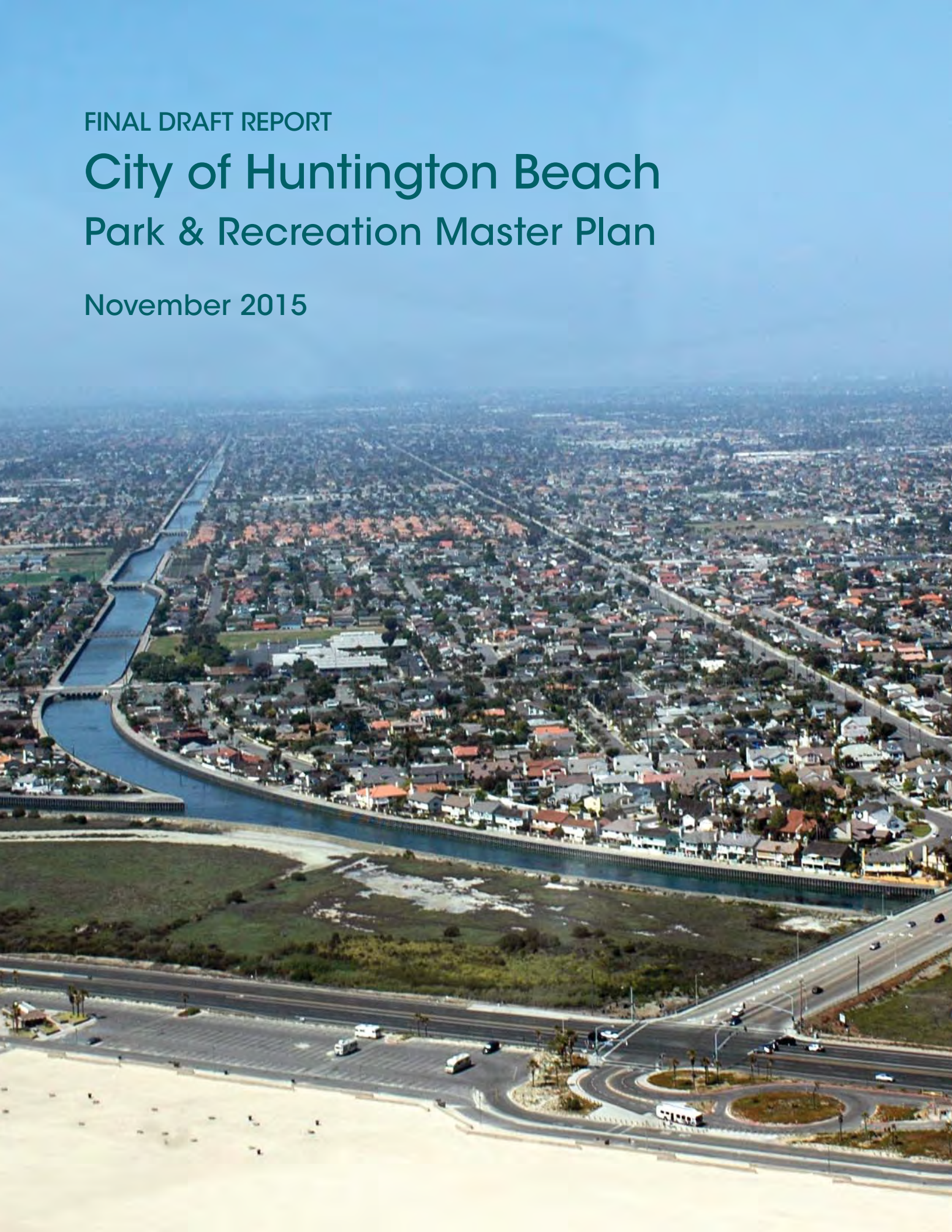
FINAL DRAFT REPORT

City of Huntington Beach

Park & Recreation Master Plan

November 2015



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Park & Recreation Master Plan

November 2015

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Park & Recreation Master Plan

November 2015

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Executive Summary

The Huntington Beach Parks and Recreation Master Plan serves as a guide and implementation tool for the management and development of parks and recreational facilities and programs for the City. The Master Plan Process is part of the defined strategy of the City's General Plan to ***"Develop a system wide Parks and Recreation Master Plan (I-RCS 4)".***

The Master Plan Process

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

Existing Recreation Resources

The City of Huntington Beach has seventy-six (76) parks with over 1062 acres of parkland currently, with plans to renovate Worthy Park, as well construct a new senior center. Parks within the system include mini parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, and regional parks containing a variety of recreational opportunities including sports fields, tennis courts, and picnic areas, as well as access to the trails and open space areas.

Community Participation

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

Stakeholder Interviews:

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

Community Workshops:
Three community workshops were held at different locations during the months of October 2014 thru January 2015. Each workshop had a separate goal and topic. Workshop #1 focused on community character and issues; Workshop #2 involved sports organization user groups; and Workshop #3 included community feedback and prioritization.

Workshop one participants summarizing their ideas for the "City's Roll" in Parks and Recreation.

Sports Organization Survey:
Twenty four (24) sports organizations responded to a questionnaire designed to gather information about organization participation, needs, and facilities used. The survey provides quantitative information on how sports organizations use parks and recreation facilities within the city, and qualitative information that allows for feedback from sports organization representatives on issues and concerns related to facility use and needs.

Workshop two participants discussing the best sports facilities in Huntington Beach.

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

Workshop three participants prioritizing their program and facility needs.

How Many Fields, Courts, Swim Facilities, and other Recreation Elements Does the City Need Now and in the Future?
Knowing "how much" and "how often" residents use parks and recreation facilities and the specific types of recreational activities in which they participate, is essential to establishing the type and number of facilities in which to plan. Some of the most important information derived from the telephone survey highlights how Huntington Beach residents actually participate in parks and recreational activities. Information from the telephone survey, along with the usage data from the sports organization survey, provide the basis for calculations which quantify how many parks and recreation facilities are actually needed to by the community.

Are Neighborhood Parks Conveniently and Appropriately Distributed throughout City?
In addition to providing appropriate quantities and types of recreation facilities, the location and accessibility of facilities influences how they will be utilized by the community. The City of Huntington Beach strives to provide access to parks and recreation facilities to all members of the community. The Service Area Analysis analyzes the distribution of parks within the city, and their accessibility to residents.

What Are the Top Priority Facility Needs for Huntington Beach?
Utilizing a variety of methods and tools of community engagement and analysis provides the greatest amount of feedback and ensures that the Master Plan is as inclusive as possible. The Facility Needs Summary (Figure 3.8-1) combines these methods to together and highlights and the specific facilities identified by each process as being needed by the community, and provides a means for prioritization.

Top priority facility needs for the city include:

Highest Priority Facilities:

- Aquatics Complex
- Bike Paths
- Gymnasium
- Tennis Courts

High Priority Facilities:

- Walking/ Jogging/ Running/ Hiking Trails
- Basketball (Indoor)
- Lighting of Fields
- Pickleball Courts (Indoor/ Outdoor)
- Picnic Tables (Picnicking)
- Senior Center
- Softball Fields

Recommendations
Based on the needs identified in the Master Plan process, key issues are identified and recommendations are made and addressed in detail in Section Five. The process for continuing development of the Huntington Beach Parks and recreation system will necessitate a multi-phase approach including maintenance improvements, park renovations, as well as new facility and programming opportunities. Funding sources are also identified and paired to the specific recommendations in section Six.

Introduction

The Huntington Beach Bike Trail runs the entire length of the City's beach waterfront.

Section ONE: Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan

The Huntington Beach Parks and Recreation Master Plan (referred to as Master Plan) serves as a guide and implementation tool for the management and development of parks and recreation facilities within the city boundaries. This Master Plan builds on previous planning efforts and provides an up-to-date understanding of the current and future recreation and program needs and opportunities within the city. In accordance with City's General Plan (Recreation and Community Services Element, I-RCS 4, 2012), the City should develop a system wide Parks and Recreation Master Plan which will:

- Anticipate new recreation needs;
- Establish guidelines for new park and recreation facility development;
- Establish an implementation strategy and phasing;
- Identify funding;
- Designate maintenance responsibilities;
- Explore the possibility for shared use and shared maintenance for facilities;
- Utilize park acreage and recreational facility development projections contained in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan and the Growth Management Element as a guideline in the assessment of particular sites of the future acquisition or dedication of parkland.

This document is intended to be flexible, and presents findings and recommendations that should be evaluated, and/or modified every 5 years as the city responds to unforeseen opportunities and constraints as well as changes in residents' needs and demands in the context of other city priorities.

1.2 Benefit of Parks and Recreation

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

To create community through people, parks and programs.

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

- Foster Human Development
- Promote Health and Wellness
- Increase Cultural Unity
- Facilitate Community Problem-solving
- Protect Natural Resources
- Strengthen Safety and Security
- Strengthen Community Image and Sense of Place
- Support Economic Development

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

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

1.3 Approach and Document Organization

The Master Plan document is organized into the following sections:

Section One: Introduction

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

Section Two: Existing Recreation Resources

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

Section Three: Recreation Facility Need Assessment

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

- *Community Involvement:* provides direct responses from the local community and stakeholders; including executive interviews, community workshops, and sports organization questionnaires.

- *City of Huntington Beach Resident Telephone Survey:* provides statistically valid information regarding the types of recreation facilities most often utilized by residents.
- *Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis:* estimates current and future facility needs based on the City of Huntington Beach Resident Telephone Survey and the sports organization questionnaire.
- *Service Area Analysis:* examines how parks and recreation facilities are distributed throughout residential areas in the city.
- *Acreage Analysis:* evaluates the parkland acreage needs in the city based on established standards and specific facility needs of the city.
- *Existing Recreation Facilities Maintenance Condition:* report identifies the existing conditions of park facilities and outlines issues the city will be faced with over the next several years due to emerging recreation activity demands.
- *Program Needs:* as identified in the program inventory and analysis outline the need for new facilities to support them.

Section Four: Recreation Program Needs Assessment and Recommendations

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

- Current Recreation Programming: examines the city's existing recreational programs and services, program revenue rate, as well as identifies other service providers within Huntington Beach.
- Societal and Recreation Trends and Implications Report: reviews the current literature and studies on state and national, social and recreational trends and patterns, and discussion of potential impacts on recreation in the city.

Section Five: Recreation Facility Recommendations

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

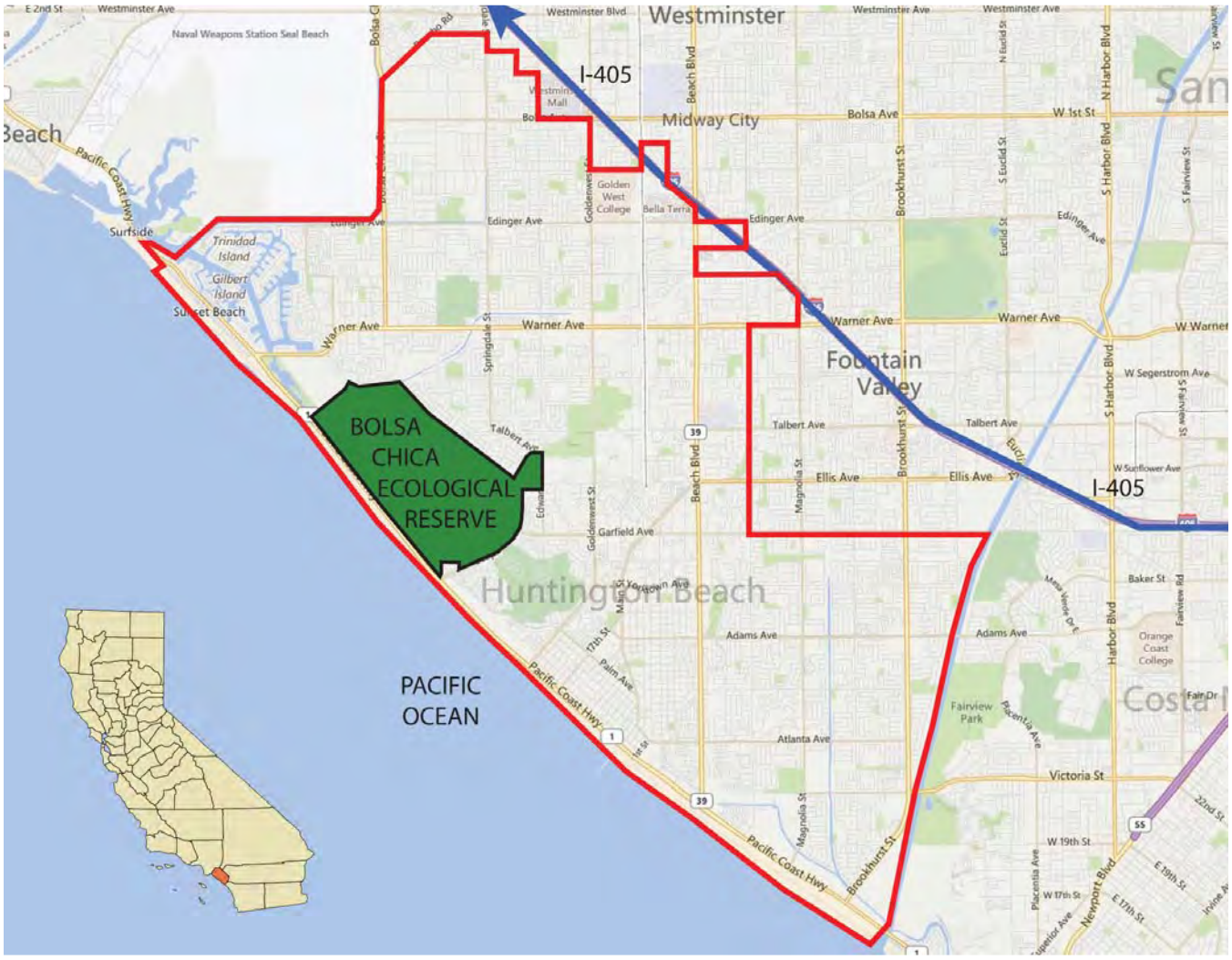
Section Six: Funding and Implementation

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

Appendix (under separate cover)

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

Figure 1.4-1: City of Huntington Beach Vicinity Map



1.4 City of Huntington Beach Physical Setting

The City of Huntington Beach is a seaside city in Orange County in California's Southern Region. It is bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the southwest, and by the Cities of Seal Beach, Costa Mesa, Newport Beach, Westminster, and Fountain Valley.

While there is more than nine miles of coastal access along the City's eastern most boarder the City only owns a few acres of beach front land. Huntington Beach is known for its long stretch of sandy beaches, mild climate, excellent surfing, and beach culture. The ocean waves are enhanced by a natural effect caused by the edge-diffraction of open ocean swells around the island of Catalina. Swells create consistent surf all year long, thus the nickname "Surf City".

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

Interstate 405 (I-405), Provides residents and visitors access to the City. The freeway runs along the eastern boundary of the City.

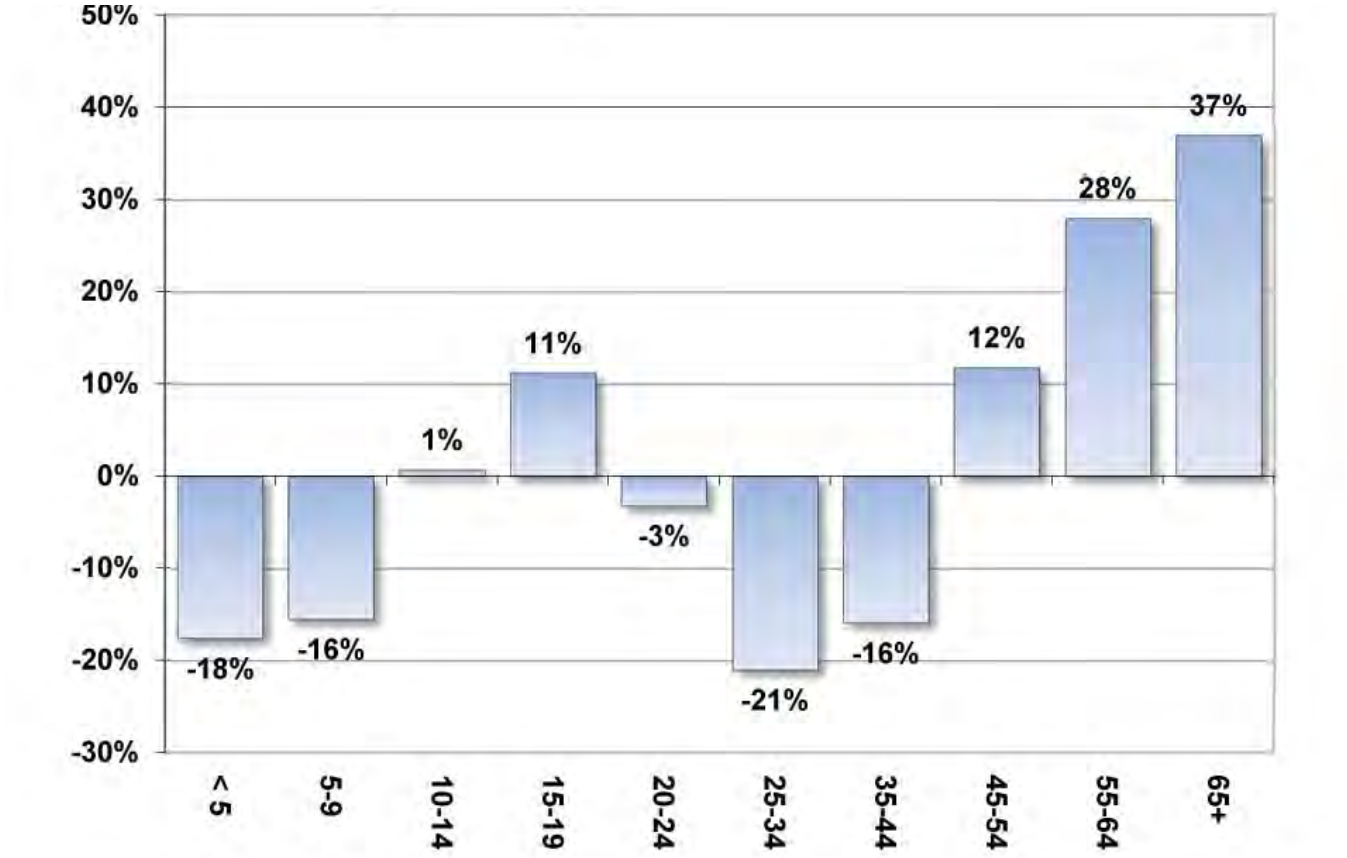
Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve, The Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve boundaries are Warner Avenue to the north, Seapoint Avenue to the south, Pacific Coast Highway (PCH) to the west, and residential development to the east. It is designated by the California Department of Fish and Game to protect a coastal wetland, with its resident threatened and endangered species.

Pacific Ocean, lies to the west of Huntington Beach spanning approximately 9.5 miles of the City boundary.

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

Trails and Bicycle Pathways: Huntington Beach has an extensive network of existing bicycle paths including 77.8 miles of class 2 bike lanes running throughout the city.

Figure 1.5-1: Population Change by Age Group (2000 to 2010)



1.5 City of Huntington Beach Demographic Context

Understanding the demographic context of the City can create a valuable perspective for understanding current parks and recreation facility and program requirements and, moreover, for anticipating parks and recreation facility and program needs in the future. Demographic characteristics such as age, presence of children, ethnicity and income have been demonstrated in past research to have a relationship to recreating patterns and needs. For those reasons, historical change and emerging directions of the resident population and demography of the City are important considerations as the City plans for and moves forward into its preferred future.

Four demographic analyses have been prepared as a foundation for understanding City residents' recreation needs and preferences now and in the future.

- A review of historical population growth
- A review of historical household (occupied housing unit) growth
- A review of historical demographic trends for residents
- A forecast of population and household growth to 2035

HISTORICAL POPULATION GROWTH

Figure 1.5-1, Population Trends by Age Group in the City of Huntington Beach presents a ten-year history of population growth within the City and County. As Figure 1.5-1 illustrates, population growth in the City during the 2000 to 2010 time frame occurred at a 0.2% rate, with approximately 40 new City residents documented each year on average. The City growth rate of 0.2% between 2000 and 2010 compares with a 5.8% rate of growth for the County as a whole. Thus, the City population growth during this time frame was well below the County overall.

HISTORICAL HOUSEHOLD GROWTH

Figure 1.5-1 also presents a ten-year history of household growth within the City and County. As Figure 1.5-1 illustrates, household growth in the City during the 2000 to 2010 time frame occurred at a 0.9% rate, with approximately 60 new City households documented each year on average. The City household growth rate of 0.9% between 2000 and 2010 compares with a 6.1% rate of growth for the County as a whole. Thus, the City household growth during this time frame was well below the rate in the County overall.

HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

To enhance the analysis of population and household growth previously identified, a collection of demographic characteristics for the resident population was compiled for 2000 and, for comparison, 2010 and 2013. This collection of characteristics has been prepared for the City and the County and is presented in Figure 1.5-1. Figure 1.5-1 highlights the following demographic trends.

- Average household size in the City remained virtually unchanged in the decade from 2000 to 2010; from 2.56 persons per household in 2000 to 2.55 persons per household in 2010, mirroring the trend observed in the County (from 3.00 in 2000 to 2.99 in 2010). Estimates for 2013 and 2014 suggest a possible uptick in population per household for the City and the County.
- The median household income in the City was 2% above the median figure for the County in 2010. However, the median income figure in the City grew slower during the 2000 to 2010 period (12% vs. 21% in the County.)
    - As Figure 1.5-1 reveals, during the 2000 to 2010 time frame, the greatest growth in population by age group was evidenced among City residents 65 years or older (37%) and those 55 to 64 years of age (28%). This trend is similar to that evidenced in many communities, a reflection of the aging

of a group known as the Baby Boomers. Growth in this age group in the City suggests consideration be given to assuring that facilities and services tailored to the special interests of seniors or mature adults are adequate to serve this burgeoning population group. The pattern of growth in the City's population by age group was comparable to the pattern among County residents where the highest rates of population growth were documented among residents 55 to 64 years of age (up 43%) and those 65 years or older (25%).

- Figure 1.5-1 also reveals that during the 2000 to 2010 time frame, the greatest decline in population by age group was evidenced among City residents 25 to 34 years of age (-21%), those under 5 years of age (-18%), those 35 to 44 years of age (-16%), and those 5 to 9 years of age (-16%). Thus, the volume of children less than 10 years has declined, a harbinger of potential change in needs for programs and facilities for this age group. Similar age group declines were noted Countywide.
- Examining the population of the City by age, residents 5 to14 years of age (the primary youth sports population group) declined from 13% in 2000 to 12% in 2010. Adult recreation consumers aged 20 to 54 years constituted 55% of City residents in 2000, declining to 50% in 2010. Seniors 55 and over comprised more than 20% of City residents in 2000 and grew to nearly 27% in 2010.
- As a result of the changes in the distribution by age, the median age in the City grew from 36 years in 2000 to 40 years in 2010.
- Examining the City population by race and ethnicity, declines in the share of residents identifying themselves as White occurred from 2000 to 2010 (from 72% to 67%) while increases were noted among those identifying themselves as Asian/Pacific Islander (from 9% to 19%) or Hispanic (from 15% to 17%). Similar race or ethnic diversification was also noted in the County trends.
- Less than one of every three City households (30%) in 2010 were households with children less than 18 years. A similar pattern was noted Countywide (38%.)
- The City's proportion of homeowners has grown somewhat over the ten-year period between Censuses (from 51% to 60%). However, a majority of 2010 households are homeowners in the City (60%) and the County (59%).
- The median housing value of $624,900 in the City in 2010 is 18% above the median value of $528,200 in the County as a whole.
- The 2010 median rental rate in the City is 2% above the median in the County.

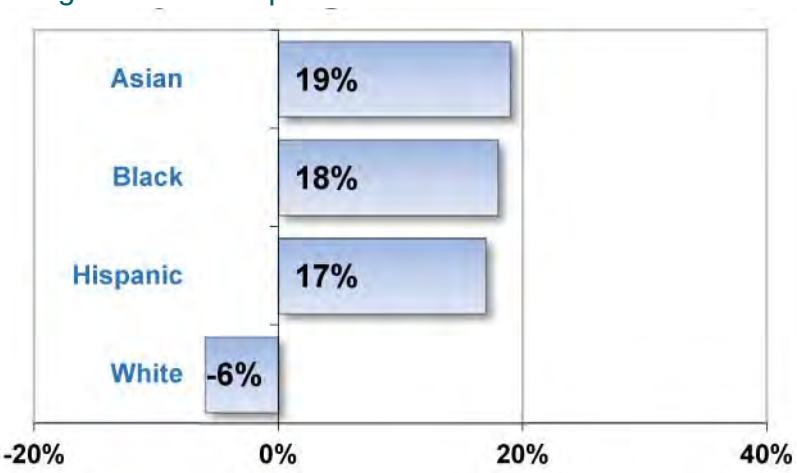
FORECAST POPULATION GROWTH

Figure 1.5-2 presents a forecast of population growth within the City extending to 2035 based on the OCP-2014 Growth Forecast by City. As Figure 1.5-2 illustrates, population growth in the City between 2015 and 2035 is expected to occur at a rate of less than 1% per year, with approximately 450 new City residents anticipated each year on average, more than ten-fold the volume documented between 2000 and 2010.

FORECAST HOUSING UNIT GROWTH

Figure 1.5-2 also presents a forecast of household growth within the City. As Figure 1.5-2 illustrates, household growth in the City during the 2015 to 2035 period is expected to occur at approximately 190 per year, on average, more than three times the volume documented between 2000 and 2010.

