

DECEMBER 2023

Approved by the District Advisory Commission - January 4, 2024



# RivCoParks

**COMPREHENSIVE PARK, RESOURCES  
AND RECREATION SERVICE PLAN**



## **Forward to the 2023 Comprehensive Plan Update**

RivCoParks  
December 2023

The Riverside County Regional Parks and Open Space District (RivCoParks) continues to be serving as the regional leader in outdoor recreation and by improving lives through people, parks, places and programs. Our mission “to preserve land with sensitive habitat or rich heritage within Riverside County and provide opportunities for the community to enjoy equitable access through recreation and education” remains in the forefront goal of all Parks staff especially now as RivCoParks Staff continues their work on a record setting number of infrastructure projects made possible by the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA).

This 2023 Comprehensive Plan update builds off the work that began in 2013, updated in 2018 and aligns with the data presented in the 2023 Strategic Plan. This document serves as a temporary tool to help us work with our community as we begin the journey to create our new Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space Long Range Master Plan (RivCoParks LRMP) with an estimated completion of 2025. The RivCoParks LRMP will be a comprehensive land use plan that will guide future development with an emphasis on sustainable practices and innovative programming to shape the future of outdoor spaces within Riverside County.

The 2023 Comprehensive Plan update not only reflects the progress made since 2013 but also aligns seamlessly with the 2023 Strategic Plan, laying a foundation for the future. The commitment to the mission of RivCoParks remains unwavering, ensuring that the community continues to benefit from well-preserved parks, places, and programs for generations to come.

Respectfully,

**Kyla Brown, CPRE**  
**General Manager/Parks Director**

# Acknowledgements

## 2023 Update

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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.

*Vision: Serving our community through thoughtful and sustainable actions to inspire lifelong connections with RivCoParks, places, and programs.*

*Mission Statement: To preserve land with sensitive habitat or rich heritage within Riverside County, and provide opportunities for the community to enjoy equitable access through recreation and education.*

## 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**

### **Riverside County Population**

Riverside County continues to grow and is the fastest growing county in the state of California (Source: California Department of Finance). The County's population experienced a significant population boom in the 1990's averaging an annual growth rate of approximately 7.6%. Between 2003 and 2006 the County experienced expansion averaging 4.4% of the annual growth rate, which is the highest annual growth since the 1980's. Going back to 1970, the decade-based population milestones have increased by nearly 428%, (Source: ESRI) these include:

- Total of 459,074 in 1970
- Total of 663,166 in 1980
- Total of 1,170,413 in 1990
- Total of 1,558,970 in 2000
- Total of 2,201,562 in 2010
- Total of 2,422,847 in 2020

From 2000 to 2010, the total population grew by the largest cumulative total by adding more than 607,000 people to the total population (Source: ESRI). The County of Riverside is expected to continue a moderate rate of growth with an average annual growth rate of 1%-2%. Gender composition has been determined to be almost even with estimated 50.3% of the population being female (Source: ESRI). This gender composition is projected to remain constant over the next five years.

Mimicking the southern California population composition, Riverside County has a relatively diverse population. According to the 2020 Census, the County has experienced a shift in composition. The race and ethnicity composition of the County is: White (41.2%), Some Other Race Alone (26.4%), Black (6.5%), American Indian (1.8%), Asian (7.1%), Pacific Islander (0.3%), and Two or more Races (16.8%). The trend of race and ethnic diversification is anticipated to continue in the County over the next five years. The demographic trend for the County notes a continued decline in the white populace, a steady increase in the Hispanic populace, a very slow to even growth for the Black, Asian and Pacific Islander populace and a slow increase for Other races or Multi-race populace. The Hispanic populace with nearly half (49.7%) of the County's populace is classified as being of Hispanic origin of any race. The income characteristics do exhibit below average trends when compared to the state averages. However, County income characteristics have displayed steady incremental increases and are projected

to continue this growth in the upcoming years. The County's median household income was \$79,000 in 2021, up from \$76,066 as an average between 2017-2021. Comparing the County figures to 2021 Average Current Population Survey (CPS) Estimates: California state median household income is reported to be \$91,905, or approximately \$12,905 more per year than the Riverside County resident median household income. These numbers compare favorably to the national median household income of \$74,580.

Population by major age segment demonstrates a strong middle-aged nucleus with a median age of 36.6 years (2021 U.S. Census Bureau). Since 1990, the County's largest singular age segments populace has been the 25-34 year, 35-44 year, and 45-54 year age segments. Although briefly, the second largest segment in 2000, each of the other milestone years results in the 25-34 year age segment account for the single largest segment in the County.

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**

In the 2023 Strategic Plan, data on new and emerging outdoor recreation trends are reported. In the 2023 Outdoor Participation Trends Report prepared by The Outdoor Industry Association, the recreation participant base has grown more diverse than ever. The following is a summary of their findings:

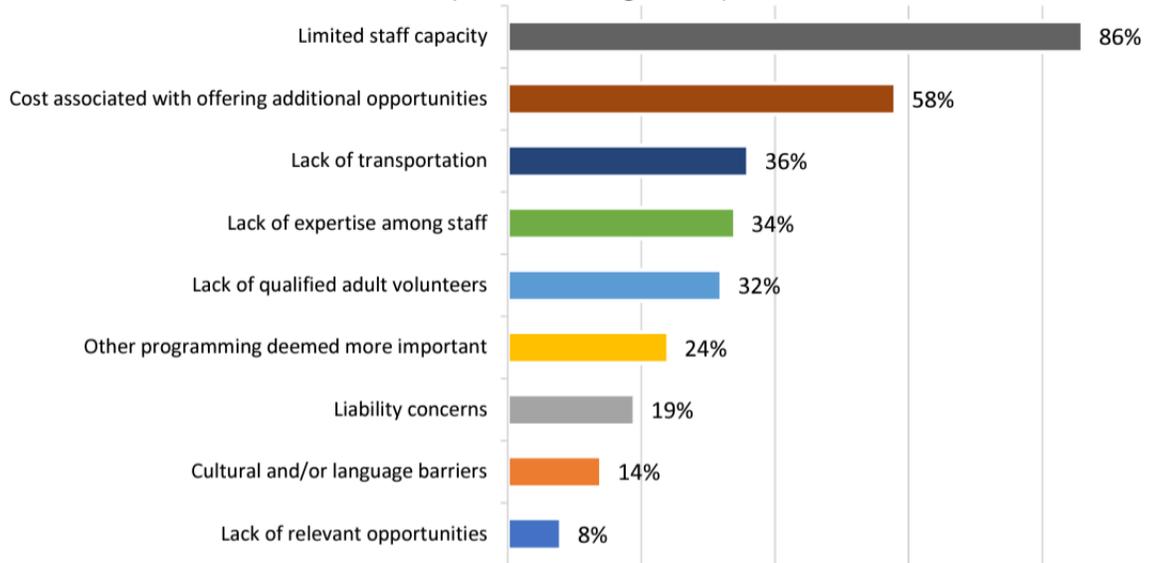
- Participation has grown consistently over the last eight years and grew by 2.3% in 2022. This represents 55% of the US population (ages 6 and older).
- Hispanic participant growth is at 56% in 2022 compared to 34% in 2015. Black outdoor recreation participants grew in number of outings per participant, increasing by more than 5% and reporting 80.9 outings per participant.
- The LGBTQIA+ community participate in outdoor activities at a higher rate than those that do not identify as LGBTQIA+, with 61% participating in outdoor recreation.

According to the Outdoor Industry Association, hiking is the most popular gateway activity, followed by running, bicycling, fishing, and camping as the top 5 activities in 2022. In 2022 alone camping grew approximately 22.9% with a total 51.4 million annual campers. Their study also showed 94% of campers and 83% of hikers participate in at least one other outdoor recreation activity, confirming their place as gateway activities. For youth, the most popular and fastest growing activities include backpacking, snowshoeing, canoeing, climbing, and off-road triathlon.

### **Nature Programming**

In 2017, 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 key survey finding found that the best way an agency can connect with youth was by coordinating with local schools for special programming. Special programs could include afterschool programs, nature-based field trips, and shared-use agreements for school yards. They survey also found that while there is no lack of relevant opportunities to create these types of programs, there are barriers limiting the outreach. Limited staff capacity was listed as the number one barrier with 86% of agencies reporting as their number one issue.

**Barriers Preventing Park and Recreation Agencies  
From Expanding Efforts to Connect Youth to Nature  
(Percent of Agencies)**



*2017 Connecting Youth to Nature Survey* by the National Recreation and Parks Association

### 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. Input was received through key leader meetings, community feedback, and individual surveys. This community input outreach campaign included a combination of individual and small group surveys that were conducted by the District’s Guest Services and Planning teams.

Additionally, commission/committee members provided feedback during public meetings and through their review of the Work Plans and tactics development process.

A complete Community Engagement Plan for continued future input from key stakeholders will be developed during the implementation of this Strategic Plan. See Section 6.8, Strategic Initiatives, for details.

**Question: What type of events would you like to see in the county?**

Input: Most District stakeholders requested concerts in the park (58%), movies in the park (47%), water play (44%), guided nature walks (39%), and campfire activities (31%) as the top five events they would like to see within RivCoParks. The responses also revealed that most stakeholders consider youth education and interpretation as a recreation program important and needing expansion because it brings great value and should be expanded.

**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: Several themes emerged as challenges facing park, recreation, and open-space agencies, including:

- Employee retention
- Failing/declining infrastructure
- Lack of adequate, reliable funding
- The need for action to address climate impacts, including EV infrastructure
- Changes in the economic climate, including increasing costs, wages, and interest rates
- A growing population with an increasing user base
- Increased expectations/demands from park visitors/customers
- Increased competition

These items are addressed in the Strategic Plan Update through the of the Strategic Themes, objectives, and goals.

**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.

## D. Recreation Program Assessment

An analysis of the service lifecycle seeks to create a snapshot of where all the service offerings are within their lifecycle and how the District has been performing. This assessment is not based on quantitative data, but instead on the staff’s knowledge of their service areas. The following list shows the description of the various lifecycle categories.

- Introduction stage (New service with modest participation)
- Take off stage (Rapid participation growth)
- Growth stage (Moderate, but consistent participation growth)
- Mature stage (Slow participation growth)
- Saturation stage (Minimal to no participation growth; extreme competition)
- Decline stage (Weakening participation)

The combined service lifecycle worksheet provides a snapshot of the current stage of the District’s offerings. It is important to populate this with any new services to be added in the upcoming year(s). Moreover, it is highly recommended that the staff track the percentage of services in each stage against the total services offered.

For best practice systems, the PROS team recommends a maximum percentage of 40% combined in the mature, saturated and decline stages. Also, in any given year at least 10% of all programs should be in

the Introduction stage. This ensures a steady pipeline of new services and ensures that innovation continues to be a focus.

This could be done by implementing an annual program/service innovation audit to identify services in the Decline stage and reposition or eliminate them then fill those gaps with new services in the Introduction stage. Furthermore, the District could include a performance measure of percentage of the total number of new services offered annually as an incentive for more innovation.

**Figure 1: Program Lifecycle Analysis**

STAGES OF SERVICE LIFECYCLE					
INTRODUCTION	TAKE-OFF	GROWTH	MATURE	SATURATED	DECLINE
REGIONAL SPECIAL EVENTS	SANTA ANA RIVER BOTTOM MANAGEMENT (HOMELESS ENGAGEMENT)	LAWLER LODGE RENTALS	IDYLLWILD PARK CAMPING/DAY USE	HURKEY CREEK PARK CAMPING/DAY USE	MCCALL EQUESTRIAN CAMPGROUND
OUTDOOR EQUITY PROGRAMS		SRP NATURE CENTER	LAKE SKINNER CAMPING/DAY USE	MAYFLOWER PARK CAMPING/DAY USE	
		JENSEN-ALVARADO RANCH	RANCHO JURUPA CAMPING/DAY USE		
		GILMAN RANCH			
		IDYLLWILD NATURE CENTER			
		TRAIL USE HIKING/CYCLING			TRAIL USE EQUESTRIAN

### 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: Serving our community through thoughtful and sustainable actions to inspire lifelong connections with RivCoParks, places, and programs.*

*Mission Statement: To preserve land with sensitive habitat or rich heritage within Riverside County, and provide opportunities for the community to enjoy equitable access through recreation and education.*

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* <sup>®</sup> helps determine to what degree it is appropriate to charge fees for services. The *Public Sector Services Assessment Model* <sup>®</sup> 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

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 2023, the District manages its diverse resources through the following mission:

*The Mission of the Park District to preserve land with sensitive habitat or rich heritage within Riverside County and provide opportunities for the community to enjoy equitable access through recreation and education.*

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: Serving our community through thoughtful and sustainable actions to inspire lifelong connections with RivCoParks, places, and programs.*

*Mission Statement: To preserve land with sensitive habitat or rich heritage within Riverside County, and provide opportunities for the community to enjoy equitable access through recreation and education.*

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 2023, 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 102,581 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; . 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**.

**Table 1: Asset Categorization Matrix**

Park or Facility Name	Inventory 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
Box Springs Mountain Park	Open-Space				X	X			X	X	
Bowes Ranch Property	Other		X		X						
Crestmore Manor	Other		X	X							X
Devil's Garden Preserve	Open-Space								X	X	
Double Butte Park	Open-Space								X	X	
Dow and Oak Valley Preserve	Open-Space								X	X	
Fish Traps Archeological Site	Cultural/Historical								X	X	
Gilman Historic Ranch	Cultural/Historical				X	X		X			
Harford Springs Park	Open-Space				X				X	X	
Hidden Valley Wildlife Area	Open-Space			X	X	X		X	X	X	
Hurkey Creek Park	Campground	X		X	X	X			X	X	
Idyllwild Park and Nature Center	Campground	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	
Iodine Springs Reserve	Open-Space								X	X	
Jensen-Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum	Cultural/Historical			X				X		X	
Johnson Ranch	Open-Space								X	X	
Kabian Park	Open-Space				X	X			X	X	
Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area	Campground	X		X	X	X	X				
Lake Skinner Recreation Area	Campground	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lawler Lodge and Alpine Camp	Campground	X		X		X				X	
Mayflower Park	Campground	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Maze Stone Park	Cultural/Historical								X		
McCall Memorial Equestrian Campground	Campground	X		X	X	X				X	
McIntyre Park	Campground	X	X				X				
Miller Park	Other									X	
Mockingbird Canyon Archeological Site	Cultural/Historical				X				X	X	
Multi-Species Reserve	Open-Space				X			X	X	X	

Prado Park and Crossroads Riverview	Other		X	X		X					
PVID Fishing Access Prado Park and Crossroads Riverview Park	Other							X			
Rancho Jurupa Park PVID Fishing Access	Campground; Other	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park	Campground; Other		X	X							
San Jacinto River SBKR Site	Open-Space									X	X
San Timoteo Canyon Conservation Area	Open-Space							X		X	
San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse	Cultural/Historical			X	X			X	X	X	
SAR Regional Park/ Louis Robidoux Nature Center	Open-Space								X	X	
SAR Wetlands Mitigation Bank	Open-Space			X	X	X		X	X	X	
Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve	Open-Space				X				X	X	
Santa Rosa Plateau Sylvan Meadows Unit	Open-Space								X	X	
Stoufer Property	Open-Space									X	
Trujillo Adobe Park	Cultural/Historical								X	X	
Valley Hi Oak Park	Open-Space								X	X	
Warmington Mitigation Site	Open-Space								X	X	

