

CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Community Services Master Plan

October 21, 2019

DRAFT



CITY OF
RIVERSIDE



In 2012 the City completed over 100 million dollars of park capital improvement projects through the "Riverside Renaissance Initiative". Park infrastructure replacement needs are ongoing and we continue to work on various renovation and Improvement projects each year per the City's 5-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Riverside Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Community Services Master Plan

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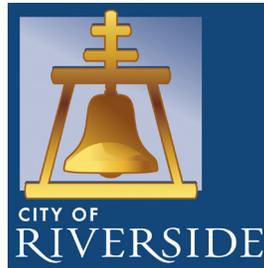
Special thanks to our stakeholders and community members who participated in the planning process.

CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Riverside Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Community Services Master Plan

October 21, 2019

Prepared for



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

The Riverside Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Community Services Master Plan serves as a guide and implementation tool for the management and development of parks and recreational facilities and programs for the City. The Master Plan is part of the defined strategy to continue to address the primary actions and policies set forth in the Parks and Recreation Element of the General Plan. This Master Plan is based on the current demographics and community input. The needs and recommendations presented herein should be re-evaluated every five to ten years to assess for any significant modifications that may influence the local community's recreation needs.

The Master Plan Process

The Master Plan process commenced with an examination of the characteristics that define the community, and an inventory of the existing recreational opportunities and resources available within the city. The inventory and analysis provides the foundational understanding of the community, and serves as the starting point from which community members are engaged and their needs are identified. Established methods of community involvement including a Riverside-specific telephone survey, stakeholder interviews, focus groups, GIS community online survey, a sports organization questionnaire, and ward specific community workshops provide multiple opportunities to engage the community members, and multiple measures from which a broad understanding of community issues, recreational facility and program usage patterns and the community needs for parks and recreation facilities is developed. Identified needs, facility usage patterns, recreation standards and population projections provide the basis for the quantification of facilities required to meet identified community needs. Facility recommendations are derived based on priority of needs, then general cost for recommendations are identified.

Existing Recreation Resources

The City of Riverside has fifty-nine (59) parks totaling 2,591.56 acres of developed parkland. There are an additional nine (9) parks that are undeveloped totaling 349.05 acres. Parks within the system include pocket parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, regional parks, joint use and special use facilities. Across the various park types there are numerous recreational opportunities including active sports fields, playgrounds, recreation centers, passive recreation amenities as well as access to 12 community centers, 3 senior centers, 8 swimming pools (including one joint-use pool), 23.7 miles of beautiful trails, and 94.5 miles of bike lanes.

Community Participation

The Needs Assessment utilizes a variety of methods to gather community information to ensure the process is as inclusive as possible and has the greatest benefit to the community. Information was gathered from residents and stakeholders through a variety of methods including stakeholder interviews, focus groups, community workshops, a sports organization questionnaire, an ESRI online survey, and a Riverside-specific telephone survey.

Stakeholder Interviews:

One on one stakeholder interviews were conducted with selected individuals to establish an initial impression of relevant issues related to parks within the City of Riverside.

Focus Groups:

Small group discussions were conducted with selected organizations and special interest groups including: The Park Advisory Group, Seniors, Healthy Lifestyle, Business, Foundations and government groups. Each group discussion probed opportunities, desired recreation facilities and programs, strategic alliances as well as potential vision for the future for recreation in the City.

Community Workshops:

Seven community workshops were held at different locations (one in each ward) during the months of March and April 2018. The goals of the workshop were to share information with the community and solicit community responses on Riverside's parks, facilities and programs.

Sports Organization questionnaire:

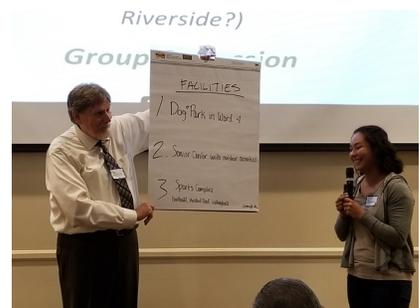
Forty Eight (48) sports organizations responded to a questionnaire designed to gather information about organization participation, needs, and facilities used. The survey provided quantitative information on how sports organizations use parks and recreation facilities within the city, and qualitative information that allows for feedback on issues and concerns related to facility use and needs.

ESRI Online Survey:

Utilizing the power of ESRI a geo-referenced online community survey was made available from April 18th to May 8th 2018. Notifications of the survey were made available via social network platforms, city website, community center postings, and public notifications at the community workshops. A total of 633 surveys were collected (571 respondents identifying themselves as Riverside residents). The purpose of this survey was to collect community input from residents who might not have a landline or regularly attend public workshops.



Workshop #3 participants discussing the most important community characteristics that make the City of Riverside a great place to live, work, and play.



Workshop #4 participant discussing the new park and recreation facilities they would like to see in their community.

City of Riverside Telephone Survey:

A total of 300 interviews were completed. Respondents were contacted through use of a random digit dial sample. The purpose of the survey is to obtain statistically valid, community-wide input on a variety of issues related to the Master Plan including community characteristics, ratings of parks and recreation facilities, parks and recreation facility use, desired facilities and programs, and issues and challenges facing the community.

How Many Organized Sport Fields Does the City Need Now and in the Future?

Knowing “how much” and “how often” residents use parks and recreation facilities and the specific types of recreational activities in which they participate, is essential to establishing the type and number of facilities in which to plan. Some of the most important information derived from the survey efforts highlight how often Riverside residents actually participate in parks and recreational activities. This information provides the basis for calculations which quantify how many organized sports fields are actually needed by the community now and in 2030. Exhibit 3.2-2 in section 3.2 identifies the surplus / deficit the city is currently facing.

Are Neighborhood Parks Conveniently and Appropriately Distributed throughout City?

In addition to providing appropriate quantities and types of recreation facilities, the location and accessibility of facilities influences how they will be utilized by the community. The City of Riverside strives to provide access to parks and recreation facilities to all members of the community. The Service Area Analysis reviews the distribution of parks within the city, and their accessibility to residents. Exhibit 3.3-1 illustrates the relationship of park locations and residential communities in the city.

What Are the Top Priority Facility Needs for Riverside?

Utilizing a variety of methods and tools of community engagement and analysis provides the greatest amount of feedback and ensures that the Master Plan is as inclusive as possible. The Facility Needs Summary (Exhibit 3.6-1) highlights the specific facilities identified as being needed by the community, and provides a means for prioritization.



What are the Facility Needs for the City of Riverside? (in alphabetical order)

- Amphitheater
- Dog Park
- Community Garden
- Gym / Recreation Center
- Heated Pool
- Mt. Rubidoux
- New Aquatic Facility / Pool (West of Arlington)
- Open Space
- Parking
- Pocket Parks / Linear Parks
- Santa Ana River Trail
- Shade Structures
- Sports Complex
- Trails

What are the Program Needs for the City of Riverside? (in alphabetical order)

- Family / Intergenerational / Parenting Programs
- Funding for Parks and Facility Maintenance
- Homeless
- Schools / Grants / Fundraising / Non-Profits
- Seniors / Senior Center
- Security / Safety / Police
- Social Justice / Social Services
- Sponsorships / Grants / Fundraising
- Transportation

Recommendations

Based on the needs identified in the Master Plan process, key issues are identified and recommendations are made and addressed in detail in Section Five. The process for continuing development of the Riverside parks and recreation system will necessitate a multi-phase approach including maintenance improvements, park renovations, as well as new facility and programming opportunities.

In order to complete this Master Plan, the City should look at developing new revenue sources beyond those currently in use. Funding needs can be satisfied for each improvement through a variety of potential sources as indicated on Exhibit 6.2-1 and that funding must include both capital costs and ongoing operations and maintenance.





INTRODUCTION

Section ONE: Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Park, Recreation & Community Services Master Plan

The Riverside Park, Recreation & Community Services Master Plan (referred to as Master Plan) serves as a guide and implementation tool for the management and development of parks and recreation facilities within the city boundaries. This Master Plan builds on previous planning efforts and provides an up-to-date understanding of the current and future recreation facility and program needs and opportunities within the city. In accordance with City's General Plan (Parks and Recreation Element, 2012), the City should develop a Parks and Recreation Master Plan which will:

- Revise the City's park standards to reflect the current ratio of 1.0 to 2.0 in favor of community parks;
- Establish new park designations and categories to eliminate redundancy and confusion;
- Acquire key remaining open space areas, including La Sierra/Norco Hills, Alessandro and Prenda Arroyos and wildlife corridors
- Create seven (7) new park sites in underserved areas of the City;
- Revitalize existing parks, including Fairmount Park;
- Consider Tequesquite Arroyo for a potential neighborhood park site and Arlington Heights for a potential community park site;
- Partner with schools to increase the areas serviced by recreation programs;
- Improve and create connections between park facilities and increase the safety of the bicycle, equestrian, and pedestrian trails system.

The City has already accomplished many of these elements and is looking toward the next 10-15 years of community needs. This Master Plan is intended as an update to the General Plan with more in-depth research, analysis and recommendations on parks and recreation. The findings identified here should be evaluated and/or modified every 10 years as the city responds to unforeseen opportunities and constraints as well as changes in residents' needs and demands in the context of other city priorities.



1.2 Benefit of Parks and Recreation

The California Park and Recreation Society (CPRS) *Vision Insight and Planning Project—Creating Community in the 21st Century* identified the mission of California's park and recreation agencies:

To create community through people, parks and programs.

The plan also identified benefits of park and recreation services including:

- Foster Human Development. Parks and recreation services foster social, intellectual, physical and emotional development.
- Promote Health and Wellness. Participation in recreation improves physical and emotional health.
- Increase Cultural Unity. Parks and recreation increases cultural unity through experiences that promote cultural understanding and celebrate diversity.
- Facilitate Community Problem-solving. Park and recreation professionals have skills in facilitation and leadership that can be applied to resolve community problems and issues.
- Protect Natural Resources. By acquiring and protecting valuable resources as open space, such as rivers, streams, greenways, view sheds, forests and other habitat areas, natural resources are protected and habitat required for the survival of diverse species is preserved.
- Strengthen Safety and Security. Park and recreation professionals provide safe environments for recreation and design programs and services specifically to reduce criminal activity.
- Strengthen Community Image and Sense of Place. Parks, recreation facilities, programs and community events are key factors in strengthening community image and creating a sense of place.
- Support Economic Development. Recreation programs and facilities attract and retain businesses and residents, as well as attract tourists. Parks and recreation provides jobs and generates income for the community and for local businesses.



A study conducted by Pennsylvania State University, "The Benefits of Local Recreation and Park Services - A Nationwide Study of the Perceptions of the American Public," compiled a listing of the benefits of local recreation and park services as perceived by the American public. The conclusions of the study indicated:

- The vast majority of the American public uses local recreation and park services.
- Playground use is the most common use.
- Park and recreational service use continues throughout life. Recreational participation declines with age, but park use does not. In fact, people between the ages of 65 and 74 use local parks more frequently than any other age group from those 14 and under.
- Local parks and recreation are associated with a sense of community. Community level benefits are considered more important than individual or household level benefits.



Doty-Trust Park playground



Andulka Park basketball

1.3 Approach and Document Organization

The Master Plan document is organized into six sections summarizing all of the findings and technical data developed and available in the appendix.

Section One: Introduction

This section summarizes the Master Plan's purpose, organization, benefits of parks and recreation, and a brief summary of the city's physical and demographic context. A list of related documents that were reviewed as part of the Master Plan are also identified.

Section Two: Existing Recreation Resources

Section Two provides inventory and classification of existing city parks and recreation facilities, key recreational resources available, and potential sites for future parks and recreation facilities.

Section Three: Recreation Facility Needs Assessment

Section Three outlines the methods utilized during the Master Plan process to assess the recreation facility needs specific to the City of Riverside. These methods include:

- *Community Involvement*: provides direct responses from the local community and stakeholders; focus groups, community workshops, resident telephone survey, ESRI online survey, and sports organization questionnaires.
- *Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis*: estimates current and future facility needs based on information provided by local sports organizations.
- *Service Area Analysis*: examines how parks and recreation facilities are distributed throughout residential areas in the city.
- *Acreage Analysis*: evaluates the parkland acreage needs in the city based on established standards set forth in the 2012 General Plan.
- *Existing Recreation Facilities Maintenance Condition*: report identifies the existing conditions of park facilities and outlines issue the city will be faced with over the next several years due to emerging recreation activity demands and deferred maintenance.
- *Program Needs*: Program needs identified in the program inventory and analysis (Section Four), outline the need for new facilities in which to support them.

Section Four: Recreation Program Needs Assessment and Recommendations

Section Four outlines the methods utilized during the Master Plan process to assess the recreation program needs specific to the City of Riverside concluding with recommendations for continued program development. These methods of investigation included:

- *Community Involvement*: provides direct responses from the local community and stakeholders; focus groups, community workshops, resident telephone survey, ESRI online survey, and sports organization questionnaires.
- *Emerging Recreation Trends Analysis*: reviews the current literature and studies on state and national, social and recreational trends and patterns, and discussion of potential impacts on recreation in the city.
- *Current Recreation Programming*: examines the city's existing recreational programs and services, program revenue rate, as well as identifies other service providers within Riverside.

Section Five: Recreation Facility Recommendations

This section provides facility recommendations, which are intended to address the recreation needs identified in the demand needs analysis as well as short and long term recreation strategies.

Section Six: Funding and Implementation

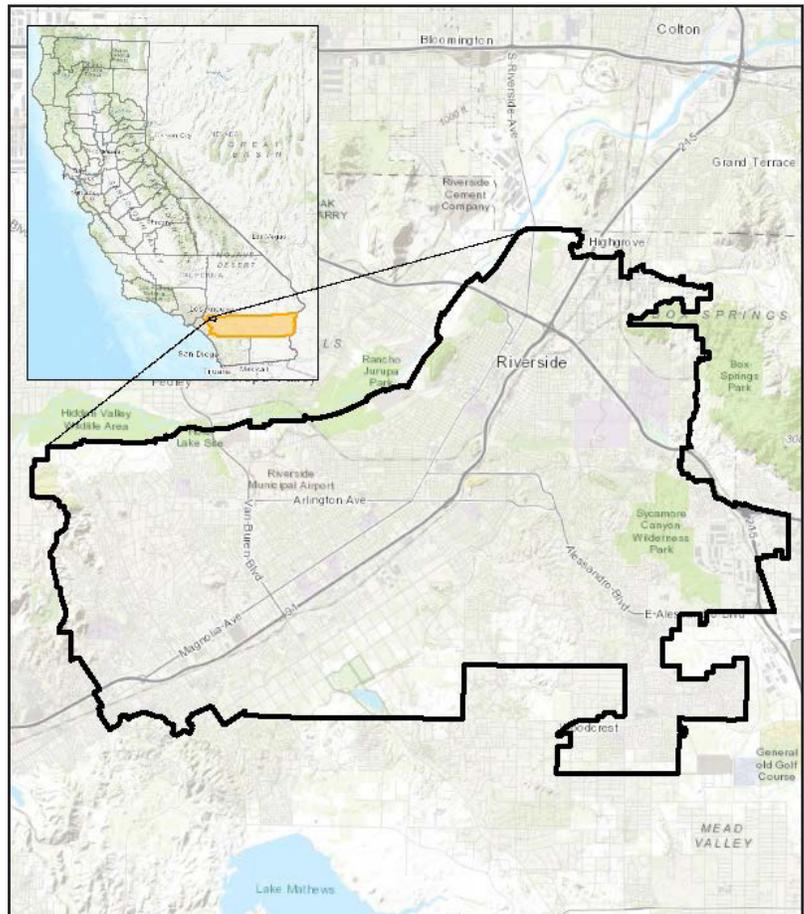
The final section outlines the Capital Improvements Strategy for the implementation of this Master Plan.

Appendix (under separate cover)

The Appendix contains all of the original technical reports in their entirety (workshop summaries, trends analysis, demand and needs analysis, etc.), which have been summarized in this Master Plan. A complete list is available in the table of contents at the beginning of this document.

1.4 City of Riverside Physical Setting

The City of Riverside is located in the Northwestern region of Riverside County, California and is located in the Inland Empire metropolitan area. It is bordered by the Cities of Corona, Ontario, San Bernardino. It is the most populous city in the Inland Empire and in Riverside County, and is located about 60 miles east of Los Angeles. It is also part of the Greater Los Angeles area. Riverside is the 59th most populous city in the United States and 12th most populous city in California. As of the 2010 Census, Riverside had a population of 303,871. The California Department of Finance has identified the most recent population estimate (as of January 1, 2018) at 325,860.



Within the City of Riverside boundaries, and the surrounding area, several significant natural and man-made features help shape neighborhoods and provide both opportunities and constraints with respect to parks, recreation, transportation, and community life. These include:



California State Route 91: Provides residents and visitors access to the City. The freeway intersects through the City.

Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park: Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park's trail system is a wonderful way to enjoy a beautiful natural environment within the City of Riverside. The Ameal Moore Nature Center sits at the main trailhead entrance to the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park.



Santa Ana River Trail: a multi-use trail complex that runs alongside the Santa Ana River in southern California. As of 2018, most of the trail is completed through Orange County, 60% complete in Riverside County, and 75% complete in San Bernardino County.

A grid network of local roads, secondary and major collectors, arterials and urban arterials: provide access to parks, but tend to favor the automobile.

Trails and Bicycle Pathways: Riverside has an extensive network of existing bicycle paths including 94.5 miles of paved bike lanes running throughout the city.



The University of California, Riverside, is located in the northeastern part of the city. The university also hosts the Riverside Sports Complex.

Other attractions in Riverside include the **Fox Performing Arts Center**, **Riverside Metropolitan Museum**, which houses exhibits and artifacts of local history, the **California Museum of Photography**, the **California Citrus State Historic Park**, and the **Parent Washington Navel Orange Tree**, the last of the two original navel orange trees in California.

1.5 City of Riverside Demographic Context

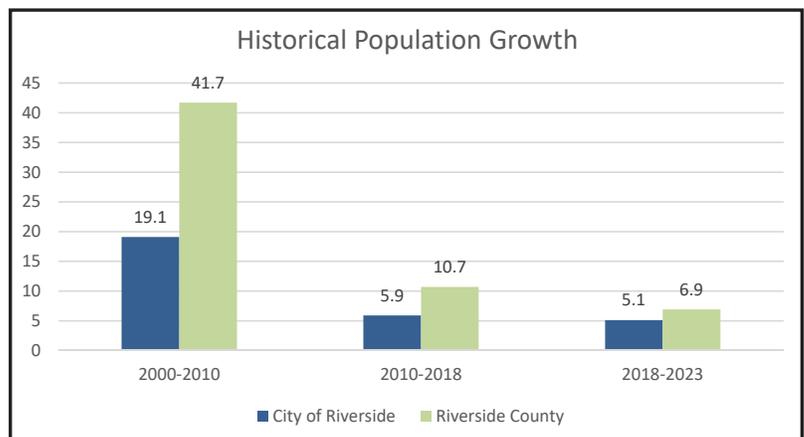
Understanding the demographic context of the City population can create a valuable perspective for understanding current parks and recreation facility and program requirements and, moreover, for anticipating parks and recreation facility and program needs in the future. The California Department of Finance has identified the most recent population estimate (as of January 1, 2018) at 325,860.

Demographic characteristics such as age, presence of children, ethnicity and income have been demonstrated in past research to have a relationship to recreating patterns and needs. For those reasons, historical change and emerging directions of the resident population and demography of the City are important considerations as the City plans for and moves forward into its preferred future. A detailed collection of characteristics has been prepared for the City and are detailed in the appendix. The following highlights key demographic trends.

Historical Population Growth

Population growth in the City during the 2000 to 2010 time frame occurred at a 19.1% rate, with approximately 4,870 new City residents documented each year on average. The City growth rate was half that of the County with a 41.7% rate as a whole. Exhibit 1.5-1 presents the historical population growth of the City of Riverside and comparison with the Riverside County's population growth.

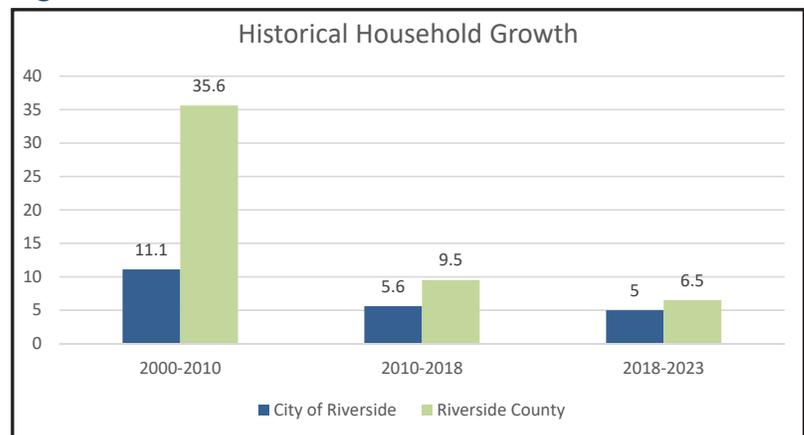
Figure 1.5-1: Historical Population Growth



Historical Household Growth

The volume of households in the City grew 11.1% from 2000 to 2010. This compares with a 35.6% rate of growth for the County as a whole. Exhibit 1.5-2 presents the historical household growth of the City of Riverside and comparison with the Riverside County's population growth.

Figure 1.5-2: Historical Household Growth



Historical Demographic Trends

Examining the population of the City by age, residents 5 to 14 years of age (the primary youth sports population group) represented 17% of the total population in 2000, declining to 15% in 2010 and less than 14% is estimated for 2018. Adult recreation consumers aged 20 to 44 years constituted 39% of City residents in 2000, declining to 37% in 2010. Seniors 55 and over comprised 15% of City residents in 2000 and grew to 18% in 2010 with estimates for 2018 above 20%. As a result of the changes in the distribution by age, the median age in the City grew from 29.8 years in 2000 to 30 years in 2010 with an estimated 31.6 median age in 2018.

Forecast Population Growth

Exhibit 1.5-3 presents the historical data and a forecast of population growth by age within the City extending to 2023.

Estimates for the City population by age in 2018 suggest a continuation of above-average growth in residents 55 years and older. Based on 2018 estimates, declines also continue to be estimated for residents less than 5 years, as well as those 10 to 19 years of age.

The City trend in population 45 years or older is similar to that evidenced in many communities, a reflection of the aging of a group known as the Baby Boomers. Growth in this age group in the City suggests consideration be given to assuring that facilities and services tailored to the special interests of seniors or mature adults are adequate to serve this burgeoning population group.

Figure 1.5-3: Historical and Forecasted Population by Age

Population by Age	Census 2010		2018		2023	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 4	21,892	7.2%	22,335	6.9%	23,616	7.0%
5 - 9	21,516	7.1%	21,568	6.7%	22,130	6.5%
10 - 14	22,884	7.5%	21,535	6.7%	22,165	6.5%
15 - 19	31,180	10.3%	27,291	8.5%	27,052	8.0%
20 - 24	31,060	10.2%	31,037	9.6%	28,592	8.4%
25 - 34	43,512	14.3%	53,904	16.7%	55,739	16.5%
35 - 44	38,970	12.8%	38,794	12.0%	46,307	13.7%
45 - 54	39,245	12.9%	36,973	11.5%	36,007	10.6%
55 - 64	27,370	9.0%	33,991	10.6%	34,866	10.3%
65 - 74	14,018	4.6%	20,863	6.5%	25,390	7.5%
75 - 84	8,616	2.8%	9,516	3.0%	12,217	3.6%
85+	3,608	1.2%	4,137	1.3%	4,339	1.3%

Forecast Housing Unit Growth

Forecasted household growth in the City during the 2020 to 2040 period is expected to occur at approximately 870 new households per year, on average.

1.6 Relationship to Other Documents

This Master Plan was developed in response to the City's General Plan, with the objective to:

“Alleviate parkland shortage, provide parks in underserved areas, and strive to preserve natural resources and open space in a cost-effective manner to enhance the living environment for all residents.”

In addition, there are other existing documents and plans that relate to the Master Plan and influence its direction. These documents and their relationship to the planning process include:

Riverside General Plan 2025 (November 2012)

Each city in California is required by State law to adopt a comprehensive, long-term General Plan for its own physical development. The General Plan consists of mandatory and discretionary elements including land use, housing, circulation, conservation and open space, parks and recreation, safety, noise, air quality, and economic development. California State law requires that the day-to-day decisions of a city should follow logically from, and be consistent with, the General Plan.

Riverside General Plan 2025 - Parks and Recreation Element (November 2012)

The Riverside Parks, Recreation and Community Services Master Plan is intended to be used in conjunction with the Riverside General Plan to provide a coordinated program of recreational facility development and management. The objectives for Parks and Recreation from the General Plan include:

- Provide for a diverse range of park and recreational facilities that are responsive to the needs of Riverside residents.
- Increase access to existing and future parks and expand pedestrian linkages between park and recreational facilities throughout Riverside.
- Engage Riverside residents and the business community in planning for recreation and service needs.

Riverside Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update (2003)

The 2003 Master Plan reviewed in detail the vital role of parks and recreation for the City of Riverside, its park history, and identified key areas of needed improvements. Reportedly negative public perceptions of parks and recreation were noted from parkland shortages, overuse of existing facilities creating a significant deferred maintenance condition.

Capital Improvement Program for Parks, Recreation and Community Services

In order to maintain the Riverside Parks system a two year budget and five year capital improvement plan was developed for FY2016/2017 and FY2017/2018. The plan identifies 4.2 million in funded projects and nearly 241 million of unfunded deferred maintenance projects. This Master Plan builds on this document and proposes additional information based on current findings.

Box Springs Mountain Reserve Comprehensive Trails Master Plan

The Box Springs Trails Master Plan includes an assessment of the Reserve's existing trail network and staging areas, as well as connectivity opportunities with adjoining communities. The analysis is intended to coordinate and support the County of Riverside Regional Park and Open Space District in determining future development project needs.

Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District – Comprehensive Trails Plan

The Riverside County Trails Plan outlines the various existing and planned trail networks in the region as well as details the opportunities and constraints that completing the network will encounter. In order to accomplish the vast network of trails it will be necessary to partner with several local and regional agencies across both public and private land.

2018 ADA Service Study

At the time of this reports development an ADA Service Study was being prepared. The intent of the report was to evaluate service level access and amenities available throughout the Riverside Parks system. Several levels of recommended repairs and corrective actions are identified as well as their associated costs. During the publication of the Master Plan there are a total 13,234 recommendations for corrective actions across various levels of priority totaling and estimated \$75,044,228 in necessary repairs. The repairs are anticipated to be accomplished over a 15 year period. As such the necessary capital amount averaged each year will be applied to the proposed CIP identified later in this document.





EXISTING RECREATION RESOURCES

Section TWO: Existing Recreation Resources

Section Two provides inventory and classification of existing city parks and recreation facilities, key recreational resources available, and potential sites for future parks and recreation facilities.

2.1 Park Definition

The Park and Recreation Element of the Riverside General Plan describes 'parks' as:

“Intended as public green space where city dwellers can escape from the rush of urban life. Passive parks may include such amenities as large open green spaces, meadows, meandering pathways, ponds and gardens. Active parks, on the other hand, include a variety of facilities for recreation. Baseball and softball diamonds, basketball courts, horse shoe rings, football fields, playgrounds and swimming pools are examples of facilities often found in active parks.”

For purposes of this Master Plan report, the term “park” is broadly defined. This report will use the term “park” and “recreation facility” interchangeably and, consistent with the General Plan, the terms refer to all City park types.

2.2 Riverside Park Types

The City through the 2012 General Plan currently categorizes parks into four (4) broad categories, Pocket Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, and Special Use Parks. This Master Plan presents a further defined classification system of parks to detail uses and acceptable features of each type of facility. Recommended classification definitions are:

Developed Parks

- Pocket Park: generally very small in size and serving only the immediate neighborhood. Pocket parks are frequently created on a single vacant building lot or on small, irregular pieces of land and are generally less than ½ acre in size. These areas provide a landscaped respite from neighborhoods and often offer places to sit. The parks may contain limited assets such as a bench, picnic table, and or a drinking fountain.



*Low Park w/ Parent Navel Orange Tree:
A Pocket Park 1.35 acres in size*

- Neighborhood Park: typically these parks serve the surrounding neighborhoods within ½ mile radius (10-15 minute walk) without significant architectural barriers for multiple uses. Park development may include play areas, small fields, benches, picnic tables, and improved paths but generally do not include restroom facilities.



*Hunter Hobby Park:
A Neighborhood Park 32.35 acres in size*

- Community Park: meets the recreational needs of several neighborhoods and may also preserve unique landscapes and open spaces. These parks serve multiple uses and provide recreational facilities and accommodate group activities not provided in neighborhood parks. Community park sites should be accessible by arterial and/or collector streets. Geographic range of users is up to 3 miles or City-wide if park contains a recreation complex.



*Ryan Bonaminio Park at Tequesquite Arroyo:
A Community Park 43.65 acres in size*

- Regional Park: will be generally at least 30 acres in size, including both land and water area. The area must have established regional recreation facilities or the potential to provide the opportunities for regional facilities such as swimming, fishing, camping and boating. The area must lend itself to development for a variety of uses that meet recreational needs and it must be able to withstand intensive public use. Regional Parks may also contain outstanding natural features including significant flora and fauna.
- Joint Use Facilities: often School District sites that supplement community parks during non-school hours, serving broader City-wide recreation needs. The parks contain various assets, often for active recreation, and are programmed accordingly. Restroom facilities and parking are generally provided for users. Geographic range of users is City-wide.
- Special Use Facility: this category refers to stand-alone parks that are designed to serve one particular use such as a sports complex, senior center, golf course, community garden. These recreation facilities may also serve as a neighborhood or community park for parkland needs and secondary uses; such as picnicking, walking paths and open space, but the primary use is prioritized with regard to design, maintenance, and funding decisions.

Natural Parks

- Regional Reserve: established for the protection and stewardship of wildlife, habitat, and other natural systems support functions. Some natural areas may be accessible for low-impact use. Minimal infrastructure may include access, trails, and signage, where it will not adversely impact habitat or natural systems functions. Larger natural areas may be accessible for low-impact use and have small sections developed as staging areas and include parking, restrooms, picnic tables, and other support facilities. Optional assets may include benches, play area, viewpoint, public gathering space and flat grassy area for informal activity.

Miscellaneous Facilities

- Private Use Parks: developed park land that is available for use within the local community such as homeowner association's facilities including trails, neighborhood, and/or community facilities.
- Undeveloped City-owned property: land owned by the City, or leased for some short-term use, and may be currently unavailable for public use. This land may be projected as a future park site but should not be included in any calculations of acres per thousand until developed as parkland.

2.3 Existing Parks and Recreation Facilities

Unique and diverse recreational opportunities are available throughout the City of Riverside, including numerous facilities for active and passive recreation activities. Exhibit 2.3-1 is a map showing the location of each existing park and recreation facility; Exhibit 2.3-2 is a matrix that describes size and amenities of existing public parks and recreation facilities within the City of Riverside. At the time of this report there are currently sixty-eight (68) parks totaling 2,940.61 acres (including developed and undeveloped parkland). There are also State owned parcels of Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park totaling 130.36 acres that are currently operated and maintained by the City.

Community Facilities and Centers

PRCSD has an extensive number of public buildings under the responsibility of the Department. Most Community Centers have an Advisory Board. City operated centers include:

- Arlanza Community Center at Bryant Park
- César Chávez Community Center
- Joyce Jackson Community Center at Nicolas Park
- La Sierra Community Center
- Orange Terrace Community Center
- Renck Community Center at Hunt Park
- Ruth H. Lewis Community Center at Reid Park
- Stratton Community Center at Bordwell Park
- Ysmael Villegas Community Center



Arlanza Community Center

In addition to these Centers, the City has three (3) Senior Centers: Dales Senior Center, La Sierra Senior Center, and the Janet Goeske Senior Center operated by the Janet Goeske Foundation.

There are several other community facilities including:

- Ameal Moore Nature Center at Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park
- Bobby Bonds Gym
- Brown Building at Villegas Park home for Time for Tots.
- C.H.E.E.R Center at Bobby Bonds Park home of the Riverside Unified School District Resource Center.
- Johnny Martin Sotelo Youth Opportunity Center at Bobby Bonds Park
- Lincoln Center, a small facility utilized for After School programs, summer camps, and classes.
- Springbrook Clubhouse with commercial catering kitchen and seating for 160 banquet style.



La Sierra Senior Center

The park system also has a number of buildings that are operated by third parties under contract with the City. Many of these serve as day-care, head start, and child development programs. Facilities include:

- Centro de Ninos Childcare Center at Bordwell Park--14,635 square feet this facility was completed in 2009 and provides care for up to 150 children.
- Head Start at Bryant Park
- Solander Center at Bryant Park

Fairmount Park has a large number of facilities including restrooms, boat house, golf and lawn bowling clubhouses, and several buildings that can be rented for private events. A full list of facilities includes:

- Fairmount Park Armory Building
- Fairmount Golf Course Clubhouse
- Fairmount Park Lawn Bowling Facility and Clubhouse
- Izaak Walton Building—Private rentals, contract classes, and meetings. Capacity of 92 with warming kitchen.
- Lakeside Room, 875 square feet can accommodate 92 guests with banquet style seating and 130 guests with assembly style seating.
- Dave McNiel Sailboat House—Storage for sail boats and operated by the Riverside Community Sailing Program.
- Stewart Boat House—Contract classes, meeting, and rentals.
- Band Shell Amphitheater with storage—Used over 25 times each year for special events such as festivals, organized runs/races, Mariachi Festival, and Concerts in the Park.

The Community Centers are utilized for a variety of programming activities including sports, classes, fitness, and community meetings. Rentals of many facilities are available including nine banquet facilities and the Auditorium at César Chávez Community Center with seating for 350. Centers are available for rent 7 days per week.



Exhibit 2.3-1: Riverside Existing Park and Recreation Facilities Legend

Community Centers

- 32-Arlanza Community Center (at Bryant Park)
- 37-Joyce Jackson Community Center (at Nichols Park)
- 35-La Sierra Community Center (at La Sierra Park)
- 38-Orange Terrace Community Center (at Orange Terrace Park)
- 34-Renck Community Center (at Hunt Park)
- 39-Ruth H. Lewis Community Center (at Reid Park)
- 31-Stratton Community Center (at Bordwell Park)
- 41-Ysmael Villegas Community Center (at Villegas Park)

Service Centers

- 29-Youth Innovation Center (at Arlington Park)
- 30-Cesar Chavez Community Center (at Bobby Bonds Park)
- 30-C.H.E.E.R. Center (at Bobby Bonds Park)
- 32-Eric M. Solander Center (at Bryant Park)
- 30-Youth Opportunity Center (at Bobby Bonds Park)

Developed Parks ■

Pocket Parks

- 1-Kensington Pocket Parks
- 2-Low Park (w/ Parent Navel Orange)
- 3-Newman Park
- 4-Swanson Park

Neighborhood Parks

- 5-Bergamont Park
- 6-Castleview Park
- 7-Collett Park
- 8-Dario Vasquez Park
- 9-Don Derr Park
- 10-Don Jones Park
- 11-Doty-Trust Park
- 12-El Dorado Park
- 13-Harrison Park
- 14-Highland Park
- 15-Hunter Hobby Park
- 16-Lincoln Park
- 17-Mountain View Park
- 18-Myra Linn Park
- 19-Patterson Park
- 20-Rancho Loma Park
- 21-Rutland Park
- 22-Shamel Park
- 23-Sycamore Highlands Park
- 24-Taft Park
- 25-Thundersky Park
- 26-Washington Park

Community Parks

- 27-Andulka Park
- 28-Arlington Heights Sports Park
- 29-Arlington Park
- 30-Bobby Bonds Park
- 31-Bordwell Park
- 32-Bryant Park
- 33-Don Lorenzi Park
- 34-Hunt Park
- 35-La Sierra Park
- 36-Martha McLean-Anza Narrows Park (City)
- 37-Nichols Park
- 38-Orange Terrace Park
- 39-Reid Park
- 40-Ryan Bonaminio Park
- 41-Villegas Park

Regional Parks

- 42-Fairmount Regional Park

Joint Use

- 43-Aquatics Complex at RCC
- 44-Ramona High School Stadium
- 45-Riverside Sports Complex at UC Riverside

Special Use

- 46-AB Brown Sports Complex
- 47-Arlanza Neighborhood Garden
- 48-Carlson Park
- 49-Cell Site at UC Riverside Sports Complex

Senior Centers

- 56-Dales Senior Center (at White Park)
- 55-Janet Goeske Senior Center (at Streeter Park)
- 35-La Sierra Senior Center (at La Sierra Park)

Nature Centers

- 62-Ameal Moore Nature Center (at Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park)

Public Rental Rooms

- 42-Armory Building (at Fairmount Regional Park)
- 42-Izaak Walton Building (at Fairmount Regional Park)
- 42-Lakeside Room (at Fairmount Regional Park)
- 16-Lincoln Room (at Lincoln Park)
- 39-Springbrook Clubhouse (at Reid Park)

- 50-Islander Park

- 51-Loring Park

- 52-North Park

- 53-Riverwalk Dog Park

- 54-Riverwalk Parkway

- 55-Streeter Park

- 56-White Park

Regional Reserve

- 57-Box Springs Mountain Open Space (City)

- 58-Challen Park

- 59-Mount Rubidoux Park

- 60-Pachappa Hill Open Space

- 61-Quail Run Open Space

- 62-Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park

Undeveloped City Owned Property ■

- 63-City Citrus State Park

- 64-Golden Star Park

- 65-Hole Lake

- 66-Mission Ranch Park

- 67-Mount Vernon Park

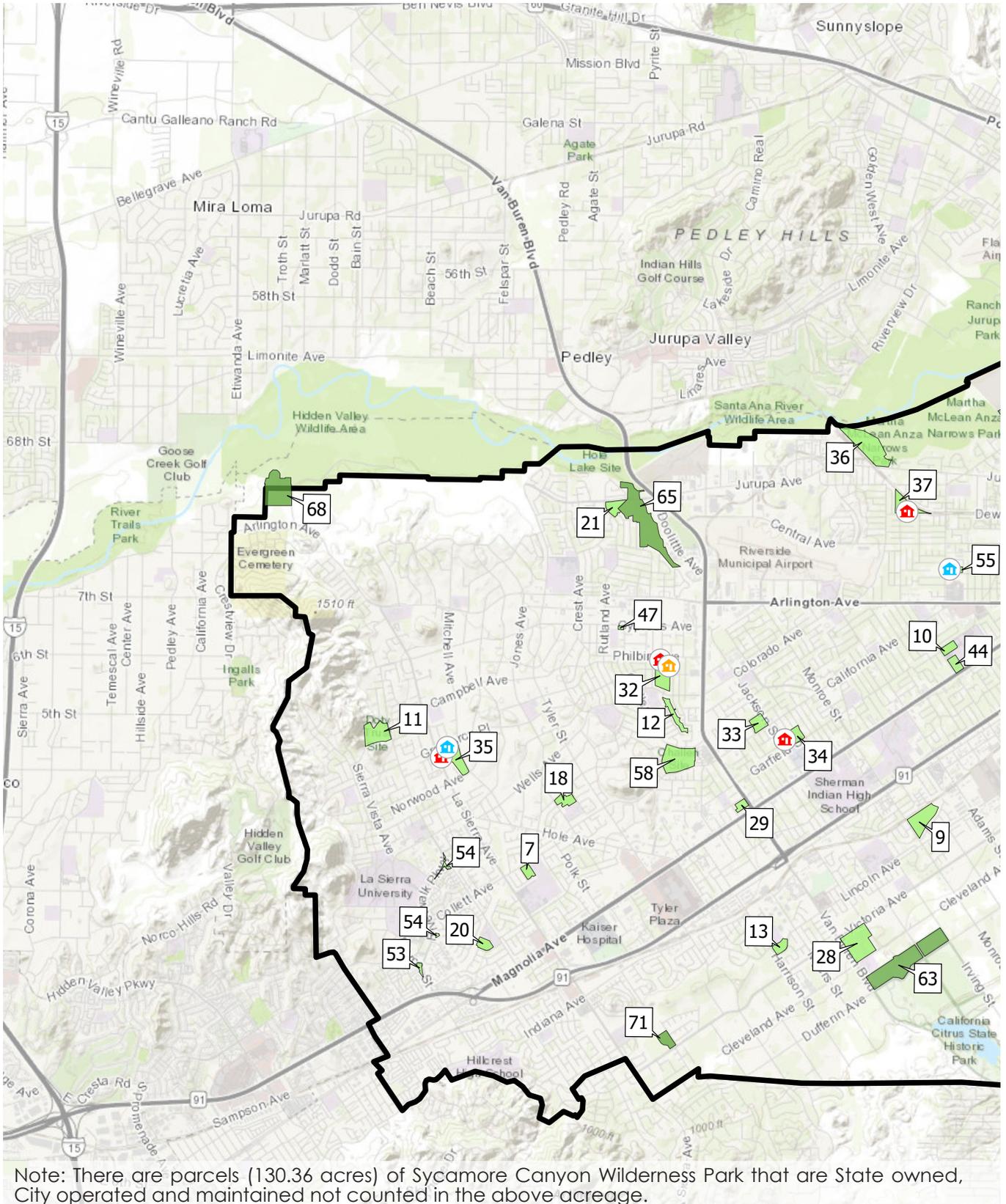
- 68-Savi Ranch

- 69-Seven Mile Trail

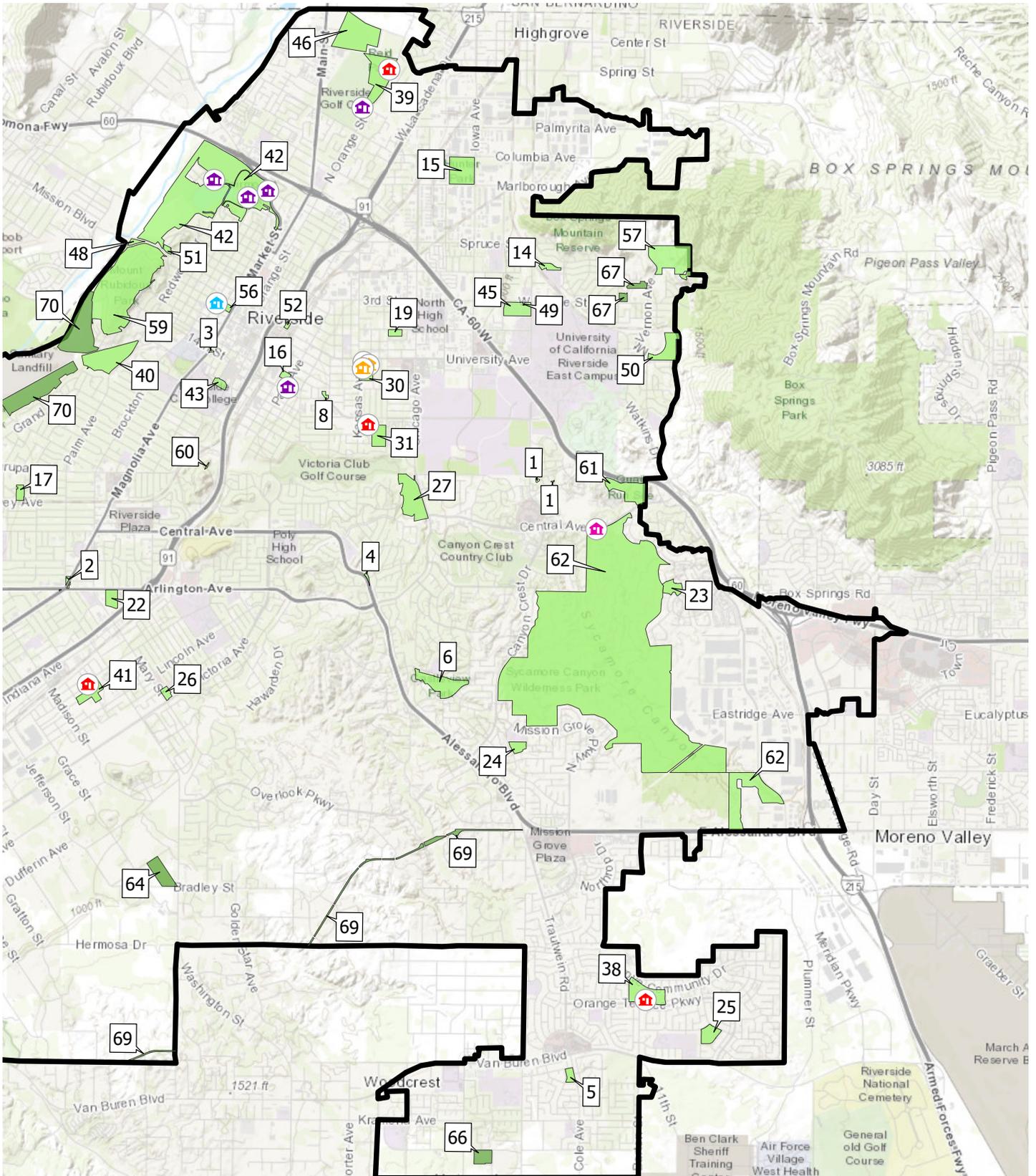
- 70-Tequesquite Open Space

- 71-Victoria-Cross Park

Exhibit 2.3-1: Riverside Existing Park and Recreation Facilities Map



Note: There are parcels (130.36 acres) of Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park that are State owned, City operated and maintained not counted in the above acreage.



