Forward to the Comprehensive Plan **Update**
RivCoParks
October 12, 2018

The Riverside County Regional Parks and Open Space District (RivCoParks) vision continues to be serving as the regional leader in improving lives through people, parks, places and programs. The *2011 Strategic Plan* and subsequent *2017 Strategic Plan* outlined key elements that guide us in our work and this *Comprehensive Park Resources and Recreation Service Plan Update* (Comprehensive Plan) provides the framework for connecting people to the land we manage.

The Comprehensive Plan continues to serve as a tool to help us work with our customers as we strive for excellence in service and effective decision making. With the update of this plan, we have built upon the original outreach efforts across the region, including to other park and recreation providers. We have learned how we can better serve guests to our many parks, how we can enhance and effectively deliver our programs and services.

We are proud of the abundant resources placed in our charge and treasure our role as guardians of parks and places throughout Riverside County. This effort would not be possible without the great abilities of our partners and the people that choose to serve everyday as employees and volunteers of RivCoParks. Thank you.

Respectfully,

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Comprehensive Park, Resources, and Recreation Service Plan

Introduction

The intent of the *Comprehensive Park, Resources, and Recreation Service Plan (Comprehensive Plan)* is to build upon the previous *District Strategic Plan*, and to provide implementation tools to fulfill the strategic goals and objectives. Anchoring this plan is the RivCoParks vision and mission.

RivCoParks Vision:
To be the regional leader in improving lives through people, parks, places, and programs.

RivCoParks Mission:
The Mission of the Park District is to acquire, protect, develop, manage, and interpret for the inspiration, use, and enjoyment of all people, a well-balanced system of park related places of outstanding scenic, recreational, and historic importance.

A. Methodology

The *Comprehensive Plan* uses the recently completed *Strategic Plan* as the basis for identifying the demographic profile and collection of citizen input and gaining an understanding of the programs and services offered by the District. District staff provided additional information and identified challenges facing the District. Staff was introduced to the Cost Recovery and Resource Allocation methodology in order to develop and understand the philosophy underlying its offerings, pricing, and wise use of tax resources. A training on Services Assessment was held, and staff were led through the assessment to determine effective provision strategies. Physical amenities and select programs were mapped to identify service gaps and determine recommendations for this plan. Historical, cultural, and natural resources were identified from a variety of relevant data sources, and a management plan was developed to address these valued aspects of the District's operations. An overview draft update of the plan was presented to the District Advisory Committee in November 2018, and was adopted by the committee at that time. The plan consists of three chapters designed to be stand-alone documents for use by the District, as appropriate. The chapters are:

District Physical Resources Plan:
This chapter includes a complete and current inventory of all District-used and/or managed areas, facilities, programs, and services. The final inventory documents the system-wide parks and recreation infrastructure and land holdings owned and/or managed by the District. The inventory utilizes global information systems (GIS).

Recreation Program/Services Plan:
This chapter makes recommendations for recreation programming, building upon the significant work that resulted from the District's recent *Strategic Plan,* and interconnected with the recommendations made in the District *Physical Resources Plan*. Demographics, public input, and the program assessment were summarized from the *Strategic Plan*. The **Public Sector Services Assessment** methodology was used for detailed analysis of the District's current and future recreation programming, and the Cost Recovery and Resource Allocation Pyramid Model was introduced to help the District align resources and services with organizational values, vision, and mission; reflective of community need. Alternative providers (e.g. schools, other governmental agencies, for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, etc.) and facilities were also inventoried. Lastly, a preliminary Level of Service analysis was conducted to depict current service providers for each program or service and identifies alternative providers in order to determine overlapping areas of expertise, facilities, programs, and services as well as gaps in coverage.

Historical, Cultural, and Natural Resource Management Plan:
This chapter includes an inventory of historical, cultural, and natural resources, along with management recommendations. The plan addresses the issues, resource-based sites, preservation, education, and public awareness through a series of programs and initiatives in keeping with local, State, and Federal laws and regulations.

B. Demographics and Trends

The 2011 *Strategic Plan* primarily utilized demographic information from the 2000 Census and a summary is provided below. Demographic data for the strategic plan was based on the Riverside County Center for Demographic Research estimates and detailed census tract data obtained from Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI).

Demographic conclusions from *Strategic Plan*

- Based on the growth projections of the Center for Demographic Research, Riverside County is projected to add residents at an annual average of 2.1% from 2010 to 2015.
- Population by major age segment demonstrates a strong middle aged nucleus with a median age of 34.2 years.
- Age segment and average household size data could be extrapolated to make the assumption that the County is home to many young families.
- This strong middle aged population composition combined with the growing active adult community and their desire to "stay young," as well as the ability to capitalize on the County's regionalized location to large metropolitan areas primes the Regional Park and Open Space District to solidify the County's place in the region as a mechanism of increased quality of life.
- The gender distribution for the County is typical of national statistics, with the split slightly skewed toward the female population. Females account for 50.2% of the population. This distribution is projected to remain constant throughout the next five years.
- Recreational trends from the last few years indicate that, on average, Americans participate in a sport or recreational activity of some kind at a relatively high rate (65%).
- With more women not only comprising a larger portion of the general populace during the mature stages of the lifecycle, they also participate in recreational activities further into adulthood. This data indicates a relatively new market has appeared over the last two decades.

- The biggest growth area occurred in the ethnicity of the population. Ethnicity, a quality or affiliation resulting from racial or cultural ties, is manifested in those persons classified as Hispanic/Latino origin of any race. The Hispanic/Latino populace has increased by nearly 20% since 1990.
- Hispanic and Latino Americans have strong cultural and community traditions with an emphasis on the extended family, gathering in large recreational groups where multiple activities geared toward all age segments of the group may participate. Large group pavilions with picnicking amenities and multi-purpose fields are integral in the communal pastime shared by many Hispanics.
- In many cases, the economy's performance has a trickle-down effect on recreation. A poor performing economy leads to less disposable income by requiring individuals and families to dedicate larger sums of money to necessities and less to discretionary items. However, in this case, the greater demand on public services as a result of the economic downturn has produced steady revenue growth in user fees for the District.
- When viewed in context with average household expenditures, the disposable income available for County residents does not appear to be a great threat to entertainment and recreational spending.

Review of 2017 census data on the United State Census Bureau's America Fact finder indicates that Riverside County is continuing to grow as projected in the *Strategic Plan*. The total population was 2,189,641 in 2010 and was estimated to be 2,423,266 for 2017, in the 2017 Census. The demographics from the strategic plan appear to remain applicable.

Current recreation trends that are applicable to the District, support the Vision and Mission, and are relevant based on the public input received during the *Strategic Plan* are provided below.

Outdoor Recreation National Trends

Outdoor Sports Participation

The 2018 survey on sports, fitness and recreation participation by the Physical Activity Council's, (PAC) ranked the top athletic activities by total participation included: exercise walking, swimming and camping. **Table 1** outlines the top outdoor athletic activities ranked by total participation in 2018. Camping, fishing, and biking have found the way to the top of each age segments amongst "Aspirational" Sports Participants. These outdoor recreation trends can be expected to be relevant throughout the RivCoParks system.

Table 1: Top Ten Outdoor Athletic Activities Ranked by Total Participation (millions) 2011 (7 years of age or older, participated more than once)

Sport	Total	% Change*
Exercise Walking	97.1	1.3%
Swimming	46.0	-11.4%
Camping (vacation/overnight)	42.8	-4.3%
Hiking	39.1	3.8%
Bicycle Riding	39.1	-1.6%
Running/Jogging	38.7	8.9%
Fishing (Freshwater)	28.0	-6.4%
Golf	20.9	-4.3%
Boating, (Motor/Power)	16.7	-17.0%
Hunting with Firearms	16.4	.6%

**Percent Change is from 2010*
Source: NSGA 2011

The Outdoor Foundation reports that in 2016, outdoor recreation among Americans reached its highest level in the last five years, with nearly 50 percent of all Americans ages six and older participating in at least one outdoor activity. According to the 2017 *Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report,* the top outdoor activities in 2016 were running, bicycling, fishing, camping, and hiking. There has been a growing momentum in participation in sightseeing, birding, and wildlife watching in recent years.

Hispanic Trends – Outdoor/Nature

The Strategic Plan reported that the County's Hispanic population has grown by 20 percent since 1990. Emilyn Sheffield, Professor of Recreation and Parks Management at the California State University, at Chico, identified that in the United States, the Hispanic population category increased by 43 percent over the last decade, compared to five percent for the non-Hispanic portion[1]. This section of the population accounted for more than half of all the population growth. The growing racial and ethnic diversity is particularly important to recreation and leisure service providers since family and individual recreation patterns and preferences are strongly shaped by cultural influences.

Participation in outdoor sports among Hispanics is at 12 percent nationwide, according to the 2017 *Outdoor Recreation Participation Report*. Those who do get outdoors, however, participate more frequently than other outdoor participants, with an average of 60 outings per year. Hispanic youth (ages 6 – 17) are the most likely age group to participate in outdoor recreation, in the Hispanic demographic. The most popular outdoor activities among Hispanics are: running and jogging (24%), road and mountain biking and BMX (15%), camping (car, backyard and RV) (12%), and hiking (8%).

Water Recreation/Swimming Trends

The 2017 *Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report* 2017 provided nation-wide trends for various outdoor activities, including the following water recreation activities: canoeing, fishing, kayaking, sailing, and stand-up paddling (**Table 2**). Among water recreation activities, stand up paddling has had the

[1] *Parks and Recreation.* June 2012. "Five Trends Shaping Tomorrow Today"

largest increase in participation in the past three years (61.6% increase for stand up paddling). Canoeing has experienced a slight decrease in participation. Participation in fly-fishing and kayak fishing is up while other fishing activities have remained relatively level.

Table 2: Water Recreation Participation by Activity (in thousands)
(6 years of age or older)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	3 Year Change
Canoeing	9,787	9,839	10,153	10,044	10,236	10,046	-1.1%
Fishing (Fly)	5,683	6,012	5,878	5,842	6,089	6,456	9.8%
Fishing (Freshwater/ Other)	38,860	38,868	39,135	37,821	37,682	38,121	0.9%
Kayak Fishing	1,201	1,409	1,798	2,074	2,265	2,371	31.8%
Kayaking (Recreational)	8,229	8,144	8,716	8,855	9,499	10,017	14.9%
Kayaking (White Water)	1,546	1,878	2,146	2,351	2,518	2,552	18.9%
Sailing	3,725	3,958	3,915	3,924	4,099	4,095	4.6%
Stand Up Paddling	1,242	1,542	1,993	2,751	3,020	3,220	61.6%

Source: Outdoor Foundation 2017.

Indoor and outdoor amenities like "splash pads" are becoming increasingly popular. In some cities and counties, splash pads are popular in the summer months.

Trail Recreation Trends

For trail-related recreation activities such as hiking, bicycling, and running, the 2017 *Outdoor Recreation Topline Report* indicated a positive three-year trend for hiking (22.5%) and mountain biking (0.9 %), but a negative trend for road/surface trail bicycling (-6.2%). Participation in running/jogging is decreased (-12.6%), while trail running, is up somewhat significantly (26.4%).

Table 3: Trail Recreation Participation by Activity (in thousands)
(6 years of age or older)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	3 Year Change
Bicycling (Mountain/Non-Paved Surface)	6,816	7,714	8,542	8,044	8,316	8,615	0.9%
Bicycling (Road/Paved Surface)	40,349	39,232	40,888	39,725	38,280	38,365	-6.2%
Hiking (Day)	34,491	34,545	34,378	36,222	37,232	42,128	22.5%
Running/Jogging	50,173	52,187	54,188	51,157	48,496	47,384	-12.6%
Trail Running	5,610	6,003	6,792	7,531	8,139	8,582	26.4%

Source: Outdoor Foundation 2017.

Nature Programming

Recreation Management magazine noted as early as 2003 that park agencies have been seeing increased interest in environmental-oriented "back to nature" programs. In 2007, the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) sent out a survey to member agencies in order to learn more about the programs and facilities that public park and recreation agencies provide to connect children and their families with nature. A summary of the results follow:

- Sixty-eight percent (68%) of public parks and recreation agencies offer nature-based programming, and 61% have nature-based facilities.
- The most common programs include nature hikes, nature-oriented arts and crafts, fishing-related events, and nature-based education in cooperation with local schools.
- When asked to describe the elements that directly contribute to their most successful programs, agencies listed staff training as most important followed by program content and number of staff/staff training.
- When asked what resources would be needed most to expand programming, additional staff was most important followed by funding.
- Of the agencies that do not currently offer nature-based programming, 90% indicated that they want to in the future. Additional staff and funding were again the most important resources these agencies would need going forward.
- The most common facilities include: nature parks/preserves, self-guided nature trails, outdoor classrooms, and nature centers.
- When asked to describe the elements that directly contribute to their most successful facilities, agencies listed funding as most important followed by presence of wildlife and community support.

In his book Last Child in the Woods: Saving Children from Nature Deficit Disorder, Richard Louv introduced the concept of the restorative nature for both children and adults of being out in nature. This concept, and research in support of it, has led to a growing movement promoting connections with nature in daily life. One manifestation of this is the development of Nature Explore Classrooms in parks. Nature Explore is a collaborative program of the Arbor Day Foundation and the non-profit organization, Dimensions Educational Research Foundation, with a mission of helping children and families develop a

profound engagement with the natural world, where nature is an integral, joyful part of children's daily learning. Nature Explore works to support efforts to connect children with nature.

C. Public Input

A summary of public input from the *Strategic Plan* is included for reference, and to understand the general needs of District residents as they relate to this comprehensive plan. Due to the recent completion of that planning effort, no additional public input was included as part of this plan.

The *Strategic Plan* used a community input campaign that included a combination of individual and small group interviews facilitated by the consulting team. They used a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) analysis.

Question: What type of recreation programs would you like to see in the county?
Input: Most District stakeholders consider youth education and interpretation as a recreation program that brings great value and should be expanded. Suggestions such as: movies in the park, ranger talks, nature programs in campgrounds, pet related events, and youth targeted fishing derbies, indicate a strong desire to see the District expand outdoor nature programs into the campgrounds and regional parks. Additional comments and suggestions included: geocaching, family-based events, after-school enrichment programs, expanded live entertainment/special events, and off-road vehicle offerings.

Relationship to the *Comprehensive Plan*: The Services Assessment addresses a series of questions, some of which are related to community desires. This input helps identify programs the District should consider adding, enhancing, or providing through a collaborative effort. In addition, the lack of desire may result in a recommendation for divesting.

Question: What are the key issues facing parks, recreation, and open space that should be addressed?
Input: Three common themes emerged. First, the need for a strategic plan was consistently reinforced as respondents asked for clarity in regard to the District's mission, vision, goals, and objectives. Second was the need to enhance communication efforts to ensure that information was flowing up, down, and horizontally in an attempt to build consistency of messaging internally and externally. Third, many believed that partnerships need to be expanded to include new participants not normally associated with the District.

Relationship to the *Comprehensive Plan*: The *Comprehensive Plan* reinforces the District's vision, with an emphasis on the District being a leader in providing **regional service**. The Services Assessment portion of the plan gives specific guidance regarding the District's divestment of more local-type services and growth for more regional services. All of the tools in the plan will enhance communication. The Cost Recovery, Services Assessment, Gap Analysis, and cultural resources management plans will help to better articulate a consistent vision and mission, and the steps the District takes to fulfill those. As the tools are implemented, both internal and external communication will improve, as everyone will be working from a philosophical base and implementing consistent policies and procedures. Partnerships are an identified strategy for providing programs and services and should be considered for enhancing programs through collaboration or complementary efforts as indicated in the Services Assessment. Partnerships are an important element of service provision, as RivCoParks overlaps many other park and recreation agencies providing services at the local and state levels. The District needs to have a consistent partnership policy based on an appropriate philosophy.

D. Recreation Program Assessment

With an ever increasing demand on the tax resources for public parks and recreation, agencies struggle to identify "core services and programs." As part of the strategic plan core programs were defined and evaluated with the following criteria

- The program has been provided for a long period of time (over 4-5 years)
- Offered 3-4 sessions per year
- Wide demographic appeal
- Includes 5% or more of recreation budget
- Includes a tiered level of skill development
- Requires full-time staff to manage the program area

Relationship to the *Comprehensive Plan*: This *Comprehensive Plan* takes a different approach to core services and programs, that allows us to take advantage of a more comprehensive and useful assessment. (*Full details can be found in Chapter 3*) Core services and programs are defined as those that *fit* with the agency's values and vision, and there are few, if any *alternative providers*, and yet the agency is in a *strong market position* to provide the service; however, the agency does not have the *financial capacity* to sustain the service outside of General Fund support. These services are "core" to satisfying the agency's values and vision typically benefiting all community members, or are seen as essential to the lives of under-served populations.

This plan has also provided a definition of "primary services" to identify those programs and services that are very important and are a mainstay of the RivCoParks offerings and have the following characteristics:

- They are a good fit with the agency's values and vision or contribute to the financial cost recovery of a program or service, and have financial capacity (ability to generate significant revenues outside of tax funding to help offset or completely recover costs).
- The agency is in a strong market position to provide the program or service, and alternative providers may or may not be present in the service area.

The *Strategic Plan* also included a program lifecycle analysis, illustrated in **Figure 1**.

Relationship to the *Comprehensive Plan*: The *Comprehensive Plan* takes a broader look at the District's program offering. Individual facilities and programs at each were not evaluated. The general types of programs, such as camping and water parks, were evaluated through the Services Assessment to help the District understand its services, and how they align with the District Vision and Mission. This process will help guide decisions for current and future District offerings.

Figure 1: Program Lifecycle Analysis

Stages in Program Lifecycle					
Introduction	***Take-Off***	***Growth***	***Mature***	***Saturate***	***Decline***
	Jurupa Soccer Complex	Campground & Shelter: Rancho Jurupa	SRP Nature Center	SRP Nature Center	Gilman Ranch
	Campground & Shelter: Rancho Jurupa	HV Nature Center	Campground & Shelter: Lake Cahuilla	Weddings/ Events	
		Campground & Shelter: Lake Skinner	Campground & Shelter: Lawler Lodge		
		Campground & Shelter: Idyllwild Park	Campground & Shelter: Lake Alpine Cabins		
		San Timeteo Schoolhouse	Campground & Shelter: Hurkey Creek		
New Program; Modest Participation	*Rapid Participation Growth*	*Moderate, but consistent participation and growth*	*Slow participation growth*	*Minimal to no participation growth; extreme competition*	*Declining Participation*

E. Next Steps/How to Use this Document

A summary and implementation strategies for each of the three main chapters is provided below. Each chapter should be reviewed, and an annual report of accomplishments and purposeful changes in direction should be documented each year, or as appropriate. Each chapter outlines procedures which could be adopted as standard operating procedures for the District. In general, the District phase in implementation of processes in each comprehensive plan chapter as standard operating procedure for the District.

District Physical Resources Plan

RivCo Parks ("District") is a semi-independent Special District within the Riverside County Government system. The District is guided by the following Vision and Mission Statement.

Vision: *To be the regional leader in improving lives through people, parks, places, and programs.*

Mission Statement: *The Mission of the District is to acquire, protect, develop, manage, and interpret for the inspiration, use, and enjoyment of all people, a well-balanced system of park related places of outstanding scenic, recreational, and historic importance.*

To assist in the attainment of these, this Physical Resources Plan provides a complete and current inventory of all District-owned and/or managed areas and facilities. The inventory is a GIS-based system attributed to identify resource type, recreation service area /programs supported, and physical amenities provided. The resources are presented within one of eight categories based on their primary function: campgrounds, regional sports parks, cultural/historical, open-space, regional trails, other, and

planned/proposed projects. A one-page summary of Information on each resource is provided along with an aerial-based site map in the Physical Resources Plan.

Recreation Program/Services Plan
Best practices for the general operations of the District through two new business planning tools. These tools each provide a look at current services and programs in order to align sources of funding (taxes as well as fees and charges and other alternative funding sources) with a focus on the beneficiaries of the services. The *Cost Recovery and Resource Allocation Pyramid Model* © helps determine to what degree it is appropriate to charge fees for services. The *Public Sector Services Assessment Model* © considers service delivery strategies based upon the surrounding market and an agency's mission and capabilities. Although these tools provide a point in time assessment of current recreation programming and operations, each is also designed as an ongoing business practice tool to be used regularly for evaluation of current and potential new services and programs.

A preliminary Level of Service analysis was completed for each of the Recreation Program/Service Areas identified within the Services Assessment Matrix.

Affirm Market Position: Camping Facility Rentals
Advance Market Position: Retail/Concessions Facility/Rentals, and Non-District Events
Complementary Development: Regional Trails/Trails
Core Services: Park Management (Day Use), Fishing/Boating, Interpretation/Education, and Open-Space Management
Collaborate or Divest: Land Management and District Events
Divest: Boxing Clubs

The analysis utilizes a GIS-based process to assess the population within various distances of each asset category based on 2010 Census Tract data. The population served is compared to the overall population of Riverside County and service gaps and redundancies are visually identified.

Historical, Cultural, and Natural Resource Management Plan
As part of Riverside County's *Strategic Plan* adopted in 2000, the District manages its diverse resources through the following mission:

> *To acquire, protect, develop, manage, and interpret for the inspiration, use, and enjoyment of all people, a well-balanced system of areas of outstanding scenic, recreational, and historic importance.*

To fulfill this mission the District has adopted this Historical, Natural, and Cultural Resources Plan outlines steps necessary to protect, interpret, and conserve these resources in a manner intended to balance resource preservation with priorities for and active use. Somewhat broadly defined, the types of resources addressed by this plan are:

- Historical resources, including structures and other built environments of the Spanish, Mexican, and Early American Periods which are either listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places ("NRHP") or California Register of Historic Resources ("CRHR")
- Traditional resources, including lands or places of cultural importance to, or considered sacred by, a traditional group such as Native American tribe and which are either listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR

- Archaeological resources, including the physical remains of human activity in prehistory or early history (e.g., Native American village sites, Spanish Colonial sites) and human remains
- Paleontological resources, including extinct plant and animal fossils, and fossiliferous deposits of scientific interest
- Natural resources, including waters and wetlands, native plant communities, and the habitats for endangered, threatened, or otherwise special status plant and animal species

This plan outlines the types of cultural resources investigations that will be needed for the District to plan, implement, and complete future undertakings which will involve ground disturbing activities; survey, resource significance evaluation, and impacts significance analysis; and preservation and impacts mitigation. This plan also outlines the types of paleontological resources investigations that will be needed for the District to plan, implement, and complete future undertakings which will involve ground disturbing activities; survey, resource significance evaluation, and impacts significance analysis; and preservation and impacts mitigation. Finally, this plan cites specific compliance requirements for potential adverse effects on significant natural resources.

Chapter 1: Physical Resources Plan

A. Introduction

The Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District ("District") is a semi-independent Special District within the Riverside County Government system. The District is guided by the following Vision and Mission Statement.

> **Vision**: *To be the regional leader in improving lives through people, parks, places, and programs.*
>
> **Mission Statement**: *The Mission of the District is to acquire, protect, develop, manage, and interpret for the inspiration, use, and enjoyment of all people, a well-balanced system of park related places of outstanding scenic, recreational, and historic importance.*

To assist in the attainment of these, this Physical Resources Plan has been prepared to provide a complete and current inventory of all District-owned and/or managed areas and facilities.

B. Current Asset Categories

As of December 2017, the District owns or manages regionally-focused park and open-space lands and manages lands its partnership with the Riverside Conservation Authority (RCA) for the Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan for a total of 77,639 managed acres (RCA lands are not inventoried as a part of this Plan). District holdings have been categorized utilizing two different methods. The first assess which of the following recreational program or services are offered: camping facility rentals; retail, concessions, and facility rentals; non-District events; trails; park management (day use); fishing/boating; interpretive/education; open space management; land management; District events; boxing clubs. Under this categorization, each land holding may be included in more than one category. For the purposes of this inventory, a second method of categorization has been utilized. Each and holding has been categorized by its primary function: campground, regional sports park, cultural/historical, open space, and other. Two additional inventory categories are also included – regional trails and planned/proposed projects, even though no current land holdings are associated with them. Both methods of categorization are shown in **Table 4**.

Commented [AG1]: Dustin or Kyla – Update acreage for RCA and MSHCP

Commented [BK2R1]: We are currently at a total of 77,639 acres (from 17/18 annual report). Not sure the amount that is RCA managed versus District owned.

Table 4: Asset Categorization Matrix

Park or Facility Name	Inventory Category	Service Area Category	Camping Facility Rentals	Retail/Concessions Facility Rentals	Non-District Events	Trails	Park Management (Day Use)	Fishing/Boating	Interpretative /Education	Open Space Management	Land Management	District Events	Boxing Club
Box Springs Mountain Park	Open-Space					■	■			■	■		
Bowes Property	Open-Space					■	■			■	■		
Crestmore Manor	Other			■	■							■	
Devil's Garden Preserve	Open-Space									■	■		
Double Butte Park	Open-Space									■	■		
Dow and Oak Valley Preserve	Open-Space									■	■		
Fish Traps Archeological Site	Cultural/Historical									■	■		
Gilman Historic Ranch	Cultural/Historical					■	■		■				
Goose Flats Wildlife Area	Open-Space							■		■			
Green Acres	Other										■		
Harford Springs Park	Open-Space					■				■	■		
Hidden Valley Wildlife Area	Open-Space				■	■	■		■	■	■		
Hurkey Creek Park	Campground		■		■	■	■			■	■		
Idyllwild Park and Nature Center	Campground		■		■	■	■		■	■	■		
Iodine Springs Reserve	Open-Space									■	■		
Jensen-Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum	Cultural/Historical				■				■		■		
Johnson Ranch	Open-Space									■	■		
Jurupa Valley Boxing Club	Other												■
Kabian Park	Open-Space					■	■			■	■		
Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area	Campground		■		■	■	■	■			■		
Lake Skinner Recreation Area	Campground		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Lawler Lodge and Alpine Camp	Campground		■		■		■				■		
Mayflower Park	Campground		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■		
Maze Stone Park	Cultural/Historical									■	■		
McCall Memorial Equestrian Campground	Campground		■		■	■	■				■		
McIntyre Park	Campground		■	■				■					
Miller Park	Other										■		
Mockingbird Canyon Archeological Site	Cultural/Historical					■				■	■		
Multi-Species Reserve	Open-Space					■			■	■	■		
Pine Cove Park	Other										■		
Prado Park and Crossroads Riverview Park	Other			■	■		■						
PVID Fishing Access	Other							■					
Rancho Jurupa Park	Campground		■	■	■	■	■	■			■		
Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park	Other			■	■								

Park or Facility Name	Inventory Category	**Service Area Category**	Camping Facility Rentals	Retail/Concessions Facility Rentals	Non-District Events	Trails	Park Management (Day Use)	Fishing/Boating	Interpretative /Education	Open Space Management	Land Management	District Events	Boxing Club
The Cove RV Resort	Campground		■	■			■	■					
Ringing Rock Archeological Site	Cultural/Historical									■	■		
San Jacinto River SBKR Site	Open-Space									■	■		
San Timoteo Canyon Conservation Area	Open-Space										■	■	
San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse	Cultural/Historical								■		■		
SAR Regional Park/ Louis Robidoux Nature Center	Open-Space				■	■			■	■	■		
SAR Wetlands Mitigation Bank	Open-Space									■	■		
Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve	Open-Space				■	■	■		■	■	■		
Santa Rosa Plateau Sylvan Meadows Unit	Open-Space					■				■	■		
Stoufer Property	Open-Space									■	■		
Trujillo Adobe Park	Cultural/Historical										■		
Valley Hi Oak Park	Open-Space									■	■		
Warmington Mitigation Site	Open-Space									■	■		

C. Inventory

The inventory sheets denote the facilities names, approximate acreage, site address, ownership type, site operator, site status, date constructed, seasonal availability, facilities/amenities provided, known deficiencies, a brief narrative of the programs and services offered, and an overall site map. A table listing the legal parcels associated with each asset is provided at the end of the chapter.

Asset Category: Campgrounds

Campgrounds
Any District park which has camping sites (tent or RV) available for use is classified as a Campground. There are 11 campgrounds in the District's ownership/operation, which range in size from 1,526 acres to 22 acres. Typical facilities of District campgrounds include restrooms, showers, picnic areas, and hiking trails, in addition to tent sites or RV hook-ups. Nine of the 11 campgrounds are able to accommodate special events, and five campgrounds provide group campsites.

The County offers an array of camping facilities to meet a variety of recreational needs. The campgrounds have many different characteristics and amenities to choose from. Campground settings are from wilderness to modern day camping with Wi-Fi and cable. Additional amenities at each site may include: day use areas, concessions, rentals, fishing, boating, hiking, interpretative or educational areas, splash pads, miniature golf, picnicking, and horseback riding.

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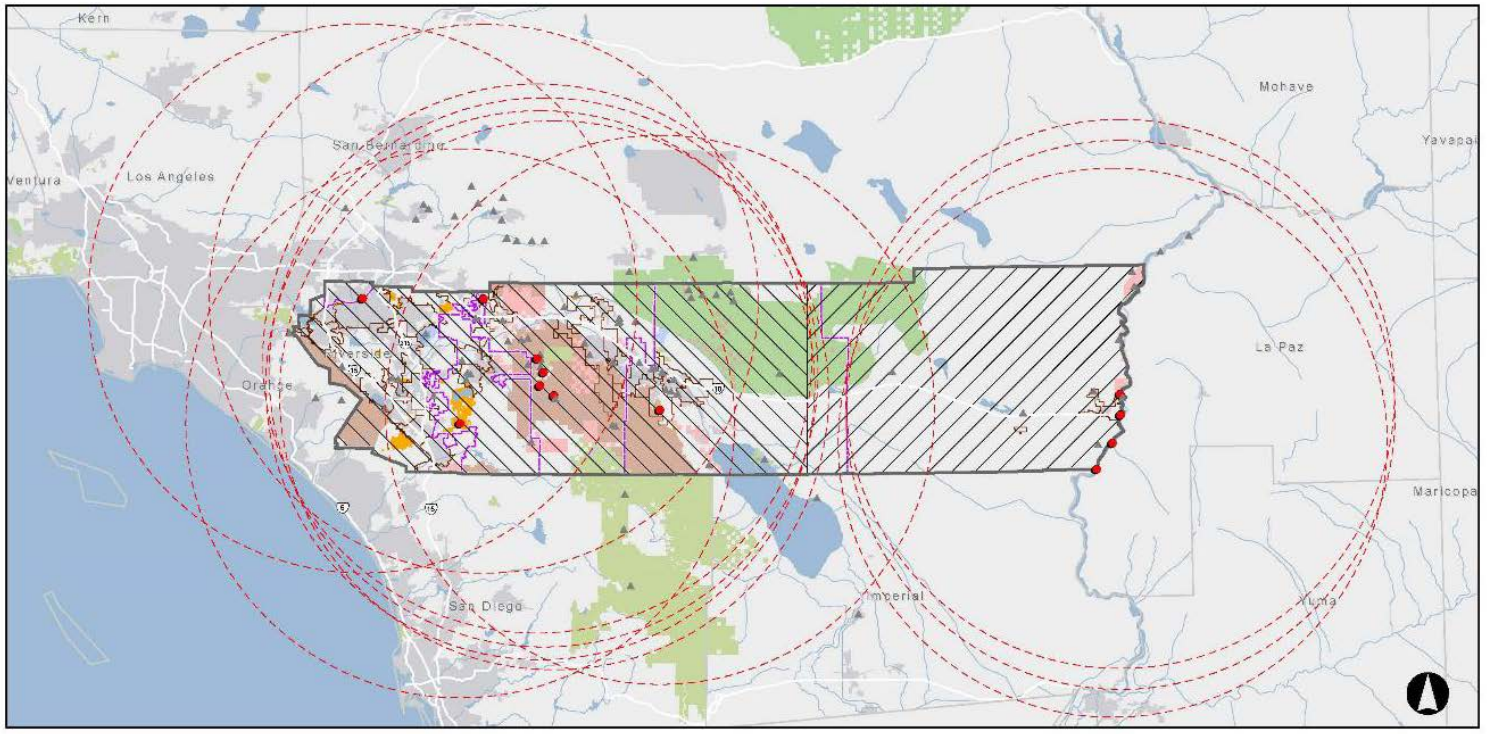
Figure 2: Camping Facility Rental Location



Hurkey Creek Park

Hurkey Creek Park

Approximate Acreage: 59
Location: 56375 Highway 74, Mountain Center, CA 92561
APN(s): 568070011, 568070014, 568070016, 568070018
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Developed
Constructed: 1925
Season: Open All Year

Facilities:

- Tent Camping 6
- RV Camping 124
- Group Camping 5 loops
- Amphitheater
- Special Events
- Hiking Trails
- Mountain Biking Trails
- Equestrian Trails (No Equestrian staging or camping)
- Restrooms/Showers
- Playground
- Picnic Areas
- Open Pasture/Playfield Field

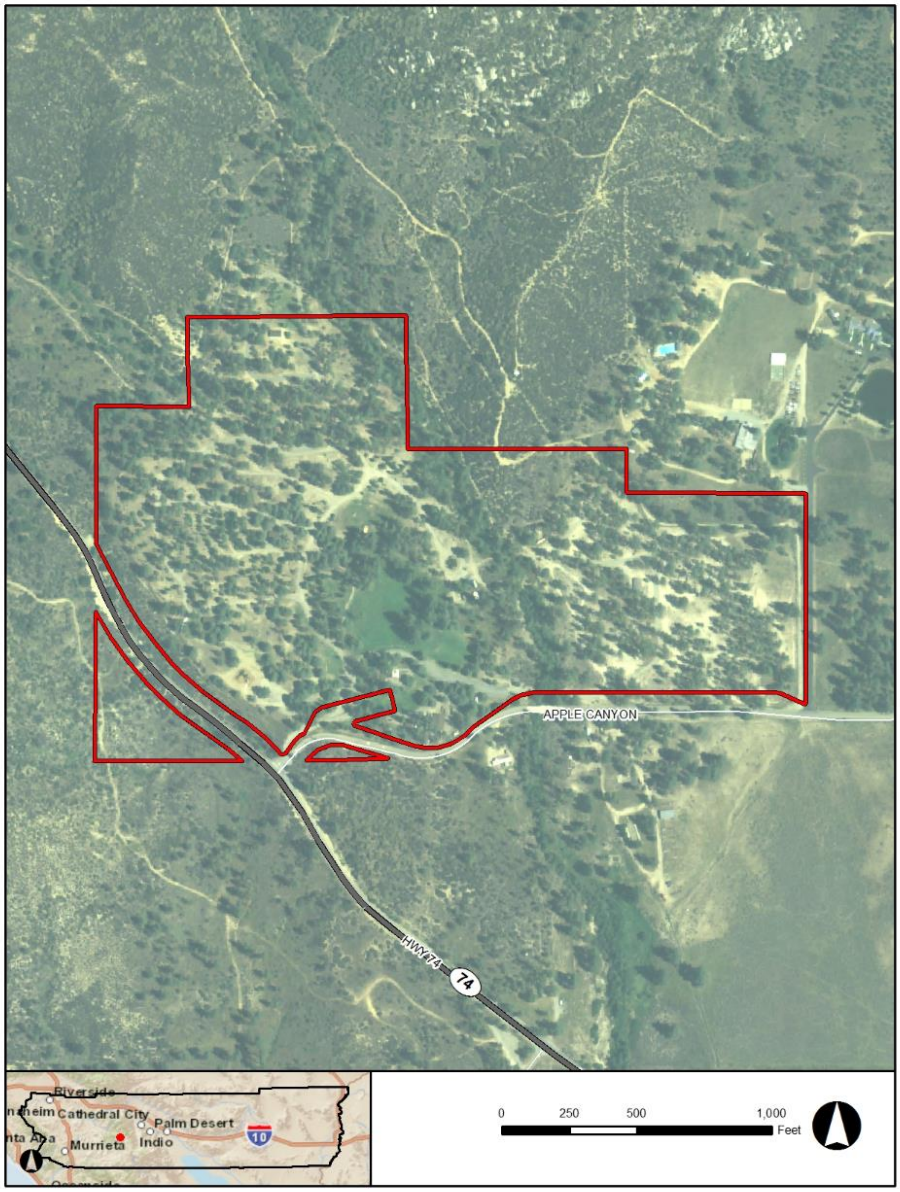
Number of Campsites: 130 (RV sites also accommodate tent camping)

Deficiencies: Campgrounds require renovations to upgrade RV sites and restroom facilities. An ADA Accessibility Survey was completed in 2018.

Comments: Hurkey Creek is a popular destination for hiking and mountain biking enthusiasts and hosts mountain biking competitions each year. Though trails are limited within the park, Hurkey Creek Trail leads out the back of the park into USFS public land and other trails are a short ride or drive away. Many trails enter National Forest Wilderness, where a permit is required. USFS public land adjoins the park to the north, west, and south. An equestrian trail that runs along the perimeter of the park connects with McCall Equestrian Campground less than five miles away.

The park's rustic but well maintained campground offers 130 individual campsites for overnight or extended stays of up to 14 days, as well as large group camping areas in five separate loops that can accommodate 80-100 campers each. Popular activities for both campers and day-use guests include picnicking, BBQ, hiking, biking, and bird-watching. The meadow offers a large area for outdoor games or group gatherings. For the younger set, there is a fun modern playground. Lake Hemet is approximately one-mile away and provides fishing opportunities.

Figure 3: Hurkey Creek



Idyllwild Park

Idyllwild Park Campsite

Approximate Acreage: 202
Location: 54000 Riverside County Playground Road, Idyllwild, CA 92549
APN(s): 560020005, 560020006, 560140011, 560140012, 561020012, 561020029, 561031018
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Developed
Constructed: 1921
Season: Open All Year

Facilities:

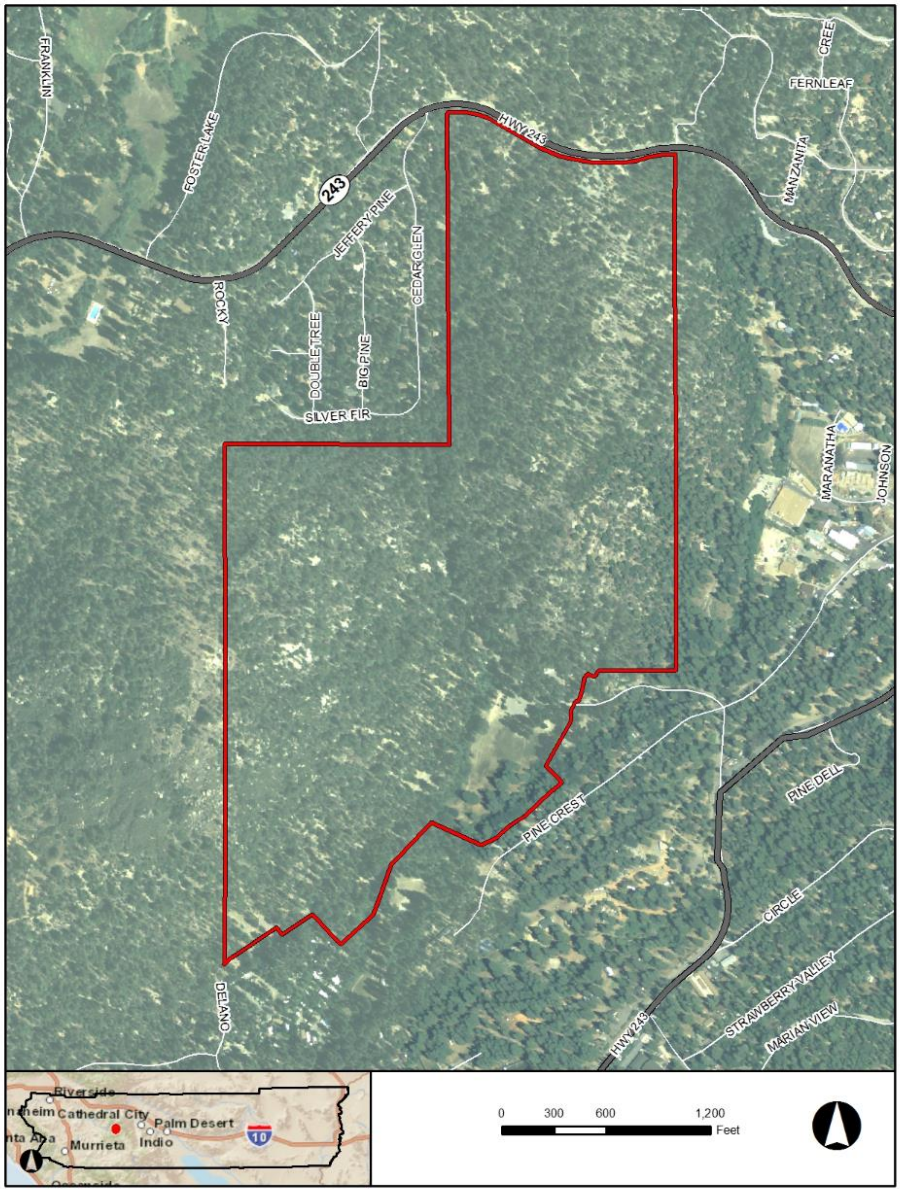
- Tent Camping (water only)
- RV Camping (water spigots; no hookups)
- Handicap Site
- Special Events
- Hiking Trails
- BBQ and Fire Ring
- Nature Trails
- Restrooms/Showers
- Picnic Areas
- Nature Center

Number of Campsites: 96

Deficiencies: Campgrounds require renovations to upgrade RV sites and entry/roadways. An ADA Accessibility Survey was completed in 2018. An Environmental Impact Review is recommended to determine usability of the pasture and associated amphitheater. In addition, the amphitheater requires complete renovation. The park is subject to seasonal water quality issues.

Comments: At an elevation of approximately 5,300 ft., Idyllwild Park's day use area offers a shaded meadow for picnicking and group outings, serving as a pleasant base for hikers, climbers, and explorers. Guests may hike any of the five trails that offer breathtaking scenery and panoramic views, some providing direct access to the Idyllwild Nature Center. For more adventurous outdoor enthusiasts, enormous granite boulders offer some of the best rock climbing challenges around. Fishing opportunities for both casual and dedicated anglers are offered at nearby Lake Fulmor and Lake Hemet. In winter, snow sledding is a popular activity when weather permits. The park's rustic campground has 88 campsites, each with a fire ring and picnic table, as well as close proximity to restrooms and showers.

Figure 4: Idyllwild Park



Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area

Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area

Approximate Acreage: 710
Location: 58-075 Jefferson St., La Quinta, CA
APN(s): 762010001, 762010008, 762040009, 766060004, 762010002, 762040001, 762040010, 766060005, 762010003, 762040002, 762040011, 766060006, 762010004, 762040003,762040012, 766060007, 762010005, 762040006, 766010001, 775010003, 762010006, 762040007, 766050001, 915060010, 762010007, 762040008, 766060003
Ownership: Coachella Valley Water District Bureau of Land Management, and the District
Operator: District
Status: Developed
Constructed: 1960s/70s
Season: Open All Year with seasonal operation of Friday through Monday only from May to September due to the extreme summer heat.

Facilities:

- Tent Camping (electric/water)
- RV Camping (electric/water)
- Group Camping
- Primitive Camping (self contained)
- Handicap Site
- Dumping Station
- Barbeques
- Special Events
- Hiking Trails
- Equestrian Trail access
- Biking Trail and Mountain Biking Trail access
- Restrooms
- Showers
- Playground
- Fishing
- Swimming Lagoon (zero depth, walk-in)
- Equestrian Camping/Water Trough
- Picnic Areas

Number of Campsites: 71 RV/Tent sites 20 Equestrian Camp

Deficiencies: Campgrounds require renovations to upgrade RV sites and restroom facilities. Swim lagoon requires annual resurfacing. Renovation of the lagoon is needed. An ADA Accessibility Survey was completed in 2018.

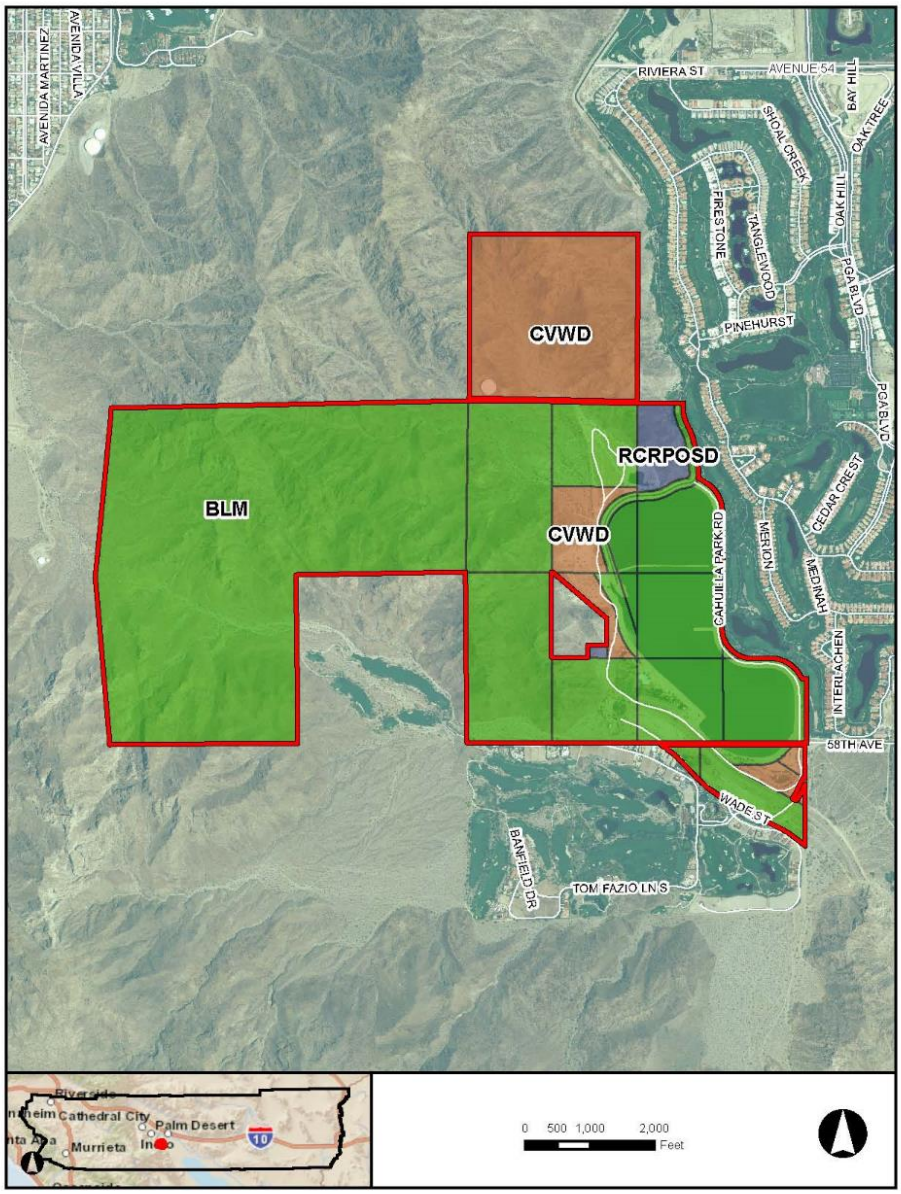
Comments: Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area is a stunning park situated at the base of the Santa Rosa Mountains. It is located six miles South East of Old Town La Quinta and offers a delightful experience in the Coachella Valley. Lake Cahuilla is set in the midst of expansive lawns and picturesque mountaintops making it a spectacular destination.

Lake Cahuilla is the ideal nature getaway with 91 individual and group campsites near the gorgeous Santa Rosa Mountains. It is an easy destination for anyone looking to quickly escape the city life and become immersed in unparalleled views and all the outdoor activities available. Fun-filled fishing in the 135 acre lake, hiking and horseback trails nearby, and a cooling swimming pool are just a few of the

great adventures campers can experience. Open grass areas with picnic tables and barbeques are splendid for special events from company gatherings to birthday parties.

Lake Cahuilla no longer accepts any type of watercraft on the lake. Swimming is also not allowed.