Figure 1.5-2: Population Growth



1.6 Relationship to Other Documents

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

"Develop a system wide Parks and Recreation Master Plan (I-RCS 4)".

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

The City of Huntington Beach General Plan (1996):

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

Surplus School Purchase Plan (2007):

The 2007 Surplus School Property Purchasing Plan for the City of Huntington Beach and Huntington Beach City School District provides an overview of the legislative authority giving city's power to purchase surplus school sites. Additionally the report outlines the findings on surplus school sites as well as recommendations to acquire 27.67 acres of land. The recommendations according to the report are based on:

- unknown site or sites will be surpluses by the district
- all school sites are utilized by youth sports groups and alternative park space is problematic
- there is a shortfall of park open space in two subareas
- if there is a shortage of open space from either a park or youth sports perspective, then there is a need to acquire open space.

Huntington Beach General Plan / Recreation and Community Services Element (2012):

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

- Enrich the quality of life for all citizens of Huntington Beach by providing construction and creative leisure opportunities.
- Provide adequately sized and located active and passive parklands to meet the recreational needs of existing and future residents, and to preserve natural resources within the City of Huntington Beach and its sphere of influence.
- Develop park sites to provide diverse recreational and sports facilities that meet the residents' and visitors' active and passive recreational needs.
- Ensure recreation facilities are renovated and upgraded to meet the current recreational interests of adults and youth.
- Provide parks and other open space areas that are efficiently designed to maximize use while providing cost efficient maintenance and operations.
- Provide a beach environment which enhances the enjoyment of the natural resources by the community.
- Operate and maintain City parks and recreation facilities in the most safe, effective, and efficient manner.
- Ensure that park development is appropriately phased to coincide with the demand for
  services as well as the City's fiscal resources.

The current version of the Huntington Beach General Plan can be viewed at the city website: http://www.huntingtonbeachca.gov/government/departments/Planning/gp/index.cfm.

Bicycle Master Plan (2013):

The Huntington Beach Bicycle Master Plan is a comprehensive plan analyzing the City's existing trail network, as well as providing recommendations and potential funding sources. The plan ultimately outlines recommendations for expansion of Class 1 Multi-use Paths, Class 2 Bicycle Lanes, and Bicycle Boulevards.

Existing Recreation Resources

Huntington Beach Central Park is the largest city-owned park in Orange County with over 350 acres in area.

Section TWO: Existing Recreation Resources

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

2.1 Park Definition

Title 13, Public Property, of the Huntington Beach Municipal Code describes 'parks' as:

"Every park, recreation center, lake, pond or other body of water*, riding and hiking trail, parking lot and every other recreation facility owned, managed and/or controlled by the City and under the jurisdiction of the director."*

*City owned beaches, and state owned city maintained beaches are included under this juristiction.
**Beaches are included in the park openspace inventory.

For purposes of this Master Plan report, the term "park" is broadly defined. This report will use the term "park" and "recreation facility" interchangeably and, consistent with the General Plan, the terms refer to all four City park types described in section 2.2.

Areas not generally considered as "parkland" include: street medians and parkways; natural preserved or conserved open space areas without access or improvements; unimproved land zoned for uses other than recreation; and flood zones.

2.2 Huntington Beach Park Types

Parks can be classified by type based on their size, function and character. The Community Sport Facilities Inventory and Needs Assessment (2007) contains four park type classifications: 1) Mini Parks; 2) Neighborhood Parks; 3) Community Parks; and 4) Regional Parks.

Park classifications are useful in a number of ways. They can help define a set of characteristics to serve as a guide when parks are constructed or renovated. They can also restrict incompatible activities by limiting those activities to only certain types of parks.

The following are brief descriptions of Huntington Beach's park classification categories from the 2007 Sport Facilities Inventory and Needs Assessment (note: a definition for Regional Parks was not included in the 2007 report):

Tarbox Park: A Mini Park 0.45 Acres in size.

Mini Park:

Mini parks are less than two (2) acres in size and serve the local areas. They may have tot lots, small beaches, and/or open grass play areas.

Neighborhood Park:

Neighborhood parks are two (2) to ten (10) acres, with parks located next to schools usually being two (2) to (5) five acres. Neighborhood parks include picnic facilities, tot lots, basketball, and rolling mounds of turf. Flat turf areas are accommodated at adjacent school playgrounds.

Arevalos Park: A Neighborhood Park 2.58 Acres in size.

Community Park:

Community parks are ten (10) to forty (40) acres and include specialized facilities such as lakes, equestrian, libraries, nature centers, large group picnic and camping, concert facilities, concessions, open turf areas and recreational trails. With the change in population, funding restraints, and available open space, the city is faced with the problem of meeting the demands of active sports while at the same time trying to preserve the integrity of the passive uses previously developed in neighborhood and regional parks.

Worthy Park: A Community Park 12 Acres in size.

Regional Park:

Regional parks are usually over 40 acres in size and serve the entire City or region. While regional parks can provide for varying intensities of recreational activity, a portion of the park is generally maintained in a natural setting for passive recreation use or preservation of the environment. Facilities within regional parks are similar to those in community parks, often on a larger scale, or including active or organized recreational activities that would not fit in a community park. Regional parks may also include natural areas that provide passive recreational opportunities in a more natural environment. This distinguishes regional parks from natural resource areas that are essentially open space conservation areas, where “use” may be restricted or is incidental to their conservation and protection.

2.3 Existing Recreation Facilities

Unique and diverse recreational opportunities are available throughout the City of Huntington Beach, including numerous facilities for active and passive recreation activities. Exhibit 2.3-1 is a map showing the location of each existing park and recreation facility; Exhibit 2.3-2 is a matrix that describes size and amenities of existing public parks and recreation facilities within the City of Huntington Beach.

Figure 2.3-1: Huntington Beach Existing Facility Map

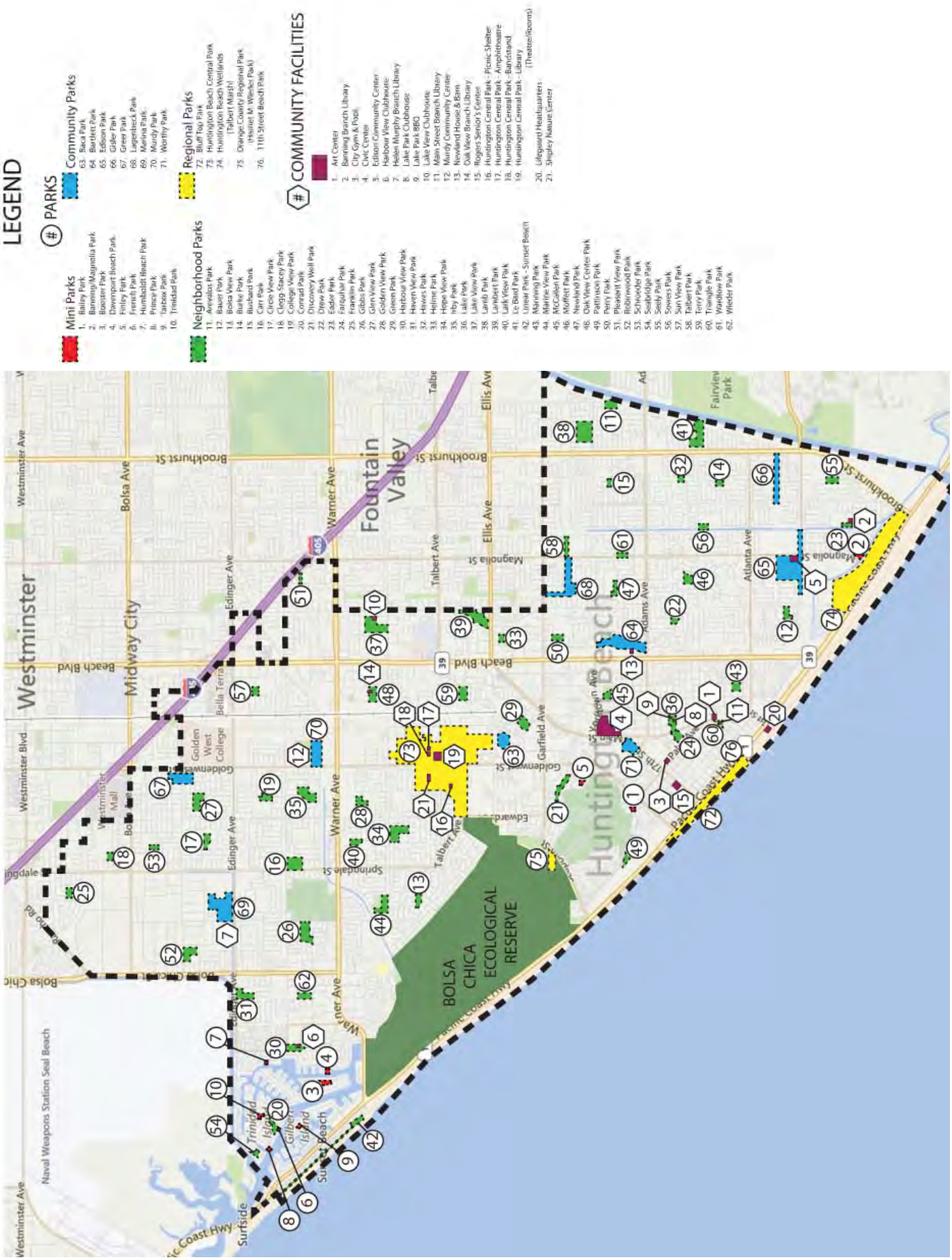


Figure 2.3-2: Huntington Beach Existing Facility Matrix

CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH

EXISTING CITY PARK and RECREATION FACILITIES

				RECREATION FACILITIES															SPORTS FACILITIES														
KEY	CITY RECREATION FACILITIES	TYPE	Parkland Acreage	Amphitheater	Barbeques	Bike Rack Support Facility	Community Building	Drinking Fountain	Dog Park	Equestrian Arena	Equestrian Staging Area	Meeting Rooms	Parking Support Facility	Pedestrian Walkway (lighted)	Playground / Tot Lot	Picnic Shelters / Gazebos	Picnic Tables	Restroom Support Facility	Trail / Paseo Linkage	Baseball Field (youth)	Basketball (Indoor-in Gymnasium)	Basketball - Full Court (Outdoor)	Basketball - Half-Court (Outdoor)	Batting Cages	Concession Building	Gymnasium	Handball Court	Multi-Purpose Field	Softball Field (adult)	Skate Park	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Volleyball - Grass Court	Volleyball - Sand Court
PARKS																																			
1	Bailey Park	Mini Park	0.59														1																		
2	Banning/Magnolia Park	Mini Park	1.18																																
3	Boardwalk Park	Mini Park	0.50																																
4	Booster Park	Mini Park	0.85												1								1												
5	Davenport Beach Park	Mini Park (Beach)	0.46																																
6	Finley Park	Mini Park	0.56																																
7	French Park	Mini Park (Beach)	0.33																																
8	Humboldt Beach	Mini Park (Beach)	0.48																																
9	Prince Park	Mini Park	0.22																																
10	Tarbox Park	Mini Park	0.44												1																				
11	Trinidad Park	Mini Park (Beach)	0.75												1			1																	
12	11th Street Beach	Mini Park (Beach)	0.17																																
13	Arevalos Park	Neighborhood Park	2.58												2		1																		
14	Bauer Park	Neighborhood Park	2.04			1									2	1	4						1												
15	Bolsa View Park	Neighborhood Park	2.70												1		6					1													1
16	Burke Park	Neighborhood Park	2.50												1																			2	
17	Bushard Park	Neighborhood Park	2.38												2	1	2																		
18	Carr Park	Neighborhood Park	10.72		1										2		9																		
19	College View Park	Neighborhood Park	2.70												1		2																		
20	Conrad Park	Neighborhood Park	2.71												1																				
21	Discovery Well Park	Neighborhood Park	6.60			1									1		15					1													
22	Drew Park	Neighborhood Park	2.28												2		2						1												1
23	Eader Park	Neighborhood Park	2.68												1		2																		
24	Farquhar Park	Neighborhood Park	3.52														7																		
25	Gibbs Park	Neighborhood Park	6.83												2		13																		
26	Golden View Park	Neighborhood Park	2.40												1																				2
27	Green Park	Neighborhood Park	4.04			2							•		2	2	8					1											1		1
28	Harbour View Park	Neighborhood Park	3.40				1						•		1		2																2		
29	Hawes Park	Neighborhood Park	2.34												1																				
30	Helme Park	Neighborhood Park	2.02												1		3						1												1
31	Hope View Park	Neighborhood Park	3.61												1																				
32	Irby Park	Neighborhood Park	10.91												1		2																		
33	Lake Park	Neighborhood Park	4.75		1							1			1	1	14																		
34	Lamb Park	Neighborhood Park	2.60																																
35	Lambert Park	Neighborhood Park	3.50																																
36	Lark View Park	Neighborhood Park	3.65												1																				
37	Le Bard Park	Neighborhood Park	4.99												1		2			4													2		
38	Linear Park - Sunset Beach	Neighborhood Park	6.41			2									1			5																	
39	Manning Park	Neighborhood Park	2.46												1		3					1													
40	McCallen Park	Neighborhood Park	5.84			1									2													1							
41	Moffett Park	Neighborhood Park	2.38												2		4											1							
42	Newland Park	Neighborhood Park	0.69												1																				
43	Oak View Center Park	Neighborhood Park	1.31				1					2			1						1	1													
44	Pattinson Park	Neighborhood Park	3.51			2									2	1	3					1						1							
45	Perry Park	Neighborhood Park	2.10												1		2																		
46	Schroeder Park	Neighborhood Park	2.50												1																				
47	Seabridge Park	Neighborhood Park	3.91												1		2																		
48	Seely Park	Neighborhood Park	3.37												1		1						1												
49	Sowers Park	Neighborhood Park	2.65												1																				
50	Sun View Park	Neighborhood Park	2.45												1		2																		
51	Talbert Park	Neighborhood Park	5.44												1		6																		
52	Terry Park	Neighborhood Park	4.81												1							1													
53	Triangle Park	Neighborhood Park	1.11																																
54	Wardlow Park	Neighborhood Park	8.36												1		2			5															
55	Wieder Park	Neighborhood Park	4.80												1		5					1						1						1	
56	Baca Park	Community Park	14.35			1								•	2		5					1												1	
57	Bartlett Park	Community Park	27.73																																
58	Edison Park	Community Park	39.69		4	1	1	•					•	•	1	4	16					12	4	2			6		2				4		
59	Gisler Park	Community Park	11.67										•		3													1							
60	Greer Park	Community Park	10.44												2		8					2							1						
61	Lagenbeck Park	Community Park	17.02												1		5						1												
62	Marina Park	Community Park	9.34		4										2	1	16	1		5		2											4		
63	Murdy Park	Community Park	16.04		7		1					3			2	1	11	1				4						1	2	1			4		
64	Worthy Park	Community Park	6.61												1		7					2						1	1						
65	Bluff Top Park	Regional Park	19.66			1		•									14	7																	
66	Huntington Beach Central Park	Regional Park	343.24	1	14	3			1	1	1				6	1	77	3							2			1	8		5				
67	Orange County Regional Park - Harriett M. Wieder	Regional Park	45.01			1											2	1	1																
		Totals	729.85	1	31	16	4		1	1	1	6			72	13	286	19	1	14	1	31	10	2	2		6	8	14	1	5		17	4	6

Figure 2.3-2: Huntington Beach Existing Facility Matrix (Cont.)

CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH

EXISTING CITY PARK and RECREATION FACILITIES

				RECREATION FACILITIES																SPORTS FACILITIES															
KEY	CITY RECREATION FACILITIES	TYPE	Parkland Acreage	Amphitheater	Barbeques	Bike Rack Support Facility	Community Building	Drinking Fountain	Dog Park	Equestrian Arena	Equestrian Staging Area	Meeting Rooms	Parking Support Facility	Pedestrian Walkway (lighted)	Playground / Tot Lot	Picnic Shelters / Gazebos	Picnic Tables	Restroom Support Facility	Trail / Paseo Linkage	Baseball Field (youth)	Basketball (indoor-in Gymnasium)	Basketball - Full Court (Outdoor)	Basketball - Half-Court (Outdoor)	Batting Cages	Concession Building	Gymnasium	Handball Court	Multi-Purpose Field	Softball Field (adult)	Skate Park	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Volleyball - Grass Court	Volleyball - Sand Court
PARKS																																			
Open Space																																			
1	Public Beach		150.00																																
Parks on School Property (Ocean View)																																			
1	Circle View Park	Neighborhood Park	2.31												1																				
2	Glen View Park	Neighborhood Park	3.02												2																				
3	Haven View Park	Neighborhood Park	2.95												1																				1
4	Lake View Park	Neighborhood Park	2.16				1								1		2	1																	
5	Marine View Park	Neighborhood Park	2.96												1																				2
6	Pleasant View Park	Neighborhood Park	2.17												2																				
7	Robinwood Park	Neighborhood Park	1.41												2																				
		Totals	16.98				1								10		2	1																	3
Parks on School Property (Westminster)																																			
1	Clegg-Stacey Park	Neighborhood Park	2.80												1																				
2	Franklin Park	Neighborhood Park	1.52												1		3																		
		Totals	4.32												2		3																		
Parks on School Property (Fountain Valley)																																			
1	Newland Park	Neighborhood Park	7.20												2													1							
2	Bushard Park	Neighborhood Park	0.41																																
		Totals	7.61												2													1							
COMMUNITY BUILDINGS																																			
1	Art Center	Facility	n/a										•																						
2	Banning Branch Library		n/a																																
3	City Gym & Pool	Facility	n/a										•								1					1						1			
4	Edison Community Center	Facility	n/a																																
5	Harbour View Clubhouse	Facility	n/a																																
6	Helen Murphy Branch Library		n/a																																
7	Lake Park Clubhouse	Facility	n/a																																
8	Lake Park BBQ		n/a																																
9	Lake View Clubhouse	Facility	n/a																																
10	Main Street Branch Library		n/a																																
11	Murdy Community Center	Facility	n/a																																
12	Newland House & Barn	Facility	n/a																																
13	Oak View Branch Library		n/a																																
14	Rodgers Seniors' Center	Facility	n/a																																
15	Huntington Central Park - Picnic Shelter	Amenity	n/a																																
16	Huntington Central Park - Amphitheater	Amenity	n/a																																
17	Huntington Central Park - Bandstand	Amenity	n/a																																
18	Huntington Central Park - Library (Theater/Rooms)	Amenity	n/a																																
19	Shipley Nature Center	Facility	n/a																																
		Totals																			1					1						1			
		Grand Totals	**908.76**	**1**	**31**	**16**	**5**		**1**	**1**	**1**	**6**			**86**	**13**	**291**	**20**	**1**	**14**	**2**	**31**	**10**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**9**	**14**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**17**	**4**	**9**

2.4 Joint Use School Agreements

The City of Huntington Beach is served by four elementary school districts, one high school district, and one community college district. These include:

- Huntington Beach City School District
- Huntington Beach Union High School District
- Fountain Valley School District
- Ocean View School District
- Westminster School District
- Coast Community College District

To minimize duplication and/or competition, the City should coordinate with school districts and with other public and non-profit agencies to provide for the best use of public and private resources to meet recreation demands.

In general, the partnerships between the City and the various school districts has not been a model of cooperation and joint utilization of public facilities for public benefits. The City recently entered into three new and updated JUA's, Fountain Valley, Westminster, and Huntington Beach City School Districts. A fourth agreement was entered into with Huntington Beach Union High School District to terminate all existing agreements and Memorandum of Understandings (MOU) with the City. This included a number of joint use sites including Worthy Park parking, Ocean View Tennis courts lighting, and joint use of Ocean View and Huntington Beach pools. The City still does not have agreements with Coast Community College District or Ocean View School District. Decision makers and staff from all organizations should continue to meet to finalize new agreements and to modify agreements to meet the changing needs and demands of the community.

Figure 2.4-1: Huntington Beach School Facility Map

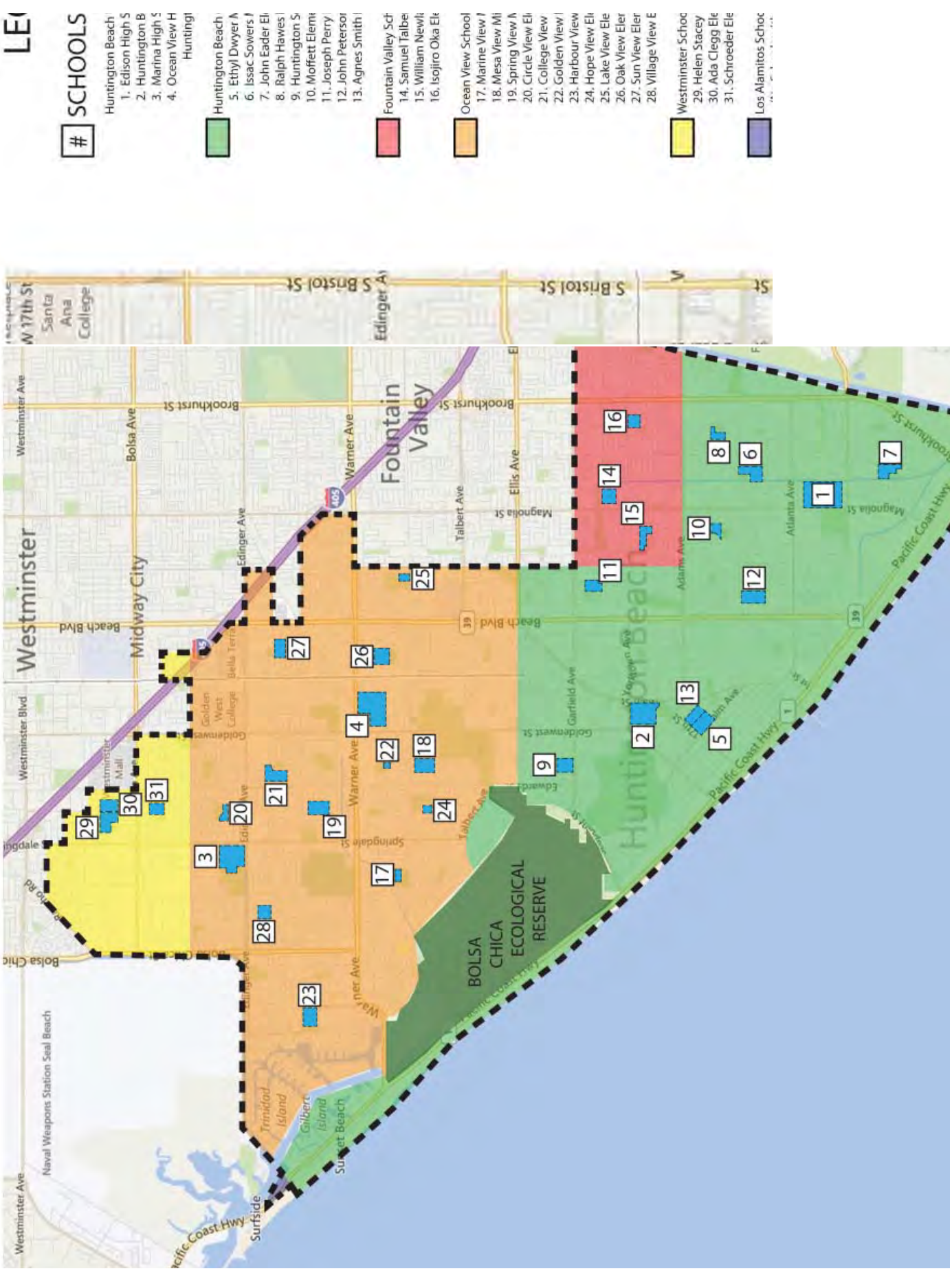


Figure 2.4-2: Huntington Beach School Facility Inventory Matrix

CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH

EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

					FACILITIES				ATHLETIC FACILITIES													
KEY	PUBLIC SCHOOL	TYPE	LOCATION	Parkland Acreage	Amphitheater	Community Garden	Parking	Playground / Tot Lot	Baseball Field	Basketball Court (Full, Half)	Batting Cages	Football Field	Handball Courts	Multi-Purpose Field	Running Track (Track & Field)	Running Track (Unimproved)	Softball Field	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool (Competition-Lap)	Swimming Pool (Diving/Water Polo)	Tennis Court	Volleyball (Asphalt)
HUNTINGTON BEACH UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT																						
1	Edison High School	High School	21498 Magnolia St.	45.45	1		618		2	4	9	1		3	1S		1	1SL	1L	1L	14	
2	Huntington Beach High School	High School	1905 Main St.	35.87	1		400	2	2	4	4	1SL		1	1SL				1L		12	
3	Marina High School	High School	15871 Springdale St.	52.34	1		478		1	8	5	1		4L	1S		2		1L	1L	15	
4	Ocean View High/Coast High/H.B. Adult School	High School/Vocational	17071 Gothard St.	38.8	1		467		2	9	4	1L			1SL		2				12	
HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT																						
5	Ethyl Dwyer Middle School	Middle School	1502 Palm Ave.	11.36	1		158			7				1L,1								
6	Isaac Sowers Middle School	Middle School	9300 Indianapolis Ave.	13.2			104			6			8	3								8
7	John Eader Elementary School	Elementary School	9291 Banning Ave.	10.04			48	4		3			8	2								2
8	Ralph Hawes Elementary School	Elementary School	9682 Yellowstone Dr.	7.92			90	4		3				2								
9	Huntington Seacliff Elementary School	Elementary School	6701 Garfield Ave.	8.26			80	4		2				2								
10	Moffett Elementary School	Elementary School	8800 Burlcrest Dr.	4.88			51	3		2, 2												
11	Joseph Perry Elementary School	Elementary School	19231 Harding Ln.	10.45			64	2		2			6	2				1				
12	John Peterson Elementary School	Elementary School	20661 Farnsworth Ln.	15.27			75	4		3			10									2
13	Agnes Smith Elementary School	Elementary School	770 17th St.	8.72				3		2, 5			8	2								
FOUNTAIN VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT																						
14	Samuel Talbert Middle School	Middle School	9101 Brabham Dr.	13.17	1		40			8, 1				3								1
15	William Newland Elementary School	Elementary School	8787 Dolphin Dr.	8.58	1		39	3		5			6	3								
16	Isojiro Oka Elementary School	Elementary School	9800 Yorktown Ave.	8.26	1		45	3		4, 1			10	1								
OCEAN VIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT																						
17	Marine View Middle School	Middle School	5682 Tilburg Dr.	11.25			74			6				1		1						5
18	Mesa View Middle School	Middle School	17601 Avilla Ln.	13.95		1	53			5			6	2		1						7
19	Spring View Middle School	Middle School	16662 Trudy Ln.	13.63			65			9, 3			6	4		1						4
20	Circle View Elementary School	Elementary School	6261 Hooker Ln.	10.55			38	4		7, 1			10			1	4					
21	College View Elementary School	Elementary School	6582 Lennox Dr.	12.91			102	3		4			8	3		1						3
22	Golden View Elementary School	Elementary School	17251 Golden View Ln.	7.72			40	2		3			4	1		1						2
23	Harbour View Elementary School	Elementary School	4343 Pickwick Circle	13.63			48	2		4			4	2		1						3
24	Hope View Elementary School	Elementary School	17622 Flintstone Ln.	13.95			112	2		4, 1			4	3								
25	Lake View Elementary School	Elementary School	17451 Zeider Ln.	11.19			43	4		3			6	1		1						1
26	Oak View Elementary School	Elementary School	17241 Oak Ln.	13.54			173	5		3			4	1		1						2
27	Sun View Elementary School	Elementary School	17200 Pinehurst Ln.	13.43			58	3		3			6	3		1						2
28	Village View Elementary School	Elementary School	5361 Sisson Dr.	12.05			88	3		6			8	2		1						2
WESTMINSTER SCHOOL DISTRICT																						
29	Helen Stacey Intermediate School	Intermediate School	6311 Larchwood Dr.	17.66			124			6			6	3								
30	Ada Clegg Elementary School	Elementary School	6311 Larchwood Dr.	8.54			103	3		4			6	1								
31	Schroeder Elementary School	Elementary School	15151 Columbia Ln.	8.97			84	3		4			6	1								1
			TOTALS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS	**475.54**																		

DEFINITIONS
L = Lighted
S = Synthetic Turf

2.5 Adjacent Parks and Recreation Facilities

Within Huntington Beach city limits and in close proximity are a number of State and County Parks in addition to property managed by the California Department of Fish and Game and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Bolsa Chica State Beach — has camping for recreational vehicles, bonfire rings and concessions which include a snack shop, showers, and barbeques. The park is located on Pacific Coast Highway in Huntington Beach, between Seapoint Street and Warner Avenue. It is important to note the City operates the areas from Goldenwest to Seapoint.

