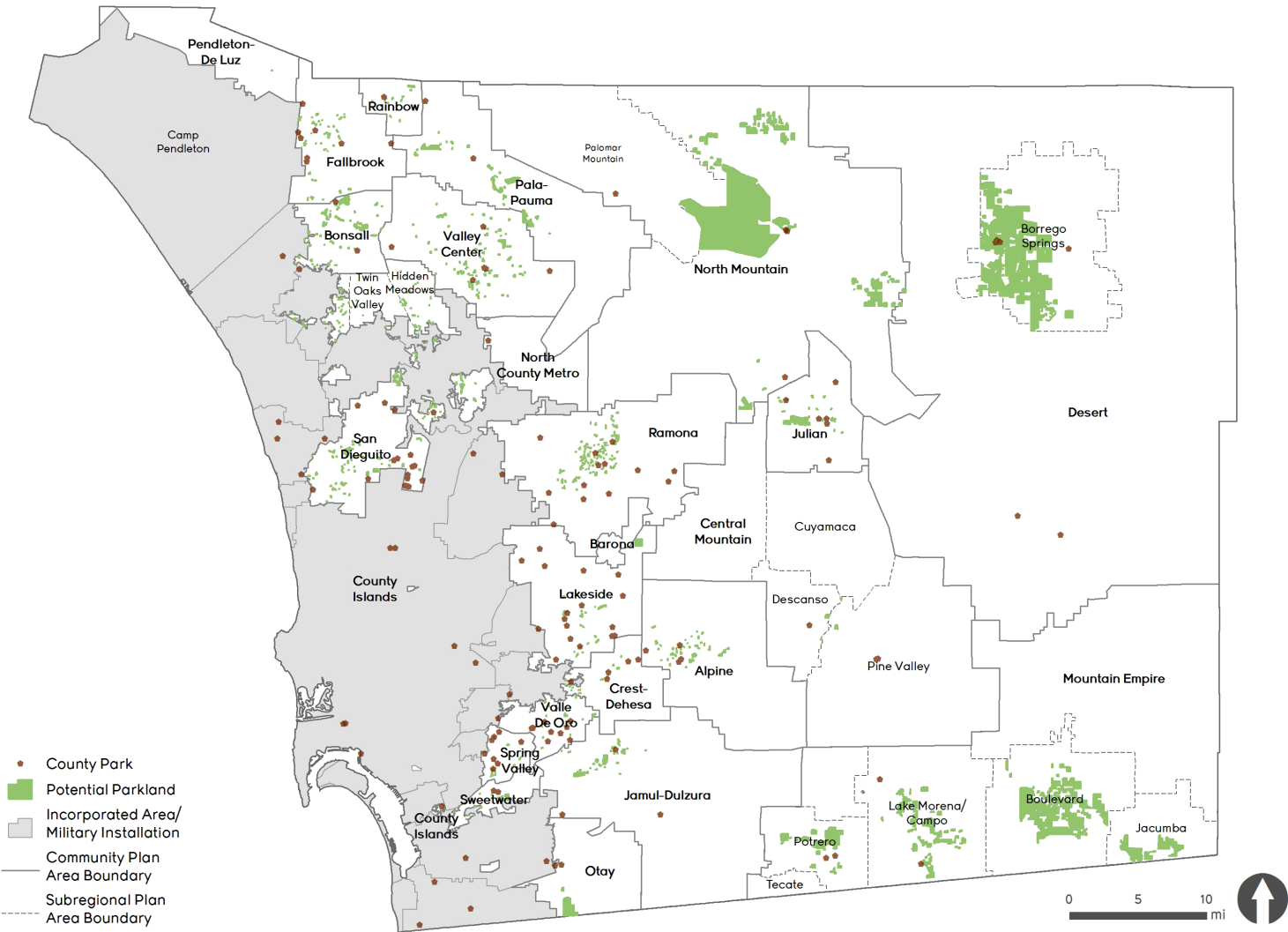


FIGURE 6-5: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (SAN DIEGO COUNTY)



Note: Map includes only County owned, operated and maintained parks.

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Alpine	Local Park	Alpine Community Center
		Boulder Oaks Neighborhood Park
		Joan McQueen Middle School
		Old Ironsides County Park
		Rios Baseball Park
		Shadow Hills Elementary
	Regional Park	Cuyamaca Rancho State Park
		El Monte Regional Park
		Flinn Springs Regional Park
		Lake Jennings
		Lake Morena County Park
		Los Coches Historical Marker
		Stelzer Regional Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club of America
Barona	Regional Park	Dos Picos County Park
		El Monte Regional Park
		Flinn Springs Regional Park
		Lake Jennings
		Los Coches Historical Marker
		Stelzer Regional Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club_East County
Bonsall	Community Center	Community Center at Bonsall Elementary
	Local Park	Alamosa Park
		Bonsall Community Park
		Brengle Terrace Park
		Civic Center Park
		Horse Creek Ridge
		Luz Duran Park
		Mance Buchanon Park
		Melba Bishop Park and Center
		Raintree Park
		Rancho Del Oro Community Park
		Spring Creek Park
		Wildwood Park
	Regional Park	Dixon Lake Recreation Area
		Fallbrook Historical Society
		Guajome Regional Park
		Live Oak County Park
		Oceanside City Beach
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club Carlsbad
		Boys and Girls Club of Inland
		Boys and Girls Club of North County
		Boys and Girls Club of Vista
		Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater San Diego
		Boys and Girls Clubs of Oceanside
		Boys and Girls Clubs of San Marcos
		Joe and Mary Mottino Family YMCA
		Palomar Family YMCA

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Central Mountain	Local Park	Descanso Elementary
		James Duke Elementary
		Pine Valley Park
	Regional Park	Campo Stone Store
		Cuyamaca Rancho State Park
		Julian Museum & Pioneer Park
		Lake Henshaw
		Lake Morena County Park
		Stelzer Regional Park
		William Heise Regional Park
County Islands	Local Park	Aviary Park
		Bay Boulevard Park
		Bay Terraces Community Park
		Breen Neighborhood Park
		Canyon View Pocket Park
		City Park
		El Toyon Park
		Eucalyptus Park
		Forestview Mini-Park
		Friendship Park
		Halecrest Park
		Heritage County Park
		Hilltop Park
		Hourglass Field Community Park
		Jerabek Park
		John F. Kennedy Park
		Kimball Park
		Lake View Park
		Las Palmas Park
		Lincoln Acres County Park
		Maddox Park
		Martin Luther King, Jr. Recreation Center
		Memorial Park
		Mesa Verde Park
		Mesa Viking Park
		Mira Mesa Community Park
		Mountain View Park
		Norman Park
		Overlook Park
		Paradise Hills Community Park
		Parkside Park
		Penn Athletic Field
		Pepper Park
		Rohr Park
		Semillon Mini-Park
		Southcrest Community Park
		Sweetwater Heights Park
		Terra Nova Park
		Walker-Wangenheim School Park
		Waterfront Park
		Westview Park
		Willie Henderson Sports Complex

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
County Islands	Regional Park	Balboa Park
		Bancroft County Park and Rock House
		Lake Miramar
		Mission Trails Regional Park
		Otay Valley Regional Park
		San Diego Bay Wildlife Refuge
		Sweetwater Regional Park
		Tijuana River Valley Regional Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club
		Boys and Girls Club of America
		Boys and Girls Clubs of SD Inc
		Boys and Girls Clubs of South County
		Jackie Robinson Family YMCA
		South Bay YMCA
Crest-Dehesa	Local Park	Albert Van Zanten Park
		Bostonia Park
		Boulder Oaks Neighborhood Park
		Cajon Valley Park
		City Park
		Cottonwood (Windriver) Park
		Granite Hills High School
		Joan McQueen Middle School
		John F Kennedy Park
		Judson Park
		Nancy Jane County Park
		Old Ironsides County Park
		Shadow Hills Elementary
		South Lane Park
		WD Hall School
		Wells Park
		Woodhaven County Park
	Regional Park	Bancroft County Park and Rock House
		Cowles Mountain (Mission Trails Regional Park)
		El Monte Regional Park
		Flinn Springs Regional Park
		Lake Jennings
		Los Coches Historical Marker
		Mission Trails Regional Park
		Stelzer Regional Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club of America
		Boys and Girls Club_East County
		John A Davis Family YMCA
		YMCA
Desert	Local Park	Borrego Springs Boys & Girls Club/Badlands Skateboard Park
		Borrego Springs Children's Center/Seniors Community Center
		Borrego Springs County Park
		Borrego Springs High School and Middle School
		Christmas Circle Park

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Desert	Regional Park	Agua Caliente County Park
		Cuyamaca Rancho State Park
		Julian Museum & Pioneer Park
		Vallecito Stage Station Regional Park & Historic Site
		William Heise Regional Park
	Specialty Facilities	Scouting America
Fallbrook	Community Center	Community Center at Bonsall Elementary
	Local Park	Clemmens Lane
		Don Dussault Park
		Fallbrook Park and Community Center
		Fallbrook Sports Park
		Fallbrook Youth Baseball
		Horse Creek Ridge
		Jackie Heyneman Park
		North County Fire Protection District Ballpark
		Rainbow County Park
		The Palomares House and Park
		Willow Grove
		Village View Park
	Regional Park	Fallbrook Historical Society
		Guajome Regional Park
		Live Oak County Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club of North County
		Boys and Girls Club of Vista
		Joe and Mary Mottino Family YMCA
Jamul-Dulzura	Local Park	Chula Vista Community Park
		Cottonwood (Windriver) Park
		Damon Lane County Park
		Hillsdale County Park
		Hilton Head County Park
		Jamul Elementary School & Oak Grove Middle School
		Mackenzie Creek Park
		McGrath Family YMCA
		Monte Valle Community Center
		Mountain Hawk Park
		Mt. San Miguel Community Park
		Salt Creek Community Park
		Shorebird Park
		Steele Canyon County Park
		Woodhaven County Park
	Regional Park	Bancroft County Park and Rock House
		Cowles Mountain (Mission Trails Regional Park)
		Los Coches Historical Marker
		Mission Trails Regional Park
		Otay Lakes Regional Park
		Otay Valley Regional Park
Jamul-Dulzura	Specialty Facilities	Potrero County Park
		Sweetwater Regional Park
		Boys and Girls Club of America
		Boys and Girls Clubs of SD Inc
		Boys and Girls Clubs of South County
		Jackie Robinson Family YMCA
		John A Davis Family YMCA

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Julian	Local Park	Jess Martin County Park
		Julian Elementary, Junior High & High School
		Spencer Valley School
	Regional Park	Cuyamaca Rancho State Park
		Julian Museum & Pioneer Park
		Lake Henshaw
		William Heise Regional Park
Lakeside	Local Park	Albert Van Zanten Park
		Bill Beck Park
		Bostonia Park
		Cactus Park
		Cajon Valley Park
		City Park
		El Capitan High School
		Fletcher Hills Park and Pool
		Granite Hills High School
		Harry Griffen Park
		Hillside Park
		John F Kennedy Park
		Judson Park
		Karl Tuttle Park
		Kumeyaay Valley County Park
		La Chappa Fields
		Lakeside Archery Range
		Lakeside Baseball Park
		Lindo Lake Park and Community Center/Teen Center
		Mast Park
		Nancy Jane County Park
		Old Ironsides County Park
		Poway Sportspark
		Renette Park
		Rios Baseball Park
		Shadow Hill Park
		Shadow Hills Elementary
		Sportplex USA Santee
		WD Hall School
		Wells Park
		Woodglen Vista Park
	Regional Park	Bancroft County Park and Rock House
		Cowles Mountain (Mission Trails Regional Park)
		Dos Picos County Park
		El Monte Regional Park
		Flinn Springs Regional Park
		Lake Jennings
		Lake Miramar
		Lake Poway Recreation Area
		Los Coches Historical Marker
		Mission Trails Regional Park
		Stelzer Regional Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club
		Boys and Girls Club of America
		Boys and Girls Club_East County
		Boys and Girls Clubs of SD Inc
		John A Davis Family YMCA
		YMCA

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Mountain Empire	Local Park	Jacumba Community Park
		In-Ko-Pah County Park
	Regional Park	Agua Caliente County Park
		Campo Stone Store
		Lake Morena County Park
		Potrero County Park
		Vallecito Stage Station Regional Park & Historic Site
North County Metro	Local Park	Alga Norte Community Park
		Bradley Park
		Breeze Hill Park
		Brengle Terrace Park
		Bub Williamson Park
		Buena Vista Park
		Calavera Park
		Cerro De Las Posas Park
		City Park
		Civic Center Park
		Connors Park
		Frances Ryan Park
		Grove Park
		Helen Bougher Memorial Park
		Hollandia Park
		Jesmond Dene Community Park
		John Landes Skate Park
		Joseph Sepulveda Park
		Kit Carson Park
		Knob Hill Park
		La Costa Canyon Park
		Lake Hodges Visitor Center and Boat Launch
		Lake Park
		Leo Carillo Ranch Historic Park
		Luz Duran Park
		Martin Luther King Jr. Park
		Mayflower Dog Park
		Mission Sports Park
		Montiel Park
		Mountain View Park
		Mulberry Park
		Oak Hill City Park
		Oak Riparian Park
		Palisades Park
		Raintree Park
		Rancho Bernardo Community Park
		Rancho Del Oro Community Park
		Rod McLeod Park
		San Elijo Park
		Shadowridge Park

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
North County Metro	Local Park	Thibodo Park
		Valley Center Community Park
		Walnut Grove Park and Barn
		Washington Park
		Westside Park
		Wildwood Park
		Woodland Park
	Regional Park	Cardiff State Beach
		Carlsbad State Beach
		Dixon Lake Recreation Area
		Dos Picos County Park
		Felicita County Park
		Guajome Regional Park
		Lake Poway Recreation Area
		Oceanside City Beach
		San Dieguito Regional Park
		San Dieguito River Valley Regional Open Space Park
		San Pasqual Battlefield
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club Carlsbad
		Boys and Girls Club of Inland
		Boys and Girls Club of Vista
		Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater San Diego
		Boys and Girls Clubs of Oceanside
		Boys and Girls Clubs of San Dieguito_Encinitas
		Boys and Girls Clubs of San Marcos
		Girl Scouts San Diego-Escondido Program Center
		Joe and Mary Mottino Family YMCA
		Palomar Family YMCA
North Mountain	Community Center	Warner Union School Community Multipurpose Building
	Local Park	Palomar Park
		Ramona Community Park and Outdoor Community Center
		Spencer Valley School
		Warner Junior/Senior High School
	Regional Park	Dos Picos County Park
		Julian Museum & Pioneer Park
		Lake Henshaw
		Palomar Mountain State Park
		San Pasqual Battlefield
		William Heise Regional Park
	Specialty Facilities	Scouting America
		Mataguay Scout Ranch

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Otay	Local Park	Chula Vista Community Park
		City Park
		Connoley Park
		Cottonwood Park
		Greg Rogers Park
		Harvest Park
		Heritage Park Community Center
		Horizon Park
		Independence Park
		Loma Verde Park
		Los Ninos Park
		Mackenzie Creek Park
		Monte Valle Community Center
		Mountain Hawk Park
		Mt. San Miguel Community Park
		Ocean Hills Neighborhood Park
		Orange Avenue Fields
		Otay Park
		Palm Ridge Park
		Palomar Park - City
		Rancho Del Rey Park
		Salt Creek Community Park
		Santa Cora Park
		Santa Ventia Park
		Shorebird Park
		Sunbow Park
		Sunridge Park
		Sunset View Park
		Valle Lindo Park
		Veterans Park
		Voyager Park
	Regional Park	Otay Lakes Regional Park
		Otay Valley Regional Park
		San Diego Bay Wildlife Refuge
		Sweetwater Regional Park
		Tijuana River Valley Regional Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club of America
		Boys and Girls Clubs of SD Inc
		Boys and Girls Clubs of South County
		Jackie Robinson Family YMCA
		South Bay YMCA
Pala-Pauma	Local Park	Palomar Park
		Valley Center High School
	Regional Park	Dixon Lake Recreation Area
		Fallbrook Historical Society
		Lake Henshaw
		Live Oak County Park
		Palomar Mountain State Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club of North County
Pendleton-De Luz	Regional Park	Fallbrook Historical Society
		Live Oak County Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club of North County

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Rainbow	Local Park	Rainbow County Park
	Regional Park	Fallbrook Historical Society
		Live Oak County Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club of North County
Ramona	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
	Regional Park	Dos Picos County Park
		El Monte Regional Park
		Felicita County Park
		Julian Museum & Pioneer Park
		Lake Henshaw
		Lake Jennings
		Lake Poway Recreation Area
		Los Coches Historical Marker
		San Dieguito River Valley Regional Open Space Park
		San Pasqual Battlefield
		Stelzer Regional Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club
		Boys and Girls Club of Inland
		Boys and Girls Club-East County
		Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater San Diego
		Girl Scouts San Diego-Escondido Program Center
		Palomar Family YMCA
San Dieguito	Local Park	4S Ranch Community Park
		4S Ranch Heritage Park
		4S Ranch Homestead Park
		4S Ranch Liberty Park
		4S Ranch Patriot Park
		4S Ranch Sports Park
		Ada Harris Park
		Adobe Bluffs Park
		Adobe Ridge Mini Park
		Ashley Falls Park
		Black Mountain Ranch Park
		Cardiff Sports Park
		Carmel Creek Neighborhood Park
		Carmel Valley Recreation Center
		City Park
		Connors Park
		Del Mar City Beach
		Del Mar Shores Beach Park
		Fletcher Cove Beach Park
		Harmony Grove Village 4th of July Park
		Harmony Grove Village Community Park
		Harmony Grove Village Equestrian Park
		Helen Bougher Memorial Park
		Highland Ranch Park

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
San Dieguito	Local Park	Hollandia Park
		Knob Hill Park
		La Colonia County Park
		La Costa Canyon Park
		Lake Hodges Visitor Center and Boat Launch
		Leo Carillo Ranch Historic Park
		Leo Mullen Sports Park
		Linear Park
		Montiel Park
		Mulberry Park
		North Seascape Surf Beach Park
		Oakcrest County Park
		Powerhouse Park
		Rancho Bernardo Community Park
		Rod McLeod Park
		San Elijo Park
		Scott Valley Park
		Seagrove Park
		Solana Highlands Park
		South Village Neighborhood Park
		Stagecoach Park
		Sun Vista Park
		Tide Beach Park
		Torrey Del Mar Neighborhood Park
		Torrey Ranch Neighborhood Park
		Wells Fargo Field
		Westside Park
		Windwood Park
		Woodland Park
	Pool	Carmel Mountain Ranch Pool
	Regional Park	Cardiff State Beach
		Carlsbad State Beach
		Dixon Lake Recreation Area
		Felicita County Park
		Lake Miramar
		Lake Poway Recreation Area
		San Dieguito Regional Park
		San Dieguito River Valley Regional Open Space Park
		San Pasqual Battlefield
		Torrey Pines State Beach

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
San Dieguito	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club
		Boys and Girls Club Carlsbad
		Boys and Girls Club of Inland
		Boys and Girls Club of San Dieguito_Allred Branch
		Boys and Girls Club of Vista
		Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater San Diego
		Boys and Girls Clubs of San Dieguito-Del Mar Branch
		Boys and Girls Clubs of San Dieguito-Encinitas
		Boys and Girls Clubs of San Marcos
		Girl Scouts San Diego-Escondido Program Center
		Palomar Family YMCA
Spring Valley	Local Park	Avocado Elementary
		Aztec Park
		Bay Terraces Community Park
		Berry City Park
		Boone Park
		Briercrest Park
		City Park
		Collier Park
		Damon Lane County Park
		Del Parque Park
		Eastview County Park
		Encanto Park
		Encanto Park Recreation Center
		Eucalyptus County Park
		Goodland Acres County Park
		Harry Griffen Park
		Highwood Park
		Hillsdale County Park
		Hilton Head County Park
		Ildica County Park
		Jackson Park
		Keiller Park
		Kunkel Park
		La Mesa Municipal Pool
		La Mesita Park
		Lamar County Park
		Lemon Grove Park
		Lemon Grove Recreation Center
		Lomita Park
		Lonny Brewer County Park
		MacArthur Park
		Martin Luther King, Jr. Recreation Center
		McGrath Family YMCA
		Monte Vista High School
		Monterey Heights Park
		Mount Miguel High School
		Mt. Helix Park
		Northmont Park
		Officer Christopher Wilson Memorial Park
		Paradise Hills Community Park
		Parkside Park
		Penn Athletic Field
		Rohr Park

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Spring Valley	Local Park	Rolando Park
		Skyline Hills Recreation Center
		Spring Valley Gym & Teen Center
		Spring Valley Park and Community Center
		Sunset Park
		Sunshine Park
		Sweetwater Lane Sportsfield
		Sweetwater Place Park
		Vista La Mesa Park
		Wideman Memorial Park
	Regional Park	Balboa Park
		Bancroft County Park and Rock House
		Cowles Mountain (Mission Trails Regional Park)
		Los Coches Historical Marker
		Mission Trails Regional Park
		Otay Lakes Regional Park
		Otay Valley Regional Park
		San Diego Bay Wildlife Refuge
		Sweetwater Regional Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club of America
		Boys and Girls Club_East County
		Boys and Girls Clubs of SD Inc
		Boys and Girls Clubs of South County
		Jackie Robinson Family YMCA
		John A Davis Family YMCA
		South Bay YMCA
Sweetwater	Local Park	YMCA
		Bay Boulevard Park
		Bay Terraces Community Park
		Bayside Park
		Bonita Long Canyon Park
		Boone Park
		Chula Vista Community Park
		City Park
		Cottonwood Park
		Discovery Park
		Eastview County Park
		El Toyon Park
		Encanto Park
		Eucalyptus Park
		Explorer Park
		Friendship Park
		Greg Rogers Park
		Halecrest Park
		Harvest Park
		Hilltop Park
		Independence Park
		Keiller Park
		Kimball Park
		Las Palmas Park
		Lauderbach Park
		Lemon Grove Park
		Lincoln Acres County Park
		Loma Verde Park

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Sweetwater	Local Park	Lomita Park
		Mackenzie Creek Park
		Marina View Park
		Marisol Park
		Martin Luther King, Jr. Recreation Center
		McGrath Family YMCA
		Memorial Park
		Monte Valle Community Center
		Monterey Heights Park
		Mount Miguel High School
		Mt. San Miguel Community Park
		Norman Park
		Officer Christopher Wilson Memorial Park
		Palomar Park - City
		Paradise Hills Community Park
		Parkside Park
		Paseo Del Rey Park
		Penn Athletic Field
		Rancho Del Rey Park
		Rohr Park
		Salt Creek Community Park
		Santa Cora Park
		Shorebird Park
		Skyline Hills Recreation Center
		Spring Valley Gym & Teen Center
		Spring Valley Park and Community Center
		Sunbow Park
		Sunridge Park
		Sunset View Park
		Sweetwater Heights Park
		Sweetwater Lane Sportsfield
		Terra Nova Park
		Tiffany Park
		Veterans Park
		Wideman Memorial Park
	Regional Park	Balboa Park
		Bancroft County Park and Rock House
		Cowles Mountain (Mission Trails Regional Park)
		Mission Trails Regional Park
		Otay Lakes Regional Park
		Otay Valley Regional Park
		San Diego Bay Wildlife Refuge
		Sweetwater Regional Park
		Tijuana River Valley Regional Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club of America
		Boys and Girls Clubs of SD Inc
		Boys and Girls Clubs of South County
		Jackie Robinson Family YMCA
		John A Davis Family YMCA
		South Bay YMCA
		YMCA

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Valle De Oro	Local Park	Albert Van Zanten Park
		Avocado Elementary
		Aztec Park
		Bill Beck Park
		Bostonia Park
		Briercrest Park
		Cajon Valley Park
		City Park
		Collier Park
		Cottonwood (Windriver) Park
		Damon Lane County Park
		Estrella County Park
		Eucalyptus County Park
		Fletcher Hills Park and Pool
		Goodland Acres County Park
		Granite Hills High School
		Harry Griffen Park
		Highwood Park
		Hillsdale County Park
		Hillside Park
		Hilton Head County Park
		Jackson Park
		Jamul Elementary School & Oak Grove Middle School
		John F Kennedy Park
		Judson Park
		Karl Tuttle Park
		Kunkel Park
		La Mesa Municipal Pool
		La Mesita Park
		Lamar County Park
		Lemon Grove Park
		Lemon Grove Recreation Center
		Lonny Brewer County Park
		MacArthur Park
		McGrath Family YMCA
		Monte Vista High School
		Monterey Heights Park
		Mount Miguel High School
		Mt. Helix Park
		Northmont Park
		Renette Park
		San Carlos Community Park
		Steele Canyon County Park
		Sunset Park
		Vista La Mesa Park
		Wells Park
		Woodhaven County Park

TABLE 6-4: PARKS AND SPECIALTY FACILITIES SERVING EACH CPA (CONT.)

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA	PARK TYPE	PARK NAME
Valle De Oro	Regional Park	Balboa Park
		Bancroft County Park and Rock House
		Cowles Mountain (Mission Trails Regional Park)
		Flinn Springs Regional Park
		Lake Jennings
		Los Coches Historical Marker
		Mission Trails Regional Park
		Stelzer Regional Park
		Sweetwater Regional Park
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club of America
		Boys and Girls Club-East County
		Boys and Girls Clubs of SD Inc
		Jackie Robinson Family YMCA
		John A Davis Family YMCA
		South Bay YMCA
		YMCA
Valley Center	Local Park	Cole Grade Park
		Frances Ryan Park
		Harvest Park
		Mayflower Dog Park
		Robert Adams Community Park
		Scibilia Field
		Valley Center Community Park
		Valley Center High School
	Regional Park	Dixon Lake Recreation Area
		Felicita County Park
		Guajome Regional Park
		Live Oak County Park
		San Pasqual Battlefield
	Specialty Facilities	Boys and Girls Club of Inland
		Boys and Girls Club of Vista
		Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater San Diego
		Boys and Girls Clubs of San Marcos
		Girl Scouts San Diego-Escondido Program Center
		Palomar Family YMCA

TABLE 6-5: PARK AMENITIES AVAILABLE TO EACH CPA BASED ON LEVEL OF SERVICE

	ALPINE	BARONA	BONSALL	CENTRAL MOUNTAIN	COUNTY ISLANDS	CREST-DEHESA	DESERT	FALLBROOK	JAMUL-DULZURA	JULIAN	LAKESIDE	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE	NORTH COUNTY METRO	NORTH MOUNTAIN	OTAY	PALA-PAUMA	PENDLETON-DE LUZ	RAINBOW	RAMONA	SAN DIEGUITO	SPRING VALLEY	SWEETWATER	VALLE DE ORO	VALLEY CENTER
Campgrounds	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	2	2
Total Camp Units*	102	77	34	167	113	6	236	34	160	65	88	314	105	136	113	0	0	0	78	0	113	113	119	45
Tent Sites/ Non-Hook-ups*	30	12	0	59	0	1	113	0	7	29	20	120	11	40	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	10
Partial Hook-ups*	18	58	33	38	46	1	64	33	83	20	58	98	90	77	46	0	0	0	58	0	46	46	47	33
Full Hook-ups*	39	0	0	39	66	0	34	0	66	0	0	73	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	66	66	66	0
Cabins*	11	3	1	25	0	1	21	1	2	14	4	19	3	16	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1
Youth Group Area*	2	2	0	4	0	1	4	0	1	2	3	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1
Fireplace*	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	0
Playground	24	11	4	9	4	21	2	12	12	5	33	5	14	4	3	2	2	3	19	17	22	10	24	10
Bicycle Trails (miles)*	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	4	3	9	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	7	2	5	5	5	2
Equestrian Trails (miles)*	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	7	1	2	3	3	1	0	0	8	3	3	3	2	2
Fishing	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Boat/Marina Rentals	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swimming/Water Feature	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	1	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	9	8	1	1
Recreation/Community Centers	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	2	1
Teen Center	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0
Gyms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Soccer	6	0	2	1	2	6	1	6	5	1	0	0	1	3	3	2	1	2	7	11	10	8	9	4
Baseball/Softball	27	6	3	3	24	12	4	12	24	7	42	2	5	12	24	5	3	4	17	21	25	33	26	9
Basketball Court (Outdoor)	1	0	2	3	7	2	0	4	12	0	2	0	2	0	6	7	1	2	1	9	11	8	14	8
Basketball Court (Indoors)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
Football-only Fields	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	1

*Not included in "Total Amenities" calculation

TABLE 6-5: PARK AMENITIES AVAILABLE TO EACH CPA (CONT.)

	ALPINE	BARONA	BONSALL	CENTRAL MOUNTAIN	COUNTY ISLANDS	CREST-DEHESA	DESERT	FALLBROOK	JAMUL-DULZURA	JULIAN	LAKESIDE	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE	NORTH COUNTY METRO	NORTH MOUNTAIN	OTAY	PALA-PAUMA	PENDLETON-DE LUZ	RAINBOW	RAMONA	SAN DIEGUITO	SPRING VALLEY	SWEETWATER	VALLE DE ORO	VALLEY CENTER
Tennis Courts (Outdoors)	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	1	0	2	6
Volleyball Court	5	4	2	1	0	4	0	4	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	3	3	1	2
Community Gardens	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0
Nature/ Interpretive Center	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0
Museum/ Historical Center	1	1	0	4	1	2	4	0	2	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	5	1	2	1	2	1
Horseshoe Pits	29	26	4	7	1	28	6	4	5	0	32	11	9	1	2	2	2	2	20	6	5	2	13	11
Wedding Facility	6	6	1	2	1	6	1	1	3	1	12	0	3	2	3	1	1	1	4	3	4	4	6	2
Corporate Event Facility	4	4	1	2	2	4	0	2	3	0	8	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	5	3	5	5	5	2
Swimming Pool (Indoor)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swimming Pool (Outdoor)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Center	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Camp Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boat Ramp	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dog Park	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Roller Hockey Rink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gazebo	3	2	3	3	0	1	1	9	8	0	5	4	4	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	11	2	11	5
Picnic Areas	48	41	10	13	1	45	7	16	23	9	77	17	71	10	4	7	6	7	61	115	23	5	39	40
Caravan Area	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Staging Area	1	1	0	1	9	1	2	1	9	2	4	1	0	2	9	0	0	0	5	1	9	9	2	1
Restrooms Structures	15	13	8	14	4	12	9	12	11	7	28	10	24	11	5	6	4	5	17	18	20	14	20	14
Parking Lots	18	10	6	17	0	9	6	14	9	5	22	15	28	9	3	3	2	3	15	24	10	5	11	14

TABLE 6-5: PARK AMENITIES AVAILABLE TO EACH CPA (CONT.)

	ALPINE	BARONA	BONSALL	CENTRAL MOUNTAIN	COUNTY ISLANDS	CREST-DEHESA	DESERT	FALLBROOK	JAMUL-DULZURA	JULIAN	LAKESIDE	MOUNTAIN EMPIRE	NORTH COUNTY METRO	NORTH MOUNTAIN	OTAY	PALA-PAUMA	PENDLETON-DE LUZ	RAINBOW	RAMONA	SAN DIEGUITO	SPRING VALLEY	SWEETWATER	VALLE DE ORO	VALLEY CENTER
BMX Track	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Model Airplane air strip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbeques	53	97	44	165	0	47	130	53	37	127	128	41	127	182	1	32	32	34	113	68	29	5	47	69
Drinking Fountain	21	21	10	26	5	20	22	17	15	19	36	10	35	22	6	4	4	5	32	40	35	21	35	21
Exercise course	2	1	2	1	0	3	0	2	2	1	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	3	2	2
Skate Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walking Track	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0
Horse corrals	0	0	0	0	18	1	16	1	18	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	0	1	0	18	18	18	0
Laser Tag	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batting Cages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL AMENITIES	278	250	107	284	89	231	225	181	213	190	471	152	337	270	103	81	63	76	345	354	275	178	303	232

PARK AMENITIES PER CPA

The number of each amenity available per 10,000 residents was calculated for comparison with national data from the National Recreation and Park Association 2016 Field Report. This data comes from PRORAGIS, which collects data from park and recreation agencies across the nation and serves as a national benchmarking resource. PRORAGIS data was not reported for all amenities available within the County of San Diego, therefore, Table 6-6 provides a comparison for only those amenities where data was available. The standards selected for each CPA differ based on population of the CPA. This table can be used by each CPA to identify gaps in the existing amenities.

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 (2020) 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.

TABLE 6-6: PARK AMENITY LEVEL OF SERVICE (PER CPA) COMPARED TO NATIONAL DATA

COMMUNITY AND SUBREGIONAL PLAN AREA (CPA)	POPULATION	COMMUNITY CENTERS			GYMS			NATURE CENTERS			SENIOR CENTERS			TEEN CENTERS			BASKETBALL COURTS			COMMUNITY GARDENS			DIAMOND FIELDS (BASEBALL - ADULT)		
		TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)
Alpine	18,305	1	0.6	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	1	0.6	0.8	1	0.6	-	0	0.0	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	0	0.0	1.3
Barona	906	0	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	0	0.0	1.3
Bonsall	10,430	1	0.9	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	0	0.0	1.3
Central Mountain	5,185	0	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	3	5.7	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	1	1.9	1.3
County Islands	2,073	0	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	1	4.1	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	0	0.0	1.3
Crest-Dehesa	10,870	1	1.0	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	2	2.0	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	0	0.0	1.3
Desert	2,860	1	2.0	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	2	4.1	-	0	0.0	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	1	2.0	1.3
Fallbrook	47,065	1	0.2	0.3	0	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.3	1	0.2	0.3	0	0.0	0.3	2	0.4	1.5	0	0.0	0.4	1	0.2	0.5
Jamul-Dulzura	10,761	0	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	1	1.0	1.3
Julian	2,343	0	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	2	6.5	1.3
Lakeside	79,941	1	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.3	2	0.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.1	1	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	1.3	1	0.1	0.3	2	0.3	0.5
Mountain Empire	7,867	0	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	0	0.0	1.3
North County Metro	45,501	0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	1.5	0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.5
North Mountain	3,139	1	3.2	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	0	0.0	1.3
Otay	7,957	0	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	0	0.0	1.3
Pala-Pauma	5,687	0	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	0	0.0	1.3
Pendleton-De Luz	6,134	0	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	0	0.0	1.3
Rainbow	1,924	0	0.0	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	1	5.2	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	0	0.0	1.3
Ramona	36,603	1	0.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.3	1	0.3	0.3	1	0.3	1.5	1	0.3	0.4	1	0.3	0.5
San Dieguito	37,133	0	0.0	0.3	1	0.3	0.5	1	0.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.3	1	0.3	0.3	9	2.7	1.5	0	0.0	0.4	6	1.8	0.5
Spring Valley	65,402	2	0.3	0.2	1	0.2	0.3	1	0.2	0.2	1	0.2	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	2	0.3	1.3	1	0.2	0.3	2	0.3	0.5
Sweetwater	12,507	1	0.7	0.9	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	6	4.5	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	1	0.7	1.3
Valle De Oro	42,502	0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.3	6	1.4	1.5	0	0.0	0.4	2	0.5	0.5
Valley Center	20,352	1	0.5	0.9	1	0.5	1.1	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	-	6	3.1	2.4	0	0.0	1.2	2	1.0	1.3
Total in CPAs		12			3			4			3			7			39			3			22		
Total County-wide*		12			3			5*			3			7			40*			6*			23*		

DIAMOND FIELDS (BASEBALL - YOUTH)			DIAMOND FIELDS (SOFTBALL FIELDS)			DIAMOND FIELDS (SOFTBALL - YOUTH)			DOG PARK			MULTIUSE COURTS			PLAYGROUNDS			RECTANGULAR FIELDS (FOOTBALL FIELD)			REGULAR SOCCER FIELDS			SKATE PARKS		
TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL IN CPA	CPA TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	NATIONAL TOTAL PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (US MEDIAN)	TOTAL SKATE PARKS	SKATE PARKS PER 10,000 RESIDENTS	US MEDIAN PER 10,000 RESIDENTS
6	3.3	3.2	1	0.6	1.9	2	1.1	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	8	4.4	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	2	1.1	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
0	0.0	3.2	0	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	0	0.0	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	0	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
0	0.0	3.2	0	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	0	0.0	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	0	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
1	1.9	3.2	1	1.9	1.9	0	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	3	5.7	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	1	1.9	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
0	0.0	3.2	0	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	2	8.2	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	0	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
0	0.0	3.2	0	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	6	5.9	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	0	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
3	6.1	3.2	0	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	1	2.0	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	0	0.0	1.3	1	2.0	0.2
4	0.9	1.5	1	0.2	1.0	4	0.9	1.1	1	0.2	0.4	3	0.7	0.5	9	2.0	3.5	0	0.0	0.6	1	0.2	0.8	0	0.0	0.2
1	1.0	3.2	0	0.0	1.9	1	1.0	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	2	2.1	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	1	1.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
2	6.5	3.2	1	3.2	1.9	2	6.5	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	5	16.2	4.5	1	3.2	1.4	1	3.2	1.3	1	3.2	0.2
19	2.5	1.2	2	0.3	0.7	15	2.0	0.7	0	0.0	0.2	4	0.5	0.7	21	2.8	2.9	1	0.1	0.3	0	0.0	0.7	1	0.1	0.2
1	1.2	3.2	0	0.0	1.9	1	1.2	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	1	1.2	1.5	4	4.7	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	0	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
0	0.0	1.5	0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.5	4	0.9	3.5	0	0.0	0.6	0	0.0	0.8	0	0.0	0.2
0	0.0	3.2	0	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	0	0.0	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	0	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
0	0.0	3.2	0	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	1	1.8	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	0	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
0	0.0	3.2	0	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	0	0.0	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	0	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
0	0.0	3.2	0	0.0	1.9	0	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	0	0.0	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	0	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
0	0.0	3.2	1	5.2	1.9	0	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	1	5.2	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	1	5.2	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
12	3.2	1.5	1	0.3	1.0	1	0.3	1.1	0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.5	8	2.2	3.5	1	0.3	0.6	2	0.5	0.8	0	0.0	0.2
7	2.1	1.5	1	0.3	1.0	7	2.1	1.1	0	0.0	0.4	2	0.6	0.5	13	3.9	3.5	0	0.0	0.6	8	2.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.2
2	0.3	1.2	2	0.3	0.7	2	0.3	0.7	0	0.0	0.2	5	0.8	0.7	7	1.1	2.9	2	0.3	0.3	3	0.5	0.7	0	0.0	0.2
6	4.5	3.2	1	0.7	1.9	6	4.5	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	2	1.5	4.5	0	0.0	1.4	0	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
2	0.5	1.5	0	0.0	1.0	2	0.5	1.1	0	0.0	0.4	1	0.2	0.5	9	2.2	3.5	0	0.0	0.6	2	0.5	0.8	0	0.0	0.2
2	1.0	3.2	2	1.0	1.9	0	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	1.5	2	1.0	4.5	1	0.5	1.4	2	1.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.2
68			14			43			1			16			108			6			24			3		
72*			15*			47*			2*			17*			117*			7*			26*			3*		

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 for park construction and ongoing operation and maintenance.

