

Chapter II.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

PARKS AND RECREATION ELEMENT

PURPOSE

The Parks and Recreation Element is intended to plan and provide for a diverse and integrated parks and recreation system. An integrated recreation system that reflects and responds to the needs of the community and the standards of the Town will create active and passive recreational opportunities, while enhancing local amenities. Therefore, this Element includes an inventory of existing parks, trails and recreational amenities, together with an evaluation of lands that have potential for integration into the system. Implementation strategies and possible funding sources for the construction of future parks and trails are also provided. This Element also discusses the further development of a comprehensive bikeways and trails system, which present additional recreational opportunity and amenity value.

The goals, policies and programs set forth in the Parks and Recreation Element consider and respond to the needs of the Town. Lands that occur within Parks District boundary and outside the Town boundaries are also considered, to as to ensure the planning and provision of adequate parkland and recreational space.

BACKGROUND

The Parks and Recreation Element relates directly to the Land Use Element of the General Plan and it is also linked to several other elements. Trails and open recreational areas are discussed as components of open space in the Open Space and Conservation Element. Bicycle and equestrian trails are included as alternative means of transportation in the Circulation Element.

In accordance with Government Code 65560, this Parks and Recreation Element includes discussion of areas particularly suited for parks and recreational uses, as well as considering areas that could effectively provide links or corridors between recreational components. Section 65561 affirms the primary importance of parkland to the maintenance of the economy of the state, as well as its essential role in the provision of land for the



appreciation of scenic beauty and recreation. In accordance with Sections 66477 and 66479, local governments may require park site dedications, or fees in lieu of dedication, based upon

existing and projected population figures and General Plan land use designations. Section 65302(a) includes recreational uses as within the range of land uses that are normally included in a Land Use Element. Finally, Section 5076 of the Public Resources Code establishes that the General Plan shall consider the designation of trails as part of its open space plan.

PARKS

Well-designed and maintained parks and recreational facilities are multi-functional spaces that make a fundamental contribution to a community's sense of place. Parklands form an interface between the built and natural environments, providing public gathering places and both active and passive recreational opportunities. A principal feature of a major public park is an uninterrupted expanse of landscaped open space, supported by essential amenities, and it may also include areas for organized sports areas and structures to house recreational facilities.

Parks enhance and soften the built environment and permeate developed areas, offering traffic-free open spaces and relief from dense urban settings to residents and visitors. Public parks should be well connected within the community to encourage consistent use, and designed in an orderly and inviting manner that incorporates safety features. Effective design will provide a wide range of amenities and accommodate a diversity of complementary activities that facilitate extended periods of active use.

Parks Classifications

Parks in the Town of Apple Valley are divided into four categories.

Tot Lots, Mini Parks, or Pocket Parks

These small parks are modest open spaces situated in residential, business, commercial or office areas and they provide public space for rest, relaxation and socializing. They are a popular component of high-density residential areas and new housing developments, where they are sometimes known as 'tot lots' or 'sitting parks', and provide a place for family socialization. Mini parks range between 0.5 and three acres in size; the location and function of the particular park generally determine the amenities and facilities provided. However, most parks of this size usually include shade trees, tables and barbeques, exercise and play equipment.

Neighborhood Parks

Parks within this category function as a social hub in the immediate locality and they are usually located within walking or bicycling distance of residential areas. They are a fundamental component of the park system, providing an inviting, versatile public gathering place and offering both active and passive recreational opportunities. Neighborhood parks are particularly efficient in terms of both recreational use and man-hours for maintenance purposes due to their size, scale and the facilities they typically include.

A typical neighborhood park usually provides restrooms and off-street parking, other amenities oriented towards the recreational needs of children, and sports facilities and picnic areas. The size of a neighborhood park is determined by the surrounding urban density and on availability of land, but generally ranges from five to ten acres. It is essential that the principles of good

design are practiced and effective maintenance implemented, so that the park provides a safe, inviting and versatile open space that facilitates social activity and the formation of a distinctive sense of place.

A major use for neighborhood parks in Apple Valley is team practices for Little League baseball, soccer, adult softball and flag football.