### 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

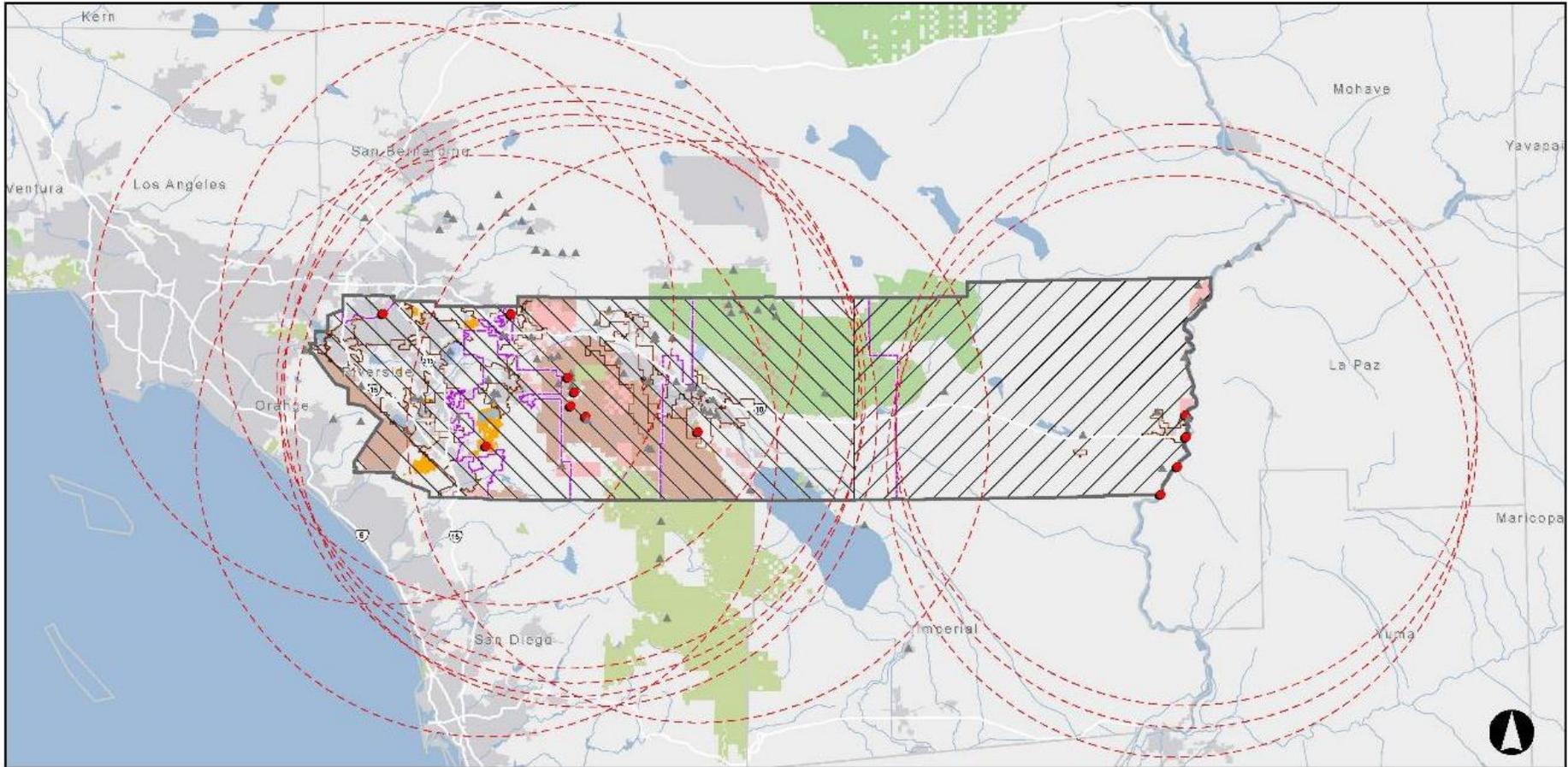
### Campgrounds

Any District park which has camping sites (tent or RV) available for use is classified as a Campground. There are 9 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. All 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.

~~~~~

**Figure 2: Camping Facility Rental Location**



**Legend**

- |                |               |                                        |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|
| District Lands | Tribal Lands  | RC Parks Department                    |
| Urban Areas    | State Lands   | RC Regional Park & Open-Space District |
| State Parks    | Federal Lands | Other Other Recreation Districts       |
| National Parks | Cities        |                                        |

**Camping Facility Rental Locations**

- |                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|
| RCRPOSD                                                |
| Other Service Providers                                |
| 60 Mi Radius from RCRPOSD Campground (1 hr Drive Time) |

**Camping Facility Rental Locations**

## 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

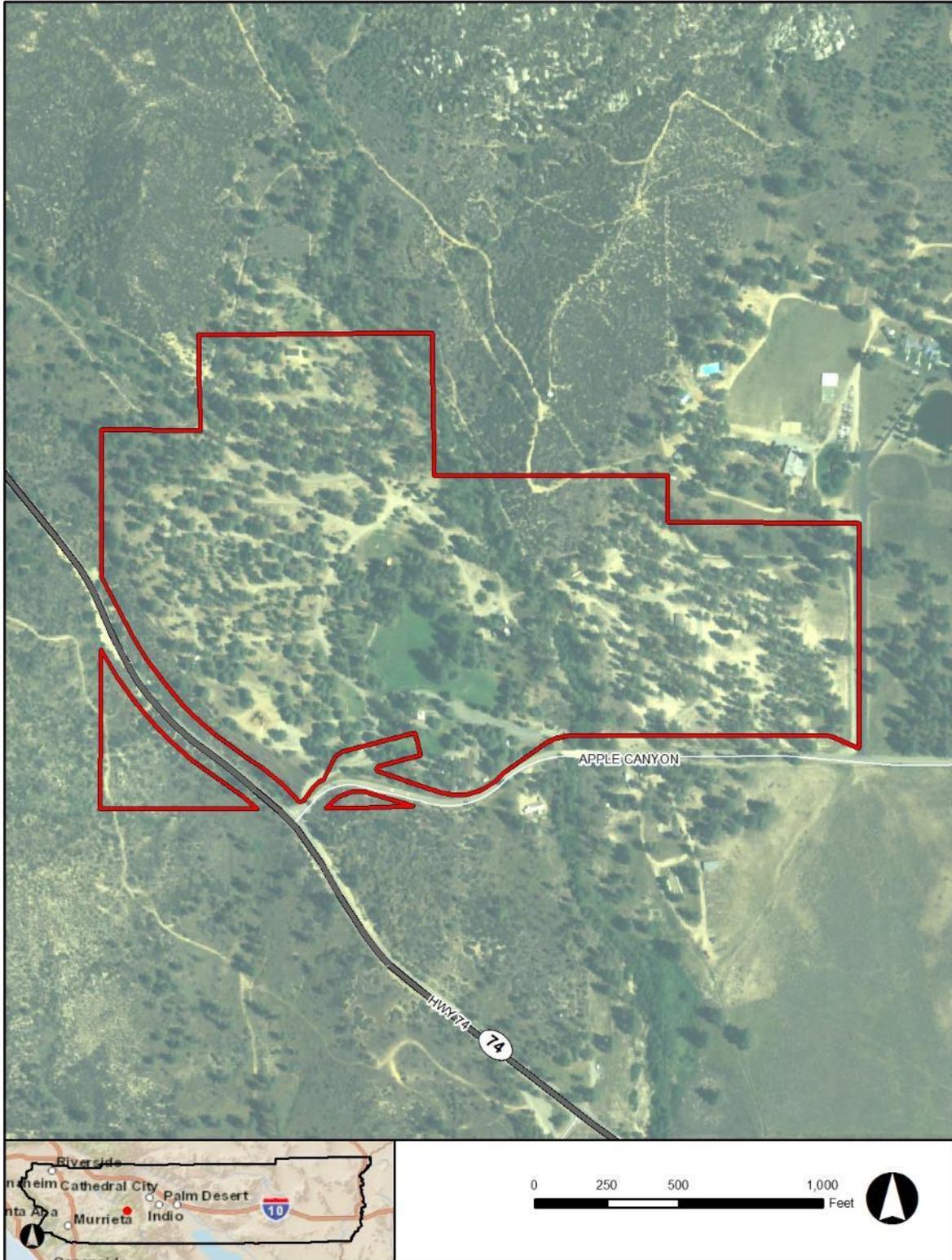
**Number of Campsites:** 130 (RV sites also accommodate tent camping)

**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:

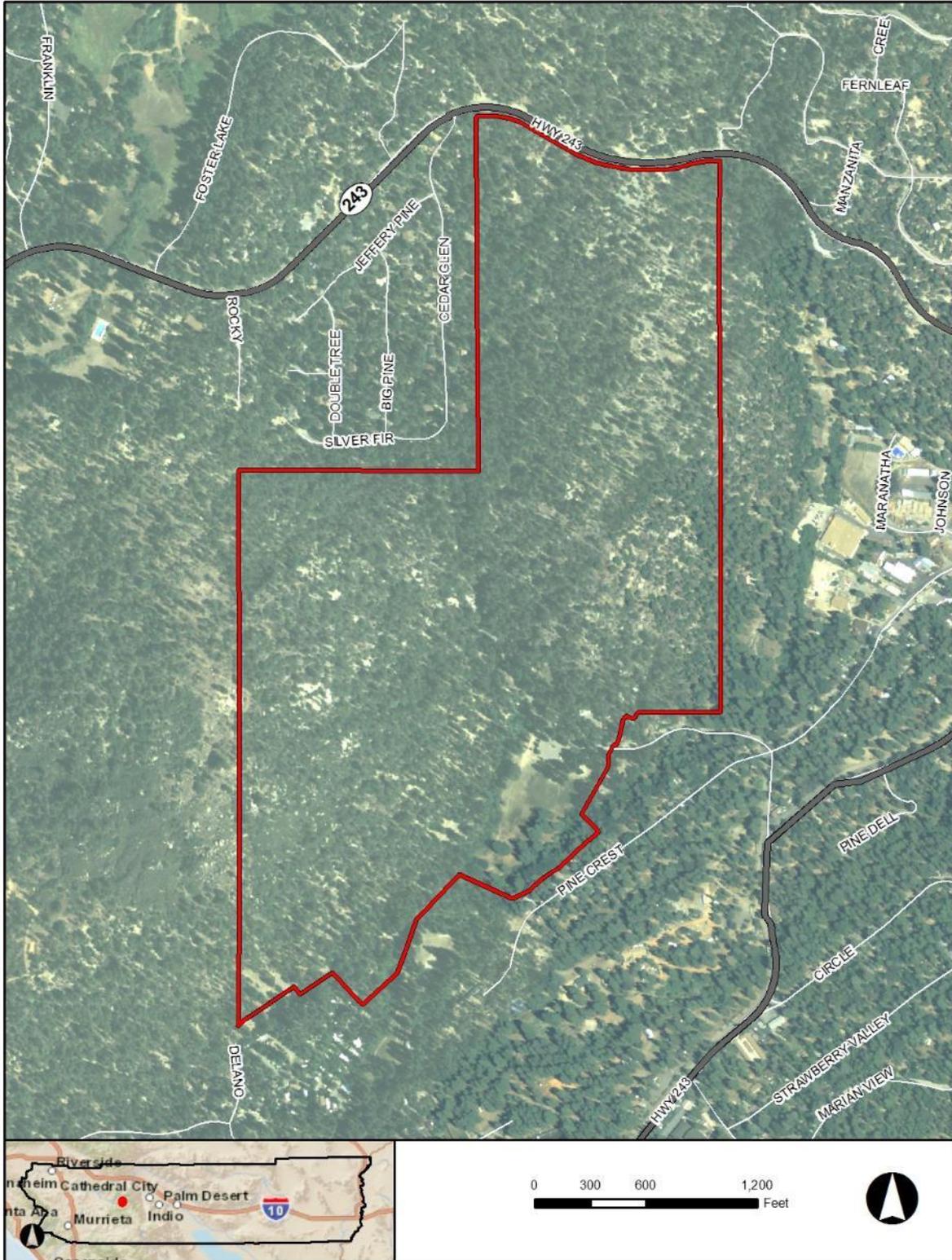
- Tent Camping (water only)
- RV Camping (water spigots; no hookups)
- Handicap Site
- Special Events
- Hiking Trails
- BBQ and Fire Ring
- Nature Trails
- Restrooms/Showers
- Picnic Areas
- Nature Center

**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.

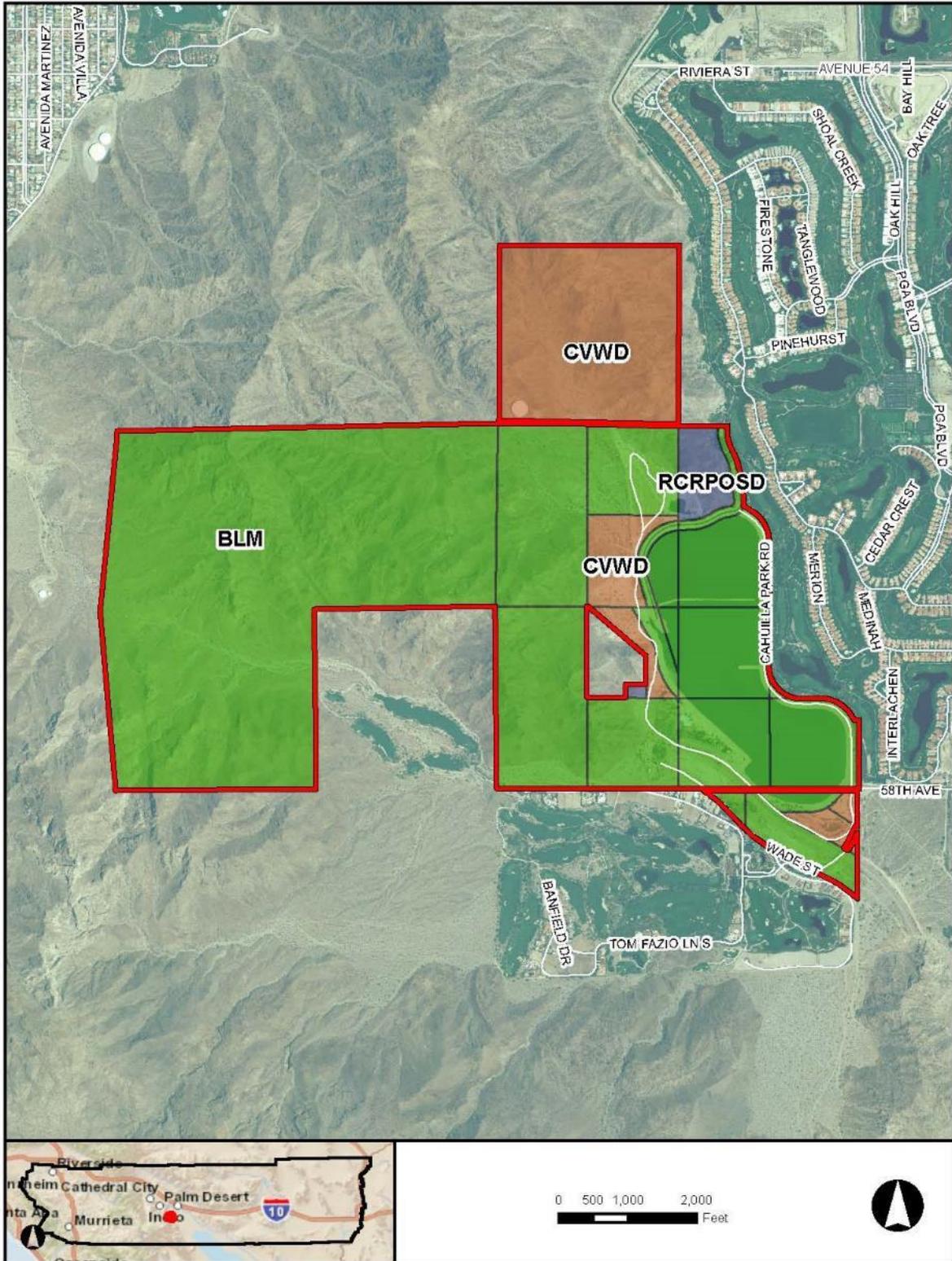
**Comments:** Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area is a stunning park situated at the base of the Santa Rosa Mountains. It is located six miles South East of Old Town La Quinta and offers a delightful experience in the Coachella Valley. Lake Cahuilla is set in the midst of expansive lawns and picturesque mountaintops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

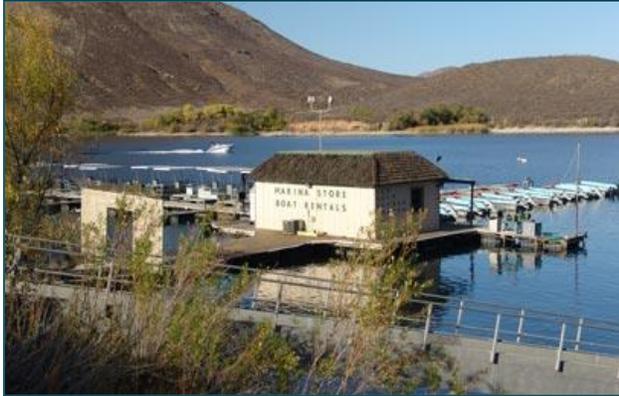
great adventures campers can experience. Open grass areas with picnic tables and barbeques are splendid for special events from company gatherings to birthday parties.

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

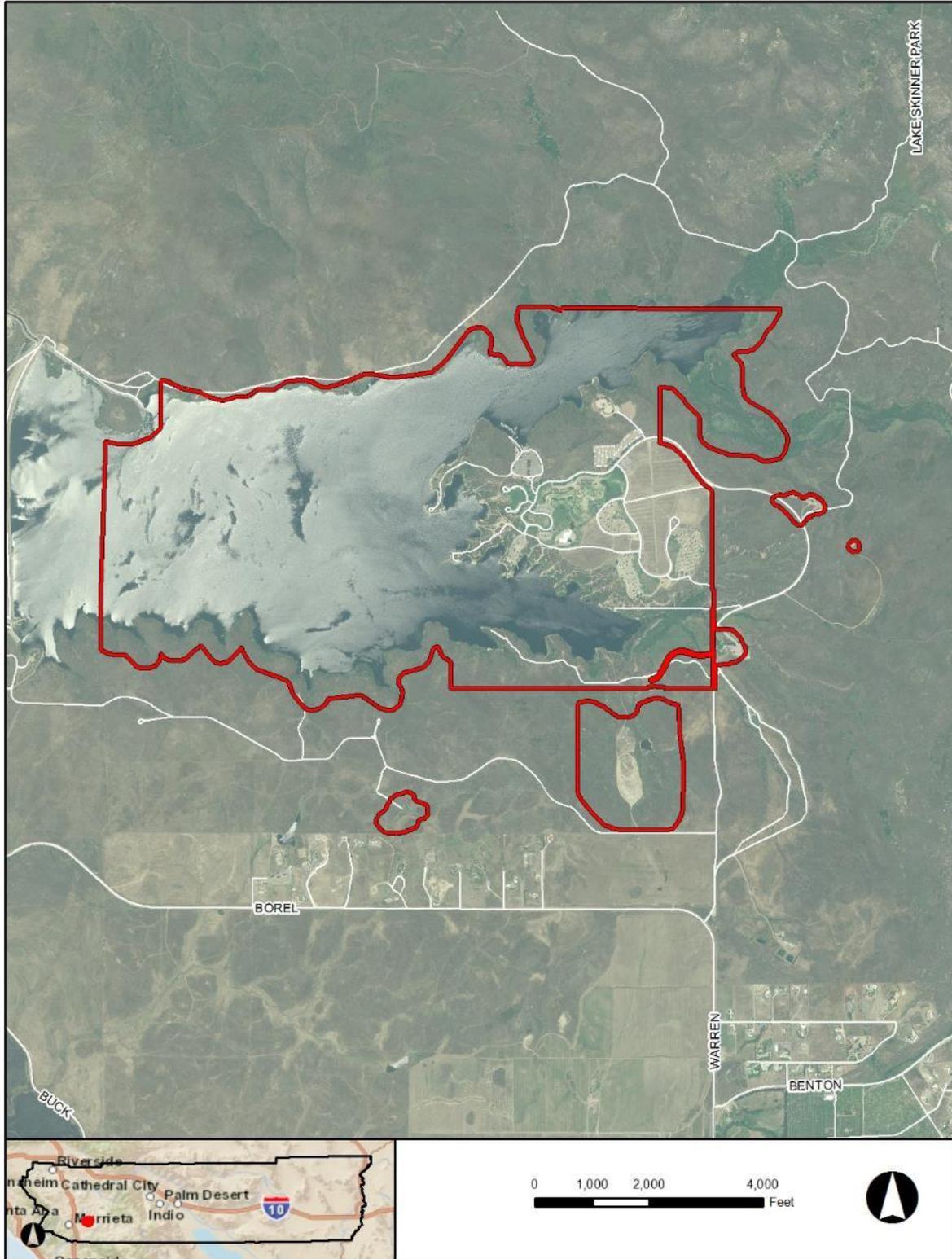
**Number of Campsites:** 184 full hook-up. 59 partial hook-up.

**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.

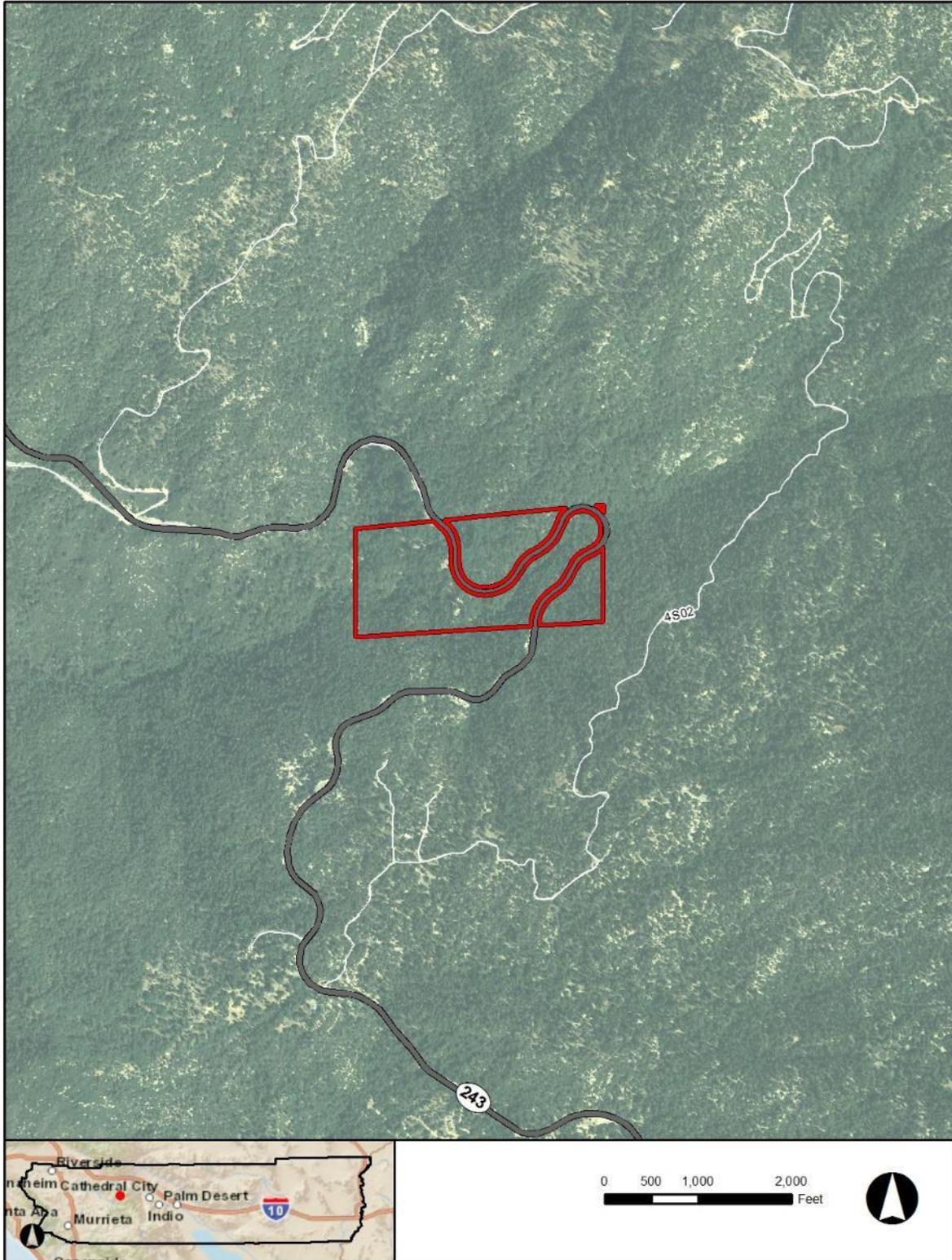
**Alpine Camp:** Buildings require renovation and cosmetic repairs, including the restroom/shower facilities. An ADA Accessibility Survey was completed in 2018.

**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

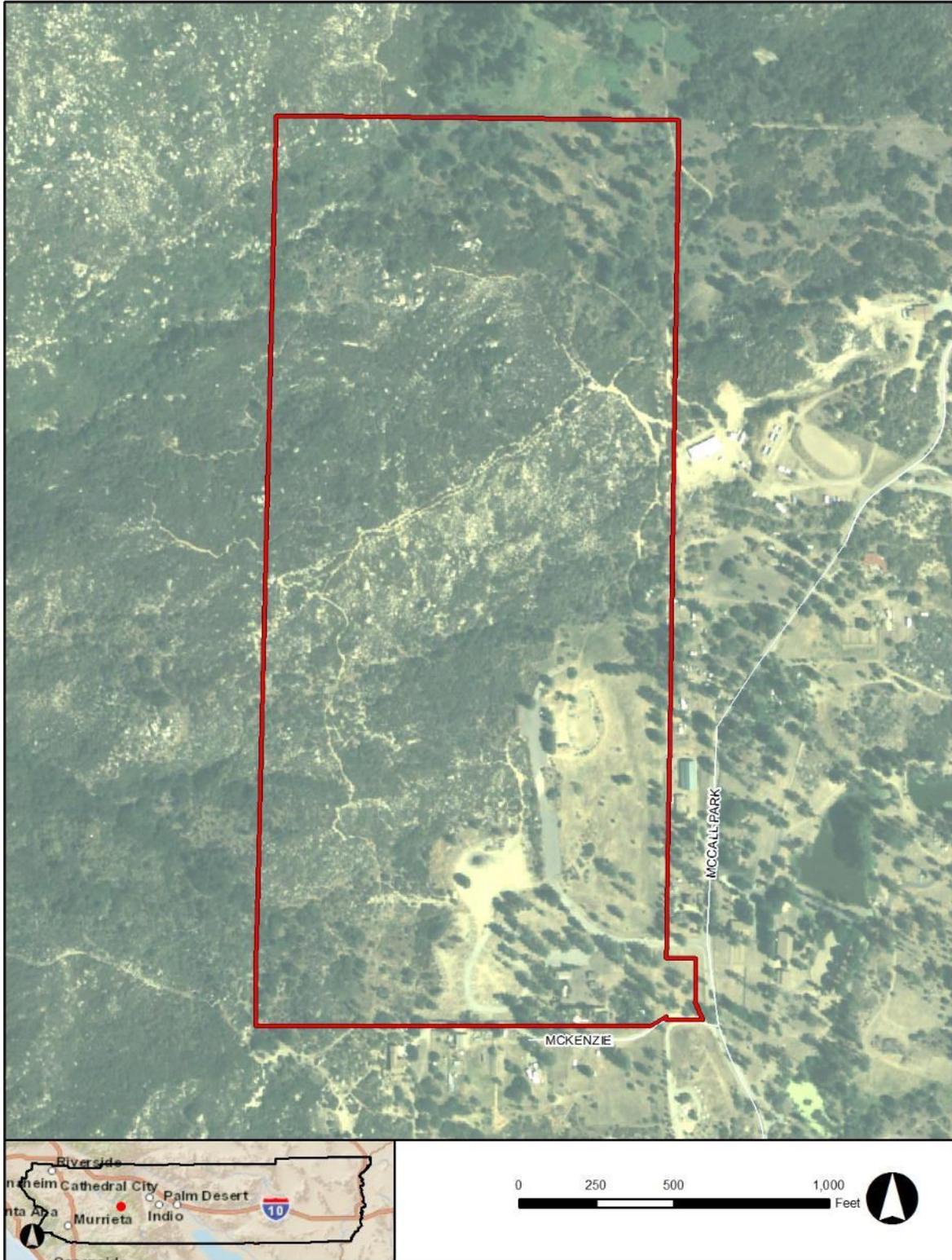
**Deficiencies:** Water quality issues currently exist and the well requires replacement. Site electrical could be improved.

**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. 26<sup>th</sup> 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
- Restrooms (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



**Asset Category: Cultural/Historical**

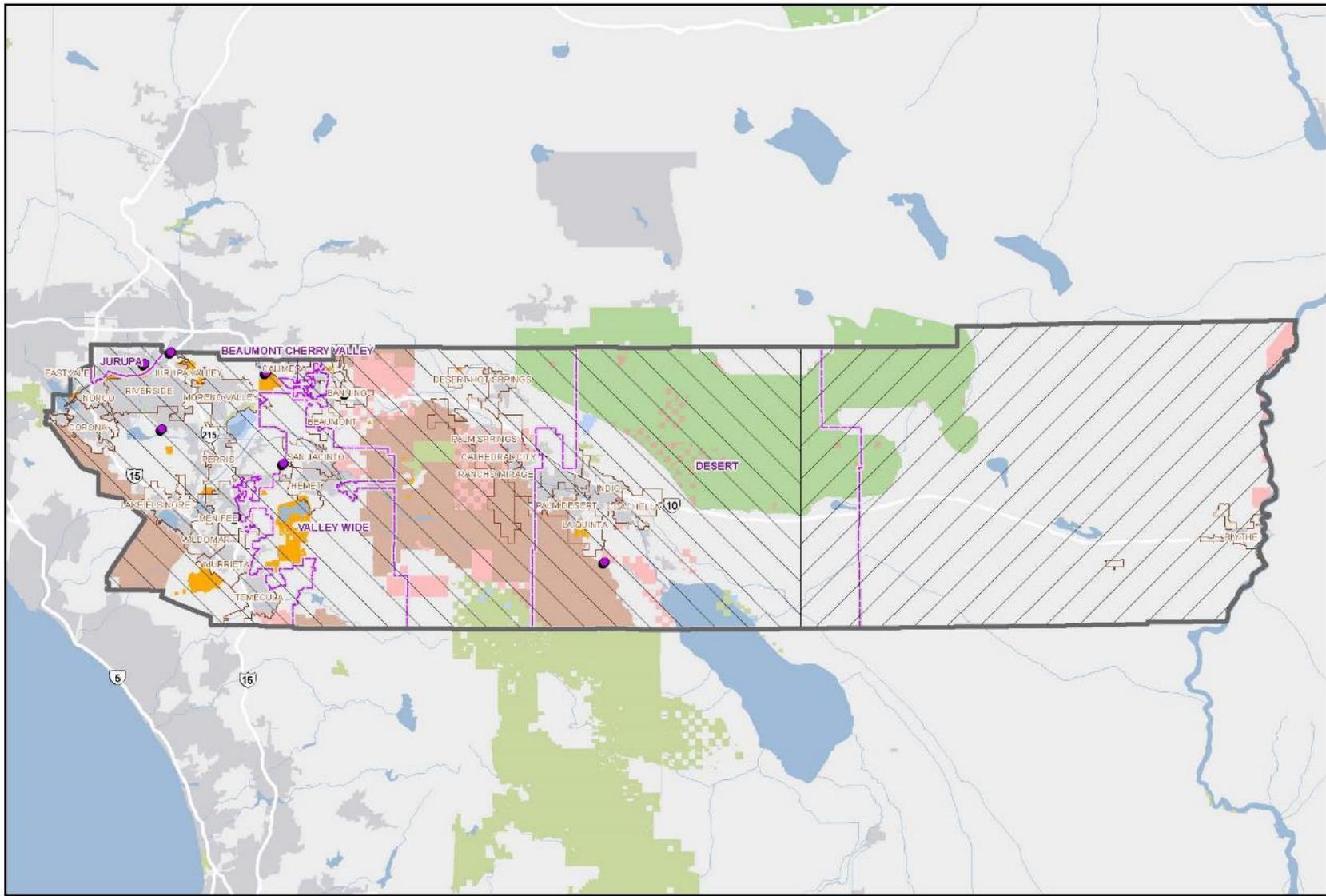
**Cultural/Historical**

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.



Figure 16: Cultural/Historical Asset Locations

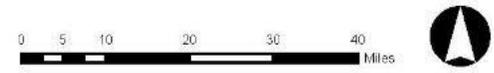


**Legend**

- |                |               |                                        |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|
| District Lands | Tribal Lands  | Other Recreation Districts             |
| Urban Areas    | State Lands   | RC Parks Department                    |
| State Parks    | Federal Lands | RC Regional Park & Open-Space District |
| National Parks | Cities        |                                        |

**District Assets**

- Cultural/Historical



## 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.

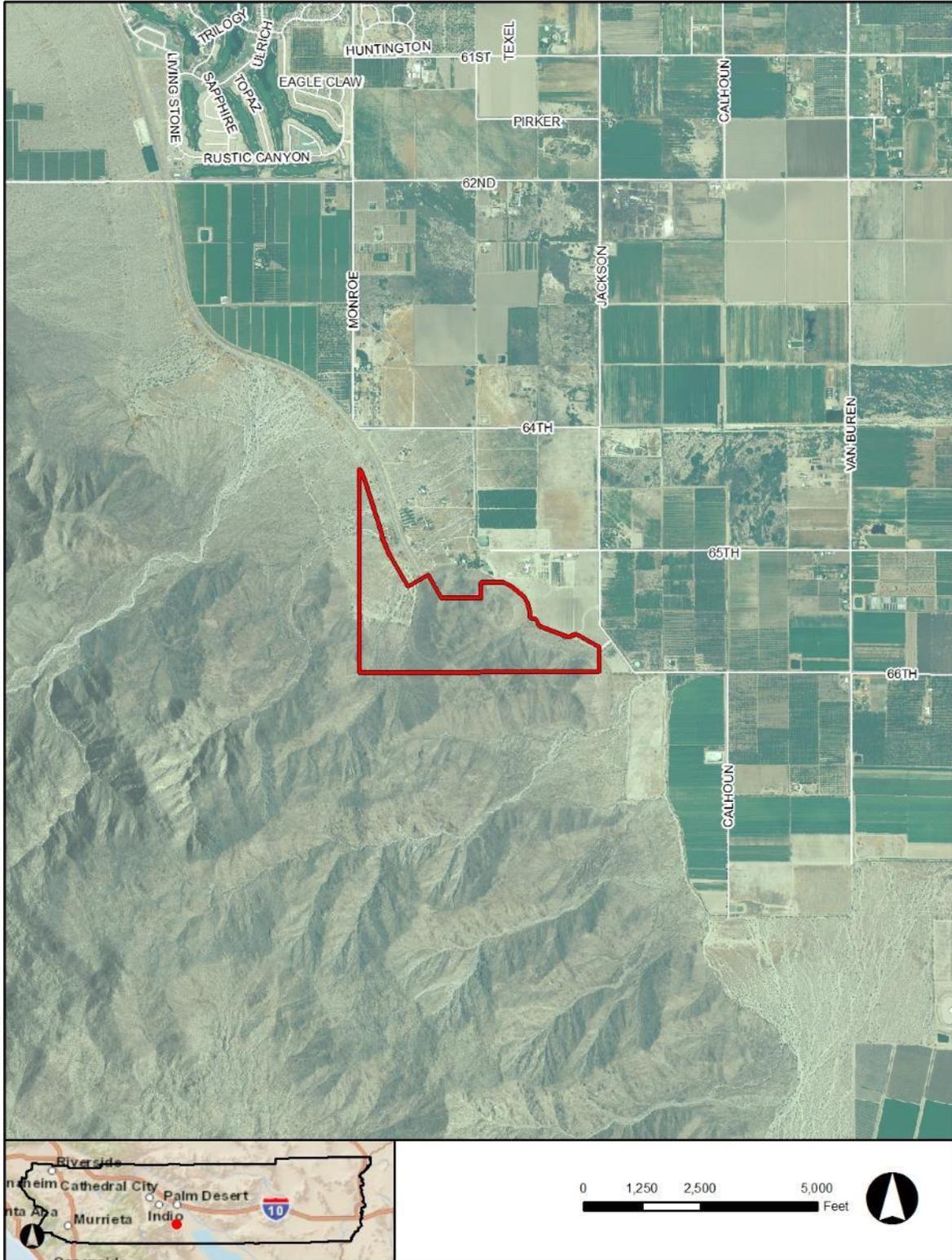
**Vegetation:** The rocky slopes support little vegetation, whereas the lower areas are dominated by cheesebush, creosote bush, and burro bush.

**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



**Approximate Acreage:** 126

**Location:** 1901 West Wilson St., Banning, CA 92220

**APN(s):** 535060008, 535070018, 535070023, 535070038

**Ownership:** District

**Operator:** District

**Status:** Developed

*Entrance to Gilman Historic Ranch*

### 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 Geronio 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 128: 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

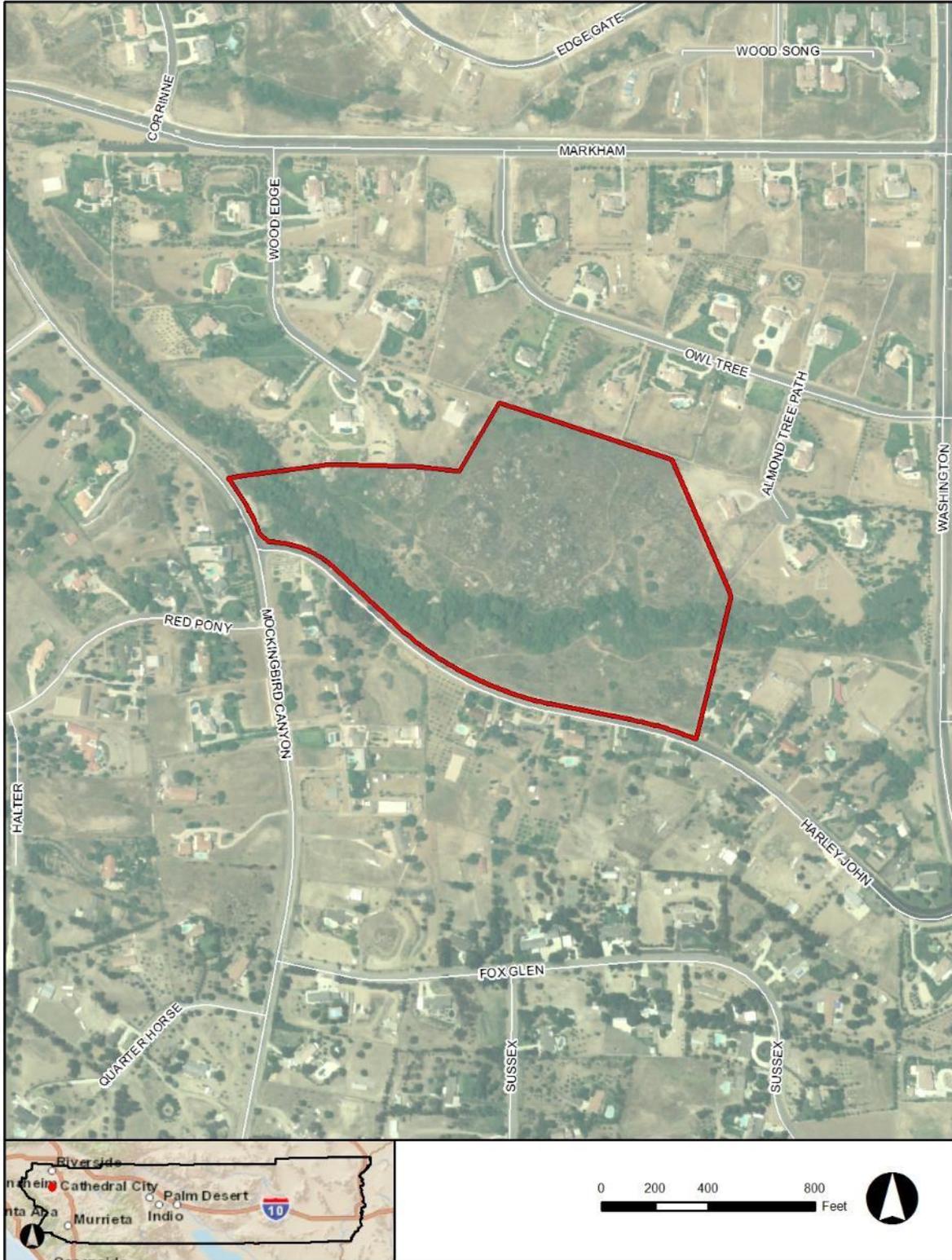
**Topography:** The bottomlands of Mockingbird Creek and the immediate slopes adjacent to it.

**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



### 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:** 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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**

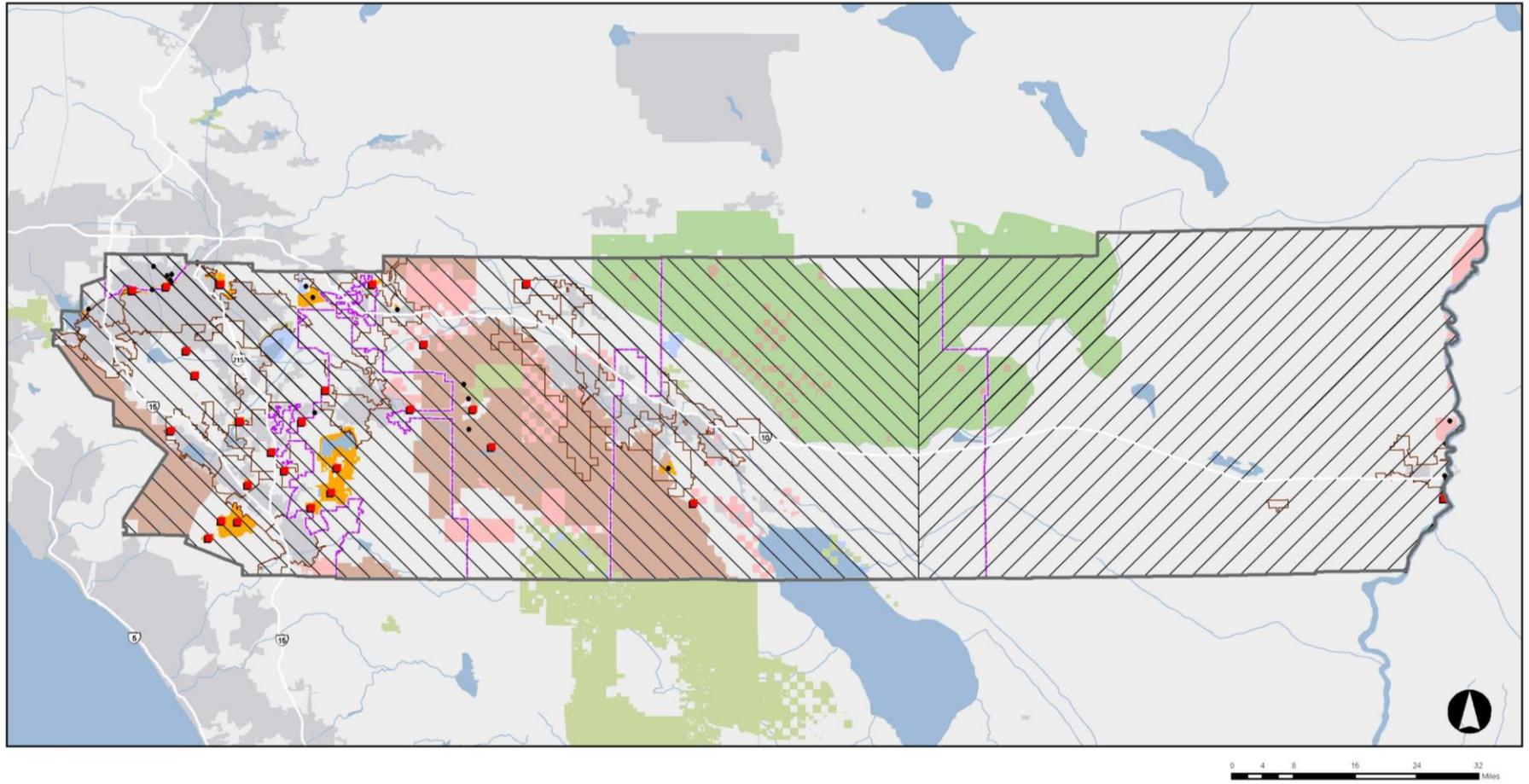
Generally, assets classified as open-space are characterized by undeveloped or lightly developed lands, and are set aside for the protection of natural resources. Open-space lands may be preserved, enhanced, and restored in order to maintain or improve the natural, scenic, ecological, cultural, hydrological, 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.