Huntington State Beach — is a popular beach that extends two miles from Beach Boulevard in Huntington Beach, south to the Santa Ana River to the north boundary of the City of Newport Beach.

The park also features a bicycle trail, and is popular for surfing, skating, and surf fishing. The beach also has fire rings for bonfires, concessions, and rentals. There is also a basketball near the concessions, and a new entrance near City Beach Parking lot. The City also owns and operates portions of coastal access / beach areas ensuring recreation opportuniities for beach visitors are met throughout the year.

Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve — is an approximately 1,300 acre coastal estuary. Habitats include open water, mudflats, salt marsh, coastal dunes, seabird nesting islands, riparian, and freshwater marsh. More than 200 avian species have been identified at Bolsa Chica and the reserve is very popular with birders and photographers. The reserve is bordered on the north by Warner Avenue, on the west by the Pacific Coast Highway and Bolsa Chica State Beach, on the south by Seapoint Street, and on the east by residential neighborhoods.

Huntington Beach Wetlands, also known as the Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve, is a natural sanctuary for birds like this Great Blue Heron.

Mile Square Park — operated by Orange County, Mile Square Regional Park is located in the City of Fountain Valley and totals 607 acres of land. Within the park's boundaries are three regulation golf courses, three soccer fields, three baseball, and three softball diamonds, an archery range and a nature area. Also, there are two fishing lakes, concession operated bike and paddle boat operations, a wide expanse of picnic areas as well as numerous picnic shelters.

Talbert Regional Park — operated by Orange County, Talbert Regional Park is located North and South of Victoria Street in Costa Mesa between Pacific Avenue and the Santa Ana River. The park totals 182 acres.

The park is divided into six separate plant groups, identified as "zones" and based upon the progression of plant groups and changing conditions found along the Santa Ana River. In addition, the park includes a small active area that allows picnicking and informal recreation, while the trail system allows for observation of natural resources and linkage to other parks along the Santa Ana River. Group use within the habitat areas is permitted: provided by guided walks and individual use is facilitated by interpretive signage.

Upper Newport Bay Nature Preserve — operated by Orange County, the nature preserve represent approximately 135 acres of open space made up of bluffs surrounding the bay. The park includes the Peter and Mary Muth Interpretive Center. During winter migration up to 35,000 birds may be using the Bay at one time. It is home to six rare or endangered species: Light Footed Clapper Rail, Brown Pelican, Belding's Savannah Sparrow, Black Rail, Peregrine Falcon and California Least Tern. The Bay is home to one endangered plant species - Saltmarsh Bird's Beak. Considered a "critical estuary" habitat - Upper Newport Bay is one of the most pristine remaining estuaries in Southern California.

Sunset Harbor and Aquatic Park — operated by Orange County, there are five marinas within the Sunset Harbor area, and a total of approximately 3,000 boats along with over 1,500 residences on the water. Additionally there is a vast natural area operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that lies between the Naval Weapons Station and Sunset Harbor known as the Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge. Totaling 911 acres, the wildlife areas are home to numerous types of marine life and birds.

2.6 Private Commercial Recreation Facilities

Due in part to the adjacent proximity of the Pacific Ocean and the mild Mediterranean climate, Huntington Beach is home to numerous commercial health and fitness operators. A partial listing includes:

- Fitness 19
- Impact Fitness
- LA Fitness
- Crunch
- 24 Hour Fitness
- Achieve Fitness
- Huntington Beach Fitness Boot Camp

Day care providers are another significant area of commercial recreational business in Huntington Beach. As neither the City nor any of the School Districts operates a before or after school child care program, numerous private providers have stepped in to the fill the gap. A partial list includes:

- La Petite Academy
- Childtime
- Happy Faces Day Care
- Kindercare Day Care
- Orange County Head Start
- Kids First
- My First Montessori

Huntington Beach has a large number of non-permitted classes which utilize city-owned park and recreation facilities without the benefit of contractual arrangement nor the payment of fees. Surf lessons and fitness classes held at city beach are a common example. The impact of these programs are a loss of revenue to the city and competition with similar city-sponsored programs.

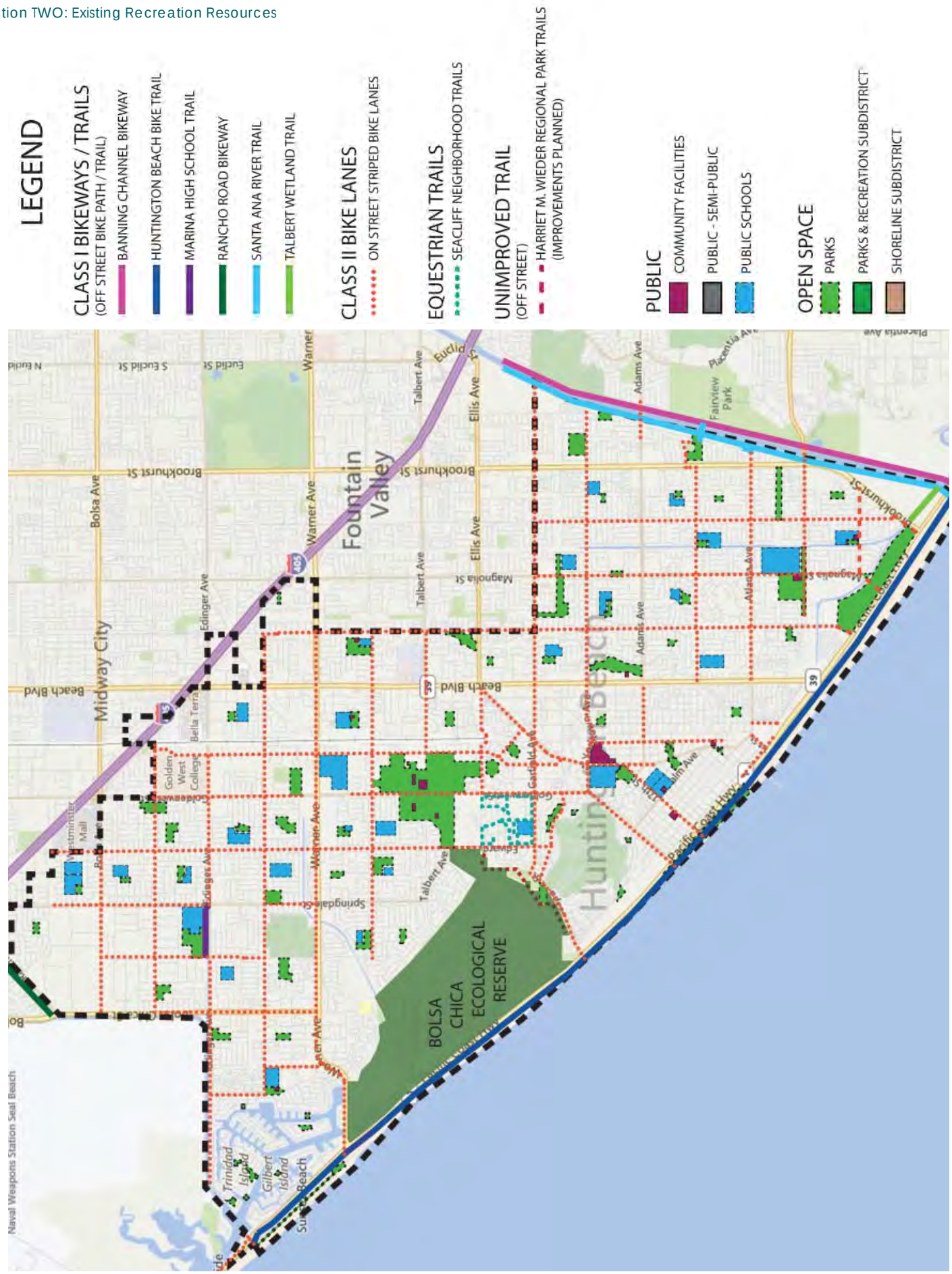
2.7 Existing and Planned Trails

The City of Huntington Beach has developed a limited trail network within the City including Class I bike trail along Bluff Top Park and 2 miles of equestrian trails at Central Park. The City has 77.8 miles of bike lanes, the vast majority Class II and III.

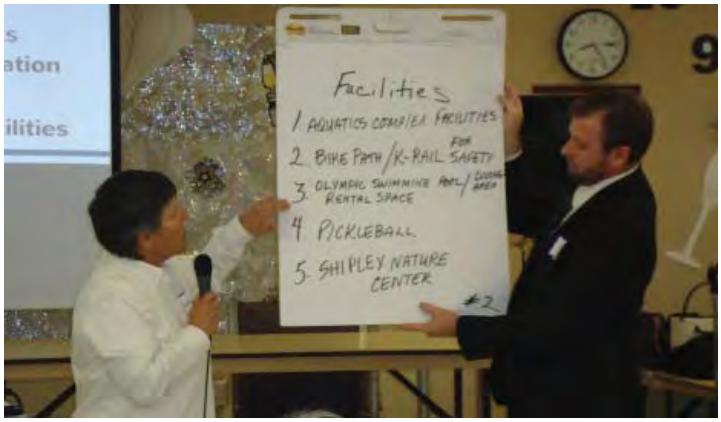
The ocean-front path that runs along Huntington Beach's coast is considered to be a multi-use path. It is open to all non-motorized uses and is heavily traveled by runners, walkers and in-line skaters. These paths are separated from roads where cars drive. While the city has 8.8 miles of multi-use paths, the Huntington Beach Bike Trail runs a total of 12.8 from Sunset Beach to Newport Beach.

The 2013 City of Huntington Beach Bicycle Master Plan identifies 9 Class I Bicycle Trail projects including improvements to the current bike trail along Bluff Top Park. The City has an excellent opportunity to design trails to double as transportation routes for bicycles. The additional development of a shared use pathway could include both paved and decomposed granite surfaces, providing opportunity for both the casual walker and utilization of the trail as a transportation route.

Figure 2.7-1: Huntington Beach Existing Trails Map



Recreation Facility Needs Assessment



A Workshop Three Participant presenting the group's top facilities in Huntington Beach.

Section THREE: Recreation Facility Needs Assessment

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

Needs have been identified and prioritized by evaluating a series of community inputs and other analysis tools. The process involved gathering both qualitative input (e.g. executive interviews, community workshops, and portions of the sports organization questionnaire) and quantitative input (e.g. telephone survey, sports organization questionnaire, and demand analysis). Each need identification tool and each bit of information gathered is a piece of the puzzle leading to a deeper, more thorough understanding of the community. All of the pieces, taken together, complete an overall picture of recreation needs specific to Huntington Beach.

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

- *Community Involvement*: provides direct responses from local community and stakeholders; including stakeholder interviews, community workshops, and sports organization questionnaires.
- *City of Huntington Beach Resident Telephone Survey*: provides statistically valid information regarding the types of recreation facilities most often utilized by residents.
- *Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis*: estimates current and future facility needs based on the City of Huntington Beach Resident Telephone Survey and the sports organization questionnaire.
- *Service Area Analysis*: examines how parks and recreation facilities are distributed throughout residential areas in the city.
- *Acreage Analysis*: evaluates the parkland acreage needs in the city based on established standards and specific facility needs of the city.
- *Existing Recreation Facilities Maintenance Condition*: report identifies the existing conditions of park facilities and outlines issue the city will be faced with over the next several years due to emerging recreation activity demands.
- *Program Needs*: as identified in the program inventory and analysis outline the need for new facilities to support them.

3.1 Community Participation

What are Huntington Beach residents saying about recreation?

Huntington Beach's community outreach ranged from lively evening group discussions to one-on-one telephone interviews with 300 households representing 726 residents. The community input portion of the Needs Assessment provided a number of opportunities to obtain perspective from residents, users and providers of facilities and

programs. Within this section, community feedback has been organized into three (3) separate categories:

1. Stakeholder Interviews
2. Community Workshops (3)
3. Sports Organization Survey

The information received from each of these sources has been included in the overall prioritization of needs and recommendations. A summary of each community input is provided below. Complete summary reports can be found in the Appendix Document.

Executive Interviews

The following summarizes the results of the twelve (12) executive interviews conducted as a part of the public outreach effort to assist in the preparation of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan for the City of Huntington Beach. The executive interviews were held on September 2, 2014.

1. ***What are the most important issues in the Community related to the Parks, Recreation Facilities, Programs and Services currently provided?***

   - Short on parkland.
   - Programs rely on interns and volunteers too much. Staffing levels cut back by 25%.
   - Used to give out grants to youth sports groups to maintain sports facilities. Topped at $150k. Called the Youth Sports Grant Program.
   - Maintenance: 1) public awareness and 2) City needs to improve maintenance level.
   - Dog parks needed.
   - Upgrade tot lots.
   - Partnership with school districts.

2. ***What are the <u>most important parks and recreation services and facilities</u> for residents <u>in the future</u>?***

   - Open space - fields for kids that are open to any use.
   - Facilities so that parents and kids don't have to drive.
   - Wide variety of learning classes at neighborhood centers. Programs that are not available at schools —after school or weekends.
   - Organized sports programs.
   - Maintaining Shipley Nature Center.
   - Transportation program which includes buses or cars.
   - City swimming pool.
   - More for the teens.

3. ***What does the <u>Community Services Department do best</u> in providing parks and recreation facilities, programs, and services to community residents?***

- Great staff.
- Work closely with school districts.
- Talk to community well. Great public meetings.
- Senior program—meals program—Council on Aging.
- Central Park
- Special events. Great job in utilizing parks in a productive and effective way.

4. ***How can the <u>Community Services Department improve</u> in providing facilities, programs, and services to community residents?***

- Special events put on by city, chamber and others. Lots of these such as beach activities and car show in Central Park. Despite, they do not have much of a relationship with the business community.
- Expansion of children's programs. Give a lot to the seniors but the kids are left behind.
- Programs are sparse at the Community Centers. Youth programs could be expanded.
- Outdoor tot lots.
- Pickleball. Pickleball now at Worthy park—Informal about 40-50 people on Saturdays.
- Bootleg classes are out of control. Newport Beach started a Ranger program a couple of years ago and has forced classes into Huntington Beach.

Huntington Beach residents playing Pickleball on the basketball courts at Worthy Park. Renovations at Worthy Park will include four new Pickleball courts.

5. ***What is your vision for park and recreation services and facilities in 2025?***

- See the city trying to outsource many functions.
- Todays' elementary school system children growing up with responsibility and an environmental ethic.
- Building closer relationships with schools. Develop Joint Use Agreements (JUA) where needed.

6. ***What is the one program, class or activity you would most like to see added or expanded in Huntington Beach to meet the needs of the community?***

- Grant program for field maintenance on school property.
- "Inside the Outdoors" program with school district funded by Orange County Department of Education.
- Bike programs/arts center/equestrian center.
- 13-14 year old programs.
- Art activities.
- Day camp—now only at Murdy.
- Park Rangers.
- New courts at Edison.

7. ***What is the one recreation facility you would most like to see added in Huntington Beach to meet the needs of the community?***

- Senior center.
- Full utilization of schools.
- Improvements to Edison Community Center and the park.
- Make the community more bike friendly.
- Aquatic center and gym space.
- Possibly an Olympic sized pool—partnership with private business.
- Edison/Murdy bigger.
- Tennis Center.
- Bike path to beach.

Community Workshops

Community Workshop #1 – Community Characteristics and Issues

The first community workshop was held Thursday, October 2nd, from 6:30 PM to 9:00 PM at the Rodgers Senior Center, located at 1706 Orange Avenue in Huntington Beach. The Consultant Team worked with City Staff to develop and coordinate the workshop. Twenty-Six (26) residents attended the workshop. The purpose of Workshop #1 was to identify what community characteristics make the City of Huntington Beach a great place to live, work, and play; what issues or trends may negatively impact those important community characteristics; and what role can the City play in addressing those issues. The following are the consensus responses transcribed verbatim from the workshop participants.

City of Huntington Beach
presents

Parks Make Life Better!

Parks & Recreation Master Plan
Community Workshop #1

Thursday, October 2, 2014

6:30 PM to 9:00 PM

Rodgers Senior Center
1706 Orange Avenue
Huntington Beach, CA 92648

This workshop will focus on what the public sees as community recreation characteristics, issues, and current opportunities and constraints to address the community's needs.

Your Involvement is Important!

Please join your fellow community members and play a part in shaping the future.

For those interested in helping to "chart the course" for the City's Parks, Recreation and open space, please R.S.V.P. to (714) 536-5434.

Leave your name, phone number, and the number of attendees.

According to the workshop participants, the most important community characteristics that make the City of Huntington Beach a great place to live, work and play are:

- Open Space/Beach/Parks/Recreational Activities.
- Friendly Population/Staff/Small Town Atmosphere
- Shopping/Restaurants/Services In Our City

The issues or trends that may be negatively impacting the community and should be considered in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan are:

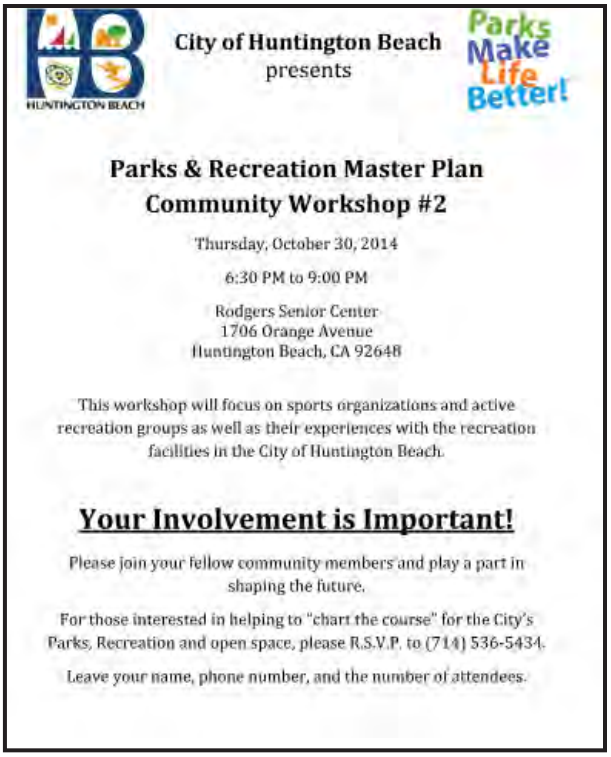
- Higher Density/ Overdevelopment
- Traffic/Safety/ Bike and Walking Access
- Maintenance/ Money to Maintain City Parks

The role that parks, recreation and community services can play in addressing community issues and support the positive characteristics that make the City of Huntington Beach a great place to live, work and play:

- Maintaining Our Parks/ Maintenance Issues
- More Money for Parks/ Increase the Budget
- More Outreach and Communication

Community Workshop #2 – Sports User Groups

The second workshop was held Thursday, October 30th from 6:30 PM to 9:00 PM at the Rodgers Senior Center, located at 1706 Orange Avenue in Huntington Beach. The Consultant Team worked with City Staff to develop and coordinate the workshop. Sixteen (16) residents attended the workshop. This workshop identified the best and worst sports facilities in Huntington Beach, the most important sports facility needs, and helped to identify opportunities to address those needs. The following are the consensus responses transcribed verbatim from the workshop participants.



City of Huntington Beach
presents

Parks Make Life Better!

Parks & Recreation Master Plan
Community Workshop #2

Thursday, October 30, 2014

6:30 PM to 9:00 PM

Rodgers Senior Center
1706 Orange Avenue
Huntington Beach, CA 92648

This workshop will focus on sports organizations and active recreation groups as well as their experiences with the recreation facilities in the City of Huntington Beach.

Your Involvement is Important!

Please join your fellow community members and play a part in shaping the future.

For those interested in helping to "chart the course" for the City's Parks, Recreation and open space, please R.S.V.P. to (714) 536-5434.

Leave your name, phone number, and the number of attendees.

According to the workshop participants the best sports facilities in Huntington Beach are:

- Sports Complex
- High School Fields

The worst sports facilities in the city were identified as:

- Swimming Pools/ Aquatics
- Sports Complex/ Underutilized

The top sports facility needs in the city are:

- Aquatic Complex
- Pickleball Complex
- Multi-Use Fields
- Baseball Facilities for 13 - 14 Year Olds

The opportunities for meeting current and future sport facility needs in the city include:

- School District and City Cooperation/ Coordination
- Budget Ballot Initiative - Bond Measure

The most important improvements participants would make to parks, recreation programs, trails, and/or open space include:

- Aquatics Facility/ Center
- Upgrade/ Update Existing Sports Facilities
- Access to School District Facilities/ Property

Community Workshop #3 – Needs Summary and Prioritization

Residents of the City of Huntington Beach, including participants from previous workshops, were invited to an overview of the Master Plan process, and summary of the recreation program and facility needs in the City. Twenty-Seven (27) attendees participated in the January 15th workshop.

An overview of the Master Plan process and a summary of community outreach findings were presented, followed by a brief outline of the evening's workshop agenda. Following are the two topics discussed and the associated consensus results.

City of Huntington Beach
presents

Parks Make Life Better!

Parks & Recreation Master Plan
Community Workshop #3

Thursday, January 15, 2015

6:30 PM to 9:00 PM

Rodgers Senior Center
1706 Orange Avenue
Huntington Beach, CA 92648

This final workshop will reflect the citizen input from the first two workshops, summarize the needs assessment process and seek public comment regarding prioritization of needs.

Your Involvement is Important!

Please join your fellow community members and play a part in shaping the future.

For those interested in helping to "chart the course" for the City's Parks, Recreation and open space, please R.S.V.P. to (714) 536-5434.

Leave your name, phone number, and the number of attendees.

What are the **Top Recreation Programs Needed** in the City of Huntington Beach?

- Swimming
- Junior Lifeguards
- Water Polo
- Pickleball
- Ocean Safety

What are the **Top Recreation Facilities Needed** in the City of Huntington Beach?

- Aquatics Complex/ Center
- Pickleball Courts
- Utilize School Sites
- Bike Path/ K-Rail for Safety
- Inside the Outdoors/ Shipley Nature Center

Sports Organization Questionnaire

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

The questionnaire was distributed by the City staff and twenty-one sports organizations responded. The information regarding the number of players, size of teams, seasonality and turnover of facilities for both games and practice are used to better define peak day demand and convert that to the number of facilities required to meet the needs of this segment of the recreation market. Information regarding which of the facilities are currently being used by the sports groups provides input to the inventory of sports facilities regarding usage for adult sports, youth sports and practices.