SECTION TWO

Exhibit 2.3-2: Riverside Park Inventory Matrix

PARK ID	NAME (*Non-City Owned Facilities)	Address	Park Acreage	Park Status	Proposed Park Type	Amphitheater	Baseball Field - Adult (L=Lit)	Baseball Field - Youth (L=Lit)	Basketball (Half-Court)	Basketball (Full-Court)	Bathroom/Lockers/Showers	Botanical Garden	Childcare Center	Childcare Center w/Playground	Community Center	Community Garden	Concession Building	Disc Course	Fitness Center	Fitness Stations (G=Group Fitness Area)	Football - Adult (L=Lit)	Football - Youth (L=Lit)
Developed Parks																						
Pocket Park																						
1	Kensington Pocket Parks	5050 Kensington Way	0.71	Developed	Pocket																	
2	Low Park (w/ Parent Navel Orange)	7101 Magnolia Avenue	1.35	Developed	Pocket																	
3	Newman Park	3780 14th Street	0.42	Developed	Pocket																	
4	Swanson Park	5725 Glenhaven Avenue	1.02	Developed	Pocket																	
Total Pocket Park Acreage:			3.50																			
Neighborhood Parks																						
5	Bergamont Park	19275 Bergamont Drive	5.32	Developed	Neighborhood				2													
6	Castleview Park	8306 West View Drive	31.51	Developed	Neighborhood																	
7	Collett Park	10950 Collett Avenue	5.62	Developed	Neighborhood				2													
8	Dario Vasquez Park	2400 14th Street	1.36	Developed	Neighborhood					1												
9	Don Derr Park	3003 Monroe Street	21.48	Developed	Neighborhood			.5L	1	1												1L
10	Don Jones Park	3995 Jefferson Street	5.78	Developed	Neighborhood			.5L										1				
11	Doty-Trust Park	5410 Golden Avenue	21.36	Developed	Neighborhood				1	1												3
12	El Dorado Park	7750 Remington Drive	8.47	Developed	Neighborhood																	
13	Harrison Park	2851 Harrison Street	6.69	Developed	Neighborhood																	
14	Highland Park	780 Glenhill Street	5.05	Developed	Neighborhood					1												
15	Hunter Hobby Park	1401 Iowa Avenue	32.35	Developed	Neighborhood			1L		2												
16	Lincoln Park	4261 Park Avenue	3.26	Developed	Neighborhood				4													3
17	Mountain View Park	6241 Wiehe Avenue	5.53	Developed	Neighborhood				2													
18	Myra Linn Park	4540 Meredith Street	7.91	Developed	Neighborhood					1												
19	Patterson Park	1846 Linden Street	4.27	Developed	Neighborhood			.5L	1													
20	Rancho Loma Park	11343 Rancho Loma Drive	6.50	Developed	Neighborhood					2												
21	Rutland Park	7000 Rutland Avenue	8.65	Developed	Neighborhood				4	1												6
22	Shamel Park	3650 Arlington Avenue	9.87	Developed	Neighborhood			1L														
23	Sycamore Highlands Park	5777 Fair Isle Drive	10.47	Developed	Neighborhood					2												
24	Taft Park	6826 New Ridge Drive	7.19	Developed	Neighborhood					2												
25	Thundersky Park	20540 Thundersky Circle	12.65	Developed	Neighborhood																	
26	Washington Park	2769 Mary Street	4.27	Developed	Neighborhood																	
Total Neighborhood Park Acreage:			225.57																			
Community Parks																						
27	Andulka Park	5201 Chicago Avenue	39.84	Developed	Community		1L	.5L		2										1		
28	Arlington Heights Sports Park	9401 Cleveland Avenue	34.50	Developed	Community				2L	2												1L
29	Arlington Park	3860 Van Buren Boulevard	4.62	Developed	Community					1	1				1							
30	Bobby Bonds Park	2060 University Avenue	13.67	Developed	Community			.5L		1				1	1							.5L
31	Bordwell Park	2008 MLK Boulevard	22.76	Developed	Community		.5L	.5L		1				1	1	1						4
32	Bryant Park	7950 Philbin Avenue	20.74	Developed	Community		2L			1				1	1					1		
33	Don Lorenzi Park	4230 Jackson Street	9.08	Developed	Community			1L														
34	Hunt Park	4015 Jackson Street	13.93	Developed	Community			.5L		1				1								1G
35	La Sierra Park	5215 La Sierra Avenue	23.17	Developed	Community		2L	1L/2						1								
36	Martha McLean - Anza Narrows Park (City)	5759 Junipa Street	39.71	Developed	Community															*		
37	Nichols Park	5505 Dewey Avenue	14.72	Developed	Community			1L		1				1								0.5
38	Orange Terrace Park	20010 Orange Terrace Parkway	29.94	Developed	Community		1L	2.5L	3	2				1								.5L
39	Reid Park	701 N. Orange Street	42.28	Developed	Community		1L	2.5L	2	2				1								
40	Ryan Bonaminio Park at Tequesquite Arroyo	5000 Tequesquite Avenue	43.65	Developed	Community		1L	.5L		2				1		1						1G
41	Villegas Park	3091 Esperanza Street	17.57	Developed	Community			1L		1	1			1		1						1L
Total Community Park Acreage:			370.18																			
Regional Parks																						
42	Fairmount Regional Park	2601 Fairmount Boulevard	279.45	Developed	Regional Park	1																
Total Regional Park Acreage:			279.45																			
Joint Use Facilities																						
43	Aquatics Complex at Riverside City College*	4800 Magnolia Ave		Developed	Joint Use																	
44	Ramona High School Stadium*	3885 Jefferson St.		Developed	Joint Use																	
45	Riverside Sports Complex at UC Riverside*	1000 Blaine St.		Developed	Joint Use																	
Total Joint Use Facility Acreage:			0.00																			
Special Use Facilities																						
46	AB Brown Sports Complex*	3700 Placentia Ln.	55.97	Developed	Special Use																	
47	Arlanza Neighborhood Garden	8700 Cypress Ave	0.94	Developed	Special Use																	
48	Carlson Park	4700 Buena Vista Avenue	1.77	Developed	Special Use																	
49	Cell Site at UC Riverside Sports Complex	970 Blaine St.	0.25	Developed	Special Use																	
50	Islander Park	3794 Mt. Vernon Avenue	20.54	Developed	Special Use						1											
51	Loring Park	3787 Mt. Rubidoux Drive	2.45	Developed	Special Use																	
52	North Park	3172 Mission Inn Avenue	1.23	Developed	Special Use																	
53	Riverwalk Dog Park	Corner of Pierce St. and Riverwalk Pkwy	2.00	Developed	Special Use																	
54	Riverwalk Parkway*	Riverwalk Pkwy	2.63	Developed	Special Use				3													
55	Streeter Park/Janet Goeske Center	5257 Sierra Street	4.42	Developed	Special Use						1	1										
56	White Park	3936 Chesnut Street	5.33	Developed	Special Use							1										1
Total Special Use Facility Acreage:			97.54																			
Natural Parks																						
Regional Reserve																						
57	Box Springs Mountain Open Space (City)	Pigeon Pass Rd. off Hwy 60	50.07	Natural	Regional Reserve																	
58	Challen Park	4602 Challen Avenue	33.03	Natural	Regional Reserve																	
59	Mount Rubidoux Park	Mt. Rubidoux Drive at 9th Street	169.30	Natural	Regional Reserve																	
60	Pachappa Hill Open Space		0.39	Natural	Regional Reserve																	
61	Quail Run Open Space	5020 Quail Run Rd	27.09	Natural	Regional Reserve																	
62	Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park	400 Central Avenue	1335.45	Natural	Regional Reserve																	
Total Regional Reserve Acreage:			1615.33																			
Subtotal Developed Park Acreage:			2591.56																			
Miscellaneous Facilities																						
Undeveloped City Owned Property																						
63	City Citrus State Park*	9355 Dufferin Ave	64.79	Undeveloped	Special Use																	
64	Golden Star Park	1739 Bradley Street	19.32	Undeveloped	Neighborhood																	
65	Hole Lake	Bradford St. and Jurupa Ave.	61.09	Undeveloped	Special Use																	
66	Mission Ranch Park	Lurin Ave. and Obsidian Dr.	12.04	Undeveloped	Special Use																	
67	Mount Vernon Park*	275 Blaine Street and Valencia Hill Drive	8.35	Undeveloped	Neighborhood																	
68	Savi Ranch Park*	11520 Arlington Avenue	36.85	Undeveloped	Special Use																	
69	Seven Mile Trail	Near Mountain House Rd.	22.67	Undeveloped	Special Use																	
70	Tequesquite Open Space	4825 Tequesquite	116.10	Undeveloped	Regional Reserve																	
71	Victoria Cross Park	10881 Victoria Avenue	7.84	Undeveloped	Neighborhood																	
Subtotal Undeveloped City Owned Property Acreage:			349.05																			
Total Park Acreage:			2940.61																			

2.4 School Facilities

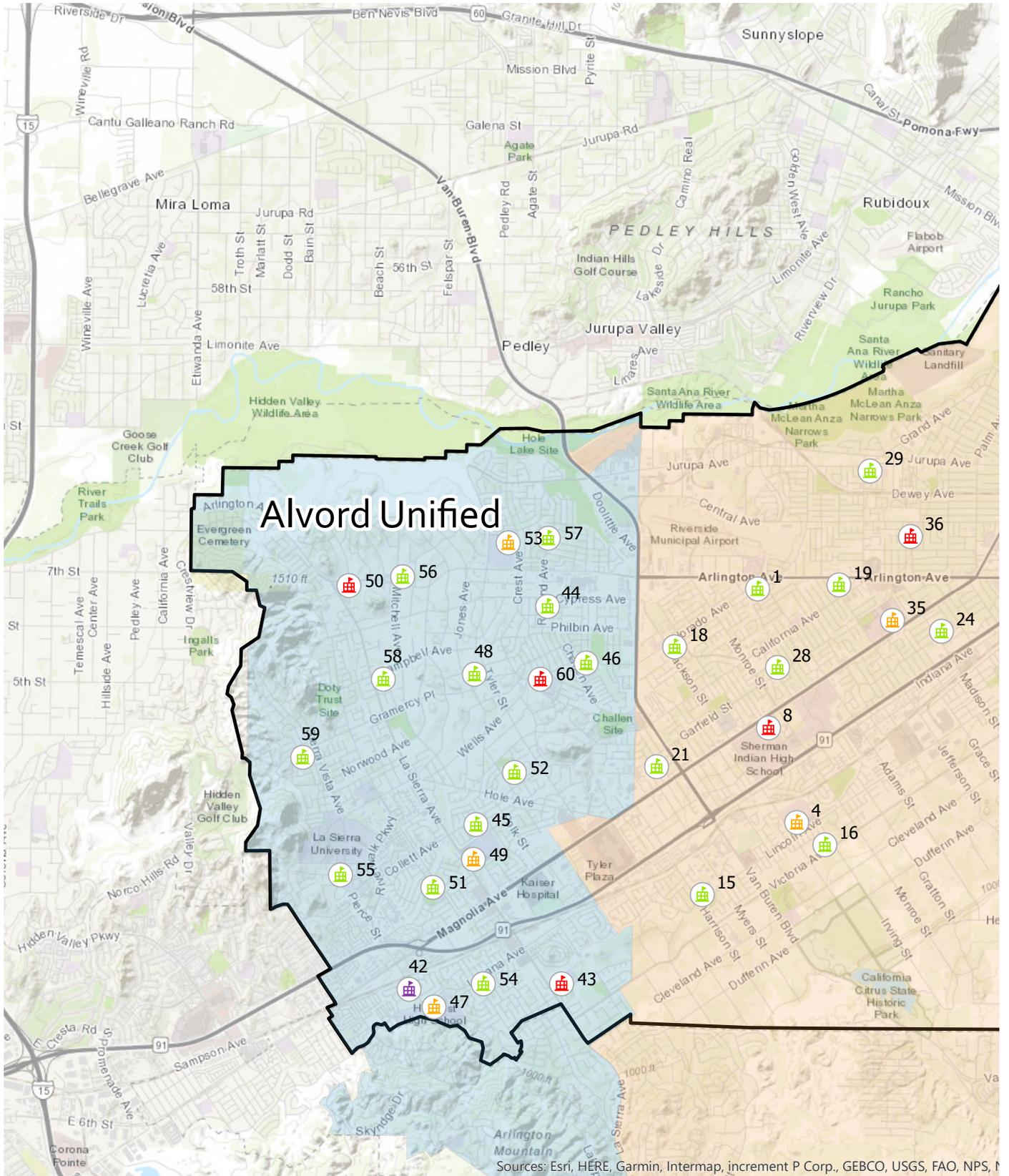
There are three (3) school districts within the City of Riverside's boundary. They are Alvord Unified School District, Riverside Unified School District, and Moreno Valley Unified School District. These local school districts play a critical role in assisting the city with providing recreation opportunities to residents through joint use agreements.



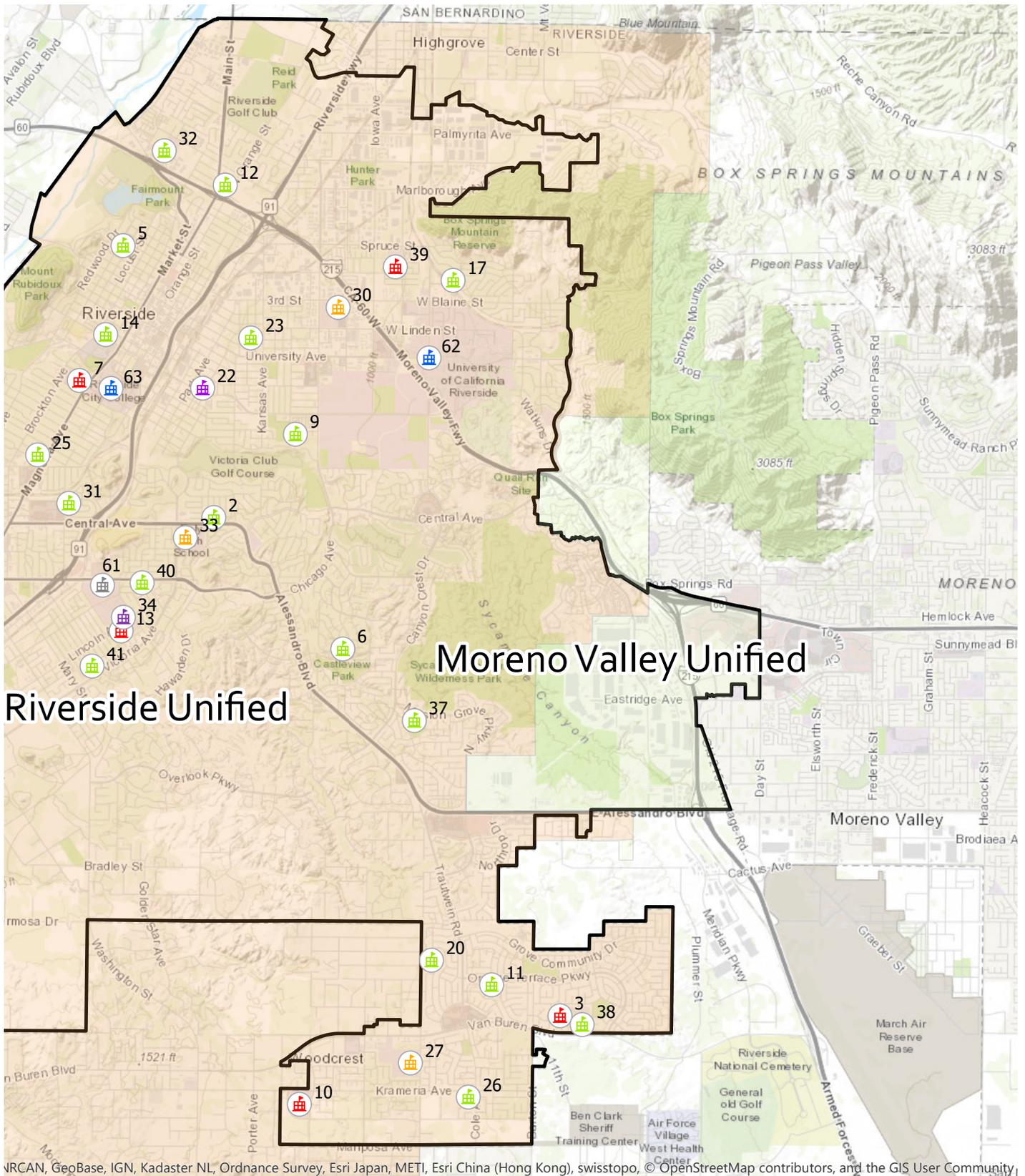
Exhibit 2.4-1: Riverside School Facilities Legend

Riverside Unified School District	 36-Sierra Middle School
 1-Adams Elementary School	 37-Taft Elementary School
 2-Alcott Elementary School	 38-Tomas Rivera Elementary School
 3-Amelia Earhart Middle School	 39-University Heights Middle School
 4-Arlington High School	 40-Victoria Elementary School
 5-Bryant Elementary School	 41-Washington Elementary School
 6-Castle View Elementary School	Alvord Unified School District
 7-Central Middle School	 42-Alvord Continuation High School
 8-Chemawa Middle School	 43-Arizona Middle School
 9-Emerson Elementary School	 44-Arlanza Elementary School
 10-Frank Augustus Miller Middle School	 45-Collett Elementary School
 11-Franklin Elementary School	 46-Foothill Elementary School
 12-Fremont Elementary School	 47-Hillcrest High School
 13-Gage Middle School	 48-La Granada Elementary School
 14-Grant Elementary School	 49-La Sierra High School
 15-Harrison Elementary School	 50-Loma Vista Middle School
 16-Hawthorne Elementary School	 51-McAuliffe Elementary School
 17-Highland Elementary School	 52-Myra Linn Elementary School
 18-Jackson Elementary School	 53-Norte Vista High School
 19-Jefferson Elementary School	 54-Orrenmaa Elementary School
 20-John F Kennedy Elementary School	 55-Philip Stokoe Elementary School
 21-Liberty Elementary School	 56-Rosemary Kennedy Elementary School
 22-Lincoln Continuation School	 57-Terrace Elementary School
 23-Longfellow Elementary School	 58-Twinhill Elementary School
 24-Madison Elementary School	 59-Valley View Elementary School
 25-Magnolia Elementary School	 60-Wells Middle School
 26-Mark Twain Elementary School	Other Schools
 27-Martin Luther King High School	 61-California School for the Deaf - Riverside
 28-Monroe Elementary School	Riverside Colleges
 29-Mtn View Elementary School	 62-U.C. Riverside
 30-North High School	 63-Riverside City College
 31-Pachappa Elementary School	School Districts
 32-Patricia Beatty Elementary School	 Riverside Unified
 33-Poly High School	 Alvord Unified
 34-Raincross Continuation School	 Moreno Valley Unified
 35-Ramona High School	

Exhibit 2.4-1: Riverside School Facilities Map



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, N



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2.5 Other Parks and Recreation Facilities Open to the Public

Additional State, County, and Private Recreation facilities exist within the City of Riverside and the City's Sphere of Influence. Though not directly owned or controlled by the city these parks also provide recreation opportunities to the community. Such facilities are important to identify so not to duplicate city facilities in areas that may already be served through non-city owned recreational opportunities. The following are parks and facilities that have been identified in this category:

In Riverside:

- California Citrus State Historic Park (State)
- Hidden Valley Wildlife and Nature Center (County)
- Martha McLean-Anza Narrows Park (County)
- Santa Ana River Wildlife Area (County)
- Victoria Avenue Scenic Parkway (Public Works)

Adjacent to Riverside:

- Box Springs Mountain Reserve Park (County)
- Highgrove Community Park (County)
- Lake Mathews Estelle Mountain Reserve (Metropolitan Water District, the California Department of Fish & Game, the US Fish & Wildlife Service, and the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency)
- Rancho Jurupa Regional Park (County)
- Victoria Grove Park (Private/Residential)

2.6 Special District Assessments

These include Benefit Assessment Districts (under state law AB1600), Landscape and Lighting Act Districts, and Mello-Roos Districts. A special assessment or levy is placed on a property to finance improvements and/or maintenance that specifically benefits that property. The legislation requires a vote of the residents in order to form such districts or in order to change the level of assessment.

The City of Riverside has created two Landscape Maintenance Districts, Riverwalk and Highlander, for the purpose of maintaining landscaping and park facilities located within the boundaries of each district. For Fiscal Year 18/19 the city projects revenue of \$734,500 for the Riverwalk District.

The Riverwalk Vista master planned community is a gated community built around a recreation center with a pool and a large waterfall, playgrounds, a gazebo, and a barbeque area along with neighborhood parks and tot lots all connected by green belts and winding paths. The Highlander Landscape Maintenance District provides funds for the general maintenance of Highland Park and landscape medians.

2.7 For Profit Commercial Recreation Facilities

Partly due to the proximity to the large areas of open space and a variety of outdoor activities, Riverside is home to numerous commercial health, fitness, and dance operators. Some of the fitness clubs also feature swimming pools. A partial listing includes:

- 24 Hour Fitness-Health and Fitness
- AMF Riverside Lanes—Bowling
- Arlington Lanes—Bowling
- Arthur Murry Dance Studio--Dance
- Bre Dance Studio--Dance
- Crossfit Riverside—Health and Fitness
- Dancing in Riverside—Dance
- De*Fine--Dance
- Fitness 19—Health and Fitness
- Ice Towns—Skating and Hockey
- Infusion Dance Studio--Dance
- Inland Indoor batting Cages—Baseball and Softball
- Itennis—Tennis Courts
- LA Fitness (several locations)—Health and Fitness
- Riverside Archery—Archery Ranges
- Roller City 2001—Skating, Hockey, and Roller Skating
- Tournament House Gym—Racquetball and Health Club
- Victoria Club—Racquetball Courts

There are numerous public and private golf course in and near Riverside. A partial listing includes:

- Canyon Crest Country Club—18 holes
- General Old—18 holes
- Indian Hills—18 holes and Foot Golf
- Jurupa Hills Country Club—18 holes
- Oak Quarry Golf Club—18 holes
- Paradise Knolls—18 holes
- Van Buren—9 hole executive

Several private regional sports facilities are located in or near Riverside. These include:

- Big League Dreams Sports Park—Mira Loma
- Deleo Regional Sports Park—Corona
- Evans Park Little League—Riverside (owned and operated by Riverside City College)
- Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park—Jurupa Valley

2.8 Opportunity Sites

Throughout the Master Planning process numerous sites have been evaluated for the potential to provide recreational opportunities in the community. Some sites are as yet to be designed vacant parcels, and some are currently utilized for other purposes but may become available for recreational sites in the future. Additional opportunities exist with the development of Joint Use Agreements and Partnerships. There are four (4) categories of opportunity sites:

Future Partnerships / Joint Use sites

Due to the limited availability of certain facilities and the demand from various sports organizations for additional sports fields, the City should pursue expanding partnership agreements that outline specific details of the community's recreation abilities within Riverside Unified School District and the Alvord School District. Current agreements are limited and for specific fields, such as Ramona High School, rather than on a District wide basis.

Renegotiation and expansion of existing agreements to include School District athletic fields could allow the City to reduce both capital needs and on-going maintenance costs for new facilities. In light of the upcoming budget issues with school district, renegotiation and expansion may be a difficult route.

Future City Facilities

The City currently has several undeveloped parcels that could be considered for park development. Undeveloped park acreage includes:

- City Citrus State Park—64.79 acres (owned by RPU)
- Golden Star Park—19.32 acres (Leased to Toro for 5 years plus two 5 year options)
- Hole Lake—61.09 acres (Trail Head and Rutland Park Expansion)
- Mission Ranch Park—12.04 acres
- Mount Vernon Park—8.35 acres (owned by RPU)
- Savi Ranch Park—36.85 acres (Ownership is City 40%/ County 60%)
- Seven Mile Trail—22.67 acres
- Tequesquite Open Space—116.10 acres (Land north and west of Ryan Bonaminio Park)
- Victoria Cross Park—7.84 acres

Additionally the City has undeveloped areas in existing facilities that are available for future park development. This includes:

- Undeveloped portions of Fairmount Park including the Camp Evans Wilderness Area
- Undeveloped portions of Islander Park
- Undeveloped portions of Castlevue Park

There are also undeveloped areas in Riverside Public Utilities owned properties that may be available for future park development. This includes:

- Mockingbird Reservoir site
- 64-acre site adjacent to Reid Park

Surplus School Property

The Chinese Heritage property and Tequesquite property are owned by Riverside County Office of Education.

Privately Owned Property

In addition to the above opportunities there are also parcels within the City currently owned by private parties. These parcels could also provide much needed space to meet the demand for recreation facilities. Parcels include:

- Holcomb property 4 acres \$110,000
- Indian Hill 2.57 acres \$265,000
- La Sierra 1.43 acres \$415,000

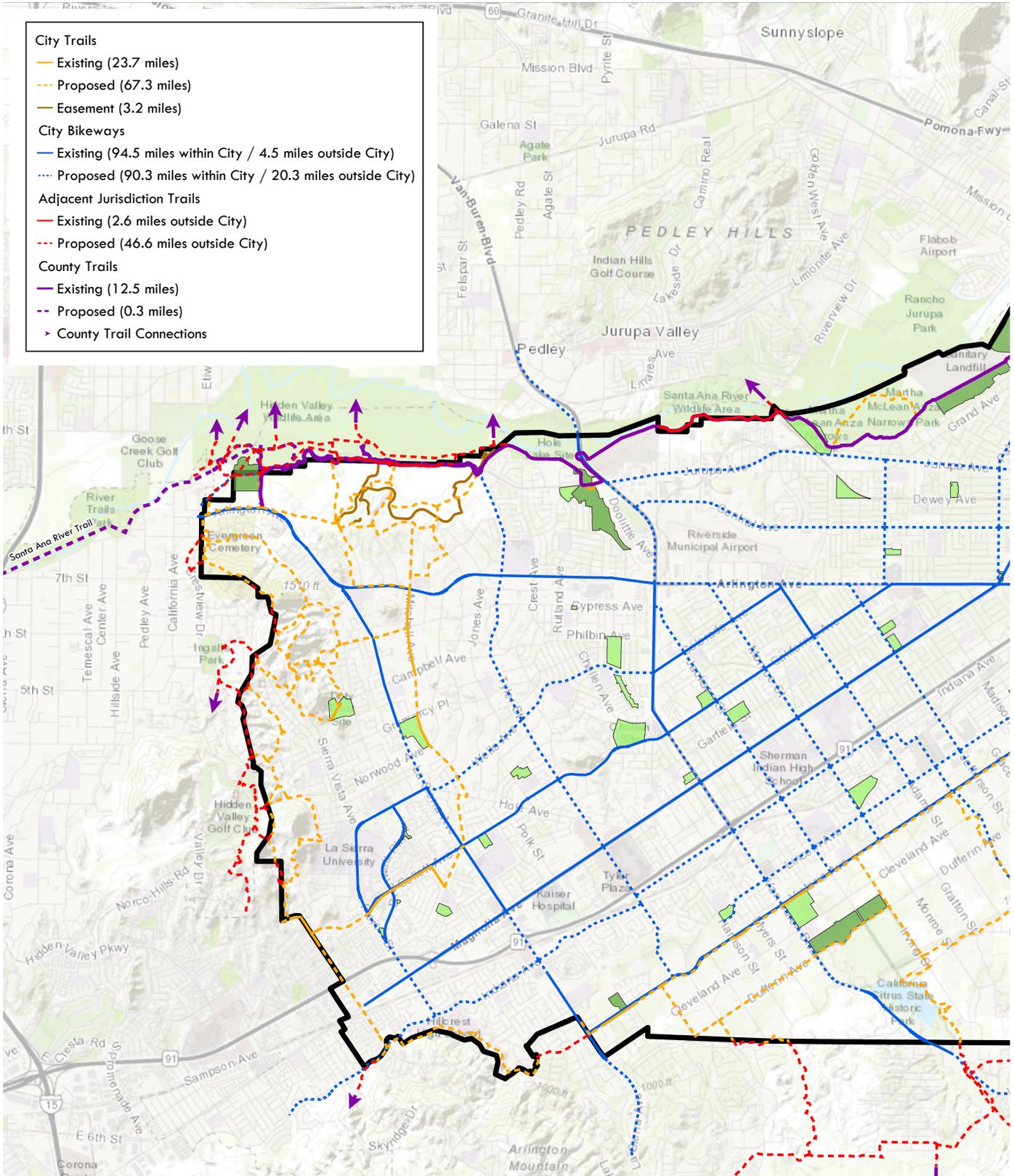
2.9 Existing and Planned Trails and Bikeways

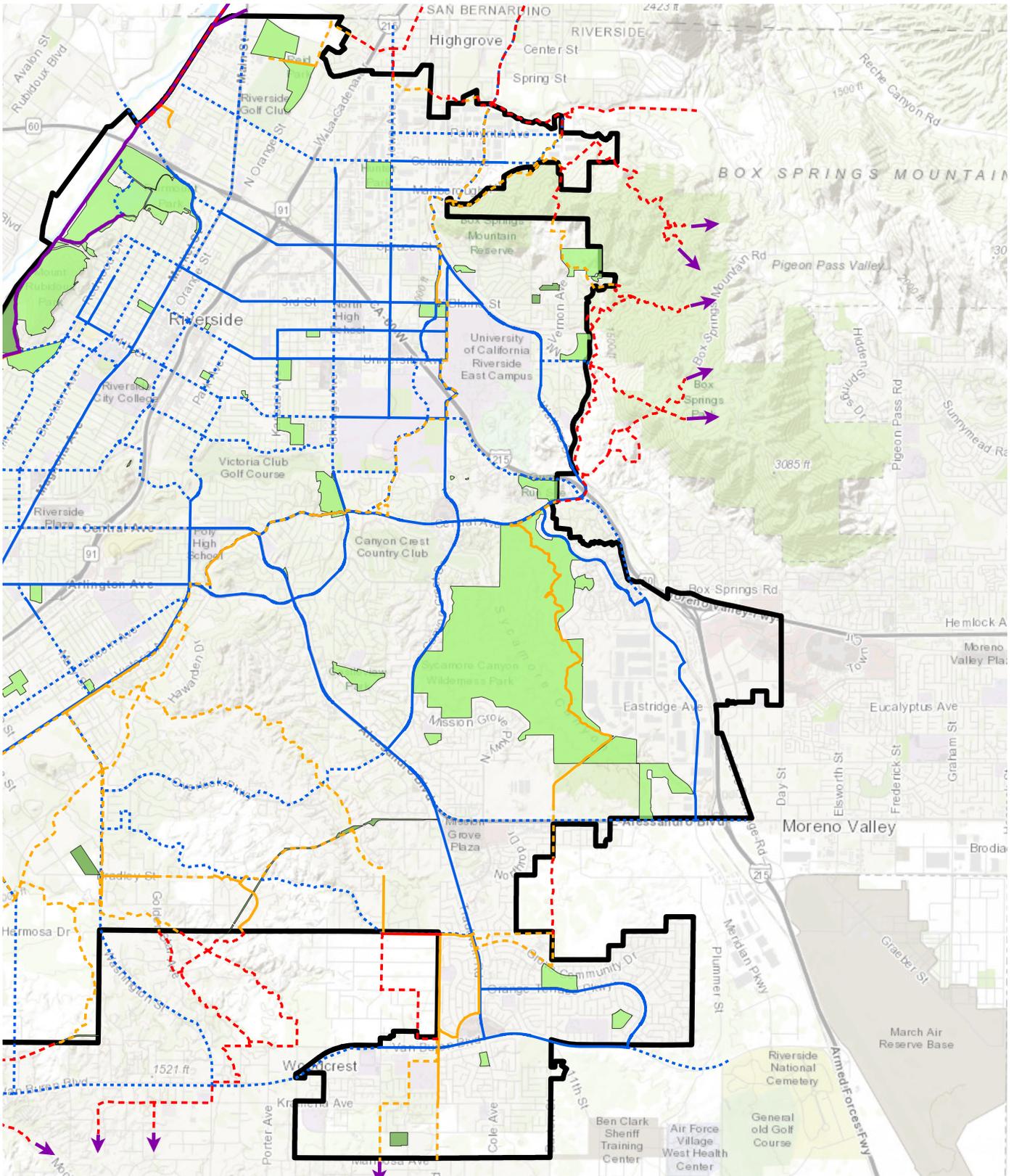
The City of Riverside Currently has over 23.7 miles of multi-purpose recreational surfaced with stabilized decomposed granite trails for equestrian, biking, hiking and pedestrian use. Additionally the city boasts 94.5 miles of paved bike lanes promoting multi modal transportation opportunities.

The 1996 Trails Master Plan guided development of the City's multi-purpose recreational trails. The 2003 Park System Master Plan subsequently recommended modification to the 1996 Trails Master Plan to reflect changes in land use conditions related to development of the intended trail system. A Trails Master Plan is now needed to ensure viability of trail implementation under current development conditions and to ensure connectivity with regional trails beyond City limits.

The 2013 General Plan identifies 13 specific objectives to develop the Riverside trail system into a comprehensive trail network. Additionally the City's adopted Bicycle Master Plan further outlines guidelines to promote and encourage trail usage throughout the city. Areas of focus identified by these documents include close coordination with the County for trail connections as well as requiring new projects to develop trails and attractive walkways where appropriate. Exhibit 2.9-1 identifies the existing trail network as well as 67.3 miles of planned trail improvements.

Exhibit 2.9-1: Riverside Existing and Planned Trails and Bikeways









RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Section THREE: Recreation Facility Needs Assessment

The purpose of the facility needs assessment is to identify the current recreation facility needs within the community, to identify which are met and which are unmet, and to suggest the relative impact of each identified need on the community.

The needs identified in this section have been developed by evaluating a series of community inputs and other analysis tools. The process involves gathering both qualitative input (e.g. stakeholder interviews, focus groups, community workshops, online surveys, and portions of the sports organization questionnaire) and quantitative input (e.g. telephone survey, sports organization questionnaire, and the demand analysis). Each needs identification tool and each bit of information gathered is a piece of the puzzle leading to a deeper, more thorough understanding of the community. All of the pieces, taken together, complete an overall picture of recreation needs specific to Riverside.

The following needs identification tools and processes were utilized to conduct the facility needs analysis and are addressed in this section:

- *Community Outreach*: provides direct responses from the local community and stakeholders; focus groups, community workshops, resident telephone survey, ESRI online survey, and sports organization questionnaires.
- *Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis*: estimates current and future facility needs based on information provided by local sports organizations.
- *Service Area Analysis*: examines how parks and recreation facilities are distributed throughout residential areas in the city.
- *Acreage Analysis*: evaluates the parkland acreage needs in the city based on established standards set forth in the 2012 General Plan.
- *Existing Recreation Facilities Maintenance Condition*: report identifies the existing conditions of park facilities and outlines issue the city will be faced with over the next several years due to emerging recreation activity demands and deferred maintenance.
- *Program Needs*: Program needs identified in the program inventory and analysis (Section Four), outline the need for new facilities in which to support them.

3.1 Community Outreach

What are Riverside residents saying about recreation?

Riverside's community outreach ranged from one-on-one interviews to large public workshop group discussions to direct surveys. The community input portion of the Master Plan provided a number of opportunities to obtain perspective from residents, users of facilities and programs. The purpose of gathering community input through a variety of methods is to ensure that the Master Plan is as inclusive as possible and that it reflects the views, preferences, and recreating patterns of Riverside residents. Within this section, community feedback has been recorded in three (3) separate categories through six input modes:

- *Direct one on one / small group dialogue:* such as interviews with key stakeholders and elected officials as well as small group meetings where participant's dialogue on key issues and opinions on facility needs and programmatic recommendations. Input modes in this category include Stakeholder Interviews and Focus Groups.
- *Public community consensus building workshops* open to the public where community members share ideas and develop consensus responses for facilities and programs desired in Riverside. Input modes in this category include Community Workshops.
- *Direct survey responses* that include a statistically valid telephone, online, and sports organization surveys. These surveys are conducted to ensure as much of the population is reached as possible enabling everyone the opportunity to take part and share their ideas and views on recreation in Riverside. Input modes in this category include Sports Organization Questionnaire, Online ESRI survey, and a Statistically Valid Telephone Survey.

The information received from each of these modes is illustrated in an overall community input matrix (see Exhibit 3.6-1). The community input matrix summarizes where facility or program comments were recorded ie: workshops, stakeholder interviews, focus groups, etc. A summary of each community input is provided below. Complete reports can be found in the Appendix Document.

STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

The following summarizes the results of the eighteen (18) executive interviews conducted as a part of the public outreach effort to assist in the preparation of the Park, Recreation and Community Services Master Plan for the City of Riverside. The executive interviews were held on February 26-28, 2018. Participants were asked a series of questions regarding the top issues concerning parks and recreation facilities, what the most used facilities are, the most pressing demands for parks today, suggested budgetary modifications, perception of the City of Riverside, Programming and facility suggestions, as well as their vision for the future of parks and recreation. A complete list of the responses is available in the appendix. The following is a summary of the responses collected.

- Throughout the interviews some responses were echoed multiple times. Responses to the “top key issues” and the “most pressing demands” resulted primarily in ensuring there were adequate resources / infrastructure/ funding/ and addressing the rising deferred maintenance condition within the parks. Concerns about homelessness, outreach to disadvantages communities, and lack of facilities were also cited.
- When asked about programming issues and opportunities in the City responses included elements such as homelessness and afterschool programs are underserved the most; additionally, there is a need for more music, arts, and cultural based programming.
- In discussion over facilities needed within the City elements that were often mentioned were a pool/ aquatic facility west of Arlington. Other mentions included sports facilities, trails, and a senior facility at Orange Crest.
- Ultimately discussions led to what the Vision for 2028 would be in terms of the stakeholders interviewed. The common theme recorded was for the department to be comprehensive and accessible to everybody, provide safe and clean facilities with adequate financial planning, and development of community cohesion and historical integrity.

FOCUS GROUPS

The following summarizes the results of the five (5) focus groups conducted as a part of the public outreach effort to assist in the preparation of the Park, Recreation and Community Services Master Plan for the City of Riverside. The focus groups identified by staff included: **Neighborhood Parks & Advisory Groups, Seniors, Businesses, Foundations & Government Agencies, and Healthy Lifestyle & Special Interest Groups**. The following is a summary of the associated responses. A complete list of the responses for each group is available in the appendix.

Initial conversations started with the groups views on who is primary customer of parks and recreation. Most common among responses identified all members of the City and within its influence including both citizens and wildlife alike are the community as a whole. Other specific mentions included all ages of the community such as youth, tweens, teens, high school, median aged, to senior demographics. Additionally, mentions of race, professional, businesses, students, and elected officials were all included in the definition of the primary customer.

Multiple facilities and amenities were reported during the discussion. Some of the recorded comments included:

- More shade structures,
- Improved trail facilities
- Additional sports facilities /parking
- Additional Community Centers
- Homeless shelters

When discussing programs there were a significant discussion on several specific types of programs ranging from classroom programs offered in community centers to larger city wide programs such as transportation and community wide events. Some of the most notable included:

- Educational classes in trade programs, STEM programs, nutrition, and self-health awareness
- Sports training programs
- Nature / outdoor educational programs
- Transportation programs
- Community outreach programs

The following vision was developed through the combined responses provided during the focus groups: A 2028 Parks, Recreation and community Services department would include a fully funded and staffed department managing upgraded facilities and programs providing safe and accessible services to all populations.

COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS

Seven community workshops were held at different locations (one in each ward) during the months of March and April 2018. The goals of the workshop were to share information with the community and solicit community responses on Riverside's parks facilities and programs. Participants discussed topics such as: important community characteristics, issues, as well as program and facility suggestions.

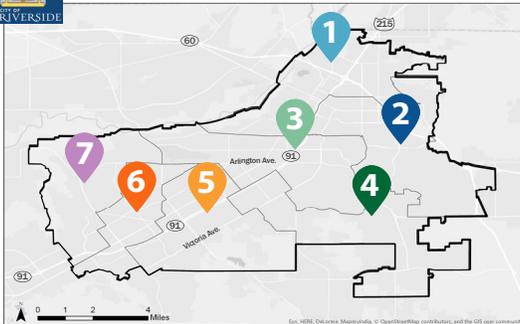
At each workshop participants were asked to locate their residence on a map. Exhibit 3.1-1 illustrates an equal distribution of attendees from across the city.

The following is a summary of the associated responses. A complete list of the responses for each workshop is available in the appendix.

Exhibit 3.1-1: Community Workshops and Respondent Locations (Wards 1-7)

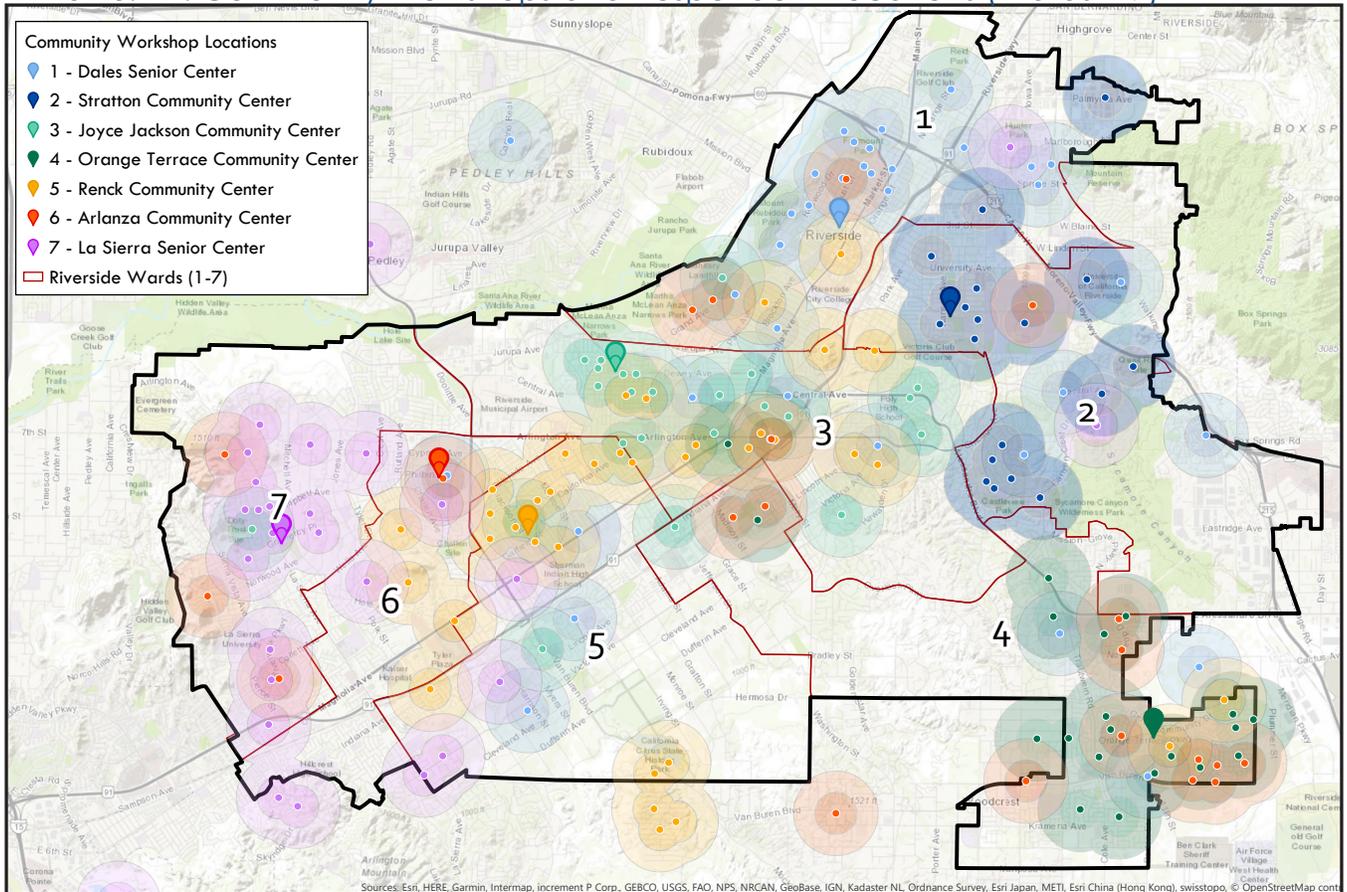
Parks Master Plan Workshops

FREE!!