~~~~~

Figure 25: Open Space Locations



**Legend**

- |                |               |  |                               |
|----------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|
| District Lands | Tribal Lands  | RC Parks Department                    | RCRPOSD Open-Space Management |
| Urban Areas    | State Lands   | RC Regional Park & Open-Space District | Other RCRPOSD Assets          |
| State Parks    | Federal Lands | Other Other Recreation Districts       |                               |
| National Parks | Cities        |  |                               |

**Open-Space Management 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 Trails

### **Facilities:**

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

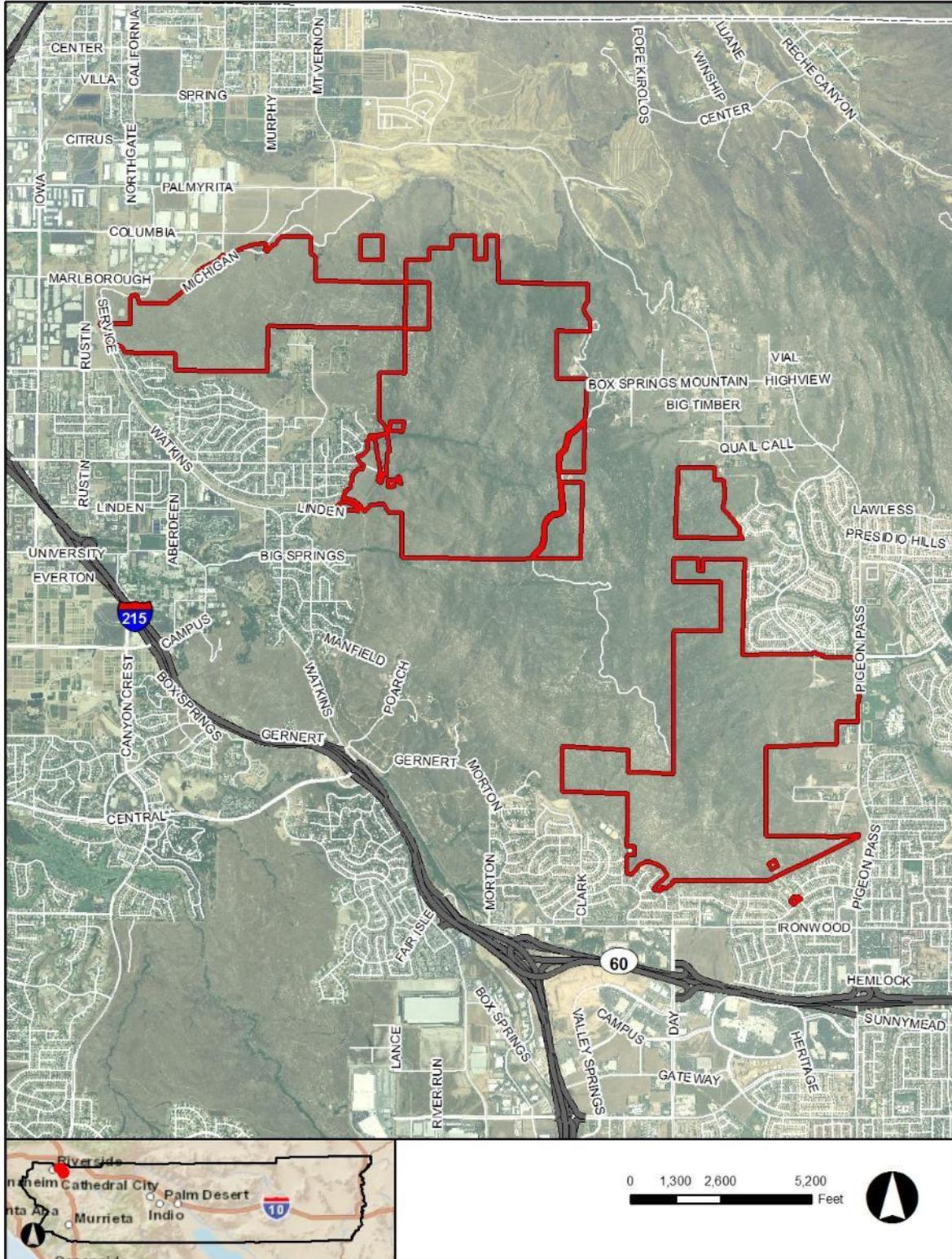
**Topography:** Steep-sided mountains and canyons. It also includes small alluvial aprons to these mountains on all sides.

**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 136: 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

## 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

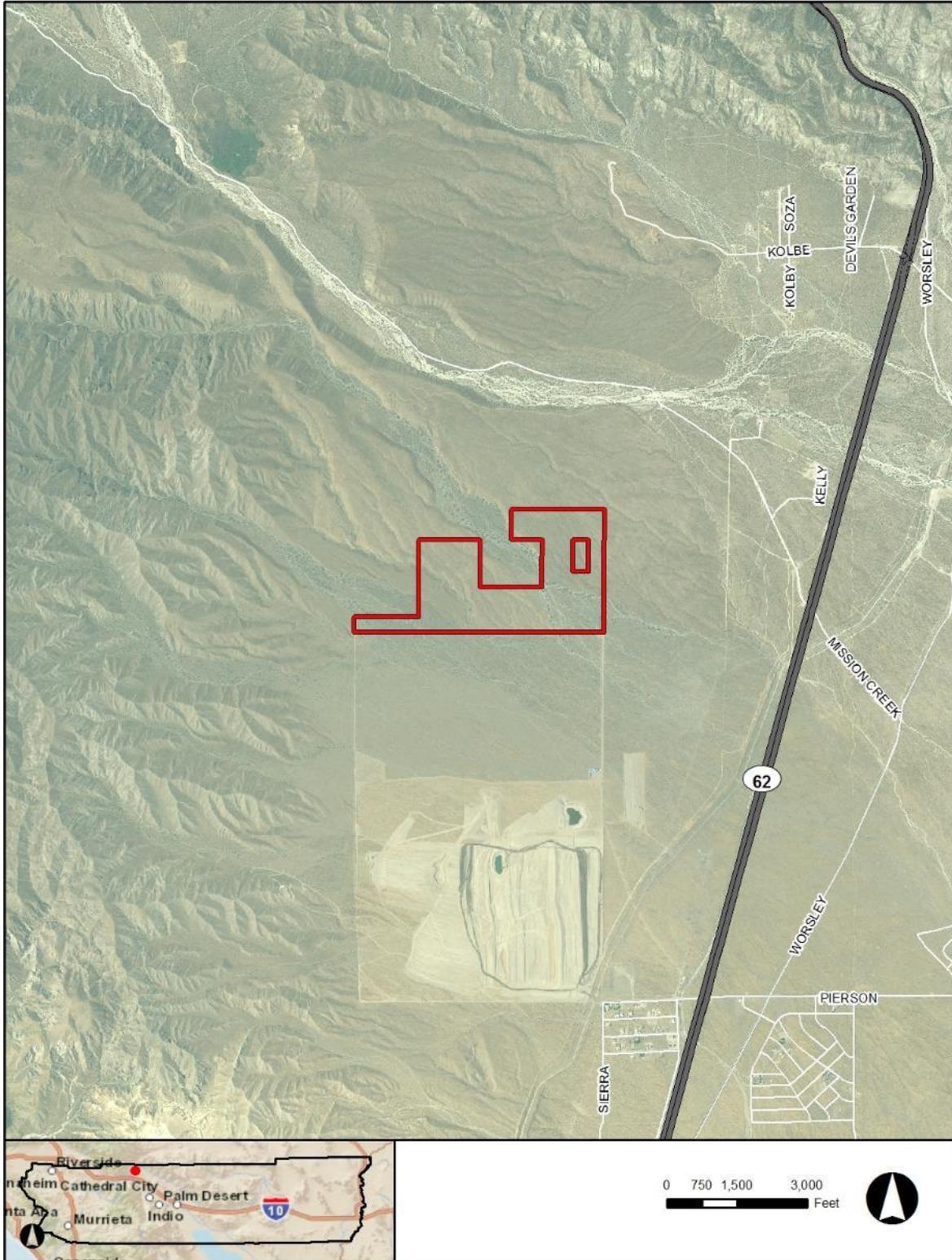
**Topography:** Gently sloping, east-southeast-facing rocky alluvial surface, cut by two significant washes, descending from the eastern lip of Whitewater Canyon. Small raised areas separate the washes.

**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

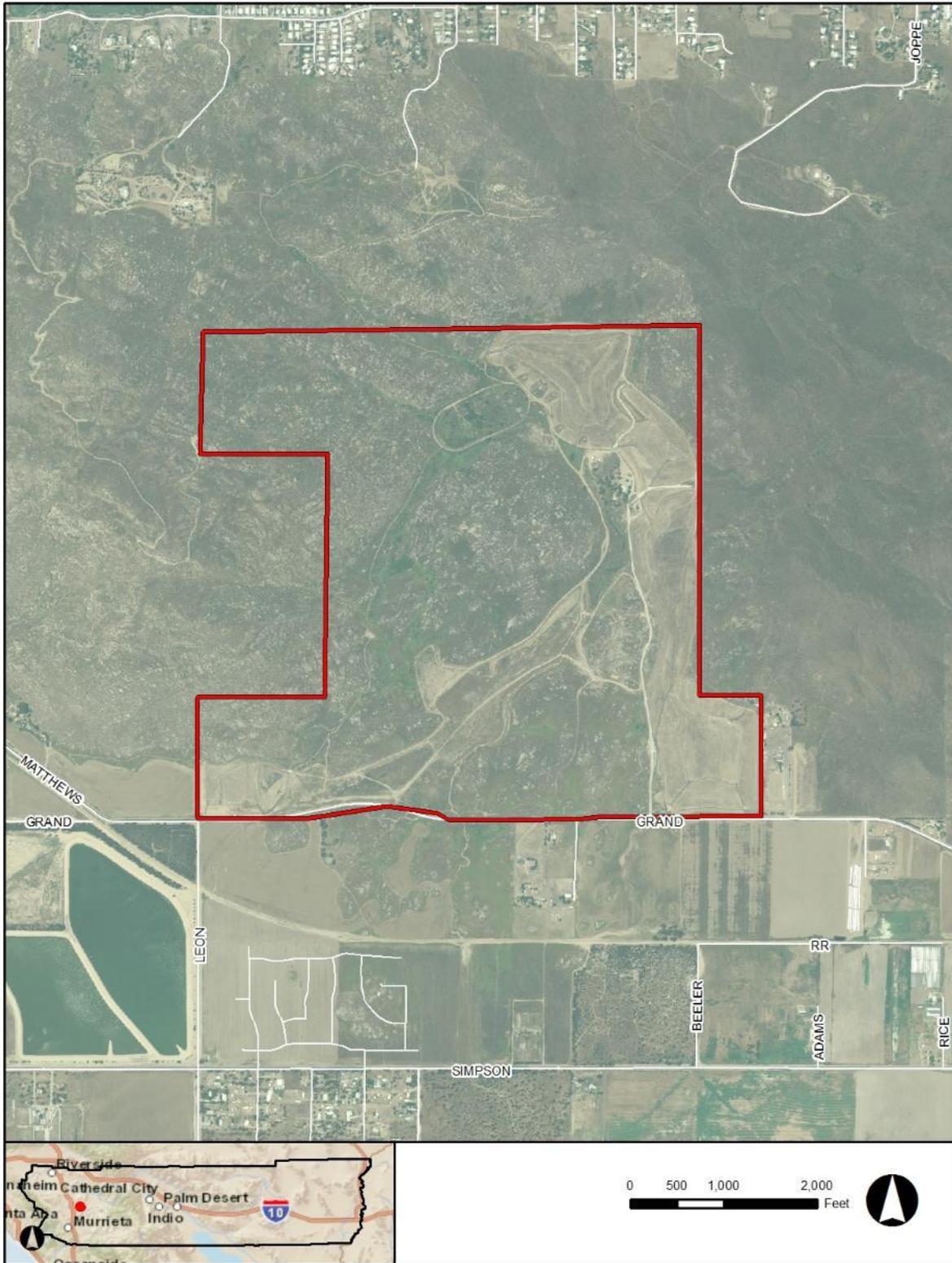
**Topography:** Steep-sided mountain and shoulder ridges with alluvial aprons and a small valley. Much of the southern and eastern areas of the property previously supported a sanitary land fill.

**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

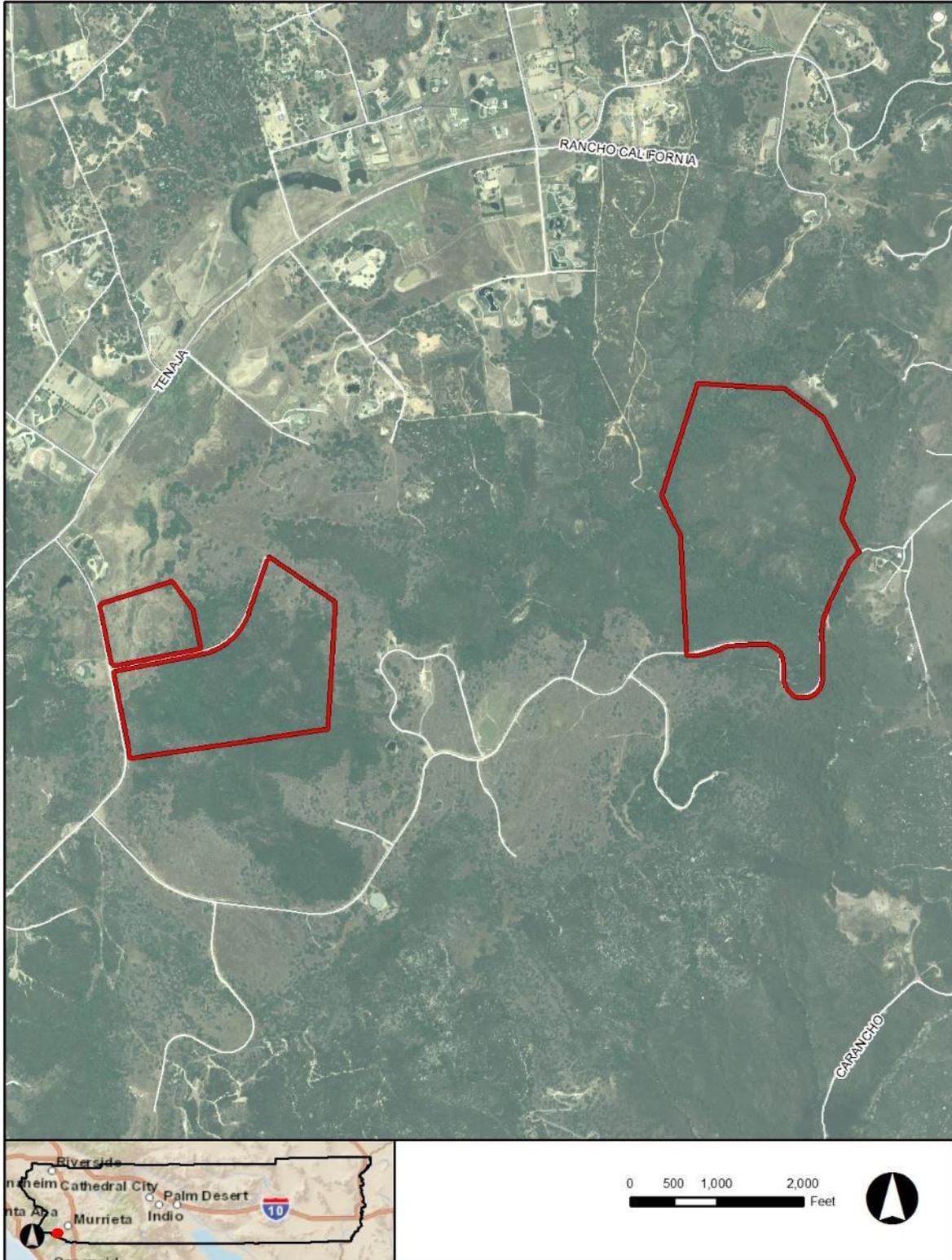
**Topography:** Moderately sloping hills sides with a few seasonal drainages.

**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 140: Dow and Oak Valley Property



## 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)

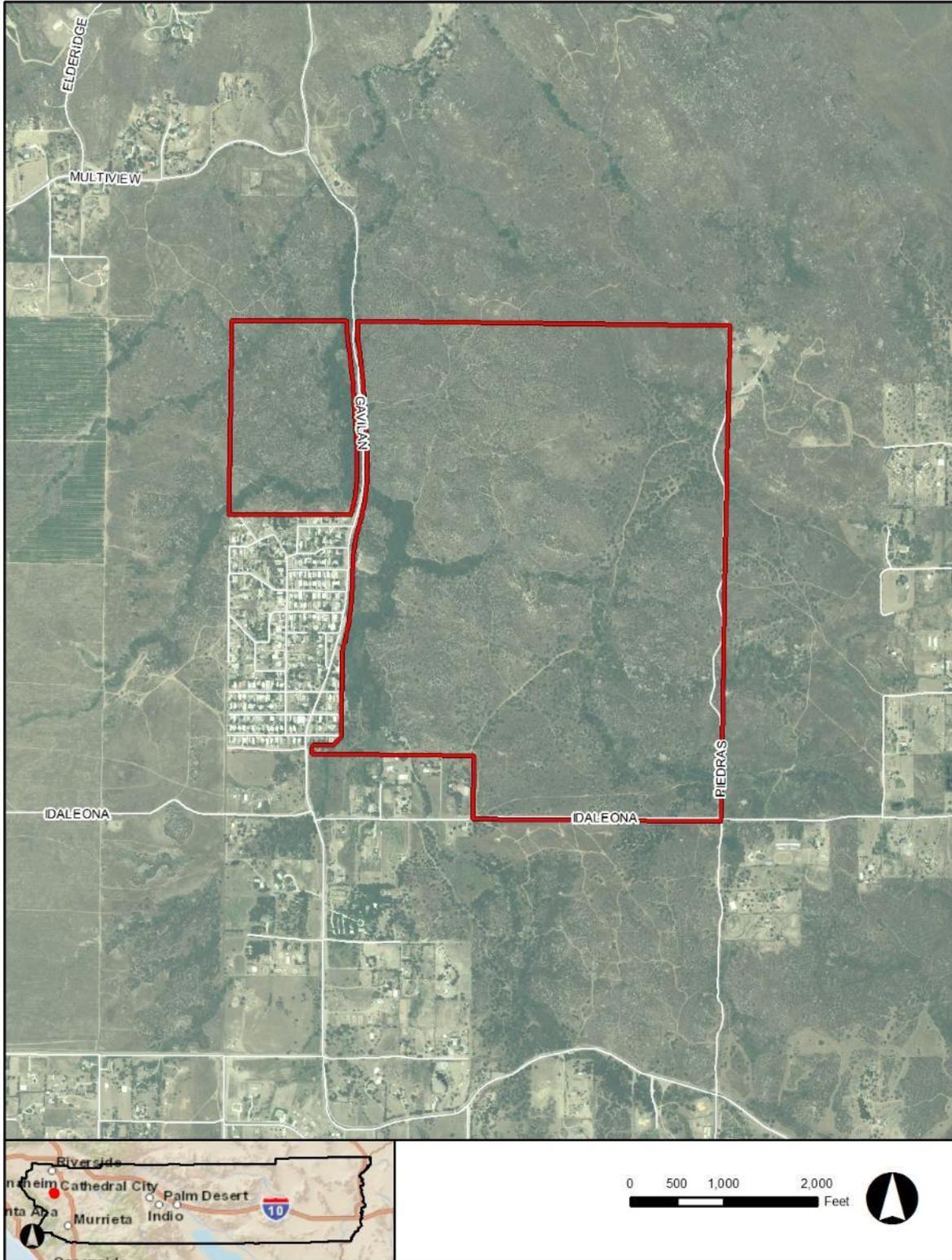
**Topography:** Varied. Includes open flats, rocky hillocks, and relatively deep intimate canyons.