Community Parks/Athletic Fields

Community Parks provide inviting, versatile public gathering places and offer both active and passive recreational opportunities, similar to those provided by the Neighborhood Park, although on a larger scale and catering to all age groups. While still serving the local community, they should be well connected and serve a wider area within a three to five mile radius. The optimal size for such parks ranges from 20 to 50 acres. Additional amenities at Community Parks may include facilities for larger and competitive sports events, as well as civic buildings or spaces for community use.

School Parks

These are usually equivalent to neighborhood parks, but typically include additional sports facilities. School parks consist of parks or playgrounds adjacent to, but separate from, educational institutions. Establishing joint use agreements with school districts can greatly assist the Town in meeting the demand for parklands.

Special Parklands

Special use lands vary considerably in size and in the amenities and facilities available. They are typically linked to special events such as fairs, or specific uses such as skate boarding or equestrian activities. They may be combined with other categories of parks and occupy a portion of a larger area. Where they provide for activities that are incompatible with other uses, they may be established in a remote area.

Park and Recreational Service Provider

In 2001, the Town of Apple Valley took responsibility for the Apple Valley Park and Recreation District. The Town offers a comprehensive, year round recreation program providing leisure time activities to all segments of the Apple Valley population. The Town offers programs designed for physically and mentally challenged children, adult athletic leagues, family activities, puppet theater, toddler and pre-school activities, as well as youth activities and athletics.

Existing Park Facilities

Within the Town of Apple Valley and associated Sphere of Influence there are presently seven Mini-Parks, two Neighborhood Parks, three Community Parks and two Special Use Parks. Table II-11 lists these parks.

Exhibit II-12 shows the locations of existing and future parks in the Town of Apple Valley.

Table II-11
Town of Apple Valley Parks Inventory
Developed Parks and Recreational Parklands

Park Facility Name	Parkland Classification	Acreage	Amenities
Corwin Road Park	Mini	3.5	9, 10, 11, 12
Lions Park**	Mini	1.5	10, 13
Mendel Park	Mini	3.5	9, 10, 11, 13
Mountain Vista Park	Mini	2.5	10, 11, 12
Norm Schmidt Memorial Park	Mini	3.0	10, 11, 13
Yucca Loma Park*	Mini	1.5	10, 11, 13
Virginia Park***	Mini	3.5	9, 10, 11, 13
Sycamore Rocks Park*	Neighborhood	9.0	9, 10, 11, 13
Thunderbird Park*	Neighborhood	7.0	9, 10, 11, 13
Lenny Brewster Sports Center	Community	39	9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Civic Center Park	Community	22	2, 3, 9, 12, 13
James A. Woody Center	Community	22	1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Horsemen's Center Park	Special Use	80	5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12
Country Club	Special Use	148.87	1,3,4,7, 9,10,12,13
Total Developed Parklands		346.87	