PLEASE ATTEND:

- WORKSHOP 1 ● Mar 29th 6PM @ Dales Senior Center
- WORKSHOP 2 ● Mar 29th 6PM @ Stratton Community Center
- WORKSHOP 3 ● April 5th 6PM @ Joyce Jackson Community Center
- WORKSHOP 4 ● April 5th 6PM @ Orange Terrace Community Center
- WORKSHOP 5 ● April 12th 6PM @ Renck Community Center
- WORKSHOP 6 ● April 12th 6PM @ Arlanza Community Center
- WORKSHOP 7 ● April 19th 6PM @ La Sierra Senior Center



Community Workshop Details

Ward	Date	Location	Number of Participants
Ward 1	March 29, 2018	Dales Senior Center	Thirty-four (34)
Ward 2	March 29, 2018	Stratton Community Center	Twenty-eight (28)
Ward 3	April 5, 2018	Joyce Jackson Community Center	Twenty-five (25)
Ward 4	April 5, 2018	Orange Terrace Community Center	Fifty (50)
Ward 5	April 12, 2018	Renck Community Center	Forty-five (45)
Ward 6	April 12, 2018	Arlanza Community Center	Fifteen (15)
Ward 7	April 19, 201	La Sierra Senior Center	Forty (40)

Top issues that were common among most workshops were noted as:

- Homelessness
- Safety / Crime
- Traffic and Parking

The most commonly requested new facilities or improvements to facilities among most workshops were:

- Pools / Heated Pool Facilities
- Restrooms
- Trails
- Shade
- Modernizing Facilities

The most commonly requested new programs or improvements to programs among most workshops were the desire for an increased amount of new programs for all ages specifically in the afternoon and evening hours. Some of the specific program requests included:

- Patrolling / Security / Ranger Program
- Pool Activities
- Nutritional Programs
- Programs offered Online



SPORTS ORGANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRE

To supplement the information regarding participation in organized sports which was obtained from the telephone survey, a questionnaire was designed and distributed to the sports organizations that use the City facilities. This questionnaire obtained information regarding the number of players and teams in the league or sports organization, age ranges of the players, what seasons they play, if they travel outside Riverside to play, if they participate in tournaments, ratings of field/facility maintenance and scheduling, projections of growth and facilities they have the greatest need for both now and in the future.

The questionnaire was distributed by the City staff and forty eight (48) sports organizations responded. Some of the factual information is summarized in the list below. The information regarding the number of players, size of teams, seasonality and turnover of facilities for both games and practice are used to better define peak day demand and convert that to the number of facilities required to meet the needs of this segment of the recreation market. Information regarding which of the facilities are currently being used by the sports groups provides input to the inventory of sports facilities regarding usage for adult sports, youth sports and practices.

Another question addresses the percentage of the players in each organization that live within the City of Riverside. This varies widely by type of sport and in Riverside reflects that a number of participants in certain sports reside outside of the city.

The results are tabulated below:

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Percent of Players from Riverside</u>
1. Arlington Soccer League	99
2. All Star Soccer League	75
3. Arlanza Youth Soccer	100
4. AYSO Region 47	95
5. Casa Blanca Youth Soccer	95
6. Celtic Soccer Club	90
7. Champions League of Riverside	100
8. Empire Soccer	90
9. Learn 4 Life Athletics	75
10. Riverside Futball Club	52
11. Riverside MGFM SC	85
12. Milan Academy Soccer	80
13. 1st and Goal Flag Football	85
14. Inland Empire Ducks (Football)	90
15. Inland Empire Hornets	75
16. Notre Dame High School (Football)	100
17. Orangecrest Junior All American Football	95

18.	Riverside Pop Warner	99
19.	Riverside Rams	100
20.	Xflag Football	100
21.	Arlanza Little League	100
22.	AM National	Declined to reply
23.	Cali Rays	63
24.	Christian Athletic League	95
25.	Reid Park Little League	100
26.	Pachappa Little League	100
27.	Orangeprest Pony Baseball	87
28.	La Sierra Little League	100
29.	Magnolia Center Little League	98
30.	E-29 Express Baseball	90
31.	Inland Empire Ducks (Baseball)	98
32.	Evans Park Little League	100
33.	Riverside Baseball Club	95
34.	Riverside Riot	100
35.	Riverside Storm	100
36.	Stars N Spikes/Just Wanna Play Ball	100
37.	Victoria Pony	90
38.	Major League Softball, Adult Baseball League	45
39.	Batbusters	100
40.	Notre Dame High School	100
41.	Major League Softball, Inc.	49
42.	Case Batbusters	90
43.	Orangeprest Softball Assoc.	95
44.	Riverside Girls Softball Association	100
45.	SC Dynasty	80
46.	Riverside Rugby	30
47.	Notre Dame High School (Swimming)	100*
48.	Riverside Aquatics Assoc.	98

The impact of non-resident use of City facilities is an important consideration in assessing facility needs. Ordinarily, demand for facilities to accommodate organized sports are adjusted to accommodate all players in the leagues, regardless of whether they are living in Riverside. However, in order to more fully explore the impact of the non-resident demand, the demand and needs analysis will include two levels of facility needs – from residents only in addition to when the non-resident demand is considered.

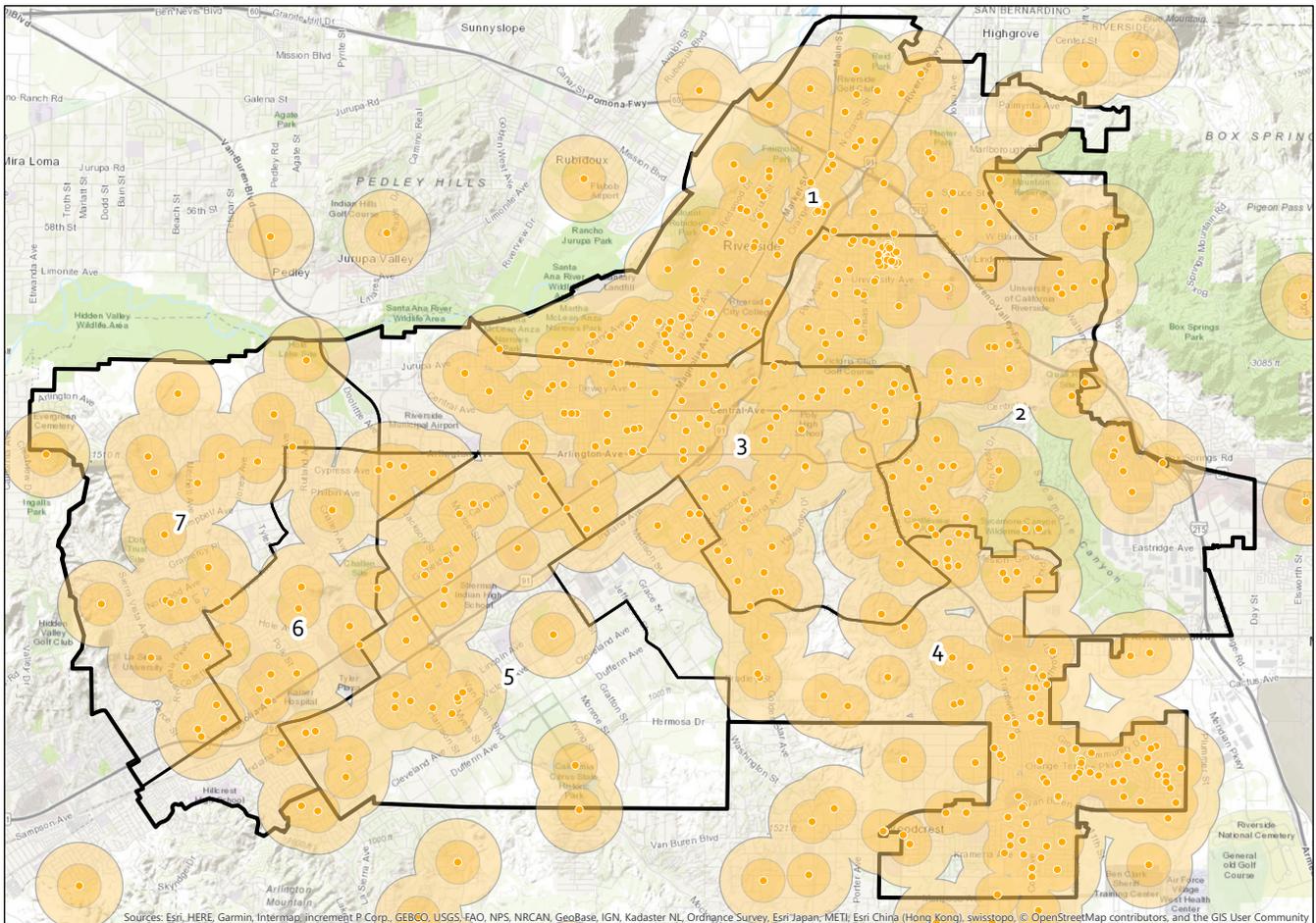
Additional, more qualitative, information regarding respondents included: rating of facilities, comments on facility maintenance and scheduling, assessment of usage fees, perceived needs for additional facilities both now and in the future, as well as desired enhancements. These responses will be used by the City staff and the Consultant team to better understand the usage patterns and needs of the active sports groups.

ON-LINE SURVEY

Due to changing demographics and the variation of how different people are most likely to participate in surveys (such as online digital, telephone, or in person) an ESRI online survey was developed and made available from April 18th to May 8th 2018. Notifications of the survey were made available via social network platforms, city website, community center postings, and public notifications at the community workshops. A total of 633 surveys were collected (571 identifying themselves as Riverside residents). The purpose of this survey was to collect community input from residents who might not have a landline or regularly attend public workshops. The questions developed are similar to the ones offered in the resident telephone survey.

A unique aspect of the ESRI online survey is participants are geo-referenced. One of the analysis applied to the online survey is whether or not there is an equal distribution of the participants across the area being studied. As identified in Exhibit 3.1-2 not only was there a relative equal distribution respondents but there were also additional respondents within the spear of influence who are utilizing Riverside's parks and recreation facilities.

Exhibit 3.1-2 ESRI Online Survey Respondent Locations (Wards 1-7)

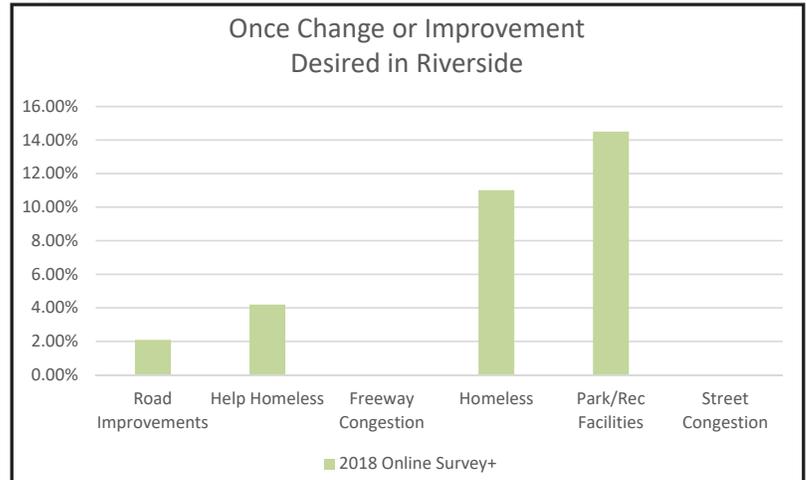


Key Findings

One Desired Community Improvement:

- The answer categories (in order) receiving the largest number of responses included “Park and Recreation Facilities,” “Homeless,” “Help Homeless,” “Road Improvements,” “Freeway Congestion” In aggregate, these categories represented 33.6% of the total responses.

Figure 3.1-3: One Desired Community Improvement



Recreation Facility Use and Activities:

- Nearly half of the respondents polled in 2018 (48.5%) stated they were Frequent Users (more than once a week) of parks and recreation facilities in the last year.
- The answer categories (in order) for “What Park or Recreation Facility Do You Use Most Often?” resulted in Orange Terrace Park/Community Center, Shamel Park, Andulka Park, Fairmount Park, Arlington Heights Sports Park, Ryan Bonaminio Park, La Sierra Park/Community Center, Mount Rubidoux Park, Hunt Park as the most often visited facilities.

Figure 3.1-4: Recreation Facility Use

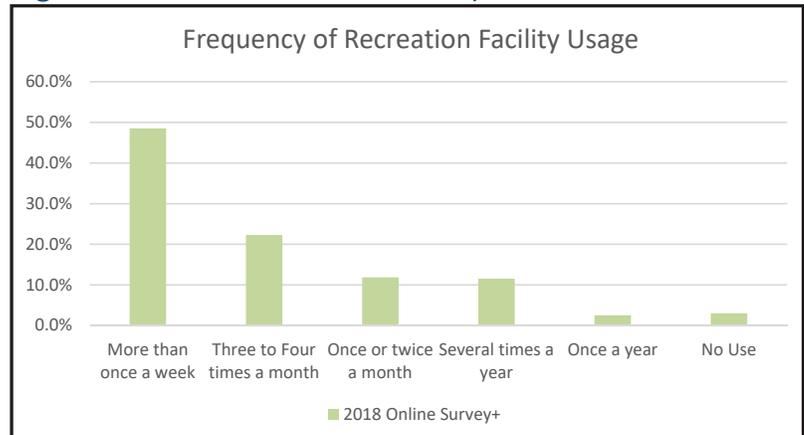


Figure 3.1-5: Recreation Facility Most Used

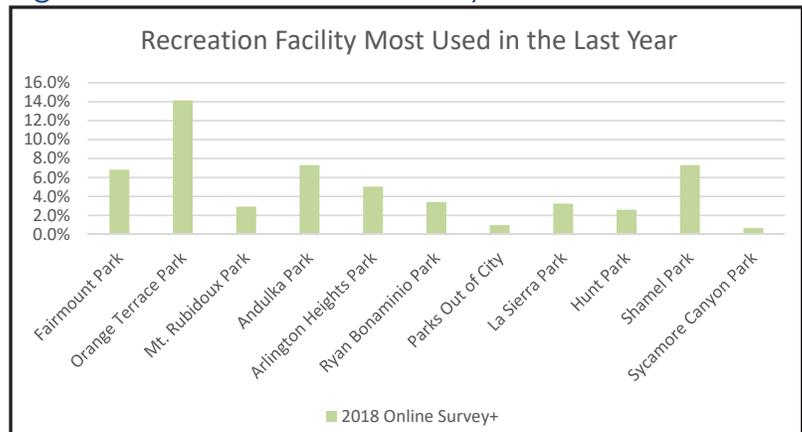
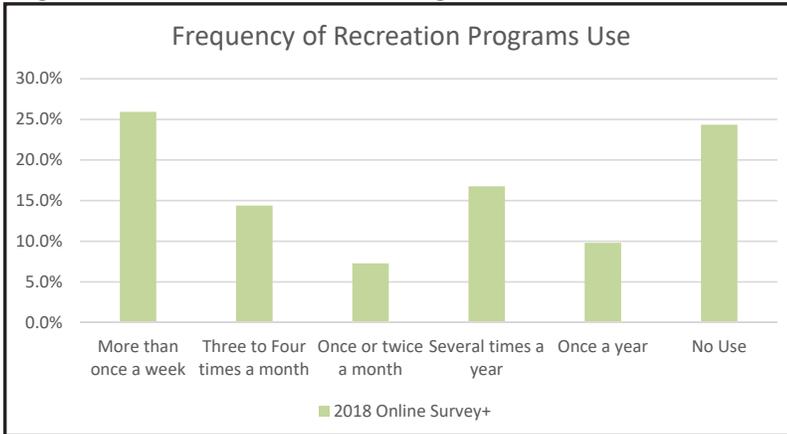


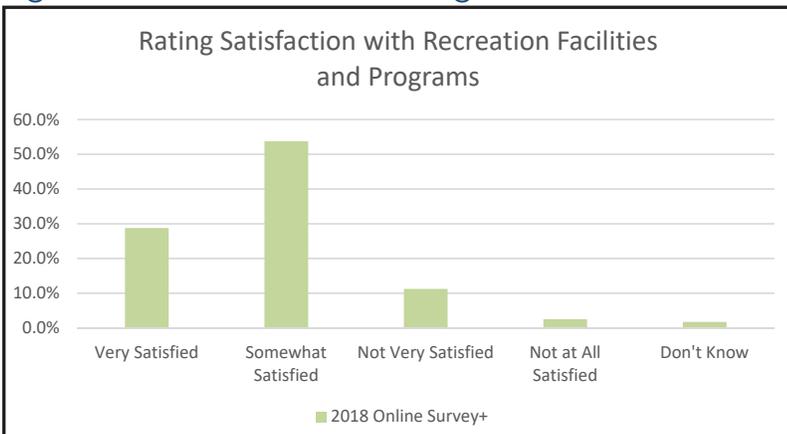
Figure 3.1-6: Recreation Program Use



Recreation Program Use:

- More than one third of respondents polled in 2018 (40.3%) stated they were Frequent Users (more than once a week to at least 3 times per month) of recreation programs in the last year.

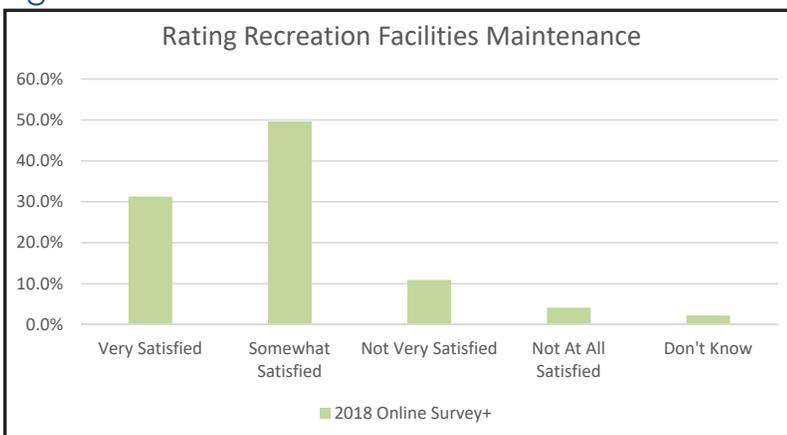
Figure 3.1-7: Facilities and Programs Satisfaction



Facilities and Programs Satisfaction:

- More than eight in ten respondents (82.5%) polled stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with existing park and recreation facilities and programs in the City of Riverside.

Figure 3.1-8: Recreation Facilities Satisfaction



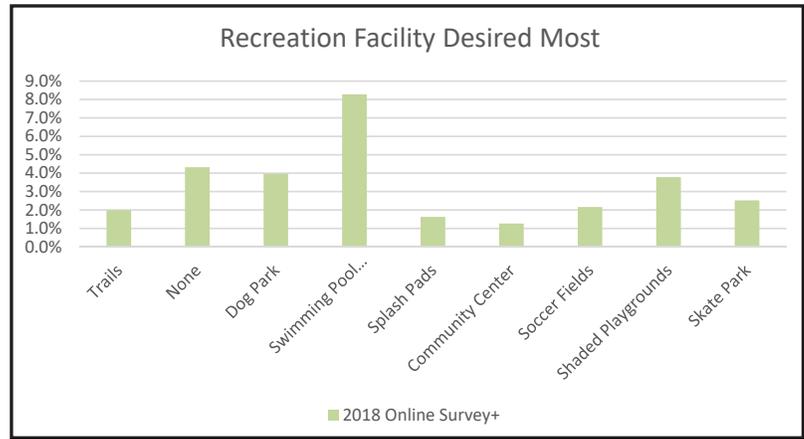
- More than eight in ten respondents (80.9%) polled stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with existing maintenance of parks and recreation facilities in the City of Riverside.

- More than half of respondents (67.5%) polled stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with safety and security of parks and recreation facilities in the City of Riverside.

Improvements Desired:

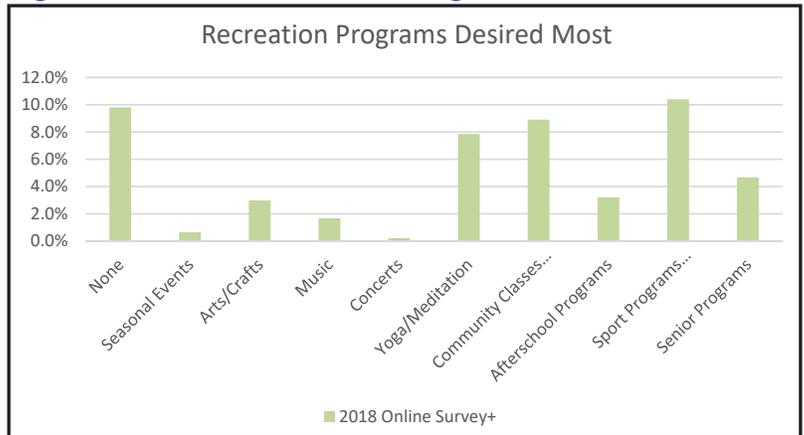
- The answer categories (in order) receiving the largest number of responses from parks and recreation facilities users polled in 2018 in response to “What is one recreation facility desired most?” “Swimming Pools (heated),” “None,” “Dog Park,” “Shaded Playgrounds,” “Skate Park,” “Soccer Fields,” “Trails,” “Splash Pads,” and “Community Centers”.

Figure 3.1-9: Recreation Facilities Most Desired



- The answer categories (in order) receiving the largest number of responses from parks and recreation facilities users polled in 2018 in response to “What is one recreation program desired most?” “Organized Sports Programs (including Swimming, Baseball, soccer, Lacrosse, Pickleball),” “None,” “Community Classes (including language, computers, dance, cooking),” “Yoga/ Meditation,” “Senior Programs,” “Afterschool Programs,” “Arts and Crafts,” and “Music”.

Figure 3.1-10: Recreation Programs Most Desired



RIVERSIDE RESIDENT TELEPHONE SURVEY

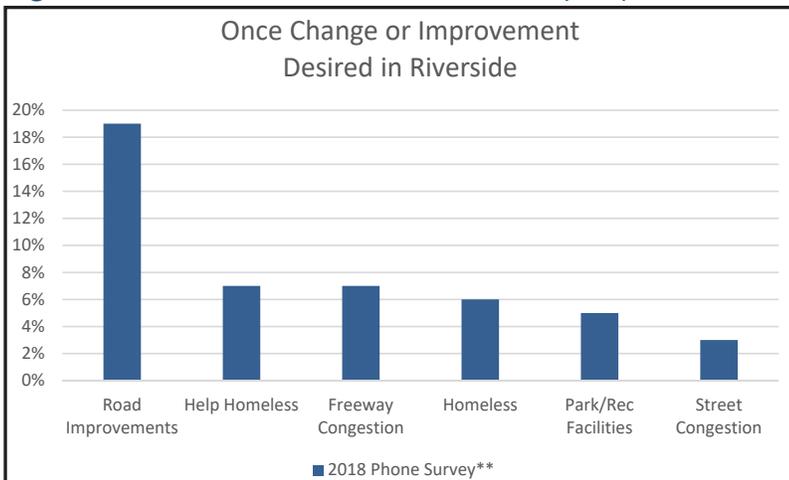
A statistically-valid Community-wide Survey was completed ultimately including a total of 300 telephone interviews occurring between February and March 2018 among a randomly-selected sample of City households, representing nearly 900 residents. The interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. This sample of interviews carries a margin of error of $\pm 5.8\%$ at the 95% Confidence level.

A similar resident survey was conducted in 2002 as part of the preparation of the prior Master Plan, adopted in 2005. Where comparable survey response information is available from the 2002 Master Plan Survey (indicated with an asterisk below), the following analysis will highlight similarities or differences to the 2018 Telephone Survey results.

Subjects explored in the context of the resident survey included:

- One Change or Improvement Would Like in the City of Riverside
- Frequency of Recreation Facility and Programs Usage *
- Park or Recreation Facility Most Often Used in Last Year *
- Frequency of Recreation Activities Participation *
- Overall Satisfaction with Recreation Facilities and Programs
- Satisfaction with Recreation Facilities Maintenance*
- Satisfaction with Recreation Facilities Safety and Security*
- One New Recreation Facility and Program Desired *
- Preferred Improvements in the City of Riverside
- Selected Demographic Characteristics *

Figure 3.1-11: One Desired Community Improvement



Key Findings:

One Desired Community Improvement:

- The answer categories (in order) receiving the largest number of responses included “Road Improvements,” “Help Homeless,” “Freeway Congestion,” “Homeless,” “Park and Recreation Facilities,” and “Street Congestion.” In aggregate, these categories represented 47% of the total responses.

Recreation Facility Use and Activities:

- Nearly half of the residents polled in 2018 (46%) stated they were Frequent Users (at least 3 times per month) of parks and recreation facilities in the last year, up substantially from 28% in 2002. Non-users represented 14% of 2018 City households.
- The answer categories (in order) receiving the largest number of responses from parks and recreation facilities users polled in 2018 in response to “What Park or Recreation Facility Do You Use Most Often?” included Fairmount Park, Orange Terrace Park/Community Center, Mount Rubidoux Park, Andulka Park, Arlington Heights Sports Park, Ryan Bonaminio Park, Parks Outside Riverside, La Sierra Park/Community Center, Hunt Park, Shamel Park, and Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park.

Figure 3.1-12: Recreation Facility Use

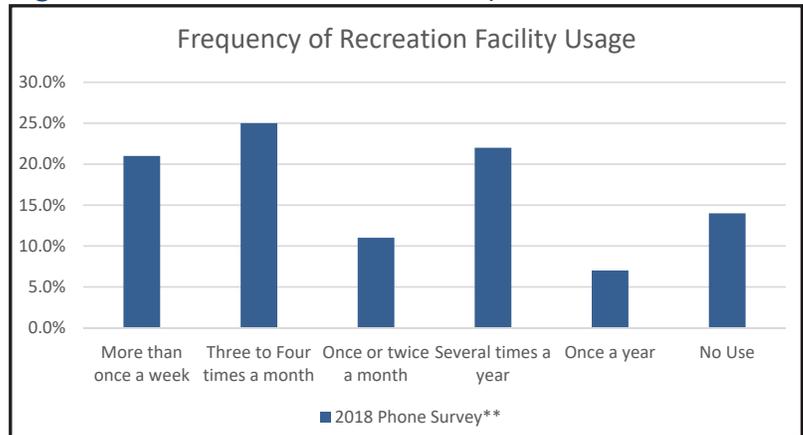
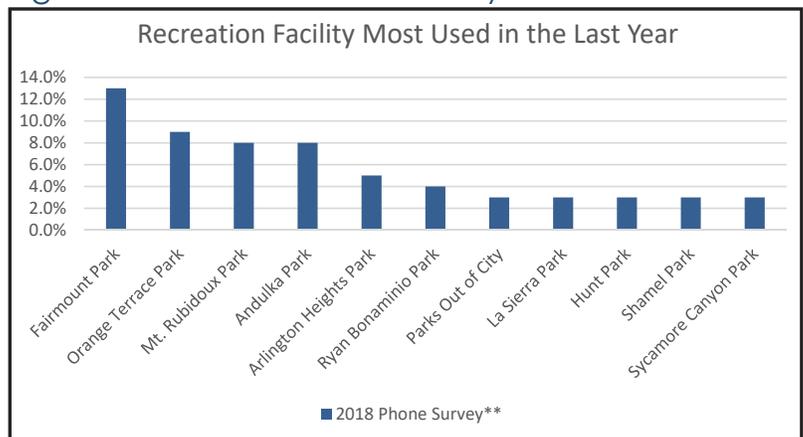
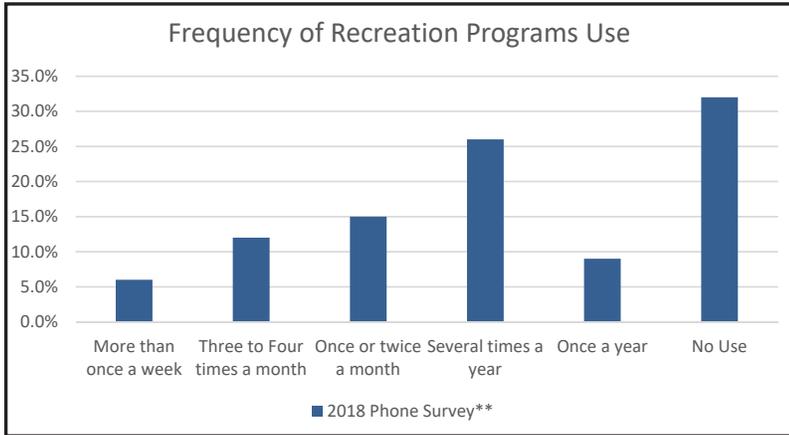


Figure 3.1-13: Recreation Facility Most Used



- Of the eight recreation activities tested, the greatest participation by residents polled in 2018 (in order) included “Walk/Jog/Run/Hike,” “Bicycling for Recreation,” “Dog Park Use,” “Organized Youth Soccer,” “Swimming in Public Pools for Recreation,” “Organized Adult Soccer,” “Skateboarding at a Skateboard Park,” “Organized Youth Football,” and “Organized Youth Baseball.”

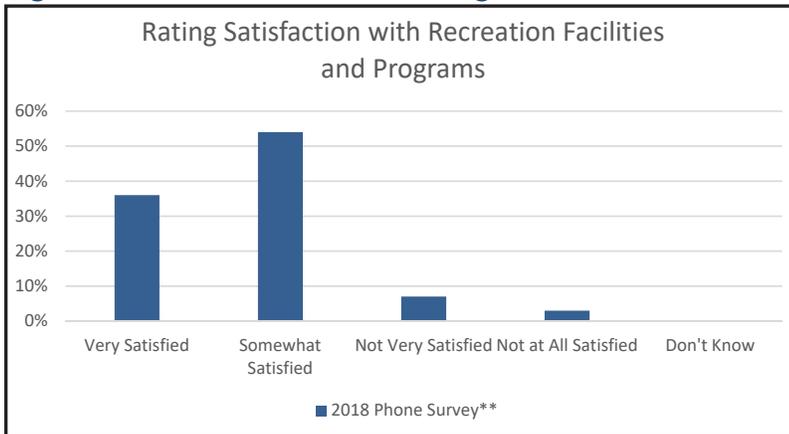
Figure 3.1-14: Recreation Program Use



Recreation Program Use:

- Nearly one in five residents polled in 2018 (19%) stated they were Frequent Users (at least 3 times per month) of recreation programs in the last year. In contrast, nearly one-third of residents (32%) stated they had not used programs in that time frame, down from 51% in the 2002 Master Plan survey.

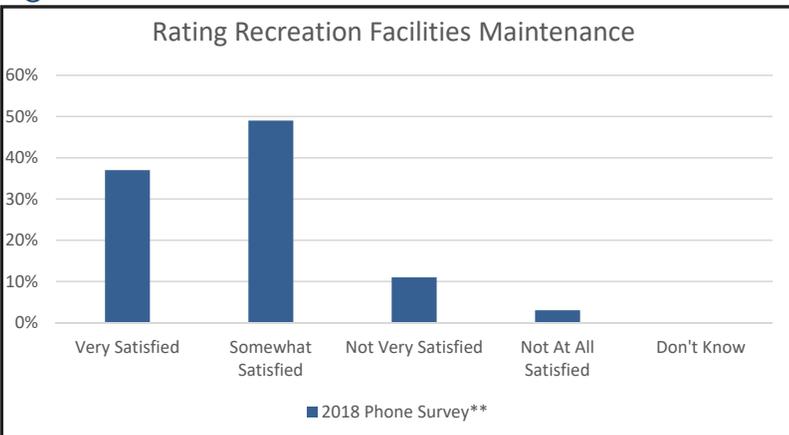
Figure 3.1-15: Facilities and Programs Satisfaction



Facilities and Programs Satisfaction:

- More than nine in ten residents (91%) polled stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with existing park and recreation facilities and programs in the City of Riverside.

Figure 3.1-16: Recreation Facilities Satisfaction



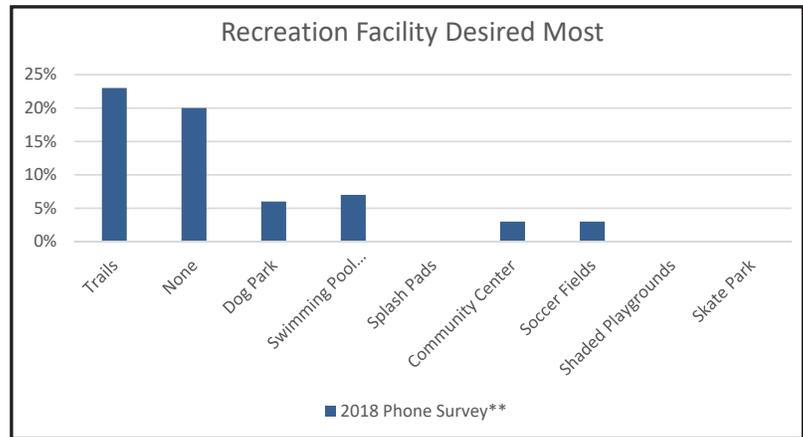
- More than eight in ten residents (86%) polled stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with existing maintenance of parks and recreation facilities in the City of Riverside. This compares with a 57% satisfaction level posted in 2002.

- Three out of four residents (75%) polled stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with safety and security of parks and recreation facilities in the City of Riverside. This compares with a 58% satisfaction level posted in 2002.

Improvements Desired:

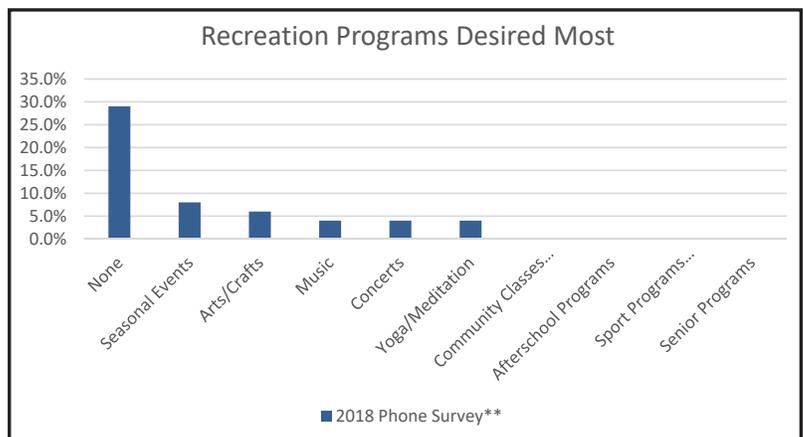
- Eight in ten (80%) City of Riverside households identified a desired recreation facility. One in five (20%) stated they desired no new recreation facilities. The facilities most often mentioned were Trails, Dog Park, Swimming Pool, Community Center, and Soccer Fields.

Figure 3.1-17: Recreation Facilities Most Desired



- More than seven in ten City of Riverside households (71%) identified a desired recreation program. Three in ten (29%) stated they desired no new recreation programs or events. The responses most often mentioned were “Holiday/Seasonal Celebrations or Fairs”, “Arts or Crafts Instruction or Classes,” “Music Instruction or Classes,” “Concerts,” and “Yoga, Meditation, Stress Relief Instruction or Classes.”

Figure 3.1-18: Recreation Programs Most Desired



- More than three in ten City of Riverside households (31%) identified a preference for improvements in Open Space Preservation and Enjoyment. An additional 31% chose improvements in Fine Arts or Performing Arts Facilities and Programs. More than one in five households (22%) preferred Active Recreation and Sports Facilities and Programs improvements. Less than two in ten households (16%) chose Classes, Lessons, and Community Events.

3.2 Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis

A key element in any planning strategy is an understanding of the nature of demand for parks and recreation facilities. This report analyzes the demand for recreation facilities by the participants of organized sports within Riverside. Without this understanding, policy can only be based on general standards of supply and demand, such as population ratios (acres per thousand population) or service area (distance to park facility). Such standards are useful guides without specific planning and analysis. The Riverside demand analysis presented here ensures that the needs assessment reflects the unique character of Riverside.

The calculations in Exhibit 3.2-1 are based on the current (2018) population level in the City of Riverside of 325,860. Included in the Exhibit is an estimate of the number or size of facilities required to accommodate peak day demand in the context of the local peak day design standards. The local facility design is based on the information received from the sports organizations identifying the team size for each facility type.

The relationship of the current need for facilities in Riverside to the current population level is the basis for the “facility need ratio” or the measure of the level of population in Riverside that creates the demand for one facility or one unit of measure such as miles or acres. This ratio for each of the types of facilities analyzed is also presented in Exhibit 3.2-1 and is calculated by dividing the total population by the number of facilities demanded.



The level of population in Riverside that creates the demand for facilities is derived from the telephone survey data as well as the sports organization information. This “facility need ratio” is shown again in Exhibit 3.2-1. The current facility needs are determined by multiplying the current population by the “facility needs ratio.” These needs, in terms of the number or size of facilities demanded, are then compared with the total of existing facilities available to meet the needs. For sports leagues, comparisons are made with the total of City and School District facilities. In addition for sports fields, facilities used for games by Riverside leagues, but which are located outside of the City are considered in the analysis. This information is used to determine whether the existing inventory of facilities is adequate in terms of demand conditions. The principle reason that sports leagues use facilities outside the City is usually lack of availability of fields in the City. Some leagues, which have a large number of players living outside of the City, fields located outside the City are used because they are more conveniently located.

As an example of the analytical process, the needs ratio for organized youth softball fields for games in Riverside is one field for every 53,021 residents, when demand from all sports organizations using Riverside fields is analyzed (as shown in Exhibit 3.2-2). The required number of fields is an estimated 6.1. The existing inventory of fields within the City is 1.0 leaving a deficit of -5.1 fields.

When analyzing only demand from Riverside residents, the needs ratio for organized youth softball games is one field for every 55,270 residents. The required number of fields is 5.9 fields. Compared to the existing inventory of fields within the City, there would be a deficit of -4.9 fields.

To provide an additional comparison the Riverside Local DNA is analyzed alongside the 2018 NRPA Benchmark facility report as well as other Cities in Southern California. Exhibit 3.2-4: Riverside Vs. NRPA Benchmark as well as Exhibit 3.2-5: Southern California City DNA illustrates how each City is unique in its recreation patterns.

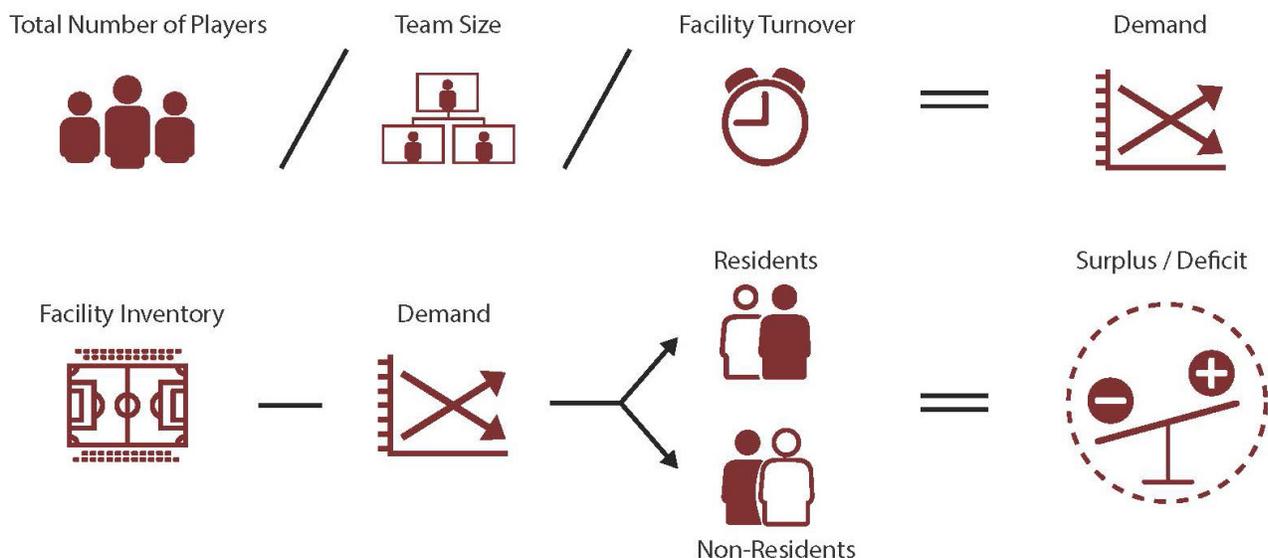


Figure 3.2-1: Demand Analysis

Demand Analysis Considering Demand from All Sports Organization Players Using Riverside Facilities

Activity		Peak Day Demand (Players)	Turnovers Per Day	Design Standard for Facility	Number of Facilities Demanded	Facility Need Ratio
Soccer	Organized Adult	1657	3.4	35	13.9	1/ 23402 pop.
	Organized Youth	2035	3.8	29	18.5	1/ 17646 pop.
Football	Organized Adult	820	4	42	4.9	1/ 66762 pop.
Baseball	Organized Adult	844	3	25	11.3	1/ 28957 pop.
	Organized Youth	1315	3	24	18.3	1/ 17842 pop.
Softball	Organized Adult	2699	3	26	34.6	1/ 9417 pop.
	Organized Youth	295	2	24	6.1	1/ 53021 pop.
Rugby	Organized Adult	270	1	60	4.5	1/ 72413 pop.
Swimming (Competition)		240	1	25 sq ft/ swimmer	1.0	1/ 339438 pop.

Demand Analysis Considering Demand Only from Sports Organization Players who are Riverside Residents

Activity		Peak Day Demand (Players)	Turnovers Per Day	Design Standard for Facility	Number of Facilities Demanded	Facility Need Ratio
Soccer	Organized Adult	1446	3.4	35	12.2	1/ 26817 pop.
	Organized Youth	1911	3.8	29	17.3	1/ 18791 pop.
Football	Organized Adult	741	4	42	4.4	1/ 73879 pop.
Baseball	Organized Adult	761	3	25	10.1	1/ 32115 pop.
	Organized Youth	1257	3	24	17.5	1/ 18665 pop.
Softball	Organized Adult	1477	3	26	18.9	1/ 17209 pop.
	Organized Youth	283	2	24	5.9	1/ 55270 pop.
Rugby	Organized Adult	81	1	60	1.4	1/ 241378 pop.
Swimming (Competition)		237	1	25 sq ft/ swimmer	1.0	1/ 332510 pop.