**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.

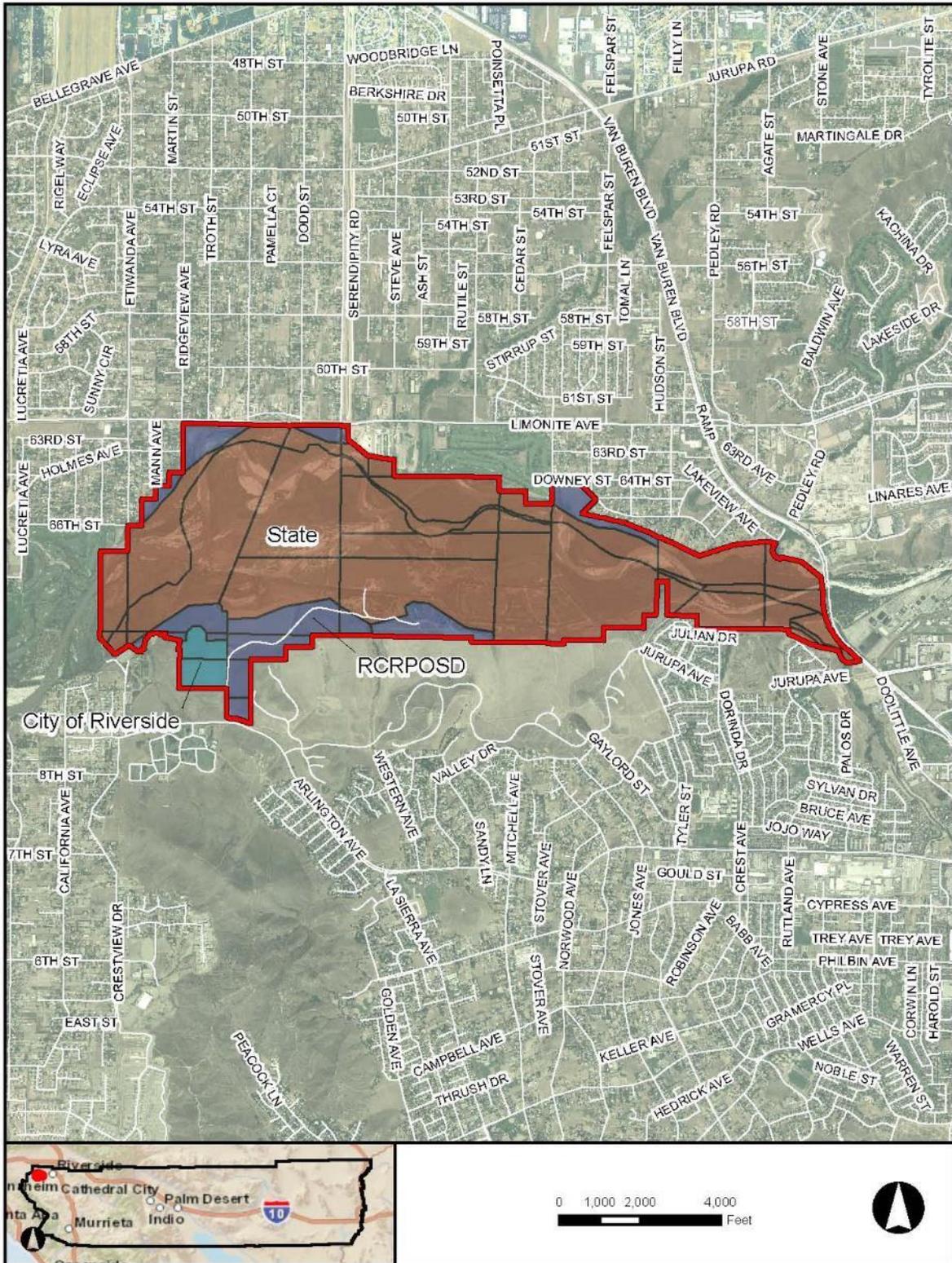
**Comments:** Hidden Valley Wildlife Reserve provides 25 miles of hiking and equestrian trails and a 3 mile section of the Santa Ana River Trail. Visitors can get away from the noise and lights of the city and enjoy the beautiful views of the river or the bluff overlooking the wetland pond. In the winter, 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 153: 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

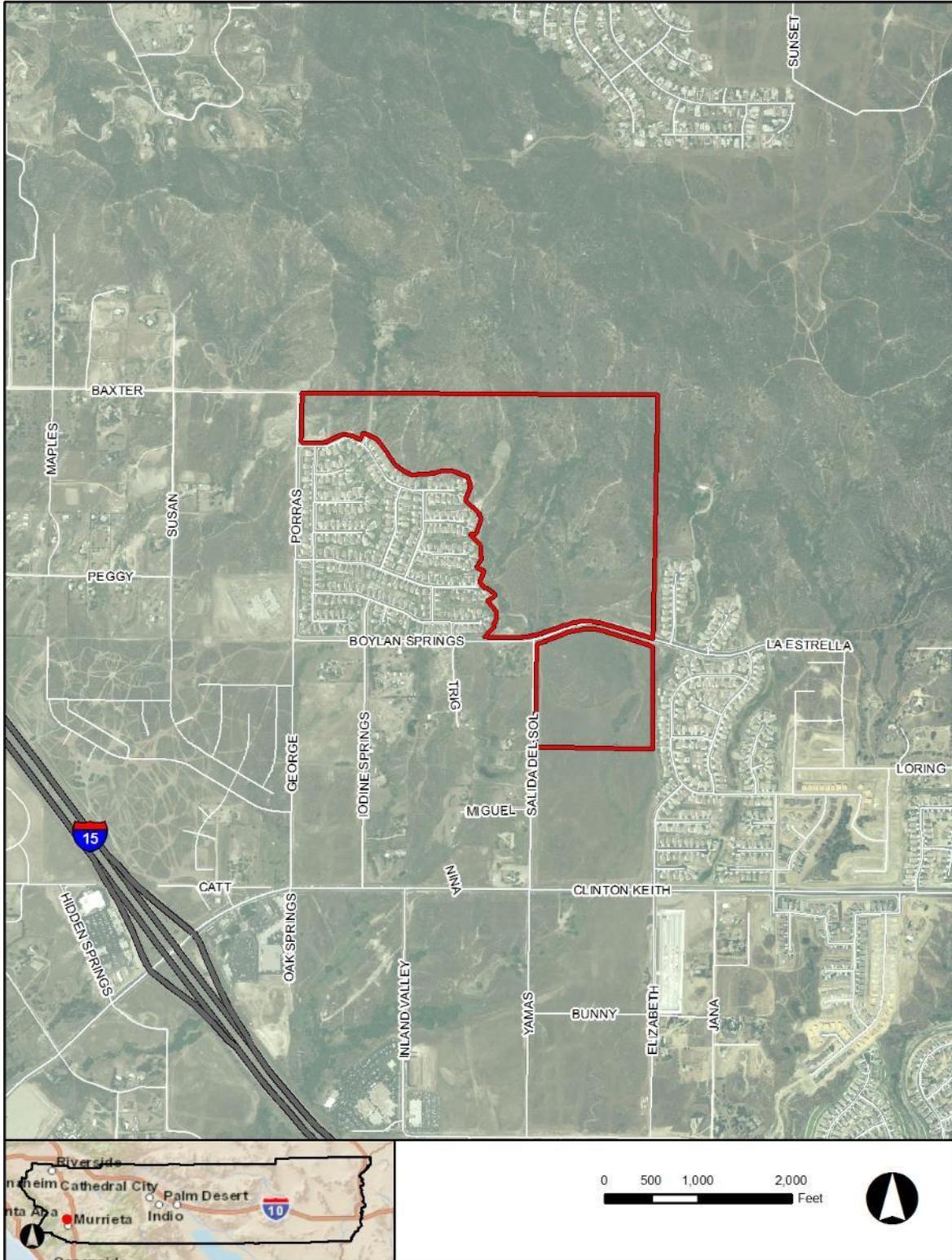
**Topography:** Varied. The site includes a significant streambed and its flat flanks in the southern areas. The northern areas include some small but steep-sided mountains.

**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

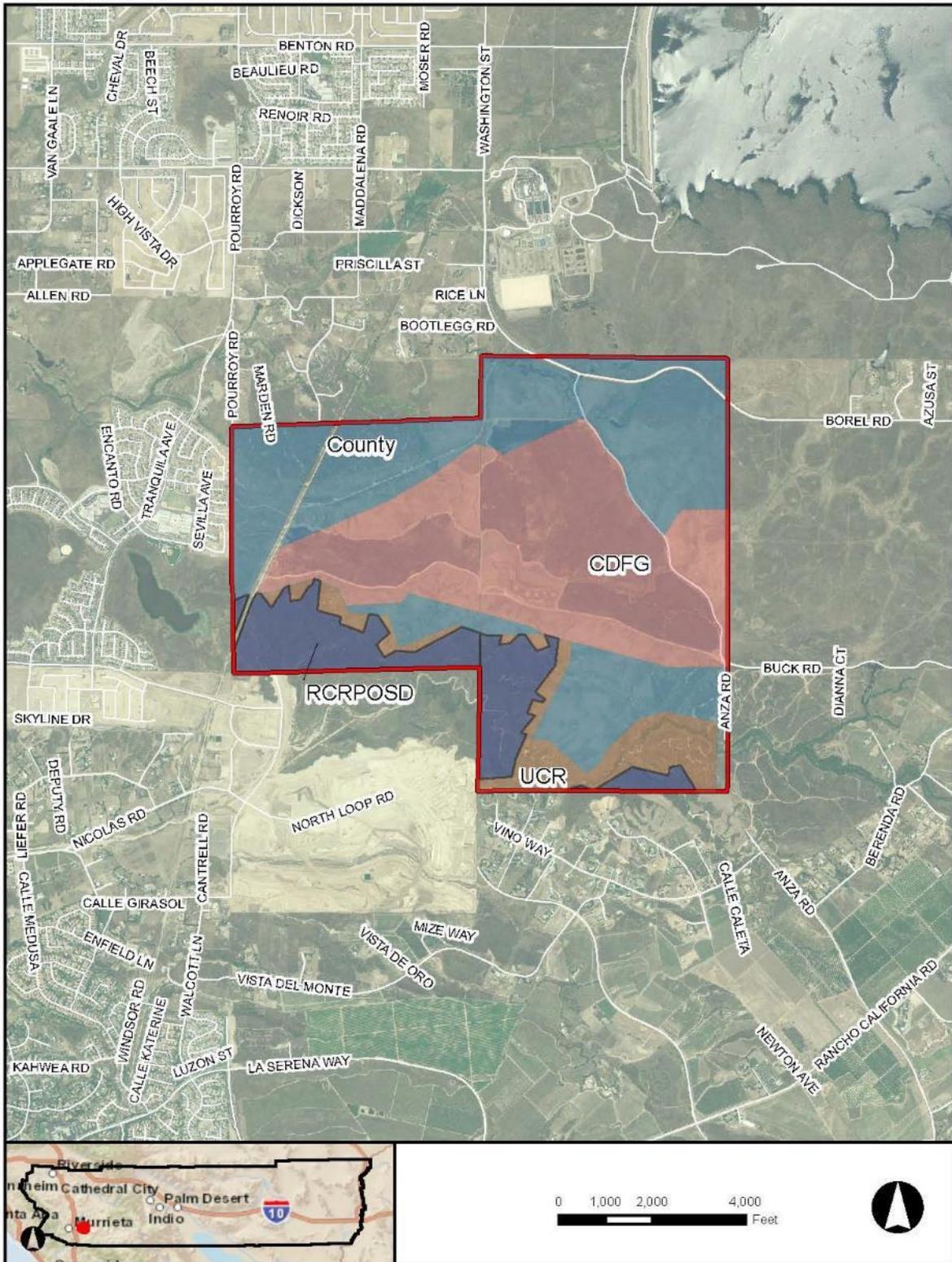
**Topography:** Generally, gently sloping hills surrounding a wide shallow drainage. Side drainages cutting into these hills are more pronounced and much steeper.

**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

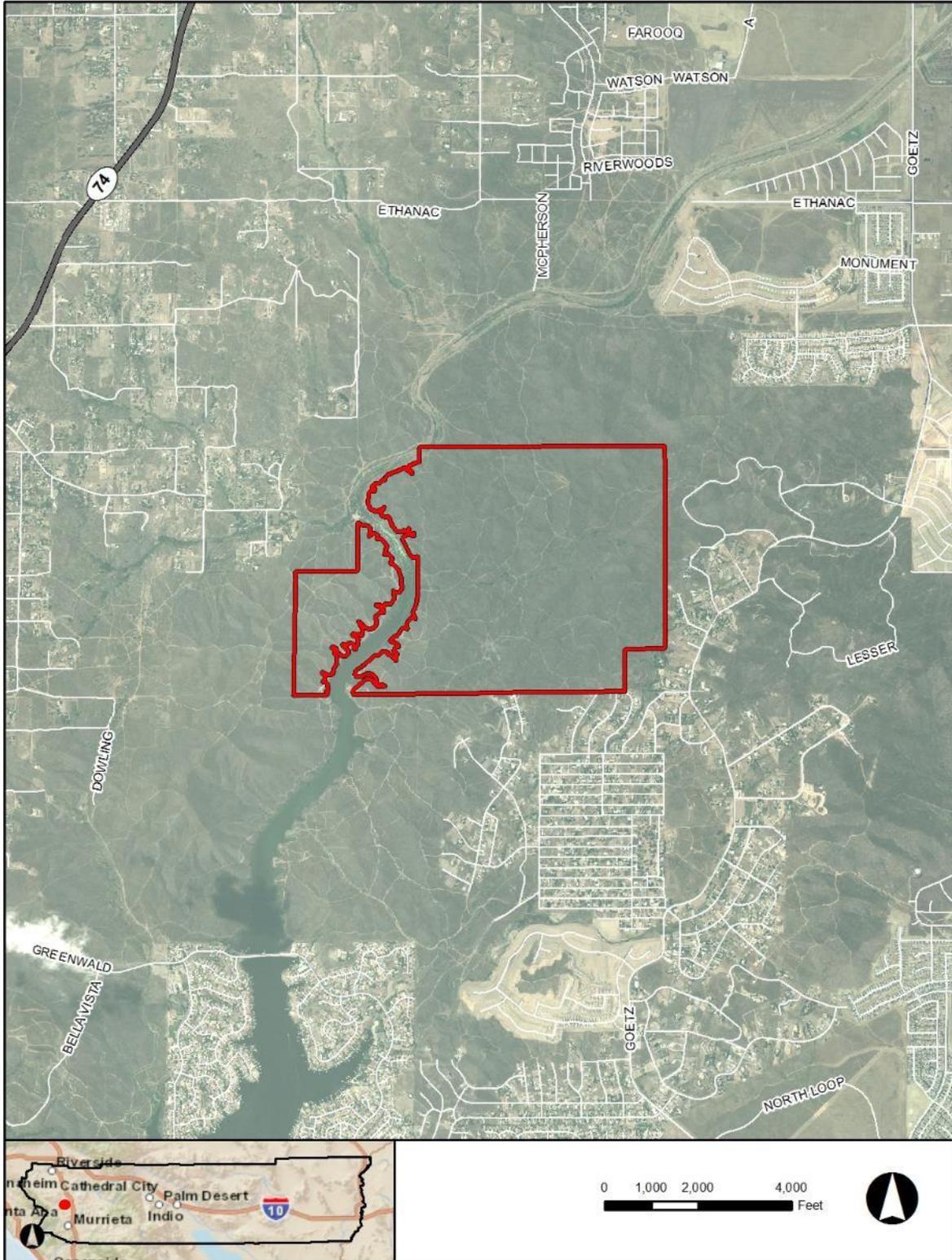
**Topography:** Most of the site consists of rounded hills, but the northern area hills are larger and steeper, forming substantial mountains. The San Jacinto River bisects the site in a north-south direction.

**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.

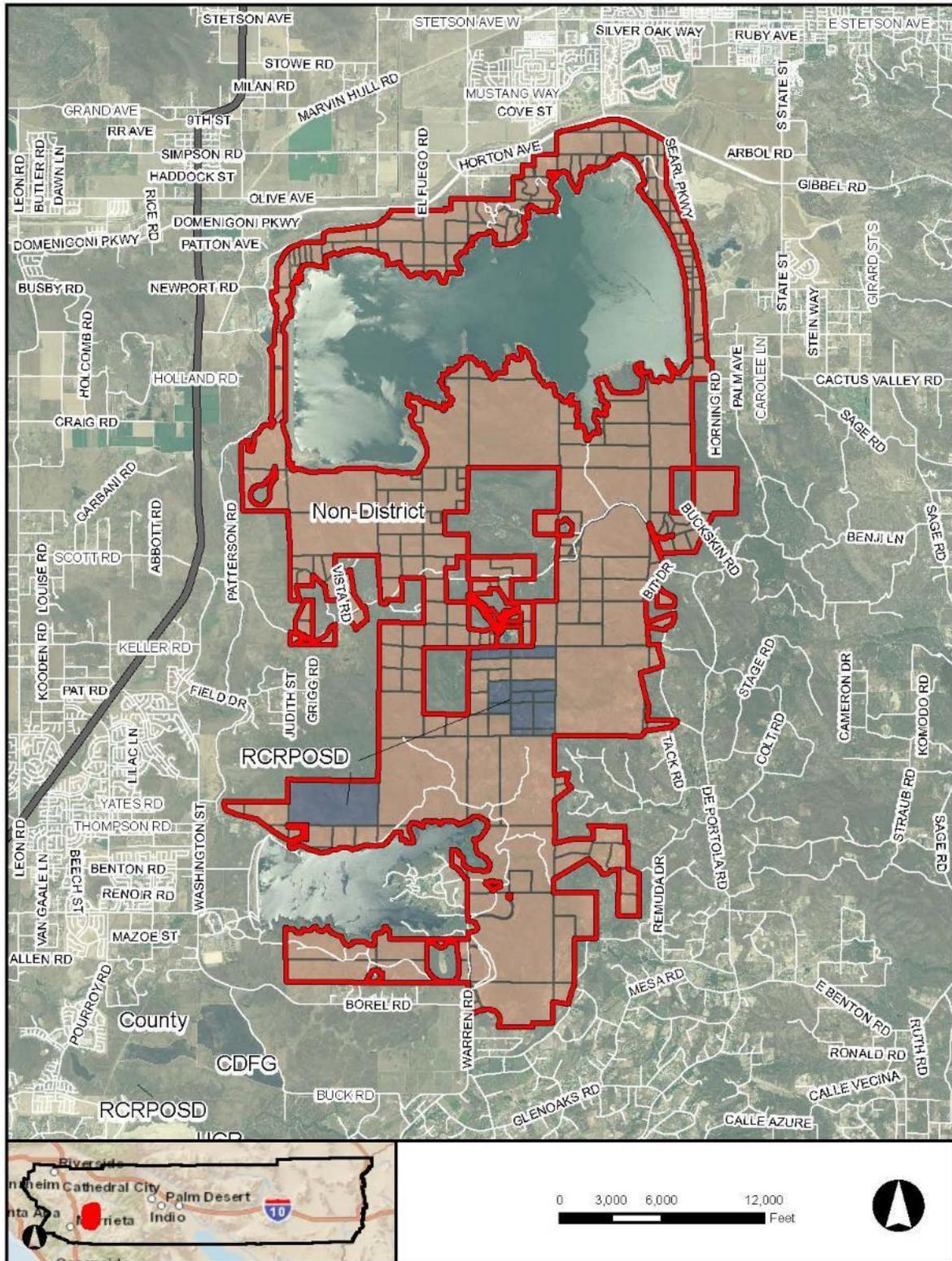
**Comments:** The Multi-Species Reserve falls within the Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan and has been a protected area for native species and the habitats they depend on since 1992. Some of these wonderful species which call the Reserve home include horned lizards, mountain 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

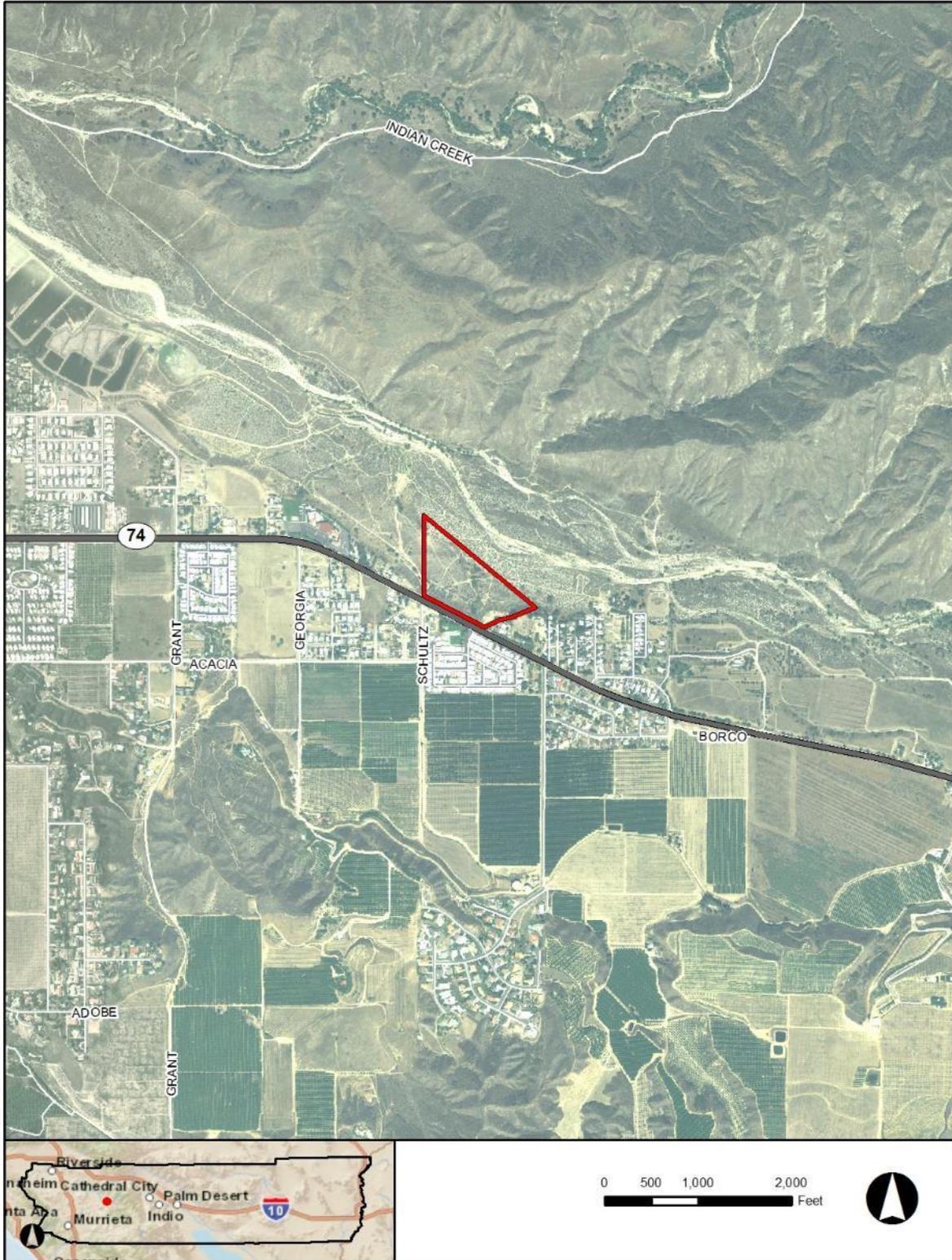
**Topography:** Rocky and sandy bottom of the San Jacinto River, and the immediate bluff rising to Highway 79 on the south.

**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 Riverside

**Operator:** District

**Status:** Managed Open Space

### **Facilities:**

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

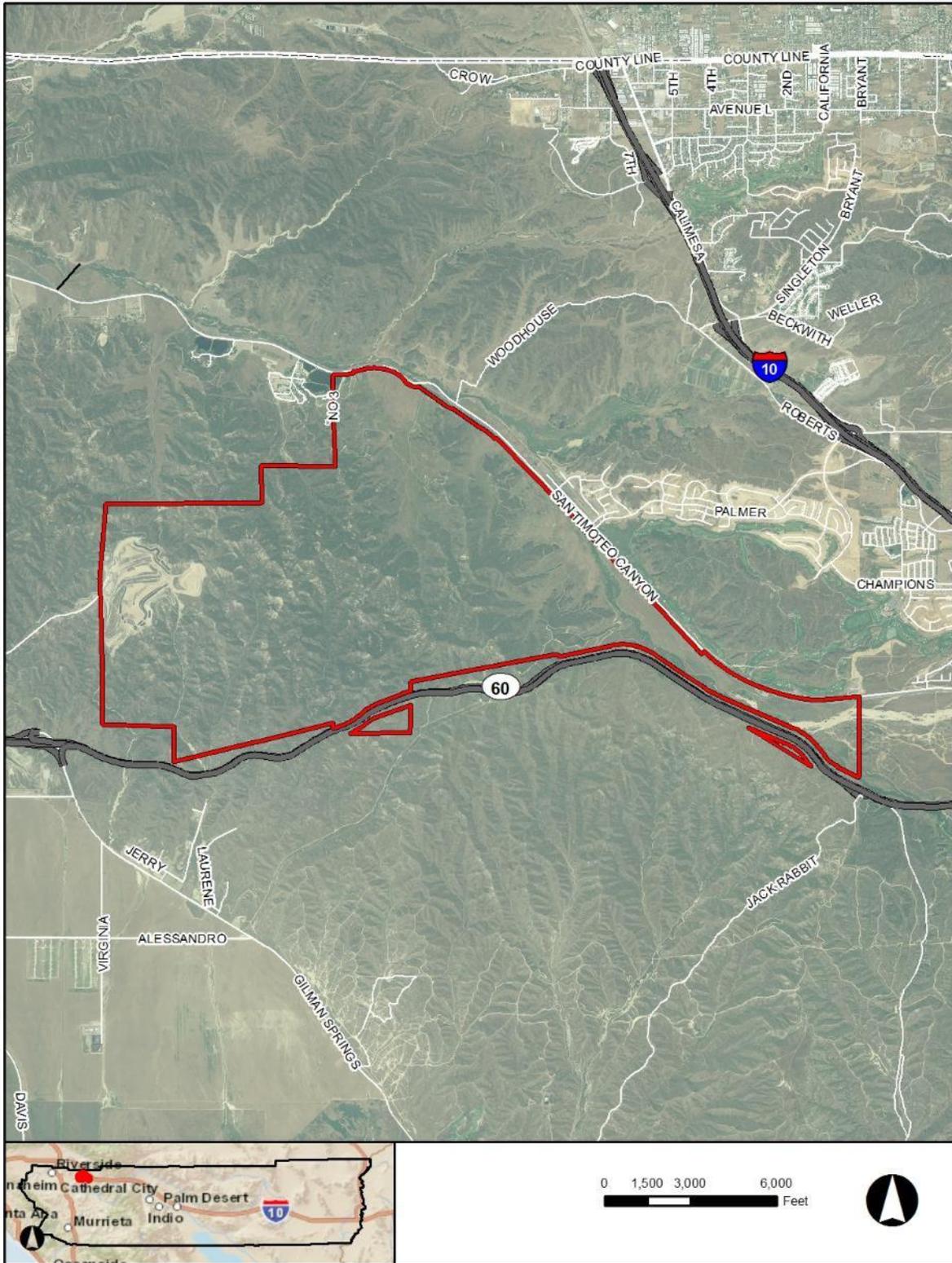
**Topography:** Varied. The site includes the wash bottom of San Timoteo Creek and the flats surrounding is on the east. The western portions are composed of “swell and swale” badlands topography of steep-sided mud hills and ridges, separated by small narrow canyons.