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 picnic areas, horseshoe pits, baseball/softball fields and playgrounds.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-6, residents also have access to six (6) soccer fields, six (6) wedding facilities, five (5) volleyball courts, four (4) corporate event facilities, and one (1) special facility.
- See Table 6-5 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Alpine CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 70 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 219 acres were identified as having potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-6: AMENITIES (ALPINE CPA)



TABLE 6-7: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (ALPINE CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	18,305	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	22,269	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	3,964	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	21.7%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	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 (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	1.70	83.02	84.72
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 (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents:	1.70	83.02	84.72
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 Dedicated by 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)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	35.16	68.27	103.43
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)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	35.16	68.27	103.00
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	222.69	334.04	556.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	560.21	1,186.25	1,746.47

FIGURE 6-7: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (ALPINE CPA)

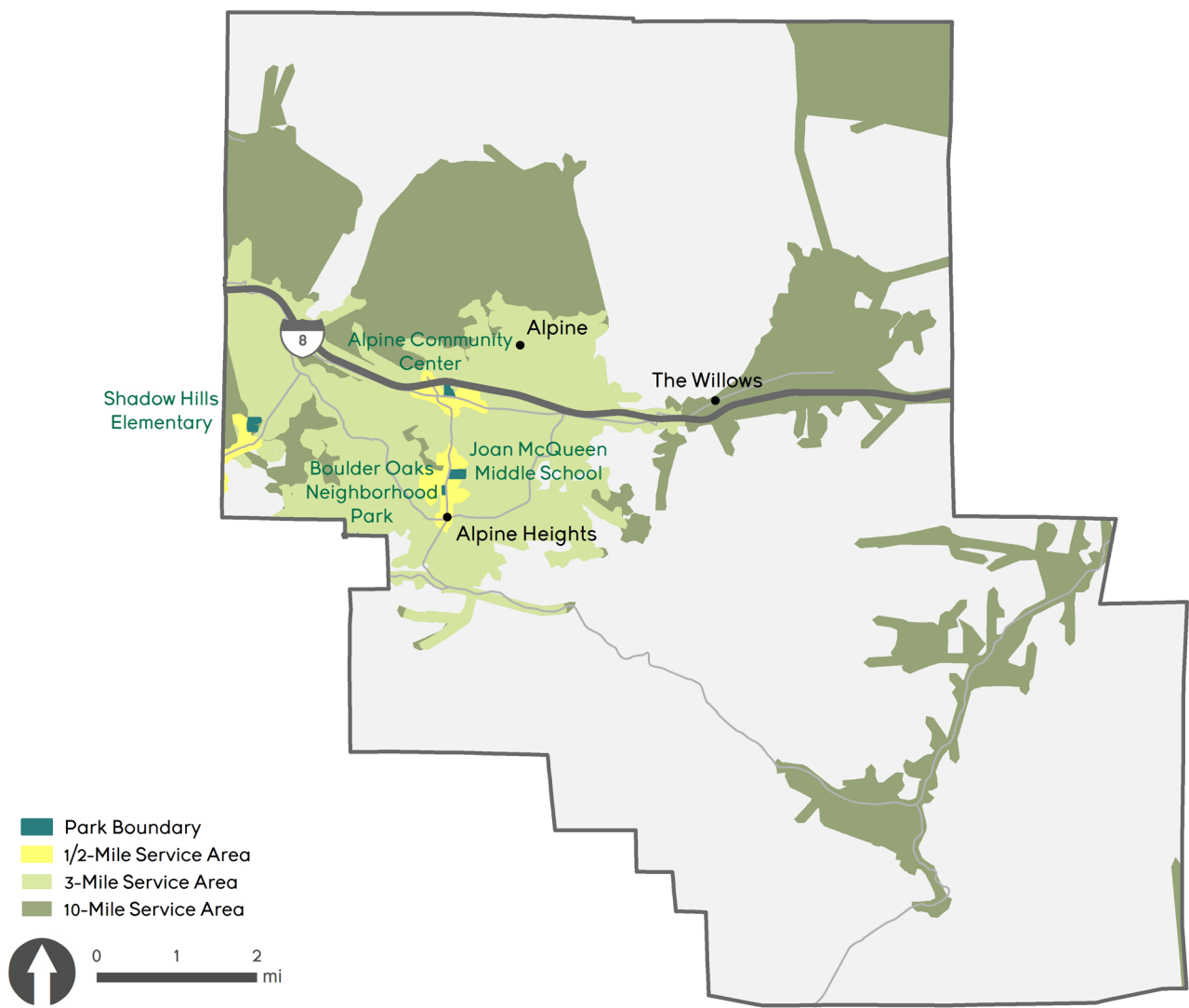
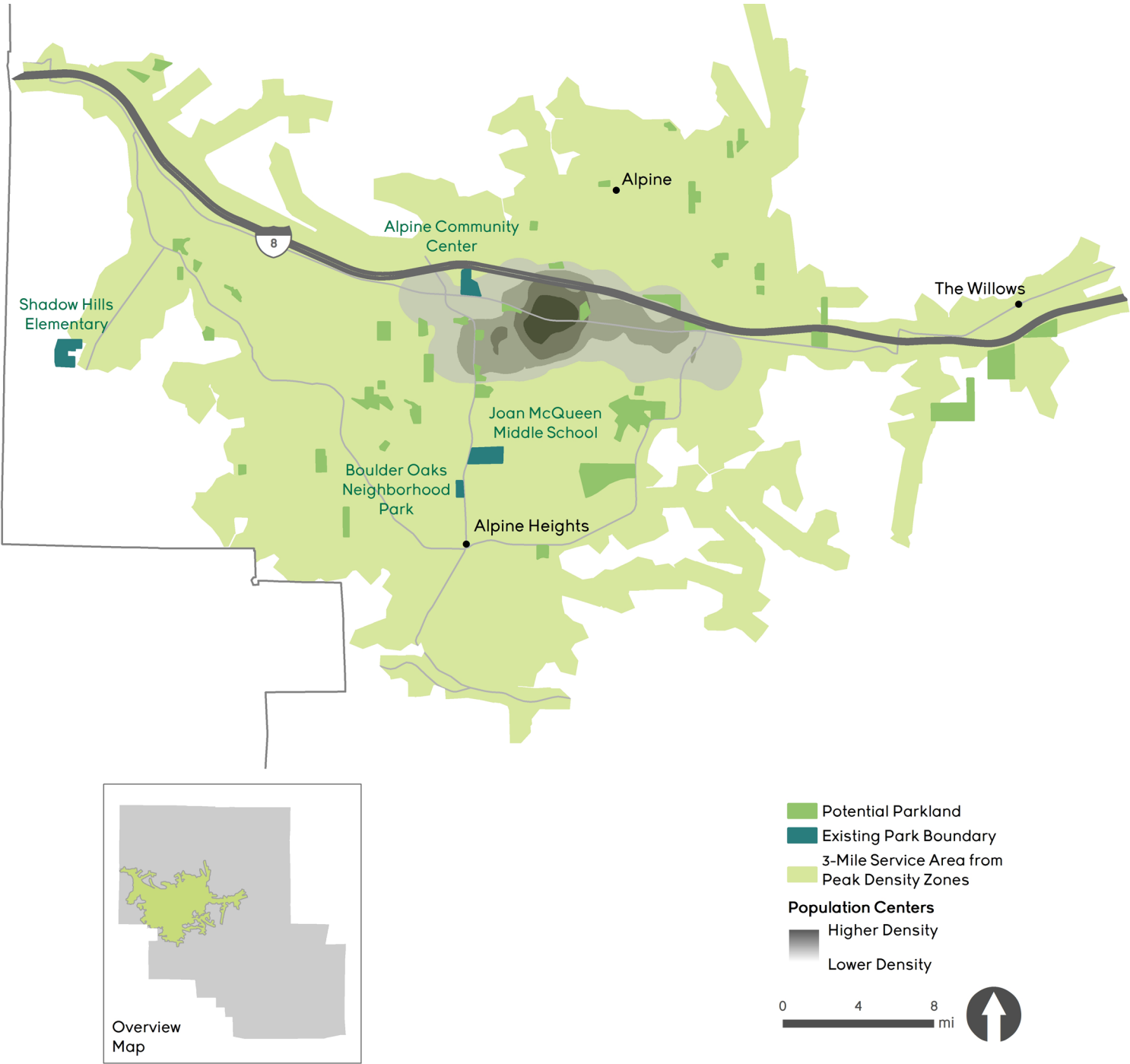


TABLE 6-8: POPULATION SERVED (ALPINE CPA)

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 6-8: 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 picnic areas, horseshoe pits, playgrounds and baseball/softball fields.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-9, residents also have access to six (6) wedding facilities, four (4) volleyball courts, four (4) corporate event facilities, and one (1) specialty facility.
- See Table 6-5 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Barona CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 3 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 156 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-9: AMENITIES (BARONA CPA)



TABLE 6-9: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (BARONA CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	906	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	565	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	341	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	37.6%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	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 (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0	25.85	25.85
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 (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0	25.85	25.85
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 Dedicated by 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)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0	34.91	34.91
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)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0	42.51	43.00
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

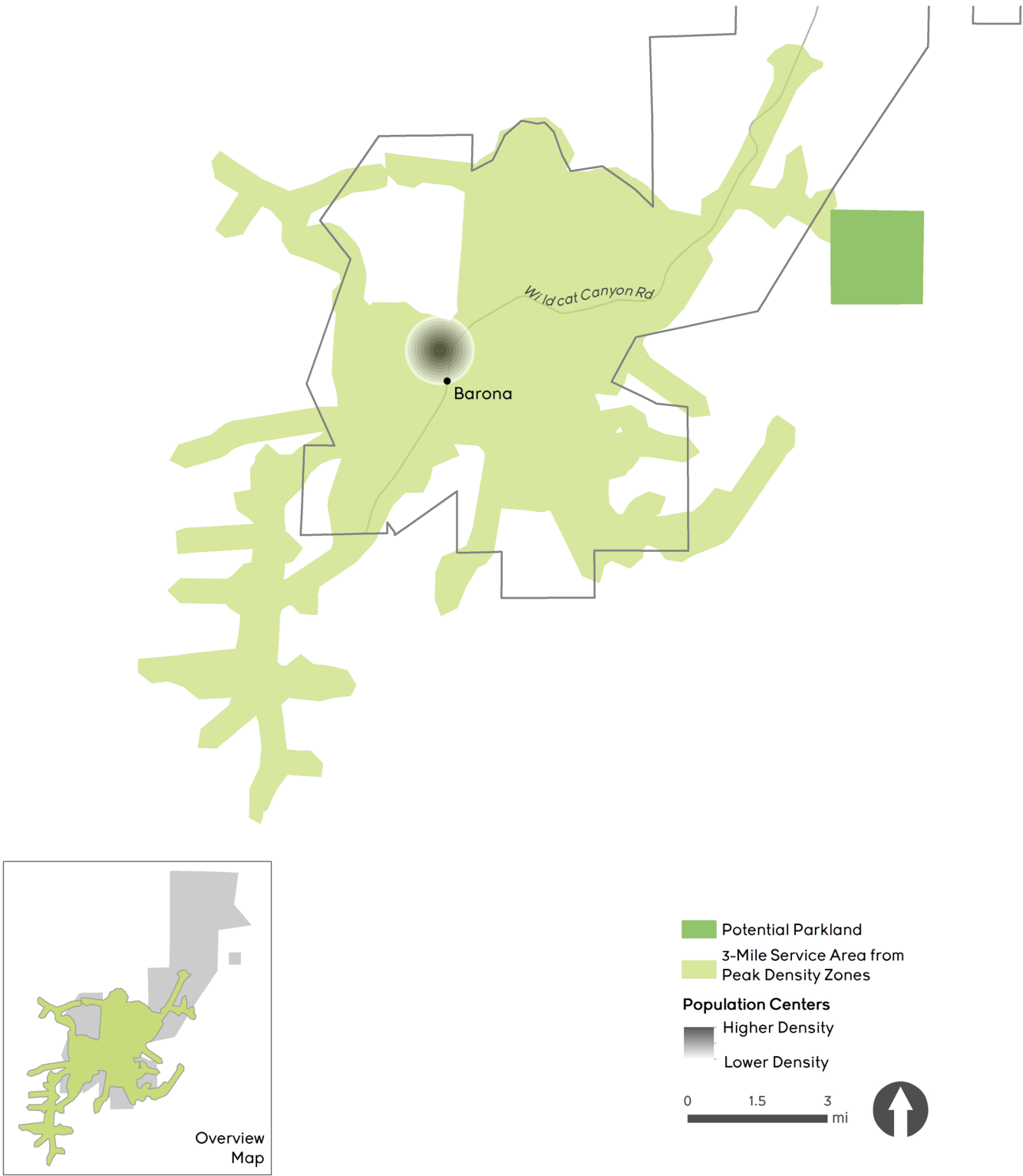
FIGURE 6-10: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (BARONA CPA)



TABLE 6-10: POPULATION SERVED (BARONA CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	0%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	0%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	97.8%

FIGURE 6-11: 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 22.14 deficit of regional park acreage to meet the standard. 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. 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 picnic areas, horseshoe pits, playgrounds, baseball/softball fields, and specialty facilities.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-12, residents also have access to two (2) volleyball courts, two (2) exercise courses, two (2) fishing areas, two (2) soccer fields, and two (2) basketball courts.
- See Table 6-5 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Bonsall CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 71 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 578 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-12: AMENITIES (BONSALL CPA)



TABLE 6-11: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (BONSALL CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	10,430	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	14,459	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	4,029	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	38.6%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	0	83.28
City-Owned Parks	8.28	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	8.28	83.28

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0.79	7.98	8.78
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	31.93	106.42	138.35
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-23.64	-22.14	-45.78

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0.79	7.98	8.78
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	106.42	159.63	266.05
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-98.14	-75.35	-173.48

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	674.38	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	682.67	83.28

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	47.21	5.83	53.04
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	43.38	144.59	187.97
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	639.29	-60.31	578.98

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	47.21	5.83	53.04
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	144.59	216.89	361.48
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	538.08	-132.60	405.47

FIGURE 6-13: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (BONSALL CPA)

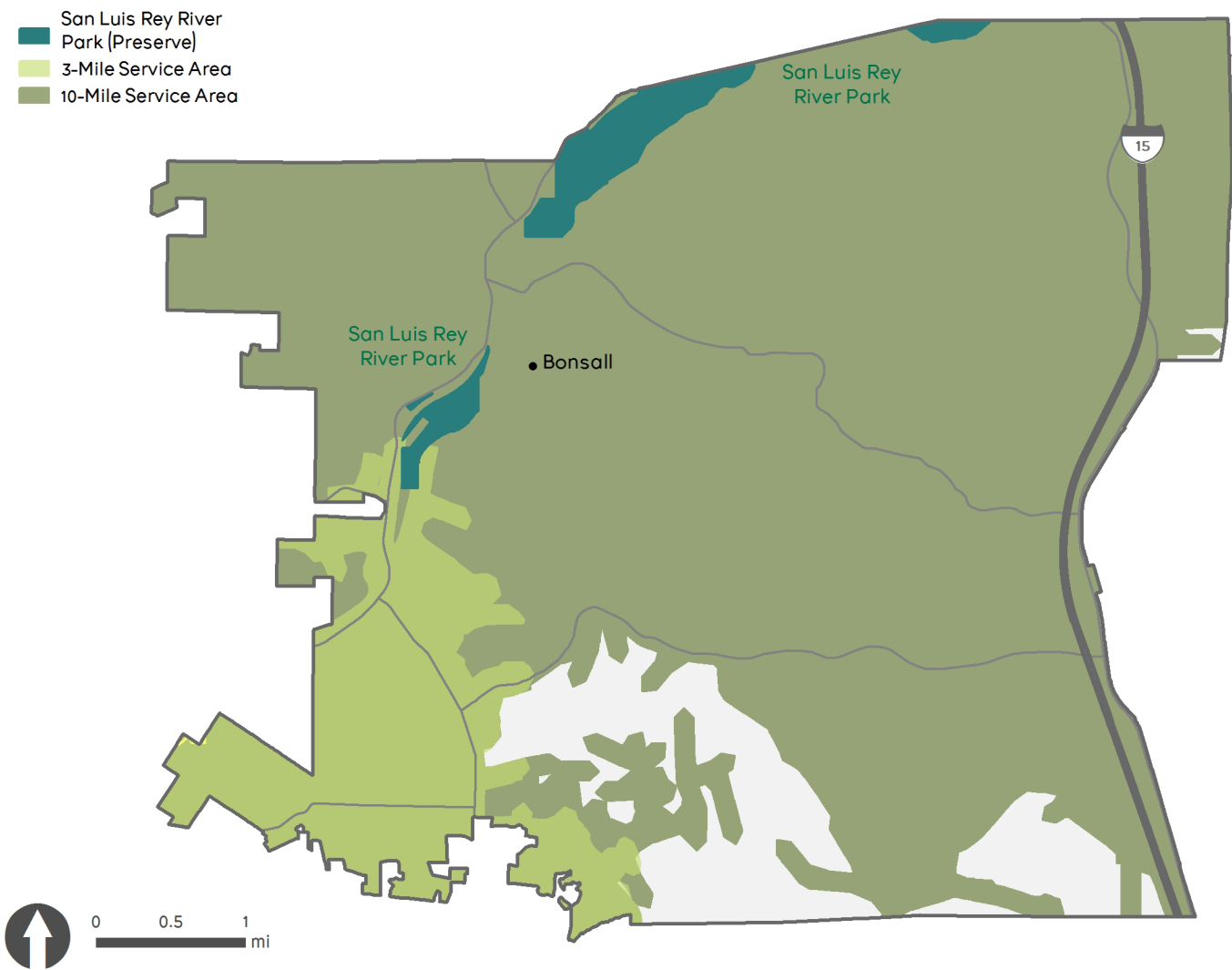
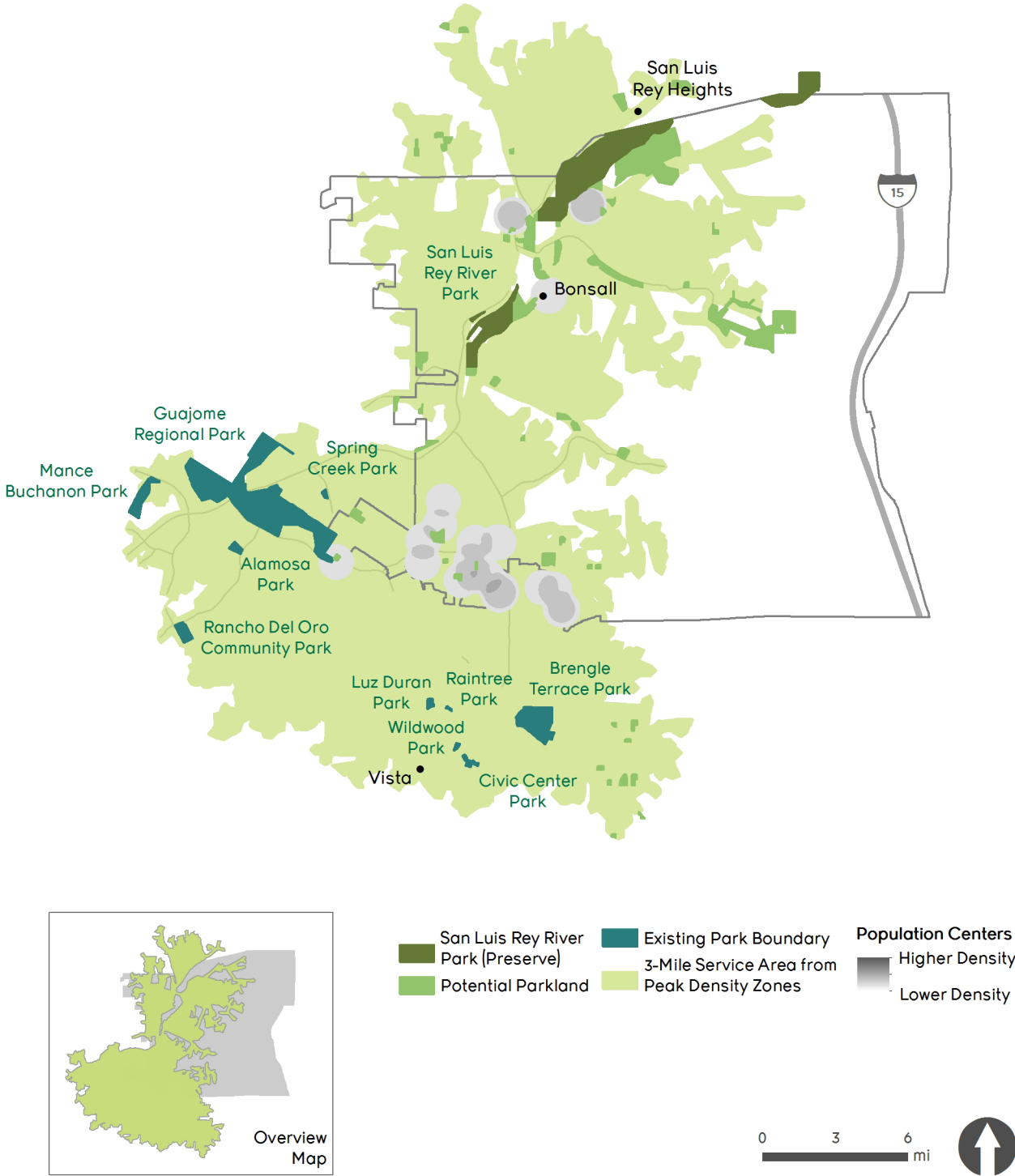


TABLE 6-12: POPULATION SERVED (BONSALL CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	0%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	50.3%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	97.9%

FIGURE 6-14: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (BONSALL CPA)



CENTRAL MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (CUYUMACA, DESCANSO, PINE VALLEY)

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 picnic areas, playgrounds, horseshoe pits, youth group areas, and historical centers.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-15, residents also have access to four (4) historical features, three (3) baseball/softball fields, three (3) basketball courts, three (3) bicycle trails, three (3) campgrounds, and three (3) boat ramps.
- See Table 6-5 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Central Mountain CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 9 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 63 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-15: AMENITIES (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)



TABLE 6-13: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	5,185	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	6,363	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	1,178	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	22.7%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	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 (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3.67	1,579.37	1,583.04
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 (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3.67	1,579.37	1,583.04
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 Dedicated by 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)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	33.23	1,286.97	1,320.21
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)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	33.23	1,286.97	1,320.00
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 6-16: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)

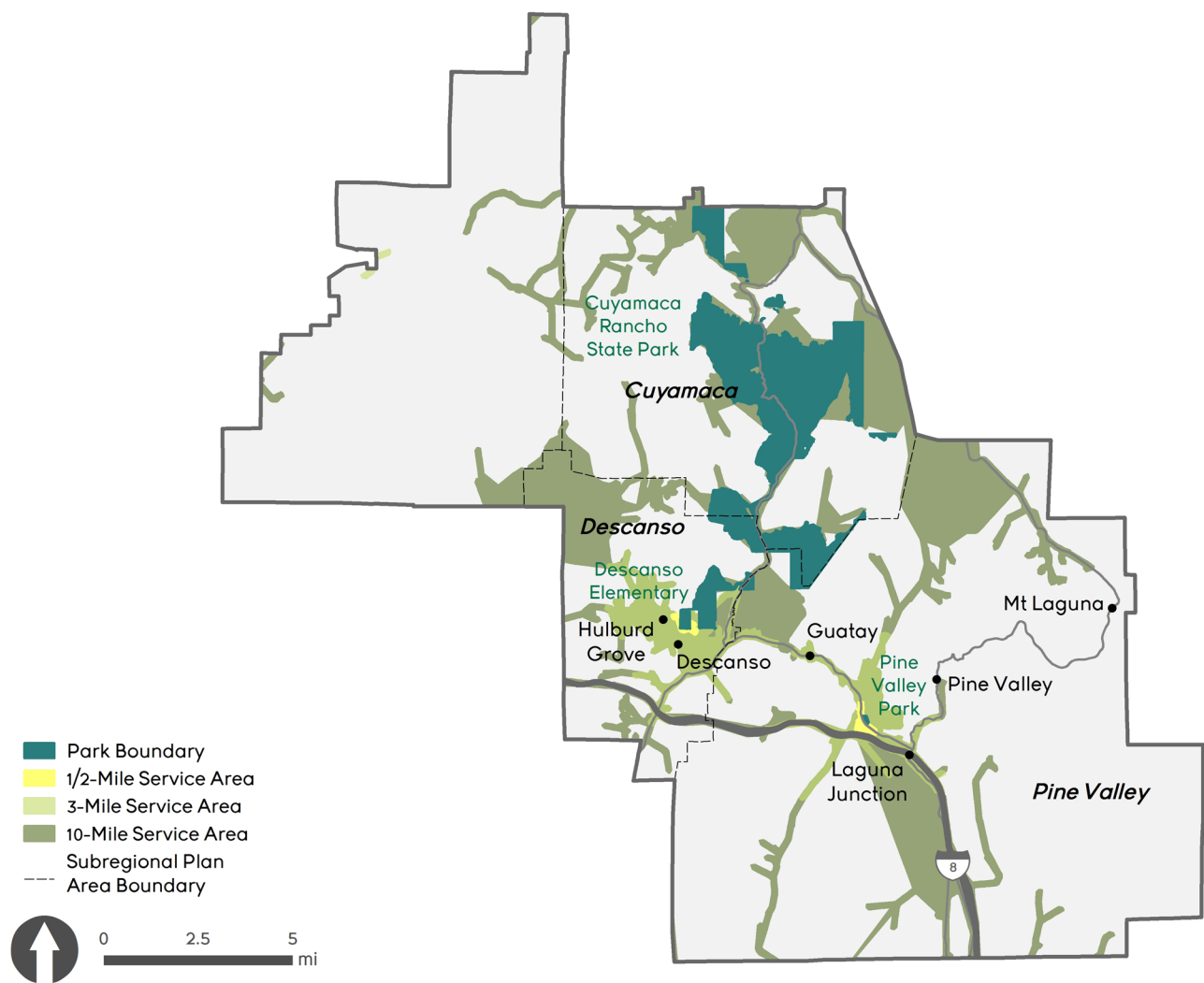
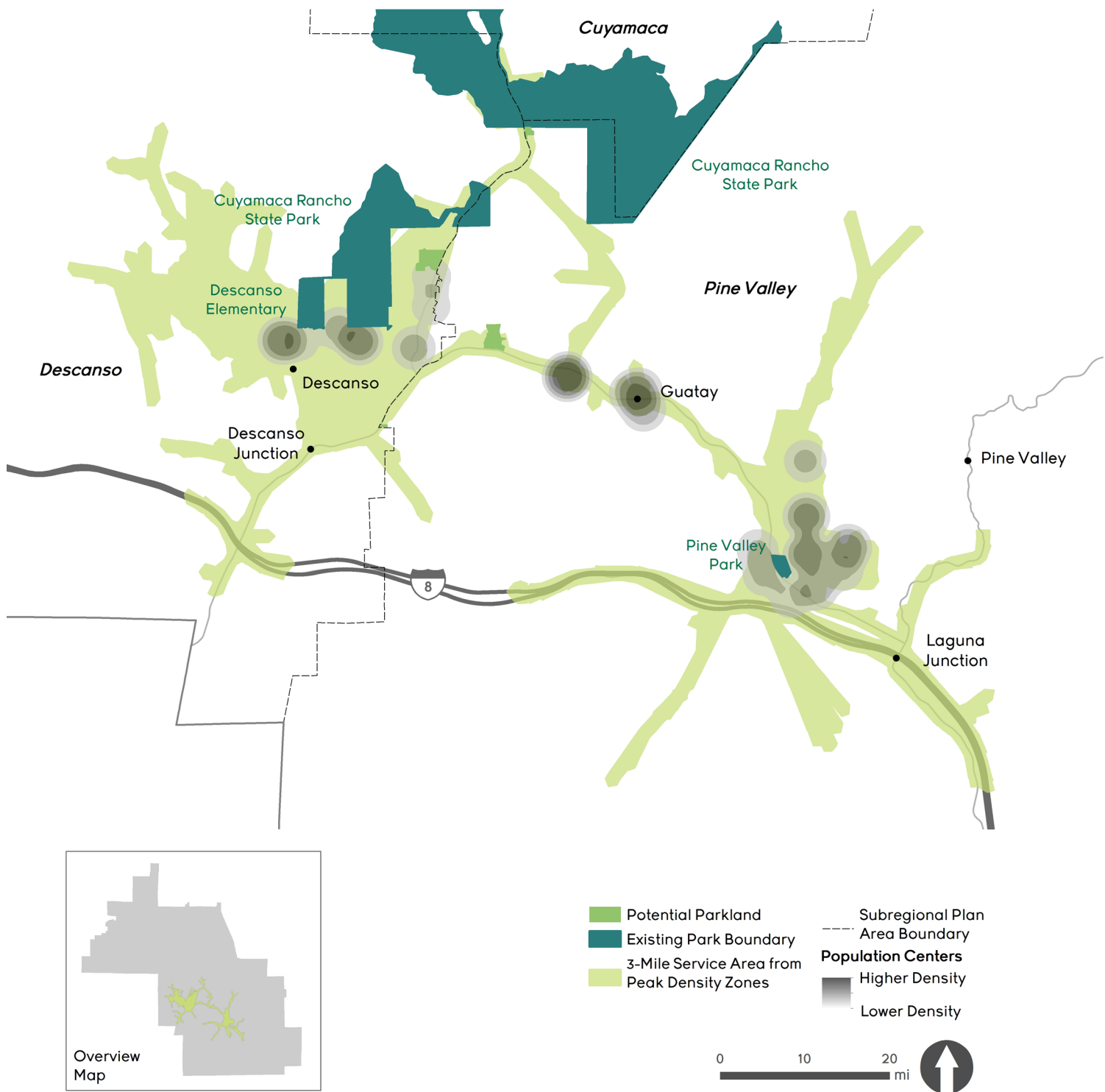


TABLE 6-14: POPULATION SERVED (CENTRAL MOUNTAIN CPA)

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 6-17: 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 1.12-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Despite its proximity to eight large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 3.01 and 15.21-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-three (43) 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 baseball/softball fields, horse corrals, basketball courts, swimming features, and specialty facilities.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-18, residents also have access to nine (9) staging areas, four (4) playgrounds, three (3) bicycle trails, three (3) equestrian trails, two (2) corporate event facilities, and two (2) soccer fields.
- See Table 6-5 for an inventory of all amenities serving the County Islands CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 5 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 6 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-18: AMENITIES (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)



TABLE 6-15: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	2,073	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	3,827	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	1,754	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	86.6%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	0	11.44
City-Owned Parks	5.24	2.74
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	6.28
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	6.21	21.40

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3.00	10.32	13.32
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	7.32	24.41	31.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-1.12	-3.01	-4.12

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3.00	10.32	13.32
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	24.41	36.62	61.03
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-18.20	-15.21	-33.41

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	244.88	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.94	0
Total Future Acreage	252.02	21.40

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	65.85	5.59	71.45
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	11.48	38.27	49.75
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	240.54	-16.87	223.67

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	65.85	5.59	71.45
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	38.27	57.41	95.68
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	213.75	-36.00	177.75

FIGURE 6-19: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)

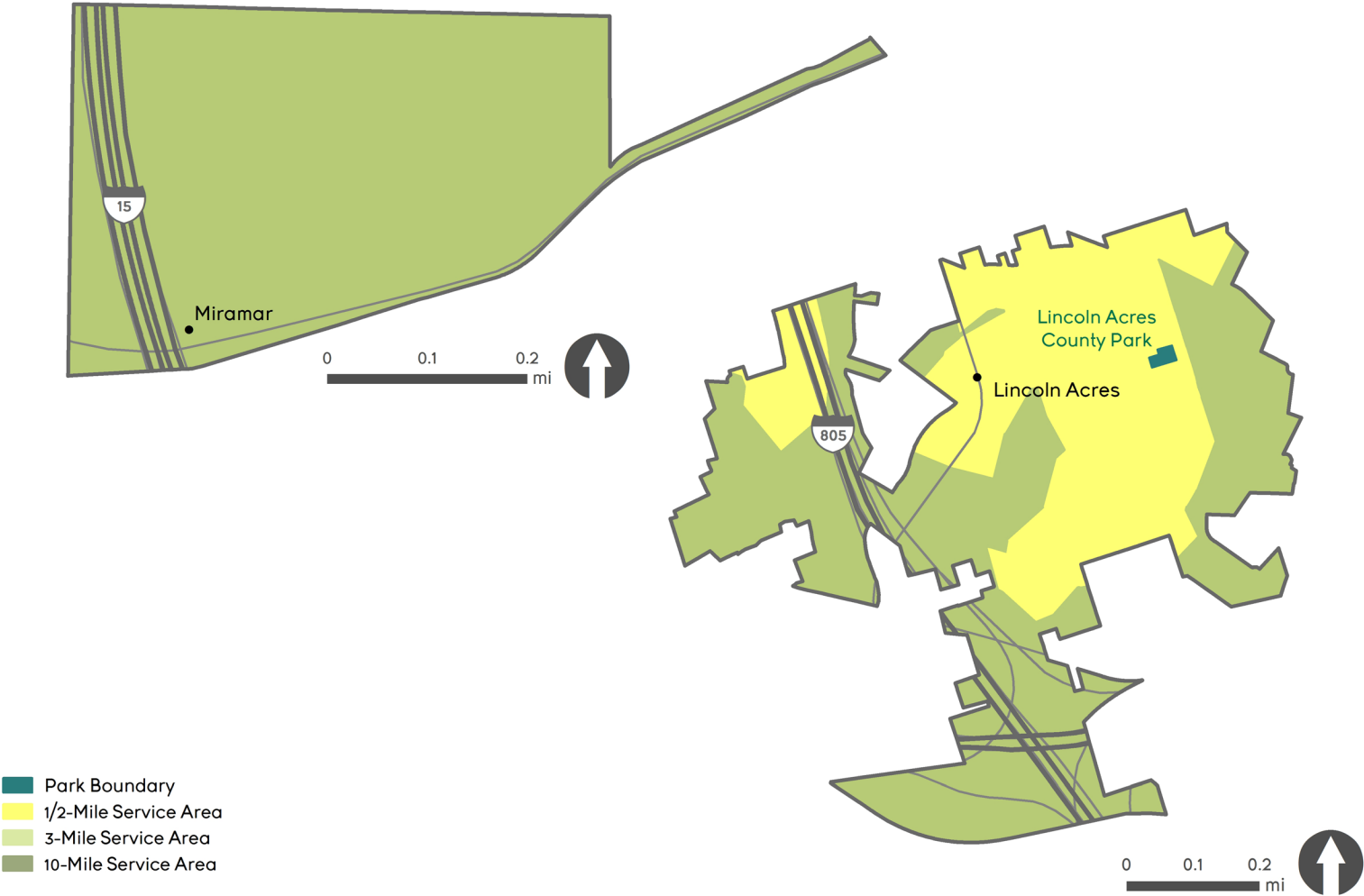


TABLE 6-16: POPULATION SERVED (COUNTY ISLANDS CPA)