Figure 3.2-2: 2018 Surplus Deficit

Needs Analysis Considering Demand from All Sports Organization Players Using Riverside Facilities

Facility	Facility Need Ratio - City of Riverside			Existing City			School Facilities Available**	Other Facilities Available*	Total Facilities Available	Total Surplus/ Deficit(-)
				2018 Needs	Facilities	Surplus / Deficit (-)				
Soccer	Organized Adult	1/ 23402	pop.	13.9	13.5	-0.4	6.5	10	30	16.1
	Organized Youth	1/ 17646	pop.	18.5	2.5	-16.0	20.5	12	35	16.5
Football	Organized Adult	1/ 66762	pop.	4.9	4	-0.9	4.5	0	8.5	3.6
Baseball	Organized Adult	1/ 28957	pop.	11.3	8.5	-2.8	7	0	15.5	4.2
	Organized Youth	1/ 17842	pop.	18.3	18	-0.3	0.15	1	19.15	0.9
Softball	Organized Adult	1/ 9417	pop.	34.6	17.5	-17.1	6.5	1	25	-9.6
	Organized Youth	1/ 53021	pop.	6.1	1	-5.1	0	0	1	-5.1
Rugby		1/ 72413	pop.	4.5	0.5	-4.0	0	0	0.5	-4.0
Swimming (Competition)		1/ 339438	pop.	1.0	2	1.0	5.5	0	7.5	6.5

Needs Analysis Considering Demand Only from Sports Organization Players who are Riverside Residents

Facility	Facility Need Ratio - City of Riverside			Existing City			School Facilities Available**	Other Facilities Available*	Total Facilities Available	Total Surplus/ Deficit(-)
				2018 Needs	Facilities	Surplus / Deficit (-)				
Soccer	Organized Adult	1/ 26817	pop.	12.2	13.5	1.3	6.5	10	30	17.8
	Organized Youth	1/ 18791	pop.	17.3	2.5	-14.8	20.5	12	35	17.7
Football	Organized Adult	1/ 73879	pop.	4.4	4	-0.4	4.5	0	8.5	4.1
Baseball	Organized Adult	1/ 32115	pop.	10.1	8.5	-1.6	7	0	15.5	5.4
	Organized Youth	1/ 18665	pop.	17.5	18	0.5	0.15	1	19.15	1.7
Softball	Organized Adult	1/ 17209	pop.	18.9	17.5	-1.4	6.5	1	25	6.1
	Organized Youth	1/ 55270	pop.	5.9	1	-4.9	0	0	1	-4.9
Rugby		1/ 241378	pop.	0.0	0.5	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.5
Swimming (Competition)		1/ 332510	pop.	1.0	2	1.0	5.5	0	7.5	6.5

Notes:

All sports fields/courts, shown in supply are fields/courts being used for games by organized leagues to match the demand as defined in the demand analysis. *Other Facilities Available include land not owned by the City. **School facilities are counted as 1/2 credit due to the limited availability for City programming.

Figure 3.2-3: 2030 Surplus Deficit

Needs Analysis Considering Demand from All Sports Organization Players Using Riverside Facilities

Facility	Facility Need Ratio - City of Riverside			2030 Needs	Existing City Facilities	Surplus / Deficit (-)	School	Other	Total Facilities Available	Total Surplus/ Deficit(-)
							Facilities Available**	Facilities Available*		
Soccer	Organized Adult	1/ 23402	pop.	15.7	13.5	-2.2	6.5	10	30	14.3
	Organized Youth	1/ 17646	pop.	20.9	2.5	-18.4	20.5	12	35	14.1
Football	Organized Adult	1/ 66762	pop.	5.5	4	-1.5	4.5	0	8.5	3.0
Baseball	Organized Adult	1/ 28957	pop.	12.7	8.5	-4.2	7	0	15.5	2.8
	Organized Youth	1/ 17842	pop.	20.6	18	-2.6	0.15	1	19.15	-1.5
Softball	Organized Adult	1/ 9417	pop.	39.1	17.5	-21.6	6.5	1	25	-14.1
	Organized Youth	1/ 53021	pop.	6.9	1	-5.9	0	0	1	-5.9
Rugby		1/ 72413	pop.	5.1	0.5	-4.6	0	0	0.5	-4.6
Swimming (Competition)		1/ 339438	pop.	1.1	2	0.9	5.5	0	7.5	6.4

Needs Analysis Considering Demand Only from Sports Organization Players who are Riverside Residents

Facility	Facility Need Ratio - City of Riverside			2030 Needs	Existing City Facilities	Surplus / Deficit (-)	School	Other	Total Facilities Available	Total Surplus/ Deficit(-)
							Facilities Available**	Facilities Available*		
Soccer	Organized Adult	1/ 26817	pop.	13.7	13.5	-0.2	6.5	10	30	16.3
	Organized Youth	1/ 18791	pop.	19.6	2.5	-17.1	20.5	12	35	15.4
Football	Organized Adult	1/ 73879	pop.	5.0	4	-1.0	4.5	0	8.5	3.5
Baseball	Organized Adult	1/ 32115	pop.	11.5	8.5	-3.0	7	0	15.5	4.0
	Organized Youth	1/ 18665	pop.	19.7	18	-1.7	0.15	1	19.15	-0.6
Softball	Organized Adult	1/ 17209	pop.	21.4	17.5	-3.9	6.5	1	25	3.6
	Organized Youth	1/ 55270	pop.	6.7	1	-5.7	0	0	1	-5.7
Rugby		1/ 241378	pop.	1.5	0.5	-1.0	0	0	0.5	-1.0
Swimming (Competition)		1/ 332510	pop.	1.1	2	0.9	5.5	0	7.5	6.4

Notes:

All sports fields/courts, shown in supply are fields/courts being used for games by organized leagues to match the demand as defined in the demand analysis. *Other Facilities Available include land not owned by the City. **School facilities are counted as 1/2 credit due to the limited availability for City programming.

Figure 3.2-4: Riverside vs. NRPA Benchmark

Sport Assessed	These numbers are based on participation rates by the local Local Demand Calculation		These numbers are existing facilities compared to populations of communities that are submitting data. These are not demand numbers but only an average of what people have not what they need.			
	Riverside Local Demand (1 per x population)	Demand	NRPA Existing Facility Benchmark 1		NRPA Existing Facility Benchmark 2	
			National Standard from 2018 NRPA Report (1 per x population) data based on "all agencies column"	Demand	National Standard from 2018 NRPA Report (1 per x population) data based on "more than 2,500" (Riverside has a population density of 4,000 / square mile)	Demand
Soccer						
Large Regulation	23402	13.9	11383	28.6	15746	20.7
Small Regulation	17646	18.5	6039	54.0	8773	37.1
Football						
Large Regulation	66762	4.9	24742	13.2	35453	9.2
Baseball						
Large Regulation	28957	11.3	18880	17.3	25179	12.9
Small Regulation	17842	18.3	6519	50.0	7770	41.9
Softball						
Large Regulation	9417	34.6	12000	27.2	14725	22.1
Small Regulation	53021	6.1	9900	32.9	12121	26.9
Rugby						
Large Regulation	72413	4.5	24060	13.5	29924	10.9
NRPA Lacrosse metric used as there is no Rugby metric. Field sizes are similar. NRPA does not classify weather this is competitive or not, thus a per capita analysis should be used NA						
Swimming (Competition)	1 pool					
Participation rate per capita per year method can be used to extrapolate a recreation swim demand based on the phone survey data	30080	10.8	31709		40218	8.1

Figure 3.2-5: Southern California City DNA

Facility	Facility Need Ratio - City of Huntington Beach 2015	Facility Need Ratio - City of San Juan Capistrano 2015	Facility Need Ratio - City of Dana Point 2003	Facility Need Ratio - City of Laguna Niguel 2015	Facility Need Ratio - AVCA 2005	Facility Need Ratio - Costa Mesa 2002	Facility Need Ratio - City of Laguna Hills 1992	Average
Softball Fields:								
Small Regulation	1/17,750 pop.	1/12,150 pop.	1/9,500 pop.	1/9,200 pop.	1/ 10,500 pop.	N.A.	1/ 6,800 pop.	1/10,983 pop.
Large Regulation	1/14,900 pop.	N.A.	1/9,500 pop.	1/24,350 pop.	1/ 10,500 pop.	1/26,200 pop.	1/ 7,300 pop.	1/15,458 pop.
Baseball Fields:								
Small Regulation	1/9,150 pop.	1/6,050 pop.	1/9,550 pop.	1/3,100 pop.	1/ 4,750 pop.	1/6,700 pop.	1/ 4,500 pop.	1/6,257 pop.
Soccer Fields:								
Small Regulation	1/3,250 pop.	1/2,150 pop.	1/4,400 pop.	1/2,900 pop.	1/ 3,950 pop.	1/5,050 pop.	1/ 2,450 pop.	1/3,450 pop.
Swimming Pools:								
Recreational	1/56,850 pop.	1/14,200 pop.	1/13,450 pop.	1/56,850 pop.	N.A.	1/22,050 pop.	1/ 19,900 pop.	1/30,550 pop.
Indoor Basketball Courts:								
Large Regulation	1/34,750 pop.	1/15,250 pop.	1/12,400 pop.	1/45,700 pop.	1/ 7,750 pop.	1/24,550 pop.	1/ 39,500 pop.	1/25,700 pop.

3.3 Service Area Analysis

Where are the people and where are the parks?

In addition to providing appropriate quantities and types of recreation facilities, the City of Riverside strives to provide them in useful and appropriate locations. A Service Area Analysis was conducted with respect to Riverside Parks and Recreation facilities and where residential zoned areas exist (see Zoning Exhibit 3.3-1 for residential areas).

Proximity to parks is more than a convenience issue. It helps to establish an excellent park system by providing improved air quality, circulation, as overall improved community health and wellness.

One-half (.5) mile is approximately a 10-15-minute walk for most people / families. Most residences should be within one-half mile of a neighborhood park or amenity that may satisfy common recreation needs. This one-half (.5) mile radius around parks and recreational facilities is noteworthy in a community like Riverside where families, neighborhoods, and active-living are central issues.

To analyze the distribution of existing Riverside Parks and Recreation facilities, a service area radius map is provided for city owned pocket and neighborhood parks (see Exhibit 3.3-2). A 5-10-15 minute walk map outlines the service availability around the existing parks that are available to Riverside residents. The service area boundaries also reflect the physical obstructions to pedestrian travel created by arterial roadways, which limit easy access to parks, and are reflected by truncated shapes in the service areas shown on the exhibit. Community parks serve a larger active recreational community need and are evaluated with a 3-mile drive radius (see Exhibit 3.3-3). These areas combined form the basis for identifying underserved neighborhoods.

When areas zoned for residential use that fall outside of these service area designations, they are identified as underserved. This underserved area or “gap” then becomes an opportunity for the City to locate some of the facility recommendations listed later in this document.

Based on the existing parks the following populations are served within this analysis and illustrated on the following maps.

Residents adjacent to Pocket Parks and Neighborhood Parks:

- 5 minute walk – 15,924 population / about 5.0% of the total 2018 population
- 10 minute walk – 39,318 population / about 12.0% of the total 2018 population
- 15 minute walk – 66,621 population / about 20.0% of the total 2018 population

Residents adjacent to Community Parks (measured in a 3 mile radius due to the automobile-centric design and programming) is an estimated 320,746 residents or about 98% of the total 2018 population (see Exhibit 3.3-3).

Exhibit 3.3-1 Service Area Analysis Map: Zoning

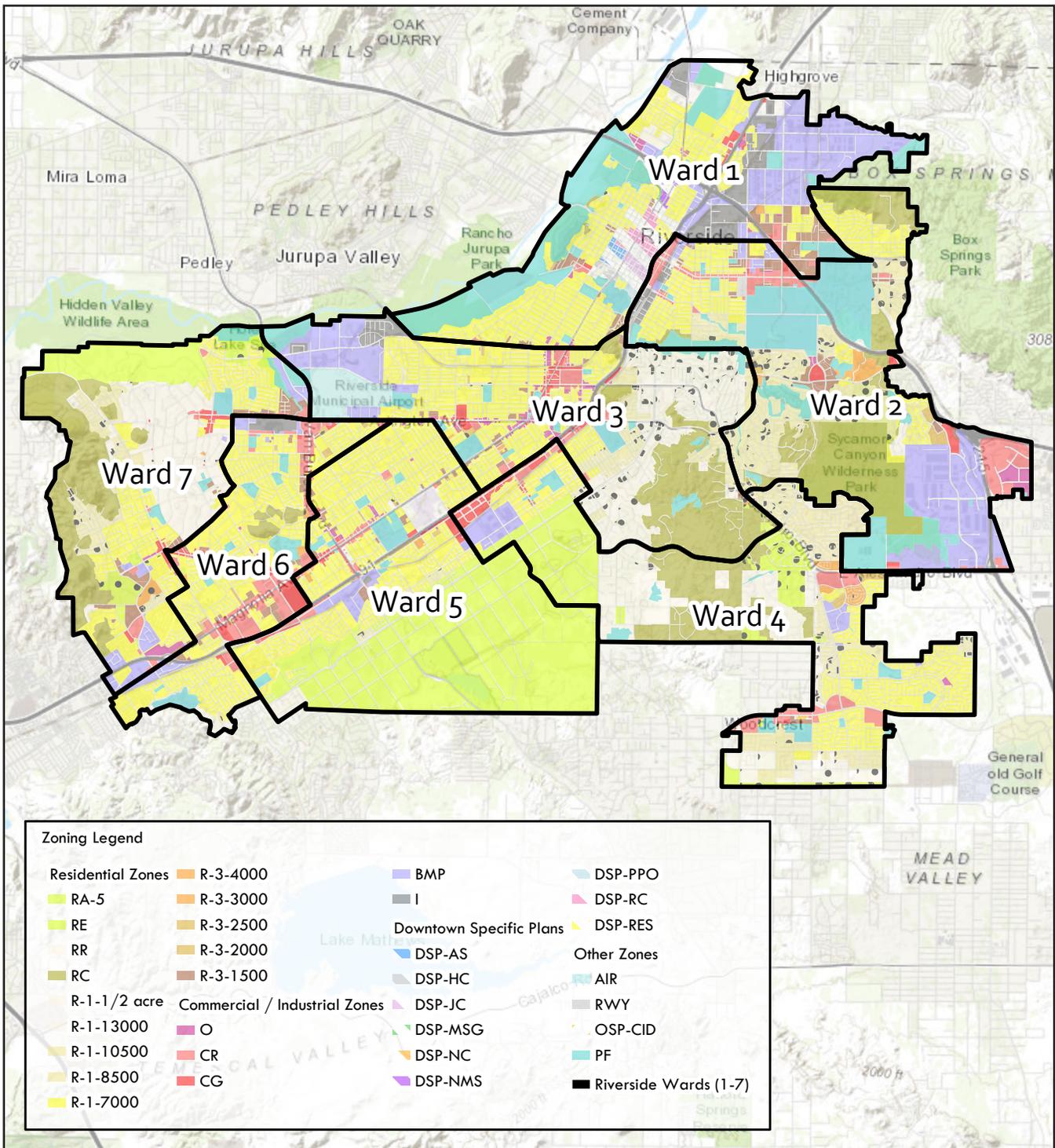


Exhibit 3.3-2 Service Area Analysis Map: Pocket and Neighborhood Parks

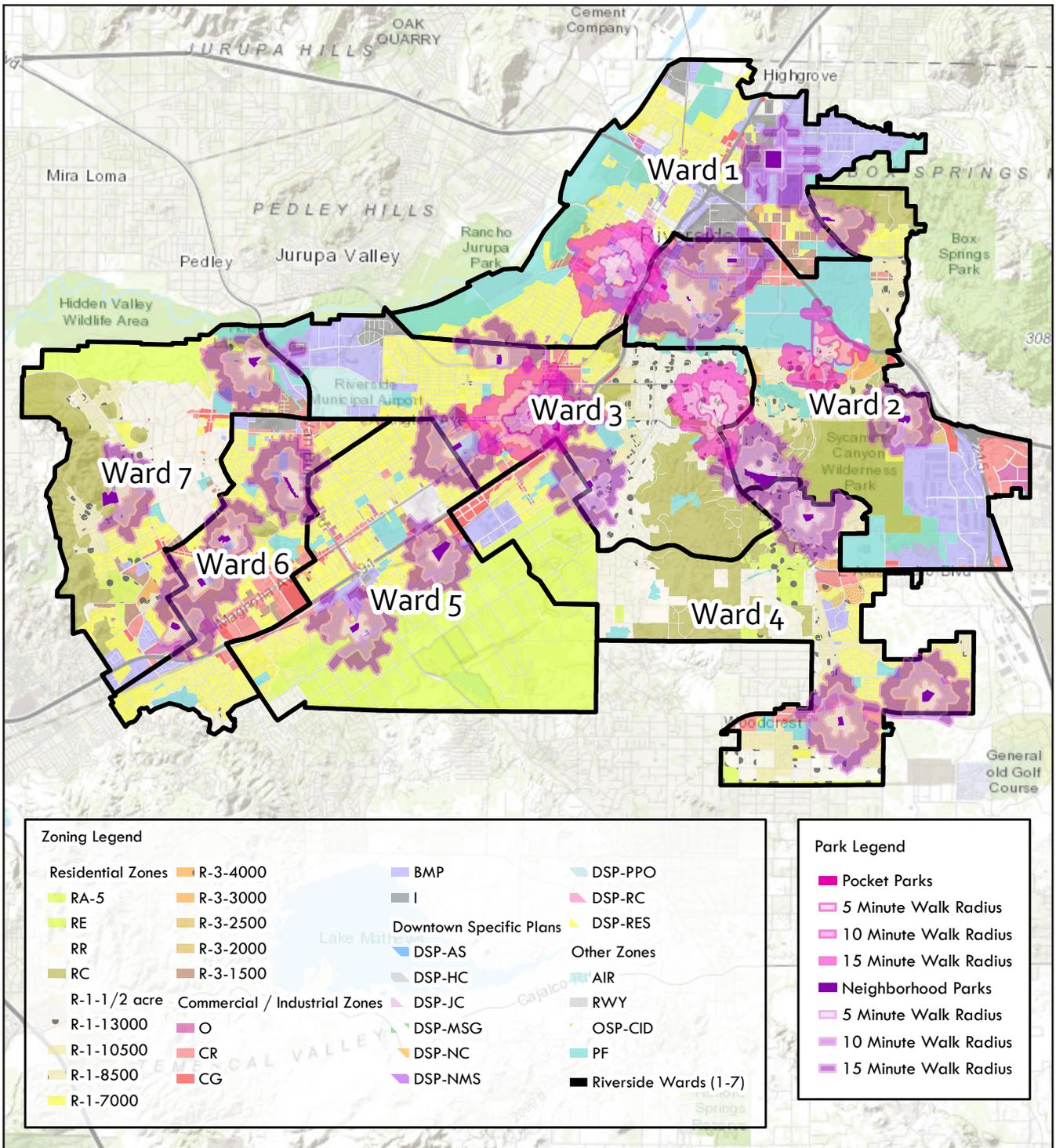
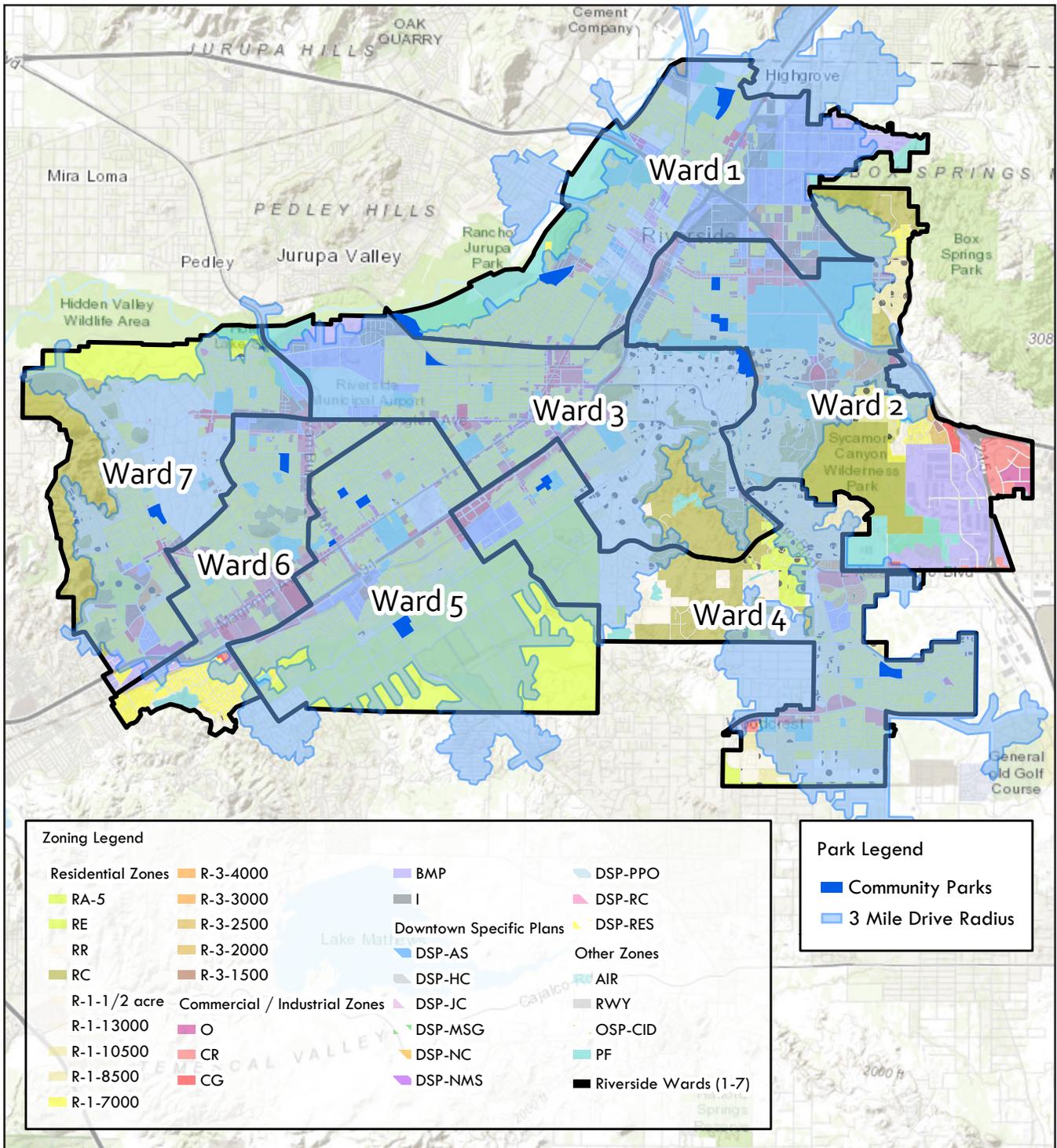


Exhibit 3.3-3 Service Area Analysis Map: Community Parks



3.4 Acreage Analysis

How Much Parkland Acreage is Needed for Riverside?

Riverside currently owns sixty-three (63) parks which encompass 2,786.76 acres of city-owned parkland (including developed and undeveloped parkland).

There are five (5) parks that are not owned by the City.

- One (1) park: Savi Ranch Park totaling 36.85 acres, is 40% owned by the City of Riverside and 60% owned by the County of Riverside, therefore the City is credited 14.74 acres of parkland for this site and 22.11 acres is owned by the County.
- Four (4) parks: AB Brown Sports Complex (55.97 developed), Riverwalk Parkway (2.63 developed), City Citrus State Park (64.79 undeveloped), and Mount Vernon Park (8.35 undeveloped) are owned by Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) totaling 131.74 acres.

Section 2.2 recommends the city categorizes parks into three new categories, Developed Parks, Natural Parks, and Miscellaneous Facilities. Current breakdown of acreage for City-owned park and recreation facilities is:

Developed Parks

- Pocket Park: 3.50 acres
- Neighborhood Park: 225.57 acres
- Community Park: 370.18 acres
- Regional Park: 279.45 acres
- Joint Use Facilities: *not included*
- Special Use Facility: 38.94 acres

Natural Parks

- Regional Reserve: 1,615.33 acres

Miscellaneous Facilities

- Private Use Parks: *not included*
- Undeveloped City owned property: 253.80 acres

Total city owned acres: 2,532.97 (excluding undeveloped property)

The city currently has an adopted standard of 2 acres per 1000 residents for community parks and 1 acre per 1000 residents for neighborhood parks. It should be noted that the city also has a General Plan goal of 3 acres of developed parkland per 1000 residents, this Master Plan recommends a more modern goal of 5 acres per 1000 residents. Based on the acreage identified above the city currently has:

- 0.69 acres of neighborhood parks per 1000 residents
- 1.14 acres of community parks per 1000 residents
- 2.82 acres of developed parks per 1000 residents
- 7.77 acres of developed and natural parks per 1000 residents

3.5 Existing Recreation Facilities Maintenance Condition

Park and Recreation facilities operated by the Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Department (PRCSD) within the City of Riverside were found to be very well maintained in clean and safe conditions. Arlington Heights Sports Complex, Hunter Hobby Park, and Rutland Park are examples of facilities found to be visually attractive and in good condition, while El Dorado Park was maintained in fair to poor condition. This facility backs up to houses on all sides with limited street access, no facilities except turf and trees, and a questionable purpose. Currently the City has developed a conceptual master plan that details improvements to the park including walkways, playgrounds, fitness stations, and improved landscaping.

Deferred maintenance needs were found within the park system especially with the condition of the parks roads and parking lots, pour-in-place playground safety surface, and tree pruning. The City has a large number of buildings, including restrooms, community centers, and senior centers. Many of these facilities were in excellent condition while other older facilities were in need of upgrades and/or renovation. Riverside has 2,940.61 acres of parkland, 12 community centers, 3 senior centers, 8 swimming pools (including one joint-use pool), 23.7 miles of beautiful trails, and 94.5 miles of bike lanes.

PRCSD utilizes a combination of in-house and contracted labor throughout the park system. Based on field reviews, current level of funding, and review of departmental materials, the level of maintenance is currently at Mode II, a maintenance category established by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). This level is considered an above average operating standard for municipal parks and recreation systems the size of the City of Riverside with high levels of visitation. While Riverside's level of maintenance is at a very high standard, the park system is showing signs of an aging infrastructure and need for on-going capital upgrades. Additionally, the City is faced with a continued growing population, demand for new and upgraded park facilities such as Fairmount Park, and with emerging recreational activities such as dog parks and pickleball.



Budget and Staffing - Fiscal Year 18/19

The PRCSD is organized around five components:

- Administrative--Fiscal and personnel oversight and grant administration.
- Recreation--Youth and adult sports, educational classes, nature based activities, recreation programming, City special events and celebrations, community center operations, and facility rentals and reservations.
- Community Services--Cultural enrichment programs, education, health, gang prevention and intervention, senior center operations senior and disabled transportation program.
- Parks--Maintenance of parks, facilities, open spaces, and sports fields.
- Planning and Design--Planning, design, and construction of capital improvement projects, advanced planning, plan check services for the City's map review, building permits, assessment of park fees, and planning processes.

The Riverside Renaissance, initiated in 2006, added over 190 acres of developed parkland and 93,000 square feet of programmable building space. However, the long-term maintenance and operation was not funded. Despite the \$100 million capital expansion of the parks system, the operating budget has not expanded at the same pace. The Department's staffing level has declined from a high of 218.5 in Fiscal Year 08/09 to 193.48 this current fiscal year.

Since Fiscal Year 15/16, PRCSD budget has declined in general fund support, although showing a modest increases in the Fiscal Year 18/19 adopted budget. Exhibit 3.5-1 displays Fiscal Years 15/16 and 16/17 actual budgets, and Fiscal Years 17/18 and 18/19 adopted budget.



Exhibit 3.5-1: PRCSD Expenditure by Division

Division—General Fund Only	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Actual	FY 17/18 Adopted	FY 18/19 Adopted
Administration	\$3,200,181	\$3,334,060	\$2,992,376	\$2,101,377
Parks--Budget	\$9,144,501	\$9,162,684	\$9,441,622	\$11,006,932
Revenue	\$1,022,489	\$1,211,371	\$1,303,000	--
Revenue Rate	11.1%	13.22%	13.8%	--
Recreation--Budget	\$4,037,442	\$4,098,570	\$4,162,985	\$5,251,042
Revenue	\$1,436,106	1,770,653	\$1,602,530	--
Revenue Rate	35.5%	43.2%	38.49%	--
Community Services	\$2,269,766	\$1,796,629	\$1,505,465	\$1,908,855
Janet Goeske Center	\$399,424	\$409,662	\$403,590	\$433,502
Fairmount Golf Course--Budget	\$605,664	\$625,085	\$688,805	\$807,929
Revenue	\$443,112	\$426,908	\$450,000	--
Revenue Rate	73.1%	68.29%	65.3%	--
Debt	\$3,167,414	\$2,433,893	\$3,035,479	\$3,029,762
Measure Z	--	--	--	\$50,000
Special Districts	--	--	--	\$43,070
Special Capital Improvements	\$1,965,101	\$3,621,596	\$2,579,463	\$2,552,370
Special Transportation	\$4,172,858	\$4,950,236	\$4,160,050	\$4,524,606
Miscellaneous Accounts	\$77,715	\$360,781	-\$400,000*	
TOTAL	\$29,040,067	\$30,793,196	\$28,569,835	\$31,709,445

*Managed Savings Goal

Department-wide, PRCSD continues to operate with reduced FTEs, while supporting a larger burden of public infrastructure. Exhibit 3.5-2 identifies authorized positions by division since Fiscal Year 15/16. This table identifies general fund support today at the same level as Fiscal Year 15/16 with 152 authorized positions. The only growth that the Department has experienced over the five budget cycles has been with an increase of 7+ positions within special transportation and 1.5 position funded through Measure Z.

Exhibit 3.5-2: PRCSD Authorized Positions by Division

General Fund	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19
	Actual	Actual	Amended	Adopted
Administration	8.00	7.00	9.00	10.00
Community Services	23.79	26.63	28.13	26.63
Fairmount Golf Course	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
Parks	37.25	37.25	35.25	35.25
Recreation	77.44	74.60	76.35	76.22
General Fund Total	153.23*	152.23*	153.48	152.85
Other Funds				
Measure Z	--	--	--	1.50
Planning & Design	2.00	2.00	2.00	--
Special Transportation	41.75	41.25	41.25	48.25
All Funds Total	194.98	193.48	196.73	202.60

*includes 2 positions in Planning

In November 2016, Riverside voters approved Measure Z, a general transaction and use tax of 1%, to help pay for critical unfunded City programs and services. Measure Z revenues are anticipated to be \$10 million in FY 16/17 and \$51.6 million in FY 17/18. Of these amounts, \$1.1 million are earmarked for CIP projects in FY 2017/18, and a total of \$31.6 million for fiscal years 2018/19 through 2020/21. In FY 2018-2020, \$50,000 was allocated to expand swimming hours and \$600,000 for the Youth Innovation Center.

Over the past several years PRCSD has received a limited number of grants related to park development. These include:

- 2015: Habitat Conservation Fund—Mt. Rubidoux Trail Repair and Santa Ana River Trailhead at Carlson Park--\$93,000
- 2016: Habitat Conservation Fund—Sycamore Canyon 5-acre parcel acquisition--\$250,000
- 2016: Historic Preservation Fund—St. Francis Falls Repair--\$25,000

The 5-year capital improvement program totals nearly \$9 million dollars with funding coming from the General Fund, State Habitat Conservation Fund, Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Regional Park Funds, City's Historic Preservation Fund, and Arlington Tax Exempt Bond Funds which was formally the redevelopment agency. PRCSD provides just under \$3 million in revenues from rentals, pool fees, recreation programs, and Fairmount Park Golf Course.

Exhibit 3.5-3 : Proposed Unfunded Projects by Need Category

Need Category	Unfunded Total
Add Value/Increase Efficiency	\$177,622,100
Cost Reduction	\$12,260,500
Enhancement/Beautification	\$41,266,000
Health and Safety	\$9,674,000
Legal Mandate	\$554,500
Anticipated ADA Improvements	\$75,044,228
Total	\$316,421,325

Exhibit 3.5-4 : Recommended Top Ten Unfunded Projects

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost	Unfunded Amount
Dog Park (2 AC)	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Gym / Rec Center (36,000 SF)	\$10,500,000	\$10,500,000
Shade Structures	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Multi-Use Sports Complex (30 AC)	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
Trail System - City Trails (67.3 Miles - 8' D.G. Path)	\$21,350,000	\$21,350,000
Trail System - City Bikeways (90.3 Miles - 12' Asphalt Path)	\$50,570,000	\$50,570,000
Aquatic Facility (Pool Building & Recreational Pool 25 M x 25 Yr)	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000
Heated Pool (Equipment & Install)	\$120,000	\$120,000
Pocket Parks (> 1/2 AC)	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Community Garden (1 AC)	\$750,000	\$750,000
TOTAL	\$112,490,000	\$112,490,000

Fiscal Year 17/18 funded a number of smaller capital projects, Exhibit 3.5-3 identifies \$316 million of unfunded deferred maintenance projects throughout all wards and Exhibit 3.5-4 identifies the recommended top ten unfunded projects citywide.

The overall total includes over \$500,000 in legal mandated projects, nearly \$10 million in health and safety projects, and over \$12 million in projects that would result in cost reductions to operation and maintenance.

The current level of resources allocated for park maintenance, while stabilized over the past few years, is in-adequate to fully fund both operation/maintenance, deferred maintenance, and long-term capital upgrades and development.

PRCSD is doing a remarkable job in the maintenance of park and recreation facilities within very tight budget restrictions. The Community Needs Assessment Survey completed for this Master Plan update found significant changes in the resident's perception of security and park maintenance since the 2003 Master Plan. Currently 86% of the survey respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the level of park maintenance as compared to just 57% in 2002. The 2003 survey also found that nearly half of the city residents, 42%, were not satisfied with the level of park maintenance. Likewise, today 75% of the respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the safety and security of the parks compared to just 58% in 2003.

In 2005 under the Clean and Green Riverside program, the City Council adopted the following policy on sustainability:

“Sustainability in the civic context means maximizing energy efficiency; optimizing resource use while minimizing negative environmental impacts; minimizing waste production and pollution; capturing the benefits of natural processes while minimizing damage from natural events and meeting the economic and social needs of all its people in a manner that does not degrade or destroy the productivity of its natural and man-made systems.”

Council also set forth the development on key policies or document development. Many have been completed such as the Green Action Plan and the Riverside Food and Agricultural Action Plan. Other policy development has yet to be initiated including the Arroyo Management Plan, Health and Sustainable Community Plan, Dark Sky Ordinance, and the Urban Water Management Plan.

Riverside is faced with significant challenges over the next few years, including future upgrades to existing infrastructure, Northside Specific Plan, changing demographics, new recreational trends, and increased demand for additional sports fields to meet current and emerging recreational activities. Despite these issues and on-going fiscal restraints that continue to face governments today, there is the opportunity to further improve on the level of park maintenance and recreation services while modernizing and improving current practices and procedures.

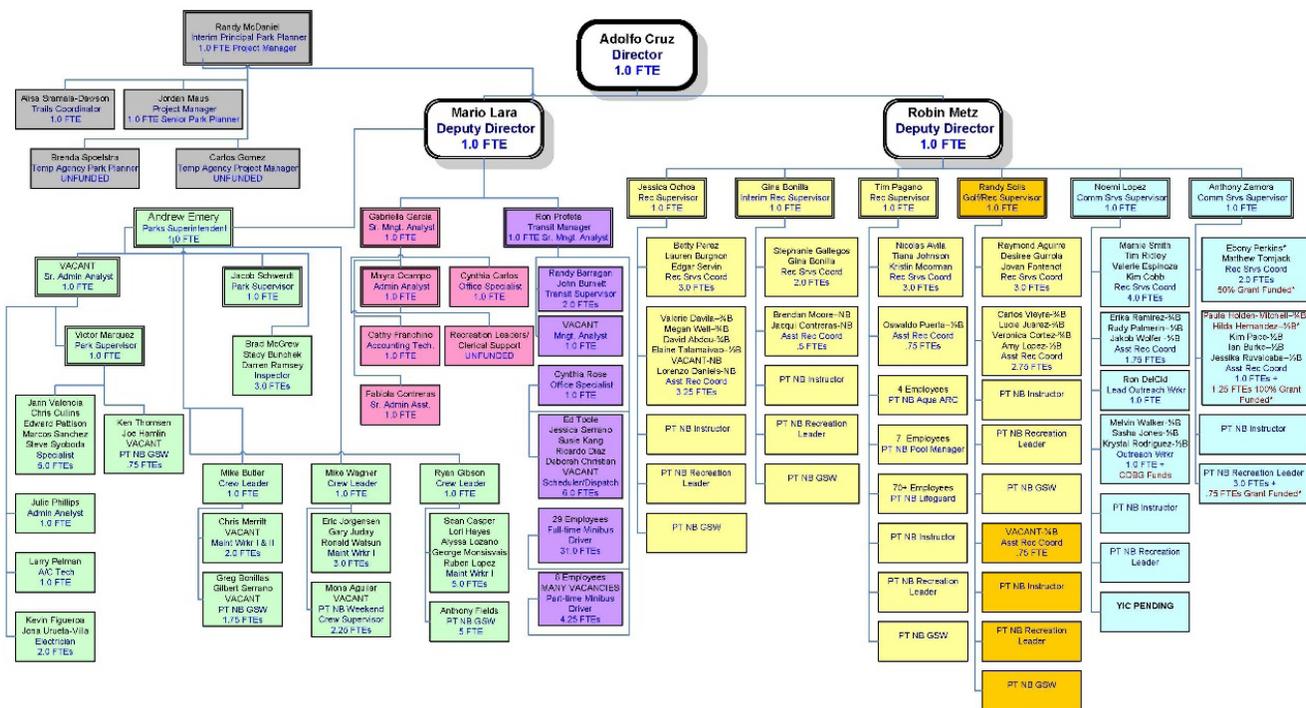
While the City has park maintenance standards and practices in place, these standards, with continued upgrades, modifications, and improvements, will solidify the foundation for continued enhanced operations and maintenance practices. Park and trail development standards utilized by PRCSD are in need of modernization.

Exhibit 3.5-5 shows the current organizational chart for Parks and Recreation. Since Fiscal Year 13/14 department staffing via general fund monies has remained at the 152 level and remains at that level today. While staffing levels have remained static, the City renovated and opened several new facilities city-wide.

In planning for future staffing, the City should look closely at organizational structure and determine the most efficient and cost effective management structure that will support service delivery and implementation of the Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Community Services Master Plan. The City will need to provide a structure that is flexible to meeting changing needs and demands of city residents.

The National Recreation and Park Administration (NRPA) 2015 Field Report identified the operating expenditures per acre of park land for agencies with fewer than 250 acres, ranges from \$6,054 to \$16,523 per acre. With the establishment of city-wide Landscape, Lighting Assessment District the City of Riverside is at the upper end of This data represented expenditures for 2013 and 2014 and did not include an evaluation of the level of park maintenance.

Exhibit 3.5-5: PCRSD Organization Chart



Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department
FY 18-19
Updated December 2018

3.6 Facility Needs Summary

The Facility Needs Summary is a key portion of the Master Plan that brings together information from various public and staff input, as well as other relevant studies and analysis, and distills them into a broader overall picture of recreation facilities that can support the needs of the Riverside citizenry to achieve the community vision.

Since all of the needs identification tools are directly or indirectly based on community input, it is fair to say that all of the needs identified are significant and important to some portion of the community. However, it is generally helpful to attempt to determine which needs have the highest priority as perceived by the largest number of residents. The below list is reflective of the most frequent facilities that have been identified by the community across all these categories.

The Facility Needs Summary (Exhibit 3.6-1) uses a numerical ranking system to establish relative community impact of each perceived need. The highest (most frequent) community impacts are needs that have been identified in each of the three outreach categories (direct one on one / small group dialogue, public community consensus building, and direct survey responses). Each of these categories represents unique segments and geographic distribution of the population included in the outreach process.

A need that is strongly identified within only one of these categories does not have as strong a community impact vs. a need that is identified in multiple category. The more categories that indicate a particular need, the higher the community impact. As an example Rugby Field was identified as a need in only one of the outreach categories (direct survey responses) and therefore has a lower relative impact than Shade Structures which is identified in all three categories.

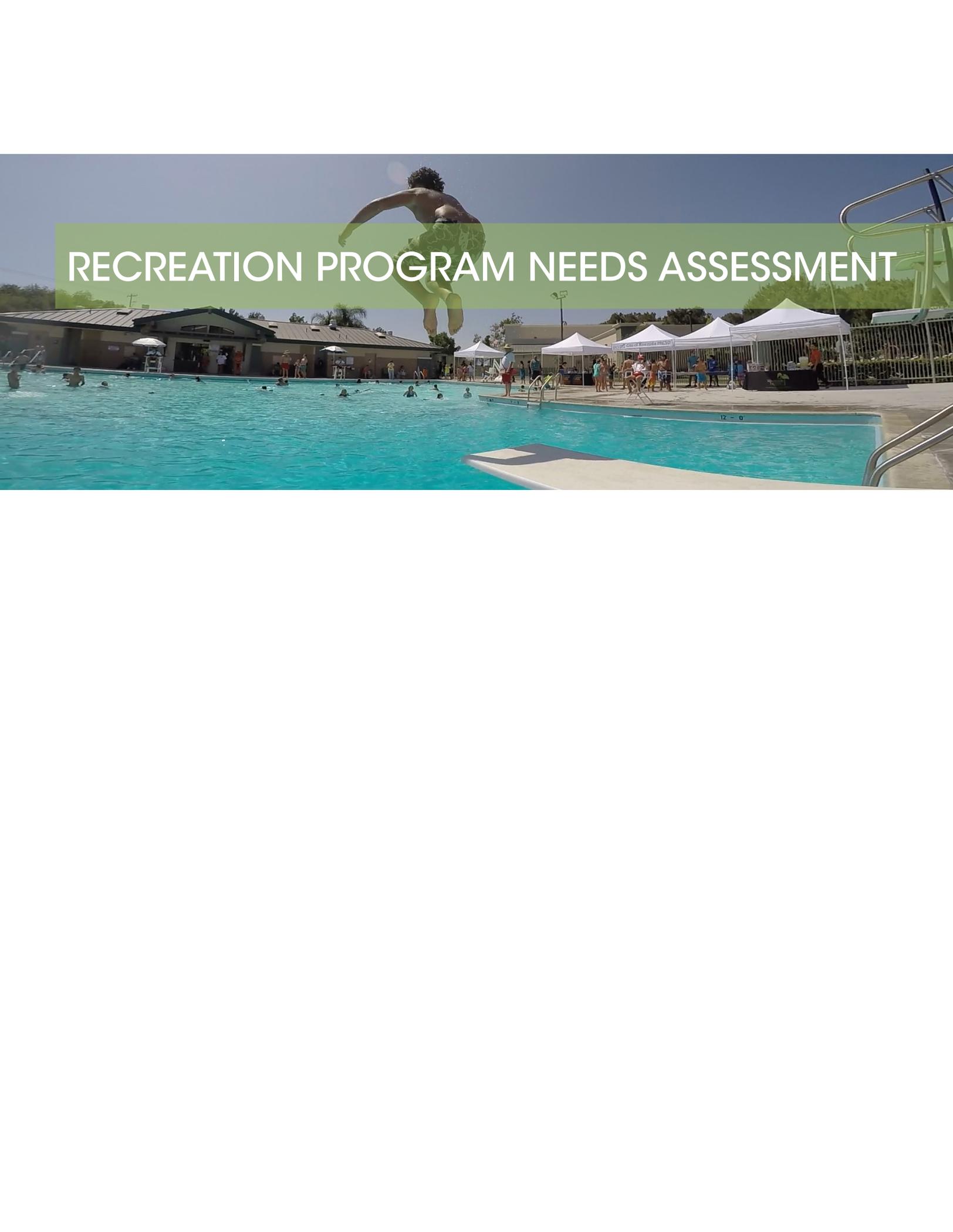
Based on Exhibit 3.6-1 and for the purposes of this summary, needs are highlighted in light red or dark red. The colors also reflect a relative ranking of community impact; dark red indicates that the need was identified in three categories, suggesting a high community impact. Light red indicates a need that was identified by at least two categories.

Highest Community Impact Facility Needs include (in alphabetical order):

- Dog Park
- Gym / Recreation Center (indoor basketball courts)
- Shade Structures
- Sports Complex / Sports Park (baseball parks with multiple fields; smaller kids sports fields)
- Trails (trails system; trailheads; access; walking; jogging)



Lifeguard and participants

A photograph of a recreation center featuring a large swimming pool. A person is captured mid-air, jumping into the water. The pool is surrounded by a concrete deck with several white pop-up tents. In the background, there is a building with a dark roof and a fenced-in area with a slide. The sky is clear and blue.