**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 has been leased since 2019. 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:**

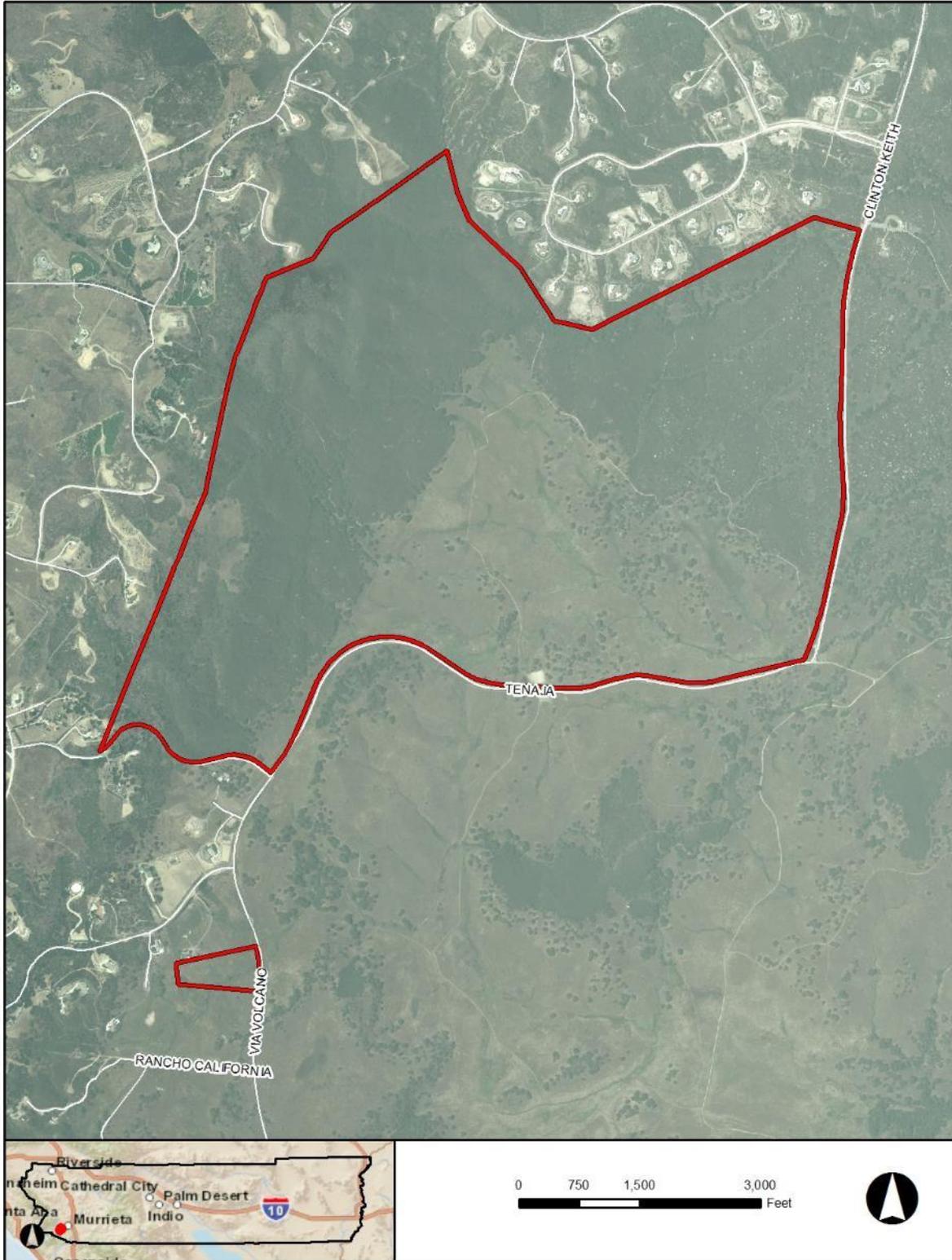
- Biking Trails
- Hiking Trails
- Equestrian Trails

**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.

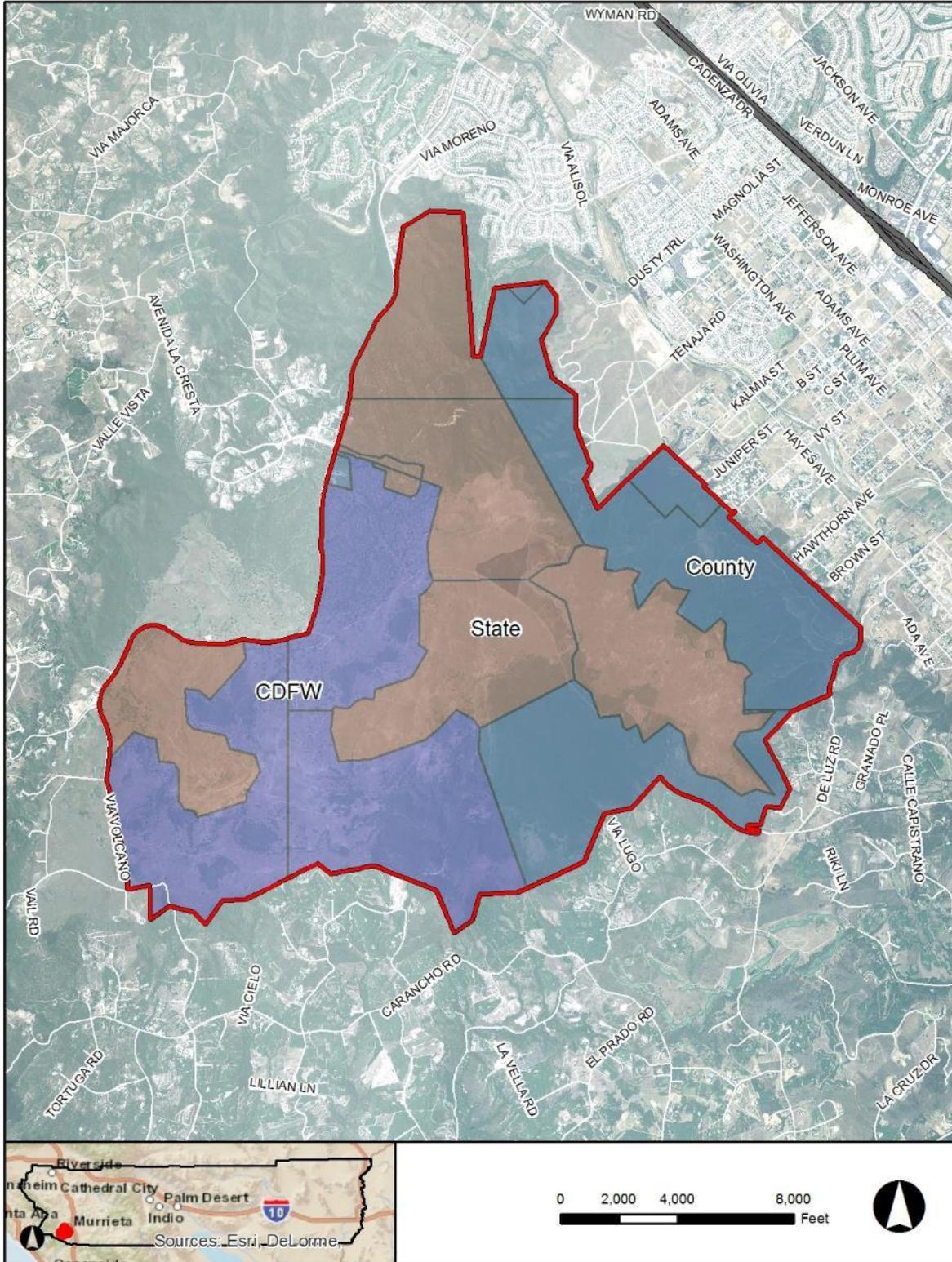
**Comments:** This land has been set aside to protect unique ecosystems like Engelmann oak woodlands, riparian wetlands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, bunchgrass prairie, vernal pools, and more than 200 species of native birds and 49 endangered, threatened or rare animal and plant species, including 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

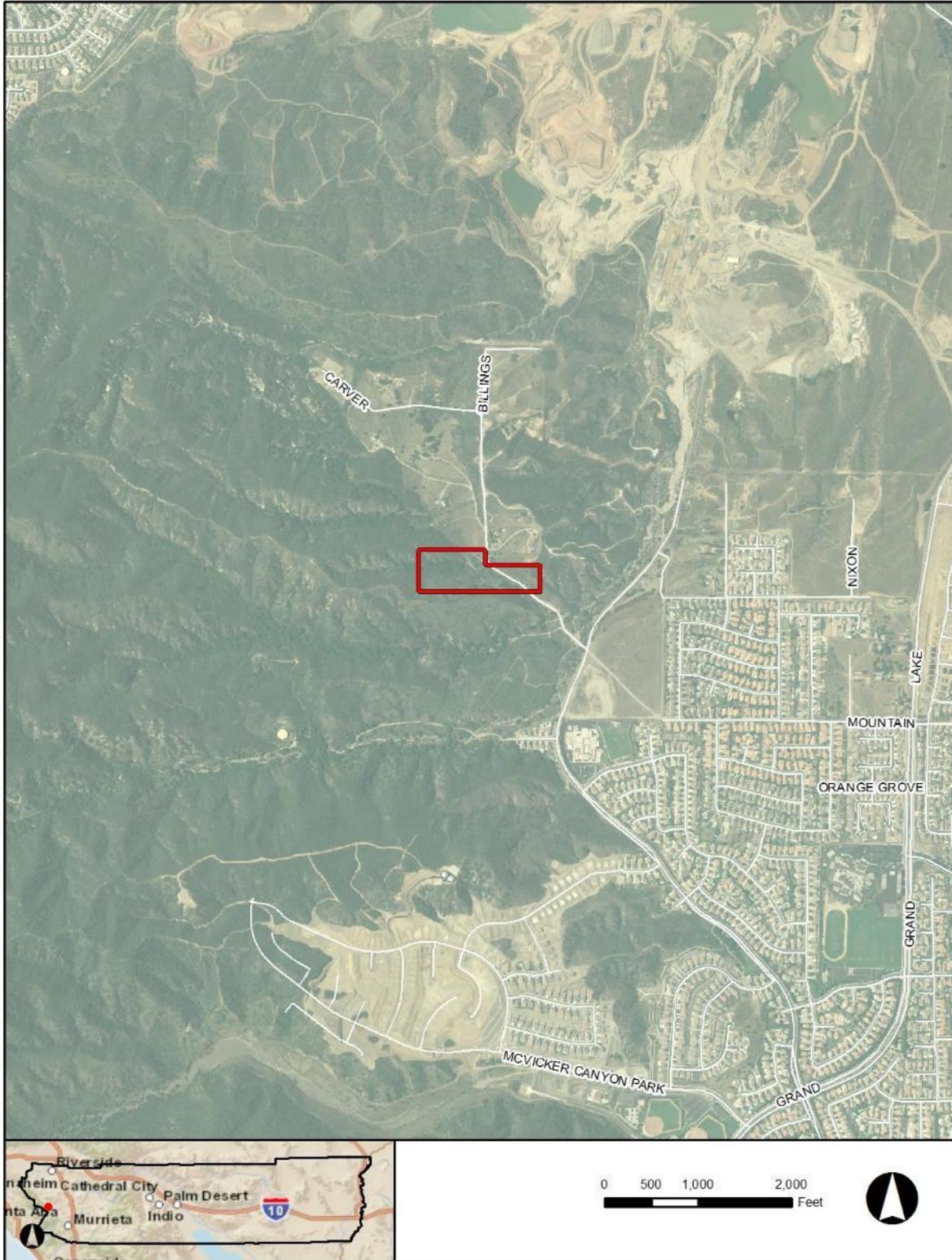
**Topography:** Unknown.

**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

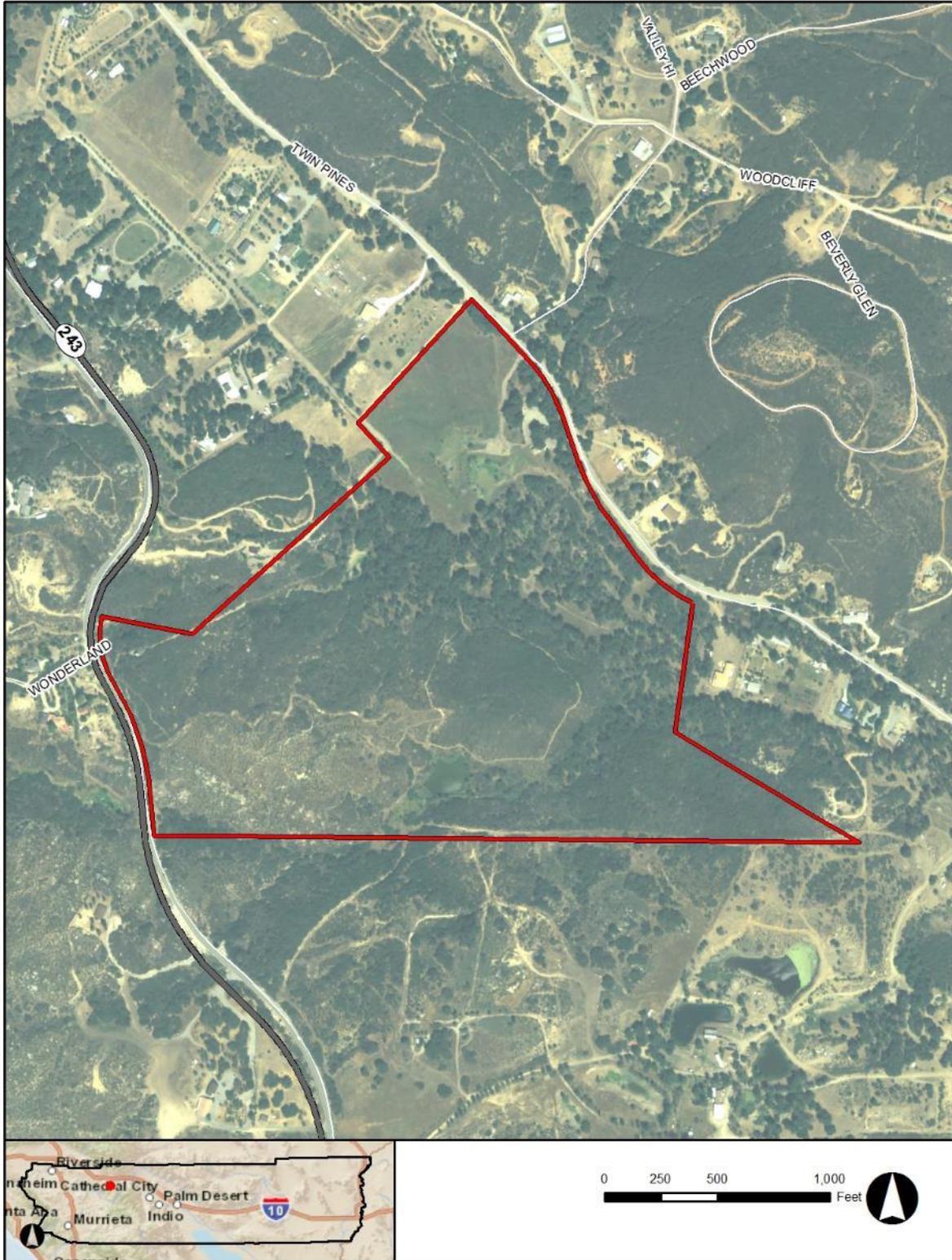
**Topography:** Hills and valleys throughout most of the southern two-thirds of the park. The northern extreme supports a flat meadow, with a small dam and intermittent lake.

**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

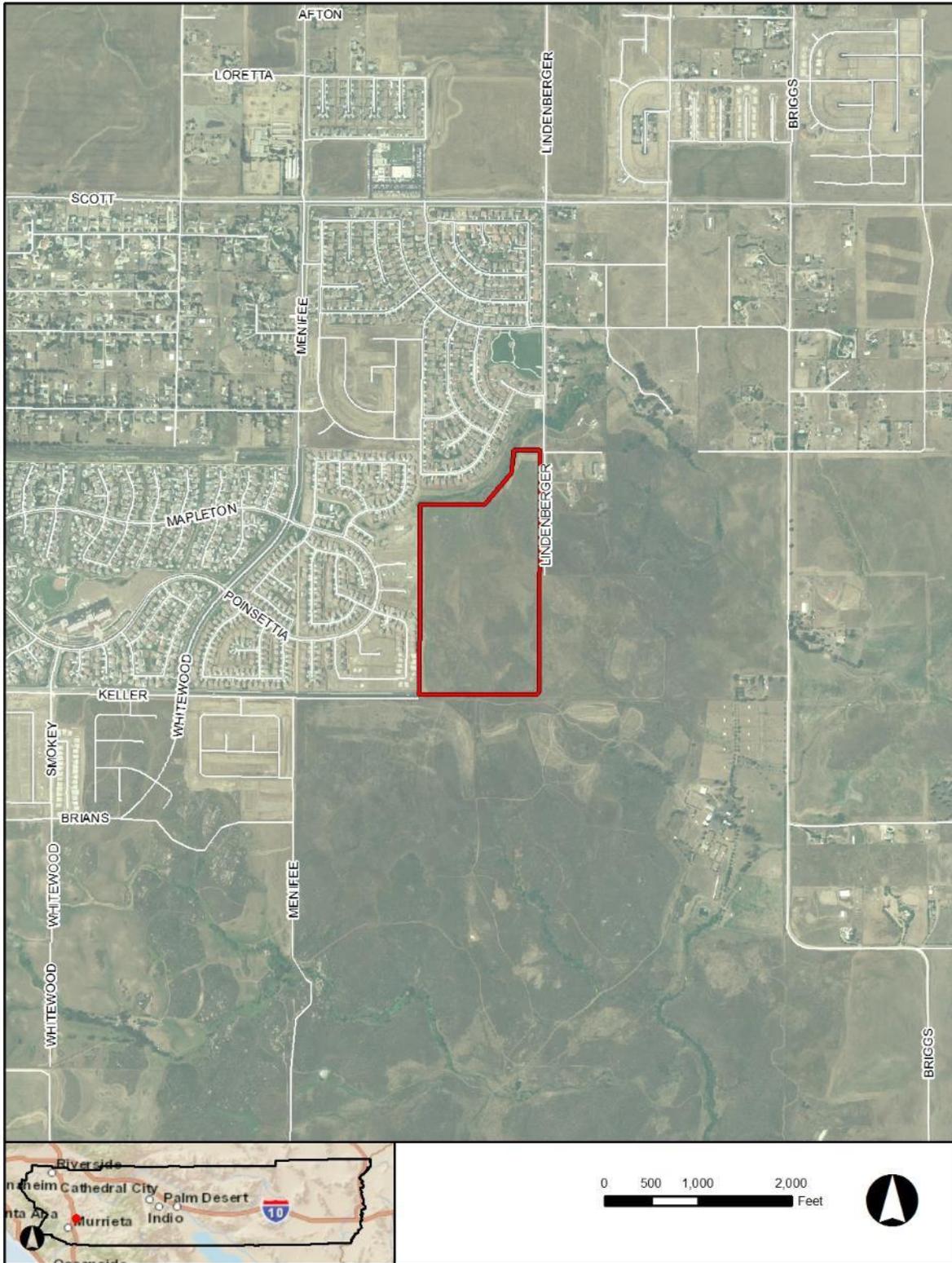
**Topography:** Rolling hills of low relief. A small drainage runs along the northern boundary.

**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**

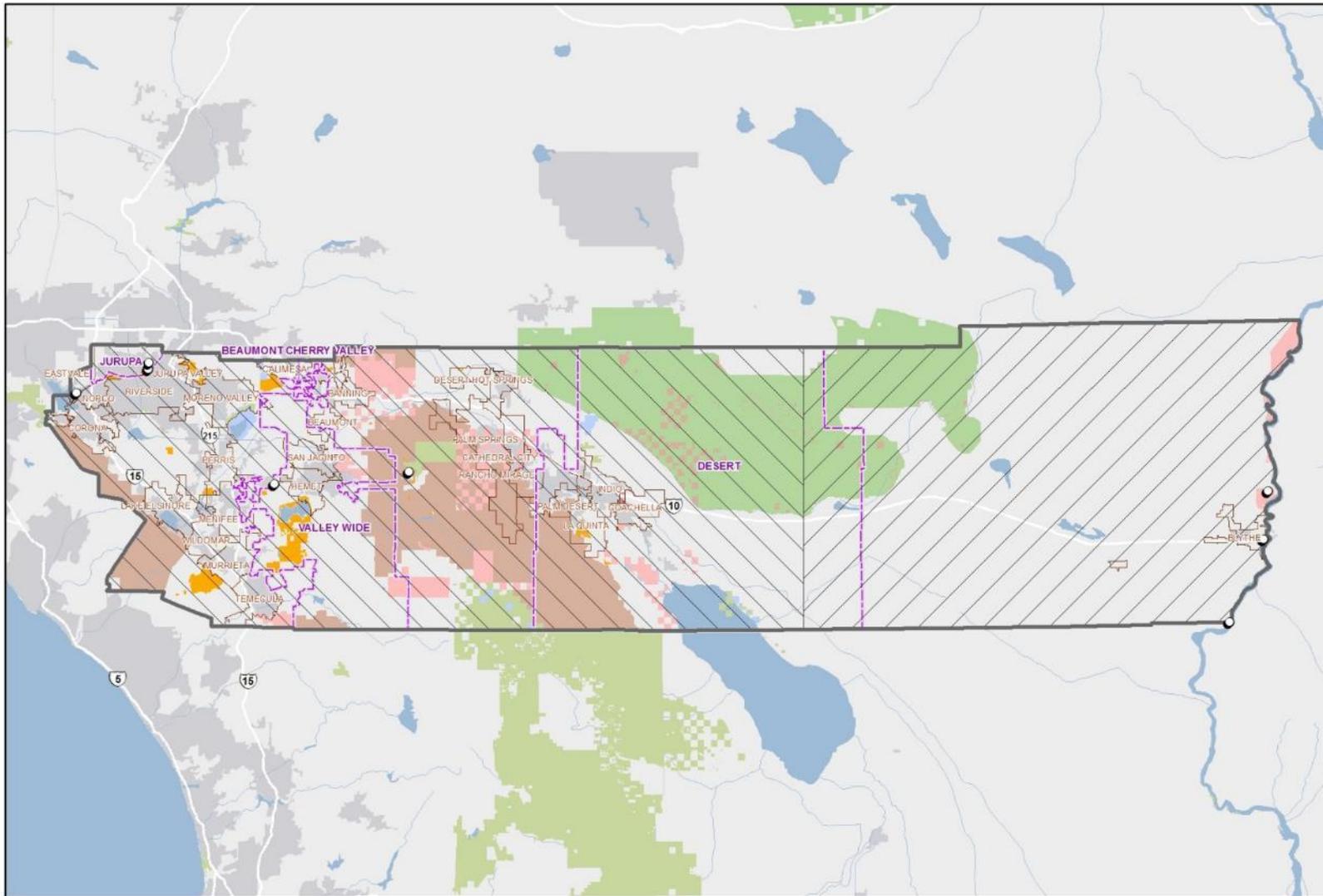
**“Other” Park**

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.



Figure 49: Other Facility Locations



**Legend**

- |                |               |  |
|----------------|---------------|--|
| District Lands | Tribal Lands  | Other Other Recreation Districts       |
| Urban Areas    | State Lands   | RC Parks Department                    |
| State Parks    | Federal Lands | RC Regional Park & Open-Space District |
| National Parks | Cities        |  |

**District Assets**

- Other Facilities



**Crestmore Manor  
(Paul Anderson Building)**



*Crestmore Manor Facade*

**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

**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



## Prado Park and Crossroads Riverview Park



**Approximate Acreage:** 174

**Location:** 14600 Baron Drive, Corona, CA 92880

**APN(s):** 130040006, 130050003, 130080006, 130080033, 130460060, 130-040-008, 130-040-009

**Ownership:** District, US Army Corp of Engineers, Orange County Flood Control District

**Operator:** Crossroad Riverview Park

**Status:** Developed

**Season:** Available all year

*Renaissance fair at Crossroads*

**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.

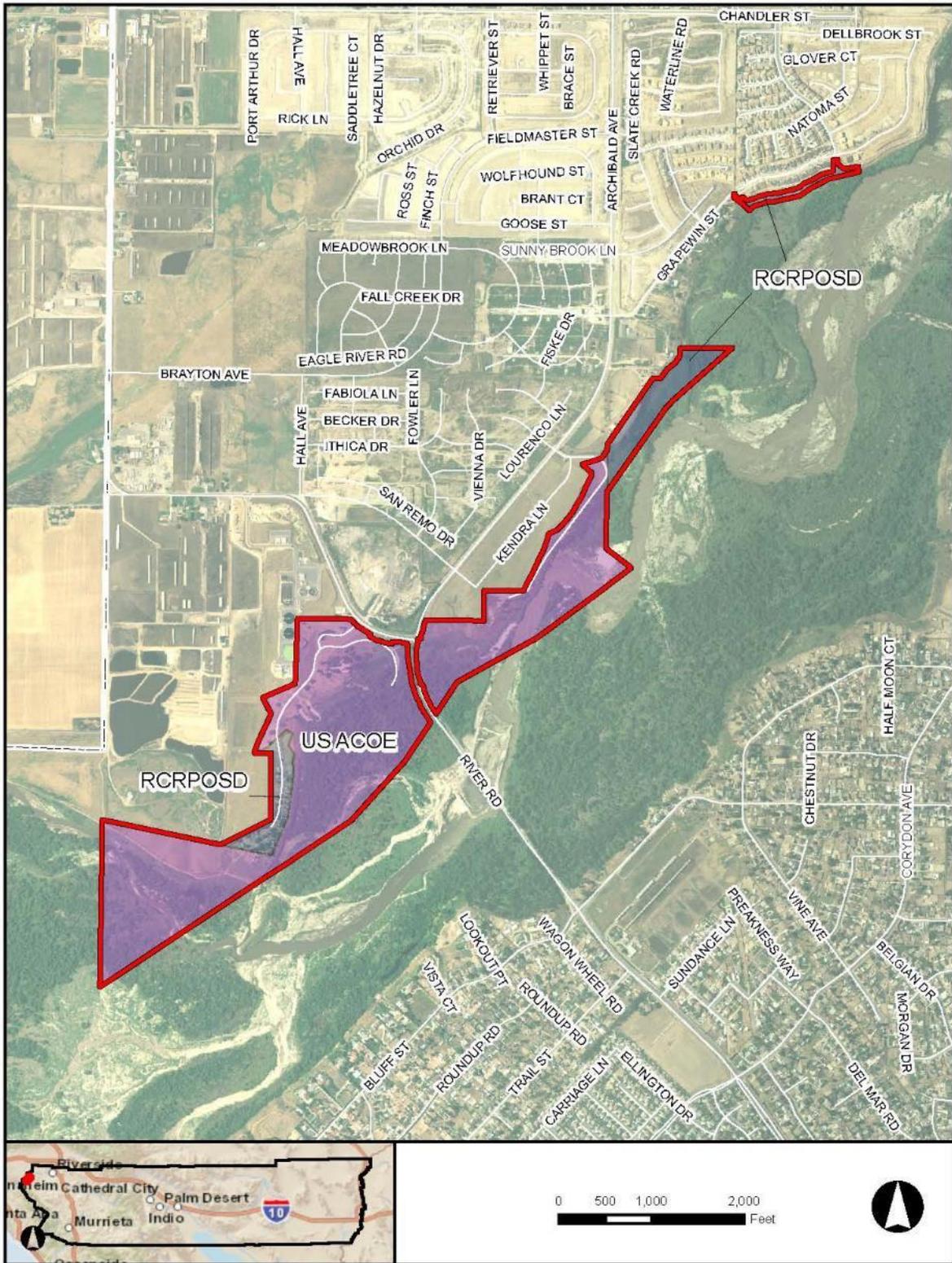
**Comments:** Crossroads Riverview Park Inc. is located at Prado Park in Corona, CA. They conduct Renaissance fairs and festivals and historic reenactments. They also host themed and traditional picnics, weddings, parties, special events, and retreats. A meeting room is also accessible, with full service 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 5316: Prado Park and Crossroads Riverview Park





**Asset Category: Regional Trails**

**Regional Trails**

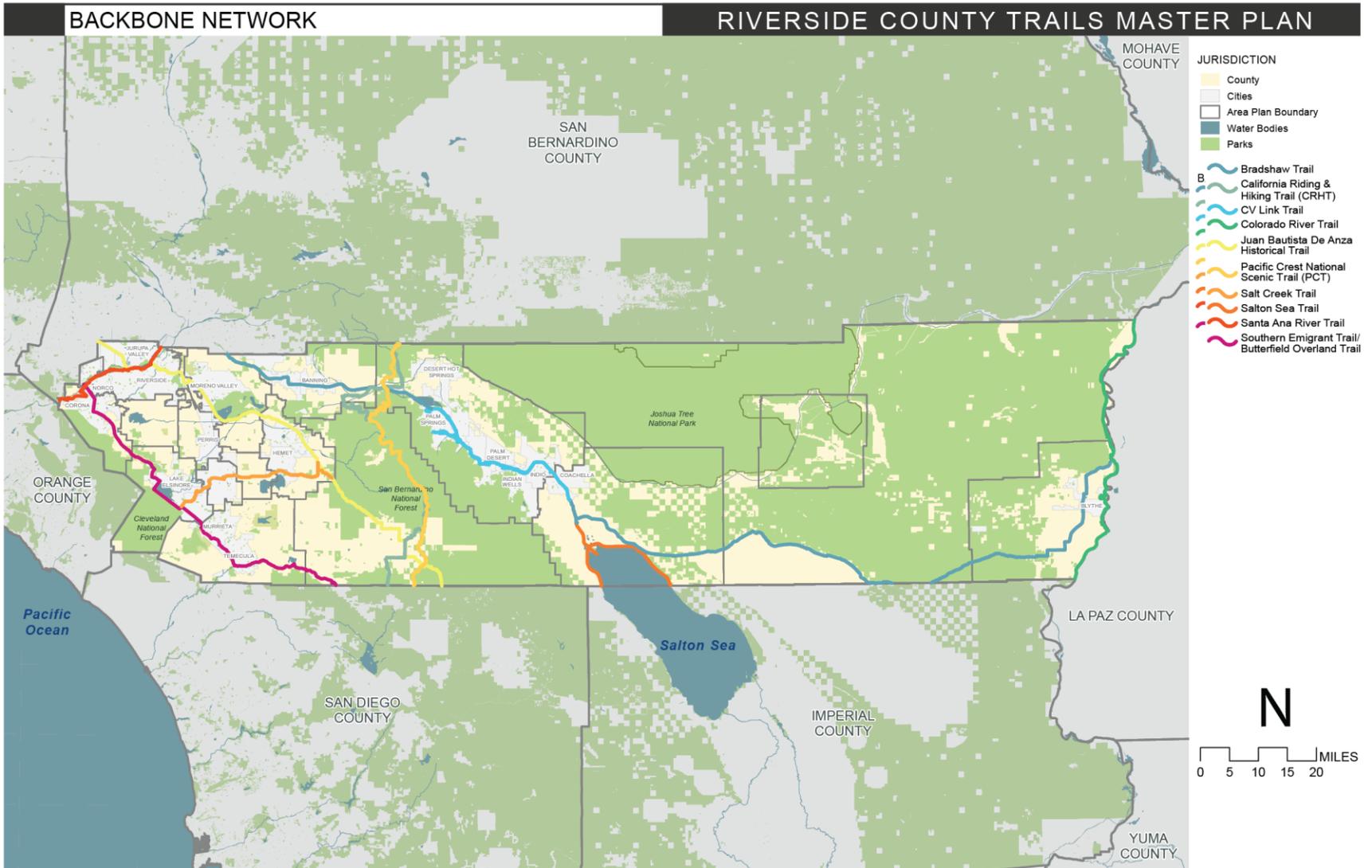
Regional Trails include those trails included in the Riverside County General Plan that the District is taking the lead in planning and implementing. In June of 2018, The Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District Comprehensive Trails Plan was completed.