Another question addresses the percentage of the players in each organization that live within the City of Huntington Beach. This varies widely by type of sport and in Huntington Beach reflects that a number of participants in certain sports reside outside of the city. As will be discussed below, the demand for facilities to accommodate organized sports are adjusted to accommodate all players in the leagues, regardless of whether they are living in Huntington Beach. The results are tabulated below:

Organization	Percent of Players from Huntington Beach
Seaview Little League	98.0 %
Ocean View Little League	95.0 %
Robinwood Little League	95.0 %
Huntington Valley Little League	95.0 %
Fountain Valley Youth Baseball	35.0 %
Huntington Beach Girls Softball	65.0 %
South H.B. Girls Fastpitch Softball	95.0 %
City of H.B. Adult Softball	70.0 %
AYSO 55	93.0 %
AYSO 56	85.0 %
AYSO Region 117	72.0 %
AYSO Region 143	75.0 %
North H.B. Futbol Club	65.0 %
CDA Slammers	55.0 %
FC Impact - Gold Coast Soccer Club	81.0 %
Oakview Collaborative	95.0 %
H.B. Pop Warner Football	85.0 %
Oilers Youth Football and Cheer	90.0 %
National Junior Basketball	80.0 %
Pacific Coast Hoops	80.0 %
Best Coast Lacrosse	75.0 %

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

3.2 Huntington Beach Resident Telephone Survey

The resident survey was part of the preparation of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The purpose of the survey was to obtain statistically valid, community-wide input on a variety of issues.

The resident survey is one of several methods undertaken to involve the community in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan process. The purpose of gathering community input through a variety of methods is to ensure that the Parks and Recreation Master Plan is as inclusive as possible and that it reflects the views, preferences, and recreating patterns of City of Huntington Beach residents.

A statistically-valid Community-wide Survey was completed ultimately including a total of 300 telephone interviews occurring between December 16 and December 22, 2014 among a randomly-selected sample of City households, representing nearly 730 residents. This sample of interviews carries a margin of error of + 5.8% at the 95% Confidence level.

Subjects explored in the context of the resident survey included:

- One Feature that Makes the City a Desirable Place to Live
- One Issue Facing the City that is of Greatest Concern
- Sources Used Regarding Park or Recreation Facilities/ Programs
- Benefits Sought When Recreating
- Frequency of Recreation Facility and Programs Usage
- Park or Recreation Facility Most Often Used in Last Year
- Frequency of Participation in a Variety of Recreation Activities
- Satisfaction with Recreation Facilities and Programs
- Satisfaction with Recreation Facilities Maintenance
- Preferred Improvements in the City of Huntington Beach
- One New Recreation Facility and Program Desired
- Selected Demographic Characteristics

Key Findings:

Community Attitudes:

- About 95% of residents identified "Beaches/Ocean," "Climate/Weather," "Quality of Life," "Small Town Atmosphere," "Parks and Recreation Facilities and Trails," "Schools/Quality Education/Good Education," "Lack of Crime/Safe," "Feeling a Part of Community," and "Family Oriented" as the one feature that makes Huntington Beach desirable.
- Nearly 60% of those polled (57%) identified "Population Growth," "Growth Management," "Crime/Personal Safety," "Housing Growth," "High Cost of Living," "Traffic Congestion on Surface Streets," "Parks and Recreation Facilities," "Drug and Alcohol Abuse," and "Environmental Concerns" as the issues of greatest concern.
- About 98% of residents identified "City Website," "Mailed Information," "Newspaper," "City Brochure/ Booklet," "City Office," "Postings at Recreation Sites," "Google," "Internet/ Website (not specific)," "Friends/ Relatives," "Don't Need" most often.

Recreation Benefits and Facilities Use:

- Half of residents (50%) chose "Physical Fitness, Health and Well-being" as the most important benefit when seeking recreation.
- Nearly two-thirds of the residents polled (63%) stated they were Frequent Users (at least 3 times per month) of parks and recreation facilities in the last year.
- The seven recreation facilities most often identified as most used included Huntington Beach Central Park, Huntington Beach City Beach, other Beach mentions, Murdy Park/ Community Center, City Gym and Pool, and Huntington State Beach.
- Of the twelve recreation activities tested, the participation by residents (in order) included "Walking/Jogging/Running/Hiking on Public Trails Use," "Picnicking in Picnic Table Sites," "Bicycling on Public Trails or Paths," "Swimming in Public Pools for Recreation," "Organized Softball," "Tennis," "Use of Play Equipment, Tot Lots in Public Parks," "Organized Youth Soccer," "Organized Youth Baseball," "Organized Youth Basketball," "Field Hockey," and "Lacrosse."

Facilities and Programs Satisfaction:

- Nearly 96% of the residents polled stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with existing park and recreation facilities and programs in the City of Huntington Beach.
- More than nine of every ten (93%) residents polled stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with existing maintenance of parks and recreation facilities in the City of Huntington Beach.

Improvements Desired:

- Nearly nine of every ten (85%) City of Huntington Beach households identified a desired recreation facility. One in six stated (15%) they desired no new recreation facilities. The facilities most often mentioned were Senior Facilities and Programs, Swimming Pools, and Skateboard Park.
- Nearly three of four (72%) City of Huntington Beach households identified a desired program, class, or lesson. One in four (28%) stated they desired no program additions. The most often reported desired recreation programs were "Yoga, Meditation, or Stress Relief," "Dance," and "Aerobics, Spinning or Fitness."
- More than four of every ten City of Huntington Beach households (43%) identified a preference for Open Space Preservation and Enjoyment improvements. An additional one in four (26%) prefer Fine Arts or Performing Arts Facilities and Programs improvements.

Figure 3.2-1: One Feature that Makes Huntington Beach a Desirable Place to Live

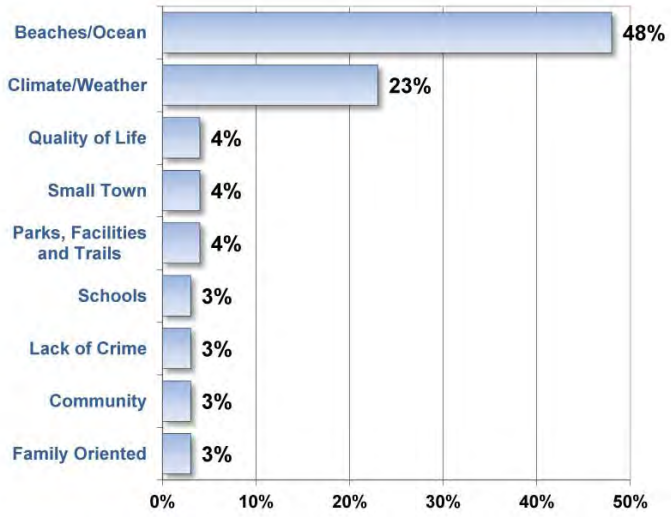
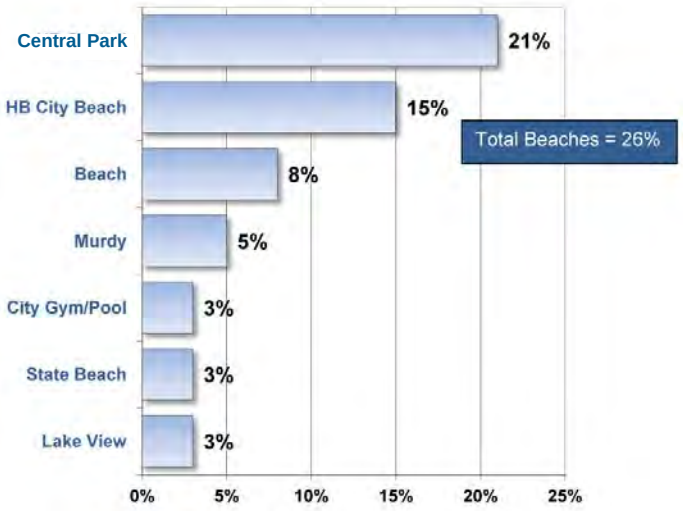


Figure 3.2-2: Most Used Recreation Facility



3.3 Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis

The participation rates in each of the recreation activities analyzed (based on the telephone survey) provide a basis for calculating demand for active recreation facilities in relationship to the population served. These participation rates are shown in the first column of Figure 3.3-1 and are taken directly from the participation rates as reported in the survey.

In order to convert these demand estimates into facility requirements, it is necessary to make some assumptions regarding design standards for the peak level of demand. Calculation of peak day demand involves multiplying the population estimates (current population and population projected to 2035) by the participation rate in each activity. These estimates of gross annual demand are then adjusted to allocate part of the demand to private recreation facilities and part to government or public facilities, if applicable, using California Department of Parks and Recreation data regarding patterns of facility usage. Similarly, a locational adjustment is made to account for those activities which participants would normally engage in at locations outside of Huntington Beach.

Peak day demand is determined on the basis of the seasonality of participation in each of the various activities and, within peak seasons, the peak days of usage. The calculations of peak day demand included in Figure 3.3-1 (excluding those for fields or courts used for organized games) are designed to accommodate all but three to eight days per year of peak activity for most of the activities analyzed, in order to avoid overbuilding.

Figure 3.3-1: Facility Demand Analysis 2015 Levels

Activity	Per Capita Participation Days/Year	Peak Day Demand (Participants)	Turnovers Per Day	Design Standard for Facility	Number of Facilities Demanded*	Facility Need Ratio - City of Huntington Bch.
Softball:						
Organized Youth	0.7	589	3x	24 players/field	11.2 fields	1/17,750 pop.
Organized Adult	4.0	830	2.6x	30 players/field	13.3 fields	1/14,900 pop.
Baseball:						
Organized Youth	1.9	2,078	5x	24 players/field	21.6 fields	1/9,150 pop.
Soccer						
Organized Youth	6.0	5,885	4.9x	24.5 players/field	61.3 fields	1/3,250 pop.
Lacrosse						
Organized Youth	0.4	131	4x	28 players/field	1.5 fields***	1/135,750 pop.
Picnicking	9.2	2,807	1.5x	4 persons/table	468 tables	1/424 pop.
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	9.3	5,676	5x	20 persons/hour	56.8 areas	1/3,500 pop.
Swimming (Public Pool)						
Recreational**	8.6	2,572	3x	25 sq ft/swimmer	3.5 pools	1/56,850 pop.
Tennis	4.3	1,337	8x	3 persons/court	55.7 courts	1/3,550 pop.
Indoor Basketball						
Organized Youth	0.7	513	5x	18 players/court	5.7 courts	1/34,750 pop.
Walking/Jogging/ Running-Public Trails	61.0	7,061	1.5x	90 persons/mile	52.3 miles	1/3,800 pop.
Bicycling-Public Trails	33.4	17,516	5x	30 bicycles/mile	116.8 miles	1/1,700 pop.

*Demand for ball fields includes an adjustment to allow for resting of fields.
**Assumes One Pool = 25 meters x 25 yards, or 6,150 square feet.
***Most games are played outside of Huntington Beach. Local demand = 1 field

The actual facility requirement, however, is less than the aggregate of peak day demand to allow for daily turnover in the use of recreation facilities. Peak day demand was modified as shown in Figure 3.3-1 by the anticipated turnover and capacity for each type of facility. These estimates of daily turnover and capacity on peak day usage periods are derived from studies conducted by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior regarding optimum recreation carrying capacity as well as from sports group surveys, discussions with City staff and other park studies in which the Consultants have been involved. For sports leagues operating within the City of Huntington Beach, allowance is made to calculate demand from the entire league, regardless of where the players are living. The calculations in Figure 3.3-1 are based on the current (2015) population level in the City of Huntington Beach of 198,151. Included in this Figures an estimate of the number or size of facilities required to accommodate peak day demand in the context of the peak day design standards discussed above.

Similar calculations were carried out to determine the demand levels in 2035, when the City reaches the projected population of 207,321. These calculations are shown in Figure 3.3-2. Adjustments were made to some of the participation rates for the 2035 projection based on the trends in the demographic profile of the City. It is anticipated that there will be a somewhat smaller percentage of youth under 14 years, a larger percentage of residents in the 55 and over age group, and a more diverse ethnic mix.

Figure 3.3-2: Facility Demand Analysis 2035 Levels

Activity	Per Capita Participation Days/Year	Peak Day Demand (Participants)	Turnovers Per Day	Design Standard for Facility	Number of Facilities Demanded*	Facility Need Ratio - City of Huntington Bch.
Softball:						
Organized Youth	0.7	617	3x	24 players/field	11.7 fields	1/17,750 pop.
Organized Adult	4.4	955	2.6x	30 players/field	15.3 fields	1/13,550 pop.
Baseball:						
Organized Youth	1.7	1,946	5x	24 players/field	20.3 fields	1/10,250 pop.
Soccer						
Organized Youth	5.8	5,952	4.9x	24.5 players/field	62.0 fields	1/3,350 pop.
Lacrosse						
Organized Youth	0.4	137	4x	28 players/field	1.5 fields***	1/135,750 pop.
Picnicking	8.7	2,778	1.5x	4 persons/table	463 tables	1/448 pop.
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	8.4	5,364	5x	20 persons/hour	53.6 areas	1/3,850 pop.
Swimming (Public Pool)						
Recreational**	8.2	2,566	3x	25 sq ft/swimmer	3.5 pools	1/59,600 pop.
Tennis	4.7	1,528	8x	3 persons/court	63.7 courts	1/3,250 pop.
Indoor Basketball:						
Organized Youth	0.6	460	5x	18 players/court	5.1 courts	1/40,550 pop.
Walking/Jogging/						
Running-Public Trails	67.0	8,115	1.5x	90 persons/mile	60.1 miles	1/3,450 pop.
Bicycling-Public Trails	33.4	18,326	5x	30 bicycles/mile	122.2 miles	1/1,700 pop.

*Demand for ball fields includes an adjustment to allow for resting of fields.
**Assumes One Pool = 25 meters x 25 yards, or 6,150 square feet.

The adjustments are based on the same data base which was used to estimate the current year participation rates (2015) – as well as the cross-tabulations of telephone survey data regarding participation rates and demographic measures.

The relationship of the current need for facilities in Huntington Beach to the current population level is the basis for the "facility need ratio" or the measure of the level of population in Huntington Beach that creates the demand for one facility or one unit of measure such as miles or acres. This ratio for each of the types of facilities analyzed is also presented in Figure 3.3-3 and 3.3-4 and is calculated by dividing the total population by the number of facilities demanded. This will be the basis for the needs analysis presented in the following section. Comparisons of Huntington Beach's current "facility-need-ratios" to those found in selected other cities in California are presented in Figure 3.3-5 in order to add perspective to the analysis.

Figure 3.3-3: Facility Analysis 2015 Estimate

Facility	Facility Need Ratio - City of Huntington Bch.	2015 Needs	Existing City Facilities	Surplus/ Deficit(-)	School Facilities Avail.[1]	Other Facilities Avail.	Total Facilities Avail.	Total Surplus/ Deficit(-)
Softball Fields:								
Organized Youth	1/17,750 pop.	11.2	3	-8.2	7	0	10	-1.2
Organized Adult	1/14,900 pop.	13.3	13	-0.3	0	0	13	-0.3
Baseball Fields:								
Organized Youth	1/9,150 pop.	21.6	6 [2]	-15.6	10	6 [3]	22	0.4
Soccer Fields								
Organized Youth	1/3,250 pop.	61.3	10	-51.3	53	5 [4]	68	6.7
Lacrosse Fields								
Organized Youth	1/135,750 pop.	1.0 [5]	0	-1.0	1	0	1	0.0
Picnic Tables	1/424 pop.	468	286	-182	2.5	0	288.5	-179.5
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	1/3,500 pop.	56.8	72	15.2	7	0	79	22.2
Swimming Pools (Public)								
Recreational	1/56,850 pop.	3.5	0.3 [6]	-3.2	0.6	0	0.9	-2.6
Tennis Courts	1/3,550 pop.	55.7	17	-38.7	26.5	0	43.5	-12.2
Indoor Basketball Cts.:								
Organized Youth	1/34,750 pop.	5.7	0	-5.7	5	0	5	-0.7
Walking/Jogging Paths (mi.)	1/3,800 pop.	52.3	10.4	-41.9	0	0	10.4	-41.9
Bicycling Paths (mi.)	1/1,700 pop.	116.8	79.3	-37.5	0	0	79.3	-37.5

Note: All sports fields/courts shown in the supply are fields/courts being used for games by organized sports leagues to match the demand as defined in the demand analysis.

[1] School facilities other than ballfields/courts are counted at 50 percent to allow for time not available to the public. Pools at schools are counted at only 25 percent as they are only available for public use in the summer.
[2] Formerly at Le Bart school; currently planned for acquisition in the City's 5-year CIP.
[3] These are 6 private Huntington Valley Little League fields.
[4] Includes 2 fields at Golden West College and 3 fields at Westmont School in Westminster.
[5] Most games are played outside of Huntington Beach. Local demand currently = 1 field
[6] Demand and Supply number assumes one pool = 25 meters x 25 yards, or 6,150 square feet.

Figure 3.3-4: Facility Analysis 2035 Estimate

Facility	Facility Need Ratio - City of Huntington Bch.	2035 Needs	Existing City Facilities	Surplus/ Deficit(-)	School Facilities Avail.[1]	Other Facilities Avail.	Total Facilities Avail.	Total Surplus/ Deficit(-)
Softball Fields:								
Organized Youth	1/17,750 pop.	11.7	3	-8.7	7	0	10	-1.7
Organized Adult	1/14,900 pop.	15.3	13	-2.3	0	0	13	-2.3
Baseball Fields:								
Organized Youth	1/9,150 pop.	20.3	6 [2]	-14.3	10	6 [3]	22	1.7
Soccer Fields								
Organized Youth	1/3,250 pop.	62.0	10	-52.0	53	5 [4]	68	6.0
Lacrosse Fields								
Organized Youth	1/135,750 pop.	1.5 [5]	0.0	-1.5	1	0	1	-0.5
Picnic Tables	1/424 pop.	463	286	-177	2.5	0	288.5	-174.5
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	1/3,500 pop.	53.6	72	18.4	7	0	79	25.4
Swimming Pools (Public)								
Recreational	1/56,850 pop.	3.5	0.3 [6]	-3.2	0.6	0	0.9	-2.6
Tennis Courts	1/3,550 pop.	63.7	17	-46.7	26.5	0	43.5	-20.2
Indoor Basketball Cts.:								
Organized Youth	1/34,750 pop.	5.1	0	-5.1	5	0	5	-0.1
Walking/Jogging Paths (mi.)	1/3,800 pop.	60.1	10.4	-49.7	0	0	10.4	-49.7
Bicycling Paths (mi.)	1/1,700 pop.	122.2	79.3	-42.9	0	0	79.3	-42.9

Note: All sports fields shown in the supply are fields used for games by organized sports leagues to match the demand as defined in the demand analysis.

[1] School facilities other than ballfields/courts are counted at 50 percent to allow for time not available to the public. Pools at schools are only counted at 25 percent as they are only available for public use in the summer.
[2] Formerly at Le Bart school; currently planned for acquisition in the City's 5-year CIP.
[3] These are 6 private Huntington Valley Little League fields.
[4] Includes 2 fields at Golden West College and 3 fields at Westmont School in Westminster.
[5] Most games are played outside of Huntington Beach.
[6] Demand and Supply number assumes one pool = 25 meters x 25 yards, or 6,150 square feet.

Facility Needs Analysis

Methodology:

The level of population in Huntington Beach that creates the demand for facilities is derived from the telephone survey data as described in the previous section. This "facility need ratio" is shown again in Figure 3.3-4. The current facility needs are determined by multiplying the current population by the "facility needs ratio." These needs, in terms of the number or size of facilities demanded, are then compared with the total of existing City, School Districts, private and other facilities to determine whether the existing inventory of facilities is adequate in terms of demand conditions.

Figure 3.3-5: 2015 - 2035 Change in Demand

Facility	Number of Facilities Demanded* 2015	Number of Facilities Demanded* 2035	Change in Surplus/Deficit (-) 2015-2035**
Softball Fields:			
Organized Youth	11.2 fields	11.7 fields	-0.5 fields
Organized Adult	13.3 fields	15.3 fields	-2.0 fields
Baseball Fields:			
Organized Youth	21.6 fields	20.3 fields	1.4 fields
Soccer Fields			
Organized Youth	61.3 fields	62.0 fields	-0.7 fields
Lacrosse Fields			
Organized Youth	1.0 fields	1.5 fields	-0.5 fields
Picnic Tables	467.9 tables	462.9 tables	5.0 tables
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	56.8 areas	53.6 areas	3.1 areas
Swimming Pools (Public)			
Recreational	3.5 pools	3.5 pools	0.0 pools
Tennis Courts	55.7 courts	63.7 courts	-8.0 courts
Indoor Basketball Cts.:			
Organized Youth	5.7 courts	5.1 courts	0.6 courts
Walking/Jogging Paths (mi.)	52.3 miles	60.1 miles	-7.8 miles
Bicycling Paths (mi.)	116.8 miles	122.2 miles	-5.4 miles

* Demand for ball fields is adjusted by approximately 20 percent to allow for resting of fields.
**Demand resulting from growth and changing demographics. Does not include allowance for any deficits or surpluses existing in 2015.

As an example of the analytical process, the needs ratio for organized youth softball fields for games in Huntington Beach is one field for every 17,750 residents (as shown in Figure 3.3-3). Based on the 2015 population of Huntington Beach, the required number of fields is an estimated 11.2. The existing inventory of fields is 10.0 leaving a deficit of 1.2 fields, if the inventory of organized youth softball fields for games in Huntington Beach were to match the peak day requirement as defined.

Facility Requirements:

The needs analysis presented in Figure 3.3-5 indicates existing deficits in several of the types of facilities that were analyzed. The facilities showing deficits of 0.5 facility or greater, in addition to youth softball game fields, are picnic tables (178 tables), swimming pools (2.6 pools), tennis courts (16.2courts), indoor youth basketball courts (0.7 courts), (walking/jogging paths (41.9 miles), and bicycling paths (37.5 miles).

The need for facilities was projected to 2035 and these projections together with the

Figure 3.3-6: Cumulative Surplus / Deficit Analysis

	2015 Facility Surplus/ Deficit (-)	Change in Surplus/ Deficit (-) 2015-2035	Cumulative Buildout Facility Surplus/ Deficit (-)
Softball Fields:			
Organized Youth	-1.2 fields	-0.5 fields	-1.7 fields
Organized Adult	-0.3 fields	-2.0 fields	-2.3 fields
Baseball Fields:			
Organized Youth	0.4 fields	1.4 fields	1.7 fields
Soccer Fields			
Organized Youth	6.7 fields	-0.7 fields	6.0 fields
Lacrosse Fields			
Organized Youth	0.0 fields	-0.5 fields	-0.5 fields
Picnic Tables	-179.5 tables	5.0 tables	-174.5 tables
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	22.2 areas	3.1 areas	25.4 areas
Swimming Pools (Public)			
Recreational	-2.6 pools	0.0 pools	-2.6 pools
Tennis Courts	-12.2 courts	-8.0 courts	-20.2 courts
Indoor Basketball Cts.:			
Organized Youth	-0.7 courts	0.6 courts	-0.1 courts
Walking/Jogging Paths (mi.)	-41.9 miles	-7.8 miles	-49.7 miles
Bicycling Paths (mi.)	-37.5 miles	-5.4 miles	-42.9 miles

current supply of facilities (no adjustments were made for any planned facilities) are presented in Figure 3.3-6. The deficits in the facilities in the projection year include youth softball game fields (1.7 fields), adult softball game fields (2.3 fields), lacrosse fields (0.5 fields), picnic tables (173 tables), swimming pools (2.6 pools), tennis courts (24.2 courts), walking/jogging paths (49.7 miles), and bicycling paths (42.3 miles).

Figure 3.3-6 summarizes the change in demand between 2015 and 2035 or the demand resulting solely from the growth expected to occur during this period. This Exhibit describes the number or size of facilities by type that will be required just to accommodate the future growth in the City of Huntington Beach. The existing 2015 surplus or deficit in facilities is combined with the growth projections in Figure 3.3-6 to provide the cumulative estimate of the additional number or size of facilities by type that will be required in the City of Huntington Beach between 2015 and 2035.

Sport	Ratio of Demand Practice/ Game Facilities	Game Facility Demand in H.B.	Add'l Practice Facilities Needed
2014			
Softball	2.7	11.2	19.0
Baseball	2.0	21.6	21.6
Soccer	1.8	61.3	49.0
Basketball	1.5	5.7	2.9
2035			
Softball	2.7	11.7	19.9
Baseball	2.0	20.3	20.3
Soccer	1.8	62.0	49.6
Basketball	1.5	5.1	2.6

The demand and needs analysis, as described previously, does not address the need for practice sports fields or outdoor basketball courts. To provide some insight into these practice needs, an analysis was conducted to determine the ratio of demand for practice fields to game fields in studies performed in other cities. Averages were calculated after eliminating extreme cases. Only youth game field demand was used in the ratios, as in most cases adult sports do not hold practices except at game time. The demand in Huntington Beach for additional practice facilities for each sport was then calculated and the results are shown above. It is assumed in the analysis that all game fields/courts are also used as practice fields/courts, so that the needs shown represent only additional fields/courts required for practices.

The tabulations of the results of the sports organization surveys shown in the list above details the fields/courts the leagues are currently using for practice. In addition, there may be fields/courts on the inventory that are not being used for games and may be available for use as practice facilities. That determination is outside the scope of this analysis.