RECREATION PROGRAM NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Section FOUR: Recreation Program Needs Assessment

4.1 Existing Programs and Services

In addition to providing open spaces, parks, and historic facilities for recreation, the City of Riverside through PRCSD provides a range of services and programs geared towards meeting the recreation needs and interests of various age levels. The services and programs provided by the City include:

- **Youth and Adult Sports** - The City operates a wide variety of youth and adult sports programs including flag football, basketball, volleyball, baseball, softball, soccer, pickleball, and tennis.
- **Aquatics** - The aquatics program provides year round programming at two pools and seasonally (June through August) operates programming at five additional pools. This includes adult and youth swim instruction, for beginners to advanced fitness swimmers, adult and senior lap swim, senior aquatics, recreational swim, competitive swim, junior lifeguard training, pool rentals, and water safety activities.
- **Cultural Arts and Community Events** - PRCSD working in conjunction with numerous civic organizations, businesses, and other public agencies provides facilities, staff support, and miscellaneous services for a number of special and seasonal events in the community.
- **Community, Service, and Senior Centers** - The Department manages and programs eight Community Centers, five Service Centers, four Public Rental Rooms, and three Senior Centers. The Janet Goeske Senior Center, operated by the Janet Goeske Foundation provides a facility for Riverside seniors to gather and participate in social, recreational, and personal development programs designed to encourage a healthy and active senior social lifestyle. Additionally, Stratton and Ysmael Villegas Community Centers offer a variety of senior programming.
- **Youth, Teen, and Gang Intervention & Prevention Programming** - Riverside provides a variety of preschool and youth programs, camps, teen programming, classes, events, and sporting activities. A substantial portion of the PRCSD teen programming is conducted through the Youth Opportunity Center and Project Bridge.
- **Nature Programming** - Nature based programs are offered at the Sycamore Canyon Nature Center and Fairmount Park, including camps, sailing, pedal boating, fishing, nature walks, and other environmental programming.
- **Recreation Classes, Activities, Education** - In addition to those classes geared towards recreation and fitness, Riverside offers a variety of cultural and special interest classes and activities including music, dance, art, technology, and self-defense on a participant fee basis at City facilities and local business establishments.

- **Senior and Disabled Transportation** - Special Transportation's paratransit bus service provides 15,000 rides annually to disabled residents and seniors age 60 to the mall, doctor's appointments, group events, senior centers, or to visit friends.
- **Fairmount Park Golf Course** - Operated by the Department this 9-hole golf course plays nearly 28,000 rounds annually, and the lighted driving range serves 30,000 customers/buckets of balls annually.
- **Commissions/Committees** - The Department coordinates with several citizen based Commissions/Committees including the Park and Recreation Commission, Riverside Youth Council, Riverside Arts Council, Commission on Aging, Riverside Sports Commission, and the Riverside Community Services Foundation.
- **Community Based Groups** - The PRCSD coordinates with a number of community based groups including the Riverside Arts Academy Board, Riverside Sailing Club, Riverside Community Health Foundation, HEAL Zone Collaborative, Park Advisory Team, University Eastside Community Collaborative, and over 50+ youth sports organizations.

Aquatics

A 2009 study commissioned by the USA Swimming Foundation and conducted by the University of Memphis found that nearly 70% of African American children and nearly 60% of Hispanic children have low or no swim ability, compared to 40% of Caucasians, putting them at greater risk for drowning.

The research also found that participation in formal swimming lessons can reduce the risk of drowning by 88 percent among children aged one to four years. (Source: Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine 2009)

City Facilities

The City operates seven pools, two on a year round basis and the remaining operate from mid-June to late August. The two year round heated facilities include:

- Sippy Woodhead Pool at Bobby Bonds Park
- Shamel Park Pool

The five seasonally operated pools are

- Arlington Park Pool
- Hunt Park Pool
- Islander Park Pool
- Reid Park Pool
- Villegas Park Pool



Programming

Riverside's Aquatics program currently provides drop in opportunities which includes adult lap swim, specially designed senior water fitness, open recreational swim in the summer, and rentals administered from May-October. Seasonal instructional classes include adult and youth swim lessons, all sport swimming and training, water aerobics, aqua motion, lifeguard/Title 22, and junior lifeguard camp. Additionally, a substantial amount of year-round aquatic programs are offered through contracted classes.

Recreational swimming is available during the summer months at all seven pool locations for all ages with American Red Cross certified lifeguards on duty. Recreational swimming is open Monday through Friday, including weeknights Monday through Thursday, and again on Saturday. Lap swimming is also available at selected pool sites. Recreational swimming fees range from \$1 to \$3.75 depending on age and residency. Passes are also available for individuals and families for both residents and non-residents. Water Aerobics programs, a contracted class, are the most popular within the aquatics section.

The City of Riverside offers nine levels of lessons that meet every swimming level from the ages of six months to adult. Levels include:

- Big Fish, Little Fish (Parent and Me)
Age: 6 mos. to 3 years.
- Tadpoles (Level 1) Age: 3+
- Guppies (Level 2) Age: 3+
- Otters (Level 3) Age: 3+
- Dolphins (Level 4) Age: 5+
- Sharks (Level 5) Age: 8+
- Level 1 - Adult Beginner
- Level 2 - Adult Intermediate
- Level 3 - Adult Advance



PRCSD also host a Summer Splash Day Camp featuring swim lessons, recreation swim, arts and crafts, games, STEM activities, and field trips. The Camp is held Monday through Friday at Sippy Woodhead and Hunt Park pools. Campers receive a free lunch provided by the Summer Food Program. Cost for the program is \$110 for residents and \$165 for non-residents, and a \$10 transportation fee.

All seven pools can be rented for private use. Rentals require a two-hour minimum rental and includes lifeguards, use of pool, and amenities which includes a private gated facility, sand-filled volleyball court with nearby playground equipment, basketball courts, and barbecues. Cost for rental range from \$145 to \$187.50 per hour depending on the number of participants.

Aquatic Centennial Program/American Red Cross

The Centennial Campaign, in partnership with the American Red Cross, is designed to help provide low-cost swim lessons and water safety education to children and adults who live in neighborhoods near the Villegas Park and Reid Park Pools, areas where the drowning rate is above national averages. The Centennial Campaign also helps to offset the cost of training qualified candidates interested in participating in Junior Lifeguarding and Lifeguarding. Hands-on water safety and pediatric CPR training is available for parents of children enrolled in swim lessons. PRCSD's agreement with the American Red Cross for this program expires in 2019.

Riverside Aquatic Center

The Riverside Aquatics Center is located on the Riverside City College campus and includes the Cutter Pool facility and a 2010 project which developed a 65 meter by 25 yard competition pool, 10 meter dive tower, 3 meter diving boards, and 1 meter diving boards.

The City, County, and Riverside City College District were all major stakeholders in the development of this new facility. A 2008 joint use agreement established the City's support at \$3 million of the development of this facility. The agreement also addressed maintenance, utilities, scheduling, fees, concessions, damages, and set rules and regulations regarding use. Under the agreement the District would schedule their programs and classes first, with the City and County equally sharing any remaining time. The City was to receive a minimum of two hours each weekday and four on weekends. The agreement was amended in 2010 to increase the City's share of the maintenance to not to exceed \$100,000 annually.

Riverside Aquatic Association Swim Team

RAA is a parent run, non-profit, USA Swimming Age Group (5-18 year old) swim team that started in 1965 at the Cutter Pool at RCC. Currently, RAA has about 180 swimmers including 25 masters. The organization employs five coaches year around, an additional five more coaches for a "Summer Swim program," and six instructors for the "Learn to Swim" Spring and Summer program that is hosted at Martin Luther King High School.

For the past 40+ years RAA has trained at the Sippy Woodhead Pool at Bobby Bonds Park and for the past seven years have hosted swim meets at the Riverside Aquatics Complex on the campus of Riverside City College. This new venue has enabled RAA to host the 2017 US Masters National Championships, Southern California Junior Olympics, Southern California Winter Age Group Championships, and several Eastern Committee (regional) swim meets. For the 2017/18 swim season, the Association hosted an Eastern Committee weekend swim meet in October, Southern California Winter Age Group Championships in December, in July they will be hosting the Southern California Junior Olympics, and a regional meet is scheduled for the end of September.

Riverside Aquette Swim Club

Riverside Aquette Swim Club (RAQ) was founded in 1958 to bring high level competitive synchronized swimming to the Inland Empire. Through an agreement with the City, RAQ utilizes Shamel Park and Sippy Woodhead pools. In addition to synchronized swimming, the RAQ has an active learn to swim program and participates in special events including the USA Synchronized Special Olympics and the Orange Blossom Invitational which will be held in March 2018 at Riverside City College.

Scholarships

Operation Splash Grant is a program operated by PRCSD in cooperation with Kaiser Permanente. Scholarships are available for a variety of aquatics programs (swim lessons, Junior Lifeguard and pool passes) due to a grant from the Kaiser Permanente. PRCSD and Kaiser sponsor qualifying low-income individuals in Riverside communities to participate in the above mentioned activities.

Additional funding partnerships include LA84, American Red Cross, and RUSD. Organizations provide funding that provides staffing, non-personnel resources and subsidized/free swim lessons and aquatic programs to Riverside residents.

Children and Youth Services

Compared to America as a whole with an average age of 37, Riverside currently holds a younger population, with a median age of 31.1 in 2016 increasing from 29.8 in 2010. Between 2000 and 2015, the percentage of those 14 and under declined by 4% within the City, losing 2,737 in actual numbers. Despite an aging population, Children and youth services remain important to the City of Riverside.

Childcare needs are increasing and serve a valuable community and recreation service. The 2015 *Riverside County Child Care Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan 2015-2020* prepared by the Riverside County Local Child Care and Development Planning Council, found that only 17% of child care demand was being met in the County. The study found there are 262,957 children ages 0-12 years with parents in the workforce, yet there are only 46,324 licensed spaces.

The Strategic Plan identified that although the County's population continues to grow, the number of child care centers and family child care homes has decreased significantly since 2010. In 2010, there were 387 child care centers with a capacity of 33,224. At the end of 2014, there were only 355 centers with a capacity of 30,223. That is a loss of thirty-two (32) centers representing a capacity loss of 3,001 spaces. There was also a loss of 751 family child care homes representing a capacity loss of 6,376 spaces. Overall, the greatest identified needs for child care in Riverside County are affordability, infant and school age care, and a growing need for evening and weekend care.

The Department offers a variety of preschool and youth programs, camps, teen programming, classes, nature based activities, drop-in opportunities, and sporting activities. These programs are a significant component of Riverside's recreational services, highlighted by partnership programming with a variety of organizations who conduct the classes, camps, and programs. A sampling of the organizations and a sample program include:

- RAQ—Learn to Swim/Synchronized Swimming
- Jump Start Recreation—Fall and Winter Camps ages 5-12
- Bricks 4 Kidz—Ninja holiday Camp
- Gymnastics—Tumble-N-Kids
- IE Waterkeeper—Little Seedlings Nature Camp
- Brit-West Soccer—Tiny Pros Soccer
- Music Star—MusicStar Kidz/Cartoon Drawing
- Tennis Anyone—Tennis Academy

The Riverside Library system, operated by the City, features a main library and seven branch libraries. The Riverside Library offers a variety of programming for kids and teens ranging from homework resources, reading, story time, special events, career guidance, and other programming.

Preschool

Riverside offers a variety of preschool, art, dance, music, gymnastics, ballet, and sports programming for those ages 6 and under. Sports programming includes partnerships with Brit-West Soccer and Tennis Anyone offering such programs as Tiny Tykes and Tiny Pros Soccer and PeeWee Tennis Academy. In conjunction with IE Waterkeeper the Little Seedlings Nature School for ages 3-5 is offered at the Ameal Moore Nature Center.

The Time for Tots program is designed to reinforce numbers, alphabet and small/large motor development. Youth are involved in a variety of activities, story time, group games, arts and crafts, shapes and colors, outside play, and holiday events. This program is offered at four different locations and operates at or near capacity.

Camps

Riverside runs a variety of fee based day camp programs in partnership with local businesses, including Jump Start Recreation, Bricks 4 Kidz, and Ice Town. Camps include Winter, Fall, and Holiday Day Camps, Ice Skating and Ice Hockey Camps, Extreme Ninja Holiday Camp, Remote Control Mania Holiday Camp, and Kid's Baking Camp. PRCSD also offers summer and school year camps at Statton, Joyce Jackson, and Youth Opportunity Centers.

For the summer months PRCSD offers an extensive array of camps such as Art Masters Camp, Ballet Camp, Junior Naturalist Camp, Kid's Cooking Camp, Musical Theater Camp, Sailing Camp and Rivercamp featuring week long subjects such as Animal Week or Geology Week.

Youth

The City offers a number of music and art classes, educational programs, sports programs and leagues, and physical fitness programming for ages ranging from 5-17. Many are in partnership with other organizations such as Leading Edge Learning Center, On Pointe Dance Study, Riverside Dance Academy, and MusicStar.

Recreation staff conducts after-school camps for youth ages 5-12. A free drop-in program is only offered at Lincoln Park. Activities include intramural sports, games, dance, cheer, homework assistance, and computer activities. Programs are offered at six Community Centers in addition to summer only programs at Patterson and Lincoln Parks. Programs offered at Bordwell and Orange Terrace Community Centers generally run at full capacity.

Teens

A wide variety of programs for teens are offered by the Department including Teen Days at Nichols Park, Teens in Action, Spring Teen Night, and SAT Diag with the Sylvan Learning Center. Additionally a wide variety of classes and programs including arts, dance, education, martial arts, fitness, music, theater, and sports.



The Johnny Martin Sotelo Youth Opportunity Center (YOC), located at Bobby Bonds Park, is dedicated to the “empowerment and advancement of Riverside youth through the promotion of social and personal development.” The focus of the Center is on youth ages 14 to 22 working to develop the tools necessary to gain employment, complete a high school degree, and enroll in college. Programs and services available at the YOC include fine arts classes, tutoring, community service opportunities, spring and summer camps, educational classes, and technology classes.

Based at the Center, Project BRIDGE (Building Resources for the Intervention and Deterrence of Gang Engagement), is the City’s primary gang intervention and prevention program. The design of the program is to work with gang-involved and at-risk youth and their families by providing social service programs, referrals, mentoring, and recreational activities. Youth are referred to the program by schools, probation, school staff, and outreach workers and are typically already involved in some level of gang activity prior to entering the program.

The City is currently working towards the construction of a second Youth Center at Arlington Park. Termed the Youth Innovation Center (YIC), this facility is envisioned to offer a similar broad range of work skills and educational assistance programs as the YOC. The programs and services will be oriented toward technology education and job skills development. Construction of the \$3.9 million project was fully funded in the current Capital Improvement Program.

Another gang intervention/prevention program component is the John Muir Charter School which offers at-risk youth, ages 16 - 25, the opportunity to earn a high school diploma while working with organizations in the community including senior living facilities, child daycare, retail, and, customer service. John Muir Charter School chapters are hosted at the Eric M. Solander Center.

Other gang related/at risk youth organizations within Riverside include the Wylie Center and Police Department's Youth Accountability Teams.

Youth Council

In March 2004, The Riverside Youth Council (RYC) was established by the City Council under the Police Department, to create a "means of expression and leadership development for the city's youth." The Council is advisory to the Mayor, City Council, and city departments on matters that are important to the youth and to establish the youth in the city's planning processes. The RYC currently has 27 members representing 9 Riverside High Schools.

RYC members can participate in three committees, Youth Engagement, Special Projects and Events, and Public Relations. The Youth Engagement Committee includes the Youth Liaisons to the Recreation & Community Services Commission.

Riverside County also has a Youth Advisory Commission made up of one representative from each of the five supervisory districts. The five-member commission meets at least quarterly. Each district also has a Youth Advisory Council that is made up of representatives from each high school in the district, including public, private, and continuation. The youth meet on a monthly basis to conduct business regarding youth issues in the county. The Commission and Council was created by the Board of Supervisors in order for the youth in Riverside County to have a voice in the decision making process. The City of Riverside sits in Districts 1 and 2.

Youth Scholarship Fund

The PRCSD In cooperation with the Economic Development Department utilizes Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding in identified low-and moderate-income target areas in the City of Riverside. Youth in these income level households have an opportunity to participate in City-sponsored recreation programs and activities. There is a limit of \$80 per youth per fiscal year. For Fiscal Years 15/16 and 16/17 the Department made available \$28,000 for scholarships. That amount declined to \$12,500 for Fiscal Year 17/18.

A second, much smaller scholarship fund called O.K.A.Y! (Opportunity for Kids to Attend Youth recreational events). Since 2016 the Department began to accept donations from citizens for the O.K.A.Y. program with the goal of receiving \$1,000 annually to assist families with the Department's programs and activities. For the most recent calendar year, \$269.57 was raised.

PRCSD offers a summer food program from June thru mid-August, at ten park locations. The program, provided by the California Department of Education Nutrition Services Grant. Meals are free for youth ages 18 and younger and are served on a first-come, first-served basis.

Classes

Riverside offers a full range of classes and recreation activities for all age groups. Class and activity sessions occur year round. PRCSD provides activities, programs, and special events in nearly 100 topic areas, including arts and crafts, science, music, language, continuing education, technology, and various sports programs and activities.

Most classes and programs are fee based. In order to offset costs, it is and has consistently been a goal of the City that programs be self-supporting to the greatest extent possible, through user fees as well as nontraditional funding methods. Currently, Council's goal is for a 75% cost recovery rate for classes. Classes and programs are funded primarily through the fees they generate, as well as grants, and donations. Partnerships with other local entities, such as Source Studio, Curves, and American English Institute have also helped to expand programming and offset cost.

Cultural Arts and Community Events

Cultural arts and events that provide entertainment such as concerts and theatre productions as well as those that develop skills in dancing, drama, music, and the arts will continue to grow as residents of all ages and ethnicities seek these opportunities close to home. Participation in performing arts, including music and dance, addresses creative interests and physical and mental health needs for youth.

Community special events that bridge the community and bring people together for recreation, cultural expression, and entertainment are popular programs. These events unite the community, and build community identity and vitality. Special events are a unique community service that generate revenue through facility rental, admission fees, and concessions, and revenue to the community through increased business activities and tourism.



PRCSD working in conjunction with numerous civic organizations, businesses, and other public agencies provides facilities, staff support, and miscellaneous services for a number of special and seasonal events in the community. Specific events change annually but they do include the Riverside 4th of July Celebration, Riverside Mariachi festival, Halloween Happenings, Winter Wonderland, Spring Eggstravaganza, Black History Expo and Parade, popular Riverside Sings, summer concert series, and other events that provide fun and recreational opportunities for all Riverside residents.

Riverside Arts Academy

In 2012, during the Riverside Renaissance, the city recognized a need of visual and performing arts program and working with multiple organizations supported the creation of the Riverside Arts Academy (RAA) based at César Chávez Community Center. The mission of RAA is to provide instruction that focuses on improving the quality of life through dance, music, and visual arts.

In 2015, RAA expanded their instructional sites beyond the César Chávez Community Center to include Arlanza, Joyce Jackson, and Ysmael Community Centers. The expansion brought additional instructors and classes such as: classical ballet, violin, percussion, hip-hop theater, and visual arts. In 2016, RAA was chosen as an affiliate of the Harmony Project which offers youth in underserved areas the chance to grow through a musical/arts program. Youth orchestra and chorale group programming were added. Only ten cities in the nation are an affiliate with this program.

The Riverside Arts Academy was awarded the California Park and Recreation Society's "Creating Community Award of Excellence" in 2017.

Golf

The 55 acre 9-hole course features 3,218 yards of golf from the longest tees for a par of 36, lighted driving range, two practice greens, and small clubhouse with concessions and restrooms. PRCSD staff operate the course 362 days per year and the course rating is 68.6, with a slope rating of 114. Golf fees currently range from \$10 to \$14 depending on weekday or weekend and resident v. non-resident. Cart rental is \$6.

Historically the course was managed by a private operator under contract with the City who operated and maintained the course and provided food and beverage services. The agreement with the third party was legally terminated January 2013. After significant renovations at the City's expense to various buildings and the greens, the golf course reopened to the public in September 2013. Today Department staff operates the pro shop, and collects green fees. Course maintenance and equipment rental is contracted out to Brightview Landscaping Services. Annual rounds average around 28,500 with revenue from green fees, driving range, carts, and lessons reaching the \$400,000 mark. Lessons offered by the City include SNAG (Starting New at Golf), Beginner and Improvement Clinics, Lunch and Learn, and the Fairmount Junior League for ages 8-13.



Healthy Riverside

Currently the City participates in the Healthy Eating Active Living (HEAL) Cities Campaign, a partnership of the League of California Cities, and Kaiser Permanente and the Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Branch (NEOPB). HEAL Initiative is designed to help combat obesity by making healthy choices accessible to more people in underserved communities across Southern California. Designated within the City, the Eastside HEAL Zone is designed to empower residents to lead healthier lives through environmental changes that are sustained by policies and enhanced by education and promotion.

NEOPB is designed to create innovative partnerships empowering low-income Californians to increase fruit and vegetable consumption, physical activity, and food security with the goal of preventing obesity and other diet related chronic diseases. NEOPB addresses the statewide obesity epidemic through food and activity education, breastfeeding support, community development strategies and marketing of healthy behaviors, focusing on low income Californians.

The Eastside HEAL Zone Initiative is a collaborative of members representing both public and private sectors, including county agencies, school district staff, community businesses, elected officials, park and community services staff, local health clinics, and foundations-focused specifically on the Eastside neighborhood within the city of Riverside to address the following goals:

- Reduce calorie consumption.
- Increase consumption of healthy foods and beverages.
- Increase physical activity.

PRCSD activities within the HEAL Zone are noted by the HEAL Zone logo next to the activity or program title in the PRCSD Activity Guide. In addition, all health and wellness activities sponsored by the PRCSD also have the healthy Eating Active Living logo next to the activity of included on the publicity info.

Other health and fitness programs offered by PRCSD include fitness rooms at Bordwell, Bryant, and Ysmael Villegas Community Centers, Youth Boxing programs at Bryant and Ysmael Villegas Community Centers, and par fitness courses at six parks. The boxing program at Villegas operates at capacity.

Riverside Community Health Foundation

Founded in 1993 the Riverside Community Health Foundation aims to improve the health status of the community by funding, developing and operating partnerships and collaborations that provide expanded access to high quality health care services and education. PRCSD works jointly with the Foundation to offer a number of health and physical fitness related classes and programs. Additionally, the Foundation offers senior health advocacy, teen health education, and is actively involved in the Eastside HEAL Zone.

Obesity rates across the nation and California continue to grow. Especially problematic are the rates for children. Around 38.4% of the children in California are overweight or obese. Huntington Park in Los Angeles County topped the list with 53.0%. Locally, Riverside was at 39.2%, Corona 35.0%, Chino 41.8%, Moreno Valley 42.3%, and Coachella 48.7%.

Expansion of the HEAL program to a city-wide effort and all residents could be designed as “healthy Riverside” to encourage and help residents find opportunities for participation in health and fitness programming and counter growing obesity rates.. Currently the City and their partners within the Eastside HEAL Zone are offering health and fitness programs that promote well-being and healthy lifestyles. Expansion of programming and partnerships could surround the subject areas of access to healthier ways to eat and exercise, nutrition, and fitness, and to how use community parks and facilities to use towards a healthier lifestyle.

A possible mission statement for an expanded Healthy Riverside program is:

“Healthy Riverside is a community collaborative that focuses on health and nutrition, creating a sustainable approach to wellness that will positively impact current and future generations through forming partnerships with committed community stakeholders.”

Organized Sports

Within the City limits there several community and sport groups that regularly utilize PRSCD playing fields and facilities throughout the year.

While enrollment among the various groups has fluctuated over the last five years, most groups have maintained, if not increased, enrollment. According to PRSCD staff, there is a consistently high demand for playing time on all sports fields and facilities. Riverside staff has also indicated that there is limited available space to accommodate additional or new sports groups such as lacrosse or pickleball courts were recently painted at the Bryant Park Tennis Courts and two courts painted inside at Ysmael Villegas Community Center.

Adult Sports

Major League Softball, Inc. under contract with PRSCD administers the Adult Baseball and Softball program. This includes registering teams, placing teams in leagues, hiring scorekeepers and umpires, keeping league standings and handling participant concerns.

Volleyball and basketball leagues are organized by the City with men's and women's leagues in basketball and coed and women's leagues in volleyball. The City also host drop in volleyball at several Community Centers.

Empire Soccer League host a 6 on 6 soccer league at Bobby Bonds Park. Other adult sports in Riverside is the Lawn Bowling complex at Fairmount Park which host classes and tournaments and the Tennis Center at Andulka Park which also offers lessons and tournaments.

Youth Sports

Baseball, football, basketball, and soccer leagues for youth are offered in several age categories.

- Tot--Youth ages 3 and 4
- PeeWee--Youth ages 5 and 6
- Junior--Youth age 7
- C Division--Youth ages 8 to 9
- B Division--Youth ages 10 to 11
- A Division--Youth ages 12 to 14 (up to 8th grade)

Other programs offered by the City include the Sports for Tots "Smart Start Program," Youth Boxing at Bryant and Villegas Parks, Snag Golf, and Tot Olympics and Kids Fair. As with Adults, the Lawn Bowling complex and Andulka Tennis Center offer lessons and programs for youth. PRCSD also offers contract sports classes.

Riverside Sports Commission

The Riverside Sports Commission, under the Riverside Convention and Visitors Bureau generates leads, organizes site visits, coordinates venue/site inspections, and leads the request for proposal/bid process to attract sports competitions to Riverside. The Riverside Sports Commission plays an important role in helping the City and sports organizations with their pre-event planning and event co-production. Many venues within the City have been utilized for these special events including AB Brown Sports Complex and the Riverside Aquatics Center at Riverside City College.

A sampling of events held within Riverside includes:

- Special Olympics World Games
- American Youth Soccer Association National Championships
- LAS Galaxy's Copa LA Soccer Tournament
- FINA Women's Water Polo World Tournament
- AAU National Diving Championship
- USA Synchronized Swimming Junior Olympics

Outdoor Recreation Programs

Active learning and adventure can take place outdoors in a variety of environments, rural and urban, local, and more remote. Outdoor education, recreation, and training involves both young people and adults in a wide range of experiences, including adventurous activities on land and water and activities with an environmental focus. Methods used include skills-focused learning, problem solving, team building, and self-reliant journeys and activities.

- Use of the outdoors in an urban setting, such as at Fairmount Park and Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park could make a major contribution to physical and environmental education and enhance many other curriculum areas. Environmental Education can contribute to personal growth and social awareness, health and fitness, and develops skills for life and the world of work. Both Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park and Fairmount Park provide an excellent opportunity to base an environmental education program with the unique nature of the park, adjoining open space parcels, and indoor facilities. PRCSD currently offers nature based programs such as sailing, pedal boating, fly-fishing instruction, nature walks, as well as summer and after school camps.

Located at 1,500 acre Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park the Ameal Moore Nature Center is a facility hosting the Riverside Citizen Science project. Other activities at the Center include naturalist-led nature walks, exhibits, opportunities for experiential, hands-on learning, Little Seedlings Nature Preschool, and other programmed events.

California Children's Outdoor Bill of Rights

Every child should have the opportunity to:

- **Discover California's Past**
- **Splash in the water**
- **Play in a safe place**
- **Camp under the stars**
- **Explore nature**
- **Learn to swim**
- **Play on a team**
- **Follow a trail**
- **Catch a fish**
- **Celebrate their heritage**

Adopted by the CA Roundtable in 2007

Senior Centers and Programming

Our Nation is aging, as is the state and the City of Riverside. The median age of Americans today is 37 years. By 2030, it is projected to be 39 years. Riverside currently holds a younger population with a median age of 31.1 in 2016 increasing from 29.8 in 2010 with currently only 9.8% of the population over 65. Despite this, between 2000 and 2015, the age group 65 and older experienced a large increase of 19.5% (6,028 total population). The US Census Bureau projects that California's population for those over 65 will increase by 130% by 2030. The high rate of growth in this age group in Riverside is an indication that senior services and facilities will be in high demand over the next several decades.



Riverside currently has three Senior Centers, Dales and La Sierra, and the Janet Goeske Senior Center operated by the non-profit Janet Goeske Foundation. The facilities range in size from the 10,750 square foot Dales Center to just over 25,000 square feet at Janet Goeske. All facilities have banquet rooms, meeting rooms, classrooms, limited catering kitchens, and other support facilities. Programming for 55 and over is held at these Centers in addition to Arlanza, Stratton, and Ysmael Villegas Community Centers.

Dales and La Sierra Senior Centers operate Monday-Friday with Dales closing at 6 p.m. and La Sierra at 8 p.m. Senior programming is also provided at Villegas and Stratton Community Center. Programs include: movies, excursions, resources & referrals, aquatics, fitness, socialization, education, meals, special events, arts and technology. The City rents out the buildings weekends and times not utilized by the seniors. Janet Goeske Center operates daily until 9 p.m., Saturday until 5 p.m., and limited Sunday hours. Programs, activities, and events include:

- Aquatics—The City offers an extensive array of aquatics programming for seniors including Aquamotion and Water Aerobics.
- Classes—Numerous classes are offered such as Line Dancing, Ballroom Dancing, Belly Dancing, Computer Labs, AARP Smart Drivers Course, Duplicate Bridge, Quilting, and Photography. Extremely popular is the Ukulele Club which is always near capacity.

- **Newsletter**—A monthly newsletter, “Pacesetter”, is published by the Janet Goeske Foundation detailing activities, programs, special events, and news relating to Riverside seniors.
- **Health Services**—A wide variety of health related programs are offered including blood pressure clinic, hearing test, Low Vision Classes, and the Janet Goeske Center provides a care manager, “Ask Marilyn,” who meets with seniors weekly by appointment.
- **Meals**—The Riverside County Office on Aging provides a hot lunch on weekdays at the Janet Goeske and Stratton Centers. Free themed lunches and monthly potlucks are offered at several City operated Centers. Home delivered meals are provided and delivered to Riverside’s homebound seniors 60 and older in conjunction with Riverside County Office on Aging.
- **Resources and Referrals**—A variety of regular programming is offered including tax assistance, Medicare, and Health Insurance Counseling.
- **Special Events**—Examples includes National Night Out, Black History Programs, Independence Day BBQ, Bewitched Dinner and Dance, Traditional Christmas Dinner and Dance, and Veteran’s Day Program.
- **Transportation**— Special Transportation is a paratransit bus service that provides disabled residents and seniors age 60 and over rides to the mall, doctor’s appointments, group events, senior centers, or to visit friends. Cost is \$3 for one-way or \$2 for medical visits.
- **Travel Club**--Past trips have included Huntington Library and Botanical Garden, Autry Museum, California Coastal Cruise, and Getty Museum.
- **Volunteer Program**—The Janet Goeske Center has an active volunteer program of over 250 individuals. Volunteers man the reception desk, answer the information line, assist with various membership/class/event sign-ups, and refer people to appropriate internal or outside services.

Janet Goeske Foundation

The Janet Goeske Foundation is a non-profit organization committed to improving the quality of life of those aged 50 & better and dedicated to the operation of the Janet Goeske Senior Center. The Center is operated via an agreement between the City and the Foundation. Under this agreement, the Club is responsible for opening and closing the facility, providing volunteers and or staff to conduct and support Club activities, programs, and events and all daily maintenance and landscaping services. The City is responsible for interior and exterior maintenance and capital upgrades. Further, the City supports the Foundation financially with annual payments of \$378,590 and paying electricity up to \$25,000. The Foundation fundraises with several special events such as Foxywood, Golf 4 Senior, and Fifty and Better Health Fair.

Commission on Aging

The Commission on Aging is an eleven member commission that advises the Mayor, and City Council, and PRCSD on all matters pertaining to senior citizens and their needs. This Commission requires its members to be at least 55 years old and not be paid representatives of an elderly service. Meetings are held monthly at the Janet Goeske Senior Center.

The mission Statement for the Commission on Aging is:

“The mission of the Riverside Commission on Aging is to enhance the quality of life for seniors in our community. We study local senior issues to learn about current programs, define future needs, and reference Best Practices. We then make recommendations to the Mayor and City Council on ways we think the City of Riverside can maintain and improve its status as a Senior-Friendly Community.”

Special Needs

Delivery of services to those with special needs presents numerous challenges including training of child care workers, finding staff with training in specific areas for children who need one-on-one attention, and keeping costs low, while providing appropriate and quality accommodations. For parents, the continuum of special services and child care for their special needs child from infant care to preschool to kindergarten and beyond can be challenging when considering cost, availability, location, and transportation. Programming offered by PRCSD is mostly in conjunction with other agencies and non-profits.

Since 1953, the non-profit Arc of Riverside, has been committed to work for all individuals with intellectual and other developmental disabilities in partnership with their families, legal guardians or conservators. Arc of Riverside County and PRCSD have cooperatively sponsored My Play Club Summer Day Camp and monthly events for children with special needs and their siblings at Reid and Fairmount Parks.

Special Olympics within the City of Riverside is served by the Inland Empire Region of the Southern California Special Olympics. The goal of this organization is to provide year-round sports training and athletic competition in a variety of Olympic-type sports for children and adults with intellectual disabilities. In 2015, the City was a host city for the World Games.

Friendly Stars

The Friendly Stars Program is a social recreation program for developmentally disabled adults 18 and over at La Sierra Senior Center. The Friday night social program includes arts and crafts, karaoke, movies, a weekly dance with music and one special event each month.



Preferred Providers

For public park, recreation, and community services agencies the goals and outcomes associated with the delivery of programs are focused on prevention, remediation of problems, and to improve the quality of life for those in the community. This can be accomplished in one of four ways:

- Direct Services—The major focus of a public agency is as a direct provider of services, being responsible for a program from start to finish.
- Improved Accessibility—Here an agency provides information about opportunities available in the community offered by others including making direct referrals to specific programs or people to help meet the needs of community members.
- Accountability—Taking on the role of an advocate is a role often played by support groups such as Commissions and Foundations. An advocate can be characterized as a professional who recognizes an injustice that prevents community members from engaging in recreation and leisure services.
- Facilitation—An additional role of the agency is to enhance coordination among professionals, agencies, and private businesses in delivery of recreational services.

PRCSD has done an exceptional job as a community facilitator. Recreation programs have been expanded by the department recruiting and contracting with existing providers to offer recreational and educational classes and programs in appropriate City parks and facilities. They have extended this model by offering programs and classes with private providers and non-profits into non-city operated locations and facilities, which may be more accessible to residents who are not currently served. PRCSD efforts have increased programming options by starting new contract programs and activities especially in the areas of:

- Health & fitness
- Environmental education/ nature-based outdoor recreation
- Non-sports interest classes and fine/cultural arts programs

Support Functions

Support Functions relate to how programs and operations are implemented by the City of Riverside including the operation and/or development of facilities and policies or procedures to support the delivery of the recreational programming. These may relate to support services or facilities and how they may impact many of the programs.

Cost Recovery

City Council policy generally requires the recovery of costs reasonably borne from fees and charges. Council has developed a revenue/cost comparison procedure to provide a mechanism for ensuring that fees adopted by the City for services rendered do not exceed the reasonable estimated cost for providing the services for which the fees are charged. A sampling of the cost recovery goals established by City Council for various programs includes:

• Youth City Activities	0%
• Youth Center Special Events	5%
• Youth Sports	10%
• Time for Tots	25%
• Youth Contract Classes	30%
• Day Camps	50%
• Youth Excursions	50%
• Swimming Lessons	50%
• Adult Sports	50%
• Adult Contract Classes	75%
• Pool/Boathouse Rental	100%
• Picnic Facility Rental	Market
• Community Center Rental	Market
• Private Field Rental	Market

Fiscal and Coordinated Planning/School District/Non-Profits

To minimize duplication and/ or competition the City should continue to coordinate fiscally and in long-range planning with Riverside Unified School Districts, Riverside City College, UC Riverside, County of Riverside, and with other public and non-profit agencies to provide for the best use of public and private resources to meet recreation demands.

PRCSD has entered into numerous agreements for joint use of City owned and other public or private recreational facilities and for joint delivery of recreational programming. With public agencies the City also has various joint-use agreements with Riverside County Flood Control District, Alvard Unified School District, Riverside Community College, and University of California Riverside. Shared facilities include ball fields, tennis courts, and swimming pools. There are also numerous agreements for non-profits for use of facilities and programming including Riverside Aquatics Association, American Red Cross, major League Softball, and Empire Soccer.

While this is an important step, staff from all organizations should continue to meet and discuss agreement modifications required to meet the changing needs and demands of the community, especially in the use and or development of joint-use sports fields and other recreational facilities.

Park and Recreation Commission

Established under the Riverside City Charter, the Park and Recreation Commission acts in an advisory capacity to the City Council in all matters pertaining to parks, recreation, parkways, and street trees. Other responsibilities of the Commission includes:

- Consider the annual budget for parks, recreation, parkways, and street tree purposes and make recommendations to the City Council and the City Manager.
- Assist in the planning of parks and recreation programs for the City.
- Encourage and solicit the cooperation of school authorities and other public and private agencies related to the services provided by the Department.
- Establish policies for the acquisition, development and improvement of parks and playgrounds and for the planting, care, and removal of trees and shrubs in all parks, playgrounds, and streets.



The City Charter requires each board or commission to have at least one member from each Council Ward. The Commission meets the third Monday of each month.

Arts and Cultural Affairs Division

Formed in Fiscal Year 2005-2006, this was tasked with the purpose of advancing the Mayor and City Council's vision to make Riverside the identified center for arts, culture, education, and entertainment in the Inland Empire.

PRCSD and the Arts and Cultural Affairs Division have a number of areas of overlapping responsibility and therefore must work closely together. Those areas detailed for the Division's responsibility include:

- Planning, developing, and overseeing City of Riverside arts programs, and cultural activities.
- Developing and managing the City's arts policy, grants, and sponsorships.
- Serving as the City's arts and cultural affairs representative with local, county, and state arts agencies, local arts ad-hoc coalitions, corporations, civic groups, and artists.
- Promoting the City's participation in arts and cultural affairs programs locally, regionally, statewide, nationally and internationally. Producing or assisting with City-wide Special Events.
- Coordinating City-wide Special Event permits.
- Negotiating and managing contracts for the City's arts and cultural facilities, including the Fox Performing Arts Center, the Municipal Auditorium, the Visitors Center, and the Riverside Convention Center.
- Overseeing City-wide filming rights, productions, and revenue-generation.
- Overseeing the City Public Art program, many of which are located within parks and other public facilities.

Riverside Arts Council

The Riverside Arts Council (RAC) is a county-wide private, non-profit corporation whose mission is "to provide, develop, support and sustain the arts." Established in 1977, the Council is a state local partner of the California Arts Council. RAC encourages the advancement, participation, and integration of visual, literary and performing arts into the fabric of the communities it serves. Programs range from networking and regional arts and cultural infrastructure development to neighborhood revitalization, outreach and collaborative projects that proactively address community changes.



Full Development of the Riverside Community Services Foundation

Established in 2007, Riverside Community Services Foundation (RCSF) serves as a charitable channel through which worthwhile programs including arts & culture, environmental/nature, youth programs, senior programs, therapeutic programs, and youth scholarships are supported.

Currently the Foundation demonstrates a limited ability to raise significant dollars to support programming of PRCSD. Among the programs offered this past year are a photo contest, calendar sales, and a fundraiser for the Youth Sports Program.

Foundation are generally a nonprofit "501c3" organization that works with and supports PRCSD and other community organizations to develop interpretive, educational, environmental, recreation, and community service programs for the community. The primary mission of the Foundation should be based on:

- To aid, sponsor, promote, advance and assist in the provision of public parks, recreation and community services in the Riverside Area.
- To cooperate with and support PRCSD and other community organizations in the development of interpretive, recreational, educational, environmental, and community service programs throughout the city for the benefit and enjoyment of people in the service area.
- To receive, invest, and manage funds acquired through dues, donations, grants, gifts, bequests, and solicitations in furtherance of the purposes and goals of the City.

Marketing

Marketing and communication of public information in both print and electronic media is essential to increase public awareness about programs and facilities to reach all ages, non-users and the underserved. For Fiscal Year 16/17 the City printed 117,000 program guides between three issues with the majority being mailed to each household. While the City provides an excellent level of service in many areas, improvement can be gained in some aspects of marketing, branding, and facility rental. Recently the Department started utilizing Facebook to promote their programs and activities.

Providing Services for a Growing and Ethnically Diverse Population that are Convenient and Equitably Distributed

Providing services to a growing and ethnically diverse population should be an emphasis of the City due to the changing demographics. Further, these services should be convenient, accessible, and equitably distributed to all residents in terms of recreation programs, support services, and facilities needed close to home and/or centrally located. Within the Riverside City boundaries between 2010 and 2015, the share of Hispanic population in the city saw an increase from 48.7% to 51.8% while the White population declined from 35.5% to 31.8%, and the share of Asian population in the city increased from 7.9% to 8.6%.

Providing services for a growing and ethnically diverse population will continue to challenge the City as the areas demographics continue to change and increase in diversity. Riverside is a changing community as the white population of the city continues to decline with minority populations, especially Hispanic, have grown at a much faster rate than the population as a whole.

Volunteers Programs

In a time of reduced tax funding opportunities and heavier reliance on alternative sources of funding, the use of volunteers is considered a valuable component of maintaining quality service levels.

Volunteers currently assist in community center operations, senior centers, youth sports, special events. Every semester we also get interns from the University of California Riverside who assist in the administration office with special projects. For calendar year 2015 the Department recorded 22,547 volunteer hours increasing to 24,287 for the 2016 calendar year.

PRCSD used to recognize volunteers during one of the summer concerts but this was eliminated due to budget cuts. The City continues to hosts a Volunteer of the Year Celebration where each Department is able to nominate one volunteer to be recognized by the Mayor.

The City of Riverside is currently in the process of redesigning its Municipal Volunteer Program (MVP) and Municipal Internship Program (MIP).

Volunteer recruitment and training is a new challenge to community agencies as the volunteer pool diminishes because of working parents and aging WWII generation of steadfast, community volunteers. Offering meaningful volunteer opportunities to baby boomers and instilling volunteerism in youth will facilitate new volunteer support. Many agencies state-wide have initiated programs of Park Stewards who foster leadership and partial management of park sites in conjunction with city-staff. This program could be expanded to develop Play Stewards who would foster the same leadership qualities but within recreation programming.

4.2 Revenue Rate

Riverside has a history of providing community services and activities to meet the needs of various age groups often in cooperation with other agencies. In 2006 the Riverside City Council voted to spend \$1.6 billion in capital projects to improve the community. The program called the Riverside Renaissance included a number of park and recreation projects. A sampling of the major park projects funded through the Renaissance includes:

- Andulka Park and Tennis Center
- Ameal Moore Nature Center
- Mission Ranch Park
- Doty-Trust Park
- Arlington Heights Park
- Orange Terrace Community Center
- Youth Sports Complex
- Bordwell Childcare Center
- La Sierra Senior Center
- Johnny Martin Sotelo Youth Opportunity Center
- Expansion of Stratton Community Center

Exhibit 4.2-1 shows staffing and budget levels for PRCSD for Fiscal Years 08/09, 13/14, and current Fiscal Year 17/18. Fiscal Year 08/09 was selected as a starting point as many of the park Renaissance projects were in design, construction, or completed.

As Exhibit 4.2-1 displays, the Department's staffing level has declined from a high of 183 in Fiscal Year 08/09 to 154.23 this current fiscal year. Further, staffing levels for the Recreation and Community Services Divisions declined from 108.75 to 101.23 during that period. This despite the addition of over 190 acres of developed parkland and 93,000 square feet of programmable building space.



Exhibit 4.2-1: Staffing and Budget Comparisons

	Fiscal Year 08/09	Fiscal Year 13/14	Fiscal Year 17/18
Staffing Total	183.00	154.03	154.23
Administration	20.00	8.00	7.00
Community Services	49.34	40.54	26.63
Fairmont Golf Course	0.00	7.00	4.75
Parks	54.25	38.75	37.25
Recreation	59.41	55.77	74.60
Planning & Design	0.00	2.00	2.00
Total Budget	\$17,319,427	\$20,461,675	\$19,165,839

Recreation Division—Sports, marketing and sponsorship, city special events and festivals, community center operations, camps, educational classes, facility rentals and reservations, Fairmount Park and Golf Course.

Community Services Division—Cultural enrichment programs, education, gang prevention and intervention, senior center operations, senior and disabled transportation program.