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 6-20: 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 5.11-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 is currently one project 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 include picnic areas, horseshoe pits, playgrounds, and baseball/softball fields.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-21, residents also have access to six (6) soccer fields, six (6) wedding facilities, four (4) corporate event facilities, four (4) volleyball courts, three (3) bicycle trails, and three (3) exercise courses.
- See Table 6-5 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Crest-Dehesa CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 29 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 48 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-21: AMENITIES (CREST -DEHESA CPA)



TABLE 6-17: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (CREST-DEHESA CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	10,870	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	10,999	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	129	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	1.2%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	14.60	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	25.21	150.89

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	2.32	13.88	16.20
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	30.31	101.04	131.35
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-5.11	49.85	44.75

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	2.32	13.88	16.20
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	101.04	151.56	252.60
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-75.83	-0.67	-76.50

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	1.34
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	158.13	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.02	0
Total Future Acreage	181.35	152.23

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	16.67	13.84	30.51
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	33.00	109.99	142.99
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	150.35	42.24	192.59

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	16.67	13.84	30.51
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	109.99	164.99	274.98
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	73.36	-12.76	60.60

FIGURE 6-22: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (CREST -DEHESA CPA)

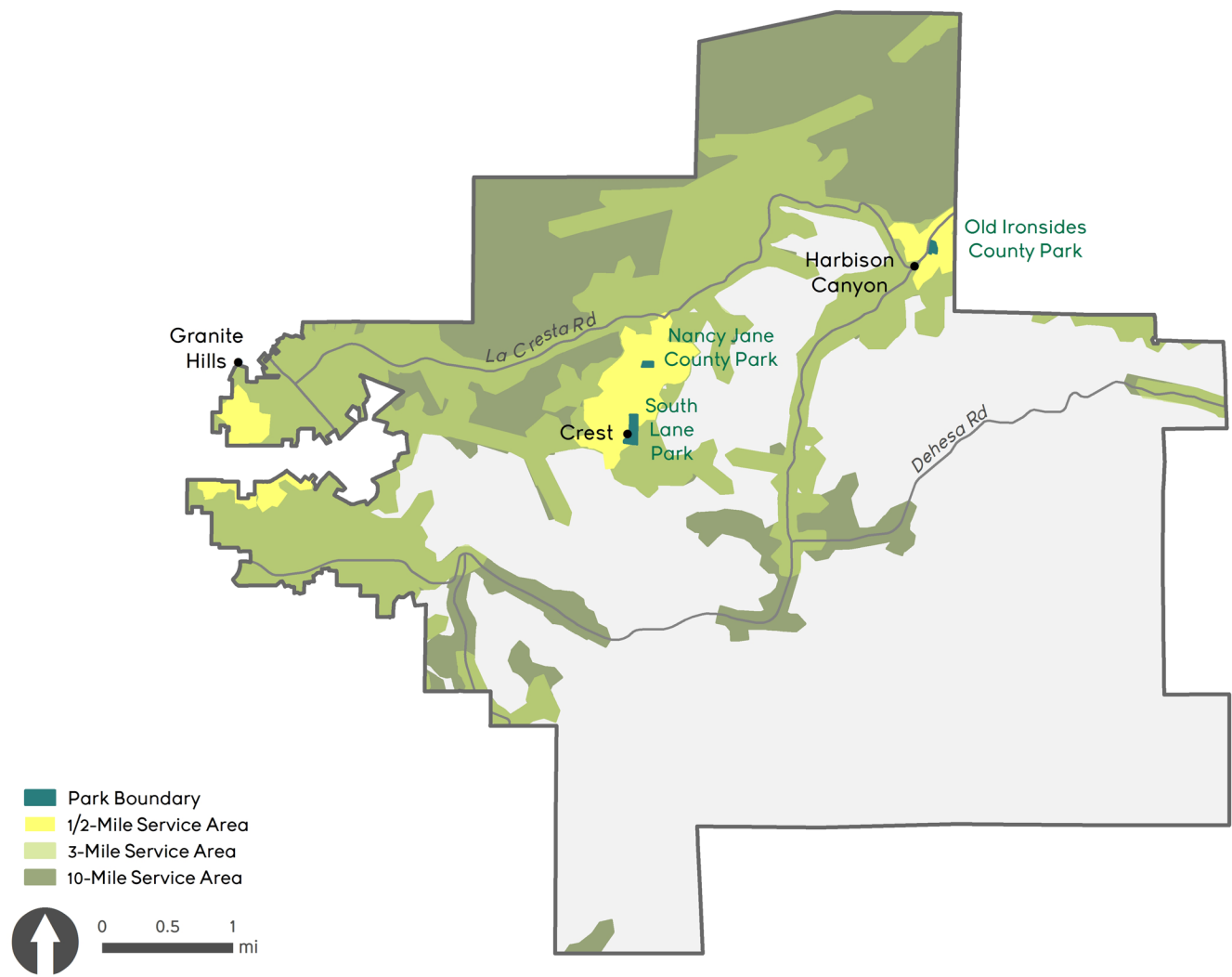
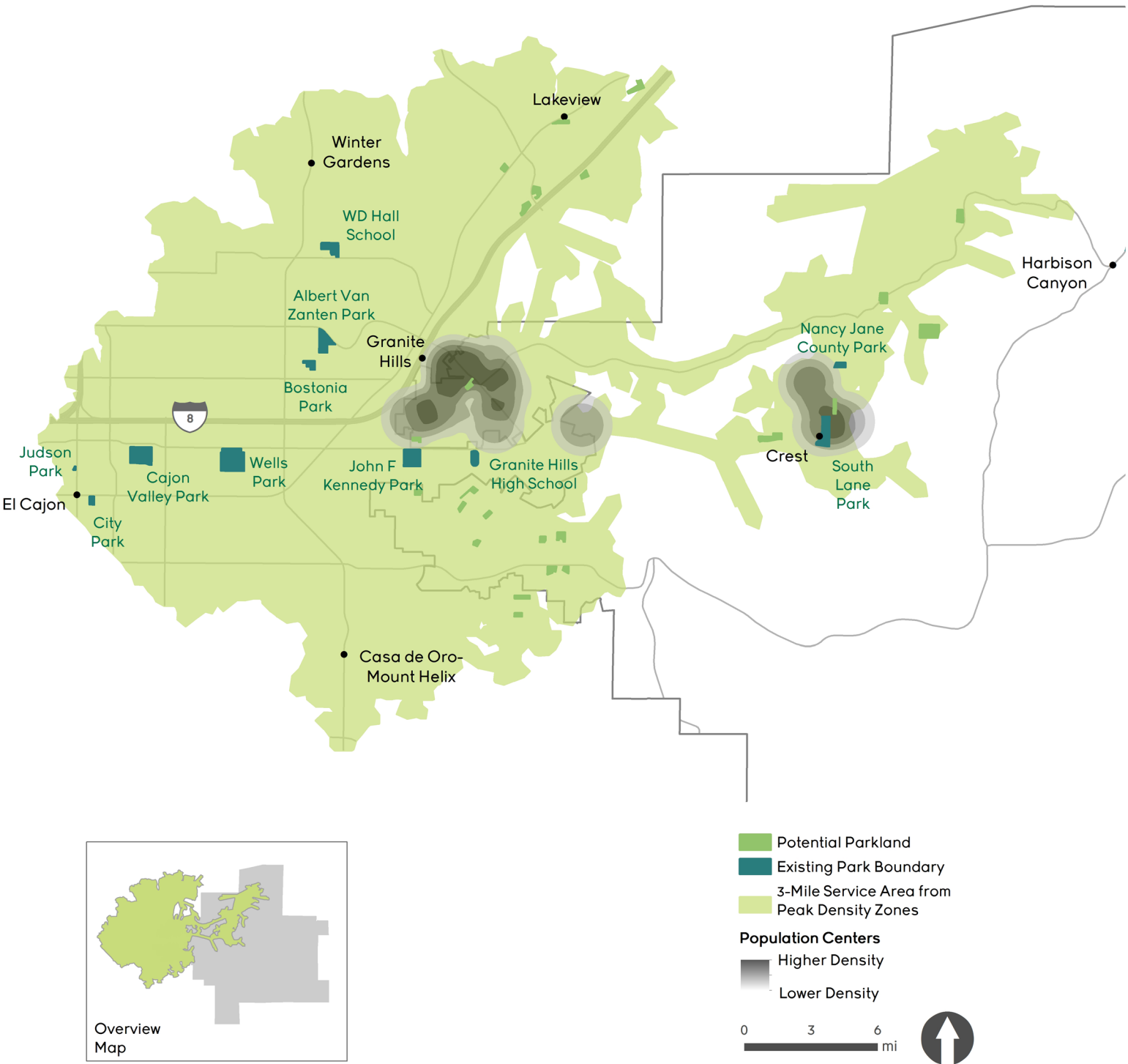


TABLE 6-18: POPULATION SERVED (CREST -DEHESA CPA)

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 6-23: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (CREST -DEHESA CPA)



DESERT COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (BORREGO SPRINGS)

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 611.88 and 587.25 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 10.65 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 five (5) 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 horse corrals, picnic areas, horseshoe pits, and historical centers.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-24, residents also have access to four (4) baseball/softball fields, four (4) youth group areas, three (3) campgrounds, three (3) swimming pools, and one (1) specialty facility.
- See Table 6-5 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Desert CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 1,427 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 39,578 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-24: AMENITIES (DESERT CPA)



TABLE 6-19: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (DESERT CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	2,860	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	6,295	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	3,435	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	120.1%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	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	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	554.02
Total Existing Park Acreage	24.26	661.15

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	8.48	231.17	239.65
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	14.78	49.27	64.05
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	9.48	611.88	621.36

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	8.48	231.17	239.65
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	49.27	73.91	123.18
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-25.01	587.25	562.24

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	10.65	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	241.70	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	276.61	661.15

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	43.94	105.03	148.97
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	18.89	62.95	81.84
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	257.72	598.20	855.93

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	43.94	105.03	148.97
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	62.95	94.43	157.38
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	213.66	566.73	780.39

FIGURE 6-25: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (DESERT CPA)

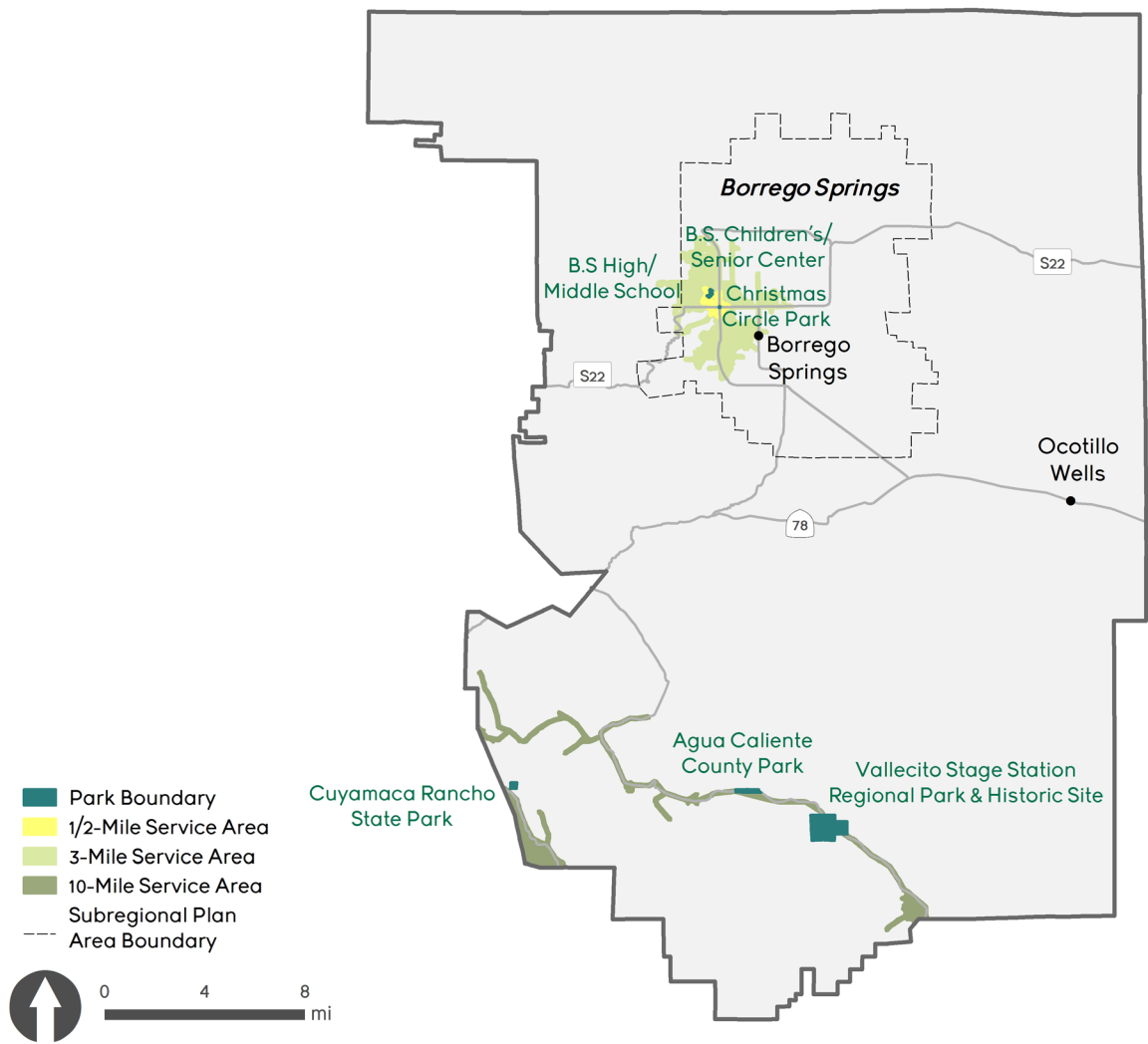
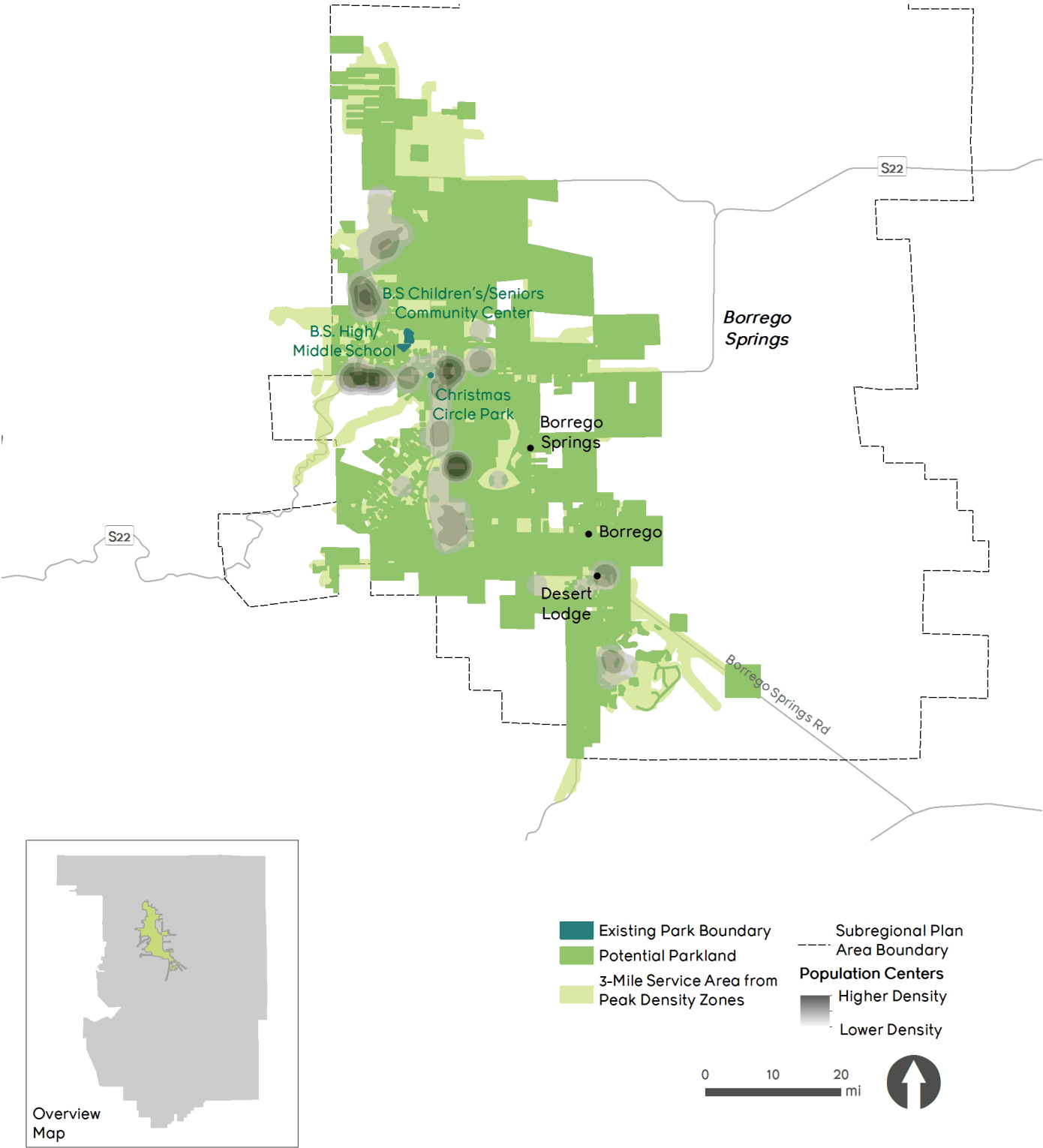


TABLE 6-20: POPULATION SERVED (DESERT CPA)

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%

FIGURE 6-26: 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 90.71–acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Despite its proximity to three large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 399.02 and 624.40–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 13.18 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

- Ten (10) 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 picnic areas, baseball/softball fields, playgrounds, soccer fields.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-27, residents also have access to four (4) horseshoe pits, four (4) tennis courts, four (4) volleyball courts, four (4) basketball courts, and three (3) specialty facilities.
- See Table 6-5 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Fallbrook CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 51 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 133 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-27: AMENITIES (FALLBROOK CPA)



TABLE 6-21: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (FALLBROOK CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	47,065	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	56,675	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	9,610	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	20.4%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	46.01	51.74
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	51.69	51.74

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	1.10	1.10	2.20
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	135.23	450.76	585.99
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-83.54	-399.02	-489.72

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	1.10	1.10	2.20
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	450.76	676.14	1,126.90
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-399.07	-624.40	-1,030.64

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	13.18	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	2,049.29	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	33.39	0
Total Future Acreage	2,140.38	51.74

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	37.77	0.91	38.68
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	170.03	566.75	736.78
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	1,970.36	-515.01	1,455.35

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	37.77	0.91	38.68
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	566.75	850.13	1,416.88
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	1,573.63	-798.38	775.25

FIGURE 6-28: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (FALLBROOK CPA)

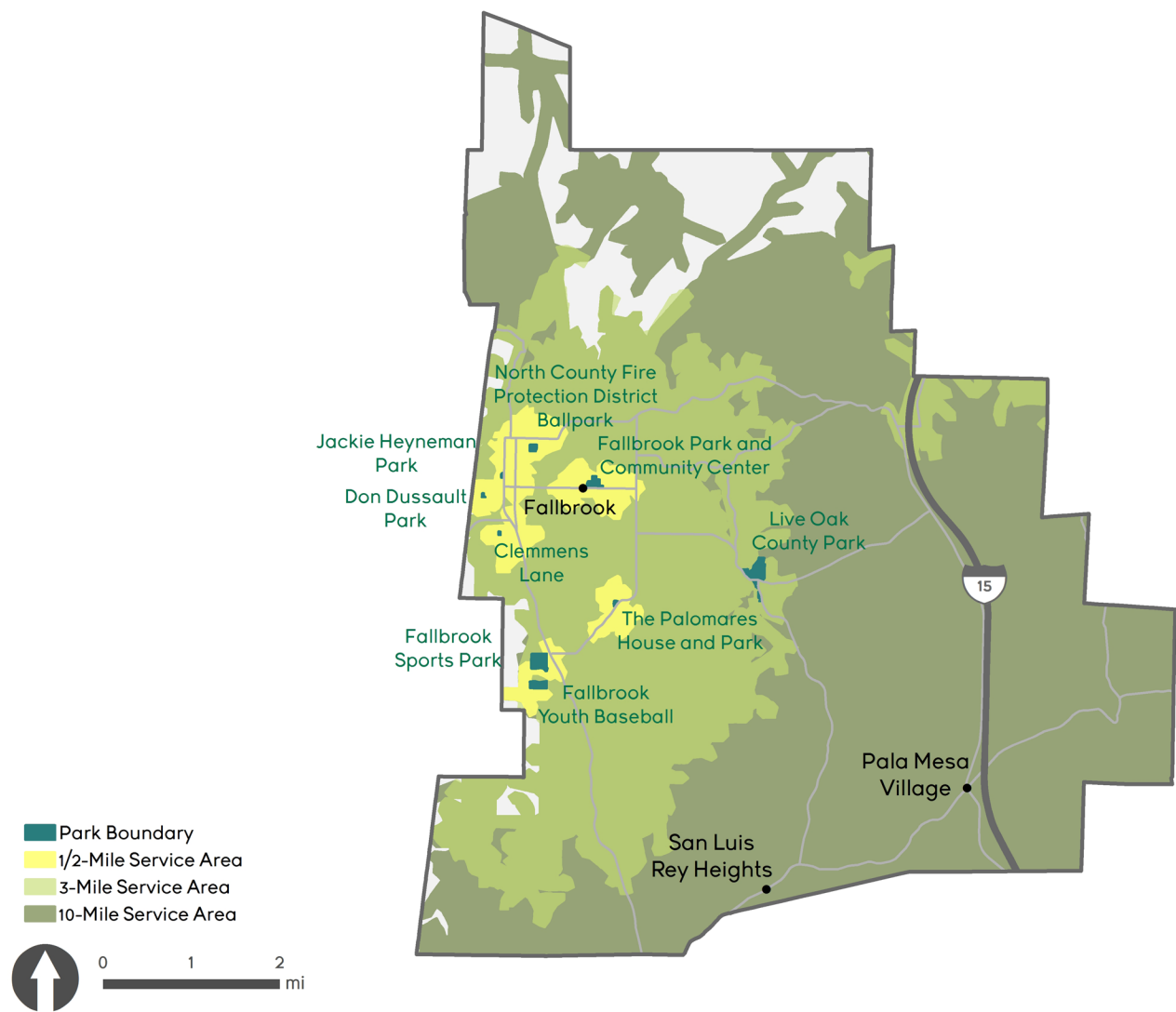
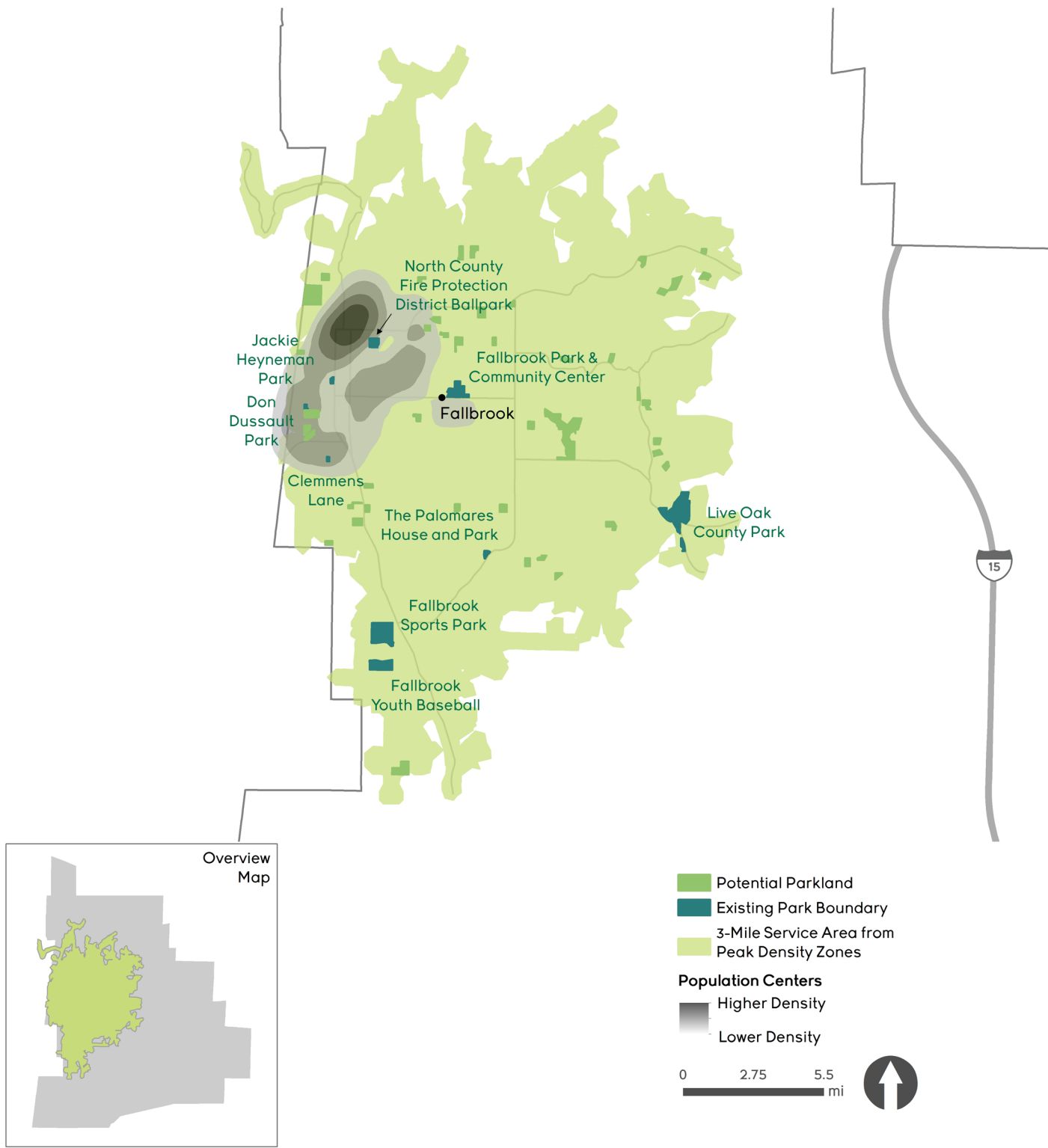


TABLE 6-22: POPULATION SERVED (FALLBROOK CPA)

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 6-29: 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 8.79–acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Despite its proximity to eight large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 25.13 and 73.47–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 0.34 acres of SANDAG 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 baseball/softball fields, picnic areas, horse corrals, playgrounds.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6–30, residents also have access to twelve (12) basketball courts, nine (9) staging areas, eight (8) swimming features, five (5) soccer fields, five (5) horseshoe pits, and five (5) specialty facilities.
- See Table 6–5 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Jamul–Dulzura CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 47 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 328 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-30: AMENITIES (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)



TABLE 6-23: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	10,761	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	13,710	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	2,949	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	27.4%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	4.45	24.77
City-Owned Parks	1.67	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	14.18	46.78
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	71.55

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	1.89	6.65	8.54
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	29.00	96.68	125.68
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-8.79	-25.13	-33.92

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	1.89	6.65	8.54
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	96.68	145.02	241.70
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-76.47	-73.47	-149.94

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	714.13	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.34	0
Total Future Acreage	734.68	71.55

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	53.59	5.22	58.81
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	41.13	137.10	178.23
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	693.55	-65.55	628.00

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	53.59	5.22	58.81
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	137.10	205.65	342.75
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	597.58	-134.10	463.48

FIGURE 6-31: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)

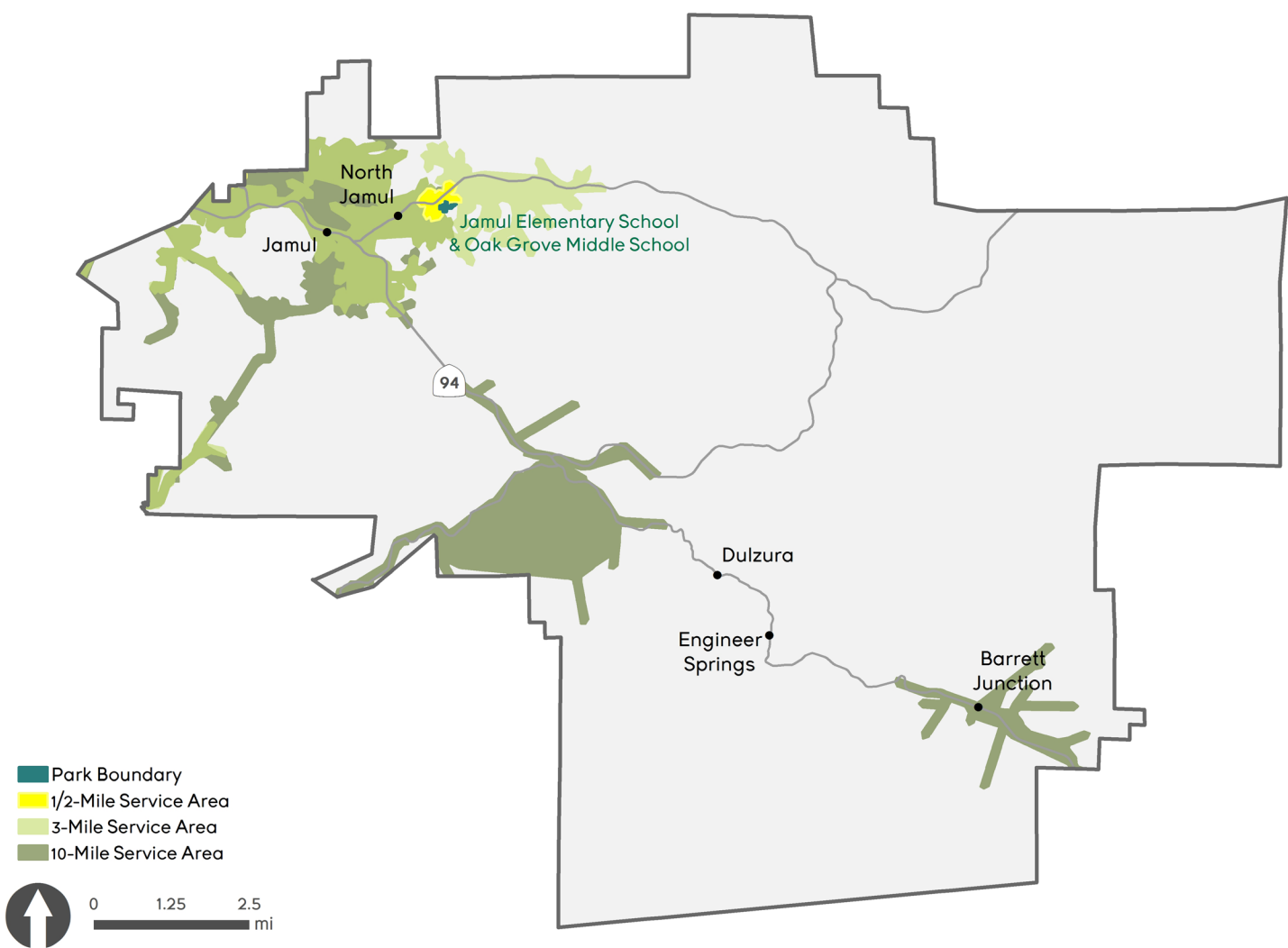
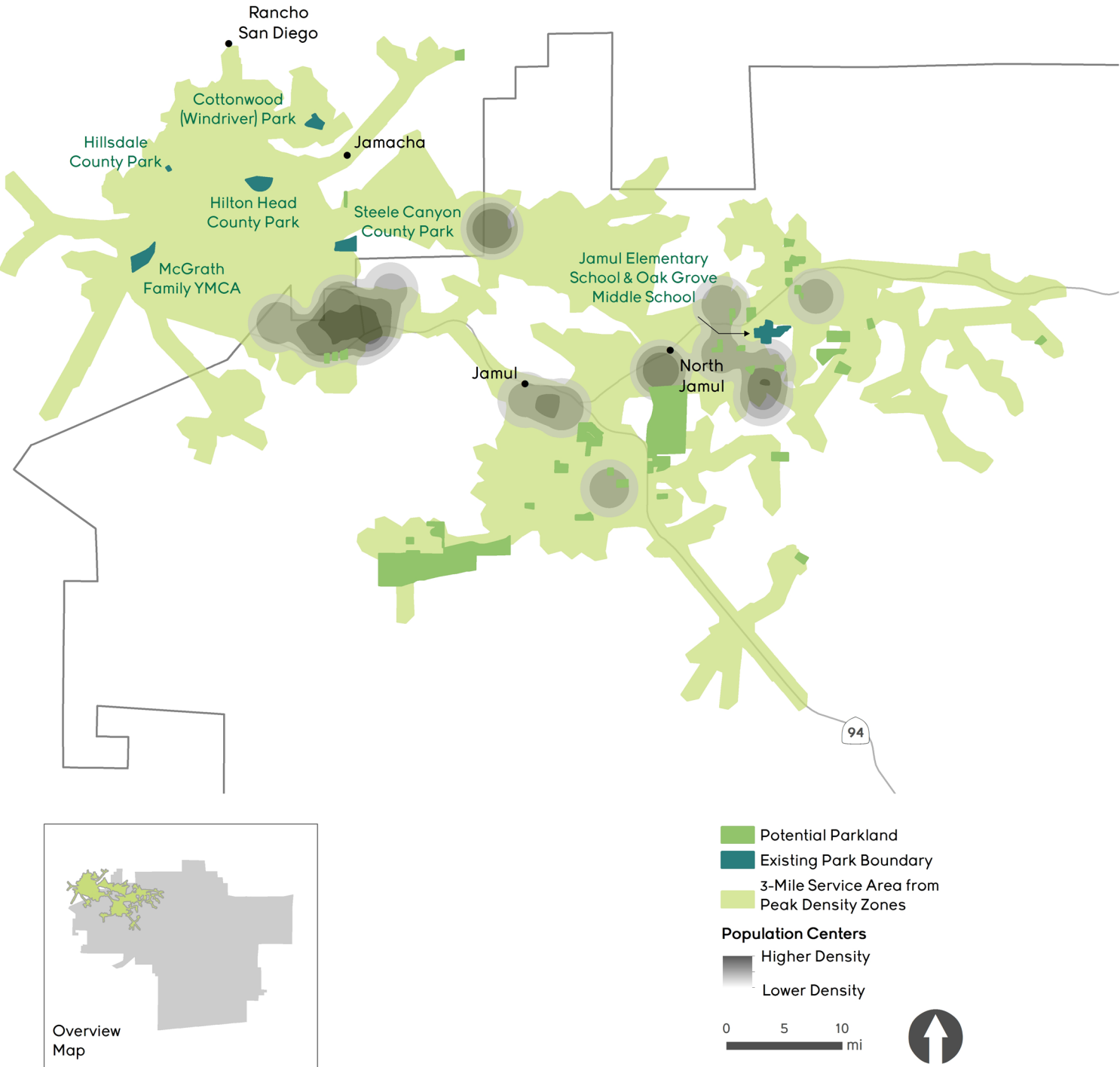


TABLE 6-24: POPULATION SERVED (JAMUL-DULZURA CPA)

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 6-32: 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 9.21 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 picnic areas, baseball/softball fields, playgrounds, historical centers, youth group areas.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-33, residents also have access to three (3) bicycle trails, three (3) equestrian trails, and two (2) staging areas.
- See Table 6-5 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Julian CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 26 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 517 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-33: AMENITIES (JULIAN CPA)



TABLE 6-25: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (JULIAN CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	2,343	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	3,978	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	1,635	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	69.8%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	8.43	582.27
City-Owned Parks	0	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	10.07	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	1298.31
Total Existing Park Acreage	18.50	2,056.19

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	7.90	877.59	885.48
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	9.29	30.95	40.24
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	9.21	2,025.24	2,034.46

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	7.90	877.59	885.48
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	30.95	46.43	77.38
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-12.45	2,009.77	1,997.32

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	156.01	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	174.50	2,056.19

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	43.87	516.89	560.76
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	11.93	39.78	51.71
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	162.57	2,016.41	2,178.98

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	43.87	516.89	560.76
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	39.78	59.67	99.45
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	134.72	1,996.52	2,131.25

FIGURE 6-34: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (JULIAN CPA)