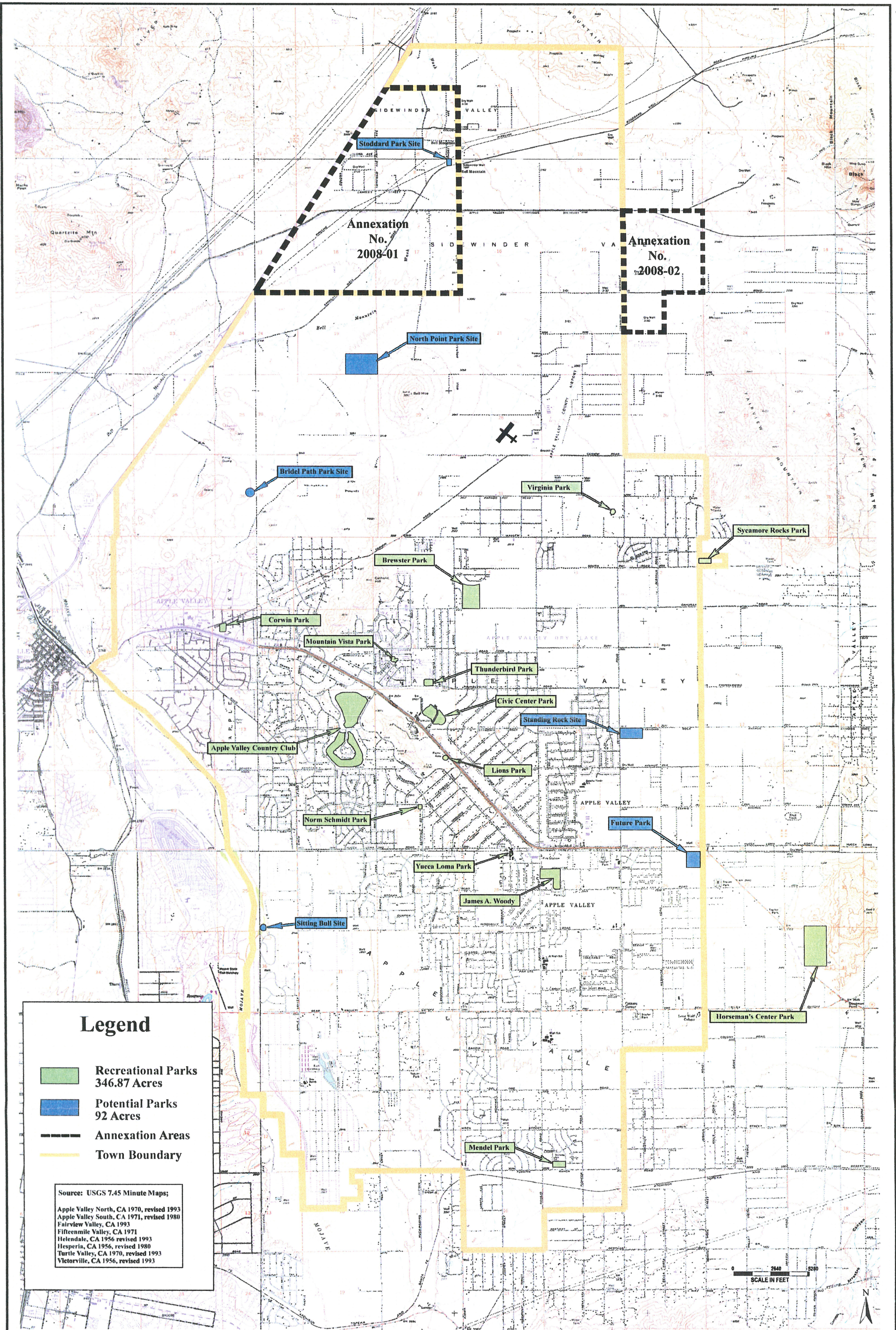
Source: As provided by the Town's Community Service Department on November 19, 2008.

* Park sites owned by the Apple Valley Unified School District

** Developer owned

***Owned by Golden State Water Co.

1 = Activity rooms/kitchen	6 = Gym	10 = Picnic facilities
2 = Amphitheatre	7 = Meeting rooms	11 = Play facilities
3 = Aquatic Center	8 = Moto-cross	12 = Restrooms
4 = Concession stands	9 = Parking facilities	13 = Sports facilities
5 = Equestrian		



Corwin Road Park

Located north of Highway 18 on Corwin Road, the park encompasses 3.5± acres and has a paved parking area. Facilities include shade trees, a fully equipped play lot, and a picnic area with covered shelter, tables and barbecues. The site is covered in turf and irrigated by an automatic sprinkler system.

Lions Park

Lions Park is a 1.5±-acre site located on State Highway 18, just east of the Apple Valley Inn property. Facilities include an automatically irrigated turf area, shade trees, picnic tables and barbecues. The property is owned by Champion Investors Fund.

Mendel Park

The park was developed in conjunction with the Apple Valley Fire Protection District, whose Fire Station No. 335 is located at the east end of the park. Within the fire station is a meeting room that is available for rent by the public. Mendel Park is located on a 3.5±-acre site adjacent to Mariana School and it has a paved parking lot. Features include a turfed area with two baseball backstops, four lighted ball fields, shade trees, an equipped play lot and a picnic area with covered shelter, tables and barbecues.

Mountain Vista Park

Mountain Vista Park measures 2.5± acres and was built in 2002. It is located at Serrano and Rimrock Roads in the Mountain Vista area and includes a children's playground, picnic facilities, and a restroom.

Norm Schmidt Memorial Park

Facilities at this 3±-acre park include a play lot, picnic tables and a practice ballfield with backstop. The park was constructed in 1990 and represents the first successful attempt at using a water retention basin as a public park.