Attendance figures compiled by PRCSD, Exhibit 4.2-2 indicates that the Department's recreational programming runs at a low capacity of 44% in the spring period to a high of nearly 60% during the fall period. Typically, some programs such as Zumba, Line Dance, Anderson's Playschool, and Ballet are consistently popular and generally fill.

Exhibit 4.2-2: Recreational Programming Attendance Figures

Period	Available Spaces	Registered Users	Percentage Capacity	Residents	Non-Residents
Fall 2015	32,212	18,054	56.0%	15,563	2,491
Fall 2016	29,513	17,332	58.7%	15,276	2,056
Spring 2015	35,378	15,753	44.5%	13,687	2,066
Spring 2016	36,853	16,444	44.6%	14,536	1,908
Summer 2016	40,217	19,532	48.5%	17,633	1,899
Summer 2017	35,863	16,644	45.4%	15,140	1,504

4.3 Other Service Providers / Private Recreation Facilities

Private Recreational Facilities

Partly due to the proximity to the large areas of open space and a variety of outdoor activities, Riverside is home to numerous commercial health, fitness, and dance operators. Some of the fitness clubs also feature swimming pools. A partial listing includes:

- 24 Hour Fitness-Health and Fitness
- AMF Riverside Lanes—Bowling
- Arlington Lanes—Bowling
- Arthur Murry Dance Studio--Dance
- Bre Dance Studio--Dance
- Crossfit Riverside—Health and Fitness
- Dancing in Riverside—Dance
- De*Fine--Dance
- Fitness 19—Health and Fitness
- Ice Towns—Skating and Hockey
- Infusion Dance Studio--Dance
- Inland Indoor batting Cages—Baseball and Softball
- Itennis—Tennis Courts
- LA Fitness (several locations)—Health and Fitness
- Riverside Archery—Archery Ranges
- Roller City 2001—Skating, Hockey, and Roller Skating
- Tournament House Gym—Racquetball and Health Club
- Victoria Club—Racquetball Courts

There are numerous public and private golf course in and near Riverside. A partial listing includes:

- Canyon Crest Country Club—18 holes
- General Old—18 holes
- Indian Hills—18 holes and Foot Golf
- Jurupa Hills Country Club—18 holes
- Oak Quarry Golf Club—18 holes
- Paradise Knolls—18 holes
- Van Buren—9 hole executive

Several regional sports facilities are located near Riverside. These include:

- Big League Dreams—Mira Loma
- Deleo Regional Sports Park--Corona
- Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park—North of Santa Ana River

4.4 Program Needs Summary and Prioritization

The Program Needs Summary is a key portion of the Master Plan that brings together information from various public and staff input outlined in Section Three, as well as other relevant studies and analysis presented above, and distills them into a broader overall picture of desired recreation programs.

Since all of the needs identification tools are directly or indirectly based on community input, it is fair to say that all of the needs identified are significant and important to some portion of the community. However, it is generally helpful to attempt to determine which needs have the highest priority as perceived by the largest number of residents.

The Program Needs Summary (Exhibit 4.4-1) uses a numerical ranking system to establish relative community impact of each perceived need. The highest community impacts are needs that have been identified in two or more outreach categories (direct one on one / small group dialogue, public community consensus building, and direct survey responses). Each of these categories represents unique segments and geographic distribution of the population included in the outreach process.

A need that is strongly identified within only one of these categories does not have as strong a community impact vs. a need that is identified in multiple categories. The more categories that indicate a particular need, the higher the community impact. As an example “WiFi in Parks” was identified as a need in only one of the outreach categories (One on One / Small Group) and therefore has a lower relative impact than “Seniors / Senior Center” (Programs) which is identified in all three categories.

Based on Exhibit 4.4-1 and for the purposes of this summary, needs are highlighted in light red or dark red. The colors also reflect a relative ranking of community impact; dark red indicates that the need was identified in three categories, suggesting a high community impact. Light red indicates a need that was identified by at least two categories.

The highest community impact program needs include:

- Seniors / Senior Center
- After School Programming / Childcare
- City Sports Leagues
- Community Outreach / Alliances / Communication
- Cultural Arts; Dance; Music and Art
- Education / Scholarships
- Exercise / Fitness
- Expanded Hours of Operations / Summer Operations
- Family / Intergenerational / Parenting Programs
- Funding for Park & Facility Maintenance / Staff Resources; Maintenance and Operations
- Healthy Lifestyles / Stress Management / Cooking
- Homeless
- Park Ranger Program / Urban Forestry
- Security / Safety / Police; Staffing (City and Police)
- Social Media Communication
- Special Needs
- Technology/Tech Center; STEM/Citizen Science Programs; Vocational Training/ Skills; Youth/Youth Innovation/Opportunity Center
- Teens
- Yoga
- Youth Mentoring/Tutoring



Exhibit 4.4-1 Program Needs Matrix

NEEDS	One on One / Small Group					Public Community Consensus Building							Direct Survey			Total Tools	
	Stakeholder Interviews	Focus Group 1 - Neighborhood Parks & Advisory Groups	Focus Group 2 - Seniors	Focus Group 3 - Business, Foundations & Gov. Agencies	Focus Group 4 - Healthy Lifestyle	Focus Group 5 - Special Interest Groups	WORKSHOP 1	WORKSHOP 2	WORKSHOP 3	WORKSHOP 4	WORKSHOP 5	WORKSHOP 6	WORKSHOP 7	SPORTS ORG	ONLINE SURVEY		TELEPHONE SURVEY
PROGRAMS																	
After School Programming / Childcare	•				•	•	•										
Agriculture / Farming / Urban Garden Education	•				•	•											
Arts / Crafts																	•
Astronomy					•												
Boxing and Martial Arts; Karate / Judo	•	•															
City Sports Leagues	•											•	•				
Commercial Opportunities / Partnerships in Parks	•				•												
Community Outreach / Alliances / Communication	•	•			•	•	•					•					
Concerts																	•
Cultural Arts; Dance; Music and Art	•	•	•	•													•
Education / Scholarships	•	•	•					•			•						
Equipment Rentals (Bikes)						•											
ESL For Adults					•												
Exercise / Fitness		•	•		•	•					•	•					
Expanded Hours of Operations / Summer Operations	•	•			•		•		•		•	•					
Expanded Riverside Arts Academy	•																
Family / Intergenerational / Parenting Programs		•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•					
Farmers Market / Summer Meals Program					•												
Financial / Retirement Planning				•													
Funding for Park & Facility Maintenance / Staff Resources; Maintenance and Operations	•	•	•	•	•				•	•	•						
Healthy Lifestyles / Stress Management / Cooking	•		•		•	•					•						
Homeless	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•					
Park & Recreation Fees / Level of Services	•																
Park Ranger Program / Urban Forestry	•	•						•									
Pickleball / Disc Golf					•												
Pool Activities								•		•							
Public Safety Training									•								
School / Joint-Use Partnerships	•			•	•												
Seasonal Events																	•
Security / Safety / Police; Staffing (City and Police)	•	•			•		•	•		•	•	•	•				
Seniors / Senior Center	•	•	•							•					•		
Social Justice / Social Services	•	•			•												
Social Media Communication		•										•					
Special Events/Community Activities									•								
Special Needs	•			•							•						
Sponsorships / Grants / Fundraising / Non-Profits	•	•		•													
Summer Programs																	•
Technology/Tech Center; STEM/Citizen Science Programs; Vocational Training/Skills; Youth/Youth Innovation/Opportunity Center	•	•	•	•	•	•											•
Teens	•			•	•												•
Tram Car (Mt. Rubidoux)	•																
Transportation	•		•		•												
Volunteer Programs	•	•															
WI-FI in Parks	•																
Yoga	•															•	•
Youth Mentoring/Tutoring							•			•					•		





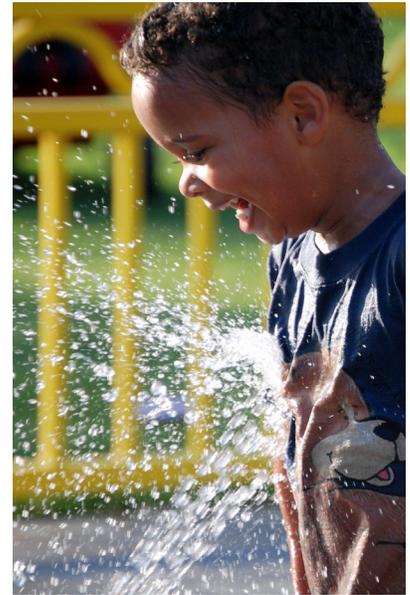
RECOMMENDATIONS

Section FIVE: Recommendations

This section presents potential opportunities to meet the recreation needs identified throughout the assessments developed in production this Master Plan.

New recreation elements could be added at existing parks, through joint use agreements at existing school facilities, planned parks, unplanned areas, and / or new property targeted for acquisition. This Master Plan report strives to identify opportunities to consider for the development of future parks to meet identified current and future recreation needs. Ultimately, implementing the Master Plan will be a dynamic process relying heavily on available funding sources and community input, to provide the direction and shape of future park and recreation facility improvements.

Choosing a project or projects identified in this section to pursue occurs within the frame work of the capital improvement budget process. Needless to say if adequate funding is not secured to sustain or build upon to meet the needs of the community no progress can be achieved.



5.1 Overall Concept

Use of the opportunity sites outlined in section 2.8 will involve separate design and administrative processes that may alter how they are ultimately utilized; in which case, the overall concept for meeting recreation needs should be somewhat flexible , but also demonstrating equitable distribution of services. Continued parks and recreation facility planning and development will be needed to satisfy current and future needs.



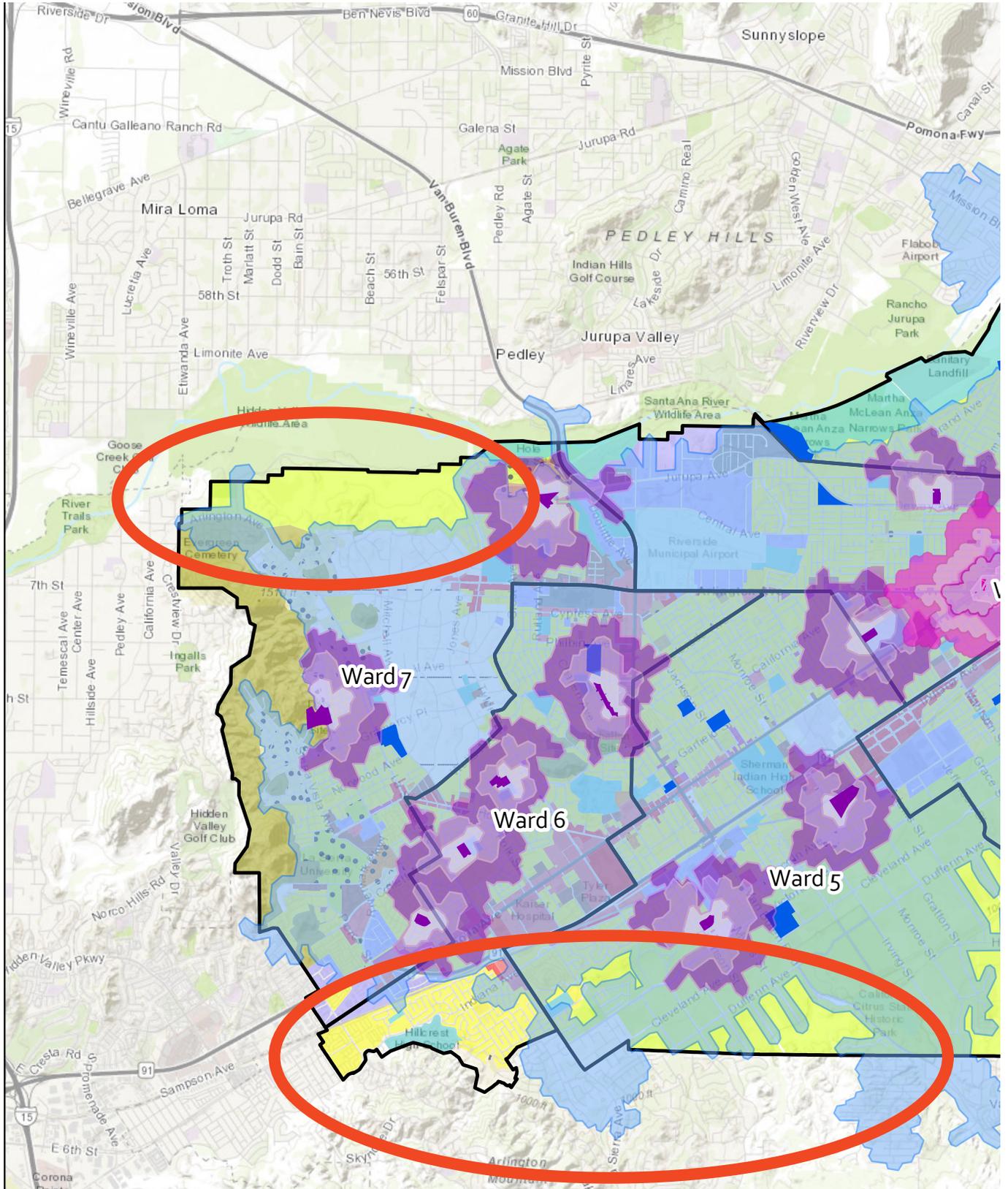
It is intended that the City pursue satisfaction of recreation facility needs using the following key strategies and improvements:

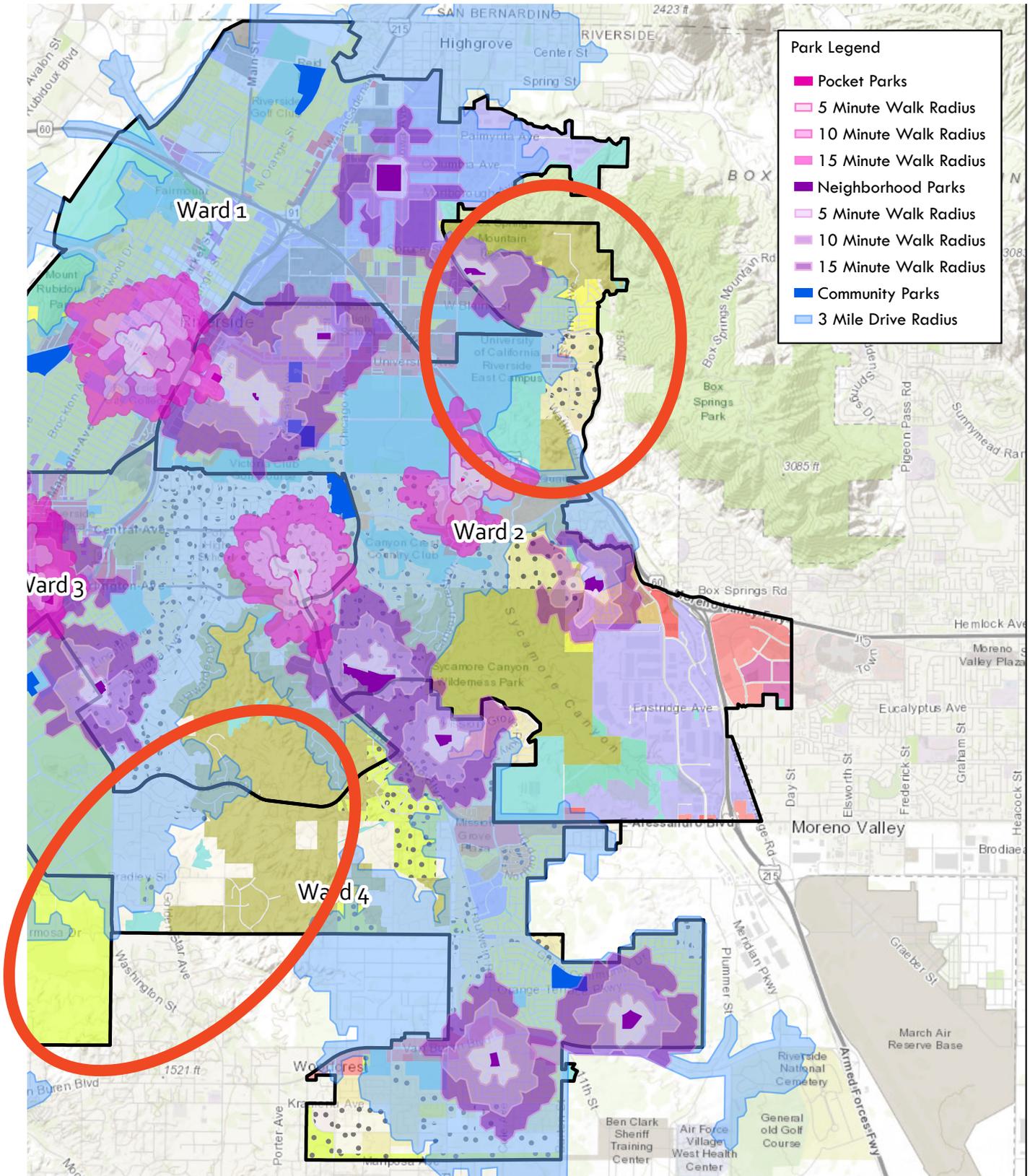
- Fiscal Related Implications – Securing adequate funding mechanisms to support facility, program development;
- Park Facility Development Implications – As recreation needs develop with generational shifts, facilities should be re-evaluated for potential improvements, preserving as much open naturalized areas as possible;
- Sustainability, Environmental and Park Operations Implications – Securing adequate funding mechanisms to support parks maintenance programs to preserve and extend the life of the Riverside Parks System;
- Public Participation and Relations – Development and implementation of a public outreach mechanism to continuously coordinate park updates and re-assess community needs at periodic intervals.
- Location – Ultimately location will play a large role in the development of new facilities. With each recommendation consideration should be given to the City's overall distribution of existing parkland.

The Service Area Analysis illustrated in section three earlier identified potential underserved neighborhoods as areas that fall outside the traditional planning analysis for park service. Overlaying the service analysis for developed pocket, neighborhood, and community parks gaps appear, and underserved neighborhoods are identified (see Exhibit 5.1-1).

This Master Plan was developed through direct community input and developed based on local standards and needs of the community. Thus, consideration for each new facility or facility improvement should be balanced on the amenities proposed, community feedback, and distribution of existing facilities. These identified needs outweigh national standards as they represent specific recreational improvements for the Riverside community.

Exhibit 5.1-1: Developed Pocket, Neighborhood, and Community Park Service Radius Map





5.2 Summary of Park Maintenance Recommendations

Parks Maintenance Recommendations:

The following park maintenance recommendations are based on site investigations conducted at the time of this report. These recommendations should be put into practice immediately to continue to preserve Riversides Parks systems for generations to come. The list below is the summary of the recommendations. A complete detailed report can be found in the Appendix.

1. **Soil Testing and Management:**

Establish a soil management plan to test soils annually to assess nutrient deficiencies, soil moisture, and pH.

2. **Lifecycle Facility Assessment**

Develop a maintenance plan for buildings and park amenities to maximize the value and useful life of these assets.

3. **Park Irrigation**

Complete the installation and operation of the Calsense centrally-controlled irrigation system in all remaining parks.

4. **Parking and Roadway Areas**

Develop and estimate the cost of a parking lot and roadway maintenance schedule that includes a plan to correct existing deficiencies and proactively maintain pavement to keep it in good condition.

5. **Sidewalk and Walkways**

Conduct regular inspections of park sidewalks to identify areas of potential safety hazard to park users. Additionally, develop a planting list of tree species that are acceptable for planting close to sidewalks.

6. **Playgrounds**

Regularly inspect and maintain playgrounds for overspray on to play surfaces, surfacing depth under swings, surface compaction, as well as shade elements.

7. **Park Signage**

Formalize and maintain a park signage system that unifies city park signs for visual identity as well as landscaping in the vicinity to promote seasonal colors.

8. **Park Fencing**

Metal fencing should regularly be inspected, painted, and repaired with appropriate core thickness for durability.

9. **Park Trees and Landscaping**

In coordination with an arborist regularly inspect trees and landscaping areas to prevent the spread of plant diseases, and the spread of PSHB.

10. **Sustainability**

Develop an urban forestry management plan that includes goals (not limited to) protecting native tree and mature forests in city-maintained areas. Additionally the expand current efforts to date and formalize a Sustainable Performance System.

11. Lighting

Continue current LED conversion efforts to include all the city parks and fields.

12. Synthetic Fields

Establish a synthetic field maintenance program including programming use policies to extend the life of the “carpet”.

13. Establish Park Maintenance Performance Standards

Develop a process of evaluation and refinement to measure park maintenance success through established performance standards.

14. Hard Court / Surface Outdoor Facilities

Regularly inspect and repair hard court and coated playing court surfaces, including skate park surfaces to eliminate hazards to park users.

15. Future Park and Recreation Costs

In order to complete this Master Plan, the City should look at developing new revenue sources beyond those currently in use. Funding needs can be satisfied for each improvement through a variety of potential sources and that funding must include both capital costs and ongoing operations and maintenance. The National Park and Recreation Administration 2018 NRPA Agency Performance Review, found that nationwide, the median level operating expenditures for operations and maintenance was \$6,589 per acre of parkland. The typical operating expenditure rises with population density. Agencies serving a jurisdiction with fewer than 500 people per square mile spend \$3,673 per acre of parkland, rising to a median of \$11,953 per acre for agencies serving a jurisdiction with a population density greater than 2,500 per square mile. For cities of Riverside’s size, the average cost per acre of parkland ranged from \$2,580 to \$12,329.

To maintain new park parcels, Riverside would need to find funding for approximately \$4,000 to \$10,000 per acre annually to maintain the new parkland.

The specific funding source to be considered will depend partly on the timing of the development and the funding sources which may be available or which are more easily pursued at that time. For major improvements which include such facilities as community centers, tennis complexes, gymnasiums, ball field complexes, etc., the use of a fund raising effort to be conducted on behalf of a City’s non-profit foundation could be beneficial. Sponsorships/ naming rights for major corporate or other private donors can be offered. In some cases, the use of a professional fund raising firm should be considered once a facility or project for which the funding will be used is identified. Other sources of funding for such projects could include public/ private partnerships, partnerships with private sector through website advertising, user group contributions, joint use with the School District and public or private grants.

5.3 Summary of Park Facility Recommendations

The facility recommendations presented here are developed from the planning tools and outreach modes in which the community's voice was recorded and evaluated. Both qualitative and quantitative measures are combined to illustrate where improvements will have the most significant impact across the entire community.

Throughout the process numerous needs have been identified and recorded across multiple categories of outreach (public workshops, stakeholder interviews / focus groups, and surveys). Needs that have been identified in each of the three categories have a higher impact across the community than needs identified in only one of these categories. Exhibit 5.3-1 illustrates the classification of these categories as Frequent – (3), Apparent – (2), and Identified – (1) and the respective needs within each category and the number of times the need was listed across all categories. The top three needs in each category have been identified and outlined as an area of most significant impact.

There is an inherent priority of needs based on the number of times a need comes up in each category. For example, Sports Complex (7) is ranked higher than Shade Structures (4) in the Frequent category (which has the highest impact across the entire community). However, cost implications should take precedence if the city does not have the funds for higher ranked needs but does for a lower ranked need the priority may shift.

The following are the recommendations for each category in alphabetical order:

Frequent: Facilities that have been identified in **all three community outreach categories** and that will have the most significant impact across the entire community:

- Dog Park (6)
- Gym / Recreation Center (5)
- Shade Structures (4)
- Sports Complex (7)
- Trails (10)

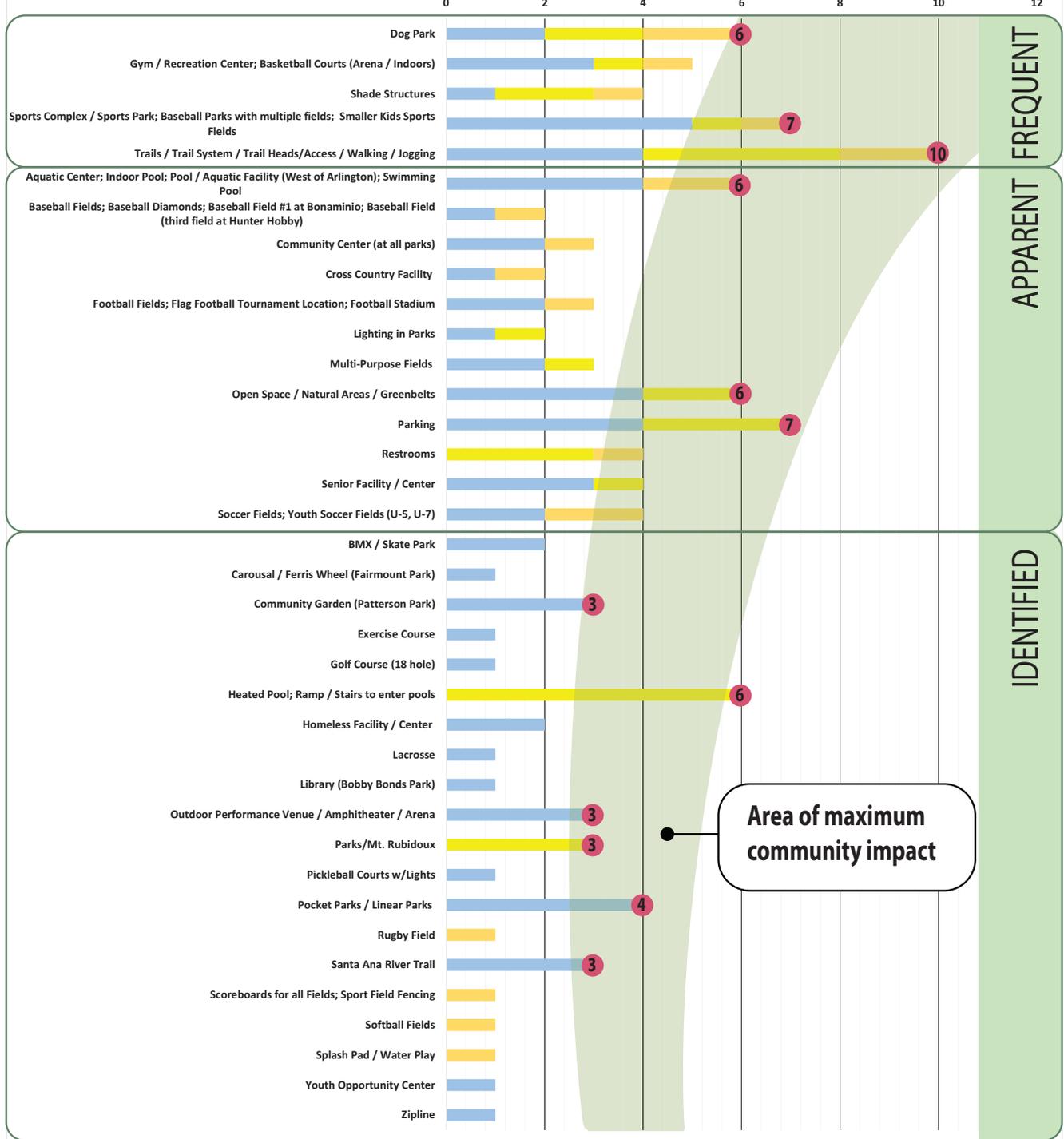
Apparent: Facilities that have been identified in **only two of the three outreach categories** and may have a strong community impact:

- New Aquatic Facility / Pool (West of Arlington) (6)
- Open Space (6)
- Parking (7)

Identified: Facilities that have only been identified in **one of the three outreach categories** have a less significant impact across the entire community, however may have a significant impact to one or more special interest groups. These recommendations should be considered in tandem with the potential fiscal impact for implementing such recommendations:

- Community Garden (3)
- Heated Pool (7)
- Amphitheater (3)
- Mt: Rubidoux (3)
- Pocket Parks / Linear Parks (4)
- Santa Ana River Trail (3)

Exhibit 5.3-1 Park Facility Needs Summary Chart



Stakeholder Interviews
Focus Group / Stakeholders

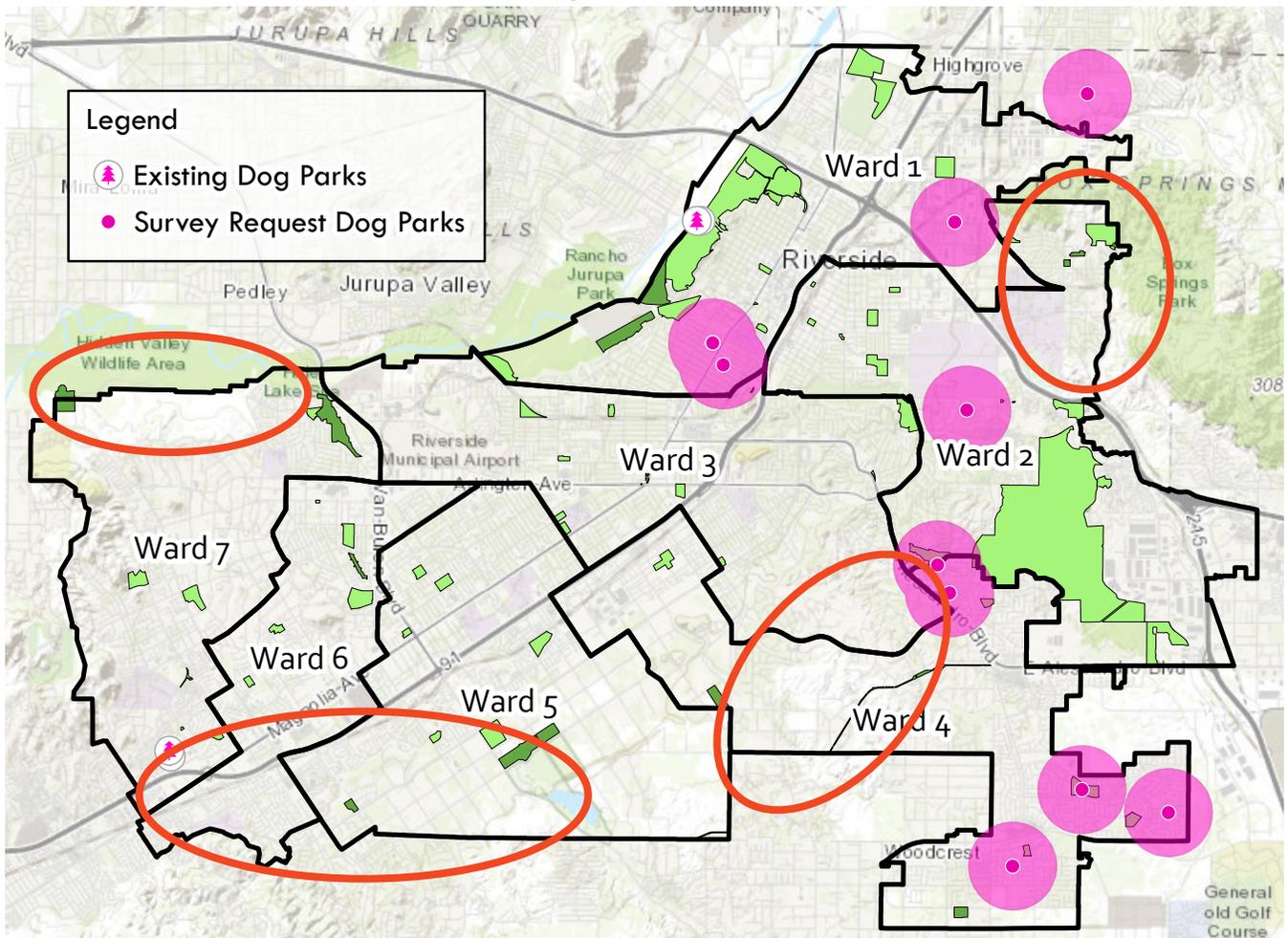
Public Workshops
Ward 1 / Ward 2 / Ward 3 /
Ward 4 / Ward 5 / Ward 6

Surveys
Sports Org. Survey / ESRI Online
Survey / Phone Survey

1. Dog Park

There is a strong dog park need identified by the community as illustrated in Exhibit 5.3-1. The city should explore opportunities for the development of at least one additional dog park preferably on existing parkland that is underutilized and would not result in the displacement of a current recreational use. Alternatively a new facility could be created in an underserved area as identified in red. Underserved areas have been identified in red. To assist in the location of a new dog park Exhibit 5.3-2 illustrates the existing dog park facilities as well as the online survey requests for a dog park.

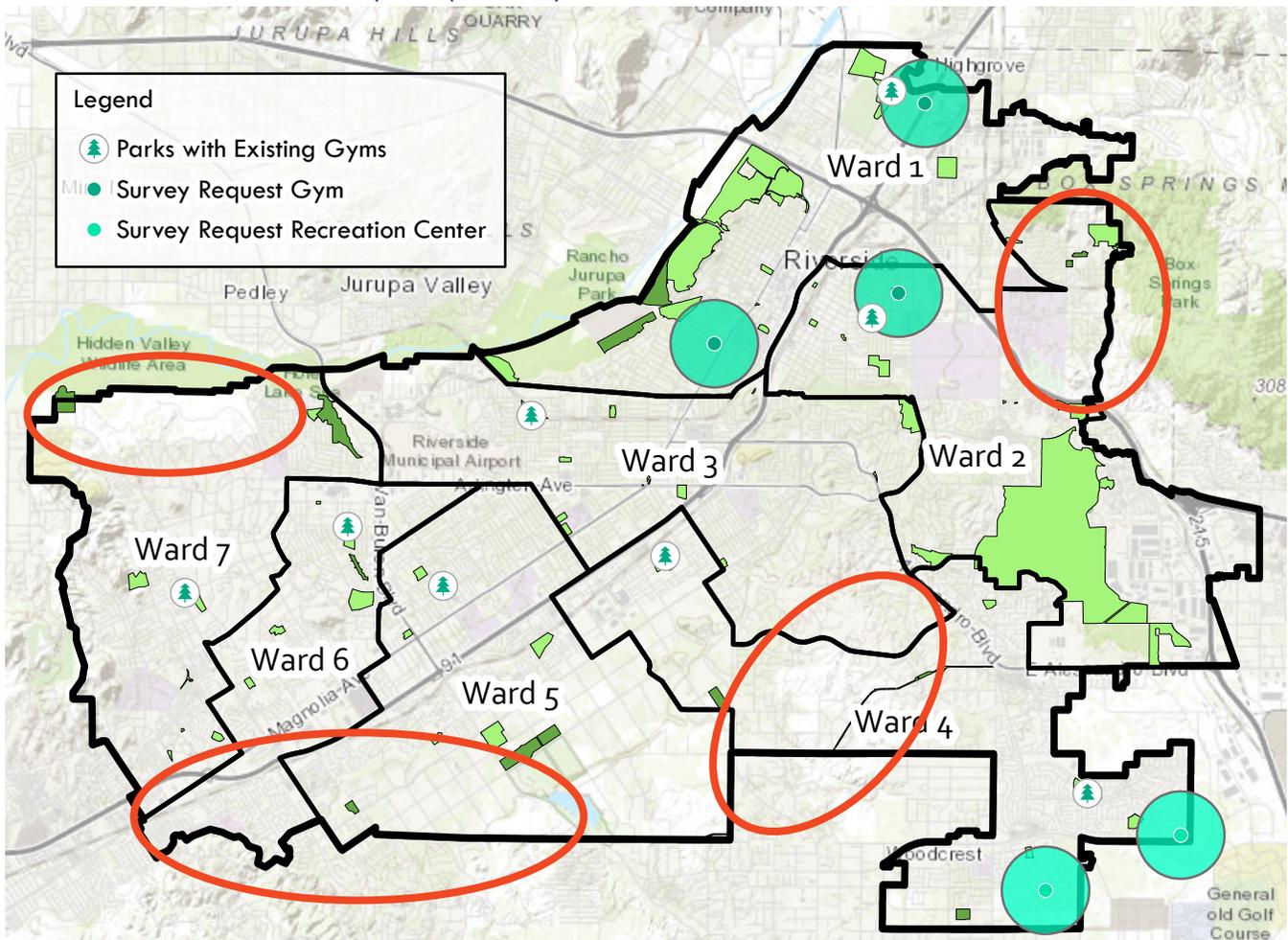
Exhibit 5.3-2 Online Survey Request Dog Parks



2. Gym / Recreation Center (including indoor basketball courts)

There is a strong gym / recreation center need identified by the community as illustrated in Exhibit 5.3-1. The City should explore opportunities for the development of a facility to support indoor and outdoor spaces for supervised but unstructured free play for youth. Additionally the City should explore the costs and benefits of expanding hours of operation at each Community Center. Should funding for a new facility be allocated the City should review underserved areas first to assist in covering any gaps in community service. Underserved areas have been identified in red. Exhibit 5.3-3 illustrates the existing Gyms as well as the online requests for gyms / recreation centers.

Exhibit 5.3-3 Online Survey Request Gym / Recreation Center



3. Shade Structures

There is a strong need for additional shade structures as identified by the community and illustrated in Exhibit 5.3-1. The City should explore adding shade where no shade areas are currently available within parks. Priority facilities would be to add shade structures at new and existing playgrounds, spectator seating areas, and at new and existing sport facilities.

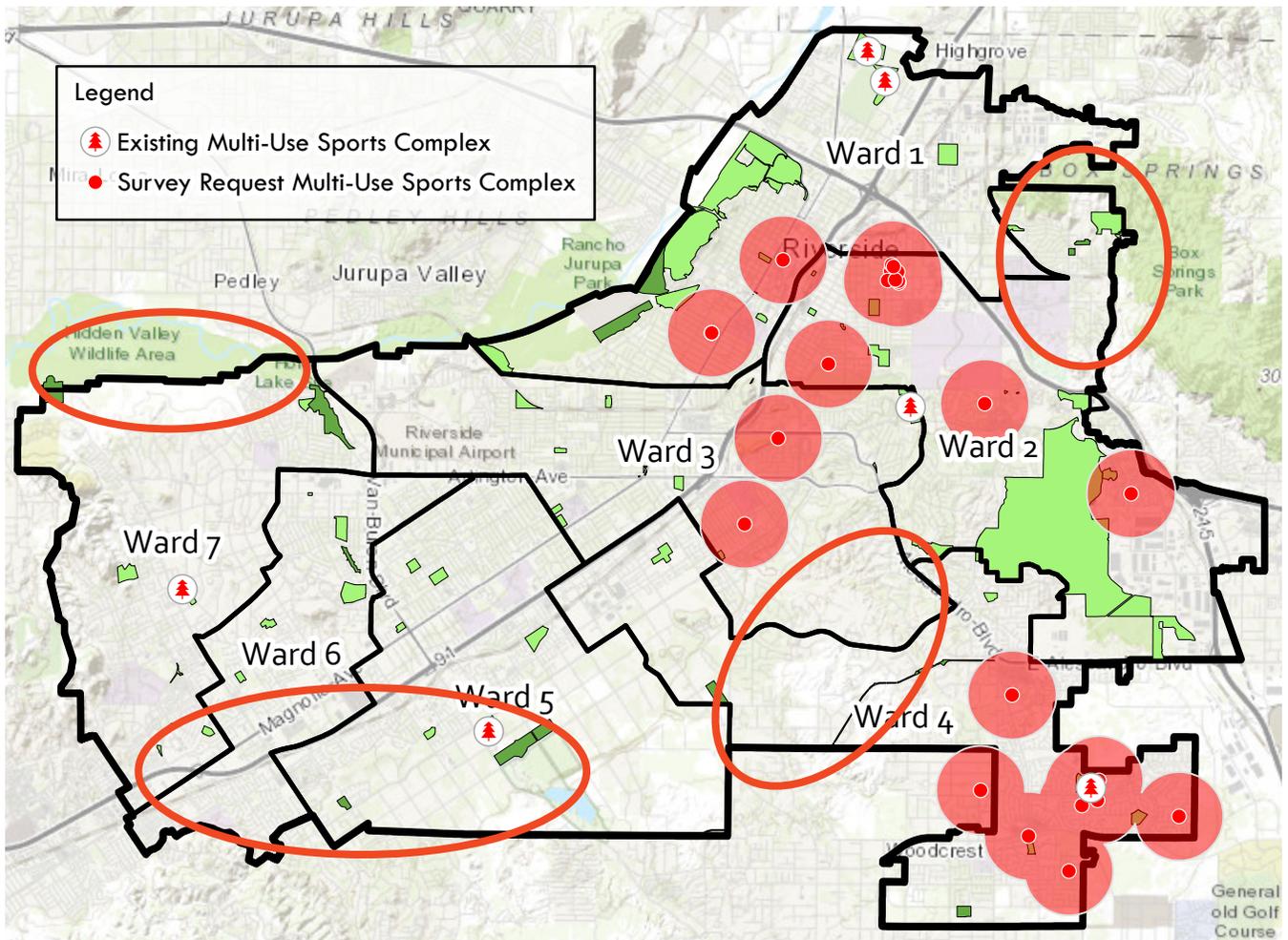
4. Multi-Use Sports Complex

There is a strong sports complex need identified by the community and illustrated in Exhibit 5.3-1. The City should explore opportunities for the development of a facility to support multiple sport events in a single design to allow flexibility for tournament play opportunities. Should funding for a new facility be allocated the City should review underserved areas first to assist in covering any gaps in community service. Exhibit 5.3-4 illustrates the existing the Multi-Use Sports Complex areas in the City as well as the online requests for Multi-Use Sports Complex. Underserved areas have been identified in red.

Support and design recommendations for a new Multi-Use Sport Complex should consider the following recommendations:

- a. The demand needs identifies a deficit of 5 Large Regulation Softball fields, 5 Small Regulation Softball fields, and 4 Regulation Rugby fields.
- b. The City should work to correct the lack of fields available for all sports including emerging sports such as lacrosse, pickleball, and off-season soccer by entering into discussions with the Riverside Unified School District to expand the list of joint use facilities and plan for the development of synthetic fields.
- c. Continue cooperative efforts with youth sports organizations to provide safe and accessible programs that develop sports skills, good sportsmanship and provide youth experiences in organized sports such as the popular baseball, softball, basketball, and football. New sports interests to be addressed include cricket, badminton, rugby, and lacrosse.
- d. If the City moves in the direction of all-weather/ synthetic fields, these should be handled in the budgetary process as a fixed asset with the “carpet” fully depreciated over the anticipated life of the product. With high levels of scheduled play and difficulty in managing unscheduled play, synthetic fields would eliminate field closures and extend play opportunities. All-weather fields typically cost more than regular grass fields, but they achieve payback against the costs as a result of increased field usage and reduced maintenance costs, thus showing a good return on investment. A typical well-maintained synthetic field will have a life of 10-12 years.