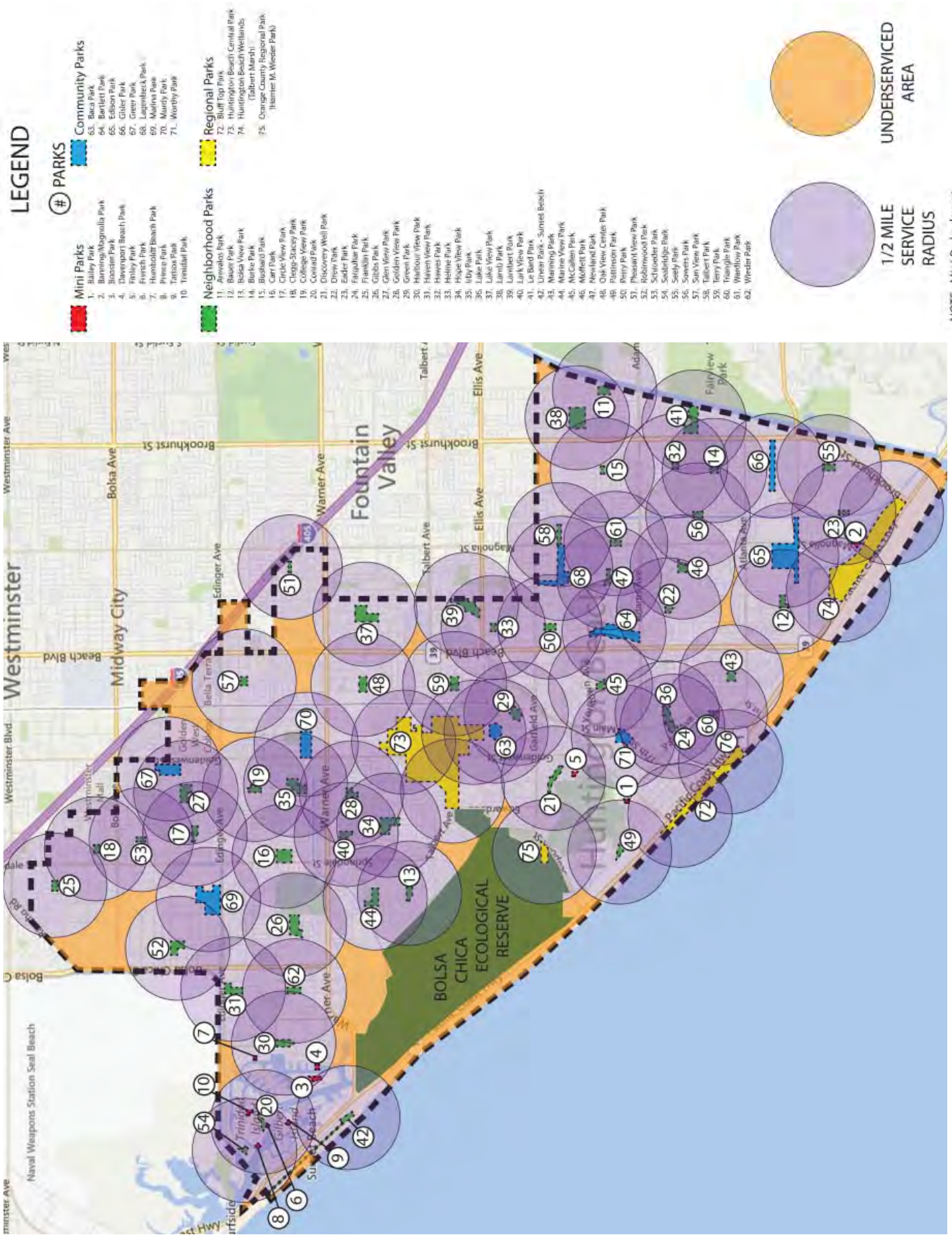
3.4 Service Area Analysis

Where are the people and where are the parks?

In addition to providing appropriate quantities and types of recreation facilities, the City of Huntington Beach strives to provide them in useful and appropriate locations. A Service Area Analysis was conducted with respect to all Huntington Beach Parks and Recreation facilities.

Proximity to parks is more than a convenience issue. It helps to establish an excellent park system by providing improved air quality and circulation. Social neighborhood parks were nearly twice as likely to be physically active as those without access to parks.

Figure 3.4-1: Service Area Analysis Map



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

To analyze the distribution of existing Huntington Beach Parks and Recreation facilities, a service area radius map is provided (see Figure 3.4-1). A one-half (.5) mile service area radius is generated around the park boundary, representing the residential areas, which are within the one-half (.5) mile service area of the park. The service area boundaries also reflect the physical obstructions to pedestrian travel created by arterial roadways, which limit easy access to the park, and are reflected by truncated shapes in the service areas shown on the exhibit. When areas zoned for residential use fall outside graphic service area designations, it can be said that the area may be underserved by the existing parks.

3.5 Acreage Analysis

How Much Parkland Acreage is Needed for Huntington Beach?

Huntington Beach contains seventy-six (76) parks which encompass 754.45 acres. The City currently categorizes parks into four broad categories, Mini, Neighborhood, Community, and Regional Parks. The acreage inventory data also utilizes two additional categories, Miscellaneous Facilities and Future/Open Space/Undeveloped. Lamb Neighborhood Park is not included as the facility is closed and the undeveloped portion of Irby Park is shown in the Open Space/Undeveloped/Future category.

Additionally, several regional facilities are located in and close to the city. These include Huntington Beach (433.37 acres), Sunset Aquatic Park in Seal Beach (95 acres), Mile Square Park in Fountain Valley (632 acres), and Bolsa Chica Ecological Preserve in Orange County (300 acres). Current breakdown of acreage for City park and recreation facilities is:

- Mini Park — 7.64 Acres
- Neighborhood Park — 175.29 Acres
- Community Park — 163.61 Acres
- Regional Park — 407.91 Acres
- Open Space/ Undeveloped/ Future (384 Acres)
  - Orange County Regional Park — 45.01 Acres
  - Bolsa Chica Preserve — 25.00 Acres
  - City Golf Course/ Beach — 305.99 Acres
  - Irby Park — 8.0 Acres

- Miscellaneous Facilities (2.91 Acres)
  - Rodgers Senior Center -- Existing 2.01 Acres
  - City Gym and Pool 0.50 Acres
  - Huntington Beach Art Center 0.40 Acres
- Total Acreage (1133.36 Acres)

It should be noted that:
Facilities and populations outside the study area are not included in this analysis.
Private recreation facilities, such as homeowner association parks, are not credited.

3.6 Existing Facility Needs Summary and Prioritization

Park and Recreation facilities within the City of Huntington Beach were found, with a few notable exceptions, to be maintained in generally good to excellent condition. Some of the notable exceptions include: Oak View Center Park, an example of a facility in poor condition with evidence of unmet maintenance needs. Lake Park, while visually attractive, is an example of an older facility with obvious signs of deferred maintenance and need for capital upgrades. Additionally, substantial deferred maintenance needs were found throughout the park system in the park structures, facilities, and buildings.

Based on observations and discussions with staff, it appears that the overall level of maintenance is currently in the upper range of Mode II relative to maintenance mode established by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) which is considered a high level of maintenance for municipal parks and recreation systems the size of the City of Huntington Beach. Complicating the ability to maintain this high level of maintenance is the heavy usage from both residents and tourist in addition to continued demand for new and upgraded park facilities.

The NRPA standards are through CAPRA—Commission for Accreditation of Park and Recreation Agencies (CAPRA)

MODE I
State of the art maintenance applied to a high quality diverse landscape.

MODE II
High level maintenance associated with well-developed park areas with reasonably high visitation.

MODE III
Moderate level maintenance-associated with agencies that, because of budget restrictions, are unable to maintain at a high level.

MODE IV
Moderately low level of maintenance.

The City of Huntington Beach maintains a significant number of parks with general fund dollars. Overall, the current level of resources available for park maintenance is strained and/or inadequate to fully fund operation and maintenance in addition to the long-term capital upgrades and development. The Community Services Department working in conjunction with the Public Works Department which provides support in building maintenance and the trades, is currently backlogged in their ability to deliver on all elements of park maintenance, deferred maintenance, and public safety.

Since the Great Recession, which started in the late 2007, the City of Huntington Beach has added several new park and recreation facilities. These include:

- Bauer Park
- Pier concession buildings (Let's Go Fishing, Kite Connection and Surf City Store)
- Visitors Kiosk at Pier Plaza
- Five public restrooms located north of the pier (9th Street to Seapoint Street)
- Restroom within Shipley Nature Center grounds
- Three lighted practice sports fields and a new parking lot were constructed at Edison Community Park Sunset Beach and the linear park.

Huntington Beach Parks are maintained by the Maintenance Operations Division of the Public Works Department. This Division is responsible for three areas, street maintenance, tree maintenance, and park/landscaping. The Tree Maintenance section provides routine and emergency trimming, lifting, removal, and planting at City parks, facilities, and in the City's right of way. The Park/Landscape section keeps City parks, landscaped areas, and play areas in a safe and attractive condition.

Figure 3.6-1: City of Huntington Beach Budget Summary - Maintenance Operations Division

Fiscal Year	Personnel Services	Repairs and Maintenance	Budget
2010/11—Actual	$3,812,504	$3,259,635	$7,354,282
2011/12—Actual	$3,659,668	$3,579,328	$7,654,706
2012/13—Actual	$3,687,951	$3,528,604	$7,522,355
2013-14—Revised	$3,776,132	$3,729,180	$8,001,732
2014/15—Adopted	$3,878,223	$3,739,907	$8,014,530

Since Fiscal Year 2010/2011, the "Parks Maintenance Budget", as displayed through the Maintenance Operations Division of Public works has seen a slight increase in overall dollars, although a decline in permanent employees during that same period from 36 to 32.5 FTE. The result is Personnel Services remaining flat while Repairs and Maintenance dollars have increased by nearly $500,000 during the same period. Figure 3.6-1 displays the changes to the Maintenance Operations Division.

The City will be faced with significant issues over the next few years, including an aging infrastructure, renovation need of park structures, facilities, and buildings, and demands due to emerging recreational activities. Central Park, a premier facility is an example of a park facing major infrastructure renovation needs. Despite these and other issues, the City has the opportunity to improve on the level of park maintenance and recreation services while modernizing and improving current practices and procedures.

Showing leadership qualities the City has moved forward with the development of sustainable practices. The City has utilized a centrally-controlled irrigation system with soil sensors and an automated evapotranspiration (ET) based irrigation control and scheduling system allowing control of multiple sites to exact specifications and daily

changes. As a step further, solar power systems are being installed to operate these systems. This is helping to maximize available resources and create a more sustainable City for the future while demonstrating to the public the practices, duties, and tasks associated with environmentally sound park maintenance.

The City of Huntington Beach currently has a high level of park maintenance standards and practices in place. These standards, with modifications and improvements, will continue to form the foundation for the development of enhanced operations and maintenance practices.

3.7 Program Needs Analysis

Program needs identified in this Master Plan indicate what type of facilities will be needed to support these program and activity needs. Detailed information on how the program needs were identified are described in section four. High priority program needs and the associated new facilities which will serve them are:

- Aerobics/ Fitness Classes
- Arts and Crafts Classes
- Community Events
- Performing Arts
- Pickleball
- Senior Transportation Services
- Senior Fitness and Exercise Programs
- Swim Lessons
- Yoga/ Meditation/ Stress Relief Classes

3.8 Facility Needs Summary and Prioritization

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

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

The Facility Needs Summary (Exhibit 3.8-2) uses a numerical ranking system to establish relative priorities; the more needs identification tools that indicate a particular need, the higher the ranking. For instance, "Aquatic Complex" is indicated as a need by six (8) tools and therefore has a higher relative priority than, say, "Parking" with two (2) tools shown. In determining the overall numerical total, the Exhibit gives greater weight to quantitative tools (statistically valid) by counting each as double the value of a qualitative tool. This is reflected in the top header (Qualitative x2 vs. Quantitative x1).

Based on Figure 3.8-2 and for the purposes of this summary, needs are highlighted in purple or orange. The colors also reflect a relative ranking of priority; purple indicates that the need was identified by eight (8) or more identification tools, suggesting the highest priority. Orange indicates a high priority need are identified by four (4) to seven (7) tools.

Figure 3.8-1: Facility Prioritization

Highest Priority Facilities	
Aquatics Complex	11
Bike Paths	11
Gymnasium	8
Tennis Courts	8
High Priority Facilities	
Walking/ Jogging/ Running/ Hiking Trails	7
Basketball (Indoor)	5
Lighting of Fields	4
Pickleball Court (Indoor/ Outdoor)	4
Picnic Tables (Picnicking)	4
Senior Center	4
Softball Fields	4

Figure 3.8-2: Facility Needs Summary

City of Huntington Beach Facility Needs Summary

Identified Recreation Facility Need	NEEDS IDENTIFICATION TOOLS											
	QUANTITATIVE (X2)			QUALITATIVE (X1)								
	Resident Telephone Survey (Over 10% Participation)	Demand-Needs Analysis (current need)	Demand-Needs Analysis (future need)	Resident Telephone Survey (want)	Executive Interviews	Community Workshop 1 (8/2/14)	Community Workshop 2 (8/30/14)	Community Workshop 3 (1/15/15)	Sports Organization Survey	Program Needs	Recreation Trends	Total # of Tools that Identified Need
Aquatics Complex/Facility (Olympic Pool, Diving Area, Rental Space)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		*11*
Arts Center										X		1
Baseball 13-14 (50-70 / 60-90 fields) / youth							X		X			2
Basketball (indoor)		X	X				X					*5*
Beach (Beach Access, More Amenities)					X	X						2
Bike Paths / K- Rail (overall, to beach)	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	*11*
Bocce Ball											X	1
Community Centers/Neighborhood Centers										X		1
Community Gardens											X	1
Concessions (at parks, near pier)					X				X			2
Edison Community Center Improvements					X							1
Golf Course				X								1
Gymnasium		X	X		X		X	X		X		*8*
Horseshoe Pits							X					1
Ice Skating Facility				X								1
Improve Maintenance at Parks						X						1
Interpretive Center (at Bolsa Chica)					X							1
Lacrosse			X									2
Lighting of Fields					X		X	X	X			*4*
Multi-use fields (football / field hockey / lacrosse)							X	X				2
Open Space						X						1
Parking								X	X			2
Pickleball Court (indoor/outdoor)							X	X		X	X	*4*
Picnic Tables (Picnicking)	X	X										*4*
Restrooms							X	X	X			3
Senior Center				X	X			X		X		*4*
Shipley Nature Center								X				1
Shuffleboard							X					1
Skateboard Park / Skateboarding				X				X			X	3
Softball Fields	X	X										*4*
Soccer Fields				X			X		X			3
Sports Complex/Facilities							X		X			2
Tennis Courts	X	X	X		X				X			*8*
Tot Lots/Playgrounds	X											2
Urban Forest								X				1
Volleyball (indoor/outdoor)							X	X				2
Walking/Jogging/Running/Hiking Trails	X	X	X	X								*7*
Water Stations							X					1

Recreation Program Needs Assessment

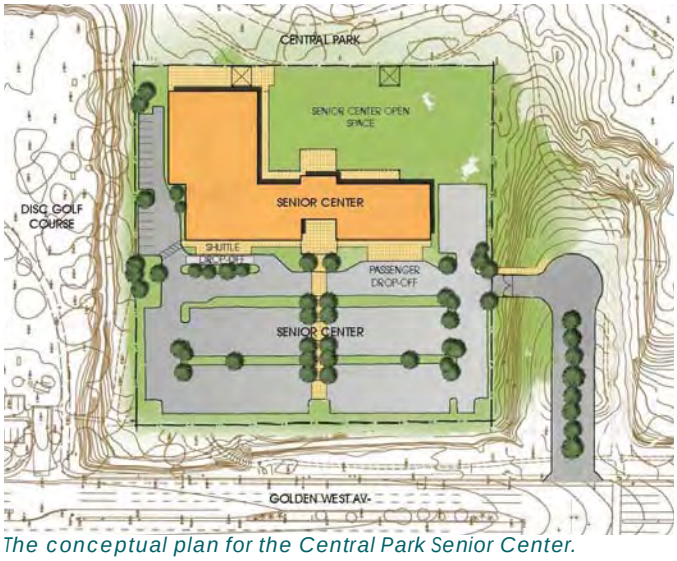
Participants from Workshop 3 assess the City's Program Needs.

Section FOUR: Recreation Program Needs Assessment

In addition to providing open spaces, parks and historic facilities for recreation, the City of Huntington Beach through the Community Services Department also provides a wide range of services and programs geared towards meeting the recreation needs and interests of various age levels. The City's service and activity programs include:

- Recreation Classes and Activities — In addition to those classes geared towards recreation and fitness, Huntington Beach offers a variety of cultural and special interest classes and activities including music, dance, art, computer technology, and science.
- Organized Team Sports Activities — Numerous organized sports groups such as Little League and soccer teams, utilize Huntington Beach facilities and fields. The aquatics program offers swim lessons and water activities at the City Gym and Pool.
- Community Programs — Huntington Beach provides programs geared towards assisting individual age and special needs groups such as seniors and developmentally disabled, as well as before and after school programming.
- Special Events — Huntington Beach works with other jurisdictions including civic organizations and businesses to provide seasonal, special, and educational events for the community.
- Day Camps and Sports Camps — Huntington Beach's recreation programs include numerous special interest or activity day camps, as well as sports oriented camps.
- Environmental Education Opportunities — Huntington Beach's open space parks, such as Central Park and the Shipley Nature Center and Gibbs Park, provide unique environmental education as well as walking and hiking opportunities.

Huntington Beach has a history of providing community services and activities to meet the needs of various age groups. The Senior Program is currently hosted at the Rodgers Senior Center built during World War II. Recently the City broke ground on a $21 million 37,500 square foot facility to be located in Central Park. This new facility is partially supported by a $3.7 million donation from Hoag Memorial Hospital Presbyterian. The donation will not only help build the new senior center at Central Park but also establish programs to improve the health and wellness of Orange County's seniors by supporting programs such as free health screenings, home delivered meals for seniors in Huntington Beach and Surf City Seniors on the Go, a transportation service for seniors to access medical and other senior services.



The conceptual plan for the Central Park Senior Center.

4.1 Recreation Benefits

In addition to residents having access to parks, recreation facilities, and trails the availability of a wide-range of recreation programs and leisure opportunities is a major component to the quality of life in any community. Recreation programs benefit households, families, businesses, neighborhoods, and individuals of all ages, income levels, cultures, and abilities by creating environments that engage people in positive activities. Recreation programs and services that are developed, designed, and delivered effectively can provide the following benefits:

- Foster Human Development
- Promote Health and Wellness
- Increase Cultural Unity
- Facilitate Community Problem-solving
- Protect Natural Resources
- Strengthen Safety and Security
- Strengthen Community Image and Sense of Place
- Support Economic Development

Bolsa Chica Junior Stewards plant native plants at the Reserve.

Recreation pursuits range from organized activities such as sports, classes, youth activities, family programming, and community events to more passive endeavors such as picnics, hiking, cycling, and walking. Effective recreation programs promote the positive use of leisure time and a lifelong commitment to a healthy lifestyle, personal development, and a strong community.

The Citywide telephone survey indicated that half of Huntington Beach residents (50%) chose “Physical Fitness, Health and Well-being” as the most important benefit when seeking recreation. Additionally, 22% identified opportunities to gather and socialize with others as an important reason for making choices to use recreation programs and facilities:

These priorities will be important to consider when forming the recommendations for new activities and programs.

4.2 Existing Programs and Services

A wide variety of experiences and opportunities are available to the community through the programs and services provided by the Community Services Department. The Department provides recreation activities and programs at:

City Facilities:

- Rodgers Senior Center
- Murdy Community Center
- Edison Community Center
- City Gym and Pool
- Shipley Nature Center
- Huntington Beach Art Center
- Central Park Equestrian Center
- Huntington City Beach

Area Schools:

- Edison High School Pool
- Marina High School Pool

Old Rodgers Senior Center Building. The new Building is located in Central Park and planned to be 37,500 square feet.

4.3 Revenue Rate

Revenue rate describes the percentage of income that is produced from fees and charges contrasted with total direct expenditures for each program. Direct expenditures do not include general overhead and City administration and in the case of Aquatics does not include pool maintenance or utility costs. The Figure below identifies the revenue rate for several of the major programs based on fiscal year 2013/2014 contrasted with the two previous fiscal year actuals.

Figure 4.3-1: Huntington Beach Revenue Rate

Program	FY 13-14 Budget	FY 13-14 Revenue	FY 13-14 Revenue Rate	FY 12-13 Revenue Rate	FY 11-12 Revenue Rate
Youth Sports	$57,149	$60,909	106.57%	96.69%	101.07%
Adult Sports	$715,315	$602,935	84.29%	116.92%	115.95%
Tennis	$196,282	$127,997	65.21%	107.96%	89.77%
Aquatics	$190,731	$268,617	140.83%	171.15%	177.87%
Classes	$1,417,512	$1,663,765	117.37%	141.14%	136.84%
Rec Events	$28,811	$20,474	71.06%	52.27%	84.48%
Adventure Playground	$24,017	$38,400	159.88%	79.42%	114.73%
Art Camps	$74,583	$99,978	134.04%	147.43%	128.26%

**Fiscal Year 2013/14 displays budgeted numbers. All other Fiscal Years display actuals.

Since 2011/12, revenue figures for Adult sports, Aquatics, and Tennis have shown a decline. Other categories have experienced minimal fluctuations both positive and negative. Youth Sports showed a 21% decline in revenue due to the loss of Flag Football but also saw a corresponding 25% decline in expenses. The Aquatics revenue rate is unique among the park and recreation industry and reflective of expenses which only include lifeguarding and instructor hours. Industry standards vary greatly in the aquatics category depending on facility size, scope, and age but almost always in the negative. As an example, Pleasanton has a revenue rate for aquatics ranging from 67-77% over the past few fiscal years, Pleasant Hill has been in the upper 50's, and Livermore Recreation and Park District ranging from 47% to 59%. It is typical for community swim pools to be subsidized, especially due to the high cost of staffing, water, and utilities.

Although there has been a decline in revenues and increase in expenses, several programs continue to fully cover their costs including Classes, Adventure Playground, and Art Classes.

4.4 Program Needs Assessment

In the Master Plan process, a variety of methods and processes were utilized in obtaining public input. The purpose of gathering community input through a variety of methods is to ensure that the Parks and Recreation Master Plan is as inclusive as possible and that it reflects the views, preferences, and recreating patterns of City of Huntington Beach residents. The data derived from the public input process was the foundation upon which the program analysis and recommendations were developed. Those methods included:

Community Input: Information gathered from Huntington Beach residents through Executive Interviews, Resident Telephone Survey, and three Community Workshops.

Recommendation Trends Analysis: Current demographics are compared with regional and national recreation trends.

Stakeholder Interviews

The Stakeholder Interview participants stated the most important recreation programs to provide in Huntington Beach are:

- Aerobics/ Fitness
- Arts and Crafts
- Basketball - Youth
- Bicycling
- Community Events
- Concerts
- Equestrian Program
- Environmental Education Program
- Performing Arts
- Senior Trips
- Senior Transportation Services
- Senior Fitness and Exercise Programs
- Summer Camps - Youth
- Summer Youth Activities
- Swim Lessons
- Teens
- Tennis Lessons
- Tot Time/ Playground

City Telephone Survey

The resident survey was part of the preparation of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The purpose of the survey was to obtain statistically valid, community-wide input on a variety of issues. Methodology included a telephone survey of 300 households, representing 750 residents. This sample size has a margin of error of +5.8% at the 95% Confidence Level. Interviewing took place between December 16 and December 22, 2014.

Subjects explored in the context of the resident survey included:

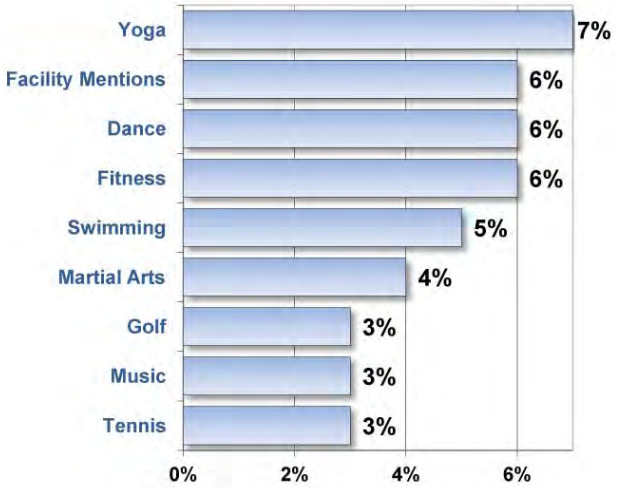
- One Feature that Makes the City a Desirable Place to Live
- One Issue Facing the City that is of Great Concern
- Sources Used Regarding Park or Recreation Facilities/ Programs
- Benefits Sought When Recreating
- Frequency of Recreation Facility and Programs Usage
- Park or Recreation Facility Most Often Used in Last Year
- Frequency of Recreation Activities Participation
- Satisfaction with Recreation Facilities and Programs
- Satisfaction with Recreation Facilities Maintenance
- Preferred Improvements in the City of Huntington Beach
- One New Recreation Facility and Program Desired
- Selected Demographic Characteristics

Nearly 96% of the residents polled stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with existing park and recreation facilities and programs in the City of Huntington Beach. Comparing programs satisfaction responses from City of Huntington Beach residents to statistics derived from ten other California municipalities where similar work has been conducted revealed that the share of residents polled in the City of Huntington Beach who stated they are Very Satisfied with parks, recreation facilities and programs was above average (57% vs. 52% on average among other cities surveyed.)

Nearly three of four (72%) City of Huntington Beach households identified a desired program, class, or lesson. One in four (28%) stated they desired no program additions. The most often reported desired recreation programs were “Yoga, Meditation, or Stress Relief,” “Dance,” and “Aerobics, Spinning or Fitness.”