Figure 5: Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area



Lake Skinner Recreation Area

Lake Skinner Marina

Approximate Acreage: 1,526
Location: 37701 Warren Road, Winchester, CA 92526
APN(s): 915020001, 964040002, 964040005, 964070006, 915030006, 964040003, 964070001, 964070007, 915030008, 964040004, 964070004
Ownership: Metropolitan Water District. District
Operator: District
Status: Developed
Constructed: 1976
Season: Open All Year

Facilities:

- Tent Camping
- RV Camping (full hook up and partial hook up)
- Group Camping
- Handicap Site
- Dumping Station
- Gas/Fuel, Store
- Amphitheater
- Special Events
- Boating
- Boat Launches
- Hiking, Biking, and Equestrian Trails
- Restrooms/Showers
- Playground
- Fishing With Cleaning Stations
- Splash Pad
- Environmental Education programs
- Open Pasture/Field
- Picnic Areas Day-Use
- Laundry

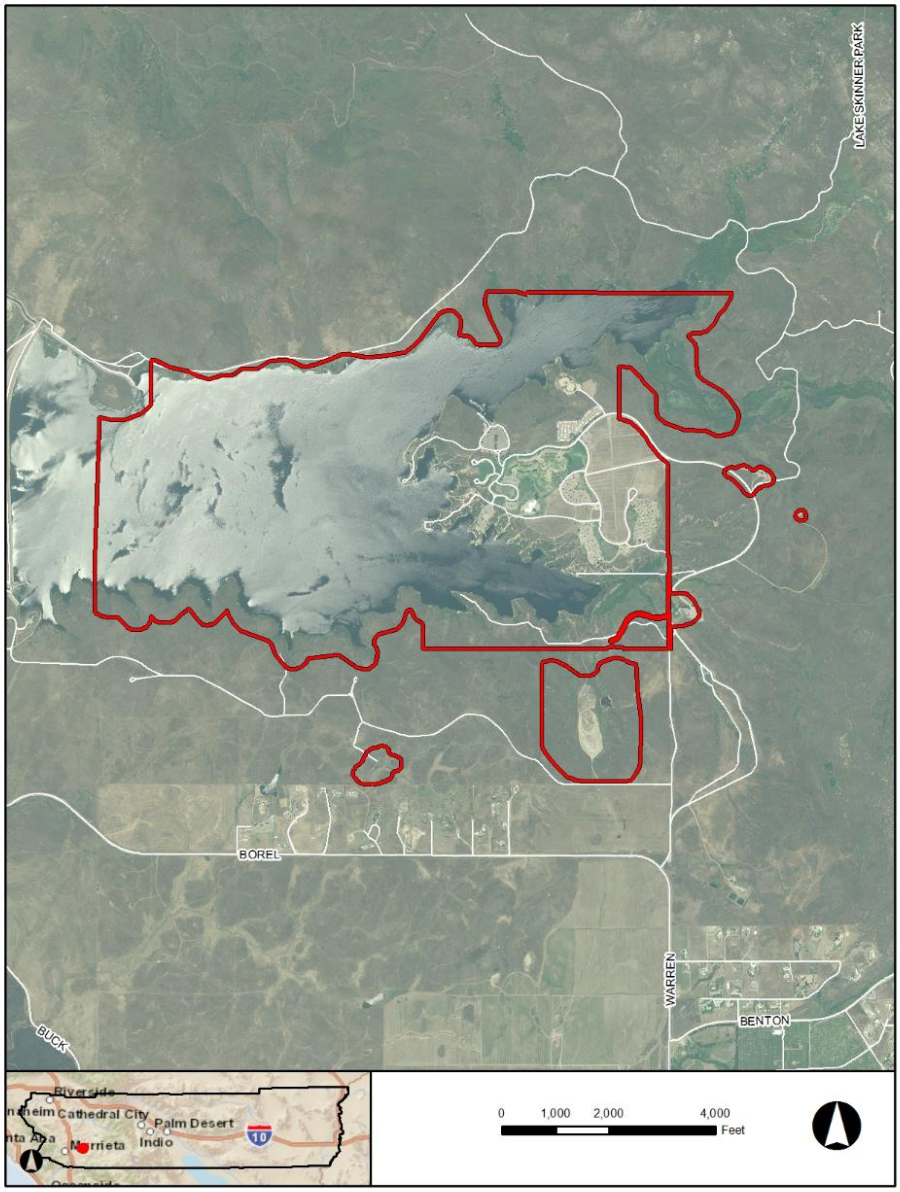
Number of Campsites: 184 full hook–up. 59 partial hook-up.

Deficiencies: Campgrounds require renovations to upgrade RV sites and solid waste disposal system. An ADA Accessibility Survey was completed in 2018.

Comments: Lake Skinner is operated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Supplied by the Colorado River through the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project, the lake feeds the Robert A. Skinner filtration plant, and in turn supplies water to many residents of Southern California.

The Park is just a few miles from the communities of Temecula, Murrieta, Wildomar, and Menifee. Lake Skinner provides a place to enjoy many outdoor activities including camping, birding, hiking, horseback riding, and sailing; however, its biggest attraction is the fishing. The lake is home to striped bass, largemouth bass, carp, and bluegill year round. The District also stocks catfish in the summer and trout in the winter. Boating is allowed on the lake with a few restrictions and the park offers boat rentals at the lakes marina. The Park also offers a brand new amphitheater alongside a newly installed splash pad. Rocky Mountain Recreation Company provides management services to Lake Skinner Park, including maintenance and management of the marinas, and camp store. Lake Skinner Recreation Area is host to a number of large-scale special events, including the annual Solar Cup and the Temecula Balloon and Wine Festival each May and June.

Figure 6: Lake Skinner Recreation Area



Lawler Lodge and Alpine Cabins

Cabin at Lawler Alpine

Approximate Acreage: 80
Location: 19751 Hwy 243, Idyllwild, CA 92549
APN(s): 556270003, 556270004, 556270005, 556270006
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Developed
Constructed: Lodge - 1919, Cabins - 1960
Season: Open All Year Reservation Only

Facilities:

- Lawler Lodge
- Lawler Overflow Lodge
- Lawler Scout House
- Alpine cabins (6)
- Alpine Community Building with commercial Kitchen
- Hiking Trails
- Restrooms (Lawler in Lodge/Alpine Separate Structure)
- Showers (Lawler in Lodge/Alpine Separate Structure)
- Alpine Small Pasture/Field

Deficiencies:
***Original Complex*:** All buildings/structures are in need of renovations and "cosmetic" updates. Water and sewer infrastructure requires improvements. An ADA Accessibility Survey was completed in 2018.

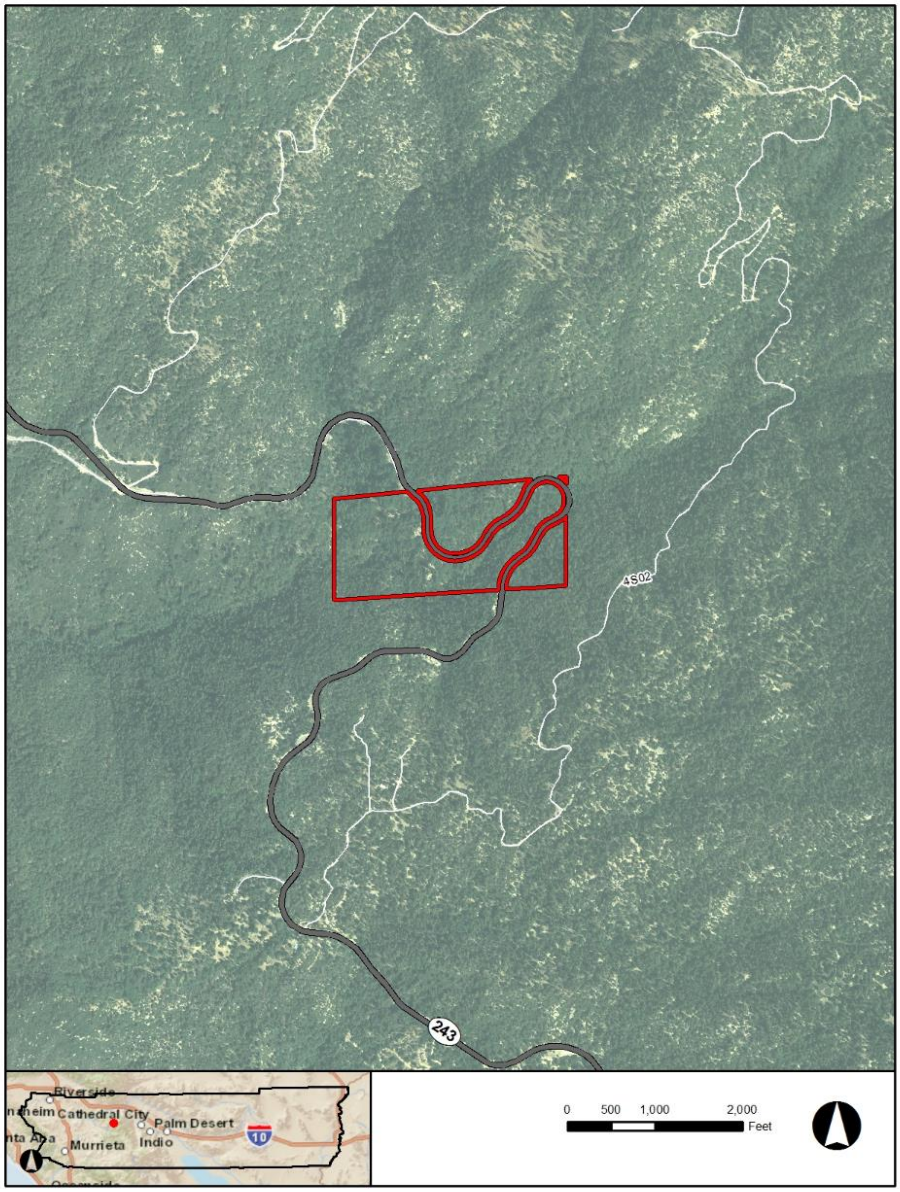
***Alpine Camp*:** Buildings require renovation and cosmetic repairs, including the restroom/shower facilities. An ADA Accessibility Survey was completed in 2018.

Comments: Lawler Lodge & Lawler Alpine Cabins, situated eight miles north of Idyllwild on Highway 243, is a reservation-only group camping facility ideal for hosting any group camping retreat or event. Open year-round, the lodge and cabins can accommodate up to 126 people (in one large group or two separate groups) at the same time.

The lodge was designed and constructed by the same contractor who built Yosemite Lodge in Yosemite National Park in 1916. In 1954, the lodge was donated to the county by U.S. Attorney General, Oscar Lawler, to be used primarily by youth groups to *"…have an opportunity to experience an outdoor life, with recreational and educational features…*" Shortly thereafter, 80 acres of the surrounding area was developed to create the adjoining Lawler Alpine Cabins.

Set amid the beautiful San Jacinto mountain landscape, Lawler Lodge has an annex with bunk rooms, restrooms, fireplace, commercial kitchen and a large deck overlooking the creek. Lawler Alpine has six cabins that can house up to 10 people each. The compound has a commercial kitchen, community room, and stand-alone restrooms and showers. A modest sized field is located nearby, where outdoor activities or games can be conducted.

Figure 7: Lawler Lodge and Alpine Cabins



Mayflower Park

Campsite at Mayflower Park

Approximate Acreage: 82
Location: 4980 Colorado River Road, Blythe, CA 92225
APN(s): 833070003, 8330700, 833070006 833070008, 833070010
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Developed
Constructed: 1957
Season: Open All Year

Facilities:

- Tent Camping (water only)
- Primitive Camping
- RV Camping (Full hook-ups Limited Most Partial Water/Electric)
- Natural Lagoon/Wetland
- Handicap Site
- Dumping Station
- Barbeques
- Special Events
- Shade Shelters
- Boat Launch
- Boating
- Restrooms/shower
- Fishing
- Picnic Areas Day-use
- Shuffleboard, horseshoes, lawn bowling
- Store (Limited)
- Dry Storage
- New Maintenance Facility
- Open Field Turf

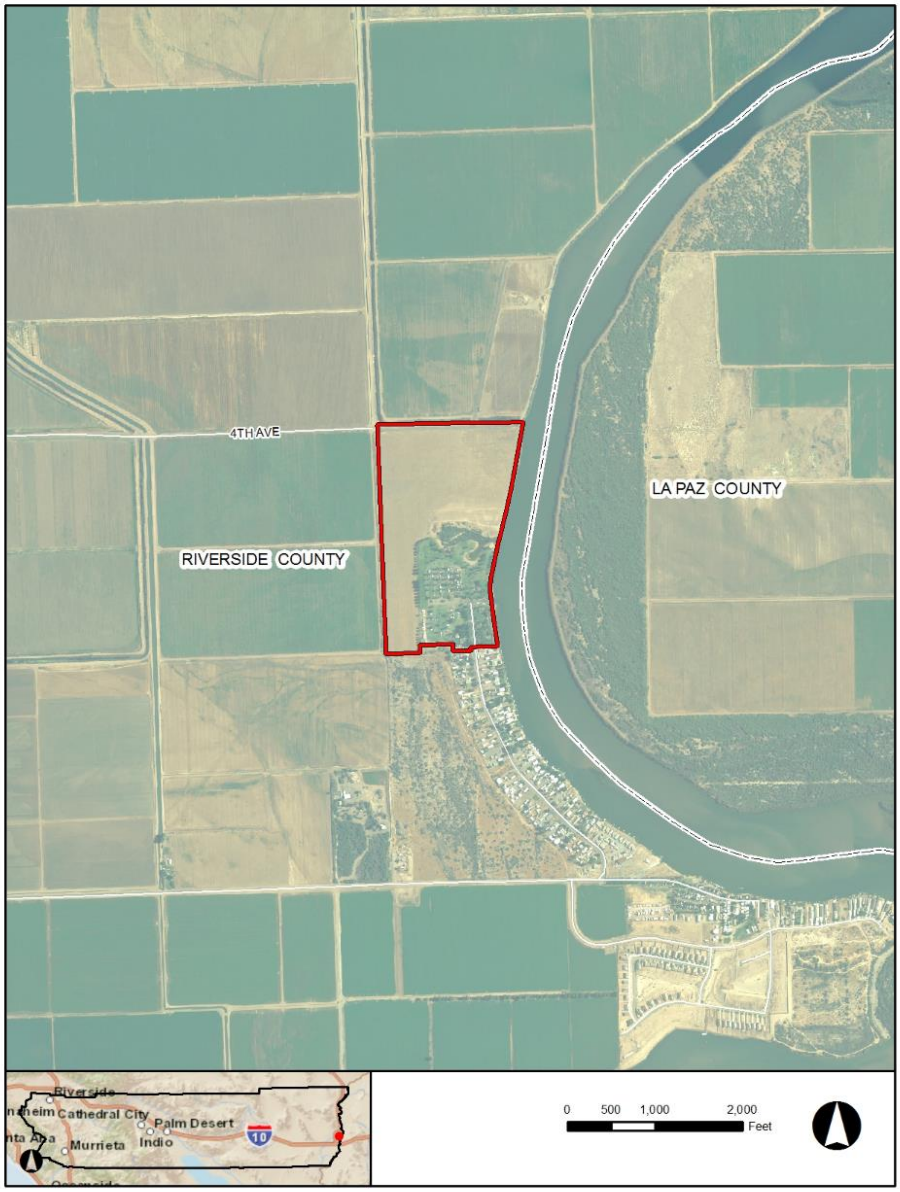
Number of Campsites: 179 (19 Tent, 152 RV, Primitive Area)

Deficiencies: Campgrounds require improvements of RV sites (specifically electricity and sewer infrastructure). Restroom/shower buildings require complete renovation. Access to the river could be expanded/enhanced. An ADA Accessibility Survey was completed in 2018. Phased expansion and improvements are planned pending funding.

Comments: Mayflower Park is located along the Colorado River, 25 miles west of Quartzsite Arizona. Mayflower Park offers numerous water and land activities.

Mayflower Park includes fishing, picnic and barbecue areas. The Park also has magnificent day and overnight use with 152 RV sites with water and utilities, as well as 27 additional dry camping sites. As of 2011, $3.1 million in improvements have been made at Mayflower Park. Improvements include: a new entrance kiosk, a new maintenance building, new paving, expanded RV storage area, three shade structures, a new potable water well, and a new electrical feed to the park.

Figure 8: Mayflower Park



McCall Memorial Equestrian Park

Equestrian Water Trough, McCall Memorial Park

Approximate Acreage: 88
Location: 28500 McCall Park Road, Mountain Center, CA 92561
APN(s): 557070020, 557080009, 557080015, 557090007
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Developed
Constructed: 1948
Season: Open All Year (seasonal amenities, see below)

Facilities:

- Camping -Non Equestrian (12, Water only)
- Tent/ Self-contained RV and Corral Camping Sites (22)
- Corrals (34 Shared water source)
- Barbeques
- Special Events
- Equestrian Trails (access)
- Mountain Biking and Hiking Trails (access)
- Restrooms/Showers (April-November)
- Picnic Areas

Number of Campsites: 68

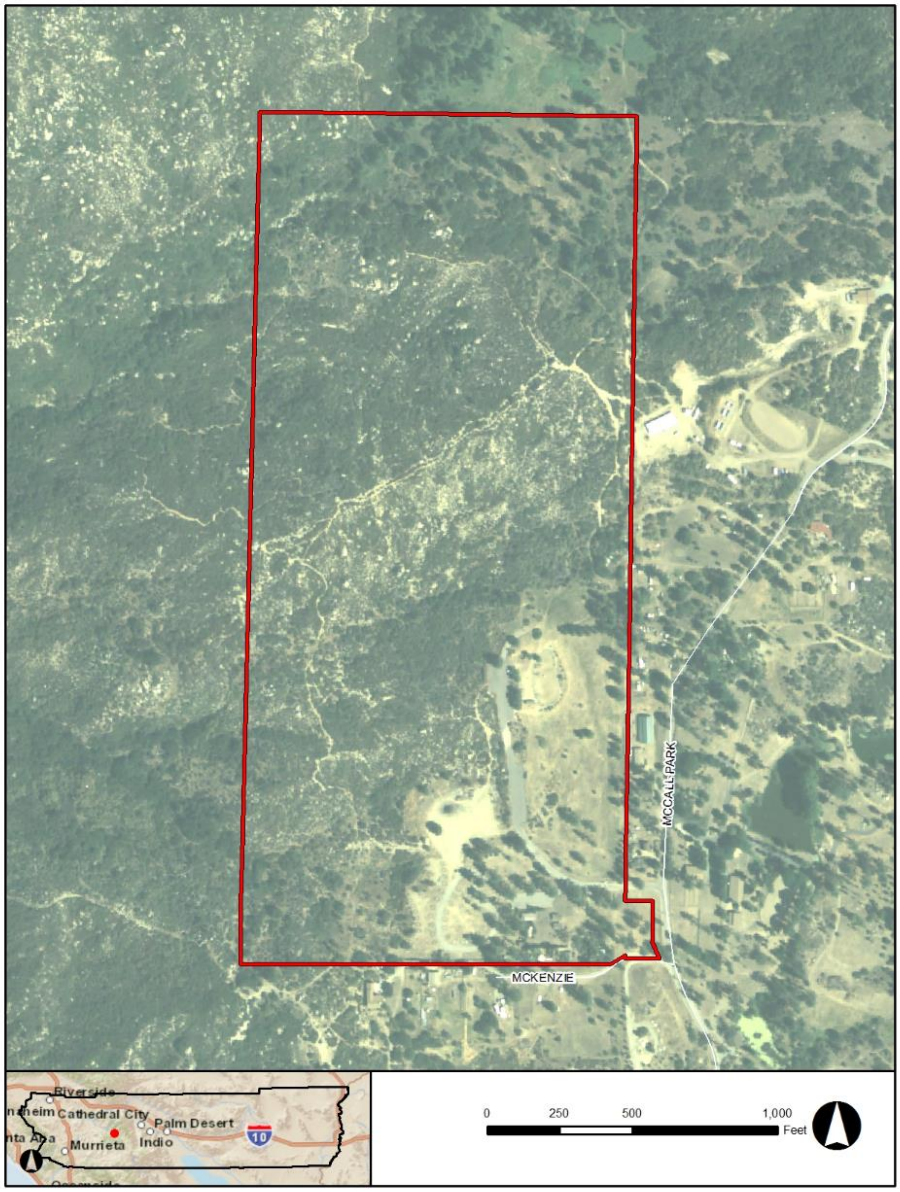
Deficiencies: Water quality issues currently exist and the well requires replacement. Site electrical could be improved.

Comments: McCall Memorial Equestrian Park, located four miles south of Idyllwild, CA, and one-quarter mile west of Mountain Center off Highway 74, is an 88-acre mountain park designated specifically for equestrian camping and trail riding. Originally known as Mountain Center Park, it was renamed in 1964 to McCall Memorial Park in honor of former 5th District Supervisor, Fred McCall, who was an avid equestrian throughout his life and relentlessly supported local equestrian groups and culture.

Situated at an elevation of 4,400 feet and surrounded by the San Bernardino National Forest, McCall Park provides access to several excellent trails that meander through tall pine trees, open meadows, and past seasonal streams, affording breathtaking views of the San Jacinto Mountains, gentle flatlands, and rolling hills as well as the rock-strewn peaks that tower above Idyllwild. A short trailer ride will take you to Humber Park and the gateway to the San Jacinto High Country. Trails from McCall Park and Idyllwild also connect to the Pacific Crest Trails, although several trails are more challenging for horse and rider. The subalpine fir and pine forests of the higher elevations present riders with a stark contrast to the manzanita and chaparral in the valley below.

This park provides opportunities for small parties or large groups to meet for day rides or overnight events, with excellent accommodations for horses and riders including 53 corrals, barbecue and picnic facilities, and plenty of space for camping. Clean modern restrooms with hot showers (April – November) are located within the park. While McCall is open year round for equestrians who wish to enjoy the changing seasons or ride in the snow, park facilities are non-operational during the winter (self-contained camping only, December through March) as water is only available at a single spigot near the office.

Figure 9: McCall Park



McIntyre Park

McIntyre Park

Approximate Acreage: 27
Location: 8750 E. 26th Ave, Blythe, CA 92225
APN(s): 875202003
Ownership: District
Operator: Destiny McIntyre Resorts
Status: Developed
Constructed: 1967
Season: Open All Year

Facilities:

- Tent Camping
- RV Camping (Full hook-ups)
- Group Camping
- Gas/Fuel
- Dumping Station
- Restrooms

Number of Campsites: 300

Deficiencies: None known.

Comments: Destiny McIntyre Resorts, also known as McIntyre Park, is located in Blythe, California on the Colorado River. Destiny McIntyre Resorts provide management and maintenance services to RV sites, boat ramps, swimming lagoons, on-site convenience stores, boat fuel or propane, and shaded picnic and activity areas.

Figure 10: McIntyre Park

Rancho Jurupa Park

Campsites at Rancho Jurupa Park

Approximate Acreage: 350
Location: 4800 Crestmore Road, Riverside, CA 92509
APN(s): 181202003, 181202004, 181202020, 181202021, 181220005, 181220006, 181230021, 186270003
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Developed
Constructed: 1970
Season: Open All Year

Facilities:

- Tent Camping
- RV Camping (61 Full hook-ups w/WiFi, 80 Partial Hook Ups)
- Cabin (1 ADA Access)
- Handicap Sites
- Dumping Station
- Laundry
- Special Events
- Equestrian, Hiking and Biking Trails
- Store
- Restrooms/Showers Campgrounds
- Day Use Area
- Restooms (Day-use)
- Playground (2) ADA Compliant
- Fishing lakes (2 Stocked)
- Fishing ADA Access
- Splash pad
- Picnic Areas
- Pasture/ Field
- Disc Golf
- Mini Golf

Number of Campsites: 141

Deficiencies: Phased improvements have been made to the park as recently as 2017. Completion of landscaping improvements along the perimeter campsites at Cottonwood Campground is recommended. An ADA Accessibility Survey was completed in 2018.

Comments: A favorite destination of campers and anglers from all over the country as well as local residents, Rancho Jurupa Park is situated along the Santa Ana River and located behind Mt. Rubidoux just west of downtown Riverside. This popular award-winning regional park boasts a natural semi-rural setting of shady cottonwood trees, graceful meadows, and two 3-acre lakes.

Visitors to Rancho Jurupa Park enjoy recreational area with many amenities. Activities include a splash pad for water play, a rock climbing playground, miniature golf, and a disc golf course. Rancho Jurupa's lakes, regularly stocked with trout during the colder seasons and catfish in the warmer months, provide excellent fishing opportunities, including a popular annual trout fishing derby held in January. Trails lead to countless hiking and biking adventures, including access to the Santa Ana River Trail and a one-mile trek to the Louis Robidoux Nature Center.

For overnight or extended stays, guests can choose from two great campgrounds that suit the needs of tent and RV campers alike. Lakeview Campground (nearest the lakes and a popular camping spot for both RV and tent campers) features mature shade trees and all the charms of a classic family campground. Cottonwood Campground is a state-of-the-art RV campground designed to meet the more sophisticated needs of RV-lifestyle campers, providing all the modern conveniences such as laundry facilities, cable, and Wi-Fi access. In addition, new rental cabins offer comfort and convenience while still providing access to the great outdoors.

Figure 11: Rancho Jurupa Park

The Cove RV Resort

Boat Ramps at Reynolds Resorts

Approximate Acreage: 26
Location: 500 Riviera Drive, Blythe, CA 92225
APN(s): 833290006, 869230012
Ownership: District
Operator: The Cove RV Resort
Status: Developed
Constructed: 1967
Season: Open All Year

Facilities:

- Tent Camping
- RV Camping (Full hook-ups)
- Dumping Station
- Laundry
- Gas/Fuel
- Dog Park
- Boating
- Restrooms
- Showers
- Playground
- Fishing
- Swimming Pool
- Arcade

Number of Campsites: 300

Deficiencies: None known.

Comments: The Cove RV Resort operates on 26 acres of District property. The Cove RV Resort provides management and maintenance, operating as an RV Resort.

The Cove RV Resort provides management and maintenance services to over 300 full hook-up sites, a boat landing and launching area, gas station for both land and water vehicles, an arcade, a dog park, a gas dock, a heated pool and spa, a community center, restrooms and showers, telephone service, and laundry facilities.

Figure 12: The Cove RV Resort

Asset Category: Regional Sports Parks

Regional Sports Parks
A Regional Sports Park is characterized as park area devoted to specialized recreational activities, such as those that require large open turf areas for field sports. The park must be able to provide recreational opportunities for residents of the surrounding cities. A District operated Regional Sports Park will include six or more lighted sports fields such as championship sized soccer/football fields and may include additional softball/baseball fields, basketball courts, volleyball courts, restrooms, concession stand, drinking fountains, ample parking, and ADA accessibility. The District currently operates Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park.

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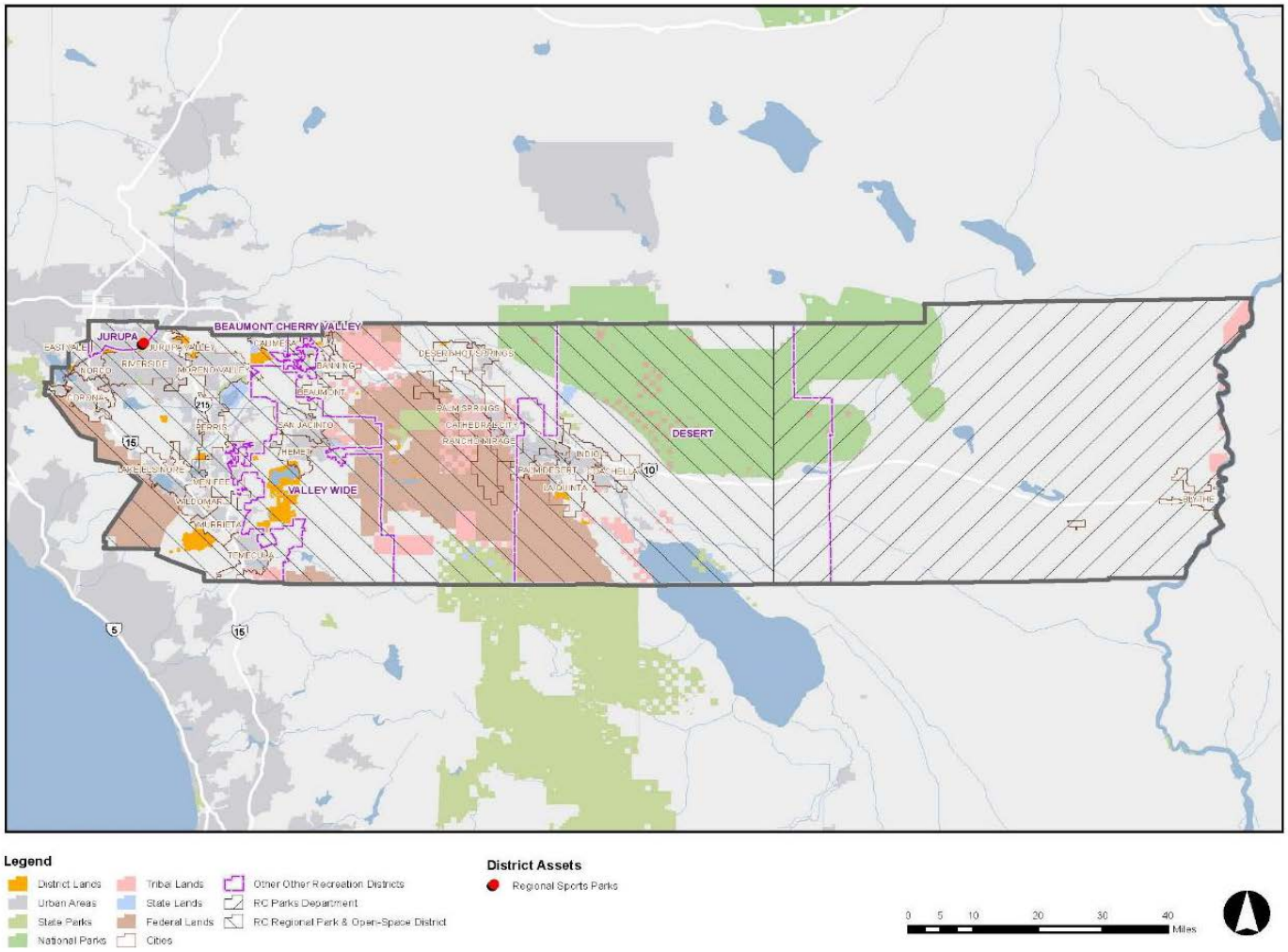
Figure 14: Regional Sports Park Location



Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park

Rancho Jurupa Sports Park, September 2012

Approximate Acreage: 37
Location: 5249 Crestmore Road, Jurupa Valley, CA 92509
APN(s): 181190014, 181190015, 181190017, 181190019, 181190022, 181220023
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Developed
Constructed: 2012
Season: Open all year

Facilities:

- 4 Lighted and Marked Synthetic Turf Fields (70 X 100 yd.)
- 2 Lighted Natural Turf Fields (50 X 100 yd.)
- 9 Youth Natural Turf Fields
- Concession Facilities
- Playground
- Picnic Shelters
- Drinking Fountains
- Restrooms
- 5 RV Parking Stalls
- 400+ General Parking Stalls
- Walking Path

Deficiencies: The site was constructed with a temporary well system. A permanent system is required. In addition, there is potential for increased secure on-site storage and an enhanced security system.

Comments: Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park is home to 37 acres of natural and synthetic turf fields. Four regulation synthetic turf fields marked and lighted, one with a football overlay, two lighted regulation turf fields and the ability to mark nine additional fields ranging from pee wee to youth and teen sized turf fields. The park is available by reservation for many outdoor activities. The park has a central landscaped plaza with picnic shelters, restrooms, a snack bar, and two playgrounds.

Numerous sports leagues in the surrounding area are served by Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park for field sports competition and practice. Users include participants in Region 462 of the American Youth Soccer Organization (AYSO), who utilize the park's turf fields for soccer programs. Approximately 60 teams of 750-800 youths participate in Region 462 AYSO, from the surrounding cities of Jurupa, Mira Loma, Pedley, Rubidoux, Eastvale, and Riverside. Other sports leagues in the area utilizing Rancho Jurupa Sports Park include: Triple R Sports Group, Empire Soccer, Jurupa Adult Soccer League, and Jurupa Pop Warner Football & Cheer.

Figure 135: Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park Aerial

Asset Category: Cultural/Historical

Cultural/Historical
This category includes any District property of which the primary focus is to preserve a resource of cultural or historical value. Generally, historical or cultural resources include historic properties (as listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places), older properties that may have cultural value (but may or may not be eligible for the National Register), historic properties that have cultural value beyond their historicity, Native American graves and cultural items, cultural use of natural resources, museum collections, religious sites, or others. There are four District properties classified as Cultural/Historical Parks: Gilman Historic Ranch, Jenson-Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum, Trujillo Adobe Park, and the San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse. The Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Preserve also contains adobe structures of cultural/historical value; however, since the majority of the Preserve acreage is devoted to habitat protection, the asset has been categorized under Open-Space.

The District owns and manages eight Cultural or Historic resource sites throughout the County. Some of these are open to the public and offer educational and interpretive programs, while others remain closed to the public to protect the resources.

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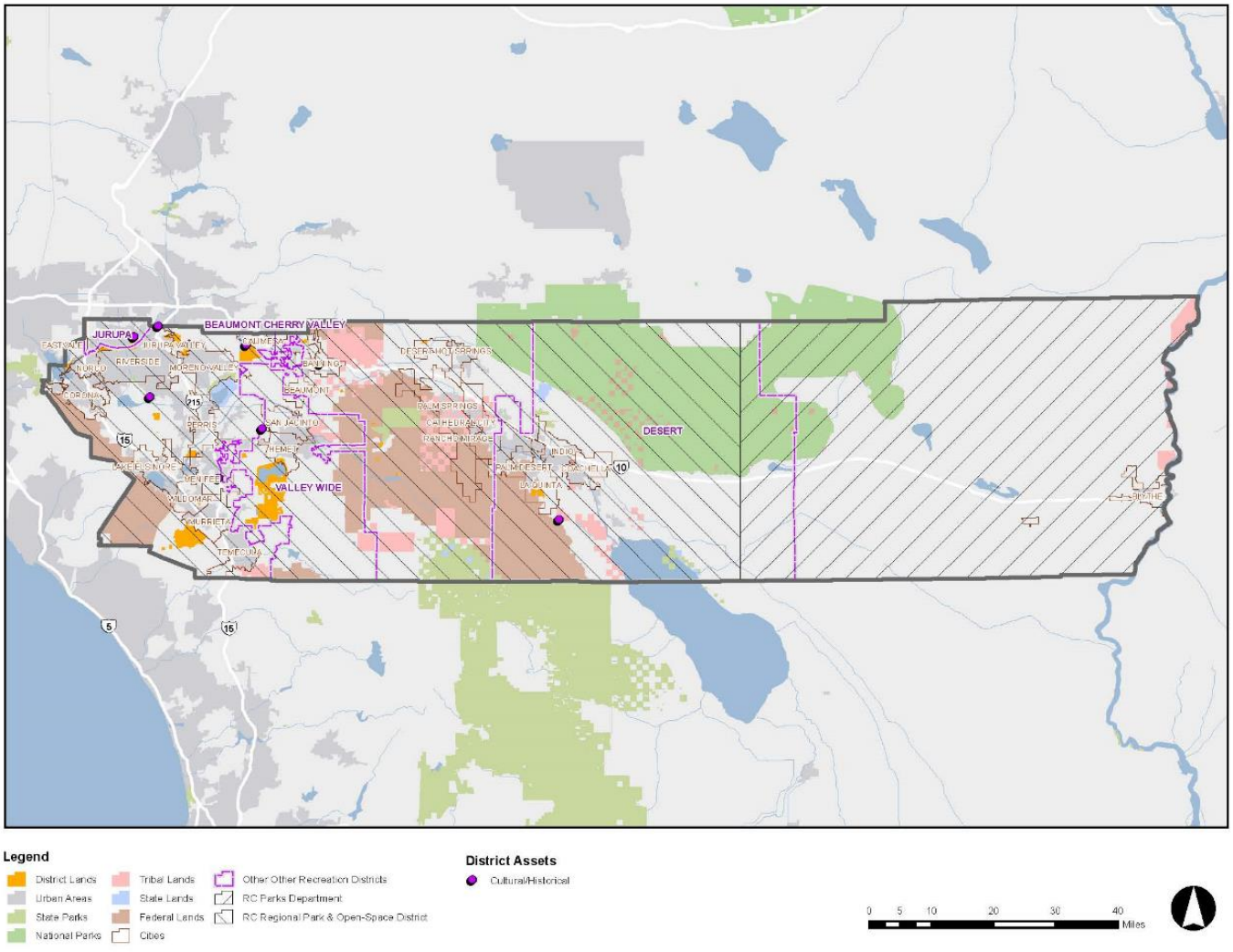
Figure 16: Cultural/Historical Asset Locations



Fish Traps Archeological Site

Fish Traps Archeological Site

Approximate Acreage: 208
Location: Southwest of La Quinta, at the corner of Avenue 66 and Monroe Street.
APN(s): 753140017, 753140025, 753140030,753140032
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Closed to the General Public. Access Granted by appointment.

Facilities/Programs:

- None

Topography: Principally steep desert mountains and canyons.

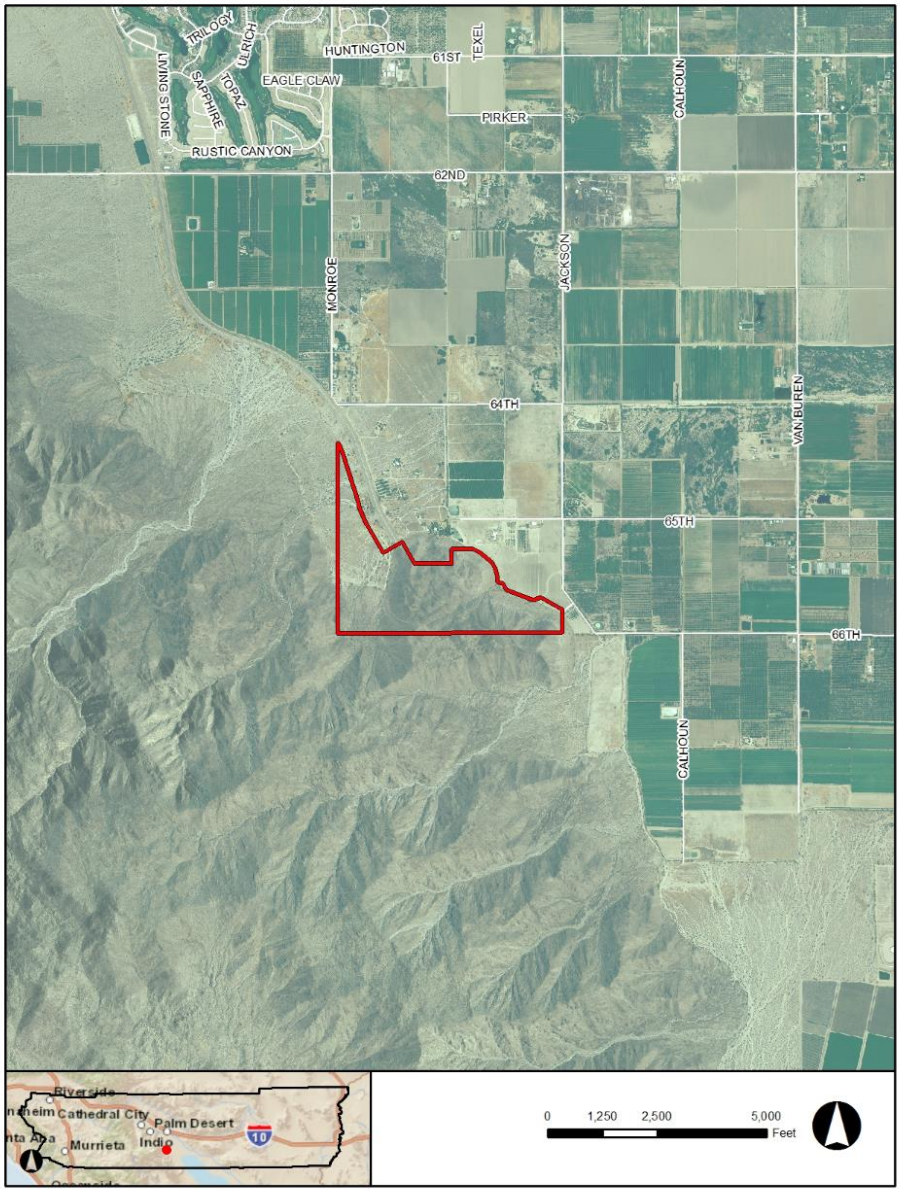
Vegetation: The rocky slopes support little vegetation, whereas the lower areas are dominated by cheesebush, creosote bush, and burro bush.

Comments: This site contains the remains of fish traps used by Native Americans. Flood control levees make it difficult to access this site, except cross-county on foot or with the use of OHVs. Development is progressing rapidly to the east of the levee.

Principal issues: Some OHV activity, some vandalism, illegal dumping. Site security.

Deficiencies: Cultural Resource Analysis and Management Plan

Figure 17: Fish Traps Archeological Site



Gilman Historic Ranch

Entrance to Gilman Historic Ranch

Approximate Acreage: 126
Location: 1901 West Wilson St., Banning, CA 92220
APN(s): 535060008, 535070018, 535070023, 535070038
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Developed

Facilities/Programs:

- Museum (2 Wagon and Residence)
- Programs and Classes
- Tours
- Native Plant Garden
- Picnic Areas and Barbeques
- Nature/Hiking Trails
- Nature Study (Birding)

Hours: Open to the public every 2nd and 4th Saturday 10:00am – 4:00pm. Fridays, school tours by appointment only 9:00am – 12:00pm, Public hours 12:00pm – 4:00pm. Appointments required for school programs.

Fees: Yes

Deficiencies: Cultural Resource Analysis and Management Plan for Historic core

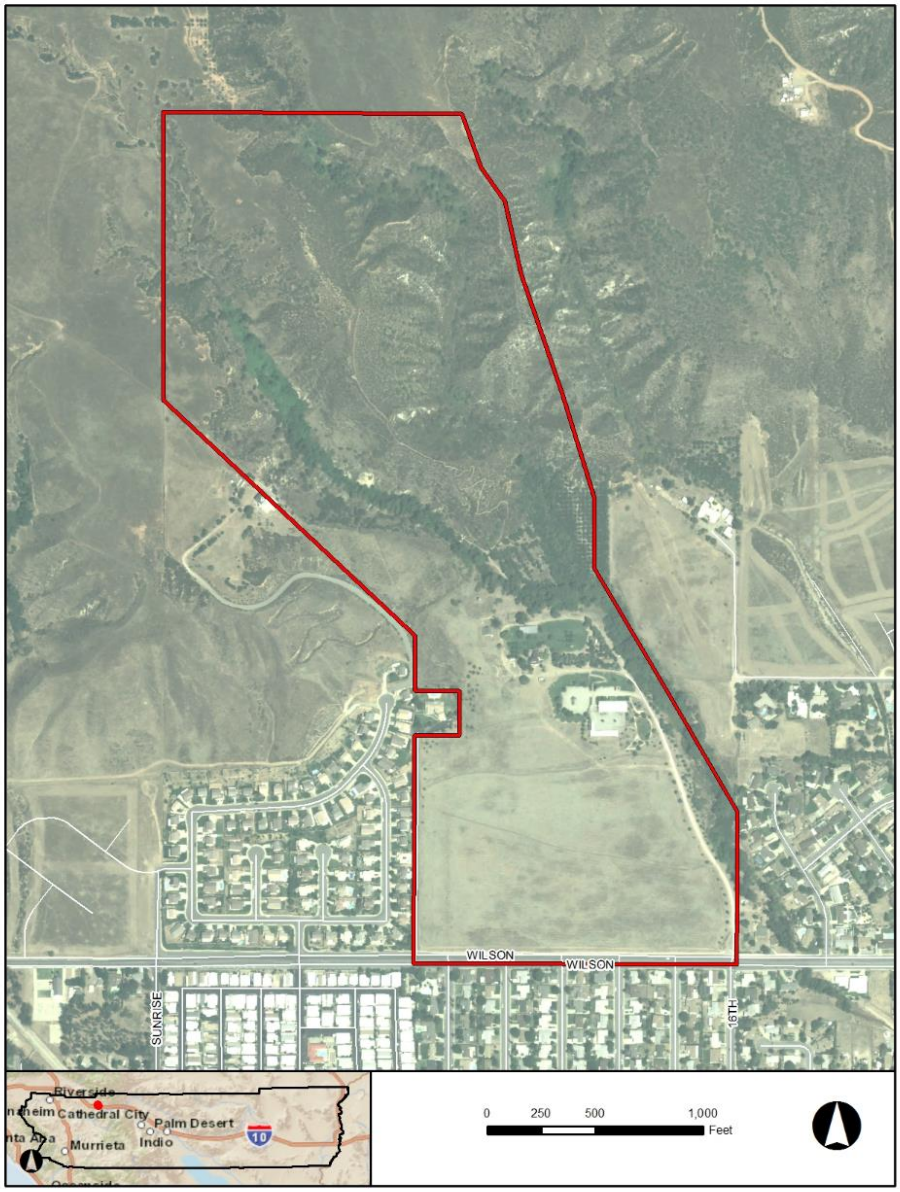
Comments: The Gilman Historic Ranch and Wagon Museum preserves, interprets the late 1800s history of California, from the Cahuilla Indians to the exploration and settlement of southern California and the San Gorgonio Pass, including the homestead ranch of James Marshall Gilman.

The ranch has authentic sheds that were used for olive curing, storing milk, and housing a carriage; the ruins of the Jose Pope Adobe house, which was used by the Gilman's; and a replica of the Gilman family Victorian style ranch house. The house is operated as a museum of items originally owned by the Gilman's, family photographs, and various other household items of the era.

Picnic tables and barbeque grills are shaded by olive trees that were planted by the Gilman's over 100 years ago and are bordered by a green lawn to play or picnic on, making it an ideal setting to relax. Scattered across the lawn are a variety of fruit and nut trees for the visitor to experience. This includes olives, white figs, black figs, plums, apricots, blood oranges, navel oranges, tangerines, walnuts, persimmons, pomegranates, lemons, and grapefruit. Nearby are short hiking trails that give incredible views of the Banning Pass. A creek that runs year-round is a very short distance away, which wildlife like deer, bears, coyotes, and bobcats drink from.

The Ranch also has a museum that displays a collection of authentic wagons, including an overland stagecoach, a "prairie schooner," and a chuck wagon. Saddles are also on display, such as one that Buffalo Bill used in his famous Wild West Shows. In addition to the artifacts, visitors can gain insight to life during the Western Frontier when they read about the grueling journey west through the diary entries of a Kansas woman, Helen McCowen Carpenter.

Figure 148: Gilman Historic Ranch



Jensen Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum

Façade of the Jensen Home

Approximate Acreage: 30.0
Location: 4307 Briggs Street, Jurupa Valley, CA, 92509
APN(s): 181160008, 181160009, 181160010, 181160011, 181160012, 181160014, 182333005
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Developed

Facilities:

- Museum
- Demonstrations
- Tours
- Historic Displays
- Agricultural/livestock displays
- Restrooms

Hours: Open to the public Tuesday – Friday 2:00pm – 4:00pm, by appointment only. Now open – 1st and 3rd Saturday's of the month, 10am-4pm. Activities 1st Saturday 11am-3pm.

Fees: Yes

Deficiencies: ADA issues at the House and Annex; Update Preservation Plan.

Comments: Jensen Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum is located in Riverside off of the 60 Freeway and Rubidoux Blvd. on a 30-acre site. The ranch was built by the retired sea captain Cornelius Jensen and wife Mercedes Alvarado. The park is a living example of ranch life from the 1870s to 1914.

Tours are available of the preserved home, with furniture and utensils that belonged to the original owners still intact. The ranch features farm tools once used on the ranch, crops once tended to by the family, orange groves, a windmill, a tank house, a milk house, and an archeology table. The museum, located in the family winery, contains additional farming equipment, Jensen's saddle, tools, a buggy, and other items related to the family.

Group tours are available by appointment Monday through Friday by appointment only. Lead by interpreters in period-appropriate attire, demonstrations of tortilla and butter making, adobe brick making, ice cream cranking, scrub board and wringer laundry, weaving, and various farming techniques from the 19th century are offered to groups with reservations.