Exhibit 5.3-4 Online Survey Request Multi-Use Sports Complex



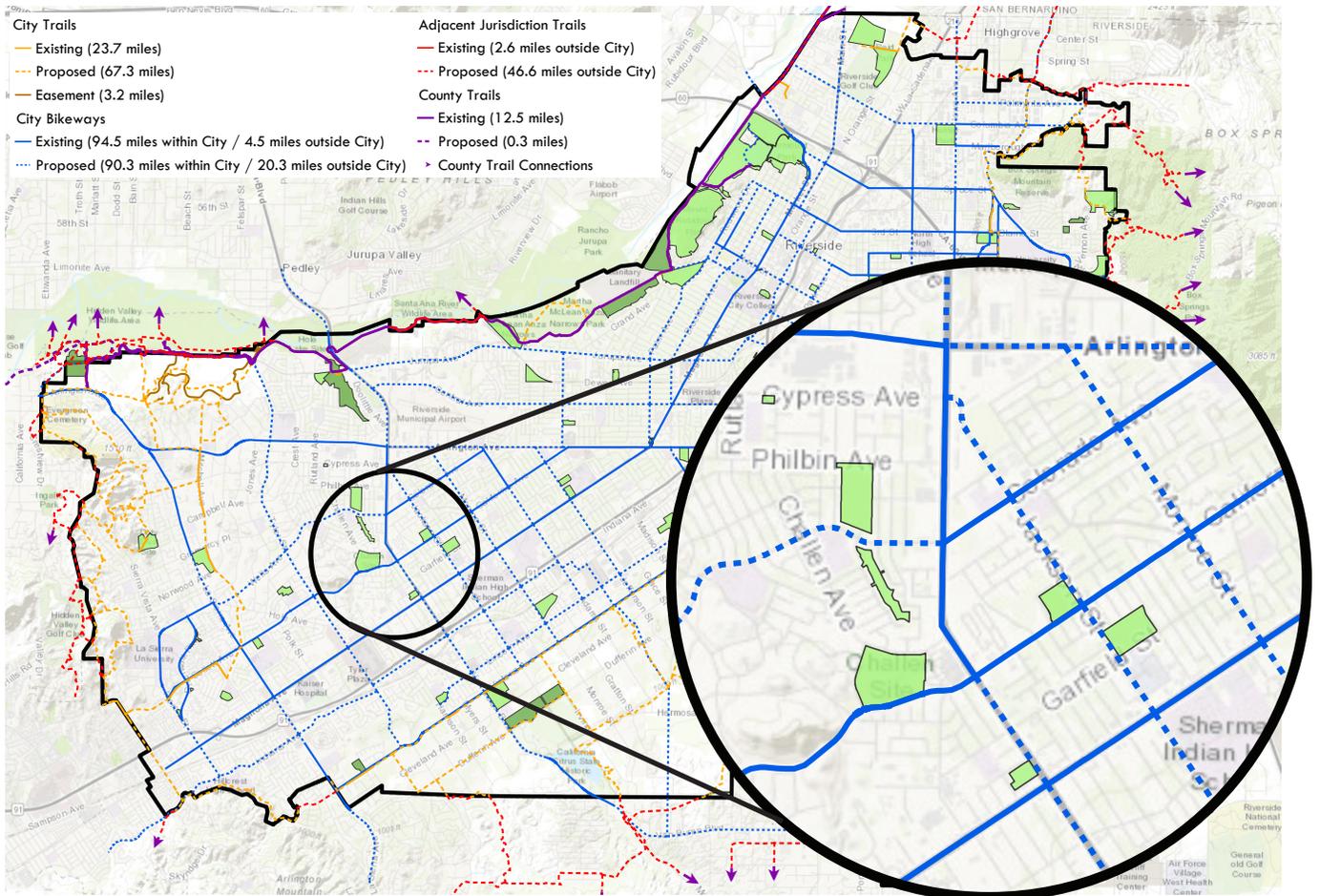
- e. For each synthetic field installed, the budget should fully depreciate the cost of replacement over a 10-year period. The dollars saved on maintenance could be used to partially offset the cost of depreciation of the fields.
- f. Establish policies appropriate for the installation and management of synthetic playing fields including:
 - Synthetic fields should be installed only at facilities which also have lights for night-time play.
 - A policy that states synthetic fields will be open for play except under extreme weather conditions.

5. Expanded Trail Systems (trailheads / access, walking, jogging)

There is a strong need for additional trail facilities as identified by the community as illustrated in Exhibit 5.3-1. The City should explore creating trail connections where possible. There are several areas where trails can be created to link parks to a much larger trail network (see Exhibit 5.3-5 below). Additional trail opportunities include:

- a. Update existing Trail Master Plan and trail design and construction standards.
- b. Develop a joint use agreement with Riverside County Parks and local non-profits to work towards the construction of a trail route over or under the Perris Valley Metro Link line to provide access to Box Springs Mountain Reserve.
- c. Update Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Management Plan and Updated Conceptual Development Plan (1999) based on a suitability and sustainability analysis of the current inventory of trails in the park.
- d. Develop a Master Plan for 7 Mile Trail working in conjunction with Riverside Public Utilities, County of Riverside, and other appropriate agencies.
- e. Continue to work with Riverside Public Utilities, County of Riverside, and other public agencies to explore further opportunities for opening of waterways/ drainage areas such as Gage Canal for trail use.
- f. Explore opportunities to develop Green Streets or Linear Parkways within the park poor sections of the town.

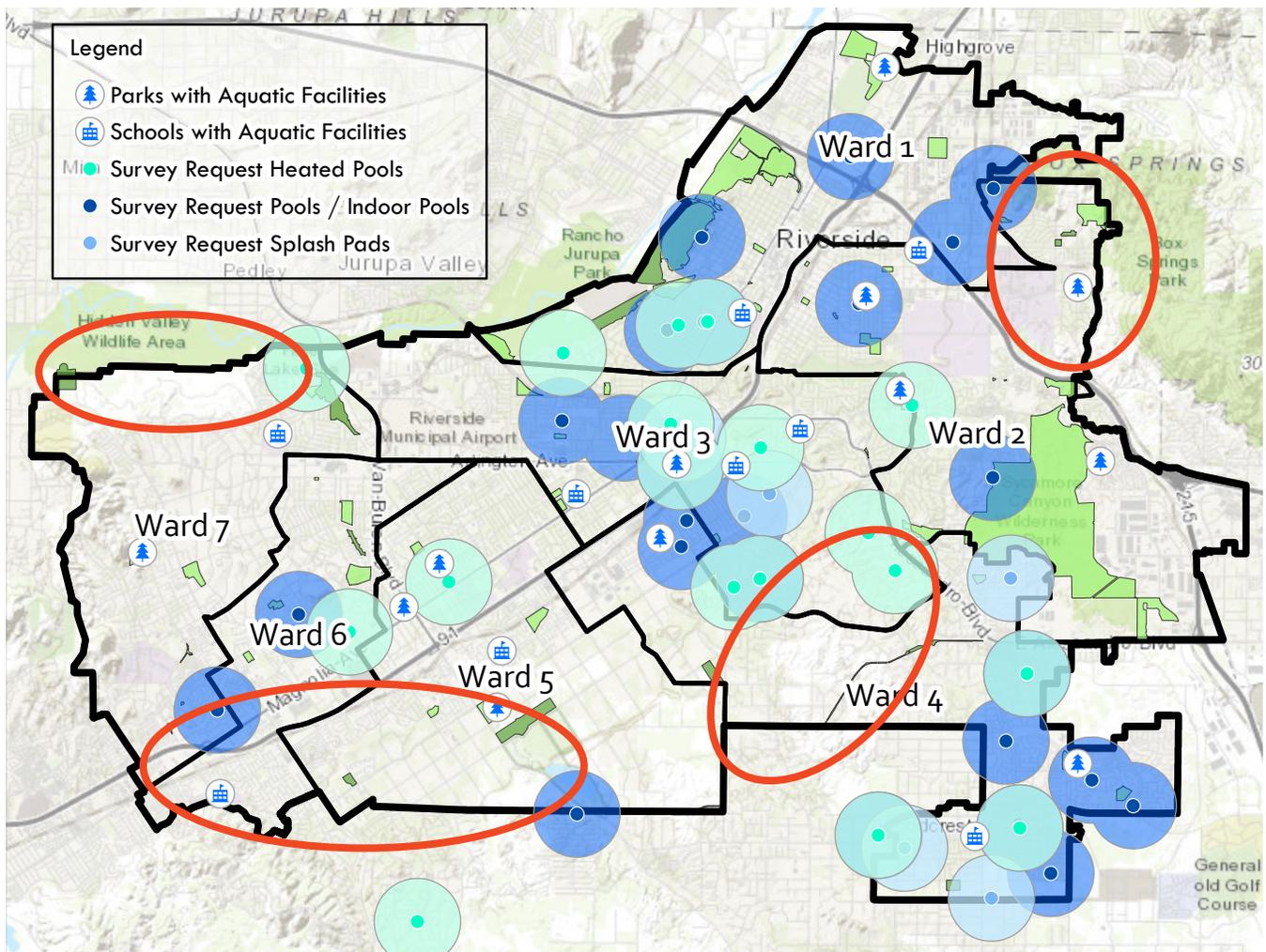
Exhibit 5.3-5 Trail Connection Illustration



6. New Aquatic Facility / Joint Use Expansion

There is a strong need for additional swimming facilities as identified by the community and illustrated in Exhibit 5.3-1. Should funding for a new facility be allocated the City should review underserved areas first to assist in covering any gaps in community service. Exhibit 5.3-6 illustrates the existing aquatic facilities in the City as well as the online requests for Pools. Underserved areas from Exhibit 5.1-1 have been identified in red. Additionally there is an "identified" need for heated pools. The City should look to expand heating one or more of its facilities to address this need.

Exhibit 5.3-6 Online Survey Request Pools / Splash Pads



5.4 Summary of Program Recommendations

The program recommendations presented here are developed from the planning tools and outreach modes in which the community's voice was recorded and evaluated. Both qualitative and quantitative measures are combined to illustrate where improvements will have the most significant impact across the entire community.

Throughout the process numerous needs have been identified and recorded across multiple categories of outreach (public workshops, stakeholder interviews / focus groups, and surveys). Needs that have been identified in each of the three categories have a higher impact across the community than needs identified in only one of these categories. Exhibit 5.4-1 illustrates the classification of these categories as Frequent– (3), Apparent – (2), and Identified – (1) and the respective needs within each category and the number of times the need was listed across all categories. The top three needs in each category have been identified and outlined as an area of most significant impact.

There is an inherent priority of needs based on the number of times a need comes up in each category. For example, Homeless (12) is ranked higher than City Sports Leagues (3) in the Apparent category. However, cost implications should take precedence if the city does not have the funds for higher ranked needs but does for a lower ranked need.

The following are the recommendations for each category in alphabetical order:

Frequent: Programs that have been identified in **all three community outreach categories** and that will have the most significant impact across the entire community:

- Seniors / Senior Center (5)

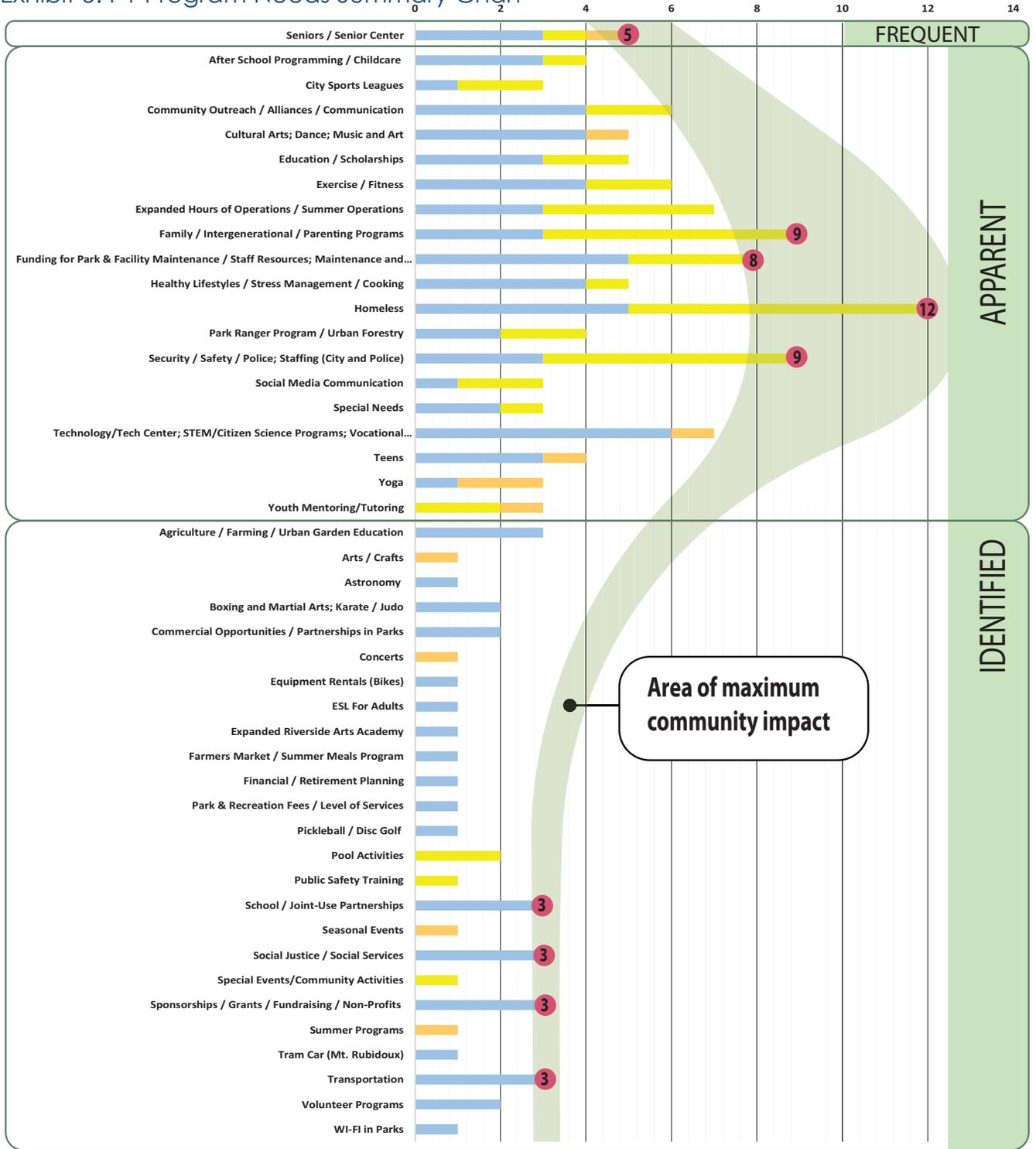
Apparent: Programs that have been identified in **only two of the three outreach categories** and may have a strong community impact:

- Family / Intergenerational / Parenting (9)
- Funding for Park and Facility Maintenance (8)
- Homeless (12)
- Security / Safety / Police (9)

Identified: Programs that have only been identified in **one of the three outreach categories** have a less significant impact across the entire community, however may have a significant impact to one or more special interest groups. These recommendations should be considered in tandem with the potential fiscal impact for implementing such recommendations:

- School / Grants / Fundraising / Non-Profits (3)
- Social Justice / Social Services (3)
- Sponsorships / Grants / Fundraising (3)
- Transportation (3)

Exhibit 5.4-1 Program Needs Summary Chart



Stakeholder Interviews
Focus Group / Stakeholders

Public Workshops
Ward 1 / Ward 2 / Ward 3 /
Ward 4 / Ward 5 / Ward 6

Surveys
Sports Org. Survey / ESRI Online
Survey / Phone Survey

Recreation programming can be a city's strongest most versatile tool in that it has the ability to quickly change with the trends in the community. As a general rule the city should strive to maintain high quality and diverse recreation classes and programs being offered through continuing to monitor community demand for programs and classes. Additionally at periodic updates the city should survey current participants and non-participants to determine their preferences for additional kinds of classes as well as potential roadblocks to attending the classes.

Based on the current Cost Recovery Policy, the city should compare fee policies of other jurisdictions with the City's and establish an updated policy that supports established revenue generation goals for each program taking in consideration equity, cost recovery, and consistency.

Through continued collaboration with local and regional organizations the city can maximize resources and expertise to bring additional programs to residents. Based on the information gathered in part by this Master Plan the following is a summary of the professionally based recommended program improvements. A complete detailed report can be found in the Appendix.

1. Teen and Youth Services Programming:

Explore the development of additional youth programs which could include, Youth Commissioners, Youth Town Hall with City Council, Teen Volunteer Programs, and Adult volunteer Play Stewards.

2. Healthy Riverside / Obesity Prevention

Work with local and adjacent organizations and private institutions to develop and incorporate a healthy eating and exercising program. Opportunities exist to develop healthy food classes and choices at local schools, community and senior centers.

3. Non Traditional Program Activities

Explore the creation of alternative / nontraditional sports programming for the next level youth including laser tag, and rock climbing.

4. Financial Assistance

Continue to develop financial assistance support for youth who cannot afford program fees. Emphasis should be placed on fully developing the O.K.A.Y. program.

5. Cultural / Arts Programming

Increase art programming by offering them at venues close to home: neighborhood facilities, parks, churches, museums, the library, and shopping malls. Opportunities exist to show case and highlight Riverside's diverse community and cultural heritage.

6. Golf Facility Program

Develop and track a golf course utilization system. Evaluate the benefits of moving the Golf Course operations into an Enterprise or Special Revenue Fund.

7. Outdoor Recreation Program

Develop and expand a comprehensive Environment Education Program. Expand passive and active outdoor programs for families, neighborhood oriented walks, foot races, or bicycle events to provide safe venues for physical activity.

8. Senior Center Programming

Work with Riverside County and other public agencies to determine the needs of older adults focusing on the programs and services, outreach to seniors, communications with the larger community, and interaction at Centers.

9. Volunteer / Partnership Programs

Work to enhance the “501 c3” Riverside Community Services foundation. Continue to meet on a regular basis and continue to pursue additional public-private partnerships. Create challenging and meaningful volunteer opportunities for all ages and segments in the community.

10. Special Needs

PRCSD should develop and receive City Council approval of an Inclusive Policy committed to following Title VI and the ADA to ensure that all programs are readily accessible to individuals with disabilities. Provide opportunities for qualified individuals with disabilities to participate in inclusive programs.

11. Marketing and Community Outreach

Develop a comprehensive marketing plan that gives consideration to all sub groups of residents who do not utilize the City web page or internet to learn about recreational programming. Continue to develop and expand upon social network strategies consistently reviewing the platforms that are the most successful in reaching out to the community.

12. Playgrounds

Expand the “Yellow Swing Program” for those with disabilities to additional neighborhood and community parks. The Yellow Swing is a swing seat designed to help meet the American Disabilities Act guidelines for playground equipment in public applications. Many Riverside parks feature a “yellow swing.”



5.5 Summary of General Plan Policy Recommendations

As part of this Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Community Services Master Plan the existing General Plan policies for Recreation, Land Use and Urban Design, Public Facilities and Infrastructure, and Open Space and Conservation elements were reviewed and updated recommendations provided. The following section is a summary of the proposed General Plan updates. A complete editorial version is available in the Appendix for clarification.

General Plan—Parks and Recreation Element

Objective PR-1: Provide a diverse range of park and recreational facilities that are responsive to the needs of Riverside residents.

- Policy PR-1.1: Implement the policies of the City of Riverside Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Community Services Master Plan. Revise the neighborhood/community park ratio standard to two acres of community park and one acre of neighborhood park, and five acres overall per one thousand residents.
- Policy PR-1.2: Distribute recreational facilities equally throughout Riverside's neighborhoods, for all residents regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, economic status, or physical capability.
- Policy PR-1.3: Encourage private development and/or operation of new and existing recreational facilities to complement, and supplement, and economize the public recreational system.
- Policy PR-1.6: Develop sustainable standards to design park facilities and landscaping that enhance and preserve natural site characteristics as appropriate, to minimize maintenance demands, encourage the planting of native landscapes, and to incorporate xeriscape (low-water demand) principles where feasible.
- Policy PR-1.7: Evaluate opportunities to “naturalize” many existing facilities, especially those built near and around creeks and other drainages. This could include the elimination of turf in areas of little public use and expansion of riparian and natural areas.
- Policy PR-1.8: Pursue potential funding sources and partnerships for a multi-use sports park, community and special-use facilities that do not rely on future private development.
- Policy PR-1.9: Seek funding opportunities, including feasibility of voter-approved measure to support development identified within the Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Community Services Master Plan.
- Policy PR-1.10: Adopt as part of the Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Community Services Master Plan including the update to the Financial Strategy relating to development impact fees. Development fees should be updated annually with a recovery of a minimum of 80% of the impact.

- Policy PR-1.11: Review and comment on local and regional planning documents for consistency with the Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Community Services Master Plan.
- Policy PR-1.12: Decision makers and staff from both the city and local school districts should meet and discuss changes required to initiate and/or modify existing agreements to meet the changing recreational needs and demands of the community.

Objective PR-2: Increase access to existing and future parks and expand pedestrian linkages between park and recreational facilities throughout Riverside.

- Policy PR-2.1: Integrate public transportation routes, including Class I Bike Routes, when locating regional reserve parks, community parks and community centers.
- Policy PR-2.2: Implement recommend trail expansions, improvements and linkages between parks throughout the City's trails system as identified in the adopted Park Master Plan and Trails System Master Plan.
- Policy PR-2.5: Encourage the development of community sponsored recreational opportunities for the trail and pedestrian system in Riverside. Opportunities could include walk-a-thons, 5K-and-over runs, triathlons, and bike races.
- Policy PR-2.7: Pursue partnerships with the County, other local government agencies, and non-profits in securing funding from Federal Transportation Funds, the State Bicycle Commuter Program, State Park Bonds, and other funding sources.
- Policy PR-2.8: Evaluate/update at a minimum every 5 years, the trails component of the Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Community Services Master Plan, to re-evaluate routes/alignments and trail design/construction standards and trail related City policies/codes.

General Plan—Land Use and Urban Design Element

Santa Ana River

Objective LU-1: Increase the prominence of the Santa Ana River by providing better connections, increased recreational opportunities, and development of Class I Bike Path and Recreational Trail along the length of the river within the City of Riverside including an adjacent decomposed granite walkway.

Protecting Wildlife, Endangered Species and their Habitat

Objective LU-7: Preserve and protect significant areas of native wildlife and plant habitat, including endangered species.

- Policy LU-7.1: Continue to maintain Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park as primarily a functioning open space area featuring native flora and fauna.

- Policy LU-7.2: Design new development adjacent and in close proximity to native wildlife flora and fauna in a manner which protects and preserves habitat.

Parkways

Objective LU-11: Create a network of parkways to establish stronger linkages between Riverside's neighborhoods, major elements of its natural environment, and neighborhood parks and schools.

- Policy LU-11.2: Recognize Victoria Avenue, Magnolia Avenue/Market Street, University Avenue, Van Buren Boulevard, Riverwalk Parkway, La Sierra Avenue, Arlington Avenue, Canyon Crest Drive, and Overlook Parkway as the fundamental elements of the City's parkway landscape network, and open space components linking Riverside's Park system.
- Policy LU-11.3: Recognize and maintain Victoria Avenue as a historic scenic boulevard/parkway and the Rosanna Scott Memorial Bicycle Trail (RSMBT), providing a vital pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular connection to the Arlington Neighborhood and linking neighborhoods to schools, parks and other vital resources in the Greenbelt.
- Policy LU-11.5: Recognize that University Avenue serves as a parkway linking neighborhoods with such major components of open space components linking Riverside's Park System.
- Policy LU-11.6: Recognize Van Buren Boulevard as a significant parkway, linking neighborhoods along its path to the Santa Ana River, the Arlington Heights Greenbelt, Victoria Avenue, and the California Citrus State Historic Park.
- Policy LU-11.7: Recognize Riverwalk Parkway as a vital link between neighborhoods and open space features in the western end of the City.
- Policy LU-11.8: Identify the completed Overlook Parkway as an important parkway connection between the Arlington Heights Greenbelt and Sycamore Canyon Park.
- Policy LU-11.9: Recognize Canyon Crest Drive as a vital parkway connection for the eastern portion of the City.
- Policy LU-11.10: Designate La Sierra Avenue as a City parkway, providing links to major northern and southern open space areas.
- Policy LU-11.11: Recognize and enhance Arlington Avenue as a cross-city roadway that connects east to west.

Community Facilities

Objective LU-26: Ensure that a network of modern, effective, and adequate community facilities are equitably distributed across the entire City.

- Policy LU-26.1: Monitor local land-use changes for opportunities to facilitate and/or implement City strategies, policies, and priorities including procuring trail acquisitions or easements and park and open space acquisition or easements through new development, donations, partnerships, and grants consistent with the Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Community Services Master Plan.

- Policy LU-26.2: Develop and enforce standards for community facilities (such as fire and police stations, libraries and parks) based upon population densities and proximity of existing facilities.
- Policy LU-26.3: Encourage new community facilities to be jointly developed and utilized by one or more City department, City/regional agency, and/or appropriate non-profits.

Northside Community

Objective LU-71: Establish the Northside Community as a balanced community in which it is pleasant to live, work and play.

Sycamore Canyon Park

Objective LU-79: Preserve and enhance the natural character and qualities of Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park.

- Policy LU-79.3: Seek to balance the Park’s potentially conflicting roles as both habitat for native flora and fauna and a community recreational and open space resource.

Victoria

Objective LU-85: Preserve and enhance the largely residential character of the Victoria Neighborhood.

- Policy LU-85.4: Maintain current designation of Victoria Avenue as a historic, scenic parkway, and the Rosanna Scott Memorial Bicycle Trail.

General Plan—Public Facilities and Infrastructure Element

Recycled Wastewater

Objective PF-2: Find new and expanded uses for recycled wastewater.

- Policy PF-2.1: Expand the use of reclaimed water for irrigation and other applications as permitted under state law.

Urban Storm-Water

Objective PF-4: Provide sufficient levels of storm drainage service to protect the community from flood hazards and minimize the discharge of materials into the storm drain system that are toxic or which would obstruct flows.

- Policy PF-4.4: Comply with Federally mandated requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) for treatment of urban storm-water runoff in new facility design.
- Policy PF-4.5: Within available resources, utilize the low-impact development plans to design all parking lots, walkways, and other paved surfaces with bioswales or other similar on-site facilities to help environmentally process water runoff.

Community Centers

Objective PF-10: Meet the varied recreational and service needs of Riverside's diverse population.

- Policy PF-10.1: Provide every neighborhood with easy access to recreation and service programs by decentralizing community centers and programs. Promote the development of shared facilities and satellite offices in each Riverside neighborhood either by the City or in cooperation with another public agency, private business, or non-profit organization.
- Policy PF-10.3: Explore innovative funding and development concepts with private businesses or non-profit organizations.
- Policy PF-10.4: Ensure that youth activities and programs are provided or are accessible by all neighborhoods, either in City facilities or through joint-use or cooperative agreements with other public, private, or non-profit service providers.

General Plan—Open Space and Conservation Element

Overreaching Objectives

Objective OS-1: In conjunction with the County, RCRCDC, Riverside Land Conservancy, and other appropriate agencies, preserve and expand open space areas and linkages throughout the City and sphere of influence to protect the natural and visual character of the community and to provide for appropriate active and passive recreational uses.

- Policy OS-1.1: Protect, restore, and preserve environmentally sensitive areas with unique resources, including plant communities, wildlife habitats and corridors, special geology or physical features, and wetlands, riparian areas, and floodplains along creeks where possible.
- Policy OS-1.2: Establish an open space acquisition priority program that identifies acquisition area priorities based on, establishment of a maintenance endowment, capital costs, operation, and maintenance costs, accessibility, needs, resource preservation, ability to complete or enhance the existing open space linkage system and unique environmental features.
- Policy OS-1.5: Require the provision of open space linkages between development projects, consistent with the provisions of the Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Community Services Master Plan, Trails Master Plan, Open Space Plan, and other environmental considerations, including the Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP).
- Policy OS-1.15: Recognize the value of major institutional passive open spaces as important components of the total open space systems and protect their visual character.

Objective OS-3: Preserve designated agricultural lands in recognition of their economic, historic, and open space benefits and their importance to the character of the City of Riverside.

- Policy OS-3.3: Identify park locations or portions of existing parks that could be utilized to promote and encourage agricultural activities including community gardens or for leased agricultural activities. Recreation use should be the priority use of parkland. Agricultural activities should be temporary unless it is integrated into the overall theme of the park, like the CA Citrus State Park.

Objective OS-5: Protect biotic communities and critical habitats for endangered species throughout the General Plan Area.

Objective OS-6: Preserve and maintain wildlife movement corridors.

- Policy OS-6.3: Preserve the integrity of Riverside's arroyos and riparian habitat areas through the preservation of native plants through the removal of non-natives and reintroduction of native species.

Objective OS-7: Turn the Santa Ana River Task Force "Vision" into reality.

- Policy OS-7.2: Give priority to the Fairmount Park Camp Evans wetlands enhancement project and the completion of the Santa Ana River Trail.
- Policy OS-7.3: Preserve and expand open space along the Santa Ana River to protect water quality, riparian habit, and appropriate recreational uses.
- Policy OS-7.4: Interconnect the Santa Ana River Trail with other parks, cultural and community centers throughout the City through trails and linkages to encourage more pedestrian and bicycle usage.

Objective OS-10: Preserve the quantity and quality of all water resources throughout Riverside.

- Policy OS-10.4: Develop a required native plant policy that requires 80% minimum level for native plants at open space and park developments or improvements. Include this list in the recommended landscape standards for private development.
- Policy OS-10.5: Establish standards for the use of reclaimed water for landscaping including medians and street trees.





FUNDING/IMPLEMENTATION

Section SIX: Funding and Implementation

The cornerstone of the success of the Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Master Plan is Riverside's ability to secure stable funding for the development and operation of parks, recreation facilities, and programs. Two major cost centers require funding in order to implement the Master Plan. One is capital costs which includes: potential acquisition and development of new required park lands and facilities and renovation of existing park and school district properties. The second major cost center is to develop long-term sustainable resources for operations and maintenance of existing and new facilities.



With difficult financial constraints and diminishing resources, it will be challenging to find the resources needed to build or renovate parks and facilities as well as maintain existing parks and infrastructure. Another vexing task will be sustaining the affordability of recreation fee supported classes to meet needs and demands for residents.

This section of the Master Plan provides information on funding options for park development, maintenance, and operations to assist Riverside in preparing for plan implementation. It discusses current funding mechanisms and identifies future possibilities and identifies key resources to meet future goals or strategic directions and guides the city staff in accomplishing the vision and goals of the Master Plan. Meeting these challenges will require equal amounts of vision, resourcefulness, partnership, and hard work.

6.1 Funding Sources for Parks and Recreation

The following is a partial listing of funding sources that have been categorized according to the appropriate application of the funding they provide - Capital Funding, Operation and Maintenance or a combination of both. These explanations of funding options are provided to give definition to **alternative funding programs** which the City may elect to employ. These sources will be evaluated and applicable sources will be matched to the specific projects which are recommended in this Master Plan.

State, Federal and, Foundation Grants

Numerous state and federal governmental agencies provide grant opportunities for local park and recreation agencies. Many grant programs are dependent on the passage of bond measures and state or federal legislative action. The availability of funds can vary from year to year. Many require matching funds from the local agency. The programs have specific project criteria that applicants must meet. Although there are some grants

available for operations and recreation/educational programs, most of the state and federal programs focus on the acquisition, development and improvement of parks, trails, recreation facilities and the protection of natural resources. Some agencies such as the Department of Education, Department of Health Services, and Environmental Protection Administration provide funding for educational programs. In the future, the City can increase its potential for grants by collaborating with other public agencies and local school districts. The agency may not always need to be the lead agency applying for the grant. In some cases it may be the facilitator or partner in seeking funds with other agencies or non-profit organizations.

1. State Grants: Many of these grants will require matching funds from the City which can be a barrier. Such funds, however, could come from sources such as a Non-Profit Foundation. There is usually strong competition for such grants and the City needs to compete aggressively. Some examples of current funding are:

- **June 2018 Park Bond:** On June 5, 2018 with a yes vote over 57%, Proposition 68, the California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection and Outdoor Access for All Act, introduced by Assembly Member Eduardo Garcia, was approved by the voters. This Bond, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,710,000,000 to finance a clean water, climate, coastal protection, and access for all program. Key components of the ballot measure include:
 - Environmental and Social Equity--\$725 million
 - California Outdoor Spaces--\$285 million including \$200 million per capita based on population
 - State Parks--\$218 million
 - Trails and Greenway--\$30 million
 - Rural Recreation, Tourism, and Economic Enrichment Investment--\$25 million
 - River, Creek, and Waterway --\$112 million
 - Conservancies and wildlife--\$767 million
 - Clean Drinking Water and Drought Preparedness--\$25 million
 - Ocean and Coastal Protection--\$80 million
 - Climate Preparedness, Habitat Resiliency--\$443 million
 - Flood Protection and Repair--\$550 million
 - Regional Water Sustainability--\$400 million
- **Habitat Conservation Fund Grant Program:** California Department of Parks and Recreation administers grants which have been established by State propositions or are provided for by other State programs such as the Habitat Conservation Fund Grant Program under the California Wildlife Protection Act of 1990 and/or the Recreational Trails Program.

- **CalTrans's Active Transportation Program:** The ATP consolidates existing federal and state transportation programs, including the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP), Bicycle Transportation Account (BTA), and State Safe Routes to School (SR2S), into a single program with a focus to make California a national leader in active transportation. The ATP administered by the Division of Local Assistance, Office of State Programs.
- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG):** Funding is available for upgrading parks for ADA requirements and other improvements. These funds are also used for some limited program funding.
- **The California Department of Natural Resources:** Manages many grant programs, through several departments such as the Department of Conservation, Wildlife Conservation Board, State Coastal Conservancy and others, that can be used for open space acquisition, habitat restoration, trails, etc. Much of the funding comes from State Bond Act Proposition 68.
- **California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD):** HCD's Housing-Related Parks Program uses voter-approved funds from the Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2006 to expand and improve the availability of parks and recreation facilities within communities. The largest share of the funding, 71 percent is allocated to communities that are both disadvantaged and park-deficient. The grant awards help to build needed parks and/or repair existing parks and recreation facilities within a community.

HCD expanded its awareness campaign for the Housing-Related Parks Program, and as a result, many more California cities and counties are applying and taking advantage of this useful grant program.

See more at: [http://www.cacities.org/Top/News/News-Articles/2014/July/\\$73-6-Million-Awarded-to-Over-100-Cities-and-Count#sthash.Z9amHtfq.dpuf](http://www.cacities.org/Top/News/News-Articles/2014/July/$73-6-Million-Awarded-to-Over-100-Cities-and-Count#sthash.Z9amHtfq.dpuf)

2. Federal Grants

- **Land and Water Conservation Act:** Created by Congress in 1965, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was a bipartisan commitment to safeguard natural areas, water resources and our cultural heritage, and to provide recreation opportunities. The LWCF state assistance program provides matching grants to help states and local communities protect parks and recreation resources. Running

the gamut from wilderness to trails and neighborhood playgrounds, LWCF funding has benefited nearly every county in America, supporting over 41,000 projects. This 50/50 matching program is the primary federal investment tool to ensure that families have easy access to parks and open space, hiking and riding trails, and neighborhood recreation facilities.

Initially authorized for a 25-year period, the LWCF was extended for another 25 years and expired September 30, 2015. The fund was temporarily extended for 3 years in the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2016, and expired September 2018. However, as of January 2019, there is a bill to permanently reauthorize the LWCF being introduced to Congress (S. 47 - Natural Resources Management Act).

- **Prevention and Public Health Grant:** These grant programs are administered through the Centers for Disease Control, to support state and community level programs that prevent and control obesity and other chronic diseases.
 - **Older Americans Act Reauthorization Act:** Legislation to reauthorize the Act was passed by Congress with unanimous, bipartisan support. The bill was signed into law by the President on April 19, 2016. It addresses the health, welfare and economic needs of older individuals by promoting senior center modernizations and evidence based chronic disease management and falls prevention.
- 3. Foundation Grants:** There are some private foundations and non-profits that support park and recreation developments and programs. These entities can be solicited for donations to support specific projects which meet their criteria.
- **American Water Charitable Foundation (AWCF):** Partnering with National Recreation and Park Administration AWCF instituted an on-going program, the Building Better Communities program designed to create and enhance nature-based playgrounds and natural play spaces for children, while also providing educational messaging and demonstration areas about water stewardship and conservation. Building Better Communities projects are supported with funding from AWCF and implemented through annual grants administered by NRPA.

Development Related

- Quimby Parkland Dedication:** The “Quimby Act” enables local governments to exact the dedication of land or in-lieu fees for parks as part of the subdivision approval process. Although the Act has provided for the acquisition of land for parks in new subdivisions; it has limitations when an area is built-out. It can provide funds for improvements, but not maintenance. The dedication or fee is based on the local agency’s adopted park standards per thousand population. Local cities and counties must pass an ordinance to enact Quimby provisions. It is also only applicable to residential subdivisions and does not address park demands created through in-fill development, condominium conversions or commercial and industrial developments. The in-lieu fees are based on the cost of land and do not provide adequate funding for park development. The fees can be used for improvements but that use is restricted to the area where the fee is collected.
- Development Agreements (DA’s):** DA’s are another mechanism through which park and recreation improvements can be acquired or provided. As part of an agreement specifying the type and density of development that will be allowed, the City can negotiate conditions and considerations in return for concessions. These types of incentive programs can also be used in the provision of parks and other open spaces in commercial areas. One such program would allow extra floor space in exchange for public recreation facilities such as a plaza, a mini-park or an amphitheater.
- Development Impact Fees:** Development Impact Fees (AB 1600 fees) on development is another option for local agencies. The fees or exactions are based on the premise that new development generates new demand for park and recreation facilities. The fees only apply to new development and may only be assessed for new capital cost related to the development. A defined nexus or benefit/beneficiary relationship must be established. The fees are paid by the developer to offset costs for the infrastructure caused by new development. The fees are not limited to the cost of land and can be assessed for improvements. Some cities have used this fee mechanism to assess a capital equipment fee to acquire the equipment needed to maintain the new parks. The fees are often used in combination with development agreements. The advantages of impact fees, sometimes called mitigation fees, are that they can be assessed for non-subdivision land uses. Fees can be assessed under the premise that tourists, employers, and employees all benefit from and use community parks. This allows for assessment of commercial and industrial development. Once the nexus is established that proves the need for additional facilities because of new development, a fee program can be implemented. The fee cannot be assessed to subsidize existing shortfalls or benefit existing residents.

In Riverside, development impact fees are collected at the time a building permit is issued for the purpose of mitigating the impacts caused by new development on the city's infrastructure. Fees are used to finance the acquisition, construction, and improvement of public facilities needed as a result of the new development.

The City of Riverside has four types of Park Development Fees, Including the Regional/ Reserve Fee, Local Fee, Aquatic Facility Fee, and the Trail Fee. In Riverside, development impact fees are collected at the time a building permit is issued for the purpose of mitigating the impacts caused by new development on the City's infrastructure. Fees are used to finance the acquisition, construction, and improvement of public facilities needed as a result of the new development.

Park fees are currently:

- Regional Park/Reserve-- Are assessed at the rate of \$5,489 per gross acre of land to be privately developed, with the exception for single family lots in excess of one gross acre shall be charged \$5,489 per lot.
- Trail Fee-- Are assessed at the rate of \$78 per gross acre of land to be privately developed except that a single-family lot in excess of one gross acre shall be charged \$78 per lot.
- Local Park/Aquatic-- Are assessed as follows:

Exhibit 6.1-1: Fee Assessment Breakdown

	Local Park Fee Per Unit	Aquatic Fee Per Unit
Single Family Detached	\$4,646	\$435
Duplex	\$4,065	\$398
Multi-Family (triplex, quadplex)	\$3,653	\$340
Residential Condos	\$2,615	\$235
Attached Dwelling Unit*	no fee	no fee
Multi-Family (5+ units)	\$3,045	\$295
Mobile Home Space	\$2,832	\$280
Non-Residential Units	1% for 1 st \$100,000/.50% for construction valuation over \$100,000	

For the Fiscal Year 17/18 the City projects collection of \$2.6 million in development fees. Those funds are currently utilized to repay the Certificate of Participation (COP) taken out to fund the Renaissance Program. The COP's will not be paid off until 2037.

*Proposed New Fee: ADU total area of floorspace shall not exceed 50% of the proposed or existing primary dwelling living area or 1,200 SF per CA Government Code 65852.2

Bonds

Most bond issues require a two-thirds vote of the electorate and are therefore used with great preparation, research and care to predict voting outcome. Some of the most common forms of these bonds are as follows:

- General Obligation Bonds:** These bonds are issued subject to a two-thirds majority vote of the electorate and pledge the full faith and support of the borrower. G.O bonds would be paid out of the City's General Fund. Only cities with excess General Fund capacity are able to use G.O. bonds for park facility development today. Another method of implementing park and recreation facility development by use of a type of G.O. bond is by gaining voter approval for an additional property tax assessment to pay for the debt of park bonds. The issuer is authorized by the vote of a two-thirds majority of the electorate to levy an ad valorem tax on all taxable property within its jurisdiction at whatever rate is required to service the debt. Because of the high level of security, these bonds command the lowest interest rate. This type of financing requires strong community support and involves much time and effort to study community attitudes and promote acceptance in order to be successful.
- Revenue Bonds:** These bonds are secured by a pledge of revenues from a tax or non-tax source such as assessments or fees. Because the revenue from a particular facility is the only security, these bonds usually carry a higher interest rate than general obligation bonds. The direct issuance of revenue bonds without the formation of a funding district, as described in more detail below, may not be feasible for park and recreation purposes due to limited income streams from these types of activities. However, revenue bonds have been used to partially fund such development as an aquatic facility where a feasibility study verified the revenue generating capability of the development.
- Certificates of Participation:** This is a form of lease purchase agreement that does not constitute indebtedness under the State constitutional debt limit and does not require voter approval. In a typical case, a local government entity decides to acquire a new or renovated public facility. This facility is purchased or constructed by a vendor corporation and the local government signs a lease agreement with the corporation to use the facility. An underwriting firm then buys the lease obligation from the vendor corporation and divides it into small units called "C.O.P.'s". Each C.O.P. represents a share of the lease payment revenue stream. The underwriter then places the C.O.P. issue with a bank which, in turn, sells the certificates to individual investors. The local government makes the lease payments to the bank which makes payments to the certificate holders. At the end of the lease period, title to the facility passes to the local government entity at nominal cost. Interest paid to the certificate holders is tax exempt.

Taxes

Some examples of taxes used by other cities to pay for park and recreation include Transient Occupancy Tax, Real Estate Transfer Tax and Admissions Tax. A portion of such tax revenue could be dedicated for specific park and recreation uses, either to provide funding for a bond issue or to cover defined maintenance and operating costs.

- **Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT):** Often called bed tax, TOT can be assessed on hotel rooms, campgrounds, and other lodging facilities. The taxing authority is the local government agency. This use tax impacts tourists and not local residents, so it is easier to implement. Since many park facilities serve tourists in addition to residents, these funds can be used for both park development and maintenance.

TOT is generally imposed on persons staying 30 days or less in a hotel, inn, motel, tourist home or other lodging facilities. The current tax rate is 13% and represents 3.5% of the total revenue budget for the City. Year-over-year revenue growth has slowed from 26% in Fiscal year 2014/2015 to 3% in Fiscal Year 17/18. Five-year projections are 5% in 18/19, 4% in 19/20 and 3% thereafter.

- **Real Estate Transfer Tax:** A real estate transfer tax is a tax levied on the sale of certain classes of property: residential, commercial or industrial that increases with the size of the property being sold. Sometimes sellers (who have typically seen the value of their homes rise over the years) foot the bill. Other times the cost is imposed on buyers, who, it is argued, are making an investment in the future of a community.

At the local level, the real estate transfer tax can create substantial funds for park and open space acquisition, particularly in fast-growing communities. This type of tax requires voter approval. Winning approval in the face of special interest

This strategy was gaining traction. During the 2016 election, four cities and one county, including San Francisco and Cook County, Illinois voted in favor of raising the price of sugar-sweetened beverages. The California cities of Oakland and Albany along with Seattle and Philadelphia have also passed a similar soda tax. Seattle projected \$15 million in revenue but the first year came in at \$21 million. In July of 2018 Boulder, Colorado adopted a sugar tax double that of Berkeley at 2 cents an ounce, raising nearly \$6 million. These American cities join 28 countries world-wide that have passed a sugar tax. This list includes the first to do so Hungary, France, and Mexico. Other countries include Great Britain, France, Norway, and Chili.

For the most recent fiscal year, the City of Berkeley revenue came in at just under \$1.6 million, slightly above \$13 per capita. Berkeley has used the revenue to fund a variety of health and fitness programs and recent studies showed a 9.6% 10% decline in consumption of sugary drinks.

Revenue collect from those jurisdictions with a soda tax range from \$13 per capita in Berkeley to nearly \$30 in Seattle. The California City Soda Tax Calculator uses estimates generated by researchers from the Yale Rudd Center for Food Policy & Obesity. Researchers used the most recently available public and proprietary data on beverage consumption, population, pricing, as well as socio-demographic information on the variation in sugar-sweetened beverage consumption to populate the calculator. This process came up with \$4,920,738 in potential revenue, or \$15 per capita from a ½ cent increase.

A recent ballot measure in Santa Fe New Mexico was defeated and Cook County Illinois repealed their tax after just two months in operation. This option for funding was put on hold as the state legislature passed a fast-moving ban that was introduced on June 23, 2018 and signed into law just five days later. Under this bill, no new food or beverage taxes can be passed in the state until 2031 at the earliest.

- **Natural Heritage and Preservation Tax Credit Act of 2000:** Through this program \$100 million in tax credits are available to landowners interested in donating in fee or easement qualified lands and water. The intent is to protect and conserve open space, agricultural lands, wildlife habitat, state and local parks. The state tax credits are available to landowners interested in donating qualified lands to state resource departments, local government entities and qualified non-profit organizations for conservation purposes.