Sycamore Rocks Park

Sycamore Rocks Park is a 9±-acre school park located at the corner of Joshua and South Roads, adjacent to Sycamore Rocks Elementary School. The park has paved parking and includes shade trees, playground equipment, paved baseball backstops, picnic shelters and barbecues.

Virginia Park

Virginia Park is located on a 3.5±-acre site on Central Road, approximately one-quarter mile north of Waalew Road. It has a paved parking area and shade trees. Facilities include an equipped play lot and a shaded picnic area with tables and barbecues, two baseball backstops and a turfed athletic field. The property is owned by Golden State Water Company.

Yucca Loma Park

The park is adjacent to Yucca Loma School, at the intersection of Rancheria and Yucca Loma Roads, on 1.5± acres. Features of the turfed park site include a baseball backstop, shade trees, picnic tables and playground.

Thunderbird Park

The park is a 7±-acre school park, located at the corner of Wichita and Thunderbird Roads. It includes a native vegetation plot, two playground areas, picnic shelters and barbecues, baseball backstops, a turfed athletic field area and an outdoor basketball court.

Lenny Brewster Sports Center

The park is 39.2 acres. The High Desert Horseshoe Club developed the Jess Shelby Memorial Horseshoe Courts in 1993 and 1994. It is a 24-court facility named after long time member, Jess Shelby. The courts are located near Otoe Road and are used frequently for local and regional competition. Further development, providing eleven lighted soccer fields and permanent restroom facilities, has subsequently occurred.

Civic Center Park

Civic Center Park is adjacent to the Town Hall Recreation Center and features a 1,000-seat grass amphitheatre with stage. Future components of the park include tennis courts, volleyball court, dog-park and memorial park. In addition, Civic Center Park includes an Aquatic Center with a 25 meter, heated pool. A variety of aquatic programs and locker facilities are available.



James Woody Community Center and Park

This community park encompasses 22 acres and it is located on Navajo Road, one-quarter mile south of Highway 18. The land is fully developed and offers paved parking areas and restrooms. The park includes a full-sized gymnasium and a mini-gym, a community center, a skate park, and practice ball fields. There are five lighted ball fields, along with two concession stands, that serve Little League, youth football and adult softball leagues. Other features of this park site include two playgrounds and a grassed park area with trees, picnic tables and barbecues.

Horsemen's Center Park

Horsemen's Center Park is a special use park situated on an 80-acre site located on State Highway 18, three miles east of the Apple Valley town boundary. Paved parking and restrooms are provided and facilities include a small picnic area with barbecues and tables, a lighted horseshow arena, a rodeo arena, bleachers, an announcing booth for the show arena and a one-eighth (1/8) mile bicycle moto-cross track. The park also includes six primitive campsites and a walking trail. A small building constructed by the Apple Valley Sheriff's Posse serves as a meeting facility for the Posse and other local equestrian groups.

Other Recreational Facilities

In addition to the parks listed above, the Town has an additional recreational facility at the Hall Recreation Center, located to the east side of the Town Hall, at 14955 Dale Evans Parkway. The Center includes activity rooms, kitchen facilities, meeting rooms, and restrooms. Regularly scheduled programs and classes are held at the Recreation Center, including dance classes, martial arts classes, arts and crafts classes, pre-school classes, and guitar lessons.

In November 2008, the Town Council announced that the Town will purchase the Apple Valley Country Club, pending resolution of water rights issues. The 148.8-acre facility, which include an 18-hole golf course, lighted tennis courts, a pool, pro shop, sports bar, lounges and locker rooms, meeting and dining rooms and a banquet facility, will be open to the public.

Future Parks

The Apple Valley Parks and Recreation Services Master Plan identifies a need for the development of additional Community Parks and Neighborhood Parks throughout the Town. The need for further neighborhood parks in particular is stimulated by continued residential development in the area.

The Town of Apple Valley has two parks proposed as part of approved Specific Plans, which are not yet developed: the Bridle Path park will be 5 acres, and the North Pointe park will be 60 acres.

In addition to the existing and proposed parks described above, the Town owns 27.0± acres⁵ of undeveloped lands planned for use as parklands.