Figure 19: Jensen Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum

Maze Stone Park

The Maze Stone

Approximate Acreage: 6
Location: From State Hwy 74, go north 3.2 mi on California Street. Immediately west-northwest of the City of Hemet.
APN(s): 432140013
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Closed to the general public. Access granted by appointment.

Facilities:

- Paved access road
- Parking (controlled)
- Deteriorated day-use area

Topography: Rocky foothills

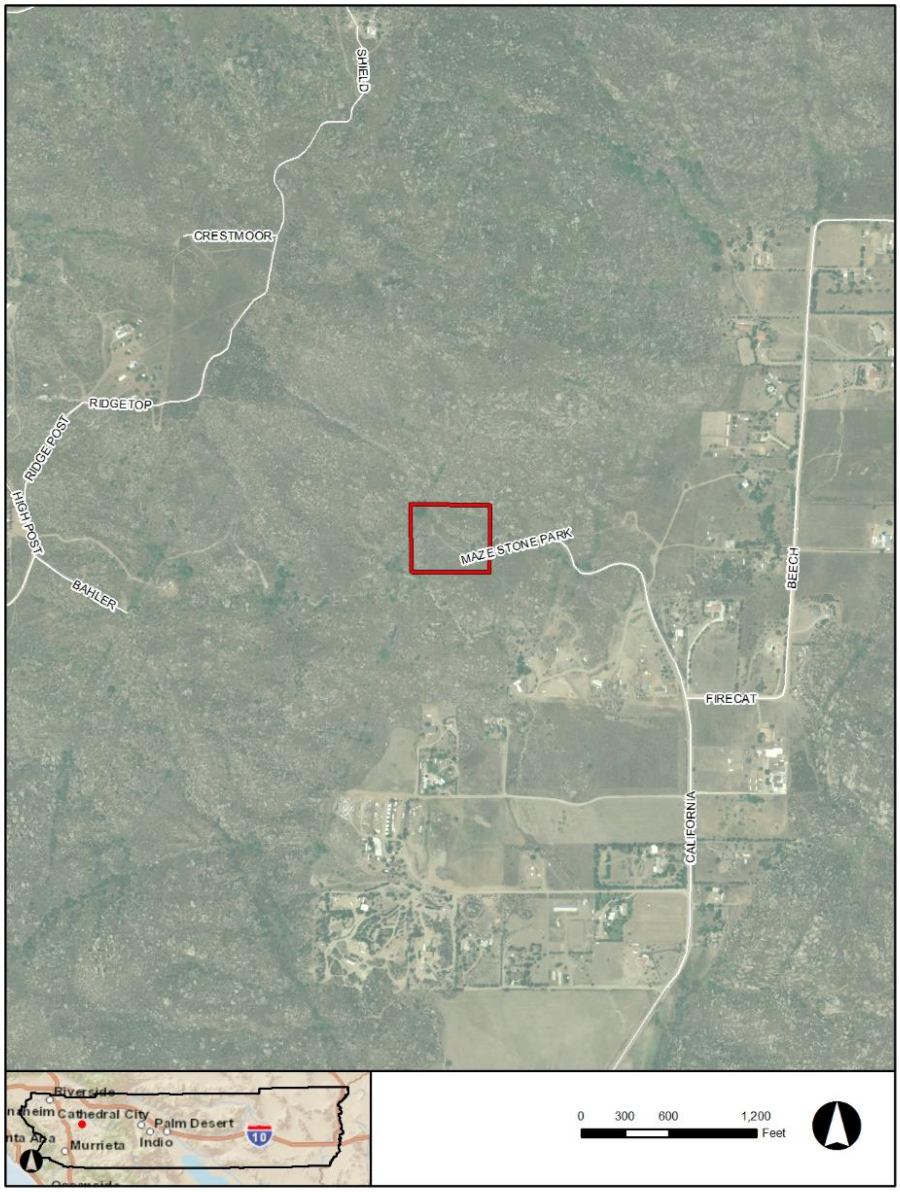
Vegetation: Mixture of chaparral and sage scrub communities with ornamental trees planted around the stone itself. Mustard and non-native grasses have invaded the disturbed areas. The vegetation is recovering from wildfire.

Comments: This area is dedicated to protection of the Maze Stone, a unique anthropological site. Once open to the public, it is now closed with a locked gate across the paved access road.

Principal issues: Minor trash dumping and vandalism. The site is used as a party spot by local teens.

Deficiencies: Possible transfer title or cooperative management agreement with local tribe, security issue, site utilities for any type of development or programming.

Figure 20: Maze Stone Park



Mockingbird Canyon Archeological Preserve

Mockingbird Canyon Petroglyphs

Approximate Acreage: 30
Location: Mockingbird Canyon, at the junction of Harley John Road and Mockingbird Canyon Road
APN(s): 285350008
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Undeveloped. Closed to the general public. Controlled trail access.

Facilities/Program:

- Equestrian area with trails
- Projected cultural sites

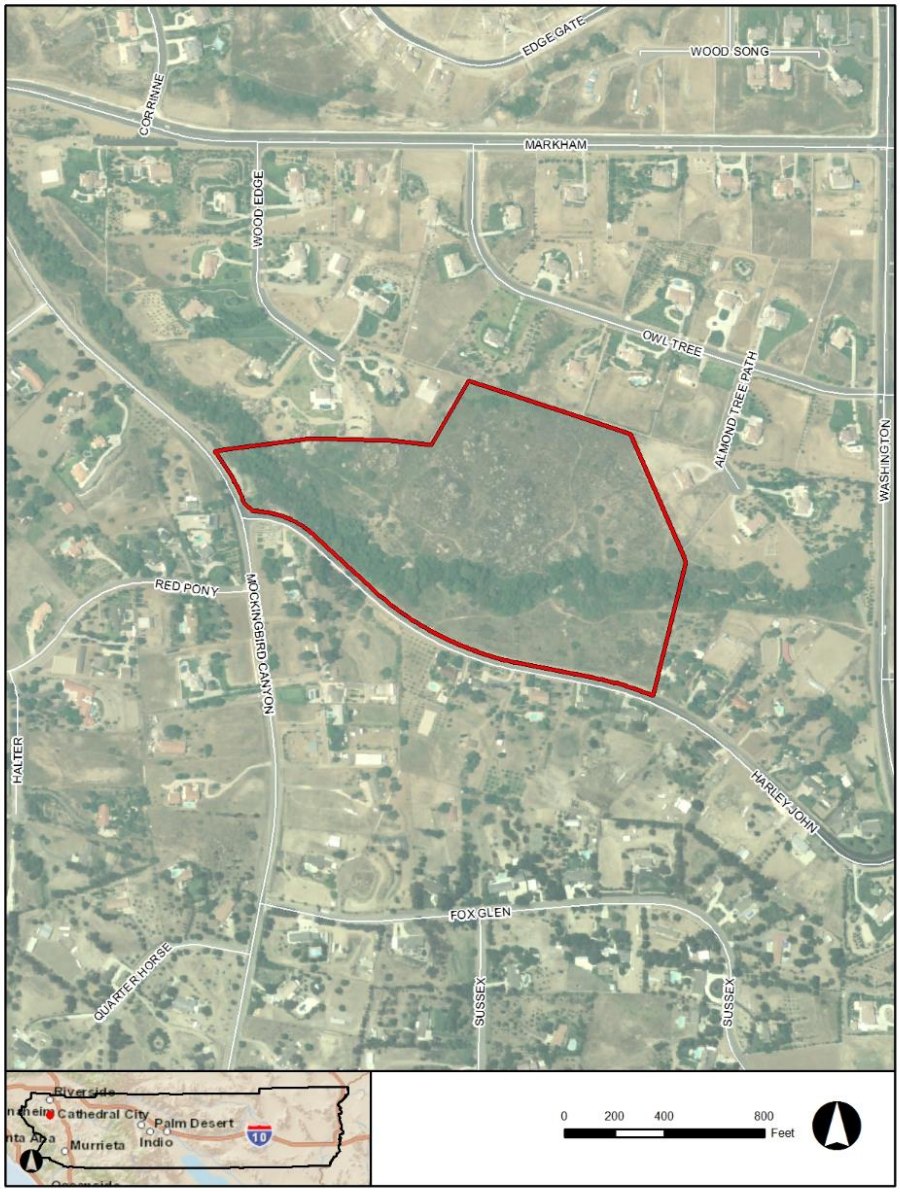
Topography: The bottomlands of Mockingbird Creek and the immediate slopes adjacent to it.

Vegetation: Willow riparian scrub with scattered individuals of cottonwood and juniper. Adjacent slopes support Riversidian sage scrub. Non-native annual grasses and mustard have invaded the more disturbed areas such as along the trails.

Comments: This area is dedicated to protection of several Native American petroglyphs carved into a rock outcrop next to the creek. It is used extensively by local equestrians, and hikers to a lesser degree.

Principal issues: Minor illegal dumping, weed abatement, protection of unique features. Management program.

Figure 21: Mockingbird Canyon Archeological Preserve



Ringing Rock Archeological Site

Ringing Rock Archeological Site

Approximate Acreage: 35.6
Location: On Haun Road between Scott Rad on the south and Newport Road on the north.
APN(s): 360230014, 360230015, 360230016
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Undeveloped. Closed to general public.

Facilities:

- Protected cultural resources
- An on-site Native American caretaker is housed in a mobile home
- Site is fenced, closed to the public

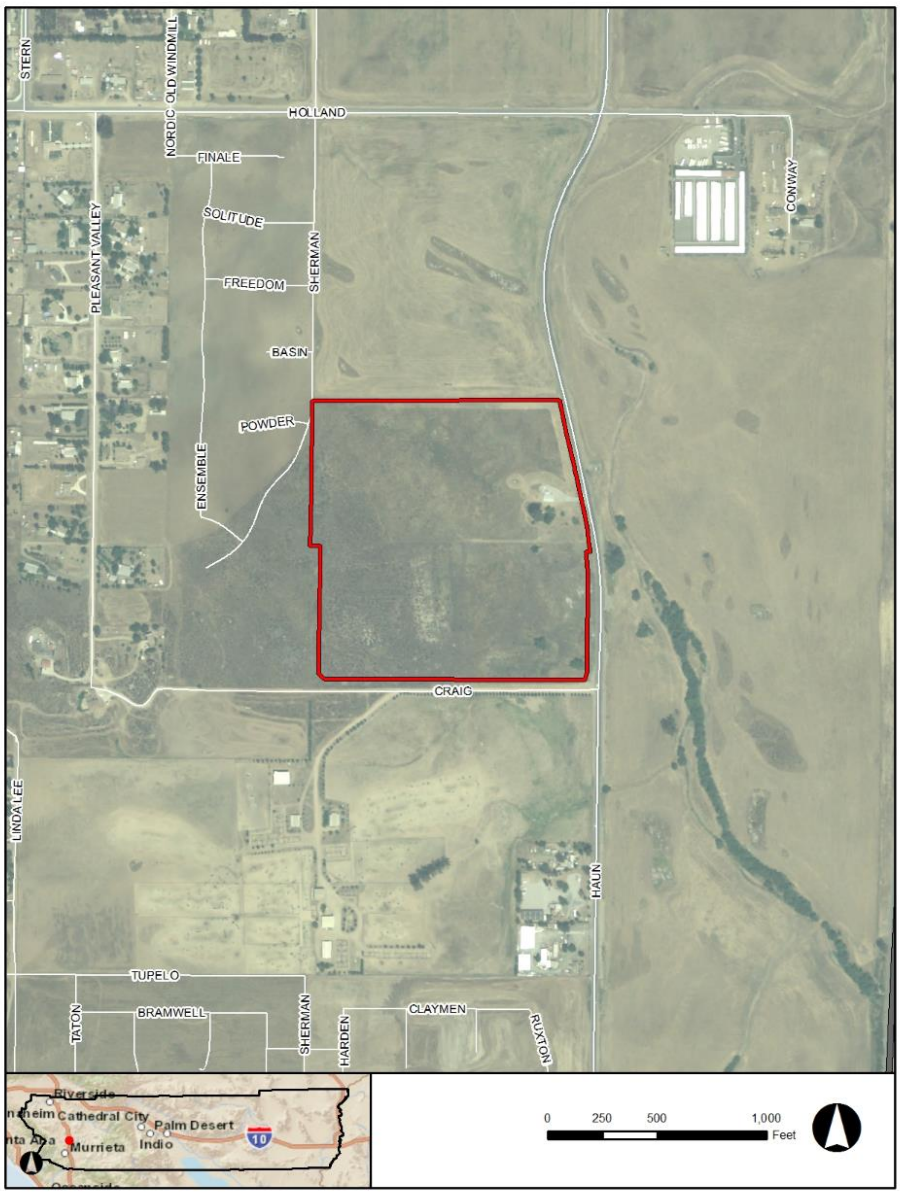
Topography: The eastern two-thirds of the site are flat or gently sloping, while the west is dominated by a low rounded hill.

Vegetation: The flat areas are ruderal (weedy) and dominated by non-native annual grasses and mustard. The western hill supports a sparse growth of Riversidian sage scrub. A few ornamentals have been planted around the caretaker's residence.

Comments: This area is dedicated to protection of a sensitive Native American site, located principally on the western hill.

Principal issues: Weed abatement, endangered species.

Figure 22: Ringing Rock Archeological Site



San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse

San Timoteo School House

Approximate Acreage: 5
Location: 1985 San Timoteo Canyon Road, Redlands, CA 92373
APN(s): 413420005, 413420006
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Developed

Facilities:

- Historic structure

Hours: 1st Saturday and 3rd Saturday 10am-2pm

Fees: Donations

Deficiencies: None known

Comments: The San Timoteo Schoolhouse was in use as a school until 1937. At that time, the San Timoteo School District was merged into the Beaumont School District, which in turn closed the outlying school. Students from San Timoteo Canyon were transported into Beaumont for schooling. From that point until the late 1980s, the schoolhouse was used for Sunday school purposes and for a community center.

Figure 23: San Timoteo Schoolhouse

Trujillo Adobe Park

Structure built to preserve the Trujillo Adobe

Approximate Acreage: 1
Location: 3671 W Center St., Riverside, CA
APN(s): 246082002, 27702022 (San Bernardino)
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Not open to the public

Facilities:

- Historic structure

Hours: Not open to the public.

Fees: N/A

Deficiencies: Economic Feasibility to be conducted in 2019.

Comments: The Trujillo adobe is the last structure of the twin communities predating Riverside's founding in 1870 – Agua Mansa and La Placita. The site was declared a state place of historic interest and county landmark in 1968. The Trujillo adobe sits inside a protective, plywood structure, behind a locked gate. The bronze plaque commemorating the site was stolen some years ago. Encroachments now jeopardize the site, as the area has been converted to light industry. The adobe has suffered the loss of its roof and one main wall. Shoring and bracing has been put in place to preserve the remaining building fabric. The Trujillo/Placita story is a Hispanic settlement story that encompasses both early county history and the history of the City of Riverside.

Figure 24: Trujillo Adobe Park

Asset Category: Open-Space

Open Space

Generally, assets classified as open-space are characterized by undeveloped or lightly developed lands, and are set aside for the protection of natural resources. Open-space lands may be preserved, enhanced, and restored in order to maintain or improve the natural, scenic, ecological, cultural, hydrological, or geologic values of the property. Open-space lands in Riverside County include any of the following: natural areas, wildlife and native plant habitat, important wetlands or watershed lands, stream corridors, low-impact activities, little or no land disturbance, and/or trails for non-motorized activities.

The District owns and manages over 20 sites totaling more than 34,000 acres throughout the County as open space and the protection of natural resource values.

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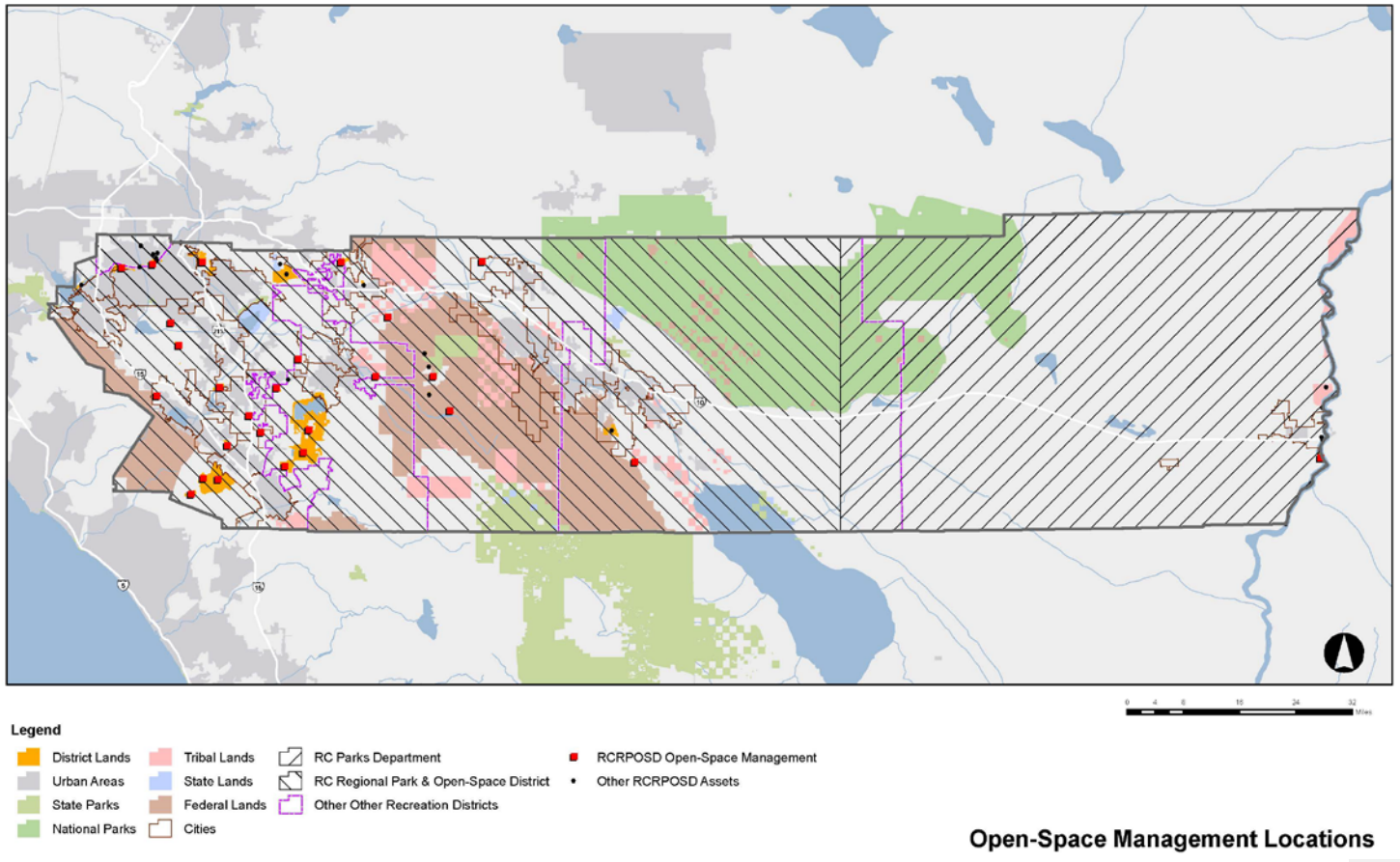
Figure 25: Open Space Locations



Box Springs Mountain Park

Box Springs Mountain Park

Approximate Acreage: 2,329
Location: The mountain immediately east of the City of Riverside and northwest of the City of Moreno Valley.
APN(s): See Table 6
Ownership: District and County of Riverside
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space, Day-use Tails

Commented [AG3]: Haven't we added to acreage with donation properties?

Facilities:

- Multi-use trails
- Restrooms
- Shade Pavilions
- Trail Staging Area
- Day-use area

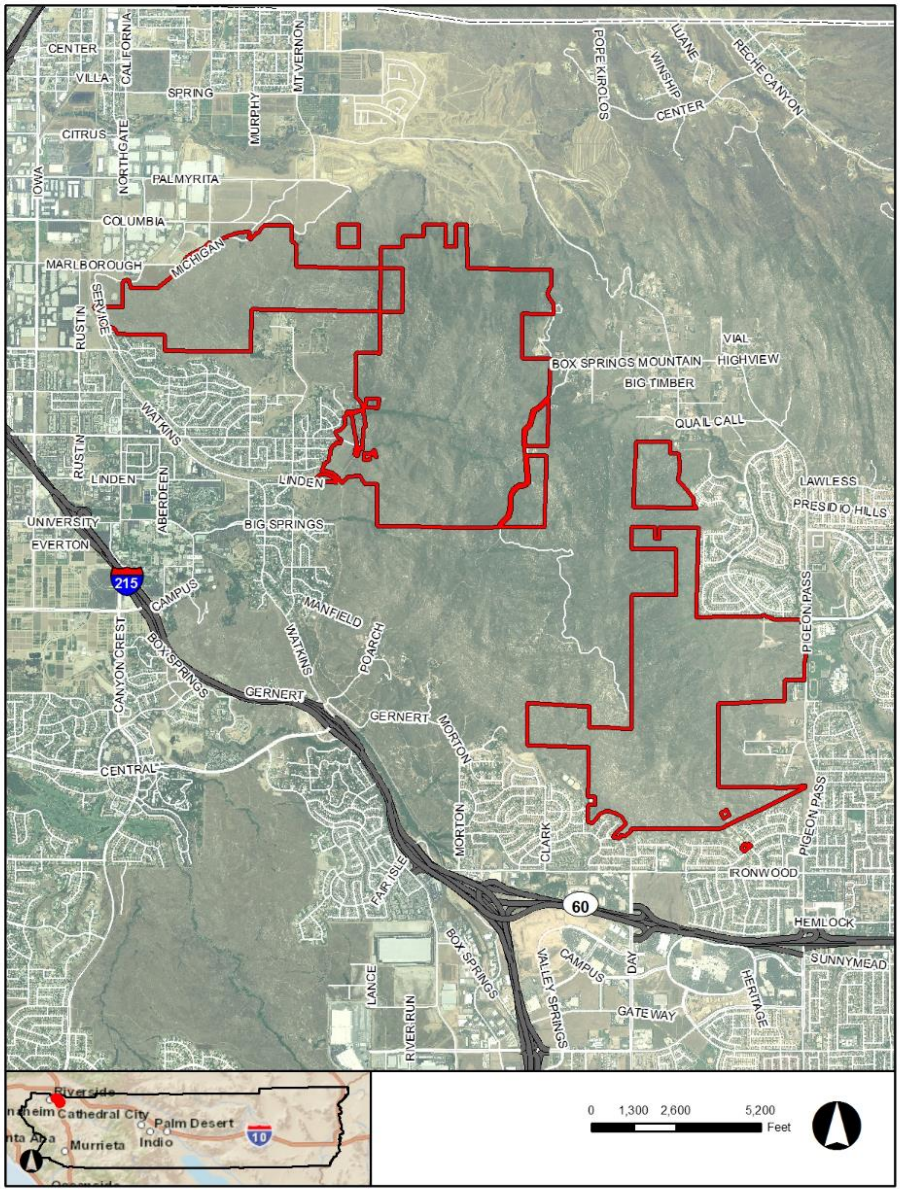
Topography: Steep-sided mountains and canyons. It also includes small alluvial aprons to these mountains on all sides.

Vegetation: Primarily Riversidian sage scrub, with patches of chaparral. Some of the canyons support riparian vegetation consisting primarily of willows and mule fat. Much of the former sage scrub has been converted to non-native annual grasses and mustard by repeated wildfires.

Comments: A large patch of semi-natural open space rapidly becoming surrounded by urban development. For the most part, these boundaries have already been built-out, with substantial connections to other natural open space areas only possible to the northeast. Used extensively for hiking and mountain biking.

Principal issues: Illegal dumping, some OHV activities, weed abatement, repeated wildfires, endangered species present.

Figure 156: Box Springs Mountain Park



Bowes Property (No Photos Available)

Approximate Acreage: 341
Location: 9600 Cherry Avenue, Cherry Valley, CA 92223
APN(s): 401210008, 401210009, 401250002, 401260001
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space

Facilities:

- Abandoned Ranch Structures (Identified for Removal)

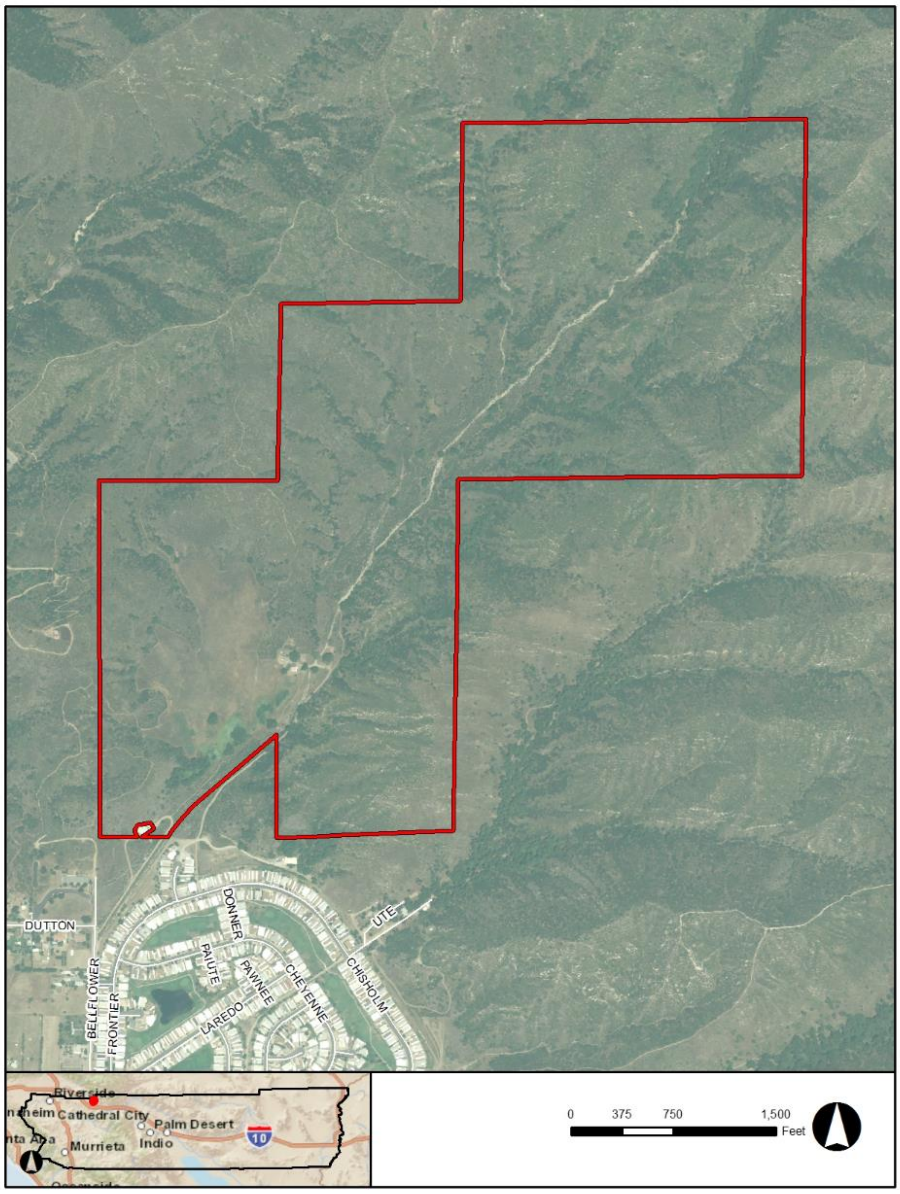
Topography: Rolling Foothills

Vegetation: Chaparral, Sage, Non-Native Grassland

Comments: Land-banked.

Principal issues: Old ranch structures lack security; flash flooding, fires, urban encroachment, non-native species

Figure 27: Bowes Property



Devil's Garden Preserve

Devil's Garden Preserve

Approximate Acreage: 185
Location: Approximately 2 kilometers west of Highway 62; about 8 kilometers north of Interstate 10
APN(s): 667020007, 667020008, 667020002 667020011, 667020013
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space

Facilities:

- No development planned

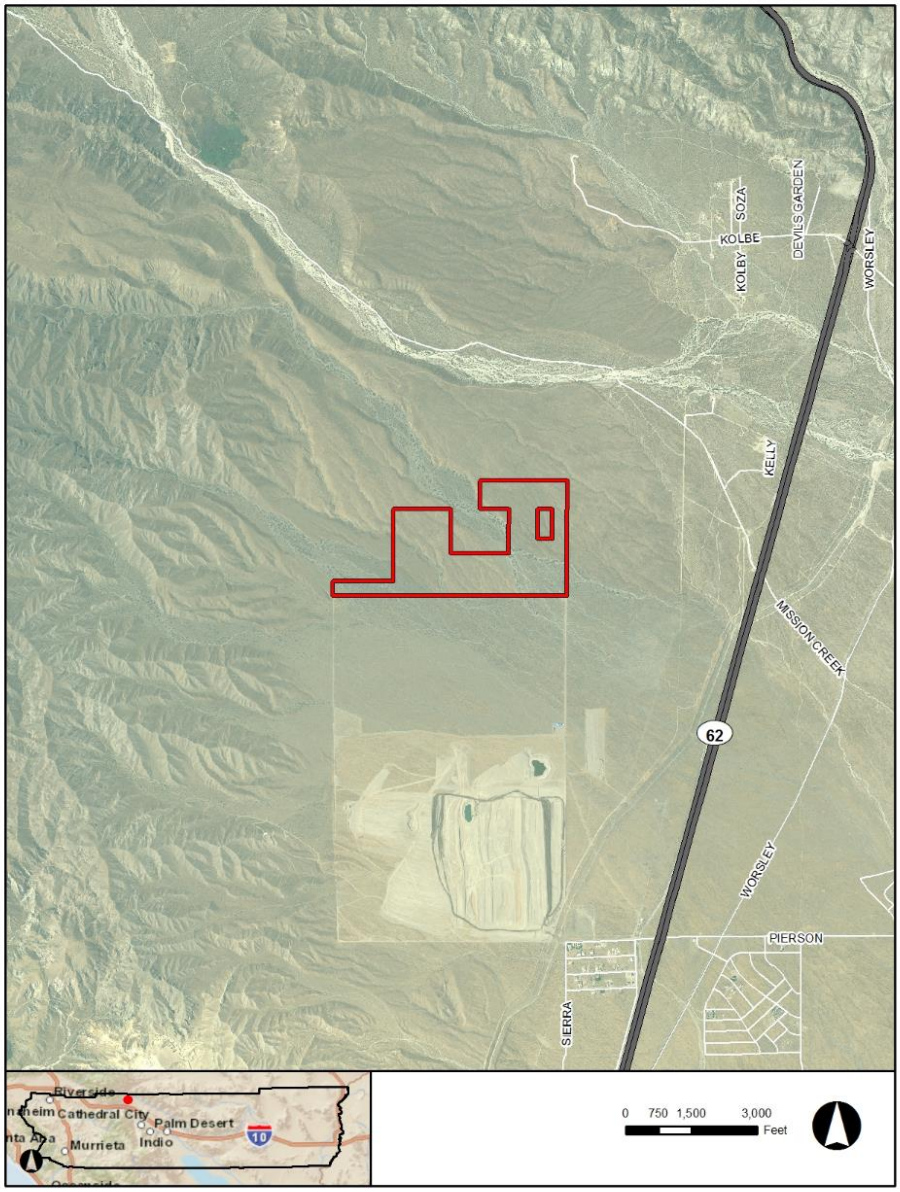
Topography: Gently sloping, east-southeast-facing rocky alluvial surface, cut by two significant washes, descending from the eastern lip of Whitewater Canyon. Small raised areas separate the washes.

Vegetation: Desert scrub dominated by creosote bush, brittle bush, cheesebush, and burrow weed. Mustard and some non-native annual grasses have invaded the site, and are becoming prominent.

Comments: A substantial piece of natural Colorado Desert. Because of its relatively high altitude and proximity to the Mojave Desert, biodiversity appears high. Much of the surrounding lands are also in protected status. Devil's Garden Preserve is a component of the Coachella Valley Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

Principal issues: Minor OHV use, some minor illegal dumping, illegal upland bird hunting.

Figure 28: Devils Garden Preserve



Double Butte Park

Double Butte Park

Approximate Acreage: 580
Location: 1 mile northwest of the community of Winchester, CA on Grand Ave.
APN(s): 461040004, 461040005, 461040008, 461050006, 461050007, 461050011,461110001
Ownership: County of Riverside
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space and Capped/Sealed Landfill

Facilities:

- Cultural sites
- Wetlands
- Abandoned 1.25 mile training track
- Capped and sealed landfill (1/3 site)
- Landfill monitoring station

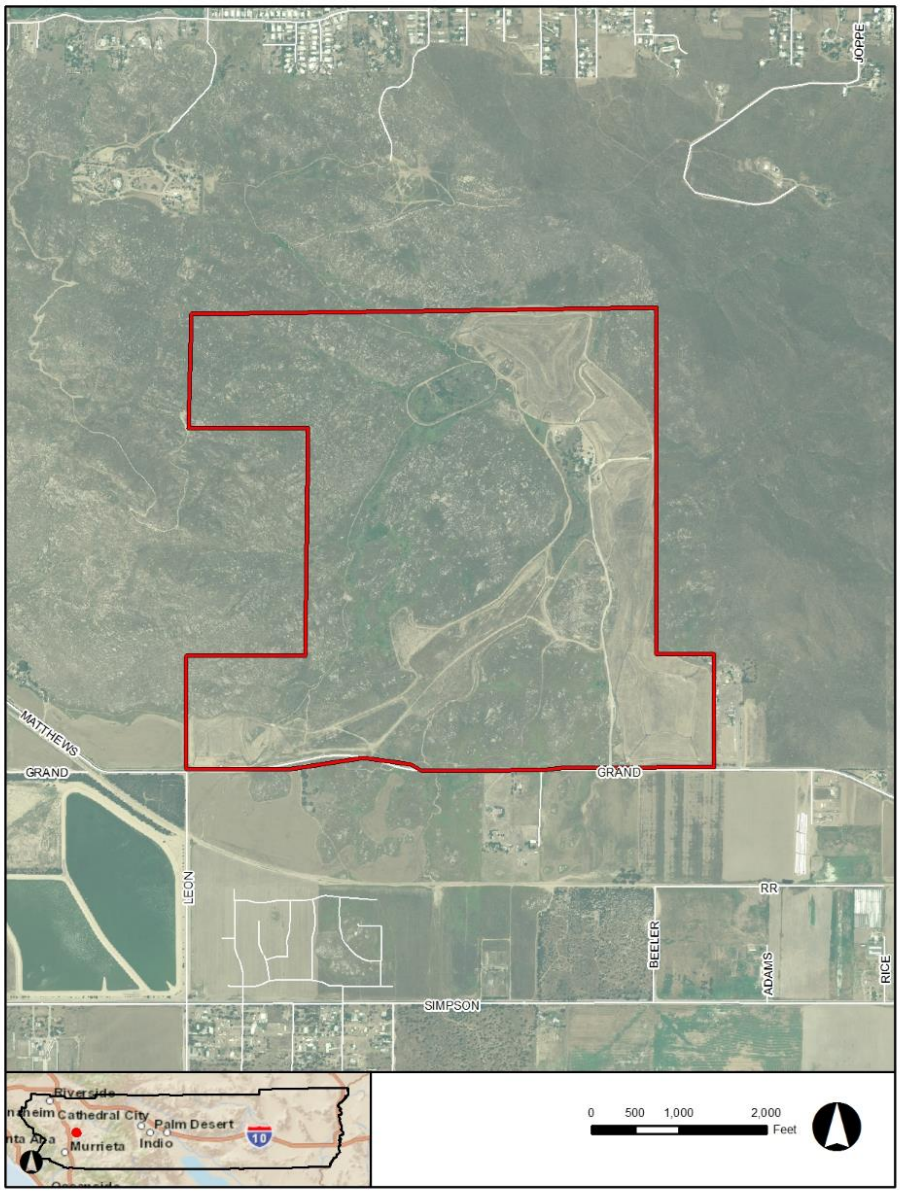
Topography: Steep-sided mountain and shoulder ridges with alluvial aprons and a small valley. Much of the southern and eastern areas of the property previously supported a sanitary land fill.

Vegetation: Vegetation on the hills is primarily disturbed sage scrub dominated by California buckwheat and California sagebrush. This growth is sparse most likely due to repeated wildfires. Many of the lower areas now support non-native annual grasses and mustard.

Comments: An island of open space in a rapidly developing area of the County. Substantial open space remains to the east and northeast. The site contains culturally sensitive resources, including pictographs.

Principal issues: OHV trespass, illegal dumping, minor target shooting, weed abatement.

Figure 29: Double Butte Park



Dow and Oak Valley Property

Left photo: Oak Valley. Right photo: Dow Property.

Approximate Acreage: 227
Location: Southwest Murrieta, just south of Tenaja Rd, between Corona Cala Camino and Calle De Mucho
APN(s): 932140018, 932140019, 932150020, 932150021, 932150022, 932170010, 932170011, 932210005, 932210006, 932210007
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Undeveloped

Facilities:

- None

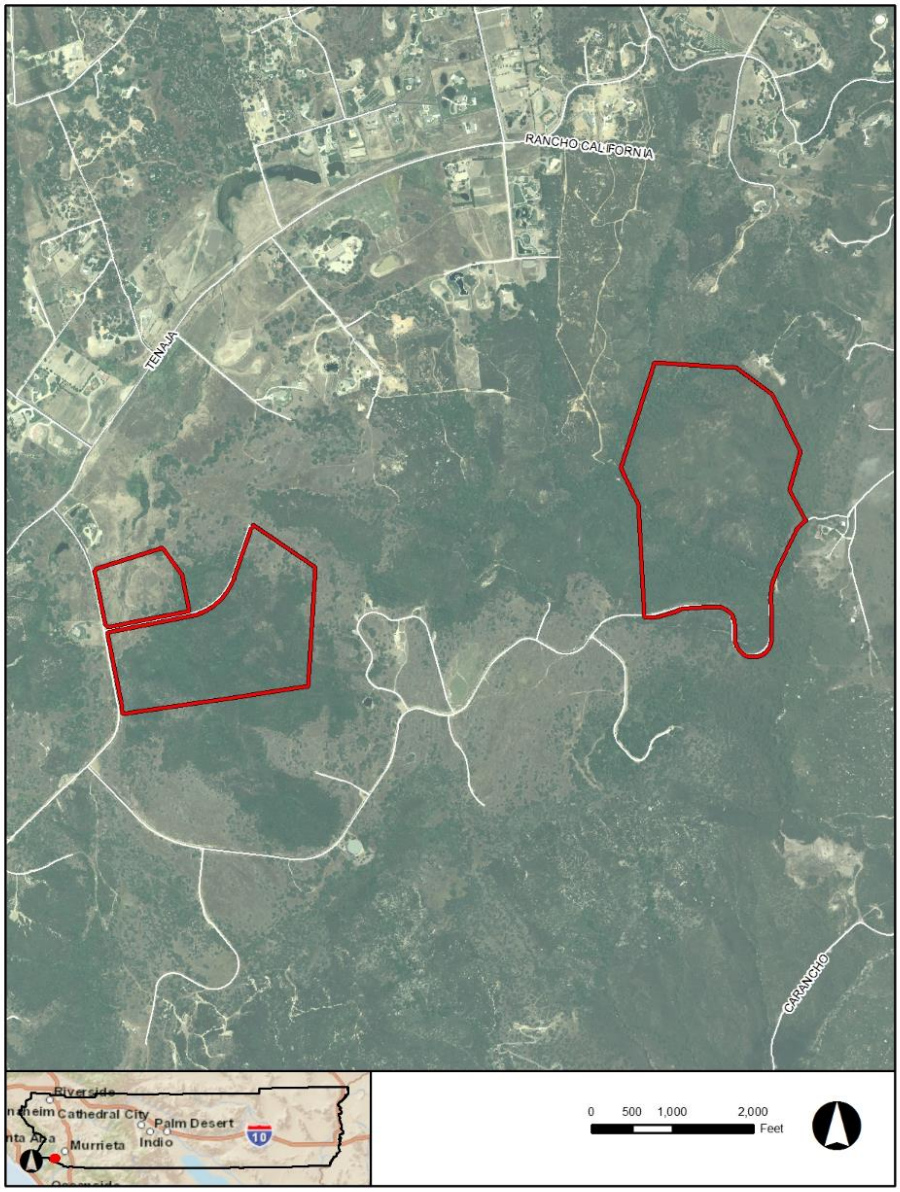
Topography: Moderately sloping hills sides with a few seasonal drainages.

Vegetation: A mixture of Oak Woodland grassland and chaparral.

Comments: Co-managed with The Nature Conservancy under easement.

Principal issues: Illegal deer hunting and illegal marijuana cultivation.

Figure 160: Dow and Oak Valley Property



Goose Flats Wildlife Area

Goose Flats Wildlife Area

Approximate Acreage: 62
Location: Adjacent to the Colorado River, approximately 4 kilometers southeast of the City of Blythe
APN(s): 869350024, 875060016
Ownership: State of California
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space

Facilities:

- No development planned; remains as managed open space.

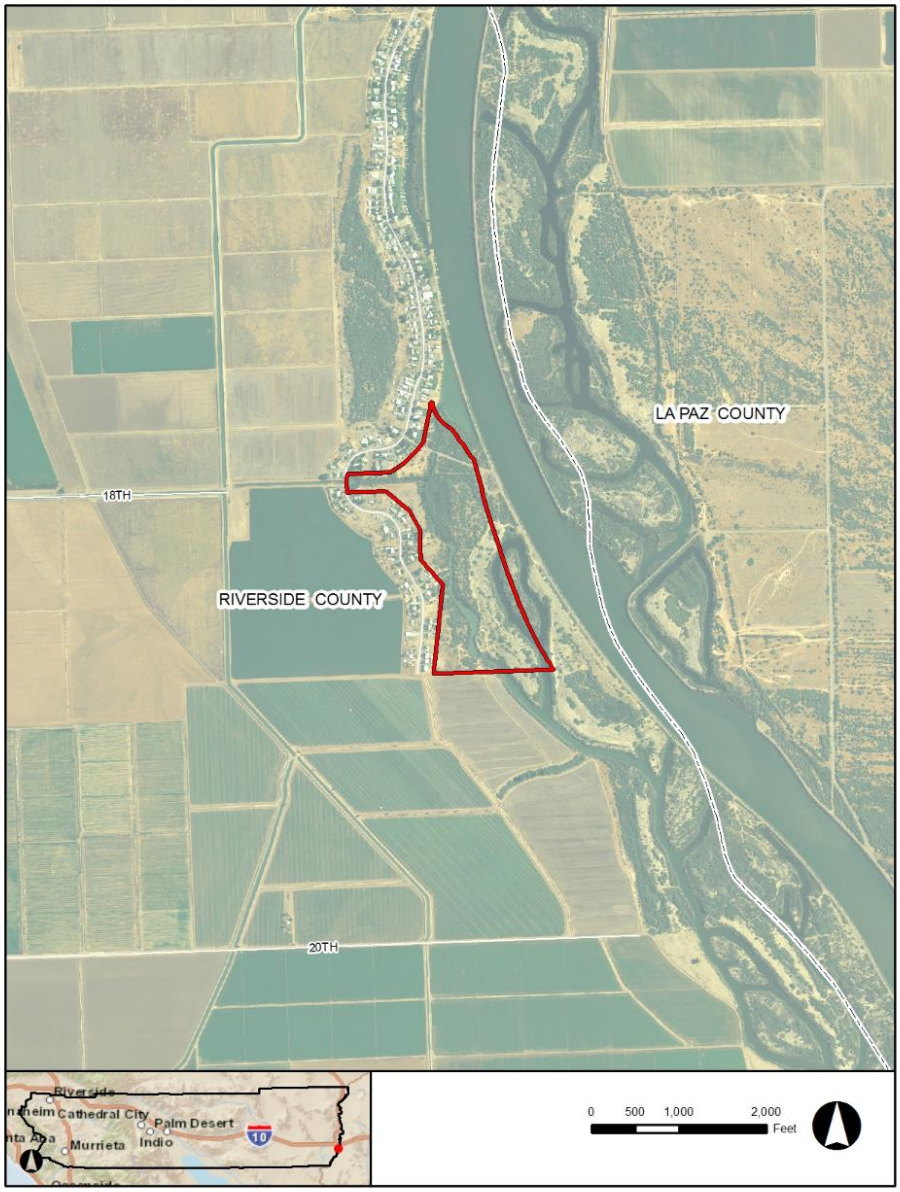
Topography: Backwater sloughs and channels separated by small ridges of sandy but vegetated soils.

Vegetation: Scrub dominated by arrow weed and mesquite.

Comments: Backwater channels supporting varied migratory waterfowl. Adjacent to housing area.

Principal issues: Illegal dumping, target shooting, some OHV trespass, some vandalism (i.e., wood gathering).

Figure 31: Goose Flats Wildlife Area



Harford Springs Park

Harford Springs Park

Approximate Acreage: 527
Location: The Gavilan Plateau, east of Gavilan Hills Road and north of Idaleona Road
APN(s): 287230001, 287230002, 287280011, 287280012
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space

Facilities:

- Multi-use trails
- Mobile home pad (developed)

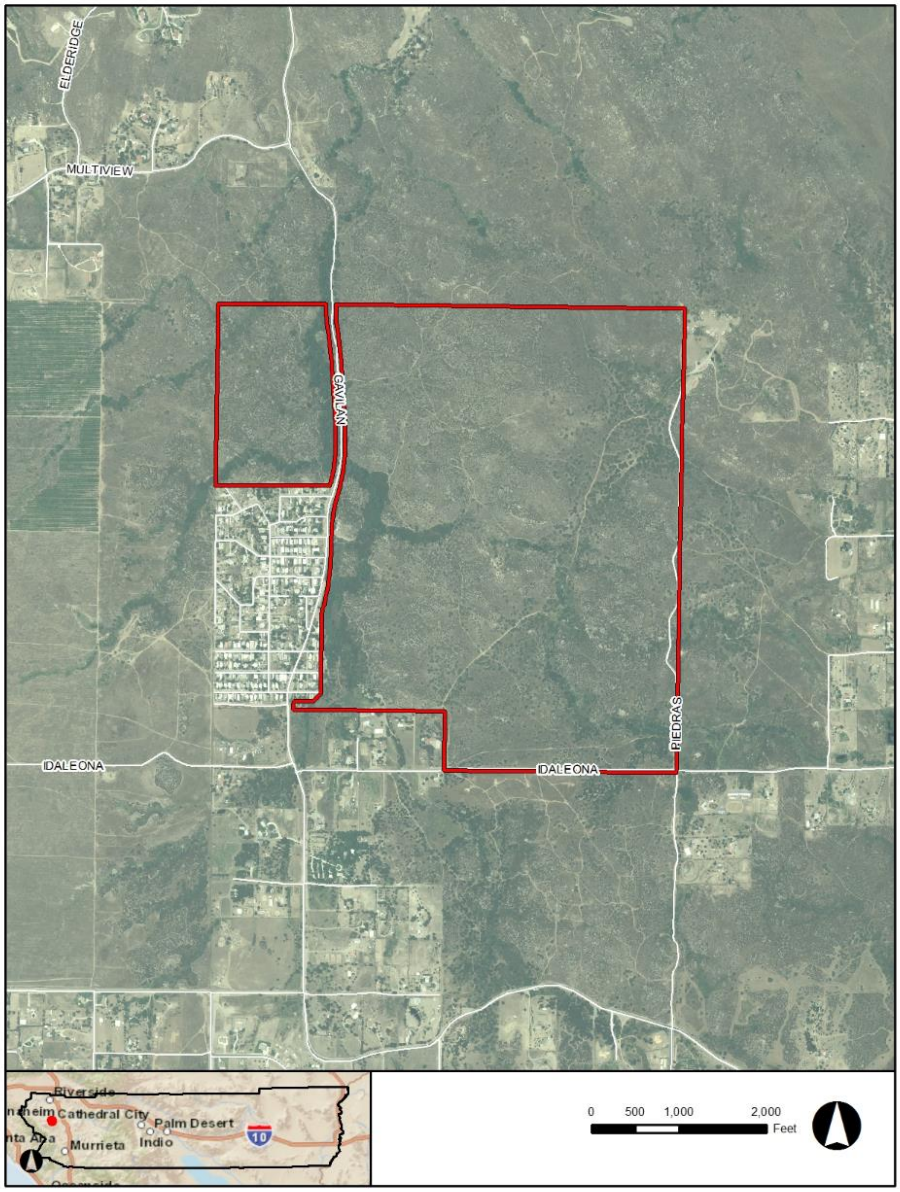
Topography: Varied. Includes open flats, rocky hillocks, and relatively deep intimate canyons.