Special District Assessments

These include Benefit Assessment Districts (under state law AB1600), Landscape and Lighting Act Districts, and Mello-Roos Districts. A special assessment or levy is placed on a property to finance improvements and/or maintenance that specifically benefit that property. The legislation requires a vote of the residents in order to form such districts or in order to change the level of assessment.

The City of Riverside has created two Landscape Districts, Riverwalk and Sycamore Highlands, for the purpose of maintaining landscaping and park facilities located within the boundaries of each district.

- Benefit Assessment Districts:** An assessment district is a special purpose mechanism available to local government agencies for developing and maintaining facilities and resources in a defined geographic area. The costs of the facilities are recaptured based on a benefit/assessment spread. They can be established by local government using their authority under the Lighting and Landscape Act of 1972 (L&L) or by voter initiative. The assessments are made on cost per lot, per acre, or some other parcel-by parcel basis. With the passage of Proposition 218, agencies are now required to have the property owners vote on any new or increased assessment. The process uses a mailed ballot to property owners. Each ballot is weighted by the assessment it represents. If a majority of the weighted ballots are in support, the assessment district is adopted by a Governing Board resolution.
- Mello Roos Community Facilities District (CFD):** A Special District is created to provide certain public facilities and services in a given area. A special tax is imposed on property owners to finance specific public projects. It is secured by taxes within the district and is levied each year for public projects. Taxes can also support maintenance. Mello-Roos is California's state enabling legislation for this type of district. Park and recreation facilities may be funded in this way but a two-thirds voter approval is necessary. Unlike Special Districts these districts lack a governmental structure with management responsibilities. Mello-Roos is most commonly used in newly developing areas and used in combination with other developer based funding, such as impact fees and development agreements.



The CFDs have bonding and taxing authority, so bonds can be issued to finance public facilities or services and the bonds will be repaid by a special tax levied by the CFD. Therefore, in a Mello-Roos bond financing, users of financed facilities pay for those facilities through the payment of a special tax. Mello-Roos bond financing provides some unique advantages to local government. Mello-Roos bond projects are initiated, approved and operated for and by the local community, so that only projects which are truly positive additions to the area will be financed. Mello-Roos bond financing gives local governments a tool with which to promote appropriate development and to provide the infrastructure needed in developing areas.

- **Business Improvement Districts:** A somewhat controversial financing tool is the Business Improvement District or BID. Like special assessment districts, BID's assess residents within set boundaries for additional services, such as park maintenance and public safety. This is a direct tax levy on business license holders and/or property owners. They are unique, however, in that they establish a partnership between property owners and businesses in downtown or commercial areas for the purpose of improving the business climate in a defined area. Impetus for the BID generally comes from business and property owners hoping to attract tourists and new customers by cleaning up sidewalks, improving parks, increasing lighting, etc. These business owners want better services within their neighborhood and are willing to pay for it. In some places, they are willing to take on nongovernmental tasks, such as marketing, to supplement public services.

It is in the public interest to promote the economic revitalization and physical maintenance of the business districts of its cities in order to create jobs, attract new businesses, and prevent the erosion of the business districts. It is of particular local benefit to allow cities to fund business related improvements, maintenance, and activities through the levy of assessments upon the businesses or real property that benefits from those improvements.

Revenue from Operations

- **User Fees:** Such fees provide some contribution toward maintenance, but are not sufficient to provide any capital funds. While Riverside regularly reviews current fees and charges, it is strongly recommended that the City examine the current fee structure and make adjustments so that the fees collected are in line with the costs of maintenance and operation of the facilities and/or programs for which the fees are levied. Some of the sources of such fees include:
 - Participation fees for classes and special programs.
 - Field Rental Fees for the use, maintenance and lighting costs associated with using a sports field.
 - Facility Rental Fees for meetings, parties and special events.
 - Charges for play, such as for tennis court reservations and/or ballfields.
 - Group picnic shelter use charges.
 - Charges for the use of park sites for special events such as arts & crafts fairs, tournaments, antique shows, auto shows, weddings, concerts, carnivals, Christmas tree sales, etc.
 - Joint-Use with non-profit organizations is also included in this category, where sports teams would renovate fields and/or provide field maintenance (labor or costs) in exchange for guaranteed use of the field during the season.

- **Property Leases:** Because park agencies have extensive land holdings the potential to lease land for special uses that are compatible with park and recreation use can generate additional revenue. Grazing leases, radio and cell phone tower lease agreements have become prevalent throughout California.
- **Sale or Lease of Surplus Lands:** The sale or lease of land or other capital facilities for which the City has no further use can sometimes be a major source of revenue. One-time receipts from the sale of land can be used for the acquisition of new park lands, recreation facilities, or the development of new community service facilities. Revenues from long-term leases can be used to provide maintenance or underwrite programs. Surplus parcels also may provide opportunities for trading land elsewhere in the City with other agencies that own land more suitable for park purposes.
- **Concessions:** By contracting with a concessionaire to build and/or operate a facility, the City can generate income which could cover the capital costs and maintenance of the facility. Examples of such concession-operated facilities include: baseball or softball diamonds, equestrian facilities, handball courts, tennis courts, miniature golf, roller hockey facilities and food and beverage concessions. In most cases, the City provides a site for the facility and either the City or the concessionaire funds the construction of the facility. The lease terms are determined accordingly.
- **User Group Contributions:** Sports groups sometimes have an interest in constructing and maintaining fields for their use if the City would provide a nominal lease of land for a reasonable time span so that they can capture the value of the improvements. This relieves the City of the associated costs; however, it precludes the use of the fields by other user groups unless that is made a condition of the lease.
- **Fund Raising Events:** While these are not a major source of funds, such events (i.e. concerts, raffles, etc.) could contribute to an overall effort toward capital funding for a specific facility. Funds raised from such events could be channeled through a non-profit foundation as described above.
- **Corporate Sponsorship of Events:** This is the most popular for sports teams and other various activities, and should be actively pursued.

Non-Profit Foundation/Planned Giving

- **Non-Profit Foundation**-This would provide a vehicle for a capital fund drive and a means to build community support. There should be well defined facilities and specific costs to be funded. The foundation acts as a conduit for receiving private donations from entities that might otherwise be reluctant to donate to a City. In addition, the donor can receive tax benefits. The City can use the foundation to solicit private foundations, corporations and other businesses, local organizations and individuals (gifts, bequests, trust funds, etc.). The foundation also provides an organization that can partner with other non-profits (such as churches, service clubs and organizations) as well as private companies to jointly develop park and recreation facilities.
- **Planned Giving/Capital Campaigns:** Many individuals, private foundations, and corporations contribute to local non-profits solely to improve the community in which they live or operate. Donations can be made for capital projects as well as programs. This method of funding is greatly enhanced when a 501 (c) 3 organization, such as a Parks Foundation is in place to support and operate the program providing a vehicle for a capital fund drive and a means to build community support. To enhance the program there should be well defined facilities and specific costs to be funded. The non-profit would act as a conduit for receiving private donations from individuals and/or entities which might otherwise be reluctant to donate to a public entity. In addition, the donor can receive tax benefits. Another option is to set up a Donor Advised-Restricted Fund through the non-profit.

Planned giving program, the potential to receive bequests and endowments, is expected to grow in the next 15 years where there will be a nationwide, intergenerational transfer of wealth estimated at \$16 trillion. Specific examples are explained below.

- **Bequest:** Donors include a provision in their will directing that a gift be paid to an organization after their death or the death of one of their survivors. Donors can give the organization either a specific amount of money or item of property (a "specific" bequest), or a percentage of the balance remaining in their estate after taxes, expenses, and specific bequests have been paid (a "residual" bequest). Also, donors can state how to use their bequest for a particular program or activity at an organization, or allow its use to be discretionary ("restricted" and "unrestricted" bequests).

- **Charitable Gift Annuity:** Donors make a gift to an organization and in return, the organization agrees to make fixed payments to the donor for life. Payments may be made to a maximum of two beneficiaries. At the death of the last beneficiary, the remaining balance of the annuity is used by the organization for the purpose that the donor specified when the gift was made. Gift annuities operate under a simple contract between an organization and the donor. They are not trusts, but rather income obligations backed by the organization's assets. Payments from a gift annuity can be arranged to commence at a future date (a "deferred" gift annuity). Deferring the start of payments gives donors a higher income rate and a larger charitable deduction than they could secure from annuities whose payments start immediately.
- 
- **Charitable Remainder Unitrust:** This trust pays income to the donor and/or other beneficiaries for life or a term of years, and then pays the remaining balance to charity. Income is paid as a fixed percentage of the unitrust's value – which is revalued annually. Income and appreciation in excess of the required payments to the beneficiaries are held in the unitrust to allow growth.
 - **Charitable Remainder Annuity Trust:** This trust pays the donor and/or other beneficiaries a fixed-dollar amount of income for life or a term of years, and then pays the remaining balance to charity. Unlike income from a unitrust, payments from an annuity trust do not fluctuate during the term of the trust.
 - **Charitable Lead Trust:** This trust pays income to an organization for a term of years or for the lifetime of the donor. When the lead trust terminates, the remaining balance is returned to the donor or to the donor's heirs. Donors who arrange their lead trusts to return the assets to themselves may claim a charitable income tax deduction when they make their gift, for the present value of the anticipated payments to charity. They are liable for income tax on the lead trust's annual earnings.

- **Life Insurance:** The death benefit of a life insurance policy can be paid to an organization as a charitable gift. Donors have several options in giving life insurance:
 - Contribute a fully paid-up policy
 - Contribute a policy on which some premiums remain to be paid (In both of these cases, the donor can claim a charitable deduction for the value of the donated policy, and the organization can “cash in” the policy in advance of the donor’s death). Donors can (revocably) name an organization as the beneficiary of a life insurance policy that they continue to own and maintain. They can name an organization the owner and beneficiary of a new life insurance policy, and make ongoing gifts that offset the premiums you will pay to maintain the policy.
- **Retirement Plans:** Donors can name an organization the successor beneficiary of all or a portion of their IRA, 401(k), or other retirement accounts. The designation is revocable and does not generate a charitable income tax deduction.

Sponsorship (Naming Rights)

- **Sponsored Facilities Programs and Events (Naming Rights):** It is common for public agencies to secure businesses and organizations to sponsor events. There is an opportunity to expand the current sponsorship activities for park improvements and amenities. There is a growing recognition by corporations, associations, and others in the private sector that parkland and recreation programs have positive public values worth associating with. Further there is a growing justified need on the part of park agencies to ask for financial payments in return for those associations. This is leading to a wide array of sponsored programs ranging from one-time large group activities such as runs, 4th of July events, or concerts, to advertising promotions that utilize a park as a backdrop, to the use of logos or brand names in return for donations of money, goods or services.

Raising corporate and philanthropic money to construct, improve or rehabilitate physical structures in parks is often relatively easy. Contributions to acquire naming or licensing rights from the City to advertise their name/product should be given careful consideration, in light of the development of new and remodeled public facilities. This practice has several different levels and can include the naming of buildings, advertising on public property or license rights to the agency’s name and other intellectual property. Typically the agency and corporation negotiate terms for the granting of the rights. This can be an effective tool particularly for highly visible facilities or events.

Private Giving

- **Voluntary Utility Donations:** Several municipalities have partnered with Utilities Districts allowing customers to make a donation for parks and or recreation programs as part of their monthly bill. *Scottsdale Cares* in Scottsdale, AZ has raised \$1 million one dollar at a time added to utility bills to fund local youth programs.
- **Adopt-a-Park Programs:** This type of program could generate funds from corporate or individual donations or volunteers to provide maintenance for parks or facilities.
- **Fund-Raising Events:** While these are not a major source of funds, special events could contribute to an overall effort toward capital funding for a specific facility. Funds raised from such events could be channeled through the non-profit foundation described above.

Collaborative Financing

- **Joint-Use Agreements with School Districts:** Joint-Use Agreements with local School Districts can provide for reciprocal use of facilities by both parties. They define responsibilities for capital improvements and maintenance of the facilities. Problems sometimes arise when expanding school sports programs create inequalities in the amount of time the City has access to the facilities. Agreements need to be definitive and specific as to allowed usage.
- **Public Agency Joint Development/Use Agreements:** Public agencies can enter joint development/use agreements with other local agencies, most often a school district, special district, city or county for development or use of land and facilities. Both agencies may participate in the funding of the improvement, for guaranteed use of the facilities. The agencies negotiate terms of the agreements. The land usually remains in the ownership of one agency. Generally one agency will assume responsibility for maintenance of the facilities.
- **Public/Private Partnership Ventures:** This type of venture takes advantage of the potential revenue generating facilities such as golf courses, pistol ranges, multi-sports complex, restaurant and snack facilities. Projects can be jointly funded using public and private financing. Another method is the public agency provides the land and outsources the development and operation to a private company that will build and operate turn-key facilities through lease or concession agreements. Private capital is used for the improvements to the public facility and in turn the developer makes a profit from the fee based recreation activity. This concept works well for large regional parks or large planned developments that can accommodate the specialized uses.

- **Public/Non Profit Partnerships:** Joint ventures with local non-profit organizations can be an effective approach for some recreation facilities. These might be youth serving organizations or special interest groups such as bicycling clubs, dog owners and other community organizations that need facilities. By joining forces, fundraising ability can be enhanced and joint development of community recreational facilities in public parks can be accomplished. With their strong volunteer support these organizations often provide in-kind labor to improve park facilities for their use.
- **Non-profit Conservation Organizations:** Organizations such as Land Trusts, Friends of the River, Sierra Club, and others can be instrumental in working with public agencies to acquire and preserve open space, sensitive habitats, or natural areas.
- **Affinity Cards:** Affinity Cards are partnerships between non-profit or public agencies and credit card companies. Revenue to the agency is generated on a per-transaction basis or percentage of card purchases. A minimum of 10,000 names and addresses must be on the list to qualify for an affinity card program.
- **Volunteerism:** Californians have shown a high willingness to contribute to their communities by volunteering. Volunteer labor and donations of money, services or material are potentially attractive resources for agencies that cannot afford to pay additional staff or make purchases beyond the budget for expenditures. As baby boomers age and retire there will be a growing pool of talented volunteers.

Examples of volunteer projects at senior facilities include meal deliveries, gift shop management, front desk, and other office assistance. Park and Recreation agencies can consider seeking out scout groups for specific Eagle Scout or Gold Award projects such as picnic table slabs, painting projects, trails, murals, gardens or gazebos. Agencies can also seek out Sheriff's work crews or court-mandated community service crews for projects like litter removal, creek clean up, or trail maintenance.

- **Service Organizations:** Most communities have service clubs, (Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Soroptimists) a Chamber of Commerce and business associations, faith-based and neighborhood associations who can contribute to the betterment of park and recreation programs in their area. Many of these groups do support community programs. To sustain the interest and support of these groups it helps if agency staff members actively participate as members of the organization or serve on the boards of directors. Another way to form this connection is to invite those organizations to serve on the park and recreation agency's committees and advisory boards.



6.2 Potential Funding Sources by Facility Type

A summary of the various funding sources for the most appropriate project type is presented in Exhibit 6.2-1. The City should look at developing new sources beyond those currently in use. Funding needs can be satisfied for each improvement through a variety of potential sources as indicated on Exhibit 6.2-1.

The specific funding source to be considered will depend partly on the timing of the development and the funding sources which may be available or which are more easily pursued at that time. For major improvements which include such facilities as community centers, tennis complexes, gymnasiums, senior centers, teen centers, ball field complexes, etc., the use of a fund raising effort to be conducted on behalf of a City's non-profit foundation could be beneficial. Sponsorships/ naming rights for major corporate or other private donors can be offered. In some cases, the use of a professional fund raising firm should be considered once a facility or project for which the funding will be used is identified. Other sources of funding for such projects could include public/private partnerships, partnerships with private sector through website advertising, user group contributions, joint use with the School District and public or private grants.

Use of bonds, sales tax increase, or special districts require a vote by the residents and have been used successfully in some California communities. The City of Pico Rivera recently passed a sales tax increase to implement their Park and Recreation Master Plan and the City of Stockton passed a quarter cent increase to fund parks, recreation, and library services. The specific facilities and improvements to be paid for need to be identified and a public relations effort is required to enlist the support of the electorate. The greater the demand and recognition of the need by the public, the greater will be the chance of success.

Exhibit 6.2-1: Funding Sources by Project Type

Funding Source	PROJECT TYPE			
	Acquisition	Improvement	Operations	Programs
State and Federal Grants ¹	X	X	X	X
Development Related				
Bonds	X	X		
Taxes	X	X	X	X
Special District Assessment	X	X	X	X
Revenue from Operations	X	X	X	X
Non-Profit Foundation – i.e. 501 (c)(3)	X	X	X	X
Sponsorships	X	X	X	X
Private Giving	X	X	X	X

¹ The grant requirements will specify what functions are eligible for funding.

6.3 Current Capital Project Budget

The 2018-2023 capital improvement program totals nearly \$9 million dollars with funding coming from the General Fund, State Habitat Conservation Fund, Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Regional Park Funds, City's Historic Preservation Fund, and Arlington Tax Exempt Bond Funds which was formally the redevelopment agency. PCRSD provides just under \$3 million in revenues from rentals, pool fees, recreation programs, and Fairmount Park Golf Course.

For Fiscal Years 18/19 through 22/23 there are several funded projects. These include:

- Arlington Youth Innovation Center (AYIC) – \$350,000 (\$6,150,000 still needed)
- Nichols Community Center Renovation – \$120,000 (\$4,880,000 still needed)
- El Dorado Park Walking Path - \$90,000
- Hunter Park – Railroad Kiosk - \$68,000
- Martha McLean Anza Narrows, Frisbee Golf Course - \$55,000
- Goeske Senior Center, Restroom Renovation - \$50,000
- Myra Linn Park, Access Improvements - \$35,000
- Myra Linn Park, Shade Sails - \$90,000
- Myra Linn Park, Fitness Stations - \$90,000
- La Sierra Park, ADA Walkway Phase 1 - \$204,077
- Fairmount Park Signage - \$190,000
- Bordwell Park, Floor Replacement - \$248,299
- Villegas Park, Wading Pool Design - \$40,000
- La Sierra Park, ADA Walkway Phase 2 - \$30,000
- Mount Rubidoux Trail Improvements - \$186,000
- Carlson Park, Historic Falls Restoration - \$25,000

6.4 Proposed Capital Costs for Existing Facilities

Exhibit 6.4-1 identifies recommended projects by park sites for the City of Riverside. Only those sites with capital needs are listed. Project estimates are general in nature and developed to show a potential costs and/or range of costs. Costs should be considered as approximations of individual facilities listed only. Actual costs will depend on design, size of facility, additional support facilities, utilities, infrastructure, environmental conditions, as well as site specific conditions which require additional study and have not been evaluated in the Master Plan.

Based on these general project estimates, the City of Riverside is faced with \$158,331,198 in park specific renovations to developed parkland (\$74,550,970 in existing facility improvements, \$75,044,228 in anticipated ADA improvements, and \$8,736,000 in citywide projects).

Projects that coincide with community needs are highlighted.

Exhibit 6.4-1: Capital Costs for Existing Facilities

RECOMMENDATIONS	Estimated Costs
AB Brown Sports Complex	
Construct new playground	\$600,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$100,905
Andulka Park	
Drainage and landscaping improvements	\$100,000
Splash Pad recirculation and filtration system	\$325,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$700,917
Arlanza Neighborhood Garden	
Community garden improvements	\$120,000
Arlington Heights Sports Park	
Splash Pad recirculation and filtration system	\$325,000
Fencing along detention basin	\$75,000
Synthetic soccer field to replace existing turf	\$1,500,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$14,850,111
Arlington Park	
Replace existing shade structure	\$94,000
Walkway and lighting improvements	\$275,000
Challenge course-PRO 4000	\$350,000
New shade structure	\$115,000
Pool building renovation	\$225,000
Tennis Court resurfacing (2)	\$125,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$316,485
Bergamont Park	
Playground shade sails	\$85,000
Replace playground equipment and surface	\$350,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$332,511
Bobby Bonds Park	
Cesar Chavez HVAC installation	\$110,000
Cesar Chavez auditorium chairs	\$5,000
Cesar Chavez paint	\$62,000
Cesar Chavez roof replacement	\$335,000
Cesar Chavez restroom renovation	\$150,000
Cesar Chavez auditorium acoustics and sound system	\$103,000
Cesar Chavez auditorium stage improvements	\$77,000
Youth Opportunity Center gym floor replacement	\$30,000
YOC skylight repair	\$35,500
Artificial turf replacement	\$800,000
Playground lighting improvements	\$35,000
Basketball hoop adjustment system	\$15,000
Pool deck shade structure	\$37,000
Pool filter replacement (9)	\$150,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$3,307,754

Exhibit 6.4-1: Capital Costs for Existing Facilities

RECOMMENDATIONS	Estimated Costs
Bordwell Park	
Basketball replacement/drainage correction	\$165,000
Modernize park restroom	\$150,000
Challenge course—Pro 4000	\$350,000
Design and construction of gymnasium	\$4,738,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$1,399,578
Box Springs Mountain Open Space (City owned)	None
Bryant Park	
Gym floor refinishing	\$10,500
Tennis court lighting	\$190,000
Concrete walkway renovation	\$420,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$3,982,710
California Citrus City Park	None
Carlson Park	
Historic falls and grotto restoration	\$600,000
Irrigation upgrade—new meter and backflow	\$125,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$105,359
Castleview Park	
Playground surface replacement	\$100,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$141,686
Challen Park	
Park improvements (Trails, playground, picnic shelter, parking)	\$1,875,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$15,820
Collett Park	
Playground equipment replacement	\$295,000
Shade shelter roof replacement (3)	\$32,000
Par course and fitness stations	\$90,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$489,312
Dario Vasquez Park	
Playground surfacing replacement	\$100,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$200,408
Don Derr Park	
Basketball court resurfacing	\$30,000
Restroom and concession building replacement	\$1,100,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$648,295
Don Jones Park	
Remove and replace existing concession building	\$450,000
Decomposed path 1100 LF	\$125,000
Exercise stations	\$120,000
Fence adjustment	\$84,000
Challenge Course Teen Playground –Pro 4000	\$350,000
Playground with fencing, shade, benches, etc.	\$450,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$609,683

Exhibit 6.4-1: Capital Costs for Existing Facilities

RECOMMENDATIONS	Estimated Costs
Don Lorenzi Park	
Park restroom	\$412,000
Exercise path	\$115,000
Fitness equipment	\$135,000
Park playgrounds	\$650,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$441,110
Doty-Trust Park	
Slope stabilization	\$60,000
Wading pool	\$325,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$1,985,063
Fairmount Park Golf Course	
Driving range improvements	\$45,000
Pitch and putt course	\$950,000
Expand and renovate cart paths	\$250,000
50' netting along freeway	\$300,000
75' Net/post Field Lane	\$204,077
Net replacement	\$65,000
Fairmount Park	
Lakeside Room—refinish wood floor	\$15,000
Lakeside room paint	\$75,000
Paint picnic shelters	\$30,000
Building painting	\$30,000
Replace concrete fishing pier	\$10,000
Road maintenance on Dexter	\$225,000
Road maintenance—general	\$225,000
Tennis court resurfacing	\$15,000
Repair plaster walking bridge	\$10,000
Repair roof old stables	\$15,000
Historic core restroom replacement	\$700,000
Izaak Walton kitchen and restroom modernization	\$14,000
R and R Rose Garden gazebo and arches	\$75,000
Repair old RR building	\$25,000
Repair roof old restroom building	\$15,000
Repair run off catch basin/water retention area	\$300,000
Storm drain clearing universal playground	\$75,000
Lake Evans weir box repair	\$115,000
Lighting repair	\$15,000
Duck Island cleanup	\$12,000
Lake Evans spillway improvements	\$150,000
Lawn bowling building replacement and site improvements	\$650,000
Invasive species clearance	\$75,000
Lake dredging	\$400,000
Spring Brook wash renovation	\$975,000
Locomotive repairs/painting	\$100,000
Security camera system	\$200,000

Exhibit 6.4-1: Capital Costs for Existing Facilities

RECOMMENDATIONS	Estimated Costs
Fairmount Park (continued)	
Develop Armory conversion master plan	\$500,000
Dexter parking lot with lights (120 spaces)	\$504,000
Banks intersection/pedestrian access	\$350,000
Market Street frontage improvements—enhanced entry	\$65,000
Market Street frontage improvements—new fencing	\$100,000
North Hill—curb and gutter, sidewalk, trail, picnic table	\$750,000
Renovate the old building for bike rental	\$35,000
Camp Evan's Wilderness Area Improvements - Connect to Santa Ana River	\$1,750,000
Court parking lot	\$250,000
Historic Core Phase I (bandshell/amphitheater)	\$1,250,000
Historic Core Phase II (restroom)	\$350,000
Historic Core Phase III (lake access, parking, lighting, etc.)	\$2,250,000
Lake Evans water quality	\$65,000
Landscape and turf conversion	\$125,000
Pedestrian sidewalk	\$60,000
Splash pad filtration system	\$325,000
Repair Brown Lake area	\$300,000
Replace missing rose bushes	\$1,500
Playground wood chip	\$10,000
Replace rubberized playground surface	\$65,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$2,772,901
Harrison Park	
Rebuild existing sump pump	\$20,000
Playground wood fiber	\$31,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$313,306
Highland Park	
Community Center and site improvements	\$1,750,000
Playground improvements	\$250,000
Walking path around park with lighting	\$275,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$211,713
Hunt Park	
Pool filter replacement—3 tanks	\$46,500
Exterior painting of Center, pool, and restroom	\$75,000
Community Center paint interior	\$25,000
Replace one partition to accommodate rentals	\$30,000
Fencing at existing picnic area	\$100,000
Construction of outdoor community fitness area	\$120,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$1,209,197
Hunter Park	
Installation of playground shade	\$75,000
Park improvements (fencing, mural, landscaping)	\$65,000
New railroad interpretive kiosk	\$68,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$658,718

Exhibit 6.4-1: Capital Costs for Existing Facilities

RECOMMENDATIONS	Estimated Costs
Islander Park	
Wading pool replacement	\$375,000
Pool filter replacement—3 tanks	\$45,000
Park and trail improvements, pool renovation	\$2,900,000
New playground/park, trailhead design	\$60,000
New playground construction	\$600,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$512,181
Kensington Pocket Parks	
	None
La Sierra Park and Senior Center	
HVAC replacement	\$51,500
Gym floor resurfacing	\$10,500
Paint interior and exterior	\$36,000
Picnic shelter fencing	\$80,000
Basketball hoop adjustment system	\$15,000
Community Center improvements	\$90,000
Exercise stations	\$125,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$7,256,834
Lincoln Park	
Basketball court improvements	\$15,000
Lighting improvements	\$14,000
Playground lighting	\$45,000
Security cameras	\$75,000
Fruit tree grove improvements	\$65,000
Solar panel installations/LED conversion	\$150,000
Renovate veterans memorial	\$15,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$224,499
Loring Park	
Renovate park to the Riverside Arboretum Park with walking paths, par course that links to the River Trail	\$1,750,000
Low Park	
Parent Navel Orange Tree Enclosure	\$650,000
Park Improvements - Complete renovation to fence, walkway interpretive connection to Parent Navel, basketball half-court, fitness area, landscaping	\$500,000
New playground construction	\$500,000
Martha McLean/Anza Narrows Park	
Remove and replace existing restroom	\$650,000
Design study	\$50,000
Park Gateway to the River improvements (parking, sidewalks, playgrounds)	\$2,250,000
Mount Rubidoux Park	
Park shade structures	\$175,000
Trails and firebreak repair and modification	\$108,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$71,270

Exhibit 6.4-1: Capital Costs for Existing Facilities

RECOMMENDATIONS	Estimated Costs
Mountain View Park	
Playground poured-in-place surface replacement	\$125,000
Camera system	\$30,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$172,338
Myra Linn Park	
Lighting for basketball and tennis courts	\$250,000
Turf conversion with drought tolerant landscaping	\$24,000
Tennis court re-surfacing	\$8,500
Gate repair	\$2,500
Replace trash cans	\$9,600
Playground safety surfacing replacement	\$130,000
Playground repair	\$25,000
Picnic area improvements	\$35,000
Playground lighting	\$12,000
Picnic shelter upgrades	\$65,000
Install mow curb	\$12,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$325,077
Newman Park	
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$86,988
Nichols Park	
Community Center renovation	\$6,000,000
Park improvements - Walking/jogging path, fitness stations, landscaping improvements	\$647,500
Outside volleyball court surfacing	\$30,000
Lighting improvements	\$13,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$3,346,990
North Park	
Fencing modifications	\$100,000
Stage or area to allow music	\$100,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$574,852
Orange Terrace Park	
Gym floor repair and refinish	\$204,077
Dance room floor refinish	\$10,500
Community Center floor replacement	\$103,000
Paint interior and exterior of Community Center	\$42,000
Exterior basketball court resurfacing	\$15,000
Park partition	\$30,000
Community Center kitchen upgrades	\$125,000
Splash Pad recirculation system	\$325,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$13,742,873
Patterson Park	
Master Plan Patterson Park - Phase 1	\$2,200,000
Renovation Patterson Park - Phase 2	\$1,000,000
Playground equipment replacement with new surfacing	\$450,000
Wood fiber top-off	\$30,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$226,558

Exhibit 6.4-1: Capital Costs for Existing Facilities

RECOMMENDATIONS	Estimated Costs
Quail Run Open Space	
Walking trail around perimeter	\$300,000
Rancho Loma Park	
Basketball court resurfacing	\$7,500
Playground wood fiber top-off	\$31,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$244,895
Reid Park	
Gym floor refinish	\$11,000
Paint interior and exterior of Community Center	\$36,000
Community Center renovation	\$850,000
Basketball hoop adjustment system	\$15,000
Water conservation to Calsense Irrigation Controller	\$75,000
Community garden improvements	\$50,000
Tennis court resurfacing (3)	\$25,000
Little League/rugby restroom/concession building rebuild	\$650,000
Rugby field lighting improvements	\$275,000
Springbrook Clubhouse kitchen improvements	\$85,000
Springbrook Clubhouse improvements	\$120,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$3,724,807
Riverwalk Dog Park	
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$72,527
Rutland Park	
Par course replacement	\$50,000
Playground wood chip replacement	\$20,440
Basketball court resurfacing	\$8,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$538,002
Ryan Bonaminio Park	
Replace playground wood chips	\$32,104
Splash pad	\$550,000
Tequesquite Arroyo signage	\$125,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$2,464,824
Shamel Park	
Wading pool replacement	\$425,000
Pool filter replacement—3 tanks	\$46,000
Pool building renovation	\$1,250,000
Pool deck shade canopy over bleachers	\$24,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$1,277,333

Exhibit 6.4-1: Capital Costs for Existing Facilities

RECOMMENDATIONS	Estimated Costs
Streeter Park / Janet Goeske Center	
Parking lot improvements	\$50,000
Replace skylight and repair roof	\$75,000
New senior playground and fitness equipment	\$375,000
Add kitchen AC	\$42,000
New marquee—LED motion sign	\$85,000
Exercise room replacement	\$30,000
General Center improvements	\$25,000
Trim all trees	\$15,000
Remove "disabled" from building and paint	\$3,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$1,176,711
Swanson Park	
Small playground features	\$250,000
Park improvements	\$100,000
Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park	
Trailhead at Barton, Alessandro, Val Vista, and Canyon Crest	\$1,850,000
Trail maintenance and adjustment of trail alignments	\$79,000
Trail Signage and Kiosk	\$50,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$176,784
Sycamore Highlands Park	
Splash Pad recirculation system	\$325,000
Playground pour-in-place surfacing replacement	\$129,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$419,352
Taft Park	
Playground shade structure	\$95,000
Replace playground equipment	\$500,000
Tennis court resurfacing	\$8,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$348,085
Thundersky Park	
Replace playground wood chips	\$19,672
Replace existing playground equipment	\$500,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$402,100
Villegas Park	
Wading Pool Replacement	\$400,000
Outdoor basketball court resurfacing	\$35,000
Roof replacement	\$210,000
Community Center banquet room roller shades	\$4,500
Master Plan Phase II	\$85,000
Synthetic soccer field to replace existing turf	\$1,500,000
Field improvements	\$105,000
Jogging path—playground area	\$85,000
Jogging path—softball field area	\$90,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$1,754,144

Exhibit 6.4-1: Capital Costs for Existing Facilities

RECOMMENDATIONS	Estimated Costs
Washington Park	
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$349,266
White Park and Dales Senior Center	
Concrete replacement	\$150,000
Window wood blind replacement (28)	\$15,000
Anticipated ADA improvements	\$761,396
City-Wide Projects	
Pool refurbishment	\$1,300,000
Parking lot rehabilitation	\$500,000
Water conservation projects	\$500,000
Automatic door locking system	\$280,000
Community Center Wi-Fi	\$156,000
Skate parks	\$6,000,000

Future Operation and Maintenance Costs

In order to complete this Master Plan, the City should look at developing new revenue sources beyond those currently in use. Funding needs can be satisfied for each improvement through a variety of potential sources as indicated on Exhibit 6.2-1 and that funding must include both capital costs and ongoing operations and maintenance.

The National Park and Recreation Administration 2018 NRPA Agency Performance Review, found that nationwide, the median level operating expenditures for operations and maintenance was \$6,589 per acre of parkland. The typical operating expenditure rises with population density. Agencies serving a jurisdiction with fewer than 500 people per square mile spend \$3,673 per acre of parkland, rising to a median of \$11,953 per acre for agencies serving a jurisdiction with a population density greater than 2,500 per square mile. For cities of Riverside's size, the average cost per acre of parkland ranged from \$2,580 to \$12,329.

Exhibit 6.5-1 projects new park development projects of approximately 357.52 plus the 64 acre Reid Sports Complex. To maintain these new park parcels, Riverside would need to find funding for approximately \$4,000 to \$10,000 per acre annually to maintain the new parkland.

The specific funding source to be considered will depend partly on the timing of the development and the funding sources which may be available or which are more easily pursued at that time. For major improvements which include such facilities as community centers, tennis complexes, gymnasiums, ball field complexes, etc., the use of a fund raising effort to be conducted on behalf of a City's non-profit foundation could be beneficial. Sponsorships/ naming rights for major corporate or other private donors can be offered. In some cases, the use of a professional fund raising firm should

be considered once a facility or project for which the funding will be used is identified. Other sources of funding for such projects could include public/private partnerships, partnerships with private sector through website advertising, user group contributions, joint use with the School District and public or private grants.

Use of bonds, sales tax increase, or special districts require a vote by the residents and have been used successfully in many California communities. The City of Pico Rivera recently passed a sales tax increase to implement their Park and Recreation Master Plan. In 2017 the City of Stockton passed a quarter cent sales tax increase to fund ongoing operations and maintenance needs for parks, recreation, and library services.

Specific recommendations for the City of Riverside include:

Development Fees Increase

The city has failed to adjust development fees since the completion of the 2005 Financial Strategy Plan.

Specific recommendations include:

- Adjust Development Impact Fees for both local parks, and regional/reserve parks, pools, and trails immediately.
- Update development fees annually, to keep pace with actual costs for new park acquisition and development. Future adjustments should be completed at the time of the City's budget review and approval and adjusted utilizing the construction cost price index and the City's estimated average cost of land acquisition.
- Revenue collected in excess of the \$2.6 million currently allocated to debt service should be dedicated to funding projects identified within this Master Plan.

Institute Special Revenue and/or Enterprise Funds for Parks, Recreation, and Golf Budgets

In the periodic budget process that every municipality goes through, there are negotiations for the level of general fund support. The general fund pays for usual and on-going municipal expenses that are generally not supported by a stream of revenue. In the case of the PRCSD, three budget units show a significant and continuous budget stream over the last several fiscal years.

The Recreation budget has a revenue rate, a comparison of expenditures to revenue, which has ranged from 37% to nearly 50%. This means that one-third to one-half the cost of this budget unit are covered in generated revenue. The figure for Parks is much lower with a revenue rate of 10-12%. Golf has shown a revenue rate of 62% to 107%, meaning that this unit has shown, in one fiscal year, a "profit" at the 107%.

These budget units could easily be moved out of the general fund, with a negotiated general fund contribution, and placed into a special revenue fund. This type of fund is often established to finance and operate dedicated budgets with a significant revenue stream and those funds can only be used for that specific program. Recreation, parks, and libraries, are commonly operated in this fashion. Special revenue funds provide an extra level of accountability and transparency to taxpayers that their tax dollars will go toward an intended purpose.

While the Golf budget has shown a “profit” in a single fiscal year, this budget unit could with an increase in rounds, someday be operated as an Enterprise Budget. An enterprise fund is a self-supporting fund design to account for activities supported by user charges.

There are many advantages to these type of funds including an emphasis on revenue generation, costs management, and the ability to budget remaining funds in future years for specific capital projects and/or new program development.

Specific recommendation for Special Revenue and Enterprise Funds is:

Funds remaining in the budget at the end of the fiscal year, rather reduced expenditures or increased revenue should be budgeted to fund capital projects identified in this Master Plan specifically:

- ADA requirements
- Renovations
- Deferred Maintenance
- Capital upgrades to existing projects

Naming Rights

Actively search for contributions from corporations and businesses to acquire naming or licensing rights from the City to advertise their name/product, in light of the proposed development of new public facilities. This practice has several different levels and can include the naming of buildings, advertising on public property or license rights to the agency's name and other intellectual property.

Prioritize Parks Foundation

Prioritize support and development of the Riverside Parks Foundation “501 c3” organization to a fully functioning organization. The primary mission of a Foundation should be based on:

- To aid, sponsor, promote, advance and assist in the provision of public parks, recreation and community services in the Riverside Area.
- To receive, invest, and manage funds acquired through dues, donations, grants, gifts, bequests, and solicitations in furtherance of the purposes and goals of the City.

City-Wide Benefit Assessment District

Another option would be the development of a city-wide assessment district with a special purpose mechanism for developing and maintaining park and recreational facilities and resources. One route to establish a “district” is for the City to use their authority under the Lighting and Landscape Act of 1972. The assessments are made on cost per lot, per acre, or some other parcel-by parcel basis. Proposition 218 requires agencies to have property owners vote on any new or increased assessment. The process uses a mailed ballot to property owners. Each ballot is weighted by the assessment it represents. If a majority of the weighted ballots are in support, the assessment district is adopted by a Governing Board resolution.

Another avenue is to hold a Parcel tax election. Parcel taxes are a form of special property tax, which must be paid by the owners of parcels, or units, of real estate. However, unlike standard property taxes, which are based on the value of the property, a parcel tax is an assessment based on the characteristics of the parcel. These assessments can include taxing a parcel based on square footage or by dwelling unit, or the tax may be a flat rate per parcel.

In November 2011 the Riverside Library Parcel Tax, Measure I was overwhelmingly approved, extending the \$19 library parcel tax until 2022. The existing \$19/year parcel taxes generates about \$1.3 million a year for Riverside’s library system.

Table 6.4-2 below shows the number of parcel taxes that were approved in California from 2003 through November 2017. The data represents all parcel tax measures that were proposed, including those for cities, school districts, counties, and special districts.

Table 6.4-2: All parcel tax measures, 2003-2017

Status	Number	Percent
Approved	537	56.11%
Defeated	420	43.88%

This past June the City of Davis passed a \$49 parcel tax to fund park maintenance. The measure passed with 73.6% of the vote. The November election featured several park related measure including East Bay Regional Park District, and the cities of Albany, Mt. Shasta and La Selva Beach.

The City of Riverside currently has approximately 77,625 parcels. To implement the goals of this Master Plan in conjunction with the 2030 Vision, a minimum of \$5 million annually should be established and presented to the voters. This would mean a parcel tax in the range of \$65 to \$75 per parcel annually. This would allow the City to dedicate \$1 to \$1.5 million annually to maintenance and operations and the remaining to capital expenditures.

The specific facilities and improvements are identified within this Master Plan and a public relations effort is required to enlist the support of the electorate. The greater the demand and recognition of the need by the public, the greater will be the chance of success.

6.5 Capital Improvement Plan

Development of a multi-year Capital Budget is integral to sound financial planning, debt management, and reserve development. This Master Plan identifies development of master planned facilities, capital replacement, and capital outlay requirement over a five-year period to assist with planned cash and debt management.

Exhibit 6.5-1 displays the recommended five (5) year needs for the City of Riverside, including renovation of existing facilities, redesign/modification of existing, potential acquisition site costs, and development of these new sites. It should be noted that existing resources are limited and will not be able to fully fund the recommendations within this plan without new tax dollars.

For the purpose of this report, the Five-Year Capital Expenditure Plan is based on three factors:

- Per capita allocation from the 2018 Park and Water Bond of approximately \$1,500,000. In the fall of 2018, the State of California started the review of the allocations with final details expected by mid-2019. These funds should be available starting with the 20/21 Fiscal Year.
- An increase in development fees charged resulting in additional revenue of \$750,000 annually.
- Presentation of a ballot measure no later than 2022 for a parcel tax of \$70, resulting in additional revenue of approximately \$5.5 million. Of that amount, \$1 to \$1.5 million should be utilized for operations, maintenance, and increased programming. Passage of a parcel tax would give the city the flexibility to finance in the range of \$40 million in construction projects.

Exhibit 6.5-1: Recommended Capital Improvements

Project	Estimated Costs	Fiscal Year 19/20	Fiscal Year 20/21	Fiscal Year 21/22	Fiscal Year 22/23	Fiscal Year 23/24
General Park Renovation		\$750,000	\$1,500,000		\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
City wide	\$2,736,000					
Park Specific-less than 1 million per park site	\$11,351,893					
Skate parks	\$6,000,000					
Sub Total	\$23,087,893					
Park Specific Renovations			\$750,000	\$750,000	\$11,000,000	
Arlington Park	\$1,184,000					
Arlington Heights Sports Complex	\$1,900,000					
Bobby Bonds	\$1,944,500					
Bordwell	\$5,403,000					
Challen	\$1,875,000					
Don Derr	\$1,130,000					
Don Jones	\$1,579,000					
Don Lorenzi	\$1,312,000					
Fairmount Golf Course	\$1,814,077					
Fairmount Park	\$13,651,500					
Highland	\$2,275,000					
Islander	\$3,980,000					
Loring	\$1,750,000					
Low Park	\$1,650,000					
Martha McLean/Anza Narrows	\$2,950,000					
Nichols	\$6,690,500					
Patterson	\$3,680,000					
Reid	\$2,192,000					
Shamel	\$1,745,000					
Sycamore Wilderness	\$1,979,000					
Villegas	\$2,514,500					
Sub Total	\$63,199,077					
Acquisition						
City-wide land acquisition	\$37,610,000					
Holcomb property 4 acres	\$110,000					
Indian Hill 2.57 acres	\$265,000					
La Sierra 1.43 acres	\$415,000					
Sub Total	\$38,400,000					

Exhibit 6.5-1: Recommended Capital Improvements (continued)

Project	Estimated Costs	Fiscal Year 19/20	Fiscal Year 20/21	Fiscal Year 21/22	Fiscal Year 22/23	Fiscal Year 23/24
Undeveloped Parcels					\$24,000,000	
El Dorado	\$1,110,000					
Golden Star	\$8,880,000					
Hole Lake (aka Rutland Expansion)	\$13,500,000					
Mission Ranch Park and Community Center	\$13,000,000					
Mt. Vernon Park	\$4,000,000					
Reid Sports Complex	\$27,000,000					
Savi Ranch	\$32,625,000					
Tequesquite Open Space	\$5,950,000					
Victoria Cross	\$7,110,000					
Sub Total	\$113,175,000					
Undeveloped— Existing Parks						
Castleview	\$11,506,000					
Fairmount— Future Quarry	\$1,500,000					
Sub Total	\$13,006,000					
Trails						
Box Spring Open Space	\$5,900,000					
Hole Lake Trail Head	\$250,000					
Gage Trail	\$2,770,000					
Pachappa Hill Open Space	\$100,000					
Quail Run Open Space	\$500,000					
Santa Ana River	\$112,000					
Seven Mile Trail	\$19,625,000					
Sub Total	\$29,257,000					
Anticipated ADA Improvements	\$75,044,228*	\$5,002,948	\$5,002,948	\$5,002,948	\$5,002,948	\$5,002,948
Total	\$355,169,198					

*Divided over fifteen (15) years based on preliminary report.