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.

~~~~~

Figure 54: Regional Trails Locations



\* Map is conceptual in nature. Cities or destinations are points of reference only, the map is not intended to be complete.

### **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.

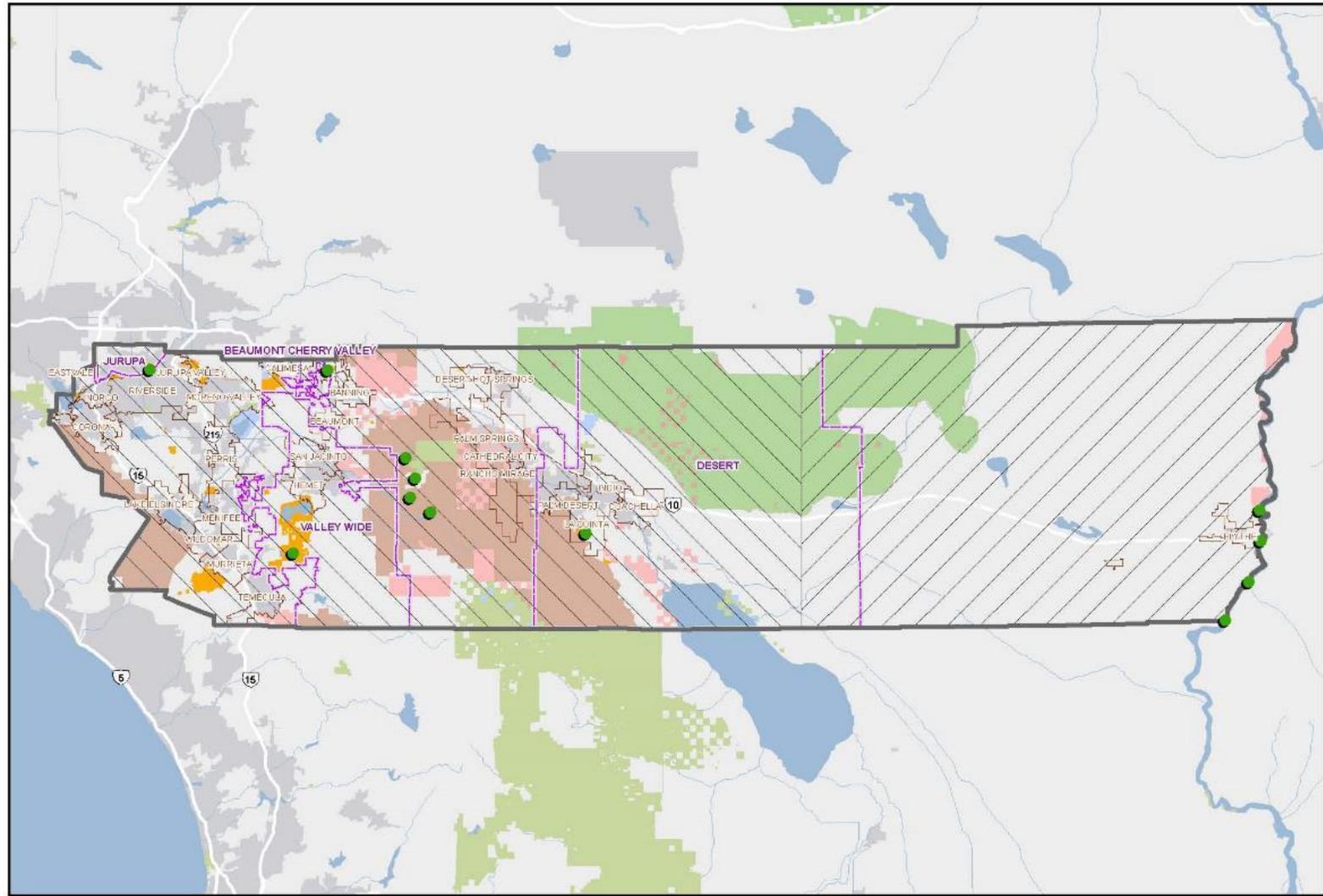
**District 4 Regional Park**

The District is currently working on a Feasibility Study with consultants Albert A. Webb Associates to locate a park within Riverside County District 4. This park will serve an area with sparse park facilities especially those that offer opportunities for regional hiking or camping opportunities.

~~~~~

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.

Figure 55: District Asset Location



**Legend**

- District Lands
- Tribal Lands
- Urban Areas
- State Parks
- Federal Lands
- National Parks
- State Lands
- Cities
- Other Recreation Districts
- RC Parks Department
- RC Regional Park & Open-Space District

**District Assets**

- Campgrounds



## 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

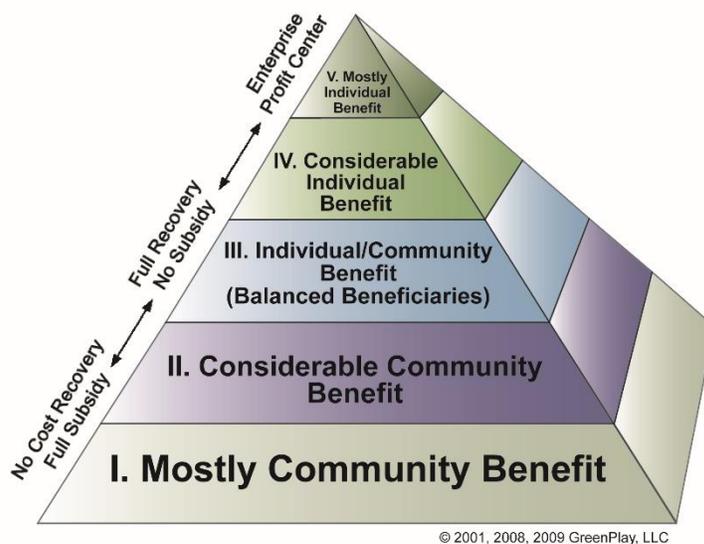
It is often easier to integrate the values of an organization with its mission if they can be visualized. An ideal philosophical model for this purpose is the Pyramid. In addition to a physical structure, *pyramid* is defined by Webster's Dictionary as "an immaterial structure built on a broad supporting 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 17: The Pyramid Model**



## The Pyramid Methodology



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<sup>1</sup>, 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Alliance for Nonprofit Management

**Figure 56: The Public Sector Services Assessment**

Services Assessment Matrix  © 2009 GreenPlay LLC and GP RED		Financial Capacity Economically Viable		Financial Capacity Not Economically Viable	
		Alternative Coverage High	Alternative Coverage Low	Alternative Coverage High	Alternative Coverage Low
Good Fit	Strong Market Position	Affirm Market Position 1	Advance Market Position 2	Complementary Development 5	"Core Service" 6
	Weak Market Position	Divest 3	Invest, Collaborate or Divest 4	Collaborate or Divest 7	Collaborate or Divest 8
Poor Fit	Divest				9

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

## 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	Yes	Unknown	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 District's 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 retail 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.

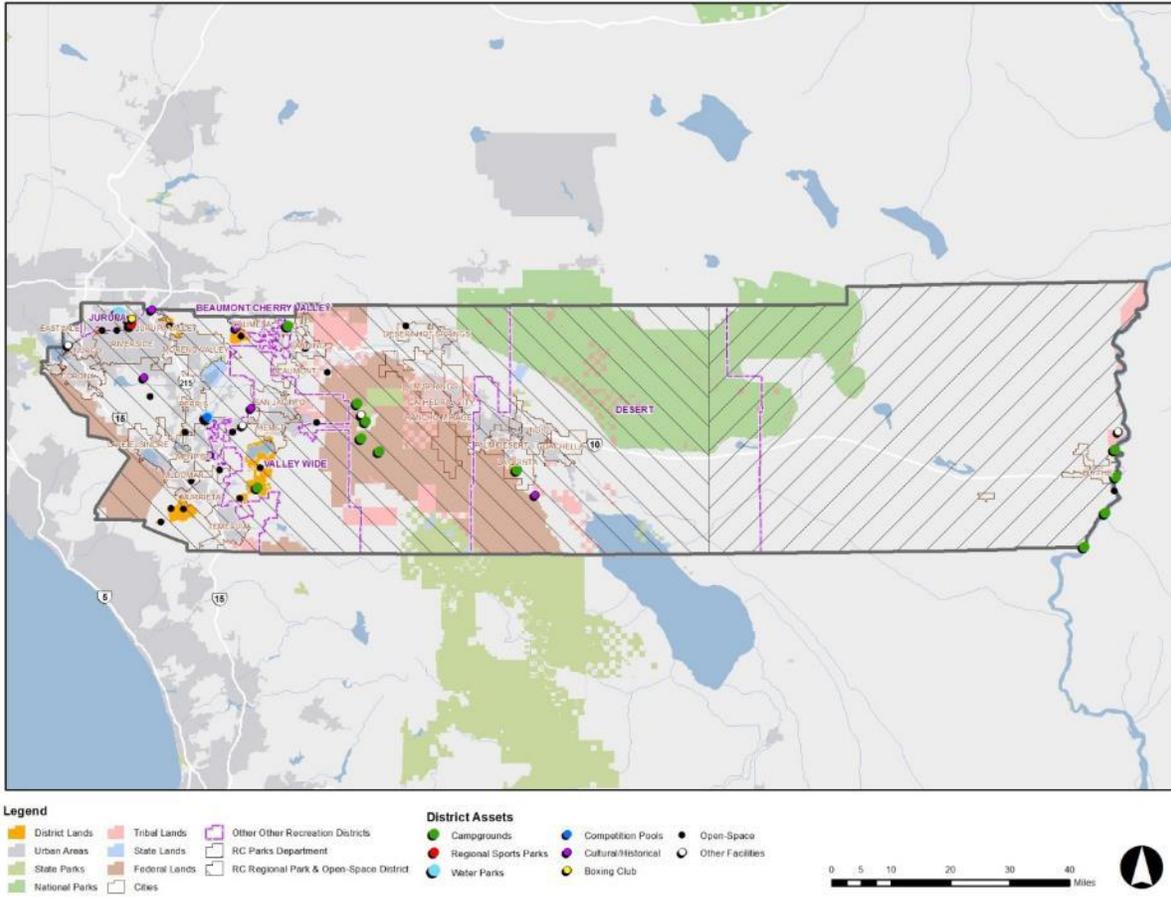
**District Events**

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

**F. Divest**

No services were identified in 2023 as having a poor fit with the Districts mission and goals and is recommended for divesting.

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.

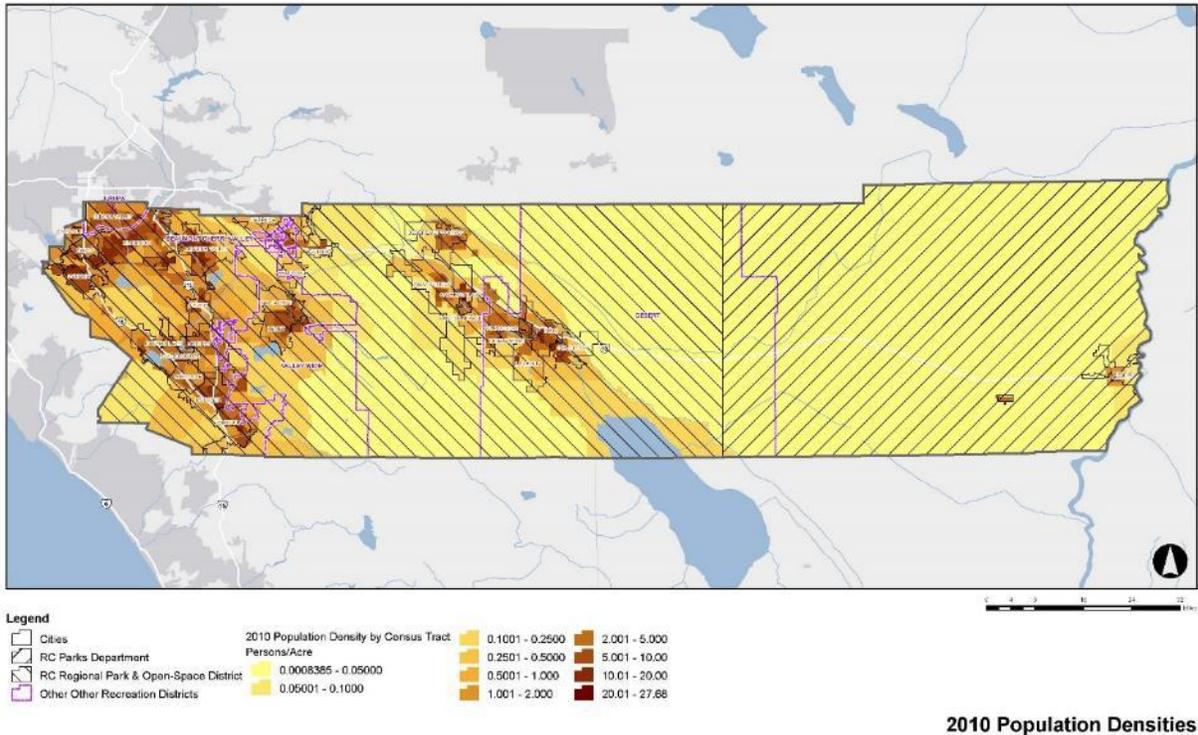
According to the US Census Bureau, Riverside County had a population of nearly 2.2 million people in 2010. The population within the County can be aggregated into three main regions as shown in **Figure 60**: 1) Western Riverside; 2) Coachella Valley; and 3) Eastern Riverside.

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**



## 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 District 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.

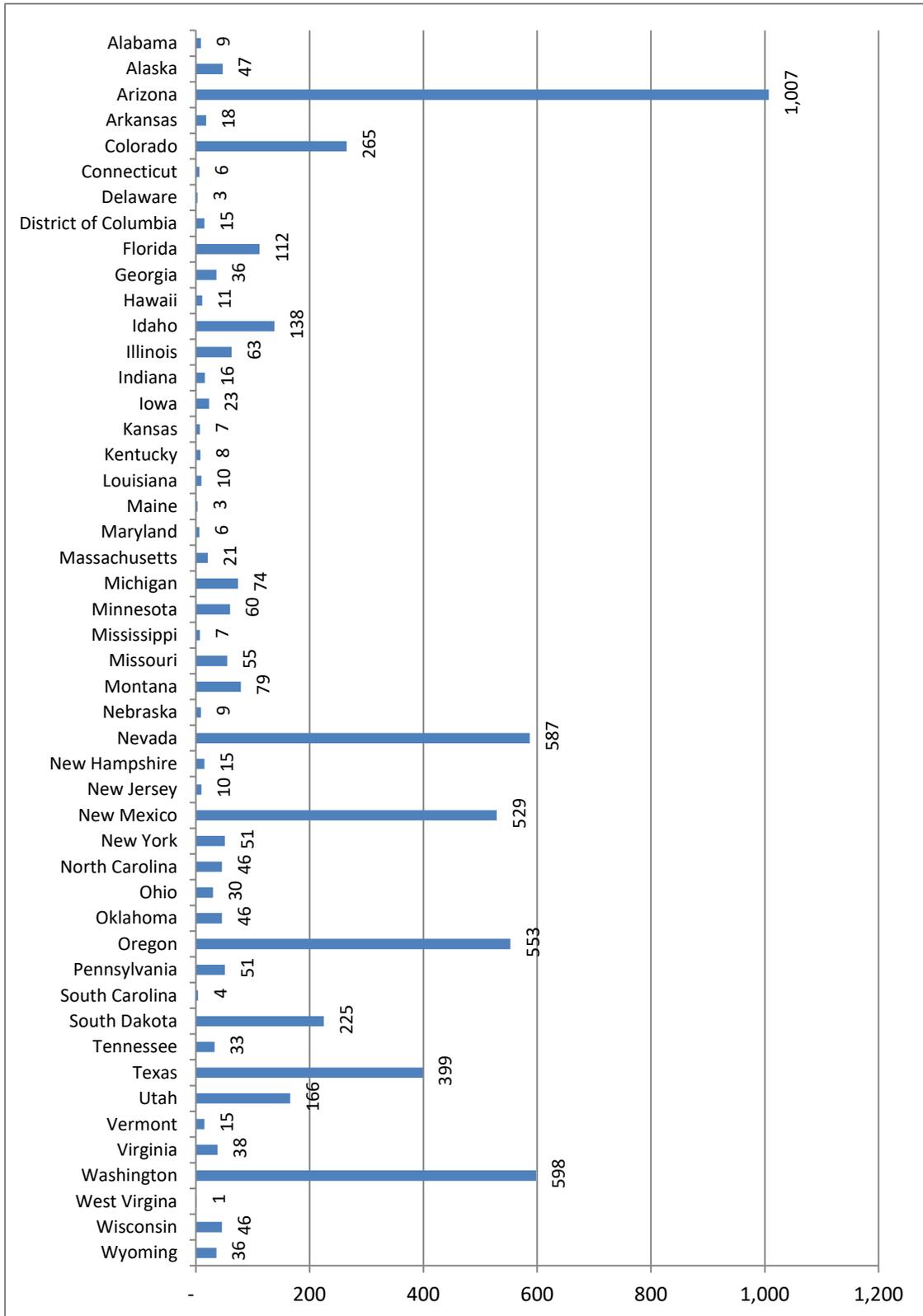
Of the reservations within California, almost 94 percent (123,000) are from areas within the 60-mile radius of the District campgrounds, with nearly 62,000 coming from within Riverside County (**Figure 62**).

**Table 2: Reservations by Campground by Year (2006-September 2012)**

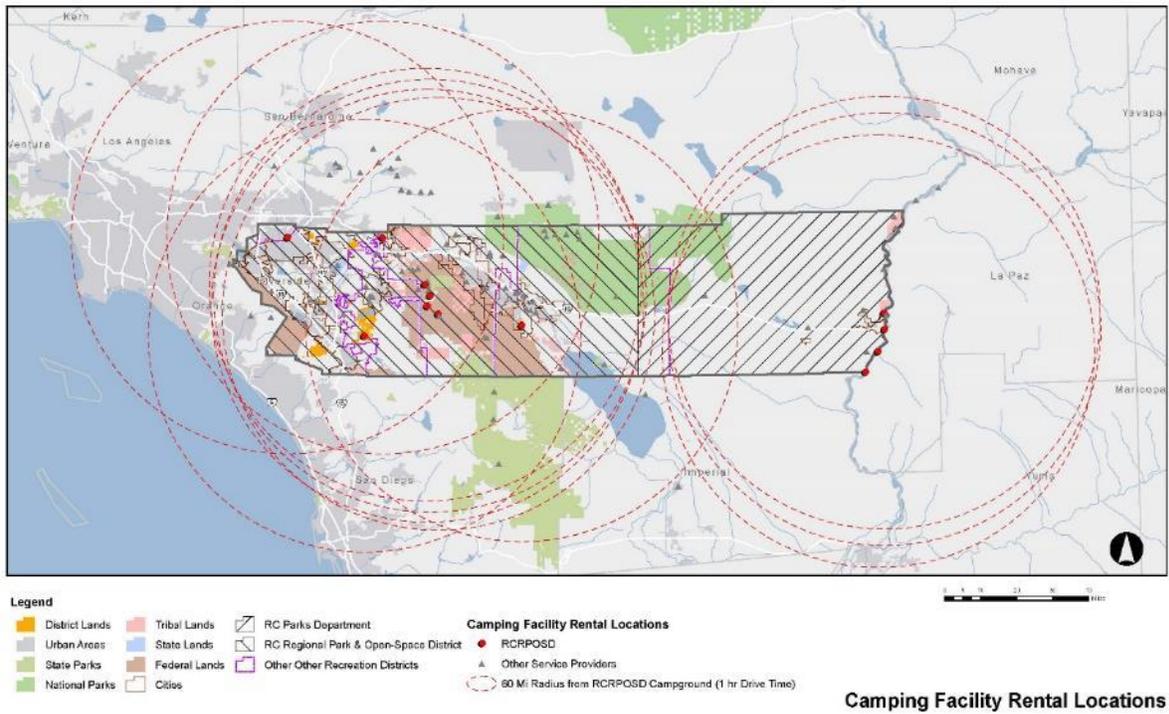
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Bogart Park</b>	170	244	233	267	353	380	471	2,118
<b>Hurkey Creek Park</b>	2,536	2,387	2,748	3,176	3,179	3,409	3,603	21,038
<b>Idyllwild Park</b>	1,417	1,768	1,836	1,898	1,909	2,026	2,312	13,166
<b>Lake Cahuilla</b>	1,350	1,479	1,582	2,729	2,672	2,249	1,996	14,057
<b>Lake Skinner Rec Area</b>	9,100	9,279	9,702	8,276	8,129	9,383	9,567	63,436
<b>Lawler Alpine</b>	57	48	47	58	58	51	51	370
<b>Lawler Lodge</b>	54	62	55	52	52	52	49	376
<b>Mayflower Park</b>	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4
<b>McCall Memorial Park</b>	5	7	3	2	2	-	2	21
<b>Rancho Jurupa Park</b>	1,850	2,300	2,093	2,044	3,052	5,605	7,758	24,702
<b>Total Reservations</b>	<b>16,539</b>	<b>17,574</b>	<b>18,299</b>	<b>18,502</b>	<b>19,408</b>	<b>23,155</b>	<b>25,811</b>	<b>139,288</b>

*Note: Mayflower Park is not included in the District reservation system.*

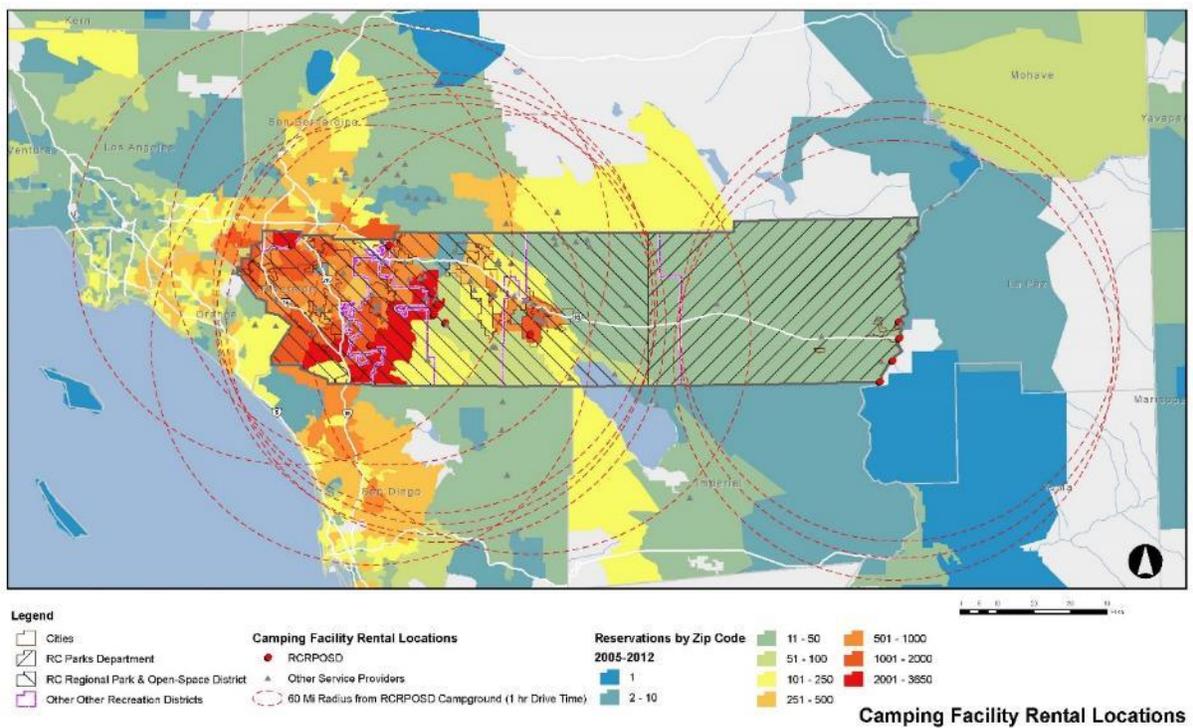
**Table 3: Domestic Reservations Outside of California**



**Figure 6118: 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**

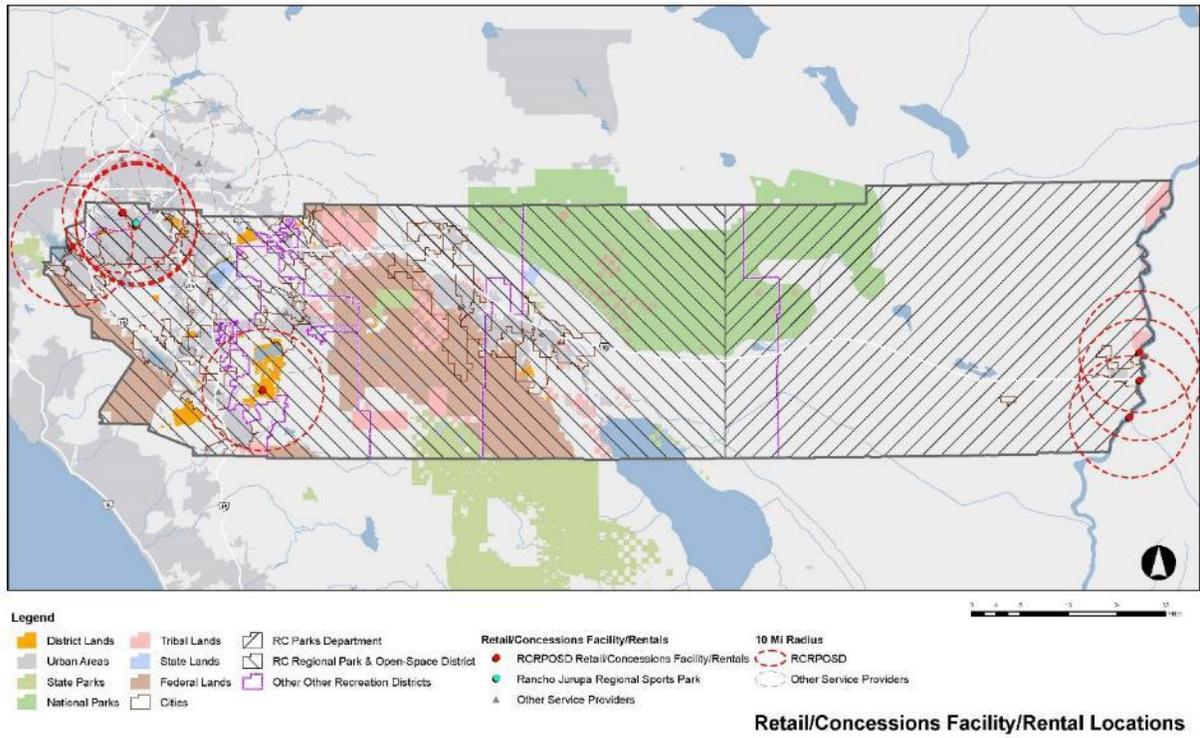
#### **Land Management**

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.