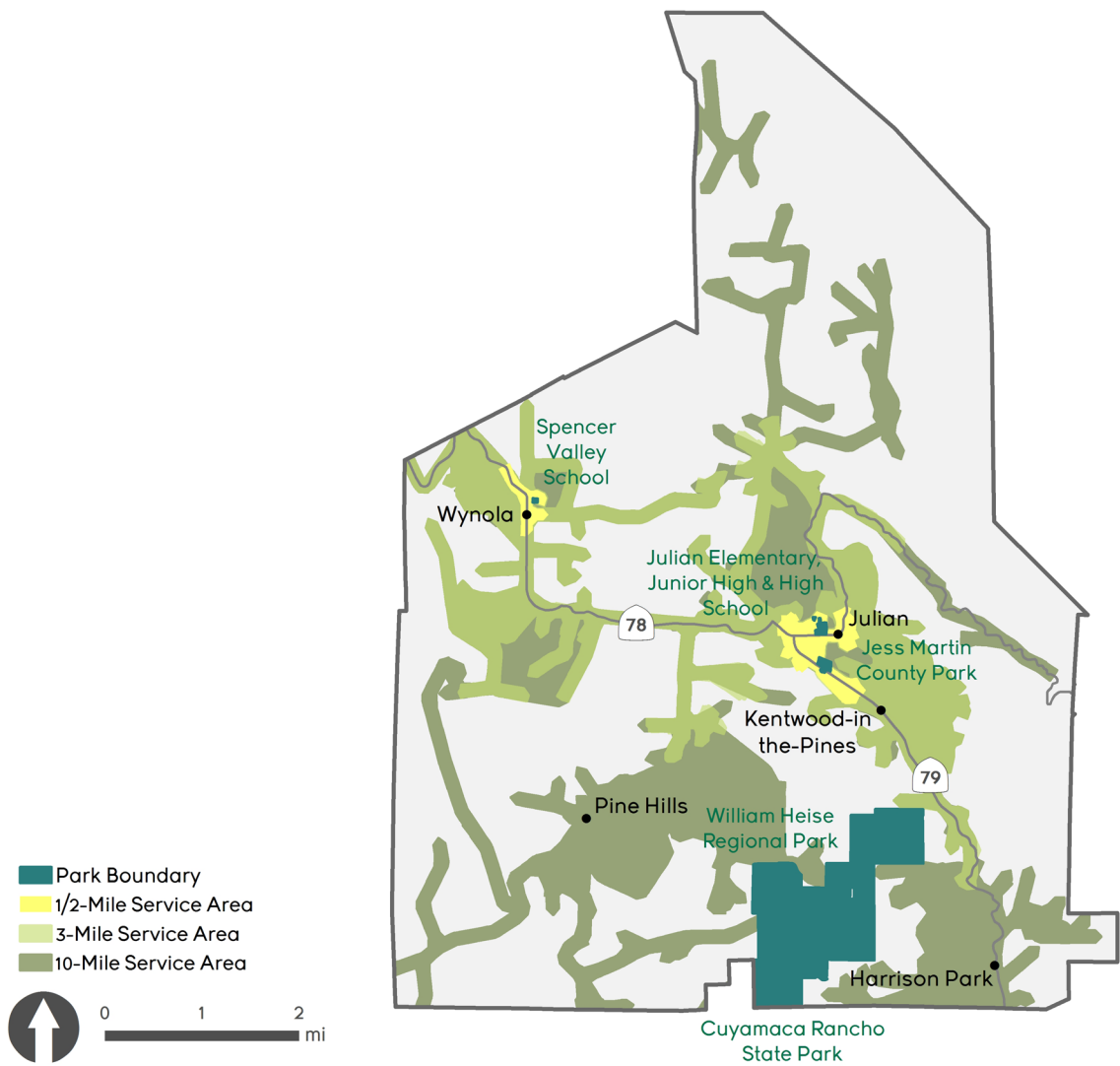
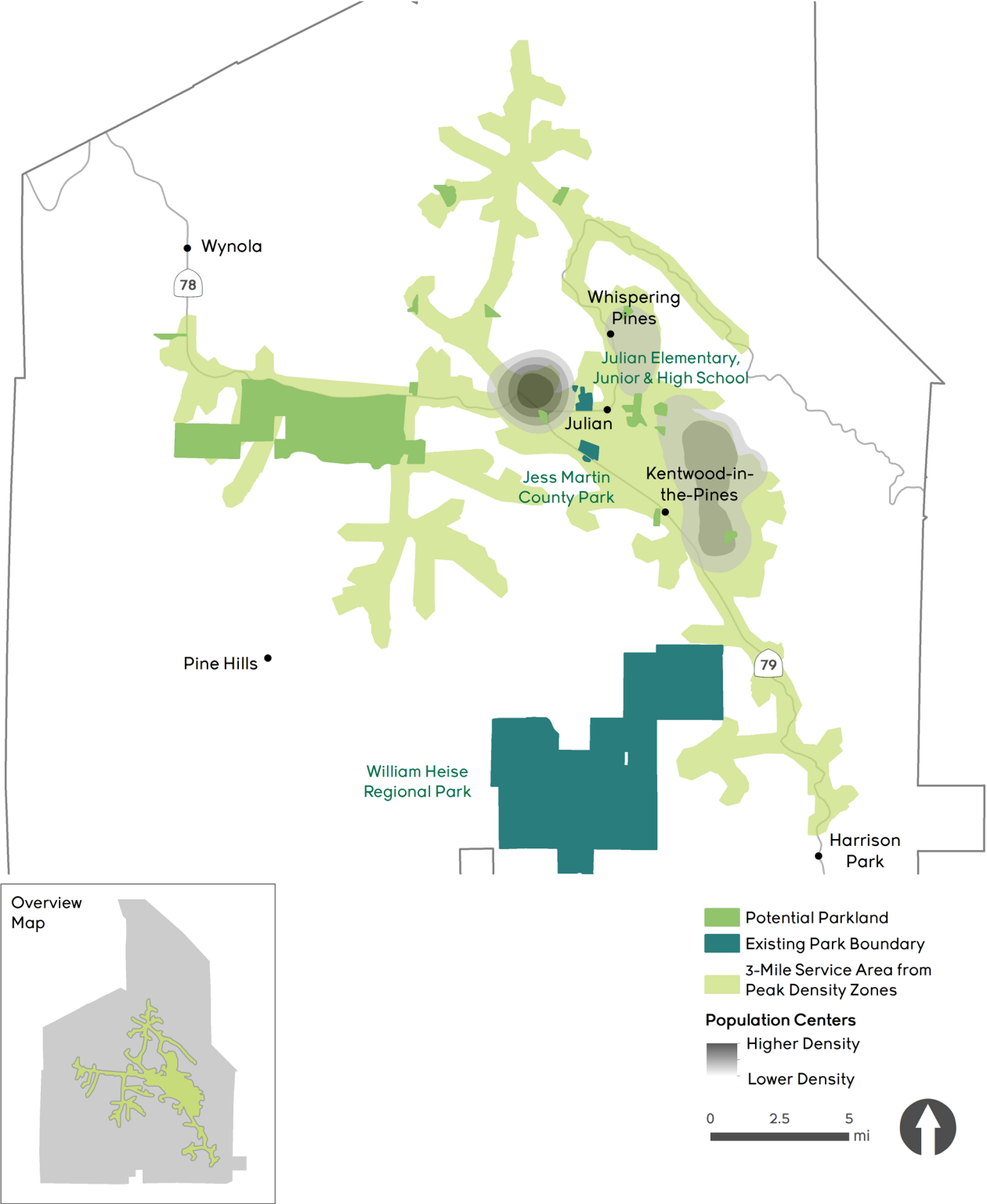


TABLE 6-26: POPULATION SERVED (JULIAN CPA)

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 6-35: 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 77.13-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 mostly on the ability of developers to meet the acreage expectations for half of new housing units constructed. There is currently only 0.39 acres of projects planned within the CPA that could help meet the park standards and only 0.31 acres have been identified as future parkland by SANDAG. 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 eleven (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 picnic areas, baseball/softball fields, playgrounds, and horseshoe pits.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-36, residents also have access to twelve (12) wedding facilities, nine (9) bicycle trails, eight (8) corporate event facilities, seven (7) equestrian trails, and five (5) exercise courses.
- See Table 6-5 for an inventory of all amenities serving the Lakeside CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 29 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 118 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-36: AMENITIES (LAKESIDE CPA)



TABLE 6-27: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATION (LAKESIDE CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	79,941	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	102,389	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	22,448	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	28.1%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	122.97	411.07
City-Owned Parks	11.50	1.22
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	6.79	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	148.08	680.64

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	1.85	8.51	10.37
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	225.21	750.70	975.91
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-77.13	-70.06	-147.19

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	1.85	8.51	10.37
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	750.70	1,126.05	1,876.75
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-602.62	-445.41	-1,048.03

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0.39	5.62
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	4,826.68	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.31	0
Total Future Acreage	4,975.46	686.26

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	48.59	6.70	55.30
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	307.17	1,023.89	1,331.06
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	4,668.29	-337.63	4,330.66

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	48.59	6.70	55.30
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	1,023.89	1,535.84	2,559.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	3,951.57	-849.57	3,102.00

FIGURE 6-37: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (LAKESIDE CPA)

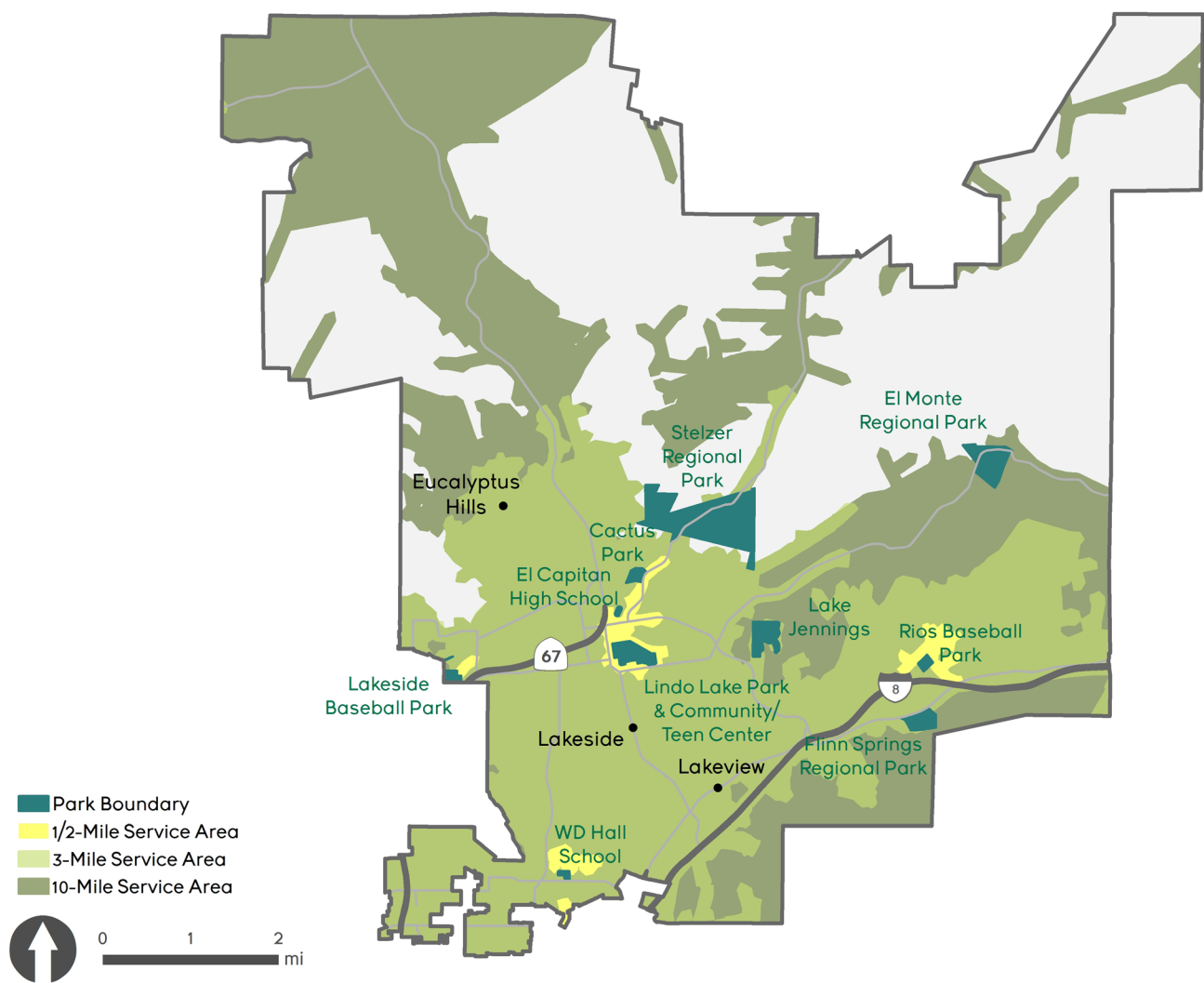
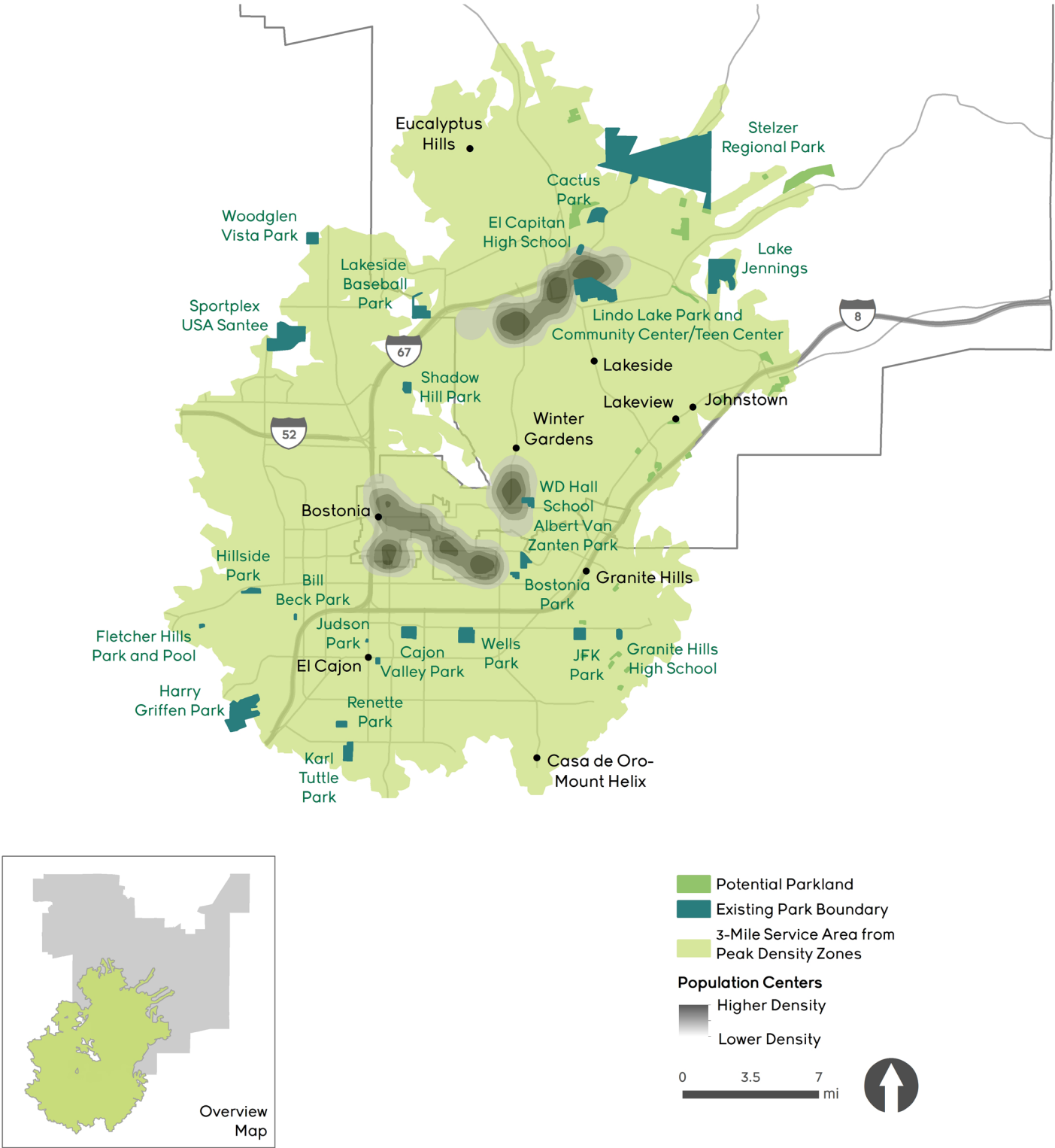


TABLE 6-28: POPULATION SERVED (LAKESIDE CPA)

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 6-38: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (LAKESIDE CPA)



MOUNTAIN EMPIRE COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (BOULEVARD, JACUMBA, CAMPO/LAKE MORENA, POTRERO, TECATE)

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 2,512.59 and 2,470.25 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. There are currently no planned parks, but 18.38 acres have been identified by SANDAG as 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 park and five (5) 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 picnic areas, horse corrals, horseshoe pits, playgrounds, and campgrounds.
- Along the amenities listed in Figure 6-39, residents also have access to four (4) youth group areas, three (3) boat ramps, two (2) baseball/softball fields, two (2) historical features, and two (2) swimming pools.
- See Figure 6-5 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Mountain Empire CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 442 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 11,420 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-39: AMENITIES (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)

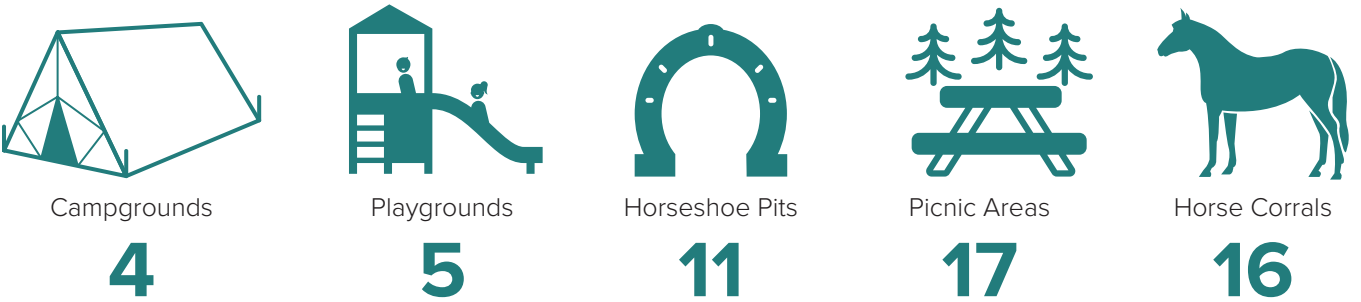


TABLE 6-29: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	87,867	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	10,768	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	2,901	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	36.9%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	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	0
California State Parks, Caltrans Open Space	0	0
Total Existing Park Acreage	19.95	2,597.28

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	2.54	330.15	332.68
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	25.41	84.69	110.10
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-5.46	2,512.59	2,507.14

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	2.54	330.15	332.68
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	84.69	127.04	211.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-64.74	2,470.25	2,405.51

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	287.83
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	406.18	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	18.38	0
Total Future Acreage	444.51	2,885.11

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	41.28	267.93	309.22
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	32.30	107.68	139.98
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	412.21	2,777.43	3,189.65

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	41.28	267.93	309.22
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	107.68	161.52	269.20
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	336.83	2,723.59	3,060.43

FIGURE 6-40: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)

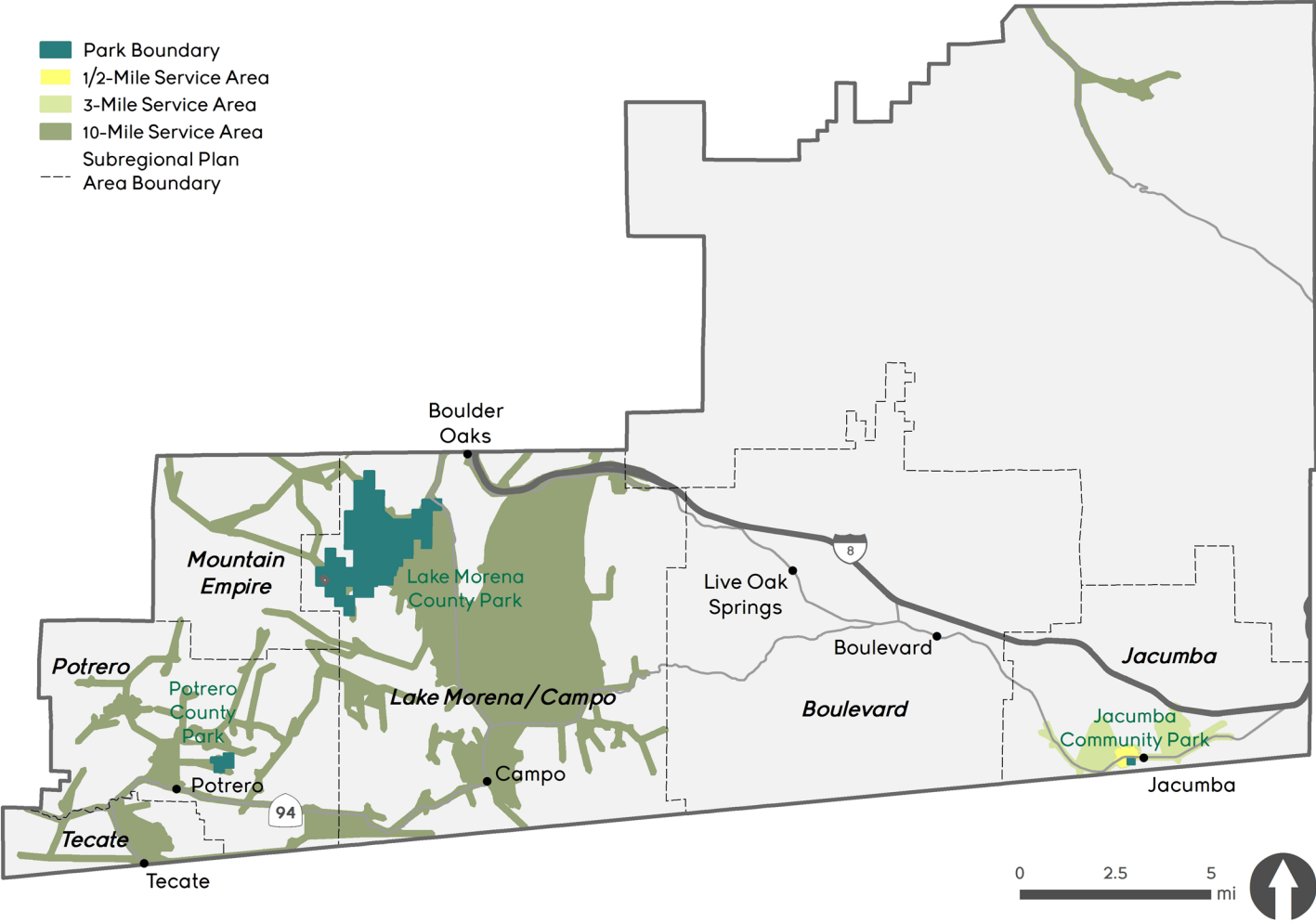
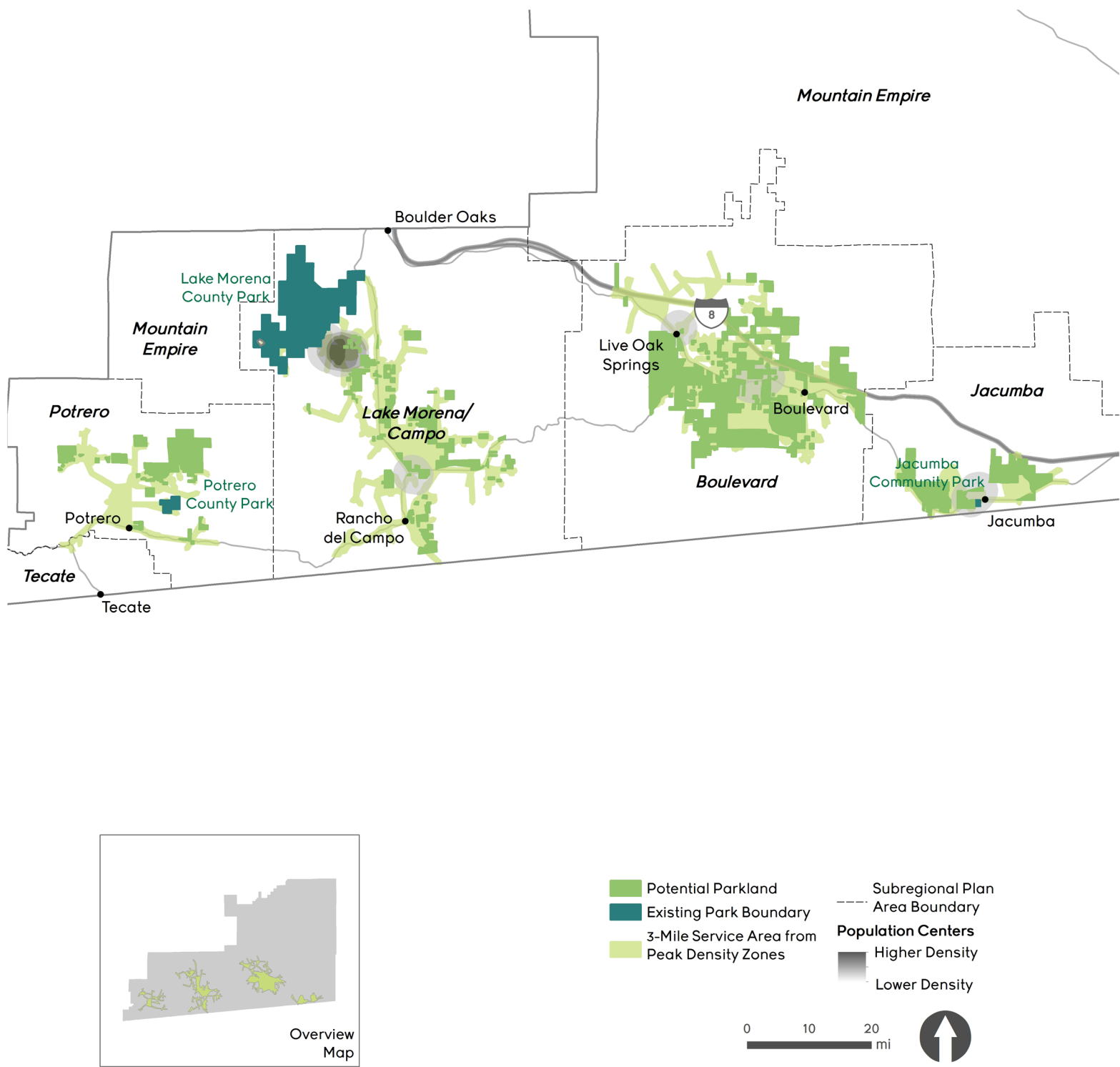


TABLE 6-30: POPULATION SERVED (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)

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 6-41: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (MOUNTAIN EMPIRE CPA)



NORTH COUNTY METRO COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (TWIN OAKS VALLEY, HIDDEN MEADOWS)

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 16.55 acres. However, the CPA is experiencing a 292.21-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the goal.
- Despite its proximity to 11 large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 300.78 and 521.33-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 0.59 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-seven (47) local parks and eleven (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, 76.3% 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, 97.2% 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 baseball/softball fields, picnic areas, playgrounds, soccer fields, and specialty facilities.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-42, residents also have access to three (3) corporate event facilities, three (3) fishing areas, three (3) wedding facilities, two (2) campgrounds, two (2) equestrian trails, and two (2) basketball courts.
- See Figure 6-5 for a inventory of all amenities serving the North County Metro CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 180 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 459 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-42: AMENITIES (NORTH COUNTY METRO CPA)



TABLE 6-31: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (NORTH COUNTY METRO CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	45,501	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	62,788	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	17,287	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	38.0%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	0	43.43
City-Owned Parks	101.53	66.44
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	12.08
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	4.11	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	43.23	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	148.88	140.31

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3.27	3.08	6.36
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	132.33	441.09	573.42
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	16.55	-300.78	-284.23

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3.27	3.08	6.36
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	441.09	661.64	1102.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-292.21	-521.33	-813.54

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0.59	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	3,300.18	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	20.87	0
Total Future Acreage	3,470.51	140.31

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	55.27	2.23	57.51
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	188.36	627.88	816.24
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	3,282.15	-487.57	2,794.57

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	55.27	2.23	57.51
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	627.88	941.82	1,569.70
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	2,842.63	-801.51	2,041.12

FIGURE 6-43: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (NORTH COUNTY METRO CPA)

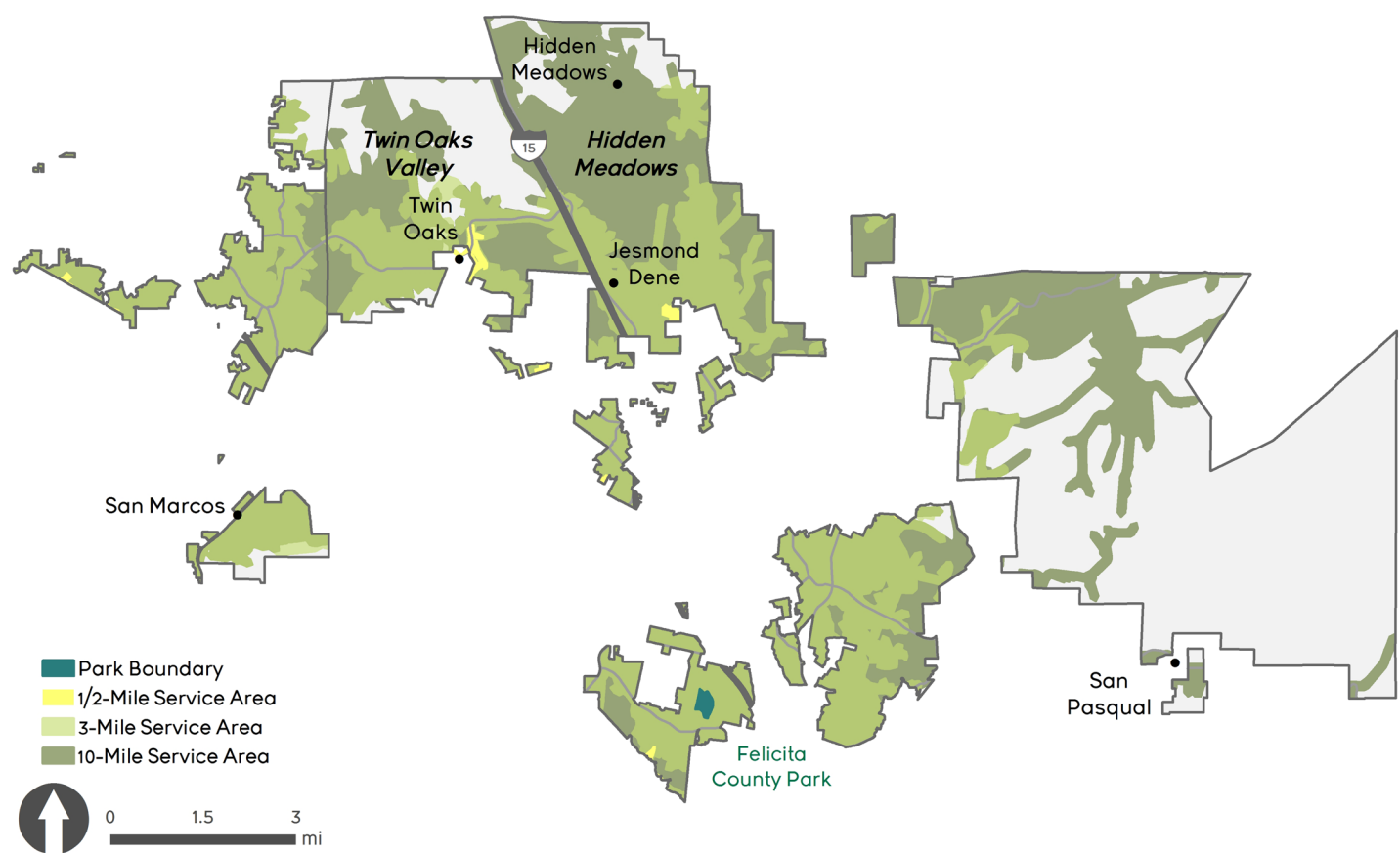
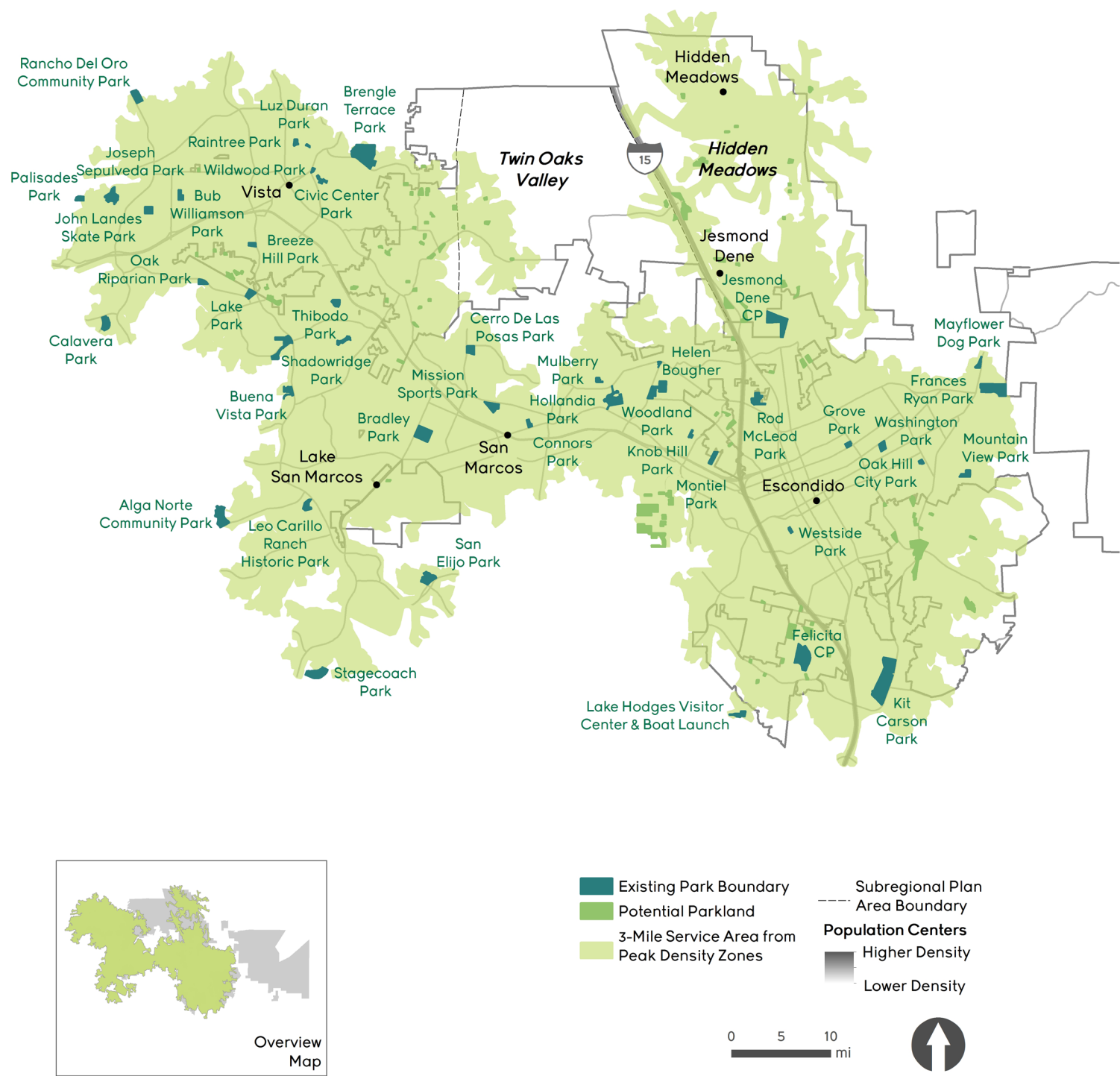


TABLE 6-32: POPULATION SERVED (NORTH COUNTY METRO CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	1.3%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	76.3%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	97.2%

FIGURE 6-44: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (NORTH COUNTY METRO CPA)



NORTH MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY PLAN AREA (PALOMAR MOUNTAIN)

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 10,252.86 and 10,237.14 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 0.05 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 6-45, residents also have access to three (3) equestrian trails, three (3) youth group areas, three (3) historical features, three (3) bicycle trails, and two (2) specialty facilities.
- See Figure 6-5 for a inventory of all amenities serving the North Mountain CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 154 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 45,636 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-45: AMENITIES (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)



TABLE 6-33: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	3,139	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	3,928	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	789	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	25.1%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	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 (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	7.98	3,276.30	3,284.28
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 (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	7.98	3,276.30	3,284.28
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	0.05	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	138.34	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	163.45	10,284.31

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	41.61	2,618.21	2,659.82
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	11.78	39.28	51.06
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	151.66	10,245.03	10,396.70

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	41.61	2,618.21	2,660.00
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	39.28	58.92	98.20
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	124.17	10,225.39	10,349.56

FIGURE 6-46: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)