At build out of future parks facilities, the Town will include 438.87 acres of developed parklands.

Parks Planning and the Parks Master Plan

The Parks and Recreation Services Master Plan is an essential component in the planning and design of the Town's parks and recreational facilities. It is based on a local needs analysis that takes into account the particular demographics of the Town's residents and visitors. Such a plan identifies where parks are needed, establishes standards and policies for meeting the desired conditions, as well as considering and responding to community needs. The plan must also allow sufficient flexibility to respond to present and future opportunities and constraints.

Standards adopted from such sources as the Urban Land Institute, National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Standards, and the American Society of Landscape Architects are included in the park master plan and typically regulate the distribution, size and service radii of the area's parks.

⁵ Vacant parklands not associated with Specific Plans include the Standing Rock site (20.0± acres); Sitting Bull site (2.0± acres) and the Dale Evans/Stoddard Road site (5.0± acres).

Table II-12
Standards for Recreational Service Areas
in Apple Valley

Type of park Area	Acres per 1,000 Persons	Maximum Size	Ideal Site Size	Minimum Site Size
Mini-Park/Playground	1 to 5	5 acres	3.5 acres	0.5 acres
Neighborhood Park	2 to 5	20 acres	10 acres	5 acres
Community Parks	3 to 5	50 acres	30 acres	20 acres
Special Parks	3.0	+100 acres	75acres	50 acres

Through the provisions of Government Code Section 66477 and the Quimby Act, a local government may adopt an ordinance requiring the dedication of land or the payment of fees for park and recreational purposes. The powers are specifically directed towards the provision of parks and recreational areas and are applied as a condition of approval to a proposed tract or parcel map, as well as to non-subdivision development such as apartment complexes. The amount of land dedicated, or fees paid, is based on intended residential densities. Quimby Act fees can be used for the purchase of land for park and recreational use, but not for maintenance or improvement of existing parks. The Town presently allows the following:

- In lieu fees for parks under 1 acre
- Staff discretion of in lieu fees or deductions for parks of 1 to 2.5 acres
- Dedication is required for parks of 2.5 acres or more.

In its Master Plan Strategies for Parks and Facilities¹, the Town of Apple Valley identifies a range of elements crucial to the maintenance and future development of its parks and recreational facilities. The document is intended to be a flexible planning tool to guide the future growth and development of park and recreation services in the Town and Sphere of Influence. It delineates a number of individual Recreation Service Areas to more effectively identify future park development sites, and discusses the redefinition of the role of several parks and the revitalization of others. The provision of additional facilities and the enhancement of existing amenities at many of the Town's parks are supported, together with the need for effective maintenance and safety measures. The Master Plan acknowledges that park signage has been inadequate in the past and describes the benefits of a legible signage system.

Land Acquisition and Funding Mechanisms

Funding for the acquisition of additional parks and recreational areas may pose difficulties, and the Town may have, as a result of the last economic boom, been priced out of the land acquisition market. In addition to the Quimby Act, other legislation and statewide programs can facilitate parkland financing.

¹ Apple Valley Master Plan of Park and Recreation Services, Section 8

Development agreements are contracts between the Town and a developer that identify the responsibilities of each party and assure the developer the right to subdivide and develop, subject to negotiated exactions, which can include parks or park fees.

Development Impact Fees. Although limited in application, Park Facility fees may be applied to all land uses on the basis that residents, workers, shoppers and visitors use local parks and recreational facilities. However the fee applies only to new development and may be assessed for new capital costs related to the new development, where a defined beneficiary relationship to cost can be established.

In addition to the above mechanisms, which result directly from specific project development, other funding sources may accrue from individual projects and include:

- Adopt-A-Park
- Benefit Assessment District
- Concessions
- Franchising commercial recreation facilities
- General and Limited Obligation Bonds
- Homeowners Associations
- Joint Powers Agreements
- Mello Roos Districts
- Municipal lease-purchase
- Redevelopment Agency Funding and Special Tax Revenues
- User fees

Park Development and Funding Mechanisms

Development of parkland already in the possession of the Town may be funded through various federal and state programs and legislation.