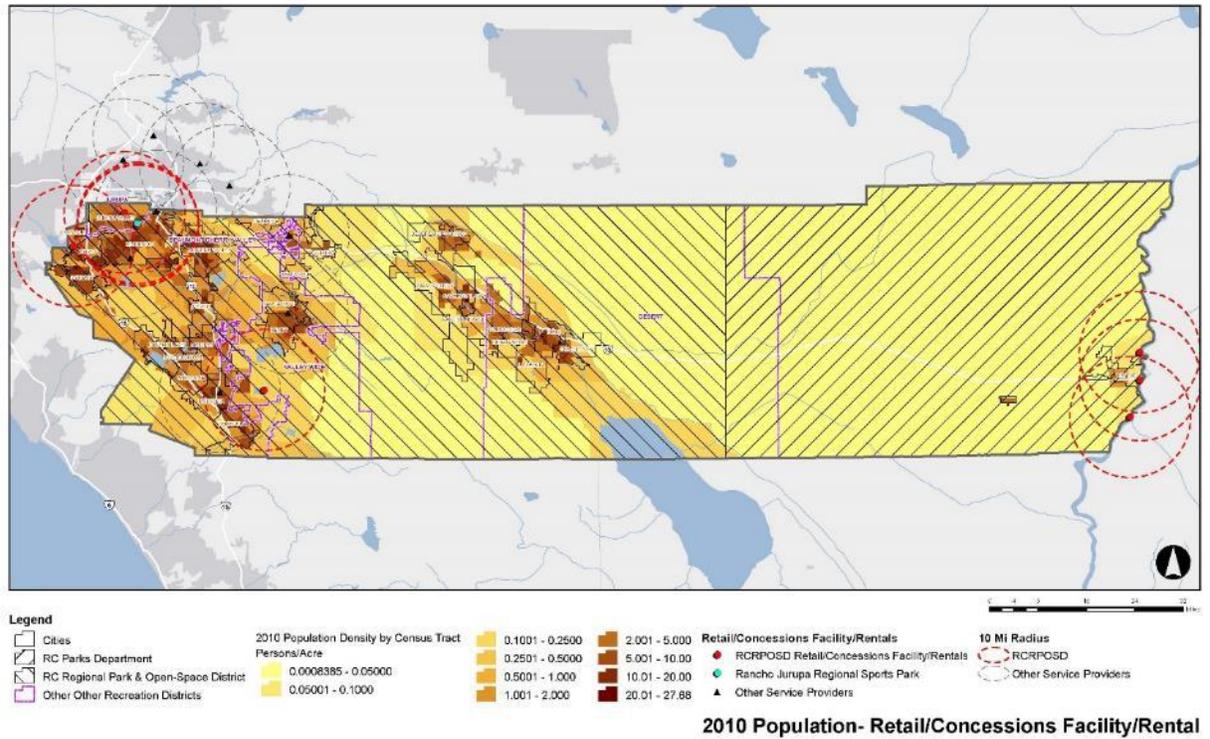
#### **District Events**

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.

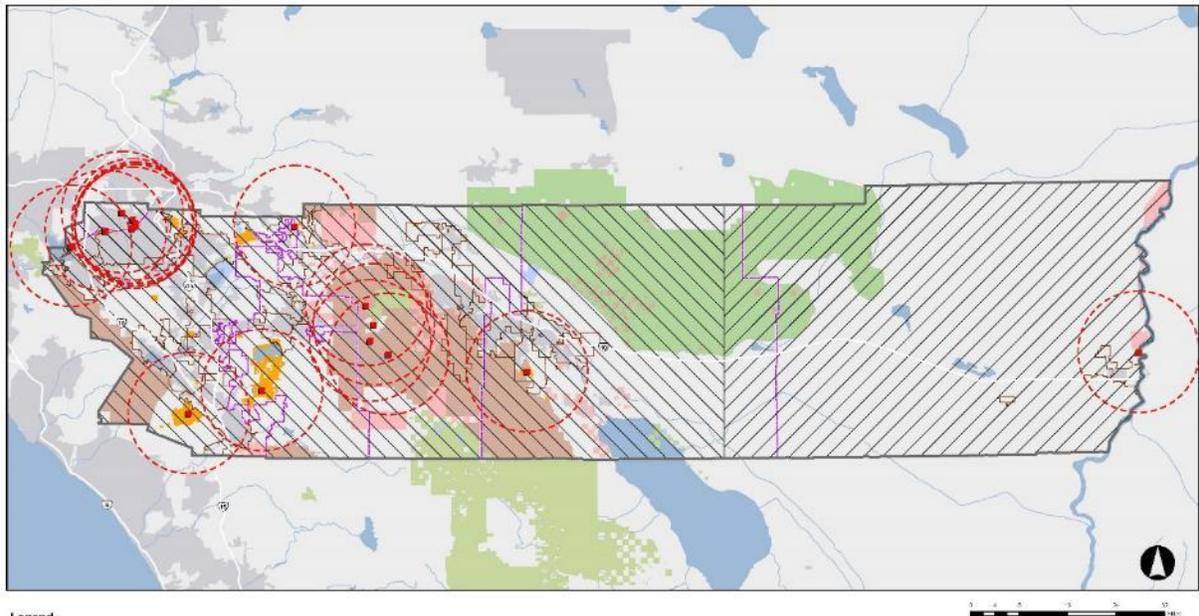
**Figure 63: Retail Concessions/Facility Rental Locations**



**Figure 64: Retail Concessions/Facility Rental Locations – Population**



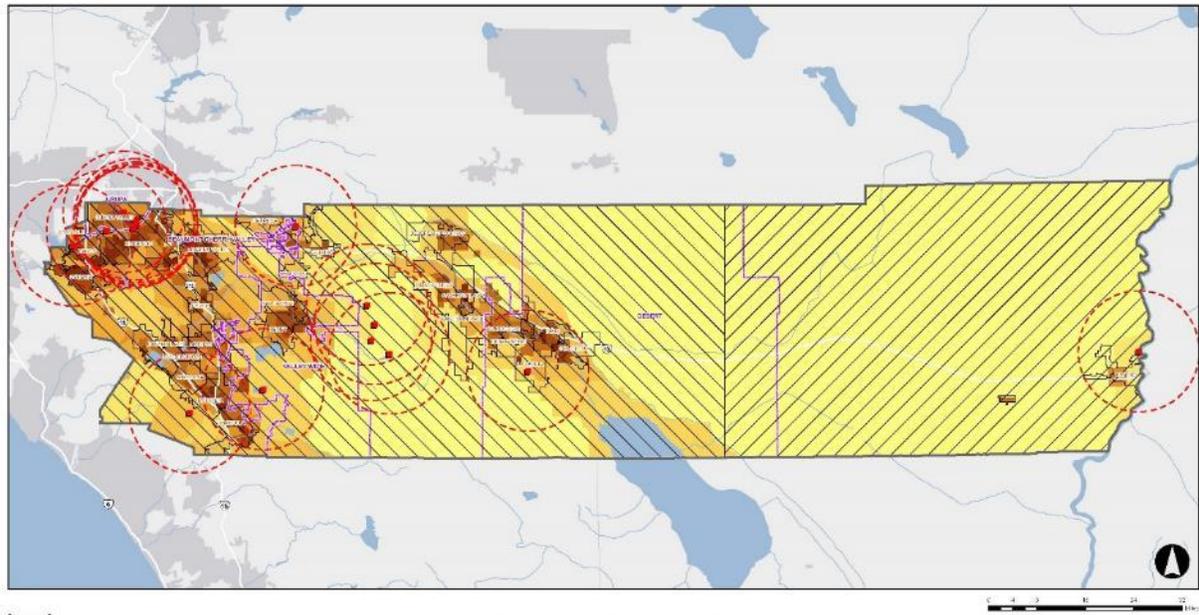
**Figure 65: Non-District Events**



- Legend**
- District Lands
  - Tribal Lands
  - RC Parks Department
  - RCRPOSD Non-District Events
  - Urban Areas
  - State Lands
  - RC Regional Park & Open-Space District
  - 10 mi Radius
  - State Parks
  - Federal Lands
  - Other Other Recreation Districts
  - National Parks
  - Cities

**Non-District Event Locations**

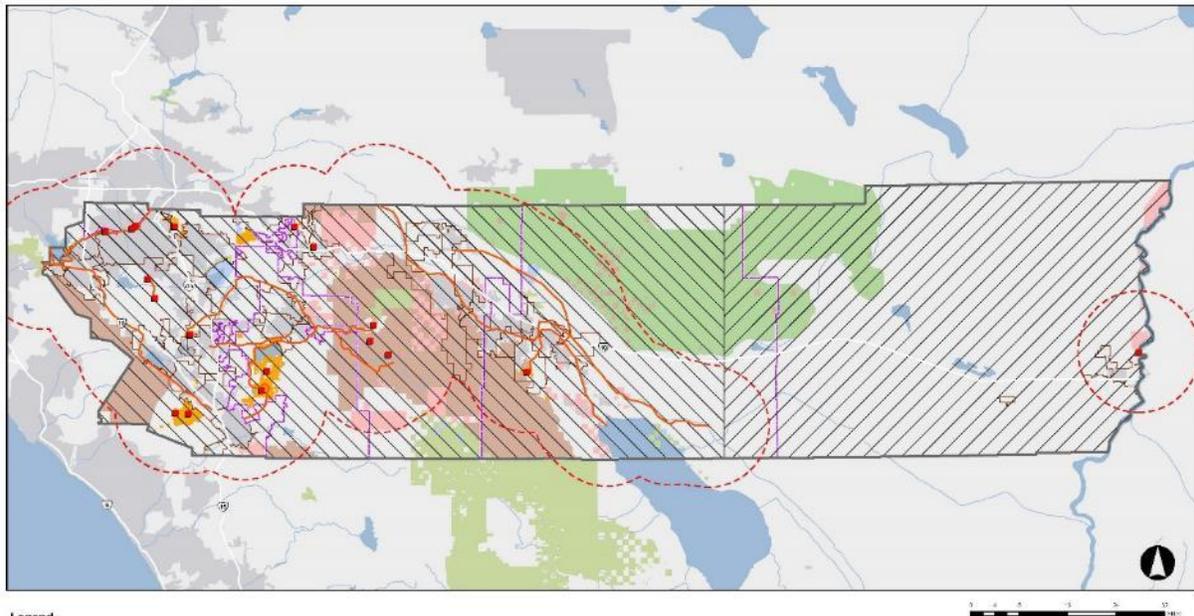
**Figure 66: Non-District Events – Population**



- Legend**
- Cities
  - RC Parks Department
  - RC Regional Park & Open-Space District
  - Other Other Recreation Districts
  - 2010 Population Density by Census Tract  
Persons/Acre
  - 0.0008365 - 0.05000
  - 0.05001 - 0.1000
  - 0.1001 - 0.2500
  - 0.2501 - 0.5000
  - 0.5001 - 1.000
  - 1.001 - 2.000
  - 2.001 - 5.000
  - 5.001 - 10.00
  - 10.01 - 20.00
  - 20.01 - 27.68
  - RCRPOSD Non-District Events
  - 10 mi Radius

**2010 Population- Non-District Events**

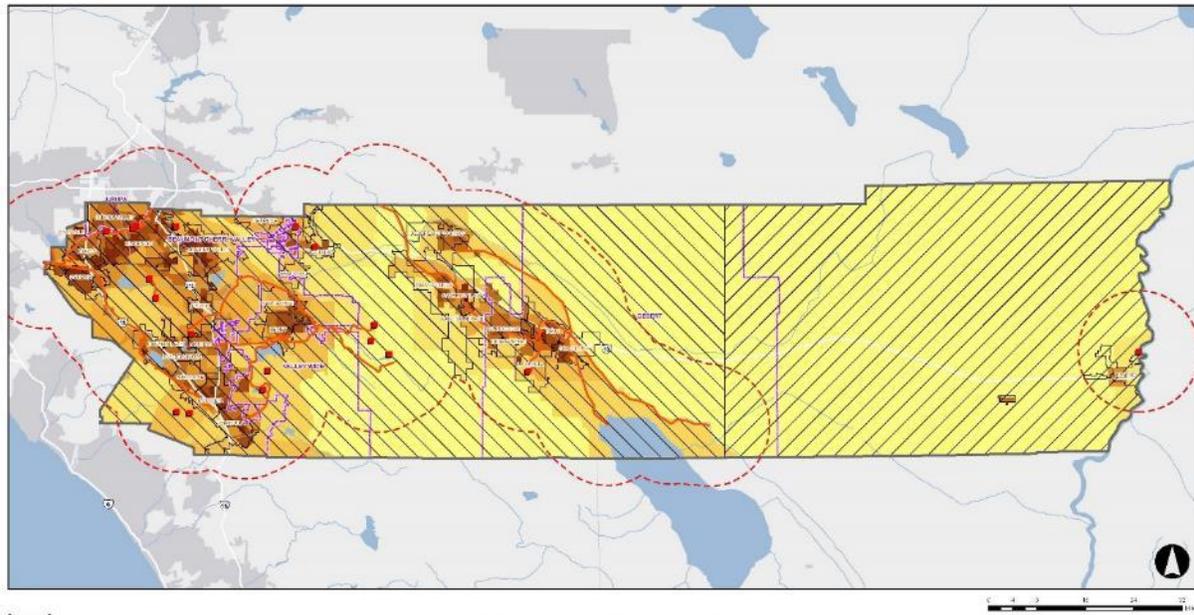
**Figure 67: Regional Trails/Trails**



- Legend**
- District Lands
  - Tribal Lands
  - RC Parks Department
  - RCRPOSD Trails
  - Urban Areas
  - State Lands
  - RC Regional Park & Open-Space District
  - Regional Backbone Trails
  - State Parks
  - Federal Lands
  - Other Recreation Districts
  - 10 mi Radius from Trail Location
  - National Parks
  - Cities

**Trail Locations**

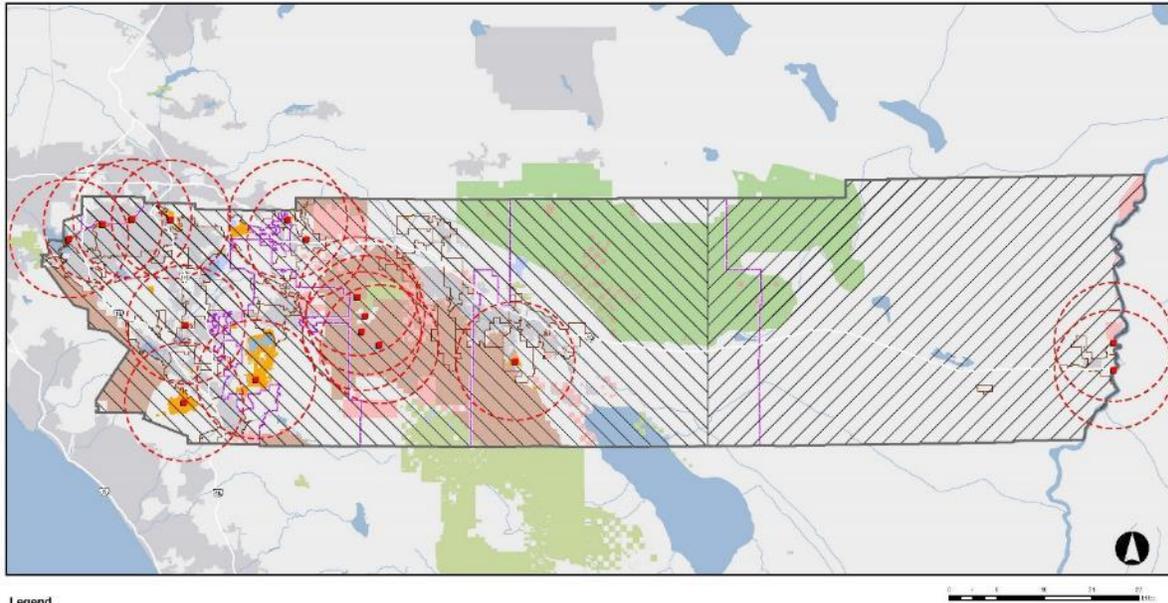
**Figure 19: Regional Trails/Trails – Population**



- Legend**
- Cities
  - RC Parks Department
  - RC Regional Park & Open-Space District
  - Other Recreation Districts
  - 2010 Population Density by Census Tract  
Persons/Acre
  - 0.1001 - 0.2500
  - 0.2501 - 0.5000
  - 0.5001 - 1.000
  - 1.001 - 2.000
  - 2.001 - 5.000
  - 5.001 - 10.00
  - 10.01 - 20.00
  - 20.01 - 27.88
  - RCRPOSD Trails
  - Regional Backbone Trails
  - 10 mi Radius from Trail Location

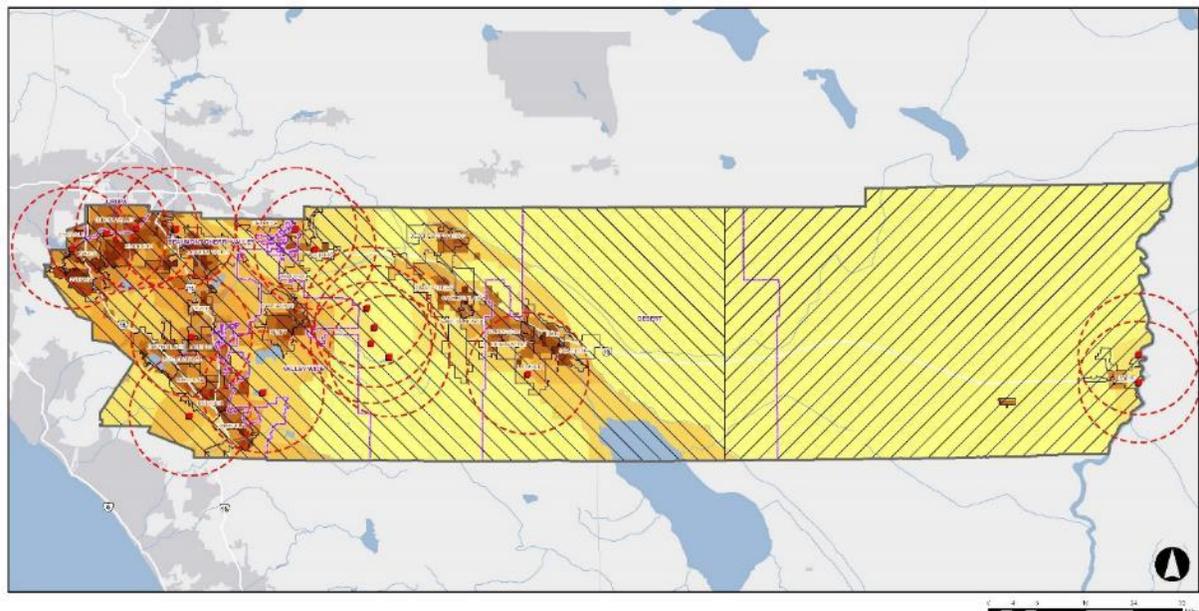
**2010 Population- Trail Locations**

**Figure 69: Park Management (Day Use)**



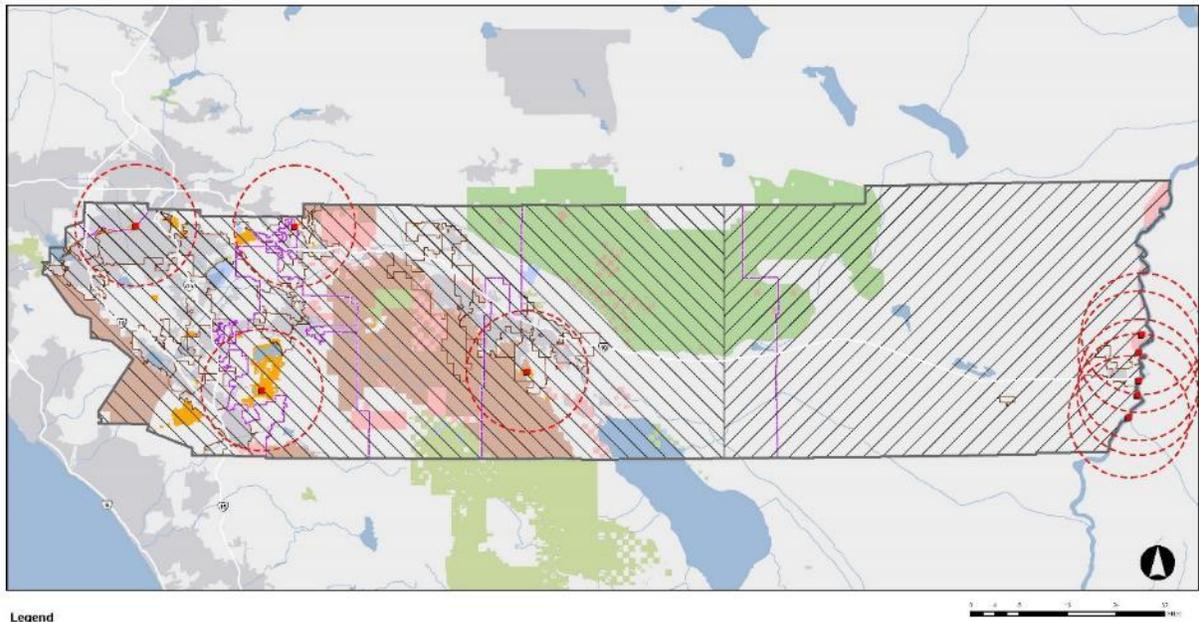
**Park Management (Day Use) Locations**

**Figure 70: Park Management (Day Use) – Population**



**2010 Population- Park Management (Day Use)**

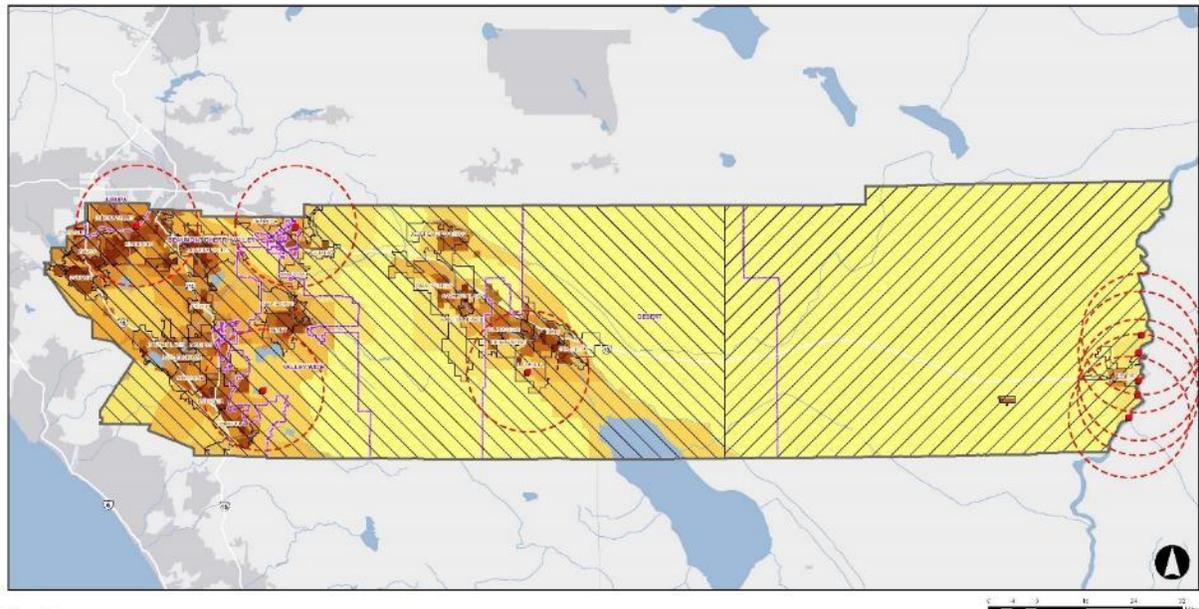
**Figure 71: Fishing/Boating**



- Legend**
- District Lands
  - Tribal Lands
  - RC Parks Department
  - RCRPOSD Fishing/Boating
  - Urban Areas
  - State Lands
  - RC Regional Park & Open-Space District
  - 10 mi Radius
  - State Parks
  - Federal Lands
  - Other Other Recreation Districts
  - National Parks
  - Cities