Vegetation: This site supports an excellent example of California juniper woodland, interspersed with chaparral, Riversidian sage scrub, and sycamore/willow riparian strips. Site includes Muzes onion and chocolate lily habitat.

Comments: In process of Staging Area improvements

Principal issues: OHV trespass, illegal dumping, weed abatement, endangered species.

Figure 32: Harford Springs Park



Hidden Valley Wildlife Area

Hidden Valley Wildlife Reserve

Approximate Acreage: 1,565
Location: 11401 Arlington Ave. Riverside, CA 92505
APN(s): *See Table 6*
Ownership: District, State of California, City of Riverside
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space, Nature Center, Natural Resources Operations

Facilities:

- Equestrian trails (Santa Ana River Trail)
- Trail staging area
- Residence
- Santa Ana River Trail
- Natural resources operations
- Wildlife/bird ponds
- Nature Center

Topography: Flat river bottom with ponds, and bluffs above to the south, and to a lesser degree, the north.

Vegetation: The river bottom supports a mixture of native willow riparian forest (willows, cottonwoods) interspersed within a matrix of the invasive exotic, *Arundo donax*, or giant reed. Upland bluff areas generally support non-native annual grasses, with mustard and other weeds. A large active agricultural operation is within the site.

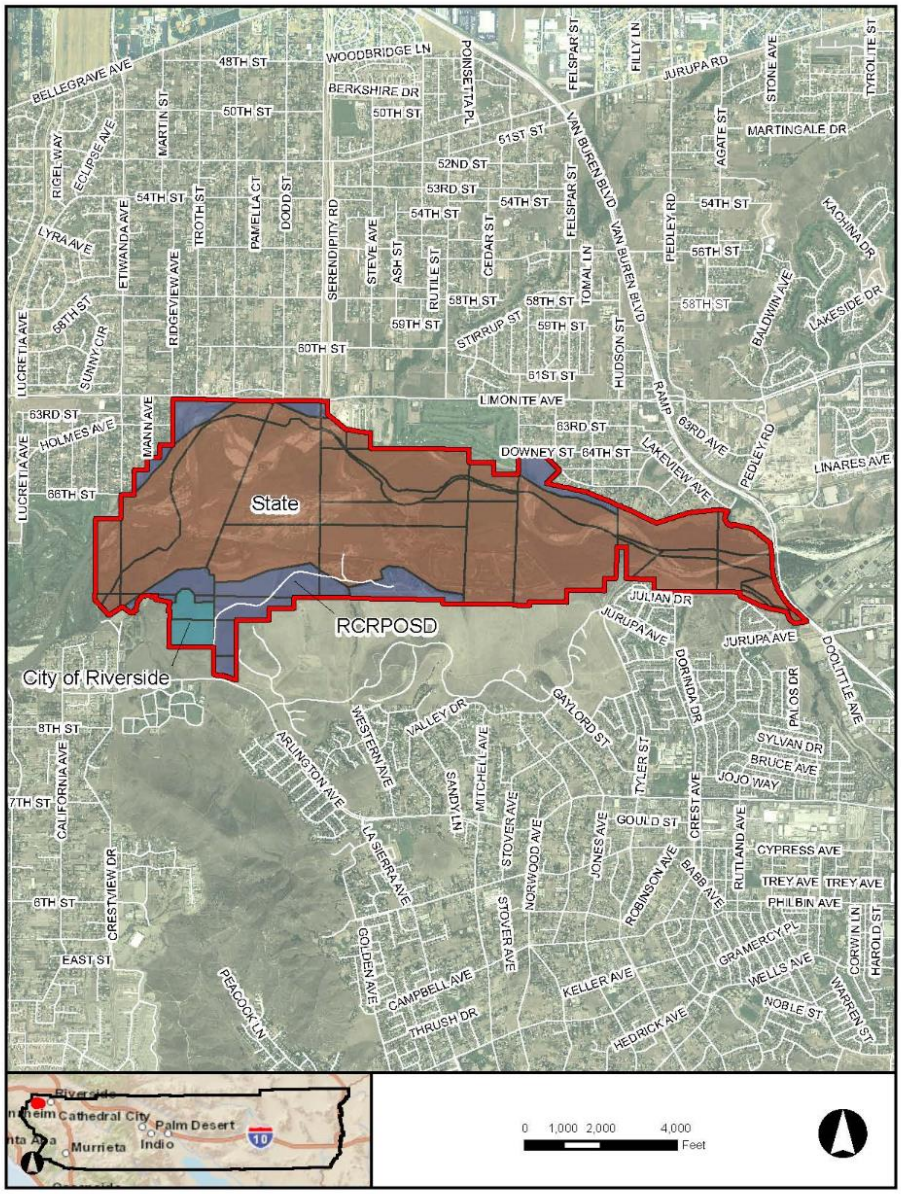
Comments: Hidden Valley Wildlife Reserve provides 25 miles of hiking and equestrian trails and a 3 mile section of the Santa Ana River Trail. Visitors can get away from the noise and lights of the city and enjoy the beautiful views of the river or the bluff overlooking the wetland pond. In the winter, Canada geese, northern shovelers, white-crowned sparrows, and yellow-rumped warblers make their home here.

The Hidden Valley Nature Center is open to the public on Saturdays and to groups by appointment Monday through Friday. There are assortments of educational programs offered by appointment. Programs offered include presentations about the wetlands, Native Americans, water, and/or birds. Each program includes a hike, hands-on activities, a craft, a game, and a live animal presentation. You can even celebrate your birthday in style here.

Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, and Boy Scouts can earn their merit badges by participating in programs designed specifically for them. Seasonal events teach visitors fascinating facts about an array of subjects, which can include nocturnal critters, reptiles and amphibians, spider and insects and more.

Principal Issues: Homeless individuals, illegal fires (i.e., BBQs), some OHV trespass, vandalism, equestrian use dominates, unadvisable swimming in the Santa Ana River, illegal dumping, illegal marijuana cultivation, some poaching, minor weed abatement, endangered species, and wetlands issues.

Figure 173: Hidden Valley Wildlife Area



Iodine Springs Reserve

Iodine Springs Reserve

Approximate Acreage: 173
Location: North of Clinton Keith Road, approximately two kilometers northeast of its junction with Interstate 15.
APN(s): 362150008, 362150024, 362150025, 362150026
Ownership: County of Riverside, District
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space

Facilities:

- No development planned

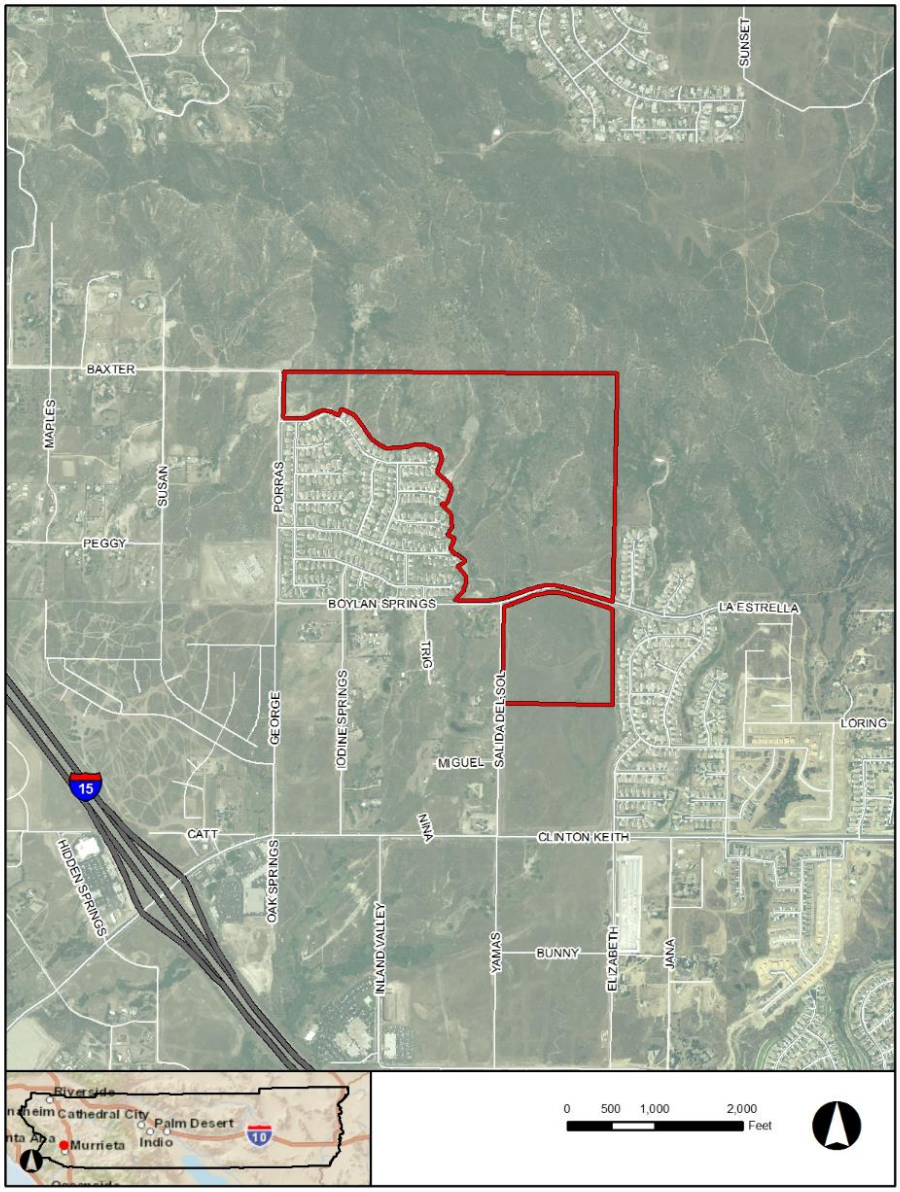
Topography: Varied. The site includes a significant streambed and its flat flanks in the southern areas. The northern areas include some small but steep-sided mountains.

Vegetation: The flatter areas have been disturbed, and as a result support primarily non-native annual grasses and mustard. As one approaches the mountains, limited sage scrub gives rise to mature chaparral dominated by chamise. Some ornamentals remain from a former residence on the site.

Comments: The site is split by Estrella Road. The southern portions, south of Estrella Road, are currently being considered for purchase by the San Jacinto Community College District.

Principal issues: Illegal dumping, some OHV trespass, weed abatement.

Figure 34: Iodine Springs Reserve



Johnson Ranch

Johnson Ranch

Approximate Acreage: 1,784
Location: This site lies between Borel Road and Rancho California Blvd. to the north and south, respectively. The site is bisected by Buck Road.
APN(s): 964150010, 964180002, 964180003
Ownership: District, CDFG, UCR
Operator: Center for Natural Lands Management, District, CDFG
Status: Undeveloped

Facilities:

- No Public Access

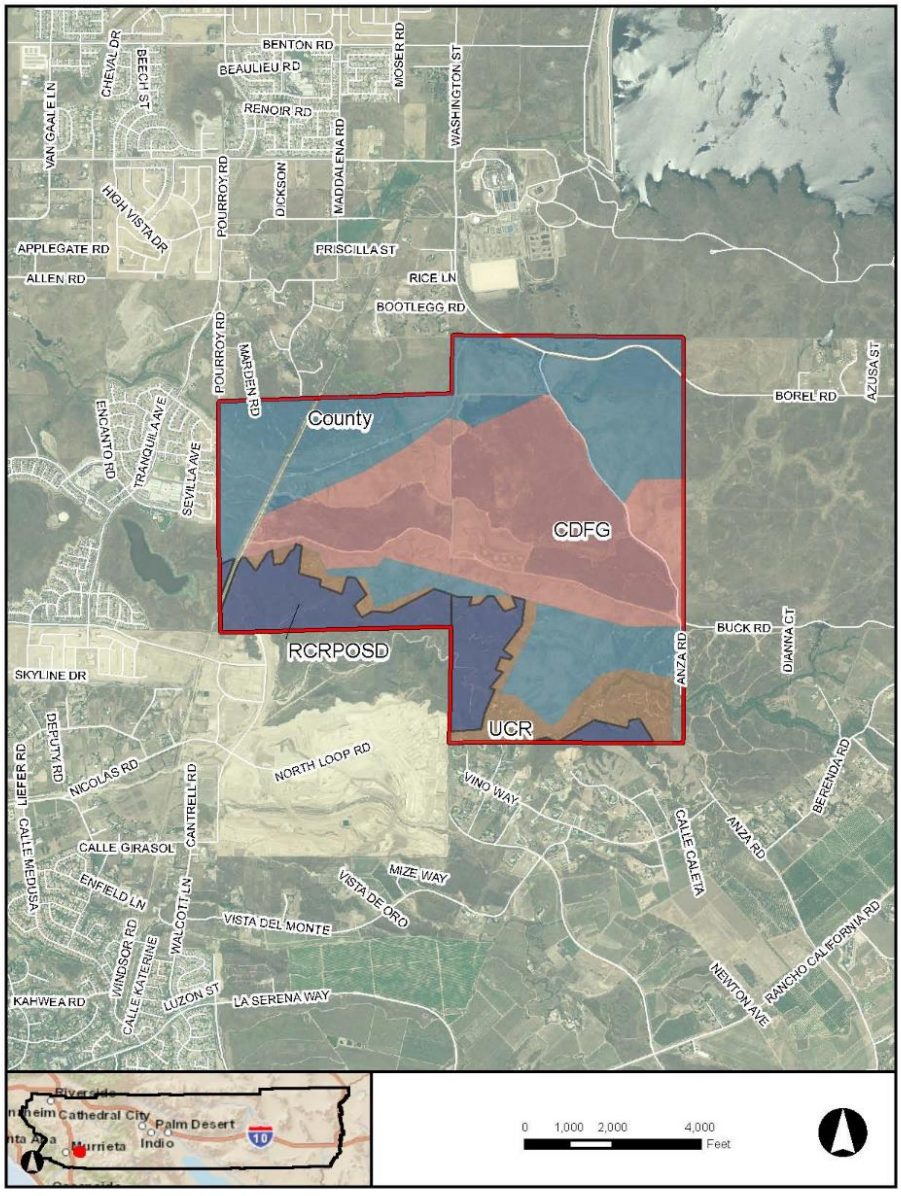
Topography: Generally, gently sloping hills surrounding a wide shallow drainage. Side drainages cutting into these hills are more pronounced and much steeper.

Vegetation: The central portion (mostly owned by Cal. Dept. of Fish and Game) supports non-native annual grasses and mustard. The hills to the north and south (mostly owned by the District and UCR) support Riversidian sage scrub and chaparral.

Comments: This site is covered under the AD161 Habitat Conservation Plan, and is managed under contract by the Center for Natural Lands Management. As such, many of the management duties are performed by the Center.

Principal issues: OHV trespassing, fence vandalism, illegal dumping, shooting, endangered species, weed abatement.

Figure 35: Johnson Ranch



Kabian Park

Kabian Park

Approximate Acreage: 783
Location: Quail Valley – Immediately west of Goetz Road, east of the San Jacinto River, and north of the City of Canyon Lake.
APN(s): 349210001, 349460007, 349460008, 349460022, 349460031
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space, Day-use area, Trails

Facilities:

- Playground
- Residence
- Shade Pavilion
- Restroom
- Multi-use trails

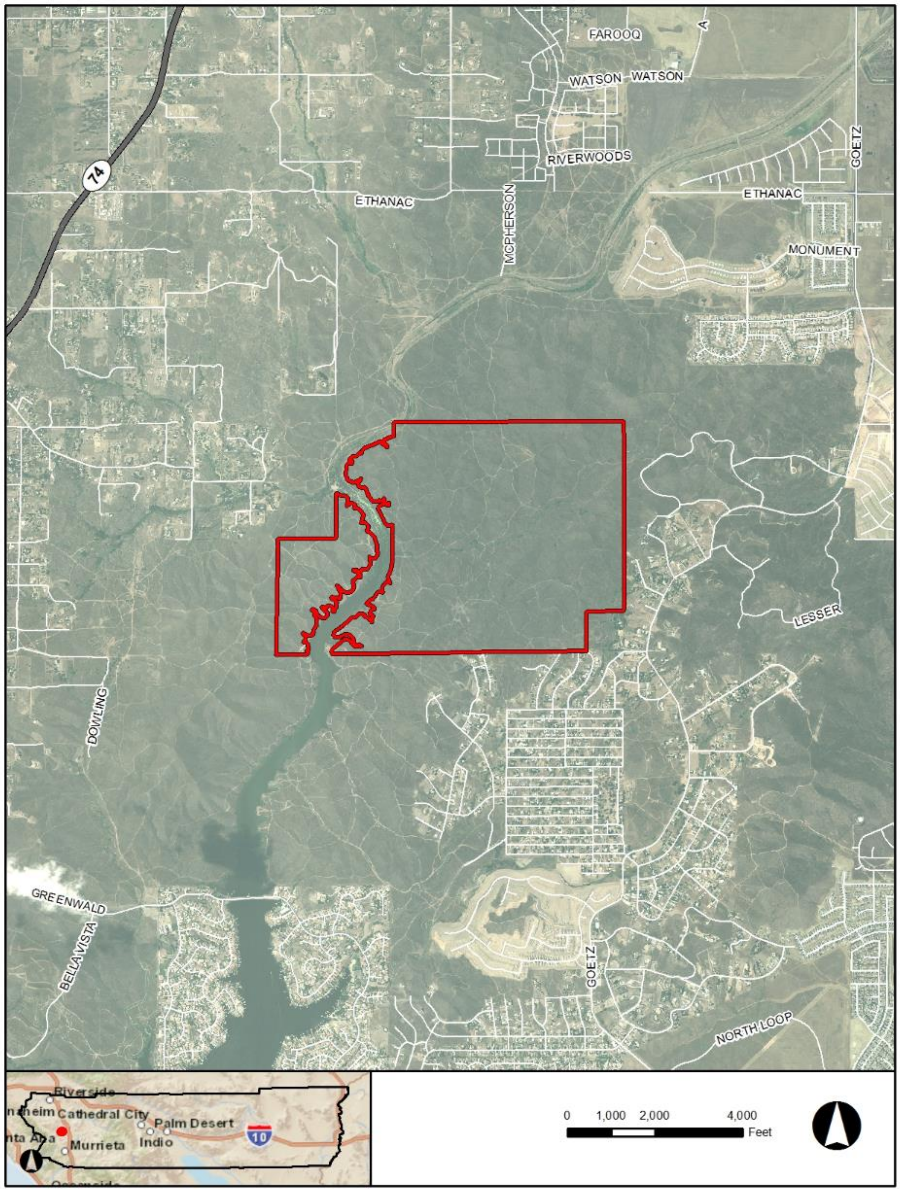
Topography: Most of the site consists of rounded hills, but the northern area hills are larger and steeper, forming substantial mountains. The San Jacinto River bisects the site in a north-south direction.

Vegetation: Riversidian sage scrub with a few patches of chamise chaparral. There has been a heavy infestation of non-native annual grasses and mustard.

Comments: This area has been used for OHV recreation for years. As a result, the site is a spider-web of trails, and vandalism of fences and signs is very high. Attached is a small developed park area administered by Operations Division, with a resident caretaker.

Principal issues: OHV trespassing, fence vandalism, illegal dumping, shooting, endangered species, weed abatement.

Figure 36: Kabian Park



Miller Park

Approximate Acreage: 5
Location: Highway 78 and 38th Avenue, 12 miles southwest of Blythe.
APN(s): 878250005
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space
Season: Open All Year

Facilities:

- No development planned

Comments: Miller Park is five undeveloped acres along the Colorado River 12 miles southwest of Blythe. There are no facilities; however, there is a caretaker/residence site.

Figure 37: Miller Park

Multi-Species Reserve

Flowers at the Multi-Species Reserve

Approximate Acreage: 14,000
Location: Lands surrounding and between Diamond Valley Lake and the Skinner Reservoir
APN(s): See Table 6
Ownership: District, MWD, Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency, BLM
Operator: Co-managed by District, MWD, RCHCA, USFWS, and CDFW
Status: Managed Open Space

Facilities:

- Three trails for hiking or equestrian use

Topography: Varied. Most of the site consists of rounded hills with rock outcroppings, as well as two water bodies – Diamond Valley Lake and Skinner Reservoir.

Vegetation: Oak woodland, sage scrub, riparian, grassland, and chaparral vegetative communities exist on-site.

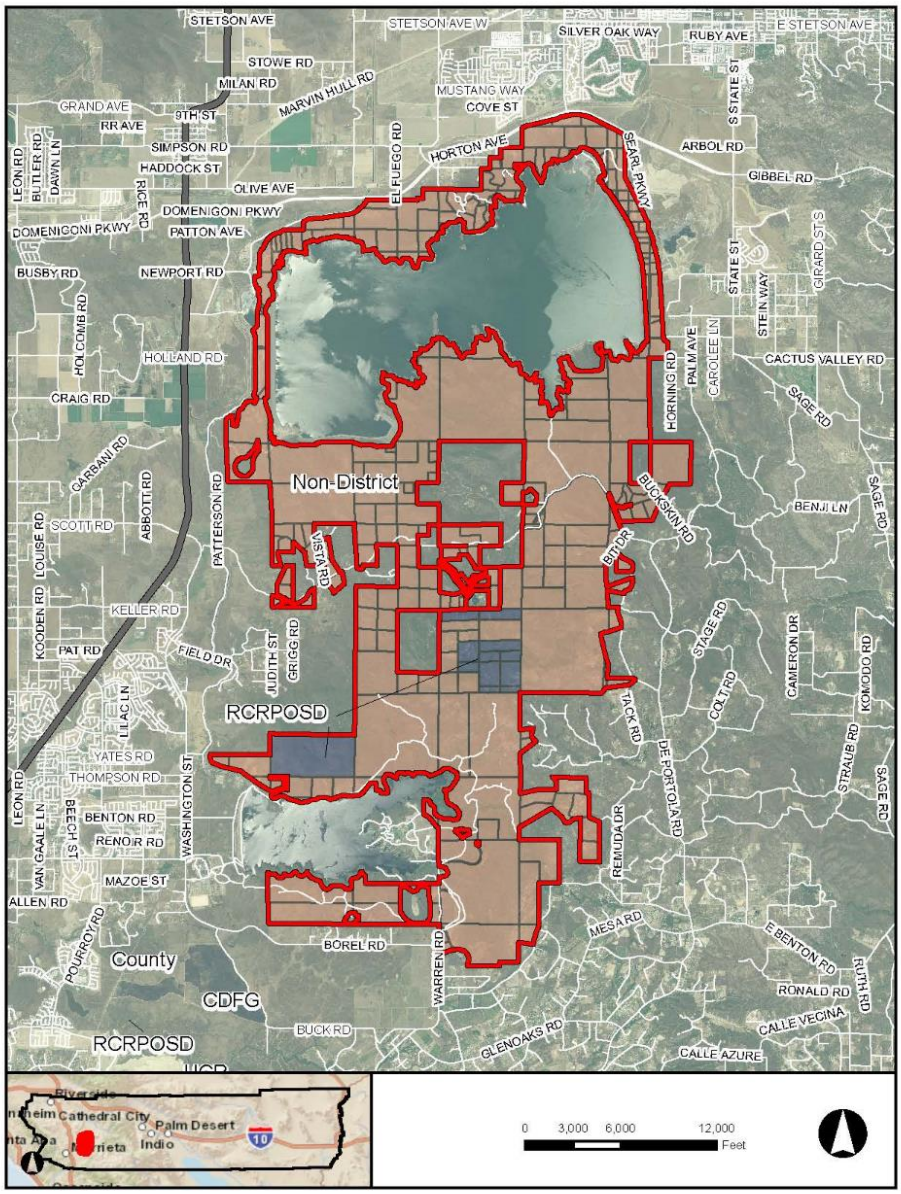
Comments: The Multi-Species Reserve falls within the Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan and has been a protected area for native species and the habitats they depend on since 1992. Some of these wonderful species which call the Reserve home include horned lizards, mountain lions, Stephens' kangaroo rat, Southwestern willow flycatcher, and Quino checkerspot butterfly.

This natural gem was preserved as part of an environmental mitigation measure and encompasses approximately 14,000 acres of gorgeous oak woodland, sage scrub, riparian, grassland, and chaparral vegetative communities nestled between beautiful Lake Skinner and Diamond Valley Lake east of Temecula.

Although the majority of the Multi-Species Reserve is not open to the public, there are three picturesque trails great for hiking and horseback riding. Also, nearby Lake Skinner and Diamond Valley Lake offer endless outdoor activities.

Principal issues: Endangered species, protection of habitat.

Figure 38: Multi-Species Reserve



San Jacinto River SBKR Site

San Jacinto River SBKR Site

Approximate Acreage: 16
Location: The San Jacinto River in Valle Vista, adjacent to State Highway 79
APN(s): 548180013
Ownership: Eastern Municipal Water District
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space

Facilities:

- No development planned

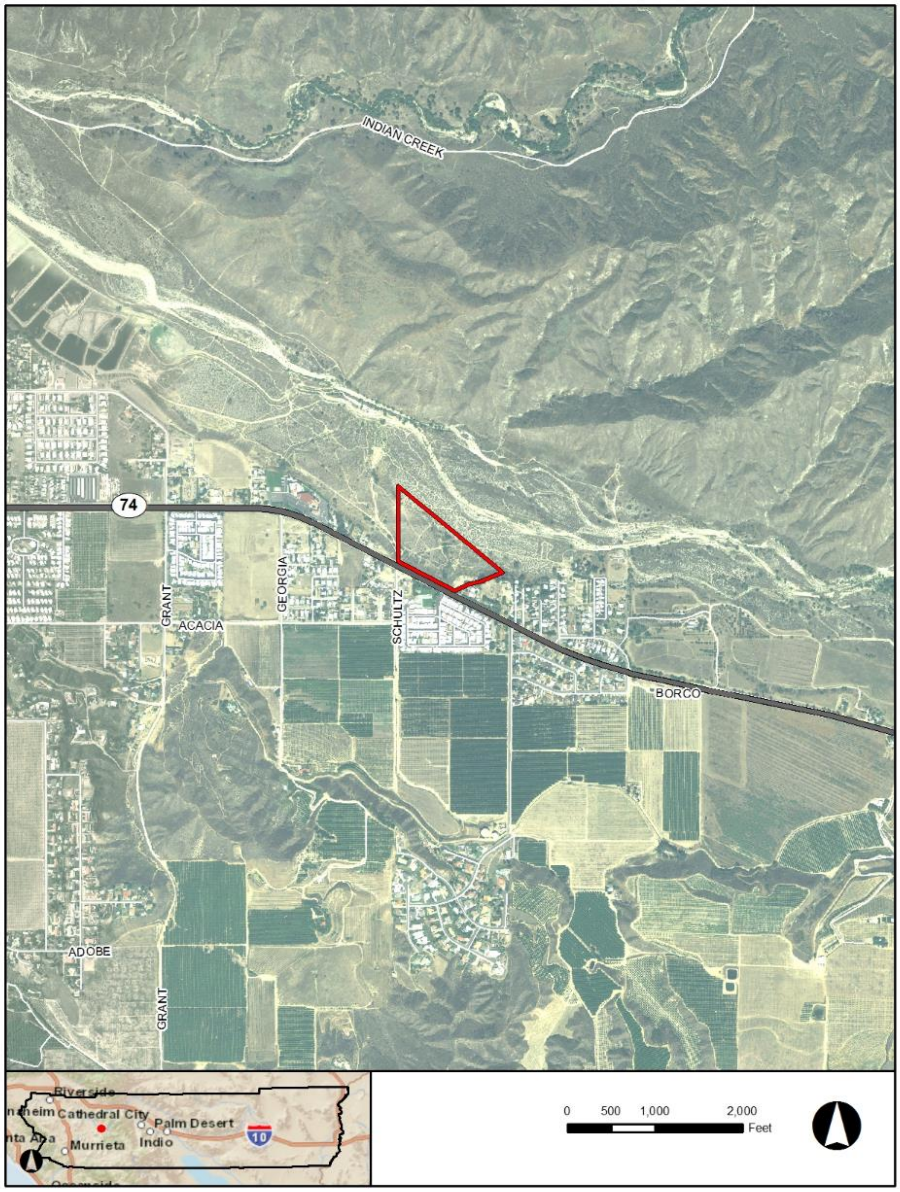
Topography: Basically the rocky and sandy bottom of the San Jacinto River, and the immediate bluff rising to Highway 79 on the south.

Vegetation: Alluvial scrub.

Comments: This site is designated to protect the critically endangered San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat (SBKR). The boundary along Highway 79 is fenced, with some strategic k-rails placed to prevent continued vandalism of the fence.

Principal issues: OHV trespass, minor illegal dumping, fence vandalism, endangered species.

Figure 39: San Jacinto River SBKR Site



San Timoteo Canyon Land Holding

San Timoteo Canyon Conservation Area

Approximate Acreage: 3,800
Location: North of State Highway 60 and south of San Timoteo Canyon Road, approximately five kilometers west of Interstate 10.
APN(s): See Table 6
Ownership: District, County of Riveriside
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space

Facilities:

- Some parcels of this holding are being considered for inclusion in a possible new regional park.

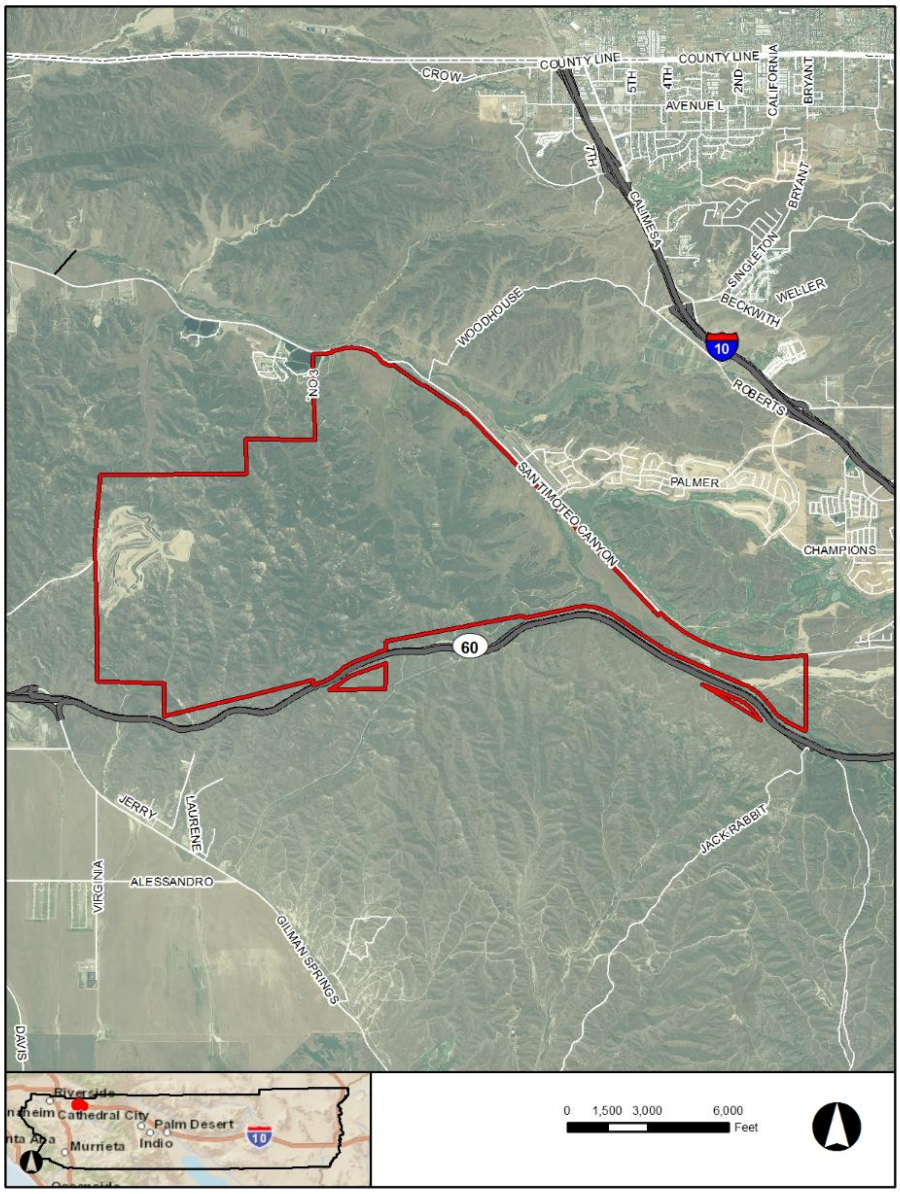
Topography: Varied. The site includes the wash bottom of San Timoteo Creek and the flats surrounding is on the east. The western portions are composed of "swell and swale" badlands topography of steep-sided mud hills and ridges, separated by small narrow canyons.

Vegetation: Varied. The flat portions support ruderal (weedy) vegetation dominated by non-native annual grasses and mustard. The creek supports willow scrub riparian forest with scattered cottonwood. The hills of the west support a highly disturbed (by wildfire) mixture of chaparral and sage scrub species with scattered scrub oak in the shadows.

Comments: This site is a conglomeration of properties which include the former De Anza Cycle Park and the Norton Younglove Preserve. Subject to OHV trespassing and illegal dumping with the accompanying fence and sign vandalism. Most of the site is fenced, but fences are regularly cut. The site is currently under review for transfer to the State.

Principal issues: OHV trespassing, illegal dumping, fence vandalism, target shooting and hunting, paintballs, endangered species.

Figure 40: San Timoteo Canyon Land Holdings



Santa Ana River Wetlands Mitigation Bank

Santa Ana River Wetlands

Approximate Acreage: 303
Location: Santa Ana River in the City of Riverside. Located between Van Buren Blvd. on the west and Martha McLean Anza Narrows Park on the east.
APN(s): See Table 6
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space

Facilities:

- Native vegetation restoration plots of various sizes

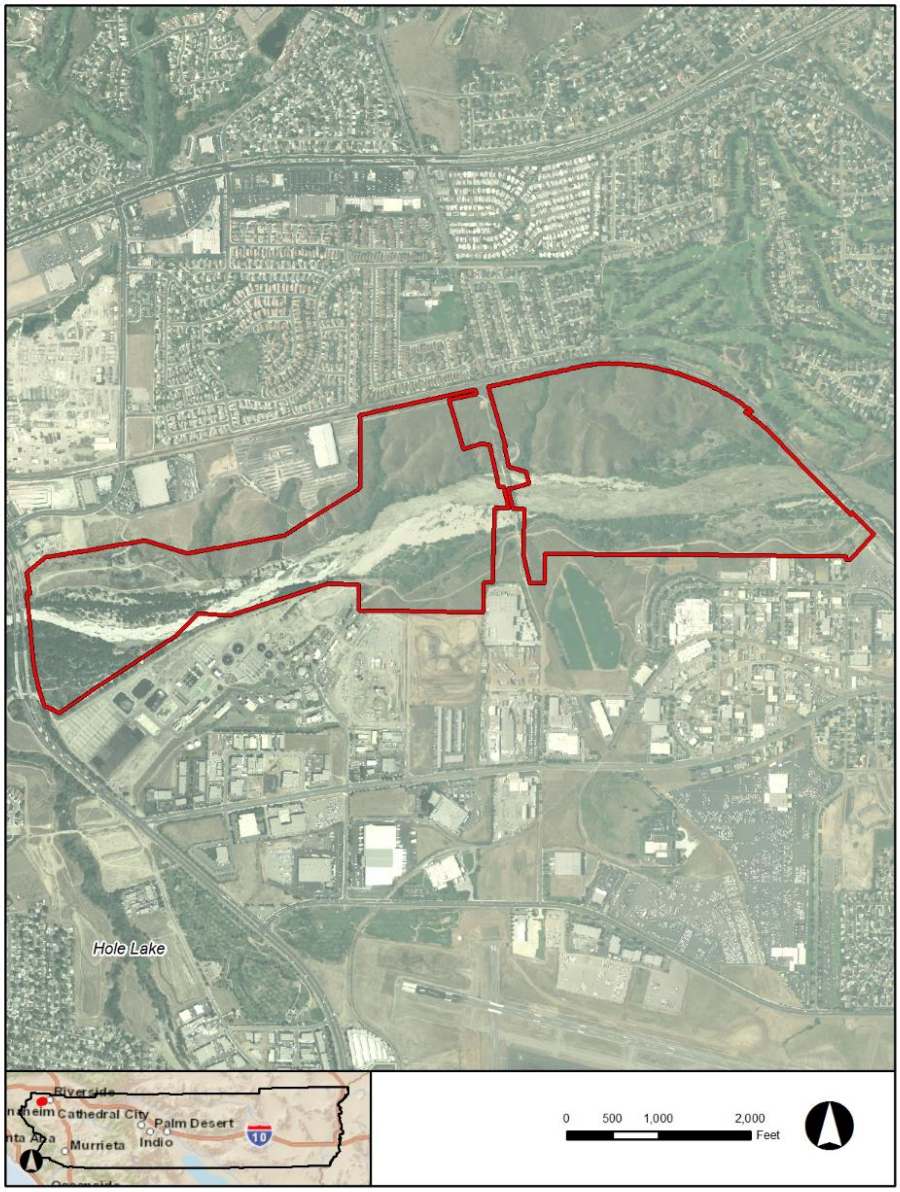
Topography: River bottom. Surrounding alluvial aprons and bluffs.

Vegetation: The natural vegetation of the site is willow riparian forest within the river, and Riversidian sage scrub and chaparral on the slopes and bluffs above the river. This site has been invaded by the exotic, *Arundo donax*, or giant reed, which has been the focus of the Mitigation Bank's restoration efforts. Non-native grasses and mustard have invaded many of the areas away from the river.

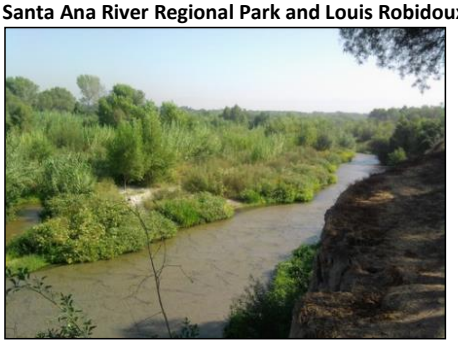
Comments: In 2003, the original Mitigation Bank was completed. In 2017, the bank was recertified and expanded with additional phases made available for sale via SAWPA and the District.

Principal issues: This area is prone to homeless encampment. Illegal fires (i.e., BBQs and fire pits), OHV trespass, vandalism, adjacent parking issues, illegal dumping, non-*Arundo* weed abatement, endangered species and wetlands issues, and continued Mitigation Bank maintenance for 20 years.

Figure 41: Santa Ana River Wetlands Mitigation Bank



Santa Ana River Regional Park and Louis Robidoux Nature Center



Santa Ana River

Approximate Acreage: 692
Location: 5370 Riverview, Jurupa Valley, CA 92509
APN(s): See Table 6
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Developed
Season: Open all year

Facilities:

- Nature Center
- Biking, Hiking, and Equestrian Trails
- Restrooms
- Environmental Education
- Picnic Areas

Types of Uses: Hiking, Biking, Equestrian, passive recreation, nature study

Deficiencies: The Louis Robidoux Nature Center needs to be rehabilitated.

Comments: The Louis Robidoux Nature Center and Santa Ana Regional Park are located on approximately 692.1 acres of District property. The Louis Robidoux Nature Center has been host to several annual events, such as the Pecan Festival, the Butterfly Festival, and the Turtle and Tortoise Exhibit Day. The center is on an authentic Native American site, home to the Tongva Tribe hundreds of years ago. Directly outside of the nature center visitors can find genuine Tongva artifacts, such as a worksite for women and slicks and mortar.

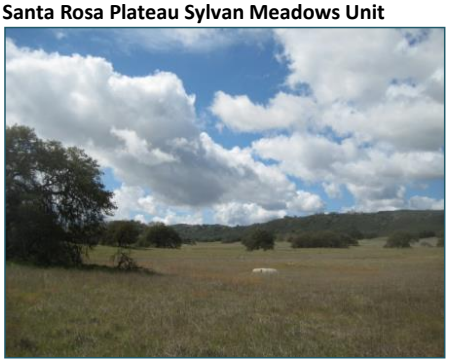
The Louis Robidoux Nature Center will have a lease in place in 2019 which will offer educational, hands-on displays. Although continuously changing, topics often include Native American history, native mammals, birds, and reptiles, basic astronomy, the environment, and much more.

Many hiking trails wind around the beautiful Sunnyslope Creek, while a few others lead to the Santa Ana River, Schroder's pond, and Burnt pond. Several educational bridges, with native animal footprints painted on them, are scattered throughout the park. Small beaches can arbitrarily be found that groups use to take water samples, determine flow rate of the creek, and calculate temperature.

In the riparian zone of the Santa Ana River live sycamore, oak and willow trees, wild grapes, arundo, and a plethora of other species of vegetation. Raccoons, skunks, squirrels, opossums, owls, bobcats, lizards, and hundreds of different species of birds are indigenous to the area.

Figure 42: Santa Ana River Regional Park and Louis Robidoux Nature Center

Santa Rosa Plateau Sylvan Meadows Unit



Sylvan Meadows

Approximate Acreage: 996
Location: To the west side of Clinton Keith Rd, south of Avenida La Cresta, north of Tenaja Rd.
APN(s): 904040097, 904040099, 931380002
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Developed
Season: Open all year

Facilities:

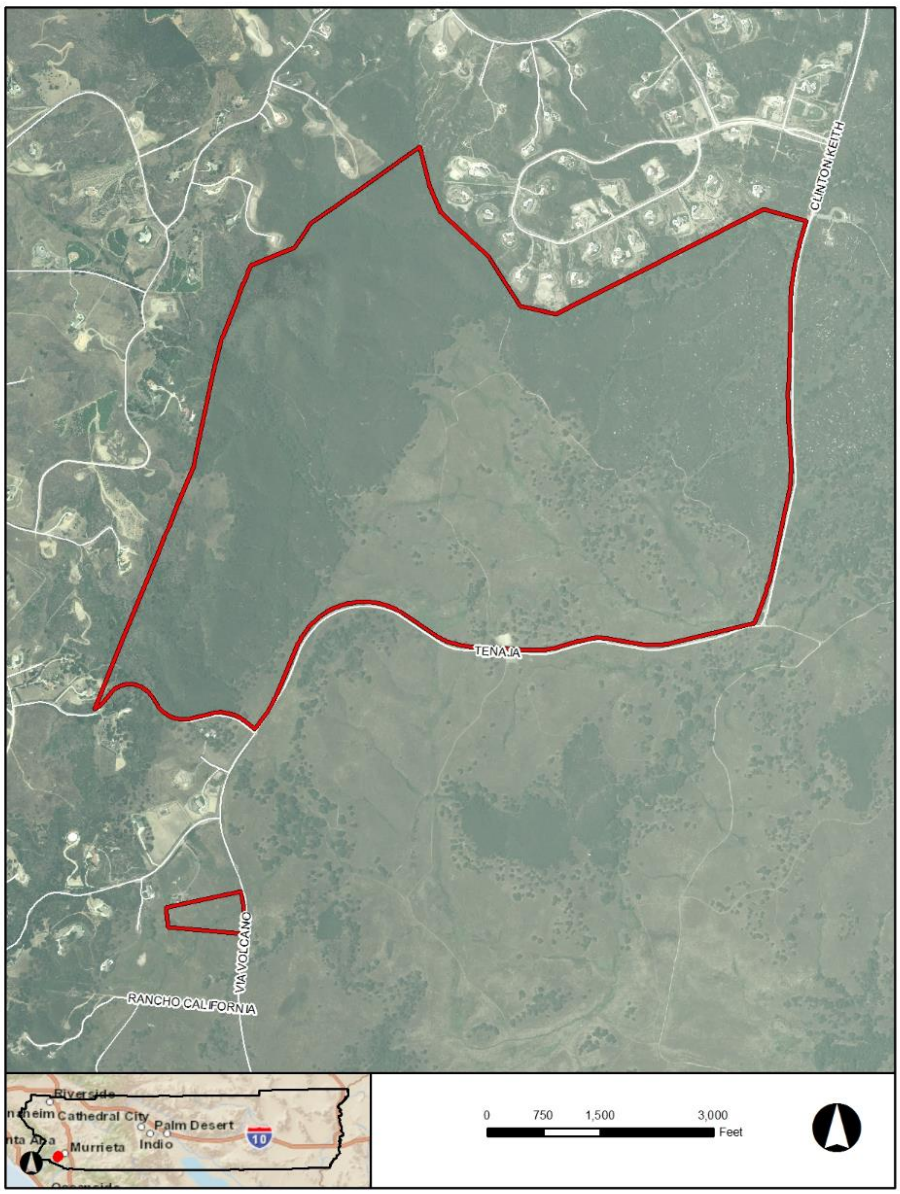
- Biking Trails
- Hiking Trails
- Equestrian Trails

Types of Uses: Hiking, Biking, Equestrian Riding

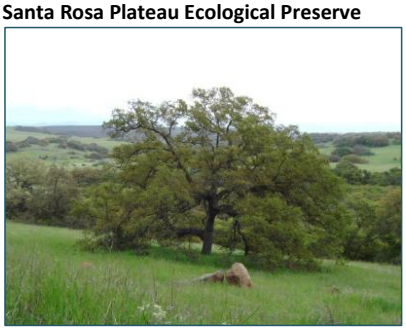
Deficiencies: None known

Comments: The Sylvan Meadows Unit is a subunit of the larger Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve. The total acreage both areas is approximately 8,361 acres. The two areas are separated by Clinton Keith Road. The Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve has been set aside to preserve endemic habitats, while the Sylvan Meadows Unit allows hiking, biking, and equestrian trail riding.

Figure 43: Santa Rosa Plateau Sylvan Meadows Unit



Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Preserve



Santa Rosa Plateau

Approximate Acreage: 7,365
Location: South Clinton Keith Road, southwest of Murrieta
APN(s): See Table 6
Ownership: State of California, CDFG, County of Riverside
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space

Facilities:

- Hiking Trails
- Picnic Areas
- Historic Adobe Buildings
- Interpretive Trail Walks
- Programs, Environmental Education
- Nature Center

Hours: Tuesday – Sunday: 9AM – 5PM. Closed Monday.

Fees: Yes

Topography: Varied: relatively flat or rolling terrain. Localized rocky hills and small drainages. A large vernal pool is present in the spring.

Vegetation: The reserve protects one of the finest examples of bunchgrass prairie remaining in California. Other unique ecosystems on site include: Engelmann oak woodlands, riparian wetlands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and vernal pools.