Community Development Block Grants. CDBG is a federal program to facilitate the development of viable urban communities and the Town should identify its programming and funding priorities. With some restrictions, projects for which funds may be allocated include economic development, public services and the acquisition, rehabilitation or construction of various public works facilities.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants provide assistance to state and local jurisdictions in the preparation of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORPS). The fund is a federal program to provide for the acquisition and development of outdoor, public recreation areas and facilities. Funds allocated to California are administered by the State Liaison Officer (SLO), who is the Director of the State Department of Parks and Recreation. The California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Grants and Local Services, processes applications for these grants.

Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program provides matching grant funds (50% federal/50% local) for the development of local park and recreation system recovery plans. Rehabilitation Grant funds (70% federal/30% local) are for the purpose of rebuilding,

remodeling or expanding existing facilities. Innovation Grants (70% federal/30% local) are intended to cover the costs of personnel, facilities, equipment, supplies and services that demonstrate innovative and cost effective ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities at neighborhood level.

Further legislation has been enacted by the State of California to assist local jurisdictions in the acquisition and development of parkland.

Proposition 40; California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks and Coastal Protection Act. This legislation funds two resource Bonds to fund park improvements and enhance recreational programs:

- State Urban Parks and Healthy Communities Program
- Youth Soccer and Recreation Development Program

The Urban Park Act of 2001 finances the acquisition and development of parks, recreation areas and facilities in neighborhoods that are currently under-provided with park and recreation opportunities.

Funding for Park Maintenance

The long-term maintenance costs of parks in the Town of Apple Valley and the Sphere of Influence are provided for through General Fund expenditure. The Town has been investigating alternative funding sources, including assessment districts and similar funding mechanisms.

TRAILS, PATHS AND BIKEWAYS

An inter-connected network of bikeways and pathways within an urban environment encourages the use of alternative means of transport and healthy physical activity, while a trails system connects the urban and natural environments by facilitating access to natural open spaces. A well designed network of bikeways and pathways that effectively links the various elements of the urban environment enables residents and visitors to bike or walk to any destination in Town, and promotes a sense of community, by encouraging people to interact and enjoy local amenities.

Bikeways, paths and trails are an important community resource and recreational opportunity that reduce the need for automobiles, contribute to a healthier urban environment and promote a sense of community.

The Recreation Trails Plan for Apple Valley provides a framework for future planning and development of trails throughout the Town. The plan addresses the demands for recreation while preserving and enhancing the existing rural environment. The Town currently has a bicycle path system and an equestrian “multi-use” trail system.

Bikeways

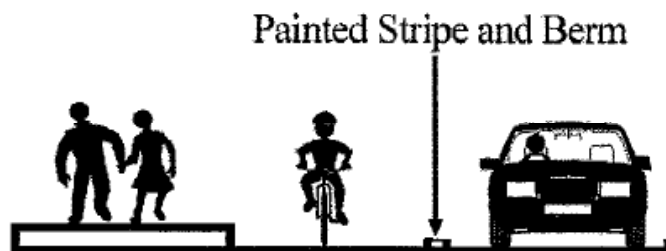
The system of bicycle paths is intended to complement the Recreational Trails Plan and provide safe bicycle access to all existing and planned school sites. (Please see Exhibit II-10, Town of Apple Valley Parks & Recreation: Bike Paths). The Plan includes development standards that illustrate where road improvements should include bicycles as part of the typical section. The recent widening of Apple Valley Road resulted in the construction of an off-road bicycle path along a portion of the widened roadway, allowing access to the shopping areas on Bear Valley Road.

Three classifications of bikeways are recognized in urban areas:

A Class I bikeway is often combined with a pedestrian pathway and it is entirely separate from the roadway or highway.



Class II bikeways provide a restricted right-of-way within the paved section of a roadway, with through travel by motorists or pedestrians prohibited, while permitting cross traffic by motorists or pedestrians. The bikeway comprises a signed and striped lane within the paved area of a street.



Class III bikeways are designated but unmarked bike routes located on the street, but not separated from vehicular traffic.

The proposed bike path system in Apple Valley is shown on Exhibit II-10 in the Circulation Element.

Bicycle Parking

The provision of secure bicycle parking facilities at appropriate locations on designated bikeways is an integral part of an effective bikeway plan. All public buildings and commercial

developments accessed by bike paths should provide accessible and safe bicycle parking racks or stands to encourage the use of bikes as an alternative method of transport.