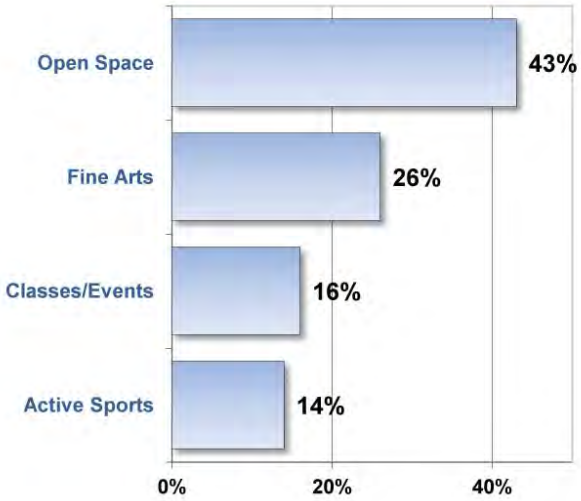
The recreation program types cited as most desired by Huntington Beach residents surveyed were:

- Yoga 7%
- Dance 6%
- Fitness 6%
- Swimming 5%
- Martial Arts 4%
- Golf 3%
- Music 3%
- Tennis 3%



Another question in the telephone survey asked which one of the following types of improvements would you most like to see added in the City of Huntington Beach?

- Active Sports Facilities and Programs
- Fine Arts or Performing Arts
- Programs, Classes, Lessons, and Community Events
- Open Space Preservation and Enjoyment



More than four of every ten City of Huntington Beach households (43%) identified a preference for Open Space Preservation and Enjoyment improvements. An additional one in four (26%) prefer Fine Arts or Performing Arts Facilities and Programs improvements, with Programs, Classes, Lessons, and Community Events at 16% and Active Sports Facilities and Programs 14%.

<u>Community Workshop – Needs Summary and Prioritization</u>

In late 2014 and early 2015, representatives of the community participated in three workshops which involved the prioritization of recreation program needs that were identified through all community inputs. Information from each of the community inputs described in this Section was provided to participants in an effort to obtain their idea of the priority of community needs for recreation programs. Participants were given the opportunity to add any program needs that they felt were missing from the list of needs. Participants were organized into groups. Group responses were tabulated and the overall workshop results presented to the participants.

According to the group consensus results, the top recreation program needs in Huntington Beach as well as the additional workshop group responses included:

- Aerobics/ Fitness
- Arts and Crafts
- Basketball - Youth
- Bicycling
- Community Events
- Environmental Education Programs
- Ocean Safety
- Open Gym
- Pickleball
- Senior Transportation Services
- Senior Fitness and Exercise Programs
- Skateboard
- Soccer
- Summer Youth Programs
- Swim Lessons
- Teens
- Water Polo

Recreation Trends Analysis

Today, our country and the world has become more transient, fast paced, with consistent, rapid, and dramatic changes. Therefore, understanding the trends that affect the park and recreation industry is very important as the City moves through the process of developing a Parks and Recreation Master Plan to ensure sustainability and to meet future community service needs. An awareness of trends affecting the future economy, facility operation, and program participation will not only enhance the ability to meet growing and changing needs but open doors to new opportunities. Paying attention to current issues and understanding future issues will assist Huntington Beach in achieving sustainability and positioning parks and recreation as an essential service to the community. In the appendix of this report there is a section entitled Recreation Trends Analysis. Based on those trends and the implications that are indicated, there are a number of Recreation Programs that should be highlighted, for the City of Huntington Beach.

Emerging trends can be organized into five major subject areas:

- Demographic Shift—Americans are aging, becoming more culturally diverse, and living in smaller household sizes.
- Changing Life Styles—Generations “X” and “Y” and the changing world of electronics and communication is having a major impact on our lifestyle and our recreational pursuits.

- Society and Economy—Nationally, there is an emerging recognition that parks and recreation services play a significant role in improving the quality of life of the City, and that parks and open space are catalysts for both community building and economic development. Americans continue to be concerned with economic growth and crime within their community.
- Sustainability —There is a renewed awareness and sensitivity to the preservation of our natural environment. Many cities such as Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco have developed best practices and strategies to address open space and urban forest preservation, wildlife habitat and natural area restoration, invasive plant management and shoreline/wetland/ critical area management.
- Park and Recreation—Urban parks are on the rise to address open space and leisure walking needs within the compact built environment. At the same time, traditional sports such as baseball and soccer continue to see decline in participation rates while emerging sports such as lacrosse and pickleball are experiencing tremendous growth.

As these emerging trends are explained and discussed, it will become clear that there will be significant impacts on current facilities and the development of new park and recreation facilities.

Foremost among these changes are:

- "Intergenerational" facilities that address needs of all of the community's population regardless of age.
- Facilities that support programs, and provide positive, safe, and secure recreational alternatives for healthy lifestyles and to combat obesity.
- Facilities that support programs and activities, promote personal connections, and allow the community to highlight and share their cultural heritage.
- Neighborhood parks and facilities that allow for increased community connectedness.
- Facilities that support increased multi-cultural family and art events.
- Access to facilities, with flexible hours to accommodate user needs.
- Facilities in which teens can call "home", program, and operate under teen leadership.
- Facilities in which children can experience, learn, and develop an appreciation for nature and open space.

4.5 Program Needs Summary

The evaluation of programs is intended to help focus the strategic direction for community services in the future. The focus of the program analysis is to identify service needs related to recreation interests. These interests may be accommodated in public facilities such as libraries, community centers, schools, public parks, or other private partnerships. The prioritization of program needs helps to facilitate park planning as program needs often drive what facility improvements are required. Program and space needs are interconnected and interdependent.

Exhibit 4.5-1 is a listing of all of the program needs identified through the community process. The programs and/or services with a higher priority of need were identified in three or more of the assessment processes. The highest priority recreation program needs, listed alphabetically, in Huntington Beach are:

- Aerobics/ Fitness Classes
- Arts and Crafts Classes
- Community Events
- Performing Arts
- Pickleball
- Senior Transportation Services
- Senior Fitness and Exercise Programs
- Swim Lessons
- Yoga/ Meditation/ Stress Relief classes

Based on qualitative and quantitative data collected during the Master Plan process and the review and analysis of current programs, there are no significant gaps in programming. Staff has responded well to meeting the program interests of the community. However, it is timely to review programs offerings; eliminate any duplication, focus on core program, and strengthen existing program offerings to respond to changing demographics and recreation preferences.

Figure 4.5-1: Program Needs Summary

City of Huntington Beach Program Needs Summary

Identified Recreation Program Need	NEEDS IDENTIFICATION TOOLS QUANTITATIVE (X2) Resident Telephone Survey (Over 10% Participation)	Executive Interviews	Community Workshop 1 (8/2/14)	Community Workshop 2 (8/30/14)	Community Workshop 3 (1/15/15)	Participant Activity Trends	Recreation Trends	Total # of Tools that Identified Need
Aerobics, Spinning, or Fitness Instruction/Classes	X	X			X	X	X	6
Arts & Crafts Instruction or Classes	X	X				X	X	5
Baseball - Youth		X		X	X			3
Bicycling		X	X			X		3
Community Events	X	X	X		X	X	X	7
Computer and Technology Classes							X	1
Concerts		X						1
Dance Lessons	X					X		3
Equestrian Program		X						1
Environmental Education Programs		X			X		X	3
Gymnastics	X					X		3
Martial Arts / Tai Chi	X					X		3
Music Lessons	X					X		3
Open Gym – Adults				X				1
Open Gym – Teen				X				1
Performing Arts	X	X				X	X	5
Pickleball		X		X	X		X	4
Senior Trips		X				X	X	3
Senior Transportation Services		X			X	X	X	4
Senior Fitness and Exercise Programs		X		X	X	X	X	5
Skateboard					X			1
Soccer – Youth				X	X			2
Softball – Adult				X				1
Softball – Youth				X				1
Summer Camps – Youth		X				X		2
Summer Youth Program		X			X	X		3
Swimming								
Swim Lessons	X	X		X	X	X	X	7
Ocean Safety				X	X			2
Water Polo					X			1
Teen Activities		X			X		X	3
Tennis Lessons	X	X						3
Tot Time / Playground		X						1
Walking, Jogging, Running			X			X	X	3
Yoga/Meditation/Stress Relief	X					X	X	4

4.6 Program Recommendations

The following program recommendations address the top program needs based on the assessment process. These may address needs of a specific age group or the community in general. There may be some overlap or interdependency among the recommended actions. There is also a relationship between program needs and park and facility needs discussed in other sections of the Master Plan.

Aquatics

Huntington Beach's Aquatics Program provides opportunities for public and private swim lessons, adult lap swimming, water exercise classes, and a summer recreation swim team. Classes are offered from age six months through adult and include Parent and Child, Preschool Aquatics, Learn to Swim up to level 4, Exceptional Swimming lessons for those with disabilities, and Adult lessons. Lifeguarding and Water Safety Instructor training is also conducted at City Gym and Pool. Staff reports that registration for swimming lessons often fill within two hours of opening. During the summer months the City also offers swim lessons at Edison High School, Marina High School, and Ocean View pools.

Recommended Actions:

- Evaluate options to partner with private fitness businesses or aquatic/fitness program providers to expand swimming programs for city residents with the development of an additional swimming facility. This could include:
  - City funding and operation of aquatic facility.
  - Joint funding of project to construct a new aquatic facility.
  - One-time contribution towards the private development of an aquatic facility in exchange for guaranteed public use.
  - Evaluate options to partner with one of the school districts serving Huntington Beach to pursue funding for the development of an additional aquatic facility.
  - Explore the opportunity to schedule during slow periods advanced aquatic programming including level 4 swimming lessons and up, lifeguard training classes, SCUBA, water polo, and kayaking.

Special Events

The Community Services Department plays a major role in organizing and assisting with special events within the city. Major annual citywide events, such as the U.S. Open of Surfing and Surf City Marathon involve significant allocations of staff support, resources, and miscellaneous services. The Department involvement ranges from small, such as the Mother/Daughter Tea to well attended large events. The variety of programming is extensive and a sampling includes Easter Egg Hunt, Golf Family Fun Day, Huck Finn Fishing Derby, Family Campout, Summer Kick-off, New Year's Eve Dance, Summer Concert Series, Pier Swim, and the City Surf Contest.

Special events are a unique community service that generate revenue through facility rental, admission fees, concessions and revenue to the community through increased business activities and tourism.

Recommended Actions:

- Huntington Beach should conduct and report to governing bodies economic profile reports of special events held within the city.
- The Department should continue to play a major role, although working in cooperation with other government agencies and non-profits, to produce community-wide special events.

Rodgers Senior Center

Rodgers Senior Center functions as a senior center offering programs and services for ages 50+ and offering opportunities for community involvement and companionship with a wide range of social, recreational, and educational programs promoting wellness. The current facility was built during World War II and recently the City broke ground on a $21 million 37,500 square foot facility to be located in Central Park. This new facility is partially supported by a $3.7 million donation from Hoag Memorial Hospital Presbyterian. The donation will not only help build the new senior center at Central Park but also establish programs to improve the health and wellness of Huntington Beach's seniors. The donation will also support programs such as free health screenings, home delivered meals for seniors in Huntington Beach and Surf City Seniors on the Go, a transportation service for seniors to access medical and senior services.

Recommended Actions:

- With the upcoming move of the Senior Center to Central Park, the City should consider utilization of the existing site on Orange Street for:
  - Transfer of recreational easement to the Ascon site owned by Chevron and immediately adjacent to Edison Park.
  - Sub-divide property in up to 25 lots.
  - Utilize funds from selling of lots to develop the Ascon site near Edison Park and to fund other park improvements.

- Work with Orange County and other public agencies to determine the needs of older adults in Huntington Beach and initiate planning to meet the needs identified in programming and service needs for older adults.
- With the construction of a new Senior Center, the City of Huntington Beach should develop a Strategic Plan for 2015-2025 to guide future programs, services and staffing levels, and established goals in four planning areas:

    - Programs and services
    - Outreach to seniors
    - Communication with a larger community
    - Interaction at the Center

- Address the needs of an aging population by expanding programming and encouraging participation in physical activity with an emphasis on the gentler aerobic activities.
- Within existing programming market to older adults with an emphasis on well balanced fitness programs including gentler aerobics such as yoga, Tai Chi, and Pilates that offer a variety of benefits for health and disease prevention.

- Identify partners or collaborators to assist in developing an increase in programs for older adults. Possible partners may include AARP, faith based organizations, health care providers, and educational institutions.
- Offer additional lifelong learning programs such as creative arts, technology classes, lectures, short courses, and leisure classes that cater to the adults and particularly the aging baby boomer cohort.
- In conjunction with local health providers evaluate potential roles for the City in helping meet the needs of the growing population of 85+ seniors. As reported by the California Department of Aging, the fastest growing population is over the age of 85, which quadrupled between 1990 and 2010, and is projected to increase 143% by 2020.
- Offer educational travel opportunities and cultural outings with an emphasis on "off the beaten path," scheduled to attract the working retiree.
- Provide more "inter-generational programming" to bring various age groups together to enjoy recreation events and activities.

Health and Fitness Programs

The focus on health and wellness has become a national interest for all ages. As boomers age, they anticipate living a longer and healthier life and look for opportunities that support this goal. Obesity issues for both youth and adults challenge the Department to continue to foster physical and mental health and wellness through active and passive recreation activity, and to assume a leadership role in educating the public about how to achieve health and wellness.

Recommended Actions:

- Report on an on-going basis to the public and policy makers the health and wellness outcomes of the City's programs and facilities.
- Collaborate with Orange County and other public agencies to maximize opportunities to share resources in providing outdoor recreation and health and wellness programs.
- Compare fee policies of other jurisdictions with the City's and establish an updated policy that supports established revenue generation goals for each program taking in consideration equity, cost recovery and consistency.
- Pursue additional public-private partnerships with fitness clubs, golf courses, dance studios or other private recreation providers to expand or enhance recreation programs.
- Develop multi-disciplinary health partnerships with schools, local hospitals, and health care providers, private health clubs, and other agencies to bring public information and educational programs that prevent obesity and successfully promote physical activity across entire communities.

Huntington Beach Art Center

The Huntington Beach Art Center (HBAC) is a community arts and cultural center serving Huntington Beach and the Southern California region. The Center presents the works of artists producing in all media. Through exhibitions, performances, film/video screenings, lectures, and educational programming, the HBAC serves to advance public awareness and understanding of cultural, historic, and contemporary perspectives.

The Community Needs Assessment for the Park and Recreation Master Plan found that one in four residents (26%) would like to see fine arts or performing arts facilities and program improvements.

Recommended Actions:

- The City should prioritize the development of a Cultural Arts Master Plan to replace the existing 20-year old document.
- Work to revitalize the Huntington Beach Art Center Foundation with support from both the Community Services Department and the Allied Arts Board.
- Continue to expand the public art program with the development of a rotating "Art in the Park" program.

Community Centers

The City of Huntington Beach currently has three facilities that serve community center functions:

- Murdy Community Center—11,905 square feet with four meeting rooms, kitchen, lounge, and game room.
- Edison Community Center—17,631 square feet with four meeting rooms, kitchen, lounge, and game room.
- City Gym and Pool—20,500 square feet with space for classes, small swimming pool, and full-sized basketball court.

Recommended Actions:

- The City should evaluate the potential replacement of Edison and Murdy Community Centers of sufficient size, approximately 40,000 to 60,000 square feet, to provide space for a variety of functions and groups including teens, athletics, community organizations, and performing art groups.
- Develop advisory Community Center Boards at each site, composed of community members, representatives of non-profits, and youth representatives.
- Modify existing contracts to require that all concession operations and vending machines sell at least 75% of the product that meets state nutritional standards.
- Expand the Day Camp program to Edison Community Center.

4.7 Program Recommendations Summary

The Department is challenged to keep up with the changing population and the public's demand for diverse recreation programs. The demand increases on many fronts from different age segments. Huntington Beach's median age in 2010 was 40.9 years and the older adult population will continue to grow as "baby boomers" age.

There is a keen interest in aquatics, health and fitness programming, expansion of senior programming and services, cultural arts programs, and special events that provide entertainment such as concerts as well as those that develop skills in dance, drama, music, and the arts. This interest will continue to grow as residents of all ages seek these opportunities close to home.

The Department has a solid foundation to build on and is well-positioned to improve its programs; as it moves forward to implement the Master Plan and achieve its vision encouraging healthy lifestyles and celebrating the community's history.

Recreation Facility Recommendations

The City of Huntington Beach has operated the City Gym and Pool since the 1960s. Built in 1931, it was originally the Huntington Beach Elementary School Gymnasium and Plunge, and is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Section FIVE: Recreation Facility Recommendations

This section presents potential opportunities to meet the recreation needs identified in the Recreation Facility Needs Assessment (Section Three) of this Master Plan.

New recreation elements could be added at existing parks, through joint use agreements at existing school facilities, planned parks, unplanned areas, or new property targeted for acquisition. Therefore, solving the recreation needs puzzle could be accomplished in a variety of ways, depending upon specific analysis and design of each site and upon future acquisition outcomes. The Huntington Beach Parks and Community Services process of park design and development involves extensive community input that will likely affect specific park and recreation facility design. This Master Plan report strives to identify opportunities to consider for the development of future parks to meet identified current and future recreation needs.

For the Huntington Beach Parks and Community Services, choosing a project or projects to pursue occurs as a result of the capital improvement budget process. The chosen project would then follow a process pathway, with community input, that will determine what new park facilities and amenities will be added to the park system. The opportunities discussion that follows offers a way to visualize the overall need in the context of the opportunities so that the ultimate goal of satisfying recreation needs is kept in mind.

Section five highlights:

The Huntington Beach Parks and Community Services has anticipated many of the needs identified as part of the need analysis.

Key elements in the continued development of the park and recreation system in Huntington Beach will require a multi phased approach including:

Top recreational facility priorities include:

- Aquatics Complex
- Bike Paths
- Gymnasium
- Tennis Courts
- Walking/ Jogging/ Running/ Hiking Trails
- Basketball (Indoor)
- Lighting of Fields
- Pickleball Court (Indoor/ Outdoor)
- Picnic Tables (Picnicking)
- Senior Center
- Softball Fields

5.1 Overall Concept

The following discussions assume that several of the opportunity sites described briefly in Section 2.7 will be improved for the purpose of addressing recreation needs. Use of the opportunity sites outlined in section 2.9 will involve separate design and administrative processes that may alter how they are ultimately utilized; in which case, the overall concept for meeting recreation needs should be somewhat flexible. Satisfaction of identified needs does not appear to be an overly daunting task; the Huntington Beach Parks and Community Services has effectively pursued park and recreation facility additions and currently plans for more park improvements. Continued parks and recreation facility planning and development will be needed to satisfy current and future needs. It is intended that the City pursue satisfaction of recreation facility needs using the following key strategies and improvements:

- Fiscal Related Implications
- Park Facility Development Implications
- Recreation, Health, and Fitness Implications
- Sustainability, Environmental and Park Operations Implications
- Public Participation and Relations

5.2 Park and Recreation Key Strategies

The following sections outline key strategies for implementation of various programs and facilities that will assist the City in improving its park and recreation elements to meet the current and future needs of the community.

Fiscal Related Implications

- With the upcoming move of the Senior Center to Central Park, the City should consider utilization of the existing site on Orange Street for:
  - Transfer of recreational easement to the Ascon site owned by Chevron and immediately adjacent to Edison Park.
  - Sub-divide property in up to 25 lots.
  - Utilize funds from selling of lots to develop the Ascon site near Edison Park and to fund other park improvements.
- The City should continue developing its existing 1% to 2% budget for an art program as part of future capital development. This percentage of funds could be “pooled” to fund the design and development of public art components of future park development. Currently many public agencies state-wide and nationally successfully operate such a program.
- The City should continue to fund the Youth Sports Grant Program.
- Huntington Beach should conduct and report to governing bodies economic profile reports of major events held at city facilities.

- Work to develop a “501c3” organization that works with and supports City of Huntington Beach to support Central Park including Shipley Nature Center, and the new Senior Center.
- Initiate a part-time Park Ranger program similar to Newport Beach where the primary purpose is to assist the public and enforce city rules and regulations. Park Ranger’s should have completed PC 832 and be under the direct supervision of the Police Department.
- The City should work towards updating and developing joint use agreements with each of the six school districts within the city limits to improve and expand use of indoor and outdoor school and city facilities and to potentially reduce duplication of services.

Park Facility Development Implications

- Evaluate options to partner with a private fitness businesses such as 24-Hour Fitness or other aquatic/fitness program providers to expand swimming programs for city residents with the development of an additional swimming facility. This could include:
  - City funding and operation of aquatic facility.
  - Joint funding of project to construct a new aquatic facility.
  - One-time contribution towards the private development of an aquatic facility in exchange for guaranteed public use.
- Evaluate options to partner with one of the school districts serving Huntington Beach to pursue funding for the development of an additional aquatic facility.
- Work with Orange County and other public agencies to explore further opportunities for opening of waterways/drainage areas for trail use. In many cases, these routes would best be served as a paved surface.
- Work with Orange County and the State of California to develop a trail from Central Park through Weider Regional Park to the beach.
- Implement the City of Huntington Beach Bicycle Master plan which identifies 9 Class I Bicycle Trail projects.
- Develop a additional Community Garden program to provide opportunities for City residents to participate in the program. Many underutilized areas of parks could be potential sites for a Community Garden such as the undeveloped land at Irby Park or at several park locations underneath power lines.

- Explore opportunities for the development of at least one additional Dog Park utilizing existing parkland that is underutilized and would not result in the displacement of a current recreational use.
- Examine the opportunities, potential locations, funds required, costs per parcel, and steps necessary to develop a home location for teens, either as a stand-alone center or in conjunction with development of a Community Center.
- The City should evaluate the potential replacement of Edison and Murdy Community Centers of sufficient size, approximately 40,000 to 60,000 square feet, to provide space for a variety of functions and groups including teens, athletics, community organizations, and performing art groups.
- Additional pickelball courts should be marked within some city tennis courts including those at Edison and Murdy.
- Evaluate the current level of use at the Disc Golf Course and consider other uses for that site.

Recreation, Health, and Fitness Implications

- Institution of a "Yellow Swing Program" within neighborhood and community parks, expanding services provided to those with disabilities. The Yellow Swing is a swing seat designed to help meet the American Disabilities Act guidelines for playground equipment in public applications.
- Explore the opportunity to schedule during slow periods advanced aquatic programming including level 4 swimming lessons and up, lifeguard training classes, SCUBA, water polo, and kayaking.
- Expand the role of the Youth Board and involvement from Department staff so that they advise the City Council on all matters affecting the youth of Huntington Beach. Examples of additional programs or activities could include joint meetings with Youth Commissioners from adjoining cities and hosting a Youth Town Hall with the City Council.
- In conjunction with the Children's Needs Task Force, school districts, Boys and Girls Club, and private providers of after-school programs evaluate the need for additional programming located at school sites. Grants are available from the Department of Education to fund after-school programming.
- Continue to monitor the tennis program to determine marketing needs and/or venue changes to improve attendance.
- Work with Orange County and other public agencies to determine the needs

of older adults in Huntington Beach and initiate planning to meet the needs identified in programming and service needs for older adults.

- With the construction of a new Senior Center, the City of Huntington Beach should develop a Strategic Plan for 2015-2025 to guide future programs, services and staffing levels, and established goals in four planning areas:
  - Programs and services
  - Outreach to seniors
  - Communication with a larger community
  - Interaction at the Center
  - The City should prioritize the development of a Cultural Arts Master Plan to replace the existing 20-year old document.
  - Work to revitalize the Huntington Beach Art Center Foundation with support from both the Community Services Department and the Allied Arts Board.

Public Participation and Relations

- Development of a Volunteer Park Adoption/maintenance program such that it includes training for the volunteers as Park Stewards. The program could include regular fix up/clean-up days and enlist the help of community organizations such as scouts, park users, sports clubs, etc. to assist with the maintenance and enhancement of various elements of the park system. Currently, the City does not have a volunteer park program. Develop a training and volunteer program of *Play Stewards* who would receive training and instruction on the aspects of play and recreation. Play Stewards would then coordinate with city staff on the delivery of recreation programming for youth and teens.
- Develop advisory Community Center Boards at each site, composed of community members, representatives of non-profits, and youth representatives.
- Complete a comprehensive marketing plan that gives consideration and identifies potential promotional strategies for each of the following:
  - Networking - go where your market is;
  - Direct marketing - sales letters, brochures, flyers;
  - Advertising - print media, directories;
  - Training programs - to increase awareness;
  - Write articles, give advice, become known as an expert;
  - Direct/ personal selling;
  - Publicity/ press releases;
  - Trade shows, health/ wellness fairs and similar events;
  - Web site.

- Develop an enhanced Social Media marketing plan that includes web site improvements and increased online visibility based on establishing a brand for the City through a variety of social media sites including:
  - Facebook;
  - Twitter;
  - Blogs;
  - Event sites;
  - Video sites.

5.3 Sustainable Management Plan

The City of Huntington Beach currently has a very active program towards the development of sustainable practices within the park system. The City is encouraged to further develop a strategy that fully engages stakeholders in the process of identifying and implementing sustainability improvements within existing parks and in the development of new park facilities. An initial phase for the City would include conducting assessments, identifying opportunities and establishing objectives, benchmarks, or targets for specific activities.

Efforts to develop and implement sustainable principles in the planning, design, construction and operation of park facilities within the City will have immediate results in best practices, costs savings, public perception, and leadership within the community.

Sustainability has become an overarching concept through which we understand the rational and reasonable consumption of resources. Sustainability is generally regarded through three lenses: economy, society and environment. Advocates of sustainability emphasize the importance of establishing linkages among these three dimensions to fully implement sustainable practices.