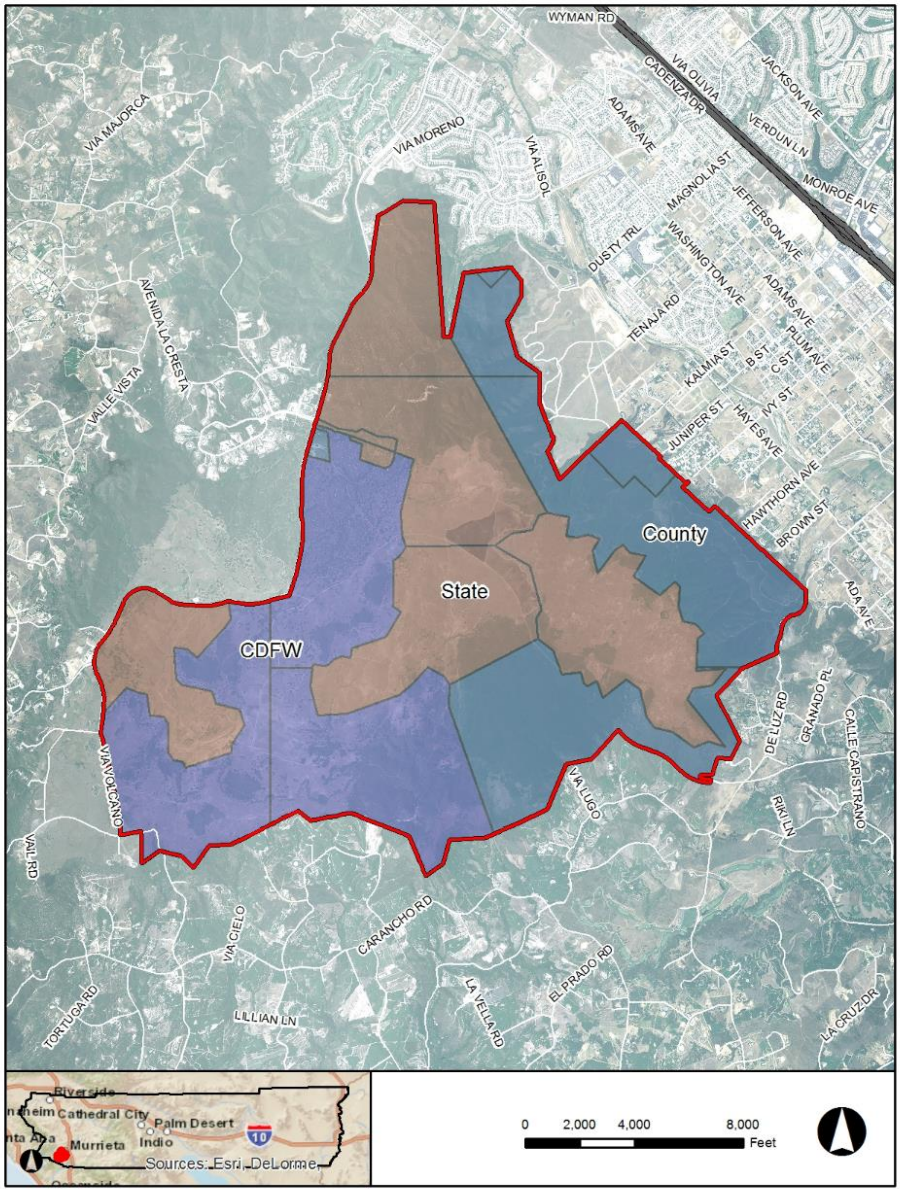
Comments: This land has been set aside to protect unique ecosystems like Engelmann oak woodlands, riparian wetlands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, bunchgrass prairie, vernal pools, and more than 200 species of native birds and 49 endangered, threatened or rare animal and plant species, including mule deer, mountain lions, badgers, bobcats, western pond turtles, white-tailed kites, and fairy shrimp. Two species of fairy shrimp live in the seasonal vernal pools on the Reserve, but only one is found here and nowhere else on Earth.

Visitors to the Reserve can walk to the two oldest standing structures in Riverside County that once served as bunkhouses for cowboys dating back to 1846. The Moreno and Machado Adobes are shaded by a 400-year-old tree and separated by a relaxing, one-of-a-kind, picnic area. These structures are popular hiking destinations for visitors.

Other recreational activities include hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, and attending interpretive programs. (Horseback riding and mountain biking are restricted to the Sylvan Meadows Multi-Use Area of the Plateau.)

Principal issues: Endangered species, protection of habitat.

Figure 45: Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve



Stofer Property

Stauffer Property

Approximate Acreage: 11
Location: Mountain St. at Billings Lane, Lake Elsinore, CA.
APN(s): 391790006 (391-260-009)
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Managed Open Space

Facilities:

- Natural springs, 1,000-5,000 underground cistern

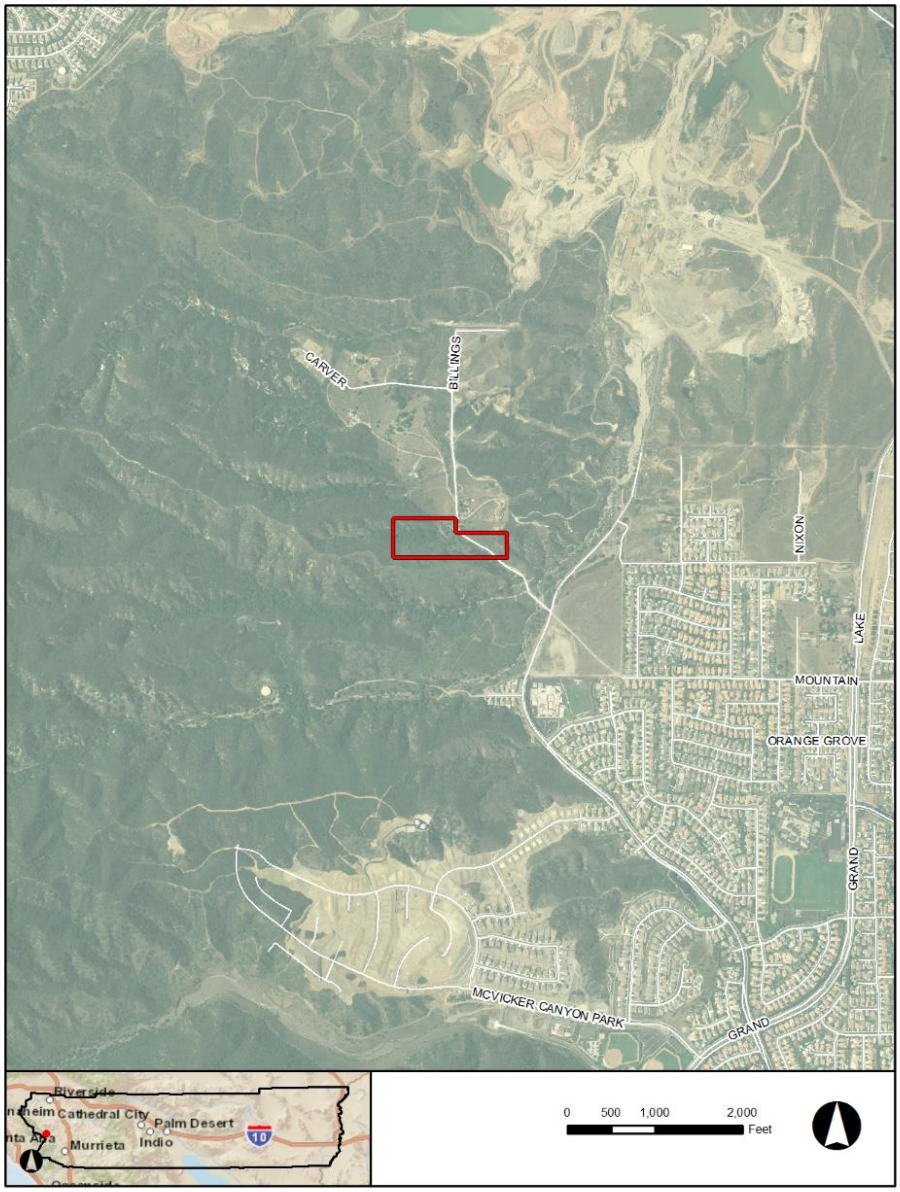
Topography: Unknown.

Vegetation: Unknown

Comments: Parcels were originally bought for a staging area along the Temescal Canyon Trail. The facility is located in an area that provides trail linkage to the Cleveland National Forest trail system (Southern Divide Trail), the Temescal Valley Trail and the cities of Lake Elsinore, Murrieta, Menifee, and Temecula. Establishing the Butterfield Trail alignment along Riverside County's purchased trail easement provides notable connectivity to this approximate 20-acre undeveloped staging area.

Principal issues: Trespassing and dumping

Figure 46: Stofer Property



Valley Hi Oak Park

Valley Hi Oak Park

Approximate Acreage: 92
Location: Located between State Highway 243 and Twin Pines Road, in the community of Twin Pines.
APN(s): 544170026, 544170027, 544200030, 544200031
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Undeveloped

Facilities:

- None

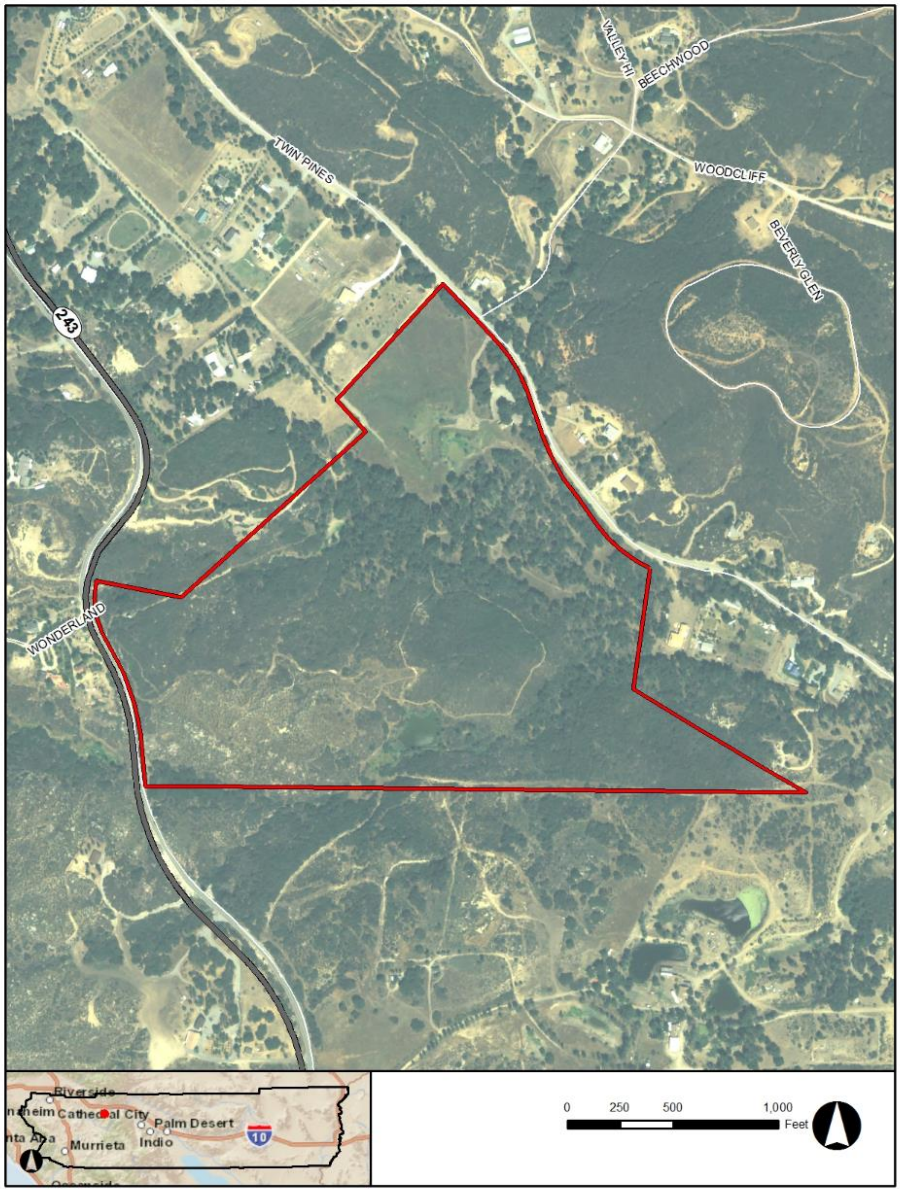
Topography: Hills and valleys throughout most of the southern two-thirds of the park. The northern extreme supports a flat meadow, with a small dam and intermittent lake.

Vegetation: Primarily oak woodland with widely scattered conifers. Understory is primarily Yerba Santa and manzanita. Meadow is dominated by non-native annual grasses, primarily brome grasses.

Comments: A lovely little park that has fallen into disuse. The onsite infrastructure that once included caretaker's mobile home, restroom, parking lot, flag pole, and a large storage trailer was removed in 2006.

Principal issues: Some weed abatement at the meadow, dumping, minor fence vandalism.

Figure 47: Valley Hi Oak Park



Warmington Mitigation Site

Warmington Mitigation Site

Approximate Acreage: 65
Location: South of Scott Road, East of proposed Pitman Lane, west of Lindenberger Road, and north of Keller Road, in the vicinity of Menifee.
APN(s): 388270002
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Undeveloped

Facilities:

- None

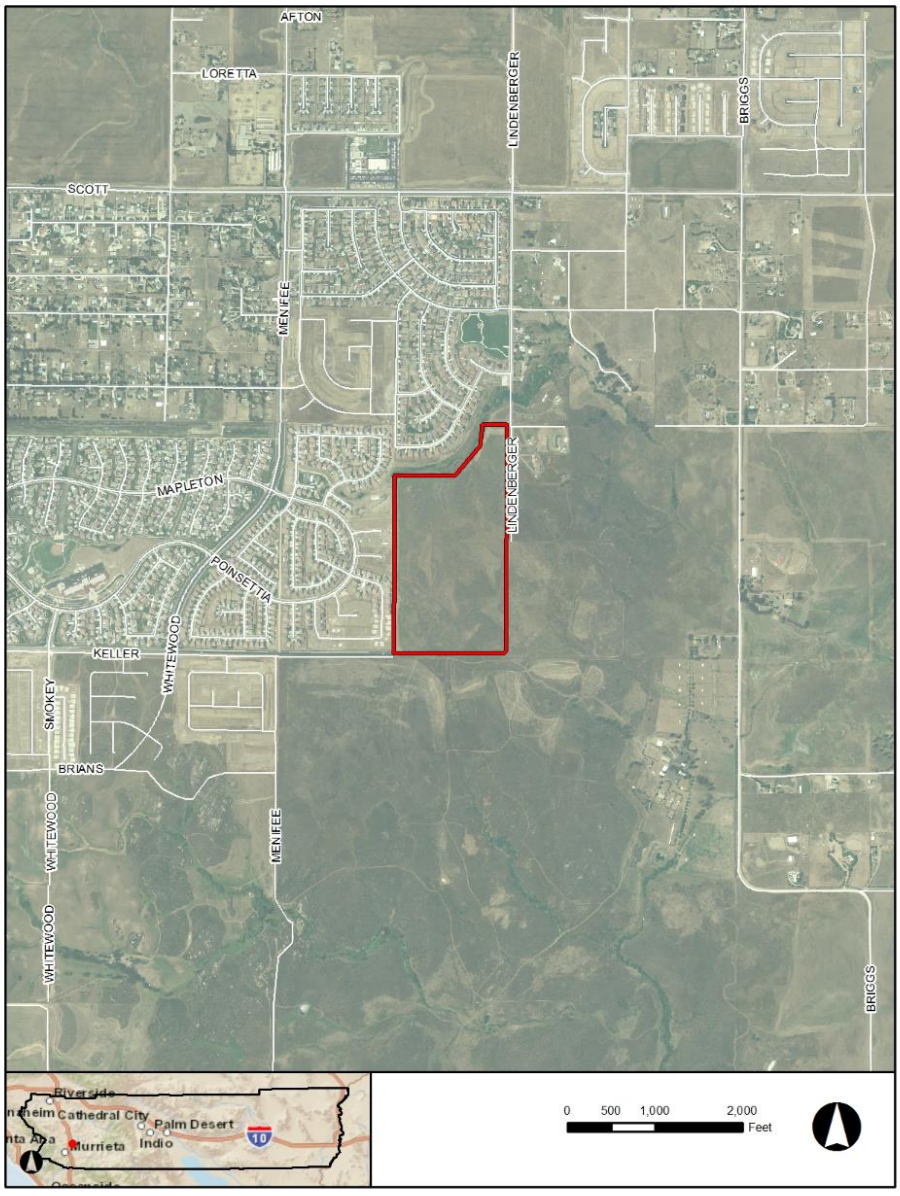
Topography: Rolling hills of low relief. A small drainage runs along the northern boundary.

Vegetation: Ruderal (weedy) non-native annual grasslands with mustard throughout. A few of the rockier hills still support highly disturbed Riversidian sage scrub.

Comments This site is rapidly becoming surrounded by residential neighborhoods, with current development on the north and west sides.

Principal issues: OHV trespass, illegal dumping, some fence and sign vandalism, endangered species likely present (i.e., Stephens' kangaroo rat, Munz's onion).

Figure 48: Warmington Mitigation Site



Asset Category: "Other" Park

"Other" Park
The "Other" Park classification applies to District Lands which have unique uses, not falling into any of the previously identified categories.

The District also owns or manages a variety of other land holdings that do not fit into the major categories already described. Within this eclectic grouping are the District Head Quarters, a boxing club, and a variety of other miscellaneous land holding with and without recreational or resource value.

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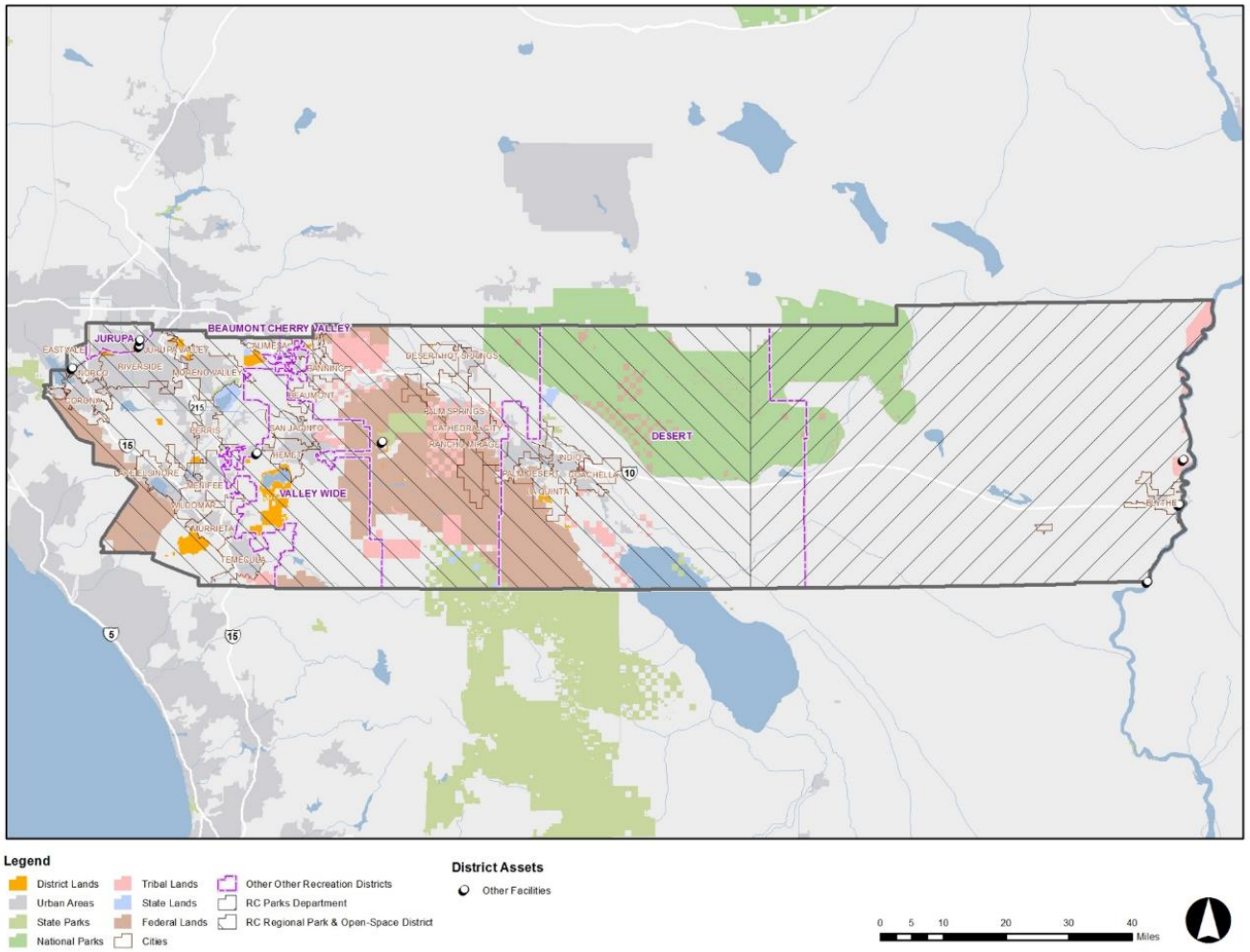
Figure 49: Other Facility Locations



Crestmore Manor
(Paul Anderson Building)

Approximate Acreage: 16
Location: 4600 Crestmore Road, Jurupa Valley, CA 92509
APN(s): 181220006
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Developed
Constructed: 1955
Season: Open All Year

Crestmore Manor Facade

Facilities: A 10,830 square-foot colonial-style mansion, built in 1955 by W.W. "Tiny" Naylor. The Carriage House of the manor is able to accommodate up to 400 guests.

Types of Uses: Special Events.

Deficiencies: Audio visual system needs updating and flooring needs to be replaced.

Comments: Crestmore Manor, a magnificent 10,830 square-foot colonial-style mansion, was built in the mid-1950s by W.W. "Tiny" Naylor, a restaurateur and the state's second-leading thoroughbred breeder of the time. Now the headquarters of the Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District, the facility is a much-desired location for any type of event. Some highlights of the well-manicured grounds include brick paving, an expansive lawn, majestic old shade trees, and a picturesque pond, all of which create an ideal backdrop for wedding photos and exchanging vows. The courtyard also features a fountain and enough space to facilitate an outdoor event. The Carriage House, located directly behind the mansion, is perfect for hosting a beautiful indoor reception or party. The landscaped manor is able to accommodate up to 400 guests.

Now the headquarters of the Riverside County Regional Park Space District, the facility is a much-desired location for any type of event. Some highlights of the well-manicured grounds include brick paving, an expansive lawn, majestic old shade trees, and a picturesque pond, all of which create an ideal backdrop for wedding photos and exchanging vows. The courtyard also features a fountain and enough space to facilitate an outdoor event. The Carriage House, located directly behind the mansion, is perfect for hosting a beautiful indoor reception or party. The landscaped manor is able to accommodate up to 400 guests.

Crestmore Manor operates solely as an hourly rate location, allowing events to be customized exactly to client specifications. Examples of events popular at this venue are weddings, anniversaries, Quinceañeras, Sweet 16s, and corporate/business training programs.

Figure 50: Crestmore Manor (Paul Anderson Building)

Green Acres
(No Photo Available)

Approximate Acreage: 1
Location: Approximately 33238 Old State Highway, Hemet, CA
APN(s): 458093001, 458093002, 458093003
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Undeveloped
Season: None

Facilities:

- None

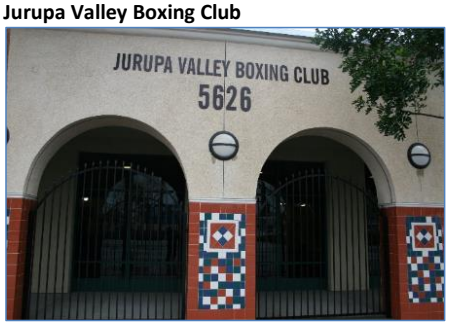
Types of Uses: Surplus property

Deficiencies: None known.

Comments: The site is a leveled, dirt pad. The District should assess and consider surplus property options.

Figure 51: Green Acres

Jurupa Valley Boxing Club



Jurupa Valley Boxing Club

Approximate Acreage: N/A
Location: 5626 Mission Blvd., Jurupa Valley, CA 92509
APN(s): 181052004
Ownership: County
Operator: District
Status: Developed
Season: Open All Year

Facilities: Boxing club facility, trainers/coaches, training equipment.

Types of Uses: Boxing recreation.

Deficiencies: Roof needs repairs and parking is needed. There is a vacant lot under county ownership adjacent to the building that is designated for development of a parking lot for the facility.

Comments: The Jurupa Valley Boxing Club is located in Rubidoux and offers training programs for boxers as young as age 8. JVBC offers a wide range of boxing equipment for both youth and adults. To encourage participation in a healthy active lifestyle, JVBC provides zero to low cost membership fees for income eligible youth through grant funded programming. Volunteer trainers and coaches also provide individual instruction

Pine Cove Park

Pine Cove Park

Approximate Acreage: 19
Location: Hwy 243, about six miles north of Hwy 74
APN(s): 559030003
Ownership: District
Operator: District
Status: Closed
Season: Winter use as a popular sledding site

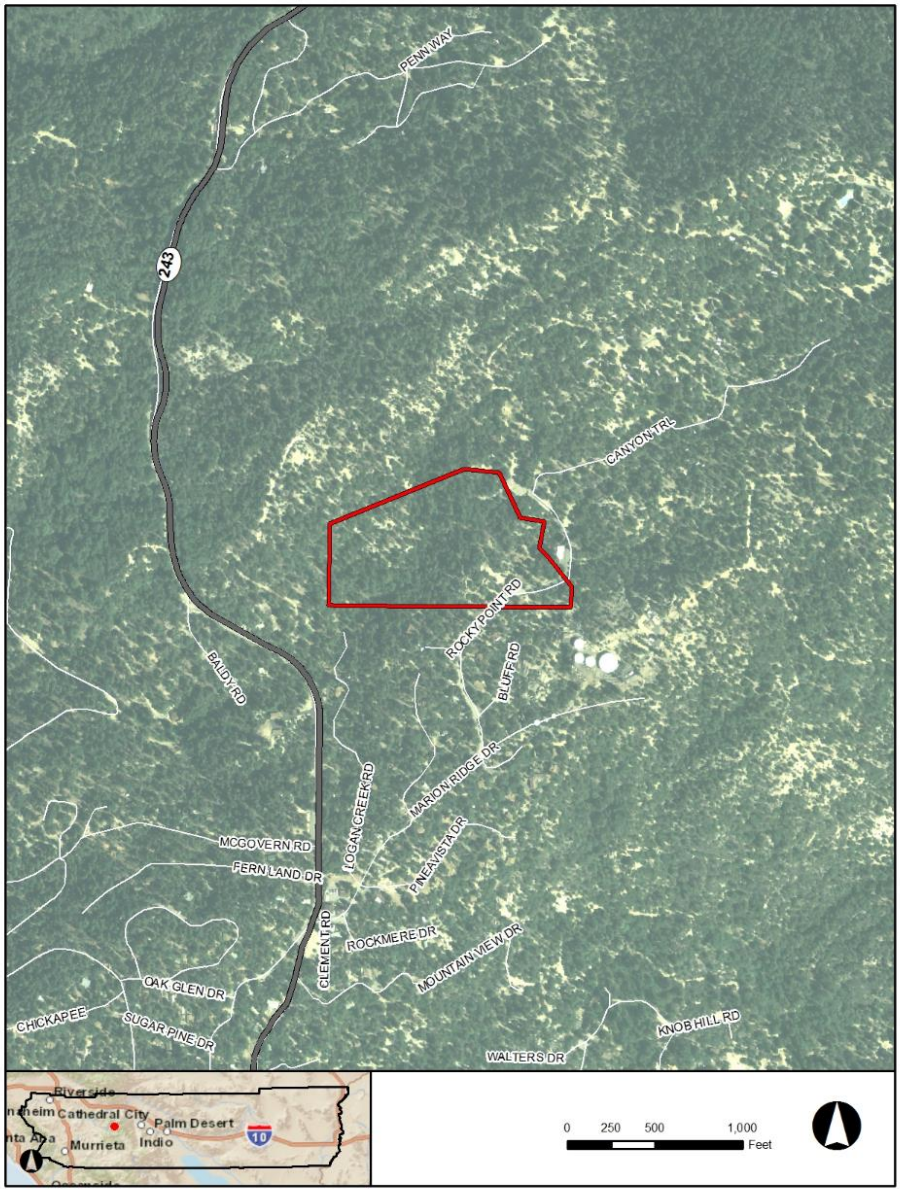
Facilities:
Restroom (closed)
Picnic area
No future development planned

Types of Uses: Unknown

Deficiencies: None known

Comments: The park is currently closed. It has limited development. It is closed due to location and staff levels. It is a popular winter sledding site for locals and lowland residents looking for snow play.

Figure 52: Pine Cove Park



Prado Park and Crossroads Riverview Park

Renaissance fair at Crossroads

Approximate Acreage: 174
Location: 14600 Baron Drive, Corona, CA 92880
APN(s): 130040006, 130050003, 130080006, 130080033, 130460060
Ownership: District, US Army Corp of Engineers
Operator: Crossroad Riverview Park
Status: Developed
Season: Available all year

Facilities: Picnic areas and a meeting room

Types of Uses: Special Events

Deficiencies: Aged infrastructure; abandoned structures; an ADA Assessment Survey is recommended; partnership options/lease transfer should be explored.

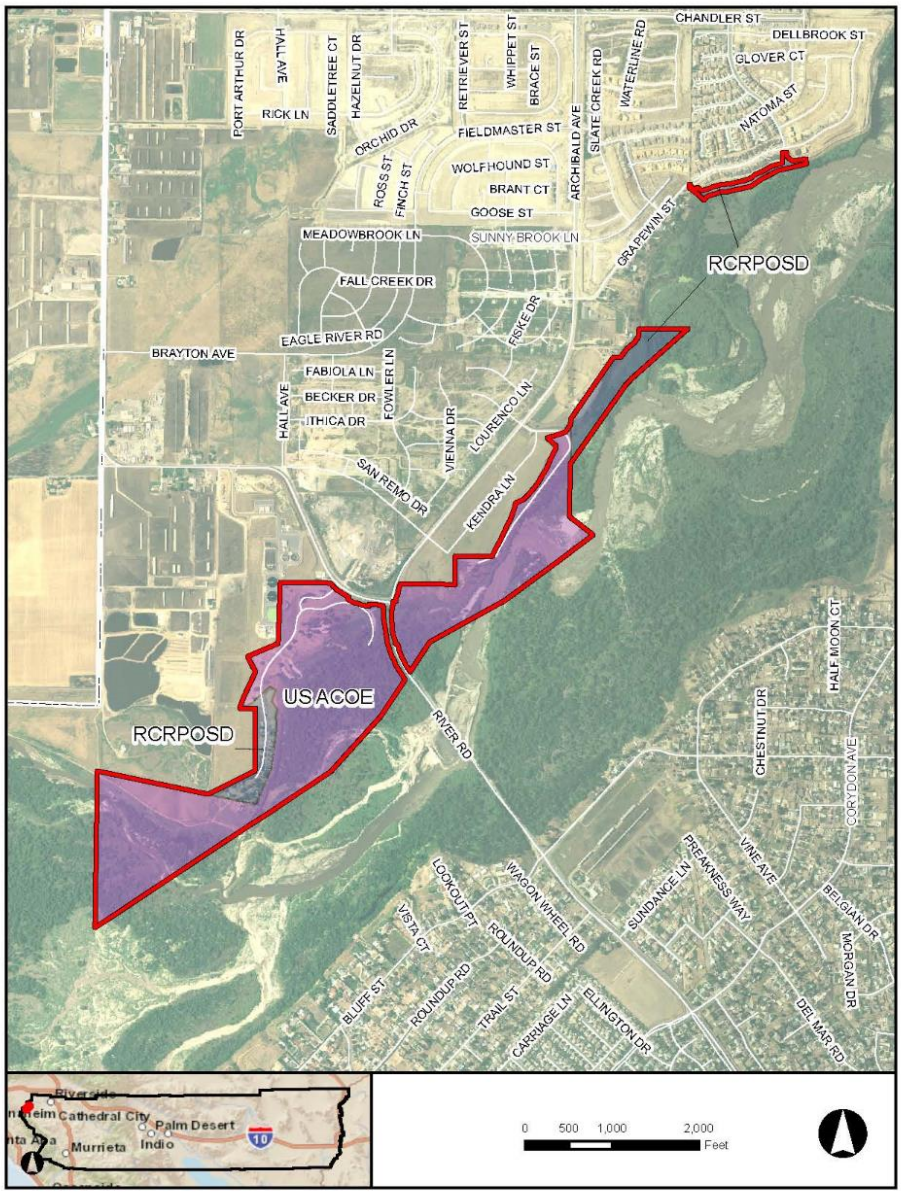
Comments: Crossroads Riverview Park Inc. is located at Prado Park in Corona, CA. They conduct Renaissance fairs and festivals and historic reenactments. They also host themed and traditional picnics, weddings, parties, special events, and retreats. A meeting room is also accessible, with full service catering available.

Koroneburg European Old World Festival, Coffin Creek Haunted Village, and The LORE Christmas Craft Fair are annual events hosted by Crossroads Riverview Park Inc.

Themed and traditional picnics are available for any group. Customers have the resources to be very creative with themes. Examples include Mardi Gras, Hawaiian luau, and the Victorian era.

Any sort of special event or party can be accommodated, with various entertainers such as jugglers, fire eaters, stilt-walkers, and magicians available. Games can also be provided. Samples of games are miniature golf, horseshoes, volleyball, carnival games, and pony rides.

Figure 5318: Prado Park and Crossroads Riverview Park



Asset Category: Regional Trails

Regional Trails
Regional Trails include those trails included in the Riverside County General Plan that the District is taking the lead in planning and implementing. In June of 2018, The Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District Comprehensive Trails Plan was completed.

There are 150 miles of developed trails identified in the County's General Plan and another 2,300 miles of planned/proposed trails. The District is taking the lead in planning and implementing ten major segments representing 240 miles of regional trails that will function as the backbone network of the overall regional County trail system. The District's ten corridors have been updated in the 2018 Comprehensive Trails Plans and are described in the following section.

When the Riverside County General Plan Update is adopted, it will strongly recommend that the District develop a complementary trails plan. This plan will provide detailed trails inventories and implementation strategies for trail design and construction in accordance with the General Plan.

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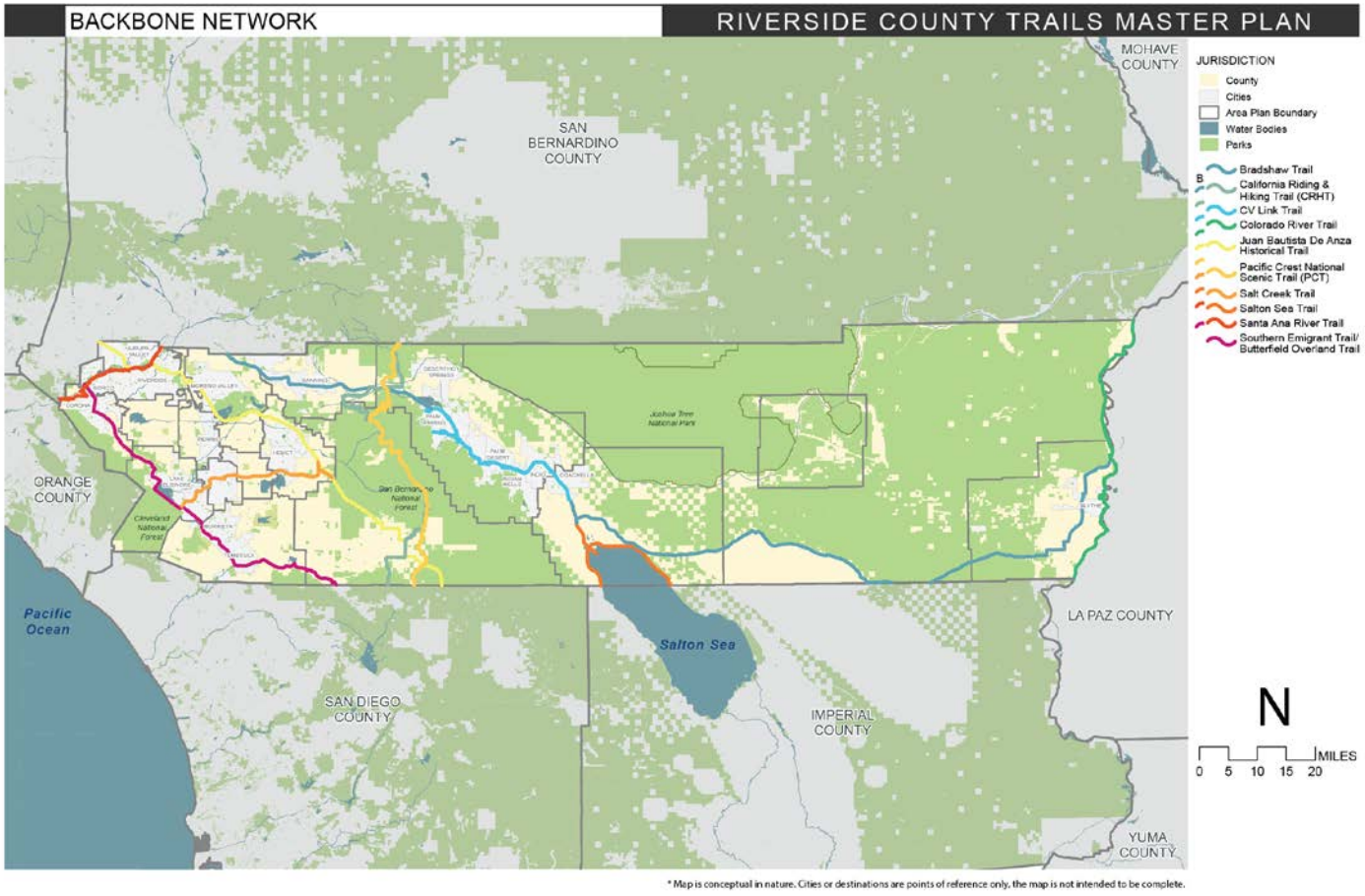
Figure 54: Regional Trails Locations



The Bradshaw Trail

Distance: 129.5 miles
Status 50 % Existing
Comments: The Bradshaw would follow an historic trail extending from southeast to northwest Riverside County. There is an existing trail functional for over 100 miles, in mostly the Eastern portion of the county.

California Riding and Hiking Trail (CRHT)

Distance: 89 miles
Status 90 % Existing
Comments: The Proposed California Riding & Hiking Trail (CRHT) would extend nearly 90 miles along dirt roads and backcountry trails. California State Parks has expressed interest in divesting its easements within Riverside County.

Colorado River Trail

Distance: 37.5 miles
Status 90 % Existing
Comments: The proposed Colorado River Trail would extend from Imperial County to San Bernardino County. For most of the route, the trail would be within unincorporated County jurisdiction.

CV Link

Distance: 50 miles
Status The entire corridor is planned, with a phased implementation plan
Comments: The proposed CV Link will be a 50 mile long Class I (paved) path. It will operate primarily within urban areas, connecting to destinations in Palm Desert, Indio, and Palm Springs. Much of the route will follow a dry creek bed and will, once constructed, serve a wide range of users, including, hikers, bicyclists, equestrians and neighborhood electric vehicles (NEVs).

Juan Bautista De Anza Historical Trail

Distance: 84.9 miles
Status Portions within Moreno Valley existing. Planned at a high level by NPS.
Comments: The Juan Bautista De Anza Historical Trail would run northwest from the southern border of Riverside County along the western side of the San Bernardino National Forest, towards Jurupa Valley in the northwestern corner of the county.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT)

Distance: 82.2 miles
Status 100%
Comments: The PCT runs north/south near the center of Riverside County, primarily within the San Bernardino National Forest. It does not pass directly through populated areas. It runs parallel to much of the California Riding and Hiking Trail, and intersects the Juan Bautista De Anza Historical Trail and the Bradshaw Trail.

Salt Creek Channel Trail

Distance: 37.8 miles
Status 56% existing
Comments: The project is currently the development of a 16.5 dual track trail consisting of a Class I Bike Lane and Multipurpose Soft Surface Trail undergoing process of construction. The trail is connect the cities of Canyon Lake and Hemet in the central valley of western Riverside County and act as a tiered backbone trail for additional regional and community trail connections.

Salton Sea Trail

Distance: 32.4 miles
Status 0% Conceptual
Comments: The Salton Sea Trail is a proposed trail that would run along the northern perimeter of the Salton Sea from the county boundary on the east side of the sea to that on the west. As such, it would connect to campgrounds and a number of small populated areas of North Shore and Oasis and, provide recreational access to the Salton Sea. The trail would extend north from the Salton Sea to intersect with The Bradshaw and CV Link.

Santa Ana River Trail

Distance: 25.7 miles
Status Construction
Comments: Project under construction. 14.7 miles have been completed 11 miles in design development/ construction. It is a dual track trail consisting of a Class I Bike Lane and Multipurpose Soft Surface Trail. It is the Riverside County portion of the original Crest to Coast Trail. When complete the trail will be elevated to National Recreation Trail status as part of the Santa Ana River National Recreation Trail.

Southern Emigrant Trail/Butterfield Overland Trail

Distance: 66.8 miles
Status Portions planned in detail by the NPS
Comments: The Southern Emigrant Trail and Butterfield Overland Trail are historical corridors without existing current trails. Through Riverside County, both proposed trails generally follow the same alignment. The Butterfield Overland Trail recently underwent a thorough planning process.

ADDITIONAL REGIONAL TRAILS

Pines to Vines Trail

Distance: 26 mile
Status Planning
Comments: Project planning and development phase. The project was initiated to develop a mountain bike route from the community of Idyllwild to the Wine Country in Southwestern Riverside County. The object is to obtain and develop a sustainable multi-use trail to address the needs of the county residents.

Hurkey Creek/McCall and May Valley Trail Network

Distance: 40 mile
Status Planning Environmental
Comments: A cooperative effort between the District and the San Bernardino National Forest to develop a master plan for a sustainable trail network in the May Valley area of the National Forest

Harford Springs to Mockingbird Canyon Trail

Distance: 5 mile
Status Design Development
Comments: Development of a multi-purpose trail link in the Woodcrest area of Riverside County.

Whitewater River Trail

Distance: 35 mile
Status: Phased Design Development
Comments: Development of dual track backbone trail connecting the San Bernardino at the head waters of the Whitewater River following the river channel through the many of the cities in the Coachella Valley to the Salton Sea in southeastern Riverside County. The trail will be one of three proposed backbone trails for future trail network expansion in the Coachella Valley.

Dillon Road Corridor

Distance: 7 mile
Status: Pending
Comments: The trail is the third of three proposed backbone trails to support the trail network in the Coachella Valley. This trail as proposed is a combination of Class I, Class II and expanded Class I (To accommodate alternated energy source vehicles) in the northern portion of the Coachella Valley. It will also serve to support future trail system expansion in the Coachella Valley.

Asset Category: Planned/Proposed Projects

Planned/Proposed Projects
Planned/Proposed project includes land and facility acquisition or development efforts the District is currently engaged in.

In addition to the current land holding, the District is also in the process of planning for additional acquisitions and recreational uses.

OHV Park
The District has been awarded a grant for a feasibility study and is actively collaborating with partners to locate, plan, and implement an Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) park within the County. As this process moves forward and a site is chosen, the GIS inventory should be updated, a one-page project summary developed, and an aerial-based site plan added to this Plan.

Bicycle Skills Park
The District is actively collaborating with partners to locate, plan, and implement one or more Bicycle Skills parks within the County. As these processes moves forward one or more sites are chosen, the GIS inventory should be updated, one-page project summaries developed, and aerial-based site plans added to this Plan.

El Casco Regional Park
The District has reached an agreement with the Riverside Land Conservancy on an MOU to work together on the concept of a new regional park in the San Timoteo Canyon. A broad prospectus for the park has been put forward that is based on passive recreation and interpretation of the natural, cultural, and paleontological resources of the Canyon. As the planning process progresses, GIS inventory will be updated, a one-page summary will be developed, and an aerial-based site plan will be added to this Comprehensive Plan.

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A summary of District asset acreages for each category is included below in **Table 5**. See the following maps for the geographic location of each asset by type.