Hiking and Equestrian Trails (Multi-Use Trails)

Hiking and equestrian trails are a valuable recreational resource that offer many benefits to the community and connect the urban and natural environments. Hiking trails offer physically and spiritually rewarding recreational opportunities by providing access to adjacent natural areas that allow people to appreciate natural resources and open spaces.

The Recreation Trails Plan for Apple Valley provides a framework for future planning and development of trails throughout the Town. The trails system consists of three categories:

- Multi-Use Primary or Lifeline Trails that connect with the trails systems of adjacent jurisdictions and form the backbone of the trails network.
- Secondary Trails form the principal horse-riding network within the Town and may also be for multi-purpose use.
- Feeder Trails are provided to the rear of single family residential lots and they are exclusively for equestrian use. Many of these trails are combined with utility easements. The trails form an interconnecting grid with the primary and secondary trails systems.

The trails system will include a number of rest stops; the Trails Plan proposes inter-connecting the Apple Valley system to recreation trails within adjacent jurisdictions. Overall, the Trails Plan provides for a comprehensive network of Town-wide equestrian/recreational trails that will promote a continued rural lifestyle in the Town of Apple Valley.

Trail System Costs

The cost of acquiring land for trail purposes varies according to the value of lands for other uses and existing rights-of-way. Costs, including acquisition, trail construction and ongoing maintenance can be considerable and may be quite variable over time based on these and other factors. It is therefore important to secure the use of appropriate and cost-free easements from public and private landowners whenever possible. Construction costs are generally estimated on a per mile basis, and may be higher for a paved trail than for an unpaved trail based on the types of materials used. Other costs include those directly related to facilities such as signage, parking lots, bridges and wash crossings, landscaping, fencing and rest stations,

Funding Programs and Mechanisms

Several funding mechanisms and other methods are available to assist with securing rights of way and the costs of trail construction and maintenance. The options include Adopt-a-Trail programs, developer impact fees, dedication of easements and rights of way, granted conservation easements, the Local Transportation Fund and the use of donated labor and materials.

The proposed Recreation Trail System is shown on Exhibit II-9 in the Circulation Element.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The Town has adopted the Park Standards of the National Recreational Park Association, which require 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 persons. In 2007, the Town of Apple Valley was estimated to have a population of 70,297 and based on these standards, the Town should have a total of 351.5 acres of parkland. Including both developed and undeveloped but planned parklands, the Town has approximately 438.8 acres identified for parks, which exceeds the National Recreational Park Association standard. In future, however, to serve the build out General Plan population and meet its adopted park standard, the Town will need to acquire additional lands for park use and allocate resources for further park and recreational facilities development. Joint use agreements could be pursued to both reduce the financial burden of new facilities and to expand the use of existing private facilities.

As the Town continues to develop, so too will parks in order to keep pace with community growth. The Town will need to maintain an active acquisition program to assure that parkland is available for the future.

GOALS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Goal 1

The maintenance and expansion of a well connected network of high quality parks that provides all segments of the community with a wide range of recreational opportunities.

Policy 1.A

The Town shall maintain a standard of 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents

Policy 1.B

Update the Master Parks and Recreation Facilities Plan so that the immediate and future needs of the community can be met in ways that compliment the natural environment.

Program 1.B.1

The Parks Master Plan shall be updated every five years to address the maintenance and expansion of existing parks and facilities, as well as identifying proposed and potential parks.

Responsible Agency: Community Services Division and Planning Division

Schedule: 2009 – 2010. Every 5 years thereafter.

Program 1.B.2

Ensure that a wide range of recreational opportunities that serve all segments of the community are included in parks master planning updates.

Responsible Agency: Community Services Division and Planning Division

Schedule: Ongoing

Policy 1.C

Population concentration and community/neighborhood needs will be considered in the design and distribution of park and recreational facilities.

Program 1.C.1

Park development projects will be prioritized according to land availability, funding, need and community input; tree planting in parks and open spaces will be encouraged. New parklands south of Highway 18 should be considered a high priority.