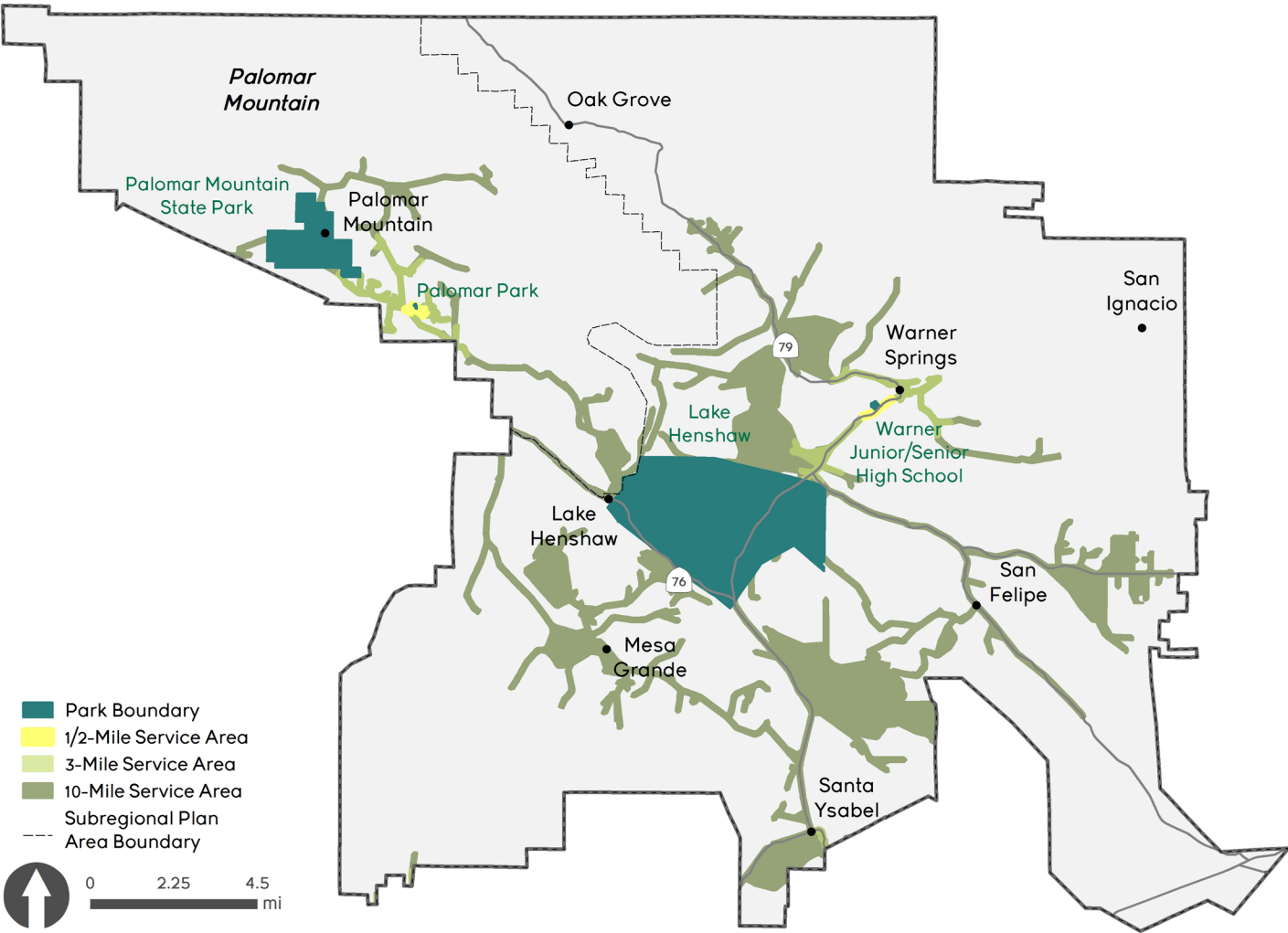
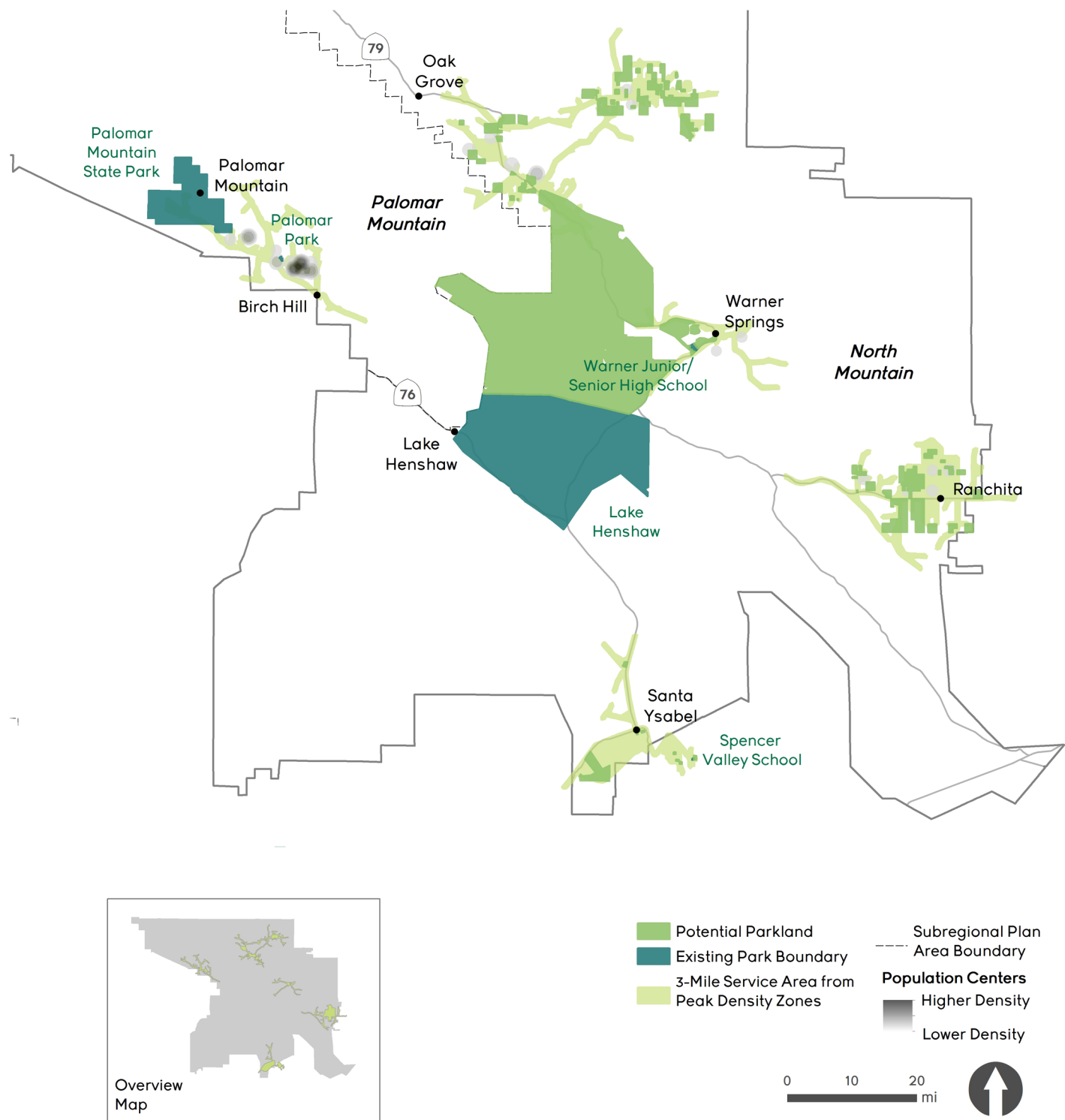


TABLE 6-34: POPULATION SERVED (NORTH MOUNTAIN CPA)

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 6-47: 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 14.56-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 70.41 and 41.92 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 no planned parks, but 4.48 acres have been identified by SANDAG as 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 baseball/softball fields, horse corrals, swimming features, basketball courts, and specialty facilities.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-48, residents also have access to nine (9) staging areas, four (4) picnic areas, three (3) playgrounds, three (3) equestrian trails, three (3) bicycle trails, three (3) soccer fields, three (3) wedding facilities, and three (3) corporate event facilities.
- See Table 6-5 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Otay CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 9 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 569 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-48: AMENITIES (OTAY CPA)



TABLE 6-35: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (OTAY CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	7,957	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	13,920	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	5,963	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	74.9%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	0	76.08
City-Owned Parks	2.53	0
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	51.31
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	2.53	127.39

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0.32	16.01	16.33
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	17.09	56.98	74.07
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-14.56	70.41	55.85

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0.32	16.01	16.33
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	56.98	85.47	142.45
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-54.45	41.92	-12.52

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	1,452.65	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	4.48	0
Total Future Acreage	1,459.66	127.39

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	104.86	9.15	114.01
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	41.76	139.20	180.96
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	1,417.90	-11.81	1,406.09

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	104.86	9.15	114.01
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	139.20	208.80	348.00
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	1,320.46	-81.41	1,239.05

FIGURE 6-49: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (OTAY CPA)

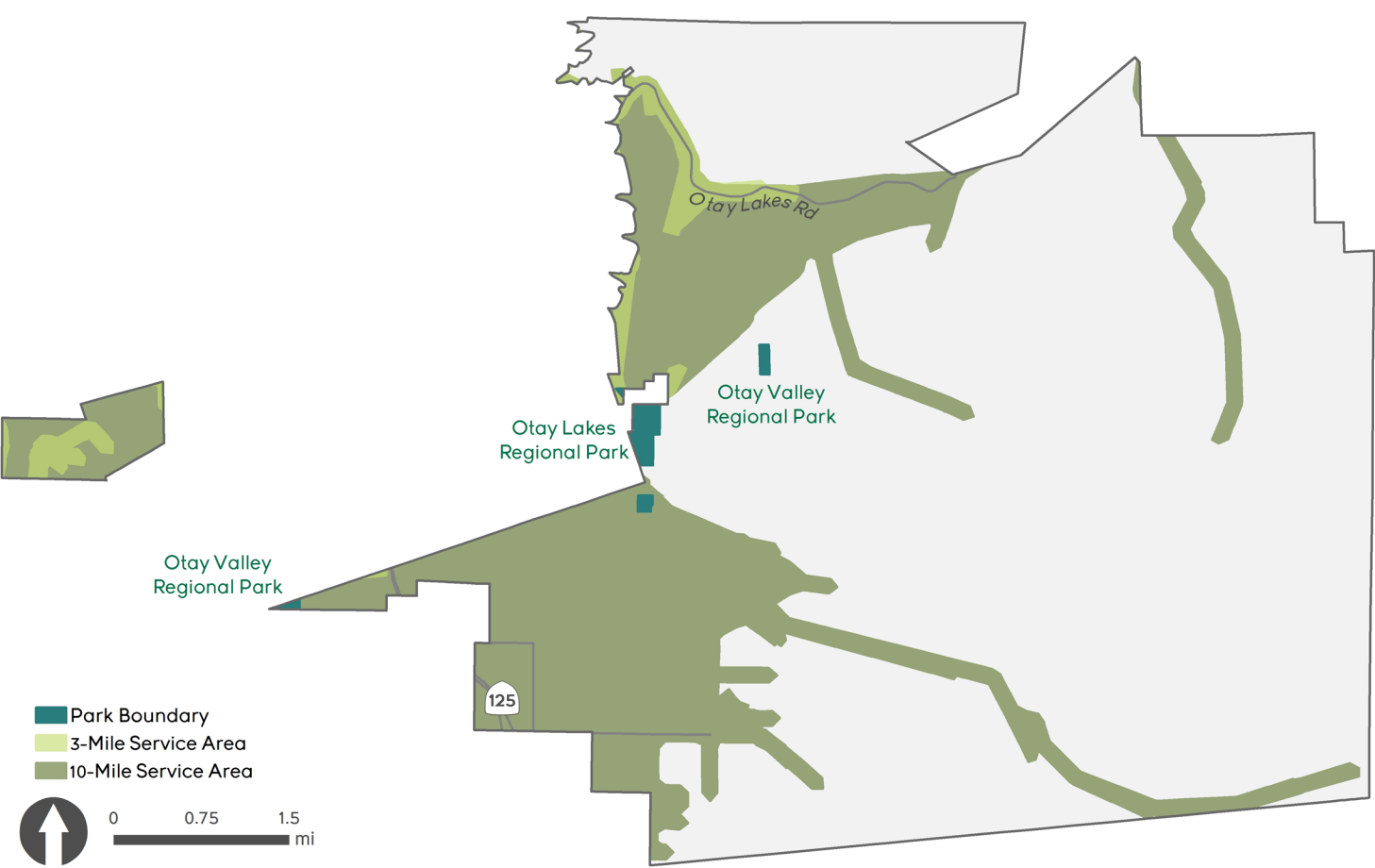
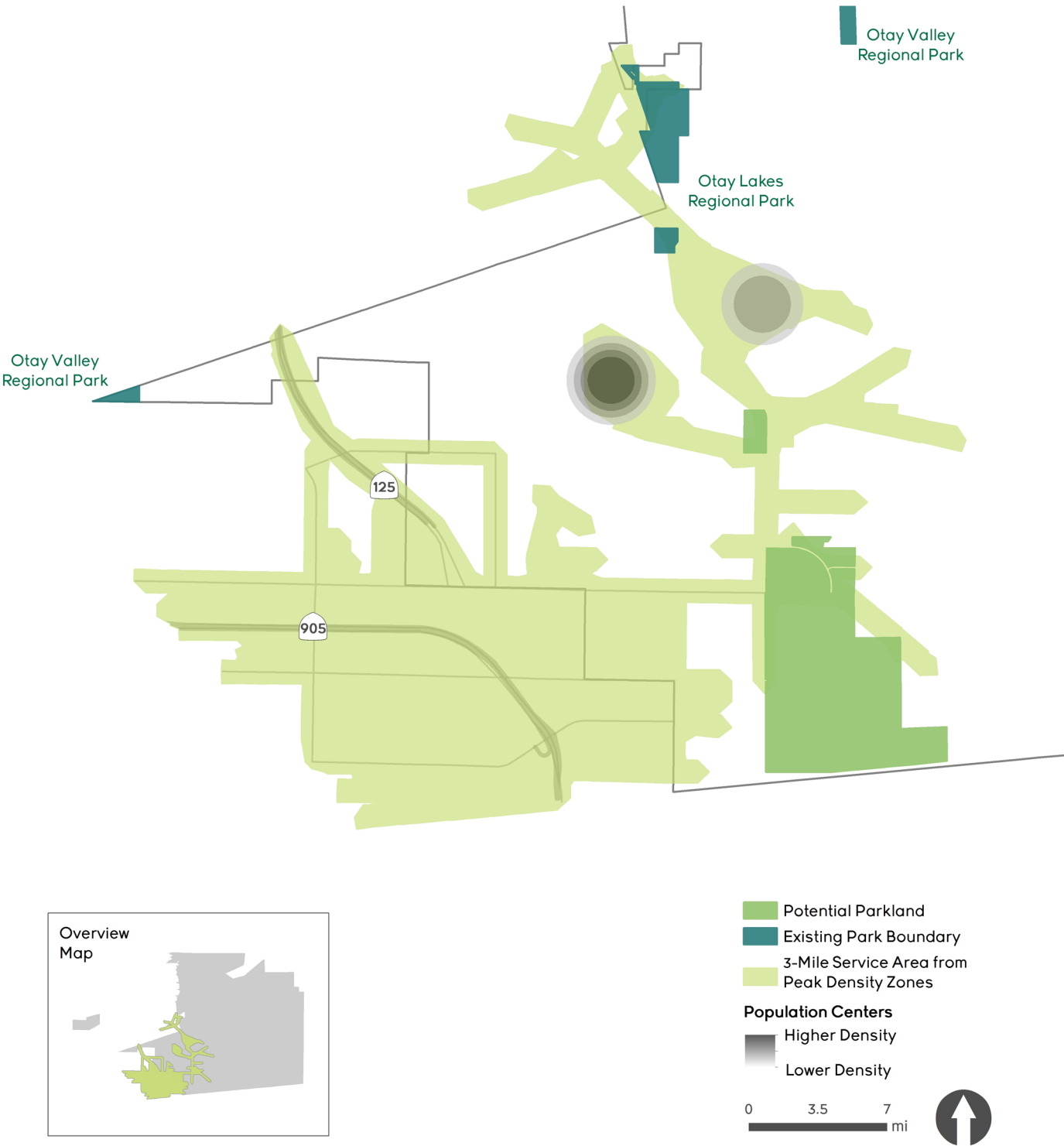


TABLE 6-36: POPULATION SERVED (OTAY CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	0%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	0%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	85.8%

FIGURE 6-50: 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 1.80 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 basketball courts, picnic areas, baseball/softball fields, and playgrounds.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6–51, residents also have access to two (2) horseshoe pits, two (2) soccer fields, two (2) corporate event facilities, and one (1) specialty facility.
- See Table 6–5 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Pala–Pauma CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 56 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 745 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-51: AMENITIES (PALA-PAUMA CPA)



TABLE 6-37: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (PALA-PAUMA CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	5,687	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	8,906	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	3,219	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	56.6%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	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 (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0.08	158.93	159.02
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 (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0.08	158.93	159.02
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	1.80	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	468.37	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.77	0
Total Future Acreage	471.43	903.85

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	52.93	101.49	154.42
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	26.72	89.06	115.78
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	444.71	814.79	1,259.50

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	52.93	101.49	154.42
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	89.06	133.59	222.65
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	382.37	770.26	1,152.63

FIGURE 6-52: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (PALA-PAUMA CPA)

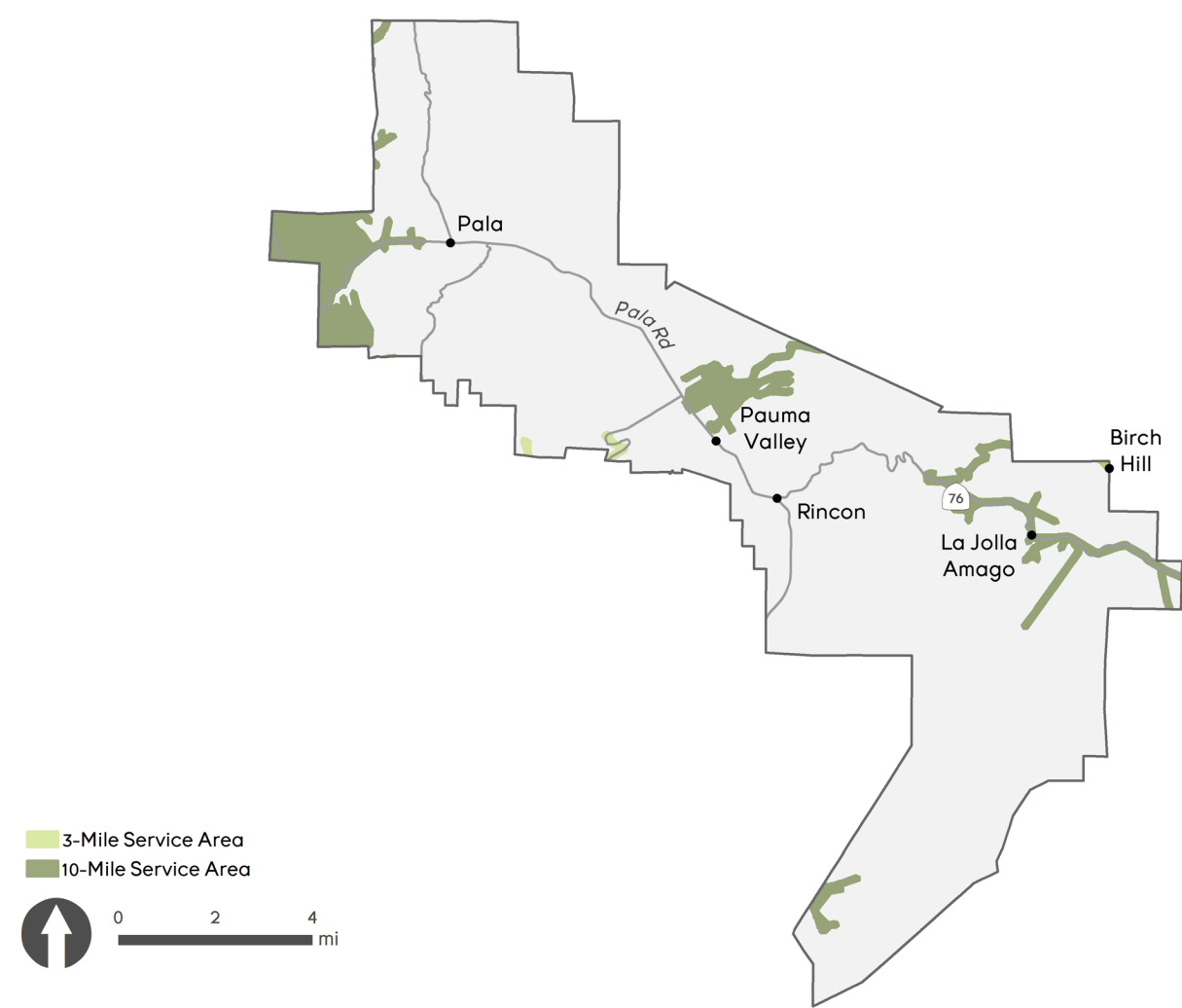
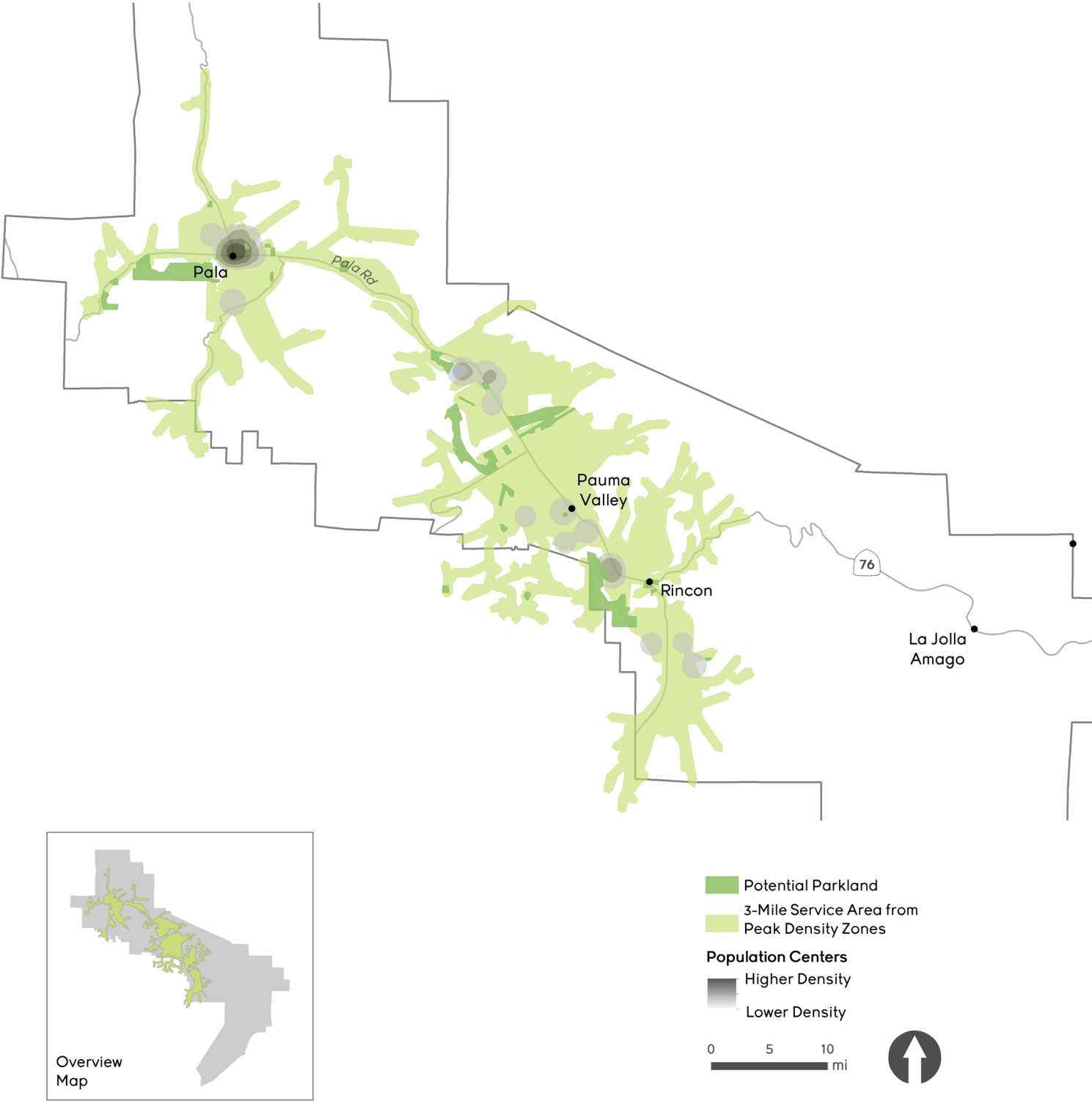


TABLE 6-38: POPULATION SERVED (PALA-PAUMA CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	0%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	0%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	3.3%

FIGURE 6-53: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (PALA-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 picnic areas, baseball/softball fields, playgrounds, and horseshoe pits.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6–54, residents also have access to one (1) basketball court, one (1) soccer field, one (1) corporate event facility, one (1) wedding facility, one (1) volleyball court, one (1) exercise course, one (1) dog park, and one (1) specialty facility.
- See Table 6–5 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Pendleton–De Luz CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 1 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 2 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-54: AMENITIES (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)



TABLE 6-39: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	6,134	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	8,289	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	2,155	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	35.1%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	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	0.57

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0	0.09	0.09
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 (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0	0.09	0.09
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 Dedicated by 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)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	45.93	0.07	46.00
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)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	45.93	0.07	46.00
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 6-55: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)

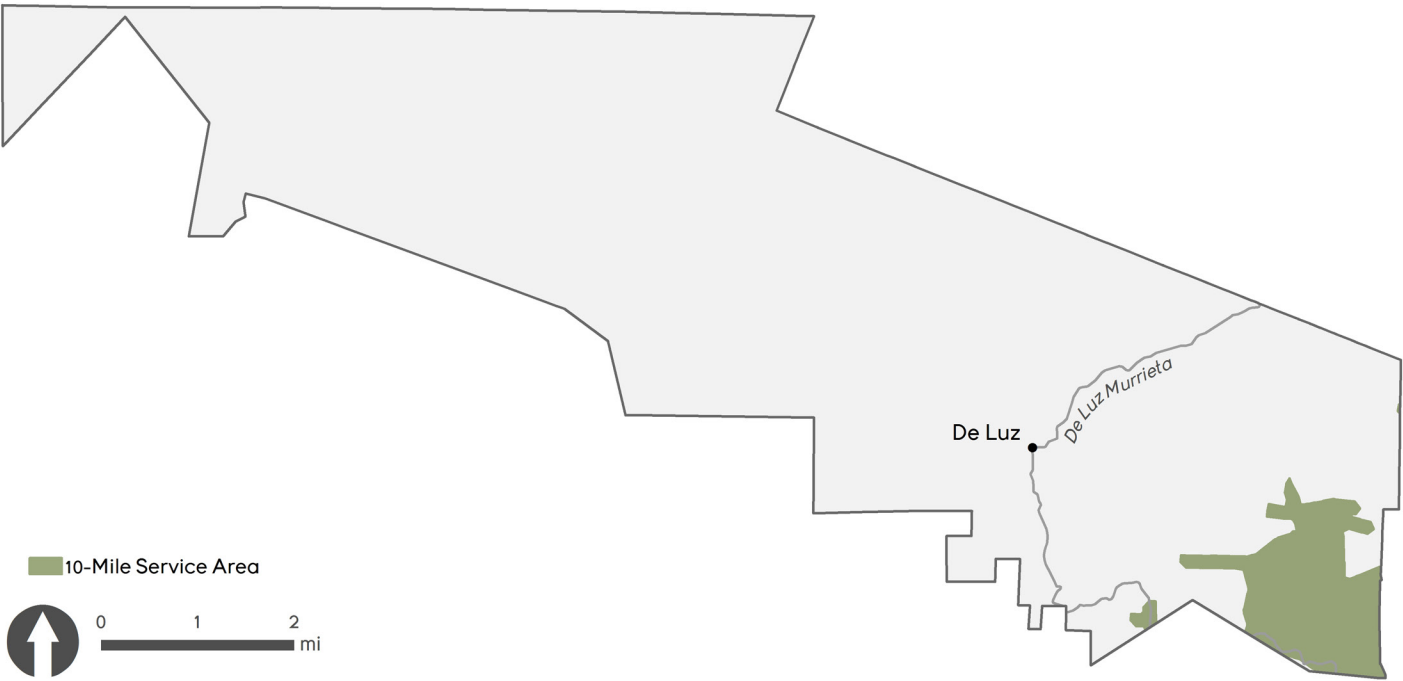
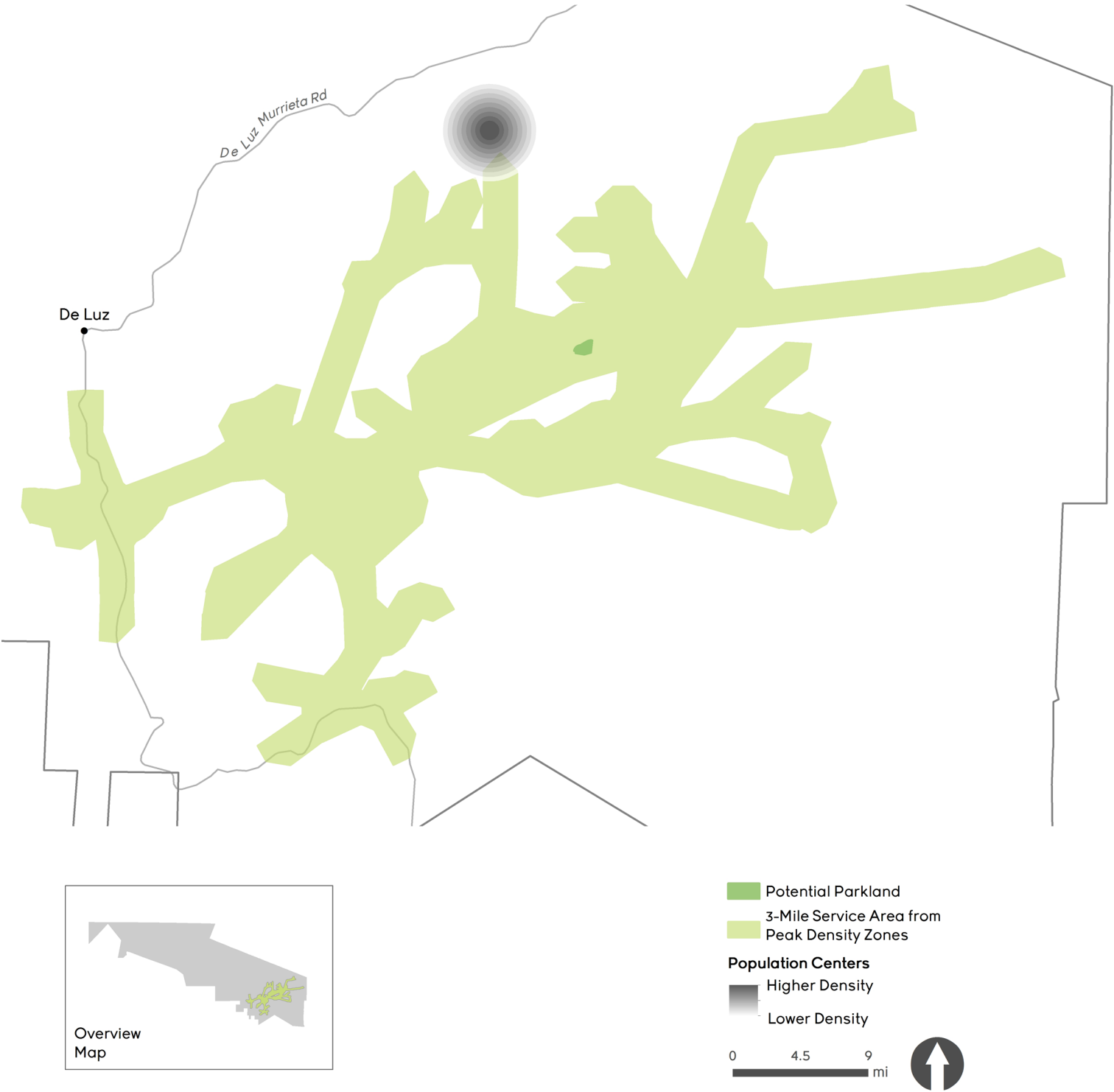


TABLE 6-40: POPULATION SERVED (PENDLETON-DE LUZ CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	0%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	0%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	18.7%

FIGURE 6-56: 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 3.54 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 picnic areas, baseball/softball fields, playgrounds, and soccer fields.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-57, residents also have access to two (2) horseshoe pits, two (2) basketball courts, two (2) tennis courts, and one (1) specialty facility.
- See Table 6-5 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Rainbow CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 15 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 57 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-57: AMENITIES (RAINBOW CPA)



TABLE 6-41: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (RAINBOW CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	1,924	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	2,857	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	933	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	48.5%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	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 (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	1.92	1.61	3.53
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 (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	1.92	1.61	3.53
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	3.54	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	167.84	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	175.09	3.09

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	61.28	1.08	62.36
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	8.57	28.57	37.14
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	166.52	-25.48	141.04

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	61.28	1.08	62.36
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	28.57	42.86	71.43
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	146.52	-39.77	106.75

FIGURE 6-58: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (RAINBOW CPA)