Table 5: Total Acreage of District Lands

	Acres
Campground	3,467
Regional Sports Park	37
Cultural/Historical	442
Open-Space	35,901
Other Park	230
Total	**40,077**

Figure 55: District Asset Locations

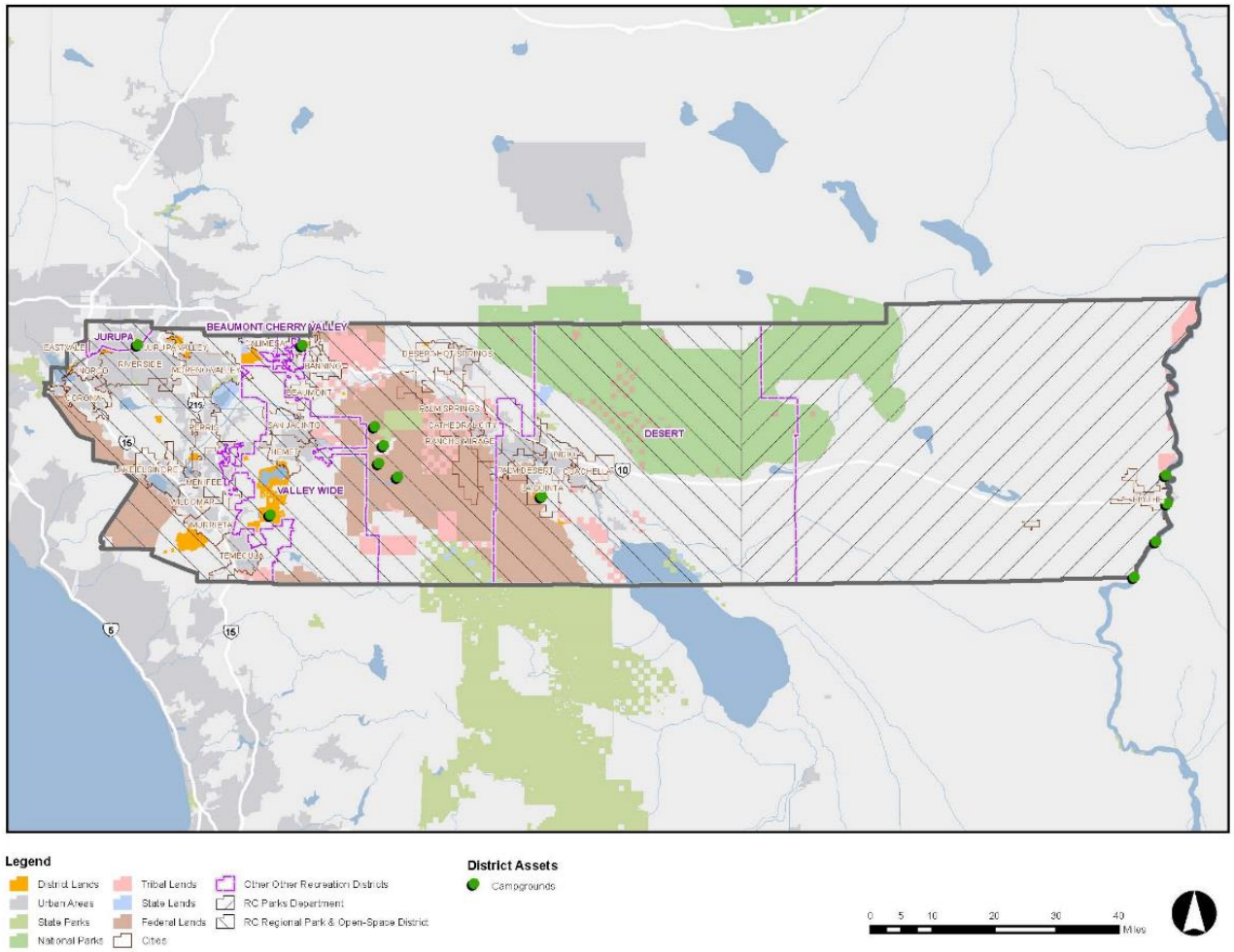


Table 6: Listing of Parcels per District Asset

Park Name (Number of Parcels)	APN			
Box Springs Mountain Park (82)	249140005	257130010	257220004	258120004
	249140008	257130011	257230001	258120005
	256160004	257130012	257230002	258130007
	256160012	257130013	257230003	258130008
	256160015	257140001	257230005	259210004
	256170004	257140003	258020010	259240025
	257030015	257140004	258050015	259240027
	257040010	257140005	258050022	259240029
	257050007	257140006	258060001	260020001
	257060004	257140008	258060007	260020006
	257060005	257140009	258060008	260030001
	257060006	257140010	258070001	260030003
	257060007	257190002	258080001	260030004
	257060014	257190003	258080003	260030005
	257110003	257190007	258080004	260030007
	257130003	257190008	258093036	264020001
	257130004	257190009	258102018	264030007
	257130005	257190010	258102020	264030015
	257130006	257220001	258110004	264110018
	257130008	257220002	258110006	
	257130009	257220003	258120001	
Boze Property (4)	401210008	401210009	401250002	401260001
City of Blythe (6)	833310002	833310003	833310004	
	833310005	833310006	833310007	
Crestmore Manor (1)	181220006			
Devils Garden Preserve (5)	667020007	667020008	667020002	
	667020011	667020013		
Double Butte Park (7)	461040004	461040005	461040008	461050006
	461050007	461050011	461110001	
Dow and Oak Valley Property (10)	932140018	932140019	932150020	932150021
	932150022	932170010	932170011	932210005
	932210006	932210007		
Fish Traps Archaelogical Site (4)	753140017	753140025	753140030	753140032
Gilman Historic Ranch (4)	535060008	535070018	535070023	535070038
Goose Flats Wildlife Area (2)	869350024	875060016		
Green Acres (3)	458093001	458093002	458093003	
Harford Springs Park (4)	287230001	287230002	287280011	287280012
Hidden Valley Wildlife Area (53)	153030005	157020011	162220006	163290001
	153030006	157020012	162240001	163290002

Park Name (Number of Parcels)	APN			
	153240030	157020013	162240006	163290003
	153240032	157020017	162240007	163290006
	154410001	157020018	162240008	163290008
	154410002	157020019	162240009	163290009
	154410004	157020020	162240010	163290010
	157020003	157210004	162240011	163290011
	157020006	157210005	162250003	163300007
	157020007	162220001	162250004	163300008
	157020008	162220003	162250005	163300009
	157020009	162220004	162250006	163300010
	157020010	162220005	162250007	163300021
	163300022			
Hurkey Creek Park (4)	568070011	568070014	568070016	568070018
Idyllwild Park (7)	560020005	560020006	560140011	560140012
	561020012	561020029	561031018	
Iodine Springs Reserve (4)	362150008	362150024	362150025	362150026
Jenson-Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum (7)	181160008	181160009	181160010	181160011
	181160012	181160014	182333005	
Johnson Ranch (3)	964150010	964180002	964180003	
Jurupa Valley Boxing Club (1)	181052004			
Kabian Park (5)	349210001	349460007	349460008	
	349460022	349460031		
Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area (27)	762010001	762010008	762040009	766060004
	762010002	762040001	762040010	766060005
	762010003	762040002	762040011	766060006
	762010004	762040003	762040012	766060007
	762010005	762040006	766010001	775010003
	762010006	762040007	766050001	915060010
	762010007	762040008	766060003	
Lake Skinner Recreation Area (11)	915020001	964040002	964040005	964070006
	915030006	964040003	964070001	964070007
	915030008	964040004	964070004	
Lawler Lodge and Alpine Camp (4)	556270003	556270004	556270005	556270006
Mayflower Park (5)	833070003	833070004	833070006	833070008
	833070010			
Maze Stone Park (1)	m			
McCall Memorial Park (4)	557070020	557080009	557080015	557090007
McIntyre Park (1)	875202003			
Miller Park (1)	878250005			
Mockingbird Canyon Archeological Site (1)	285350008			

Park Name (Number of Parcels)	APN			
Multi-Species Reserve (442)	454020011	466060037	470130022	472150011
	454020041	466060038	470130023	472150012
	454030010	466070006	470130024	472160001
	454030018	466070029	470130025	472160002
	454030021	466080034	470130026	472160003
	454030022	466110001	470130027	472160004
	454030048	466170009	470130028	472160005
	454030049	466170017	470130029	472160008
	454030050	466180004	470140018	472160009
	454030051	466180012	470140019	472160010
	454030052	466180013	470140020	472160011
	454030054	466200001	470150002	472160012
	454030055	466200002	470150005	472160013
	454030056	466200003	470150006	472190001
	454030057	466200004	470150007	472190002
	454030058	466260005	470150011	472190007
	454030059	466270002	470150013	472190008
	454030060	466270003	470150014	472190018
	454040032	466280002	470150015	472190019
	454040036	466280003	470150017	472190020
	454050003	466290001	470150019	472190021
	454050004	466290002	470150021	472190022
	454050023	466290003	470150023	472190024
	454050024	466290004	470150024	472190025
	454130002	466290005	470150025	472190026
	454130010	466290006	470150026	472190028
	454130011	466290007	470150027	472190029
	454130012	466290008	470150028	472190030
	454130013	466290009	470150029	472200004
	454130014	466290010	470150030	472210001
	454130015	466300001	470150031	472210004
	454130016	466300003	470150033	472210005
	454130017	466300004	470160001	472210006
	454130018	466300005	470160002	472220006
	454130019	466300006	470270013	472220007
	454130020	466300007	470270014	472220008
	454130021	466300008	470270015	472220009
	454130022	469030027	470320016	472220010
	454130025	469150001	470320017	472220012
	454130027	469150002	470320019	472220013

Park Name (Number of Parcels)	APN			
	454140003	469150003	470320020	472230001
	454140004	469150004	470320021	472230002
	454140008	469150005	470320022	915020001
	454140009	469150006	470320023	915020002
	454140011	469150007	470320025	915020005
	454140014	469150008	470320026	915020008
	454140020	469190001	470320027	915020015
	454140027	469190002	470320028	915020017
	454140031	469190009	470320030	915020018
	454140032	469190021	470320031	915020019
	454140039	469190022	470330016	915020020
	454140041	469190023	470330029	915020021
	454140042	469190047	470340023	915020022
	454140043	469190055	470340028	915020023
	454150005	469190056	470340029	915020024
	454150015	469200001	470370016	915020026
	454150022	469200007	470370017	915020027
	454150030	469200008	470370018	915020028
	454150034	469200014	470370019	915030002
	454150037	469200015	470420072	915030003
	454150039	469200019	470420078	915030004
	454150040	469210016	470420081	915030006
	454150042	469240018	470420083	915030007
	454150044	469260022	470450003	915030008
	454150047	469260023	470450004	915030011
	454250002	469270005	470450008	915030013
	454250010	469270013	470450010	915030015
	454250014	469270014	470450017	915040014
	454250015	469270015	470450018	915040016
	454250016	469270021	470450019	915040020
	454250017	469270026	470450020	915040024
	454250019	469270028	470450021	915050001
	454250021	469270030	472120005	915060010
	454250022	469270031	472130004	915060011
	454250029	470020002	472140001	915370011
	454250030	470020006	472140002	915370012
	454250031	470020016	472140003	915690006
	454250035	470020034	472140004	915700001
	454270026	470020035	472140005	915700002
	454270030	470020037	472140006	915700015

Park Name (Number of Parcels)	APN			
	454270031	470020038	472140007	964030010
	454280008	470020039	472140008	964040001
	454280024	470020040	472140009	964040002
	454280025	470020044	472140010	964040003
	465190076	470020046	472140011	964040004
	465200004	470020047	472140012	964040005
	465200012	470020053	472140013	964070001
	465200013	470020056	472140014	964070004
	465210002	470020057	472140015	964070005
	465210004	470020058	472140016	964070006
	465210007	470020059	472140017	964070007
	465210008	470020061	472140018	964070008
	465210009	470030001	472140019	964070009
	465210010	470030002	472140020	964070010
	465210011	470030003	472140021	964120003
	465210012	470030039	472140022	964120006
	465220005	470030042	472140023	964130002
	465220007	470030043	472140025	964130003
	465220013	470030067	472140027	964130011
	465220016	470030068	472140028	964130014
	465230001	470130006	472140030	964130015
	465230002	470130008	472140031	
	465230003	470130009	472150001	
	465230004	470130010	472150002	
	465230005	470130011	472150003	
	465230007	470130012	472150004	
	465230008	470130013	472150005	
	465230009	470130014	472150006	
	465230010	470130015	472150007	
	466060009	470130020	472150008	
	466060036	470130021	472150009	
Pine Cove Park (1)	559030003			
Prado and Crossroads (5)	130040006	130050003	130080006	130080033
	130460060			
Rancho Jurupa Park (8)	181202003	181202004	181202020	181202021
	181220005	181220006	181230021	186270003
Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park (6)	181190014	181190015	181190017	181190019
	181190022	181220023		
The Cove RV Resort (2)	833290006	869230012		
Ringing Rock Archeological Site (3)	360230014	360230015	360230016	

Park Name (Number of Parcels)	APN			
San Jacinto River SBKR Site (1)	548180013			
San Timoteo Canyon Conservation Area (39)	413140007	413170013	413310005	413170007
	413140008	413170014	413310006	413310004
	413140009	413170036	413310007	422050020
	413140011	413180008	413310008	422050027
	413140022	413180009	413310012	422050028
	413140023	413180010	422030011	422050032
	413140024	413180011	422030014	422060019
	413140025	413180012	422030015	422060023
	413170004	413310002	422050014	422060024
	413170006	413310003	422050018	
San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse (2)	413420005	413420006		
Santa Ana River Regional Park and Louis Robidoux (28)	186230009	186230041	186240002	186270011
	186230011	186240003	186240004	186270012
	186230020	186240005	186250015	187020003
	186230037	181220010	186270002	187130002
	186230038	181220015	186270004	187210004
	186230039	186230036	186270006	189110013
	186230040	186240001	186270009	189110014
Santa Ana River Wetlands Mitigation Bank (11)	163300005	185210028	189110001	189110017
	163300006	185210029	189110006	189110018
	185210004	187210001	189110010	
Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve (17)	904030041	904040064	904040090	904040095
	904030042	904040075	904040092	904040100
	904030043	904040080	904040093	904040101
	904040059	904040087	904040094	904080012
	904040060			
Santa Rosa Plateau Sylvan Meadows Unit (3)	904040097	904040099	931380002	
Stofer Property (1)	391790006			
Trail Easement (1)	372222055			
Trujillo Adobe Park (2)	246082002	27702022 (San Bernardino)		
Tucaloca Trail Easement (1)	390330023			
Valley Hi Oak Park (4)	544170026	544170027	544200030	544200031
Warmington Mitigation Site (1)	388270002			

D. Recommendations

In order to maintain the GIS-based inventory developed as part of this planning process several ongoing data development and management recommendations should be implemented.

1) A consistent ownership name for the District should be utilized within the County's Assessor parcel data, as there are currently several versions. The County's Assessor parcel data should then be updated with this information.
2) The District owned/managed/leased parcels should be updated/added/removed as required to maintain a complete parcel inventory separate from the County Assessor data.
3) The aggregated site boundaries developed by dissolving the parcel data should be updated and revised as required to remain consistent with land acquisitions or sales/transfers/swaps.
4) The excel-based attribute matrix should be maintained to reflect new assets or ongoing improvements at existing assets. This file should be exported as a GIS-link file on a quarterly or bi-annual basis.
5) The Alternate Service Providers GIS and attribute data should continue to be augmented as resources and funding is available.
6) More detailed CAD/GIS site data (roads, buildings, amenities, etc.) should be developed and added to the inventory as resources and funding are available.

Chapter 2: Recreation Program Services Plan

A. Introduction

The recreation program services plan builds upon the work that resulted in the District's recent *Strategic Plan*. The methodology, demographics, trends, and assessment were reviewed in order to ensure consistency between plans. This plan reviews recreation programming and needs based upon the District vision and mission, recreation trends, facility inventory, and service provider offerings within the County. The recommendations made are interconnected with the District Physical Resources Plan.

GreenPlay introduced best practices for the general operations of the Riverside County Regional Parks and Open Space District (RivCoParks) through two new business planning tools in 2013. These tools each provided a look at 2013 services and programs in order to align sources of funding (taxes as well as fees and charges and other alternative funding sources) with a focus on the beneficiaries of the services. The *Cost Recovery and Resource Allocation Pyramid Model* © helps determine to what degree it is appropriate to charge fees for services. The *Public Sector Service Assessment Model* © considers service delivery strategies based upon the surrounding market and an agency's mission and capabilities. Although these tools provide a point in time assessment of current recreation programming and operations, each is also designed as an ongoing business practice tool to be used regularly for evaluation of current and potential new services and programs. A full description of each of these tools is provided as an attachment to this document.

B. Cost Recovery and Resource Allocation Pyramid Model

We have introduced a proven effective tool in the parks and recreation field known as the ***Pyramid Methodology*** to address cost recovery and resource allocation. This methodology and model is a way of conducting analysis of the existing and potential budget procedures, resources, capital improvement plans, cost recovery, traditional and alternative funding, pricing methodology, and user fees, and lays the foundation for potential fee adjustments.

Critical to this philosophical undertaking is the support and buy-in of elected officials and the District Advisory Commission (DAC), staff, and ultimately, the citizens. Whether or not significant changes are called for, the District wants to be certain that it is philosophically aligned with its constituents. The development of the resulting cost recovery philosophy and policy is built upon a very logical foundation, using the understanding of who is benefiting from the parks and recreation service to determine the appropriate balance of tax and user fees to pay for that service.

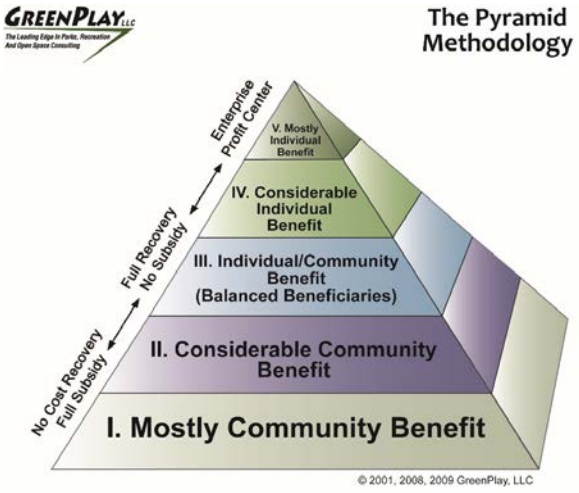
The entire premise for this process is to align resources and services with organizational values, vision, and mission, reflective of community need.

The Pyramid Model

It is often easier to integrate the values of an organization with its mission if they can be visualized. An ideal philosophical model for this purpose is the Pyramid. In addition to a physical structure, *pyramid* is defined by Webster's Dictionary as "an immaterial structure built on a broad supporting base and narrowing gradually to an apex." Parks and recreation programs are built with a broad supporting base of core services, enhanced with more specialized services as resources allow. Envision a pyramid sectioned horizontally into five levels (see **Figure 60**).

The foundational level of the Pyramid represents the mainstay of a public parks and recreation system. It is the largest service level and most heavily subsidized by tax dollars. Services appropriate to higher levels of the Pyramid should be offered only when the preceding levels below are significant enough to provide basic parks and recreation services to the community as a whole. Together, this represents the public parks and recreation mission while reflecting the growth and maturity of a department.

Figure 19: The Pyramid Model



Application of the Pyramid Methodology begins with the values, vision, and mission of RivCoParks, but must also address the following questions and issues:

- Who benefits from the service − the community in general or the individual or the group receiving the service?
- Does the individual or group receiving the service generate the need, and therefore the cost, of providing the service? An example of this type of service is a permitted activity in a park that requires police presence beyond the norm.
- Will imposing the fee pose an economic hardship on specific users?
- If the ability to pay does not align with the benefit and value of a service, consideration of this dynamic should be addressed during the implementation phase of pricing and marketing.
- Do community values support taxpayer subsidy of the cost of service for individuals with special needs (e.g., specialized programs for people with disabilities or services for low-income families)?

- Are services federally mandated, like inclusionary services as instituted by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)?
- Will the level of the fee affect the demand for the service?
  - Is it possible and desirable to manage demand for a service by changing the level of the fee?
  - Are there competing providers of the service in the public, nonprofit, or private sector?

C. The RivCoParks Pyramid

The Process

The use of the **Pyramid Methodology** tool to sort services into categories and determine current and minimum target cost recovery thresholds included an educational workshop and a significant amount of staff work. To introduce this process, GreenPlay trained a cross section of District staff members on each component of the tool, developed an understanding of the benefits filter, and helped to identify broad categories of like or similar service. Through interactive dialogue and exercises, staff moved through steps one through four, taking a first cut at sorting the broad categories of service onto levels of the pyramid using the benefits filter.

Pyramid Methodology Ten Steps

1. Build on Organizational Values, Vision, and Mission
2. Understanding the Pyramid – the Benefits Filter and Secondary Filters
3. Develop the Organization's Categories of Service
4. Sort Categories of Services
5. Determine (or confirm) Current Subsidy/Cost Recovery Levels
6. Define Direct and Indirect Costs
7. Establish Subsidy/Cost Recovery Goals
8. Understand and Prepare for Influential Factors and Considerations
9. Implement
10. Evaluate

Next Steps

District staff will need to continue through the ten steps for implementation of the tool. This includes:

- Final sorting of categories of service and layering on the pyramid.
- Defining "Direct Costs" and "Indirect Costs."
- Using those definitions to determine current cost recovery for each service and the range of cost recovery for each level of the pyramid.
- If desired, establishing new cost recovery targets or goals. The targets are attempting to recover a percentage of both direct and indirect cost of service provision, or may be fully loaded (direct and indirect) costs.
- Using the staff resource document provided, consider how other influential factors may affect ability to reach cost recovery goals.
- Creating a plan and implement tactics needed to align current programs with cost recovery targets, phasing if appropriate.
- Evaluating the success of implementation after year one and making adjustments as needed.

The Pyramid Model is used to illustrate RivCoParks' categories of services and financial resource allocation philosophy. The Pyramid details cost recovery and subsidy goals commensurate with the benefit received by a service's user and the community as a whole. Descriptions regarding each level of the Pyramid are provided in the staff resource document, and they are critically dependent upon RivCoParks' philosophies. These philosophies inevitably determine where RivCoParks' services will fall within the pyramid. Historical, cultural, geographical, and resource impacts play a role in this determination, and therefore, the resulting completed Pyramid is unique to each agency that applies this method.

D. The Public Sector Services Assessment Model

Public agencies have not traditionally been thought of as organizations needing to be competitively oriented for provision of services in the marketplace. Unlike private and commercial enterprises which compete for customers (and whose very survival depends on satisfying paying customers), many public and non-profit organizations operate in a non-market, or grants economy – one in which services may not be commercially viable. In other words, the marketplace may not supply sufficient and adequate resources.

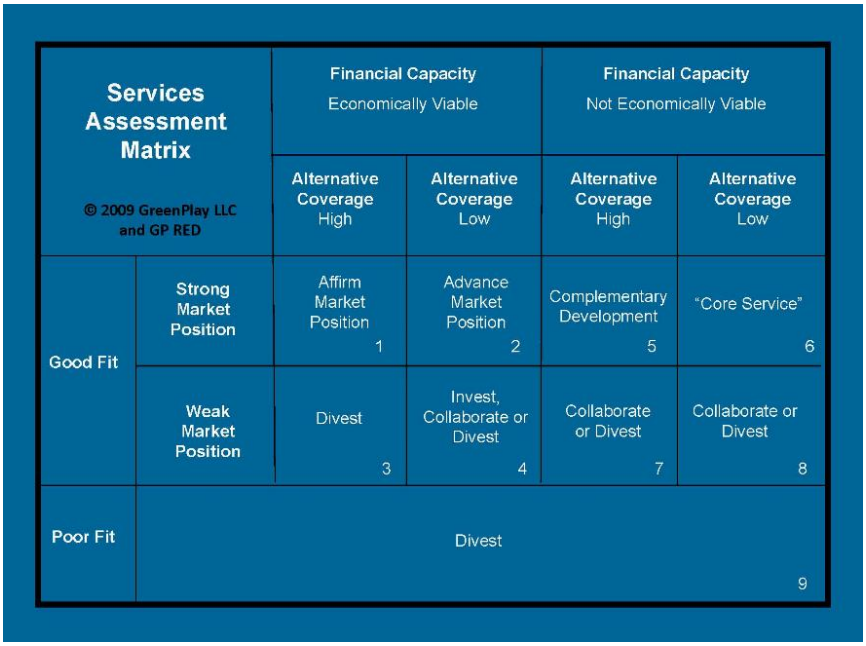
In the public sector, customers (taxpayers) do not decide how funding is allocated and which service gets adequate, ongoing funding. In fact, many public agencies and non-profits can be considered "sole-source," or the only place to get a service, so there is little to no market saturation. Therefore, the potential exists for apathetic service enhancement and improvement. Consequently, public and non-profit organizations have not necessarily had an incentive to question the status quo, to assess whether customer needs were being met, or to examine the cost-effectiveness or quality of available services.

The public sector and market environments have changed, and funders and customers alike are beginning to demand more accountability; both traditional (taxes and mandatory fees) and alternative funding (grants and contributions) are getting harder to come by, even as need and demand increases. This increasing demand for a smaller pool of resources requires today's public and non-profit agencies to rethink how they do business, to provide services where appropriate, to avoid duplicating existing comparable services, and to increase collaboration, when possible. In addition, organizations are leveraging all available resources where possible.

Based on the MacMillan Matrix for Competitive Analysis of Programs[2], the Public Sector Services Assessment Matrix (**Figure 56**) is a valuable tool that is specifically adapted to help public agencies assess their services. The MacMillan Matrix realized significant success in the non-profit environment and has led to application in the public sector. The Matrix is based on the assumption that duplication of existing comparable services (unnecessary competition) among public and non-profit organizations can fragment limited resources available, leaving all providers too weak to increase the quality and cost-effectiveness of customer services. This is also true for public agencies.

[2] Alliance for Nonprofit Management

Figure 56: The Public Sector Services Assessment



The Matrix assumes that trying to be all things to all people can result in mediocre or low-quality service. Instead, agencies should focus on delivering higher-quality service in a more focused (and perhaps limited) way. The Matrix helps organizations think about some very pragmatic questions.

- **Q: Is the agency the best or most appropriate organization to provide the service?**
- **Q: Is market competition good for the citizenry?**
- **Q: Is the agency spreading its resources too thin without the capacity to sustain core services and the system in general?**
- **Q: Are there opportunities to work with another organization to provide services in a more efficient and responsible manner?**

These are further defined as **Fit, Financial Capacity, Market Position,** and **Alternative Coverage,** with questions designed to help analyze each of the categories**.**

Fit

Fit is the degree to which a service aligns with the agency's values and vision, reflecting the community's interests. If a service aligns with the agency's values and vision, and contributes to the overall enhancement of the community, it is classified as "good fit," if not, the service is considered a "poor fit."

- Does the service align with agency values and vision?
- Does the service provide community-wide return on investment (i.e. community, individual, environmental, or economic benefits and outcomes that align with agency values such as crime prevention, improved health and well-being, enhancement of property values)?

Financial Capacity

Financial Capacity is the degree to which a service (including a program, facility or land asset is currently or potentially attractive as an investment of current and future resources to an agency from an economic perspective.

No program should be classified as "highly attractive" unless it is ranked as attractive on a substantial majority of the criteria below.

- Does the service have the capacity to sustain itself (breakeven) independent of General Fund or taxpayer subsidy/support?
- Can the service reasonably generate at least __ percent (at a percentage to be determined) of the direct costs of service from fees and charges?
- Can the service reasonably generate excess revenues over direct expenditures through the assessment of fees and charges?
- Are there consistent and stable alternative funding sources such as donations, sponsorships, grants, and/or volunteer contributions for this service?
- Can the service reasonably generate at least – percent (at a percentage to be determined) of the direct costs of service from alternative funding sources?
- Is there demand for this service from a significant/large portion of the service's target market?
- Can the user self-direct or operate/maintain the service without agency support?

Market Position

Market Position is the degree to which the organization has a stronger capability and potential to deliver the service than other agencies – a combination of the agency's effectiveness, quality, credibility, and market share dominance. No service should be classified as being in a "strong market position" unless it has some clear basis for declaring superiority over all providers in that service category and is ranked as affirmative on a substantial majority of the criteria below.

- Does the agency have the adequate resources necessary to effectively operate and maintain the service?
- Is the service provided at a convenient or good location in relation to the target market?
- Does the agency have a superior track record of quality service delivery?
- Does the agency own a large share of the target market currently served?
- Is the agency currently gaining momentum or growing its customer base in relation to other providers? (e.g., "Is there a consistent waiting list for the service?")
- Can you clearly define the community, individual, environmental, and/or economic benefits realized as a result of the service?
- Does agency staff have superior technical skills needed for quality service delivery?
- Does the agency have the ability to conduct necessary research, pre and post participation assessments, and/or properly monitor and evaluate service performance therefore justifying the agency's continued provision of the service? (Benchmarking performance or impact to community issues, values, or vision)
- Are marketing efforts and resources effective in reaching and engaging the target market?

Alternative Coverage
Alternative Coverage is the extent to which like or similar services are provided in the service area to meet customer demand and need. If there are no other large (significant), or very few small agencies producing or providing comparable services in the same region or service area, the service should be classified as "low coverage." Otherwise, coverage is "high."

Service Assessment Tool Glossary of Terms

Ability – the quality or state of being able; power to perform; competence in doing

Adequate – sufficient for a specific requirement; reasonably sufficient

Capacity – the potential or suitability for accommodating; the maximum amount or number that can be contained or accommodated; the facility or power to produce, perform, or deploy; capability

Quality – meeting or exceeding expectations; degree of excellence; superiority in kind

Superior – of higher rank, quality, or importance; excellent of its kind

Target market – the specific market of a service (e.g., age, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, ability level, residence)

The Process

The **RivCoParks Public Sector Services Assessment** is a review of organizational services indicating whether a service is core to its values and vision, and provides recommended provision strategies that can include (but are not limited to) enhancement of service, reduction of service, collaboration, and advancing or affirming market position. This assessment begins to provide a nexus relative to which services are central to RivCoParks' purpose. The process includes an analysis of: each service's relevance to the community's values and vision, each service's position in the community relative to the market, the quantity and quality of other providers in the service area, and the economic viability of the service.

Like the cost recovery methodology, the use of the *Service Assessment* tool to identify core services and potential provision strategies included an educational work session and required extensive time and effort by RivCoParks staff. Each component of the process was introduced allowing staff to use the model (**Figure 55**) to identify core services and service provision strategies for each type of service or program offered based on each service's market segment and the strength or weakness of its position within that market, and to identify alternative providers, core services, and optional provision strategies.

The definition of core services used in the Public Sector Services Assessment is different than the definition in the District's strategic plan. Contrary to our definition of "Core Services," which do not have the financial capacity to recover costs and do not have alternative providers, we provide the following definition of "Primary services" to identify those programs and services that are very important and are a mainstay of the RivCoParks offerings but have the characteristics of this definition: Primary services are those:

- That are a good fit with the agency's values and vision or contribute to the financial cost recovery of a primary service, and have financial capacity (ability to generate significant revenues to help offset or completely recover costs).
- For which the agency is in a strong market position to provide the program, and for which alternative providers may or not be present in the service area.

E. Service Assessment Findings and Determinations

The Service Assessment required District staff to answer a series of questions regarding "fit" with the mission and vision of the District; the "strength of the District's market position" for each of its services and programs based on community need, present credibility and capacity, and community awareness; the "financial capacity" of the service or program to be viable without the support of tax funding; and the presence of "alternative providers" in the market place. This analysis is shown in **Figure 62**.

The resulting provision strategies for RivCoParks identify:

- Services to advance or affirm the RivCoParks' market position
- Services to pursue collaboration
- Services for complementary development
- Services to invest in to change the market position
- Services to divest

Figure 57: RivCoParks Services Assessment Matrix

RivCoParks 2018 Service Assessment Matrix		**Financial Capacity** Economically Viable		**Financial Capacity** Not Economically Viable	
		Alternative Coverage High	Alternative Coverage Low	Alternative Coverage High	Alternative Coverage Low
Good Fit (with District/Mission)	**Strong Market Position**	**(1)Affirm Market Position:** **Facility Rentals:** Sports Fields: Leagues/Teams (youth and adult sports) Indoor Wedding/Private Event venue(s) **Open-Space:** Contracted services -patrol -maintenance -Wildlife management **Regional Park management:** Camping day use: drop-in visitation	**(2)Advance Market Position:** **Facility Rentals/Permits:** Outdoor Wedding/Event Venue(s) (Regional Park & Open-Space Areas) Non-District/Public Events Filming & Photo Permitting **Natural Resource & Historic Interpretation/Education:** Instructional/Developmental Programs -pay for participation classes	**(5)Complementary Development:** **Open-Space:** Non-Contracted/District: -Patrol -Maintenance -Wildlife Management -Cultural Resource Protection **Regional Park management:** Mayflower Park Hurkey Creek Boating, Fishing Trails: Hiking, Biking, Horseback Riding **Volunteer Management**	**(6)Core Service:** **Natural Resource & Historic Interpretation/Education:** Camps Tours drop-in programs **Open-Space:** Regional/Backbone Trails **Regional Park management:** McCall Equestrian
	Weak Market Position	**(3) Divest:**	**(4)Invest, Collaborate or Divest:** Lake Cahuilla	**(7) Collaborate or Divest:** **Special Events:** District Hosted/Sponsored	**(8)Collaborate or Divest:** **Regional Park management:** Bogart Park (DIVESTMENT - COMPLETED)
Poor Fit	**(9)Divest:** **Boxing Club**				

Recommended Provision Strategies
Described below are the provision strategies determinations that are reached by working through the Public Service Assessment matrix. Following the description is some analysis of the RivCoParks programs and services that were found to belong in the box for that particular provision strategy.

Affirm Market Position (1) – a number (or one significant) *alternative provider*(s) exists yet the service has *financial capacity* and the agency is in a *strong market position* to provide the service to customers or the community. **Affirming market position** includes efforts to capture more of the market and investigating the merits of competitive pricing strategies. This includes investment of resources to realize a financial return on investment. Typically, these services have the ability to generate excess revenue. Camping, facility rentals (Crestmore Manor rentals and sports field rentals), and water park operations, three destination activities, are "primary services" for which the District is well suited to provide and that attract a significant amount of revenue to the District. Although there are other providers for these two services, there is demand to justify affirming the market position for these activities. The District will want to maintain a high quality experience to keep and attract new users, and keep an eye on its pricing strategies to remain competitive and optimize revenues. There may also be an opportunity to increase the District's credibility through training and/or gaining additional expertise in providing and marketing these services, as well as keeping them "fresh."

Advance Market Position (2) – a small number or no *alternative providers* exist to provide the service, the service has *financial capacity* and the agency is in a *strong market position* to provide the service. Due primarily to the fact that there are fewer if any alternative providers, **advancing market position** of the service is a logical operational strategy. This includes efforts to capture more of the market, investigating the merits of market pricing, and various outreach efforts. Also, this service may be an excess revenue generator by increasing volume. Similar to box number 1, the District is well suited for providing retail/concessions at its facilities, park rental, and hosting of non-District events for which it provides unique venues. There is demand for these activities and there are not any significant other providers, which creates the opportunity for more aggressively pursuing the market for these activities. It is likely that the ability to pay for these services is strong as individuals and groups want to take advantage of unique venues or the convenience of readily available retail/concessions related to other activities. It is in the District's best interests to aggressively work to advance the market position for these services.

Divestment (3,4,7,8,9) – the agency has determined that the service does not *fit* with the agency's values and vision, and/or the agency has determined it is in a *weak market position* with little or no opportunity to strengthen its position. Further, the agency deems the service to be contrary to its interest in the responsible use of resources; therefore, the agency is positioned to consider **divestment** of the service. Two particular services were found not to be a good fit with the mission of the District. Mobile Home Park Operations are not a park and recreation service, related to cultural and historical resources, nor are they a regional service. The District is not an expert in this arena and others are better suited to provide this kind of service. The same holds true for the Boxing Club; however, though it can be considered a recreational activity, it is not a regional activity, and there are many other providers in the service area. The District should take steps to divest themselves of these activities by seeking alternative providers to serve current users, or simply, with notice, discontinuing the service.

Investment (4) – **investment** of resources is the agency's best course of action as the service is a *good fit* with values and vision, and an opportunity exists to strengthen the agency's current *weak market*

position in the marketplace. There were no programs or services that were found to fall into this category, at this time.

Complementary Development (5) – the service is a *good fit*, a number of or one significant *alternative provider(s)* exists which provide the service, the agency is in a *strong market position* to provide the service, yet it does not have *financial capacity* to the agency. "**Complementary development"** encourages planning efforts that lead to complementary service development rather than duplication, broadening the reach of all providers. Although there may be perceived market saturation for the service due to the number or like services of alternative providers, demand and need exists justifying the service's continued place in the market. The District is the provider of trails in a much larger trail system and complementary development is a logical and expected conclusion. This is both a "core service" of this District as well as a core service of many other public agencies that fall within its boundaries.

Collaboration (4, 7, 8) – the agency determines that the service can be enhanced or improved through the development of a collaborative effort as the agency's current *market position is weak*. **Collaborations** (e.g., partnerships) with other service providers (internal or external) that minimize or eliminate duplication of services while most responsibly utilizing agency resources are recommended. Land management duties (Metropolitan Water District, Riverside Conservation Authority, California Fish and Wildlife, The Nature Conservancy, etc.), the producing and running of District events (the Fright Night – Haunted Mini Golf at Rancho Jurupa Park and the Summer Event Series at Lake Skinner should be considered first for collaborating with another provider (schools, YMCA, event promoters, other local recreation providers). What this may mean is that the District continues to be the owner of the land, the event sites; however, it will contract or lease the venues to others to provide programs. If other collaborators cannot be found, particularly for events and certain land management activities, these activities should be considered for divestment.

Core Service (6) – these services *fit* with the agency's values and vision, there are few if any *alternative providers*, yet the agency is in a *strong market position* to provide the service. However, the agency does not have the *financial capacity* to sustain the service outside of General Fund support and the service is deemed to not be economically viable. These services are **"core" to satisfying the agency's values and vision** typically benefiting all community members, or are seen as essential to the lives of under-served populations. **Five core services have been identified, including park management, fishing/boating, interpretation/education, open-space management, and sports park field rentals. These areas are in alignment with the District's vision and mission, have low or no alternative coverage, and are not economically viable without subsidy, making it very unlikely that any other business or public entity would come forward with the economic resources to provide these services.**

The following programs and services were identified as potential new offerings by the District:

- Youth and Adult Sports Leagues: the District has recently added a high quality sports complex with 15 multi-use fields at the Rancho Jurupa Regional Park site, raising the question of the District offering league activity for youth and adults. Using the service assessment model, the District can establish a "fit" with its regional mission for outdoor activity by providing the actual fields and the opportunity for use for this purpose. As the District does not currently provide a league program, its existing market position is "weak" for running the actual program, but would be "strong" for a field rental program for use by other providers of league services. As league activity is generally "economically viable," an exploration should be made as to the

presence of “alternative or other providers” in the area. Assuming they are present, the District would want to “affirm” its rental opportunity. If not, they District may want to consider “advancing” into the market place with a league program. In this case, the District would need to strengthen its credibility and capacity to offer a league program, by either hiring skilled staff or providing appropriate training. In either case, the District may want to offer the opportunity for regional athletic events such as large tournaments, either as a direct provider, or through a direct rental.

- Sports Camps: Similar to youth and adult sports leagues, the District may want to consider offering seasonal or specialty sports camps or clinics given the resource of the Sports Park. As identified above, running this activity through the matrix would allow the District to determine the appropriate provision strategy. The District may want to collaborate with a local service provider if one or more are present. It may want to focus on “regional” offerings or specialty camps with “big name” sports figures, and/or it may determine one of its strategies to be facility rental for this purpose.

- Large Events (hosted by the District): The District owns or operates multiple large parks with unique amenities suitable for hosting large-scale (10,000+ attendees) events. It is recommended the District determine the fit of offering large scale events directly, or put a greater emphasis on soliciting organizations/agencies to host events within District spaces. Factors to consider are the type of event (and whether the event itself contributes to the mission of the District, and whether the District has the expertise and credibility to pull it off); the marketing of the event (and whether the event has the capacity to generate revenues to offset the promotion costs, and has the expertise to appropriately promote the event), and whether the District has a good understanding of the demand for a particular type of event; and finally the District should be able to assess the capability of any alternative providers (other public, non-profit, or private entities) to assure they have the capacity (financial and otherwise) to put on any event on behalf of the District.

- Off Highway Vehicle Recreation (OHVR) Park Operations: A demonstrated need (based upon the OHVR Business Plan completed in 2012) has been identified for an OHVR park within Riverside County. The District has been identified as a logical leader for development of such a park given the alignment of the type of park with the District’s vision and mission. Prior to development of this or any other type of park, it is recommended the District evaluate the fit of the park and related services by running them through the service assessment model and determining the appropriate service provision strategy.

Each potential new program or service, in addition to the four listed above will be run through the matrix to ascertain the fit within the District’s offerings.

Figure 58: Agency Services Assessment Questions

Agency Service Assessment Questions		Name of Service											
		Camping	**Facility Rentals**	**Retail /Concessions**	**Non-District Events**	**Trails**	**Park Management (Day Use)**	**Fishing /Boating**	**Interpretation /Education**	**Open-Space Management**	**Land Management**	**District Events**	**Boxing Club**
FIT	Does this service align with agency values and vision?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	**No**
	Does the service provide community-wide return on investment? (i.e. community, individual, environmental, or economic benefits and outcomes that align with agency values such as crime prevention, improved health and well-being, enhancement of property values)?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Financial Capacity	Does the service have the capacity to sustain itself (break even) independent of General Fund or taxpayer subsidy/support?	**No**	Yes	Yes	Yes	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	Yes	**No**	**No**	**No**
	Are there consistent and stable alternative funding sources such as donations, sponsorships, grants and/or volunteer contributions for this service?	**No**	**No**	**No**	Yes	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
	Is there a demand for this service from a significant/large portion of the service's target market?	Yes	Yes	**No**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	**No**	**No**
	Can the user self-direct or operate/maintain this service without agency support?	No	No	Yes	**No**	Yes	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Market Position	Does the agency have the adequate resources necessary to effectively operate and maintain this service?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	**No**	Yes	Yes	**No**	**No**	Yes	Yes	**No**
	Is the service provided at a convenient or good location in relation to the target market?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Does the agency currently own a large share of the target market currently served?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	Yes	Yes	**No**	**No**	Yes
	Is the agency currently gaining momentum or growing its customer base in relation to other providers (consistent waiting list)?	Yes	Yes	**No**	Yes	Yes	Yes	**No**	**No**	Yes	**No**	**No**	**No**
	Can you clearly define the community, individual, environmental and/or economic benefits realized as a result of the service?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Does the agency staff have superior technical skills needed for the quality service delivery?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	Yes	**No**	Yes	Yes	Yes	**No**	**No**
	Does the agency have the ability to conduct necessary research, pre and post participation assessments, and/or properly monitor and evaluate service performance?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	**No**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Are marketing efforts and resources effective in reaching and engaging the target market?	Yes	Yes	**No**	Yes	**No**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Yes	Yes

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F. Next Steps

District staff will need to include and implement tactics in the annual work plan to pursue the service provision strategies indicated. This tool can continue to be used to evaluate the appropriate service provision strategy for current and future potential programs and services, as market, economic, and alternative provider circumstances change over time.

RivCoParks should continue to work with other parks and recreation agencies and land management organizations within the County with an eye toward the avoidance of service duplication and filling service gaps.

The next section of this report illustrates recreation programs/services of the District by looking at the current level of service (LOS) for select activities. This is done by plotting the facilities in which those activities occur with a service area radius defined specifically for each of the activities. In addition, alternative providers are also plotted with service radii. Based on current and projected populations, the mapping illustrations identify gaps in service where the population would suggest additional service may be needed.

Preliminary Level of Service Assessment

To assist the District in developing service provision strategies and tactics, a preliminary level of service assessment of the District assets was conducted. The District's assets have been organized and discussed by the Services Assessment Matrix category that they fall within.

A. Affirm Market Position

Two categories of services were identified as having: a good fit with the District's mission and goals; a strong market position; significant local and regional competition by other providers; and is economically viable without subsidy.

Camping Facility Rentals
This category includes all 11 campgrounds that provide camping sites (tent or RV) available to the public for use.

B. Advance Market Position

Two categories of services were identified as having: a good fit with the Districts mission and goals; a strong market position; limited local and regional competition by other providers; and is economically viable without subsidy.

Retail/Concessions and Facility Rentals
This category includes nine assets that provide retail services, concessions, or facility rentals, including: sports parks; campgrounds with retails facilities or concessions; the Crossroads facility within the Prado Basin; and Crestmore Manor.

Non-District Events
This category includes 17 assets that provide amenities (group areas, facilities, amphitheaters) that could host small or large group events not hosted by the District.

C. Complementary Development

One category of services was identified as having: a good fit with the Districts mission and goals; a strong market position; significant local and regional competition by other providers; and is not economically viable without subsidy.

Regional Trails/Trails
This category includes all 10 backbone regional trails that the District is leading the planning and implementation process and 18 other assets that provide recreational trail access.

D. Core Service

Five categories of services were identified as having: a good fit with the Districts mission and goals; a strong market position; limited local and regional competition by other providers; and is not economically viable without subsidy.

Park Management (Day Use)
This category includes 16 assets that provide facilities/amenities available to the public on a day use basis.

Fishing/Boating
This category includes nine assets that provide access to fishing and/or boating.

Interpretation/Education
This category includes 12 assets that provide docent-led or self-guided interpretive or educational programs and amenities.

Open-Space Management
This category includes 26 assets with land areas being managed for open-space values.

E. Collaborate or Divest

Three categories of services were identified as having: a good fit with the Districts mission and goals; a weak market position; significant local and regional competition by other providers; and is not economically viable without subsidy.

Land Management
This category includes 39 assets that require general land management activities that may or may not be associated with other recreational amenities provided at that location.

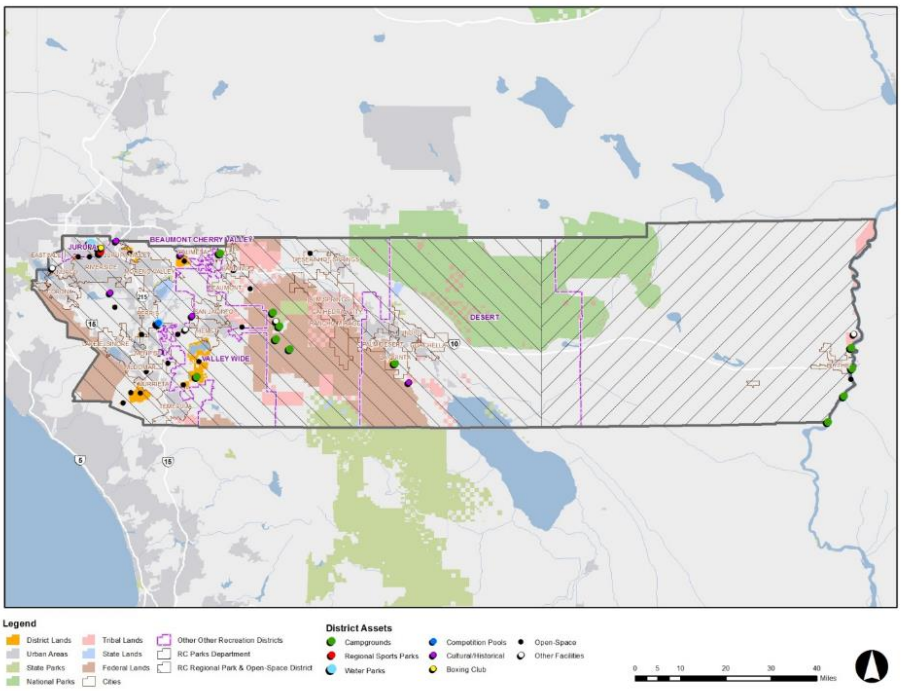
District Events
This category includes five assets that provide amenities (group areas, facilities, amphitheaters) that could host large group events hosted by the District.

F. Divest

One Service was identified as having a poor fit with the Districts mission and goals and is recommended for divesting.

Boxing Clubs
The Jurupa Valley Boxing Club provides a local recreational program aimed at youth and amateur boxers, but does not fit well within the overall mission and goals of the District.

Figure 59: District Asset Locations



G. Level of Service Methodology

To assess the level of service provided to the residents of Riverside County within each Recreation Service area, an analysis of population within 10 miles of any retail/concessions facility/rentals, non-District event locations, recreational trails, day use areas, fishing/boating locations, interpretive/educational amenities, District event locations, and boxing clubs was used. An analysis of the District's campground reservation system was utilized to assess the level of service for District camping facility rentals. Where alternate service providers have been identified an assessment of redundancy and gaps was conducted.

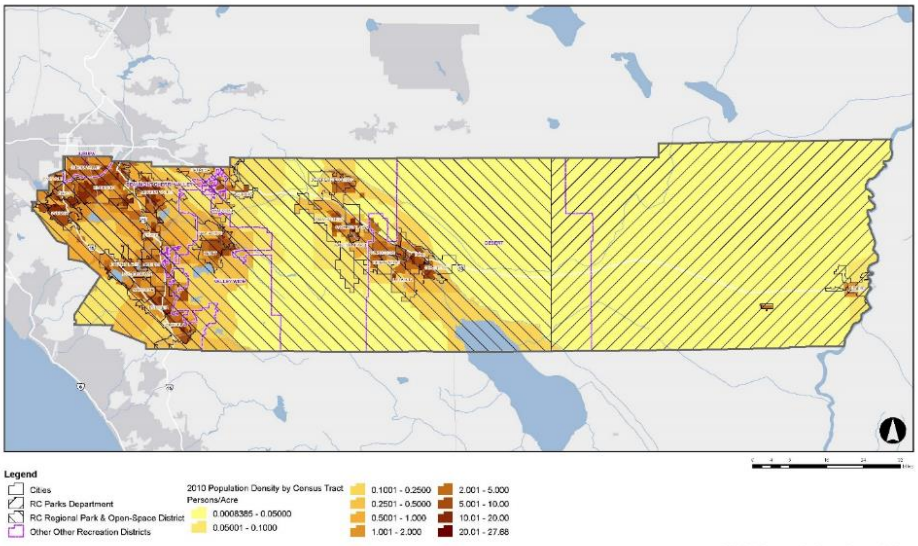
According to the US Census Bureau, Riverside County had a population of nearly 2.2 million people in 2010. The population within the County can be aggregated into three main regions as shown in **Figure 60:** 1) Western Riverside; 2) Coachella Valley; and 3) Eastern Riverside.

The Western Riverside region is the land area west of the San Jacinto Mountains and is comprised of Federal and State lands, Tribal lands, unincorporated County lands and eighteen incorporated cities, including: Jurupa Valley, Eastvale, Riverside, Norco, Corona, Moreno Valley, Calimesa, Banning, Beaumont, San Jacinto, Hemet, Perris, Menifee, Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake, Wildomar, Murrieta, and Temecula. Three other Recreation Districts also operate within this region: Valley Wide, Beaumont Cherry Valley, and Jurupa. This region had a population of approximately 1.75 million people in 2010 or about 80 percent of the County's population.

The Coachella Valley region is the land area east of the San Jacinto Mountains and west of the Chiriaco Summit and is comprised of Federal and State lands, Tribal lands, unincorporated County lands and nine incorporated Cities, including: Desert Hot Springs, Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, Indio, Indian Wells, La Quinta, and Coachella Valley. The Desert Recreation District also operates within this region and includes all of the incorporated cities except Desert Hot Springs and Palm Springs. This region had a population of approximately 425 thousand people in 2010 or about 19 percent of the County's population.

The Eastern Riverside region is the land area east of the Chiriaco Summit to the Colorado River and is comprised of Federal and State lands, Tribal lands, unincorporated county lands and the City of Blythe. This region had a population of approximately 25 thousand people in 2010 or about 1 percent of the County's population.

Figure 60: 2010 Population Densities



2010 Population Densities

Affirm Market Position

Camping Facility Rentals

Ninety-nine (99) campgrounds were identified in the analysis (**Figure 61**). The entire population of Riverside County is within 60-miles of at least one campground. The Districts owns or operates 12 campgrounds which also provide a 60-mile level of service to the entire Riverside County population. To further assess the level of service of the District campgrounds, the on-line reservation system data from 2006 through September 2012 were analyzed to determine total annual reservations, reservations by campground, and location of reservation by zip-code.

Over 139,000 reservations were made between 2006 and September 2012 with a continuous increase in usage of about eight percent per year during that time period from 16,500 reservations in 2006 to over 25,000 reservations in 2012, as shown in **Table 7**.

Of the approximately 139,000 reservations just under 95 percent are from within the State of California. About four percent are from other States (**Table 8**) and around one percent is international, with Canada being the primary source.

Of the reservations within California, almost 94 percent (123,000) are from areas within the 60-mile radius of the District campgrounds, with nearly 62,000 coming from within Riverside County (**Figure 62**).