**Fishing/Boating Locations**

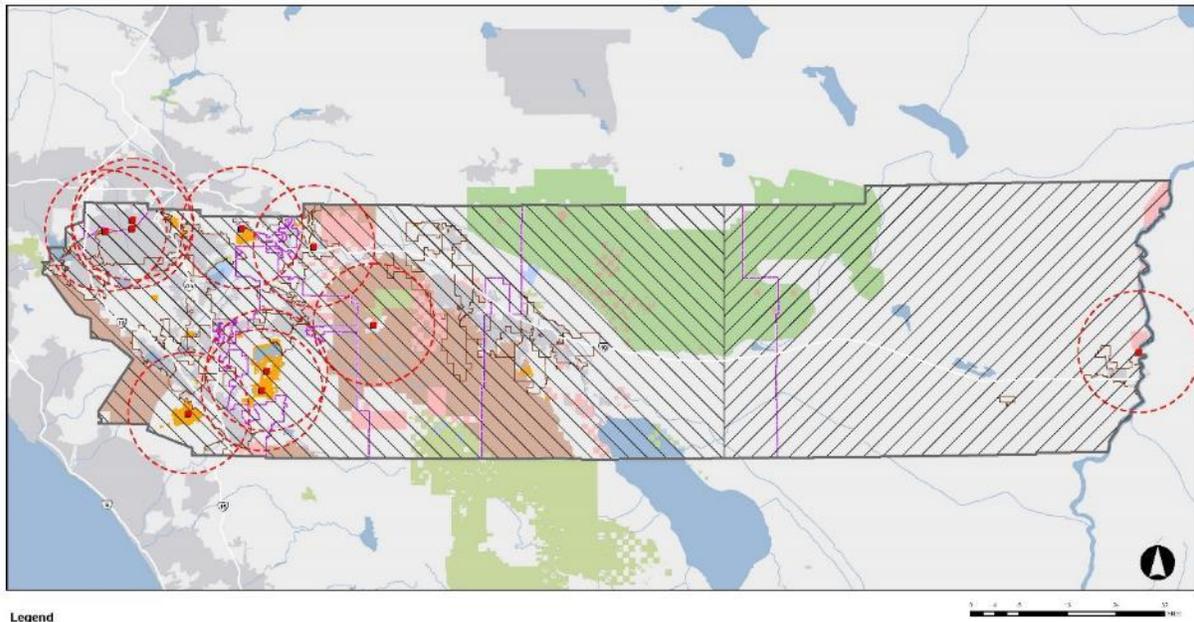
**Figure 72: Fishing/Boating – Population**



- Legend**
- Cities
  - RC Parks Department
  - RC Regional Park & Open-Space District
  - Other Other Recreation Districts
  - 0.0008385 - 0.05000
  - 0.05001 - 0.1000
  - 0.1001 - 0.2500
  - 0.2501 - 0.5000
  - 0.5001 - 1.000
  - 1.001 - 2.000
  - 2.001 - 5.000
  - 5.001 - 10.00
  - 10.01 - 20.00
  - 20.01 - 27.88
  - RCRPOSD Fishing/Boating
  - 10 mi Radius

**2010 Population- Fishing/Boating**

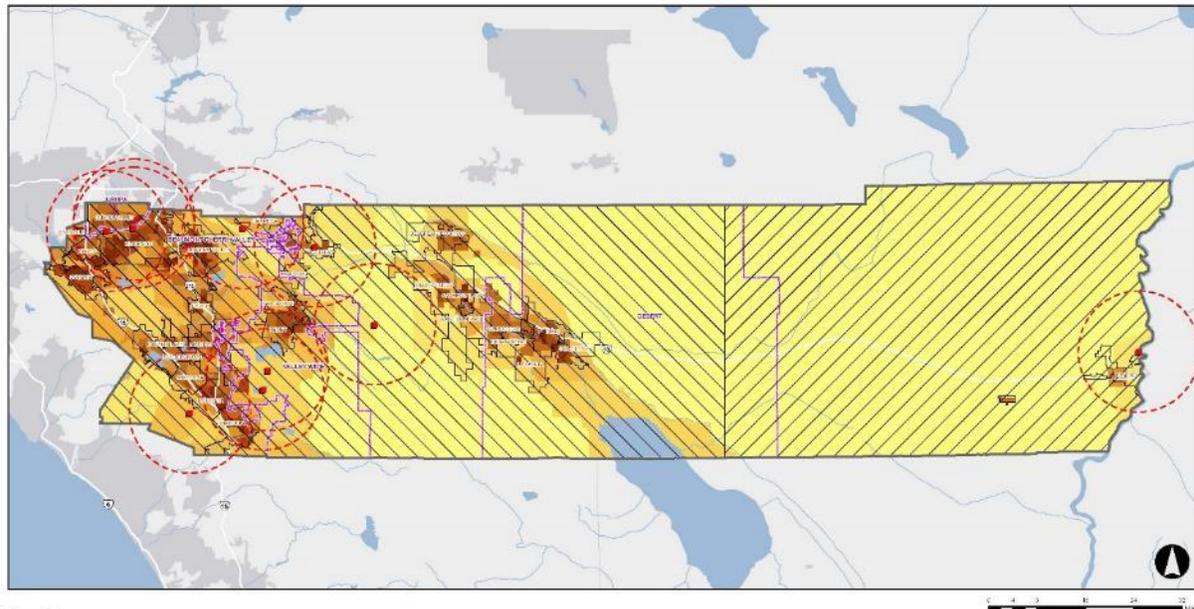
**Figure 73: Interpretive/Education**



- Legend**
- District Lands
  - Tribal Lands
  - RC Parks Department
  - RCRPOSD Interpretive/Education
  - Urban Areas
  - State Lands
  - RC Regional Park & Open-Space District
  - 10 mi Radius
  - State Parks
  - Federal Lands
  - Other Recreation Districts
  - National Parks
  - Cities

**Interpretive/Education Locations**

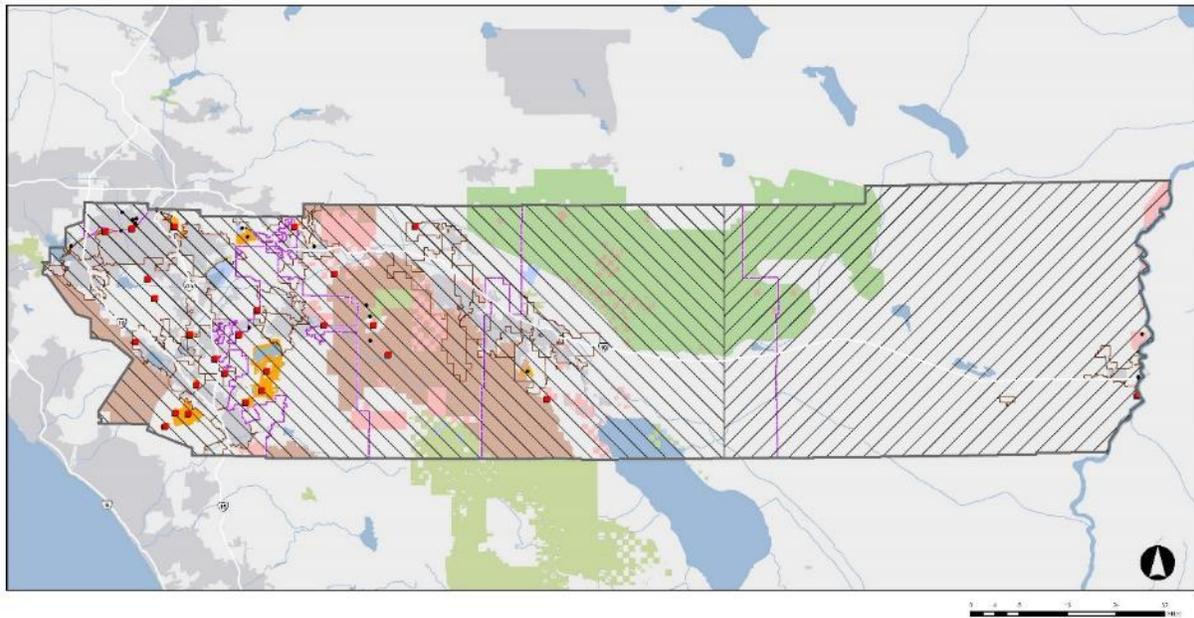
**Figure 74: Interpretive/Education – Population**



- Legend**
- Cities
  - RC Parks Department
  - RC Regional Park & Open-Space District
  - Other Recreation Districts
  - 2010 Population Density by Census Tract  
Persons/Acre
  - 0.1001 - 0.2500
  - 0.2501 - 0.5000
  - 0.5001 - 1.000
  - 1.001 - 2.000
  - 2.001 - 5.000
  - 5.001 - 10.00
  - 10.01 - 20.00
  - 20.01 - 27.88
  - RCRPOSD Interpretive/Education
  - 10 mi Radius

**2010 Population- Interpretive/Education**

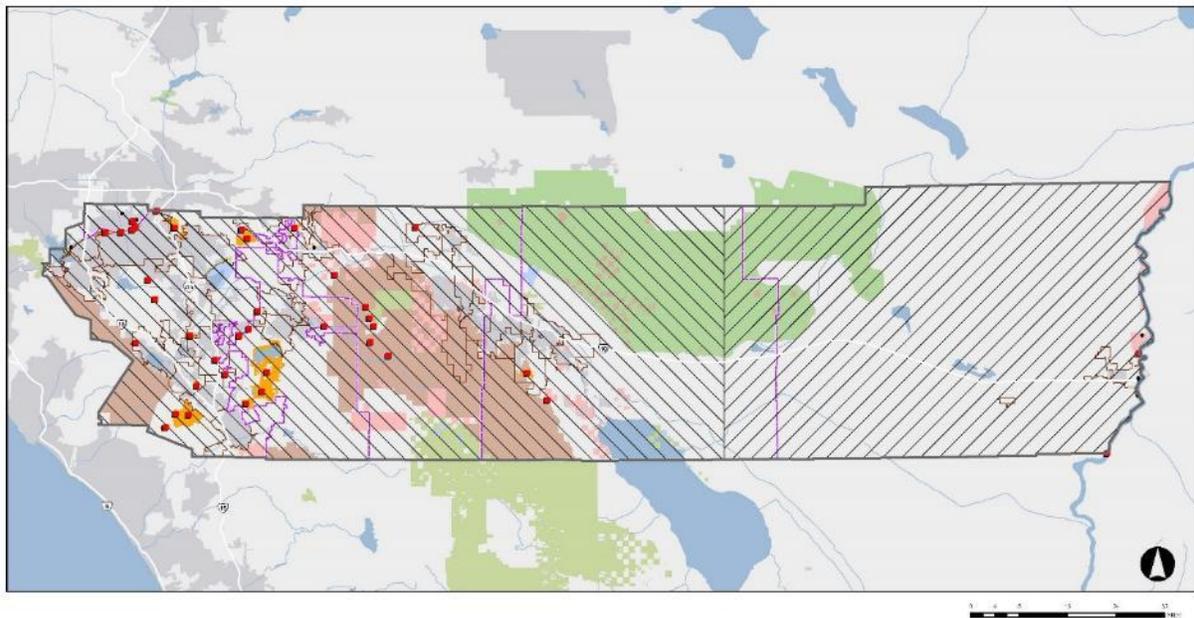
**Figure 75: Open-Space Management**



- Legend**
- District Lands
  - Tribal Lands
  - RC Parks Department
  - RCRPOSD Open-Space Management
  - Urban Areas
  - State Lands
  - RC Regional Park & Open-Space District
  - Other RCRPOSD Assets
  - State Parks
  - Federal Lands
  - Other Recreation Districts
  - Cities

**Open-Space Management Locations**

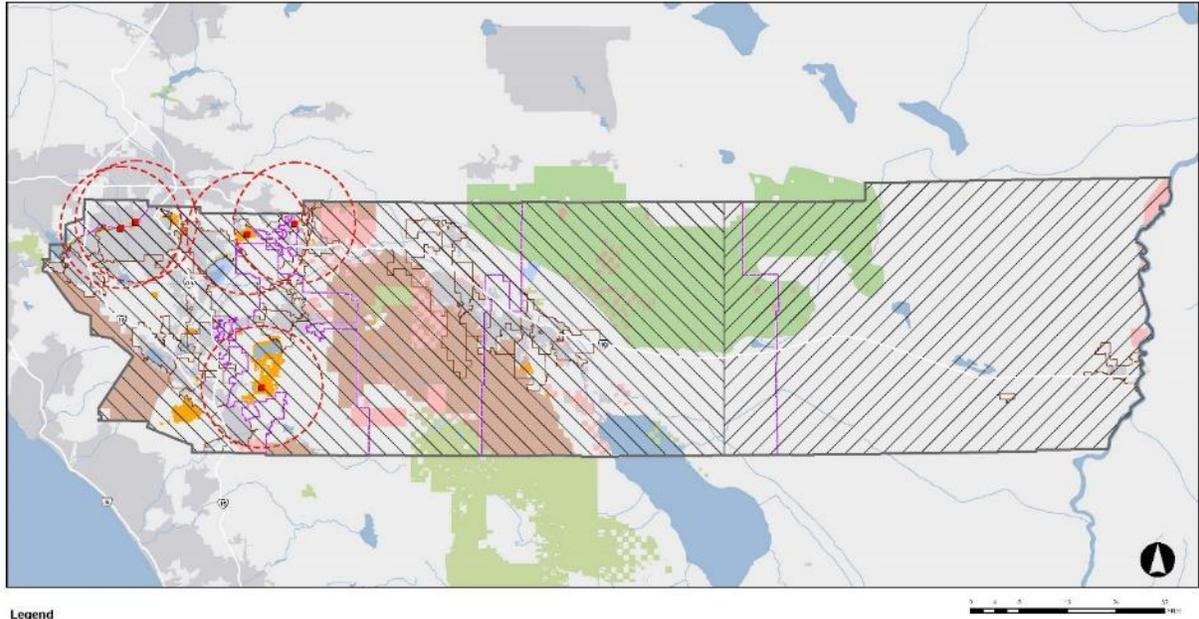
**Figure 76: Land Management**



- Legend**
- District Lands
  - Tribal Lands
  - RC Parks Department
  - RCRPOSD Land Management
  - Urban Areas
  - State Lands
  - RC Regional Park & Open-Space District
  - Other RCRPOSD Assets
  - State Parks
  - Federal Lands
  - Other Recreation Districts
  - Cities

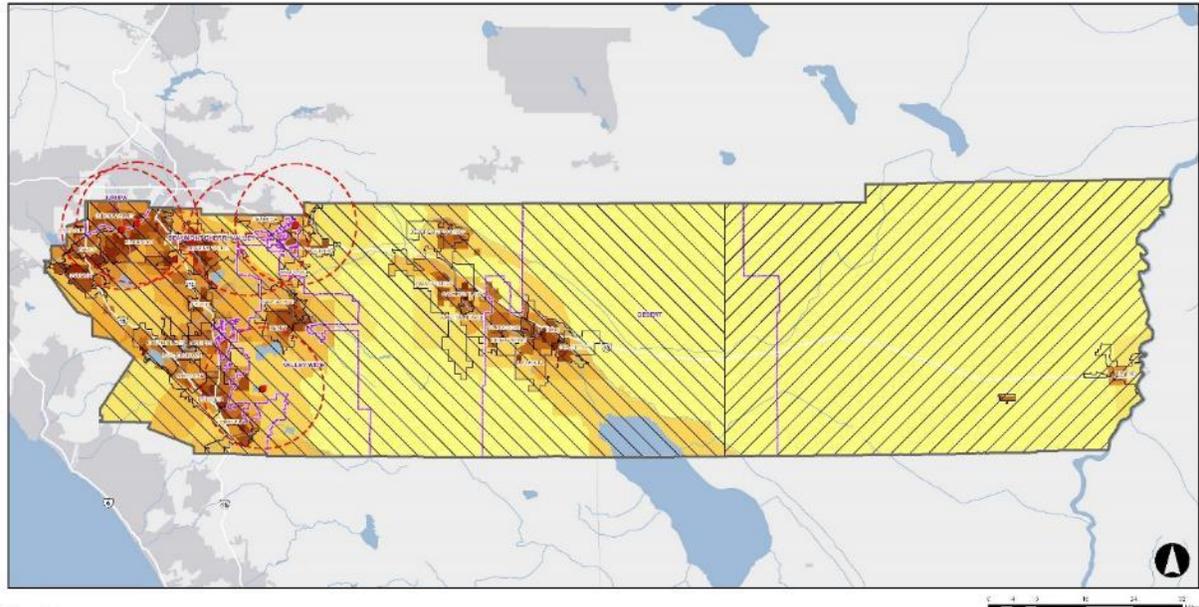
**Land Management Locations**

**Figure 77: District Events**



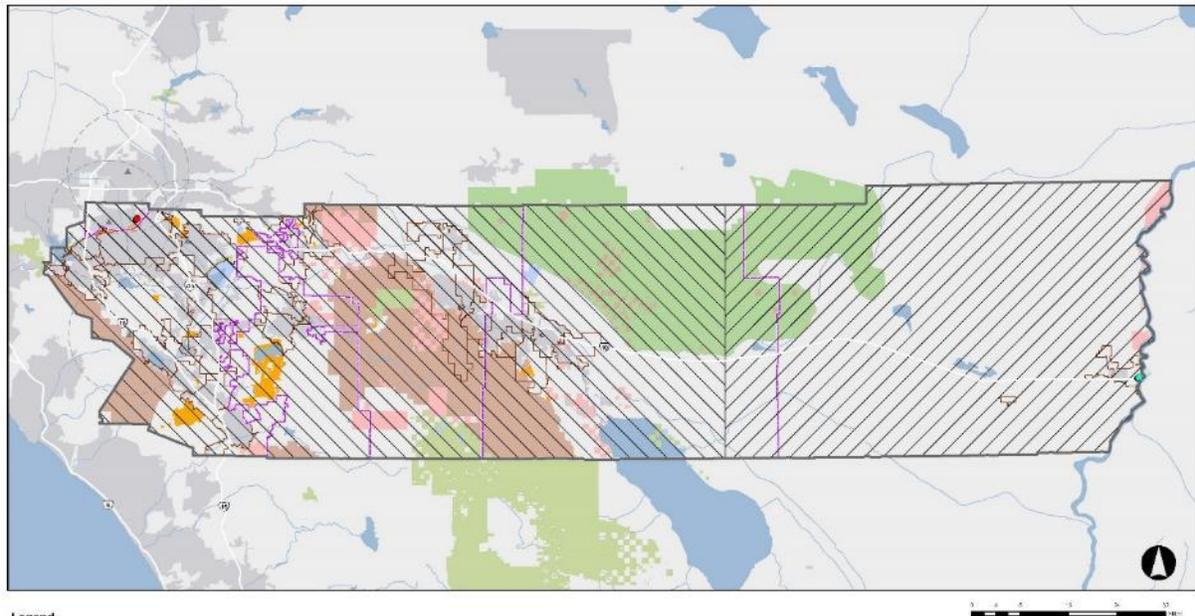
**District Event Locations**

**Figure 78: District Events – Population**



**2010 Population- District Events**

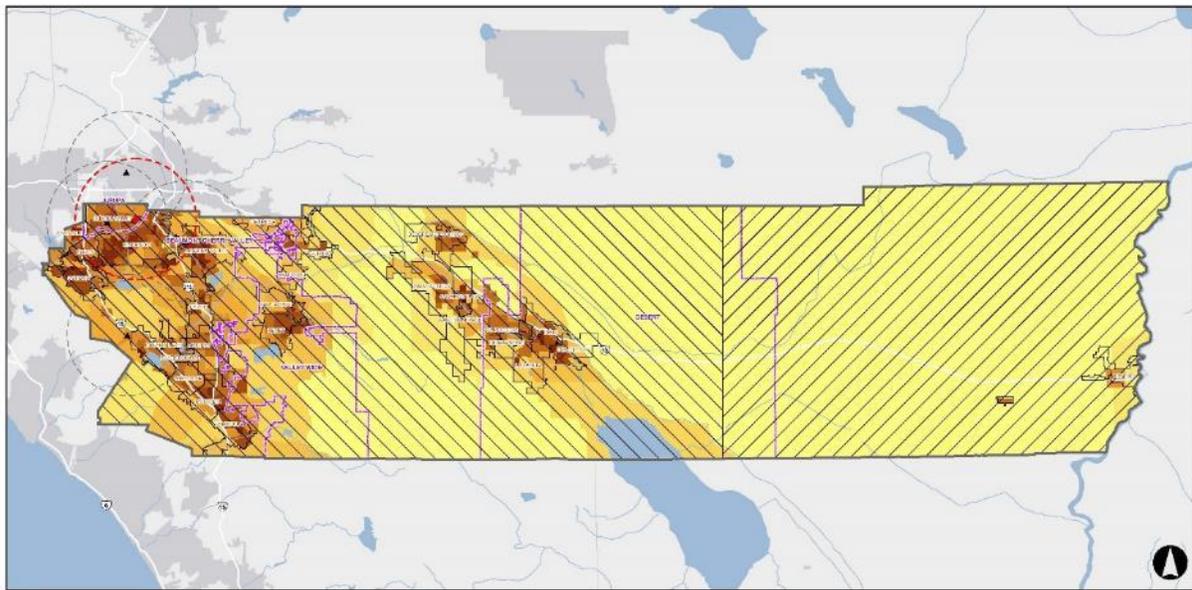
**Figure 79: Locations to Divest**



- Legend**
- District Lands
  - Tribal Lands
  - RC Parks Department
  - RCRPOSD Mobile Home Park Operators
  - Urban Areas
  - State Lands
  - RC Regional Park & Open-Space District
  - RCRPOSD Boxing Club
  - State Parks
  - Federal Lands
  - Other Recreation Districts
  - Other Service Providers (Boxing Clubs)
  - National Parks
  - Cities
  - 10 mi Radius from Other Service Providers

**Locations to Divest**

**Figure 80: Boxing Clubs – Population**



- Legend**
- Cities
  - RC Parks Department
  - RC Regional Park & Open-Space District
  - Other Recreation Districts
  - 2010 Population Density by Census Tract  
Persons/Acre
  - 0.0005385 - 0.05000
  - 0.1001 - 0.2500
  - 0.2501 - 0.5000
  - 0.5001 - 1.000
  - 1.001 - 2.000
  - 2.001 - 5.000
  - 5.001 - 10.00
  - 10.01 - 20.00
  - 20.01 - 27.88
  - Boxing Club Locations
  - RCRPOSD Boxing Club
  - Other Service Providers (Boxing Clubs)
  - 10 mi Radius from Boxing Clubs
  - RCRPOSD
  - Other Service Providers

**2010 Population- Boxing Clubs**

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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
CNDDDB	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 100,000 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 100,000 acres it operates and manages.

The District’s 2023 *Strategic Plan* addresses resource management in its mission statement:

To preserve land with sensitive habitat or rich heritage within Riverside County and provide opportunities for the community to enjoy equitable access through recreation and education.

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.

### **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 Jensen 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.

### **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 4: 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%
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%

<b>Lake Skinner Recreation Area</b>	Park	Camp	1525.90	1413.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.76	93%	0%	0%	0%	7%
<b>Lawler Lodge and Alpine Camp</b>	Park	Camp	65.93	65.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Mayflower Park</b>	Park	Camp	82.30	82.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Maze Stone Park</b>	OS	Cultural	5.76	5.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>McCall Memorial Park</b>	Park	Camp	88.74	88.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>McIntyre Park</b>	Park	Camp	26.57	26.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Miller Park</b>	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	Undetermined Acres	Low %	High A %	High B %	Total High %	Undetermined %
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%
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%
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 5: 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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,470</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 6: 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 7: 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 8: 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
Bogart Park	233.26
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 9: 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.<sup>2</sup> Other commonly searched archival documents include the California Native American Heritage Commission’s (NAHC)<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> [http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=1068](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.nahc.ca.gov/>

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 historic occupation. Resources are recorded following California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)<sup>4</sup> 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.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/>

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 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 unearthed 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 (“CNDDDB”). 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 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 CNDDDB 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 10: Summary Matrix of Natural Resources**

Facility	Category	Cat2	Acres	Amphibian Sp	Burrowing owl	Western Riverside MSHCP	Mammalian Sp	Narrow Endemic	Special Linkage	MSHCP	Additional Applicable MSHCP Plan Area Sections	Outside of Western Riverside MSHCP
						Criteria Area Sp				Reference Section		Sensitive Sp
<b>Box Springs Mountain Park</b>	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	
<b>Bowes Property</b>	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	
<b>Crestmore Manor</b>	Park	Park	16.36		Yes			San Diego ambrosia; Brand's phacelia; San Miguel savory		6.3.2, 6.1.3		
<b>Devil's Garden Preserve</b>	OS	OS	184.83									
<b>Double Butte Park</b>	OS	OS	579.76		Yes		L.A. pocket mouse*			6.3.2	6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.5, 6.1.6	
<b>Dow and Oak Valley Property</b>	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	
<b>Fish Traps Archaeological Site</b>	OS	Cultural	203.72								6.1.2	
<b>Gilman Historic Ranch</b>	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	
<b>Green Acres</b>	Park	Park	1.04									
<b>Harford Springs Park</b>	OS	OS	527.03		Yes	Thread-leaved brodiaea; Davidson's saltscale; Parish's brittlescale; Smooth tarplant; Round-leaved filaree; Coulter's goldfields; Little 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	
<b>Hidden Valley Wildlife Area</b>	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	

<b>Hurkey Creek Park</b>	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	
<b>Idyllwild Park</b>	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	
<b>Iodine Springs Reserve</b>	OS	OS	172.78		Yes					6.3.2	6.1.2,6.1.3, 6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
<b>Jenson-Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum</b>	Park	Cultural	30.04									
<b>Johnson Ranch</b>	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	
<b>Kabian Park</b>	OS	OS	782.54		Yes					6.3.2	6.1.2,6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
<b>Lake Cahuilla Recreation Area</b>	Park	Camp	1214.64								6.1.2,6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	Peninsular bighorn sheep
<b>Lake Skinner Recreation Area</b>	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	
<b>Lawler Lodge and Alpine Camp</b>	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	
<b>Mayflower Park</b>	Park	Camp	82.3								6.1.2,6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	Razorback sucker
<b>Maze Stone Park</b>	OS	Cultural	5.76		Yes					6.3.2	6.1.5,6.1.6	
<b>McCall Memorial Park</b>	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	
<b>McIntyre Park</b>	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
<b>Miller Park</b>	Park	Camp	5.28								6.1.2,6.1.5,6.1.6	Gila woodpecker
<b>Mockingbird Canyon Archeological Site</b>	OS	Cultural	30.35		Yes					6.3.2	6.1.2,6.1.4,6.1.5, 6.1.6	
<b>Multi-Species Reserve</b>	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	
<b>Prado Basin and Crossroads</b>	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	
<b>PVID Fishing Access</b>	Park	Park	0.02								6.1.2,6.1.5,6.1.6	Razorback sucker
<b>Rancho Jurupa Park</b>	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	
<b>Rancho Jurupa Regional Sports Park</b>	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	
<b>San Jacinto River SBKR Site</b>	OS	OS	15.62	Arroyo toad			San Bernardino kangaroo rat; L.A. pocket mouse			6.3.2	6.1.2,6.1.4,6.1.5,6. 1.6	
<b>San Timoteo Canyon Conservation Area</b>	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	
<b>San Timoteo Canyon Schoolhouse</b>	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		
<b>Santa Ana River Regional Park</b>	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	

<b>Santa Ana River Wetlands Mitigation Bank</b>	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	
<b>Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve</b>	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	
<b>Santa Rosa Plateau Sylvan Meadows Unit</b>	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	
<b>Stofer Property</b>	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	
<b>Trail Easement</b>	Park	Park	0.38		Yes					6.3.2		
<b>Trujillo Adobe Park</b>	Park	Park	0.6		Yes			San Diego ambrosia; Brand's phacelia; San Miguel savory		6.3.2, 6.1.3		
<b>Tucaloca Trail Easement</b>	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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