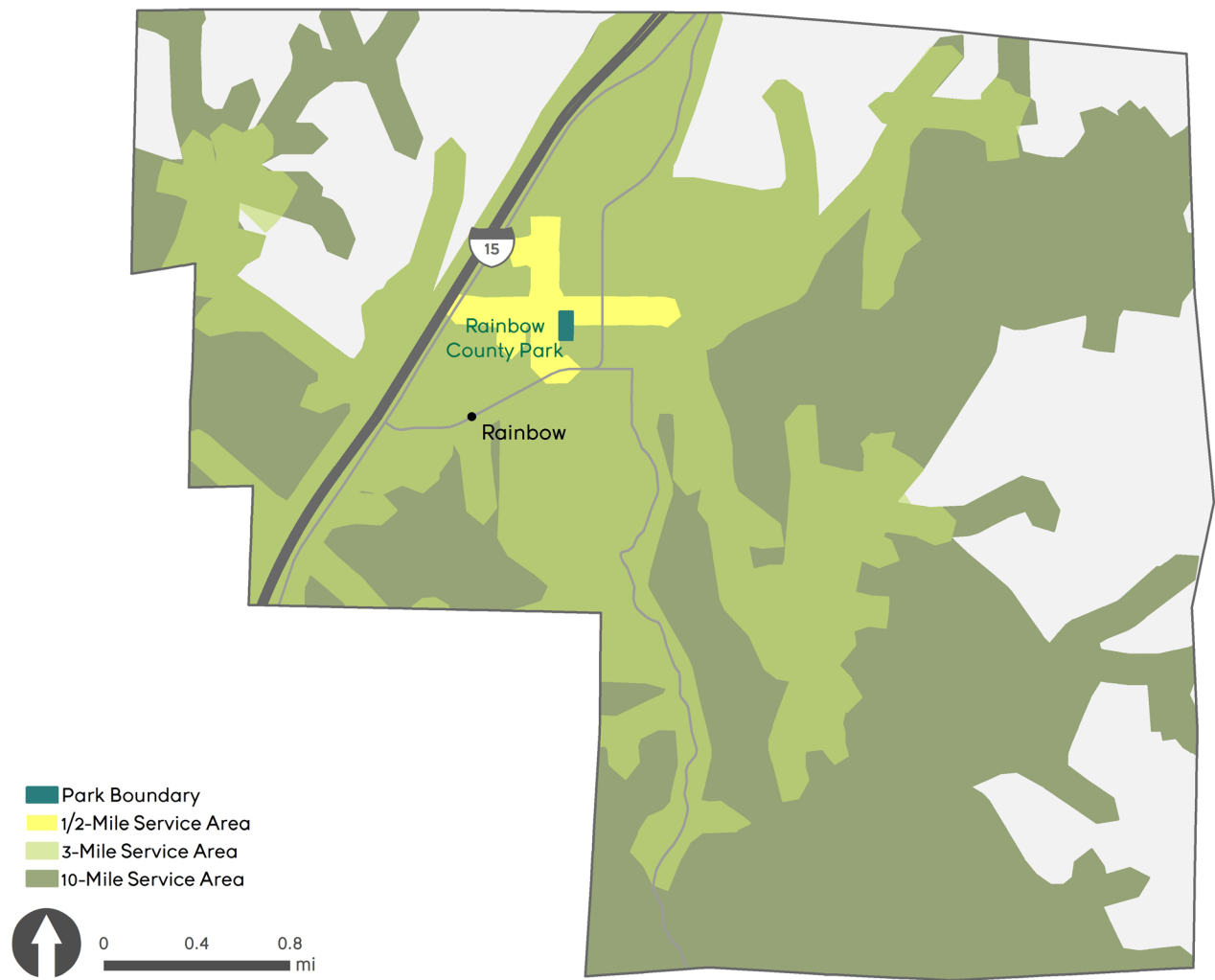
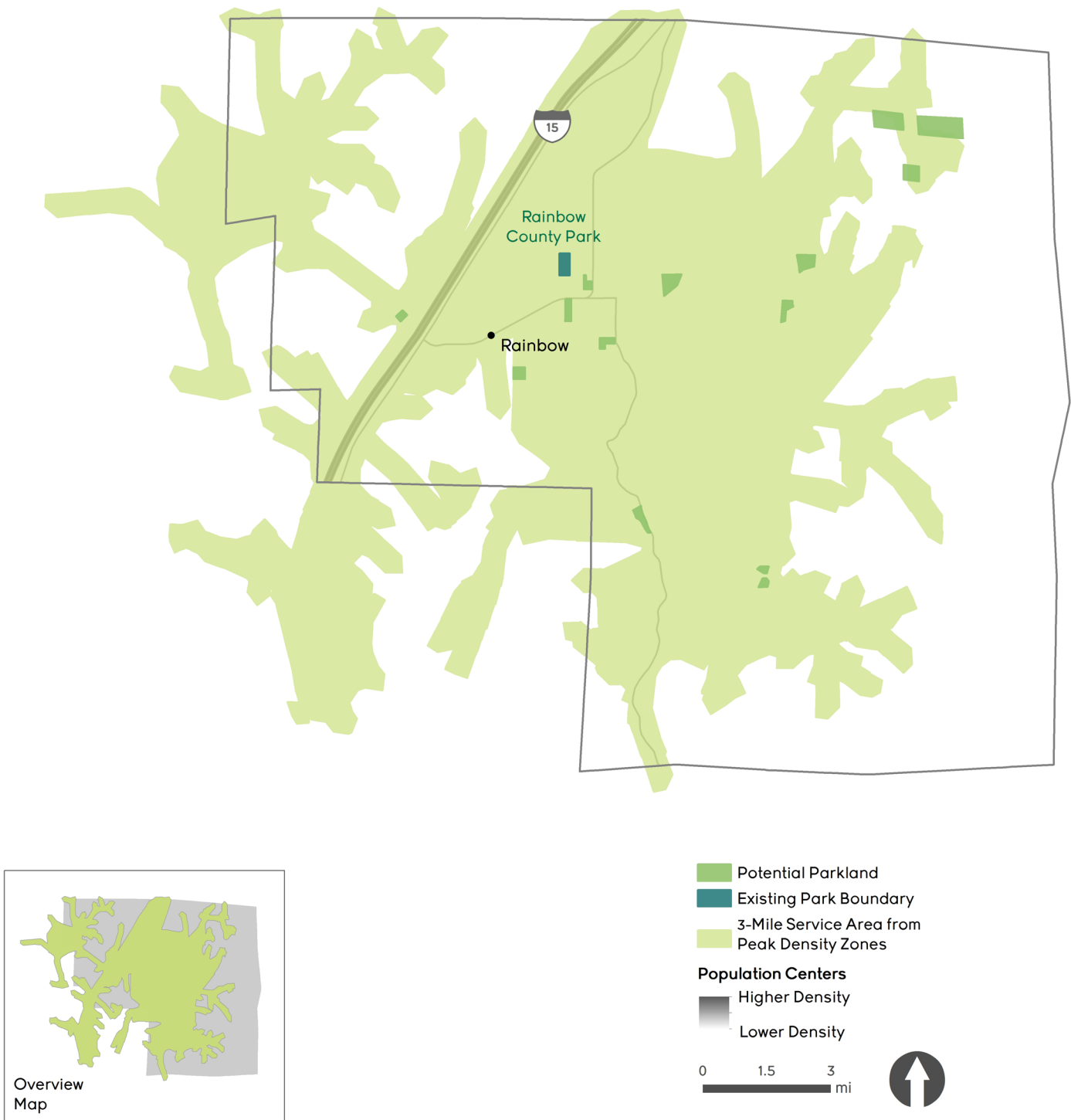


TABLE 6-42: POPULATION SERVED (RAINBOW CPA)

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 6-59: 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 1183 acres. However, the CPA is experiencing a 246.72-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 eleven (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 picnic areas, horseshoe pits, playgrounds, and baseball/softball fields.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-60, residents also have access to eight (8) equestrian trails, seven (7) soccer fields, seven (7) bicycle trails, five (5) tennis courts, five (5) corporate event facilities, five (5) historical features, five (5) staging areas, and six (6) specialty facilities.
- See Table 6-5 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Ramona CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 161 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 420 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-60: AMENITIES (RAMONA CPA)



TABLE 6-43: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (RAMONA CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	36,603	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	44,219	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	7,616	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	19.7%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	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	114.49	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	122.64	86.59

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3.35	2.37	5.72
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	110.81	369.36	480.17
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	11.83	-282.77	-270.93

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	3.35	2.37	5.72
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	369.36	554.04	923.40
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-246.72	-467.45	-714.16

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	19.35	0.13
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	1286.75	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0	0
Total Future Acreage	1428.74	86.72

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	32.31	1.96	34.27
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	132.66	442.19	574.85
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	1,296.08	-355.47	940.61

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	32.31	1.96	34.27
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	442.19	663.29	1,105.48
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	986.55	-576.56	409.99

FIGURE 6-61: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (RAMONA CPA)

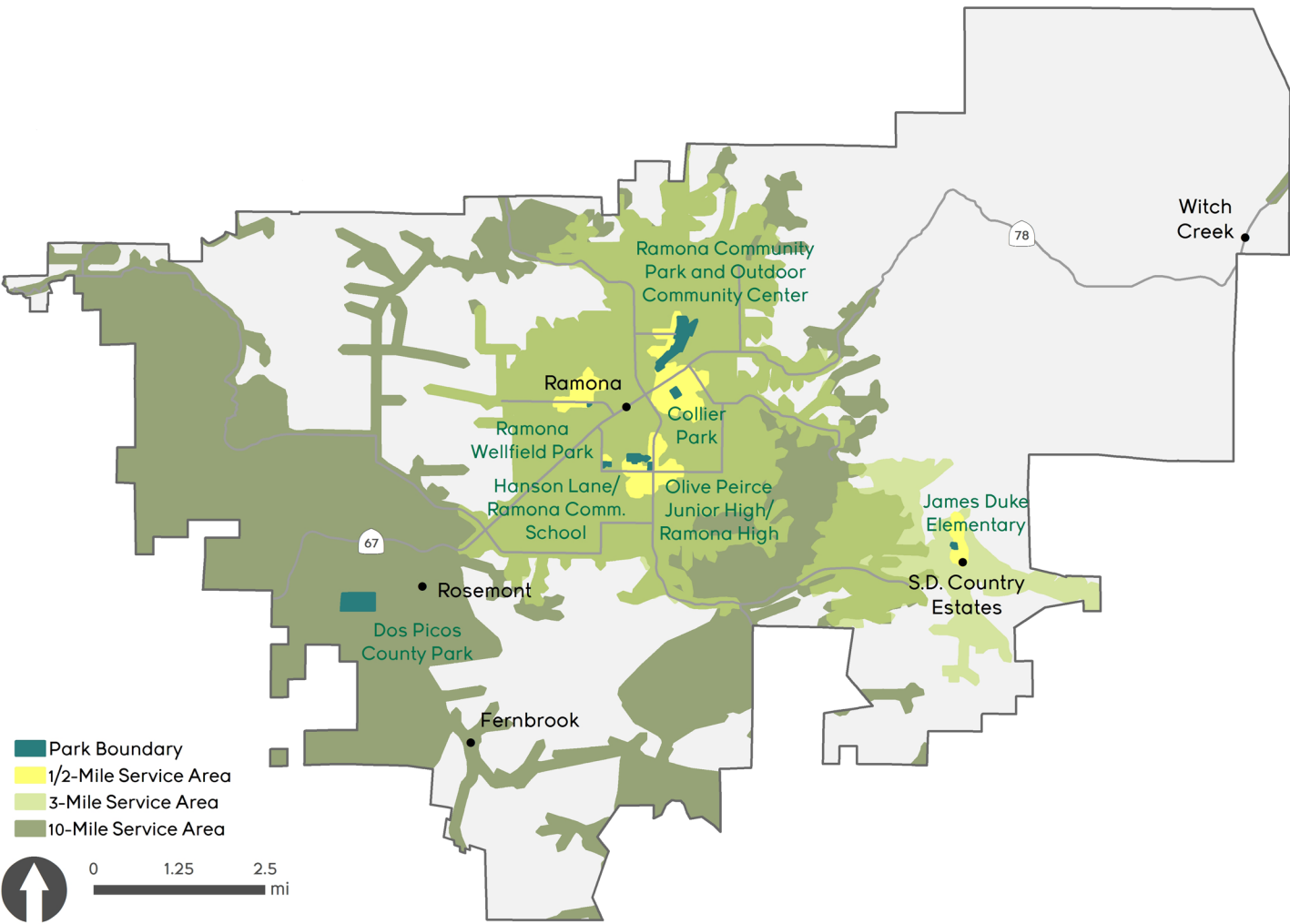
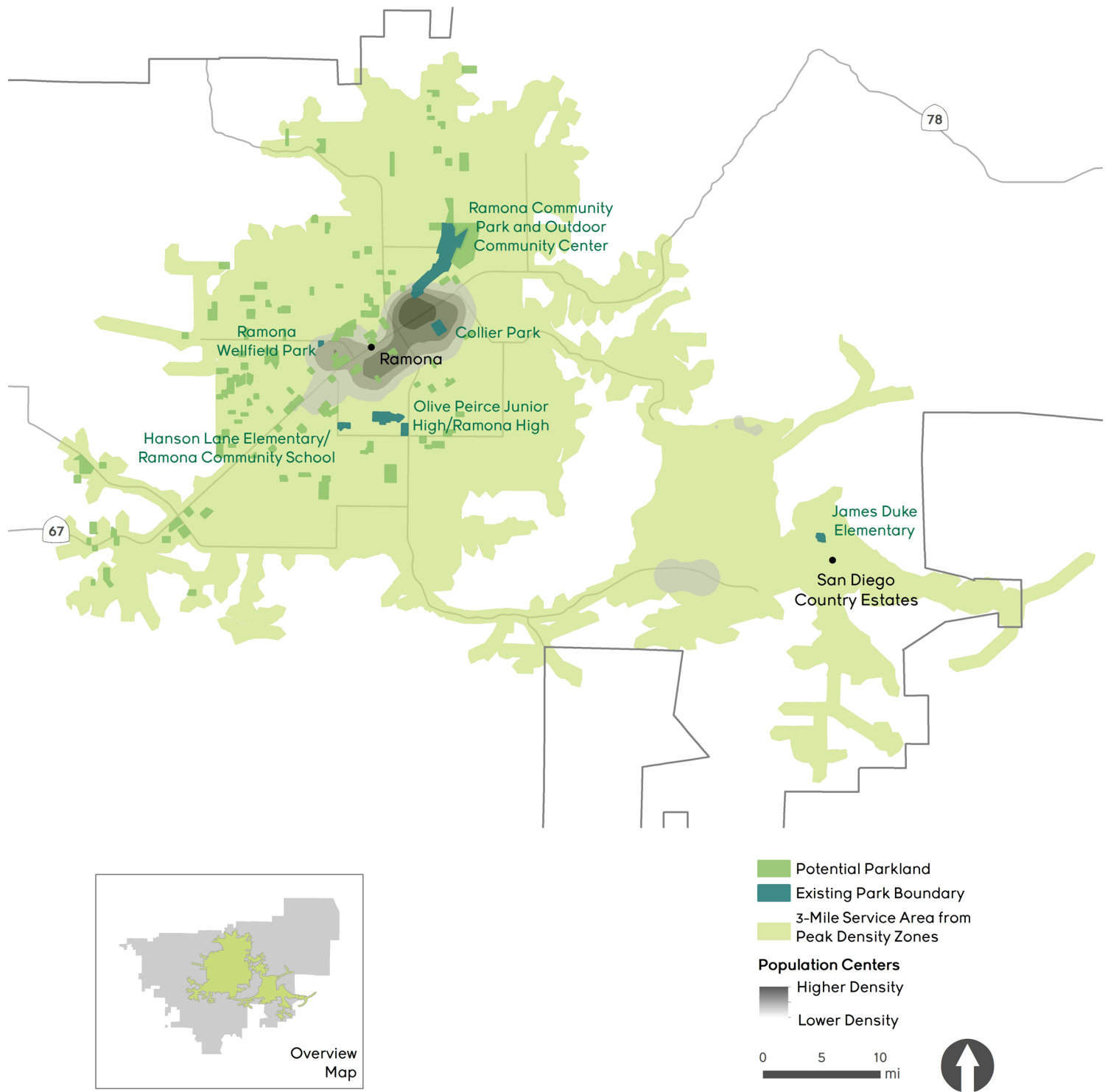


TABLE 6-44: POPULATION SERVED (RAMONA CPA)

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 6-62: 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 50.57-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the standard.
- Despite its proximity to 10 large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 226.64 and 391.77-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 5.31 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 (50) local parks and ten (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 picnic areas, baseball/softball fields, playgrounds, soccer fields, and specialty facilities.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-63, residents also have access to nine (9) basketball courts, six (6) horseshoe pits, four (4) tennis courts, three (3) equestrian trails, three (3) corporate event facilities, and three (3) wedding facilities.
- See Table 6-5 for a inventory of all amenities serving the San Dieguito CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 102 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 346 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-63: AMENITIES (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)



TABLE 6-45: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	37,133	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	38,589	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	1,456	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	3.9%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	18.02	49.71
City-Owned Parks	20.14	9.90
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	35.26
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	0.43	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	9.91	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	48.50	103.61

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	1.31	2.79	4.10
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	99.08	330.25	429.33
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-50.57	-226.64	-277.22

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	1.31	2.79	4.10
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	330.25	495.38	825.63
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-281.75	-391.77	-673.52

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	5.31	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	983.04	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	16.24	0
Total Future Acreage	1,053.09	103.61

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	27.29	2.68	29.97
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	115.77	385.89	501.66
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	937.32	-282.28	655.04

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	27.29	2.68	29.97
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	385.89	578.84	964.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	667.20	-475.23	191.97

FIGURE 6-64: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)

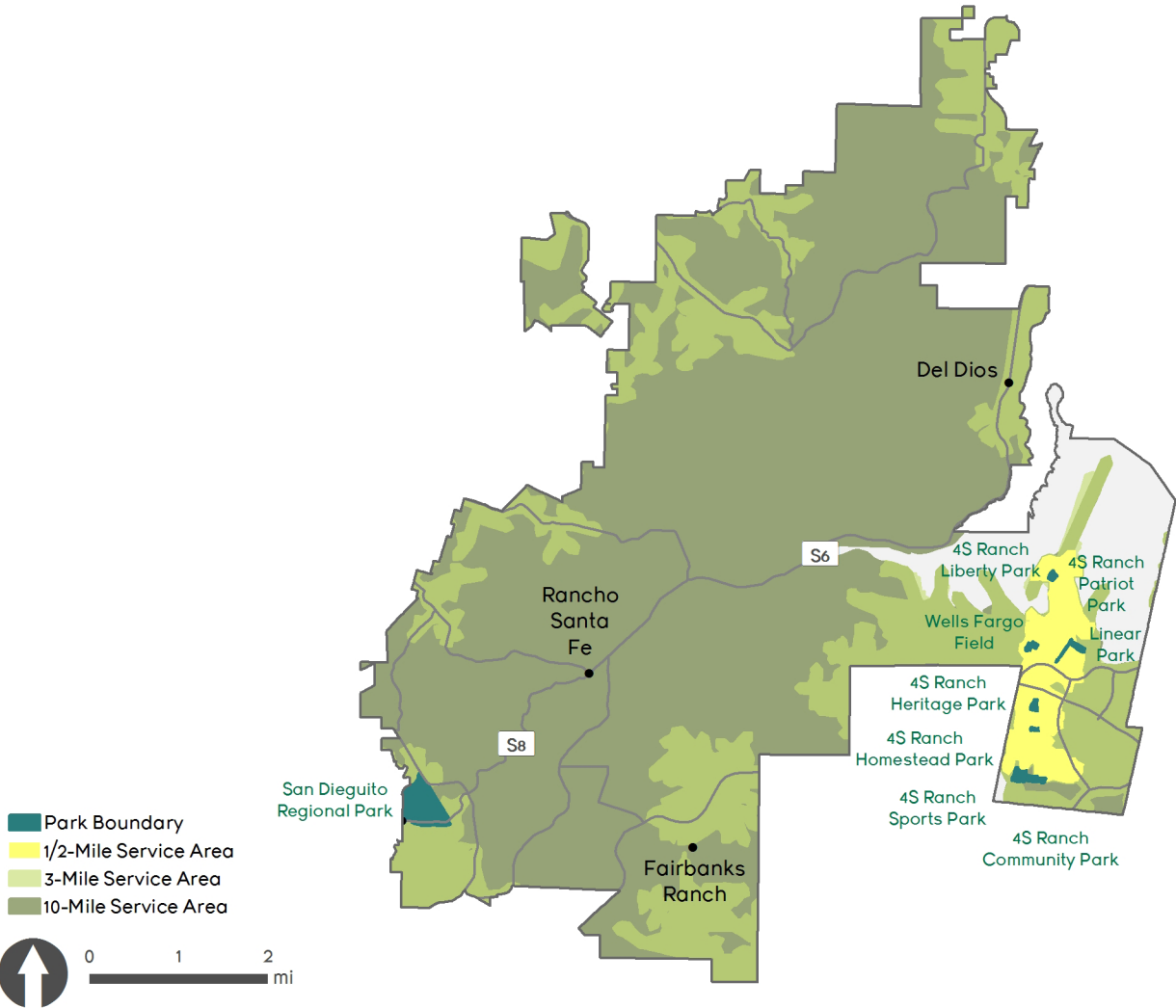
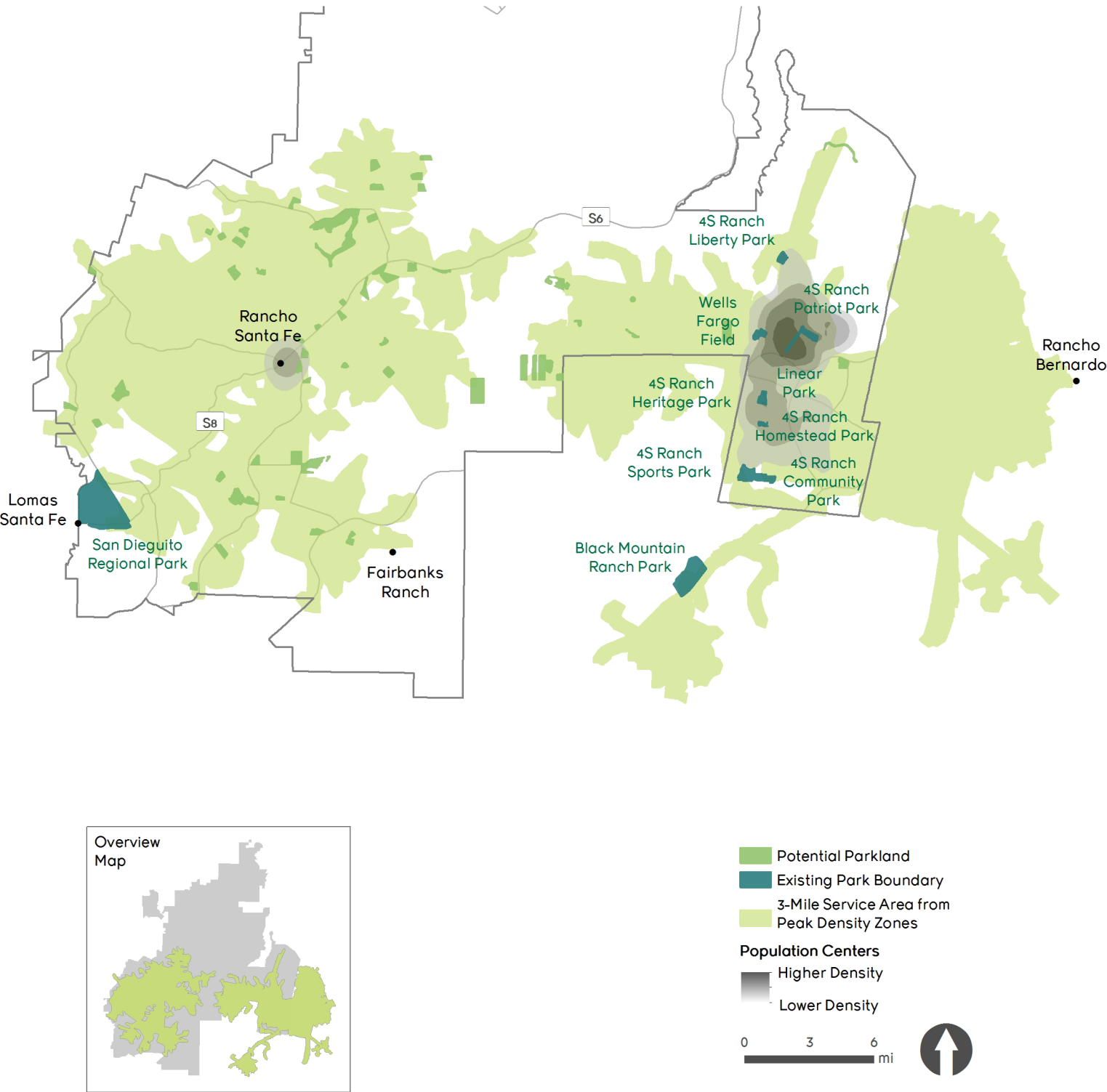


TABLE 6-46: POPULATION SERVED (SAN DIEGUITO CPA)

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 6-65: 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 146.64-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 baseball/softball fields, picnic areas, playgrounds, and horse corrals.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-66, residents also have access to eleven (11) basketball courts, ten (10) soccer fields, nine (9) staging areas, nine (9) swimming features, five (5) horseshoe pits, five (5) corporate event facilities, five (5) bicycle trails, and eight (8) specialty facilities.
- See Table 6-5 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Spring Valley CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 19 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 57 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-66: AMENITIES (SPRING VALLEY CPA)



TABLE 6-47: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (SPRING VALLEY CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	65,402	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	71,614	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	6,212	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	9.5%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	20.57	127.41
City-Owned Parks	16.88	43.19
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	4.40	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	44.93	408.70

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0.69	6.25	6.94
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	191.57	638.55	830.12
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-146.64	-229.85	-376.48

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	0.69	6.25	6.94
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	638.55	957.83	1,596.38
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-593.62	-549.12	-1,142.74

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	8.44	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	1,370.85	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.03	0
Total Future Acreage	1,424.24	408.70

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	19.89	5.71	25.59
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	214.84	716.14	930.98
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	1,209.40	-307.44	901.96

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	19.89	5.71	25.59
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	716.14	1,074.21	1,790.35
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	708.10	-665.51	42.60

FIGURE 6-67: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (SPRING VALLEY CPA)

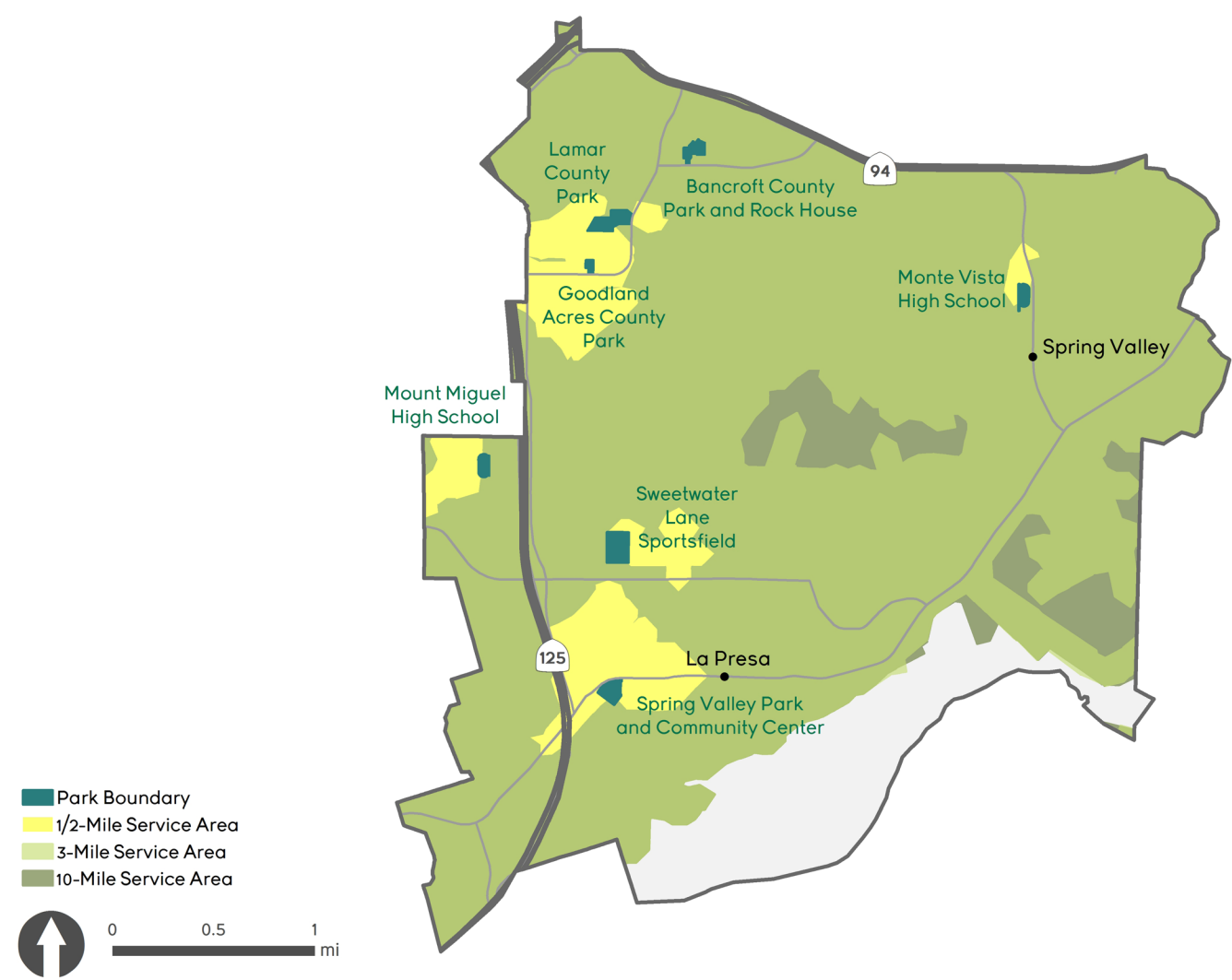


TABLE 6-48: POPULATION SERVED (SPRING VALLEY CPA)

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%

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 23.91 acres. However, the CPA is experiencing a 70.29-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 96.65 and 29.37 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 baseball/softball fields, horse corrals, playgrounds, and swimming features.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-69, residents also have access to nine (9) staging areas, eight (8) basketball courts, eight (8) soccer fields, five (5) picnic areas, five (5) corporate event facilities, five (5) bicycle trails, and seven (7) specialty facilities.
- See Table 6-5 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Sweetwater CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 30 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 91 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-69: AMENITIES (SWEETWATER CPA)



TABLE 6-49: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (SWEETWATER CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	12,507	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	15,133	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	2,626	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	21.0%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	6.19	76.16
City-Owned Parks	56.46	31.24
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	0	108.58
School, Water, Port & Other Special District Parks	1.34	0
Non-profit Facilities Available to Public	0.29	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	64.28	231.22

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	5.14	18.49	23.63
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	40.37	134.57	174.94
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	23.91	96.65	120.57

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	5.14	18.49	23.63
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	134.57	201.86	336.43
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-70.29	29.37	-40.92

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	296.11	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	1.27	0
Total Future Acreage	361.66	231.22

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	23.90	15.28	39.18
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	45.40	151.33	196.73
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	316.26	79.89	396.16

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	23.90	15.28	39.18
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	151.33	227.00	378.33
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	210.33	4.23	214.56

FIGURE 6-70: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (SWEETWATER CPA)

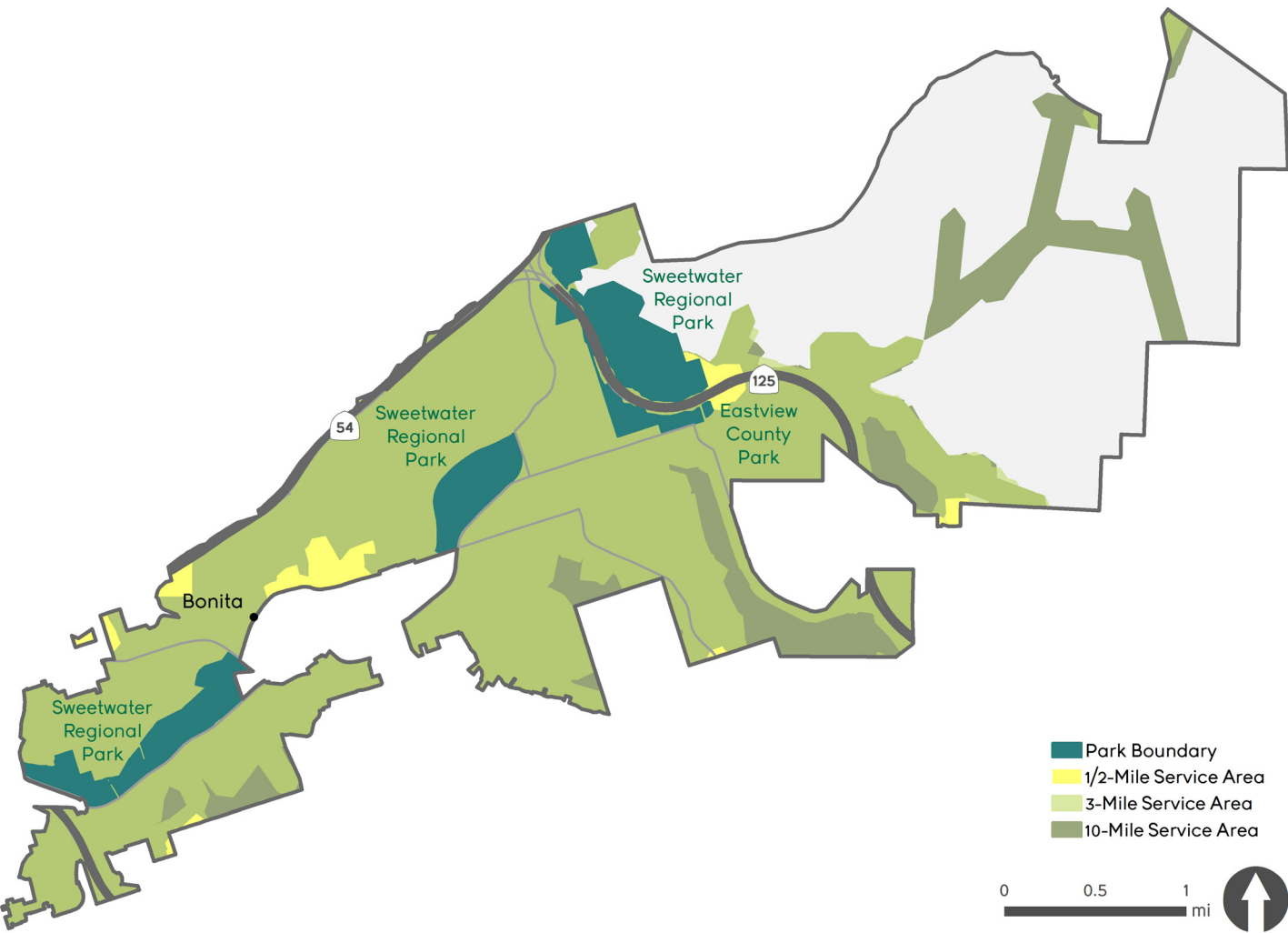
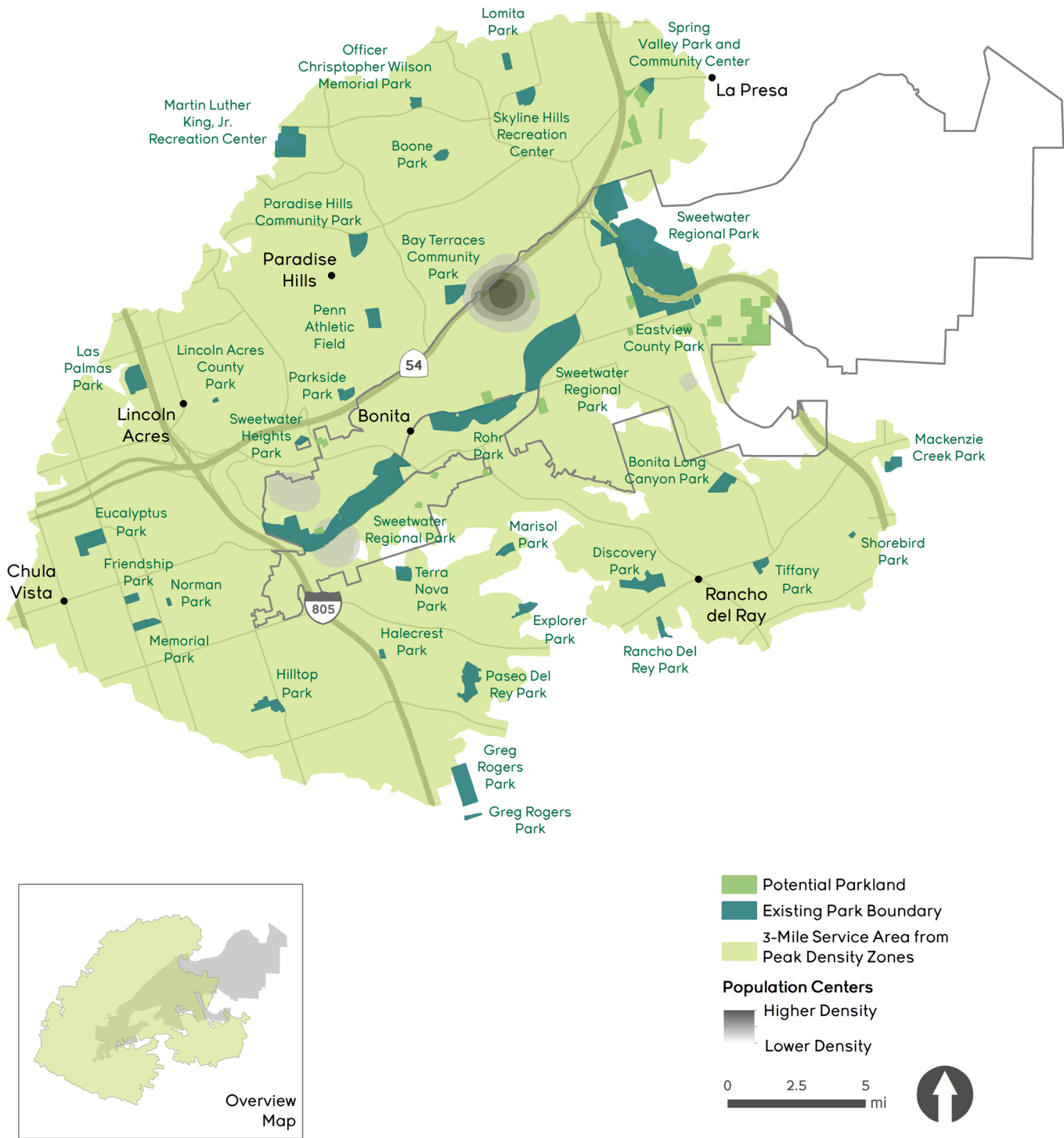


TABLE 6-50: POPULATION SERVED (SWEETWATER CPA)

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 6-71: 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 22.91-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 172.69. 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 picnic areas, baseball/softball fields, playgrounds, and horse corrals.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-72, residents also have access to fourteen (14) basketball courts, thirteen (13) horseshoe pits, nine (9) soccer fields, six (6) wedding facilities, five (5) corporate event facilities, five (5) bicycle trails, and seven (7) specialty facilities.
- See Table 6-5 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Valle De Oro CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 131 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 607 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-72: AMENITIES (VALLEY DE ORO CPA)



TABLE 6-51: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (VALLEY DE ORO CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	42,502	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	43,681	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	1,179	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	2.8%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	69.27	207.20
City-Owned Parks	8.59	8.92
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	13.28	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	101.99	589.04

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	2.40	13.86	16.26
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	124.91	416.35	541.26
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-22.91	172.69	149.78

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	2.40	13.86	16.26
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	416.35	624.53	1040.88
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-314.36	-35.48	-349.84

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	8.02	1.09
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	361.48	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	0.60	0
Total Future Acreage	472.09	590.14

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10.81	13.51	24.32
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	131.04	436.81	567.85
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	341.05	153.33	494.38

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	10.81	13.51	24.32
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	436.81	655.22	1092.03
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	35.28	-65.08	-29.79