Table 7: Reservations by Campground by Year (2006-September 2012)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Hurkey Creek Park	2,536	2,387	2,748	3,176	3,179	3,409	3,603	21,038
Idyllwild Park	1,417	1,768	1,836	1,898	1,909	2,026	2,312	13,166
Lake Cahuilla	1,350	1,479	1,582	2,729	2,672	2,249	1,996	14,057
Lake Skinner Rec Area	9,100	9,279	9,702	8,276	8,129	9,383	9,567	63,436
Lawler Alpine	57	48	47	58	58	51	51	370
Lawler Lodge	54	62	55	52	52	52	49	376
Mayflower Park	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4
McCall Memorial Park	5	7	3	2	2	-	2	21
Rancho Jurupa Park	1,850	2,300	2,093	2,044	3,052	5,605	7,758	24,702
Total Reservations	**16,539**	**17,574**	**18,299**	**18,502**	**19,408**	**23,155**	**25,811**	**139,288**

Note: McIntyre and Reynolds Resorts are not included. Mayflower Park is not included in the District reservation system.

Table 8: Domestic Reservations Outside of California

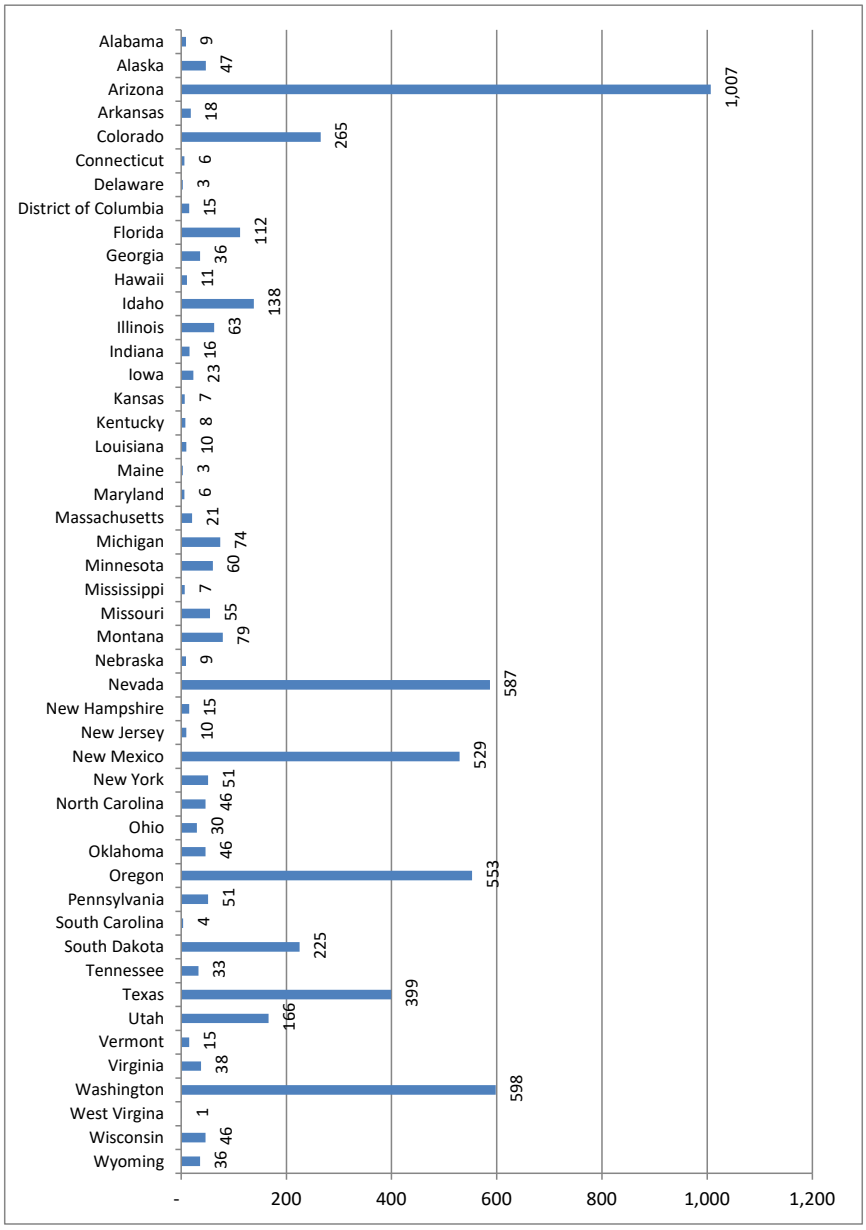


Figure 6120: Campgrounds

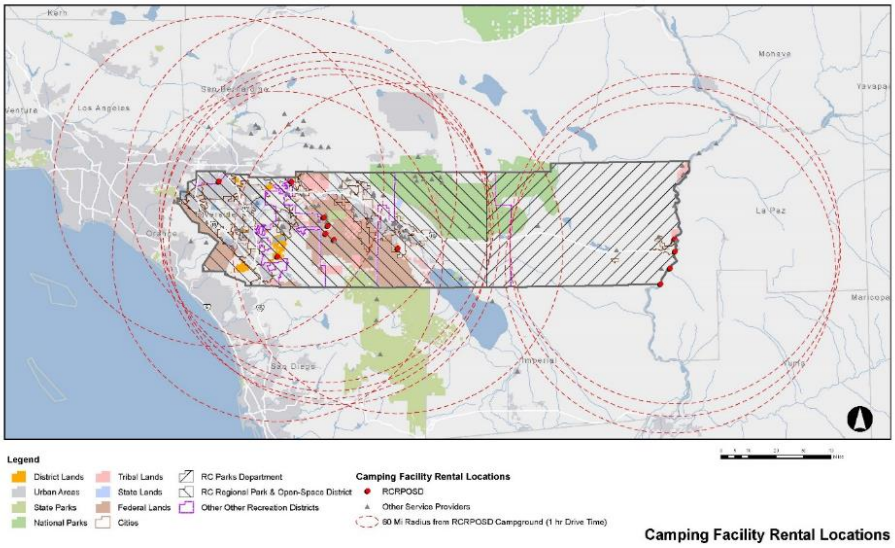
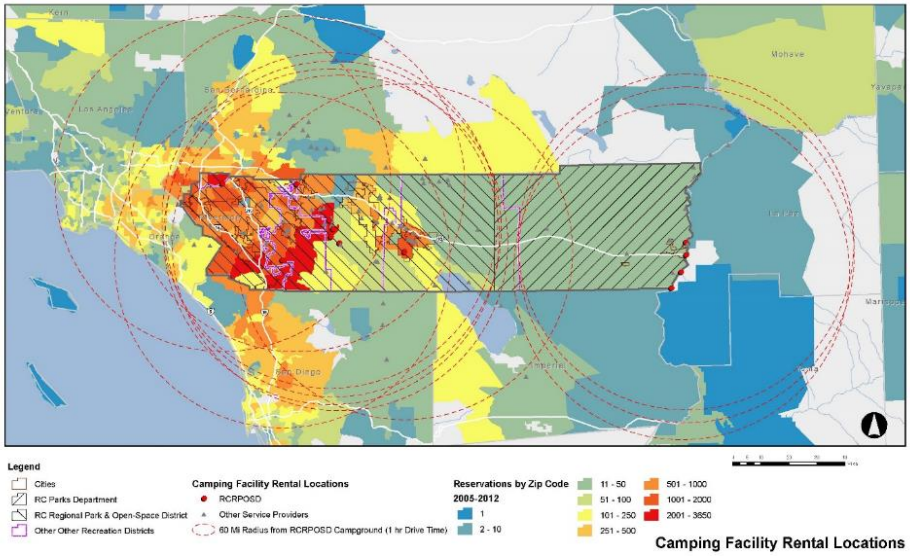


Figure 62: Campground Reservations in Southern California



Advance Market Position

Retail/Concessions Facility/Rentals
Nine facilities offer retail/Concessions Facilities/Rentals throughout the County (**Figure 63**). These locations currently service approximately 1.04 million people or about 47 percent of the County population (**Figure 64**). Within the Western Riverside region, the Cities of Moreno Valley, Perris, and Lake Elsinore are likely under-served. The Coachella Valley region is under served as there are no existing facilities. The Eastern Riverside region is served by the facilities at Mayflower Park, KOA Riviera, and McIntyre Resorts campgrounds.

Of the assets within this category, regional sports parks are the primary facility type that truly lends itself to this level of service methodology. Ten regional sports parks were identified and included in the analysis. These sports parks currently service approximately 1.4 million people or about 64 percent of the County population. The District currently owns and operates the Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park which has nearly 570,000 residents (26%) within a 10-mile radius. Within the Western Riverside region, the Cities of Moreno Valley, Perris, Lake Elsinore and Corona are likely under-served. Since there are no existing regional sports parks within the Coachella Valley or Eastern Riverside regions, both are under-served. The Coachella Valley region has the population density to support one or two regional sports parks, but the Eastern Riverside region lacks the population density to support this type of facility.

Non-District Events
Seventeen facilities/amenities were identified as having the potential to host non-District events of varying size and no outside service providers were identified or included in the analysis (**Figure 65**). These locations currently service approximately 1.46 million people or about 67 percent of the County population (**Figure 66**). The Western Riverside region is well served with only the Perris and Hemet areas not having a potential facility within 10 miles. The southern portion of the Coachella Valley region is served by Lake Cahuilla, but the area from Rancho Mirage to the north is not currently served. The Eastern Riverside region is served by the facilities at Mayflower Park campground.

Complementary Development

Regional Trails/Trails
Ten regional trail corridors and eighteen assets with recreational trails included in the analysis (**Figure 67**). However, there are many more regional trails planned throughout the County and numerous other locations that provide recreational trail access. As such, this analysis merely provides an assessment of the population near one of the District's existing or planned trail assets. These locations currently service approximately 2.17 million people or about 99 percent of the County population (**Figure 68**). All areas of the County are serviced by one or more Regional Trails or areas with local recreational trails.

Core Services

Park Management (Day Use)
Sixteen assets were identified as having Day Use facilities and were included in the analysis (**Figure 69**). However, there are many more Day Use areas throughout the County. As such, this analysis merely

provides an assessment of the population near one of the District's Day Use areas. These locations currently service approximately 1.89 million people or about 83 percent of the County population (**Figure 70**). The entire Western Riverside region is served by one or more Day Use areas. The southern portion of the Coachella Valley region is served by Lake Cahuilla, but the area from Rancho Mirage to the north is not currently served. The Eastern Riverside region is served by the facilities at Mayflower Park and KOA Riviera campgrounds.

Fishing/Boating
Nine assets were identified as having fishing and/or boating facilities and were included in the analysis (**Figure 71**). However, there are many more fishing/boating areas throughout the County. As such, this analysis merely provides an assessment of the population near one of the District's assets. These locations currently service approximately 1.17 million people or about 54 percent of the County population (**Figure 72**). Fishing and boating opportunities are provided at all the District land holdings with direct access to water bodies.

Interpretation/Education
Twelve assets were identified as providing interpretive and/or educational facilities and were included in the analysis (**Figure 73**). However, there are many more interpretive and educational facilities throughout the County. As such, this analysis merely provides an assessment of the population near one of the District's assets. These locations currently service approximately 1.43 million people or about 66 percent of the County population (**Figure 74**). The Western Riverside region is well served with only the area around Perris and the northern portion of Lake Elsinore not being within 10 miles of a facility. There are no services within the Coachella Valley region. The Eastern Riverside region is served by the facilities at Mayflower Park campground.

Open-Space Management
Twenty-six assets (26) are managed for open-space resources (**Figure 75**). However, the recreational aspects, if any, of these assets are included within other categories of analysis.

Collaborate or Divest

Land Management
Thirty-nine (39) assets require land management activities throughout the year (**Figure 76**). However, the recreational aspects, if any, of these assets are included within other categories of analysis.

District Events
Five facilities/amenities were identified as having the potential to host large District sponsored events and no outside service providers were identified or included in the analysis (**Figure 77**). These locations currently service approximately 1.16 million people or about 53 percent of the County population (**Figure 78**). All five of the facilities with large venues are contained within the Western Riverside region. The Coachella Valley region has the population density to support at least one large venue, but there are no existing District facilities. The non-District Coachella Festival Grounds may be adequate for this region. The Eastern Riverside region lacks the population density to support a large venue.

Divest

Boxing Clubs

Five existing boxing facilities were identified in the analysis (**Figure 80**). These facilities currently service approximately one million people or about 44 percent of the County population. The District operates the Jurupa Valley Boxing Club which has about 530,000 residents (24%) within a 10-mile radius. The Jurupa Valley Boxing Club also falls completely within the service are of one of three nearby boxing facilities and could be considered redundant. Within the Western Riverside region, the Cities of Calimesa, Beaumont, Banning, San Jacinto, Hemet, Wildomar, Murrieta, and Temecula are likely under-served. Since there are no existing boxing clubs within the Coachella Valley or Eastern Riverside regions, both are under-served. The Coachella Valley region has the population density to support one or two boxing facilities, but the Eastern Riverside region lacks the population density to support this type of facility without significant subsidy assistance.

Figure 63: Retail Concessions/Facility Rental Locations

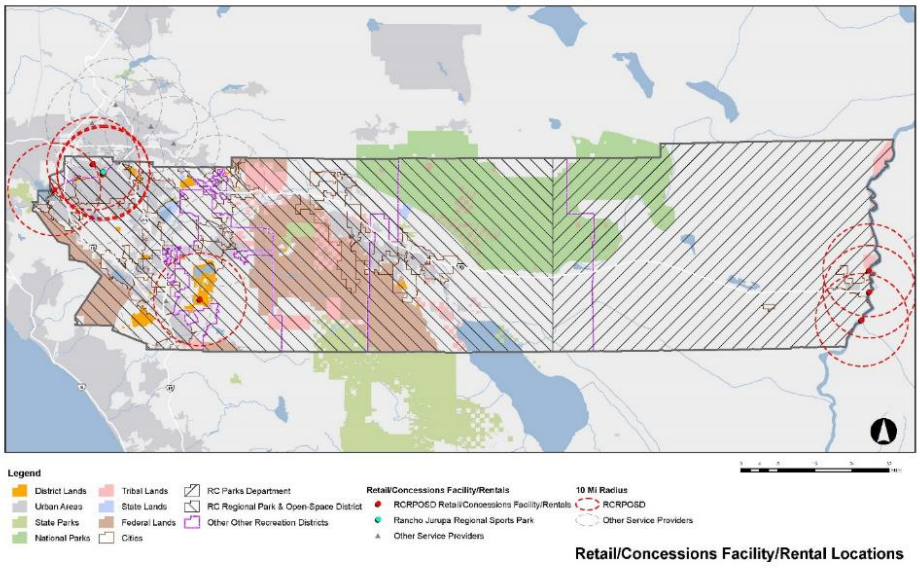


Figure 64: Retail Concessions/Facility Rental Locations – Population

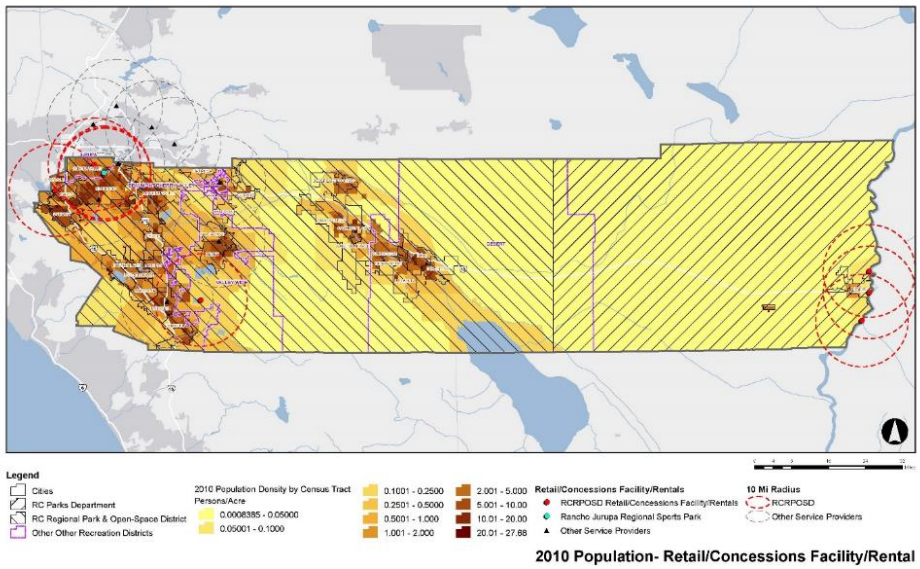


Figure 65: Non-District Events

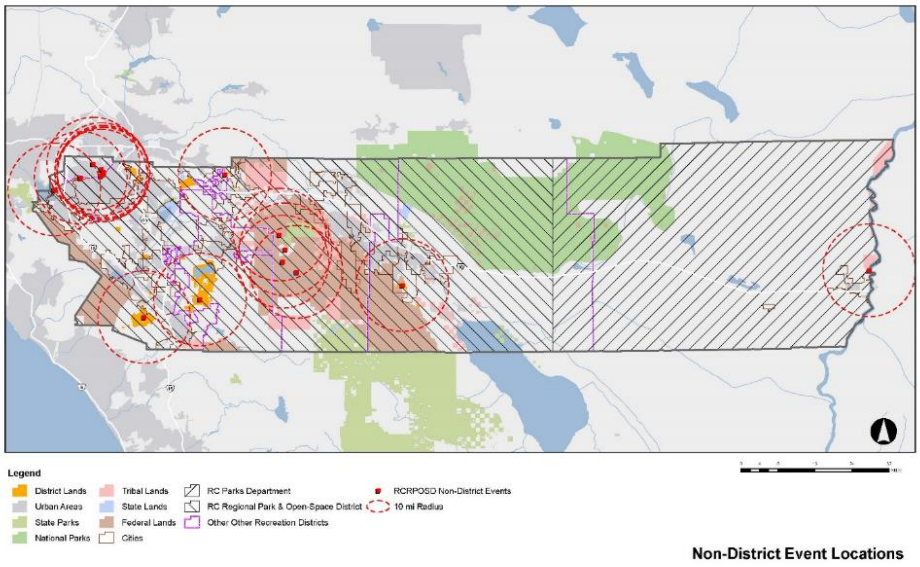


Figure 66: Non-District Events – Population

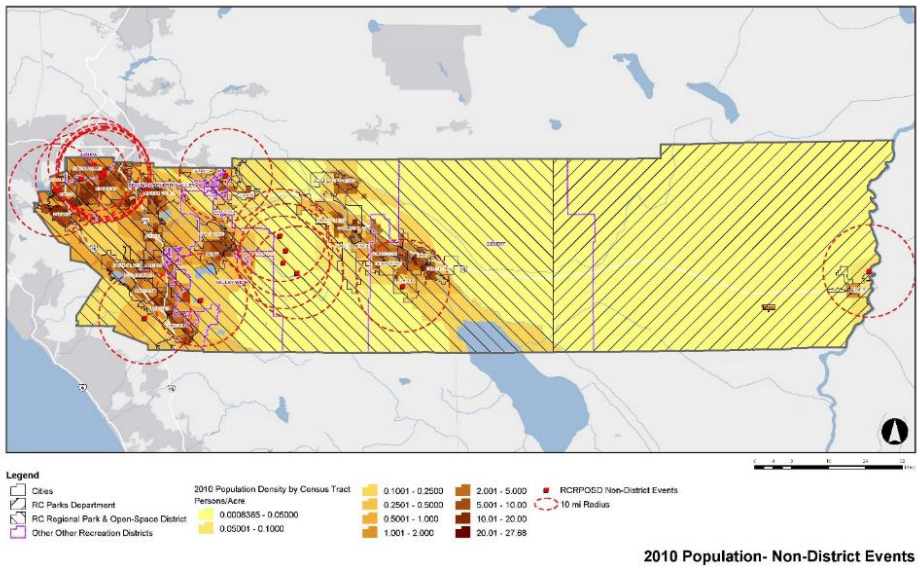


Figure 67: Regional Trails/Trails

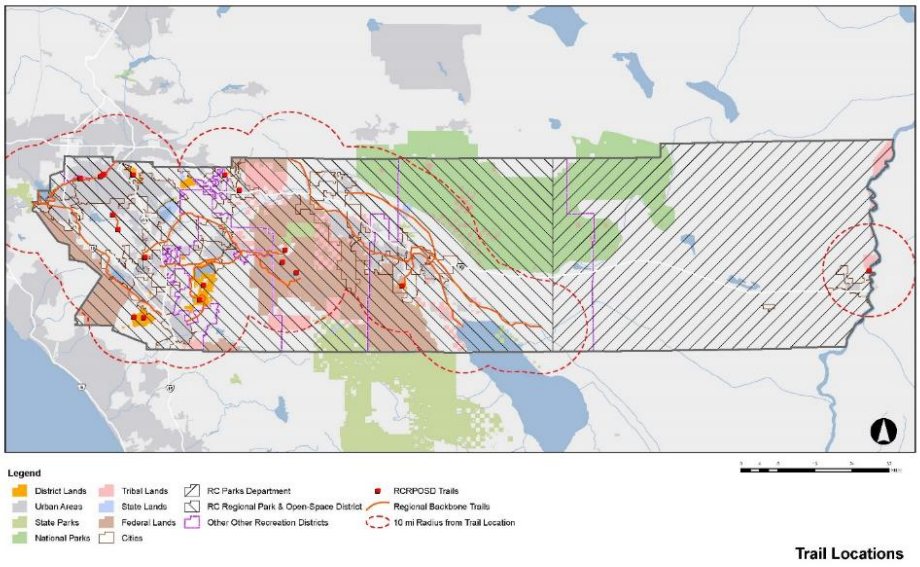


Figure 21: Regional Trails/Trails – Population

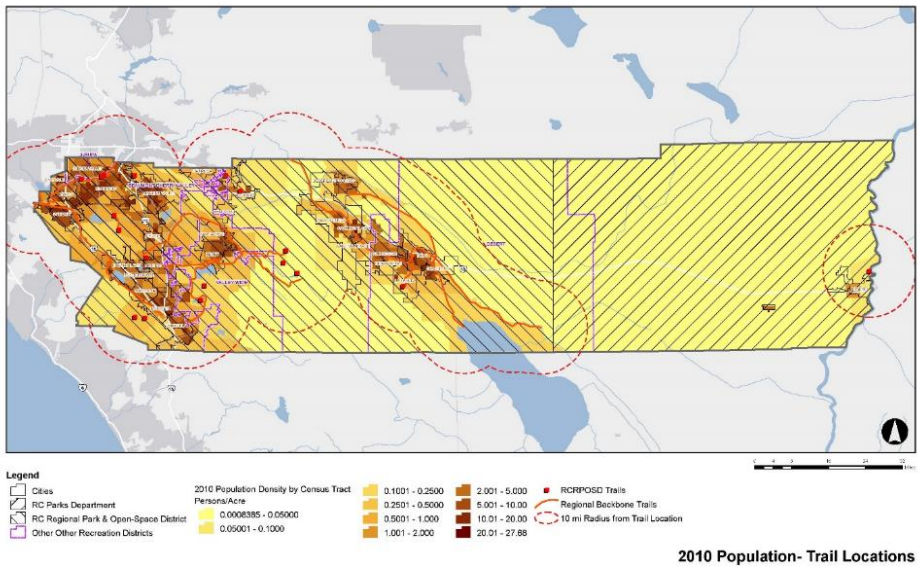


Figure 69: Park Management (Day Use)

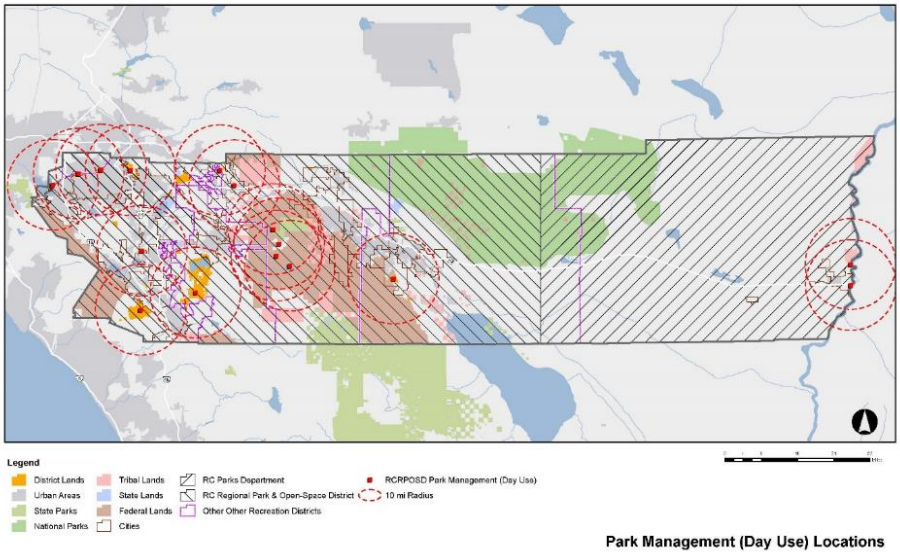


Figure 70: Park Management (Day Use) – Population

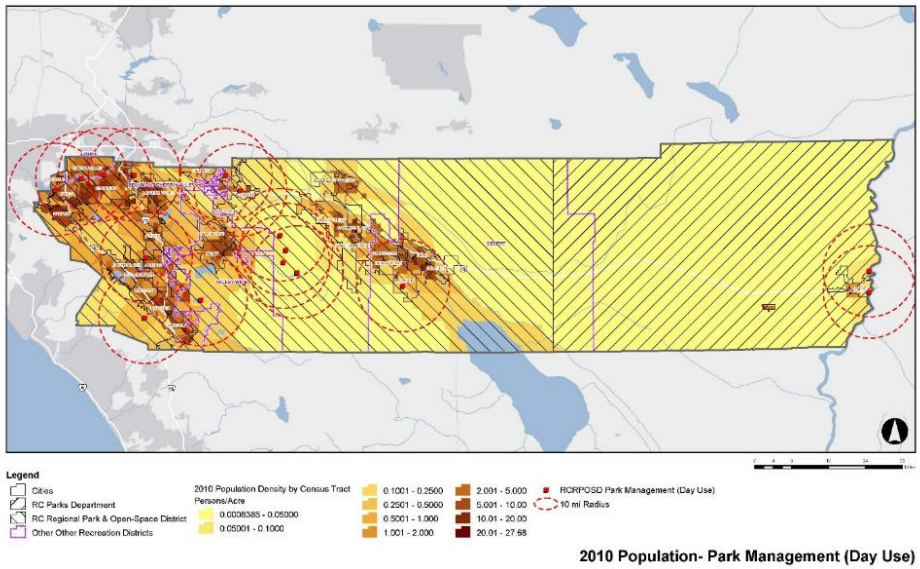


Figure 71: Fishing/Boating

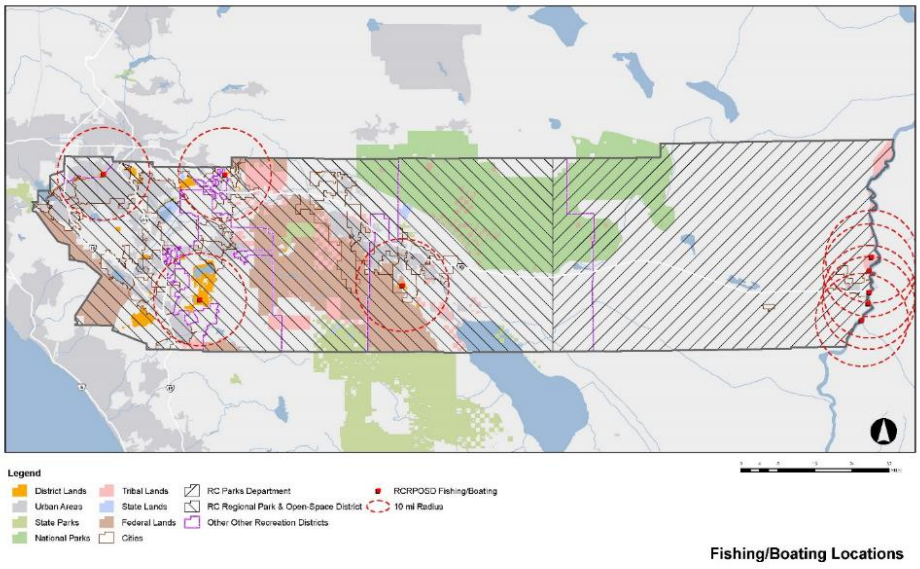


Figure 72: Fishing/Boating – Population

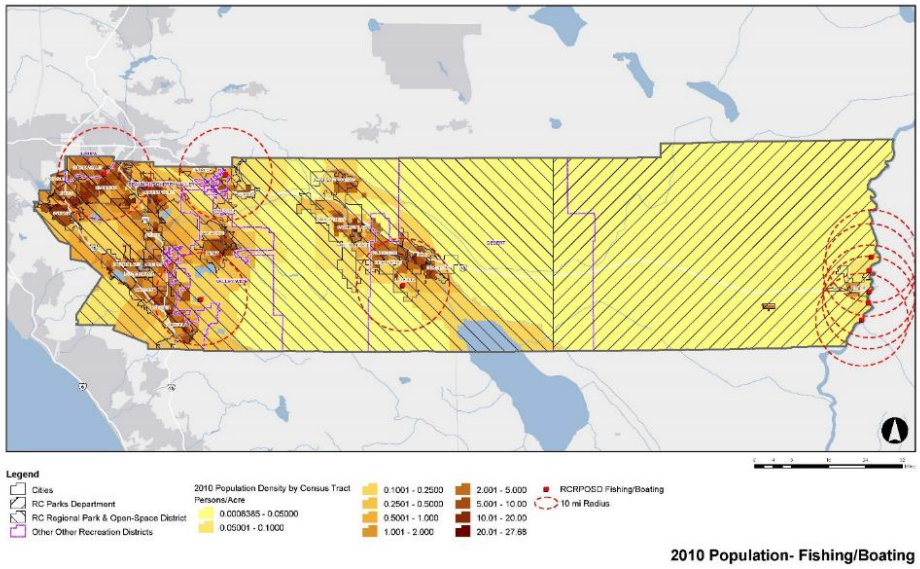


Figure 73: Interpretive/Education

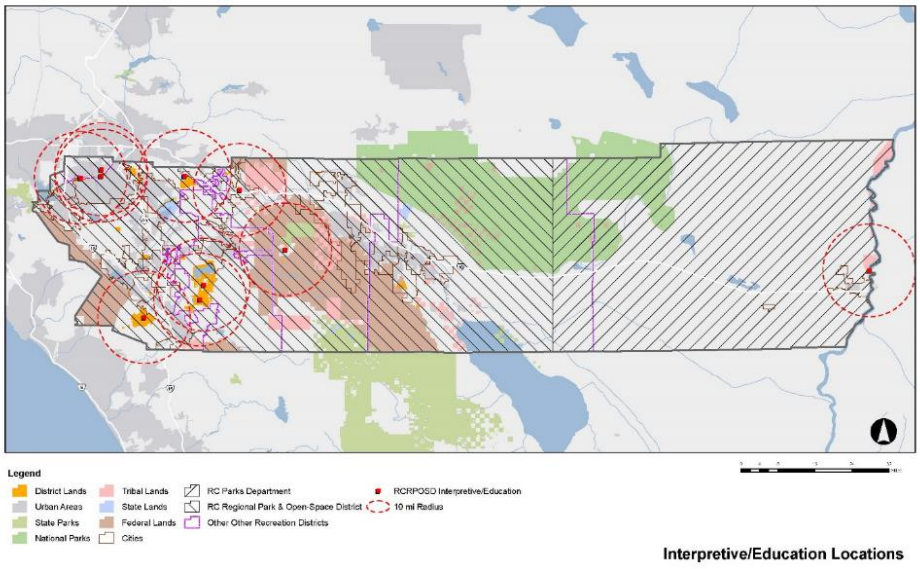


Figure 74: Interpretive/Education – Population

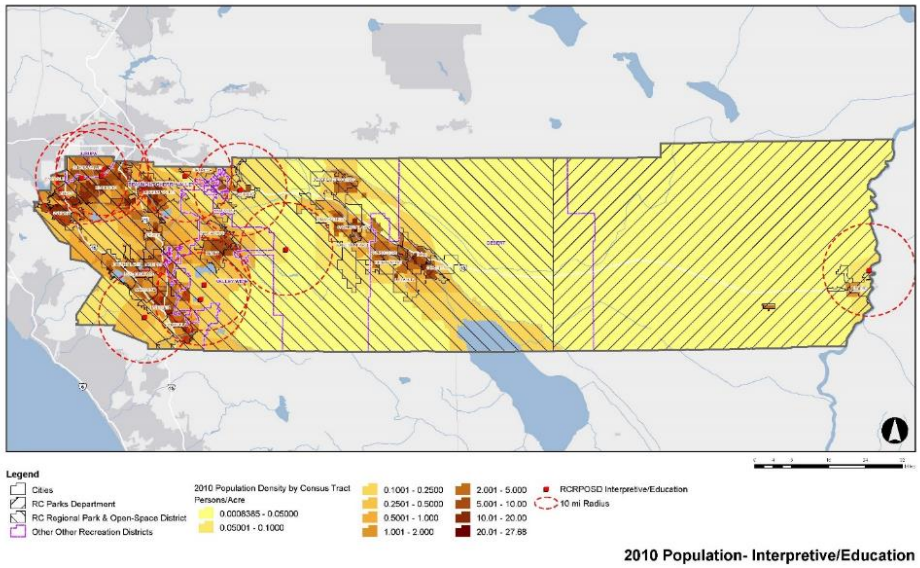


Figure 75: Open-Space Management

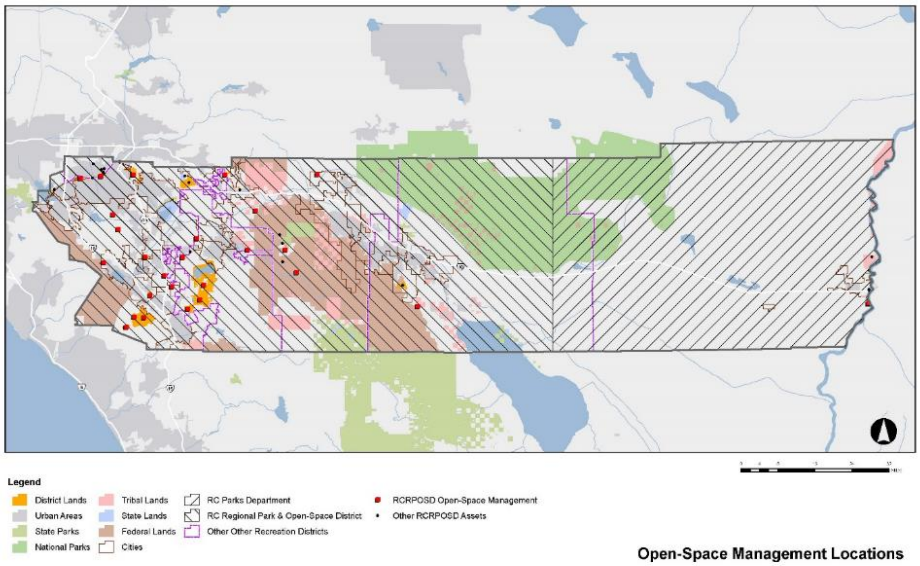


Figure 76: Land Management

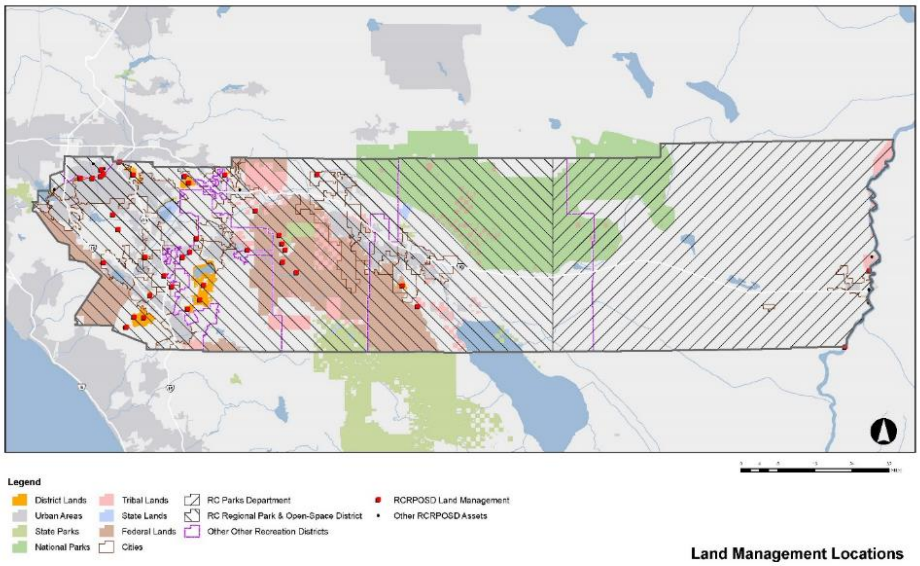


Figure 77: District Events

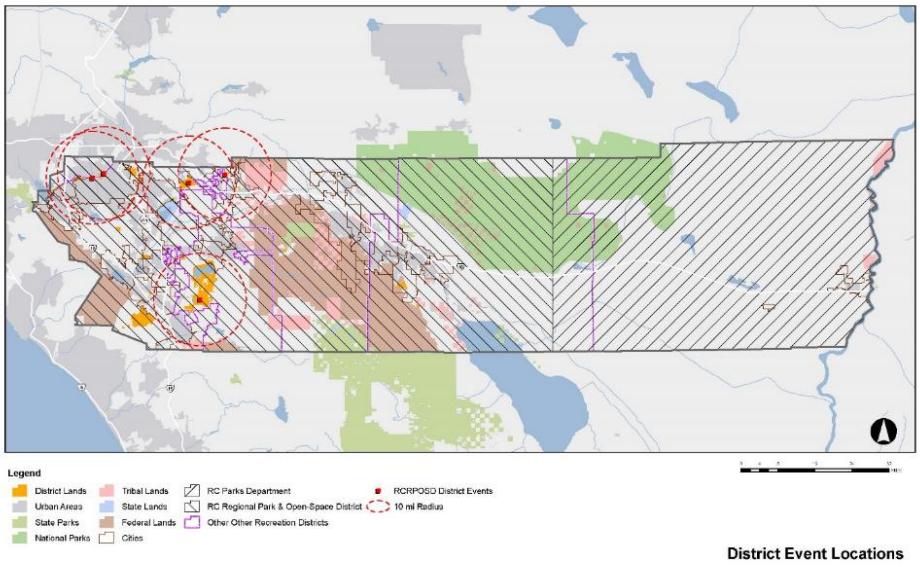


Figure 78: District Events – Population

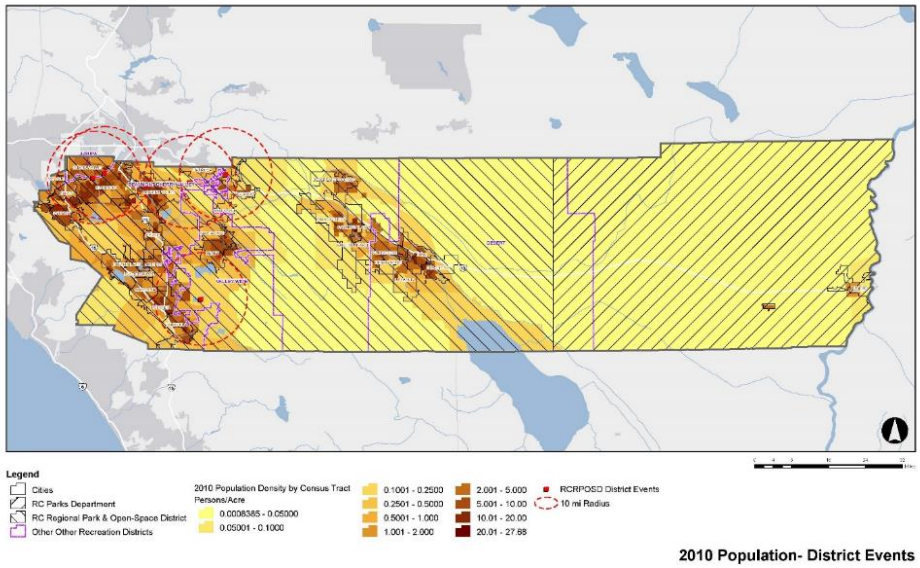


Figure 79: Locations to Divest

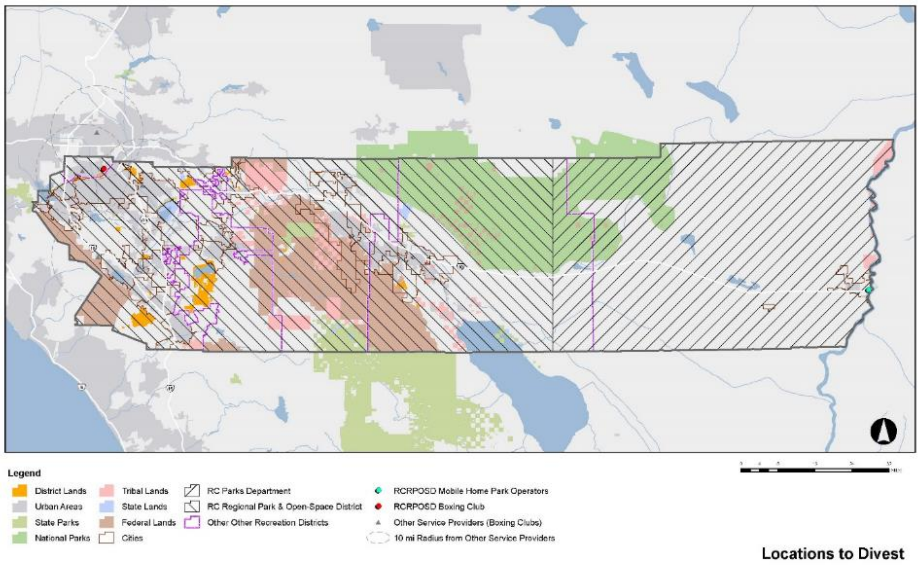
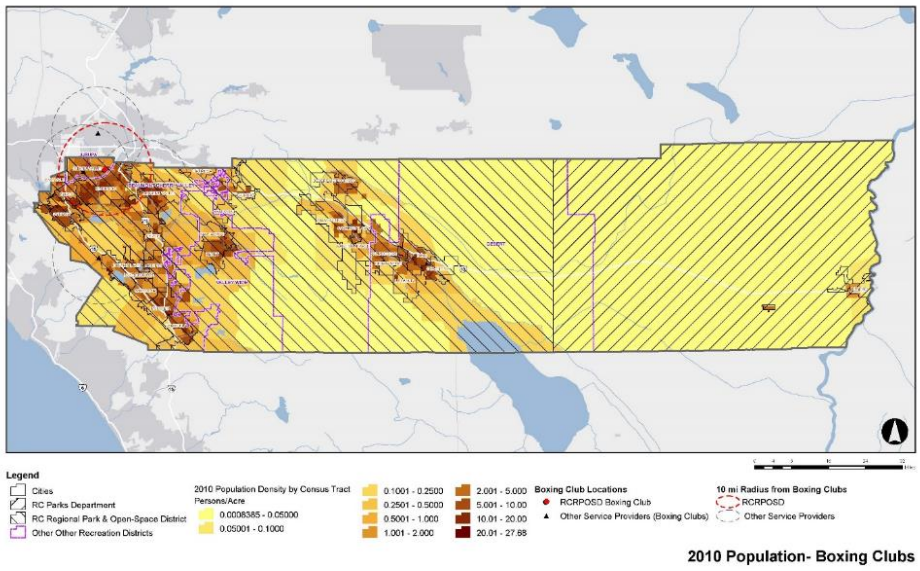


Figure 80: Boxing Clubs – Population



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Chapter 3: Cultural and Historical Resources

List of Acronyms

CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historical Landmark
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CPHI	California Points of Historical Interest
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
NAHC	California Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Resources
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
PRPA	Paleontological Resources Preservation Act
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WRCMSHCP	Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan

A. Introduction

The Riverside County Regional Park & Open Space District ("District") is comprised of over 71,000 acres with resources in desert, mountain, and urban environments. Among these resources operated by the District, there are 13 regional parks, three multi-species reserves and habitat conservation areas, over 150 miles of regional trails, five nature centers, six historic sites, seven archaeological sites, and 16 wildlife reserves and natural areas. The District is responsible for approximately 34,870 acres of the more than 71,000 acres it operates and manages.

The District's 2011 *Strategic Plan* addresses resource management in its mission statement:

> *To acquire, protect, develop, manage, and interpret for the inspiration, use, and enjoyment of all people, a well-balanced system of areas of outstanding scenic, recreational, and historic importance.*

To fulfill this mission the District has adopted this Historical, Natural, and Cultural Resources Plan outlines steps necessary to protect, interpret, and conserve these resources in a manner intended to balance resource preservation with priorities for them and their active use. Somewhat broadly defined, the types of resources addressed by this plan are:

- Historical resources, including structures and other built environments of the Spanish, Mexican, and American Periods which are either listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places ("NRHP"); California Register of Historic Resources ("CRHR"); or County Historic Landmarks.
- Traditional resources, including lands or places of cultural importance to, or considered sacred by, a traditional group such as Native American tribe and which are either listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.
- Archaeological resources, including the physical remains of human activity in prehistory or early history (e.g., Native American village sites, Spanish Colonial sites) and human remains.
- Paleontological resources, including extinct plant and animal fossils, and fossiliferous deposits of scientific interest.
- Natural resources, including waters and wetlands; native plant communities; and the habitats for endangered, threatened, or otherwise special status plant and animal species.

This plan is intended to be used by District facility operators, planners, and decision-makers to assess potential opportunities and constraints for facility improvements and changes in uses. For each of the above resource types, this plan includes a summary matrix of known resources located within facility boundaries, actions to be taken prior to facility improvements and changes in uses, and the sources to be consulted when assessing opportunities and constraints. For the most part, these sources exist within the County's data bases and are readily available for access to County personnel.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Definitions of Resource Types

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are places and material remains associated with the human past. They include historical, traditional, and archaeological resources. Cultural resources are finite, non-renewable resources that once destroyed, damaged, or otherwise significantly altered, cannot be returned to their original state. Significant cultural resources are protected by the NRHP, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and other laws. Resource significance is commonly determined in terms of listing or eligibility for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR. There are three general subtypes of cultural resources: historical, traditional, and archaeological.

In southern California, significant historical resources are structures and other built environments of the Spanish, Mexican, and American Periods (A.D. 1769-1963), which are either listed in, or are eligible for listing in, the NRHP or CRHR.

Traditional resources are lands or places of cultural importance to, or considered sacred by, a traditional community such as an Indian Tribe, and which are listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. The NRHP guidelines use the term Traditional Cultural Property (TCP).

Significant archaeological resources are the physical remains of human activity in prehistory, protohistory, or early history (e.g. Indian village sites, Spanish Colonial mission sites), and are listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. Archaeological resources may include human remains in graves or other contexts. In southern California, humans arrived at least as early as the beginning of the Holocene epoch 10,000 years ago. Protohistory was the period of European exploration prior to colonization (A.D. 1542-1769). Archaeological resources may also date to as recently as the Spanish, Mexican, and Early American Periods (A.D. 1769-1963).

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are plant and animal fossils and fossiliferous deposits, and their geologic contexts. Paleontological resources may represent extinct or extant species, and may be as recent as the Holocene epoch or may be many millions of years old. They are finite, non-renewable resources that once destroyed, damaged, or otherwise significantly altered, cannot be returned to their original state. Significant paleontological resources are protected by the PRPA and CEQA.

Significant paleontological resources are those with a high scientific potential. Scientific potential depends on their rarity and condition. Rare fossil specimens are those of species new to science, those for which few other examples of the same taxon have been previously studied, and those which are more complete specimens than previously studied specimens of the same taxon. Most vertebrate fossils are rare, and some invertebrate and plant fossils are rare. Rare fossiliferous deposits include, for example, unique fossil bone beds. The condition of a paleontological resource, such as the completeness and articulation of a fossil skeleton, is also important to evaluating the significance of a paleontological resource.

Major Known Cultural Resources on District Land

Sources consulted for this study included NRHP, CRHR, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) listings. The content of the District's website and the United States Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System were also consulted. Also consulted were Steve Lech's (2011) book entitled More than a Place to Pitch a Tent: The Stories Behind Riverside County's Regional Parks, and Jane Davies Gunther's (1984) Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories.