Responsible Agency: Planning Division, Community Services Division

Schedule: Ongoing

Program 1.C.2

Neighborhood input concerning facility needs, access, safety, lighting and noise shall be considered in the design and location of neighborhood parks.

Responsible Agency: Planning Division, Community Services Division

Schedule: Ongoing

Program 1.C.3

The Town will investigate and identify a broad range of sources for supplementary financing and operating revenue. Development Impact Fees, developer fees, Mello Roos special districts, public/private ventures, state and federal grant opportunities, as well as inter-agency joint use agreements are among the sources to be considered.

Responsible Agency: Planning Division, Community Services Division

Schedule: Ongoing

Program 1.C.4

In addition to revenues collected for the development of parks and recreational facilities, the Town shall pursue supplementary sources of development funding and revenue from state and federal grant opportunities, and charitable organizations.

Responsible Agency: Planning Division, Community Services Division

Schedule: Ongoing

Policy 1.D

In addition to Town park requirements, developers of new projects may be required to provide further on-site recreational space/landscaped open space.

Program 1.D.1

Through a homeowners association, an assessment district or a community facilities district, recreational facilities within housing projects will be maintained by the residents.

Responsible Agency: Planning Division and Public Works Division

Schedule: Ongoing

Policy 1.E

Recreational facilities, programs and activities must be comprehensive and inclusive, providing a wide range of recreational opportunities for all population segments, including the disabled.

Program 1.E.1

Well supported parks and recreational facilities can engender a strong sense of community that has many beneficial social effects. Public awareness and understanding of this should be increased by developing and distributing educational materials through Town Hall, the Recreation Center, the Community Center, and local community organizations.

Responsible Agency: Community Services Division

Schedule: 2010-2011, Ongoing

Program 1.E.2

The Town shall actively promote the planting and maintenance of drought tolerant landscaping on private property by developing and distributing educational materials, through Town Hall, the Recreation Center, the Community Center, and local community organizations.

Responsible Agency: Community Services Division

Schedule: 2011-2012

Policy 1.F

The Town shall consider alternative means of providing versatile park and recreational amenities to meet evolving needs.

Program 1.F.1

The Town will encourage the development of private recreational venues that serve the wider community.

Responsible Agency: Planning Division and Community Services Division

Schedule: Ongoing

Program 1.F.2

The Town shall develop a program by which gifts and dedications of parklands can be accepted.

Responsible Agency: Town Council, Town Attorney, Planning Division, Finance Department

Schedule: 2009 – 2010

Program 1.F.3

The Town shall develop a program to encourage public participation in tree planting/landscaping efforts to commemorate special occasions to both improve local parklands and foster a sense of community.

Responsible Agency: Community Services Division, Public Information Officer/Special Events

Schedule: 2010-2011

Goal 2

Expansion and further development of an integrated and comprehensive bikeway, walking paths and trails system that includes effective signage and supporting facilities to encourage use.

Policy 2.A

In addition to connecting homes to schools, the trails system will connect residential areas to commercial centers, workplaces and recreational facilities.

Policy 2.B

The Town's bicycle lane network shall be maintained and expanded to encourage greater use and to improve the safety of bicyclists on town streets.

Program 2.B.1

Installation of bikeways shall be included in the Capital Improvement Program and the Town shall inventory all existing major arterial streets for potential to accommodate Class I and II bikeways. Class II bikeways shall be designated only on local streets.

Responsible Agency: Public Works Division, Town Engineer

Schedule: 2009 – 2010

Policy 2.C

The Town should create a regional bicycle and trail network in consultation with neighboring communities.

Policy 2.D

The Town shall maintain and expand a comprehensive interconnected recreational trails system for bicycles, equestrians and pedestrians, and provide supporting facilities whenever possible.

Program 2.D.1

Improve the quality and connectivity of existing trails and pathways, providing signage and supporting facilities such as rest areas and secure parking for bikes, whenever possible.

Responsible Agency: Planning Division, Community Services Division, Public Works Division

Schedule: 2009 – 2010

Policy 2.E

The Town's Multi-Use trail system shall be closed to motorized vehicles.

Program 2.E.1

Ordinances and other implementation programs shall be adopted to exclude motor vehicles from the Town's trails and parks system.

Responsible Agency: Community Services Division

Schedule: 2009 – 2010, Ongoing