This past spring and related to California's severe drought, Governor Jerry Brown issued an Executive Order which immediately imposed restrictions to achieve a 25% reduction in potable urban water usage. Key components of the Executive Order as they pertain to Park and Recreation agencies include:

- A 25% reduction in potable urban water usage through February 2016 as compared to the amount used in 2013.
- Agencies with higher per capita usage will be required to achieve a proportionally greater reduction than those with low use.
- The Department of Water Resources will lead a statewide initiative to replace 50 million square feet of lawns and ornamental turf with drought tolerant landscapes.
- A requirement that commercial, industrial, and institutional properties immediately implement water efficiency measures to reduce potable water use by 25%.

- A prohibition of ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water.
- An update to the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance that will increase water efficiency standards for new and existing landscapes through more efficient irrigation systems, greywater usage, onsite storm water capture, and by limiting the portion of landscapes that can be covered in turf.

Sustainability within the operations of parks and recreation is important for a number of reasons, including the current drought, limited resources, costs savings but frankly it is the nature of the business. Parks and recreation departments Nationwide fortify the social, economic and environmental landscapes within the local communities. Sustainability could provide the vehicle for addressing many of the City's most pressing challenges, such as better aligning the design and construction of parks with their long-term maintenance, stormwater retention, water quality, and the economic values of sustainability that provide operational savings, thus providing additional funding for long-term capital.

The following is a potential list of sustainable practices which the City of Huntington Beach could include within the Sustainable Management System for parks and recreation. These include:

Use of Native Plants—The City currently has no formalized policy in place, although staff clearly makes efforts at the utilization of native species. A formalized policy should be developed identifying acceptable species based on the ecoregion and requiring plantings of a minimum of 80% of these identified natives in any new or renovated project. The approach of the policy could be based on plants endemic to the Mediterranean climate of California, identifying benefits to other native species, and mandate that 80% of new planting must be classified as Native. Another and perhaps additional approach would be to develop a drought tolerant plant policy that adopts an appropriate plant material list by drought tolerant level (low, medium, high) and require that 100% meet medium level and 90% high levels.

Naturalize Parks—The City should undertake an effort to inventory and establish areas where parks could be naturalized by the removal of unused turf and other non-native plantings and replaced with natives. This will help achieve reductions in water use.

Community Gardens—While the City has a community garden on non-park property, there are many locations within the park system for the development of additional community gardens on "unused" park space.

Recycling of Park Waste—There was limited evidence of standard recycling containers within the parks for public use.

Green Waste/Composting—The City should expand the program for the composting of green waste resulting from park maintenance.

Demonstration Gardens—The City should develop additional demonstration gardens with identified native plantings which would be appropriate for homeowner landscaping, such as those found at Shipley Nature Center. The monarch butterfly plant garden at Gibbs Park is a positive example of park space for habitat purposes.

Storm Water Retention/Bioswales—Use of bioswales should become standard within the park system especially adjacent to hardscapes such as road and parking lots but utilizing native plantings.

Use of Impervious Surfaces—The City should move toward the use of decomposed granite in trail development where heavy use can mandate the use of concrete and asphalt.

Use of Alternative Energy Sources—The City has started programs to utilize solar to operate irrigation controls. This type of alternate use should be expanded.

Utility Reduction Program—Staff should expand the tracking of utility consumption to each park unit by month.

Habitat Development—There are a number of park sites that could be excellent candidates for habitat enhancement projects. Foremost on that list would be Central Park.

Public Education of Sustainable Practices--Currently there is a limited program in place within the City. The City should evaluate the opportunity to work with students from local high schools and colleges to support and deliver public education of sustainable practices at City parks.

Recommendations

The City of Huntington Beach should work to develop a Sustainable Management Performance System. This system will outline and assist with prioritization of sustainable practices in construction, operations and/or maintenance activities. The system should outline tracking procedures that will report both successes and shortcomings in reaching established goals. The development of a sustainable performance system by the Department will help to present a strategy to engage stakeholders in the process of identifying and implementing sustainability improvements in operations. Further, development and use of a sustainable performance system will provide the Department with important data necessary to communicate the success of their sustainability efforts.

The City of Huntington Beach is encouraged to conduct assessments, identify opportunities and establish objectives or targets for specific activities. The Department has already initiated many sustainability practices to improve operations and the Department is encouraged to monitor performance of a sustainability initiative and communicate progress to staff and elected officials. Over time these measures will help the City to institute cultural changes and continual improvement relative to sustainability objectives and goals.

In the development of the Sustainability Management System, it is important to look beyond the traditional environmental components and to consider and integrate concepts of economics and social responsibility.

Short-term Recommendations

- Recognize and document sustainability efforts already in use and/or recently developed.
- While Operations is fully dedicated to sustainability, this should be expanded to include other park and recreation functions to fully promote sustainability throughout the City.
- Develop an implementation plan to upgrade the City's park and sports field lighting to energy efficient LEDs. Compared to the current standard high-pressure sodium lights currently in parks, which last six years, LEDs not only reduce energy consumption but can last up to 20 years before needing replacement, potentially producing up to an 80 percent savings on maintenance. New York's Central Park achieved a 62% savings in energy use after replacement with LED's. Additionally, both the Federal government and California offer incentives and rebates that can reduce the project costs by up to 40%. Estimated annual utility savings can result in project payback in 3 to 11 years.
- Move to install BigBelly solar compactors to include recycling program for pilot parks.
- Analyze feasibility and implement solar energy sources in park designs for exterior lighting, parking lots, restrooms, etc.
- Implement small-scale renewable energy demonstration projects and/or solar lighting projects.
- Reduce resource consumption. Set benchmark reduction levels and monitor progress.

- Develop a native plant policy that requires 80% native (ecoregion) in all new and remodeled landscaping.
- Develop a master plan for a pilot ornamental "demonstration landscape" project as a tool to educate the public on how to landscape using native and low water-use plants.
- Develop a program to shred fallen leaves using mulching blades on mowers with the material moved to shrub beds as compost material.
- Continue to expand use of other "green" techniques in on-going maintenance, operations, and capital improvement projects and practices, including stormwater management, plant materials, recycled materials, and energy efficient materials.
- Identify locally available materials and sustainable products.
- Seek grant funding to enhance or restore natural habitat in existing parks. Develop a plan for a habitat restoration pilot project within the park system. Many grant programs are available through the State of California Department of Natural Resources.
- Continue to research and incorporate sustainable green techniques and materials into capital improvement projects and/or operations and maintenance practices. Use research and experience to develop additional sustainable standard details and specifications.
- Identification of low-use areas of parks that are currently planted in turf. These sites if isolated within the irrigation system could be shut-down or watered once a week to maintain park trees.
- Adopt and utilize a checklist outlining optimal sustainable design strategies for sustainable parks as found in Appendix.

Long-term Recommendations

- Work with other municipal and regional jurisdictions including the County of Orange to improve shared ecological systems, using watershed protection principles and regional projects such as trails and greenways as a basis for cooperation.
- Manage and maintain City-owned urban natural areas, Bolsa Chica, to facilitate public access and promote ecological values.
- While the City currently tracks all park and street trees, it should move forward with the development and implementation of an urban tree and forest management and development plan on a City-wide basis. When completed, the urban forestry management plan should lay out for the City its urban forestry-related operations, policies, programs, and financial implications. The plan will serve as a management tool for the City to efficiently and cost-effectively maintain and enhance its urban forest resource and establish priorities towards a sustainable urban forestry program.
- Develop a green waste/composting benchmark and evaluate the potential of contracting out this work.
- Consider implementation of larger renewable energy demonstration projects. Plan and budget for one medium to large scale renewable energy installation

at an existing City facility. Evaluate best available technology and conditions for the specific park chosen. Track potential funding opportunities.

- Develop a vehicle right sizing program expanding the use of hybrid and/or electric vehicles and equipment.
- Reduce emissions from landscape maintenance equipment either by the purchase of equipment with the highest standards and/or modified and reduced maintenance practices.
- Develop a master plan for a pilot food production "community garden" project as a tool to educate the public on how to garden and grow their own food. Identify areas of unused park land available for use as community gardens.
- Develop sustainable park design guidelines for new construction projects. Guidelines should be comprehensive, sustainable and maintainable. Consideration should be given to ground water recharge, alternative energy sources, composting or low-flow restrooms, low water-use landscaping, and use of recycled materials. Guidelines should include a "checklist" as a part of the design plan review process for new construction projects.
- The City should develop an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program to focus on opportunities to reduce use of pesticides, identify alternatives to pesticide use, and continually investigate new products or solutions.
- Evaluate opportunities to utilize recycled water for landscape irrigation.

5.4 Opportunity Sites

Throughout the Master Planning process numerous sites have been evaluated for the potential to provide recreational opportunities in the community. Some sites are as yet to be designed vacant parcels, and some are currently utilized for other purposes but may become available for recreational sites in the future. Additional opportunities exist with the development of Joint Use Agreements and Partnerships. There are three (6) categories of opportunity sites, which are located on Figure 2.8-1:

Future Partnerships/ Joint Use Sites

Due to the limited availability of facilities and the demand from various sports organizations the City should pursue partnership agreements that outline specific details of the community's recreation abilities within the following agencies.

- Huntington Beach City School District
- Huntington Beach Union High School District
- Fountain Valley School District
- Ocean View School District
- Westminster School District
- Coast Community College District

Future City Facilities:

- **Worthy Park:** This site is currently developed and the City is developing plans for renovating the park with amenities including: lit pickle ball courts, one lit multi-use natural turf field, a new tot lot, and restroom facilities.
- **Senior Center:** This facility is currently under construction at Central Park. The senior center, a one-story senior center (approximately 37,500 square feet) is planned to include: multi-purpose rooms/community hall, group exercise room, fitness room, arts/crafts room, multi-use classrooms, kitchen, dance room, lobby, administrative area, outdoor patio, and an outdoor recreation/activity area.

Existing Park Sites: The following are sites that the City owns and has built amenities on; however these sites have additional potential for further development and expansion to meet community needs.

- Central Park
- Irby Park

Vacant City Owned Property: The City currently owns several parcels in various environmental conditions (natural sites, disturbed areas, etc.). These parcels could be utilized to fulfil recreation needs based on equal distribution of facilities as well as in concert with the demand needs.

Surplus School Property: The 2007 Surplus School Report indicates several opportunities for land acquisition of surplus school sites. There is a combined 27.67 acres of recommended open space acquisition at four school locations including:

- Burke
- Kettler
- LeBard —Currently proposed within the City's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan

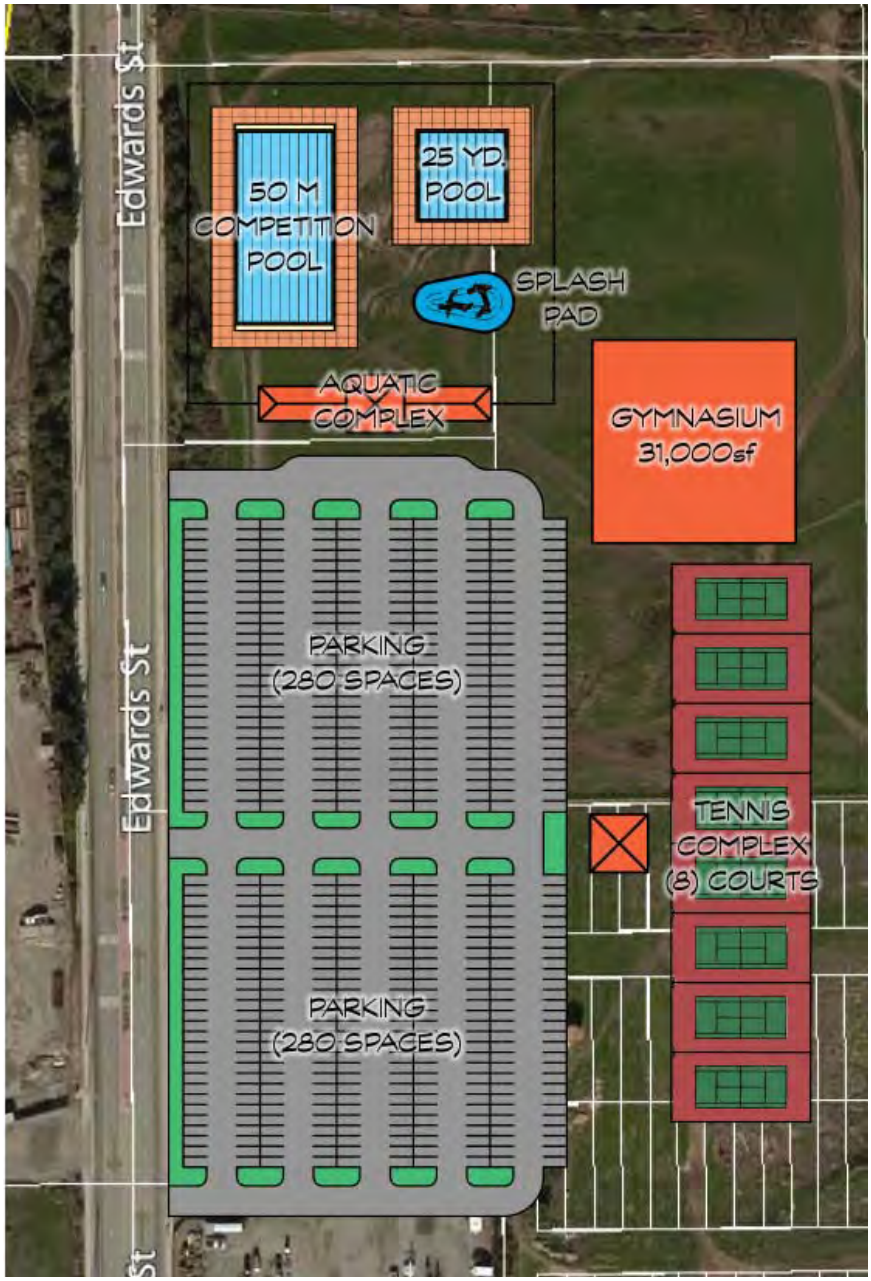
The conceptual plan for the LeBard redevelopment program.

Privately Owned Property: In addition to the above opportunities there are also parcels within the City currently owned by private parties. These parcels could also provide much needed space to meet the demand for recreation facilities. Parcels currently identified are the Ascon site parcels located on the south east corner of Hamilton Ave and Magnolia Street (Total 38.3 acres).

5.5 Summary of Recommendations at Existing Parks

The following diagrams are recommendations for potential improvements to meet current and future recreation facility demands. The diagrams are spatial representations only not intended for final design and placement on site.

Figure 5.5-1: Aquatics /Gym / Tennis Facility at Central Park



Potential Improvements Include:

- Aquatics Facility
- Tennis Facility with (8) courts
- New Gymnasium
- Parking Support

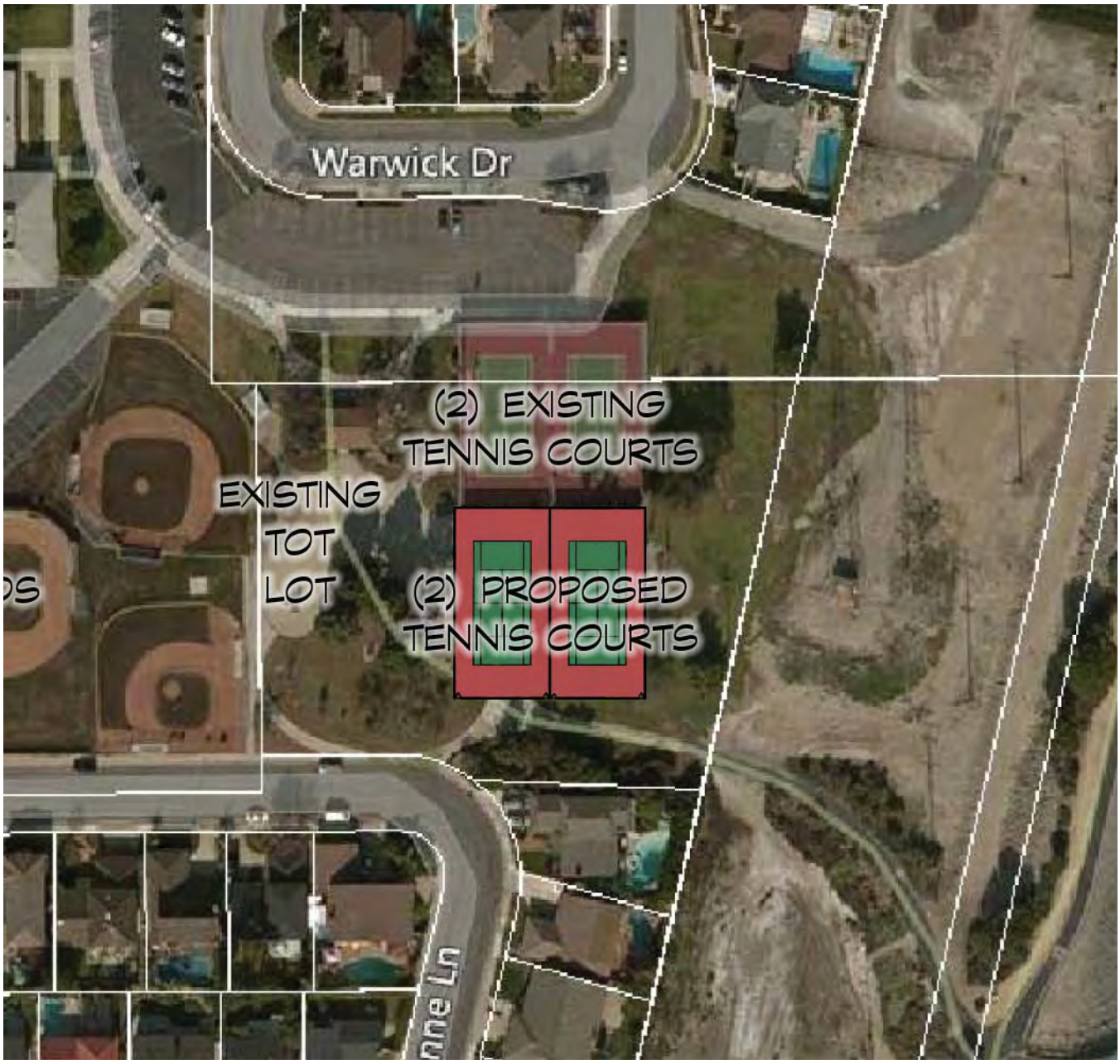
Figure 5.5-2: Tennis Courts at Harbor View Park*

Potential Improvements Include:

- (2) New Tennis Courts

*City should look at purchasing part of the school parcel to include the tennis courts in city owned property OR refine the JUA to coaporatively develop and maintain new courts.

Figure 5.5-3: Tennis Courts at La Bard Park



Potential Improvements Include:

- (2) New Tennis Courts

Figure 5.5-4: Softball Fields and Parking at Central Park

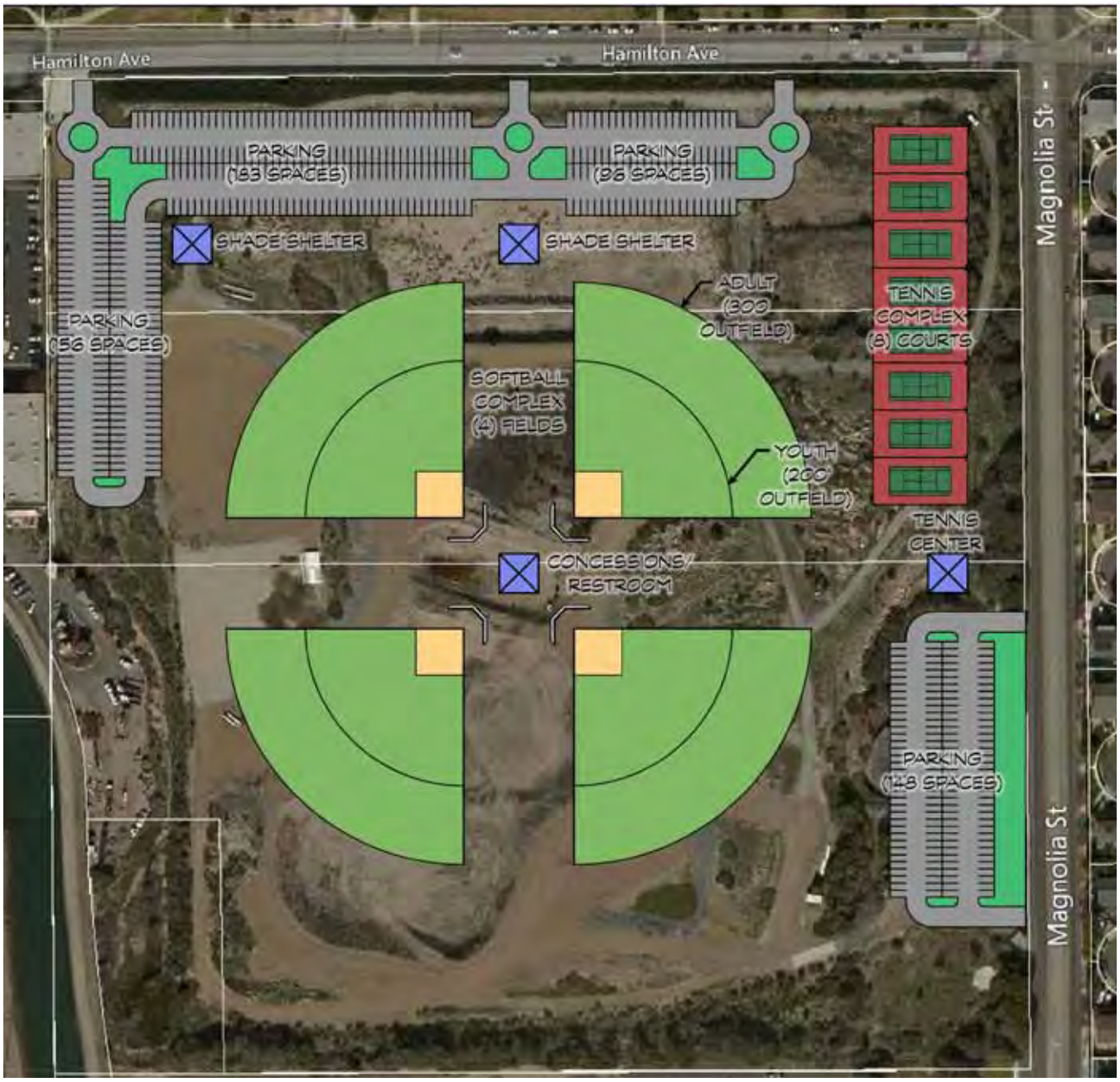
Potential Improvements Include:

- (4) New Softball Fields (youth)
- Parking support for 384 cars
- Restrooms / Concessions

5.6 Summary of Recommendations of Unplanned Sites

The following diagrams are recommendations for potential improvements to meet current and future recreation facility demands. The diagrams are spatial representations only not intended for final design and placement on site.

Figure 5.6-1: Softball Fields, Tennis Facility and Parking Areas (Ascon Site)



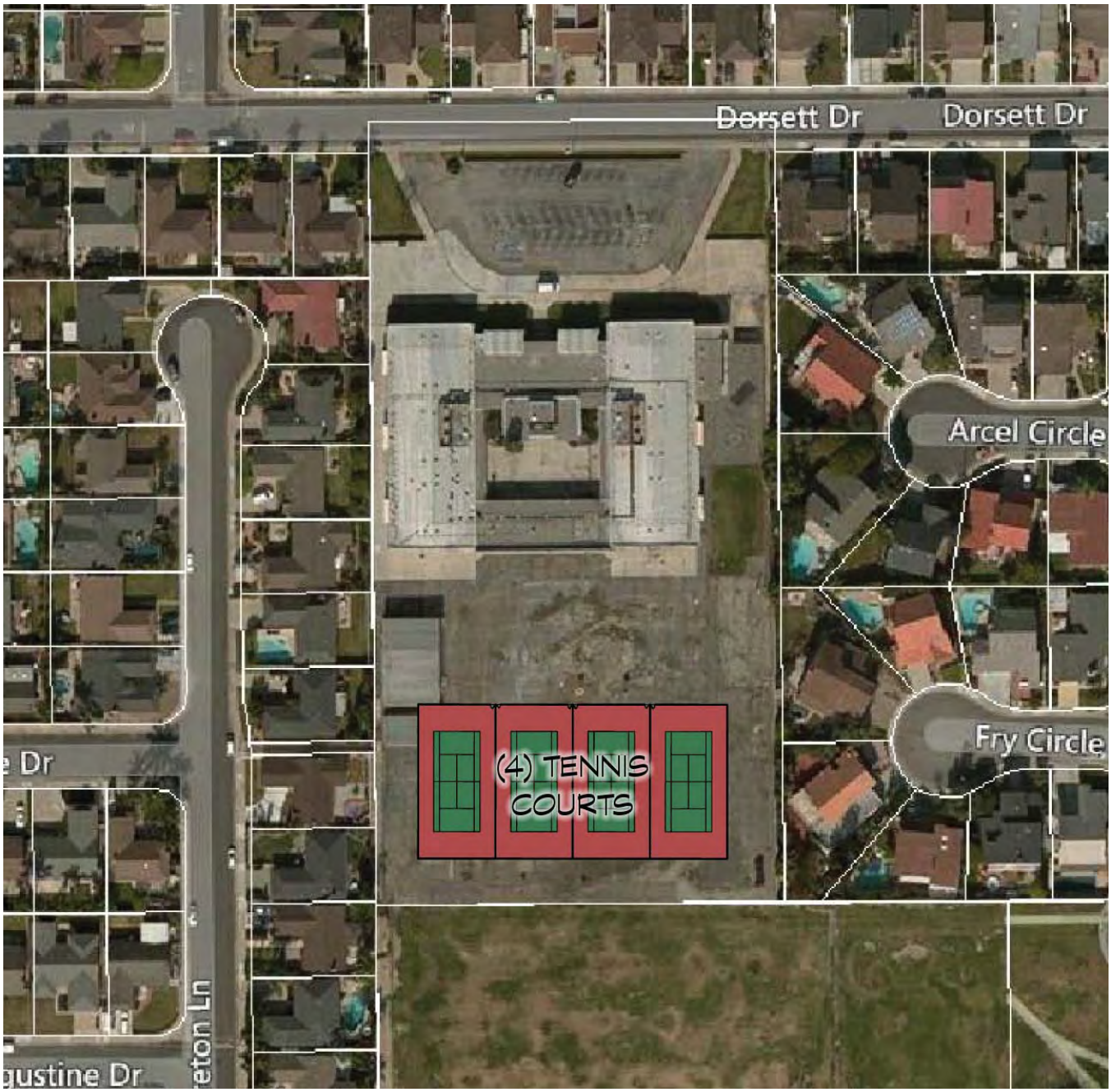
Potential Improvements Include:

- (4) New Softball Fields with temporary fencing for youth games
- Parking support for 583 cars
- Tennis Facility (8) Courts
- Restrooms and Concessions for both Softball and Tennis

5.7 Summary of Recommendations at Surplus School Sites

The following diagrams are recommendations for potential improvements to meet current and future recreation facility demands. The diagrams are spatial representations only not intended for final design and placement on site.