Major known cultural resources on District land identified by this study are listed in **Table 9** and further described in summary below. Importantly, this is far from a comprehensive list of cultural resources on District land. Numerous additional cultural resources are known to be present, or are likely to be present, on District land. Detailed studies to inventory cultural resources in specific areas will include searches of California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records and pedestrian surveys.

Crestmore Manor

Location: west Riverside area
Type: Park
Acres: 16

Crestmore Manor is the location of the extant Crestmore Manor buildings. The mansion, built in 1955, was designed for William Wallace "Tiny" Naylor by architect Hermann Ruhnau (Lech 2011). The associated carriage house is also extant. The site is not a listed historical resource.

Fish Traps Archaeological Site

Location: Valerie area
Type: Open Space (Cultural)
Acres: 204

"Coachella Valley Fish Traps" is listed in the NRHP. Prehistoric people built and used the traps to catch fish along the pluvial Lake Cahuilla western shoreline. The fish traps date to circa A.D. 1000-1500.

Table 9: Major Known Cultural Resources on District Land

Park Name	Archaeological	Traditional	Historical
Box Springs Mountain Park		Possibly spring sites	
Bowes Property			
Crestmore Manor			Crestmore Manor, 1953
Devils Garden Preserve			
Double Butte Park			
Dow and Oak Valley Property			
Fish Traps Archaeological Site	"Coachella Valley Fish Traps" prehistoric Indian archaeological site (NRHP)		
Gilman Historic Ranch	Archaeological remains of a prehistoric/protohistoric Indian village at the spring		Gilman Ranch, 1854 (NRHP, CPHI)
Goose Flats Wildlife Area			
Green Acres			
Harford Springs Park		Possibly spring sites	
Hidden Valley Wildlife Area			Hidden Valley Gun Club, 1957
Hurkey Creek Park			
Idyllwild Nature Center			
Idyllwild Park	Archaeological remains of a prehistoric/protohistoric Cahuilla Indian village		Idyllwild, 1899 (CPHI)
Iodine Springs Reserve		Possibly spring sites	
Jensen-Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum			Cornelius and Mercedes Jensen Ranch, 1865 (NRHP, CHL)
Johnson Ranch			Possibly Johnson Ranch

Park Name	Archaeological	Traditional	Historical
Jurupa Valley Boxing Club			
Kabian Park			Pinacate Mining District (CPHI)
Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area			
Lake Skinner Recreation Area			
Lawler Lodge and Alpine Camp			Lawler Lodge, 1919
Mayflower Park			
Maze Stone Park	Prehistoric/protohistoric "Hemet Maze Stone" petroglyph (CHL)	Prehistoric/protohistoric "Hemet Maze Stone" petroglyph (CHL)	
McCall Memorial Park			
McIntyre Park			
Miller Park			
Mobile Home Park			
Mockingbird Canyon Archeological Site	Archaeological remains of a prehistoric/protohistoric Indian village		
Multi-Species Reserve	Archaeological remains/scattered		Stage Route and ranch sites
Pine Cove Park			
Prado Basin and Crossroads			
PVID Fishing Access			
Rancho Jurupa Park			Possibly Jurupa Ranch
Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park			Possibly Jurupa Ranch
The Cove RV Resort			
Ringing Rock Archeological Site	Archaeological remains of a prehistoric/protohistoric Cahuilla Indian village	Ringing Rock sacred site	
San Jacinto River SBKR Site			
San Timoteo Canyon Conservation Area			
San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse			San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse, 1883 (NRHP, CPI)

Park Name	Archaeological	Traditional	Historical
Santa Ana River Regional Park			De Anza Crossing of the Santa Ana River, 1775 and 1776 (CHL); Mount Rubidoux (CPHI)
Santa Ana River Wetlands Mitigation Bank			
Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve	Archaeological remains of a prehistoric/protohistoric Luiseño Indian "village and religious sites"	Indian "religious sites"	Santa Rosa Rancho (CHL, CPHI); Moreno (1847) and Machado (1855) adobes
Santa Rosa Plateau Sylvan Meadows Unit			
Stofer Property Trail Easement			
Trujillo Adobe Park	Historical archaeological remains of habitation at the Trujillo Adobe (CPHI) 75		Trujillo Adobe (CPHI)
Tucaloca Trail Easement			
Valley Hi Oak Park		Possibly oak groves	
Warmington Mitigation Site			

Gilman Historic Ranch

Location: Banning area
Type: Park (Cultural)
Acres: 132

Gilman Ranch is listed in the NRHP and is a CPHI. The park is situated along a major prehistoric/protohistoric travel route through San Gorgonio Pass: *"… scores of Indian artifacts unearthed…attest to the fact that the area has been in general use for centuries… local Indians … established both temporary and permanent villages*," (Lech 2011). The park includes the remains of the adobe residence of Jose Pope who established the ranch in 1854. The ranch later also served as a stagecoach stop.

Hidden Valley Wildlife Area

Location: Mira Loma area
Type: Open Space
Acres: 1,565

The Hidden Valley Gun Club, an upscale gun club where wealthy patrons could hunt pheasant, chukar, quail, and duck, was established here in 1957. The club included hunting blinds, artificial ponds, air strip, trap and skeet range, cages for raising fowl, club house, restaurant, bar, showers, lockers, and "kill room." Celebrity members included Roy Rogers, Clark Gable, Lawrence Welk, and others. The club operated into the early 1970s when the club house was adapted for reuse as a nature center.

Idyllwild Park

Location: Mountain Center area
Type: Park (Camp)
Acres: 184

The Idyllwild community (formerly known as Strawberry Valley), established circa 1899, is a CPHI. The park includes the archaeological remains of a prehistoric/protohistoric Cahuilla Indian village.

Jenson-Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum

Location: Rubidoux area
Type: Park (Cultural)
Acres: 30 acres

"Cornelius Jensen Ranch" is listed in the NRHP and "Cornelius and Mercedes Jenson Ranch" is a CHL. Danish sea captain Cornelius Jensen sailed to San Francisco during the Gold Rush to sell his cargo. In 1854 he settled in Agua Mansa, established a store, and married Mercedes Alvarado, a descendant of a pioneer California family. The Jensen's purchased this ranch in 1872 and began planting vineyards and orchards. They used local materials to build their house which is of Danish vernacular design. The Jensen's made this ranch an important civic, social, business, and agricultural center.

Kabian Park

Location: Perris-Lake Elsinore area
Type: Open Space
Acres: 783

This park is in the area known as the Pinacate Mining District, a CPHI, which includes former gold mines (Good Hope Mine, Steele's Mine, Santa Rosa (Rosalia) Mine, Virginia or Shay Mine, and Santa Fe Mine) and other smaller works. Gold mining in the district occurred from the 1850s to the 1950s.

Lawler Lodge and Alpine Camp

Location: Idyllwild-Pine Cove
Type: Park (Camp)
Acres: 66

Lawler Lodge, built in 1919, was designed and constructed by the same contractor who built Yosemite Lodge in Yosemite National Park in 1916. Oscar Lawler was a famous Los Angeles attorney.

Maze Stone Park

Location: Hemet area
Type: Open Space (Cultural)
Acres: 6

This park contains "Hemet Maze Stone" which is a CHL. A petroglyph on the stone, a maze-like design, is an outstanding example of prehistoric rock art.

Mockingbird Canyon Archaeological Site

Location: Lake Matthews area
Type: Open Space (Cultural)
Acres: 30

This park contains the archaeological remains of a prehistoric/protohistoric Indian village.

Ringing Rock Archaeological Site

Location: Menifee area
Type: Open Space (Cultural)
Acres: 36

This park contains the prehistoric/protohistoric Ringing Rock archaeological site which is also known as the Menifee archaeological site. It is one of several places of traditional cultural importance to living Luiseño Indians and which connect them with their traditional metaphysics and ceremonialism.

San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse

Location: Redlands area
Type: Park (Cultural)
Acres: 2

This park contains the San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse, which is listed on the NRHP and is a California Point of Historical Interest. The schoolhouse was built in 1882. It played an important role in the rural agricultural area of San Timoteo Canyon throughout its history as a school (1937) and in later years as a center for Canyon community activities.

Santa Ana River Regional Park

Location: Riverside area
Type: Park
Acres: 692 acres

The easternmost parcel of the park is on the lower slopes of Mount Rubidoux. Mount Rubidoux is a CPHI.

Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve

Location: Murrieta area
Type: Open Space
Acres: 7,365

Santa Rosa Rancho, also known as Rancho Santa Rosa, is a CHL and a CPHI. The site of the Santa Rosa Rancho is a prime example of various historical phases of cattle ranching in Southern California. Archeological evidence gathered from the site indicates that various bands of Luiseño Indians established village and religious sites on the land. No other historic rancho site in Southern California retains so much of its original setting undisturbed.

The Moreno and Machado Adobes, the two oldest standing structures in Riverside County, were built in the 1840s and 50s as bunkhouses for cowboys. The adobes are shaded by a 400-year-old tree.

Trujillo Adobe Park

Location: Rubidoux-Grand Terrace area
Type: Park
Acres: 0.6

The Trujillo Adobe, a CPHI, is the remains of the home of Lorenzo Trujillo. It is currently sheltered by a superstructure and the site of an after-school archaeology program. Trujillo arrived with other Hispanic colonists from New Mexico in the 1840s to found the first non-native community in Riverside County, named San Salvador, on Rancho Jurupa land donated by Don Juan Bandini. Trujillo led the effort to build the village of La Placita, while others founded the Agua Mansa village across the Santa Ana River (Gunther 1984).

B. Cultural Resources Sensitivity of District Land

Although a low-resolution printed copy of the county-wide archaeological sensitivity map maintained by Riverside County was available for this study, a high-resolution digital copy was not. It is possible, however, to predict the presence of archaeological resources based on their known coincidence with certain landscape features.

Throughout prehistory and protohistory in arid regions such as Riverside County, the locations of sources of perennial fresh water had a dominant effect on settlement location choices. Ethnological studies indicate that the typical maximum daily foraging ranges of hunter/gatherer bands, such as those who lived in what is now Riverside County, is consistently four kilometers (2.5 miles). Landscapes within four kilometers of major springs, perennial waterways, and pluvial lake shores are likely to include prehistoric/protohistoric habitation and subsistence resource procurement/processing sites. Former shorelines of pluvial Lake Cahuilla, of which the Salton Sea is a remnant, for example, are well known for an abundance of archaeological resources.

Certain plant foods were staples gathered seasonally in prehistory/protohistory: most notably pine nuts and acorns. Productive groves of pinyon pine and oak were sites of intensive occupations in prehistory/protohistory when bands gathered annually for seasonal harvests. Where such groves were present in prehistory/protohistory, abundant archaeological resources can be predicted.

Certain well known cultural features are likely to coincide with cultural resources: traditional tribal territories, ancient travel routes, and Spanish land grants. In Riverside County, the traditional tribal territories of Cahuilla, Gabrielino, Serrano, and Southern Paiute Indian bands are likely to contain archaeological and traditional resources.

Certain trails, perhaps better described as travel routes, were used consistently through prehistory, protohistory, and history by Indians and European explorers/settlers. The travel route through the San Gorgonio Pass is a prime example. Archaeological and historical resources, including graves, are known to coincide with these long-established travel routes.

Spanish land grants, land granted to Europeans in reward for their service to Spain, were settled in the early nineteenth century and operated primarily as cattle ranches (they are also known as Ranchos). Historical documents indicate the locations of habitation sites where archaeological and historical resources are predictable. Adobe buildings (sometimes simply referred to as adobes) are the most commonly known historical resources associated with the Ranchos.

Ethnography informs us of the places and landscapes most likely to coincide with Native American traditional resources. Many are named and described in the traditional oral accounts of the histories and metaphysics of Indian tribes in the Riverside County region. They often coincide with certain types of landscape features: springs, caves, canyons, and mountaintops. They are also known to coincide with certain types of archaeological features: rock art, intaglios, burial grounds, and ancestral village sites.

C. Paleontological Resources Sensitivity of District Land

Riverside County created and maintains a county-wide paleontological sensitivity map within the county's Geographic Information System (GIS). The map identifies the sensitivity of lands within Riverside County in relation to the potential for finding significant paleontological resources. It classifies lands into the following categories:

- "Low Potential" areas encompass lands for which paleontological assessments have demonstrated a low potential for paleontological resources in underlying rocks.
- "Undetermined Potential" areas encompass lands underlain by sedimentary rocks for which paleontological assessments have yet to be conducted. These areas need to be assessed by a paleontologist to determine whether the potential for paleontological resources is low or high.
- "High Potential" areas encompass lands for which paleontological assessments have demonstrated a high potential for paleontological resources in underlying sedimentary rocks. These are rock units within which vertebrate or significant invertebrate fossils have been previously found or determined likely to be present because they are temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils. High sensitivity includes not only the potential for yielding abundant vertebrate fossils, but also for production of a few significant fossils that may provide new and significant (taxonomic, phylogenetic, ecologic, and/or stratigraphic) data. High sensitivity areas are mapped as either "High A" or "High B."
    - The "High Sensitivity A (High A)" designation is based on geologic formations or mapped rock units that are known to contain or have the correct age and depositional conditions to contain significant paleontological resources. These include rocks of Silurian or Devonian age and younger that have potential to contain remains of fossil fish and Mesozoic and Cenozoic rocks that contain fossilized body elements, and trace fossils such as tracks, nests, and eggs.

- The “High Sensitivity B (High B)” designation is a sensitivity equivalent to High A, but is based on the occurrence of fossils at a specified depth below the surface. This category indicates that fossils are likely to be encountered at or below four feet of depth, and may be impacted during ground disturbance four or more feet below the original ground surface.

Except in areas of undetermined potential, the paleontological sensitivity map allows for proactive planning to avoid ground disturbing activities in high potential areas and, therefore, avoid impacts to paleontological resources. It also identifies areas which will require paleontological assessment prior to ground disturbing activity. High A areas may be best suited for preservation, and provide opportunities for geological and paleontological interpretation for the public and public education.

Paleontological Potential of District Land Units

For each District land unit, the paleontological sensitivity map was used to calculate the acreage of each paleontological sensitivity category area within the unit. The paleontological sensitivity of each District land unit, in terms of the acres and percentage of total acres for each sensitivity category, is provided in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Paleontological Sensitivity of District Land Units

Name	Category 1	Category 2	Total Acres	Low Acres	High A Acres	High B Acres	Total High Acres	Undetermined Acres	Low %	High A %	High B %	Total High %	Undetermined %
Box Springs Mountain Park	OS	OS	2328.54	2124.13	126.55	77.88	204.42	0.00	91%	5%	3%	9%	0%
Bowes Property	OS	OS	340.48	275.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.30	81%	0%	0%	0%	19%
Crestmore Manor	Park	Park	16.36	16.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Devil's Garden Preserve	OS	OS	184.83	43.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	141.31	24%	0%	0%	0%	76%
Double Butte Park	OS	OS	579.76	545.71	0.00	34.04	34.04	0.00	94%	0%	6%	6%	0%
Dow and Oak Valley Property	OS	OS	226.47	226.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fish Traps Archaeological Site	OS	Cultural	203.72	158.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.17	78%	0%	0%	0%	22%
Gilman Historic Ranch	Park	Cultural	131.54	39.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.38	30%	0%	0%	0%	70%
Goose Flats Wildlife Area	OS	OS	61.46	61.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Green Acres	Park	Park	1.04	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.04	0.00	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Harford Springs Park	OS	OS	527.03	527.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hidden Valley Wildlife Area	OS	OS	1565.10	1216.27	348.83	0.00	348.83	0.00	78%	22%	0%	22%	0%
Hurkey Creek Park	Park	Camp	66.87	66.83	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Idyllwild Nature Center			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Idyllwild Park	Park	Camp	183.86	183.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Iodine Springs Reserve	OS	OS	172.78	164.34	8.45	0.00	8.45	0.00	95%	5%	0%	5%	0%
Jenson-Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum	Park	Cultural	30.04	0.00	30.04	0.00	30.04	0.00	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Johnson Ranch	OS	OS	1783.07	134.70	1038.04	0.00	1038.04	610.34	8%	58%	0%	58%	34%
Jurupa Valley Boxing Club	Park	Park	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Kabian Park	OS	OS	782.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	782.54	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area	Park	Camp	1214.64	736.45	386.56	0.00	386.56	91.63	61%	32%	0%	32%	8%
Lake Skinner Recreation Area	Park	Camp	1525.90	1413.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.76	93%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Lawler Lodge and Alpine Camp	Park	Camp	65.93	65.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mayflower Park	Park	Camp	82.30	82.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Maze Stone Park	OS	Cultural	5.76	5.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
McCall Memorial Park	Park	Camp	88.74	88.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
McIntyre Park	Park	Camp	26.57	26.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Miller Park	OS	Camp	5.28	5.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Name	Category 1	Category 2	Total Acres	Low Acres	High A Acres	High B Acres	Total High Acres	Un-determined Acres	Low %	High A %	High B %	Total High %	Un-determined %
Mockingbird Canyon Archeological Site	OS	Cultural	30.35	30.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multi-Species Reserve	OS	OS	14054.3	4622.51	0.00	784.78	784.78	8647.07	33%	0%	6%	6%	62%
Pine Cove Park	Park	Park	18.73	18.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Prado Basin and Crossroads	Park	Park	173.93	57.62	116.31	0.00	116.31	0.00	33%	67%	0%	67%	0%
PVID Fishing Access	Park	Park	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rancho Jurupa Park	Park	Camp	211.44	203.54	7.90	0.00	7.90	0.00	96%	4%	0%	4%	0%
Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park	Park	Park	37.29	37.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
The Cove RV Resort	Park	Camp	22.03	22.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
The Cove RV Resort	Non-Park	Non-Park	24.58	24.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ringing Rock Archeological Site	OS	Cultural	35.56	23.60	0.00	11.96	11.96	0.00	66%	0%	34%	34%	0%
San Jacinto River SBKR Site	OS	OS	15.62	0.00	0.00	15.62	15.62	0.00	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
San Timoteo Canyon Conservation Area	OS	OS	3800.64	641.16	3158.77	0.00	3158.77	0.73	17%	83%	0%	83%	0%
San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse	Park	Cultural	2.24	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Santa Ana River Regional Park	Park	Park	692.12	598.06	94.06	0.00	94.06	0.00	86%	14%	0%	14%	0%
Santa Ana River Wetlands Mitigation Bank	OS	OS	303.12	217.19	85.93	0.00	85.93	0.00	72%	28%	0%	28%	0%
Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve	OS	OS	7364.89	3111.71	412.31	0.00	412.31	3840.90	42%	6%	0%	6%	52%
Santa Rosa Plateau Sylvan Meadows Unit	Park	Park	995.76	794.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	201.33	80%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Stofer Property	OS	OS	11.12	11.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Trail Easement	Park	Park	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Trujillo Adobe Park	Park	Park	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.00	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Tucaloca Trail Easement	Park	Park	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Valley Hi Oak Park	OS	OS	91.79	91.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Warmington Mitigation Site	OS	OS	64.91	60.41	0.00	4.49	4.49	0.00	93%	0%	7%	7%	0%

Of the 40,470 acres of District land, almost half is known to have low potential for paleontological resources, but a little more than one-third is of undetermined paleontological potential (**Table 11**). Seventeen percent (17%) is known to have high paleontological potential.

Table 11: Paleontological Potential of District Land

Paleontological Potential	Acres	Percent of District Land
Low Potential	19,010	47%
High Potential	6,746	17%
High A	5,815	14%
High B	931	2%
Undetermined Potential	14,715	36%
Total	**40,470**	**100%**

Six land units (17%) are 100 percent within High Potential areas (either entirely High A or entirely High B areas) (**Table 12**). Those within the High A category are most likely to have fossils exposed on the surface, in artificial cuts, or in areas of erosion. Those within the High B category are unlikely to exhibit fossils at depths less than four feet.

Table 12: High Paleontological Sensitivity Land Units

Park Name	Paleontological Sensitivity
Green Acres	High B
Jenson-Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum	High A
Jurupa Valley Boxing Club	High A
San Jacinto River SBKR Site	High B
Tucalota Trail Easement	High B
Trujillo Adobe Park	High A

Twenty-two (22) land units (47%) are 100 percent within Low Potential areas. Impacts to paleontological resources due to ground disturbing activities within these land units are of little or no concern.

- Crestmore Manor
- Dow and Oak Valley Property
- Goose Flats Wildlife Area
- Harford Springs Park
- Idyllwild Nature Center
- Idyllwild Park
- Lawler Lodge and Alpine Camp
- Mayflower Park
- Maze Stone Park
- McCall Memorial Park
- McIntyre Park
- Miller Park
- Mockingbird Canyon Archeological Site
- Pine Cove Park
- PVID Fishing Access
- Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park
- The Cove RV Resort
- Reynolds Resorts
- San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse
- Stofer Property
- Tucalota Trail Easement
- Valley Hi Oak Park

The paleontological potential of the 783-acre Kabian Park land unit is 100 percent undetermined. The remaining 22 land units (43%) are mixtures of Low Potential, High Potential, and Undetermined Potential areas.

Eight land units contain more than 100 acres of High Potential land (**Table 13**). The acreage ranges, however, from just over 100 acres in Prado Basins and Crossroads, to a huge area of more than 3,000 acres in San Timoteo Canyon Conservation Area. When considering proposed ground disturbing activity on High Potential land, the high level of effort that will be needed to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources to a level less than significant should be considered.

Table 13: Land Units with More than 100 Acres of High Potential Land

Land Unit Name	High A Acres	High B Acres	Total High Potential Acres
San Timoteo Canyon Conservation Area	3158.77	0	3158.77
Johnson Ranch	1038.04	0	1038.04
Multi-Species Reserve	0	784.8	784.78
Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve	412.31	0	412.31
Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area	386.56	0	386.56
Hidden Valley Wildlife Area	348.83	0	348.83
Box Springs Mountain Park	126.55	77.88	204.42
Prado Basin and Crossroads	116.31	0	116.31

Fifteen (15) land units contain more than 100 acres of Low Potential land ranging from 135 acres at Johnson Ranch to 795 acres at Santa Rosa Plateau Sylvan Meadows Unit (**Table 14**). When considering proposed ground disturbing activity on Low Potential land, little or no effort to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources can be anticipated.

Table 14: Land Units with More than 100 Acres of Low Potential

Land Unit Name	Low Potential Acres
Santa Rosa Plateau Sylvan Meadows Unit	794.43
Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area	736.45
San Timoteo Canyon Conservation Area	641.16
Santa Ana River Regional Park	598.06
Double Butte Park	545.71
Harford Springs Park	527.03
Bowes Property	275.18
Dow and Oak Valley Property	226.47
Santa Ana River Wetlands Mitigation Bank	217.19
Rancho Jurupa Park	203.54
Idyllwild Park	183.86
Iodine Springs Reserve	164.34
Fish Traps Archaeological Site	158.56
Johnson Ranch	134.7

Seven land units contain more than 100 acres of Undetermined Potential land ranging from 113 acres at Lake Skinner Recreation Area to 8,647 acres at the Multi-Species Reserve (**Table 15**). When considering

proposed ground disturbing activity on Undetermined Potential land, it will be necessary to conduct a paleontological survey to determine the paleontological potential of the proposed project area.

Table 15: Land Units with More than 100 Acres of Undetermined Potential

Land Unit Name	Undetermined Potential Acres
Multi-Species Reserve	8647.07
Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve	3840.9
Kabian Park	782.54
Johnson Ranch	610.34
Santa Rosa Plateau Sylvan Meadows Unit	201.33
Devil's Garden Preserve	141.31
Lake Skinner Recreation Area	112.76

D. Cultural Resources Investigations Prior to and During Ground Disturbing Activities

The following subsections outline the types of cultural resources investigations that will be needed for the District to plan, implement, and complete future undertakings which will involve ground disturbing activities: survey, resource significance evaluation and impacts significance analysis, and preservation and impacts mitigation.

Cultural Resources Survey

A cultural resources survey, also known as a cultural resources assessment or historic properties inventory, is conducted during the earliest stages of project planning. In general, a survey is conducted if an adequate survey has not been previously and recently conducted (within the last ten years is generally considered recent). The purpose of the survey is to inventory previously recorded resources, and to identify and document newly discovered resources. Conducting the survey during planning allows the incorporation of resource preservation measures in the project design.

Previously recorded resources are identified by searching archival resources, most notably the CHRIS.[3] Other commonly searched archival documents include the California Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC)[4] sacred land file, historical U.S. General Land Office land patents and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Geologic maps and data from geotechnical testing are sometimes useful. Additionally, archaeological and historical publications relevant to the project area are reviewed. Typically, records of prior surveys and documented resources on the project site and within one mile of the project site are searched. The one mile wide buffer provides a larger cultural resources context for the study and the consideration of indirect impacts.

Full coverage, high resolution pedestrian survey is used to identify resources which have not been previously recorded. Archaeologists walk parallel transects, generally not more than ten meters apart, and visually scan the ground for artifacts and other material evidence of prehistoric, protohistoric, or

[3] http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068
[4] http://www.nahc.ca.gov/

historic occupation. Resources are recorded following California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)[5] guidelines using California Department of Parks and Recreation forms which are filed with the CHRIS. Visual impediments to resources identification, such as dense vegetation, steep slopes, and built environment, are mapped and described. Additionally, the NAHC and local tribes are consulted regarding archaeological and traditional cultural resources which may be impacted by the project and their cultural significance to tribal communities.

Background information, and the methods and results of the survey are documented in a written technical report. The report also includes recommendations for further study, resources preservation, and impacts avoidance or mitigation.

Cultural Resources Significance Evaluation and Impacts Significance Analysis

In order to evaluate the significance of the anticipated impacts of a proposed ground disturbing activity to cultural resources, it is first necessary to determine the significance of cultural resources within the anticipated impacts area. The significance of a cultural resource is measured in terms of the resource's eligibility for listing in the CRHR and NRHP. In the case of an archaeological site, archaeological test excavation is commonly required to obtain suitable data for the evaluation.

A resource must meet one or more of the following criteria for listing in the CRHR:

- ***Criterion 1***: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- ***Criterion 2***: Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- ***Criterion 3***: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
- ***Criterion 4***: Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Archaeological resources are most commonly eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4 because of their scientific value. A rock art site, for example, may be eligible under Criterion 3.

A resource must meet one or more of the following criteria for listing in the NRHP:

- ***Criterion A***: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ***Criterion B***: Associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.
- ***Criterion C***: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- ***Criterion D***: Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

In addition to meeting one or more of these criteria, the resources must also retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Certain types of resources are excluded from listing in the NRHP. Cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their

[5] http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/

original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are generally not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Application of the criteria should consider the affected communities. In the evaluation of a traditional Native American cultural property, for example, the terms “our history” and “our past” should be taken to mean the history and past of the affected Native American community. Similarly, “significant persons” may be taken to include the gods, demigods, culture heroes, and so forth of the affected community.

A cultural resource that is eligible for the CRHR and/or the NRHP must be protected from impacts and preserved in situ, or impacts must be reduced to a level less than significant, or the regulating agency must conclude that an overriding consideration of public benefit exists.

When archaeological test excavations are conducted at a Native American archaeological site for the purpose of significance evaluation, monitoring of the excavations by a Native American representative may be requested by tribes. If human remains are encountered during test excavations, they are typically left in situ pending completion of the analysis and further consultation with affiliated tribes. Artifacts and other specimens collected during test excavations must be placed with a suitable museum or other repository, or repatriated to an affiliated tribe.

Cultural Resources Preservation and Impacts Mitigation

As steward of cultural resources on District land, and to ensure compliance with applicable cultural resources laws and regulations, the District will want to consider the preservation of cultural resources during the planning process for a new undertaking. Most commonly, undertakings that will entail ground disturbing activities (e.g. trenching, grading) have potential to adversely affect cultural resources. An undertaking which does not entail ground disturbing activities, but which may alter a historical structure, or alter the setting of traditional lands or places, also has potential to adversely affect cultural resources.

Cultural resources preservation design is undertaken as part of the overall design process. Early consideration of preservation will maximize preservation opportunities and feasibility. Preservation design incorporates cultural resources avoidance, stabilization, protection (e.g. capping, fencing, signage), and adaptive reuse as project design features.

When impacts to cultural resources cannot be avoided, it may be possible to mitigate impacts to a level less than significant. Mitigation commonly entails data recovery, documentation, placement of materials collections with museums, and monitoring to ensure the treatment of previously undiscovered cultural resources unearthed by ground disturbing activities. In the case of a significant archaeological resource, mitigation of impacts to a level less than significant may require scientific, large-scale archaeological excavations which are time consuming, expensive, and may unearth human remains. It may not be possible to mitigate some impacts to some cultural resources, such as alteration of the setting of a significant traditional resource, and the undertaking should not be carried out unless there is a clearly overriding consideration of public benefit.

E. Paleontological Investigations Prior to and During Ground Disturbing Activities

The following subsections outline the types of paleontological resources investigations that will be needed for the District to plan, implement, and complete future undertakings which will involve ground disturbing activities: survey, resource significance evaluation and impacts significance analysis, and preservation and impacts mitigation.

Paleontological Resources Survey

Unlike cultural resources, paleontological resources are rarely evident on the surface because most are contained within underlying geologic deposits. Although natural and artificial exposures (e.g. eroded surfaces, stream banks, road cuts) are examined to identify and document individual paleontological resources, a paleontological resources assessment also estimates the potential of underlying geologic deposits in an area to contain significant paleontological resources. This potential is also known as the "paleontological sensitivity" of an area. The geomorphology of the area is studied (geotechnical data from bore holes are particularly useful) and records of previous discoveries of paleontological resources from similar geologic units are reviewed. Such records are maintained by regional natural history museums.

Prior to ground disturbing activity, it is necessary to determine if the activity will destroy, or has the potential to destroy, paleontological resources. Paleontological resources are fossils: the remains or impressions of prehistoric organism preserved in petrified forms or as molds or casts in rock. Fossils may represent extinct or extant vertebrates, invertebrates, or plants, marine and terrestrial, representing hundreds of millions of years of life on earth. They are key resources for the scientific understanding of evolutionary biology and paleoecology, and both macro fossils and micro fossils are important. Fossils may be exposed on a ground surface, but are much more commonly found within underlying geologic units. The known characteristics of geological units, including age and previous fossil discoveries, are used to assess the potential to unearth paleontological resources during a ground disturbing activity. An assessment of the paleontological sensitivity of geological units to be disturbed by an activity entails a review of paleontological literature and geologic maps, a search of paleontological records, and a site walkover by a paleontologist. Paleontological records are maintained by several institutions in the region, most notably the Western Science Center in Hemet, the San Bernardino County Museum, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, and the San Diego Natural History Museum.

Paleontological Resources Significance Evaluation and Impacts Significance Analysis

A paleontological survey generally results in an estimate of the potential of geologic units underlying a proposed project area, rather than the identification of individual paleontological resources. Impacts significance evaluation entails an estimate of the level of paleontological sensitivity and probable depth of highly underlying geologic units, and compares this with the depth of proposed ground disturbing activity. When individual paleontological resources are unearth by a ground disturbing activity, during the impacts mitigation phase, their significance is evaluated in terms of their condition (e.g. articulated or disarticulation, complete or partial), rarity, and scientific potential. Significant paleontological resources are deemed worthy of salvage, preparation, and placement with a museum.

Paleontological Resources Preservation and Impacts Mitigation
As steward of paleontological resources on District land, and to ensure compliance with applicable paleontological resources laws and regulations, the District will want to consider the preservation of paleontological resources during the planning process for a new undertaking. Most commonly, undertakings that will entail ground disturbing activities (e.g. trenching, grading) have potential to adversely affect cultural and paleontological resources.

For the preservation of paleontological resources, preservation design incorporates avoidance of ground disturbing activities in high paleontological sensitivity geologic deposits as project design features. Such deposits are often at considerable depth and will not be impacted by more shallow ground disturbing activities. It should be considered, however, that construction of built environment over such deposits excludes them from scientific access.

Unlike the general preference for the in situ preservation of significant cultural resources, the scientific collection and study of significant paleontological resources is often considered preferably to in situ preservation. In some cases, however, in situ preservation may be preferable: for example, an exposed fossiliferous stratum provides opportunities for educational uses and public interpretation. If a paleontological assessment concludes that a ground disturbing activity has the potential to significantly impact paleontological resources, the impact can usually be reduced to less than significant by incorporating mitigation. Mitigation reduces impacts to significant paleontological resources to a level than significant.

Mitigation usually entails monitoring (observation) of the ground disturbing activity, and temporary diversion of the activity to allow for the salvage of macrofossils and the sampling of microfossils, and placement of collections with museums. Placing the collected material and documentation with a museum or other suitable repository for future scientific study completes the mitigation process. Recently, the Riverside County Board of Directors named the Western Science Center as the preferred repository for all paleontological material recovered from Riverside County.

F. Natural Resources

The primary sources of information for natural resources were the Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan ("WRCMSHCP") Conservation Summary Report Generator and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife ("CDFW"), Natural Heritage Division Natural Diversity Data Base ("CNDDB"). The results of queries of these sources have been incorporated into a summary matrix for all Assessor Parcel Numbers comprising District Facilities (**Table 16**). Also included in the summary matrix are citations for the specific WRCMSHCP compliance requirements (blank cells in the matrix indicate that no compliance requirements are warranted). As the WRCMSHCP relates to the District's facilities, the District has the following obligations:

- Compliance with the policies for the protection of species associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools as set forth in Section 6.1.2 of the WRCMSHCP
- Compliance with the policies for the protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species as set forth in Section 6.1.3 of the WRCMSHCP
- Conduct surveys as set forth in Section 6.3.2 of the WRCMSHCP
- Compliance with the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines as set forth in Section 6.1.4 of this document

- Compliance with the Best Management Practices and all other requirements of Section 7.0 of the WRCMSHCP
- Contribute to the WRCMSHCP's implementation and Reserve Assembly as determined appropriate for the District's Covered Activities, including, but not limited to, any one or any combination of the following: acquisition of replacement Habitat at a 1:1 ratio that is Biologically Equivalent or Superior to the property being disturbed; or payment of Local Development Mitigation Fees occur prior to impacts to Covered Species and their Habitats

Manage and monitor land owned or leased within the WRCMSHCP Conservation Area that has been set aside for Conservation purposes pursuant to Section 5.0 of the WRCMSHCP and funding for such management and monitoring to Section 8.0 of the WRCMSHCP.

There are eight District facilities, shaded in **Table 16**, that do not fall within the WRCMSHCP. However, for the purpose of consistency throughout the District's management and operational responsibilities, comparable obligations set forth in the WRCMSHCP will apply to all of the District's facilities. As such, **Table 16** cites the applicable WRCMSHCP compliance requirement for those facilities outside of the WRCMSHCP's jurisdiction.

As a global requirement for all facilities, the District will be aware of for permitting requirements for disturbances to jurisdictional drainage features. The potential for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)/Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and/or CDFW jurisdictional waters associated with improvements or development at a particular District facility will be was assessed based primarily on the presence or absence of jurisdictional field indicators such as an ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and defined bed-and-bank, respectively. If waters or wetlands are present within an area proposed to be disturbed, the District will contact the appropriate federal and/or State regulatory agencies and permit such disturbances through the Clean Water Act Section 404, Clean Water Act Section 401, and/or California State Fish and Game Code Section 1602 permitting and certification processes.

Finally, should the District acquire or otherwise add new facilities to its operations, it will consult the WRCMSHCP Conservation Summary Report Generator and/or the CNDDB for available information on the natural resources present on the acquired or otherwise added facilities. If applicable, the District's development, maintenance, and management of such facilities will follow the WRCMSHCP compliance obligations described above.

Table 16: Summary Matrix of Natural Resources

Facility	Category	Cat2	Acres	Amphibian Sp	Burrowing owl	Western Riverside MSHCP Criteria Area Sp	Mammalian Sp	Narrow Endemic	Special Linkage	MSHCP Reference Section	Additional Applicable MSHCP Plan Area Sections	Outside of Western Riverside MSHCP Sensitive Sp
Box Springs Mountain Park	OS	OS	2328.54		Yes	Nevin's Barberry; Smooth tarplant; Round-leaved filaree*				6.3.2	6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Bowes Property	OS	OS	340.48					Marvin's Onion; Many-stemmed dudleya		6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Crestmore Manor	Park	Park	16.36		Yes			San Diego ambrosia; Brand's phacelia; San Miguel savory		6.3.2, 6.1.3		
Devil's Garden Preserve	OS	OS	184.83									
Double Butte Park	OS	OS	579.76		Yes		L.A. pocket mouse*			6.3.2	6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Dow and Oak Valley Property	OS	OS	226.47	California red-legged frog*		Davidson's saltscale; Parish's brittlescale; Round-leaved filaree; Coulter's goldfields; Heart-leaved pitcher sage; Prostrate navarretia		Many-stemmed dudleya; California orcutt grass; Spreading navarretia; San Miguel savory; Hammitt's clay-cress; Wright's trichocoronis		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Fish Traps Archaelogical Site	OS	Cultural	203.72								6.1.2	
Gilman Historic Ranch	Park	Cultural	131.54		Yes			Marvin's onion; Many-stemmed dudleya		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Goose Flats Wildlife Area	OS	OS	61.46								6.1.2, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	Bitter hymenoxys; Cave myotis; Crissal thrasher, Dwarf germander; Elf owl; Gila woodpecker; Gilded flicker; Mountain plover; Pocketed free-tailed bat; Razorback sucker; Sonoran yellow warbler; Summer tanager; Vermilion flycatcher; Western yellow-billed cuckoo; Yellow-breasted chat; Yuma clapper rail; Yuma myotis
Green Acres	Park	Park	1.04									

Facility	Category	Cat2	Acres	Amphibian Sp	Burrowing owl	Western Riverside MSHCP Criteria Area Sp	Mammalian Sp	Narrow Endemic	Special Linkage	MSHCP Reference Section	Additional Applicable MSHCP Plan Area Sections	Outside of Western Riverside MSHCP Sensitive Sp
Harford Springs Park	OS	OS	527.03		Yes	Thread-leaved brodiaea; Davidson's saltscale; Parish's brittlescale; Smooth tarplant; Round-leaved filaree; Coulter's goldfields; Litlle mousetail		Munz's onion; San Diego ambrosia; Slender-horned spineflower; Many-stemmed navarretia; California orcutt grass; San Miguel savory; Hammitt's clay-cress; Wright's trichocoronis		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Hidden Valley Wildlife Area	OS	OS	1565.1		Yes			San Diego ambrosia; Brand's phacelia; San Miguel savory		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Hurkey Creek Park	Park	Camp	66.87	Mountain yellow-legged frog				Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Idyllwild Park	Park	Camp	183.86	Mountain yellow-legged frog				Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.3,6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Iodine Springs Reserve	OS	OS	172.78		Yes					6.3.2	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Jenson-Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum	Park	Cultural	30.04									
Johnson Ranch	OS	OS	1783.07		Yes			Munz's onion; San Diego ambrosia; Many-stemmed dudleya; Spreading navarretia; California orcutt grass; Wright's trichocoronis*		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Jurupa Valley Boxing Club	Park	Park	0.14									
Kabian Park	OS	OS	782.54		Yes					6.3.2	6.1.2,6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area	Park	Camp	1214.64								6.1.2,6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	Peninsular bighorn sheep

Facility	Category	Cat2	Acres	Amphibian Sp	Burrowing owl	Western Riverside MSHCP Criteria Area Sp	Mammalian Sp	Narrow Endemic	Special Linkage	MSHCP Reference Section	Additional Applicable MSHCP Plan Area Sections	Outside of Western Riverside MSHCP Sensitive Sp
Lake Skinner Recreation Area	Park	Camp	1525.9		Yes		L.A. pocket mouse*	Munz's onion; San Diego ambrosia; Many-stemmed dudleya; Spreading navarretia; California orcutt grass; Wright's trichocoronis*		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Lawler Lodge and Alpine Camp	Park	Camp	65.93	Mountain yellow-legged frog				Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.3,6.1.5,6.1.6	
Mayflower Park	Park	Camp	82.3								6.1.2,6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	Razorback sucker
Maze Stone Park	OS	Cultural	5.76		Yes					6.3.2	6.1.5,6.1.6	
McCall Memorial Park	Park	Camp	88.74	Mountain yellow-legged frog				Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
McIntyre Park	Park	Camp	26.57								6.1.2,6.1.5,6.1.6	Bitter hymenoxys; Cave myotis; Crissal thrasher, Dwarf germander; Elf owl; Gila woodpecker; Gilded flicker; Mountain plover; Pocketed free-tailed bat; Razorback sucker; Sonoran yellow warbler; Summer tanager; Vermilion flycatcher; Western yellow-billed cuckoo; Yellow-breasted chat; Yuma clapper rail; Yuma myotis
Miller Park	Park	Camp	5.28								6.1.2,6.1.5,6.1.6	Gila woodpecker
Mockingbird Canyon Archeological Site	OS	Cultural	30.35		Yes					6.3.2	6.1.2,6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	

Facility	Category	Cat2	Acres	Amphibian Sp	Burrowing owl	Western Riverside MSHCP Criteria Area Sp	Mammalian Sp	Narrow Endemic	Special Linkage	MSHCP Reference Section	Additional Applicable MSHCP Plan Area Sections	Outside of Western Riverside MSHCP Sensitive Sp
Multi-Species Reserve	OS	OS	14054.3		Yes	Davidson's saltscale; Parish's brittlescale; Thread-leaved brodiaea; Smooth tarplant; Round-leaved filaree; Coulter's goldfields; Little mousetail *	L.A. pocket mouse*	Munz's onion; San Diego ambrosia; Many-stemmed dudleya; Spreading navarretia; California orcutt grass; Wright's trichocoronis *		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Pine Cove Park	Park	Park	18.73	Mountain yellow-legged frog				Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.3,6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Prado Basin and Crossroads	Park	Park	173.93		Yes			San Diego ambrosia; Brand's phacelia; San Miguel savory		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
PVID Fishing Access	Park	Park	0.02								6.1.2,6.1.5,6.1.6	Razorback sucker
Rancho Jurupa Park	Park	Camp	211.44		Yes			San Diego ambrosia; Brand's phacelia; San Miguel savory		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park	Park	Park	37.29		Yes			San Diego ambrosia; Brand's phacelia; San Miguel savory		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3,6.1.4, 6.1.5,6.1.6	
The Cove RV Resort	Park	Camp	66.14								6.1.2,6.1.5,6.1.6	Bitter hymenoxys; Cave myotis; Crissal thrasher, Dwarf germander; Elf owl; Gila woodpecker; Gilded flicker; Mountain plover; Pocketed free-tailed bat; Razorback sucker; Sonoran yellow warbler; Summer tanager; Vermilion flycatcher; Western yellow-billed cuckoo; Yellow-breasted chat; Yuma clapper rail; Yuma myotis
Ringing Rock Archeological Site	OS	Cultural	35.56		Yes					6.3.2	6.1.5,6.1.6	
San Jacinto River SBKR Site	OS	OS	15.62	Arroyo toad			San Berardino kangaroo rat; L.A. pocket mouse			6.3.2	6.1.2,6.1.4,6.1.5,6 .1.6	

Facility	Category	Cat2	Acres	Amphibian Sp	Burrowing owl	Western Riverside MSHCP Criteria Area Sp	Mammalian Sp	Narrow Endemic	Special Linkage	MSHCP Reference Section	Additional Applicable MSHCP Plan Area Sections	Outside of Western Riverside MSHCP Sensitive Sp
San Timoteo Canyon Conservation Area	OS	OS	3800.64		Yes	Nevin's barberry; Smooth tarplant; Round-leaved filaree*	San Bernardino kangaroo rat; L.A. pocket mouse*	Marvin's onion; Many-stemmed dudleya*		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse	Park	Cultural	2.24		Yes	Nevin's barberry; Smooth tarplant; Round-leaved filaree	San Bernardino kangaroo rat; L.A. pocket mouse			6.3.2, 6.1.3		
Santa Ana River Regional Park	Park	Park	692.12		Yes			San Diego ambrosia; Brand's phacelia; San Miguel savory		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Santa Ana River Wetlands Mitigation Bank	OS	OS	303.12		Yes			San Diego ambrosia; Brand's phacelia; San Miguel savory		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve	OS	OS	7364.89	California red-legged frog		Davidson's saltscale; Parish's brittlescale; Round-leaved filaree; Coulter's goldfields; Heart-leaved pitcher sage; Prostrate navarretia *		Many-stemmed dudleya; California orcutt grass; Spreading navarretia; San Miguel savory; Hammitt's clay-cress; Wright's trichocoronis		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Santa Rosa Plateau Sylvan Meadows Unit	Park	Park	995.76	California red-legged frog		Davidson's saltscale; Parish's brittlescale; Round-leaved filaree; Coulter's goldfields; Heart-leaved pitcher sage; Prostrate navarretia *		Many-stemmed dudleya; California orcutt grass; Spreading navarretia; San Miguel savory; Hammitt's clay-cress; Wright's trichocoronis		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Stofer Property	OS	OS	11.12			Thread-leaved brodiaea; Davidson's saltscale; Parish's brittlescale; Smooth tarplant; Round-leaved filaree; Coulter's goldfields; Little mousetail; Heart-leaved pitcher sage		Munz's onion; San Diego ambrosia; Slender-horned spineflower; Many-stemmed dudleya; Spreading navarretia; California orcutt grass; San Miguel savory; Hammitt's clay-cress; Wright's trichocoronis		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	

Facility	Category	Cat2	Acres	Amphibian Sp	Burrowing owl	Western Riverside MSHCP Criteria Area Sp	Mammalian Sp	Narrow Endemic	Special Linkage	MSHCP Reference Section	Additional Applicable MSHCP Plan Area Sections	Outside of Western Riverside MSHCP Sensitive Sp
Trail Easement	Park	Park	0.38		Yes					6.3.2		
Trujillo Adobe Park	Park	Park	0.6		Yes			San Diego ambrosia; Brand's phacelia; San Miguel savory		6.3.2, 6.1.3		
Tucaloca Trail Easement	Park	Park	0.79		Yes			Munz's onion; San Diego ambrosia; Slender-horned spineflower; Many-stemmed dudleya; Spreading navarretia; California orcutt grass; San Miguel savory; Hammitt's clay-cress; Wright's trichocoronis		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Valley Hi Oak Park	OS	OS	91.79	Mountain yellow-legged frog						6.3.2	6.1.2,6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
Warmington Mitigation Site	OS	OS	64.91		Yes	Davidson's saltscale; Parish's brittlescale; Thread-leaved brodiaea; Smooth tarplant; Round-leaved filaree; Coulter's goldfields; Little mousetail		Munz's onion; San Diego ambrosia; Many-stemmed dudleya; Spreading navarretia; California orcutt grass; Wright's trichocoronis		6.3.2, 6.1.3	6.1.3,6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	

*Does not affect all parcels on the property

Comprehensive Plan Summary

The *Comprehensive Plan* reinforces the tenets of our Strategic Plan. It links the District's vision and mission to implementation steps for achievement of goals and objectives. The Plan documents and details who we are in words, maps, and images. All resource categories are inventoried and programs assessed. We have measured ourselves against our neighbors and peers in other parks and recreation jurisdictions to look for efficiencies and gaps in service. The Plan supports our ongoing efforts in multiple program areas and indicates areas for opportunity and growth. One recurring theme of the Plan emphasizes the need to regularly assess ourselves and update our strategies, goals, means, and methods. During the course of this study, we became aware that existing County Community Parks (non-District resources) might be merged with the District's system of parks and recreation facilities. We now know that this merger will in fact happen and that a new strategic approach will be required along with bringing the new resources within the scope of comprehensive planning. Even as we finish, we begin anew.

Throughout the *Comprehensive Plan,* "Next Steps" are identified and recommendations made to help us focus and sharpen our plans and initiatives. Alongside ongoing strategic and comprehensive updates, we need to add a Trails Plan. The Trails Master Plan will soon be adopted as part of the County's General Plan update. The District will be the lead agency in an ambitious program to build 2,400 miles of new trails. A Trails Plan will be critical to spreading these connections across the County. Other key recommendations include: Cultural, Historical, and Natural Resource management guidelines; GIS recommendations for more inclusive and current inventories (including archaeological resource mapping); procedures for better Capital Program linkage to the areas of emphasis highlighted in the *Comprehensive Plan*; and a process for identifying and evaluating Partnership Opportunities. We will use these recommendations and this entire document. It is a great tool that will help us grow, take new shapes, and grow again.

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Appendix A – Level of Service Maps