FIGURE 6-73: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (VALLEY DE ORO CPA)

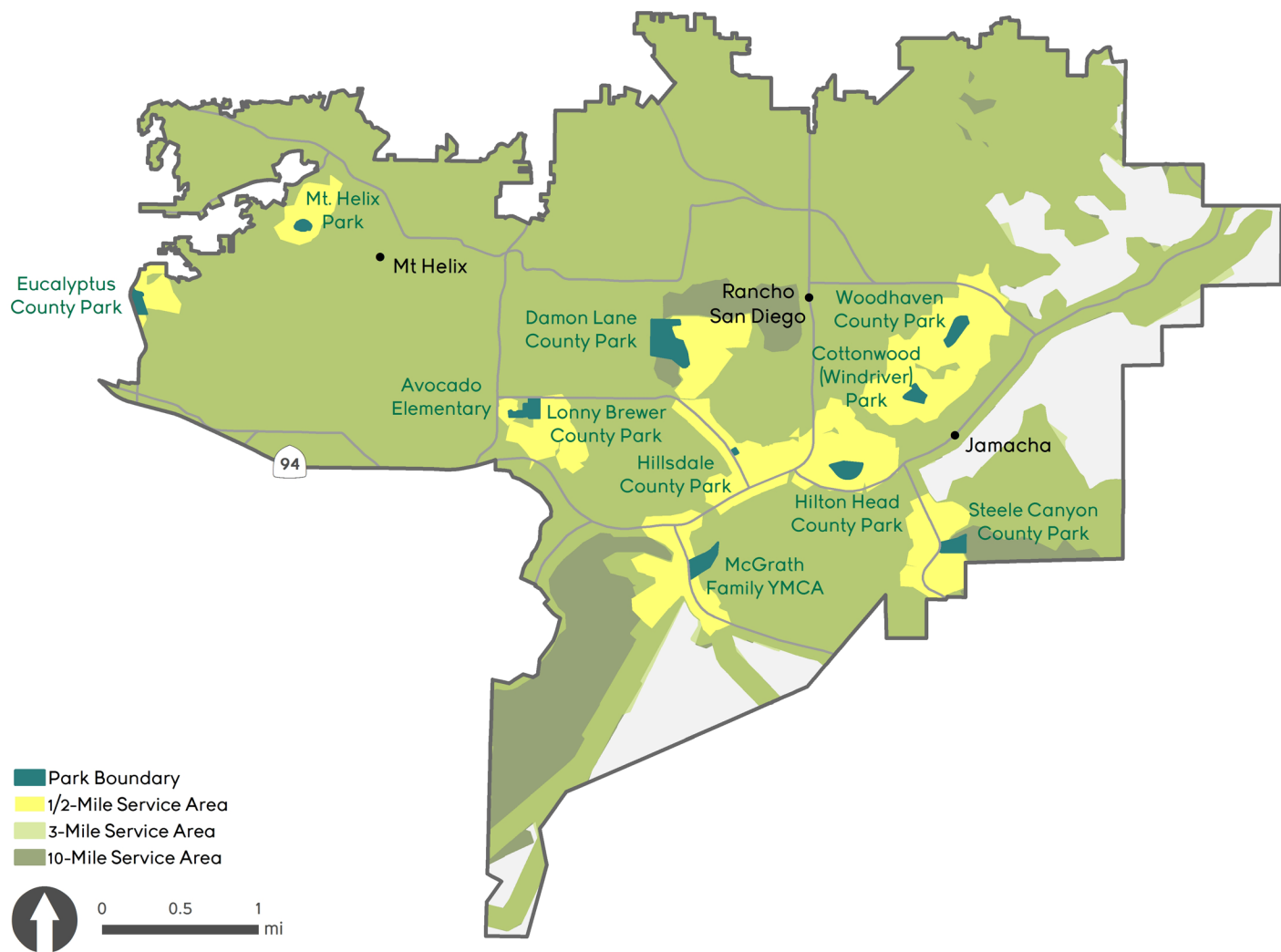
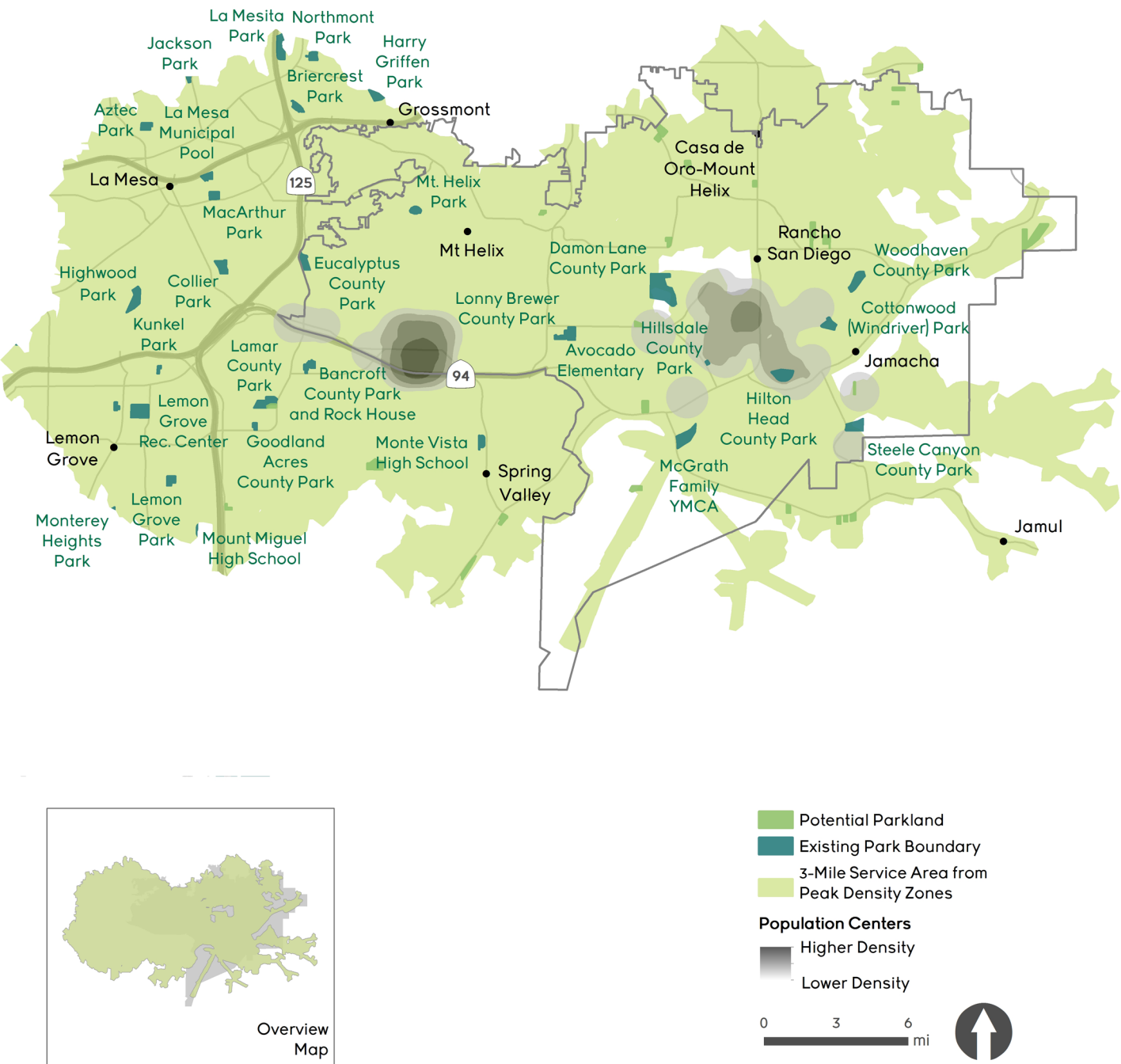


TABLE 6-52: POPULATION SERVED (VALLE DE ORO CPA)

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 6-74: 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 1.71 acres. However, the CPA is experiencing a 134.12-acre deficit of local park facilities to meet the goal.
- Despite its proximity to five (5) large county parks, the CPA is experiencing a 120.36 and 217.38-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 0.08 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

- Six (6) 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, 52.1% 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, 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 picnic areas, horseshoe pits, playgrounds, and baseball/softball fields.
- Along with the amenities listed in Figure 6-75, residents also have access to eight (8) basketball courts, six (6) tennis courts, four (4) soccer fields, and six (6) specialty facilities.
- See Table 6-5 for a inventory of all amenities serving the Valley Center CPA.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 118 vacant parcels, totaling approximately 677 acres, have potential for future park development based on land ownership and buildable topography (less than 10% slope).

FIGURE 6-75: AMENITIES (VALLEY CENTER CPA)



TABLE 6-53: LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS (VALLEY CENTER CPA)

GROSS POPULATION		COUNTY PARK STANDARDS AND GOALS	
Existing 2020 Population	20,352	Minimum Standard for Local Parks	3 acres per 1,000 residents
Potential 2040 Population	26,022	Minimum Goal for Local Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
Population Increase	5,670	Minimum Standard for Regional Parks	10 acres per 1,000 residents
% Population Increase	27.9%	Minimum Goal for Regional Parks	15 acres per 1,000 residents

EXISTING PARKS (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
County-Owned Parks	0	8.40
City-Owned Parks	0.42	65.28
Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements (JEPA) Parks	59.51	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	59.92	73.68

EXISTING PARK STANDARD (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	2.94	3.62	6.56
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	58.21	194.04	252.25
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	1.71	-120.36	-118.64

EXISTING PARK GOAL (2020)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	2.94	3.62	6.56
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	194.04	291.06	485.10
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	-134.12	-217.38	-351.49

FUTURE PARKS (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK
Known Planned, Programmed or Expanded Parks	0.08	0
Parkland Dedicated by Developers	1,169.26	0
SANDAG Identified Future Parkland	1.08	0
Total Future Acreage	1,230.34	73.68

FUTURE PARK STANDARD (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	47.28	2.83	50.11
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	78.07	260.22	338.29
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	1,152.28	-186.54	965.74

FUTURE PARK GOAL (2040)	ACRES OF LOCAL PARK	ACRES OF REGIONAL PARK	TOTAL PARK ACRES (LOCAL + REGIONAL)
Park Acres per 1,000 Residents	47.28	2.83	50.11
Minimum Park Acreage Needed to Meet Standard	260.22	390.33	650.55
Surplus or Deficit for Minimum Park Acreage	970.12	-316.65	653.48

FIGURE 6-76: AREAS SERVED BY PARKS (VALLEY CENTER CPA)

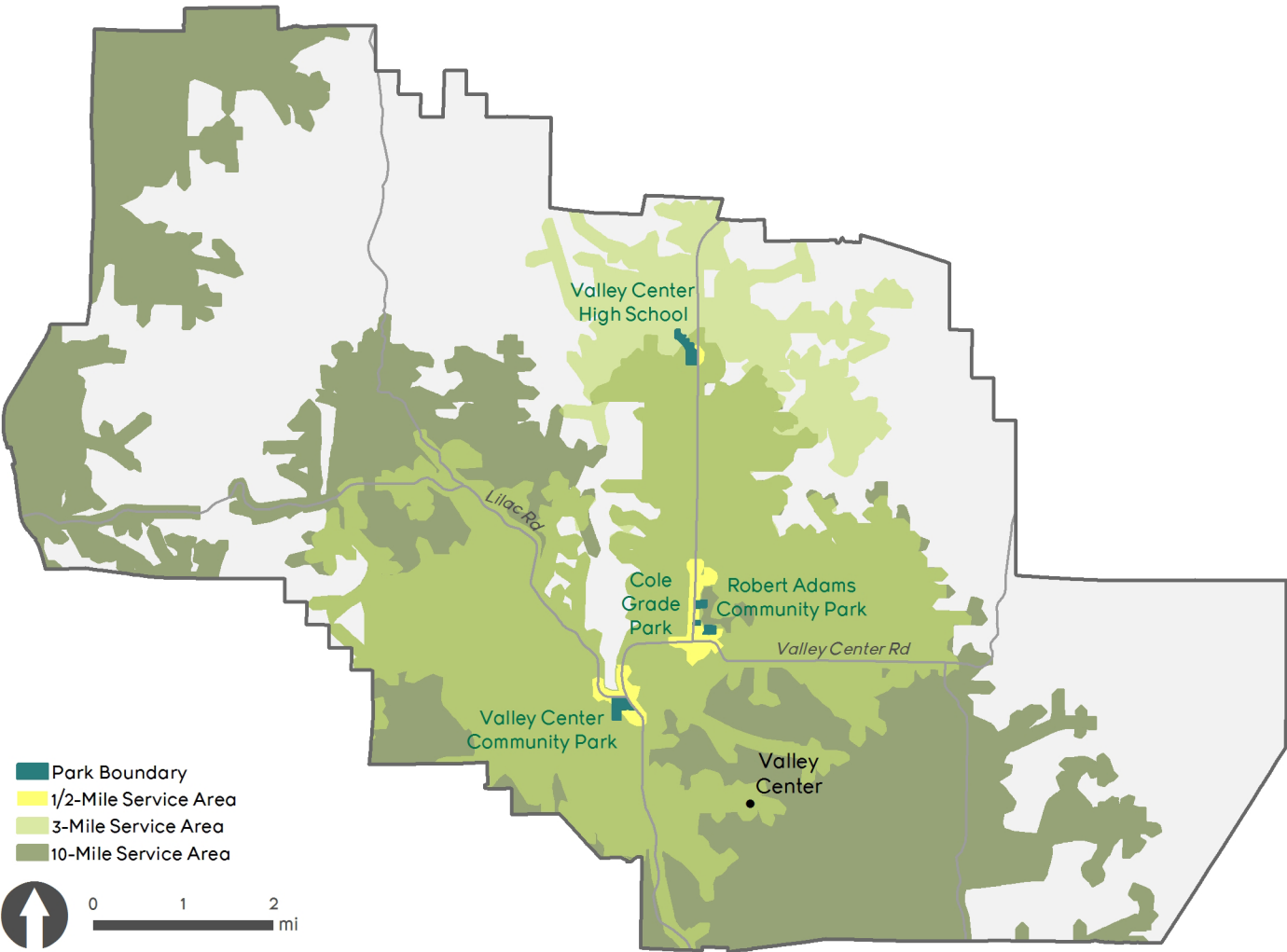
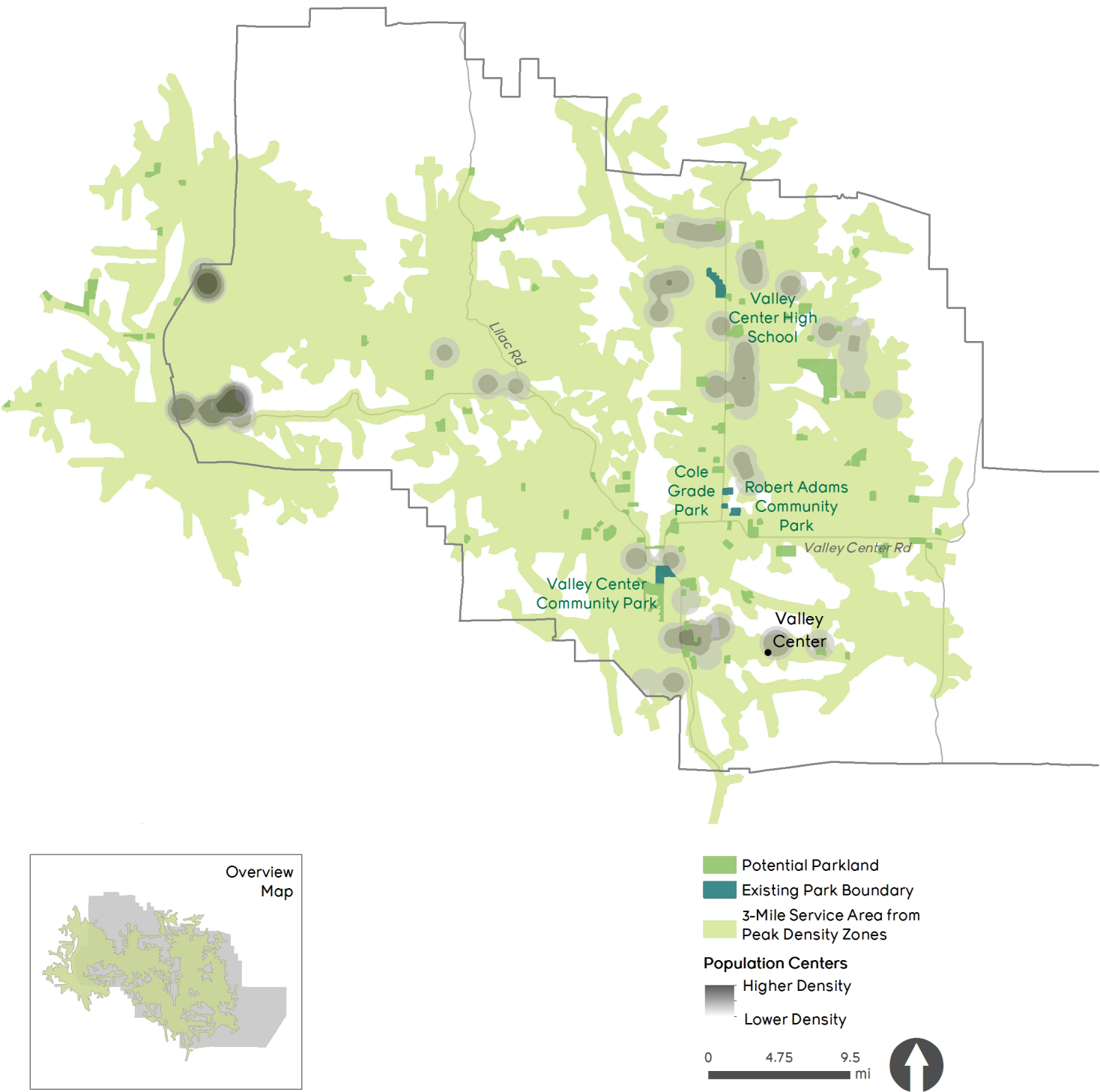


TABLE 6-54: POPULATION SERVED (VALLEY CENTER CPA)

PARK SERVICE AREA	POPULATION SERVED
0.5-Mile Walking Distance (Local Park)	1.1%
3-Mile Driving Distance (Local Park)	52.1%
10-Mile Driving Distance (Regional Park)	72.9%

FIGURE 6-77: FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES (VALLEY CENTER CPA)





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Chapter 7 Budgeting

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 \$78.7 million, \$7.7 million in revenue from charges for current services and a Capital Improvement Projects budget of 80 projects with funding of over \$300 million. Services are provided by over 302 full-time employees and a robust volunteer program with a value of more than \$3 million.

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 Equity, Sustainability, Community, Empower, and Justice?
- 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 in the Adopted Operational Plan Fiscal Years 2025–2026 to 2026–2027.

Table 7–1 provides a snapshot of DPR's 2025–2026 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.

TABLE 7-1: DPR OPERATIONAL PLAN 2025-2027

BUDGET CHANGES AND OPERATIONAL IMPACT: 2024-25 TO 2025-26**Staffing**

Decrease of 2.00 staff years due to—overall County funding sources not keeping pace with the cost of doing business. The decrease in staff years will not impact operations.

Expenditures

Net increase of \$1.5 million.

- Salaries & Benefits—net increase of \$2.7 million primarily for planning purposes associated with anticipated salary and benefit increases, partially offset by salary adjustments to reflect normal staff turnover.
- Services & Supplies – net decrease of \$2.0 million
 - Decrease of \$2.0 million due to reduction of services associated with the Comprehensive Tree Program
 - Decrease of 1.0 million for Major Maintenance contracted services.
 - Increase of \$1.0 million for internal service fund charges including public liability and utilities.
- Expenditure Transfer & Reimbursements –Increase of \$7.3 million due to the reduction of one-time costs related to the Comprehensive Tree Program, Accessibility for All ADA Transition Plan, and major maintenance projects. Since this is a transfer of expenditures, it has a net effect of increase in expenditures. The central funding is supported by resources in County Finance Other.
- Operating Transfers Out – Decrease of \$6.5 million for major maintenance projects.

Revenues

Net increase of \$1.5 million.

- Taxes Current Property – increase of \$0.3 million due to projected taxes from property tax collections
- Licenses Permits & Franchise – increase of \$0.3 million due to projected revenue from Park Land Dedication Fees
- Revenue from Use of Money & Property – increase of \$0.1 million due to increase in deposit revenue for Park Land Ordinance fees and lease revenue
- Charges for Current Services – increase of \$0.1 million due to anticipated increase in camping use and park and recreation fees
- Other Financing Sources – increase of \$0.1 million due to increase support for County Service Areas (CSA) and Community facility District parks
- Use of fund balance – decrease of \$2.1 million due to the completion of one-time projects and the decreased use of Parks Special Funds fund balance. A total of \$0.3 is budgeted.
 - \$0.3 million of Parks Special District Funds fund balance for increased operations and maintenance costs
- General Purpose Revenue Allocation – increase of \$2.7 million primarily for anticipated salary and benefit increases.

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 CAPITAL 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 the PIP are based on input from a wide variety of sources including community planning groups, internal parks and recreation experts, and the Board of Supervisors.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT MODEL

Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) initiated development of a tool known as the Capital Investment Model (CIM) that aims to identify service gaps and aids in prioritization of proposed capital improvement projects. The tool collects information about existing parks, need for parks, makes the information comparable, compares the information to benchmark standards, and provides a recommended priority ranking based on how well the proposed projects address community needs and service deficiencies. The tool analyzes how well projects meet DPR and County of San Diego goals and national standards, which serve as benchmarks for level of service standards.

The Capital Investment Model considers existing conditions in comparison with the new level of service a proposed project provides in its Community Planning Area (CPA). Recreation amenities, capital investment, park acres & access, and sustainability/community enhancement are the factors that allow us to prioritize projects.

The outcome of this program is a data-driven model that improves process efficiencies and provides a prioritization tool for analyzing potential projects by how well they meet DPR and County goals, service deficiencies, and community needs.

More information, including exhibits, on the Capital Investment Model is found in Chapter 8 of this document.

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 community planning and sponsor groups in each LPPA. 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. Refer to Chapter 5 for the most recent PLDO priorities for each LPPA.

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

The following information provides descriptions for each of the funding sources identified in Table 7-2.

TRADITIONAL 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.

TRADITIONAL TAX AND EXACTIONS-BASED FUNDING RESOURCES

- **General or Operating Fund**
Parks and recreation services are primarily funded by the County's General Fund, which can be comprised of property tax levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit of a community. These funds also come from resources such as inter-government agreements, reimbursements, and interest and may include such revenue sources as franchise taxes, licenses and permits, fees, transfers in, reserves, interest income, and miscellaneous other incomes.
- **Sales Tax**
This revenue source often funds municipal park and recreation agencies either partially or fully. Sales tax revenue is very popular in high traffic tourism agencies and with cities. Special Districts cannot exact sales taxes, which often calls into question the issue of charging resident and non-resident fee differentials.
- **Property Tax (Existing CSA)**
Property tax revenue often funds park and recreation special districts and may be used as a dedicated source for capital development. When used for operation funding, it often makes the argument for charging resident and non-resident fee differentials.

DEVELOPMENT FUNDING

- **Park Land Dedication Ordinance**
Park land dedication requirements typically state that all residential subdivisions of land, with some exemptions, are to provide for parks by either dedicating land, paying an in-lieu fee (the amounts may be adjusted annually), or a combination of the two.
- **Development Impact Fees**
Development impact fees are one-time charges imposed on development projects at the time of permit issue to recover capital costs for public facilities, including parks, needed to serve new developments and the additional residents, employees, and visitors they bring to the community. State laws, with a few minor exceptions, prohibit the use of impact fees for ongoing maintenance or operations costs.
- **Local Improvement Districts**
Taxing districts established to provide funds for certain types of improvements that benefit a specific group of affected properties. Special Districts (or local improvement districts) are the beneficiaries of pass-through funding from cities or counties, which have responsibility for their interests. Special Districts cannot exact or collect the land dedication or the fee-in-lieu on their own. Improvements may include landscaping, the erection of fountains, and acquisition of art, and supplemental services for improvement and promotion, including recreation and cultural enhancements.

FEES AND CHARGES

- **Ticket Sales/Admissions**
This revenue source is for accessing facilities for self-directed or spectator activities such as splash parks, ballparks, and entertainment activities. Fees may also be assessed for tours, entrance or gate admission, and other activities, which may or may not be self-directed. These user fees help offset operational costs or apply to new projects.
- **Registration Fees**
This revenue source is for participating in programs, classes, activities, and events which typically require pre-registration to ensure a place. These services may or may not have limited space. These participant fees attempt to recover most if not all of the direct expenses and are often revenue positive due to market demand.
- **Daily Admission, and Annual Pass Sales, or Vehicle Permits**
Daily and annual pass fees can apply to regional parks and aquatics centers. The consultant team recommends consideration of bulk discount buying of daily admission fees marketed as "monthly, seasonal, 3-month, 6-month, and/or annual passes."

ALTERNATIVE 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 compiled 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.

LOAN MECHANISMS

- **General Obligation Bonds**
Bonded indebtedness issued with the approval of the electorate for capital improvements and general public improvements.
- **Revenue Bonds**
Bonds used for capital projects that will generate revenue for debt service where fees can be set aside to support repayment of the bond. These are typically issued for water, sewer or drainage charges, and other enterprise type activities.
- **Special Assessment Bonds**
These bonds are payable from the proceeds of special assessments such as local improvement districts.
- **Industrial Development Bonds**
Specialized revenue bonds issued on behalf of publicly owned, self-supporting facilities.
- **Full Faith and Credit Bonds**
Bonds that are payable from the general resources of the agency. They are not tied to a specific revenue source, but the payment of principal and interest uses available operating funds.

ALTERNATIVE SERVICE DELIVERY AND FUNDING STRUCTURES

- **Inter-local Agreements**
Contractual relationships could be established between two or more local units of government and/or between a local unit of government and a non-profit organization for the joint usage/development of sports fields, regional parks, or other facilities.
- **Annual Appropriation/Leasehold Financing**
This is a more complex financing structure that requires use of a third party to act as an issuer of the bonds who would construct the facility and retain title until the bonds are retired. For example, an agency can enter into a lease agreement with the third party with annual lease payments equal to the debt service requirements. The bonds issued by the third party are considered less secure than general obligation bonds of DPR and are therefore more costly. Since a separate corporation issues these bonds, they do not impact DPR's debt limitations and do not require a vote. However, they also do not entitle DPR to levy property taxes to service the debt. The annual lease payments must be appropriated from existing revenues.
- **Commercial Property Endowment Model – Operating Foundation**
John L. Crompton discusses government using the Commercial Property Endowment Model citing two case studies in the United Kingdom and Mission Bay Park in San Diego, California as an alternative structure to deliver park and recreation services. A non-profit organization may be established and given park infrastructure and/or land assets to manage as public park and recreation services along with commercial properties as income-earning assets or commercial lease fees to provide for a sustainable funding source. This kind of social enterprise is charged with operating, maintaining, renovating, and enhancing the public park system and is not unlike a model to subsidize low-income housing with mixed-use developments.

- Privatization – Outsourcing the Management

Typically used for food and beverage management, golf course operations, ball field, or sports complex operations by negotiated or bid contract.

PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

Partnerships are joint development funding sources or operational funding sources between two separate agencies, such as two government entities, a non-profit and a government agency, or a private business and a government agency. Two partners jointly develop revenue producing park and recreation facilities and share risk, operational costs, responsibilities, and asset management based on the strengths and weaknesses of each partner.

Creating synergy based on expanded program offerings and collaborative efforts can be beneficial to all providers as interest grows and people gravitate to the type of facility and programs that best suit their recreational needs and schedules. Potential strategic alliance partnerships where missions run parallel, and mutually beneficial relationships can be fostered and may include the following:

- YMCA
- School Districts
- Boys and Girls Club
- Medical Centers or Hospitals
- Kiwanis, Optimists, VFWs, Elks, Rotary, and other service and civic organizations
- Chamber of Commerce
- Convention and Visitor's Bureau
- Homeowner or Neighborhood Associations
- Youth Sports Associations
- Neighboring counties/communities
- Private alternative providers
- Tribal Nations
- Non-profit organizations
- Churches

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

The following subsections summarize research findings on potential funding sources that could enhance capital expenditures for capital repair, renovation, and new construction and operating budgets for the DPR. These findings do not recommend any particular funding strategy over another. The economic conditions within the service area may vary with time, and DPR should explore the best means of achieving its goals toward the operations of the agency, the programs, and the facilities on an ongoing basis.

- Philanthropic

Philanthropy can be defined as the concept of voluntary giving by an individual or group to promote the common good and to improve the quality of life. Philanthropy generally takes the form of donor programs, capital campaigns, and volunteers/in-kind services.

The time commitment to initiate a philanthropic campaign can be significant. If DPR decides to implement a capital fundraising campaign and current resources that could be dedicated to such a venture are limited, it may be recommended that DPR outsource some or most of this task to a non-profit or private agency experienced in managing community-based capital fundraising campaigns. Capital campaigns should be limited to large-scale capital projects that are desired by the community, but for which dedicated funding is not readily available.

- Friends Associations

These groups are typically formed to raise money for a single purpose that could include a park facility or program that will benefit a particular special interest population or the community as a whole.

- Volunteers/In-Kind Services

This revenue source is an indirect source in that persons donate time to assist an agency in providing a product or service on an hourly basis. This reduces cost in providing the service, plus it builds advocacy for the

system. To manage a volunteer program, an agency typically dedicates a staff member to oversee the program for the entire agency.

- **Adopt-a-Park/Adopt-a-Trail**
Programs such as adopt-a-park may be created with and supported by the residents, businesses, and/or organizations located in the park's vicinity. These programs allow volunteers to actively assist in improving and maintaining parks, related facilities, and the community in which they live.
- **Neighborhood Park Watch**
As a way to reduce costs associated with vandalism and other crimes against property, DPR may consider a neighborhood park watch program. This program develops community ownership of DPR's facilities.
- **Foundation/Gifts**
These dollars are received from tax-exempt, non-profit organization. The funds are private donations in promotion of specific causes, activities, or issues. They offer a variety of means to fund capital projects, including capital campaigns, gifts catalogs, fundraisers, endowments, etc.
- **Gift Catalogs**
Gift catalogs provide organizations the opportunity to let the community know what their needs are on a yearly basis. The community purchases items from the gift catalog and donates them to DPR.
- **Maintenance Endowments**
Maintenance Endowments are set up for organizations and individuals to invest in ongoing maintenance improvements and infrastructure needs of specific/targeted facilities. Endowments retain money from user fees, individual gifts, impact fees, development rights, partnerships, conservation easements, and for wetland mitigations.
- **Irrevocable Remainder Trusts**
These trusts are set up with individuals who typically have more than a million dollars in wealth. They will leave a portion of their wealth to DPR in a trust fund that allows the fund to grow over a period of time and then is available to use a portion of the interest to support specific park and recreation facilities or programs that are designated by the trustee.
- **Life Estates**
This revenue source is available when someone wants to leave their property to DPR in exchange for their continued residence on the property until their death. DPR can usually use a portion of the property for park and recreational purposes, and then use all of it after the person's death. This revenue source is very popular for individuals who have a lot of wealth and their estate will be highly taxed at their death. Their benefactors will have to sell their property because of probate costs. Life Estates allow individuals to receive a good yearly tax deduction on their property while leaving property for the community. Agencies benefit because they do not have to pay for the land.
- **General Purpose or Operating Grants**
When a grant maker gives an operating grant, it can be used to support the general expenses of operating. An operating grant means the fund provider supports the overall mission and trusts that the money will be put to good use. Operating grants are generally much harder to procure than program or support grants.
- **Program or Support Grants**
A program or support grant is given to support a specific or connected set of activities that typically have a beginning and an end, specific objectives, and predetermined costs. Listed below are some of the most common types of program or support grants:
- **Planning Grants**
When planning a major new program, DPR may need to spend a good deal of time and money conducting research. A planning grant supports this initial project development work, which may include investigating the needs of constituents, consulting with experts in the field, or conducting research and planning activities.

- Facilities and Equipment Grants

These grants help buy long-lasting physical assets, such as a building. The applicant organization must make the case that the new acquisition will help better serve its clients. Fund providers considering these requests will not only be interested in the applicant's current activities and financial health, but they will also inquire as to the financial and program plans for the next several years. Fund providers do not want to allocate resources to an organization or program only to see it shut down in a few years because of poor management.

- Matching Grants

Many grant makers will provide funding only on the condition that an amount equal to the size of the grant can be raised from other sources. This type of grant is another means by which foundations can determine the viability of an organization or program.

- Seed Money or Start-up Grants

These grants help a new organization or program in its first few years. The idea is to give the new effort a strong push forward, so it can devote its energy early on to setting up programs without worrying constantly about raising money. Such grants are often for more than one year and frequently decrease in amount each year.

- Management or Technical Assistance Grants

Unlike most project grants, a technical assistance grant does not directly support the mission-related activities of DPR. Instead, they support management or administration and the associated fundraising, marketing, and financial management needs.

- Program-Related Investments (PRIs)—In addition to grants, the Internal Revenue Service allows foundations to make loans—called Program-Related Investments (PRIs)—to nonprofits. PRIs must be for projects that would be eligible for grant support. They are usually made at low or zero interest. PRIs must be paid back to the grant maker. PRIs are often made to organizations involved in building projects.

- Private Grant and Philanthropic Agencies

Many resources are available which provide information on private grant and philanthropic agency opportunities. A thorough investigation and research on available grants is necessary to ensure mutually compatible interests and to confirm the current status of available funding. Examples of publicly accessible resources are summarized below.

- Information on current and archived Federal Register Grant Announcements can be accessed from The Grantsmanship Center (TGCI) at <http://www.tgci.com>.
- For information on government product news and procurement visit GovPro at www.govpro.com.
- Another resource is the Foundation Center's RFP Bulletin Grants Page on Health at www.fdncenter.org.
- Research www.eCivis.com for a contract provider of a web-based Grants Locator system for government and foundation grants specifically designed for local government.

- Corporate Sponsorships

DPR can solicit this revenue-funding source itself or work with agencies that pursue and use this type of funding. Sponsorships are often used for programs and events where there are greater opportunities for sponsor recognition (greater value to the sponsor).

- Naming Rights

Many agencies throughout the country have successfully sold the naming rights for newly constructed facilities or when renovating existing buildings. Additionally, newly developed and renovated parks have been successfully funded through the sale of naming rights. Generally, the cost for naming rights offsets the development costs associated with the improvement. People incorrectly assume that selling the naming rights for facilities is reserved for professional stadiums and other high profile team sport venues. This trend has expanded in recent years to include public recreation centers and facilities as viable naming rights sales opportunities.

Naming rights can be a one-time payment or amortized with a fixed payment schedule over a defined period of time. During this time, the sponsor retains the "rights" to have the park, facility, or amenity named for them. Also during this time, all publications, advertisements, events, and activities could have the sponsoring group's

name as the venue. Naming rights negotiations need to be developed by legal professionals to ensure that the contractual obligation is equitable to all agents and provides remedies to change or cancel the arrangements at any time during the agreement period.

- Advertising Sales

Advertising sales are a viable opportunity for revenue through the sale of tasteful and appropriate advertising on items such as program guides, scoreboards, dasher boards, and other visible products or services. This could be a viable strategy in the future if appropriate opportunities present themselves, such as the acquisition of scoreboards, etc. Current sign codes should be reviewed for conflicts or appropriate revisions.

- Fundraising

Many park and recreation agencies have special fundraisers on an annual basis to help cover specific programs and capital projects. This can include selling bricks, benches, pavers, tiles, and commemorative tree plantings, etc.

- Raffling

Some agencies offer annual community raffles, such as purchasing an antique car that can be raffled off in contests.

COMMUNITY SERVICE FEES AND ASSESSMENTS

- Recreation Service Fee

The Recreation Service Fee is a dedicated user fee that can be established by a local ordinance or other government procedure for the purpose of constructing and maintaining recreation facilities. The fee can apply to all organized activities that require a reservation of some type, or other purposes as defined by DPR. Examples of such generally accepted activities that are assigned a service fee include adult basketball, volleyball, and softball leagues; youth baseball, soccer, and softball leagues; and special interest classes. The fee, above and beyond the user fee, allows participants to contribute toward the construction and/or maintenance of the facilities being used.

- Capital Improvement Fees

These fees are on top of the set user rate for accessing facilities such as sport and tournament venues and are used to support capital improvements that benefit the user of the facility.

- Residency Cards

Non-residents may purchase "residency" on an annual basis for the privilege of receiving the resident discounts on fees, charges, tours, shows, reservations, and other benefits typically afforded to residents only. The resident cards can range in price, but are often at least equivalent to what a resident pays in taxes annually to support operations, maintenance, and debt service.

- Security and Clean-Up Fees

DPR may charge groups and individuals security and clean-up fees for special events other type of events held at facilities.

- Lighting Fees

Some agencies charge additional fees for lighting as it applies to leagues, special use sites, and special facilities that allow play after daylight hours. This fee may include utility demand charges.