Figure 5.7-1: Gym and Tennis Courts at Kettler School Site



Potential Improvements Include:

- (4) New Tennis Courts

Funding and Implementation

Worthy Park will undergo a major renovation, complete with new practice fields, play equipment, and pickleball courts.

Section SIX: Funding and Implementation

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

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

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

6.1 Funding Sources for Parks and Recreation

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

Capital Funding Programs

1. **Non-Profit Foundation** - such as a 501(c) (3). This would provide a vehicle for a capital fund drive and a means to build community support. There should be well defined facilities and specific costs to be funded. The foundation acts as a conduit for receiving private donations from entities that might otherwise be reluctant to donate to a City. In addition, the donor can receive tax benefits. The City can use the foundation to solicit private foundations, corporations and other businesses, local organizations and individuals (gifts, bequests, trust funds, etc.). The foundation also provides an organization that can partner with other non-profits (such as churches, service clubs and organizations) as well as private companies to jointly develop park and recreation facilities.

2. **Grants** - (County, State and Federal agencies). While these sources have been declining in recent years, they do provide funding to many projects. Many require matching funds from the City which can be a barrier. Such funds, however, could come from sources such as a Non-Profit Foundation. There is usually strong competition for such grants and the City needs to compete aggressively. Some examples of such funding are:
    - The California Department of Parks and Recreation administers grants which have been established by State propositions or are provided for by other State programs such as the Habitat Conservation Fund Grant Program under the California Wildlife Protection Act of 1990 and/or the Recreational Trails Program.
    - Caltrans provides for on- or off-street bike trails and some foot trails through such funding mechanisms as ISTEA Transportation Enhancement Activities and Bicycle Lane Account Funds.
    - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding is available for upgrading parks for ADA requirements and other improvements. These funds are also used for some limited program funding.
    - The California Department of Resources manages many grant programs, through several departments such as the Department of Conservation, Wildlife Conservation Board, State Coastal Conservancy and others, that can be used for open space acquisition, habitat restoration, trails, etc. Much of the funding comes from State Bond Act Propositions 50 and 84.
    - Foundation Grants – There are some private foundations and non-profits that support park and recreation developments and programs. These entities can be solicited for donations to support specific projects which meet their criteria.
3. **Quimby Act** - The Quimby Act is a widely used source of funding which enables local government to exact dedication of land or in-lieu fees from new residential development to maintain a minimum ratio of park land to population. This applies only to residential subdivisions and does not address additional park demands created through the construction of new units on existing lots or to condominium conversions. For fiscal year 2012/13 the City of Huntington Beach collected $351,130 and projected collection of $500,000 for fiscal year 2013/14.

4. **Development Impact Fees** - Development Impact Fees (AB 1600 fees) on development is another option for local agencies. The fees or exactions are based on the premise that new development generates new demand for park and recreation facilities. The fees only apply to new development and may only be assessed for new capital cost related to the development. A defined nexus or benefit/beneficiary relationship must be established. The fees are paid by the developer to offset costs for the infrastructure caused by new development. The fees are not limited to the cost of land and can be assessed for improvements. Some cities have used this fee mechanism to assess a capital equipment fee to acquire the equipment needed to maintain the new parks. The fees are often used in combination with development agreements. The advantages of impact fees, sometimes called mitigation fees, are that they can be assessed for non-subdivision land uses. Fees can be assessed under the premise that tourists, employers, and

employees all benefit from and use community parks. This allows for assessment of commercial and industrial development. Once the nexus is established that proves the need for additional facilities because of new development, a fee program can be implemented. The fee cannot be assessed to subsidize existing shortfalls or benefit existing residents. Huntington Beach has fees established for residential and non-residential. For fiscal year 2012/13 the City of Huntington Beach collected $712,858 in residential fees and $59,580 in non-residential fees.

5. **Development Agreements** - (DA's) are another mechanism through which park and recreation improvements can be acquired or provided. As part of an agreement specifying the type and density of development that will be allowed, the City can negotiate conditions and considerations in return for concessions. These types of incentive programs can also be used in the provision of parks and other open spaces in commercial areas. One such program would allow extra floor space in exchange for public recreation facilities such as a plaza, a mini-park or an amphitheater. Another example of such public space in commercial development would be expansion of the Senior Center to include a fitness area.

6. **Bonds** - Most bond issues require a two-thirds vote of the electorate and are therefore used with great preparation, research and care to predict voting outcome. Some of the most common forms of these bonds are as follows:
    - General Obligation Bonds - These bonds are issued subject to a two-thirds majority vote of the electorate and pledge the full faith and support of the borrower. G.O bonds would be paid out of the City's General Fund. Only cities with excess General Fund capacity are able to use G.O. bonds for park facility development today. Another method of implementing park and recreation facility development by use of a type of G.O. bond is by gaining voter approval for an additional property tax assessment to pay for the debt of park bonds. The issuer is authorized by the vote of a two-thirds majority of the electorate to levy an ad valorem tax on all taxable property within its jurisdiction at whatever rate is required to service the debt. Because of the high level of security, these bonds command the lowest interest rate. This type of financing requires strong community support and involves much time and effort to study community attitudes and promote acceptance in order to be successful.
    - Revenue Bonds - These bonds are secured by a pledge of revenues from a tax or non-tax source such as assessments or fees. Because the revenue from a particular facility is the only security, these bonds usually carry a higher interest rate than general obligation bonds. The direct issuance of revenue bonds without the formation of a funding district, as described in more detail below, may not be feasible for park and recreation purposes due to limited income streams from these types of activities. However, revenue bonds have been used to partially fund such development as an aquatic facility where a feasibility study verified the revenue generating capability of the development.

7. **Certificates of Participation** - This is a form of lease purchase agreement that does not constitute indebtedness under the State constitutional debt limit and does not require voter approval. In a typical case, a local government entity decides to acquire a new or renovated public facility. This facility is purchased or constructed by a vendor corporation and the local government signs a lease agreement with the corporation to use the facility. An underwriting firm then buys the lease obligation from the vendor corporation and divides it into small units called "C.O.P.'s". Each C.O.P. represents a share of the lease payment revenue stream. The underwriter then places the C.O.P. issue with a bank which, in turn, sells the certificates to individual investors. The local government makes the lease payments to the bank which makes payments to the certificate holders. At the end of the lease period, title to the facility passes to the local government entity at nominal cost. Interest paid the certificate holders is tax exempt.

8. **Fund-Raising Events** - (concerts, raffles, etc.) While these are not a major source of funds, such events could contribute to an overall effort toward capital funding for a specific facility. Funds raised from such events could be channeled through a non-profit foundation as described above.

Sources of Operation and Maintenance Funds

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

2. **Corporate Sponsorship of Events** - This is most popular for sports teams and other various activities, and should be actively pursued.

3. **Adopt-a-Park Programs** - This type of program could generate funds or volunteers to provide maintenance for City parks or facilities.

4. **Volunteer Labor** - Useful for certain programming and/or maintenance tasks, however does not constitute a large portion of funding needs.

Sources for Both Capital and Operation & Maintenance Funding

1. **Sales Tax Increase** - The cornerstone of the state-local revenue system in virtually every region of the country, the sales tax is the second largest source of income for state and local governments and typically the most popular tax among voters. Sales taxes are either general or specific in form. General sales taxes are levied on the sale of goods or services at the retail level. Specific or selective sales taxes are imposed on specific items such as alcohol, tobacco and gasoline and sometimes earmarked for specific projects. As an example the Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District is funded through ¼ cent sales tax and the City of Pico Rivera passed a 1 percent increase to implement their Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

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

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

4. **Concessions** - By contracting with a concessionaire to build and/or operate a facility, the City can generate income which could cover the capital costs and maintenance of the facility. Examples of such concession-operated facilities include: baseball or softball diamonds, equestrian facilities, handball courts, tennis courts, miniature golf, roller hockey facilities and food and beverage concessions. In most cases, the City provides a site for the facility and either the City or the concessionaire funds the construction of the facility. The lease terms are determined accordingly.

5. **User Group Contributions** - Sports groups sometimes have an interest in constructing and maintaining fields for their use if the City would provide a nominal lease of land for a reasonable time span so that they can capture the value of the improvements. This relieves the City of the associated costs; however, it precludes the use of the fields by other user groups unless that is made a condition of the lease.

6. **Joint-Use Agreements with School Districts** - Joint-Use Agreements with local School Districts can provide for reciprocal use of facilities by both parties. They define responsibilities for capital improvements and maintenance of the facilities. Problems sometimes arise when expanding school sports programs create inequalities in the amount of time the City has access to the facilities. Agreements need to be definitive and specific as to allowed usage.

7. **Sale or Lease of Surplus Lands** - The sale or lease of land or other capital facilities for which the City has no further use can sometimes be a major source of revenue. One-time receipts from the sale of land can be used for the acquisition of new park lands, recreation facilities, or the development of new community service facilities. Revenues from long-term leases can be used to provide maintenance or underwrite programs. Surplus parcels also may provide opportunities for trading land elsewhere in the City with other agencies that own land more suitable for park purposes.

6.2 Potential Funding Sources by Facility Type

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

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

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

Figure 6.2-1: Funding Sources by Project Type

	PROJECT TYPE			
Funding Source	**Acquisition**	**Improvement**	**Operations**	**Programs**
Non-Profit Foundation – i.e. 501 (c)(3)	x	x		
State and Federal Grants [1]	x	x		
Foundation Grants [1]	x	x		
Quimby Dedication/In-lieu Fee	x	x		
Development Agreements/Impact Fees	x	x		
General Obligation Bonds	x	x		
Revenue Bonds	x	x		
Certificates of Participation	x	x		
Sales Tax Increase	x	x	x	x
Fund Raising Events	x	x		
Sponsorship (Naming Rights)	x	x	x	x
User Fees			x	x
Corporate Sponsorship of Events			x	x
Adopt-a-Park Program			x	x
Volunteer Labor			x	x
Public/Private Partnerships (Concessions)	x	x	x	x
Benefit Assessment District	x	x	x	x
Mello Roos District	x	x	x	
Transient Occupancy Tax	x	x	x	x
Real Estate Transfer Tax	x	x		
Admissions Tax	x	x	x	x
User Group Contributions	x	x	x	x
Joint Use with School District/Public Agency	x	x	x	x
Sale/Lease of Surplus Lands	x	x	x	x
General Fund	x	x	x	x

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

6.3 Current Capital Project Budget

Currently, funding for capital improvements, renovations, and additions to park and recreation facilities in the City of Huntington Beach comes from several sources. Funding may be from the Park Acquisition and Development Fund (PAD), state bond allocations, grants, or Capital Improvement Reserve. The PAD Fund is comprised of developer fees used for acquisition, development, and renovation of parks, beaches, recreation facilities, and amenities. The park system is developed in accordance with the Park Strategy Fee and Nexus Study (2001), as well as the City General Plan, Community Services and Recreation component.

Figure 6.3-1 shows the allocated funding for capital improvement and renovation of park facilities for the most recent three fiscal years. In a built-out community, fees on new development (development impact fees and developer special agreements) are a minimal source of funding to provide parks and recreation facilities for the residents of Huntington Beach.

Figure 6.3-1: Capital Funding Parks and Beaches

Funding Source	Fiscal Year 2012/13	Fiscal Year 2013/14	Fiscal Year 2014/15
General Fund	$770,000	$775,000	
Grants/Other Funds	$717,500	$20,470,000*	
Park Funds			$829,355
Infrastructure Fund			$1,500,000**
Total	$1,487,500	$21,245,000*	$2,329,355

*Includes $20 million for the Senior Center construction

**An additional $1.5 million for the Senior Center Construction

Figure 6.3-2 shows the current proposed five year capital improvement program for the City of Huntington Beach. Beyond Fiscal Year 2014/15 the City plan proposes only two projects, Phase 1 of Bartlett Park and LeBard property acquisition and park design. Bartlett Park Phase I proposes to develop construction plans and specifications to determine possible uses and development of Bartlett Park for passive, recreation use, including preservation of native habitat and vegetation.

The LeBard acquisition is a five-year purchase agreement for the LeBard School site, a 6.6 acre site that will add significant open space to the City's park inventory. Additionally, the City proposes to complete construction plans and specifications for the undeveloped 2-acre portion of LeBard Park within the Edison easement right of way currently leased by the City. Currently, LeBard Park is 5 acres total, with 2 acres being undeveloped within the Edison easement. The park is adjacent to Huntington Beach Unified School District's LeBard School that is utilized as home fields for Sea View Little League.

Figure 6.3-2: City of Huntington Beach Capital Improvement Program

Project	Fiscal Year 14/15	Fiscal Year 15/16	Fiscal Year 16/17	Fiscal Year 17/18	Fiscal Year 18/19
Arena Soccer Artificial Turf Replacement	$170,000				
Bartlett Park Phase 1	$130,000	$1,175,000			
Central Park Parking Lot	$270,000				
Central Park Electrical Upgrade	$300,000				
Gun Range Conceptual Plan	$50,000				
Huntington Harbour Study	$40,000				
LeBard Park Design	$20,000	$1,262,000			
LeBard Property Acquisition	$667,000	$667,000	$667,000	$667,000	$667,000
Senior Center	$21,211,050				
Central Park Sports Complex Team Room	$162,700				
Worthy Park Reconfiguration-Phase 1	$1,301,500				
Total	$24,322,290	$3,194,000	$667,000	$667,000	$667,000

6.4 Proposed Capital Costs for Existing Facilities

Figure 6.4-1 identifies recommended projects by park sites for the City of Huntington Beach and identifies potential funding sources which could be utilized to fund each of these projects. Project estimates are general in nature and developed to show a potential costs and/or range of costs. Many factors including final scope of project will affect the final costs estimates. Based on these general project estimates, the City of Huntington Beach is faced with $4.9 million in general park renovations and another $25.8 million in park specific renovations to Bluff Top Park, Edison Park, Harbour View Park, Central Park, Lake Park, Marina Park, and Murdy Park.

6.5 Six-Year Capital Plan

FUNDING KEY (Potential Funding Sources)

A. Developer Impact Fees
B. Developer Special Agreement
C. General Fund
D. Non-profit Organization
E. Public/Private Partnerships, Concessions
F. Grants-CDBG
G. Grants-Public Agencies & Private Foundations
H. Corporate Sponsorships
I. Certificates of Participation
J. Bonds
K. Sales Tax
L. Sale/Lease of Surplus Land
M. User Group Contributions
N. School District Joint-use Contributions
O. Dedicated Taxes

Figure 6.4-1: Recommended Projects for Existing Facilities

RECOMMENDATIONS	FUNDING KEY (see below)	Estimated Costs
Arevalos Park • Concrete Walkway Replacement	C, D, G	$100,000
Baca Park • None		
Bailey Park • None		
Banning/Magnolia Park • None		
Bartlett Park • Restoration of Native Habitat • Trail Development and Interpretative Signage	C, D, G,M	$1,175,000
Bauer Park • Development of Group Picnic Area with Addition of Barbeque	C, D, G	$40,000
Bluff Top Park • Resurface Bike Trail • Turf/Irrigation Renovation • Parking Lots Slurry Seal • Parking Lot - Handicap Stall Accessible Ramp/Entry Access Redesign • Pathway Lighting • Restroom Upgrades	C, D, G, J, K,O	$3,500,000
Bolsa View Park • None		
Booster Park • None		
Burke Park • Concrete Walkway Replacement • Tree Pruning and Removal	C, D, G	$30,000 $10,000
Bushard Park • Concrete Walkway Replacement	C, D, G	$30,000
Carr Park • None		
Circle View Park • None		
City Pool and Gym • None		
Clegg-Stacey Park • None		
College View Park • Concrete Panel Replacement	C, D, G	$25,000

RECOMMENDATIONS	FUNDING KEY (see below)	Estimated Costs
Conrad Park		
• Add Picnic Tables	C, D, G	$12,000
Davenport Beach Park		
• Add Picnic Tables or Benches	C, D, G	$10,000
Discovery Well Park		
• Playground Safety Surface Repair	C, D, G	$20,000
• Replace Concrete Panels		$20,000
• Tree Pruning and Removal		$10,000
Drew Park		
• Volleyball Court Removal or Relocation	C, D, G	$10,000
Eader Park		
• None		
Edison Park		
• Irrigation System Upgrade and Renovation	C, D, F, G,J,K,O	$1,500,000
• Parking Lot Renovation and/or Slurry		$100,000
• Tennis Court Renovation		$1,000,000
• Concrete Walkway Replacement		$250,000
• Playground Renovation		$250,000
• Community Center Renovation and Expansion		$4,000,000
Farquhar Park		
• Irrigation System Upgrade and Renovation	C, D, G	$400,000
Finley Park		
• None		
Franklin Park		
• Irrigation System Upgrade and Renovation	C, D, G	$400,000
French Park		
• None		
Gibbs Park		
• Irrigation System Upgrade and Renovation	C, D, G	$300,000
• Tree Pruning		$10,000
Gisler Park		
• Concrete Walkway Replacement	C, D, G	$50,000
• Parking Lot Renovation		$150,000
• Turf and Irrigation Renovation		$300,000
Glen View Park		
• Turf Renovation	C, D, G	$100,000
Golden View Park		
• Turf and Irrigation Renovation	C, D, G	$200,000
Green Park		
• None		
Greer Park		
• Parking Lot Slurry	C, D, G	$75,000

RECOMMENDATIONS	FUNDING KEY (see below)	Estimated Costs
Harbour View Park		
• Concrete Walkway Replacement	A,C, D,	$75,000
• Parking Lot Renovation	F,G,J,K,M,O	$125,000
• Community Building Renovation		$300,000
• Turf and Irrigation Renovation		$350,000
Haven View Park		
• None		
Hawes Park		
• None		
Helme Park		
• Tree Pruning and Removal	C, D, G	$25,000
• Turf Renovation		$75,000
Hope View Park		
• None		
Humboldt Beach Park		
• Add Picnic Tables or Benches	C, D, G	$12,000
Huntington Beach Art Center		
• None		
Huntington Beach Central Park		
• Renovation of Asphalt Walkways	C, D, F,G,J,K,M,O	$250,000
• Renovation of Concrete Walkways		$250,000
• Parking Lots Renovation and/or Slurry		$500,000
• Restroom Renovations		$2,000,000
• Tree Pruning and/or Removal		$100,000
• Turf and Irrigation System Renovation		$2,500,000
• Re-evaluate Area currently Utilized by Disc Golf		$100,000
Huntington Beach Sports Complex		
• None		
Huntington Beach Wetlands		
• None		
Irby Park		
• Turf and Irrigation Renovation	A,C, D,	$400,000
• Development of Vacant Property	F,G,J,K,M,O	$1,500,000
Lagenbeck Park		
• None		
Lake Park		
• Complete Renovation of Park Including:	C, D, F,G,J,K,M,O	$3,500,000
○ Restrooms		
○ Clubhouse		
○ Group Picnic Area		
○ Walkways		
○ Irrigation Systems and Turf		
○ Under Planting of Young Trees		

RECOMMENDATIONS	FUNDING KEY (see below)	Estimated Costs
Lake View Park		
• Clubhouse Renovation	C, D, F,G,J,K,M,O	$250,000
• Turf and Irrigation Renovation		$250,000
Lambert Park		
• Add Picnic Tables or Benches	C, D, G	$10,000
Lark View Park		
• Shrub Bed Renovation	C, D, G	$10,000
• Turf Renovation		$200,000
• Tree Pruning		$20,000
Le Bard Park		
• Parking Lot Renovation	C, D, G	$150,000
• Concession Building Renovation		$250,000
Linear Park – Sunset Beach		
• Upgrade Restrooms	C, D, G	$75,000
Manning Park		
• Turf and Irrigation Renovation	C, D, G	$250,000
Marina		
• Complete Renovation of Park Including:	C, D, F,G,J,K,M,O	$2,000,000
○ Restrooms		
○ Parking Lot Renovation		
○ Group Picnic Area		
○ Walkways		
○ Irrigation Systems and Turf		
○ Under Planting of Young Trees		
○ Tennis Courts		
Marine View		
• None		
McCallen Park		
• Parking Lot Slurry	C, D, G	$50,000
Moffett Park		
• None		
Murdy Park and Community Center		
• Community Center Renovation and Expansion	C, D, F,G,J,K,M,O	$4,000,000
• Parking Lot Renovation		$150,000
• Group Picnic Area Renovation		$100,000
• Tennis Court Renovation		$500,000
• Concrete Walkway Replacement		$50,000
• Shrub Bed Renovation		$10,000
Newland Park		
• Add Picnic Tables or Benches	C, D, G	$10,000
Oak View Center Park		
• Turf and Irrigation Renovation	C, D, G	$250,000
Orange County Regional Park - Harriett M. Wieder		
• Operated by Orange County		

RECOMMENDATIONS	FUNDING KEY (see below)	Estimated Costs
Pattinson Park		
• Turf Renovation	C, D, G	$40,000
Perry Park		
• Concrete Walkway Replacement	C, D, G	$20,000
• Add Benches Around Playground		$8,000
• Tree Pruning and Removal		$10,000
Pleasant View Park		
• Add Picnic Tables or Benches	C, D, G	$10,000
Prince Park		
• None		
Robinwood Park		
• None		
Rogers Senior Center		
• New Facility Under Construction at Central Park		
• Evaluate Current Property for Future Uses		TBD
Schroeder Park		
• None		
Seabridge Park		
• Concrete Walkway Replacement	C, D, G	$40,000
• Parking Lot Renovation or Slurry		$50,000
Seely Park		
• None		
Sowers Park		
• None		
Sun View Park		
• None		
Talbert Park		
• Concrete Walkway Replacement	C, D, G	$50,000
• Add Picnic Tables or Benches		$10,000
Tarbox Park		
• None		
Terry Park		
• Building Renovation	C, D, F,G,J,K,M,O	$75,000
• Concrete Walkway Replacement		$50,000
• Turf Renovation		$50,000
• Playground Upgrade		$100,000
Triangle Park		
• Irrigation System Evaluation	C, D, G	$25,000
Trinidad Park		
• Retaining Wall Renovation	C, D, G	$30,000
Wardlow Park		
• Parking Lot Slurry	C, D, G	$50,000

RECOMMENDATIONS	FUNDING KEY (see below)	Estimated Costs
Wieder Park • Turf Irrigation Renovation	C, D, G	$100,000
Worthy Park • Reconfiguration of Park Including: * Replacement of Basketball Courts with Pickleball Courts * Replacement of Tot Lot play equipment/surfacing * Turf and Irrigation Renovation * Removal of Racquetball Building and Development of Sports Field	C, D, F,G,J,K,M,O	$1,301,500

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

Figure 6.5-1 displays the recommended six year needs for the City of Huntington Beach, including renovation of existing facilities, redesign/modification of existing, potential acquisition site costs, and development of these new sites. It should be noted that existing resources are limited and will not be able to fully fund the recommendations within this plan. Therefore, this Master Plan makes the recommendation that the City seek a new voter approved funding source for the 2018/19 Fiscal Year.

The City should look at developing new sources beyond those currently in use. Funding needs can be satisfied for each improvement through a variety of potential sources as indicated on Figure 6.4-1.

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

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

Figure 6.5-1: City of Huntington Beach Six-Year Capital Requirements

Project	Fiscal Year 15/16	Fiscal Year 16/17	Fiscal Year 17/18	Fiscal Year 18/19	Fiscal Year 19/20	Fiscal Year 20/21
General Park Renovation	$900,000	$900,000	$900,000	$900,000	$900,000	$900,000
Park Specific Renovations						
Bluff Top Park				$3,500,000		
Edison Park				$7,100,000		
Harbour View Park				$ 850,000		
Central Park				$4,700,000		
Lake Park				$3,500,000		
Marina Park				$2,000,000		
Murdy Park				$4,810,000		
Bartlett Park	$1,175,000					
Worthy Park	$1,301,500					
LeBard Acquisition	$ 667,000	$667,000	$667,000	$667,000		
LeBard Design/Construction	$1,262,000					
Total	$5,305,500	$1,567,000	$1,567,000	$27,360,000		
Acquisitions						
Burke School		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Gisler School		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Kettler School		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Hamilton/Magnolia—38.3 Ac				TBD	TBD	TBD