- Signage Fees

This revenue source charges people and businesses with signage fees at key locations with high visibility for short-term events. Signage fees may range in price from \$25–\$100 per sign based on the size of the sign and location.

- Dog Park Fees

These fees are attached to kennel clubs who pay for the rights to have dog park facilities for their own exclusive use. Fees are on the dogs themselves and/or on the people who take care of other people's dogs.

- **Equipment Rental**
This revenue source is generated from the rental of equipment such as tables and chairs, tents, stages, bicycles, roller blades, boogie boards, etc. that are used for recreation purposes.
- **Parking Fee**
This fee applies to parking at selected destination facilities such as sports complexes, stadiums, and other attractions to help offset capital and operational cost.
- **Utility Roundup Programs**
Some park and recreation agencies have worked with local utilities on a round up program whereby a consumer can pay the difference between their bill and the next highest even dollar amount as a donation to the agency. Ideally, these monies would be used to support utility improvements such as sports lighting, irrigation cost, and HVAC costs.
- **Franchise Fee on Cable**
This would allow DPR to add a franchise fee on cable designated for parks and recreation. The normal fee is \$1.00 a month or \$12.00 a year per household. Fees usually go toward land acquisition or capital improvements.
- **Room Overrides on Hotels for Sports Tournaments and Special Events**
Agencies have begun to keep a percentage of hotel rooms reservation fees that are booked when the agency hosts a major sports tournament or special event. The overrides are usually \$5.00 to \$10.00 depending on the type of room. Monies collected would help offset operational costs for hosting the events.
- **Recreation Surcharge Fees on Sports and Entertainment Tickets, Classes, MasterCard, Visa**
This fee is a surcharge on top of the regular sports revenue fee or convenience fee for use of MasterCard and Visa. The fee usually is no more than \$5.00 and is usually \$3.00 on all exchanges. The money earned would be used to help pay off the costs of improvements or for operational purposes.
- **Flexible Fee Strategies**
This pricing strategy would allow DPR to maximize revenues during peak times and premium sites/areas with higher fees and to fill in excess capacity during low use times with lower fees to maximize play.
- **Trail Fee**
These fees are used for access to closed bike trails to support operational costs. Fees for bike trails are typically \$35 to \$50 a year. This arrangement works for bike trails if the conditions of dedicated use, fencing for control, and continuous patrolling/monitoring are in place. Multi-purpose trails that are totally open for public use without these conditions in place make it difficult to charge fees and are nearly impossible to monitor.
- **Real Estate Transfer – Tax/Assessment/Fee**
As agencies expand, the need for infrastructure improvements continues to grow. Since parks and recreation facilities add value to neighborhoods and communities, some agencies have turned to real estate transfer tax/assessment/fee to help pay for acquisition and needed renovations. Usually transfer tax/assessment/fee amount is a percentage on the total sale of the property and is assessed each time the property transfers to a new owner. Some states have laws prohibiting or restricting the institution, increase, or application of this tax/assessment/fee.
- **Processing/Convenience Fees**
This is a surcharge or premium placed on electronic transfers of funds, automatic payments, or other conveniences.
- **Self-Insurance Surcharge**
Some agencies have added a surcharge on every transaction, admission, or registration to generate a self-insured liability fund.
- **Development Surcharge/Fee**
Some agencies have added a surcharge on every transaction, admission, or registration to generate an improvement or development fund.

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

- **Private Concessionaires**
Contracts with private sector concessionaires provide resources to operate desirable recreational activities. These services are typically financed, constructed, and operated by a private business or a non-profit organization with additional compensation paid to DPR.
- **Concession Management**
Concession management is the retail sale or rental of soft goods, hard goods, or consumable items. DPR has previously contracted concession stand services in the past, but is taking this back over in summer 2014 at select facilities. Through contracting, the agency receives either a percentage of the gross sales or the net revenue dollars from the revenue above direct expenses. Net proceeds are generally more difficult to monitor.
- **Merchandising Sales or Services**
This revenue source comes from the public or private sector on resale items from gift shops, pro-shops, restaurants, concessions, and coffee shops for either all of the sales or a defined percentage of the gross sales. Typically, agencies engage in this type of service as a convenience to their patrons and as a means of enhancing overall operational cost recovery.
- **Cell Towers and Wi-Fi**
Cell towers sited in strategic park locations are another potential source of revenue that DPR may consider. Typically, agencies engage in this service as a means of enhancing overall operational cost recovery.

Another type of revenue for a facility or complex can come from providing sites for supporting Wi-Fi technology. In California, the State Park System provides wireless internet access. They have connected 85 state parks with SBC Communications. For more information, contact California State Parks at www.parks.ca.gov.

PERMITS, LICENSING RIGHTS AND USE OF COLLATERAL ASSETS

- **Special Use Permits**
Special permits allow individuals to use specific park property for financial gain. The agency receives either a set amount of money or a percentage of the gross service provided.
- **Catering Permits and Services**
This is a license to allow caterers to work in the system on a permit basis with a set fee or percentage of food sales returning to DPR. Also, many agencies have their own catering service or an authorized provider list and receive a percentage of dollars from the sale of food.
- **Licensing Rights**
This revenue source allows DPR to license its name on all resale items that private or public vendors use when they sell clothing or other items with DPR's name on it. The normal licensing fee is 6 to 10 percent of the cost of the resale item.
- **Sale of Development Rights**
Some agencies sell their development rights below park ground or along trails to utility companies. DPR would receive a yearly fee on a linear foot basis. This type of activity would be dependent on grant restrictions on property purchased with grant funding.
- **Surplus Sale of Equipment by Auction**
Agencies often have annual surplus auctions to get rid of old and used equipment, generating additional income on a yearly basis.
- **Private Developers**
Developers may lease land through a subordinate lease that pays out a set dollar amount plus a percentage of gross dollars for recreation enhancements. These could include sports complexes and recreation centers.

- Land Swaps

DPR may trade property to improve access or protection of resources. This could include a property gain by DPR for non-payment of taxes or a situation where a developer needs a larger or smaller space to improve its profitability. DPR would typically gain more property for more recreation opportunities in exchange for the land swap.

- Leasebacks on Recreational Facilities

Many agencies do not have adequate capital dollars to build desired revenue-producing facilities. One option is to hire a private investor to build the facility according to the specifications requested with the investment company financing the project. DPR would then lease the property back from the investor over 20+ years. This can be reversed whereby DPR builds the facility and leases to a private management company who then operates the property for a percentage of gross dollars to pay off the construction loans through a subordinate lease.

- Subordinate Easements – Recreation/Natural Area Easements

This revenue source is available when DPR allows utility companies, businesses, or individuals to develop some type of an improvement above ground or below ground on its property. Subordinate easements are typically arranged over a set period of time, with a set dollar amount that is allocated to DPR on an annual basis.

- Agricultural Leases

In some agency parks, low land property along rivers, or excess land may be leased to farmers for crops.

- Sale of Mineral Rights

Many agencies sell mineral rights under parks, including water, oil, natural gas, and other by products, for revenue purposes.

- Booth Lease Space

Some agencies sell booth space to sidewalk vendors in parks or at special events for a flat rate or based on volume of product sold. The booth space can also be used for sporting events and tournaments.

- Manufacturing Product Testing and Display

DPR may work with specific manufacturers to test their products in a park, recreation facility, or in a program or service. DPR may test the product under normal conditions and report the results back to the manufacturer. Examples include lighting, playground equipment, tires on vehicles, mowers, irrigation systems, seed & fertilizers, etc. DPR may receive the product for free but must pay for the costs of installation and for tracking results.

- Recycling Centers

Some agencies and counties operate recycling centers for wood, mulch, and glass as revenue generators for their systems.

- Film Rights

Many agencies issue permits so that park sites may be used for commercial film and photography activities. The production company pays a daily fee for the site plus the loss of revenue DPR would incur during use of the community space.

- Rentals of Houses and Buildings by Private Citizens

Many agencies will rent out facilities such as homes to individual citizens for revenue purposes.

FUNDING RESOURCES AND OTHER OPTIONS

- Enterprise Funds

Some agencies establish business units that are self-sustaining through fees and charges. Debt service and all indirect costs should be allocated or attributed to enterprise funds. Any excess revenue generated is maintained by the fund for future needs and cannot be used by another fund or department. Examples include premier sports tournament complexes.

- Land Trusts

Many agencies have developed land trusts to help secure and fund the cost of acquiring land that needs to be preserved and protected for greenway purposes. This may also be a good source for the acquisition of future lands.

- Positive Cash Flow

Depending on how aggressively DPR incorporates marketing and management strategies, there may be a positive fund balance at the end of each year. While current facilities, projections, and fee policies do not anticipate a positive cash flow, the climate can change. The ending positive balance could be used, for example, to establish a maintenance endowment for DPR recreation facilities, to set aside funds for capital replacement and/or repair, or to generate a fund balance for contingency or new programming opportunities. It is suggested that DPR be challenged to generate a fund balance and it not be returned to the general fund.

- Cost Avoidance

DPR must maintain a position of not being everything for everyone. It must be driven by the market and stay with its core businesses. By shifting roles away from being a direct provider of facilities, programs, or services, DPR may experience additional savings. This process is referred to as cost avoidance. The estimated savings could be realized through partnering, outsourcing, or deferring to another provider in the provision of a service and/or facility.

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.

COST SAVING IDEAS

- Bulk purchasing
- Re-negotiating contracts
- Change Maintenance Standards/Practices
- DPR could add one extra day onto the mowing interval; thus reducing the amount of mowing in a season.

GREEN PRACTICES

Many agencies miss the easiest green practices in their everyday operating procedures and policies. These include administrative procedures, best operating standards, and sustainable stewardship performance measures. Many of the industry best practices outlined below may be currently and successfully employed by DPR.

- Rooftop Gardens and Park Structures
Rooftop gardens (both public and private) create respites in a densely built environment and help reduce the urban heat island effects.
- Use light, water, and motion sensors
- Conduct energy audits
- Update to energy efficient ballasts, motors, appliances
- Use electric and hybrid vehicles
- Develop "Pack It Out" trash program
- Use greywater
- Use solar and wind energy
- Implement green operating practices
- Recycle Office Trash
- Go Paperless
- Conserve Resources
- Flex Scheduling
- Virtual Meetings
- Preventative Maintenance
- Reduce Driving
- Eliminate Environmentally Negative Chemicals and Materials
- Green Purchasing Policies
- LEED® Design
- Re-analyze and Revised Practices and Standards
- Monitor and Report Results
- Lead by Example
- Incorporate Principles in all Park and Recreation Services
- Seek Available Grant Funding and Initiative Awards

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 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			
Fees and Charges				
Ticket Sales/Admission	X			
Registration Fees	X			
Daily Admission, Annual Pass Sales, or Vehicle Parking Permits	X			
ALTERNATIVE 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
ALTERNATIVE FUNDING SOURCES (CON'T.)				
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
ALTERNATIVE FUNDING SOURCES (CON'T.)				
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			



Chapter 8

Capital Investment Model

BACKGROUND

PROJECT FUNCTIONALITY

MODEL APPLICATIONS

FUTURE PLANNING



OVERVIEW

The Capital Investment Model (CIM) was developed to provide reliable, up-to-date data on park access, level of service, demographics, housing, and scenario planning to evaluate and prioritize future park locations and amenities. It supports the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) in making data-driven capital investment decisions by identifying areas with the greatest park-access gaps and the most suitable locations for funding. CIM is a flexible platform designed to meet DPR's evolving needs. It enables the analysis of grant-eligible sites, ranks locations based on development suitability (e.g., fewer physical constraints), and generates geospatial summaries across jurisdictions, supervisorial districts, community plan areas, and neighborhoods. This functionality helps DPR staff effectively respond to the needs of diverse stakeholders, from elected officials to community groups.

The CIM supports DPR through several key areas:

- Identifies potential park sites through a suitability analysis
- Calculates level of service across the park system based on driving distance analysis
- Identifies park access gaps within communities
- Informs Parks Master Plan updates
- Delivers accurate, up-to-date data
- Simulates access and service scenarios
- Strengthens grant applications.

Broader use potential:

- Adaptable for other County departments managing assets
- Supports site evaluation for future development
- Scenario-builder can be retooled for response-time evaluations (e.g., Sheriff, County Fire).

PROJECT FUNCTIONALITY

The CIM is a data-driven application that provides information through five dashboards: Demographics, Housing, Parks, Summarize, and Assessment Areas. These categories provide staff with the capability to analyze sites that may qualify for grant funding, determine which sites are within park-access gaps, identify sites that have a fewer physical constraints and thus have a higher suitability ranking for development, and present results in a geospatial summary based on a variety of boundaries. DPR staff are often called to answer to a wide range of constituents, from political entities to community groups; the ability to summarize information at jurisdiction, supervisorial district, community plan area, and neighborhood-level is an essential tool.

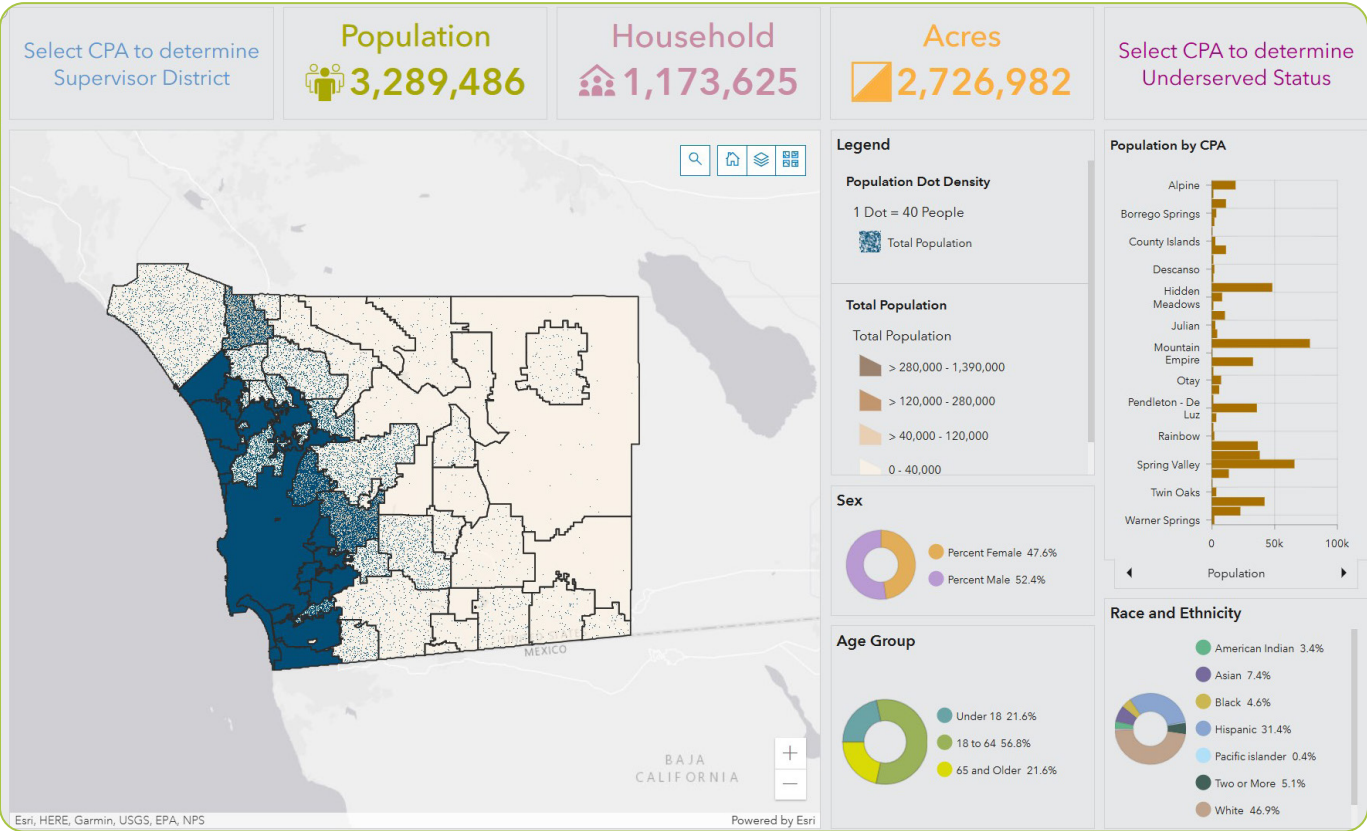
The following is an overview of the five dashboards within the CIM.



DEMOGRAPHICS

The *Demographics* dashboard shows information at County and community levels. It provides a summary of population, households, total acres, and includes sex, age group, race, and ethnicity totals for the selected area. This information helps provide a foundation of context for understanding a community and comparison to surrounding areas.

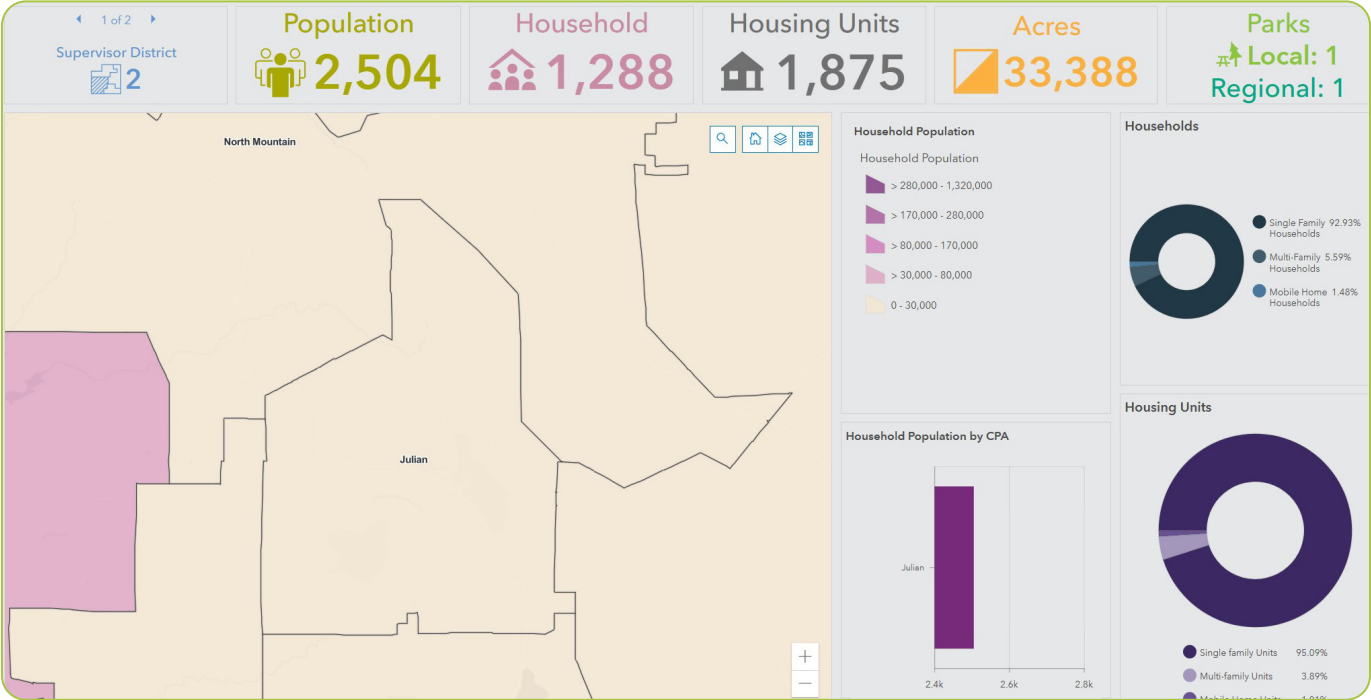
FIGURE 8-1: DEMOGRAPHICS DASHBOARD



HOUSING

The *Housing* dashboard also shows information at County and community levels. In the snapshot below, a community plan area (CPA), Julian, is selected. This dashboard provides a summary focused on housing: Number of households, housing units, and housing types. Other information such as total acres, number of parks, and population is included as well. An understanding of housing types helps staff understand the context of a community and recreational uses that may be needed.

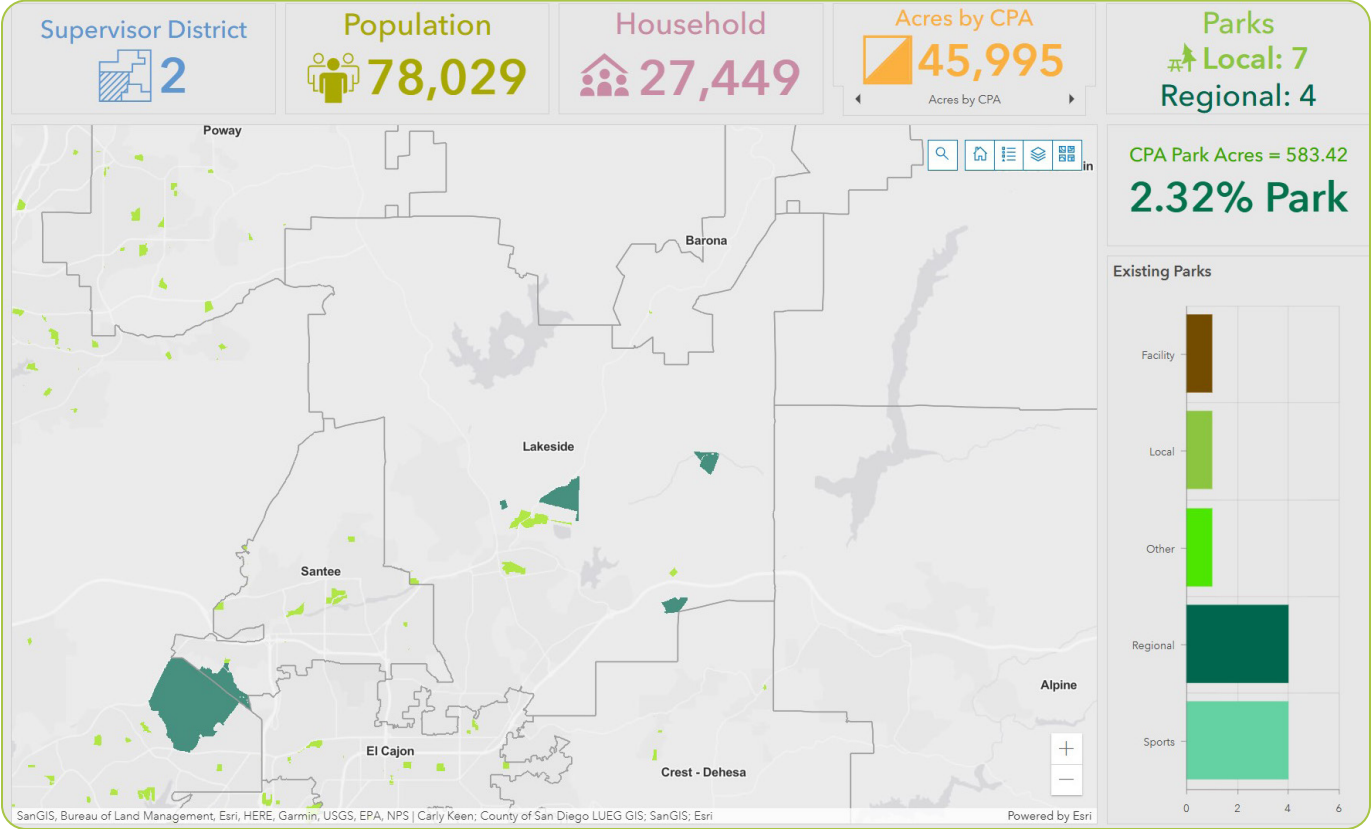
FIGURE 8-2: HOUSING DASHBOARD



CURRENT LOCAL AND REGIONAL PARKS

The *Parks* dashboard shows the number of DPR-owned parks as well as other jurisdictional parks within and nearby the selected community. In the snapshot below, a community plan area (CPA), Lakeside, is selected. This dashboard provides statistics related to parks: number of local and regional parks, park area and types as a percentage of the overall CPA area, and other contextual information such as population and household totals.

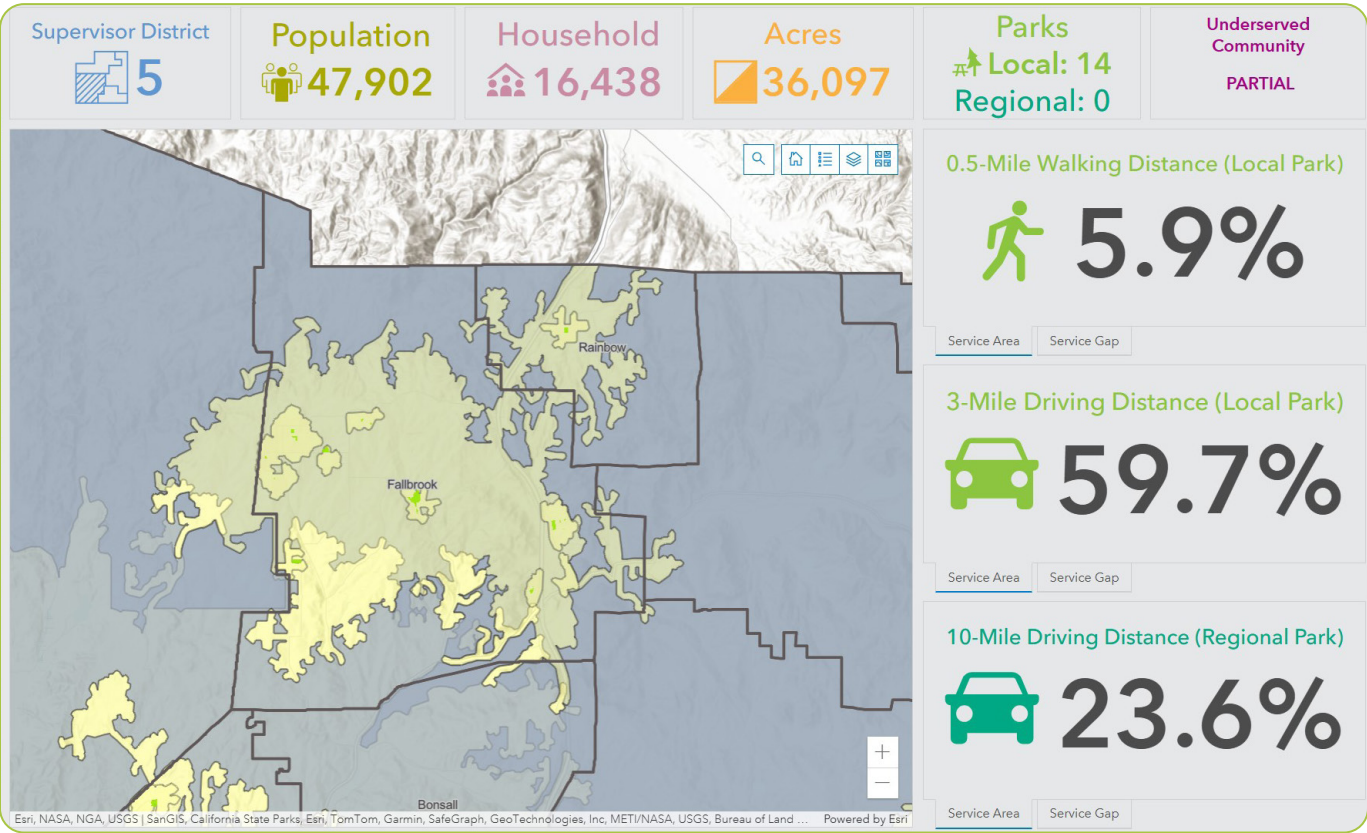
FIGURE 8-3: CURRENT LOCAL AND REGIONAL PARKS DASHBOARD



SERVICE AREAS AND SERVICE GAPS

The *Service Areas* dashboard shows an analysis of drive-time (distance) from parks within a selected community. In the snapshot below, a community plan area (CPA), Fallbrook, is selected. This dashboard provides an analysis showing how much of a community's population is within 1/2 mile, 3-mile, 10-mile distances from local and regional parks. Parks outside a selected community and outside County jurisdiction also are factored into the analysis. This analysis allows DPR to determine access-related gaps for parks, which areas have greater distance from park resources, and allows the opportunity for strategically selecting future park locations in areas underserved.

FIGURE 8-4: SERVICE AREAS DASHBOARD



SUITABILITY ANALYSIS: LOCATING AREAS FOR FUTURE PARKS

The *Suitability Analysis* dashboard is a criteria-based analysis that assigns values to areas across the County based on the suitability of a potential park site. Factors that were taken into account include: vacant/undeveloped lands, lands with less than 25% slope (steep topography), lands outside of flood zone/floodplains, land in proximity or adjacent to County-owned roadways. When paired with previous dashboard analysis, such as Service Areas, staff are able to identify areas more likely to be buildable for parkland within underserved areas.

The following diagram shows the GIS processes involved in the suitability model: criteria are determined, ranked, given weight, and the result is a geospatial analysis of locations that are more likely to meet our criteria for building parkland.

FIGURE 8-5: SUITABILITY ANALYSIS DIAGRAM

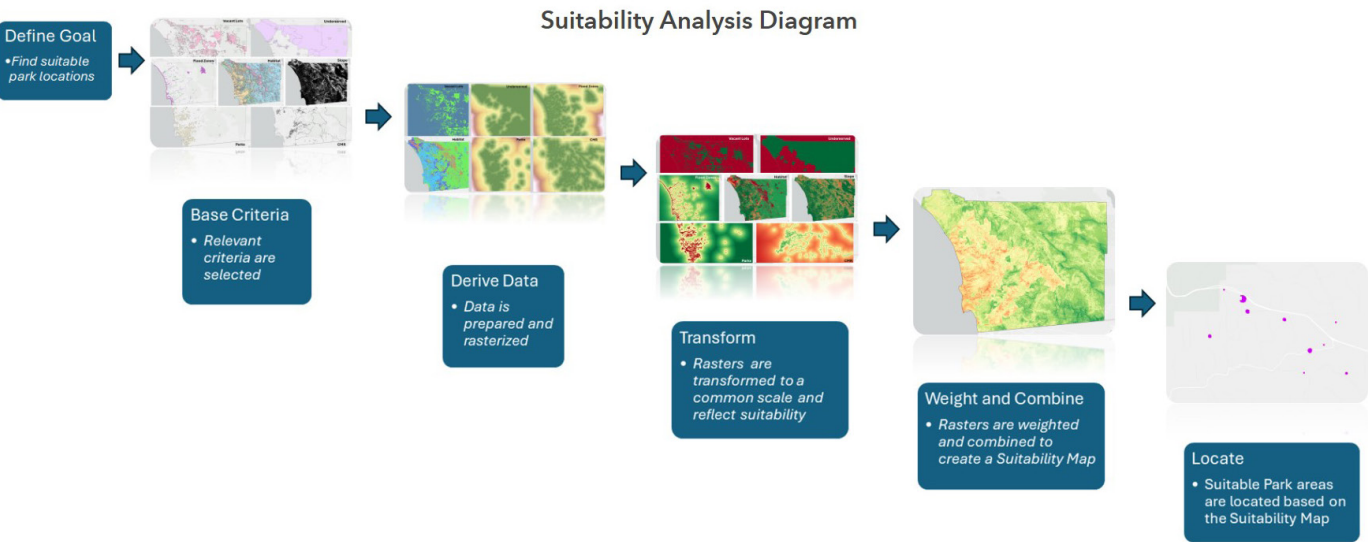
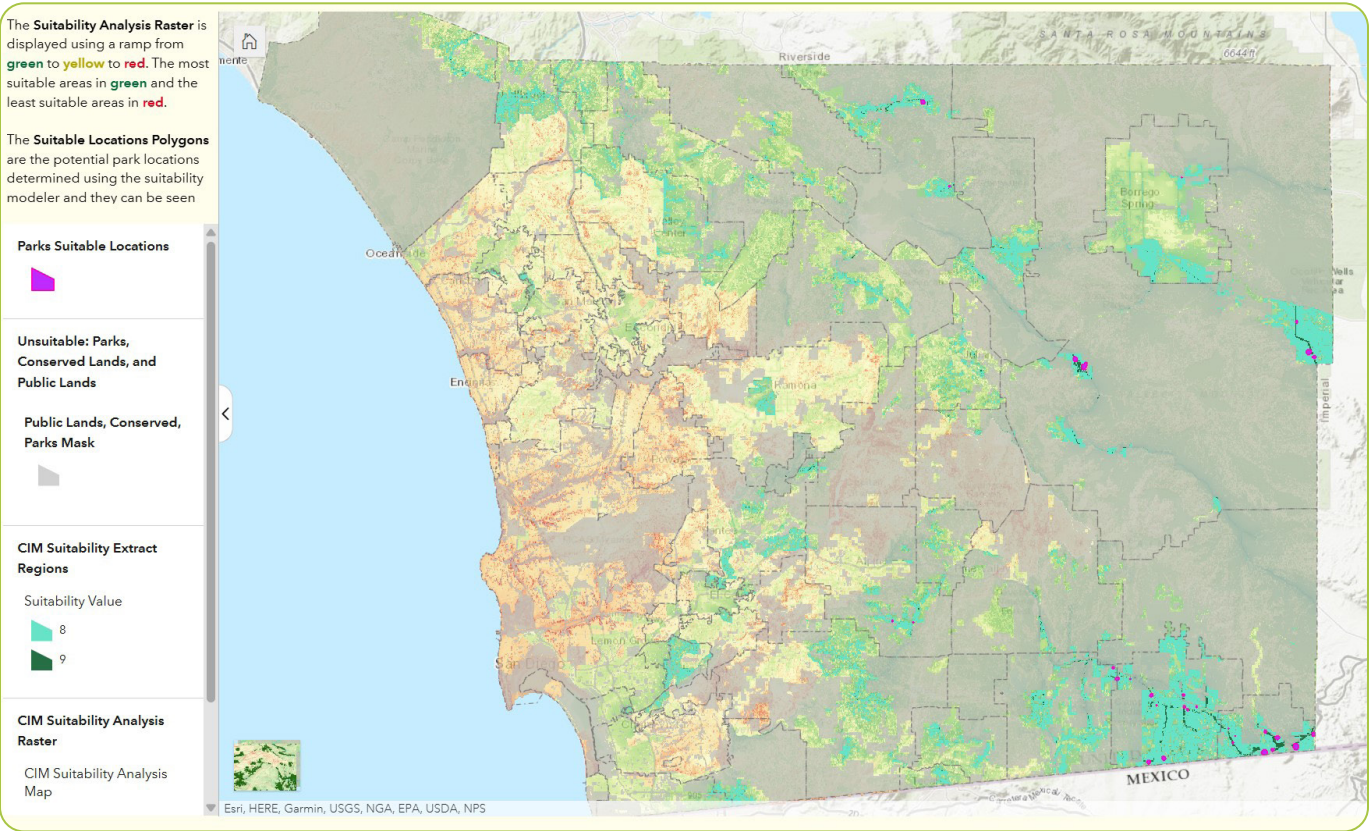


FIGURE 8-6: SUITABILITY ANALYSIS MAP



MODEL APPLICATIONS

The CIM supports DPR in multiple ways: identification of new potential park sites, evaluating the level of service for the park system, providing data for updates to the Parks Master Plan, supporting staff in providing up-to-date and accurate information to constituents, simulating scenarios for potential park-access and level of service for possible sites, and building support for grant applications to fund projects.

While this project was developed from the perspective of parks, it is possible for other county departments to implement a similar tool. Any department which owns assets / real estate and plans for future projects must evaluate the highest value site for new development. Similarly, the scenario-builder, currently modeled for drive-time distances, can be re-tooled for response-time if Sheriff or Fire implemented a similar program.

FUTURE PLANNING

To extend the value of the CIM application and support broader strategic planning across county departments, several future planning enhancements are proposed:

- **Cross-Departmental Use:** CIM was developed with a parks-focused lens, but the application can be adapted for use by other county departments evaluating future sites for capital projects as well, such as Department of Public Safety, Department of Public Works. Departments managing real estate assets and planning new capital projects can benefit from CIM's scenario-based evaluation capabilities to identify the highest-value sites for future development.
- **Custom Scenario Modeling:** Currently, the CIM uses drive-time modeling for accessibility analysis. This framework can be adapted to other operational needs, such as response-time modeling for emergency services (e.g., Sheriff, County Fire) to optimize facility placement and resource allocation.
- **OEPA Collaboration:** Future planning efforts could involve partnership with the Office of Evaluation, Performance, and Analytics (OEPA) to incorporate deeper community analytics. OEPA could help:
 - *Analyze trends from recurring Needs Assessment Surveys conducted every 5 years*
 - *Evaluate community needs, habits, and routines using advanced data techniques*
 - *Conduct a comprehensive gap analysis to identify underserved areas and align investment priorities accordingly.*
- **Long-Term Strategic Insights:** Integrating demographic forecasts, urban growth patterns, and evolving community preferences into the CIM would provide a powerful tool for long-term strategic planning. This can help DPR and other agencies proactively plan capital investments based on projected future needs, not just current conditions.
- **Scalable Architecture:** Future versions of CIM should be built with a scalable and modular architecture, allowing easy customization and implementation by various departments with unique operational requirements.